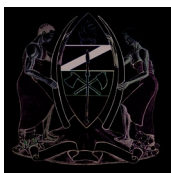




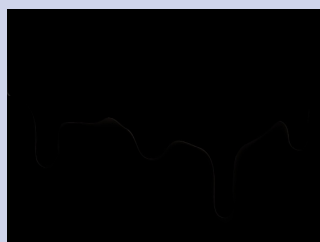
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES





UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Action Plan for the **Implementation of School Milk Programme** in Tanzania



FOREWORD

The action plan for the implementation of School Milk Programme (SMP) in Tanzania comes at an opportune time of the Government's renewed interest in addressing the problem of malnutrition from childhood to adolescence through sustainable food-based interventions. The goal of the School Milk Action Plan is to deliver a well-organized, decentralized and sustainable model of SMP that will address short-term hunger, improve school meal quality, enhance school retention and attendance, nurture the culture of uptake of dairy products as well as promote local economy by improving the markets for locally produced milk.

Evidence from literature shows that investment in school-aged children is critically important to sustain the early gains, provide opportunities for catch-up and address the phases of vulnerability, especially puberty, the growth spurt and brain development in adolescence. Further evidence has shown that hunger and starvation are the major causes of stunting, poor learning capability and many health risks in the future of children and perpetuate endless cycles of diseases and poverty. The SMP provides a unique second window of opportunity to address nutritional deficiencies during growth spurts, physiological development and maturation.

This plan is aligned with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Livestock Policy (2006), Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (2022/23–2026/27), Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan II (2021/22–2025/26) and the Third Strategic Plan of the Tanzania Dairy Board (2021/22 to 2025/2026). This plan further complements the Food and Nutrition Policy of 1992, National Health Policy of 2007, Education and Training Policy of 2014 and the National Guidelines on School Feeding and Nutrition Services to Basic Education Students of 2020. They all stress on multisectoral approaches in addressing the problem of malnutrition and provision of an enabling environment for facilitating food and nutrition services at the school level.

Until the present, the SMP in Tanzania is limited in terms of coverage and access of dairy products by children, lacking sustainability and remaining mostly donor-driven. In addition, not all schools are implementing this programme and in those few schools that are implementing SMP, not all pupils have benefited. Recognizing the global call of leaving no child behind, there is a great need to progressively increase the programme's coverage owing to its unique advantages while promoting the engagement of parents, governments and private sector for its sustainable implementation.

The effective implementation of this plan requires the collaboration and active participation of key stakeholders including the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, as well as government institutions such as the Tanzania Dairy Board, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), Regional secretariats (RSs) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). Moreover, the programme also calls for the involvement of financial institutions, Development Partners and apex bodies such as the Tanzania Milk Processors Association (TAMPA) and Tanzania Milk Producers Association (TAMPRODA), individual schools, parents/guardians and private sector stakeholders in the milk value chain.



Prof. Riziki S. Shemdoe

Permanent Secretary
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation and development of this plan involved the joint efforts of various stakeholders coordinated by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB). The Ministry and TDB acknowledge the contributions of various experts from the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), public and private institutions in Tanzania and elsewhere as well as the private sector partners in the milk value chain.

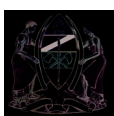
Specifically, sincere appreciation is extended to the President's Office – Regional Authority and Local Government (PO-RALG), Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Health (MoH), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) for their technical contribution during the development of this action plan.

Furthermore, insightful inputs received from the private sector are greatly acknowledged, specifically from milk producers, milk processors and their association including TAMPA and TAMPRODA as well as the representatives of milk processors from Tanga Fresh Limited, ASAS Dairies Limited, Shambani Milk, Profate Dairy and Nronga Women Dairy. Significant contribution was also received from other institutions and international organizations which support the dairy industry including USAID Advancing Nutrition, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), Land O'Lakes Venture 37, Heifer International, Dalberg, Solidaridad, Tetra Pack, SNV and Netherlands East Africa Dairy Project (NEADAP). Further inputs received from the public and private schools during consultative sessions are highly acknowledged.

Special thanks are extended to the management of MLF for overseeing the entire process. Specifically, the Coordination Committee from MLF and TDB provided technical guidance and quality assurance throughout the development of this action plan. The members of this committee include Mr Stephen Michael, Director of Livestock Production and Marketing Development; Dr Nyamizi Bundala, Assistant Director of Livestock Products, Food Security and Nutrition; Mr Mbaraka Stambuli, Assistant Director of Policy and Planning from MLF; and Dr George Msalya, Registrar of TDB. Valuable contributions received from the technical desks of Food Security and Nutrition, Meat and Dairy, Livestock Production and Private Sector Desk in MLF and TDB are highly appreciated.

The development of this action plan would not have been possible without technical and financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which is acknowledged. Sincere gratitude is conveyed to Mr Patrick Codjia, UNICEF Chief of Nutrition, Tanzania, and Ms Joyce Ngegba, Project Coordinator (also the UNICEF Nutrition Specialist), for their technical support throughout the development of this action plan. Their dedicated involvement in every step contributed to accomplishing the work and keeping the progress on schedule. Moreover, we sincerely thank the Development Partners Group on Nutrition (DPG-N) for their critical revision and insightful comments.

Last but not least, many people were involved in this work in different ways and because of time and space, it may not be easier to list each one of you. The trust and whatever assistance that was rendered to support this work are of the same value and their faith is greatly acknowledged.





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ABBREVIATIONS

DPs	Development Partners
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
MNTWG	Multisectoral Nutrition Technical Working Group
NMNAP	National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
SMAP	School Milk Action Plan
SMP	School Milk Programme
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAMPA	Tanzania Milk Processors Association
TAMPRODA	Tanzania Milk Producers Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TDB	Tanzania Dairy Board
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
UHT	Ultra-Heat Treatment
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
Adolescence	The transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. Adolescents are defined as those between the ages of 10 and 19 years. The age ranges of 10–14 years and 15–19 years are referred to as early adolescence and late adolescence, respectively. ¹
Condensed milk	Condensed milk is a type of dairy product made from the partial evaporation of water from pasteurized milk. It is a thick, creamy and viscous fluid. It is widely used in various desserts, sweet-savoury foods, candies, waffles and baked goods. Condensed milk is viscous and contains 40–45 per cent of sugar, which has been added to make it sweet.
Fresh milk	Refers to the normal mammary secretion from dairy animals. It (1) is free from colostrum, (2) has nothing added to or extracted from it, (3) has undergone heat processing and (4) is intended for consumption as liquid milk or for further processing.
Lactose intolerance	Refers to a digestive problem where the body is unable to digest lactose, a type of sugar found in milk and dairy products.
Malnutrition	Describes a condition resulting from the deficiency, excess or imbalance of a wide range of nutrients, resulting in an adverse effect on body composition, function and clinical outcome. Malnutrition has different forms such as micronutrient deficiencies, underweight, overweight and or obesity. ²
Pasteurized milk	Refers to milk that has undergone heat treatment to destroy pathogenic organisms. Refrigeration is needed for this milk at a temperature of 2–4°C and its shelf-life in cold temperature is 3–5 days.
Per capita consumption	Is the amount of milk and milk products used by each person for a specified period of time derived by dividing the quantity by the number of eligible consumers in a population. It serves as a direct measure of personal nutritional well-being and is affected by food production, economic status, culture and education.
School-aged children	For the purpose of School Milk Action Plan, school children are those between 4 and 19 years of age. They are also referred as Basic Education Students in both government and non-government schools.

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Term	Meaning
School Milk Programme	Implies the planning, activities and provision of milk as part of feeding scheme in schools by either government, donor programmes or commercial suppliers of milk to schools.
Sterilized milk	The term 'sterilized' is used to describe milk that has been packed in airtight containers and subjected to temperatures in excess of 100°C to destroy all the viable organisms. Sterilized milk can be stored in a cool and dry room and has an extended shelf-life.
Stunting	A condition resulting from the impairment of growth and development manifested by low height-for-age. Stunting occurs from conception to two years of age as a result of long-term poor diet and care, which prevent children from reaching their full growth potential.
UHT milk	Milk processed at ultra high temperature (UHT). The sterilization is made through the rapid heating of milk to a temperature of at least 135°C, kept under that temperature for a few seconds and then quickly cooled down to ambient temperature. The process allows attaining commercial sterility with a very minimal impact on the product's nutritional value.

01

INTRODUCTION





There has been a paradigm shift towards investing in children throughout their childhood to adolescence. The window from conception to two years of age, known as the first 1,000 days, is critical to child health and development.³ The focus on this period is well-established in many countries, including Tanzania.

Investment in school children (5–19 years) is critically important to sustain the early gains and provide opportunities for growth and development in terms of physical body, reproductive systems and brain development in these children. The School Milk Programme (SMP) provides a unique second window of opportunity to address the nutritional deficiencies in response to growth spurts, physiological development and maturation of organs such as brain and the reproductive system.⁴

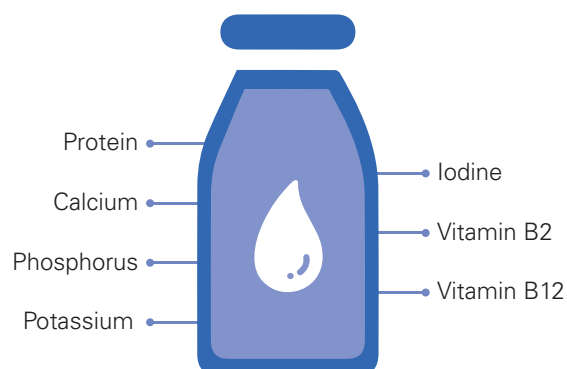
The SMP is considered to be an essential strategy to address short-term hunger and malnutrition in school children. The programme increases access to education, enrolment, retention and academic performance. The programme also creates income generation, employment opportunities and economic integration benefits to the local communities. The benefits of providing school children with milk are plentiful.^{5,6} Milk and milk products provide natural nutrient richness and abundant supply of high-quality protein, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, iodine and vitamins B2 and B12. Analysis also shows that quality education, combined with a guaranteed package

of health and nutrition interventions at school, such as school feeding, can contribute to child and adolescent development and build human capital.

Records about SMP in Tanzania can be traced back to around late 1990s when stakeholders of the dairy industry met to discuss the framework for the launch of SMP for some schools in the country.⁷ Through this initiative, a number of schools were involved in the programme and several pupils were the beneficiaries. The number and modality were reported to be variable. Further, it is indicated that milk consumption for pupils in Tanzania can be traced to school feeding programmes, which were aimed at providing food to school children. Through these programmes, milk and dairy products become part of the meals for the pupils at schools. However, there are insufficient records with regard to the number of beneficiaries and modalities. The proposed plan intends to solve the challenges in the plan and implementation of past SMPs to design a programme that can be sustainable and engage more schools as well as more pupils.

Evidence from Tanzania National School Malaria and Nutrition Survey (SMNS)⁸ of 2019 indicates that on average, children from public primary schools consumed limited diversified meals with animal source food being the least consumed food group by the majority of school children. It is in this background that the livestock sector has a significant role to play in making sure that the food system is delivering the desired nutrition outcomes, thus contributing to optimal health and nutrition status of school children.

Constituents of Milk and Milk Products



Furthermore, evidence from literature^{1,4} indicates that more efforts at increasing per capita milk consumption should be aimed at the young generation as milk provides more nutritional benefits to them, and they constitute a larger proportion of the population and are more receptive to change of food consumption habits than adults. Another evidence from Basic Education Statistics report (2022)⁹ indicates that the number of enrolled primary school pupils from

standard one to standard seven is 11,420,973 and those enrolled for ordinary secondary schools are 2,645,115; this makes a total of 14,066,088 students registered for Basic Education (about 23 per cent of the population of Tanzania). The capacity of these children to learn depends to a great extent on their nutritional status and their attendance in school. The SMP complements the regular School-Based Feeding Programme to meet the children's nutritional needs and to retain them in school.

The preference to obtain supply of fresh milk or sterilized milk from local dairy farms, cooperatives or milk processors will help not only in the growth of local dairy industries but also to engage with and benefit the local communities.

Therefore, the potential impact of SMP on this large proportion of the population cannot be overemphasized, hence the need for the current SMP Action Plan.

1.1 Situation Analysis

In Tanzania, the SMP started in the early 2000s, involving different models of implementation and has reached a peak of 99,687 pupils in 134 schools in 2023 (less than 1 per cent of the pupil population in the country). Despite these efforts, the SMP has been limited in terms of coverage, providing access of dairy products to school children and involvement of stakeholders. The most common model is the donor-funded, which makes the programme questionable in terms of its sustainability. In addition, not all schools are implementing this programme and for those few schools in which the programme is implemented, not all pupils have benefited. Recognizing the global call of leaving no child behind, there is a need to progressively increase the coverage of SMP owing to its unique advantages.

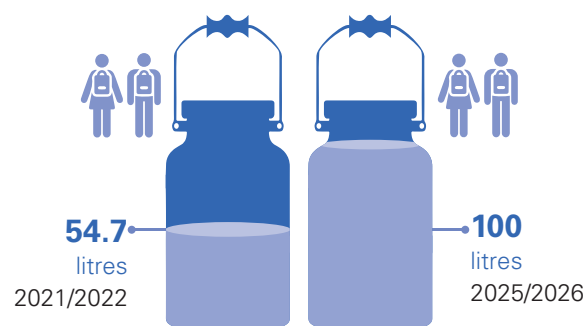
Given the situation, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) has committed in the

Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (MNAP)¹⁰ II to increase the number of schools implementing the School Milk Programmes from 39 in 2020 to 5,000 by the year 2025/26. The MLF has also set the target of increasing per capita consumption of milk in Tanzania, from 54.7 litres per capita in 2021/22 to 100 litres by 2025/26. These commitments need collaborative efforts to sustainably deliver the intended outcomes.

Number of Schools Implementing School Milk Programme



Per Capita Consumption of Milk (Including School Children)



The 2021 World Dairy Situation report indicates that, on average, per capita consumption of dairy products was 116.9 litres. In Africa, the per capita dairy consumption stood at 43 litres per year in 2020 and in Europe at 286 litres per year, whereas in China alone, it was 90 litres per year on average.¹¹ A report from the Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) indicates that the per capita milk consumption in Tanzania stands at 62 litres per capita whereas the amount recommended by FAO is 200 litres per capita. This means that inadequate amount of milk is available to the population's consumption requirements.



The SMP is considered to be an essential strategy to improve the quality of diets in school children. Analysis also shows that quality education, combined with a guaranteed package of health and nutrition interventions at school, such as school feeding, can contribute to child development and build human capital.¹² The programme increases access to education, enrolment, retention and academic performance and creates income generation, employment opportunities and economic integration benefits to the local communities.¹⁰ Given the commitments of the MLF and livestock sector,

collaborative efforts to sustainably deliver the intended outcomes are needed.

The SMAP will therefore establish a well-organized, decentralized and sustainable model of School Milk Programmes that will address short-term hunger, improve school meal quality, enhance school retention and attendance and promote local economy by improving the markets for locally produced milk.

02

OBJECTIVES





2.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this Action Plan is to guide and enhance the implementation of a sustainable School Milk Programme in Tanzania.

2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the Action Plan are given below.



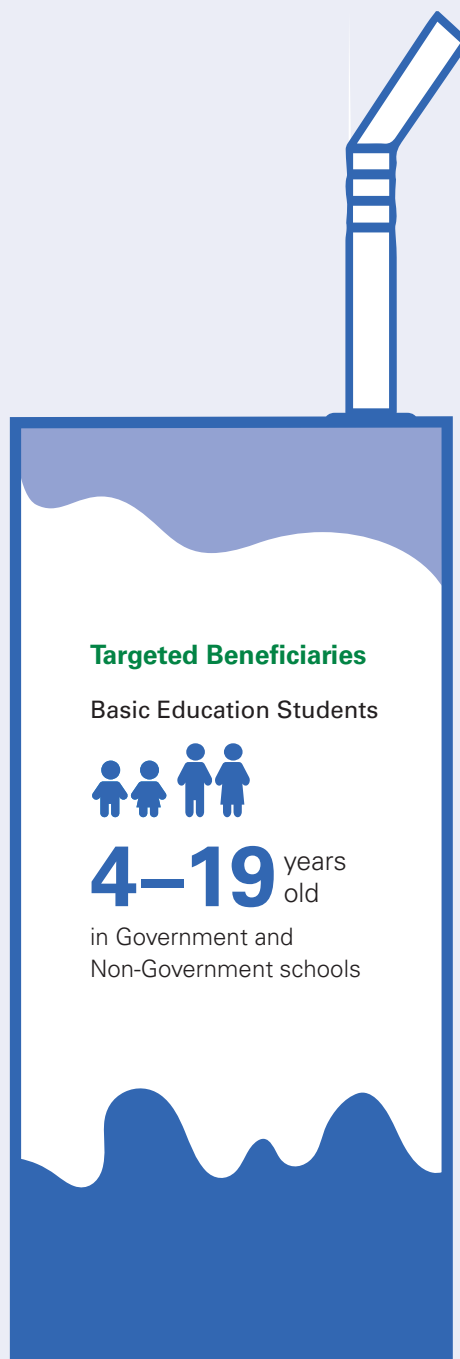
03

USERS AND BENEFICIARIES OF THE ACTION PLAN



Intended and Targeted Users of the Action Plan

	Line ministries	
	Departments	
	Agencies	
	Government institutions	
	Councils	
	Milk producers	
	Milk processors	
	Private sectors	
	NGOs	
	Research institutions	
	Schools	
	Media	
	Development partners	
	LGAs at ward and village/street level	
	School committees/boards	
	Regions	
	Teachers	
	Parents/guardians	
	Communities	



04

PLANNING OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMME



Planning for SMP needs a consideration of various factors including the target group or beneficiaries of the programme, type of products to be supplied, financing modalities, necessary facilities/infrastructure needed, geographical coverage of the programme and coordination and sustainability aspects. Each factor is elaborated in the following.

4.1 Target Group

Targeted beneficiaries are children aged 4–19 years studying in both government and private schools.

The targeted population for the School Milk Programme includes pre-primary school children (4–6 years), primary school children (7–14 years) and secondary school students (15–19 years).

Evidence from literature indicates that more efforts at increasing per capita milk consumption should be aimed at the young generation as milk provides more nutritional benefit to them. Further, they constitute a larger proportion of the population and are more receptive to change in food habits than adults.

4.2 Type of Products

A range of standard milk and milk products that comply with stipulations in the Dairy Industry Act of 2004 and Industry Regulations and that meet the product standards developed by the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) must be supplied to the beneficiaries. These include fresh pasteurized milk, cultured milk, yogurt and UHT with daily volumes ranging between 150 and 200 ml for each pupil. The milk and milk products, which are recommended to be used in SMP, are the ones that have been approved by TBS. These products are obtained from normal cows and goat milk whose nutritional compositions at specified volumes are shown in Annex 1 and follow a recognized TBS standard or other approved standards. Moreover, the products shall

be registered by TDB or relevant authorities in Tanzania. Other products such as cheese can be also supplied to schools depending on students' preferences and schools' purchasing power. The decision on the use of these products will typically depend on their availability, preference and convenience. It is, however, important to note that unhealthy dairy products such as unpasteurized milk, sweetened condensed milk, creams and milk chocolate should be avoided as they may bring unintended harm to school children.

4.3 Safety, Quality and Standards of Milk and Dairy Products for SMP

It should be ensured that milk and dairy products to be considered for SMP pass the Quality and Safety Check of Milk for School Children (Annex 2). Furthermore, the products will need to be produced, processed, packed and stored according to the normal milk and milk product protocols prepared by the TBS or approved standards (Annex 3).

4.4 Financing Modalities of the School Milk Programme

Currently, there are different modalities used in the implementation of SMP including the donor-driven model, school-driven model, parent–school model, processor-driven model and government-driven model. Experiences within the country and from other countries have shown that the use of school-driven model, parent–school model and processor-driven model have guaranteed the sustainability of SMP. The donor-driven model has proven to be limited in terms coverage and sustainability, but it is most appropriate during the beginning to kick-start the SMP while leveraging resources for schools and/or parents and processors to take the lead. It is therefore recommended in this SMAP to opt for (i) school-driven model, (ii) parent–school model and (iii) processor-driven model depending on the local context. The details of each model are presented in Table 1.



Table 1 School Milk Financing Models

S. No.	Model	Applicability
1	Parent–school model	In this model, parents agree with the schools to contribute willingly to the SMP. It needs awareness creation among the parents to realize the benefits of SMP and contribute to the programme. This model is applicable both in government and non-government schools. The model has proven to be sustainable; however, investment in awareness creation is needed for it to be successful. In this model, parents and school administration agree on the payment modality.
2	School-driven model	This model is commonly applicable in non-government schools, where the cost of milk is embedded in the package of school fee or school meal; therefore, once the school fee is paid by parents, students are assured of receiving milk.
3	Processor-driven model	This model is led by the private sector (milk producers and/or processors). The private sector enters into an agreement with schools to supply milk. Sometimes, this model involves subsidies where the private sector sells milk to the school at a discounted price as part of corporate social responsibility and, on other occasions, the private sector stakeholder (for example, the processor) voluntarily supports selected schools.
4	Government-driven model	School children are receiving milk for free and the costs are covered by the government. Although this model is not common, it has been useful and more applicable in some of the boarding schools and/or schools that have children with special needs.
5	Donor-driven model	This model is typically donor-driven and easier to administer. However, it lacks sustainability and is limited in terms of beneficiaries and geographical coverage. This model is most appropriate during the beginning to kick-start the SMP while leveraging resources for the schools and/or parents and processors to take the lead.

4.5 Necessary Facilities and Infrastructure

For ensuring the sustainability of SMP, it is necessary that the MLF, TDB and other stakeholders strengthen and establish the milk aggregation network, including constructing and strengthening of milk collection points (MCPs) at the production sites and milk collection centres (MCCs) found at specific milk aggregation points in the country. Furthermore, at schools, it is important to encourage stakeholders in the private sector to establish affordable facilities for accessing milk for the pupils. School milk access points that are piloted by MLF and TDB are sponsored by UNICEF. The school milk access points will comprise simple internal facilities at school for storing milk and must adhere to the requirements for milk quality and safety procedures including cleanliness, a cold storage

facility and a clean and healthy attendant. Other fiscal measures may include removing or reducing tax and levies on acceptable environmental-friendly packaging materials, cans, cold rooms and cold trucks to ensure safety, nutrition, convenience and affordability of milk.

4.6 Coverage

The SMP intends to cover the whole country, although at the beginning of the implementation of SMAP (2023–24), about 1,000 schools will be selected. The selection of schools to be involved at first will be based on criteria such as availability of milk, mainly schools in milk shed regions (high-producing regions) and presence of milk processors in the SMP implementation sites. In the course of implementation, each year, additional schools will be included, taking to a total of 5,000 schools by 2027–28.

05

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL MILK ACTION PLAN



5.1 Activities and Schedule of Implementation

This SMAP is intended to enhance the implementation of sustainable SMP in Tanzania by improving coordination, increasing stakeholders' participation, increasing the number of benefiting students and provide

advice on the context-specific modality for the programme. The plan is based on five specific objectives outlined in Section 2 and it will be implemented over a period of five years from 2023–24 to 2027–28. The interventions to be implemented and planned activities are summarized in Table 2 based on the specific objectives of this Action Plan.



Table 2 Implementation Matrix for School Milk Programme

Objectives	Activities
To enhance the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of School Milk Programme	Conduct awareness meetings for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), private sector, schools and development partners on the importance of implementing the School Milk Programme
	Produce and share information, communication and education materials (ICE) on the School Milk Programme
	Facilitate the private sector and or milk producers to enter into agreements (MoU) with schools/parents on supplying of milk and dairy products to schools
	Integrate School Milk Programme as the common agenda in the existing platforms such as national commemoration days, NMNAP TWGs, LGAs' designated meetings and school platforms
	Mobilize and promote producers and processors to produce and/or process more milk and dairy products of good nutritional quality
To determine context-specific modalities for the implementation of School Milk Programme	Follow-up on the deliberations of the schools/milk processors on the modalities for the implementation of School Milk Programme
	Document the workable SMP models and advocate for scaling up in other areas
	Conduct community sensitization programmes using the existing platforms at village, ward and district council committees
To establish the mechanisms for coordination and collaboration for the sustainable implementation of School Milk Programme	Assess and integrate a coordination plan for School Milk Programme into the existing systems
	Facilitate the formation of School Milk Technical Consultative Committee and develop their terms of reference
	Facilitate capacity building of the committees responsible for school milk at national and subnational levels and schools
	Conduct quarterly review meetings to evaluate SMP and for further action
	Collaborate with PMO and PO-RALG to coordinate and harmonize various stakeholders' initiatives on the implementation of the School Milk Programme at national and subnational levels
	Collaborate with PO-RALG to prepare an annual implementation report on the implementation of School Milk Programme

(Continued)

(Continued)

Objectives	Activities
	Prepare an annual workplan for the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the School Milk Programme
	Report the progress of SMP in the NSTWG agenda and higher platforms for further deliberations
	Provide feedback and recommendations to the respective schools for further improvements of the School Milk Programme
	Compile a report for monitoring and evaluation of the School Milk Programme
To provide standards and qualities for milk and dairy products supplied in schools	Develop and share guidance with School Milk Programme implementers to oversee quality and standards for milk supplied to schools
	Conduct awareness programme on how to increase quality and diversity of school meal through milk and dairy products
	Conduct capacity building of schools and the community on how to identify adulterated milk
To improve collection, access and sharing of data on School Milk Programme among key stakeholders	Collaborate with PO-RALG in reviewing Basic Education data collection instruments for the purpose of establishing requirements and integrating School Milk Programme indicators in the existing Basic Education Information Management System
	Conduct system testing, rectification and piloting of data system for the collection school milk data
	Support and integrate school milk indicators into the existing school database system and other information systems for sustainable data collection
	Collaborate with PO-RALG to collect data on school feeding and nutrition service interventions implemented by various stakeholders in order to create a national database
	Develop SMP implementation guidelines
To facilitate the provision of an enabling environment in a policy framework to support a sustainable implementation of the School Milk Programme	Monitor the implementation of School Milk Programme for compliance with the existing policies, regulations and guidelines
	Advocate policy and regulation review for the enactment of School Milk Programme
	Review regulations and business environment in the dairy industry
	Advocate the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of School Milk Programme, including increasing budget allocation for the construction of milk collection centres and supplying of specialized dairy animals
	Facilitate milk access points in schools
To increase the demand for the consumption of milk and milk products among school children in order to expand the markets for locally produced milk	Conduct awareness programmes on the importance of SMP to schools and the community at large

5.2 Budget for the Implementation of School Milk Programme

The activities stipulated in this Action Plan will be implemented for a period of five years from fiscal year 2023–24 to 2027–28 and will

cost a total of 38.5 billion Tanzanian Shillings (38,500,000,000). It is envisaged that the Government of Tanzania will provide TSh 16,275 billion and the remaining TSh 22,225 billion will be funded by the development partners and the private sector.



Table 3 Descriptive Budget for the Implementation of the School Milk Programme

Activities	Time Frame	Cost (TSh (000))	Categories of Funds	
			Government (TSh) (000)	Partners (TSh) (000)
To produce information, communication and education (ICE) materials and documentaries	2023–2028	500,000	250,000	250,000
To conduct sensitization programmes to MDAs, private sector, schools and the community using the existing platforms	2023–2026	500,000	250,000	250,000
To identify the pilot areas for School Milk Programme	2023–2024	100,000	50,000	50,000
Test the acceptable model of SMP for scalability	2023–2024	100,000	50,000	50,000
Implement the School Milk Programme using acceptable models	2023–2028	1,000,000	100,000	900,000
To conduct quarterly and biannual review meetings for the coordination committees	2023–2024	50,000	25,000	25,000
To facilitate the designing and implementation of the coordination plan for School Milk Programme	2023–2028	150,000	100,000	50,000
To conduct training on SMP to SMP committees	2023–2028	100,000	50,000	50,000
To review data system to establish the requirements for School Milk Programme	2023–2024	100,000	30,000	70,000
To facilitate data system integrations	2023–2024	50,000	20,000	30,000
To conduct system testing, rectification and piloting of data system	2023–2024	50,000	20,000	30,000
To operationalize the data system	2024–2028	100,000	30,000	70,000
To advocate policy review for the enactment of School Milk Programme	2023–2025	100,000	30,000	70,000
To review the regulations and business environment in the dairy industry	2023–2024	50,000	20,000	30,000
To construct 50 collection centres in strategic areas	2023–2028	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
To establish 5,000 milk access points in 5,000 schools	2023–2028	25,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
To facilitate MoU among partners	2023–2024	100,000	100,000	0
To monitor progress and evaluate the plan	2023–2028	100,000	50,000	50,000
To conduct awareness programme/campaign on milk drinking to schools and the community at large	2023–2028	350,000	100,000	250,000
Total Budget		38,500,000	16,275,000	22,225,000

06

EXPECTED RESULTS

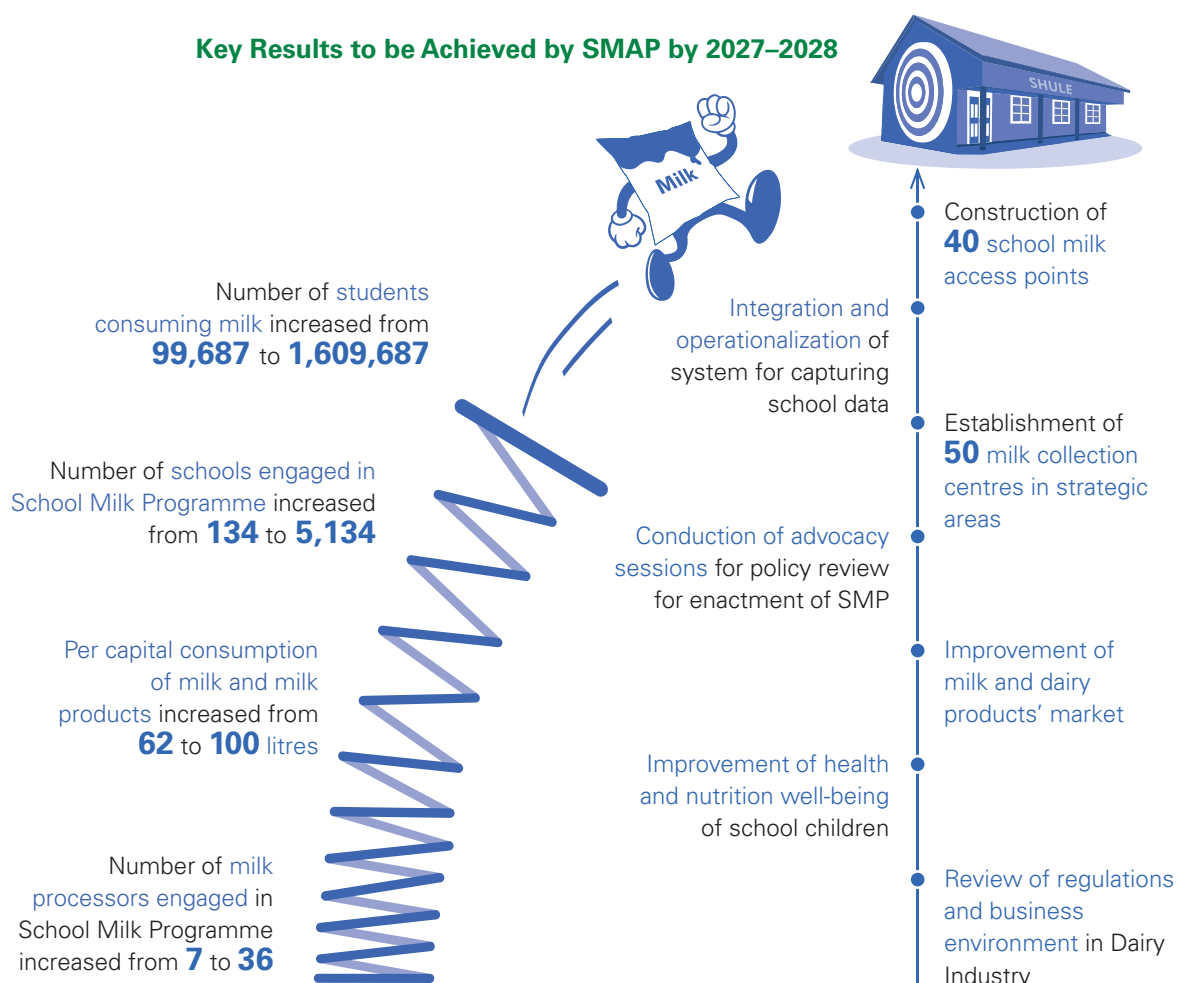


The SMAP is expected to deliver a well-organized, decentralized and sustainable model of School Milk Programmes that will address short-term hunger, improve school meal quality, enhance school retention and attendance and promote local economy by improving the markets for locally produced milk.

It is envisioned that by the year 2027–28, the following key 11 results will be achieved through the implementation of School Milk Action Plan:

- Per capita consumption of milk and milk products increased from 62 to 100 litres
- Number of milk processors engaged in School Milk Programme increased from 7 to 36
- Number of schools engaged in School Milk Programme increased by from 134 to 5,134
- Number of students consuming milk increased by 99,687 to 1,609,687
- 40 school milk access points constructed
- System for capturing school data integrated and operationalized
- 50 milk collection centres established in strategic areas
- Advocacy sessions for policy review for the enactment of School Milk Programme conducted
- Regulations and business environment in dairy industry reviewed
- Health and nutritional well-being of school children improved
- Market for milk and dairy products for producers/processors engaged in School Milk Programme improved

Key Results to be Achieved by SMAP by 2027–2028



07

COORDINATION



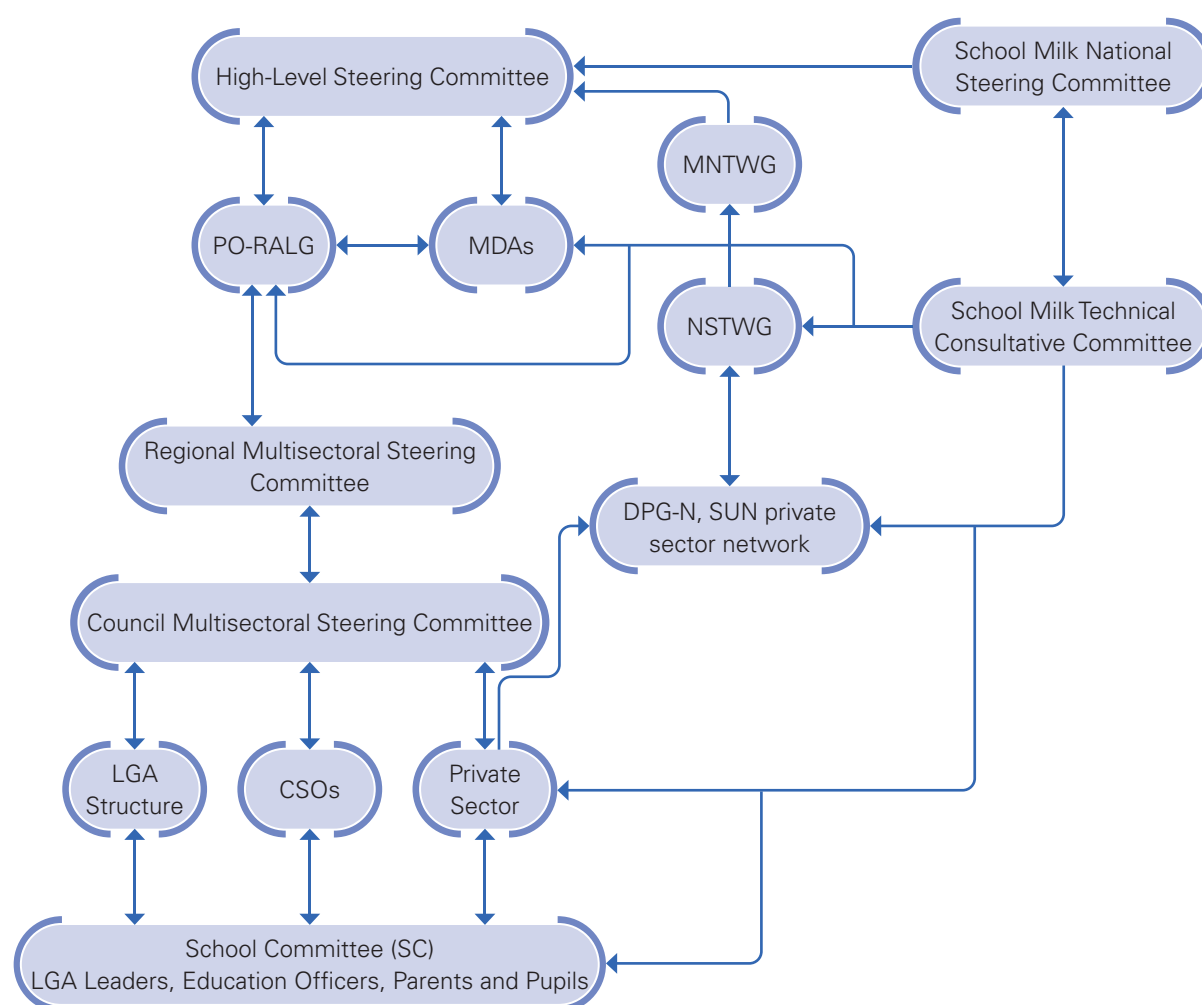
Currently, the SMP is implemented by various organizations and overseen by MLF through TDB. This modality is not well coordinated. Furthermore, the roles and responsibilities of each actor are not well articulated, partners are not well guided on the modalities of implementation and the reporting mechanism is currently not clear. This situation has made it difficult to manage the programmes, leading to lack of clear and complete information about some of the programme’s details. Hence there is limited learning to inform sustainability. Therefore, it is important to have a well decentralized coordination structure that is integrated to the existing platforms and systems at the national and subnational levels for programme sustainability. Therefore, the coordination structure for the implementation of SMP has considered the

existing NMNAP II coordination structure with an extension of School Milk National Steering Committee (SMNSC) and School Milk Technical Consultative Committee (SMTCC) as illustrated in Figure 1.

7.1 School Milk Technical Consultative Committee (SMTCC)

The School Milk Technical Consultative Committee (SMTCC) would consist of technical personnel from key line ministries, Tanzania Dairy Board, representatives of milk processors (TAMPA), representatives of milk producers (TAMPRODA), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), DPG-N, SUN-Business network, school representatives and SUN-Academia.

Figure 1. Coordination Structure for SMP



The SMTCC will be responsible for facilitating the implementation of SMP, enhancing the stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the programme, making critical analysis on technical and policy issues related to SMP and forward them to the School Milk National Steering Committee (SMNSC) for deliberations. Since SMTCC is a member of the Nutrition-Sensitive Thematic Working Group (NSTWG), the deliberations in SMTCC will be reported as an agenda to the NSTWG. From here, the agenda will be taken to the NMTWG and High-Level Steering Committee for Nutrition (HLSC) as per the NMNAP coordination structure. The Director responsible for milk and products will chair the SMTCC, and the Registrar of Tanzania Dairy Board will act as the SMTCC secretariat. The SMTCC will meet quarterly to discuss, monitor progress and deliberate on SMP.

7.2 School Milk National Steering Committee (SMNSC)

The SMNSC would be formed with the Permanent Secretaries of key line ministries as its members. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and MoFP are the key line ministries represented in SMNSC. The SMNSC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MLF and its co-chair will be Permanent Secretary of PO-RALG. The Director responsible for milk and milk products and the Tanzania Dairy Board will be the committee's secretariat. Other members such as development partner groups (DPGs), business networks (CEOs) and academia will also be invited to the SMNSC. The SMNSC will receive report from SMTCC and hold discussions. Based on NMNAP II structure, SMNSC is a member of HLSC. Therefore, the matters arising from SMNSC will be taken to the HLSC for providing strategic decisions. The SMNSC will meet twice a year (every six months) to receive reports and deliberate on School Milk Programmes.

7.3 Regional Multisectoral Steering Committee (RMSC)

The Regional Multisectoral Steering Committee (RMSC) is the governing body overseeing the implementation of School Milk Programmes at the regional level. It supports the regions to ensure that plans and government directives on School Milk Programmes are translated and implemented at the regional and council levels. The RMSC will coordinate and oversee the scale-up of SMP in respective councils within the region; integrate SMP as part of school feeding programmes in the Regional Secretariat plans and strategies; receive and discuss SMP implementation reports from councils and development partners and provide feedback; provide technical guidance and supportive supervision on the implementation of SMP to LGAs; mobilize resources to support the implementation of SMP in the region and to liaise with School Milk Technical Consultative Committee in monitoring the progress in the implementation of SMP in the regions.

The Regional Multisectoral Steering Committee will comprise of Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) as the chair and Assistant Administrative Secretary Health as the secretary while Regional Livestock Officer, Regional Nutrition Officer, Regional Education Officer and Regional Trade Officer form the secretariat. Key nutrition stakeholders in the region including heads of nutrition-sensitive sectors, nutrition-focused civil, faith-based and other non-governmental organizations (CBOs, FBO and NGOs), the media, private sector and where available academic and research institutions will be invited to this steering committee.

7.4 Council Multisectoral Steering Committee (CMSC)

There will be committees in each district of Tanzania named as Council Multisectoral Committee (CMSC) to be made up of the District Executive Director (DED), District Livestock Officer and Fisheries (DLFO), District Nutrition

Officer, Council Milk Inspectors, District Health Officer, District Education Officer (DEO), District Trade Officer, District Community Development Officer and one member from a recognized dairy stakeholder group. The CMSC is responsible for promoting SMP, coordinating the implementation of activities at LGAs and councils, providing technical backstopping to LGAs, monitoring the implementation and accountability, compiling and submitting reports to TDB, PO-RALG and NTT. The DED will be the Chairperson of CMSC whereas the DLFO, DEO, District Nutrition Officer and Milk Inspector will form the Secretariat for the committee. Moreover, the CMSC will collaborate with the civil society organizations (CSOs) responsible for nutrition and registered in the district.

7.5 School Committee (SC)

The School Committee consists of representatives of parents, LGA leaders (Councillor, Ward Education Officer, Chairperson of Village/Mtaa), teachers and school children. The SC is responsible for sensitizing parents to adopt the programme; making milk supplying arrangements to the schools; supervising the provision of milk to school children; monitoring and controlling payments for the milk; and keeping programme records at the school level and reporting to the DIC. The Ward Education Officer will serve in the SC as the Chairperson whereas the Head or Manager of the School will serve as Secretary of the Committee.



08 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMME



One of the major challenges of School Milk Programmes is sustainability. There have been many schools and many districts involved in the programmes as well as many funders and donor projects. Over the years, there has been a reduction in the number of schools and students involved in the programme. Therefore, a plan for sustainability is sought to be integrated into the Action Plan. One of the main tasks is to obtain solutions for various gaps and solve the existing challenges (problems) based on available data. Moreover, permanent patterns are important for a sustainable SMP. Mechanisms that will allow for a sustainable implementation of SMP based on evidence and experiences from various implementers are strongly encouraged in this plan. These mechanisms are:

- To invest in massive awareness programmes for the purpose of changing the attitude and influence the parents and schools positively to support the programme
- To place parents and schools in the driver's seat for ownership and sustainability of the SMP as opposed to over-reliance on the donor model
- To strengthen multisectoral collaborations by involving all actors along the milk value chain for sustainable implementation
- To document lessons and generate evidence on the impact of School Milk Programmes
- To advocate for the implementation of SMAP as part of improving quality of school meals

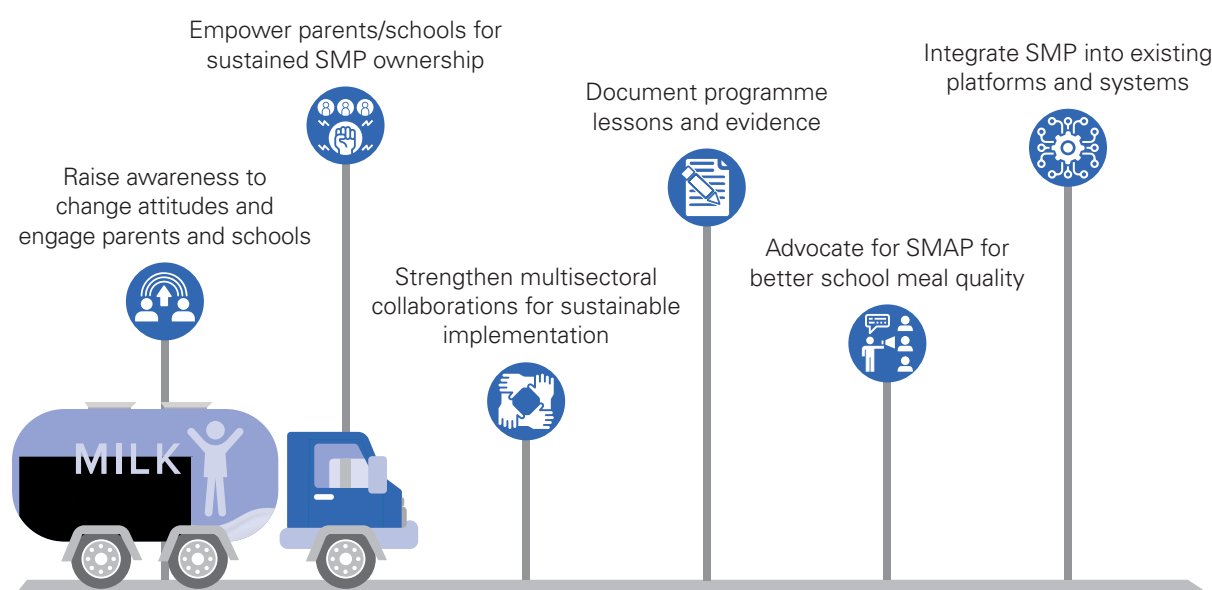
- Integration of the SMP into existing platforms and systems at the national and subnational levels

In addition, to allow for as much flexibility as possible in the initial design and scope of the plan, it is considered important for various stakeholders including the implementers of SMP to understand the environment in which they will exist by obtaining more information in different localities including the following:

- Identification of critical practices/barriers in the schools and communities
- Identification of potential actors in the respective area
- Dialogue with potential partners to identify the means of collaboration
- Identify policy-enabling environments
- Identification of strategies for sustainability in the public–private partnership (PPP)
- Identification of different factors for up-scaling
- Capacity building among partners

In addition, strategic interventions in the form of empowerment of local implementers and among partners including training, demonstration and exchange visits are embedded within the action plan. Learning visits to other countries that have successful School Milk Programmes is emphasized to inform scale-up and sustainability.

Promoting Sustainable SMP Implementation: Leveraging Evidence and Experience



09

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SCHOOL MILK PROGRAMME



This section describes how the implementation of School Milk Programme will be monitored and evaluated. The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to measure progress and assess achievements against targets and planned results that have been set. This section includes indicators that measure either outcome level or impact level during and after the period of implementation.

The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this Action Plan aims to provide guidance in the discharge of responsibilities of various stakeholders of School Milk Programme in order to increase efficiency and success in the implementation of various tasks that aim to stimulate engagement among stakeholders for achieving the intended goals. The specific objectives of monitoring and evaluation are as follows:

- To control and increase efficiency on the use of financial resources that will come from various sources (e.g. government, development partners, non-state actors and community) in order to discharge responsibilities and achieve the desired objectives of a sustainable School Milk Programme in Tanzania.
- To enable taking immediate actions when it appears that the operations of School Milk Programme does not seem either to bring intended changes within the scheduled timelines or the planned school milk interventions are not feasible.

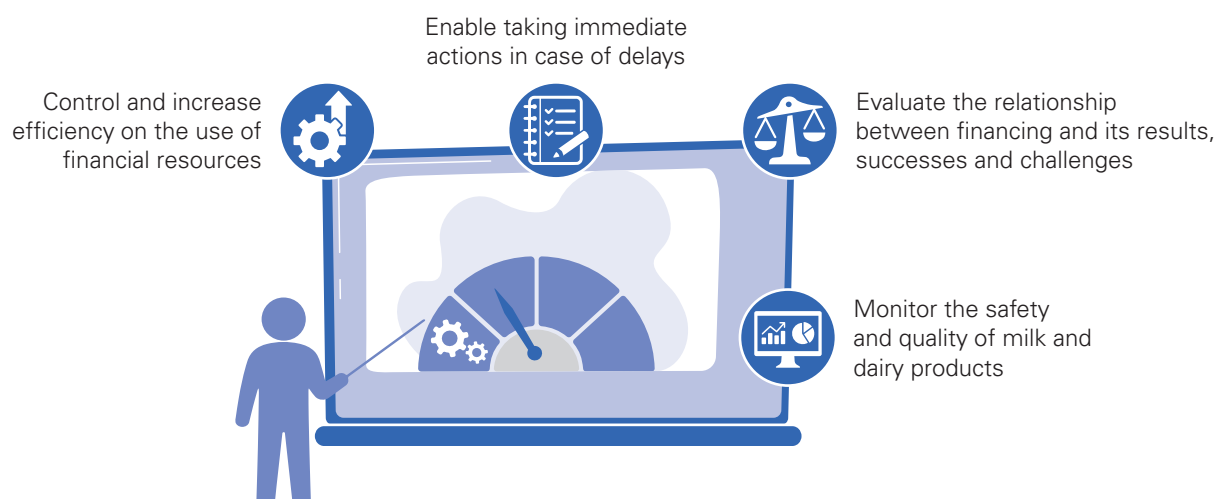
- To evaluate the relationship between financing made by various stakeholders and the results of those financing, successes, challenges and learning issues to strengthen the performance of School Milk Programme.
- To monitor the safety and quality of milk and dairy products supplied to schools for SMP as well as the consumption frequencies and trend as per the agreed modalities between stakeholders and implementing schools.

9.1 Monitoring

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will coordinate the monitoring of the implementation of this Action Plan and the monitoring will be done at two levels. The first level will include the departments of the ministries responsible for the performance of this Plan, including the Department of Production and Marketing Development (DPMD), Department of Policy and Planning (DPP) and Planning Unit in TDB, which will be responsible for monitoring specific periods every quarter, half year and year. Also, the team will involve the PO-RALG, MoH and MoEST. The second Level will involve the committees from respective schools implementing the programme, which will be responsible for regular monitoring of the implementation of this Action Plan.

Monitoring the implementation of this Action Plan will involve visiting the benefiting schools to verify the level of implementation and the success

Specific Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation



achieved according to the goals established in this Action Plan and the specific objectives outlined in the logical framework. Overall, monitoring will involve matching implementation information with the actual conditions at the school and individual pupils. In addition, a detailed analysis of the implementation of this Action Plan will involve measuring the implementation indicators defined in each focus area to help the Government determine the direction, success and challenges in the implementation of this Action Plan.

9.2 Evaluation

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will coordinate the process of carrying out evaluations of the implementation of this Action Plan. The evaluations will be done at two levels, which is the level of implementation of planned tasks where experts from the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries in collaboration with experts from the PO-RALG will evaluate the tasks specified in the Action Plan and the level of implementation of those tasks compared to the resources used to implement those tasks as well as the set goals. Also, the evaluation will involve various level of results including initial results (outputs), medium-term results (outcome) and long-term results (impact) of the investment made in executing the School Milk Programme. In order to maintain a fair balance, evaluations of the results will be done by sovereign evaluation experts (independent evaluators) either from government institutions

outside the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries or private individuals or institutions with proven competence in evaluation.

The evaluation of results of the implementation of interventions implemented by various stakeholders of School Milk Programme will be done to determine the effectiveness and success achieved following the implementation of the planned tasks and the allocation of funds. This evaluation will be done twice during the implementation of the Action Plan. The first evaluation will take place after two-and-a-half years from the start of the implementation of this Action Plan, which be in December 2025. The second evaluation will take place at the end of the implementation period of this Action Plan to determine how the Ministry has achieved the specified goals and intended results within the period of five years. This evaluation will take place in July 2028.

9.3 Levels of Monitoring and Evaluation

For the smooth execution of this Action Plan, there should be proper monitoring and supportive supervision at all levels. This will help to realize the objectives and address the challenges encountered. The mechanisms recommended at different levels are presented in Table 4 whereas the indicators that measure outcome or impact levels are listed in Table 5.



Table 4 Monitoring and Evaluation at Different Levels

Level	Description
National/high level	The School Milk National Steering Committee will be the overseer of SMP and will be responsible for providing strategic direction to inform further programming upon receiving the M&E report from the Consultative Technical Committee
	The School Milk Technical Consultative Committee, in collaboration with regions and councils, will conduct biannual monitoring and provide supportive supervision
Regional, councils, ward and village levels	At the regional, council, ward and village levels, monitoring and supportive supervision will be conducted quarterly in the respective schools
	A team of experts shall provide feedback to the respective school and provide recommendations for further improvements of School Milk Programme
Schools	The schools will prepare work plans for the implementation of the recommendations provided by the team of experts, and the outcomes of the implementations will be shared during the next round of supportive supervision

Table 5 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of School Milk Programmes

	Indicator	Baseline Value	Expected Results					Means of Verification and Responsible Institution
			Year 1 2023–24	Year 2 2024–25	Year 3 2025–26	Year 4 2026–27	Year 5 2027–28	
Planned Results: Outcome Level								
1. School Milk Action Plan operationalized	Dissemination meetings with stakeholders from MDAs, private sector, schools and development partners are conducted	0	2					Launching and Dissemination Report MLF/TDB
	Percentage of key School Milk Programme implementers received training or capacity on the implementation of School Milk Action Plan	0	20%	40%	40%			TDB School Milk Programme Report
	Number of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools with School Milk Action Plan	0	8,000	9,000	4,000			Dissemination Report, MLF/TDB
	Number of schools implementing School Milk Programmes in accordance with the School Milk Action Plan	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Dissemination Report, MLF/TDB
	Number of school committee meetings or school management meetings conducted to deliberate on the implementation of School Milk Programme	0	2	2	2	2		School Report, PO-RALG

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	Indicator	Baseline Value	Expected Results					Means of Verification and Responsible Institution
			Year 1 2023–24	Year 2 2024–25	Year 3 2025–26	Year 4 2026–27	Year 5 2027–28	
		0	6	8	6	6	6	TDB School Milk Programme Report
	Number of awareness programmes conducted to schools and community on the importance of School Milk Programme							
	Litres of milk produced per annum	3.6 billion	0.2 billion	0.25 billion	0.3 billion	0.3 billion	4.65 billion	MLF/TDB Annual Report
2. Per capita consumption of milk and milk products increased from 62 to 100 litres per annum	Litres of milk consumed per annum	62	8	9	9	12	100	MLF Annual Report
3. Number of milk processors engaged in School Milk Programme increased from 7 to 36	Number of milk processors who supply milk/dairy products to schools	7	3	5	5	8	8	TDB School Milk Report
4. Number of schools engaged in School Milk Programme increased by from 134 to 5,134	Percentage of schools with a weekly timetable indicating days when milk/dairy products are served	134	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	School Report, PO-RALG
5. Number of students consuming milk increased by 99,687 to 1,609,687	Numbers of children consuming milk/milk products at school	99,687	10,000	250,000	350,000	400,000	500,000	School Report, PO-RALG
	Number and type of food groups consumed by students in school meal	3	4	4	4	4	4	School Report, PO-RALG
6. 40 school milk access points constructed	Number of school milk access points increased from 8 to 48	8	8	8	8	8	8	MLF/TDB report
7. System for capturing school data integrated and operationalized	Indicators for capturing school feeding information are reviewed to integrate with the School Milk Programme	0	1					School Information System Report, PO-RALG MLF Report

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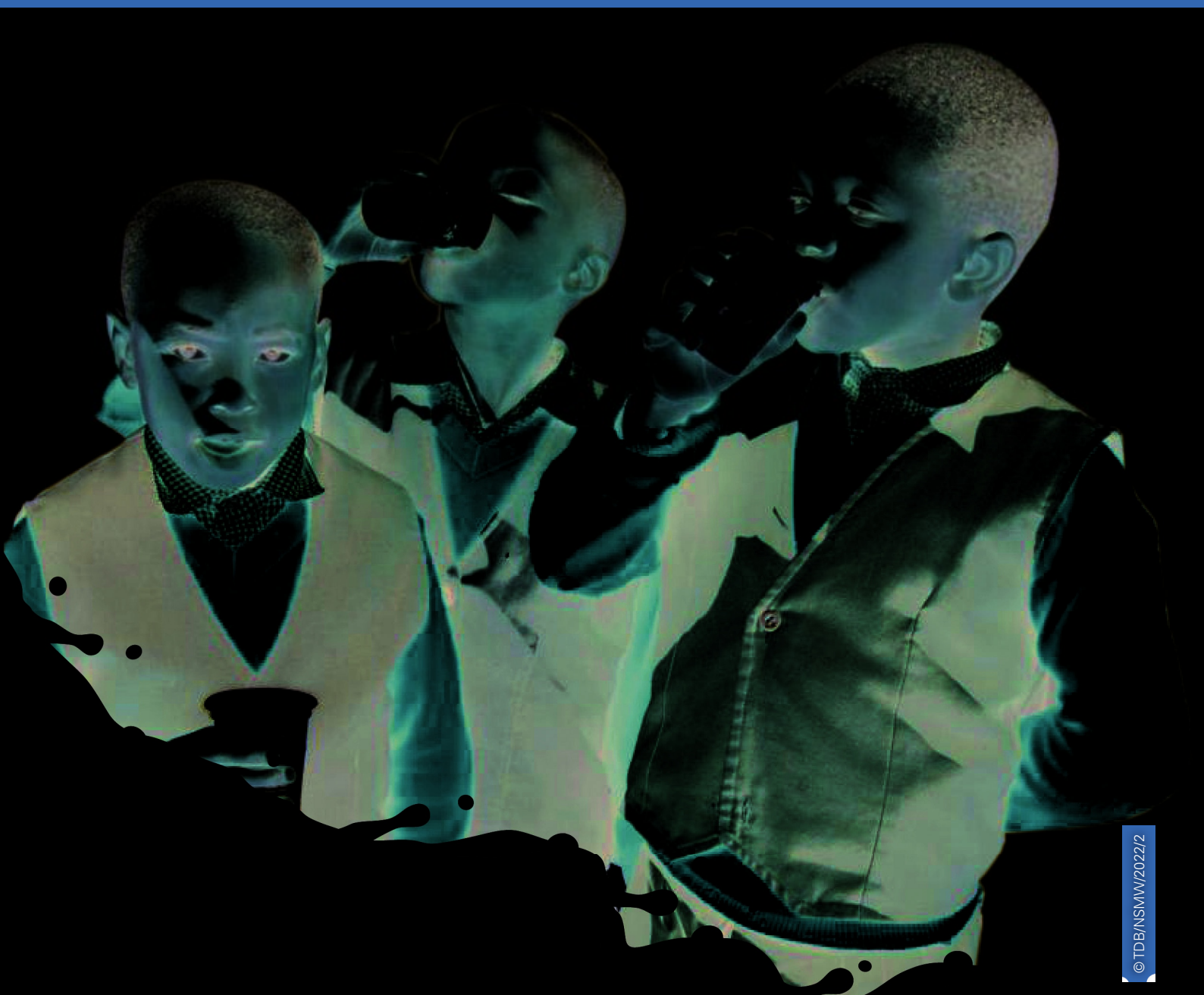
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	Indicator	Baseline Value	Expected Results					Means of Verification and Responsible Institution
			Year 1 2023–24	Year 2 2024–25	Year 3 2025–26	Year 4 2026–27	Year 5 2027–28	
	School feeding information integrated in the school information system database	0	1					School Information System Report, PO-RALG MLF Report
8. 50 milk collection centres established in strategic areas	Number of milk collection centres increased in strategic areas	242	10	10	10	10	10	MLF Annual Report
9. Advocacy sessions for policy review of the enactment of School Milk Programme conducted	Number of advocacy sessions for policy review of the enactment of School Milk Programme conducted	0		3	5	5		MLF Report
10. Regulations and business environment in dairy industry reviewed	Number of barriers to trade in dairy industry identified and reviewed	NA	1	2	2	1		MLF Report/MoF Report
Planned Results: Impact Level								
11. Health and nutritional well-being of school children improved	Number of students reported to be with illnesses	NA						School Report, PO-RALG
	Proportion of students with underweight reduced or maintained below 5%	0	5	5	5	5	5	School Report, PO-RALG
12. Market of milk and dairy products for producers/processors engaged in School Milk Programme improved	Percentage of sale volume of milk supplied	NA						TDB/Milk Processors Report

Note: NA indicates absence of baseline data.

10

REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION



This section presents the recommended format for the preparation reports and sharing of information on the School Milk Programme. The MLF, in collaboration with TDB, PO-RALG and schools, will form a team for monitoring progress in order to ensure a successful implementation of the SMAP. The information will be collected using the existing school collection system. Currently, PO-RALG maintains a database for compiling data and information regarding schools known as the School Information System. However, the information on school feeding has not been fully integrated into this system. The data are normally captured using Excel datasheet where each school is required to fill the information and submit them to the respective councils, which is then aggregated at the central level.

At the beginning, MLF will use the existing datasheet system to capture the information; however, in the financial year 2023–24, MLF is planning to collaborate with PO-RALG and other stakeholders to review the existing School Information System database and incorporate indicators of the School Milk Programme.

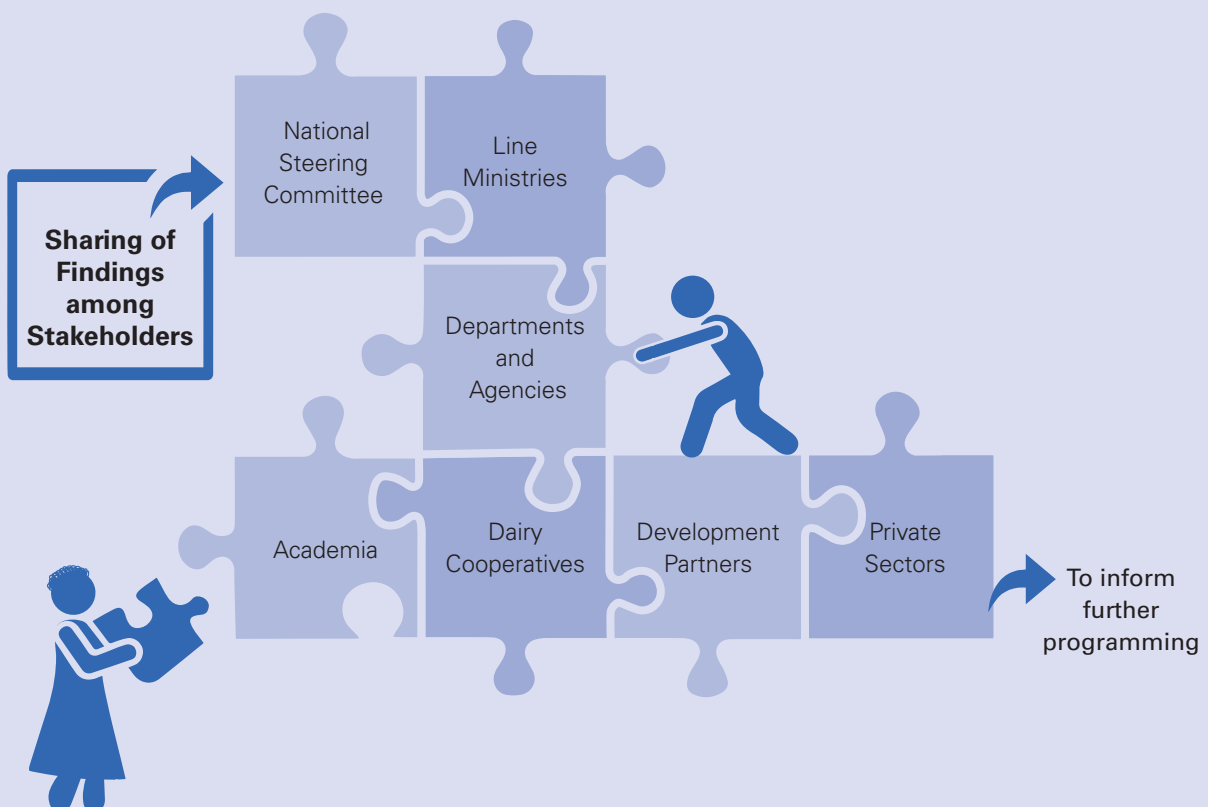
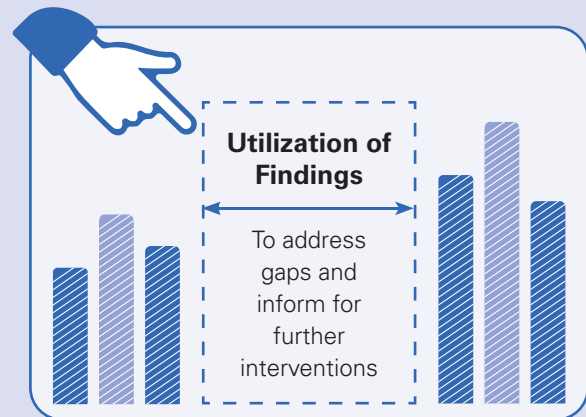
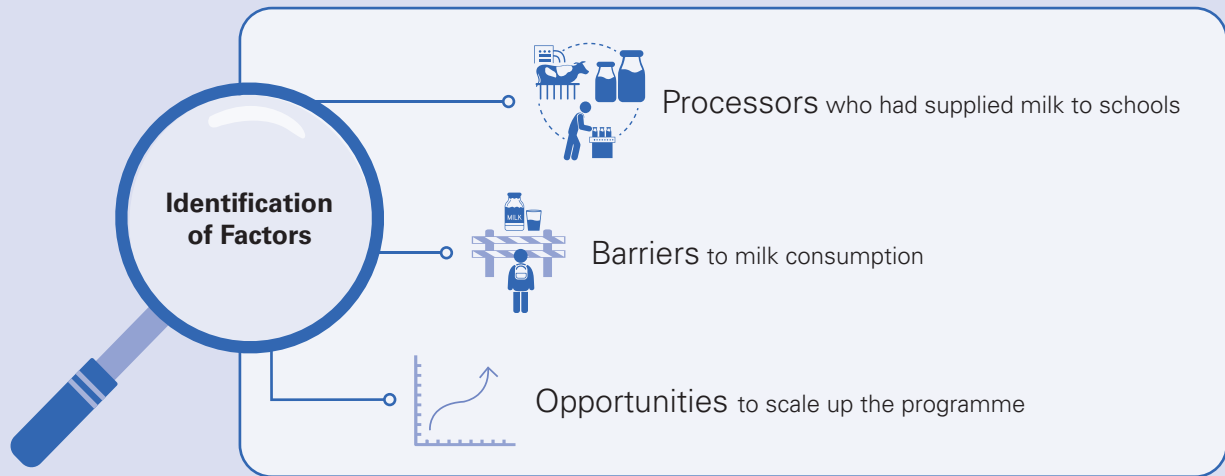
The database will generate information on the following:

- Number and types of schools that implement SMP
- Number of school milk access points established
- Amount and types of milk supplied to the schools
- Number of pupils who consumed milk

Furthermore, the report will identify processors who had supplied milk to schools, barriers to milk consumption and opportunities to scale-up the programme. The report on SMP will be generated quarterly by MLF in collaboration with TDB, PO-RALG and schools and the findings will be utilized to address the gaps and to inform further interventions. The report will also be shared with the National Steering Committee and other key actors such as line ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, private sector, academia and dairy cooperatives in order to inform further programming.



Recommended Format for the Sharing of Information on the School Milk Programme



ANNEXES

Annex 1. Nutritional Composition of Whole Fresh Milk (per 100 g)

Nutrient Group	Nutrient	Cow Milk	Goat Milk
Minerals	Calcium (mg)	112	118
	Phosphorus (mg)	91	100.4
	Zinc (mg)	0.4	0.3
	Potassium (mg)	145	202
	Selenium (µg)	1.8	1.1
Vitamins	Vitamin A (RE)	37	48
	Vitamin D	0.2	0.1
	Folate (B9)	5.0	1.0
	Biotin (B7)	2.0	2.5
	Niacin (B3)	0.8	1.0
Macronutrients	Energy	62	66
	Protein	3.3	3.4
	Fat	3.3	3.9
	Lactose	4.7	4.4

Annex 2. Quality and Safety Check of Milk for School Children

1. Measures of personal cleanliness and hygiene should be observed during the preparation, serving and distribution of milk to school children. These measures include the following:
 - i. Hand washing at critical times
 - ii. Cleanliness of the serving area
 - iii. Cleanliness of the serving utensils
2. Milk should be checked for suitability of consumption; the checking should include the following:
 - i. Confirmation of expiry date; if the expiry date has passed, it is highly probable that milk is bad and should be discarded.
 - ii. Organoleptic tests will be summarized as small milk safety handbooks for students and will be used to check quality at the school level.
 - iii. Presence of unpleasant odour in milk. Sniffing of milk is the most obvious way to tell if it has gone bad; if it smells bad or if the milk has unpleasant odour, it is not suitable for consumption. Hence it should be discarded.
 - iv. Inconsistency of milk: Consistency depends on the type of milk and its fat content. Fresh milk is a thin liquid that pours smoothly. Creams or whole milk are thicker than skimmed milk. However, the milk should move and pour smoothly. If lumps or chunks are noted when milk is poured, it is a sign that milk has gone bad.
 - v. Inspect the milk's colour for yellowing or dullness. The colour of milk is expected to be pure and white when poured into a clear glass. Milk that is bad typically will be a dingy or have a yellow shade.
 - vi. Swollen or bloated milk package is an indication of milk spoilage caused by excessive gas produced by bacteria. In this case, the milk becomes unsuitable for consumption.

Annex 3. Standards of Milk and Dairy Products Accepted for SMP

S. No.	Milk or Milk Product	Standard
1	Pasteurized milk	TZS 251:2019/EAS 69 2021
2	Cultured milk	TZS 1625:2021/EAS 1009:2021
3	Yogurt	TZS 307:2019/EAS 33:2019
4	UHT	TZS 398:2019/EAS 27:2019

Annex 4. Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

S. No.	Stakeholders	Roles
1	MLF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To create an enabling environment for the operation of School Milk Programmes » To coordinate and supervise the enforcement of policy, laws and regulations and provide guidance and plans and performing monitoring and evaluation » To collaborate with other MDAs in sharing the country's progressive status on School Milk Programmes and implementation to stakeholders' platforms » To advocate for creating an enabling environment for the implementation of School Milk Programme, including increasing budget allocation, construction of milk collection centres and supplying of specialized dairy animals to livestock keepers » To support operationalization of the database system for capturing information on School Milk Programmes
2	TDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To facilitate the formation and operationalization of Technical Consultative Committee on School Milk » To liaise with MLF in order to facilitate the coordination of National Steering Committee on School Milk » To collaborate with PO-RALG in coordinating the implementation of School Milk Programmes to Basic Education Students at all levels » To coordinate and scale-up SMP to other areas » To prepare the annual implementation report on the implementation of School Milk Programmes » To collaborate with PO-RALG to collect data on school feeding and nutrition service interventions implemented by various stakeholders in order to create a national database » To include the School Milk Programme as the common agenda in the existing platforms such as NSTWG, LGA-designated meetings and national commemoration days » To share innovations and best practices across councils in accelerating the reduction of malnutrition
3	PO-RALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To coordinate the implementation of School Milk Programmes to Basic Education Students at all levels » To analyse and consolidate councils' implementation reports on School Milk Programmes » To collaborate with MLF/TDB on assessing the implementation progress of School Milk Programme

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S. No.	Stakeholders	Roles
4	PMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To coordinate multisectoral engagement » To coordinate with DPs in supporting the activities of SMP » To create an enabling environment for the provision of School Milk Programmes
5	MoH and TFNC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To provide professional advice to and aid in the capacity building of the implementers of the School Milk Action Plan » To liaise with councils in monitoring the health- and nutrition-related information on SMP to inform further programming » To mobilize additional resources for the implementation of School Milk Programmes » To participate in supportive supervision, monitoring and evaluation of School Milk Programmes » To advocate for the implementation of School Milk Programmes in various platforms
6	MoEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To collaborate with MLF, TDB and PO-RALG in reviewing the Basic Education data collection instruments for the purpose of integrating food and nutrition service indicators in the existing system » To collaborate with MLF and other line ministries to ensure that SMP complies with the existing policies, regulations and guidelines
7	Other line ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To provide professional advice to and help in capacity building of implementers of this guideline based on their areas of mandate » To participate in supportive supervision, monitoring and evaluation of school feeding and nutrition service delivery » To participate in various local and international platforms on school feeding and nutrition service
8	TBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To provide standards and qualities for milk and dairy products supplied in schools
9	Research and academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To conduct research related to School Milk Programme » To disseminate and share the research findings on School Milk Programme in local and international forums
10	Milk processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To collect and supply good quality milk to schools » To establish school milk access points » To liaise with schools and establish a workable model for SMP
11	Milk producers and dairy cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To produce sufficient milk to be supplied to the MCC » To mobilize milk producers to join dairy cooperative groups in order to increase milk collection
12	Schools/school committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To provide the link between school and parents, negotiate the modality for the implementation of SMP with parents and processors » To enter into an MoU with milk suppliers/processors
13	Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » To support the SMP » To liaise with school administration/committee in establishing the workable model for SMP

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S. No.	Stakeholders	Roles
14	Development partners	» Technical support, financial support for initial start-up of supportive infrastructure for SMP, evidence generation, capacity building, sensitization, commissioning of studies
15	Media	» To create mass awareness on the importance and benefits of School Milk Programme » To work with line ministries, institutions and other stakeholders in advocating for and creating awareness on SMP

Annex 5. List of People Who Participated in Developing this Action Plan

S. No.	Name	Title	Organization
Coordination Committee			
1	Mr Stephen Michael	Director for Production and Marketing Development	MLF
2	Dr Nyamizi Bundala	Assistant Director of Livestock Products, Food Security and Nutrition	MLF
3	Dr George Msalya	Registrar for Tanzania Dairy Board	TDB
4	Mr Charles Lugamara	Officer in-charge of Food Security Desk	MLF
5	Ms Mariam Kingu	Officer in-charge of Dairy Desk	MLF
6	Mr Edson Kilyenyi	Officer in-charge of Livestock Production Desk	MLF
7	Mr Joseph Semu	Acting Marketing Manager	TDB
8	Ms Stella Balili	Dairy Production Officer	TDB
9	Mr Mbaraka Stambuli	Assistant Director of Policy and Planning	MLF
Technical Committee			
10	Dr Renatha Pacific	Lecturer of Human Nutrition	SUA
11	Mr Patrick Codjia	Chief of Nutrition	UNICEF
12	Ms Joyce Ngeba	Nutrition Specialist	UNICEF
13	Dr Esther M. Nkuba	Director, Nutrition Education and Training	TFNC
14	Dr Theresia Jumbe	Technical Advisor	USAID Advancing Nutrition
15	Deborah Niyeha	Chief of Party	USAID Advancing Nutrition
16	Deborah Esau	Nutrition Officer	WFP
17	Richard Pangani	Nutrition Focal Person	MLF
18	Grace Shileringo	Nutrition Focal Person	MoEST
19	Abigael Marwa	Nutrition Focal Person	PMO
20	Mwita Waibe	Assistant Director – Nutrition Unit	PO-RALG
21	Bagelela Magana	Nutrition Officer	MoH
22	Neema Joshua	Assistant Director – Nutrition Section	MoH

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S. No.	Name	Title	Organization
Consultative Committee			
23	DPG-N	Development Partners Group – Nutrition	DPG-N
24	Luitfrid Nnally	Senior Research Officer	PO-RALG
25	Stella Kimambo	Food Section and Nutrition Specialist	FAO
26	Dr Mosses Ole Neselle	Livestock Value Chain Specialist	FAO
27	Tom Ole Sikar	Advisor	NEADAP/SNV
28	Pascal Debons	Advisor	NEADAP
29	Edmund Mariki	BDO-TADB	T13P
30	Joachim Balakana	National Coordinator	Land O Lakes Venture37
31	Wema Chuwa	BDA	Heifer Int.
32	Mayanki God	Director	TETRAPACK
33	Florent Nguma	Director/Secretary General	Shambani Milk/TAMPA
34	Gerald Lyimo	SMP Coordinator	ASAS Dairies
35	Ms Hellen Usiri	Director	Nronga Women Dairy Cooperative
36	Ally Sechonge	Marketing Manager	Tanga Fresh
37	Emmanuel Buganga	SO	Tanga Fresh
38	Anicetus Lyimo	Head Teacher	Mlezi Primary School
39	Martin Ernest	Head Teacher	Fountain gate Primary School
40	Mussa S Msangi	Head Teacher	Kauzeni Primary School
41	Andrea Ontita	Programme Manager	NCT
42	John Kusaja	Principal Administrative Officer	MLF
43	Eliakimu Mniko	Senour Trade Officer, Private Sector Desk	MLF
44	Dr Gasper Msimbe	Regional Veterinary Officer	RS MOROGORO
45	Jeremiah P Legoga	Environmental Officer	MLF
46	Lusajo Mwakalobo	Senior Livestock Field Officer	MLF
47	Emmanuel Samwel	Information and Communication Officer	MLF
48	Mariam Muchakila	Principal Livestock Officer	MLF
49	Stanford Ndibalema	Assistant Director – Veterinary Public Health	MLF
50	Tajiri Kihemba	PRO	TDB
51	Hamis Kiimbi	Marketing Officer	TDB
52	Jumanne Mnyau	Information Officer	MLF
53	Zulu Leonidas Gama	Legal Officer	MLF
54	Stahairat Habibu	Internal Auditor	MLF

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S. No.	Name	Title	Organization
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56	Piases Japhet	AUD	MLF
57	Anna Andrew	NUO	PO-RALG
58	Basil Mataba	PLFO	MLF
59	Theodata Salema	Livestock Officer	MLF
60	Tabitha Kintingu	Livestock Officer	MLF
61	Norbert Shagamba	Livestock Officer	MLF
62	Martha Mbena	Information Officer	MLF
63	Majaliwa Amos	ICTO	MLF
64	Atupele Mohamed	SLF	MLF
65	Stella W Kombi	PO	MLF
66	Danietha Tindanyire	Principal Economist	MLF
67	Audifas Sarimbo	Veterinary Officer	MLF
68	Agness Musaka	Coordinator	Lishe Yangu
69	Ramadhan Z	Coordinator	Lishe Yangu
70	Fadhili Mbilinyi	Coordinator	Profate Dairy
71	Lenard Mpigachai	Livestock Keeper	Dodoma
72	Mariam Mgenda	Legal Officer	MLF
73	Alfed S Kazimoto	Education Officer	OR-TAMISEMI
74	Lukanganya Mazigo	ICT Officer	PO-RALG

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