



Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock



Agricultural Consultative Forum



Conference Proceedings

Livestock Development for Economic Prosperity in Zambia

Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka,
Zambia

20th April 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Agricultural Consultative Forum
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AI	Artificial Insemination
AWARFAN	African Women in Animal Resources Farming and Agribusiness Network
CEEC	Citizens Economic Empowerment Commission
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DAZ	Dairy Association of Zambia
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAPRI	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
LDT	Livestock Development Trust
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
NAIS	National Agricultural Information Services
NDP	National Domestic Product
MCC	Milk Collection Centre
MDM	Mechanically Deboned Meat
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFNP	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
MICC	Mulungushi International Conference Centre
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PS	Permanent Secretary
R & D	Research and Development

SMS	Short Messaging Services
SSF	Small Scale Farmers
UBA	United Ban for Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAZ	Veterinary Association of Zambia
ZALCUL	Zambia Livestock Cooperative Union Limited
ZANIS	Zambia National Information services
ZaAS	Zambia Academy of Sciences
ZDTP	Zambia Dairy Transformation Programme
ZNFU	Zambia National Farmers Union

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction: The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) in partnership with the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF) organized a one-day Livestock Conference at the Mulungushi International Conference Centre (MICC) whose theme was **“Reinvigorating the livestock sub-sector in Zambia, through the Value Chain Approach”**. The Conference objectives were concerned with: (a) provision of a platform for stakeholder engagement; (b) enhancing stakeholder engagement on livestock development issues; (c) creating synergies within the subsector and deliver on aspirations of the new dawn government; (d) creating a platform for state and non-state actors to engage, and; (e) contributing to policy direction for developing livestock. The conference had 4 presentations which focused on: (i) reviewing resolutions of the 2018 Livestock Conference; (ii) past and present developments in the livestock sector (government perspective); (iii) past and present developments in the livestock sector (private sector perspective), and; (iv) Opportunities in Regional, Continental and Global Markets for **Zambian Livestock** . The presentations formed the basis for 6 breakaway panel discussions focusing on five commodity value chains in the livestock subsector, namely; Beef cattle, Small ruminants, Pigs, Poultry, and Dairy cattle. A cross-cutting issue, women and youth was addressed by the 6th panel discussion.

Key conference outcomes: The Conference outcomes have been organized around the value chain stages which came out during the deliberations, namely; production, transportation, storage, processing, marketing and consumption. Cross-cutting issues (women and youth as well as policy, regulatory and institutional framework) were also deliberated on by the Conference and have been captured by this brief Conference report. The Conference came up with six key action points, going forward, summarized below (a Conference Communique, based on the six action points has been prepared, see **Appendix 2**):

- a) Stakeholder consultations in the livestock subsector should be an ongoing process, championed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.
- b) The Ministry of Finance should provide adequate budgetary provisions to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to enable the MoFL undertake its mandate to farmers based on specific value chain interventions.
- c) The MoFL should officially adopt farming as a business and ensure that the approach is embedded in all its activities, particularly in extension approaches and methodologies. In principle, farming as a business entails re-orienting small scale farmers to take up livestock production as an economic venture unlike what has been the case to date.
- d) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should spear-head a systematic mapping-out of all the key commodity value chains in the livestock subsector as a baseline to be the basis for formulating monitorable interventions to accelerate the growth of the subsector.
- e) Linked to the above, a similar exercise should be undertaken targeted at the integration of the national commodity value chains in the livestock subsector to the regional, continental and global value chains. This will enhance an improvement in the flow of inputs to the subsector as well as open up market opportunities for livestock products beyond the local markets
- f) Establish a strong self-sustaining, well-funded and well-staffed Research and Development (R&D) entity within the livestock subsector’s value chain approach that will be well positioned to undertake cost-effective and state of the art research that is problem oriented with initial funding from Govt.

1. INTRODUCTION

A one-day Conference on “*Livestock Development for Economic Prosperity in Zambia*” was held on 20th April 2022 at Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka. The Conference drew 86 participants across various livestock commodity value chains in the sub-sector (see **Appendix 1** for a List of Participants and the Institutions they represent). There were five (5) commodity value chains of interest that were focused on by the Conference, namely: Beef cattle; Small ruminants; Pigs; Poultry; and; Dairy cattle.

The specific objectives of the Conference were:

- i) To provide a platform for all stakeholders in the livestock industry to speak with one voice, for the growth and development of the livestock subsector;
- ii) Bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, smallholder, emergent and commercial farmers, processors and packers, input suppliers, policy makers and other actors along the value chain to exchange and share practical performance experiences and results on all aspects of livestock development in Zambia;
- iii) To create synergies within the livestock sector and deliver on the aspirations of the new dawn government;
- iv) To discuss and agree on the establishment of a regular and formal platform for non-state actors to engage and interact with policy makers in government, on various issues affecting the livestock sub-sector;
- v) To provide a platform for presentations and discussions on developed and adopted innovations, trends, and solutions in addressing and/or coping with national and global cross-cutting challenges, such as climate change and pandemic diseases, in the development of the livestock subsector in Zambia, and;
- vi) To contribute to the policy direction in livestock development in Zambia.

The Conference was organized around four (4) presentations which were followed by six (6) breakaway panel discussions. The panel discussions were aligned to the five (5) commodity value chains cited above with an addition of Women and Youth as the sixth panel discussion, given its cross-cutting nature. The first three panel discussions (Beef cattle; Small ruminants, and; pigs) ran in parallel and so did the last three panel discussions (i.e. Poultry, Dairy cattle and Women and youth), **Appendix 2** is the Conference Communique which summarizes key issues and action points from the Conference proceedings. Stakeholder participation in the panel discussions was based on interest and areas of experience. It must however be stressed that each panel session had experienced and senior officers from the two departments (Livestock Department (DLD) and Veterinary Services (DVS), in the Ministry to provide back stopping for official positions.

The four presentations were largely meant to provide the basis and context for the six panel discussions. The four presentations were as follows:

- a) Recap and Review of the Resolutions of the 2018 Livestock Conference (by the Agricultural Consultative Forum – ACF);
- b) Overview of the Livestock Sector; Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock Sector – Government perspective (by Dr. Kaoma, the Director, DLD and Dr. Fandamu, representing the Director, DVS);
- c) Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, and the way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock sector – Private sector Perspective (by Dr Mwilola Imakando), and;
- d) Opportunities in regional, continental and global markets for Zambian Markets (Dr. Bruce Mukanda).

The Conference was opened by Dr. Anna Songolo - the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL) which co-hosted the Conference with the Agricultural Consultative Forum (ACF). The PS underlined the need for the globally accepted and used value chain approach as a critical strategy to develop Zambia's livestock sub-sector, embedded in strong stakeholder consultative processes. She emphasized that the MoFL would own and implement the Conference outcomes (see **Appendices 3** and **4** for the Official Opening Speech by the Minister of Agriculture and Closing remarks by the PS respectively). The Chairperson of the Board of ACF gave a similar emphasis in his opening remarks regarding the need for adopting a value chain approach as a vital strategy to develop the livestock sub-sector (see **Appendix 5** for the Opening remarks by the ACF Board Chairperson).

The Conference proceedings have been organized around the value chain stages for easier appreciation of the issues affecting the livestock sub-sector dealt with by the livestock Conference. Other details such as members of the organizing committee; Conference programme, expected outputs and outcomes are contained in the Conference drop box at the following link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fo/0zxzzxsu9yxej5cevtun/h?dl=0&rlkey=dbq49n9dmeipo3o307nr1n6tw>

The same Dropbox also contains all the Conference deliberations as well as other important strategic documents relevant to the Conference theme.

2. KEY CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

The Conference outcomes have been organized around the key value chain stages. The main value chain stages which came out during the Conference deliberations are presented below (the last one is cross-cutting):

- a) Production;
- b) Transportation;
- c) Storage;
- d) Processing;
- e) Marketing;
- f) Consumption, and;
- g) Cross-cutting (Women and Youth, and; Policy, regulatory and institutional framework)

Policy, regulatory and institutional framework came out as overarching, cutting across all the above stated six value chain stages. Another cross-cutting issue was Women and Youth, whose deliberations constituted a separate panel (panel 6). The Conference deliberations are discussed in sequence under each of the above value chain stages. This report summarizes key elements across all the value chain commodities. **Appendix 6** and the **Dropbox** (see link above under the **Introduction Section**) provide detailed issues by each of the targeted commodity value chains as well as the four papers presented during the Conference).

2.1 Production

The livestock sub-sector is important in contributing towards food and nutrition security of the country's population. The subsector contributes 3.2% to the National Domestic Product (NDP), 42% to the agricultural GDP and 50% to employment. Production related key issues which came out include: input supply; the appropriateness of the breeds; technology and extension services. These are discussed below in sequence.

2.1.1 Input supply

Input supply was cited as one of the major challenges facing the livestock sub-sector (particularly the poultry, beef and dairy cattle commodity value chains). For poultry, access to feed was increasingly becoming a serious challenge primarily on account of escalating feed prices. A supplier who was part of the Conference cited facing problems in the importation of ingredients needed for feed formulation. This resulted in gaps in feed production and sales which in turn led to erosion in customer confidence. The high cost of poultry feed has resulted in a number of small scale poultry farmers leaving the poultry commodity value chain due to challenges of affordability. Beef and dairy cattle also faced the challenge of inadequate and poor quality of pasture especially in the dry season coupled with inadequate water during the same period. This resulted in a significant reduction in beef and milk production among smallholder farmers during the dry season.

In addition, there was a problem of easy accessibility and affordability of drugs (such as those for New Castle disease in poultry; East Coast Fever in pigs and vaccines for Foot and Mouth

disease in cattle – among others). This is against the background of government providing free animal health services in the period before 1991. During the pre-1991 era, government, through the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), provided and maintained cordon lines with guards, check points, tsetse control pickets, free dipping services, treatments and artificial insemination services, among others. Most of the animal health infrastructure were constructed during the pre-1991 era using government resources while technical assistance was provided by partner organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the World Bank.

In this regard, small scale farmers have had a challenge to adjust from the pre-1991 era where government provided free health services in contrast to what is obtaining during the post-1991 era where small scale farmers are expected to procure these using their own resources. Failure by small scale farmers to treat livestock production as a business has exacerbated the situation.

Going forward, a call was made by the Conference for government intervention in input supply aimed at stabilizing input prices to make them more affordable. This was to help improve accessibility of inputs by small scale farmers. Given the free economy operating in the country, price controls were out of question. Consequently, government intervention was expected to be through policy. For instance, government could provide tax rebates to input manufacturers aimed at lowering their cost of production which would in turn translate to affordable input prices by small scale farmers. In addition government could also map out the feed value chain and encourage more investments into this industry. Further, research findings on alternative sources of feed should be explored.

2.1.2 Livestock Breeds

The issues of appropriateness of the livestock breeds came up in all the five commodity value chains (Beef cattle; Small ruminants; Pigs, Poultry, and; Dairy cattle). For instance: (a) there was a challenge in getting pure beef breeds; (b) the exotic small ruminant breeds (goats) imported from a country in the southern part of Zambia often had issues with acclimatization and disease burden – as a matter of fact, disease occurrence was an issue across all the other commodity value chains; (c) smallholder farmers did not readily accept improved breeds of pigs particularly those through Artificial Insemination (AI); (d) there were issues with low levels of production and productivity of local breeds of chickens and; (e) a number of small scale farmers used beef cattle for milk production instead of dairy cattle breeds.

The need for appropriate breeds was emphasized for increased production and productivity (all the five commodity value chains). However, a tradeoff was noted between increasing production and productivity using high performing breeds on one hand (which requires more inputs) and maintaining traditional breeds that are low performing in terms of production and productivity (with less input requirements), on the other. High performing breeds in terms of production and productivity require greater attention in terms of feeding, disease control and general management which are all major challenges for smallholder farmers to afford at appropriate levels. On the other hand, traditional breeds are easier to manage under smallholder conditions. In general, traditional breeds are more tolerant to diseases, require less attention in terms of feeding regime and generally need less extension services. This underlines the need to take advantage of the many years of research that have come up with “mid-way” breeds which can be more easily managed by farmers.

Nonetheless, there was consensus on the need for improved breeds whose benefits far outweigh disadvantages. In this regard, one of the action points, going forward, was to introduce community based breeding schemes in a bid to popularize improved breeds. In addition, it was proposed that there be diversification to non-conventional species (mole rats, caterpillars, etc.). Another future action was the need for small scale farmers to be re-oriented to take livestock production as a business. Consequently, the small scale farmers should be capacitated to strengthen their livestock management levels for increased production and productivity resulting in improved household income levels.

2.1.3 Technology

The low uptake of improved technology by small scale farmers was cited as one of the major constraints to improved production and productivity, resulting in stagnation in the growth and development of the Livestock subsector. The low uptake of technology includes Artificial Insemination (AI) especially in pig production (as alluded above). Two promoters of AI in pigs expressed frustration at poor results in small scale farmers adopting AI to improve their pig production and productivity. Mobile phone-based improved technology in tracking the movements of animals (small ruminants and cattle) was also discussed. This was particularly motivated by the wide-spread in mobile phone ownership by small scale farmers across the country which some studies have put at more than 95%.

Going forward, there was a general call for increased investment and deliberateness in promoting problem focused value chain based research and development aimed at coming up with animal breeds (which constitute part of technology) that would be most suitable under small scale farmers' conditions. A deliberate focus on promoting appropriate technology across the various commodity value chains was emphasized.

2.1.4 Extension Services

The weak extension services in the livestock subsector was noted as a major challenge. This was on account of a multiplicity of factors the key ones being: (i) the low extension staff to farmer ratio (estimated at about 1:21,000 instead of the FAO recommended ratio of 1:400); (ii) The poor funding of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock resulting in very little or no financial resources for operational costs (leading to poor or non-existence of transport and other resources for frontline extension staff to provide extension services to the targeted small scale farmers), and; (iii) The frontline extension staff have inadequate technological skills to deal with the current technological issues facing small scale livestock farmers on the ground in some cases triggered by climate change.

Going forward, two major proposals were made, aimed at addressing the above challenges: (a) Train adequate numbers of livestock auxiliary staff at community level (community livestock facilitators) - these would be equipped with knowledge and skills in basic livestock management and disease control issues (so far 1,116 Community Livestock Facilitators have been trained country wide – the target was not provided); (b) introduce and promote e-extension – given the high ownership of mobile phones by small scale farmers alluded to above, dissemination of livestock extension messages through SMS and other related platforms would be more effective and efficient in the face of logistical challenges faced by the Ministry in providing extension services. In addition, some form of private sector mandating could be used in areas that are

predominantly subsistence. In areas with more commercially oriented farmers, full privatization could be attempted.

2.2 Transportation

One of the key challenges facing all the five commodity value chains (Beef cattle; Small ruminants; Pigs, Poultry, and; Dairy cattle) was transport, affecting both the input and output side of the value chains. Transport challenges were as a result of two major factors, *first*, poor feeder roads, and *second* poor access to suitable and affordable vehicles. Two of the value chains were worst hit by transport challenges – the dairy cattle and the small ruminants (goats). According to the Conference participants in the dairy commodity value chain, huge amounts of milk from small scale farmers go to waste partly because of poor transportation. This could contribute to the low per capita consumption of milk in the country which is estimated at 36 liters per year which is more than 5 times below the recommended amount of 200 liters per capita consumption per year (or a mere 18% of the recommended amount). Apart from the challenges of poor feeder roads and low access to suitable affordable transport cited above, the low number of Milk Collection Centres (MCC) does contribute to the low milk per capita consumption in the Zambia. Currently there are 72 MCCs across the country instead of the recommended 200 MCCs.

Though the demand for goats has been on the increase over the past several years, small scale farmers have not benefited from such demand increments on account of lack of access to appropriate suitable transport. The cost of transporting their goats to lucrative markets is prohibitive, let alone to average markets. The option of village/community markets could be pursued and would alleviate this problem.

2.3 Storage

Milk Collection Centres (MCCs) serve as storage facilities albeit for a short period of time. As already noted under **Section 2.2** above, there are inadequate quality MCCs in the country – there are only 72 which are currently in operation instead of the 200 MCCs needed. Although there are other MCCs, these are not regulated and pose a risk to the quality of milk. Given the high perishability of milk, good storage is vital for the commodity to be preserved and transported to areas it is needed. Small scale farmers also have inadequate and inappropriate storage when transporting the milk from the farm gate to the MCC or where it is sold. Consequently, milk usually goes to waste while being transported from the farm gate. The longer the distance from the farm gate to the MCC/market, the greater the risk of the commodity becoming bad. This calls for a well synchronized milk collection schedule by processors which meets the required standards.

2.4 Processing

Processing was identified as one of the major challenges across the five value chain commodities. However, there was more discussion on processing of beef cattle and dairy (milk). In terms of beef cattle, the poor quality of animals produced by the small scale farmers and their erratic supply has resulted in persistently low farm gate prices and abattoirs and processors operating at between 30 to 50% capacity. The production and productivity of beef cattle and dairy cattle are particularly negatively affected during the dry season on account of poor and

inadequate pasture, a point already alluded to above. There is growing competition among beef processors largely due to the inadequate supply of animals, although they all target their own market outlets. All major processors have integrated their operations starting from the feedlot to the butchery, resulting in the processors controlling the quality of their products as well as prices. Although such vertical integration is supposed to have the advantage of reducing the retail product prices on account of improved efficiency, this does not always happen. The reason for insufficient reduction in product prices is because a number of such processors are propelled by the drive to maximize profits rather than provide quality products to consumers at competitive prices.

On account of the low levels of processing capacity or access to processing facilities by small scale farmers (there are 9 processing centres across the country solely serving small scale farmers), they have, to a considerable extent, been denied of value addition to their products which has in turn contributed to persisting income, food and nutrition insecurity at household level.

2.5 Marketing

Competitive and efficient marketing was cited as a challenge across all the five value chain commodities. The dairy cattle commodity value chain had a considerable share of the marketing problem. Zambia produces about 620 million liters a year of which only 80 million or 15% is marketed. There are about 6,300 small scale dairy farmers, over 200 commercial and medium scale dairy farmers and about 300,000 traditional beef farmers producing the 620 million annual amount of milk. A good number of commercial farmers produce on average about 2,000 liters of milk per day whilst the biggest 5 firms produce between 15,000 and 25,000 liters of milk per day. COVID-19 has positively impacted the milk industry. Milk import ban prompted by the outbreak of COVID-19 has led to an increase in the prices of milk which has in turn resulted in the milk industry becoming lucrative, thus pushing production of milk to higher levels. For instance, Zambeef increased milk production from 6 million liters per annum before the COVID-19 era to 6.5 million per annum after the COVID era. During the same period, small scale farmers supplying Zammilk significantly increased their production, from about 1 million liters of milk per year to 1.4 million liters. An additional challenge related to dairy small scale farmers is that of unfair grading. Grading of milk was based on a zone in which farmers are located rather than on individual performance of farmers. This has tended to undermine individual farmer performance towards improving the quality of their milk.

In terms of marketing of small ruminants (goats), the most lucrative market has been Kasumbalesa (Zambia-Democratic Republic of Congo – DRC border on the Copperbelt). However, middle men and women are the ones who have tended to benefit from these lucrative markets. Small scale farmers have been prevented from full participation in these markets due to prohibitive transport costs alluded to above.

As a way forward, the Conference noted the need to be more aggressive in the marketing approaches targeting both local and external markets. This should be preceded by the formulation (where there are gaps) and implementation (where such already exists) of a policy and regulatory framework which promotes increased production and productivity, enforcement and observance of comprehensive standards and regulations. Systematic implementation of standards should also be one of the cornerstones of a marketing policy

2.6 Consumption

The per capita consumption of meat per year in Zambia is estimated at 6.5 kg compared to the per capita annual consumption of about 13.3 kg in the region. The relatively low per capita consumption of meat in the country compared to the rest of the region is on account of a number of factors. Three major ones will suffice. *First*, the country does not produce enough beef cattle. The current cattle population of 4.2 million is far much below the country's carrying capacity and potential. *Second*, the relatively high poverty levels has translated into low household incomes resulting in low purchasing power. The depression of the Zambian Kwacha (ZMW) against the other major currencies has exacerbated the situation. *Third*, the importation of Mechanically Deboned Meat (MDM) has tended to depress the local prices of meat which has in turn acted as a disincentive to increased production and productivity. In addition, the issue of consistency in the supply of animals may also be a contributing factor.

2.7 Cross-cutting Issues

As noted above, two major cross-cutting issues were dealt with during the Conference deliberations, namely Women and Youth, and Policy, Regulatory and Institutional framework. These are briefly dealt with one after the other.

2.7.1 Women and Youth

The Conference noted that women's performance in the livestock sub-sector has been below expectation due to a number of factors. These include: inherently low resource endowment resulting in low productive capacity; low literacy levels which poses a challenge for them to more easily access extension services; poor funding from both government supported interventions and cooperating partners; low adoption of improved technologies and farming practices leading to low production and productivity; poor market access on account of their low capacity to produce enough livestock and to transport their animals.

A number of issues and challenges were also noted regarding youths. These included: Lack of productive assets such as land to be used as collateral for them to access funding from financial institutions; Youths love quick money hence lack sufficient orientation to patiently wait for investments (such as livestock) whose gestation period is not that short; Most youths tend to prefer white-collar jobs rather than agricultural production because they perceive agriculture to be for old people.

Going forward, the Conference noted the need to establish more effective monitoring and evaluation systems which capture data disaggregated by gender and youth to facilitate an appreciation of women and youth involvement in various livestock interventions, their level of involvement as well as benefits accruing to them from such interventions. Such data would make it easier for government to plan for both women and youths in the country's livestock initiatives. In addition, there is need to accelerate training and sensitization of both women and youths in a bid to broaden their knowledge base regarding the various aspects of value chain stages across the targeted commodity value chains. Such sensitization and training should include livestock production as a business. Given that changing the mind-set takes a while, the training/capacity building/ sensitization of women and youths should be an on-going process.

The data collection can be part of the value chain mapping, which should also have information segregated on gender, level of education, etc.

2.7.2 Policy, Regulatory and Institutional framework

A conducive policy, regulatory and institutional framework is critical to creating the kind of environment that would support an acceleration of a private-sector led growth and development in the livestock sub-sector. Current policies need to be revised to become relevant to dealing with the current issues facing the livestock subsector as well as the integrated livestock commodity value chains at national, regional, continental and global level for the livestock subsector to produce and market beyond the national markets. In addition, the current policies need to be aligned with the new dawn government to facilitate the achievement of the new government's aspirations, objectives and goals.

The Conference noted with concern the weakness of institutions deemed to be critical in supporting and facilitating an accelerated private sector-led growth and development of the livestock subsector. Cases in point were the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) evidenced by the high ratio of extension staff to farmer; the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) where there is unequal growth between the industry and the department leading to inadequate presence and effectiveness in service delivery, and; the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU), whose subcommittees needs reviving for better input in policy formulation and interactions with government. The relevance and services by all these institutions to the small scale livestock farmers have significantly reduced over the past decades which has been a cause for worry. As stated above, consideration should be given to either full privatization or promoting PPP for extension services.

3. WAY FORWARD

The Conference was designed in such a way as to come up with action points aimed at getting the livestock subsector back on track in pursuing its development agenda towards economic prosperity. The main action points, going forward, are summarized below (see **Appendices 2 and 6** as well as the **Dropbox** for details).

- a) Stakeholder consultations in the livestock subsector should be an ongoing process. In this regard, deliberate efforts should be made to support regular fora which bring together stakeholders in the subsector to identify issues, find solutions and monitor and evaluate the performance of past agreed-on actions. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should consider the implementation of this action without delay.
- b) The Ministry of Finance should provide adequate budgetary provisions to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, based on identified value chain challenges, to enable the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock undertake its mandate to farmers. The strengthened MoFL mandate should include improved extension service provision as well as support towards animal health.
- c) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should officially adopt farming as a business and ensure that the approach is embedded in all its activities, particularly in extension approaches and methodologies. The value chain approach entails a total re-orientation of the livestock small scale farmers to engage in livestock production as an economic activity. This will require re-orientation of MoFL staff from the national level all the way to the grassroots level. The orientation and training of small scale livestock farmers in livestock production as a business should be an on-going process to ensure their mind-set is accorded sufficient time to change.
- d) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should spear-head a systematic mapping-out of all the key commodity value chains in the livestock subsector. This process should include a comprehensive identification of key issues, major challenges, key successes, major players, policy and regulatory challenges, etc. along each value chain stage (i.e. from production to consumption). This should form a baseline and should inform the design of specific monitorable interventions aimed at addressing the identified issues, gaps and challenges.
- e) Linked to the above, a similar exercise should be undertaken targeted at the integration of the national commodity value chains in the livestock subsector to the regional, continental and global value chains. Special attention should be given to gaps, challenges and inefficiencies hindering smooth integration of the national commodity value chains with the regional, continental and global commodity value chains. This should be followed by the identification of specific monitorable actions to address the identified issues.
- f) Establish a strong self-sustaining, well-funded and well-staffed Research and Development (R&D) entity with emphasis on value-chain based problem solving within the livestock subsector that will be well positioned to undertake cost-effective

and state of the art research. The research will be targeted at current and emerging issues affecting accelerated growth and development of the livestock subsector in the context of ever changing social, economic and climatic environments at national, regional, continental and global level. Conformity to standards and competitive pricing should be the bedrock of this action.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Conference Participants

No.	Full Name	Organization	Designation	Mobile Number	Email Address
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Appendix 2: The Conference Communiqué

**Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock in Partnership with
The Agriculture Consultative Forum
Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka
20th April 2022**

We, the 86 participants of the Livestock Conference held on 20th April 2022, as stakeholders of the Livestock subsector across the various commodity value chains in the Livestock subsector, present the following Communiqué based on the major outcomes of the Conference.

We hereby resolve and declare that:

1. Given the dire need for a continuous stakeholder consultative process involving all the major Livestock subsector commodity value chains as evidenced by the 20th April 2022 Livestock Conference, clearly echoed by the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock in his opening speech read by the Permanent Secretary;
 - ▶ Stakeholder consultations in the livestock subsector be an ongoing process. In this regard, deliberate efforts should be made to support regular fora which bring together stakeholders in the subsector to identify issues, find solutions and monitor and evaluate the performance of past agreed upon actions. We hereby make and appeal to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock to consider implementing this action and that the matter be given the urgent attention it deserves.

2. The participants have noted with grave concern the significantly low funding of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock by the Central Treasury, resulting in the Ministry's gross underperformance in fulfilling its mandate of creating an enabling policy, regulatory and institutional enabling environment that facilitates private-sector led accelerated livestock growth and development;
 - ▶ The Ministry of Finance provides adequate budgetary provisions, allocations and actual disbursements to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock based on value chain interventions to enable the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock undertake its mandate to farmers. The strengthened Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock mandate should include improved extension service provision as well as support towards animal health management. As participants, we appreciate and salute the representation of the Ministry of Finance in the Livestock Conference and we would like to encourage the Ministry of Finance to continue with such participation in future Livestock Conferences and other similar consultative fora.

3. The non-engagement and participation by the majority of small scale livestock farmers into livestock farming as a business is perhaps the single most important

constraint hindering the accelerated growth and development of the smallholder livestock subsector;

- ▶ The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should officially adopt and promote (to the livestock small scale farmers) farming as a business and ensure that the approach is embedded in all its activities, particularly in extension approaches and methodologies. This will require re-orientation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock staff from the national level all the way to the grassroots level. The orientation of small scale livestock farmers should immediately follow the orientation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock staff. However, the orientation of farmers should be an on-going process to ensure the changing of their mind-set is accorded sufficient time. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock staff should undergo refresher short-term training from time to time aimed at ensuring that they keep abreast with the changing trends in socio-economic, technological and national, regional, continental and global livestock commodity value chains.

4. Although the commodity value chain approach in the livestock subsector has been spoken much about by both government and non-government stakeholders, it has tended to be more of a lip-service rather than an approach that has been passionately pursued with the necessary and needed policy, regulatory, institutional and resource support (financial, human and otherwise). This has resulted in either piece meal or inadequate implementation of the value chain approach which has undermined its effective implementation performance;

- ▶ The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock should spear-head a systematic mapping-out of all the key commodity value chains in the sector. This process should include a comprehensive identification of key issues, major challenges, key successes, major players, policy and regulatory challenges, etc. along each value chain stage (i.e. from production to consumption). This should form a baseline and should inform the design of specific monitorable interventions aimed at addressing the identified issues, gaps and challenges. The reporting of monitoring and evaluation results of agreed interventions should form part of the agenda for each Livestock Conference/ Stakeholder Consultative fora.

5. Lack of access to lucrative regional, continental and global markets have continued to undermine accelerated growth and development of the livestock subsector resulting in the subsector's low contribution to the National Gross Domestic Product as well as to that of the Agricultural sector. This has in turn negatively impacted household income levels of the small scale livestock farmers;

- ▶ Linked to the above point, a similar exercise should be undertaken targeted at the integration of the national commodity value chains in the livestock subsector to the regional, continental and global value chains and their respective markets. Special attention should be given to gaps, challenges and inefficiencies hindering smooth integration of the national commodity value chains to the regional, continental and

global value chains. This exercise should be followed by the identification of specific monitorable actions to address the identified issues. As noted in the previous point, reporting of monitoring and evaluation results of the process of integration of the national commodity value chains to the regional, continental and global value chains should form part of the agenda for each Livestock Conference or Stakeholder Consultative Forum.

6. The relatively slow growth and development of the livestock subsector, particularly as it relates to small scale farmers, is considerably attributed to the absence of sufficient appropriate technology that would address the current issues and constraints facing the subsector. Adequate investment in Research and Development is vital for the generation of appropriate technologies which will address the current gaps and challenges.

- ▶ Establish a strong self-sustaining, well-funded and well-staffed Research and Development (R&D) entity within the livestock subsector that will be well positioned to undertake cost-effective and state of the art research. The research will be targeted at current and emerging issues affecting accelerated growth and development of the livestock subsector in the context of ever changing social, economic and climatic environments and trends at national, regional, continental and global level. Reporting of Research and Development results should form part of the agenda for each Livestock Conference or Stakeholder Consultative Forum.

We, the 86 participants of the recently held Livestock Conference further request that:

- ▶ The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock commits itself to unpacking and breaking down each of the above six (6) Conference Communique points into actionable and implementable work plan with clear mile stones, timeline and budget.
- ▶ Within a reasonable timeframe, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock commits itself to mobilizing financial, human and other resources needed for the implementation of the Conference Communique work plan.

Appendix 3: Official Opening Speech by the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SPEECH FOR USE BY

HON. MAKOZO CHIKOTE, MP,

MINISTER OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK

AT THE

**CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN
ZAMBIA**

HELD

IN LUSAKA, ZAMBIA ON THE 20TH APRIL 2022

AT MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE (MICC), LUSAKA.

APRIL, 2022

**THE ACF CHAIRPERSON,
YOUR EXCELLENCIES,
COOPERATING PARTNERS,
DISTINGUISHED INVITED GUESTS,**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IT IS INDEED A GREAT HONOUR TO OFFICIATE AT THIS LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY UNDER THE THEME “**REINVIGORATING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA THROUGH THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH**”. THIS CONFERENCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED BY MY MINISTRY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM (ACF), HEIFER INTERNATIONAL AND SOME RENOWN INDEPENDENT LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS. I WISH TO COMMEND OUR PARTNERS FOR JOINING HANDS WITH GOVERNMENT IN BRINGING THIS EVENT TO FRUITION. LET ME ALSO TAKE THIS MOMENT TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU ESTEEMED STAKEHOLDERS TO THIS CONFERENCE AND APPLAUD YOU FOR RESPONDING POSITIVELY TO THE INVITATION. THIS IS A CLEAR MANIFESTATION OF A SHARED ASPIRATION TO TRANSFORM THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA. IT IS MY HOPE THAT AFTER THE DELIBERATIONS, WE WILL RECOMMEND MEASURE THAT WILL FOSTER THE GROWTH OF THE SUB-SECTOR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THE NEW DAWN GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION TOP ON THE AGENDA AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IS ONE OF THE AREAS THE GOVERNMENT HAS PRIORITIZE TO REALISE THIS DREAM. TO THIS EFFECT, GOVERNMENT HAS PRIORITISED INVESTMENT IN THE SUB-SECTOR AND IS COMMITTED TO ENSURE THAT LIVESTOCK CONTRIBUTES TO ACHIEVING AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION, FOSTERING JOB CREATION, FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT, AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVELIHOODS OF OUR PEOPLE PARTICULARLY THOSE IN RURAL AREAS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE NOTE THAT LIVESTOCK REARING ESPECIALLY AMONG STALLHOLDERS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:

- LIMITED DISEASE AND BIO-SAFETY MANAGEMENT AT ALL STAGES OF THE VALUE CHAIN;
- LOW INPUT HUSBANDRY TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING LIMITED ADOPTION OF ANIMAL CONFINEMENT, LEADING TO HIGH LEVELS OF ANIMAL MORTALITY AND LOW PRODUCTIVITY;
- LOW CAPACITY TO COMPLY WITH SANITARY REGULATIONS;
- POORLY COORDINATED MARKETING SYSTEMS LINKING FARMERS TO URBAN CONSUMER MARKETS; AND
- IN TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS ANIMALS OFTEN PERFORM NUMEROUS FUNCTIONS BEYOND SIMPLY AS AN INCOME SOURCE. THESE INCLUDE: PROVIDING DRAUGHT POWER FOR CROP PRODUCTION; SERVING AS A FORM OF WEALTH TO BE LIQUIDATED IN TIMES OF FINANCIAL STRESS; USE IN CULTURAL PRACTICES SUCH AS BRIDE PRICE PAYMENT (LOBOLA) OR SLAUGHTER FOR TRADITIONAL CEREMONIES; AND PROVIDING PROTEIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

THIS CONFERENCE, WHOSE THEME IS “**REINVIGORATING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA, THROUGH THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH**”, HAS COME AT AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR IT WILL ENABLE STAKEHOLDERS TO REVIEW THE SUB-SECTOR AND COME UP WITH PROPOSAL FOR REINVIGORATING THE SUB-SECTOR. I AM GLAD THAT THE FOCUS WILL BE ON THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH TO LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE MOST PRACTICAL AND COST EFFECTIVE STRATEGY WORLDWIDE AND, WHERE IT HAS BEEN USED, SIGNIFICANT STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE IN POSITIONING THE SUB-SECTOR AS FORMIDABLE VEHICLE FOR DEVELOPMENT. THIS APPROACH ENABLES A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF ALL THE FACETS OF INPUT SUPPLY, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, VALUE ADDITION AND DISTRIBUTION, WHICH IN TURN FACILITATES MORE

EFFECTIVE DECISION MAKING LEADING TO BETTER EFFICIENCY, QUALITY PRODUCTS AND INCREASED RETURN ON INVESTMENTS. THIS GOVERNMENT ATTACHES UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN ZAMBIA AND PLACES IT'S DEVELOPMENT HIGHLY ON ITS LIST OF PRIORITIES. THE GOVERNMENT IS HOWEVER CONCERNED THAT DESPITE MILLIONS OF PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDS BEING INVESTED IN THE SUB-SECTOR IT HAS STILL NOT YIELDED THE DESIRED RESULTS. IT IS IN THIS LIGHT THAT THE NEW DAWN GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO SEE A RADICLE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SUB-SECTOR TO ENSURE THAT IT ACHIEVES ITS INTENDED PURPOSE OF ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS AND BEING A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTOR TO THE NATION'S GDP AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. SUCH TRANSFORMATION SHOULD BE BASED ON ADOPTING THE MOST APPROPRIATE PRODUCTION METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES, SCIENCE-BASED AND COST-EFFECTIVE DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES, INTEGRATION OF SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND OTHER MARKET REQUIREMENTS. CAPACITY BUILDING FOR VALUE CHAIN PLAYERS IN SUCH METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES, AS WELL AS ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MARKETING SKILLS WILL BE CARDINAL IN THIS TRANSFORMATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I AM VERY CONFIDENT THAT WITH THE HIGH-LEVEL PARTICIPATION AND DIVERSITY OF STAKEHOLDERS AT THIS CONFERENCE, PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS WILL BE FOUND TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES FACING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR. I AM ALSO HOPEFUL THAT THE DISCUSSIONS FROM THE CONFERENCE WILL GENERATE MEANINGFUL RESOLUTIONS THAT WOULD CATALYSE THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA.

WITH THESE FEW REMARKS, ALLOW ME TO ONCE AGAIN THANK YOU ALL FOR JOINING US AT THIS LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE.

IT IS NOW MY SINGULAR HONOUR AND PRIVILEGE TO OFFICIALLY DECLARE THIS CONFERENCE OPEN.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Appendix 4: Closing Remarks by the Permanent Secretary



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

CLOSING REMARKS BY THE PERMANENT SECRETARY,

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK AT THE CONFERENCE

ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

HELD ON THE 20TH APRIL 2022

AT

MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE (MICC), LUSAKA.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM (ACF) CHAIRPERSON,

YOUR EXCELLENCES,

COOPERATING PARTNERS,

DISTINGUISHED INVITED GUESTS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I WISH TO THANK YOU FOR ACCORDING ME THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE CLOSING REMARKS AT THIS LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN ZAMBIA WHICH IS APPROPRIATELY THEMED “**REINVIGORATING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR THROUGH THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH**”.

THIS CONFERENCE HAS COME AT AN OPPORTUNE TIME FOR IT HAS ACCORDED STAKEHOLDERS AN OPPOTUNITY TO DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR. IT HAS ALSO ACCORDED US CHANCE TO SUGGEST SOME SOLUTIONS WHICH, IF IMPLEMENTED, WILL REJUVENATE THE SUB-SECTOR, FOR BOTH SHORT AND LONG-TERM NATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

CHAIRPERSON,

THROUGHOUT THE DAY WE HAVE LISTENED TO VERY INTERESTING PRESENTATIONS FROM VARIOUS PRESENTERS AND PANELISTS AND ALSO DISCUSSED KEY ISSUES AFFECTING THE SECTOR THROUGH BREAK-AWAY SESSIONS. AS GOVERNMENT, WE APPRECIATE THE OPEN DIALOGUE AND VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS THAT HAVE COME OUT OF THESE DELIBERATIONS ON HOW THE SUB-SECTOR CAN BE TRANSFORMED FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

THE CANDID NATURE OF THE DISCUSSIONS BRING CONFIDENCE TO THIS FORUM BECAUSE IT IS TESTAMENT TO THE FACT THAT WE CAN CONTINUE TO ENGAGE AND COME UP WITH PRACTICAL AND ACTIONABLE SOLUTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD.

I, THEREFORE, WISH TO THANK YOU ALL FOR PUTTING FORWARD PROPOSALS AND RESOLUTIONS THAT REQUIRE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN ORDER TO TRANSFORM THE SECTOR. MOST IF NOT ALL OF THESE ARE IN LINE WITH THE GOVERNMENT'S ASPIRATIONS OF IMPROVING THE SECTOR AS ESPOUSED IN OUR NATIONAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS. AS GOVERNMENT WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE FINALIZATION OF THE COMMUNIQUE BY THE TEAM AS THIS WILL ACT AS TOOL FOR FOLLOWING UP ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF THIS CONFERENCE.

IN LIGHT OF THIS, I WISH TO RE-ITERATE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO WORKING WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN ADDRESSING THESE CHALLENGES THAT ARE HINDERING THE SUB-SECTOR FROM REALIZING ITS FULL POTENTIAL AND ACTIONING THE VARIOUS PROPOSALS THAT ARE COMING OUT OF THIS DISCOURSE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AM COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT THIS LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE ALONE, MAY NOT BE ENOUGH TO RESOLVE ALL THE ISSUES THAT THE SUB-SECTOR FACES. HOWEVER, I AM COMFORTED BY THE FACT THAT THERE ARE ALREADY PROGRESSIVE DIALOGUES TAKING PLACE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS IN THE SECTOR. THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD NOT BE VIEWED AS A MERE FORMALITY BUT A STEP TOWARDS ACHIEVING POSITIVE RESULTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WE ALL KNOW THAT THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR HAS HUGE MARKETS, BOTH LOCALLY AND OUTSIDE BUT THE QUESTION IS HOW TO TAP INTO THIS MARKETS. THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION LIES IN STRENGTHENING BENEFICIATION AT THE VARIOUS VALUE CHAINS AND ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES INHERENT AT EACH OF THESE LEVELS. THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THIS MEETING IS APPROPRIATELY THEMED AND IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WE PRIORITIZE THE MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON DURING THIS CONFERENCE.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

IN CLOSING, I WISH TO THANK ACF FOR PARTNERING WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN BRINGING TOGETHER PARTICIPANTS FROM ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

LET ME ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE THE SUPPORT FROM HEIFER INTERNATIONAL, OUR LIVESTOCK CONSULTANTS IN ORGANIZING THIS CONFERENCE AND ALL THE VARIOUS SPONSORS FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESSFUL HOSTING OF THIS EVENT. I ALSO THANK YOU ALL ONCE AGAIN FOR JOINING US AT THIS CONFERENCE.

IT IS NOW MY SINGULAR HONOUR AND PRIVILEGE TO DECLARE THIS CONFERENCE OFFICIALLY CLOSED.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

Appendix 5: Opening Remarks by the ACF Board Chairperson



On the CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN
ZAMBIA

***THEME: "REINVIGORATING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA, THROUGH THE
VALUE CHAIN APPROACH."***

HELD

IN, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

ON 20TH APRIL 2022

AT

MULUNGUSHI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE (MICC)

The Minister of Fisheries and Livestock, Hon. Makozo Chikote

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Dr. Anna Songolo

YOUR EXCELLENCIES

DISTINGUISHED INVITED GUESTS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

IT IS MY GREAT PLEASURE AND HONOUR TO WELCOME ALL OF YOU TO THIS **CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN ZAMBIA.**

THIS CONFERENCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED BY THE AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM (ACF) IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK, HEIFER INTERNATIONAL AND SOME CONCERNED LIVESTOCK PRACTITIONERS.

THE CONFERENCE IS AIMED AT SETTING AN AGENDA FOR REGULAR POLICY DIALOGUES TO AMPLIFY THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR TO ZAMBIA'S HOUSEHOLD AND NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE:

- (i) TO PROVIDE A PLATFORM FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TO SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE, IN GUIDING THE POLICY DIRECTION FOR THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR, IN ZAMBIA.
- (ii) TO BRING TOGETHER LEADING LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN PLAYERS, SUCH AS SCIENTISTS, RESEARCHERS, PROCESSORS, AND SMALLHOLDER, EMERGENT AND COMMERCIAL FARMERS, TO EXCHANGE AND SHARE PRACTICAL PERFORMANCE EXPERIENCES AND RESULTS ON ALL ASPECTS OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA.
- (iii) TO CREATE SYNERGIES WITHIN THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR AND DELIVER ON THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE NEW DAWN GOVERNMENT.
- (iv) TO DISCUSS AND AGREE ON THE NEED FOR A REGULAR PLATFORM FOR NON-STATE ACTORS TO ENGAGE AND INTERACT WITH POLICY MAKERS IN GOVERNMENT, ON VARIOUS ISSUES AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR.

HON MINISTER, DEAR PARTICIPANTS,

ACF IS AN INNOVATIVE PRIVATE-PUBLIC SECTOR POLICY DIALOGUE PLATFORM, THAT PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DIALOGUE AND CONSULTATIONS ON GOVERNMENT'S AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL-RELATED POLICY INTERVENTIONS OR ISSUES, IN ZAMBIA, IN PARTICULAR; AND THE REGION AND GLOBALLY, IN GENERAL. IT CONTRIBUTES TO INFORMATION SHARING, COORDINATION

AND NETWORKING AMONG AGRICULTURAL STAKEHOLDERS. ACF ALSO MONITORS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES AND UNDERTAKES AGRICULTURAL POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH. OUR INSTITUTION, OVER THE YEARS, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE INCREASED OWNERSHIP OF VARIOUS POLICY FORMULATION PROCESSES BY STAKEHOLDERS IN ZAMBIA, AND THE INCREASED RECOGNITION AND ADOPTION OF POLICY ADVISORY NOTES BY THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

GUEST OF HONOUR, DISTINGUISHED INVITED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE CHARACTERIZED BY KEY NOTE PRESENTATIONS THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED BY PANEL AND PLENARY SESSIONS TO GET THE STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS AND SUGGESTED ACTIONS FOR THE WAY FORWARD ON THE REJUVENATION AND/OR TRANSFORMATION OF THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR IN ZAMBIA, TO ENHANCE ITS PERFORMANCE.

THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS FROM THIS LIVESTOCK CONFERENCE INCLUDE;

- i. IDENTIFICATION AND SYNTHESIS OF KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES THAT ARE HINDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR, TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND SPECIFIC COMMODITY ORGANIZATIONS.
- ii. IDENTIFICATION OF KEY PRIORITY AREAS AND/OR TOPICS FOR FUTURE DISCUSSIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR AND/OR CREATION OF (SPECIALIZED) SUB-COMMITTEES TO DEAL WITH THE IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITIZED ISSUES/CHALLENGES/TOPICS.
- iii. CONSENSUS ON THE NEED FOR A REGULAR PLATFORM FOR ALL THE LIVESTOCK VALUE CHAIN STAKEHOLDERS, TO DISCUSS AND AGREE ON VARIOUS ISSUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR

GUEST OF HONOUR,

LET ME TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK OUR COOPERATING PARTNERS AND SPONSORS FOR MAKING THIS CONFERENCE A SUCCESS. IN PARTICULAR, LET ME THANK THE UK'S GLOBAL CHALLENGES RESEARCH FUND (GCRF), THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL FOOD-SYSTEM RESILIENCE: INCREASING CAPACITY AND ADVISING POLICY (AFRICAP) PROJECT, AND HEIFER INTERNATIONAL FOR PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THIS CONFERENCE. THE OUTCOMES OF THIS CONFERENCE WILL OBVIOUSLY AUGMENT ZAMBIA'S EFFORTS IN DEVELOPING THE LIVESTOCK SUBSECTOR.

HON. MINISTER, ACF WILL ALSO HOST A SIMILAR CONFERENCE FOR THE FISHERIES SUB SECTOR VERY SOON IN ORDER TO DOCUMENT THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AND COME UP WITH ACTION PLANS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

GUEST OF HONOUR, DISTINGUISHED INVITED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IN CONCLUSION, ON BEHALF OF THE ACF MEMBERS AND THE BOARD, I HAVE THE PLEASURE AND HONOUR TO WELCOME YOU ALL TO THIS CONFERENCE.

I ALSO WISH TO APPEAL TO ALL THE INVITED PARTICIPANTS PRESENT HERE, TO TAKE THE DELIBERATIONS OF THIS DIALOGUE SERIOUSLY. THE OUTCOMES OF THIS CONFERENCE, I AM CONVINCED WILL MAKE A TIMELY AND USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPCOMING SECOND-GENERATION NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLAN (NAIP 2) AND OTHER FUTURE LIVESTOCK-RELATED POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PLANS, IN ZAMBIA.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND PARTICIPATION.

Appendix 6: Detailed Livestock Conference Deliberations

Session 1 (General Session)

Presentation 1: Recap and Review of the Resolutions of the 2018 Livestock Conference-ACF

- Overall Conference theme was economic development among smallholder livestock farmers.
- It provided premium interdisciplinary platform for policy makers, researcher by Heifer International
- Various topics including; livestock policy and small-scale farmers, Livestock enterprise-the case of dairy farming in Zambia, genetic diversity in Zambia, animal nutrition, livestock and livestock buyers
- Expected outcomes included: Current understanding of policies governing the livestock sector,
- Key Issues; Does livestock play a significant role in ending hunger and poverty in Africa? Pass on the gift model by Heifer International etc.

Presentation 2: Overview of the Livestock Sector; Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock Sector- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Director

- Livestock sector important for food and nutrition security, source of income and animal draught power etc.
- Contributes 3.2% to GDP and 42% to agricultural GDP
- Livestock sector provides 50% of employment
- Based on 2017/2018 livestock census, and estimates for 2021, there's been an increase in livestock population,

Challenges:

- Low adoption of improved tech by small-scale farmers
- High ratio of extension staff to farmer. Currently 1:21,278 against FAO recommendation of 1:400
- Inadequate and poor pasture during the dry season
- Limited water supply during dry season
- High prevalence of livestock diseases
- Poor livestock infrastructure
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Climate change; excess dry spells and flash floods.
- Inadequate good quality breeding stock

Future Perspectives:

- Developing Livestock Development Act
- Operationalizing Liquid Nitrogen Plant to improve Artificial insemination services
- Developing modalities for Public Private Partnerships in livestock service provision
- Introduction of community based livestock breeding schemes
- Improvement of water provision for livestock
- Developing livestock grading system for both livestock products and live animals
- Increased support to investment community level product value addition

ANIMAL HEALTH- Dr Fandamo

- No major investment in animal health infrastructure since pre 1991
- No major structural change to reflect post 1991 pronouncement
- Livestock sector has grown from 1991 to date
- Unequal growth between the industry and the DVS leading to inadequate presence and effectiveness in delivery of services
- Modern vet service delivery has changed to respond to evolving demands

Way forward:

- Strengthen legal framework
 - Vet service delivery is anchored by the development and operationalization of effective statutes that facilitate development
 - Country's weaknesses in the vet governing laws was noted by the country and international bodies such as OIE and AU-IBAR
 - From that point of view the country commenced the development of laws
- Developing and strengthening of animal health policy and animal disease control strategies
- To address current expectations and challenges
- Broaden the functions and structure of the DVS to meet the changing trends of animal health service delivery e.g. Issues of aquatic animal health, checkpoints etc.
- Increased financial support to animal health
- Increased collaboration with key stakeholders in animal health
- Strengthen research and development
 - Promote production of locally produced animal vaccines. Currently all vaccines are imported.
 - Facilitating trade in animals and animal products. Developing and implementation of vet regulation in the value chains. Promotion of commodity based trade- (creation of disease free compartments, etc.)

Presentation 3: Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, and the way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock sector-Private sector Perspective Dr Mwilola Imakando

- Livestock sector has been growing, but at a low rate.
- Zambia's potential for beef cattle is close to 4.2 million.
- We are harvesting less than what we need to eat. There is a low consumption of beef, especially because Zambians cannot afford it.
- Costs of production are high because inputs are expensive. Most inputs are imported. Low crop production also plays a part.
- Zambia kwacha devaluation has been a challenge to Zambian consumers but has helped the country to be competitive on regional and international markets.
- There are market failures in the sector. There is therefore inefficiency in the distribution of goods and services.
- There is limited implementation and monitoring in government provided initiatives.
- Sector has been overshadowed by the crop sector, and contributions to the economy is not valued as much. It also means budgetary contribution to the Ministry is low
- 3 categories of farmers:
 - Traditional/small scale farmers

- Emerging farmers- small scale farmers growing towards commercial. Are open to change. These are the farmers that should be targeted.
- Commercial farmers- Farming is a business. Produce big results.
- Beef Production
 - Not self-sufficient,
 - Heavy dependence on natural grass, dry season challenges, theft of inputs are a problem, bush challenges
 - Call for major restocking efforts by government is well placed
 - If private sector is engaged, they can supply animals
- Dairy Farming
 - Consumption per capita is very low at 36 litres, compared to 200 litres per year
 - Only 80 million litres of milk is formally marketed.
 - Has experienced growth especially because of the good prices.
 - Milk collection Centres have been helpful, but country needs 200 MCCs as opposed to the 72 we currently have.
- Goat production
 - Efforts of restocking but not much is happening
- Pork production
 - Small scale farmers don't participate much in this
- Poultry
 - Experienced fluctuating growth
 - Feed prices have gone up, making poultry production expensive.
 - There is great potential for Zambia to become regional hub.
- Livestock marketing
 - Not well organized. No ready markets for cattle.
 - Imports of MDM competes with the need to buy traditional cattle
- Processing
 - Most processors process below 50%.
 - Operating below economies of scale
 - Competition is building however it is still relatively low
- Exports/Imports
 - Important to improve Zambia genetic pool
 - Should not have a blanket ban to some imports
 - There should be transparent procedures in trade related matters. We should be concerned in making sure that producers should become more competitive
- Institutional Linkages and Interfaces
 - ZNFU has of late become weak, and it needs to revive most of its sub-committees for better input in policy formulation and interactions with government.
- Role of government
 - Government policies should promote livestock development and not be a constraint
 - Provision of public services are seen to be less than satisfactory. Many projects take too long to finish, and there is not enough monitoring of said services
- Regulation and control
 - We expect a well regulated livestock industry that doesn't stifle private sector participation.
 - Regulatory system must include effective monitoring on imports and pricing.
- Conclusion
 - Government has an obligation to ensure that animal sources of food should be available and affordable.

- The sector must create jobs, forex, provide raw materials and other goods.
- Governments concern that major investments have not yielded the desired results is well placed.
- Transformation must be private sector driven, with government facilitating it.
- We must change the way we do business, the way we facilitate business, and the way we regulate it.

Presentation 4: Opportunities in regional, continental and global markets for Zambian Markets- Dr Bruce Mukanda

- State of Play of Livestock in Africa
 - 1.2 billion Heads of livestock in Africa.
 - Close to 400 million people in Africa depend on livestock for their livelihoods
 - Livestock is an important source of F&N, Employment and income generation, draught power and transport, economic and social security.
 - The sub-sector is predominantly subsistent (60-90%). It is characterized by low; inputs, disease control, investment, productivity, output, compliance with standards, adverse environmental effects
 - Research findings (CSIRO, ILASA, USAID, FAO) show trend of increasing demand isn't matched by trend in increasing production. This is because of bulk of livestock is in low production subsistent sector.
 - Livestock production in Africa will be driven by the small scale sector
 - Africa won't be able to meet demands for livestock and will have to import. This will have negative effects on local production. There will be increased import bills, and general pricing will go up.
 - Africa will therefore not create opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship
- Overview of Livestock in Zambia
 - In Zambia, over 90% of production is subsistent. This serves as a rallying call for us to do something.
 - With this kind of production, the country won't be able to meet its own demand by the year 2030-2050.
 - Poultry, except for village chickens, most of it is commercial.
- Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
 - In 2013, Livestock ministers mandated the AU to come up with a strategy to address impending crisis.
 - In 2015, AU came up with Livestock Development Strategy for Africa.
 - Its Strategic Support:
 - Transform sector from mostly subsistent one to a more commercial one
 - Adopt a value chain approach in transforming the sector.
 - Attract meaningful private sector investments by providing information on value chain profiles such as return on investments, risks and risk management, payback periods, etc.
 - Public sector reforms to provide an environment for facilitating livestock business, with good policies, infrastructure, support infrastructure, access to affordable inputs, promotion of appropriate technology, insurance schemes, tax incentives, participatory law enforcement, etc.
- Opportunities for Zambian Livestock
 - Impending shortage of livestock and livestock products
 - A market of 1.2 billion people in Africa, Zambia should target at least 2% of the market.

- Market opportunities include:
 - Africa Continental Free Trade Area
 - COMESA Customs Union
 - SADC Free Trade Area.
- Zambia beats many African countries in terms of availability of the natural resources conducive for livestock production (Water, land, rainfall, manpower, centrally placed etc.)
- Elephants in the Room
 - Currently a lot of lobbies in the world against livestock production because:
 - It contributes to climate change (through green gas immersions)
 - Lifestyle diseases attributed to consumption of animals
 - Animal welfare issues
 - Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock Production argues livestock production can be more sustainable.
 - Role of livestock in Covid-19 transmission. Need to contribute to this lobby positively.
 - MDM producing technology
- Suggested Approach/Actions for Zambia
 - Work together as stakeholders
 - Systematically Map livestock Value Chains to create a national baseline (existing literature, surveys, reports).
 - Create models based on
 - Current productive levels
 - Diversify to non-conventional species (mole rats, caterpillars, etc.)
 - Embed standards and best practices in production and processing rather than infusing them as after thoughts.
 - Embed environment management practices in production systems
 - Leverage support from International community (OIE, FAO, GASL etc.)
 - Consider using PPPs.
 - Be aggressive in marketing approach for both local and external markets.

Small Ruminants Value Chain

Key Issues:

- Government will issue a ban without stakeholder consultations.
- There is no transportation system in place, and no supportive infrastructure.
- Farmers don't have actual prices of these products, but it is driven by middle men.
- Prices of goats have gone up, but it isn't to the farmer satisfaction.
- Animals brought for marketing aren't ready, may be sick/pregnant. Disease breaks out easily because of this. Some markets have never been disinfected.
- No government officials to regulate and test the animals.
- Farmers do not have access to medicines, and basic tools to use. If they do have access, the services are very expensive.
- Farmers don't have access to finance
- Very high costs of processing equipment (Mincers, Fridges, fillers etc.).
- It is hard to find improved genetic breeds. There is poor genetic material.
- Animals and people are mixed. We need regulated transportation by government to reduce mortality rates. Private sector is not involved enough in this as well.
- There is a lot of illegal movement of livestock. This needs to be monitored.

- There are a lot of thefts, especially of goats.

Gaps:

- No linkage between government and private sector. Very little information filters down to the farmers

Proposed way forward:

- Markets should be relocated
- PPP model should be used. From government point of view, they need to engage the private sector. Private sector cannot compete with government, but government should facilitate their participation in the sector.
- Various stages/actors of the value chain should be engaged as well.
- Government should keep engaging stakeholders in their decision making
- Feedlots should be established so that animals can be fed well.
- Back points should be provided in every district so that extension officers can monitor the loading of animals, where they are coming from and where they are going.
- There should be a way of tracing animals brought to the markets. Sellers and transporters should have papers. It would also be helpful if ICT was introduced, animals tagged and a database compiled.
- Farmers should be engaged to form some sort of watch system for better security and to catch stolen animals.
- Could encourage gate selling, and processing plants in central areas to reduce movement of the animals.
- Live weight pricing should be introduced.-
- Need to engage farmers to understand that livestock is a business, and quality must be considered. Should we import the breeds or improve on the local breeds?

Dairy Cattle Value Chain

Key Issues/challenges:

- Major challenge is animal diseases, e.g. Foot and Mouth Disease, Mastitis, Zoonotic pathogens like Tuberculosis and Anthrax. Loss of production can be permanent in dairy animals
- Lack of disease control infrastructure.
- Lack of trained manpower. Incompetent people handling medication causing antimicrobial resistance.
- People selling milk that still has medication in the system.
- Access to inputs
- Market access for the product, especially raw milk. Huge quantities of raw milk goes to waste
- Unregulated marketing centers. These can easily spread diseases.
- Beef animals are used and not dairy animals.
- Long dry season. Unable to feed the animals well the whole year. Production of milk from grass is different from what you get from concentrate.
- Animals are quite expensive
- Transportation issues. Road infrastructure is not very good.
- Supply of milk is more than demand. Farmers have been told how much milk to bring, which is below what they supply. There is therefore a lot of wastage
- There is uncertainty of prices. Buyers of the raw product just decide what price they will buy from farmers.

- Places in the country that can produce but don't because of the lack of power
- The extension being offered. Not a lot of technology to help, there are bad milking practices.
- The grading of milk is not regulated well. It is graded by a zone, and not the actual quality
- There is a coordination issue between private sector and Government. No proper coordination among value chain actors.
- A gap between producers and processors.

Gaps:

- Monitoring for antimicrobial residue.
- No milk quality tests done by regulator. It has been left to the processors to test.
- Microbiological tests are not done

Proposed way forward:

- Need to have independent regulators.
- Encourage processing at a local level, regional more value addition
- Implementation of Dairy Development Act or Government should take up the role of a regulator to help the industry
- Increase the production and productivity of raw Milk
- Creation of a data base for the dairy sector
- There needs to be better coordination within government ministries.
- Government can also put minimum conditions and train farmers in best practice. Can also train farmers on how to test their own milk.
- An agreed form of a grading system by all players needs to be made.
- Regulation of imports and exports of milk and milk products.
- It would be helpful if Government put a limit on the importing of powdered concentrate.

Pig Value Chain

Presentation 1: pig farmer from Lusaka. Has 250 pigs.

Challenges faced;

- Lack of technical support from relevant government ministries; no vet officers come to the farms
- Feed producers randomly increase prices and they aren't regulated
- Limited market; only 4 meat processors in Lusaka and one has stopped buying since November last year (master pork). Middle men have taken advantage and offer very bad prices.
- This all results in loss of income opportunities because they can't employ as many as they would like

Presentation 2: Zambian pig genetics representative.

- Breeding unit of 510 pigs in Chisamba. Service 50 animals a week. Supply parent stock. Supply semen through players like Agri-vet.

Challenges

- Few disinfectant points which disinfect cars as they move from one place to another
- Few processing plants
- Government intervention required on pricing; price of feed is too high for it to be profitable as farm gate price reduces
- Ban on imports from South Africa; for how long?
- Government to open abattoirs

- Trying to introduce better breed to small scale farmers through artificial insemination, but very few are willing to use this method
- Issuance of permits for importation and exportation; takes long because animals are required at a certain time

Presentation – Keembe Piggery unit- Livestock Development Trust

- They produce pig breeding stocks for sale. They also sell semen with view of trying to help small scale to commercial farmers have better breeds. They import on behalf of everyone. Also sell porkers for slaughter because not all their pigs are suitable for breeding
- They process semen which is mainly sold at Keembe piggery, Chibombo

Challenges:

- Shortage of government extension officers; Keembe only has 2 officers who can't cope
- Many clients and farmers want to hold stock and do not want to go into processing so pig business is seasonal. There are periods of high and low demand.
- Very few meat processors who dictate prices vs rising production costs, whilst clients have no say on prices
- Disease is high because there are few measures to prevent or control it
- Illegal animal sale and movement, much of which is poor quality
- Allowing cheap imports negatively affects the entire protein sector

Overall Status of value chain currently:

- Currently not at its full potential because it lacks the processing aspect which will also regulate quality for quality value addition
- Current key players are the farmers, market and consumers and all of them need to be better supported in order for them to run at capacity
- Expensive inputs with low profits

Way forward:

- Stop illegal import
- Bans due to factors such as an outbreak really hit small scale farmers hard. The bans should not be nationwide, but specific to the area of outbreak
- They can test your animals and use that as the basis of deciding who to ban
- Set up processing plants using CDF
- There should be regulation of prices of feed and inputs; the 4 producers call all of the shots. They need competitors to bring prices down
- Need to take an inventory and have statistics which will help with planning
- Better regulations to prevent outbreaks and disease
- Vets to work with wildlife authority to prevent wild animals from crossing over and spreading disease
- Regulation of quality of imports
- Set up better market linkages so that farmers can offtake; government should facilitate this and buy from the local market
- Government should tell us what quantity is being imported

General discussion:

- Where did the outbreak of swine flu come from; imports? No, it's endemic to Zambia so it starts from here. Areas such as eastern province are high in rates of swine flu, so when they mix with animals from other areas the disease spreads. The current strain was tested and it's the southern (local) strain
- Soft ticks harbor disease in addition to bush pigs, etc.

- Crossing of wild pigs from their regions to where domestic ones contribute. They move in search of water particularly in the dry season.
 - Why can't we look at developing a vaccine? There is no vaccine anywhere in the world currently, which is why animals are slaughtered. Also, support to research is very low. Also issue of cost benefit; very expensive.
 - So since we can't vaccinate we should educate on biosecurity measures in the sector.
 - Government should step in more quickly when executing in order to prevent spread of disease
-

Beef Value Chain

The first institutional to make their submission was DVS and their functions included animal health services, animal genetics, handling of artificial insemination, feed regulation programs and food safety.

The Dairy association of Zambia added to the challenges;

1. small scale farmers have a challenge accessing supplementary feed
2. the small scale farmers do not benefit as the processor as they are subjected to scales
3. disease prevalence
4. statistics, figures are just estimates

The National Association for small holder farmers' submission;

- theft due to weak tracking systems
- cattle security interventions with new technology tracking chips can be introduced and farmers are willing to pay a minimal amount for this service
- PPPs to work on abandoned infrastructure which can be made into useful centers in the sector, the private sector can take up government abandoned structures
- Farmers are not benefiting because they are given market prices by processors and there is need to intervene

The Herd book society of Zambia submission;

- The institution maintains the purity of breeds
- They test breeds to ensure the maintenance of purity
- They disseminate information to farmers to help them access the animals they need and they called upon stakeholders to join the institution

A Question was asked about who supplies the seeds for the pasture (answer-it is imported and there are 110 seed growers trained)

There was a suggestion that pasture can be grown in boxes and taken to places that need supplementing

There was also a question about how the ministry keeps track of their farmers and if there was a database for farmers.

Challenges brought out by the participants;

- No rainfall
- Medicines and how to access them
- Expired drugs
- Lack of extension services

Consolidated notes

- Poor animal Genetics
 - Cost of purchasing quality breeding

- Numbers of male vs female
- Most are either crossbred and have no records
- Animal health delivery systems
 - Drug and chemical availability
 - Cost of drugs and chemicals
 - Regulatory framework
- Tick control
- Feeding and feeding
 - Feed availability
 - Feed costs
 - Standards
 - Feeds and distances
 - Natural grass/rain
- Food safety
- Diseases prevalence
 - Economical disseize such FMD, CBPP.
 - Management diseases such ECF
 - High morbidity and mortality
- Extension services
 - Inadequate

Poorly motivation

- Sale livestock without a scale.
- Outbreak of diseases
- Cold refrigerated trucks
- Cost of equipment
- Branding
- Traceability
- Lack of effective policies and institutions
- Standards of sales
- No statistics are poor to match off take
- Promotions of local breeds
- Theft
- Infrastructures PPP (Dip Tanks, Market)
- Fires
- Pasture Management/ Grazing Systems
- Disease Control/Occurrences
- Breeds Undefined.
- Breeding Programs/ Long
- Over Monitoring of Performance Of Drugs (M&E)

Way forward

- Theft –microchips intervene would have limitations depending on what the thieves decide to do with the animal. The solution may be lobbying for the increase in the number of years of imprisonment given to offenders.
- There is need to put up a system of regulating the beef value to have identifiers at each stage of the value chain.
- There is need to work on extension services
- There is need to develop an upgraded strategy of the system to help subsistence farmers.
- There is need to have a clear marking system that promotes profits
- Micro Chips

- Punitive Measures
 - Market Regulations
 - Technology
 - Develop upgrade structure
 - Development of breeding plan
 - Clear marketing linkages
 - Regulatory systems
 - Research and development
 - Identifications and registration of sellers
 - PPP and on
 - Economic analysis alone the value
-

Poultry Value Chain

There was a commercial farmer among the participants who gave a brief background about poultry.

The following were the submissions from the participants;

- There is a challenge when the country experiences a shortage of soya beans
- The high cost of feed
- The DVS and Ministry of health requirements through ZAMRA regulations affect the costs at about 35%
- Imports and exports (the ban on exports), the government should consider engagement with the associations as they put up regulations
- There was a question about what was the biggest cost of feed production.
- Exporting of raw materials is not helping the sector because there is no value added.
- There was a question on how Zambia compares in the regional market with regards to production costs, the answer from one participant was that Zambia is getting reasonably competitive
- The sector is affected by the importation of products like fish from china, the ministry should let the farmers look for export markets if the domestic markets are being destroyed by what is imported.
- Extension services are a problem, the recommended ratio of extension officers to farmers is 1:400 but in Zambia it is 1: 21,000
- There is need to have more Conferences targeting means to help the livestock sector survive urgently because the sector keeps shrinking
- Farmers refusals to join associations reduces revenue
- There is need to work on import and export regulations to favour the local farmers and manage the exports well
- To help with market sales for the local farmers, the government should have centers for sale do that farmers do not lose out based on prices they are given by aggregators
- Management of genetic material- most rural farmers have breeds that take long to mature thereby increasing the cost of keeping the animal and delaying the harvest; but these have an advantage in terms of disease resistance and low cost of production – exotic breeds are highly expensive for SSFs.
- Need to strengthen the PPPs because government can never handle all problems
- Cost of medicines are too high
- Introduction of more drugs that do not need refrigeration will help farmers living in far off places
- Drugs to be produced locally because importing is expensive

- Extension through electronics can help deal with extension officer shortages, most people have phones and PPPs can use this as an opportunity to help with extension
 - There is lack of coordination in the sector
 - There is need to come up with an electronic database for farmers to interact with and also for the ministry to manage farmers.
-

Women and Youth

Women:

- Women have no say and need empowerment
- Lack of knowledge and literacy: They need training in livestock and business management
- They need access to market
- Sub-standard breeds
- They lack funds and employment opportunities
- Value addition is needed for women
- Information isn't readily available to them
- Changing our mindsets about them and looking at them positively
- Lack of funding from both government and donors

Youth:

- Making farming attractive to them so that they don't see it as something for older people
- Those who are not politically inclined are left out of funding and opportunities
- Too young to have assets and access to finance; banks ask for too much collateral
- No capital to procure land, inputs equipment, etc.
- Instead of ending at policy discussions like this, we should actually go to the ground and ensure that these discussions are implemented
- Lack of knowledge, training and education
- Both women and youth are discriminated against by the sector
- Youth like quick money and don't want to work hard
- Bodies and projects that support them such don't always understand the value chain; need categorical value chains to enhance this. Ask which value chains, how are we going to provide opportunities, etc.
- Lack of funding from both government and donors

Way Forward:

- Both women and youth need capacity building and empowerment
- Need to be given access to market using credit schemes and cooperatives
- Deliberately include them in breakdown of funds that are allocated to agriculture, for example, 40% should go to youth, etc.
- Encourage them to also do business so that they won't struggle with collateral
- Advertise opportunities to them
- Get readily available statistics around how many women and youth are involved at various levels of the value chain for planning and intervention. If it exists it's usually not accessible and not detailed enough; breaking down who is involved at what level of the value chain
- Set up systems to monitor their progress
- Need mainstreaming for both youth and gender
- Need to promote attitude and mindset shift within the beneficiary groups

- Need simpler application forms for proposals and grants, etc., because application process is too complicated
- To do this properly, the recipients themselves need to be involved in the application form development process because currently it's just the ministry of agriculture, etc. who set them up and applicants need to hire consultants to fill them out for them
- They need micro-savings groups with reasonable repayment interest rates
- Stronger community entry and community engagement techniques

Appendix 7: Livestock Conference Concept Note



Agricultural Consultative Forum

CONCEPT NOTE

**Conference on Livestock Development for Economic Prosperity
in Zambia**

Presented to the

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Mulungushi House

Lusaka

February, 2022

Overall Conference Theme: “Reinvigorating the livestock sub-sector in Zambia, through the Value Chain Approach.”

Background information

Zambia is endowed with abundant natural resources (arable land and water bodies) which if well managed and harnessed could contribute immensely to the livestock industry. The livestock sub-sector in Zambia is an important component of the agricultural sector contributing 42% of the agricultural sector’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 50% in employment for rural areas. The Government identified the livestock sub-sector as one of the sectors to drive economic growth under the Seventh National Development Plan (SNDP). The livestock sub-sector continued to provide a robust food and nutrition security through rich animal-sourced protein food products (meat, milk and eggs), contribution to employment creation and income generation, draught power and manure, as organic fertilizer. For majority of the rural population, livestock serves as some form of insurance in the case of crop failure. Furthermore, livestock offers an economic and social safeguard against shocks and therefore represents part of the family’s risk management strategy. Additionally, livestock production in Zambia like many other sub-Saharan countries is intrinsically linked to several agricultural production activities such as transportation of input supplies and produce, post-harvest processing, and biogas production .

Livestock production is significant for its high investment value and can contribute immensely to the socio-economic upliftment of the smallholder rural farmers from abject poverty. A number of development agencies working in Zambia have realized and adopted livestock production in a number of their development programmes in the country. Notwithstanding the above, the development of the livestock sector has been plagued with a number of challenges hence limiting its optimal contribution to the agricultural GDP and overall household and national socio-economic growth and development. Such challenges include issues of inadequate and/or outdated livestock policies and legislation, low levels of research and development, animal health challenges, high cost of feeds, uncontrolled management of rangelands and community grazing reserves, reported low growth rates, marketing challenges (especially for small-scale farmers), etc.

Therefore, there is need to reinvigorate the Zambian livestock subsector, so as to exploit its optimal potential in contributing to the country’s socio-economic development, especially in ameliorating rural poverty and malnutrition.

It is, therefore, proposed that a one-day conference be held to bring key livestock stakeholders together to discuss various issues negatively affecting the livestock sub-sector, and suggest some actions/solutions, in order to rejuvenate the sub-sector, for both short-term and long-term national growth and development objectives.

Conference Aims and Objectives

The conference is aimed at setting an agenda for regular policy dialogues to amplify the contribution of the livestock sector to economic development.

Specific objectives include:

- (v) To provide a platform for all stakeholders in the livestock industry to speak with one voice, for the growth and development of the livestock subsector.

- (vi) Bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, smallholder, emergent and commercial farmers, processors and packers, input suppliers, policy makers and other actors along the value chain to exchange and share practical performance experiences and results on all aspects of livestock development in Zambia.
- (vii) To create synergies within the livestock sector and deliver on the aspirations of the new dawn government.
- (viii) To discuss and agree on the establishment of a regular and formal platform for non-state actors to engage and interact with policy makers in government, on various issues affecting the livestock sub-sector.
- (ix) To provide a platform for presentations and discussions on developed and adopted innovations, trends, and solutions in addressing and/or coping with national and global cross-cutting challenges, such as climate change and pandemic diseases, in the development of the livestock subsector in Zambia.
- (x) To contribute to the policy direction in livestock development in Zambia

Main Conference Presentations

The following are the proposed presentations to be made during the conference:

- a. A recap and review of the Resolutions of the Livestock Conference which was held in Zambia in 2018;
- b. Two presentations, i.e. (i) by Private sector and (ii) by the Government/Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, on the “Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, including the way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock sector”. This is so as to understand and appreciate the perspectives of both the private sector and public sector on the progress of the Zambian livestock sub-sector.
- c. A short presentation on the International perspectives- market (LiDeSA Strategy)

A panel and plenary session will be held after the above presentations to get the stakeholders’ views and suggested actions for the way forward on the rejuvenation and/or transformation of the livestock sub-sector in Zambia, to enhance its performance.

Expected Outputs

The expected outputs from the Livestock conference include;

- iv. Identification and synthesis of key issues and challenges that are hindering the development of the livestock subsector, to be addressed by the Government and specific commodity organizations.
- v. Identification of key priority areas and/or topics for future discussions in the development of the livestock sub-sector and/or creation of (specialized) sub-committees to deal with the identified and prioritized issues/challenges/topics.

- vi. Consensus on the establishment of a of a regular and formal platform (Livestock Consultative Forum) for all the livestock value chain stakeholders, to discuss and agree on various issues for the development of the livestock sub-sector

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes as a result of the Livestock conference will be a roadmap for Zambia's Livestock sector transformation.

- i. Shared understanding and appreciation of the existing gaps and challenges plaguing the livestock sector
- ii. Galvanized consensus and proactive efforts aimed at addressing the challenges by both state and non-state actors
- iii. Formalized and regularized stakeholder (State and Non-state) policy engagements for providing an enabling environment for livestock sub-sector growth and development.

Conclusion

It is believed and hoped that this proposed conference will bring out current issues/topics that will eventually lead to the creation of action plans/points that will spur the growth and development of the livestock sub-sector; by efficient and maximum utilization of the Country's human, economic and natural resources potential.

Appendices

Venue

Mulungushi International Conference Center

Steering Committee

1. Mr Masiye Nawiko – Executive Director, ACF
2. Dr Kolawole Odubote – Livestock Development Consultant
3. Mr Christian Chomba – Policy Advisor, ACF
4. Mrs Nachimuka Cheepa – Director of Programs, Heifer International
5. Mr Vincent Simoongwe – Rep. Director, Livestock Development
6. Dr Cornelius Mundia - Representative of the Director, Veterinary Services
7. Mr Timothy Tonga – Policy and Planning Dept., MOFL
8. Dr Bruce Mukanda – Livestock Consultant
9. A member from either PAZ or DAZ
10. Dr Frank Kayula – Executive Director, KRI Institute

Budget

S/N	Items	Qty	Unit cost	Amount
1	Venue Hire including Projector + PA system:	01		
2	Secretariat:(Room reservation)	03		
3	Secretariat: Stationery - Pens and Notepads; Airtime etc.	Delegates		
4	Fuel for utility vehicle	01		
5	Folders	Delegates		
6	Stationery – pens and Notepads	Delegates		
7	Banners	2 or 3		
8	Tags	2 or 3		
9	Pull Ups	2 or 3		
10	Facilitator - Preparation of Proceedings	01		
11	Hiring of Rapporteurs	5		
12	Lunch	Delegates		
13	Refreshments during breaks	02 x Delegates		
14	Media Coverage – TV, Radio and Print:			
15	Video and Photography	01		
16	Cocktail			
			TOTAL	

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONFERENCE ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT FOR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN ZAMBIA

Time	Topic	Responsible	Facilitator
08:00– 08:30	Registration	ACF	ACF
08:30-08:45	Introductions and Objectives of the Conference	ACF/ Facilitator	
08:45-09:00	Official Opening by the Minister of Fisheries and Livestock	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Permanent Secretary
09.00 – 09:15	Presentations i). Recap and Review of the Resolutions of the 2018 livestock conference	ACF/Heifer International	Facilitator
09:15 – 09:45	ii). Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock sector <u>(Government perspective)</u>	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (Director)	
09:45 – 10:15	iii). Past and present developments on the state of the Zambian Livestock sub-sector, and way forward for enhanced development of the Zambian Livestock sector <u>(Private sector perspective)</u>	Private Sector Representative (Hon Mwilola Imakando)	
10.15 – 10:30	iv). Opportunities in regional, continental and global markets	Dr Bruce Mukanda	
10.30 – 11:00	TEA BREAK		
11:00 – 13:00	6 Panel Sessions of 1 Hr each (See Annex)	Rapporteurs	Facilitator
13:00-14:00	LUNCH BREAK		
14:00-15:30	Plenary session	Rapporteurs	Facilitator
15:30 – 16:00	TEA BREAK		
16:00- 16:30	Communique	ACF	Facilitator
16:30 –16:45	Official Closing	PS	Facilitator
17:30 -19:00	Cocktail	ACF	ACF

List of identified participants to the Conference

No.	Name of Institution	Number of Participants
1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	6
2	Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development	1
3	CEEC	1
4	Zambia Development Agency	1
5	E-SAPP	1
6	E-SLIP	1
7	University of Zambia	1
8	Copperbelt University	1
9	NRDC	
10	Zambia National Farmers Union	1
11	Small-scale Farmers Development Agency (SAFADA)	1
12	National Union of Small-scale Farmers of Zambia (NUSFAZ)	1
13	SLAZ	1
14	Farmers - Individuals	5
15	Livestock Services Cooperatives	1
16	Heifer International	2
17	IFAD	1
18	World Bank	1
19	African Development Bank	1
20	FAO	1
21	WFP	1
22	Banks supporting Agriculture	2
23	JICA	1
24	EU	1
25	Musika	1
26	Livestock Development Trust	2
27	GART	1
28	Hybrid Poultry Farm	1
29	ZAMBEEF	1
30	Savenda Farms	1
31	Dairy Association of Zambia	2
32	Poultry Association of Zambia	1
33	Herdbook Society	1
34	Kachema beef	1
35	Lactalis	1
36	Finta	1
37	Zamgoat	1
38	National Milling	1
39	Committee on Agriculture, National Assembly	1
41	Agricultural Consultative Forum	3
42	SNV	1
43	World Vision	1
44	Zambia Dairy Transformation Programme	1
45	GIZ	1
46	USAID	1
47	Solidaridad	1
48	IAPRI	2
49	Hon Imakando	1

50	Africa Women in Animal Resources Farming & Agribusiness Network (AWARFA-N) Zambia Chapter – Annie Kabayi	2
51	Zambia Pig Genetics	1
52	Youth in Agriculture	2
53	Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry	1
54	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	1
55	Ministry of Finance and National Planning	1
	TOTAL	79

Potential Sponsors:

- a) Agricultural Consultative Forum
- b) Commercial firms: Lactalis, Zambeef, Hybrid, Zambia Pig Genetics
- c) Development agencies: Heifer International
- d) Commodity Associations: PAZ, DAZ
- e) Banks: ZANACO, Stanbic, Absa

Exhibitors

- a) The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- b) Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises Development
- c) CRLMP, eSLIP, ZDTP, W/Vision, Heifer International
- d) Sponsors as mentioned above
- e) Ministry of Green Economy and Environment

Identify Guests, Speakers and Panelists from pool

- a) Honourable Minister
- b) Permanent Secretary
- c) Director, Livestock Development
- d) Director Veterinary Services
- e) Poultry Association of Zambia
- f) Dairy Association of Zambia
- g) Pig Association of Zambia
- h) Sheep and Goat Association of Zambia
- i) Zambia National Farmers Union
- j) Processors and packers: Masterpork (or Zambeef) and Indigenous (Legana)
- k) Livestock Cooperative Services
- l) University and Research Institutes

Annex: Panel Sessions 1-3; 4-6 running concurrently

	10:30 – 11:30Hrs		
Commodity Groups	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3
	Beef cattle	Small Ruminants	Pigs
	11:30 – 12:30Hrs		
Commodity Groups	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6
	Poultry	Dairy cattle	Women and Youth

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PANEL SESSIONS:

Panels	Topics	Membership	Names
1	Beef cattle	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	Zambeef Herdbook Society MUSIKA
2	Small Ruminants	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	ZamGoat Goat and Sheep Society Prospero Zambia
3	Pigs	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	Zambia Pigs Genetics Pig Association Mr Bautis Kapulu
4	Poultry	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	Hybrid Poultry/NMC Poultry Association Zambia Heifer International
5	Dairy cattle	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	Trade Kings Dairy Association Zambia SNV/ZDTP
6	Women and Youth	Government DLD/DVS Private Sector Commodity Organization Farmer Development Agency	AWARFAN, YPARD, CEEC

Appendix 8: Livestock Conference 20th April 2022 Photos Gallery



Dr. Anna Songolo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Officially Opening the Conference on behalf of the Minister



Mr. James Kasongo, ACF Board Chairperson, giving his Opening Remarks



Dr Brace Mukanda making a Presentation



Part of the Steering Committee/Organizing Team for the Conference with one of the Panelists Dr. Imakando



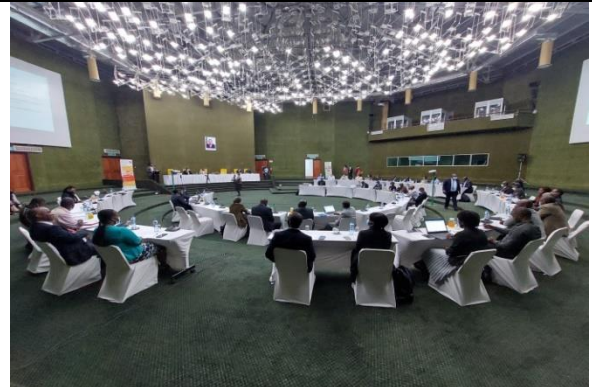
Mr Stephen Tembo, outlining the process of the Conference



Dr. Kaoma and Mr. Kasongo following the Proceedings of the Conference



Group Photo for all the Conference Participants



Conference Participants following the Proceedings



Participants in the three Discussion Groups



Group Discussions



Harry Ngoma making a point during Group Discussion



Dr Frank Kayula stressing a point during Group Discussions



A Participant making a contribution in the Conference



Mr. Mwale from the Ministry emphasizing a point during the Conference



Mr. Chomba and Mr. Mwale following discussions attentively



Participants following Proceedings



Participants following the conference proceedings



Group Discussions



Groups Discussions



Group Discussions



The PS and Dr. Yambayamba chatting during Tea Break at the Conference



Group Discussions in Progress



Director of Policy, Planning & Information giving Closing Remarks on behalf of the Permanent Secretary



Figure 1Dr. Odubote and Dr Kaoma sharing Notes at the Conference