



# **ANALYSIS OF THE 2020 NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY**

## **PREPARED BY:**

---

### **RESEARCH:**

**Esther N. Besa** (Senior Researcher) with the support of **Bernadette Deka-Zulu** (Executive Director)

---

### **TECHNICAL REVIEW:**

**Sydney Mwamba** (Head of Research and Analysis)

---

### **EDITORIAL TEAM:**

**Brian Sambo Mwila** (Communication Specialist) **Layout and Design**

**Melody M. Simukali** (Head Communications and Grants) **Editorial**

This document and trademark(s) contained herein are protected by the laws of The Republic of Zambia. This electronic representation of PMRC intellectual property is provided for non-commercial use only. Unauthorized posting of PMRC electronic documents to a non-PMRC website is prohibited. PMRC electronic documents are protected under copyright law. Permission is required from PMRC to reproduce, or reuse in another form, any of our research documents for commercial use. For information on reprint and linking permissions, please see PMRC Permissions. ([www.pmrzambia.com/copyright](http://www.pmrzambia.com/copyright)).

The PMRC is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision-making through research and analysis. PMRC's publications do not necessarily reflect the opinions of its research clients and sponsors.

 **PMRC**® is a registered trademark.  
Policy Monitoring and Research Centre

# **ANALYSIS OF THE 2020 NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY**

# TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction	1
Situational Analysis	2
The National Livestock Policy 2020	3
Countries with Successful Livestock Policies in Africa	8
Recommendations	13
References	16

## ABBREVIATIONS

7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
FISP	Farmer Input Support Programme
FRA	Food Reserve Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LIMS	Livestock Information Management System
SNAP	Second National Agricultural Policy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals



## INTRODUCTION

The livestock sub sector in Zambia is increasingly becoming an important component of the agricultural sector and the economy as a whole. The livestock sub-sector is an important part of the agriculture sector, **accounts for 42% contribution to the agricultural sector's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 50% in employment for rural areas. The sub sector is a key provider of food, nutrition security, manure, raw materials for industries, employment and income generation.** For majority of the rural population, livestock acts as insurance in the case of crop failure. In addition, draught power provision through the livestock sub sector contributes directly to increased productivity in the agricultural sector through the provision of labour for cultivation. Furthermore, livestock offers an economic and social safeguard against shocks and therefore represents part of the family's risk management strategy.

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The livestock sub sector accounts for almost 50% of the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP and is a **key sub sector with high potential for poverty reduction, livelihood security and economic growth.**

In terms of livestock rearing, the major livestock kept in Zambia are **cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry.** According to the 2018 livestock and aquaculture Census, the ruminant **livestock population stood at 3.7 million cattle, 3.5 million goats, 170 thousand sheep, 1.1million pigs and 15 million village chickens.** Most livestock are raised by small-scale farmers and reared under extensive production systems. The 2018 Livestock Census also revealed that a **total of 1,638,423 households were involved in livestock rearing as at the beginning of January 2018, representing 72.2%** of the total agricultural households in the country. **Southern Province had the highest number of livestock-raising households (16.1%),** followed by **Eastern Province (16.0%).** Northern and **Copperbelt Provinces accounted for 10.2% and 8.7% respectively** while **North-Western Province accounted for the lowest percentage at 6%** (Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries and Central Statistics Office, 2019).



 **1,638,423 households**  
involved in Livestock rearing

Livestock continues to be a source of food and some of its major products include beef, pork, chevon, mutton, poultry meat, eggs, honey, milk, and dairy products. Livestock products provide sources of protein, vitamins and minerals which are important for human nutrition. Livestock by-products include skins and hides, manure, blood, bones, horns and farm animal power.

**In terms of legislation guiding the livestock sub sector, Zambia has had no specific Policy to guide livestock development since independence.** The industry until 2020 operated under a legal framework with a multiplicity of laws that governed specific areas of livestock development. This made it difficult to effectively regulate and coordinate the livestock industry. The key constraints that had been limiting the effective operations of the livestock industry have been the lack of a policy framework and the lack of a comprehensive legal framework. The livestock industry in Zambia is guided by the 2016 Second National Agricultural Policy (SNAP). The SNAP broadly covers areas that are important in realising the potential of the agricultural sector and is aligned with the country's medium to long term aspirations enshrined in the **Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) which has placed livestock and fisheries sub-sectors at the heart of its agricultural development priorities.**

## THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY 2020

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has formulated a Livestock Policy to guide the effective implementation of activities and programmes in the livestock sub-sector. The Policy defines the overall objective and sets specific priority policy guidelines and strategies to achieve Government's vision for a developed livestock sub sector. **The Policy is the vehicle for coordinating and providing a common framework for interventions by different implementing agencies through the shared vision, objectives and strategies enshrined in it.**

### VISION

A smart and value centered livestock industry

### RATIONALE

The National Livestock Development Policy will promote sustainable livestock development through the expansion of extension and advisory services in the sector. The policy will aim to enhance the production of quality livestock products and by-products through the promotion of grading systems for live animals and livestock products.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Policy will be guided by the following principles:

Equity and Equality	The Policy will endeavour to ensure that livestock development programmes reach the poor and vulnerable households;
Inclusiveness	The Policy will endeavour to ensure that <b>citizens participate</b> in livestock development programmes;
Indigenous Resources	The Policy will endeavour to ensure the <b>conservation and utilisation of indigenous animal genetic resources;</b>
Morality and Ethics	The Policy will endeavour to ensure the <b>provision of livestock development programmes</b> are conducted transparently and objectively;
Multi-Sectoral Approach	The Policy will endeavour to ensure that all sectors of society participate in the implementation, review, monitoring, and evaluation of the Policy; and
Sustainable Development	The Policy will endeavour to ensure livestock development programmes are <b>formulated and implemented without compromising the needs of future generations.</b>

## POLICY OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of the Policy is to transform the livestock industry in order to enhance socio- economic development.

### Specific Objectives

- i. To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity;**
- ii. To promote established standards and quality** of livestock, livestock products, and by-products;
- iii. To strengthen livestock Research and Development;**
- iv. To promote sustainable management** of Farm Animal Genetic Resources;
- v. To improve the animal welfare and livestock** production environment;
- vi. To improve animal health service delivery;**
- vii. To improve the management of **rangelands and livestock water resources;** and
- viii. To establish a Livestock Information Management System (LIMS).**

## MEASURES

### **Specific Objective 1: To promote sustainable livestock production and productivity.**

#### **Measures:**

- a) Strengthen extension and advisory services in livestock development;
- b) Promote the adoption of appropriate technologies to enhance livestock productivity;
- c) Promote livestock stocking and re-stocking;
- d) Promote Artificial Insemination;
- e) Strengthen livestock producer organisations;
- f) Promote commercialisation of livestock production; and
- g) Promote investment in non-conventional livestock production.

### **Specific Objective 2: To promote established standards and quality of livestock, livestock products and by-products;**

#### **Measures:**

- a) To promote **good agricultural and manufacturing practices;**
- b) Promote the application of grading systems for live animals and livestock products;
- c) Strengthen Animal Identification and Traceability System;
- d) Promote the application of appropriate **value addition technologies;**
- e) Promote **livestock trade, marketing and agribusiness development;**
- f) Promote **investment in processing facilities;** and
- g) Promote the **formation of livestock processors organisations.**

### **Specific Objective 3: To strengthen livestock Research and Development**

#### **Measures:**

- a) Strengthen institutional collaboration;
- b) Strengthen institutional capacity for livestock Research and Development;
- c) Promote research in **forage production and pasture management;**
- d) Promote **research in rangeland utilisation and management;**
- e) Promote research in livestock products and by-products;
- f) Promote **investment** in livestock Research and Development; and
- g) Strengthen **livestock research - extension linkages.**

### **Specific Objective 4: To promote sustainable management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources**

#### **Measures:**

- a) Create a farm animal genetic resource management database;
- b) Promote conservation of indigenous animal breeds and strains;
- c) Promote genetic resource management system; and
- d) Develop programmes for **evaluation of the genetic potential of indigenous livestock breeds.**

### **Specific Objective 5: To improve the animal welfare and livestock production environment.**

#### **Measures:**

- a) Strengthen institutional cooperation on animal welfare;
- b) Improve **public awareness levels on animal welfare; and**
- c) Improve **compliance and enforcement levels.**

### **Specific Objective 6: To improve animal health service delivery.**

#### **Measures:**

- (a) Strengthen institutional collaboration on primary animal health care;
- (b) Support **routine vaccinations and surveillance of livestock diseases;**
- (c) Strengthen technical services on the control and prevention of animal diseases;
- (d) Promote the application of indigenous knowledge and practices in the management of animal diseases;
- (e) Strengthen the **adoption of good animal nutrition practices;**
- (f) Promote the establishment of animal clinics; and
- (g) Promote the development of **wheel baths and foot baths.**

### **Specific Objective 7: To improve the management of rangelands and livestock water resources.**

#### **Measures:**

- a) Support and strengthen extension service delivery to promote good grazing practices;
- b) Promote appropriate **technologies for forage conservation and utilisation;**
- c) Promote **sustainable communal grazing management systems rangeland** improvement technologies;
- d) Promote the application of indigenous knowledge and practices in rangeland management;
- e) Promote **community participation in establishing watering points** for livestock development; and
- f) Strengthen collaboration in the development and maintenance of reliable water sources for livestock.

### Specific Objective 8: To establish a Livestock Information Management System (LIMS)

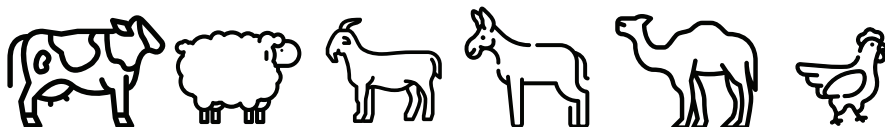
#### Measures:

- a) Strengthen institutional capacity in Livestock Information Management Systems;
- b) Operationalize Livestock Information Management System;
- c) Enhance **collaboration with the Zambia Meteorological Department in collecting information on Climate Change and early warning;** and
- d) Facilitate the establishment of Livestock Early Warning Information Systems.

## COUNTRIES WITH SUCCESSFUL LIVESTOCK POLICIES IN AFRICA

**Africa is a livestock-rich continent representing about one-third of the world's livestock population.** Across the continent, livestock is considered as one of the most valuable agricultural assets for the rural and urban poor, especially for women and pastoralists, it acts as a source of income and insurance against socio economic and climate shocks as well as offering employment opportunities and contributing significantly to food security and improved nutrition outcomes (Njuku,2013)

According to the Malabo Montpellier panel report 2020, **the African livestock sector contributes between 30 and 80 percent to countries' agricultural GDP** and East Africa's livestock sector generates more than US\$1 billion annually through exports. Livestock keepers in Africa primarily depend on cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, camels, and poultry for livelihood. In addition, there is a growing trend of pig farming across southern part of sub Saharan Africa. Furthermore, poultry farming and consumption, particularly chicken, now plays a key role in many African countries.



Livestock keepers in Africa primarily depend

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Camels	Poultry
--------	-------	-------	---------	--------	---------

Due to the important role the livestock sector plays in poverty reduction and economic development which are critical towards the African Union Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the duality that exists in the production and marketing of livestock productions where large market oriented producers operate alongside small and subsistence informal market producers, it makes an important case for an overarching need of a principle policy to provide an environment that supports all players in the livestock sector both commercial and smallholder.

### **Key issues for a successful National Livestock Policy;**

1. Poverty reduction by creating jobs and income throughout the value chain;
2. Increase food security;
3. Climate change resilience among vulnerable rural populations through diversification.

### **The Policy must promote and develop a livestock sector that is;**

1. Characterised by formalized commercial, small and medium scale enterprises supporting the production and distribution of quality products by small scale farmers; and
2. Able to access and compete successfully in local, regional and international markets.

In addition to the above, **a principle policy is essential in ensuring an inclusive, holistic, innovative, productive, and profitable livestock sector, that is environmentally sustainable in addition to promoting further involvement of women and youth.**

Dedicated departments for livestock development must ensure that the sector is funded adequately, provide clear oversight of livestock activities, while cross-departmental committees composed of representatives from livestock, agriculture, environment, health and finance ministries must oversee that cross-cutting themes receive the attention and coordination required.

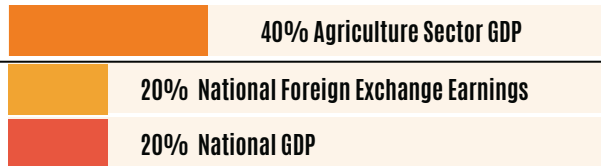
Africa has countries that have strengthened their livestock sectors and are contributing immensely to their GDP's and poverty reduction through strong policies and interventions. The countries include the following:



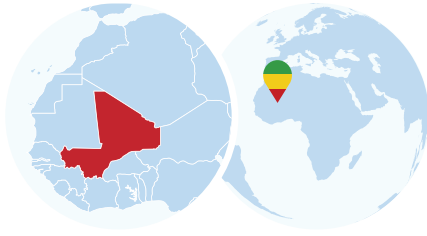
## Ethiopia

Ethiopia has the largest livestock sector in Africa and according to the 2019 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) report, Ethiopia’s livestock population was 63 million cattle, over 31 million sheep, 33 million goats and 61 million chickens as at 2018. The Sector contributed up to 40 percent of agricultural GDP, nearly 20 percent of total national GDP, and 20 percent of national foreign exchange earnings in 2017. The success of the livestock sector in Ethiopia is attributed to the efforts by the Ethiopian Government to ensure the country realises the importance of the sector for poverty reduction and economic development.

**Livestock  
Contribution**  
to economic development in Ethiopia



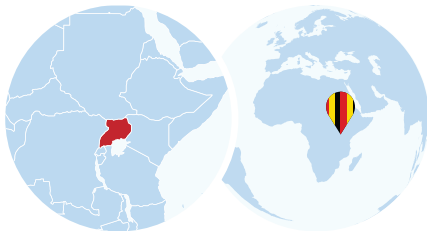
The Ethiopian Government has carefully and systematically adapted institutions and policies for pastoralist and non-pastoralist producers to ensure that the livestock sector **contributes towards achieving its commitments on poverty alleviation, food security and improved nutrition.** A **multipronged approach** was adopted to simultaneously building capacity in animal health, research and marketing which has attracted significant investments both from the private sector and development partners and this led to the thriving of the sector.



## Mali

The livestock sector plays an important role in the **economic development of Mali, contributing 40% to the agricultural sector GDP and 13% to the country's national GDP** (USAID, 2018). The sector has a diverse range of animals with more than 15 million cattle, 32 million small ruminant animals, 37 million poultry and 1 million camels (Berger, 2017). **The well performing sector is attributed to the Mali's Government efforts that focus on improving animal health and nutrition and promoting increased productivity of local cattle through breeding interventions.** In addition, the Government has invested in infrastructure development and equipment to commercialize the sector and facilitate the export of live animals in the region.

### Contribution Livestock to Mali's economy



## Uganda

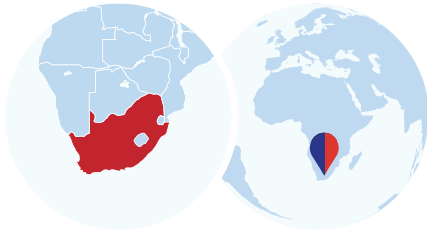
The Government of Uganda has been ambitious in developing policies and regulations to strengthen the livestock, meat, and dairy sub sectors. Agriculture overall contribution is about 24.6 percent to Uganda's GDP, while the livestock sector contributes about 4.3 to national GDP and 17% to the sector GDP. (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2019). The significant contribution of livestock to agricultural national GDP is



largely attributed to policy and institutional innovations and programmatic interventions put in place by the Government. Uganda has been committed in strengthening the dairy sub sector through dedicated policies, including the Dairy Master Plan to liberalize the dairy industry by restructuring and privatizing the state-owned dairy processing company. The efforts in the sector have been towards enhancing the livestock sub sector with primary focus on the dairy value chain and maintaining self-sufficiency in milk production.

## Contribution of Livestock

to Uganda's economy



### South Africa

The livestock sector in South Africa has undergone several policy and programmatic interventions to improve its productivity, socio-economic impact and sustainability (Ritchie & Roser, 2017). These interventions include establishment of a functioning animal health system, better marketing and financing enabled farmers to prosper in livestock production and resulted into full private sector participation in the sector (Statistics and Economic Analysis Directorate, 2018).

## Summary for best practices

Each one of the countries considered under the best practice has had their own policy intervention that worked at country level and can be summarised as follows:

Number	Country	Summary
1	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Well adapted institutions and policies.</li> <li>■ Capacity building in animal health, research and marketing.</li> <li>■ Strong investments from private sector and development partners.</li> </ul>
2	Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improved animal health and food.</li> <li>■ Investment in infrastructure and equipment.</li> </ul>
3	South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Vibrant private sector investment.</li> <li>■ Well established animal health system.</li> <li>■ Good market and access to finance.</li> </ul>
4	Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Well formulated and implemented policies and programs .</li> <li>■ Private sector led investment.</li> <li>■ Programmatic interventions towards improved sector performance.</li> </ul>

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY IN ZAMBIA

### Private sector participation

Private sector participation in the livestock sector is key in Zambia. A viable private sector investment is needed for infrastructure expansion such as electricity, cooling facilities and transportation which will enable easy movement of livestock products across the country and improve the sector's efficiency in the entire value chain. The participation of the private sector in the livestock sector has a multiplier impact through job creation and entrepreneurship.

## Sustainable financing to the sector

Despite its significant contribution to the country's GDP, job creation and poverty reduction, the livestock sector remains underfunded in Zambia when compared to other subsectors in the agricultural sector such as Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP). Financing the sector's common goods such as animal health, research and extension services creates a foundation upon which both the commercial and small-scale producers can prosper. Other than increased budget allocations from Government, the sector can be financed through tailor made loans from financial institutions which cater for unique circumstances of different livestock producers such as need for different loan sizes, payment duration as well as, alternative forms of collateral. Lastly, livestock distribution programs for small scale producers can be considered at greater scale in form of empowerment combined with other services such as extension services.

## Research and Development

Research and development is essential for Zambia's livestock sector as the country continues to grapple with the effects of climate change that brings new pests/parasites and diseases in the environment. With a well funded research and development program upscaling local vaccine development for major animal diseases for Zambia is possible especially that infrastructure is already in place at central veterinary research Institute. This measure will reduce the cost of disease control and management using cheap locally produced vaccines.

Availability and easy access to comprehensive, timely and good quality information and data on all aspects of the livestock sector such as breeding is critical for evidence-based policy design.

Digitized research information goes a long way towards focused breeding programs and insemination services. This requires for greater financial and technical support to national and commercial livestock research programs for data collection systems and analytical capacities across the whole value chain to ensure that decisions made in the sector are evidence based.

## Harmonized regulations

A harmonized, clear and health regulatory environment is critical in achieving a flourishing livestock sector while maintaining high safety, quality and welfare standards in producing nutritious animal products, preservation of environmental sustainability and consumer health. The livestock industry has over the years been operated under a legal framework with a multiplicity of laws that governed specific areas of livestock development from pasture land, animal health and trading of animals which makes the value chain lengthy and costly. Therefore, Zambia's domestic regulations for input and output in the sector needs to be harmonized and simplified while strengthened services are needed to support the regulations and property rights.

## References

Berger, C., 2017. Project Information Document-Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet - Mali Livestock Sector Development Support Project (PADEL-M) - P160641 - Sequence No : 00 (English). World Bank Group, Washington, DC.

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2019. Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), and ILIMA/LETSEMA Conditional Grants (Focus on 2019/20 Business Plan).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019. FAOSTAT database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/>

Malabo Montpellier Panel Report 2020, Meat, Milk and More: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa, 2020 Report.

Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries and Central Statistics Office, 2019, 2017/2018 Livestock and Aquaculture report, 2019

National Livestock Policy, 2020

Njuki, J., Sanginga, P.C. (Eds.), 2013. Women, livestock ownership, and markets: bridging the gender gap in Eastern and Southern Africa. Routledge; International Development Research Centre, Abingdon, Oxon; New York: Ottawa.

Ritchie, H., Roser, M., 2017. Meat and Dairy Production. Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/meat-production>

Second National Agriculture Policy, 2016

Statistics and Economic Analysis Directorate, 2018. Economic Review of the South African Agriculture 2017/18. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Johannesburg

USAID, 2018. On the functioning of agricultural markets in Mali. Strategies for Development. USAID, Washington, DC.

World Bank, 2017. International Development Association: Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Credit in the Amount of SDR 121.1 Million (US\$ 170 Million Equivalent) to The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for a Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project (Project Appraisal Document No. PAD2396). Washington DC

# | ANALYSIS OF THE 2020 NATIONAL LIVESTOCK POLICY



## Unlocking Zambia's Potential

Correspondence on this Analysis can be sent to:  
[info@pmrczambia.net](mailto:info@pmrczambia.net)

Policy Monitoring and Research Centre (PMRC)  
Corner of John Mbita and Nationalist Roads, Ridgeway,  
Private Bag KL 10  
Tel: +260 211 269 717 | +260 979 015 660

[www.pmrczambia.com](http://www.pmrczambia.com)

