

Annex 9 Livestock & Livelihoods Project – Dr A. Van Rooyen


Livestock and Livelihoods: Improving market participation by small-scale livestock producers.



Logos: ICRISAT, CGIAR, ILRI

Why Livestock in SADC....?

Concerns in the PRINT regarding the slow growth of this sector
Important contributor to livelihoods at grass roots level
Increased demands for livestock and livestock products – in the region and worldwide
Environmental impacts.... of livestock can be addressed with improved management



Logos: ICRISAT, CGIAR

Importance of livestock: National/Regional

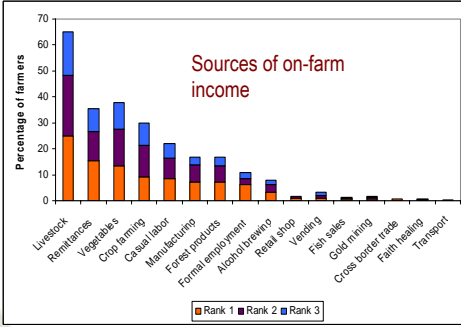
Table 1 The importance of livestock in the economies of 5 SADC countries, the livestock production index and the importance rating given to livestock within the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Country	Human Population ('000)	% Pop. in Agriculture	% GDP Agriculture	Share of livestock in Agric GDP	% GDP Livestock	Livestock Production Index ¹	Livestock PRSP rating
Botswana	1,800	44.1	2.5	88.5	2.3	102.4	Na
Mozambique	18,500	76.4	29.3	14.4	4.34	101.1	4
Namibia	2,200	47.4	9.2	74.1	7.3	113.9	Na
Zambia	10,700	66.1	13.3	41.5	5.5	98.9	3
Zimbabwe ²	12,745	66.0	17.9	20.6		99.0	Na

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Importance of livestock: Household Level

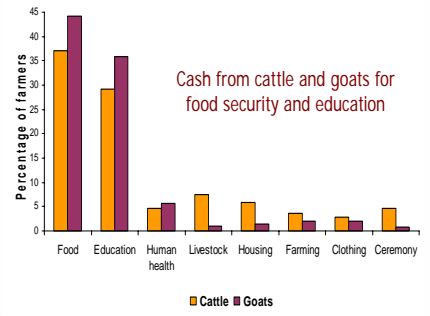
Sources of on-farm income



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Importance of livestock: Household Level

Cash from cattle and goats for food security and education



Logos: ICRISAT, CGIAR

The Livestock Sector is Stagnant Compound growth rates of livestock

Country	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry
Botswana	-1.2	4.6	6.6	-3.6	6.5
Mozambique	-0.3	0.6	0.7	1.8	2.2
Namibia	0.5	-1.8	1.2	0.6	3.6
Zambia	0.3	6.7	6.6	3.0	3.7
Zimbabwe	-0.3	0.8	5.1	2.7	4.2

Logos: ICRISAT, CGIAR

Challenges and opportunities Estimated demands in 2020

Table 4 Demand for milk, meat and eggs in 2020 and percent change over 1998-2000.

	Demand in 2020 (000t)			% Change over 1998-2000		
	Milk	Meat	Eggs	Milk	Meat	Eggs
Botswana	201	115	6	2	172	166
Mozambique	101	140	17	41	54	47
Namibia	118	47	2	44	45	42
Zimbabwe	320	190	20	36	39	40
Zambia	69	142	57	40	32	51

Challenges and opportunities Regional Importance of South Africa as a Market

www.SADCTrade.org

Livestock and Livelihoods: Improving market participation by small-scale livestock producers.

This project aims to strengthen food security and income growth among smallholder farmers through the commercialization of livestock production.

Project hypotheses:

- (i) poorly developed markets for livestock products and services are the main constraint limiting the intensification of small-scale farming systems;
- (ii) only when farmers engage in markets will they invest in more productive management technologies, including feed, veterinary support and breeding;
- (iii) providing alternative feed and fodder will reduce pressure on natural rangeland.

Objectives

- evaluate constraints to and opportunities for commercializing smallholder production of livestock (goats and cattle).
- test and evaluate alternative product marketing systems.
- evaluate the impact of market-led technology change on incomes and poverty.
- test and evaluate alternative input delivery systems.
- establish an effective communication strategy for Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

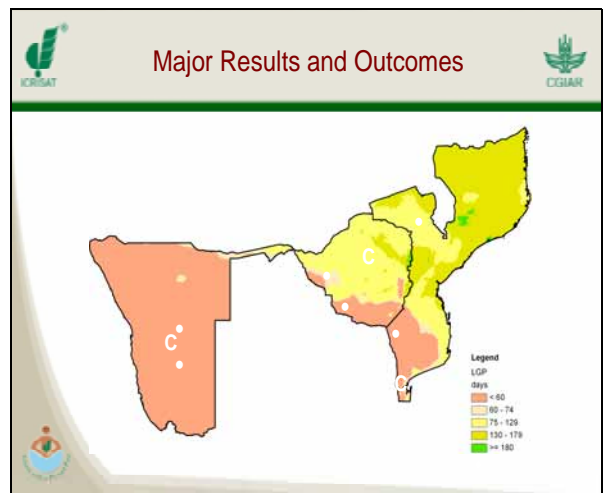
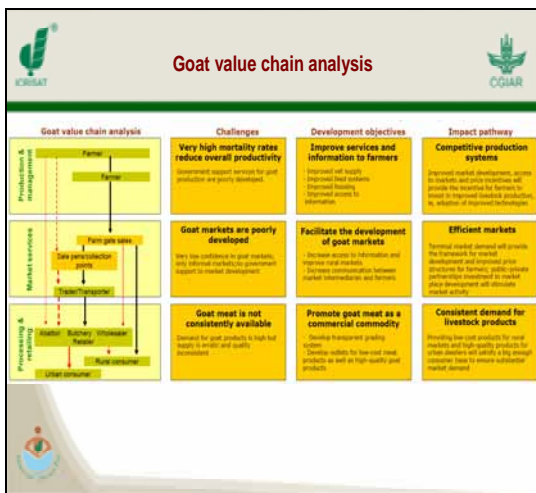
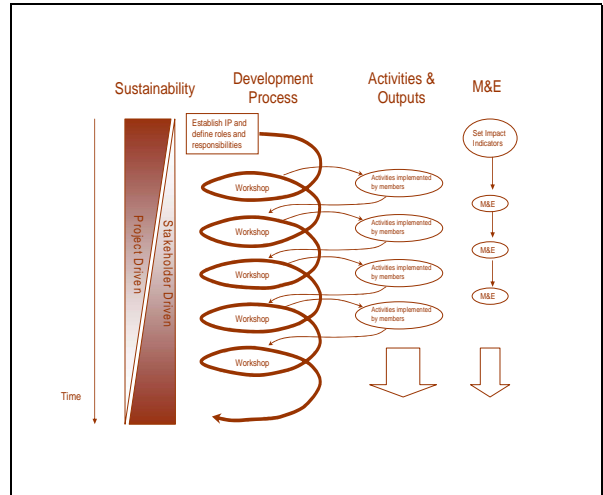
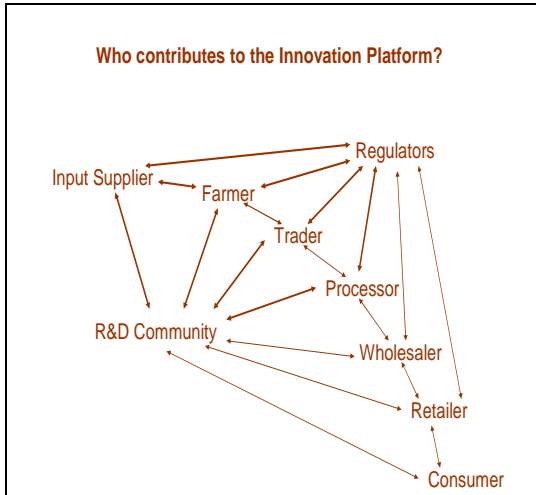
The Innovation Platform

With its roots in innovation systems theory, the Innovation Platform is the real world implementation of the concept.

It facilitates dialogue between the main local market players to collectively identify challenges and opportunities to improve production and marketing of livestock:

- ❖ Farmers, input suppliers, traders, transporters, processors, wholesalers, retailers
- ❖ Research and development fraternity
- ❖ Regulators and policymakers

Platforms are established around local specific production and marketing systems, and ideally merge into larger networks for improved coordination of livestock commercialization processes (geographical, institutional).



Context that influences livestock commercialization

	Mozambique	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Farming systems	Mixed crop livestock systems	Extensive rangeland systems	Mixed crop livestock systems
Socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low human population densities, 23.6 persons/km2. •Low but growing economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •VERY low human population densities, 2.4 persons/km2. •Stable economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low human population densities, 33.2 persons/km2 •Low and <i>crisis</i> economy
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on crop production, for food sufficiency. •Incomplete livestock policy frameworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focus on commercial livestock industry. •Favorable livestock policy frameworks; which need to address more the needs of small-scale farmers'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focus on crop production, for food sufficiency. •Incomplete livestock policy frameworks (cattle, animal health).

Livestock production & market potential

	Mozambique	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Pop. in agric (%) :	•76.4	•47.4	•61.5
Livestock / agric.GDP (%)	•14.8	•79.4	•34.0
Growth rates (%)	•-0.4 cattle; •+0.2 shoats	•+1.8 cattle; •-1.9shoats	•-1.2 cattle; •+1.3 shoats
Livestock populations (Mio heads)	•1.3 cattle • 0.5 goats	•2.3 cattle •5.0 goats	•5.7 cattle •3.5 goats
Stocking densities (LU/km2)	• 2.1	• 4.5	•17
Livestock export (Mio US\$)	0.1	68.1	35.0 (?)
Livestock import (Mio US\$)	21.1	23.1	5.2
Meat export as % of production	0.02	37.2	5.9
State of the livestock sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dual sector broke long ago; substitute imports of commercial products. •Simple subsistence production, with very low market integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dual sector existing; with different markets channels for commercial/small scale farmers. •More developed small scale production, with greater market integration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dual sector broke recently; new chances for small scale farmers. •Mix of subsistence production, and first steps of market integration.

Livestock production systems

Socio economic household characteristics

	Mozambique	Namibia	Zimbabwe
HH headship (%)	• > 85 male	• 70 male	• 70 male
Literacy of hhh (%)	• 44, Gaza •71, Tete	28, Omatjete, 79, Hoachanas	•> 80
HH with cattle & goats (%)	> 90 / > 80	80 / 95, Omatjete 29 / 97, Hoachanas	55 / 90**
Mean herd size, (cattle & goat hds)	14 / 13	80 / 106, Omatjete 12 / 67, Hoachanas	9 / 9, Tsholotsho 6 / 17, Gwanda
Livestock ownership by gender	More male, in Tete also jointly	More male	Cattle more male, goats joint
Most important livestock function (%)	Cattle: cash, draft, ins. Goats: cash, meat, ins.	Cattle: milk, cash, meat Goats: meat, cash, milk	Cattle: draft p., milk, cash Goats: meat, cash, milk
Livestock as first income source (%)	41, Gaza 29, Tete	> 70	66, Tsholotsho 81, Gwanda
HH with remittances or pensions (%)	19 remittances, Gaza 5 remittances, Tete	>56 pension, Omatjete >40 pension, Hoachanas	> 40 remittances

Livestock production

	Mozambique		Namibia		Zimbabwe	
	Cattle	Goats	Cattle	Goats	Cattle	Goats
Pop. Dyn (%)						
➤Births	21	29			28	55
Fecundity	37/53	51/63			56/75	97/119
➤Deaths	8	20			18	24
➤Sales	7	13			1	7
➤Slaughter	0.3	1			1	6
Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Low productivity/quality ▪Basic investment in livestock survival, not in quality production ▪Lack of information, inputs, services; no farmers association 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Limited productivity/quality ▪Limited investment in quality production ▪Lack of specific information, inputs, services for quality production ▪Poor range management and drought mitigation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Low productivity/quality ▪Basic investment in animal survival, not in quality production ▪Poor information, inputs, services; weak farmers association ▪Poor range management and drought mitigation 	
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing economy offers opportunities to various players to invest in livestock production, inputs and services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers know about quality production and market requirements (sell young animals) ▪Basic information channels & inputs available (radio, cell phone, farmers association) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪High literacy levels as a good base to improve farmers know how ▪Former commercial structures exist that need to be adapted to small-scale farmers needs 	

Livestock marketing

	Mozambique	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Market participation, cattle and goats (%)	23 / 31 in Gaza 42 / 41 in Tete	•>80 cattle, •>70 goats	•10 cattle in Tsholotsho •31 goats in Gwanda
Purpose of sales	• Most sales food, education	•Mainly education, food •Strong reinvestments in livestock production	•Most sales food, health, education
Market types	•Farm gate, feira	•Auctions, permit sales	•Farm gate, collection points, sale pens
Market information	Traders, Dpt.Vet, farmers	•Radio, farmers association, cell phone	•Farmers, Dpt. Vet., local authorities, traders
Constraints	•No functional formal market systems •Lack of information on pricing and grading	•Lack of detailed information on livestock product standards	•Non functional formal cattle and no formal small stock market systems •Lack of information on pricing and grading
Opportunities	•Competitiveness of the small scale sector (Import substitution strategy)	•Formal cattle and small stock markets •Competitiveness of the small scale livestock sector (Export led strategy)	•Competitiveness of the small scale sector (Import substitution strategy)

Key issues in the value chain

	Mozambique	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Market services	•In SADC relatively underdeveloped (Fairas organized by local administration)	•Higher level of information and services by the private sector (Auctions, permit sales, shows, farmers associations)	•Poor services (Sale pens organized by local administration; few sales clubs)
Price setting	•Lack of grading and pricing systems •Non-transparent price setting	•Comparatively better pricing, based on floor price information and alternative market options	•Lack of grading and pricing systems •Non-transparent price setting
Infrastructure	•Limited transport and handling infrastructure (rail, roads, plane) •Poor slaughter and processing facilities	•Effective transport and handling infrastructure •(good roads, trucks) •5 EU functional certified abattoirs	•Poor transport and handling infrastructure (poor roads, trucks, pick ups) •1 EU certified abattoir, not functional
Input and service supply	•Lack of structures •Lack of capacity	•Better developed public and private services •Lack of capacity	•Existing structures exist are not functional •Lack of capacity
Food safety	•Limited health control	•High health regulation •High trace ability	•Limited health control

Countries' outlook

Mozambique

- Production**
- Sustain survival/reproduction and enhance quality production and off-takes of cattle and goats
 - Rangeland management/Feed system???
 - Strengthen animal health and food safety structures
- Marketing**
- Attract investments in market establishment and processing structures
 - Target domestic low budget and urban high quality meat markets
- Policy**
- Facilitate commercialization of the livestock sector
 - Support National Development & Capacity Building Programs

Livestock production is in its infancy; and with relatively high growth potential requires massive investments in the livestock sector, infrastructure and policy – animal production and market development, animal quality



Countries' outlook

Namibia

- Production**
- Enhance meat quality and product development for cattle and goats
 - Rangeland management, input availability, drought mitigation
- Marketing**
- Target niche products and trade opportunities at domestic and regional markets
- Policy**
- Regulate commercial livestock production for domestic and regional markets
 - Strengthen existing National Development & Capacity Building Programs

Good potential for commercial livestock production in the small scale sector, need to increased market access, market information and training.








Countries' outlook

Zimbabwe

- Production**
- Sustain survival/reproduction; enhance quality production & off-take
 - Feed system development (dual purpose crops, stratified feeding, feed markets)
 - Reinstatement animal health system
- Marketing**
- Strengthen effective formal market systems, accessibility & organization
 - Support market integration: farmer-input supplier-trader linkages
 - Support domestic low budget and high quality meat markets
- Policy**
- Enable small scale farmers to expand in the livestock sector
 - Support National Development & Capacity Programs (land tenure, extension, social issues)



Need policies that will support small stock development – market development and animal quality, information and rehabilitation of infrastructure, animal quality, grades and standards.

 Lessons Learnt 	 Project Team 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock plays a major role in human livelihoods at grassroots level. • There is a local, national and regional demand for livestock products • There are Production constraints and Markets are poorly developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Innovation Platform</i> approach is successful in bringing together all value chain members to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve market efficiency and to reduce transaction costs • ID production constraints, appropriate technologies and Inputs required • Local stakeholders and farmers understand and embrace the approach and we have experienced significant buy-in in all three countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia NNFU Laura Imbuwa Katando Kangeehui Bertus Kruger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mozambique IIAM Rosa Costa Antoinetta Nhamusso Filisberto Maute Benedito Tinga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zimbabwe Joe Sikosana Cleo Ngulube Trinity Senda Adolf Dube Nozipo Ncube <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILRI Siboniso Moyo Manual Filipe Derek Baker Simeon Kattibi Nelson Mango Ade Freeman 