

LIVESTOCK POLICY-2015

BALUCHISTAN



LIVESTOCK & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
BALUCHISTAN

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of the Government of Balochistan livestock policy is to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and diseases. Balochistan is also a contributor to the Development of the country. Livestock being the mainstay of most rural households contributes significantly to the livelihoods of the people. The Livestock Department seeks a policy for sustainable growth of the livestock sector in the province.

1.1. BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Balochistan communities traditionally kept livestock for subsistence, prestige, and as a form of insurance against drought. The animals also served as a source of income for their social needs like bride price and traditional ceremonies. Sheep and goats are reared in traditional system of livestock which comprises of nomadic, transhumant and sedentary rearing systems. These small ruminants are the better converters of non-utilizable bushes and wild grasses into valuable animal protein which is the basic need of human beings. Women of the rural area are also engaged with the household poultry keeping at very small scale. The depleting ranges are still serving as the best source of feeding for the livestock rearing.

- Exotic breed Holstein Friesian was introduced three decades ago. Thereafter the Dairy industry was improved in the province.
- With the arrival of poultry breed White Leg Horn, and Broiler have made revolutionary development in the commercial poultry farming. The poultry industry started providing livelihood to many of the people and also providing protein in the form of meat and eggs at economical price. The Livestock & Dairy Development Department has developed the poultry farms to introduce the commercial poultry farming system in the province. This demonstration has helped the private sector remarkably. However the rural poultry still requires attention. The abattoirs and the Livestock Market are still in poor states. The indigenous Livestock products need more development to meet the requirement of

life of its inhabitants. The biodiversity of the provincial animal genetic resources play very pivotal role in the economy of the province and each breed has its own characteristics and socioeconomic importance

1.2.3 The Dairy Industry

The dairy industry in Balochistan is a nascent enterprise. Smallholder dairy production accounts for over 70 to 80% of the total milk production. Milk consumption is partly dependent upon the level of household incomes with most of the milk produced being utilized at the household level and marginal quantities are being marketed.

1.2.4 Beef Production

There is great potential for the export of beef from Balochistan. Future demand for red meat will depend on the overall socio-economic development. This status will largely depend on the overall growth in the per capita incomes of the country. The propagation of the Balochistan Nari Master will also increase beef production. Calf fattening program will be highly effective as the meat of a fattened calf is more valued as compared to the old animals. Feed lot operations, management, effective disease control and improved infrastructure can help in beef production. Slaughter houses and processing units can help access international markets at larger scale.

1.2.5 Sheep and Goat

The population of small ruminants in Balochistan is still a significant portion of the total population of sheep i.e. 12,804,217 (48 %) and goats- 11,784,711 (22 %) of the country according to latest livestock census of 2006. Sheep and goats produce other products such as wool, skins and milk. The bulk of the sheep and goats are reared in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Ownership and production system of livestock in Balochistan fall into three categories nomadic, semi-nomadic, and sedentary. The ranges of the province fall under two types of property regimes: common property rangelands, and open access rangelands. Tribes, with customary institutional arrangements, traditionally own common property rangelands for their sustainability and effective management as is being practiced. Goat Milk is given high value; there is good potential for development

of the dairy goat enterprise. Wool of the sheep is however coarse which is sent to the other provinces for carpet making.

1.2.6 Camel Production

There is a potential for camel rearing in most of the areas in the Province. The importance of camel for food security is due to its ability to survive and continue being productive under drought conditions. Camels are another source of milk and meat. Most of their milk is consumed locally due to its medicinal value. Due to its fledgling industry needs proper attention from the public sector. Camel Farming can bring lot of foreign exchange if private sector comes in camel rearing and targets the market in the Middle East. .

1.2.7 The Poultry Industry

Commercial Poultry has developed considerably. Livestock Departments contributed by introducing the White Leg Hon and Broiler in the province. This boosted the industry at an extensive scale. Now thousands of households are earning their livelihood from the poultry industry. Rural Poultry which is being reared at house hold level by the women of rural areas still needs attention by the government. In rural areas the potential exists, but awareness is needed for improving from house hold farming to commercial levels on small scale. This will lead to increases family income by selling large quantity of eggs. This industry is strongly gender based involving many women in this industry.

1.2.8 Animal Feed Resources.

Animal Feed is most important for the production of milk, meat and reproduction. The greatest proportion of diet for ruminants is roughage .However, low rainfall areas, where extensive livestock keeping is practiced, has minimal supplementation of concentrates and minerals. In high rainfall areas roughage makes a significant proportion of livestock diet. In these latter areas, the cost of producing roughage sources is low compared to low rainfall areas. Grazing animals (cattle, sheep, goats, camels etc.) are basically fed on natural pastures or fodder with supplemental concentrates for high yielding animals. Still lot of work has to be done in order to develop the feed resources to overcome the nutritional

deficiencies. At provincial level a nutrition lab exists which needs to be streamlined.

1.2.9 Stakeholders of Livestock

The main players in the sector are the livestock farmers. However, historically the government has provided a facilitative role in promotion of service delivery to the livestock farmers. To facilitate the development of the livestock sector, various stakeholders are involved at various stages of livestock production. There are also a number of non-governmental and farmer organizations that make significant contributions to this sector. The Livestock Farmers however, have not been adequately addressed. Lot of challenges are being faced by the producers in the light of environmental and market demands. Therefore, they need facilitation, support and coordination in order to respond to such challenges. There is therefore need to realign public sector functions to mitigate such shortcomings.

CHAPTER TWO

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

2.1 RATIONAL FOR A PROVINCIAL LIVESTOCK POLICY

Livestock Department in the past aimed at increasing production of livestock and its products. However, the recommended animal protein requirements of the population have not been met. Majority of the livestock farmers are poor and food insecure mainly due to low productivity, high cost of farm inputs and lack of market facilities. The potential of the livestock sector has, therefore, not been fully exploited.

- Various developmental steps in the livestock sector have been initiated to stimulate economic growth over the last three decades. Some of them proved to be successful like introduction of Foreign Milk Breed and Artificial Insemination. The A.I. services have produced remarkable results on the milk production. However it needs more extension. The prices of the medicine are still beyond the reach of the poor livestock farmers especially the small scale livestock producers. This has negative impact on productivity and profitability of the livestock sector.
- 2.1.2** The market of Livestock is still traditional and not well organized, with animals being sold on live appearance basis. Milk processing units have not yet been established in the province. Poor marketing coupled with the poor state of roads and inadequate market infrastructure constrained the development of efficient livestock markets, making the returns to the farmers' considerable low.
- Weak research and linkages with extension services have adversely affected livestock productivity and profitability. Production of vaccines is most essential for disease control. The low budget in Research is a major constraint to sector development.
 - Animal health standards and quality parameters are currently not being achieved as expected. This is further compounded by the trans-boundary nature of livestock diseases, which require regional approach to animal health surveillance and monitoring.
 - Currently, Balochistan livestock sector is based on primary production. There is very little on-farm and off-farm processing of livestock produce, which translates to low income for farmers. Value addition initiatives in the livestock sector are mainly constrained by lack of supportive infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water, in addition to investment disincentives arising from high business costs and non-conducive regulatory frameworks.
 - Enforcement of animal health and product quality standards has also been complicated by conflicting legal and institutional mandates; The Livestock Department has no control over these conflicting statutes on drugs or veterinary medicines. There is, therefore, need for harmonizing these conflicting mandates in order to adequately address animal health and product quality standards.

2.2: OBJECTIVES OF THE LIVESTOCK POLICY

- To address the above challenges, it is necessary that a thorough review of the institutional framework of the livestock sector be undertaken to allow for the development of a competitive livestock industry. This policy paper provides various policy options necessary for achieving sustainable development and management of the livestock sector. The policies stipulated here will guide the development of the sector to increase household incomes, assure food security and create employment through improved livestock farming, value addition of products and support of livestock-based industries, among other ways
- This policy addresses the challenges in the livestock sector with respect to a range of functions currently being carried out by the public and private sector. The sector will broadly be guided by the following underlying principles:
 - *Redefining the role of the public sector*
 - *Elimination of market distortions through removal of restriction on competition*
 - *Creation of a demand-driven approach to markets*
 - *Recognition that there is a cost for goods and services*
 - *Elimination of resource allocation distortions*
 - *Representation for stakeholders in industry decisions*
 - *Industry self-regulation*
 - *Independence of regulatory bodies*
 - *Sustainable use of resources*
 - *Independent policy for social and economically disadvantaged*
 - *Recognition of cultural attitudes*

Based on the aforementioned principles, the Balochistan Livestock Department aspires to usher in a new era of livestock sector development by adopting a policy that “creates an enabling environment for livestock business by removing market distortions, supporting

efficient use of public resources and encouraging participation of private sector in the industry”

CHAPTER 3

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES IN BALOCHISTAN

3.1.1 Characterization and Documentation

The characteristics of animals are controlled by hereditary factors known as genes. The process of characterization and documentation involves classification, assessment of productivity and disease resistance.

Both domestic and wild animal species and their breeds may be referred to as animal genetic resource. The indigenous breeds are named by the communities in regions where they belong.

3.1.2 Animal Genetic Resource Conservation

Animal genetic resources may be conserved *in-situ*, that is, conservation of live animals in the natural state. It may also be *ex-situ*, that is, conservation in frozen tissues, embryos, ova, semen. Both *In-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation are not being done properly in Balochistan. There is need for specialized planning for achieving this target. Policy in this regard is required for future conservation of the Animal Genome of domestic livestock.

3.1.3 Challenges and policies

3.1.3.1 Animal genetic resources are inadequately and ineffectively managed and utilized because of incomplete characterization and documentation. Although it is believed that valuable genes are contained in our animals, these have neither been identified nor documented and, therefore, cannot be protected.

To redress this situation, the government will regulate and facilitate documentation and conservation of genetic resources as well as review indigenous livestock genetic resource. Further establishment of nucleus herds of indigenous breeds and species for breeding, characterization, conservation and utilization will be done. A Livestock gene pool for storage of Animal genetic

material will be set up and livestock registration and recording schemes will be strengthened

3.1.3.2 Information about species, breed diversity, population sizes, trends, and distribution pertaining to indigenous poultry have not yet been properly characterized.

In order to address this, a survey on demographic distribution of species, breeds and types of the indigenous poultry birds will be undertaken and thoroughly evaluated so as to identify potentials for conservation or improvement. In addition, research work will be done to line-breed Balochistan indigenous chicken to raise local commercial hybrid stock

3.1.3.3 Many animal improvement programs in the past have concentrated on cross breeding of low producing non-descript cattle with exotic semen. This has improved the milk production in the progeny to some extent, but some indigenous pure bred animals also get crossed by the farmers due to lack of knowledge, this has resulted in loss of some pure bred cattle. Sheep is being crossed with exotic breed on experimental basis. The net effect is an improvement in non-descript cattle whereas production from pure bred local breeds remains stagnant. The crossbred sheep resulted in little improvement towards meat production. There is a need to prepare and implement such breeding policy which can bring improvement in indigenous breeds through selective breeding program.

In this regard, efforts will be made to improve existing breeding programs through collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The government will promote such breeding program in which superior genes will be disseminated in random population of species through optimal breeding tools. The breeding programs will be determined to bring improvement in indigenous animals, hence conserving our natural genetic resources. Appropriate rules and regulations will be enforced to better manage, exploit and use of animal genetic resources. These regulations shall extend equitably to all animal species.

3.1.3.4 The major constraint in improving production from available AnGR is inadequate identification and recording system resulting in indiscriminate breeding, which impeded the development of quality breeding stock. Currently, the superior quality genetic material for breeding is beyond the reach of most smallholder farmers. There is a need to address these issues and subsequently facilitate the development in livestock sector.

In this regard, the government will setup mechanisms to strengthen breeding services and intensify extension services. It will also review the training curricular for para-vet staff. Farmers will register their animals with livestock Department for Identification and production record keeping. Latter this will be shifted to breeder associations facilitated by livestock department. This will not only facilitate to identify and select superior sires

for future breeding programs but pedigree stock will be available onwards. A regular check on import and export of semen and live animals will be undertaken to avoid genetically transmissible diseases and semen born infections.

- 3.1.3.5** Presently Artificial Insemination services are provided to less than 5% of the total cattle population of Balochistan. This has resulted in remarkable increase in milk production in up-lands. There is a need to extend Artificial Insemination services to rest of the cattle population but with the semen from superior sires of breeds prevailing in the region. Cross breeding of non-descript low producing local cattle will be continued with exotic Friesian semen to improve milk production.

The Government will establish new Artificial insemination centers in areas where this facility is not available. Semen production units for indigenous breeds will be established keeping in view the inhabitant of the breed. Semen from superior sire will be made available according to breeding policy of the province.

- 3.1.3.6** Genetic improvement in herds can bring notable change in production potential of AnGR.

Developing countries are spending substantial amounts to cater their needs. Inadequate budgetary provision for Livestock Department Balochistan is a hindrance in carrying out the activities by various institutions, thus resulting in provision of poor services.

To complement the available public expenditure on management of animal breeding activities, the government will provide the suitable funds and also encourage lending institutions to provide credit at favorable terms to farmers, farmers' organizations to participate in animal breeding programs.

3.2: LIVESTOCK NUTRITION, FEEDS AND FEEDING

The main livestock feeds consist of roughages, concentrates, minerals and vitamins. The major proportion of diet for ruminants is roughages that include grasses and browse. However, in low rainfall areas, where extensive livestock keeping is practiced, there is maximal supplementation with concentrates and minerals. In high rainfall areas, concentrates make a small proportion of livestock diet. Grazing animals (cattle, sheep, goats, camels etc.) are basically fed on natural vegetation or fodder supplemented with concentrate for high yielding animals. The concentrate includes cereals (maize, wheat, barley, oats, millet, etc.), legumes and oilseeds cakes (soybeans, cotton seed cake, etc.) and energy source (molasses). Inconsistent supply of the feed at farms leads to poor health, production and reproduction. Livestock feed accounts for 60-80 percent of the production costs in livestock farming. Even in advanced production system the cost of feed still accounts for more than 60% of the total production costs. The cost of commercial feeds is of great concern to all the stakeholders in livestock sector. High feed costs affect competitiveness of livestock industry. With the projected rapid economic and population

growth, it is anticipated that the demand of animal protein will increase and for increasing production more feed is required at economical rates.

In this regard low cost rations will be promoted based on crop residues. Farmers will be trained to prepare silage and hay at the time when forage cost is low. This will facilitate them to feed their animals during cold winter or when abundant forage is not available. Farmer associations will be promoted to establish their own feed mills for provision of economical feed.

- The quality of animal feed has been a major concern for farmers. Feed quality is assessed in terms of nutrient composition and presence of toxins that may harm animals. Present nutrition laboratory is non functional and is not capable enough to cater the job. *In order to address the issue of quality feed government will put in place the necessary institutional framework to ensure production and marketing of good quality feed. Feed manufacturers will also be encouraged to organize themselves to exert pressure towards the improvement of feed quality. Nutrition Laboratory will be made functional and strengthened enough to cater the job.*
- The range environment is fragile and depends mainly on rainfall. Low rain fall and over grazing resulted in degradation in some areas. This situation reduces the capacity to support enough livestock by the rangelands. It is therefore required to develop strategies that can protect rangelands and support livestock in a sustainable manner. *In order to support rangeland improvement and protection it is important to introduce range land management both in public and private sector. It can be accomplished by measuring available dry matter per unit at different ecological zones. Introduction of fencing, rotational grazing, no grazing during seed shedding and propagation of valuable forage plants. These measures can adequately enhance the dry matted production from existing ranges. Genetic improvement in small ruminants per animal production can further reduce burden on these ranges. Initiatives will also be made to facilitate monitoring and control of the range size and grazing areas that are persistently being affected by, shrinkage through degradation, urban expansion, settlements and encroachments.*
- It has been observed that province is affected by droughts and famine regularly for the past two decades. However it mainly affects pastoral people by human suffering and loss of their livestock. During the drought, human suffering is ameliorated to some extent by famine food relief. However, after the drought has taken its toll, many households are often left without sufficient livestock to sustain their livelihoods. There is a need to minimize animal losses during drought in order to facilitate faster socio-economic recovery of their owners after the lapse of drought.

To counter such vulnerable effects, initiatives are needed to inform livestock raisers well in time. At this stage establishing temporary markets, assistance in migrating livestock, health care of animals & humans, provision of food and feed can further reduce economical losses. Programs for mitigation and poverty alleviation in liaison with all the relevant stakeholders will further help farmers for resettlement.

3.3. ANIMAL DISEASES

3.3.1 Control over animal diseases is important for the viability and sustainability of the livestock sector. Animal diseases contribute significantly to low productivity of farm animals and impact negatively on both local and national livestock trade. The most important noticeable diseases in Balochistan are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Anthrax, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and New Castle Disease. Emerging noticeable diseases, for example Avian Influenza and CCHF are of great economic and public health importance. The other diseases like worms, reproductive disorders, mastitis, scours and tick borne diseases also affect livestock in the province and result in heavy losses. Zoonotic diseases need continuous vigilance and control. Disease surveillance for emerging and re-emerging disease needs to be established on sound footings.

The government will take necessary steps to allocate adequate funds to extend the Animal Health Coverage more extensively in the province. The private veterinary Clinics will be encouraged, however the efficacy of the medicine and biological will be ensured. The Animal diseases Act will be enforced for keeping losses to minimal and assist in disease eradication.

3.3.2 The challenges faced in controlling diseases are awareness among farmers, disease confirmation, inadequate epidemiological surveillance, poor tick control and lack of enforcement of livestock movement rules and transport of products and by products across provincial and national borders. Inadequate human resources, lack of financial and physical capacity are also affecting provision of Veterinary Services. In addition, during natural disasters like floods, droughts and fires, less attention is given to animals with respect to their survival.

In order to address these shortcomings, the government will undertake to review all the relevant legal statutes to enhance harmonization and comprehensiveness of the various legislative statutes affecting animal health. The government will establish the necessary mechanisms to deal with emerging diseases and also attend to safety of animals during disasters.

- 3.3.3** Tick control services are weak mainly because there was no comprehensive plan. Which is a leading factor of CCHF, in the previous years a project was launched to control the Congo Fever, this project has produced marvelous results and no any case of Congo fever was reported afterwards. A comprehensive Tick control program is mandatory.

To address such problems, the government will establish mechanisms that will promote environmentally safe vector and vector-borne disease control programs.

- 3.3.4** Veterinary drugs inspection is currently not under the control of professionals affiliated with veterinary profession. Their legal provision is under the Ministry of Health through the Pharmacy Act. This is resulting in abuse, misuse and subsequently exposing risk to consumers of animal products.

The government will take necessary measures to separate the management of veterinary drugs from that of human medicine and transfer control and regulation of veterinary drugs to the Ministry dealing with livestock affairs.

- 3.3.5** Balochistan has porous borders with its neighbors; In addition, there is little coordination and collaboration with the neighbors on disease control across the borders, making control of trans-boundary diseases a major challenge.

To mitigate this challenge, the Government will seek collaboration with neighboring states to strengthen both national and regional disease surveillance, monitoring and control, as well as providing rapid response to check the effects of disease outbreaks.

- 3.3.6** For effective disease diagnosis, Animal Disease Diagnostic Units are essential. Only one well established unit is working at provincial headquarter, which is inadequate for the entire province.

To boost the ability of diagnosis of animal disease effectively the government will upgrade the infrastructure of the existing laboratories and ensure the establishment of fully modernize Diagnostic Lab at each district headquarter to ensure the proper animal disease diagnosis.

3.4 ANIMAL WELFARE SERVICES

Animal welfare can be defined as the welfare of an individual animal in its state as regards its attempts to cope with its environment. It is usually expressed in the *five freedoms* of animal welfare; that is, freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition; freedom from discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and disease; freedom to express normal behavior, and finally freedom from fear and distress. The overall objective of the policy and strategies for animal welfare services is to facilitate the provision and promotion of responsible and humane care, for management of sport, companionship,

research, farm animals, pets and wildlife. It is proven that animal whose welfare is taken care have higher productivity. Animal welfare has become an issue recognized by OIE and WTO in matters of international animal and animal product trade. The existing legal and policy provisions do not adequately specify the roles for relevant institutions. In addition, there is inadequate training in animal welfare and supervision, and capacity to monitor and minimize cruelty to animals, and limited extension on animal welfare issues. *In order to accommodate these shortcomings, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be addressed effectively to accommodate animal welfare issues, monitor and mitigate animal abuse, increase awareness about importance of animal welfare, and promote training in animal welfare issues.*

3.5: LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND VALUE ADDITION

3.5.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

3.5.1.1 Marketing of livestock and livestock products is a major economic enterprise. Marketing plays an important role in the lives of many livestock farmers. In Balochistan, livestock marketing is largely in the hands of private sector, the government only offers facilitation services. The key marketing agents include the private live animal traders, butchers, and middlemen. At the moment infrastructure (roads, holding sheds and grounds, etc.) is in poor state, and hence not supportive for livestock marketing.

To improve the situation Government will develop and rehabilitate livestock marketing infrastructure. Recently livestock market building has been constructed, which is a particular place for holding and marketing the live animals. Similar buildings will also be constructed in all district of the province in order to improve local livestock market. It will also protect the existing holding grounds from occupying by private entity.

3.5.1.2 An efficient market information is an essential element for competing in livestock market. In a system where market information flow is inefficient creates market distortions eventually making the business expensive for both the producer and consumer. Poor market prices are mainly a result of poor market information systems that act as a key limiting factor to good market access.

In order to overcome such distortions and their effects, the Government will strengthen livestock market information system and facilitate in disseminating information to both the producers and consumers. Giving importance to prices in determining livestock production expenses and the farmers' income, the government will establish mechanisms for strengthening the market information systems and institutionalize linkages with other national and international markets.

3.5.1.3 Currently, the market for camel milk and meat is limited to the specific areas where significant population of camel exists. As a result camel meat and milk has not gained popularity.

To address this limitation, the government will promote processing and consumption of camel products for both local and external markets, through various investment incentives to camel product processing facilities.

3.5.1.4 Livestock produce such as meat, milk, eggs and their byproducts play critical roles in ensuring Food Security, livelihood and rural development in Balochistan. However, traditional way of marketing negatively affects livestock production.

The government will endeavor to ensure competitiveness of local products by installing necessary mechanisms that are acceptable for marketing the livestock at weight and grading basis in both regional and international markets.

3.5.2 Value Addition

The main livestock products include milk, meat, hide, skin and wool. Other products like bones, blood, feathers, hooves and horns are used in animal feed manufacturing industry. Currently, livestock products are marketed in raw form to other provinces without value addition. Consequently, this translates to low earnings for the producers, fewer employment opportunities and low foreign exchange earning and limits technology innovation. Government has to recognize the importance of Value addition in livestock products. Value addition is largely constrained by high cost of investment necessary for the acquisition of equipment and other technologies. Lack of skilled manpower also affects new technology development and uptake, especially in value addition ventures.

In an effort to encourage investment in livestock-based value addition enterprises, the Ministry in charge of livestock affairs, will develop incentive mechanisms for the prosperity of cottage industries and large scale value adding industry. The government will also make deliberate efforts to facilitate development of skills and adoption of appropriate value addition technologies in the sector. Furthermore infrastructural development in appropriate way is also required for proper establishment. In this regard, an appropriate office to coo-ordinate all livestock-business and value addition initiative will be established in the Ministry

3.6: LIVESTOCK RESEARCH

3.6.1 Strong Livestock Research institution is a key for enhancing production potential of livestock industry and improving livestock industry. Currently, there are a few institutes that can address the Livestock Research. There is lack of Livestock Research units to

To overcome this challenge, the government will establish the early warning systems and ensure that such systems are well coordinated amongst all relevant institutions to cover all disaster vulnerable areas. Medium term and long term plans for emergency preparedness will also be established. Special Funds will be ensured in the budget to combat the alarming situations.

- 3.7.3 Gender:** The existing laws on gender provide parity of rights and privileges for both men and women. It is known that for various activities in the livestock sector, women contribute between 35-45% of the labor force especially in rural areas. Traditionally women work longer than men, yet they lack access to land and credit facilities. To address this dichotomy, an effective gender sensitive approach is needed in designing and implementing various interventions. Initiatives in development of livestock sector should focus on both equality and equity.

In this regard the Ministry of livestock affairs, in collaboration with stakeholders, will develop special gender based programs for women empowerment enabling them in access of efficient production facilities like credit, land, technology and market information. Further gender issues will be incorporated as much as possible in all livestock extension and research messages through participatory approaches.

3.7.4 Pastoralism

Three types of pastoral production system are practiced in Balochistan i.e. Nomadic, Transhumant and Sedentary. Gross revenue comes from these systems of livestock production or related activities. Pastoral people use natural land resources for grazing their herds. They make use of water and fodder, the availability of which depends on area and season. It is estimated that pastoralism provides direct employment and livelihood to thousands of the livestock rearing individuals. Number of children increases every year which go to school and do not learn how to manage livestock. Moreover due to repeated droughts these pastoral people are facing much hardship and often abandon the pastoral life.

The Government, in partnership with other stakeholders, will continue to support pastoralism as viable production systems while encouraging diversification of the pastoral economy to hedge pastoral livelihoods against vulnerability to drought, floods and civil conflicts.

- 3.7.5 Capacity Building:** There is only one institute “Animal Science Institute at Quetta” which offers different types of courses and trainings related to livestock production and disease control mechanism. However, at district level Livestock training programs in

disease control and livestock production has also been organized. The content or syllabus of most training modules focus on livestock production aspects with little emphasis on value addition and marketing of livestock products. Training Program for private candidates, animal breeders and livestock holders has not yet been started which is most mandatory for employment.

To address these challenges, the department will review the course and syllabus, Training program for breeders livestock farmer will be initiated. The Ministry for livestock will ensure provision of funds for the purpose. Livestock Training Institute will be established at district level where private personnel will be trained in livestock disease control and production management to facilitate employment. The government will establish mechanisms to provide professionally and technically qualified personnel for the purpose. The government will collaborate with the universities and other training institutions for curricula to give greater emphasis on development of skills in value addition and marketing.

CHAPTER FOUR

INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAME WORK

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1.1 The ministry of livestock affairs has the major responsibility of creating and promoting suitable environment for investors in Livestock industry, through development of effective policies and strategies. This will be achieved through Livestock & Dairy Development Department.

4.1.2 The Department is mandated to create friendly environment for production of livestock and livestock products in a sustainable manner. However, currently it lacks legislative mandate to effectively carry out its mandate. Therefore, this makes it vulnerable to changing institutional arrangements. The department focuses mainly on animal nutrition, animal breeding, animal husbandry, range development and livestock marketing.

The Department has also mandate of conducting surveillance and monitoring of disease outbreaks, and the control and eradicating of major livestock diseases to create an enabling environment for improved livestock production. Further, response is required for new and emerging challenges like CCHF, avian influenza, droughts etc.

To address new challenges and enhance services the Ministry will undergo restructuring and reorganization. To enhance efficiency in use of resources, divisions within the Livestock department will be harmonized and rationalized. The ministry also recognizes the role of different institutions in livestock development. In this regard, the government will establish Livestock Committees based on stakeholders.

4.1.3 The Livestock Meat Commission has not yet been established, which is mandatory to acquire, establish and operate abattoirs. It will be responsible to govern processing of meat by-products, freezing, canning and storing of beef, mutton, poultry and other foods for consumption and export. It will promote beef and mutton production and its marketing. It will regulate and encourages the private and government slaughter houses in the province.

To address this issue Livestock Meat Commission will be established to undertake the entire issues pertaining to meat industry and to address the other prevailing factor of meat marketing and abettors, hygiene, human health and environmental degradation. It also improve their shelf life in order to make livestock meat products accessible during periods of droughts and to export livestock products to the international markets.

4.1.4 The Balochistan Dairy Development Board (DDB) is proposed to establish, regulate, organize, and develop an efficient dairy industry. In the past Dairy Development Board

department, together with the key stakeholders, will take the necessary steps to ensure formation and sustainability of farmer organizations.

- 4.2.3** Development partners comprises of cooperative organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors and charity organizations.

They are important in provision of resources, technical assistance, training and sharing international experience. Coordinated assistance from the development partners will continue to play an important role in providing avenues for the development of livestock sector. Therefore government will foster closer cooperation with such partners to ensure maximum benefits to Livestock sector.

4.3 LEGAL FRAME-WORK

Weaknesses in legal and institutional framework are depicted in this policy document as one of the main contributor in limiting the performance of livestock industry. The key weaknesses observed include the regulation and facilitation of animal breeding services, feed & fodder production, lack of rangeland management, inadequate veterinary services, regulation of veterinary medicine, resolution of livestock conflicts, assurance of quality of livestock inputs and products, coordination of research, extension, information, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs.

To address the above challenges, a review of legal and institutional framework for livestock sector will be undertaken to facilitate the development of a competitive livestock industry in Balochistan.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINANCING OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

5.1 Sector Funding

Since 1990 the funding for livestock sector is decreasing. Funding for feeding, medicine, research, livestock education, documentation, infrastructure, breed conservation, extension services, information technology, communication and maintenance has gone down. The contribution in GDP from Livestock Sector is still increasing continuously. This makes a huge discrepancy for the sector. Increased funding for livestock sector will contribute significantly in national developmental goals.

The government will make necessary efforts to mobilize & commensurate resources for livestock development. The government will mobilize complementary resources for revitalizing livestock research and development activities. It will develop funding modalities according to need and regain the potential back on track in livestock sector.

5.2: Credit Provision

- 5.2.1** Livestock production has been hampered by low operating capital of livestock producers and traders. Currently, the small scale livestock farmers are resource poor and cannot afford the cost of credit from the convectional financial institutions. Coupled with risks associated with livestock farming the Agricultural Development Bank is extending credit to large scale livestock farmers. Mechanisms for providing affordable credit to both small and large scale livestock farmers needs to be established.

In this regard, the government will develop mechanisms of extending credit facilities for both small and large-scale livestock farmers through revitalization of existing public institutions such as Livestock Financing Cooperation. The government will also encourage private sector, cooperative societies, farmer groups, NGOs and CBOs for advance credits to livestock farmers. In addition, the government will have to formulate other legal frameworks which may be necessary for facilitating credit provision to livestock farmers.

5.3 Planning, Development, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- 5.3.1** Comprehensive Planning & Development is needed to address the future prospective and development policies and project. Existing structure is not efficient enough to cater the job. There is a need to strengthen the existing setup. Critical Monitoring and Evaluation is required for achieving the right goals. This can be achieved by instituting an effective resource use monitoring and a well coordinated information & management system.

Ministry of livestock affairs will ensure efficient Planning, Development, Monitoring & Evaluation System in Livestock Sector for strict adherence to various development issues and its regulations. An appropriate system will be put in place in order to ensure corrective measures are taken at proper time. To this end, a pro-active information management and sharing system will be institutionalized.