



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICY



2021 - 2026



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Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development

Ministry of Agriculture

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FOREWORD

The Malawi Government has several policies and strategies aimed at stimulating economic growth and development as articulated in the national development strategic documents, while globally subscribing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This will be done by reducing poverty, ensuring food security, wealth creation, and sustainable utilization of the natural resource base.

It is within this context that the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) developed the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) to govern agro-sector development. Subsequently, sub-sector policies have to be developed to subscribe to the NAP and contribute to the Malawi 2063. The Ministry's policy and strategic objectives recognize the importance of the livestock industry in food security, poverty reduction, and contribution to national gross domestic product (GDP).

Over the last two decades, with the introduction of multiparty democracy, decentralization, liberalization of the market economy, and climate change, the livestock sector has been faced with many challenges. These include: i) Livestock theft, ii) livestock diseases and parasites, iii) increasing human population, iv) reduced public sector funding, v) indiscriminate slaughter of immature and breedable stock, vi) minimal involvement of the private and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), vii) low generation of technologies and innovations in livestock value chains, viii) poor management practices and ix) lack of commercialization among livestock farmers. These challenges have culminated in reduced productivity.

The government, therefore, developed its first post-democratic era livestock policy to address these challenges with strategies that are in line with democratization and decentralization, and which empower farmers to demand services from a wide sector of service providers, unlike in the past where the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD) was the only service provider. This Policy governed the livestock sector from 2006 to 2011, and was due for review, leading to the development of the current 2021 – 2026 Livestock Sector Development Policy. The 2006 – 2011 Policy improved livestock numbers and per capita consumption but did not improve livestock productivity, and met challenges of climate changes and associated agricultural transformations to mitigate climate change and address issues of commercialization and export.

It is my sincere hope that this policy document will steer the livestock sector into a viable industry that will positively contribute to the fight against malnutrition, food insecurity, poverty, environmental degradation, and contribute to export trade.

The policy guidelines in this document should be implemented with the urgency they deserve.



Honourable Lobin Lowe, MP
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

PREFACE

This Policy has been developed following the expiry of the 2006 – 2011 Livestock Policy to articulate in detail, the Ministry’s mandate to develop the livestock sub-sector in the country. It further expounds on the broad animal health and livestock development statements that form part of the National Agriculture Policy (NAP), which is the overarching policy in the agriculture sector. The government developed the NAP to improve agricultural productivity and govern strategic implementation. The Policy focuses on transforming the agriculture sector towards farmer-led agricultural commercialization to achieve sustainable growth of the sector, nutrition security for all Malawians, and increased agricultural exports.

The Policy serves as an operational tool to guide the implementation of the National Livestock Development Strategies, which, for the first time, are developed in harmony with each other. The 2021 - 2026 National Livestock Development Policy has been built on lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous livestock policy to match the sector growth with local consumption demand and create a surplus for export. This policy document should be viewed as a guide to stakeholders in their implementation of strategies, programmes, and activities in the livestock sector.

The Ministry of Agriculture is deeply indebted to various stakeholders from the government departments, civil society (CISANET), farmer organizations private sector, academia, research institutions, and development partners for the invaluable contributions to the development of the National Livestock Development Policy. Special recognition hereby goes to The Director and Management of the DAHLD for effective coordination of the various activities culminating in the formulation and validation of this National Livestock Development Policy.

Technical and financial support came from the Government of Malawi, the Policy Support for Agricultural Transformation (PoSAT) Project, the World Bank, through the ASWAp- SP, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Common Market for Eastern Southern Africa (COMESA) whose support came through the Reinforcing Veterinary Governance Program (VET-GOV) financed by EU and AUC, and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.



Erica Maganga (Mrs).

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this policy document originated from a series of consultative meetings with various stakeholders from the public and private sector including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), farmer organizations, civil society, academia, research institutions, and individual farmers. The work started in 2012 with the formation of task forces in animal health, production, and other cross-cutting disciplines. Subsequently, World Bank through ASWAp-SP, EU through COMESA and AU-IBAR, and FAO brought in technical and financial support which made the finalization of the development of this National Livestock Development Policy possible.

Sincere gratitude goes to the Secretary for Agriculture and a team of consultants from Lilongwe University of Agriculture and National Resources (LUANAR). The consultants' team worked under the supervision of a small but dedicated coordination team comprising officers from Policy Unit and Cabinet Services Office - Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC), Department of Agricultural Planning Services (DAPS), Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD), Ministry of Economic Planning, Development and Public Sector Reforms, Department of Agriculture Extension Services, Department of Agriculture Research Services, Civil Society Agriculture Network,

In the same vein, the technical guidance provided by officers from Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC) and Africa Union Inter Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is also hereby sincerely acknowledged.



Dr. Patrick Chikungwa

DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

ACRONYMS

ACB	Agriculture Communication Branch
ALDSAP	Agricultural and Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ASF	African swine fever
ASWAp	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	Africa Union Inter Bureau of Animal Resources
BLP	The British Livestock Policy
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia
CLPF	COMESA Livestock Policy Framework
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
DAHLD	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development
DAES	Department of Agriculture Extension Services
DAHI	Department of Animal Health and Industry
DARS	Department of Agriculture Research Services
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
DVSAI	Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry
EAC	East African Community
ECF	East Coast Fever
EU	European Union
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF-TADs	Global Framework for controlling TADs
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency virus
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources
LDP	Livestock Development Policy
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MASIP	Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MITC	Malawi Investment and Trade Centre
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

MZUNI	Mzuzu University
NACST	National Commission of Science and Technology
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NAP	National Agriculture Policy
NIP	National Irrigation Policy
NLDP	National Resilience Plan
OIE	Office for International Epizootics
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TLU	Tropical Livestock Units
PET	Performance Evaluation Tool
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PET	Performance Evaluation Tool
REC	Regional Economic Community
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
WAHIS	Wild Animal Health Information System
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The National Livestock Development Policy (NLDP) defines the vision for the development of the livestock sector in Malawi over the next five years (2021 - 2026). By 2026, livestock in Malawi will increasingly be business-oriented through sustainable integration into crops systems, intensification and diversification, and value addition along its production and marketing chains. The NLDP will guide the design and operationalisation of livestock strategies over the next five years. This will ensure sustainable livestock production, integration into crops and irrigation systems, increased value addition, enhanced risk management, increased livestock research and technology dissemination, strengthened local and export marketing systems, leading to improved incomes, food, and nutrition security.

The Malawi livestock sector is regulated by the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD), which is one of the technical departments in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The Department was formed in 1929, then as the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) which focused mainly on the control of animal diseases. It was later changed to the Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry (DVSAI) to incorporate livestock production. The name further changed to the Department of Animal Health and Industry (DAHI). Due to the restructuring in 2000, the name changed to its current nomenclature, the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (acronym, DAHLD). The DAHLD is the Department that has facilitated the growth of the livestock sector in Malawi through regulation and livestock extension services delivery.

1.2 Livestock Sector and its Importance to the Malawi Economy

The Malawi livestock sector is dominated by rural-based smallholders, with 70 % of the population for all livestock species found in rural areas. Production systems are mostly low-input and low output with over 80 % being indigenous or local breeds. However, efforts are being made to shift livestock production systems towards intensified and commercial systems. Climate change also negatively affects livestock and its farming systems. Climate variability has contributed to increasing trends in the prevalence of diseases and external parasites; increased resistance of some diseases to treatment; and declining production and productivity. Despite these challenges, demand for livestock and livestock products is increasing due to human population growth and change in consumer preferences. It is therefore important and necessary to strategise and sustainably enhance the growth of the livestock sector for significant contribution to food and nutrition security as well as economic growth. This will be achieved while ensuring sustained adaptation to changing climate, genetic and natural resources conservation.

The Livestock industry in Malawi contributes about 11 % to the National Gross Domestic Product and about 36% to Agriculture GDP. At the household level, it is estimated that the sector contribution ranges from 16 to 50% of annual income. Production trends in the country show an increased livestock number between 2012 and 2019. For instance, cattle population has grown from 1,164,488 to 1,763,704; goats 4,929,808 to 9,147,837; chickens 58,690,941 to 156,537,637; pigs 2,433,172 to 7,355,254 and sheep 240,269 to 331,272 (MOA, APES 2019). Given the subsector growth potential, it is expected that at the end of implementing this Policy, the Livestock industry will contribute about 22 % to the GDP and contribute towards the creation of 1 million jobs

There is an opportunity to develop the livestock sector in Malawi by increasing the livestock population, improving productivity, and reducing associated risks. The identified key driving forces to increasing livestock and livestock products, both on the demand and supply side, in Malawi include:

- Increased human population (2.8 % per annum);
- Increased urbanization (4.28 % pa);
- Increased household income and the related elastic demand for consumption of livestock products;
- The pluralistic approach to implementation of livestock projects by Government, development partners, and NGOs;
- Recognition of livestock as a tool to alleviate poverty, diversify income, and enhanced food security within rural growth sector;
- Increased number of farmers engaging in livestock business;
- Existing potential to increase both the number of livestock units and productivity per livestock unit resource.
- Increased recognition of small stock to mitigate climate change effects.

The current demand for livestock products is unmet as evidenced by continued imports of livestock and livestock products. The increase in livestock production is currently due to improved management and health practices that lead to changes in herds and flock sizes. The increase is positive and towards narrowing the gap between local supply and demand for livestock products. Another notable evidence is an increasing trend of the contribution of all livestock species to the Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) and economic values. This provides a window for enhancing diverse livestock value chain businesses.

Livestock can contribute effectively to household food security with the empowerment and participation of different population groups in livestock production and management. The groups range from vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, elderly, and orphan-headed households. Livestock provides regular cash and earnings for approximately 15% of farm households in Malawi that can be classified as commercial producers. Malawi is an agro-based economy, and livestock is an important sub-sector that blends very well with crops and fisheries sub-sectors of agriculture. Livestock supports crops and fisheries, while livestock also benefits from the latter, two sub-sectors. Livestock manure improves soil health for the benefit of both crops and fisheries. On the other hand, crops residues, grain, and fishmeal benefit livestock as well. Livestock provides an efficient way of transforming crop residues e.g. straws, groundnut haulms, and crop by-products into food or cash and using areas of grazing land unsuited for arable farming. Evidence exists that in areas that are prone to climate change, livestock improves the adaptability and resilience of households that rear livestock relative to non-livestock households in the same areas.

1.3 Historical Context of Livestock Policy Development

The first policy of the livestock sub-sector in Malawi was the British Livestock Policy published in 1952 and operationalised between 1952 to mid-1960. The first post-independence policy document 'Livestock Policy and Its Implementation in Malawi' was launched in 1967. The 1967 Policy and its implementation were revised in 1972 and 1988. All these policy instruments had one common agenda of improving livestock production through disease control. Notably, it is these policies that led to institutional establishments that are currently supporting the livestock industry in Malawi; including the establishment of training institutions; breeding and multiplication farms; dip tanks, and auction floor markets for cattle across the country.

During the multiparty democratic era (from 1994), the livestock sector suffered from shocks of restructuring under the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) that did not favour the entire livestock value chain. Most of the essential services were privatized, livestock extension services were oriented towards a demand-driven approach; cattle marketing was farmer-managed leading to a sudden shift and subsequent decline in numbers and productivity of major livestock species. Theft of livestock emerged and also contributed to livestock industry shrinkage. In addition, there was a relatively high increase in demand for livestock products, leading to a gap that could only be covered by imports.

A strategy document for the livestock sector, "National Livestock Development Master Plan (NLDMP)", was therefore developed in 1999 to guide the restructuring of the sub-sector from the year 2000. The key output of the NLDMP was the formulation of the Strategic Plan in 2003, with the main objective of facilitating sustainable development of the livestock sector in Malawi.

In 2006 the Malawi National Livestock Development Policy was formulated to guide further development of the sector. The vision for the Policy was *'Malawi becoming a nation that is self-sufficient in safe locally produced livestock and livestock products. To achieve the vision, the DAHLD's mission statement aimed at establishing a 'sustainable livestock development to improve the nutritional well-being of Malawians and improved rural livelihoods while guaranteeing the safety of the general public from consumption and utilization of livestock products and by-products.*

The two documents: 2006–2011 Policy and the 2003 – 2007 and 2008 – 2012 Strategic Plans have been key to drive the livestock sector by providing guidelines under the principal motto of a pluralistic and demand-driven service delivery approach. The main policy goals were to create an enabling environment that could drive the livestock sector development by increasing livestock numbers, productivity, and increasing utilization of livestock and livestock products.

Both the Policy and the Strategic Plan were reviewed in 2012. The key achievements included increased livestock population of cattle from 799,017 to 1,164,438, goats 2,301,349 to 4,929,808, sheep 175,394 to 240,269 and pigs 636,991 to 2,493,172; increased per capita livestock products consumption for meat from 6 to 11 kgs, cow milk 2 to 4 kgs and eggs 1 to 9.

Among the policy areas discussed were the need to strengthen and enhance policy themes, sub-sector policies and Acts, address issues of climate change and resilience, transform the livestock sector towards commercial and business models for greater contribution to local demands and export market. The current 2021 - 2026 Policy document is formulated on the same basis.

1.4 Alignment of the National Livestock Development Policy with Other Policy Frameworks and stakeholder needs

The National Livestock Development Policy is aligned to the Malawi 2063 which emphasises wealth creation and contributes to the National Agriculture Policy. As an integral sector of the national agriculture systems, the National Livestock Development Policy is also aligned to different sectoral policy frameworks in and out of the agriculture sector. The Policy builds on the National Agriculture Policy, which calls for transformative agriculture, with the sector taking farming as a business and promotes diversified livestock production and intensification. Through the NAP, the NLDP inherently aligns to higher-order national, regional and global policy frameworks and implementation strategies. It complements the National Export Strategy which calls for diversification away from the traditional exports and the Fisheries Policy in the provision of reliable protein supply to the nation. The policy further builds on the National Climate Change Policy which calls for research to produce livestock breeds that should easily adapt to climate change and national efforts in promoting practices that will reduce impacts of climate change on existing agricultural systems including livestock production systems. The policy is informed by provisions of the National Land Policy (2002) which recognizes the competing land uses between livestock, crops, and other national investments. This calls for improved management and proper land use. The Land Resources Management Policy and Strategy (2000) also calls for the provision of guidelines for stocking rates and carrying capacities for different geographical areas. The NLDP promotes livestock integration and attempts to fit into the statements outlined in the 2016 National Irrigation Policy. Its livestock commercialization drive is in line with the Contract Farming Strategy as well as the Public-Private Partnership Policy frameworks.

At the international level, it has drawn a significant wealth of insights from the SADC -Regional Agriculture Policy, COMESA Regional Livestock Policy Framework (2015), The Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDESA) (2015-2035), while various country livestock policies have been referenced. Inputs from farming communities, associations, and other stakeholders have significantly contributed to the alignment of the framework and key areas of focus.

1.5 Rationale for the Formulation of the National Livestock Development Policy

The NLDP has been formulated to achieve accelerated growth in livestock production, productivity, improved nutritional security, marketing, and reduced livestock imports. Currently, there is a growing demand for livestock and livestock products in Malawi, due to factors such as the increase in the human population, increase in incomes, and variation in eating habits. The previous policy and strategies managed to increase livestock numbers at an average TLU of 12.5 % per annum resulting in 3.73 persons sharing 1 TLU and this is an improvement from 5.80 persons per TLU in 2008. However, at the current pace of growth, balancing livestock production with human population growth is challenging.

The previous policies and strategies failed to address the goal of increasing livestock productivity, due to a lack of technologies to enhance productivity and failure to cope with climate change and associated crop systems adjustments. Consultations with farmers indicate that the demand-driven livestock extension services and the transfer of dip tanks and cattle markets to communities during the previous policy were abrupt hindering smooth and sustainable takeover. These gaps in the previous policies have resulted in declining livestock productivity. These factors have necessitated the review of the livestock policy and implementation strategies.

The increased domestic livestock productivity also mitigates negative effects such as

- Increased prices of livestock products;
- Potential crisis in food security, food safety, and nutrition;
- Depressed growth of local industries;
- Loss of employment opportunities for the youth and women;
- Reduced income for local livestock producers and other livestock value chains actors; and
- Loss of government revenues from levies and taxes.

Since Malawi is endowed with enormous land, water, and pasture resources, most of which are under-utilized and under-developed, harnessing the livestock industry provides yet another opportunity for the country to meet its national goals of food and nutritional security, income generation, and socioeconomic development. Malawi requires adequate investment to spur optimal performance and the provision of a coherent strategy and supportive policy environment.

The SWOT analysis was done and has established strengths and weaknesses of the livestock sector while noting the opportunities and threats from other sectors.

The review of the 2006 – 2011 NLDP identified policy gaps that include:

- Weak or vague or mixed policy and strategy statements that led to failure to translate strategies into specific actions;
- Non-responsiveness of the policy to the need for institutional and human capacity expansion that led to an increasing farmer: AVO ratio and low training demand in higher education institutions (HEIs);
- The weak linkage between policy, extension with research for technology generations and innovations; and
- Lack of interaction of the policy to other sectoral policies and strategies including crop-based emerging systems and changes. For example, strategies on climate-smart agriculture (CSA) often do not integrate livestock leading to potential conflicts and negative trade-offs from livestock production. Policy and strategic reforms are needed to accelerate the increase in livestock numbers, enhance productivity, while ensuring alignment of the policy to the national goals as addressed in the NAP and other policies such as the National Irrigation Policy (NIP), the National Resilience Plan (NRP) and the NAIP among other policy instruments.
- A review of the previous policy themes demonstrated the need to strengthen and enhance sub-sector policies and acts.

2. BROAD POLICY DIRECTIONS

The National Livestock Development Policy shall be governed and guided by the following goals, objectives and outcomes.

2.1 Policy Goal

To achieve transformation of the livestock sector to effectively contribute to agricultural outputs for improved household livelihood, economic growth and export trade within the context of sustainable environment and natural resource management.

2.2 Policy Outcomes

- i. Increased livestock production and productivity and improved herd health to meet national demand and export markets.
- ii. Reduced poverty levels, increased income and nutrition levels amongst the livestock value chain players.
- iii. Increased public and private sector investments across the livestock value chains.
- iv. Increased access to functional input and output markets across livestock value chains.
- v. Increased participation of all gender groups including youth, women and vulnerable groups in livestock development.
- vi. Increased contribution of livestock towards climate change mitigation and resilience.
- vii. Improved livestock institutional development, coordination and capacity strengthening in compliance with regional and international standards. .

2.3 Policy Objectives

The objectives of the National Livestock Development Policy are that by 2026 Malawi will:

- i. Increase by 50% the contribution of livestock sector to overall agricultural production through effective animal production, health and value chains interventions.
- ii. Increase the value of livestock exports by 10%.
- iii. Increase livestock production by 60% through improved animal health and animal welfare.
- iv. Provide an enabling environment for credible and sustainable provision of veterinary/ animal health services to reduce the socio-economic impact of Transboundary Animal Diseases by 50%.
- v. Prepare and enforce all the laws governing disease control and food safety to safeguard animal biodiversity
- vi. Sustainably increase consumption of livestock products by 100% while developing and conserving the genetic resources.
- vii. Increase by 60% the number of new livestock technologies

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- viii. Increase women's and youth's access, ownership and control of livestock assets by 50%.
 - ix. Divest 50% of government non-core livestock functions through increased public and private sector investors.

3. POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

The following are the nine policy priority areas under the National Livestock Development Policy and are described in detail in Sections 3.1 to 3.9:

1. Sustainable Commercially led Livestock Production and Productivity
2. Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health, and Animal Welfare
3. Livestock Research Innovations, Technology Development, and Dissemination
4. Livestock Market Development, Agro-processing, and Value Addition.
5. Livestock for Resilience, Security and Risk Management.
6. Empowerment of all gender groups including youth, women, and vulnerable groups through livestock sector.
7. Livestock sector Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening
8. Environment, Natural Resource Management, and Climate Change
9. Access to Finance, Mechanization, and Investment

3.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Sustainable commercially led Livestock Production and Productivity

Studies done in Malawi have shown that much as the country is witnessing improvements in livestock numbers, livestock productivity has stagnated for both smallholder and commercial sectors. The growing demand for livestock and livestock products on both the domestic and export markets can best be met if strategies that achieve growth in numbers and productivity are implemented.

The sub-optimal livestock production conditions are due to several constraints, namely:

- Inadequate livestock extension services delivery;
- Poor coordination of support services among stakeholders and related agro-sectors;
- Limited access to credit and financial services for farmers;
- Inadequate access, control, and utilization of productive assets, by women, youth and vulnerable groups; and
- Climate change.

The growing human national population and the regional trade policies create diverse demand and supply influences for the livestock sector. On the demand side, population growth coupled with the increase in household incomes and changing lifestyles translates to increased livestock sector market opportunities, whereas on the supply side, it poses limits to increasing farm production in form of competition for farmland and inputs. Opportunities exist to harness and improve livestock through the scale of production, increased productivity, and sustainable access to markets. Cattle remain important, however, in the recent past, production of commercial pigs, broiler, and layer chickens has increased. The production, marketing, and consumption of goat meat are also constantly increasing. Given such conditions, improving livestock productivity and sustaining the environment and natural resources is the most viable development pathway for sector growth.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.1.1 Promote participation of large, medium, and small-scale players in livestock production through increased investments, improved livestock extension services, and appropriate fiscal policy measures.
- 3.1.2 Promote quality feed production and monitor use of feed additives
- 3.1.3 Support and promote regulated development, conservation and utilization of indigenous and approved exotic breeds.
- 3.1.4 Promote livestock diversification
- 3.1.5 Promote livestock intensification and integration with other agro practices
- 3.1.6 Safeguard breeding animals from indiscriminate slaughters
- 3.1.7 Promote development of livestock identification and traceability systems

3.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and Welfare.

In Malawi, the provision of credible and reliable animal health or veterinary services is inadequate due to limited human and financial capacity and low participation of farming communities in the delivery of primary animal health care services. There are also unreliable distribution networks for critical animal health products e.g. vaccines, especially in rural areas. Veterinary public health services to safeguard consumer safety do not reach some segments of society.

While Malawi and its key stakeholders have taken bold steps in addressing issues of animal health, disease control, and animal welfare, the country still faces substantial challenges that require policy redirection. Traditional extensive livestock systems may not be as productive due to poor feeding and disease control, the alternative high livestock production systems present problems of uncontrolled use of antibiotics, questionable breeding strategies, restricted animal freedoms and these inadvertently impinge animal welfare.

Beyond animal welfare, strengthening animal health and disease control requires developing optimal veterinary capacity and governance to minimise biological risks and enhance food safety. Prevention and control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Rift Valley fever (RVF), Newcastle Disease, and African Swine Fever, which are classified by the OIE as serious livestock diseases of economic importance, need to be enhanced. These diseases spread very fast across borders and can decimate livestock populations, livelihoods, and economies in entire regions.

Control is usually difficult and expensive; requiring costly vaccines or eradication programmes, highly trained quality technical capacity, and access to adequate funding especially in emergencies. It is important to acknowledge that animal health is a key component of animal welfare. In order to benefit from increased productivity without compromising on animal welfare and inadvertently violating OIE animal health standards in the category of sanitary (health) measures the policy needs to optimise both benefits..

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.2.1 Promote optimal production of healthy animals and welfare;
- 3.2.2 Prevent and control animal diseases of social economic importance
- 3.2.3 Regulate import and export of animals, animal products and animal production inputs
- 3.2.4 Improve veterinary public health services
- 3.2.5 Update and align all animal health legislations, regulations and protocols with relevant national, Regional and International livestock policies

3.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Livestock Research, Innovation and Technology Development and Dissemination

The increasing land pressure due to human population growth leads to increased competition for land for livestock production investments. In this regard, improvement in livestock productivity is increasingly becoming imperative. The marginal and stagnant growth in livestock productivity is due to several factors including poor nutrition, diseases, and parasites. These lead to high mortality and low reproductive rates.

Furthermore, theft, lack of clear production and breeding goals, and changes in international policies (trade sanitary, environmental, food quality, and property rights) affect the production systems. Recently climate change impacts became real, making challenges in livestock production intensively complicated. Other agriculture sub-sectors have responded to climate change, but their interventions have often ignored livestock integration. The generation of appropriate technologies and innovations are therefore fundamental to enhance livestock production in the wake of climate change, and regional economic dynamics.

The public approach to addressing the problem of low livestock productivity is mainly through the introduction of high-performing exotic breeds. This approach is commercially viable under large-scale production systems. Smallholder systems require systematic cross-breeding of indigenous with the exotic breeds. Non-systematic promotion of exotic breeds among smallholder farmers has compromised and threatened the existence of indigenous breeds. Objective evaluation of breed introduction and cross-breeding initiatives, and associated technologies to accommodate their genetic potential is lacking. The declining herd/flock sizes might also be due to the introduction of exotic blood that dilutes the adaptive ability of local species.

The capacity of Malawi to undertake livestock research that can generate locally viable solutions to the low productivity and production challenges is limited. Research challenges include limited human capital especially livestock research scientists in National Agricultural Research Services (NARS), low funding in livestock research, and limited research-extension-farmer linkages.

In any case, the myriad challenges facing the livestock industry in Malawi create an imperative need for sustained in-depth inquiries into technological and institutional innovations for the livestock value chain. This priority area will address challenges related to social and economic disruptions, unfavourable market forces, environmental stresses, poor animal health issues, and limited access to new technologies.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.3.1 Promote the generation of demand-driven and cost-effective livestock technologies;
- 3.3.2 Promote research for development of livestock genetic biodiversity and breeding programmes;
- 3.3.3 Promote research in feeds and animal nutrition
- 3.3.4 Promote research in animal health in response to the dynamics in health and disease conditions/ environment;
- 3.3.5 Promote research on optimal livestock-crop integrated farming systems for the different agro-ecological zones; and
- 3.3.6 Promote research, extension and farmer linkage using diverse approaches and tools including ICT.

3.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Livestock Market Development and Value Addition.

Studies have shown that problems related to marketing livestock products are caused by a combination of production and marketing deficiencies. Lack of access to functioning markets leads to temporary production surges and price fluctuations. Market access without productivity gains limits the ability of farming households to generate a surplus. It also stifles cost reductions which are only possible when greater volumes are transacted through available marketing infrastructure. Currently, there is minimal export of livestock and livestock products.

In recognition of the foregoing, the need for a consistent value chain approach for sustained livestock industry development, including reliable markets and processing, has long been recognized by the Government of Malawi and stakeholders. Consultations with farmers and farmer associations provided complaints of poor and exploitative, distorted marketing systems in livestock and livestock products. Reference to a cattle marketing structure before Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) was common among farmers. Marketing for the majority of local breeds is predominantly through informal channels. An integrated approach to livestock production and marketing systems is imperative considering the perishable nature of livestock products. .

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

Establish structured livestock markets

3.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Livestock for Resilience and Risk Management

Livestock sector in Malawi continues to face a number of risks which have significant bearing on the sectors' production and marketing goals. These include:

- Theft of stock due to absence of livestock identification and traceability systems and weakness in the legal systems;
- Perishability of livestock products that necessitates high investments;
- Non-acceptance by financial markets to use livestock assets as collateral;
- Limited insurance services for livestock by farmers.
- Introduction of exotic breeds against the background of limited investment to conserve local genetic resources is also posing extinction threat for the local breeds.
- Increasing competition for land between livestock and crops, particularly in land constrained geographical zones
- Vulnerability to external biosecurity risks,
- Climate change induced disasters such as floods and droughts,
- Lack of government compensation for animals destroyed for disease control purposes.

On human interface, livestock has been used to cushion human livelihood in situations of economic hardships, hunger and natural disasters such as floods and droughts. Studies show that households that keep diverse types of livestock tend to be more resilient to droughts, floods and income shortages than non-livestock keepers. Livestock are therefore, used as a tool to enhance resilience despite being prone to risks.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.5.1 Promote livelihoods diversification amongst livestock farmers to minimize economic shocks from livestock losses;
- 3.5.2 Promote livestock data collection and management
- 3.5.3 Promote and support livestock insurance and compensation mechanisms
- 3.5.4 Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in livestock programmes

3.6 Policy Priority Area 6: Empowerment of the youth, women and vulnerable groups in livestock sub-sector.

The importance of gender issues in national development is well recognized and elaborate in various national, international and sectoral policy frameworks including those in the agriculture sector. Stakeholders in the Livestock sub-sector are aware of gender inclusiveness, and recognize that inequalities amongst different gender groups are still prevalent owing to a number of social, cultural and economic factors. The cultural factors include existence of strong cultural beliefs and practices with a bearing on livestock assets, access and control of income, and other production assets such as land, water and innovations. The economic factors include general poverty conditions that characterize vulnerable groups including women and youth. Most youth feel less motivated in farming and prefer to migrate to urban centres.

Marginalization of the aforementioned vulnerable groups is exacerbated by limited evidence on their contribution to the livestock development. Program to address gender inequality have not been adequately financed.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.6.1 Mainstream gender in the livestock sub-sector;
- 3.6.2 Promote access to finance for livestock programmes targeting the youth, women and vulnerable groups.

3.7 Policy Priority Area 7: Livestock Sector Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

Successful implementation of the Livestock policy is premised on effective and well-coordinated institutions with capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate the sectors' service delivery. The sector institutions need to devise innovative partnerships that enhance their capacity in promoting livestock sector service delivery. Strong partnerships and coordination amongst different institutions is critical for the livestock industry development as they provide sustainable platforms for service delivery. This is against the background of a myriad socio-economic challenges besetting the Malawi economy that weaken the capacity of individual sector institutions.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

- 3.7.1 Promote development of professionally-operated and efficient livestock institutions that such as NGOs, Training Institutions, CBOs and associations;
- 3.7.2 Facilitate and support livestock infrastructural development for improved livestock service delivery;
- 3.7.3 Undertake livestock institutional reforms and programmes
- 3.7.4 Integrate HIV and AIDS interventions in the livestock programmes.

3.8 Policy Priority Area 8: Environment and Natural Resource Management and Climate Change

Studies show that livestock contributes to climate changes through greenhouse gas emissions, land degradation arising from land pressure and competition with other emerging farming practices, and subsequently, contributes to degrading natural resources. Climate change has also affected livestock production and productivity through factors such as reduced length of rainy wet seasons leading to less fodder to take livestock throughout the year. Climate change has also influenced the emergence of new diseases and parasites on livestock. Other farming sectors have responded to climate change through mitigation strategies that, unfortunately, are not well integrated with livestock systems. Such strategies have created trade-offs that result in reduced livestock productivity, disease pressure, and feed shortages. The private sector investment has shown interest in climate-smart livestock production but only for few livestock species such as cattle, goats, and chickens. There is a need to enhance production and subsequent response to environmental management, climate change, and investment.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

3.8.1 Promote sustainable environment and natural resource management

3.9 Policy Priority Area 9: Access to Finance, Mechanization and Investment

Low access to finance and limited mechanization and investments are among the key challenges to the agricultural sector in Malawi. Owing to these interrelated challenges, value chain activities, particularly those involving production are largely undertaken using rudimentary infrastructure. This explains the well-known livestock production and marketing inefficiencies in the country.

Policy Statements

In order to address the prevailing challenges, the policy will:

3.9.1 Promote livestock farmers' access to finance

3.9.2 Promote mechanization of livestock farming, processing and value addition;

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Arrangements

Effective implementation of the National Livestock Development Policy requires strong collaboration and partnerships amongst key stakeholders. The stakeholders in question include farmers, middlemen, other value chains actors, the public sector, the private sector, civil society, development partners, NGOs, academic and research institutions. In recognition of this, the Policy outlines the broad roles and responsibilities of some of these key stakeholders in the implementation of the framework as follows:

4.1.1 Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development

- i. Lead in the development, coordination, and monitoring of livestock sector policies and their implementation;
- ii. Ensure that livestock sector development initiatives conform to the national environment and natural resource management goals and objectives;
- iii. Mobilize the requisite financial, human and material resources for the public investments in the livestock sector.
- iv. Ensure efficient, coordinated, and effective delivery of livestock sector services by public and private sector players;
- v. Support private sector investments in the livestock sector by identifying high return areas and leading in advocating for a conducive fiscal environment;
- vi. Ensure objective socio-economic evaluations of investments in animal health and disease control interventions;
- vii. Ensure mainstreaming of livestock issues in agriculture and national investment initiatives are prioritised;
- viii. Facilitate preparation of reliable livestock sector statistics and information for policy planning and implementation in line with the Malawi Agricultural Statistics Master Plan;
- ix. Provide platforms for policy dialogue and actively engage in the consultative policy process in the formulation, planning, and implementation of livestock sub-sectoral policies and strategies;
- x. Promote decentralization of livestock sector programme design and implementation to districts and Extension Planning Area (EPA) in line with the provisions of the National Decentralization Act and Policy;
- xi. Decentralise decision making of livestock sector focusing on policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation, involving decentralised structures such as District Agricultural Extension Coordination Committees, District Stakeholder Panels, District Agriculture Committees, and Area Stakeholder Panels, which are all part of the decentralized administrative system in agriculture; and
- xii. Promote the establishment of District Veterinary Laboratories in selected districts that are most vulnerable to livestock diseases and parasites.

4.1.2 National Planning Commission

- i. To oversee the implementation of development plans and coordinate the efforts of different stakeholders in achieving objectives of the livestock policy as it relates to Malawi 2063

4.1.3 Office of the President and Cabinet

- i. Provide policy direction and make sure that the livestock policy is implemented in line with the ministry's mandate in the agriculture sector

4.1.4 Ministry Responsible for Finance,

- i. Mobilize financial resources for public investments in the livestock sector;
- ii. Allocate adequate public funds from the National Treasury to the livestock sector, consistent with the Government's CAADP commitment to investing at least 3% of the national annual agriculture budget;
- iii. Monitor use of public financial resources allocated to the ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development; and

4.1.5 Ministry Responsible for Economic Planning and Development

- i. Maintain sound macro-economic conditions that provide a conducive environment for private sector investments in the livestock sector;
- ii. Undertake independent impacts evaluation of returns to livestock sector public investments using either National Statistical Office (NSO) or independent evaluators.

4.1.6 Ministry responsible for Industry

- i. Facilitate livestock value chain agribusiness licensing;
- ii. Facilitate the establishment and enforcement of quality standards for livestock, livestock products, and by-products through the Malawi Bureau of Standards;
- iii. Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development and other stakeholders in the formation, training, and registration of agricultural cooperatives;
- iv. Facilitate public-private partnerships in livestock value chain investments; and

4.1.7 Ministry Responsible for Trade

- i. Facilitate foreign direct investment into the livestock sector;
- ii. Identify livestock product export markets while controlling illegal imports and dumping of livestock products in line with international trade protocols;

4.1.8 Ministry Responsible for Tourism

- i. Promote tourism and recreation in the livestock sector.

4.1.9 Ministry responsible for Lands

- i. Promote proper land-use policies and practices, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development that have bearing on livestock sector investments.
- ii. Identify land for livestock investments.

4.1.10 Ministry responsible for Energy

- i. Facilitate the provision of adequate, reliable clean energy (including electricity, solar, and gases) for livestock sector enterprises.

4.1.11 Ministry Responsible for Natural Resources

- i. Promote sustainable management of land and natural resources, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development.

4.1.12 Ministry responsible for Transport and Public Works

- i. Promote the development of transport infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, railways, air and water that connects livestock production to national and international markets.
- ii. Promote the development of livestock service centres that connects farmers-livestock and veterinary staff

4.1.13 Ministry responsible for Education

- i. Ensure that the country's education systems adequately incorporate up-to-date livestock sector development issues.

4.1.14 Ministry responsible for Health

- i. Promote nutrition education and dietary diversification interventions that promote effective national demand for livestock products; and
- ii. Enforce laws and regulations relating to public health, food safety, and hygiene in collaboration with the Malawi Bureau of Standards and Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development.

4.1.15 Ministry responsible for Local Government

- i. Provide support to the district institutional structures such as District Agriculture Committee, District Stakeholder Panel, and their related grass-root structures, as they incorporate livestock sector issues in their developmental agenda, in line with the National Decentralization Policy and Act;
- ii. Facilitate adequate allocation of financial resources to livestock development at district level;
- iii. Monitor use of state and non-state financial resources allocated to livestock activities at the district level;
- iv. Promote the development of district road network in areas with high livestock development potential; and
- v. (v) Promote the establishment of District Livestock Development Funds to support livestock development in the districts.

4.1.16 Ministry responsible for Gender and Social Welfare

- i. Provide support to the livestock development stakeholders to effectively mainstream gender and HIV and AIDS issues; and
- ii. Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development in empowering vulnerable groups' access to livestock productive assets and marketing production skills.

4.1.17 Ministry responsible for Justice

- i. Provide support to the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development in undertaking review of the livestock sector legal and regulatory frameworks in line with the prevailing national constitution and international standards; and
- ii. Ensure that the legal and regulatory frameworks governing the livestock sector are effectively upheld to promote livestock sector investments.

4.1.18 Ministry responsible for Youth Development

- i. Promote the youth participation in livestock value chain investments; and
- ii. Facilitate youth access to production inputs such as credit and farm inputs in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development and other stakeholders.

4.1.19 Ministry responsible for Wildlife

- i. Facilitate integration of game farming and beekeeping into the livestock sector; and
- ii. Facilitate eradication of Tsetse flies to create Trypanosomosis-free environments for livestock in areas bordering national parks and game reserves.

4.1.20 Ministry responsible for Homeland Security

- i. Collaborate with the responsible ministry to enforce public health, disease control, animal welfare, and security in line with relevant regulatory frameworks.

4.1.21 Farmer-Based Organizations

- i. Organisation and strengthening of farmers into groups for increased commercialization and value addition of livestock, livestock products, and by-products;
- ii. Empower women, youth, and other vulnerable groups to engage in profitable livestock agribusinesses; and
- iii. Take an active role in improving access to farm input markets, credit and extension services, and output markets, including reliable export markets by livestock value chain players.

4.1.22 Civil Society

- i. Promote mutual accountability on livestock development investments in collaboration with government;
- ii. Promote evidence-based policy advocacy initiatives that result in meaningful policy changes as well as public and private sector investments; and
- iii. Ensuring the concerns of various stakeholders in the livestock sector are heard and the government is held accountable to its commitments to the citizens of Malawi.

4.1.23 Private Sector Investors

- i. Effectively engage with the policymakers, through established policy dialogue platforms;
- ii. Ensure declaration of reliable planned investments in the livestock sector in line with the principles of mutual accountability and transparent private sector investment as promoted by the New Alliance and Grow Africa initiatives; and
- iii. Engage in partnerships with the Government of Malawi and foreign investors to raise requisite capital for optimal livestock sector investments.

4.1.24 Development Partners and Non-Governmental Organizations

- i. Ensure that provision of technical and financial support to the Livestock sector is within the national policy frameworks;
- ii. Through the Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS), ensure effective coordination of the donor support to the livestock sector to avoid duplication of efforts in line with the NAIP; and
- iii. Assist in institutional capacity building, monitoring, and evaluation of the livestock sector investments based on the indicators outlined in this policy and the NAP.

4.1.25 Academic and Research Institutions

- i. Ensure that academic, technical, vocational and other agro-based training institutions incorporate livestock sector development in their training curricula;
- ii. Undertake livestock research programmes on appropriate livestock technologies and their adoption rates; and
- iii. Participate in the provision of independent technical advice on livestock policy implementation.

4.1.26 Department of Agriculture Research Services (DARS) and other Research Organizations

- i. Spearhead Livestock Research and development of Livestock Innovations in line with its mandate under the Ministry responsible for Animal Health and Livestock Development;
- ii. Collaborate with Academic institutions (in particular LUANAR and other upcoming livestock training institutions), other livestock researchers, and DAHLD to generate technologies and release them through Agriculture Technology Clearing Committee;
- iii. Evaluate all new livestock breeds coming into the country;
- iv. Prioritize sustainable livestock research agenda to reflect on government priorities in line with NAP; and
- v. Develop a sustainable livestock breeding programme.

4.1.27 Livestock Professional bodies (Board of Veterinary Surgeons, Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi and Pharmacy and Medicines Regulatory Authority)

- i. Champion professional development of the livestock industry
- ii. Ensuring stakeholder adherence to professional ethics in their delivery of services.
- iii. Registration of veterinary drugs, products, and practitioners

4.2 Implementation Plan

Annex 1 is the implementation plan for the National Livestock Development Policy, which specifies goals, objectives, strategies, the responsible entities, and the timelines for implementation. It is anticipated that DAHLD and various stakeholders will be developing specific annual plans of action and budgeting based on the policy implementation plan.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Annex 2 is the monitoring and evaluation plan for the National Livestock Development Policy. It specifies targets for a set of indicators through which performance in achieving specific outputs will be assessed. The National Livestock Development Policy will be reviewed at mid-term and with a comprehensive review after 5 years of implementation.

5. ANNEXES

ANNEX1:

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Policy Priority Area 3.1: Sustainable commercially led Livestock Production and Productivity

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Policy statement 3.1.1: Promote the participation of large, medium, and small scale players in livestock production through increased investments, improved extension services, and appropriate policy measures							
Policy objective: Transform subsistence farmers to commercially oriented production	Promote business-oriented livestock production in all production systems	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Development Partners and NGOs, private sector in the livestock sector					
	Enhance participatory livestock extension and health services delivery	DAHLD, Training institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, private sector in the livestock sector					
	Invest in livestock support infrastructure	DAHLD, DARS Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, livestock private sector					
	Promote commercially viable livestock value chains such as Dairy, Beef, poultry, hides and skins, non-conventional livestock.	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, livestock private sector					
	Promote private-public partnerships (PPP) in livestock value chain investments	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Ministry of Trade, Min of Industry, Min of Tourism, private sector in the livestock sector, PPP Commission, MITC, DARS					
	Review training curricula to reflect livestock production as a business	DAHLD, Secondary, vocational, and tertiary agro-related training institutions					
Policy Statement 3.1.2: Promote quality feed production, and monitor use of feed additives							

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Improve herd and feeding management of livestock	Promote low-cost feed formulations for commercial livestock	DAHLD; NARS, NGOs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, DARS	
	Develop protocols to guide local and commercial feed formulations, evaluation, and certification	DAHLD; Malawi Bureau of Standards, DARS	
	Enforce Acts that regulate the use of growth promoters and other restricted chemicals	DAHLD; Ministry of Trade, Min of Industry, Min of Tourism, DARS	
	Prohibit the use of growth stimulators and unapproved feed additives.	DAHLD; Ministry of Trade, Min of Industry, Min of Tourism, DARS	
	Review and improve curricula that govern teaching of feeds and feeding livestock in tertiary and vocational institutions	DAHLD; Training institutions, DARS	
	Develop feeding guides for livestock that enter into commercial production	DAHLD; Training institutions, NARS, DAES, DARS	
Policy statement 3.1.3: Support and promote regulated development, conservation, and utilization of indigenous and exotic breeds			
Increase productivity while conserving locally adapted livestock breeds	Promote community-based breed improvement and management of indigenous livestock in their locally adapted systems	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, Training institutions, private sector in the livestock sector	
	Develop and implement livestock breeding strategy,	DAHLD, DARS, Research Institutions, Academic institutions	
	Develop livestock gene banks	DARS, DAHLD, Research Institutions, Academic institutions	
	Promote conservation and utilisation of locally available livestock breeds	DAHLD, DARS, Research Institutions, Academic institutions, farmers	

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe			
Introduce appropriate exotic breeds suitable to local production systems	Regularly evaluate, monitor, and appraise exotic breeds for their potential in respective production systems	DAHLD, DARS, and NARS, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, Training institutions,				
	Develop structures that introduce and sustain exotic breeds while guaranteeing the safety of local breeds	DAHLD				
	Promote improved breeding technologies	DAHLD, DARS				
	Establish regional breeding technology centres	DAHLD, DARS, Private Sector, Farmer organizations				
Policy Statement 3.1.4: Promote livestock diversification						
Increase ownership of different livestock species for improved livelihoods	Promote sustainable integration of livestock species	DAHLD; DARS, DAES, District Councils, NGOs Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.				
	Promote access to breeding animals of all species including non-conventional livestock, bees, and game ranching animals	DAHLD; Academic institutions, DARS, NGOs Farmer Organizations, Private Sector, Parks and Wildlife.				
	Promote adaptive research for non-conventional livestock	DARS, DAHLD, Research Institutions, and academic institutions				
	Promote generation and dissemination of least-cost technologies for all livestock species	DAHLD; DARS, Academic institutions, NGOs, DAES Farmer Organizations, Private Sector,				
Policy Statement 3.1.5: Promote livestock intensification and integration with other agro enterprises						
Enhance synergies between livestock and other agricultural enterprises	Promote the integration of livestock and other agricultural enterprises	DAHLD; DARS NGOs, DAES, District Councils, Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.				
	Promote access to breeding animals of all species including non-conventional livestock	DAHLD; NGOs Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.				
	Develop and promote livestock CSA and intensification technologies	DAHLD; NGOs, DAES, District Councils, Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.				

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Create awareness and develop capacity on livestock integration and intensification	DAHLD; NGOs, DAES, District Councils, Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.	
	Develop coordination mechanisms for livestock integration and intensification	DAHLD; NGOs, DAES Farmer Organizations, Private Sector.	
Policy Statement 3.1.6: Safeguard breeding animals from discriminate slaughters			
Prevent slaughter of young, pregnant, and breedable stock stocks	Review, and implement the Meat and Meat Product Act to ensure pregnant and breeding animals are not slaughtered	DAHLD; Civil Society	
	Create awareness on disadvantages of slaughtering pregnant and breeding livestock	DAHLD; DAES, District Councils, Training institutions, NARS, Civil Societies, The Police	
	Build capacity for pre-slaughter inspections	DAHLD	
Policy Statement 3.1.7 Promote the development of livestock identification and traceability systems.			
To improve market access and reduce stock theft	Develop a livestock traceability policy and associated regulations	DAHLD, and Dept of Agricultural Planning Services; Ministry responsible for Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Planning, Development and Public Sector Reforms.	
	Support, monitor, and coordinate public and private endeavours towards livestock identification, data collection, and data banks	DAHLD, and Dept of Agricultural Planning Services; National Statistics	
	Promote the need for animal identification to the rural livestock farmers	DAHLD, and Dept of Agricultural Planning Services; Dept. of Agriculture Extension, Civil Society, Private Sector	
	Identify institutions or countries with best practices as case studies for sector institutions	DAHLD, and Dept of Agricultural Planning Services; Private Investors,	

Policy Priority Area 3.2: Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health, and Welfare.

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe				
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Policy statement 3.2.1 Promote optimal production of healthy animals and welfare							
Policy objective:			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Improve production and health of all livestock species	Promote good animal management practices, disease control, and animal welfare.	DAHLD, DARS, academic institutions, local government, civil society organizations, farmer organizations, private sector in the livestock sector, Police					
	Increase investment in animal health infrastructure	DAHLD; Ministry of Finance, DARS, MITC, local government, Ministry of Trade					
	Build capacity in veterinary service delivery	DAHLD, academic institutions, local government, Min of Finance, DHMRD					
	Establish a wildlife, fisheries, and apiculture health section to monitor health risks,	DAHLD, Dept of Agricultural Planning Services, Dept of Parks and Wildlife, Civil Society, Farmer Organizations; Ministry of Tourism, culture, and wildlife; private sector in the livestock sector					
	Develop research in animal welfare	DAHLD; academic institutions, research institutions					
Policy statement 3.2.2 Prevent and control animal diseases of social-economic importance							
Reduce the socio-economic impact of animal diseases	Strengthen the capacity of the Central and regional laboratories	DAHLD, Ministry of Finance, DARS, Ministry of Health (One Health); Development Partners;					
	Build capacity of frontline field staff on effective sampling, disease surveillance, early detection, and reporting systems	DAHLD, DARS, DAES, Ministry of Finance, Development Partners, academic institutions					
	Promote Research on Animal Health	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Academic institutions, private sector, DARS					
	Strengthen capacity to investigate, monitor, and maintain acceptable sanitary measures	DAHLD, DAES, DARS, Ministry of Finance; academic institutions, District Councils,					
	The map proposed specific disease-free zones and intensify surveillance and biosecurity	DAHLD, Min of Finance, Police					
	Partner with NGOs and the private sector in animal disease surveillance, prevention, and control	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Private Investors, private veterinarians					

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy statement 3.2.3	Regulate import and export of animals, animal products, and animal production inputs		
Improved trade facilitation on animal and animal product	Review import and export legislation of animal and animal products	DAHLD, Ministry of Trade, private sector in the livestock sector, Ministry of Justice	
	Strengthen inspectorate functions within the government system		
	Build capacity for import and export certification of animal and animal products		
	Partner with NGOs and the private sector to provide some inspectorate services	DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Private Investors, private veterinarians	
	Build capacity for implementation of SPS measures.	DAHLD, DARS, DHMRD Ministry of Trade, Ministry of industry, private sector in the livestock sector	
	Enhance compliance to international market standards	DAHLD, Farmer Organisation, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development; Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Tourism	
Policy Statement 3.2.4	Improve veterinary public health services		
Safeguard the public against zoonotic and foodborne diseases	Enhance multi-sectoral collaboration in the implementation of international health regulations (IHR)	Min of Agriculture, Min of Health, public security institutions, parks and wildlife, Min of Trade, MBS, Min of Finance, Civil Society Organizations; Farmer Organizations Environmental affairs, v	
	Jointly prioritise listed zoonotic diseases with relevant stakeholders	Min of Agriculture, Min of Health, parks, and wildlife,	
	Build professional and infrastructural capacity to monitor and report zoonotic diseases, food, and feed safety.	Min of Agriculture, Min of Health, public security institutions, parks and wildlife, Min of Trade MBS, Min of Finance, Civil Society Organizations; Farmer Organizations Environmental affairs,	
	Promote the establishment of certified abattoirs across the country	DAHLD, MBS, Min of Health, local government, Min of Finance	

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe			
	Create awareness on safe and quality livestock products to ensure the public health	DAHLD, DAES, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Media Houses, private sector in the livestock sector, Malawi Bureau of Standards				
Policy Statement 3.2.5 Update and align all animal health legislation, regulations, and protocols with relevant national, regional and international livestock policies.						
To improve the provision of animal health and veterinary services	Review relevant policies and legislation.	DAHLD, DARS, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Ministry of Trade, private sector; academic institutions, DAES,				
	Strengthen the National Livestock Development Policy hub and stakeholders to identify gaps in livestock industry legislation, policy, and regulations	DAHLD, DARS, academic institutions, Civil Society, Law Commission, National Policy Hub, Development Partners				
	Create awareness on all policies and legislation	DAHLD, DARS MBS, DAES				
	Enhance capacity to monitor, implement and enforce all relevant regulations	DAHLD, DARS, Malawi Police Services, Civil Society, Law Commission, Private Sector,				

Policy Priority Area 3.3: Livestock Research, Innovation, Technology Development, and Dissemination

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
To transform and improve livestock production and productivity	Policy statement 3.3.1: Promote generation of demand-driven and cost-effective livestock technologies.		
	Consistently identify research needs to address challenges in livestock production	DARS, DAHLD, research institutes, academic institutions, Farmer Organizations, private sector	
	Develop appropriate, improved, and cost-effective livestock technologies	DARS, research institutes, academic institutions, Farmer Organizations, private sector	
	Conduct basic and applied livestock research	DARS, DAHLD, research institutes, academic institutions, Farmer Organizations, private sector	
	Develop a livestock research strategy	MoA- DARS, DAHLD, NARS	
	Promote participatory community-based livestock research.	DARS, DAHLD, research institutes, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, private sector	
	Promote private-public partnerships (PPP) in livestock research and innovations	DAHLD, DARS, research institutes, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Ministry of Trade, private sector	
	Enhance capacity in livestock research	DARS, DAHLD, academic institutions	
	Integrate ICT in research and innovations for livestock development	DARS, DAHLD, academic institutions Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, Ministry of Trade, private sector	
Promote the development of technologies and innovations that guides livestock productivity while conserving locally adapted livestock breeds	Policy statement 3.3.2: Promote research for the development of livestock genetic biodiversity and breeding programs		
	Establish livestock gene banks	DARS, DAHLD	
	Strengthen institutions/centres that promote conservation, research, and development of genetic resources	DARS, DAHLD, Civil Society Organizations, Farmer Organizations, NGOs, academic institutions, private sector	
	Facilitate proper documentation of conserved genetic materials	DARS, DAHLD, academic institutions Farmer Organizations,	
	Facilitate international access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources	DARS, DAHLD, academic institutions	

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.3.3: Promote research in feeds and animal nutrition			
Improve availability and utilisation of appropriate feeds	Enhance research in animal nutrition and feeds	DARS, academic institutions, DAHLD	
	Establish pastures seed systems	DARS, academic institutions, DAHLD	
	Release the approved feed technologies	DARS, DAHLD	
	Disseminate and monitor cost-effective feed technologies	DARS, academic institutions, DAES, DAHLD, District Councils	
Policy statement 3.3.4: Promote research in animal health and response to the dynamics in health and disease conditions/ environment			
Develop technologies and innovations that mitigate diseases in livestock	Strengthen the disease research and diagnostic units within the Government labs.	DAHLD	
	Increase human resource capacity in livestock diseases and diagnostic research	DAHLD; Training institutions	
	Regularly monitor outbreaks and responses to treatments for problem identification	DAHLD; Training institutions	
Policy Statement 3.3.5: Promote research on optimal livestock- crop integrated farming systems for the different agro-ecological zones			
Promote technologies that lead to livestock and crop integration	Promote assessment on livestock carrying capacity on different land areas, production systems, and environmental conditions	DARS, DAHLD; academic institutions	
	Strengthen integrated collaborative research with other sub-sectors	DARS, DAHLD; academic institutions, NGOs	
	Develop protocols to guide research for development in livestock integration and intensification	DARS, DAHLD; academic institutions,	
Policy statement 3.3.6: Promote research, extension, and farmer linkage using diverse approaches and tools including ICT			
Promote research for development and outreach in livestock	Encourage research with outreach engaging the farming communities	DAHLD; Training institutions, NARS, DAES, District Councils	
	Integrate ICT in research for development	DAHLD; Training institutions, NARS, DAES	
	Use ICT to disseminate and monitor technologies and innovations	DAHLD; DAES, Training institutions, NARS, District Councils	

Policy Priority Area 3.4: Livestock Market Development and Value addition

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy statement 3.4.1: Structured livestock marketing systems			
Policy objective:			
Improved quantity and quality of livestock and livestock products	Identify and link farmers to potential local and international livestock markets	MoT, MoA-DAHLD, Farmer Organizations, private sector, District Councils	
	Develop support marketing infrastructure	DAHLD, Farmer Organizations, private sector, District Councils	
	Strengthen market producer groups	DAHLD, DAPS, DARS Farmer Organizations; Ministry of Trade, I private sector, District Councils	
	Develop legal frameworks for marketing livestock products	DAHLD, DAPS, DARS Farmer Organizations; Ministry of Trade, I private sector	
	Promote advanced processing of livestock and livestock products and by-products like Hides and skins	DAHLD, DAPS, DARS Farmer Organizations; Ministry of Trade, I private sector	
	Strengthen and broaden the livestock market information system	DAHLD, DAPS, DARS Farmer Organizations; Ministry of Trade, I private sector	
	Build capacity in the livestock business	DAHLD, DAES, academic institutions, DARS, District Councils	
	Promote private sector investments in the agro-processing and other value chain areas	DAHLD, DAES, academic institutions, DARS, Private sector, MITT, MITC, District Councils	
	Enhance national capacity in food safety and testing	DAHLD, MBS	
	Promote regional and international trade in animals, animal products, and animal production inputs	MITT, DAHLD, MoFAIC	
Promote import substitution investments in livestock and livestock products	MITT, DAHLD, MoFAIC		
Collaborate with relevant agencies to provide tax incentives to livestock investors in capital items for value addition	MoF, MITT, DAHLD		

Policy Priority Area 3.5: Livestock for Resilience and Risk Management

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.1 Promote livelihoods diversification to minimize shocks			
Policy objective: Improve household resilience and livelihood	Increase household livestock ownership	DAHLD, DAES, MoF, District Councils	
	Enhance livestock restocking programmes	DAHLD, DARS, MoF, MoEPDPSR academic institutions, private sector	
	Promote stud breeding programmes	DAHLD, DARS, MoF, academic institutions, private sector	
	Enhance the capacity of DAHLD to effectively coordinate livestock promotion programmes	DAHLD, DHMRD	
	Develop early warning systems for livestock disaster preparedness and response mechanisms	DAHLD, Meteoroidal Services, DoDMA, DAPS, DARS, academic institutions,	
	Build capacity for livestock disaster management per international guidelines	DAHLD, Meteoroidal Services, DoDMA, DAPS, DARS, academic institutions,	
Policy Statement 3.5.2 Promote livestock data collection and management			
Improve livestock information systems	Strengthen a livestock reporting network system	DAHLD, DAPS, academic institutions, DAES, NSO, District Councils	
	Undertake periodic comprehensive livestock census	DAHLD, DAPS, academic institutions, DAES, NSO, District Councils	
	Strengthen livestock production estimates methodology	DAHLD, DAPS, academic institutions, DAES, NSO, District Councils	
	Build national capacity for data collection, analysis, and dissemination	DAHLD, and Dept of Human Resource Development, DAPS, DAES, District Councils	

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.3 Promote and support livestock insurance and compensation mechanisms			
Mitigate against risks in the livestock sub-sector	Promote and support existing pilot insurance programmes	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, Insurance agencies	
	Develop livestock insurance markets	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, Insurance agencies	
	Create awareness on livestock insurance	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, Insurance agencies, District Councils	
	Support the development of appropriate livestock insurance products	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR Insurance agencies	
	Enhance animal identification and traceability	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, Insurance agencies, District Councils	
	Build capacity for the implementation of livestock insurance	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, Insurance agencies	
	Develop guidelines and framework for compensation of livestock farmers	DAHLD, DARS, OPC, DoDMA, DAES, DAPS, Civil society, MoF, MoEPDPSR, MoJ, academic institutions	
Policy statement 3.5.4: Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in livestock programmes			
Reduce the impact of climate change on livestock production	Develop and promote climate change responsive technologies in the livestock sector	DARS, DAHLD, DAES, Environmental affairs, Land Resources, academic institutions, District Councils	
	Collaborate with other sub-sectors on climate-smart initiatives in livestock programmes	DAHLD, DLRC, DAES, DARS, academic institutions, DCD, District Councils	

Policy Priority Area 3.6: Empowerment of youth, women, and vulnerable groups in livestock sub-sector

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.6.1: Mainstream gender in the livestock subsector			
Enhance equitable participation of different gender groups in livestock value chains	Create awareness on gender mainstreaming in livestock programmes	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; and farmer organizations, District Councils	
	Strengthen the institutional capacity in gender mainstreaming.	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; and farmer organizations, District Councils	
	Collaborate with other sub-sectors on gender mainstreaming in livestock programmes	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; and farmer organizations, District Councils	
	Promote gender-responsive livestock technologies	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; and farmer organizations, District Councils	
	Eliminate constraints that affect women participation in livestock programmes	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; and farmer organizations, District Councils	
	Promote studies that establish the contribution of different gender groups	DAHLD; DAES, civil society organizations; academic institutions, and farmer organizations	
Policy statement 3.6.2: Promote access to finance for livestock programmes targeting the youth, women, and vulnerable groups			
Enhance investments in livestock among youth, women, and vulnerable groups	Build capacity on access, ownership, and control of livestock financial resources	DAHLD, DAES, District Councils	
	Link youth, women, and vulnerable groups to financial institutions	DAHLD, DAES, DAPS, MITT, MoF, MoEPDPSR, MoGCDSW, District Councils	
Policy statement 3.6.3: Promote child rights and protection in livestock programmes			
Reduced child labour in livestock programmes	Create awareness among livestock farmers on the evils of child labour	DAHLD, District councils, law enforcing agencies	
	Develop by-laws that fight child labour	DAHLD, District councils; law enforcing agencies	

Policy Priority Area 3.7: Livestock Sector Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.7.1: Promote the development of professionally operated and efficient livestock institutions such as NGOs, Training Institutions, CBOs, and associations.			
Emergence and sustainability of strong grass root and national livestock sector institutions	Undertake institutional capacity development programmes targeting both public and non-public institutions	DAHLD, and Dept of Human Resource Development	
	Identify efficient institutions and their best practices as case studies for sector institutions	DAHLD, and Dept of Human Resource Development	
	Develop and implement an incentive system for recognizing efficient livestock sector institutions	DAHLD, and Dept of Human Resource Development	
	Implement the livestock sector core functional analysis (CFA) recommendations	DAHLD, and Dept of Human Resource Development	
Policy Statement 3.7.2: Facilitate and support livestock infrastructural development for improved livestock service delivery			
Effective livestock service delivery	Establish livestock development centres across the country	DAHLD, MoF, MoEPDPSR, DARS, local government, DAES, District Councils	
	Build national capacity for efficient livestock infrastructure utilization and management	DAHLD, DHRMD, DAES, MoF, MoEPDPSR, DARS, academic institutions	
	Build infrastructure for laboratory, inspectorate, and quarantine facilities	DAHLD, MoF, MoEPDPSR, DARS, local government, DAES, academic institutions	
Policy Statement 3.7.3: Undertake livestock institutional reforms and programmes.			
Improve performance of the livestock subsector	Undertake objective and in-depth livestock sector institutional capacity assessment	DAHLD, DHRMD, DARS, DAES, academic institutions, District Councils	
	Put in place an institutional capacity development programme	DAHLD, DHRMD, DARS, DAES, academic institutions, District Councils	
	Enhance the capacity to coordinate livestock sub-sector institutional activities	DAHLD, DHRMD, DARS, DAES, academic institutions	

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.7.4: Integrate HIV and AIDS interventions in the livestock programmes			
Enhanced mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in livestock programmes	Undertake an objective assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on livestock sub-sector	DAHLD, DAES, academic institutions, DNHA, DARS, District Councils	
	Link the livestock sector HIV/AIDS interventions to the other sectoral and national initiatives	DAHLD, DAES, academic institutions, DNHA, DARS	
	Build capacity for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in livestock programmes	DAHLD, DAES, academic institutions, DNHA, DARS, District Councils, DHMRD	

Policy Priority Area 3.8: Environment and Natural Resource Management

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Enhance optimal livestock production and natural resource utilisation	Policy Statement 3.8.1: Promote sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management		
	Promote proper management of grazing lands and pastures	DAHLD, DLRC, DCD, DARS, DAES, farmer organisations, academic institutions, EAD, District Councils	
	Promote livestock intensive and semi-intensive production systems	DAHLD, DLRC, DCD, DARS, DAES, farmer organisations, academic institutions, EAD, District Councils	
	Mainstream livestock management into emerging agro-practices	DAHLD, DLRC, DCD, DARS, DAES, farmer organisations, academic institutions, EAD	
	Advocate for proper land use planning policies	DAHLD, DLRC, DCD, DARS, DAES, farmer organisations, academic institutions, EAD	
	Review existing land use policies and develop new guidelines that accommodate both livestock and crops	DAHLD, DLRC, DCD, DARS, DAES, farmer organisations, academic institutions, EAD	

Policy Priority Area 3.9: Access to Finance, Mechanization and Investment

Policy Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.9.1: Promote livestock farmers access to finance			
Increase livestock farmers access to investment capital	Strengthen farmer associations with an agri-business focus	DAHLD, MITT, DAES, farmer organisation, District Councils	
	Link livestock farmers to financing opportunities	DAHLD, MITT, DAES, farmer organisation, District Councils	
	Promote contract farming for livestock farmers	DAHLD, Competition, and Fair Trading Commission, DAES, District Councils	
Policy Statement 3.9.2: Promote mechanization of livestock farming, processing, and value addition			
Enhance efficiencies in animal and animal products production and processing	Collaborate to improve policy regime for livestock mechanization	DAHLD, DAPS, DARS	
	Promote and support appropriate research in livestock mechanisation	DARS, DAHLD, academic institutions	
	Build capacity in livestock mechanization	DAHLD, DARS, academic institutions, DHMRD	
	Promote the growth of livestock entrepreneurs to enhance access to mechanization	DAHLD, DARS, DAES, academic institutions, DHMRD, District Councils	
	Integrate ICT in livestock investment and mechanisation	DAHLD, DARS, DAES, academic institutions, DHMRD	

ANNEX 2:

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Objective	Policy Outputs	Performance Indicators	Baseline 2020	Targets					Means of Verification	Frequency	Responsibility for Data Collection	
				2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26				
3.1: Sustainable Commercially led Livestock Production and Productivity												
Outcome: Reduced poverty levels, increased income and nutrition levels amongst the livestock value chain players												
3.1.1: Promote the participation of large, medium, and small scale players in livestock production through increased investments, improved extension services, and appropriate fiscal policy measures												
Transform subsistence farmers to commercially oriented production	Business-oriented livestock production for all production systems promoted	Number of small scale players that have business plans and keep records	TBD							MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), Ministry of Industry, Trade, and NGOs	Annually	DAHLD
	Participatory livestock extension and health services delivery systems increased	Harmonized livestock extension manuals and teaching guides produced	5 species based manuals	6	7	8	9	10		Publications	Annually	DAHLD
	Community-based livestock value chains and marketing systems developed and implemented	Number of sustainably organized community-based programs, associations, and cooperatives	TBD						2500	Districts and ADD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Private-public partnerships (PPP) in livestock value chain investments promoted	Number of livestock sector investments with capital from PPP	TBD						25	Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Competence-Based Training curricula towards livestock as business reviewed	Livestock Business Curricula reviewed and vetted	0	0	1	1	2	2		Secondary, vocational, and tertiary institutions	Annually	DAHLD

3.1.2: Promote quality feed production and monitor use of feed additives													
Improve herd and feeding management of livestock	Low-cost feed formulations for commercial livestock promoted	The proportion of livestock producers utilising low-cost feed technologies	TBD							60%	District and ADD, and NGO reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Protocols to guide local and commercial feed formulations, evaluation and certification reviewed	Feed formulations guides developed	0								Policy and Strategic Plan documents	Annually	DAHLD
		Feed analysis unit revitalised	0							3	DAHLD monthly reports	Annually	DAHLD
		Feed formulations evaluation and certification procedures reviewed	0							1	Policy and Strategic Plan documents	Annually	DAHLD
	Acts that regulate the use of growth promoters and other restricted chemicals enforced	Number of livestock players using growth promoters and other restricted chemicals	TBD							0	Reports from Districts, ADDs and MoIT	Annually	DAHLD
	Curricula that govern teaching of feeds and feeding livestock in tertiary and vocational institutions reviewed and improved	Teaching and livestock feeds and feeding curricula for tertiary and vocational institutions reviewed and approved	0							1	Senate reports from HEIs	Annually	DAHLD
	Feeding guide for livestock that enters into commercial production developed	Feeding guide for commercial livestock produced	0							1	DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
3.1.3: Support and promote regulated development, conservation, and utilization of indigenous and approved exotic breeds.													
Increase productivity while conserving locally adapted livestock breeds	Community-based breed improvement and management of indigenous livestock in their locally adapted systems promoted	Number of operational local livestock breeding units established	8	10	25	35	45	50			DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	National Livestock Breeding Strategy that facilitates establishment of breed development, certification and conservation units, acts and protocols developed	National Livestock Breeding strategy produced and approved	0							1	DAHLD, NGO, and Private Sector Reports	Annually	DAHLD

	Livestock gene banks were established and operationalised	Number of Livestock gene banks established	0							1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Recommended Local and exotic breeds for optimal production periodically reviewed and published	Publication of recommended breeds shared with stakeholders	1							1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Structures that introduce and sustain exotic breeds while guaranteeing the safety of local breeds developed	Number of breeding farms in place	5							10	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
Introduce appropriate exotic breeds suitable to local production systems	Exotic breeds are regularly monitored and evaluated, and appraised for their potent in respective production systems	Number of breed performance Reports produced	0							2	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Improved breeding technologies promoted	Number of improved breeding technologies promoted	2							2	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	regional breeding technology centres established	Number of breeding technology centres established	1							2	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.1.4: Promote livestock diversification													
Increase ownership of different livestock species for improved livelihoods	Sustainable integration of livestock species promoted	Number of integrated systems implemented and adopted	TBD							TBD	DAHLD Annual Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Breeding animals of all species including non-conventional livestock, bees, and game ranching accessed	Number of breeding animals accessed	TBD							TBD	DAHLD and stakeholder Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Least cost breeding, feeding, housing, disease control technologies, generated, disseminated, and promoted	Number of technologies generated and disseminated	TBD							10 on top of the baseline	DARS, DAES, DAHLD, and stakeholder Reports	Annually	DAHLD

3.1.5: Promote Livestock intensification and integration with other agro enterprises											
Enhance synergies between livestock and other agricultural enterprises	Livestock-Livestock integration among producers enhanced	Number of livestock integrated systems adopted and implemented	TBD						DAHLD and NGO reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Breeding animals of all species including non-conventional livestock, bees, and game ranching animals accessed	Number of breeding units for production of breed stock for different species established	TBD						DAHLD, NGO and other partner reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Coordination mechanisms for livestock integration and intensification developed	number of stakeholder meetings conducted							DAHLD, NGO and other partner reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Awareness of livestock integration intensified								DAHLD, NGO and other partner reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Small scale low input technologies for all kinds of livestock promoted	Number of technologies developed and disseminated	TBD						DAHLD and DARS Reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.1.6: Safeguard breeding animals from indiscriminate slaughters											
Prevent slaughter of young, pregnant, and breedable stock stocks	Meat and Meat Product Act reviewed and updated to ensure pregnant animals are not slaughtered	Meat and Meat Products Act reviewed and updated	1						DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	Awareness of not slaughtering pregnant and breeding livestock created	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	8						DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity for pre-slaughter inspections enhanced	number of staff trained	260						DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD

3.1.7: Promote development of livestock identification and traceability systems										
To improve market access and reduce stock theft	Livestock traceability policy and associated regulations developed	livestock traceability policy and regulations developed						DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	Public and private endeavours towards livestock identification, data collection, and data banks initiated	An operational livestock identification system	0					DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	awareness on animal identification to the rural livestock farmers created	An operational livestock identification system	0					DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	Institutions or countries with best practices as case studies identified	Number of institutions or countries identified	0				3	DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD

3.2: Animal health, Veterinary Public Health, and Welfare												
Outcome: Increased livestock production and productivity and improved healthy herd to meet national demand and export markets.												
3.2.1: Promote optimal production of healthy animals and welfare												
Improve production and health of all livestock species	National Budgetary provision towards public veterinary services increased	Share of veterinary services budget as a proportion of the Agriculture Budget	0.20%						5%	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Good animal husbandry and animal welfare practices promoted	Number of farmers adopting good animal husbandry and welfare practices	TBD (DAES)							DAES, DAHLD reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Government investment in animal infrastructure increased	Number of livestock centers	40						100	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity in veterinary service delivery improved	Number of veterinary staff trained	260						500	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Wildlife, fisheries, and apiculture health section established	Number of Wildlife, Fisheries and Apiculture health section established	0						1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Animal welfare research developed	Number of professional staff trained in wildlife, fisheries, and bee health	3						10	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of research studies in animal welfare conducted	0	1	2	3	4	5	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD	
3.2.2: Prevent and control animal diseases of social-economic importance												
Reduce the socio-economic impact of animal diseases	The capacity of the Central and regional laboratories strengthened	Number of Central and regional Veterinary Laboratory accredited by OIE	0						3	OIE/PVS	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of regional labs that meet minimum diagnostic standards for disease surveillance and early detection	0						2	OIE/PVS	Annually	DAHLD
	Frontline field staff empowered to institute effective sampling, disease surveillance, early detection, and reporting systems	Functional comprehensive database on disease epidemiology	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Number of frontline staff empowered	260						500	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD	

	Research on animal Health promoted	Number of animal health research studies conducted	0									5	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity to investigate, monitor, and maintain acceptable sanitary measures strengthened	Vibrant phytosanitary function at laboratories	1										DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Specific disease-free zones mapped, disease surveillance, and biosecurity intensified	Number of disease-free zones mapped	TBD									TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of surveillance visits	12,480									120,000	DAHLD Monthly Surveillance reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Partnership with NGOs and the private sector in animal disease surveillance, prevention, and control enhanced	Number of stakeholder Meetings	0									20	DAHLD Monthly Surveillance reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.2.3: Regulate import and export of animals, animal products, and animal production inputs															
Improved trade facilitation on animal and animal products	Import and export legislation of animal and animal products reviewed.	Number of Acts reviewed and enacted	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Inspectorate functions within the Government system strengthened	Vibrant inspectorate function at ports of entry	0									3	OIE	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity for imports and exports certification of animal and animal products strengthened	Number of accredited labs	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	OIE	Annually	DAHLD
	Partnerships with NGOs and private to provide some inspectorate services established	Number of NGOs and private sector players in partnership with Government	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity for implementation of SPS standards enhanced	DAHLD Personnel organogram filled with the appropriate competencies	20									50	DAHLD Reports and OIE PVS tool	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of documented and implemented SPS standards	TBD									TBD	DAHLD Reports and OIE PVS tool	Annually	DAHLD
	Compliance with international market standards enhanced	Number of accessed international markets	1										DAHLD; Malawi Bureau of Standards	Annually	DAHL

3.2.4: Improve veterinary public health services														
Safeguard the public against zoonotic and foodborne diseases	Multi-sectoral collaboration in the implementation of international health regulations enhanced	National register of all food safety and hygiene condemnations developed	0								1	Department of Animal Health & Livestock Development	Annually	DAHLD
	List of zoonotic diseases updated	Number of joint meetings held	TBD								20	DAHLD	Annually	DAHL
	Professional and infrastructural capacity to monitor and report zoonotic, food, and feed safety improved.	Number of zoonotic disease list updated	260								1	OIE, DAHLD	Annually	DAHLD
	Certified abattoirs established across the country	Number of staff trained	3								500	DAHLD, National Bureau of Standards	Annually	DAHLD
	Awareness of safe and quality livestock products to ensure public health promoted	Number of diagnostic infrastructure with improved capacity	6								5	DAHLD, National Bureau of Standards	Annually	DAHLD
	Relevant policies and legislations reviewed	Number of certified abattoirs established	TBD								34	DAHLD, National Bureau of Standards	Annually	DAHLD
3.2.5: Update and align all animal health legislation, regulations, and protocols with relevant national, regional and international livestock policies														
To improve the provision of animal health and veterinary services	Relevant policies and legislations reviewed	Number of policies and legislation reviewed	0									DAHLD, CSOs, Department of Immigration	Annually	DAHLD
	National Livestock Development Policy hub strengthened	Number of functional National Livestock Development Policy discussion Forum	0								1	DAHLD, PMBS, Veterinary Board	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of policy hub meetings conducted	0								5	DAHLD, PMBS, Veterinary Board	Annually	DAHLD

3.3.2: Promote research for the development of livestock genetic biodiversity and breeding programmes												
Promote the development of technologies and innovations that guides livestock productivity while conserving locally adapted livestock breeds	Livestock gene banks were established and operationalised	Number of gene banks	0						1	DARS Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Institutions that promote conservation, research, and development of genetic resources strengthened	Number of institutions	0						5	DAHLD Report	Annually	DAHLD
	International access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources promoted	Number of shared genetic resource material	TBD						TBD	DAHLD, DARS, LUANAR, EAD, and NACST reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.3.3: Promote research in feeds and animal nutrition												
Improve availability and utilisation of appropriate feeds	Research in animal nutrition and feeding enhanced	Number of technologies developed in nutrition and feeding	TBD						15	DAHLD, DARS, Universities reports and publications	Annually	DAHLD
	Pasture seed systems established	Number of technologies in fodder seed developed	TBD						5	DAHLD, DARS, Universities reports and publications	Annually	DAHLD
	Approved feed technologies Developed	Number of technologies released	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	Technology Clearing Unit reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Cost-effective feed technologies disseminated and monitored	Number of disseminated cost-effective feed technologies	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	DAHLD, DARS, Universities reports and publications	Annually	DAHLD

3.3.4: Promote research in animal health in response to the dynamics in health and disease conditions/ environment												
Develop technologies and innovations that mitigate diseases in livestock	Disease research and diagnostic units within government strengthened	1							3	DAHLD and DARS reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Human resource capacity in livestock diseases and diagnostic research increased	TBD						TBD		DAHLD and DARS reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Outbreaks and responses to treatments regularly monitored for problem identification	TBD						TBD		DAHLD, DARS, Universities, and MoIT reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.3.5: Promote research on optimal livestock-crop integrated farming systems for the different agro-ecological zones												
Promote technologies that lead to livestock and crop integration	The carrying capacity of different land areas, production systems, and environmental conditions established	TBD							TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Integrated collaborative research with other sectors strengthened	TBD	3	6	9	12			15	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Protocols to guide research for development in livestock integration and intensification developed	TBD	0						1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
3.3.6: Promote research, extension, and farmer linkage using diverse approaches and tools including ICT												
Promote research for development and outreach in livestock	Research with outreach engaging the farming communities implemented	TBD							60%	Reports and database	Annually	DAHLD
	ICT in research for development integrated	TBD							60%	Reports and database	Annually	DAHLD
	The use of ICT to disseminate and monitor technologies and innovations improved	TBD							80%	Reports and database	Annually	DAHLD

3.4: Livestock Market Development and Value Addition.												
Outcome: Increased public and private sector investments across the livestock value chains												
3.4.1: Establish structured livestock markets												
Improved quantity and quality of livestock and livestock products	Market infrastructure developed	Number of livestock market platforms constructed	0	7	14	21	28	35	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DA	
	Market producer groups strengthened	Number of producer associations and cooperatives formed on Meat, Dairy, Poultry, Apiculture,	TBD					TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD	
	Legal frameworks for marketing livestock and livestock products developed	livestock and livestock products marketing bill developed and enacted	0					1	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD	
	Advanced processing of livestock and livestock products promoted	Number of market platforms with advanced processing facilities	0	7	14	21	28	35	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD	
	Livestock market information system strengthened and broadened	Operational market information system	0	0	0	1	1	1	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD	
	Capacity in livestock businesses enhanced	Number of farmers trained in livestock business management	TBD						TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of cooperatives trained in livestock business management								MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of private sector investors in livestock value chains	TBD						TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD
		Private sector investments in the agro-processing and other value chains promoted										

	Regional and international trade in animal, animal products, and animal production inputs promoted	annual volume of livestock and livestock products exports	TBD								TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD
	Investments for import substitution in livestock and livestock products promoted	Number of private sector investors for livestock import substitution	TBD								TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD
	Collaboration with relevant agencies on the provision of tax incentives to livestock investors for capital equipment for value addition promoted	Number of collaborative arrangements with pertinent government departments	0								TBD	MoA (DAHLD & DAPS), MBS and Ministry of Industry, Trade	Annually	DAHLD

3.5: Livestock for Resilience and Risk Management											
Outcome: Increased contribution of livestock towards climate change mitigation and resilience											
3.5.1: Promote livelihoods diversification to minimize shocks											
Improve household resilience and livelihood	Household livestock ownership increased	Percentage of farm households owning livestock	80%					90%	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Livestock restocking programs enhanced	Number of livestock distributed to vulnerable households	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Livestock restocking programs enhanced	Number of goats distributed to vulnerable households	5 (1 Buck, 4 Does)					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Livestock restocking programs enhanced	Number of Chickens distributed to vulnerable households	10 (9 pullets, 1 cockerel)					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	The capacity of DAHLD to effectively coordinate livestock promotion programs enhanced	The proportion of budgetary allocation to livestock programs	0.20%					5%	budget Documents	Annually	DAHLD
	Stud breeding programs promoted	Number of Cattle stud breeders	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of Goat stud breeders	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Early warning systems for livestock disaster preparedness and response mechanisms developed	Number of Mechanisms developed	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
		Number of awareness campaigns in disaster preparedness	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity for livestock disaster management strengthened per international guidelines	Awareness of international guidelines response to disaster	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD

Policy Statement 3.5.2 Promote livestock data collection and management													
Improve livestock information systems	Livestock reporting system strengthened	Harmonised reporting format in place	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Comprehensive livestock census periodically conducted	Number of livestock census	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Livestock production estimates methodology improved	Improved livestock estimates methodology	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	National capacity for data collection, analysis, and dissemination enhanced	Number of staff trained in data collection, analysis, and dissemination	TBD							TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
Policy Statement 3.5.3 Promote and support livestock insurance and compensation mechanisms													
Mitigate against risks in the livestock sub-sector	Capacity for the implementation of livestock insurance promoted	Number of staff trained in livestock insurance	0							500	Annual Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	awareness on livestock insurance created	Number awareness campaigns	0	56	112	168	224			280	Annual Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Support to existing insurance programs promoted	Number of existing insurance programs supported	0							1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	The livestock insurance market developed	Number of livestock farmers with insurance policies	TBD							TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Guidelines and framework for compensation of livestock farmers reviewed	reviewed and functional guidelines	1							1	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
Policy statement 3.5.4: Mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in livestock programmes													
Reduce the impact of climate change on livestock production	Responsive climate change technologies in the livestock sector developed and promoted	Number of climate change responsive technologies developed and promoted	0							5	Analysis Reports, Stakeholder feedback reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Collaboration with other sub-sectors on climate-smart initiatives in livestock programs promoted	Number of collaborative meetings with other sub-sectors	0	4	8	12	16			20	Analysis Reports, Stakeholder feedback reports	Annually	DAHLD

3.6: Empowerment of the youth, women, and vulnerable groups in livestock sub-sector.												
Outcome: Increased participation of all gender groups including youth, women, and vulnerable groups in livestock development												
Policy Statement 3.6.1: Mainstream gender in the livestock subsector												
Enhance equitable participation of different gender groups in livestock value chains	Awareness of gender mainstreaming in the livestock industry created	TBD							TBD	Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	The institutional capacity of DAHLD and farmer associations on gender mainstreaming activities strengthened.	292							550	Training Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Collaboration with other sub-sectors on gender mainstreaming in livestock programs established	0	4	8	12	16	20			Minutes	Annually	DAHLD
	Gender-responsive livestock technologies promoted	TBD							TBD	Reports	Annually	DAHLD
Enhance investments in livestock among youth, women, and vulnerable groups	Constraints that affect women participation in livestock programs identified and eliminated	TBD								Study reports	Annually	DAHLD
	The contribution of different gender groups to livestock development established	0	2	4	6	8	10			Study Reports	Annually	DAHLD
	Capacity on access, ownership, and control of livestock financial resources enhanced	TBD							TBD	DAHLD Reports	Annually	DAHLD
Policy statement 3.6.2: Promote access to finance for livestock programmes targeting the youth, women, and vulnerable groups												
	Youth, women and vulnerable groups linkage to financial institutions improved	TBD							TBD	DAHLD reports	Annually	DAHLD

Policy Statement 3.6.3: Promote child rights and protection in livestock programmes											
Reduced child labour in livestock programmes	Create awareness among livestock farmers on the evils of child labour	Number of awareness campaigns	TBD							DAHLD reports	DAHLD
	Develop by-laws that fight child labour	By-laws	0	28						DAHLD reports	DAHLD
3.7: Livestock Sector Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening											
Outcome: Increased public and private sector investments across the livestock value chains											
Policy Statement 3.7.1: Promote development of professionally operated and efficient livestock institutions such as NGOs, Training Institutions, CBOs, and associations.											
Emergence and sustainability of strong grass root and national livestock sector institutions	Institutional Capacity of both public and non-public institutions enhanced	A functional livestock sector with vibrant stakeholder participation	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Joint sector reports, DAHLD reports	DAHLD
	Best practices adopted from efficient institutions	Number of stakeholder panel meetings	TBD						5040	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Efficient livestock Institutions incentivised	Number of best practices adopted	TBD						TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Livestock sector core function analysis recommendations implemented	Number of efficient livestock institutions	0						TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Livestock development centres across the country established	Number of recommendations adopted and implemented	0						TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Effective livestock service delivery	Number of livestock development centers developed	0	7	14	21	28	35		DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
National capacity for efficient livestock infrastructure management and utilisation established	Number of officers trained in livestock infrastructure utilisation and management	24							100	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Infrastructure for laboratory, inspectorate, and quarantine facilities established	Number quarantine stations constructed and equipped	2	2	3	4	5	6		DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
		Number of laboratories constructed and equipped	2	2	3	3	4	5		DAHLD Reports	DAHLD

Policy Statement 3.7.3: Undertake livestock institutional reforms and programmes.												
Improve performance of the livestock subsector	Objective and in-depth livestock sector institutional capacity assessment conducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Institutional capacity development program developed	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
Policy Statement 3.7.4: Integrate HIV and AIDS interventions in the livestock programmes												
Enhanced mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in livestock programmes	Objective assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livestock subsector conducted	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Linkage of the Livestock sector HIV/AIDS interventions to other sectors and national initiatives established	TBD								TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Capacity for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in livestock programmes enhance	TBD	28	56	84	112	140	140	140	140	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD

3.8: Environment and Natural Resources Management										
Outcome: Increased contribution of livestock towards climate change mitigation and resilience										
Policy Statement 3.8.1: Promote sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management										
Enhance optimal livestock production and natural resource utilisation	Proper management of grazing land and pastures promoted	The proportion of farmers practicing correct land management for grazing and pasture	TBD					60%	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Intensive and semi-intensive livestock production systems promoted	Number of farmers practicing intensive livestock production	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
		Number of farmers practicing semi-intensive livestock production	TBD					TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Livestock management mainstreamed into emerging agro-practices enhanced	The proportion of CSA practices that integrates livestock	<10%					70%	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Proper land-use planning policies adopted	Number of By-laws at local council level that incorporates livestock interventions	TBD					1	Ministry of local government reports	DAHLD
	New guidelines that accommodate both livestock and crops developed	Number of new guidelines developed	TBD					1	New guideline document	DAHLD
	Land-use policies reviewed	Number of land use policies reviewed	1					1	Land use policy review report	DAHLD

3.9 Access to Finance, Mechanization, and Investment											
Outcome: Increased access to functional input and output markets across livestock value chains											
Policy Statement 3.9.1: Promote livestock farmers access to finance											
Increase livestock farmers access to investment capital	Formation of livestock farmer association for increased access to loans and grants.	Number of farmers associations formed	TBD						TBD	DAHLD Reports	DAHLD
	Livestock farmers linked to financing opportunities	Number of livestock farmers linked to financing opportunities	TBD						TBD	Ground truthing reports	DAHLD
	Contract farming for livestock farmers adopted	Number of livestock farmers on contract farming	TBD						TBD	Contract farming registry	DAHLD
Policy Statement 3.9.2: Promote mechanization of livestock farming, processing, and value addition											
Enhance efficiencies in animal and animal products production and processing	Livestock mechanisation strategy developed and implemented	Number of Livestock mechanisation strategies developed	0						1	Strategy document	DAHLD
	Appropriate research in livestock mechanisation supported and promoted	Number of livestock mechanisation research studies conducted	0	1	2	3	4	5		End of study reports	DAHLD
	Capacity for livestock mechanisation enhanced	Number of staff trained in livestock mechanisation	3						TBD	DAHLD training reports	DAHLD
	Livestock entrepreneurs access to mechanisation enhanced	Number of livestock entrepreneurs using mechanisation	TBD						TBD	DAHLD reports	DAHLD
	ICT integrated with livestock investment and mechanisation	Number of livestock value chain players accessing and using ICT in their investments	TBD						TBD	DAHLD reports	DAHLD
		Number of mechanised livestock farms that have adopted ICT	TBD						TBD	DAHLD reports	DAHLD



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