



Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH

&

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

**STRATEGIC PLAN TO IMPROVE LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTION**

2003 – 2008

FEBRUARY 2003

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ACRONYMNS

| | |
|---------|--|
| ADDs | Agricultural Development Divisions |
| AEDOs | Agricultural Extension Development Officers |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunal Deficiency Syndrome |
| ALDSAP | Agricultural and Livestock Sector Development Strategy and Action Plan |
| CAEOs | Chief Agricultural Extension Officers |
| CAHLDOs | Chief Animal Health and Livestock Development Officer |
| CAPS | Controller of Agricultural Planning Services |
| COI | Controller of Irrigation |
| DAES | Department of Agricultural Extension Services |
| DAHLD | Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development |
| DARS | Department of Agricultural Research Services |
| DDFS | Deputy Director Field Services. |
| DDL | Deputy Director Livestock Development |
| DDR&I | Deputy Director Research and Investigation |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HIV | Human Immunal Virus |
| MASIP | Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Programmed |
| MBS | Malawi Bureau of Standards |
| MoAI | Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation |
| MoHAP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MPRSP | Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| NGOs | Non Governmental Organizations |
| NLDMP | National Livestock Development Master Plan |
| OIE | Organization International Des Epizooties |
| PMs | Programme Managers |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SWOT | Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats |

Foreword

The development of a strategic plan for the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD) underscores the importance that the department places on the improvement of the livestock sub sector in Malawi. This strategic plan outlines and details the specific issues, actions, strategies and activity targets that the department envisages undertaking and achieving in the next five years. It also puts in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the strategic plans.

The DAHLD strategic plan heavily borrows and builds upon the National Livestock Development Master Plan (NLDMP), which was developed in 1999 as blue print document for the sustainable development of the livestock sub sector. However, the current strategic plan is more specific on operational issues in DAHLD. It clearly sets-out a basis for formulating operational programmes to contribute to achievements of strategies outlined in NLDMP. In undertaking an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the livestock sub sector, the challenges include:

- dwindling livestock numbers
- insecurity
- high input prices
- unfavourable market
- land pressure
- low intra- and inter-sectoral linkages

I was personally involved in actual formulation of this plan and look forward to the implementation of this strategic plan, more so at a time when the Ministry had just finalized development of its strategic plan. The DAHLD strategic plan should therefore be viewed as a 'chip off the block' and should be implemented in constant reference to the Ministry's strategic plan. However, the real challenges loom ahead; the successful implementation of the actions stipulated in this document requires concerted efforts from all key livestock stakeholders. Unless that happens, our efforts will remain in vain.

Finally, allow me to extend a vote of thanks and appreciation to all those who participated in the development of this strategic plan and wish them all the best as they set out to implement it.

A.F. Mchiela
Secretary for Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security
February 2003

Acknowledgement

The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development has prepared this strategic plan to spearhead the sustainable development of the livestock sub sector which is currently facing a lot of problems and challenges from both the domestic and external environments such as dwindling livestock numbers especially cattle, unfavourable market conditions and low generation and adoption of livestock technologies.

This strategic plan outlines initiatives that the Department intends to implement in collaboration with other stakeholders in the sub sector in order to address the challenges hindering the sustainable development of livestock production in Malawi.

The following steps were involved in the formulation process of the strategic plan.

- The Department held initial consultative meetings with Programme Managers, Animal Health and Production specialists from ADDs, representatives of associations in the poultry and dairy industries, meat producers and drug suppliers. Constraints to livestock production and identifications of possible solutions were exhaustively discussed in these meetings.
- Drafting and circulation of a document on strategies to promote livestock production to key stakeholders in the sub sector for comments.
- A second consultative workshop involving some Heads of Department from the Ministry, all Programme Managers and their specialists from Livestock and Extension Departments and a cross section of stakeholders in livestock sub sector was held from 20th to 21st January 2003 at Kambiri Lodge.
- The final phase in the development of the strategic plan involved incorporation of all the comments made during the second consultative workshop.

I sincerely appreciate the time and efforts of the various task force members that prepared this strategic plan. The taskforce comprises officers from various disciplines of the department. It is this diversity that contributed to the comprehensiveness of the strategic plan. The officers included Dr. G.W. Wanda, Dr. G.B. Matita, Mr. B.F. Zimba, Mr. R.G. Mgomzulu, Mr. J.C.N. Mwakhanzi from the DAHLD. I also sincerely appreciate the services of the secretariat and drafting team that comprised of Mr. C.M. Kanyenda (DAES), Dr. A.T. Daudi (DARS), Mr. I. Kumwenda (MASIP), M.K. Gondwe (Planning-MoAI) and Mr. D.D. Kamputa -Programme Manager Salima ADD. Special thanks go to Professor J.P. Mtimuni, Associate Professor, B. Mfitilodze, Dr. Mumba, Mr. T. Gondwe and Mrs. Chilera of Bunda College of Agriculture for correction and contributing to the improvement of the document.

This document has therefore benefited a lot from the extensive consultations undertaken during the preparation process. It is my sincere hope that key players in the livestock sub-sector will fully utilize this strategic plan to spearhead the sustainable development of the livestock sub sector so that it can meaningfully contribute to food security and poverty reduction efforts in Malawi.

Once again, I would like to thank all the task force members, drafting team members and all stakeholders/participants to the workshops for their contributions and commitment in the production of this strategic plan without their determination the production of this strategic plan would not have been possible.

W.G. Lipita
Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Livestock Sub-sector

The livestock sub-sector constitutes a relatively small sub-sector within Malawi's agriculture officially contributing about 8% of GDP, and below 20% of the value of total agricultural production. The majority of livestock activities are carried out by smallholder farmers who operate low-input and low-output management systems while small proportions of estate farmers practice intensive husbandry techniques.

The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD) is one of the six technical departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. It was formed in 1929 then as Department of Veterinary Services, mainly to control livestock diseases and maintain a steady policy of linking animal health and animal production. Over the years, it has grown to include livestock improvement and public health programmes.

The first broad blue print strategy document for the livestock sub-sector called the National Livestock Development Master Plan (NLDMP) was finalized in 1999 whose main objective was to facilitate sustainable development of livestock sub-sector. Despite the presence of the National Livestock Development Master Plan, there was need to formulate a streamlined, more focused strategic plan to enable the Department to respond in a more effective manner to the current constraints of its clients in the livestock sub-sector.

Vision and Mission

Nation self-sufficient in livestock and safe livestock products. To realise this vision, the Departments mission is to **promote livestock productivity, improve livestock based incomes and promote sustainable use of natural resources in partnership with other stakeholders while protecting the general public against zoonotic diseases.**

Mandate

- Policy formulation, regulatory frameworks and legislation.
- Implementation of economic and fiscal policies designed to foster investment in livestock production, processing and trade.
- Improvement of the country's animal health situation so that it conforms to international standards for purposes of improving investment in animal production and livestock trade.
- Control of interactions between animal husbandry and the environment to arrive at a sustainable exploitation of natural resources and the elimination of pollution.
- Improvement of the quality and safety of livestock products offered to consumers.
- Development and dissemination of knowledge and skills necessary to cope with changes in production systems.
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of livestock development activities and programmes.

Challenges

- ✓ • The unstable macro-economic environment that leads into low investment in livestock production
- Low levels of husbandry and health care resulting in high mortality rate especially among young stock and low productivity.
- Inadequate participation of private sector in livestock production
- Limited investment in livestock by smallholder farmers
- Livestock theft that discourages farmers from investing in livestock
- Inadequate human capacity at all levels to deliver the services
- ✓ • The high human population leading to pressure on grazing land
- The rising cost of feed, drugs and other inputs
- Prohibitive requirements for regional and international market access such as high sanitary and phytosanitary standards
- The HIV/AIDS pandemic, which negatively impacts on delivery of services
- Absences of a strong monitoring and evaluation system to track down the livestock programmes and evaluate their impact.
- Market liberalization.
- Slaughter of immature and pregnant stock.

Goals

The main goals are as follows:

- Improved livestock productivity
- Functional and well-organized marketing system
- Improved livestock security
- Broadened livestock ownership
- Strengthened veterinary public health for food safety

Objectives

The main objectives are as follows:

- To expand feed and animal resource base
- To improve the livestock productivity
- To increase local and export market base
- To protect the national herd/flock against trade-sensitive and production diseases.

Strategies

The key strategies are as follows:

- Promote community based animal health care programmes
- Intensify enforcement of regulations

- Promote stall-feeding programmes to improve productivity
- Promote farmer organization through community empowerment on agribusiness and develop capacity of farmer associations
- Intensify provision of market information through bulletins and media
- Promote culture of investment
- Facilitate the establishment of village banks with low interest rates to promote rural lending and borrowing
- Promote production of low cost quality feeds
- Establish a viable drug supply system
- Promote non-conventional livestock
- Resuscitate community driven livestock markets
- Establish and improve abattoirs, slaughter slabs and transportation system for livestock and livestock products
- Restock and commercialise government farms
- Promote use of draft animals
- Facilitate farmer linkage to credit institutions

Success factors

For successful implementation of strategic plan, the following critical factors should be fulfilled:

- The Ministry should provide adequate financial resources for implementation of all activities.
- The Department will not be negatively affected by the current government reforms.
- There will be collaboration from key stakeholders such as large estates, NGOs, religious organizations, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Finance and other government institutions.
- The Department will have adequate capacity to implement its activities

Implementation

DAHLD shall take lead in the implementation of the strategic plan in collaboration with other stakeholders.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in DAHLD will be required to report on regular basis to principal stakeholders on the progress made regarding implementation of the plan. The main mechanism for tracking implementation status will be monthly reports from section heads of DAHLD and divisional reports from ADDs. DAHLD will in turn report to the Secretary for Agriculture and Irrigation half-yearly besides annual progress reports.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background.

Malawi's economy is dependent on agriculture. The sector contributes about 36% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 87% of total employment, supplies more than 65% of the manufacturing sector's raw materials, provides 64% of the total income of the rural people and contributes 90% of the foreign exchange earnings.

Livestock constitutes a relatively small sub-sector within Malawi's agriculture, officially contributing about 8% of total GDP and below 20% of the value of total agricultural production. The majority of livestock activities are carried out by smallholder farmers who operate at low-input low-output management systems while small proportion of estate farmer's practice intensive animal production systems.

The classes of major livestock in Malawi include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chickens. The unconventional livestock include ducks, guinea fowls, turkeys, doves and rabbits. The national livestock numbers have varied over the years and are now on the decline due to a number of factors such as cattle theft and high young stock mortality. The total cattle population is about 750,000; goats' population is at 1,600,000; pigs' population is at 453,000; chickens population is at 10,000,000 (local); and the sheep population is at 115,000 in a country of more than 10 million inhabitants. The total per capita meat consumption in Malawi is less than 5 kg, per capita milk consumption is less than 3 kg and per capita egg consumption is about an egg, which leads to poor nutrition and retarded growth while per capita meat consumption for Africa is about 12kg.

1.2 Need for a Strategic Plan

The DAHLD has in the past developed a National Livestock Development Master Plan to address issues pertaining to the overall improvement of livestock industry in the country. However, there is a need to formulate a streamlined, more focused strategic plan to enable the Department respond in a more effective manner to the current challenges of its clients in the livestock sub-sector for enhanced livestock productivity. This strategic plan will address strategic issues this Department can influence directly in the livestock sub-sector.

Secondly, the issues articulated in the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MPRSP) places major new demands on the Department to align itself and focus more on contribution to poverty reduction and enhance the availability of livestock and livestock products to markets. Hence the emphasis of the strategic plan will be those programmes or activities that will offer opportunities to generate incomes for both resource-poor farmers and those farmers with large livestock farms and commercial livestock sector.

This document sets out to outline the strategic framework for the Department to address the core issues of promoting livestock productivity in Malawi in the period 2003 - 2008. As a strategic framework, it forms the basis for formulating various operational programmes or activities in the sector by various stakeholders. It also analyses the current

strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) within the sector and clearly identifies priority core functions of the Department, while at the same time defining the goals, strategies, objectives and responsibilities of the Department for effective and efficient implementation of this strategic plan. The document has also outlined the responsibilities of other stakeholders for effective collective actions through partnership in the livestock sub sector. For the successful implementation of the strategic plan, critical success factors have been identified.

Chapter 2

VISION, MISSION, MANDATE AND CORE VALUES

In order to successfully implement the strategic plan, the Department has set its vision and mission as follows.

2.1 Vision

A nation self-sufficient in safe livestock and livestock products.

2.2 Mission

To promote livestock productivity, improve livestock based incomes and promote sustainable use of natural resources in partnership with other stakeholders while protecting the general public against zoonotic diseases.

2.3 Overall Goal of the Department

To contribute to food security and poverty reduction through improved livestock productivity.

2.4 Mandate of the Department

- Policy formulation, regulatory frameworks and legislation.
- Implementation of economic and fiscal policies designed to foster investment in livestock production, processing and trade e.g. fostering changes in taxation of ingredients, protective tariffs etc.
- Improvement of the country's animal health situation so that it conforms to international standards for purposes of improving investment in animal production and livestock trade.
- Control of interactions between animal production and the environment to arrive at a sustainable exploitation of natural resources and the elimination of pollution.
- Public health – Improvement of the quality and healthfulness of livestock products offered to consumers (consumer safety). Food hygiene/inspection (including export / import controls, inspection and certification) to ensure public health and sanitary security.
- Development and spread of improved livestock production technologies and skills (Research and extension) necessary to cope with changes in production systems.
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of livestock development activities and programmes.
- Maintenance of improved genetic material to enhance livestock production.
- Capacity building and development.

2.4 Core values

The following core values shall be guiding elements in the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development

- Cognizance of livestock entrepreneurs
- Transparency and accountability in service delivery
- Efficiency, effectiveness and competency
- Integrity and Independence
- Respect and trust of other stakeholders
- Empowerment of the livestock farming community

Chapter 3

SWOT analysis for the Department

This strategic plan intends to build on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the Department and will be primarily focus to address primary functions in DAHLD.

3.1 Strengths

- The availability of good livestock services infrastructure like dip tanks, cattle markets, livestock farms, liquid Nitrogen plant, production facilities which can be utilized for the production of high quality, timely products and services.
- An emerging young cadre of highly professional personnel
- Committed professional personnel
- An existing good relationship between the Department and other partners in the livestock sub-sector such as NGOs, donors, voluntary organizations and district assemblies.
- The availability of a comprehensive National Livestock Development Master Plan and other vital literature in the Department to guide the livestock sub-sector.
- The existence of an emergency preparedness plan for major transboundary diseases of great economic importance.
- A strong surveillance, monitoring and reporting system in the animal health sector as a pre-requisite for maintenance of certain disease – free status for the country.
- A fairly good organizational structure
- A long history of credible veterinary and animal production services.
- Good relationship and communication with regional and International livestock organizations e.g. SADC livestock sector directorate, World Animal Health (OIE) Organization.

3.2 Weaknesses

- Inadequate capacity at all levels in DAHLD for efficient and effective delivery of livestock services.
- Inadequate operational funding
- Lack of core function analysis
- Inadequate motivation of field personnel.
- Old infrastructure and equipment and inadequate maintenance.
- Weak database for the livestock development programmes.
- Weak monitoring and evaluation system of in the livestock development programmes
- Weak enforcement of livestock legislation.
- Inadequate cost-benefit analysis of livestock interventions or programmes pushed to farmers.
- Inadequate gender mainstreaming in livestock activities.
- Inadequate promotion of livestock and livestock products.
- Inadequate processing of livestock and livestock products.

3.3 Opportunities

- Moderate rise in people's incomes means there will be a big demand for livestock products.
- Strong political will and support from donors and other stakeholders.
- Presence of community policing programmes.
- Opening up of regional and international livestock market.
- Emergence of sub-regional livestock programmes e.g. SADC Transboundary Animal Disease Control programme for effective, harmonized disease control interventions.
- Public sector reforms offer the Department an opportunity to streamline its activities and focus on "public good" functions.
- Existence of local training institutions.
- Capacity to produce organic products.
- Availability of community based animal production and health care organization
- Increased participation by Non Governmental Organization in livestock production programmes.

3.4 Threats

- Un stable macro-economic environment leading to little investment little investment in the livestock sub-sector.
- In adequate agribusiness skills and knowledge.
- High level of livestock theft.
- High population pressure of human population resulting in dwindling grazing land and other feed resources.
- High cost of inputs e.g. feed and drugs.
- Lack of an Emergency Disease Control Fund threatening the invasion of catastrophic livestock diseases from neighbouring countries.
- Influx of cheap animal products due to trade liberalization
- A weak private sector not keen on commercial livestock investment.
- Lack of information system i.e. marketing, processing, infrastructure, credit etc
- Delays in recruitment and training to fill vacant position.

3.3 Emerging Issues from SWOT Analysis

3.3.1 Production and Health Issues

- Low levels of husbandry and health care
- High levels of livestock theft
- Low productivity
- Limited ownership
- Inadequate public health services
- Low livestock numbers
- Weak technologies generation, transfer and farmer mobilization.
- High cost of inputs e.g. drugs and feeds.

- Weak inspectorate and regulatory services
- Inadequate promotion of the use of livestock and livestock products
- High population pressure resulting in dwindling grazing land and other feed resources.
- In appropriate structures that have only overemphasized disease control at the expense of livestock production.

3.3.2 Policy and Institutional Issues

- Inadequate capacity at all levels in DAHLD for efficient and effective delivery of services.
- Inadequate operational funding
- Weak private sector not keen on commercial livestock production.
- Lack of core function analysis DAHLD.
- Old infrastructure and equipment and poor maintenance.
- Weak support given to highly potential intensive producers.
- A weak monitoring and evaluation system for livestock development programmes.
- Weak enforcement of livestock legislation in the country.
- Weak database for the livestock sub-sector
- Unstable macro-economic environment leading to little investment in the livestock production.
- Lack of emergency disease control fund that may threaten the invasion of catastrophic livestock diseases into Malawi.

3.3.3 Marketing Issues

- Inadequate agribusiness skills and knowledge.
- Inadequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products.
- Inadequate cost benefit analysis of livestock interventions or programs.
- Promotion and utilization of non-conventional livestock.
- Inadequate livestock market information

3.3.4 Cross Cutting Issues

- HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Inadequate gender mainstreaming in livestock activities.
- Environmental degradation arising from livestock activities

Chapter 4

Goals, objective and strategies of the DAHLD.

In order to implement the strategic plan, DAHLD has set goals, objectives and strategies. In the envisaged five-year period, positive significant impact can be obtained once these are adequately addressed.

4.1 Specific Goals

1. Improved husbandry and health services.
2. Improved breeding practices.
3. Strengthened research and extension services.
4. Improved livestock productivity.
5. Increased livestock population.
6. Improved public health.
7. Intensified productivity / unit area.
8. Broadening livestock ownership
9. Improved feed availability and nutritional status.
10. Adequate, well qualified and competent staff
11. Functional M & E and through strengthening database
12. Adequately funded with well-managed financial system.
13. Strengthened private sector participation.
14. Adequate and reliable equipment and infrastructure.
15. Strengthened legislation and enforcement for improved livestock security.
16. Strong inspectorate and regulatory services
17. Established emergency livestock disease fund.
18. Improved support to highly potential livestock producers in urban and semi-urban areas.
19. Increased access to credit by farmers
20. Developed agribusiness skills.
21. Increased utilization of livestock and livestock products.
22. Well organized market system
23. Reduced gender imbalance and disparities in the livestock sub sector

4.2 Objectives

The main objectives are as follows:

- To expand feed and animal resource base
- To improve the livestock productivity
- To increase local and export market base
- To protect the national herd/flock against trade-sensitive and production diseases.

4.3 Strategies

The key strategies are as follows:

- Promote community based animal health care programmes
- Intensify enforcement of regulations
- Promote stall-feeding programmes to improve productivity
- Promote farmer organization through community empowerment on agribusiness and develop capacity of farmer associations
- Intensify provision of market information through bulletins and media
- Promote culture of investment
- Facilitate the establishment of village banks with low interest rates to promote rural lending and borrowing
- Promote production of low cost quality feeds
- Establish a viable drug supply system
- Promote non-conventional livestock
- Resuscitate community driven livestock markets
- Establish and improve abattoirs, slaughter slabs and transportation system for livestock and livestock products
- Restock and commercialise government farms
- Promote use of draft animals
- Facilitate farmer linkage to credit institutions

Chapter 5:

Specific Issues, Goals, Objectives and Strategies

5.1 Dairy Production

Issue1: Inadequate availability of improved breeding stock

Goal: Adequate availability of improved breeding stock

Objective(s):

- To strengthen stud breeding programmes
- To facilitate improved breeding programmes
- To scale up AI services in all milk shed areas

| Strategies | Desired Output |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and facilitate establishment of stud-breeders, • Promote and improve AI services • Promote selective breeding of local superior animals • Facilitate importation of breeding stock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of improved stock. • Increased milk production |

Issue2: High cost of inputs e.g., drugs and feeds

Goal: Increased access to credit

Objectives:

- To improve access to credit for dairy production inputs
- To promote creation of capital by dairy farmers
- To promote home based stock feed rations

| Strategies | Desired Output |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate farmers linkage to credit institutions • Increase access to credit emphasis on for the poor • Train farmers in home based feed compounding using locally available. Feed ingredients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced dairy production cost • More farmers accessing credit |

Issue3: Feeds and nutritional problems

Goal: Improved feed availability and nutrition status

Objective:

- To improve quantity and quality of dairy cattle feed
- To mitigate the effects of dry season stock feed shortages

| Strategies | Desired Output |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of pasture establishment • Promotion of conservation of fodder and crop residues • Promotion of efficient utilization of fodder and crop by-products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of dairy cattle feed throughout the season • Improved nutrition status of dairy animals |

| | |
|--|--|
| Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize milk wastage | |
| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote culture of regular rehabilitation and maintenance of cooling facilities Maintenance of Liquid nitrogen plant at Mikolongwe | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cooling centres in functional condition all the times High conception rates in dairy cattle over 80% |
| Issue6: Inadequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products Goal: Well organized dairy market system Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve marketing of milk and milk products | |
| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation of dairy cooperatives that are profit oriented Develop an efficient and effective market information system Train and strengthen agro-dealership culture. Facilitate establishment of mini-dairies | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers linked to market infrastructure and other consumer outlets. Proper coordination between dairy plants and milk producers Presence of mini-dairies outside milk shed areas Availability of function dairy cooperatives. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize milk wastage | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
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| Issue6: Inadequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products Goal: Well organized dairy market system Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve marketing of milk and milk products | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate formation of dairy cooperatives that are profit oriented Develop an efficient and effective market information system Train and strengthen agro-dealership culture. Facilitate establishment of mini-dairies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers linked to market infrastructure and other consumer outlets. Proper coordination between dairy plants and milk producers Presence of mini-dairies outside milk shed areas Availability of function dairy cooperatives. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Beef Cattle Production | |
| Issue1: Low livestock numbers | |
| Goal: Increased livestock population comparative with carrying capacity of the land | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase beef production • To increase off-take from national herd | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify enforcement of regulations against slaughtering of pregnant and breedable stock • Promote community policing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in slaughters of pregnant and breedable stock • Increased beef cattle population • Increased off-take |
| Issue2: Weak enforcement of livestock legislation in the country | |
| Goal: Strengthened legislation and enforcement | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review and update the existing legislation and regulations governing security and movement of livestock | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce the relevant livestock regulations in this legislation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High livestock security • Conducive environment for investment • Better disease control |
| Issue3: Inadequate livestock security | |
| Goal: Improved livestock security | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve livestock security | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of community empowerment in policing • Enforcement of livestock movement control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced livestock theft • Improved investment in livestock production • Increased beef production |
| Issue4: Low livestock productivity | |
| Goal: Increased livestock productivity | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase beef output per animal | |
| STRATEGIES | DESIRED OUTCOME |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote utilization of crop residues and industrial crop by-products • Promote establishment and utilization of improved pastures • Promote crossbreeding of Malawi zebu with Brahman cattle • Promote stall feeding of steers • Cull unproductive animals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early finishing weight • Increased off-take from the national herd |

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| Issue5: Low levels of husbandry and health care Goal: Improved husbandry and health care Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve dissemination of beef technical messages • To increase adoption rate of beef technical messages • To reduce mortalities through reduction of incidences of diseases and parasites | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community based animal health care • Implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures for contagious and zoonotic diseases • Provide effective and comprehensive management and nutritional packages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced cattle losses due to diseases • Increased production and productivity • Reduced costs on diseases control |
| Issue6: Lack of an Emergency Disease Control Fund threatens the invasion of catastrophic livestock diseases into Malawi Goal: Budgetary allocation for emergency livestock disease control fund Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish an emergency fund for control of transboundary animal diseases | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby with government for establishment of livestock disease control fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective control of transboundary diseases • Protection of the national economy against trade-sensitive diseases such as FMD |
| Issue7: Weak inspectorate and regulatory services Goal: Effective inspectorate and regulatory services Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve and maintain high quality standards • To prevent spread of diseases into Malawi through livestock trade | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate production of high quality stock feeds • Promotion of safe production of meat commodities in the commercial sector • Promotion of meat inspection • Regulate safe trade in livestock and livestock products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved feed quality • Improved sanitary security for the country • Improved consumers safety. |
| Small Ruminant Production Issue1: Inadequate improved breeding stock Goal: Adequate improved breeding stock Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen stud breeding programmes for small ruminants • To facilitate acquisition of superior breeding stock to commercial farmers • To strengthen selection of good within local flocks | |

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| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote stud-breeding programmes • Stimulate estate involvement to multiply breeding stock • Promote within flock selection programmes for reproductive efficiency e.g. twinning | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased small ruminants production • Increased number of stud breeders |
| Issue2: Low livestock numbers Goal: Increased livestock population Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase small ruminant production. | |
| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and enforcement of act against the slaughter of breedable stock • Promote community policing | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in slaughters of pregnant and breedable stock • Increased goat and sheep population |
| Issue3: Low productivity of mutton and lamb Goal: Improved productivity of mutton and lamb Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase mutton and fat-lamb production | |
| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote crossbreeding programmes • Promote selective breeding within local flocks • Promote mutton production and lamb fattening programmes | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable local sources of mutton created • Fattening schemes for lamb production established • More livestock production |
| Issue4: Low levels of husbandry and health care Goal: Improved husbandry and health care Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide improved small ruminant technologies • To improve dissemination of small ruminant technologies | |
| Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify development of technical messages • Intensify dissemination of comprehensive small ruminant messages • Promote community based animal health care • Establish, implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures of contagious and zoonotic diseases • Provide effective and comprehensive | Desired Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge and skills in staff and farmers • Adoption of small ruminant technologies |

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| management and nutritional packages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote strategic tick control. Promote strategic deworming | |
| Poultry Production (Chickens, Guinea Fowls, Turkey) | |
| Issue1: Low feed availability and nutritional status Goal: Improved feed availability and nutritional status Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a viable poultry feed industry To increase feed accessibility and affordability | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote production of low cost high quality feeds Promote use of locally available raw materials in feed formulation Enforce feed quality assurance Promote growing crops which can feed the local feed industry Involvement of other stakeholders e.g, commercial sector for grain production. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular feed supply Strengthened feed regulatory services by DAHI and MBS Increased production of poultry and poultry products |
| Issue2: Weak support given to highly potential intensive producers Goal: Improved support to highly potential producers in urban and semi-urban areas Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop livestock entrepreneurs engaged in poultry production | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote formation of poultry associations Intensify training of farmers and farmer groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well organized poultry groups Increased production of poultry and poultry products |
| Issue3: Low levels of husbandry and health care Goal: Improved husbandry and health care Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide improved poultry messages technologies To improve dissemination of poultry technologies | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify development of technical messages Intensify dissemination of comprehensive small ruminant messages Encourage farmers into training to avoid diseases Improve availability of drugs and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in poultry losses Increased poultry production Bio-security measures followed Regular supply of drugs and vaccines at affordable price Well maintained cold chain |

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| thermo-stable NCD vaccine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a more viable drug supply system • Promote investment in cold chain by all stakeholders • Promote community-based animal health care. • Provision of starter pack for village livestock technicians | |
| Issue4: Inadequate improved breeding stock Goal: Adequate breeding stock Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supply breeding chickens to poultry multipliers • To supply improved stock to commercial farmers | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote establishment of reliable hatcheries by private sector to supply day-old chicks • Establishment of breeding stock in communities to supply hatching eggs • Promote local chicken production • Promote production of no-conventional poultry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable and regular source of breeding stock established • Increased poultry production |
| Issue5: Weak technology generation, transfer and farmer mobilization Goal: Strengthened research and extension services Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen research capacity • To enhance transfer and adoption of improved poultry production technologies | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and dissemination of comprehensive poultry technologies • Introduction of contact chicken production targeting potential buyers • Deliberate introduction of dressing centres in all the regions • Promote formation of associations/cooperatives to handle marketing. • Intensify capacity building of farmers and cooperatives / associations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge and skills in staff and farmers • Adoption of poultry technologies • Formation of strong and viable associations or cooperatives |

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| Pig Production | |
| Issue1: Low levels of husbandry and health | |
| Goal: Improved husbandry and health care | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide improved pig production and health messages technologies • To improve dissemination of pig production technologies | |
| STRATEGIES | DESIRED OUTCOME |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community based animal health care • Establish, implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures of contagious and zoonotic diseases • Provide effective and comprehensive management and nutritional packages • Establishment of pig village committees • Establishment of drug revolving fund • Provision of incentives to agents enforcing disease control regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced disease incidences • Increase in pig numbers |
| Issue2: Inadequate improved breeding stock | |
| Goal: Adequate improved breeding stock | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supply improved breeding stock to stud breeders • To provide breeding stock to commercial farmers | |
| STRATEGIES | DESIRED OUTCOME |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote multiplication and breeding of pigs by medium and large-scale farmers • Revival of production of improved stock in selected government farms • Encourage private institutions, especially boarding schools to go into pig production • Empowerment of farmers and capacity building | |
| Issue3: Weak private sector not keen on commercial pig production | |
| Goal: Strengthened private sector participation | |
| Objective(s): | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage private sector investment in commercial pig production | |
| STRATEGIES | DESIRED OUTCOME |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of conducive private sector policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pig production |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of market information system • Promotion and strengthening of farmer organizations (community based) • Development of a skilled and motivated cadre of entrepreneurs through training | |
| Issue4: Weak technologies, generation, transfer and farmer mobilization. Goal: Strengthened research and extension services Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalized pluralist demand driven extension • Strengthen research capacity. | |
| STRATEGIES | DESIRED OUTCOME |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve capacity to research in pig production areas • Encourage the private sector and NGOs to get involved in pig production programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge in improved pig management • Increased productivity and production |
| Non – Conventional Livestock Production (Guinea Fowl, rabbits, grass cutter, turkey, pigeon, guinea pig, geese, ostrich) Issue1: Inadequate knowledge on production of non conventional livestock Goal: Generation of technologies of non convention livestock production Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide technology on non-conventional livestock production. • To promote ownership and production of non-conventional livestock • To explore the economics of producing non-conventional livestock | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop technologies for production of non- conventional livestock • Promote public awareness of non-conventional livestock. • Undertake socio-economic studies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadened supply of meat and other livestock products. • Improved nutritional status • Improved incomes |
| Issue2: Inadequate utilization of non-conventional livestock Goal: Adequate utilization of non-conventional Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock To promote utilization of non-conventional livestock | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote utilization of rabbits • Promote utilization of guinea fowl | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of animal protein • Improved nutritional status of the nation |

Public Health

Issue1: Inadequate veterinary public health services

Goal: Effective public health services

Objective(s):

- To reduce transmission of zoonotic diseases

| Strategies | Desired Output |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intensify vaccination campaign.• Public awareness of zoonotic disease.• Promote destruction of infected animals.• Strengthen meat inspection and other public health issues• Intensify zoonotic disease surveillance | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced incidences of zoonotic diseases• Increased awareness of zoonotic disease• Increased vaccination coverage. |

Marketing

Issue1: Un developed livestock marketing system.

Goal: Developed livestock marketing system

Objective(s):

- To improve and strengthen marketing of livestock and livestock products.

| Strategies | Desired Output |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate the formation of cooperatives, which are profit oriented.• Develop efficient and effective market information systems• Train farmers on sanitary standards• Revamp the livestock markets through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and farmer training• Improve market infrastructure to cater for rural, urban and international market-grading• Promote private sector participation and development.• Establish and improve abattoirs, slaughter slabs and transportation system.• Improve coordination of livestock marketing linking supply and demand. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competitive markets of livestock and livestock products.• Strengthened farmer organization• Improved market information and intelligence system.• Improved quality control |

Issue2: Inadequate agribusiness skills and knowledge

Goal: Developed agribusiness skills

Objective(s):

- Intensify training in commercial oriented livestock production

| Strategies | Desired Output |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote commercial livestock production • Create a vibrant livestock industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased entrepreneurship in the livestock sector • Increased access to regional markets |
| Issue3: Inadequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products Goal: Adequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase utilization of livestock and livestock products • To add value to livestock and livestock products | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote local processing of livestock products • Facilitate investment in livestock product processing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased of value added products • Improved marketing of livestock products • Reduced wastage of livestock products |
| Issue4: Inadequate cost benefit of livestock and livestock interventions Goal: Improved cost benefit and analysis of livestock enterprises Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a viable livestock industry | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote entrepreneurship in the livestock sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved skills in commercial livestock production • Improved business planning in livestock enterprises |
| Training (specific to Mikolongwe) Issue1: Inadequate capacity at various levels Goal: Adequate and well qualified and competent staff Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve skills and knowledge of staff at all levels. • To develop farmer training and in-service training in DAHLD. | |
| Strategies | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish manpower requirement and skills gap. • Develop training plan. • Undertake short and long-term training for staff. • Develop and undertake short training sessions for farmers. • Rehabilitated building • Procure equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved productivity from staff • Enhanced capacity. • Improved farmer skills. • Improved Production • Building rehabilitation • Training equipment in place • Adequate well qualified staff in place |
| Livestock breeding centers Issue: Inadequate improved breeding stock Goal: Adequate improved breeding stock Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase efficiency in livestock breeding centres. • To conserve superior germ plasm | |

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| Strategies | | Desired Output | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selecting stud breeders.• Selection of superior animals• Restocking.• To rehabilitates farm structures.• Commercialise breeding centres | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased number of stud breeders.• Defined superior genetic nucleus.• Well maintained farm structures• Adequate breeding stock available.• Increased productivity. | |
| Policy and cross cutting issues | | | |
| Issue 1: Weak database system for the livestock sub-sector | | | |
| Goal: Strengthened database | | | |
| Objective(s): | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To update and strengthen data for the DAHLD and the livestock sub-sector | | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake baseline surveys Train field staff in data collection | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed and well-streamlined livestock data generated. | |
| Issue 2: Non/functional M&E | | | |
| Goal: Functional M&E | | | |
| Objective(s): | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve the efficiency of monitoring and evaluation of livestock programmes | | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review existing structure/establishment of M&E section• Recruit/fill all existing vacant posts expeditiously. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved efficiency in planning, monitoring and evaluation of livestock programmes | |
| Issue 3: HIV/AIDS pandemic | | | |
| Goal: Reduced HIV/AIDS infection and input in the livestock sub-sector | | | |
| Objective(s): | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To increase productivity of people leaving with HIV/AIDS• To reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS | | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct campaigns for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS• Undertake participatory diagnostic surveys• Develop programmes in support of HIV/AIDS activities for the livestock sector | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased HIV/AIDS mainstreaming campaigns• Increased HIV/AIDS programmes in the sub sector• Reduced spread of HIV/AIDS• Improved productivity of people living with HIV/AIDS | |
| Issue 4: Inadequate gender mainstreaming in livestock activities | | | |
| Goal: Reduced gender imbalance in the livestock sub-sector | | | |
| Objective(s): | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce gender disparities in the livestock sub-sector | | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output | |
| | | | |

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|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake campaigns for mainstreaming gender • Undertake participatory diagnostic surveys | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased promotion of Gender mainstreaming • Improved capacity in gender issues |
| Issue 5: Inadequate funding Goal: Adequately funded with well managed financial system Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure prudent financial resources in DAHLD | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a well articulated work plans and budgets • Development of project proposals to seek donor assistance • Justify sustainable funding mechanisms in DAHLD | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-managed financial • Sustainable self financing system in place |
| Issue 7: Adequate capacity at all levels in DAHLD for efficient and effective delivery Goal: Adequate well qualified and competent staff Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve efficiency and effectiveness of livestock service delivery | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing structure/establishment of DAHLD • Recruit/fill all existing vacant posts expeditiously. • Develop and implement an effective comprehensive training programmed • Develop and implement a rewarding system | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adequate and well-trained results oriented staff • Motivated, hardworking and dedicated staff • An effective and efficient service delivery system • High livestock productivity. |
| Issue: Unstable macro-economic environment leading to little investment in livestock Goal: Increased access to favourable credit by resource poor farmers Objective(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase number of farmers accessing favourable credit facilities for animal production • To increase investment in the livestock sub sector | | |
| Strategies | | Desired Output |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate farmer linkage to favourable credit institutions • Promote livestock production programmes based on soft loan facilities • Promote soft loan scheme. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased investment in the beef sector • Increased livestock production. |

Chapter 6:

Action Plans

Dairy Production

Issue1: Inadequate availability of improved breeding stock

Goal: Adequate availability of improved breeding stock

Objective(s):

- To strengthen stud breeding programmes
- To facilitate improved breeding programmes
- To scale up AI services in all milk shed areas

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote and facilitate establishment of stud-breeders | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote and improve AI services | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial AI equipment | Progress reports | On going |
| Promote selective breeding of local superior animals | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | On going |
| Facilitate importation of breeding stock | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Issue2: High cost of inputs e.g., drugs and feeds

Goal: Increased access to credit

Objectives:

- To improve access to credit for dairy production inputs
- To promote creation of capital by dairy farmers
- To promote home based stock feed rations

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Facilitate | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress | Quarterly |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---------------|------|------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| farmers linkage to credit institutions | | | | | Human | reports | & annual reviews |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to credit emphasis on for the poor | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial and human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train farmers in home based feed compounding using locally available. Feed ingredients | PMs | DAHLD DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial and human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue3: Feeds and nutritional problems

Goal: Improved feed availability and nutritional status

Objective:

- To improve quality and quantity of dairy cattle feed
- To mitigate the effects of dry season stock feed shortages

Champion: Director of Animal health and Livestock development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promotion of pasture establishment | PMs | CAHLDOs & CAEOs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Promotion of conservation of fodder and crop residues | PMs | CAHLDOs & CAEOs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Promotion of efficient utilization of fodder and crop by-products | PMs | CAHLDOs & CAEOs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |

Strategic Issue4: Low levels of husbandry and health care

Goal: Improved husbandry and health care

Objective:

- To improve dissemination of technical messages
- To increase adoption of improved dairy technologies
- To improve provision of primary animal health care services

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Provision of comprehensive husbandry and health care messages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote community based primary animal health care services | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures for contagious and zoonotic diseases | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provide cost effective and management and nutritional packages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue5: Old infrastructure and production equipment and inadequate maintenance

Goal: Adequate and reliable equipment and infrastructure

Objective: To minimize milk wastage

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote | DAHLD | Dairy | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress | Quarterly |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------|------|------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|
| culture of regular rehabilitation and maintenance of cooling centers | | Processors | | | | reports | reviews |
| Maintenance of Liquid nitrogen plant at Mikolongwe | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly reviews |

Beef Cattle Production

Issue1: Low livestock numbers

Goal: Increased livestock population comparative with carrying capacity of the land

Objective(s):

- To increase beef production
- To increase off-take firm national herd.

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Intensify enforcement of regulations against slaughtering of pregnant and breeding stock | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote community policing | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue2: Weak enforcement of livestock legislation in the country

Goal: Strengthened legislation and enforcement

Objective: To review and update the existing legislation and regulations governing security of livestock

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Enforce the relevant livestock | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Financial Human | Annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| regulations in this legislation | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Strategic Issue3: Inadequate livestock security

Goal: Improved livestock security

Objective: To improve livestock security

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promotion of community empowerment in policing | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Enforcement of livestock movement control | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue4: Low livestock productivity

Goal: Increased livestock productivity

Objective: To increase production of beef cattle and beef products
To increase beef output per animal

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote utilization of crop residues and industrial by-products | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Promote establishment and utilization of improved pastures | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Promote crossbreeding of Malawi zebu with Brahman cattle | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Promote stall feeding of | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| steers | | | | | | | |
| Cull unproductive animals | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |

Strategic Issue5: Low levels of husbandry and health care

Goal: Improved husbandry and health care

Objective:

- To improve dissemination of beef technical messages
- To increase adoption rate of beef technical messages
- To reduce mortalities through reduction of incidences of diseases and parasites

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote community based animal health care services | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures for contagious and zoonotic diseases | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provide effective and comprehensive management and nutritional packages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue6: Lack of emergency disease control fund threatens the invasion of catastrophic livestock diseases into Malawi

Goal: Established emergency livestock disease fund

Objective: To establish an emergency fund for control of transboundary diseases

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Lobby with | SAI | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | | Progress | Quarterly |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--------------------|
| government for establishment of livestock disease control fund | | | | | | reports | and annual reviews |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--------------------|

Issue7: Weak inspectorate and regulatory services

Goal: Effective inspectorate and regulatory services

Objective(s):

- To achieve and maintain high quality standards
- To prevent spread of diseases into Malawi through livestock trade

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Regulate production of high quality feeds | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promotion of safe production of meat commodities in the commercial sector | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Intensification of meat inspection | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Regulate safe trade in livestock and livestock products | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Small Ruminant Production Action Plan

Inadequate improved breeding stock

Goal: Adequate improved breeding stock

Objective(s):

- Strengthen stud breeding programmes for small ruminants
- To facilitate acquisition of superior breeding stock to commercial farmers
- To strengthen selection of good within local flocks

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote stud-breeding programmes | DAHLD | DDL | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Stimulate estate involvement to multiply breeding stock | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote within flock selection programmes for reproductive efficiency e.g. twinning | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue2: Low livestock numbers

Goal: Increased livestock numbers

Objective: To increase small ruminant production

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Provision of act against the slaughter of breedable stock | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote community policing | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |

Strategic4: Low productivity of mutton and lamb

Goal: Improved productivity of mutton and lamb

Objective: To increase mutton and fat-lamb production

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote crossbreeding programmes | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote selective breeding within local flocks | | | | | | | |
| Promote mutton production and fat-lamb production | DAHLDO | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue5: low levels of husbandry and health care

Goal: Improved husbandry and health care

Objective: To improve small ruminant technologies

To improve dissemination of small ruminant technologies

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Intensify development of technical messages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Intensify dissemination of comprehensive small ruminant messages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote community based animal health care | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establish, implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures of contagious and zoonotic diseases | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews | |
| Provide effective and comprehensive | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial Human | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|
| management and nutritional packages | | | | | | reviews | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|--|

Poultry production chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys

Strategic Issue1: Low feed availability and nutritional status

Goal: improve feed availability and nutritional status

Objective

- To establish a viable poultry feed industry
- To increase accessibility and affordable

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote production of low cost high quality feeds | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote use of locally available raw materials in feed formulation | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Enforce feed quality assurance | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |
| Promote growing crops which can feed the local feed industry | CAES | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Involvement of other stakeholders e.g commercial sector for grain production | DCP | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue2: Weak support given to highly potential intensive producers

Goal Improved support to highly potential producers in urban and semi urban areas

Objective To develop livestock entrepreneurs engaged in poultry production

Champion Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote formation of poultry associations | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Intensify training of farmers and farmer groups | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue3:Low levels of husbandry and health care

Goal Improve husbandry and health care

Objective

- To provide poultry messages technologies
- To improve dissemination of poultry technologies

Champion Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Intensify development of technical messages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Intensify dissemination of comprehensive small ruminants messages | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Encourage farmers into training to avoid diseases | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Improve availability of drugs and thermostable NCD vaccine | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establishment of a more viable drugs supply system | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote investment in cold chain by all stakeholders | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote community based animal health care | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provision of starter pack for village livestock technicians | SAI | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue4:Inadequate improved breeding stock

Goal Adequate breeding stock

Objective

- To supply breeding chickens to poultry multipliers
- To supply improved stock to commercial farmers

Champion Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote establishment of reliable hatcheries by private sector to supply day old chicks | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establishment of breeding stock in communities to supply hatching eggs | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote local chicken production | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote production of non conventional poultry | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategy Issue5: Weak technology generation, transfer and farmer mobilization

Goal Strengthened research and extension services

Objective

- To Strengthen research capacity

- To enhance transfer and adoption of improved poultry production technologies
- Champion** Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Provision and dissemination of comprehensive poultry technologies | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Introduction of contract chicken production targeting potential buyers | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Deliberate introduction of dressing centers in all the regions | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote formation of associations, cooperatives to handle marketing | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Intensify capacity building of farmers and cooperatives, associations | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Pig Production

Strategic Issue1: Low levels of husbandry and health

Goal Improved husbandry and health care

Objective

- To provide improved pig production and health messages technologies
- To improve dissemination of pig production technologies

Champion Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | Schedule | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|

| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote community based animal health care | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establish implement and maintain effective surveillance and control measures of contagious and zoonotic diseases | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provide effective and comprehensive management and nutritional packages | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establishment of pig village committees | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establishment of drug revolving fund | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provision of incentives to agents enforcing disease control regulations | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue2: Inadequate improved breeding stock

Goal Adequate improved breeding

Objective

- To supply improved breeding stock to stud breeders
- To provide breeding stock to commercial farmers

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote multiplication and breeding of pigs by medium and large scale farmers | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Revival of production of improved stock in selected government farms | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Encourage private institutions, especially boarding schools to go into pig production | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Empowerment of farmers and capacity building | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue3: Weak private sector not keen on commercial pig production

Goal Strengthened private sector participation

Objective To encourage private sector investments in commercial pig production

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Provision of conducive private sector policy | SAI | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Provision of market information system | CAPS | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promotion and strengthening of farmer organizations community based | PMs | DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Development of a skilled and motivated cadre of entrepreneurs through training | DAES | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
|--|------|-------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|

Strategic Issue4: Weak technologies generation, transfer and farmer mobilization

Goal Strengthened research and extension services

Objective Institutionalized pluralist demand driven extension

Strengthen research capacity

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Improve capacity to research in pig production areas | CHRMD | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Encourage the private sector and NGOs to get involved in pig production programmes | DAHLD | DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Action Plan: Non-Conversional Livestock

Issue1: Inadequate knowledge on production of non conventional livestock

Goal: Generation of technologies of non-convention livestock production

Objective(s):

- To provide technology on non-conversional livestock production.
 - To promote ownership and production of non-conventional livestock
- To explore the economics of producing non-conventional livestock

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Develop technologies for non-conventional livestock | DARS/DAES | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Deliberate effort for the activity |
| Promote public | DARS/DAES | PM, DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Quarterly reviews. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------|------|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|
| awareness of non-conventional livestock | | | | | | | Staff and farmer training |
| Undertake socio-economic studies | CAPS DAHLD | PM, AEDOS | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Staff and farmer training |

Action Plan: Public Health

Strategic Issue: Inadequate veterinary public health

Goal: Effective public health services

Objective: To reduce transmission of zoonotic diseases

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|----------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Intensify zoonotic disease control | PMs | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Aim at 70% coverage |
| Intensify public awareness of zoonotic diseases | PMs | DAHLD PMs MoHAP | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Encourage dipping of pets Involve stakeholders |
| Intensify zoonotic disease surveillance | DAHLD | MBS, Milk Processors | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Progress reports | Safe disposal of destroyed animals |
| Strengthen meat inspection and other public health activities | DAHLD | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Progress reports | Capacity building |

Marketing Action Plan

Strategic Issue1: Undeveloped livestock marketing system

Goal: Developed livestock marketing system

Objective: To improve and strengthen marketing of livestock and livestock products

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | Schedule | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
|-----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|

| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Facilitate formation of cooperatives which are profit oriented | PMs | CAEOs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Develop efficient and effective market information system | CAPS | DDLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Train farmers on sanitary standards | DAHL D | DD(RI) DDLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |
| Revamp the livestock markets through rehabilitation of infrastructure and farmer training | DAHL D | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Improve market infrastructure to cater for rural, urban and international market-grading | DDHL D | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote private sector participation and development | DAHL D | PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Establish and improve abattoirs, slaughter slabs and transportation system | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Improve coordination of livestock marketing linking supply | DAHL D | C APS | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| and demand | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Strategic Issue2: Inadequate agribusiness skills and knowledge

Goal Developed agribusiness skills

Objective Intensify training in commercial oriented livestock production

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote commercial livestock production | DAES | DAHL D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Creation a vibrant livestock industry | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue3: Inadequate processing and marketing of livestock and livestock products

Goal: : Improved cost benefit analysis of livestock enterprises

Objective:

- To increase utilization of livestock and livestock products
- To add value to livestock and livestock products

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Promote local processing of livestock products | DAHL D | DAES, CAPS | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Facilitate investment in livestock processing | CAPS | DAHL D, DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue4: Inadequate cost benefit of livestock and livestock intervention

Goal: Adequate cost benefit of livestock and livestock intervention

Objective: To create a viable livestock industry

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Promote entrepreneurship in the livestock sector | DAHLD | DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
|--|-------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|

Action Plan: Training

Strategic Issue: Inadequate capacity at various levels

Goal: Adequate, well-qualified and competent staff

Objective:

To Improve skills and knowledge of staff at all levels

To develop farmer training and in-service training in DAHLD

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------|---|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Establish manpower requirements and skills gaps | DAHLD | CHRMD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Comprehensive report |
| Develop training plan | DAHLD | CHRMD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Includes local training |
| Undertake short and long term training | DAHLD | CHRMD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Include certificates, diplomas, Bachelors, Masters. PhD |
| Develop short farmer training sessions | DAHLD | PM DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | |
| Rehabilitation and procure equipment | DAHLD | PM COI | 2003 | 2005 | Financial/human | Reports | Regular maintenance |
| Recruit trainers | DAHLD | CHRMD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | |

Action Plan: Livestock Breeding Centres

Strategic Issue: Inadequate improved breeding stocks

Goal: Adequate improved breeding stock

Objective: Increase efficiency in livestock breeding centres

: Stud breeders

: To conserve germ plasma

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Selecting stud breeders | DAHLD | DARS, DAES PMs | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | Comprehensive report |
| Selection of superior farms | DAHLD | DARS, DAES PMs | | | | | Can be imported |
| Restocking | DAHLD | DARS, NGOs Donors | 2003 | 2005 | Financial/human | Reports | On going |
| Rehabilitate farm structures and machinery | DAHLD | CIO | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | On going |
| Commercialize livestock breeding centres | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial/human | Reports | On going |

Policy and Crosscutting issues

Strategic Issue 1: Weak database system for the livestock sub sector

Goal: Strengthened database

Objective: To update and strengthen data for the DAHLD and the livestock sub sector

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Undertake baseline surveys | CAPS | DAHLD | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |
| Train field staff in data collection | DAHLD | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |

Strategic Issue 2: Non functional M & E

Goal: Functional M & E

Objective: To improve the efficiency of monitoring and evaluation of livestock programmes

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Review existing structure or establishment of M & E section | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Recruit or fill all existing vacant posts expeditiously | CHR MD | DAHL D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue 3: HIV AIDS Pandemic

Goal: Reduced HIV AIDS infection and input in the livestock sub sector

Objective:

- To increase productivity of people leaving with HIV AIDS
- To reduce the prevalence of HIV AIDS

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Conduct campaigns for mainstreaming HIV AIDS | DAES | DAHL D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Undertake participatory diagnostic surveys | DAHLD | DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Develop programmes in support of HIV AIDS activities for the livestock sector | DAES | DAHL D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue 4: Inadequate gender mainstreaming in livestock activities

Goal: Reduced gender imbalance in the livestock sub-sector

Objective:

- To reduce gender disparities in the livestock sub-sector.

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Undertake campaigns for mainstreaming gender | DAES | DAHL D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Undertake participatory diagnostic surveys | DAHLD | DAES | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
|--|-------|------|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|

Strategic Issue 5: Inadequate funding

Goal: Adequate funded with well managed financial system

Objective:

- To insure prudent financial resources in DAHLD

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Develop a well articulated work plans and budget | DAHL D | SAI | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Development of project proposals to seek donor assistance | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Lobby for the department to utilize the funds it generates through its own programmes | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Strategic Issue 6: Inadequate capacity at all levels in DAHLD for efficient and effective delivery

Goal: Adequate well qualified and competent staff

Objective:

- To improve efficiency and effectiveness of livestock service delivery

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|--|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Review existing structure / establishment of DAHLD | DAHL D | CHRM D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Annual reviews |
| Recruit / fill all existing vacant posts expeditiously | DAHL D | CHRM D | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|------|------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Develop and implement and effective comprehensive training programmes | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Develop and implement a rewarding system | DAHL D | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |

Issue7: Unstable macro-economic environment leading to little investment in livestock

Goal: Increased access to favourable credit by resource poor farmers

Objective(s):

- To increase number of farmers accessing favourable credit facilities for animal production
- To increase investment in the livestock sub sector

Champion: Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development

| Specific Action | Accountability | | Schedule | | Resources | Feedback | Remarks |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | Main | Others | Start | Finish | | | |
| Facilitate farmer linkage to favourable credit institutions | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote livestock production programmes based on soft loan facilities | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly and annual reviews |
| Promote soft loan scheme. | PMs | | 2003 | 2008 | Financial | Progress reports | Quarterly & annual reviews |

Chapter 7:

7.1 Implementing the strategic plan

7.1.1 Critical Success Factors

For the successful strategic plan the following critical factors should be fulfilled by the Ministry relevant stakeholder.

▪ Financial Resources

It is assumed that Ministry will provide financial resources for implementation of the Department's activities

▪ Restructuring

It is assumed that restructuring of DAHLD will not affect its activities in the wake of reform e.g. decentralization, privatization.

▪ Collaboration

It is assumed that there will be adequate collaboration from key stakeholders (large estates, NGO, donors, religious, organization, ministry of Commerce and Industry and other Government ministries) in the implementation of the strategic plan.

7.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

There is need to create a reporting format for the monitoring and evaluation of the livestock programmes or activities that have been elaborated in the plan. The M & E Unit in DAHLD shall be required to report on a regular basis to principal stakeholders on the progress made regarding implementation of the plan. The main mechanism for tracking implementation status will be mandatory monthly reports from sectional heads at DAHLD and divisional reports from ADDs. DAHLD will in turn report to the Secretary for Agriculture half-yearly besides routine annual progress reports. Table

(Table I Areas of monitoring and evaluation in DALDH.)

| Area of Monitoring | Indicators | |
|---|--|---|
| | Impact | Output |
| 1. Livestock policies, legislation and regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increased adherence to enforcement▪ Improved delivery of livestock services | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Livestock policies, legislation and regulation in place▪ Enforcement▪ Frequency of infringement and penalties |
| 2. Livestock productivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Improved incomes from livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of livestock and livestock products |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Breeding practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased breeding stock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock population Number of AI staff and farmers |
| 4. Marketing system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of market trends by livestock producers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of livestock markets Number of livestock buyers and sellers |
| 5. Added value to livestock products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased livestock products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelf life for livestock products Price of livestock products |
| 6. Public Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced incidences of zoonotic diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesome livestock products available for consumption High vaccination coverage for rabies |
| 7. Livestock security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in livestock theft Improved investment in livestock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of theft cases Number of investors in livestock |
| 8. Private sector participation in livestock production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased job opportunities Broadened livestock ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of investment in private sector |
| 9. Livestock diversification (non conventional livestock) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved incomes Increased availability of different species of animals Increased interest in non conventional animals Improved nutritional status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock products Number of farmers keeping non conventional animals |
| 10. Capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency in service delivery Motivated staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals trained Number of courses offered Number of available equipment (vehicles, computers) |
| 11. Levels of HIV-AIDS infection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased labour output | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour availability Expenditure on care, orphans |
| 12. Gender imbalance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in livestock enterprise decision making by all players | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women and youth participating in livestock production |
| 9. Livestock diversification (non conventional livestock) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved incomes Increased availability of different species of animals Increased interest in non conventional animals Improved nutritional status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock products Number of farmers keeping non conventional animals |

7.3 CONCLUSION

This strategic plan is not a final document and is open to accommodate any changes that may be suggested by stakeholders. The success in implementation of the strategies documented here is dependent on active participation of all stakeholders in the livestock sector besides government commitment.

Appendix I

2002/2003 WORK PLANS AND ACTIVITY OUTPUTS BY ADDS

| COMMODITY | STRATEGY | FROM | TO | PROJECTED DEMAND/FIGURE |
|-----------|---|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Dairy | 1. Broaden participation (farmers) | 3946 | 4346 | 6846 |
| | 2. Increase no of dairy cows | 7279 | 8690 | 20,000 |
| | 3. Establish Government pasture seed nurseries. | 1 | 15 | 33 |
| | 4. Increase area under pasture | 634 | 946 | 1,000 |
| | 5. Increase 1A Technicians – Farmer - Staff | 20 | 35 | 60 |
| | 6. Reduce calf mortality | 25% | 20% | 10% |
| | 7. Staff training (courses) | 3 | 10 | 16 |
| | 8. Farmer training (courses) | | 8 | 16 |
| | 9. Increase milk yield/day | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| | 10. Total Milk Production | 6,551,000 | 9,373,000 | 40,000,000 |
| | 11. Rehabilitate cooling centers | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| | 12. Establish mini dairies in:- - Kasungu -1 - Karonga -2 - Shire Valley -2 - Mangochi -1 | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| | 13. Deworming | 10% | 30% | 50% |
| | 14. Vaccinations against tick borne diseases | 0.5% | 2% | 35% |
| | 15. Drug boxes | | 46 | 500 |
| Beef | 1. Increased livestock: - Groups | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| | - Associations | 10 | 25 | 30 |
| Goats | 2. Reduce calf / young stock mortalities | 25% | 20% | 10% |
| | 3. Increase herd | 750,000 | 772,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | 4. Farmer training (courses) and OFDs | 1,000 | 3000 | 10,000 |
| | 5. Enforce regulations against slaughter of pregnant and breedable stock | 50% pregnant slaughter | 0% | 0% |
| | 6. Meat produced (MT) | 45,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| | 1. Increase numbers | 1,600,000 | 1,664,000 | 1,728,000 |
| Sheep | 2. Reduce mortality | 30% | 20% | 10% |
| | 3. Improved housing | 3,266 | 4,060 | 5000 |
| Sheep | 1. Increase numbers | 115,000 | 120,000 | |
| | 2. Reduce mortality | 30% | 20% | 10% |
| | 3. Improved housing | 621 | 930 | 1000 |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| Chickens | 1. Commercial | | | |
| | 1.1 Broilers | | | |
| | 1.1.1 Increase number of farmers | 611 | 2,791 | 10,000 |
| | 1.1.2 Increase number of broilers | 1,520,000 | 1,976,000 | 2,000,000 |
| | 1.1.3 Amount of meat produced (MT) | 3,780 | ,914.00 | 6,000 |
| | 1.2 Layers | | | |
| | 1.2.1 Increase number of birds | 360,000 | 468,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | 1.2.2 Improve Mikolongwe chicken distribution | 101,099 | 200,000 | 300,000 |
| | 1.2.3 Improve vaccination (%) | 20% | 40% | 50% |
| | 2. Local Chickens | | | |
| Pigs | 2.1 Incase numbers | 8,400,000 | 10,920,000 | 20,000,000 |
| | 2.2 Reduce mortality | 40% | 20% | 10% |
| | 1. Commercial | | | |
| | 1.1 Increase production of: | | | |
| | - Porkers | 1,260 | 2,500 | 2,750 |
| | - Baconers | 2,534 | 3,500 | 4,000 |
| | 2 Local | | | |
| | 2.1 Increase numbers | 452,792 | 550,000 | 700,000 |
| | 2.2 Reduce mortality | 40% | 20% | 15% |
| | 2.3 No of improved kholas | 820 | 1133 | 2000 |
| | 2.4 Increase number of participating farmers | 10,466 | 11,000 | 12,000 |

Appendix I

2003/04 WORK PLANS AND ACTIVITY OUTPUTS BY ADDS

| COMMODITY | ITEM | KRADD | MZADD | KADD | LADD | SLADD | MADD | BLADD | SVADD | TOTAL |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| Dairy | No of Co ws | | 543 | 500 | 800 | | 361 | 6,489 | | 8,693 |
| | No of Bulls | | 10 | 40 | 30 | | 15 | 603 | | 698 |
| | No of Heifers | | 320 | 150 | 500 | | 143 | 2,200 | | 3,313 |
| | No of Heifers Calves | | 170 | 150 | 500 | | 159 | 1,950 | | 2,929 |
| | No of Bulls Calves | | 170 | 150 | 150 | | 100 | 532 | | 1,102 |
| | No of Steers | | 143 | 120 | 100 | | 43 | 344 | | 750 |
| | Total | | 1,356 | 1,110 | 2,080 | | 821 | 12,118 | | 17,485 |
| | Total milk production | | 488,700 | 450,000 | 720,000 | | 324,900 | 5,840,100 | | 7,823,700 |
| | Milk yield / cow /day | | 6 | 3 | 7 | | 201 | 5 | | 21 |
| | Area under pastures (ha) | | 48 | 271 | 426 | | 198 | 109 | | 946 |
| | Napier | | 37 | 211 | 420 | | 2 | 26 | | 975 |
| | Rhodes grass | | 9 | 55 | 5 | | 1 | 12 | | 97 |
| | Legumes | | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 140 | 801 | | 21 |
| | No of good Kholas | | 78 | 250 | 293 | | 90 | 727 | | 1,562 |
| | Milking Parlour | | 30 | 200 | 191 | | 85 | 1,262 | | 1,238 |
| Beef | Milking Churns | | 4 | 200 | 176 | | 95 | | | 1,727 |
| | Folder conservation (mt) | | | | 201 | | 20 | 189 | | 296 |
| | Pits of Silage | | 35 | 100 | 33 | | 190 | 147 | | 377 |
| | Sacks of hay | | 35 | 100 | 399 | | 2 | 695 | | 871 |
| | Crop residues | | | | 4 | | | | | 701 |
| | No of farmers using | | | | | | | | | 743 |
| | (a) Mineral blocks | | | 100 | 351 | | 185 | 107 | | 1,608 |
| | (b) Crop residues | | | 100 | 351 | | 182 | 975 | | 315,159 |
| | No of Cows | 44,482 | 48,852 | 50,797 | 42,575 | 34,969 | 18,520 | 31,961 | 43,003 | 83,653 |
| | No of Bulls | 13,918 | 16,684 | 19,688 | 6,109 | 1,442 | 5,799 | 6,005 | 14,008 | 109,374 |
| | No of Heifers | 11,815 | 23,320 | 21,048 | 17,537 | 7,250 | 4,934 | 11,738 | 11,732 | 107,287 |
| | No of Heifers Calves | 16,003 | 20,220 | 16,278 | 19,480 | 4,865 | 6,658 | 8,158 | 15,625 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | No of Bulls Calves | 14,913 | 17,638 | 10,101 | 1,484 | 1,451 | 6,211 | 6,436 | 14,503 | 72,737 |
| | No of Steers | 4,045 | 28,731 | 24,339 | 16,089 | 2,484 | 1,689 | 3,061 | 3,511 | 83,949 |
| | Total | 105,176 | 155,445 | 142,251 | 103,274 | 52,461 | 43,811 | 67,359 | 102,382 | 772,159 |
| | No of good Kholas | 2,941 | 140 | 1,000 | 4,126 | 4,025 | | 190 | | 12,422 |
| | No of farmers with calf pens | 605 | 200 | 1,200 | 1,302 | 1,302 | | 520 | | 5,129 |
| | No of farmers practicing Supplementary feeding | 524 | 250 | 3,000 | 3,758 | 3,758 | | 527 | | - |
| | Castrations | 5,209 | 5,000 | - | 5,192 | 5,192 | | 3,775 | | 24,368 |
| | Improved bulls | 13 | 50 | 30 | 90 | 90 | | 15,811 | | 16,084 |
| | Farmers participating good husbandry practice | 11,738 | 100 | - | 6,100 | 610 | | 1,081 | | - |
| | No of does | 16,461 | 64,437 | 127,286 | 249,989 | 88,288 | 99,781 | 164,738 | 102,672 | 913,652 |
| Goats | No of bucks | 3,961 | 23,567 | 40,562 | 4,352 | 13,155 | 24,620 | 40,388 | 25,668 | 176,273 |
| | No of kids | 7,023 | 43,678 | 81,950 | 87,037 | 13,155 | 42,102 | 65,701 | 41,463 | 382,109 |
| | No of weaners | 9,284 | 20,444 | 98,735 | 47,318 | 31,453 | 44,280 | 45,601 | 27,643 | 324,758 |
| | | 36,729 | 152,126 | 348,533 | 388,696 | 146,051 | 210,783 | 316,428 | 197,446 | 1,796,792 |
| | No of stud breeders (farmers) involved in goat rearing | 46 | 95 | 100 | 26 | 4 | | 89 | | 360 |
| Sheep | No of improved Kholas | 1,076 | 1,454 | 1,000 | 216 | - | | 1,387 | | 5,133 |
| | No of ewes | 2,640 | 9,615 | 8,205 | 6,994 | 6,240 | 15,116 | 3,323 | 1,814 | 53,947 |
| | No of rams | 1,049 | 3,819 | 3,259 | 2,778 | 2,479 | 6,008 | 1,320 | 720 | 21,432 |
| | No of lambs | 981 | 3,574 | 3,050 | 2,600 | 2,319 | 5,620 | 1,235 | 673 | 20,052 |
| | No of weaners | 1,093 | 3,982 | 3,399 | 2,897 | 2,585 | 6,272 | 1,377 | 751 | 22,356 |
| | No of farmers / growers involved in sheep rearing | 5,763 | 20,990 | 17,913 | 15,269 | 13,623 | 33,016 | 7,255 | 3,958 | 117,787 |
| | | 1,103 | 42 | 40 | 112 | 1,758 | | 515 | | 3,570 |
| | No of improved Kholas | - | 120 | | | | | | | 120 |
| | No of local chickens | 393,572 | 1,426,439 | 1,804,931 | 2,288,513 | 1,017,625 | 2,121,586 | 2,875,678 | 564,019 | 12,492,363 |
| | No of Mikolongwe chicken bought | 7,570 | 35,000 | 38,416 | 9,665 | 10,750 | 45,145 | 11,799 | 12,002 | 170,347 |
| Chickens | No of farmers involved in Mikolongwe chickens | 1,060 | 2,600 | 5,300 | 3,361 | 730 | 6,229 | 788 | 1,656 | 21,724 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Pigs | No of farmers with good kholas | 5,835 | 472 | 833 | 2,937 | 425 | 6,229 | 887 | 260 | 17,878 |
| | No of chickens vaccinated | 99,000 | 465,500 | 454,932 | 81,344 | 93,000 | 100 | 607,798 | 142,156 | 1,943,830 |
| | Farmers raising layers | 28 | 40 | 36 | 426 | 37 | 524,640 | 492 | 10 | 525,709 |
| | No of layers chickens kept | 1,400 | 6,000 | 158 | 108,610 | 29,300 | 41 | 291,627 | 517 | 437,653 |
| | No of eggs produced from layers above | 255,500 | 600,000 | 391,670 | 5,002,713 | 14,256 | 1,941 | 460,348 | 21,797,704 | 122,392 |
| | No of farmers keeping broilers | 27 | 30 | 109 | 180 | 2,009 | 133 | 270 | 34 | 2,792 |
| | No of broilers kept | 5,400 | 7,216 | 3,764 | 35,575 | 7,000 | 4,456 | 489,262 | 15,244 | 567,917 |
| | Broilers produced | 8,724 | 192,000 | 3,466 | 5,362 | 6,637 | 3,932 | 682,353 | 13,450 | 915,924 |
| | No of sows | 11,307 | 33,287 | 31,364 | 34,624 | 14,798 | 5,404 | 20,475 | 15,840 | 167,099 |
| | No of boars | 3,783 | 7,812 | 10,492 | 11,624 | 4,951 | 1,808 | 6,850 | 6,524 | 53,844 |
| | No of piglets | 9,237 | 19,077 | 25,621 | 28,173 | 12,084 | 4,413 | 14,420 | 12,934 | 125,959 |
| | No of weaners | 6,862 | 12,612 | 19,034 | 9,338 | 4,026 | 3,280 | 8,839 | 8,399 | 72,390 |
| | No of gilts | - | 19,027 | - | 5,123 | 4,965 | - | 4,955 | - | 34,070 |
| Pigs | No of baconers | - | - | - | 1,985 | - | 230 | 679 | - | 2,894 |
| | No of porkers | - | - | - | 137 | - | 768 | 721 | - | 1,626 |
| | No of farmers groups | 31,189 | 91,815 | 86,511 | 91,004 | 40,824 | 15,903 | 56,939 | 43,697 | 457,882 |
| | involved in pig rearing | 5,575 | 93 | 60 | 650 | 2 | 951 | 3,487 | | 10,818 |
| | No of improved kholas | 201 | 178 | 115 | 260 | | 115 | 264 | | 1,133 |

2004/05 WORK PLANS AND ACTIVITY OUTPUTS BY ADDS

| COMMODITY | ITEM | KRADD | MZADD | KADD | LADD | SLADD | MADD | BLADD | SVADD | TOTAL |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| Dairy | No of Cows | | 679 | 650 | 880 | 57 | 378 | 7,129 | | 9,773 |
| | No of Bulls | | 5 | 50 | 33 | | 20 | 723 | | 831 |
| | No of Heifers | | 450 | 300 | 550 | 9 | 150 | 1,844 | | 3,303 |
| | No of Heifers Calves | | 250 | 200 | 165 | 19 | 165 | 810 | | 1,609 |
| | No of Bulls Calves | | 195 | 180 | 110 | 14 | 110 | 753 | | 1,362 |
| | No of Steers | | 150 | 75 | 110 | | 48 | 491 | | 874 |
| | Total | - | 1,729 | 1,455 | 1,848 | 99 | 871 | 11,750 | - | 17,752 |
| | Total milk production | | 611,100 | 585,000 | 792,000 | 51,300 | 340,200 | 4,416,100 | | 8,795,700 |
| | Milk yield / cow /day | | 10 | - | 8 | | | | | 18 |
| | Area under pastures (ha) | | 200 | 295 | 469 | | | | | 964 |
| | Napier | | 154 | 226 | 462 | | | 123 | | 965 |
| | Rhodes grass | | 38 | 61 | 5 | | | 34 | | 137 |
| | Legumes | | 9 | 8 | 2 | | | 20 | | 38 |
| | No of good Kholas | | 70 | 350 | 322 | | | 870 | | 1,612 |
| | Milking Parlour | | 150 | 300 | 229 | | | 884 | | 1,563 |
| | Milking Churns | | 150 | 330 | 211 | | | 1,351 | | 2,042 |
| | Folder conservation (mt) | | | | | | | | | - |
| | Pits of Silage | | 90 | 200 | 40 | | | 216 | | 546 |
| | Sacks of hay | | 90 | 200 | 479 | | | 198 | | 967 |
| | Crop residues | | 90 | 200 | 5 | | | 850 | | 1,145 |
| Beef | No of farmers using | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Mineral blocks | | 90 | 200 | 463 | | | 148 | | 901 |
| | (b) Crop residues | | 90 | 200 | 463 | | | 118 | | 871 |
| | No of Cows | 45,816 | 50,318 | 52,321 | 43,852 | 36,018 | 19,076 | 32,920 | 44,293 | 324,614 |
| | No of Bulls | 14,336 | 17,185 | 20,279 | 6,292 | 1,485 | 5,973 | 6,185 | 14,428 | 86,163 |
| | No of Heifers | 12,169 | 24,020 | 21,679 | 18,063 | 7,468 | 5,082 | 12,090 | 12,084 | 112,655 |
| | No of Heifers Calves | 16,483 | 20,827 | 16,766 | 20,064 | 5,011 | 6,858 | 8,403 | 16,094 | 110,506 |
| | No of Bulls Calves | 15,360 | 18,167 | 10,404 | 1,529 | 1,495 | 6,397 | 6,629 | 14,938 | 74,919 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | No of Steers | 4,166 | 29,593 | 25,069 | 16,572 | 2,559 | 1,740 | 3,153 | 3,616 | 86,467 |
| | Total | 108,331 | 160,108 | 146,519 | 106,372 | 54,035 | 45,125 | 69,380 | 105,453 | 795,324 |
| | No of good Kholas | 3,147 | 180 | 1,750 | 4,539 | 180 | | 250 | | 10,046 |
| | No of farmers with calf pens | 725 | 250 | 1,800 | 1,432 | 225 | | 682 | | 5,114 |
| | No of farmers practising Supplementary feeding | 639 | 350 | 3,500 | 4,134 | 140 | | 639 | | - |
| | Castrations | 21 | 6,000 | - | 57,111 | 811 | | 4,913 | | 68,856 |
| | Improved bulls | 21 | 60 | 40 | 99 | 45 | | 15,980 | | 16,245 |
| | Farmers participating good husbandry practice | 13,669 | 120 | - | 6,710 | 385 | | 1,196 | | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | 22,080 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goats | No of does | 17,778 | 69,592 | 137,469 | 269,988 | 95,351 | 107,763 | 77,917 | 110,886 | 986,744 |
| | No of bucks | 4,278 | 25,452 | 43,807 | 4,700 | 14,207 | 26,590 | 43,619 | 27,721 | 190,375 |
| | No of kids | 7,585 | 47,172 | 88,506 | 94,000 | 14,207 | 45,470 | 70,957 | 44,780 | 412,678 |
| | No of weaners | 10,027 | 22,080 | 106,634 | 51,103 | 33,969 | 47,822 | 49,249 | 29,854 | 350,739 |
| | | 39,667 | 164,296 | 376,416 | 419,792 | 157,735 | 227,646 | 341,742 | 213,242 | 1,940,535 |
| | No of stud breeders (farmers) | | | | | | | | | |
| | involved in goat rearing | 58 | 110 | 140 | 34 | 9 | | 137 | | 488 |
| | No of improved kholas | 1,303 | 13,956 | 1,500 | 259 | 230 | | 1,637 | | 18,885 |
| | No of ewes | 2,693 | 9,807 | 8,369 | 7,134 | 6,365 | 15,418 | 3,389 | 1,850 | 55,026 |
| | No of rams | 1,070 | 3,895 | 3,324 | 2,834 | 2,529 | 6,128 | 1,346 | 734 | 21,861 |
| Sheep | No of lambs | 1,001 | 3,645 | 3,111 | 2,652 | 2,365 | 5,732 | 1,260 | 686 | 20,453 |
| | No of weaners | 1,115 | 4,062 | 3,467 | 2,955 | 2,637 | 6,397 | 1,405 | 766 | 22,803 |
| | | 5,878 | 21,410 | 18,271 | 15,574 | 13,895 | 33,676 | 7,400 | 4,037 | 120,143 |
| | No of farmers / growers involved in sheep rearing | | 240 | 60 | 135 | | | 1,021 | | - |
| | No of improved kholas | 1,685 | 5,882 | | | | | | | 7,567 |
| | No of local chickens | 313,500 | 705,000 | 3,068,383 | 285,607 | 616,460 | 3,606,696 | 1,661,555 | 958,832 | 11,216,033 |
| | No of Milkolongwe chicken bought | 9,320 | 35,000 | 65,307 | 12,565 | 22,187 | 76,747 | 14,245 | 20,403 | 14,245 |
| | | | | | | | | 882 | | 242,411 |
| | | | | | | | | | | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chickens | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Pigs | No of farmers involved in Mikolongwe chickens | 1,310 | 26,000 | 9,010 | 4,369 | 993 | 10,589 | 667,780 | 2,815 | 722,867 |
| | No of farmers with good kholas | 6,760 | 472 | 1,416 | 3,230 | 500 | 10,589 | 1,171 | 442 | 24,580 |
| | No of chickens vaccinated | 129,000 | 493,000 | 773,384 | 89,478 | 218,459 | 170 | 607,798 | 241,665 | 2,552,955 |
| | Farmers raising layers | 51 | 40 | 61 | 511 | 102 | 891,888 | 614 | 17 | 893,284 |
| | No of layers chickens kept | 2,558 | 9,000 | 269 | 141,192 | 21,500 | 70 | 668,276 | 879 | 843,743 |
| | No of eggs produced from layers above | 465,375 | 900,000 | 665,839 | 6,503,527 | 6,450,000 | 782,592 | 24,154,629 | 208,066 | 40,130,028 |
| | No of farmers keeping broilers | 46 | 40 | 185 | 304 | 54 | 226 | 451 | 58 | 1,364 |
| | No of broilers kept | 9,200 | 9,216 | 6,399 | 60,121 | 13,000 | 7,575 | 843,626 | 25,915 | 975,052 |
| | Broilers produced | 13,800 | 13,824 | 5,892 | 90,183 | 19,500 | 6,684 | 1,043,450 | 22,865 | 1,216,199 |
| | No of sows | 11,307 | 33,287 | 31,364 | 34,624 | 14,798 | 5,404 | 20,475 | 15,840 | 167,099 |
| | No of boars | 3,783 | 7,812 | 10,492 | 11,624 | 4,951 | 1,808 | 6,850 | 6,524 | 53,844 |
| | No of piglets | 9,237 | 19,077 | 25,621 | 28,173 | 12,084 | 4,413 | 14,420 | 12,934 | 125,959 |
| | No of weaners | 6,862 | 12,612 | 19,034 | 9,338 | 4,026 | 3,280 | 8,839 | 8,399 | 72,390 |
| | No of gilts | - | 19,027 | - | 5,123 | 4,965 | - | 4,955 | - | 34,070 |
| | No of baconers | - | - | - | 177 | - | 265 | 871 | - | 1,313 |
| | No of porkers | - | - | - | 2,581 | - | 883 | 1,010 | - | 4,474 |
| | No of farmers groups | 31,189 | 91,815 | 86,511 | 91,640 | 40,824 | 16,053 | 57,420 | 43,697 | 459,149 |
| | Involved in pig rearing | 5,575 | 137 | 60 | 845 | 2 | 1,094 | 3,487 | | |
| | No of improved kholas | 300 | 400 | 120 | 338 | | 132 | 264 | | 1,554 |

Appendix IV

| | | 2005/06 WORK PLANS AND ACTIVITY OUTPUTS BY ADDS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|-------|--|--|
| COMMODITY | ITEM | KRADD | MZADD | KADD | LADD | SLADD | MADD | BLADD | SVADD | TOTAL | | | |
| Dairy | No of Cows | | 750 | 750 | 968 | | 395 | 7,885 | | 10,748 | | | |
| | No of Bulls | | 2 | 55 | 36 | | 20 | 808 | | 921 | | | |
| | No of Heifers | | 685 | 400 | 605 | | 150 | 2,082 | | 3,922 | | | |
| | No of Heifers Calves | | 343 | 350 | 182 | | 165 | 887 | | 1,927 | | | |
| | No of Bulls Calves | | 212 | 230 | 121 | | 110 | 828 | | 1,501 | | | |
| | No of Steers | | 215 | 110 | 121 | | 48 | 540 | | 1,034 | | | |
| | Total | - | 2,207 | 1,895 | 2,033 | - | 888 | 13,030 | - | 20,053 | | | |
| | Total milk production | | 810,000 | 810,000 | 1,045,440 | - | 426,600 | 8,515,800 | | 11,607,840 | | | |
| | Milk yield / cow /day | | 12lt | | 9.8lt | | | | | 22 | | | |
| | Area under pastures (ha) | | 250 | 395 | 515 | | | 211 | | 1,371 | | | |
| | Napier | | 193 | 305 | 508 | | | 139 | | 1,145 | | | |
| | Rhodes grass | | 49 | 77 | 5 | | | 43 | | 175 | | | |
| | Legumes | | 8 | 13 | 2 | | | 29 | | 52 | | | |
| | Beef | No of good Kholas | | 90 | 350 | 354 | | | 910 | | 1,704 | | |
| Milking Parlour | | | | 300 | 252 | | | 1,044 | | 1,596 | | | |
| Milk Churns | | | | 300 | 252 | | | 1,439 | | 1,991 | | | |
| Folder conservation (mt) | | | | 200 | 289 | | | | | 489 | | | |
| Pits of Silage | | | | 200 | 48 | | | 400 | | 648 | | | |
| Sacks of hay | | | | 200 | 575 | | | 243 | | 1,018 | | | |
| Crop residues | | | | 200 | 6 | | | 1,006 | | 1,212 | | | |
| No of farmers using | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| (a) Mineral blocks | | | | 250 | 556 | | | 185 | | 991 | | | |
| (b) Crop residues | | | | | 556 | | | 1,244 | | 1,800 | | | |
| No of Cows | | 47,191 | 51,827 | 53,891 | 45,168 | 37,099 | 19,648 | 33,907 | 45,622 | 334,352 | | | |
| No of Bulls | | 14,766 | 17,700 | 20,887 | 6,481 | 1,530 | 6,152 | 6,371 | 14,861 | 88,747 | | | |
| No of Heifers | | 12,535 | 24,740 | 22,330 | 18,605 | 7,692 | 5,234 | 12,453 | 12,446 | 116,035 | | | |
| No of Heifers Calves | | 16,978 | 21,451 | 17,269 | 20,666 | 5,161 | 7,063 | 8,655 | 16,577 | 113,821 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | No of Bulls Calves | 15,821 | 18,712 | 10,716 | 1,574 | 1,539 | 6,589 | 6,828 | 15,386 | 77,167 |
| | No of Steers | 4,291 | 30,481 | 25,821 | 17,069 | 2,635 | 1,792 | 3,247 | 3,725 | 89,061 |
| | Total | 111,581 | 164,912 | 150,914 | 109,563 | 55,656 | 46,479 | 71,461 | 108,617 | 819,183 |
| | No of good Kholias | 3,367 | 250 | 2,500 | 4,992 | 270 | | 321 | | 11,700 |
| | No of farmers with calf pens | 790 | 300 | 2,500 | 1,575 | 312 | | 964 | | 6,441 |
| | No of farmers practicing | | | | | | | | | - |
| | Supplementary feeding | 780 | 500 | 4,000 | 4,547 | 220 | | 778 | | 10,825 |
| | Castrations | 8,803 | 7,000 | - | 6,282 | 860 | | 6,693 | | 29,638 |
| | Improved bulls | 29 | 70 | 55 | 108 | 55 | | 17,589 | | 17,906 |
| | Farmers participating good husbandry practice | | | | | | | | | - |
| Goats | | 16,077 | 140 | - | 7,381 | 1,079 | | 1,336 | | 26,013 |
| | No of does | 19,200 | 75,159 | 148,466 | 291,587 | 102,979 | 116,385 | 192,150 | 119,757 | 1,065,684 |
| | No of bucks | 4,620 | 27,489 | 47,312 | 5,076 | 15,344 | 28,717 | 47,109 | 29,939 | 205,605 |
| | No of kids | 8,192 | 50,946 | 95,586 | 101,520 | 15,344 | 49,108 | 76,634 | 48,362 | 445,692 |
| | No of weaners | 10,829 | 23,846 | 115,165 | 55,192 | 36,687 | 51,648 | 53,189 | 32,243 | 378,798 |
| | | 42,841 | 177,440 | 406,529 | 453,375 | 170,354 | 245,857 | 369,082 | 230,301 | 2,095,778 |
| | No of stud breeders (farmers) | | | | | | | | | |
| | involved in goat rearing | 78 | 147 | 180 | 44 | 2 | | 195 | | 646 |
| | No of improved Kholias | 1,578 | 15,898 | 2,000 | 311 | | | 2,037 | | 21,824 |
| | No of ewes | 2,747 | 10,003 | 8,536 | 7,277 | 6,492 | 15,727 | 3,457 | 1,887 | 56,126 |
| Sheep | No of rams | 1,091 | 3,973 | 3,391 | 2,890 | 2,579 | 6,251 | 1,373 | 749 | 22,298 |
| | No of lambs | 1,021 | 3,718 | 3,173 | 2,705 | 2,413 | 5,847 | 1,285 | 700 | 20,862 |
| | No of weaners | 1,137 | 4,143 | 3,536 | 3,014 | 2,689 | 6,525 | 1,433 | 781 | 23,259 |
| | | 5,996 | 21,838 | 18,637 | 15,886 | 14,173 | 34,350 | 7,548 | 4,118 | 122,546 |
| | No of farmers / growers | | | | | | | | | |
| | involved in sheep rearing | 1,394 | 82 | 80 | 165 | 330,414 | | 678 | | |
| | No of improved Kholias | | 300 | | | | | | | |
| | No of local chickens | 329,000 | 805,000 | 5,216,251 | 336,189 | 641,468 | 6,131,384 | 1,761,973 | 1,630,015 | |
| Chickens | No of Mikolongwe chicken bought | 11,270 | 4,000 | 111,022 | 16,334 | 23,334 | 130,469 | 955 | 34,686 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|--|
| | No of farmers involved in Milkolongwe chickens | 1,575 | 300 | 15,317 | 5,680 | 6,250 | 18,002 | 731,228 | 4,786 | |
| | No of farmers with good kholas | 7,840 | 600 | 2,407 | 3,554 | 4,054 | 18,002 | 1,419 | 751 | |
| | No of chickens vaccinated | 161,000 | 563,500 | 1,314,753 | 98,426 | 198,426 | 289 | 715,567 | 410,831 | |
| | Farmers raising layers | 73 | 80 | 104 | 613 | 540 | 1,516,210 | 778 | 29 | |
| | No of layers chickens kept | 3,650 | 12,000 | 457 | 183,550 | 197,550 | 118 | 668,276 | 1,494 | |
| | No of eggs produced from layers above | 666,125 | 1,200,000 | 1,131,926 | 8,454,585 | 59,265,000 | 1,330,406 | 26,645,961 | 353,713 | |
| | No of farmers keeping broilers | 58 | 60 | 315 | 395 | 409 | 384 | 451 | 98 | |
| | No of broilers kept | 11,600 | 13,216 | 10,878 | 78,158 | 87,158 | 12,878 | 843,626 | 44,055 | |
| | Broilers produced | 17,400 | 19,824 | 10,017 | 117,239 | 130,737 | 11,363 | 1,043,450 | 38,871 | |
| | No of sows | 11,195 | 32,958 | 31,054 | 34,281 | 14,652 | 5,351 | 20,273 | 15,683 | |
| Pigs | No of boars | 3,745 | 7,735 | 10,388 | 11,509 | 4,902 | 1,790 | 6,782 | 6,459 | |
| | No of piglets | 9,145 | 18,888 | 25,367 | 27,992 | 11,964 | 4,369 | 14,277 | 12,806 | |
| | No of weaners | 6,794 | 12,487 | 18,846 | 9,245 | 3,986 | 3,247 | 8,751 | 8,316 | |
| | No of gilts | | 18,839 | | 5,071 | 4,916 | | 4,906 | | |
| | No of baconers | | - | - | 1,527 | - | 200 | 449 | - | |
| | No of porkers | | | | 105 | | 668 | 487 | | |
| | No of farmers groups involved in pig rearing | 5,575 | 15 | 60 | 500 | 2 | 827 | 3,487 | | |
| | No of improved kholas | 116 | 30 | 110 | 200 | | 100 | 264 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |