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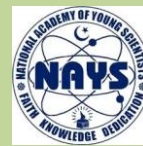
AUP



L&DD



PVMA



NAYS



SMEDA

## 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on Dairy Science Park

(November 18-20, 2013)

Venue: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar-25120, Pakistan

**Theme:** Developing enterprising capacity of livestock and poultry farmers of Pak-Afghan Region through partnership of academia, government, entrepreneurs, exporters & civil society with special focus on meat production targeted at International Halal Food Market

### Organizers

- Directorates General, Livestock and Dairy Development (Extension and Research)
- Nangarhar University, Afghanistan
- University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore
- Pakistan Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA)
- Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority
- The Livelihood Program, Inter Cooperation, Pakistan
- LASOONA: Society for Human & Natural Resource Development

### Participation by business and development organizations

- **Official partnership:** covering publication of their company profile, using their logos on banners, internet materials and AUP website and certificate of acknowledgement: Rs, 100,000
- **Advertisement in proceeding book:** Rs, 25,000/page
- **Exhibition of stalls** Rs, 25,000/40 sq ft
- **Special sponsors:** sponsoring meals, tea, traveling and boarding expenditures of speakers, conference bags.

### Participation by individuals (tick one)

- **Pakistan:** Rs, 500 for students  Rs.1000 for regular participant
- **Foreigners:** US\$ 150 for students  US\$ 300 for regular participant
- (Payable at National Bank of Pakistan, University Campus Branch (0388), Peshawar in the name of Dean FAHVS a/c # 0000 159 943)

**Paper submission:** Abstracts may be submitted up to 1 August and full papers up to 1 September, 2013. Abstracts will be published in the proceedings book and selected papers will be published in Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences (impact factor 0.585) after review and payment of fees. Abstracts may be submitted to Dr. Zahoor ul Hassan <[zahoor82@gmail.com](mailto:zahoor82@gmail.com)> with cc to Prof. Dr. M. Subhan Qureshi <[drmsqureshi@aup.edu.pk](mailto:drmsqureshi@aup.edu.pk)>.

### Registration from (online registration)

Name	Address	
Contact	Tel:	Email
Fee paid	Amount	Receipt #

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## The Halal Food Market

The total Halal Food Market Size has been reported to be US\$ 651.0 during 2010, according to the World Bank First EAP Regional Agribusiness Trade and Investment Conference held in Singapore on “Agro-enterprise Without Borders”.

It was estimated that the potential value of the *halal* food industry range between USD 600 and USD 2100 billions. The concept of *halal* is associated with food products which are of high quality in terms of cleanliness, sanitation and compliance with religious requirements. The FAO has recommended HACCP as a tool to assess hazards and establish control systems that focus on prevention rather than relying mainly on end-product testing.

International Halal Integrity (IHI) Alliance - Global Halal Authority has been constituted as part of World Halal Forum resolution 2007 and OIC General Assembly 2008. Malaysia approved 45 Halal certification Bodies, Indonesia 40 and GCC countries 52. IHI has been created to serve as a platform for providing services to its members, representing their interests and to liaise with governments, organizations and business communities, including in advising on Halal certification & related matters ([www.ihialliance.org](http://www.ihialliance.org)). A partnership agreement was signed with Islamic Chamber of Commerce & Industry under the leadership of its President, Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel from Saudi Arabia on 12 May 2008.

## The World Meat Situation

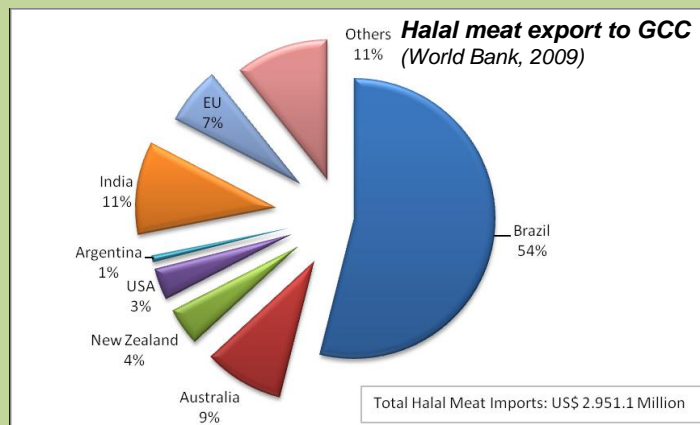
According to the latest available estimates for 2010 by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), world production of meat will be approximately 283 million tons. The top ten producers of bovine meat are China, the United States, Brazil, India, Russia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea. However, the ranking of the countries changes when exports are taken into account. The top ten exporters are the United States, Brazil, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, Argentina, India, Republic of Korea and Ukraine. China, India and Australia are the top three producers of sheep and goat meat; while New Zealand, Australia and Mongolia are the top three exporters.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in its report on Strategic Directions on Industrial Policy in Mongolia, prepared for the Government of Mongolia during 2011 at Vienna, Austria, have made several recommendations. For the meat industry to succeed in international markets they have emphasized on quality of inputs along the meat processing chain and linkage of prices to the cuts and quality of meat. The current situation suggests the changes that need to be made in its organization, the management of animals on farms and the processing system. It emphasizes that the Mongolian meat industry needs to become “consumer-focused” rather than being almost entirely “production-focused” as it is at present. An important recommendation has been the establishment of producer associations in which the private sector should be represented. The establishment of a Mongolian Meat Industry Board (MMIB) and a Mongolian Meat Administrative Body (MMAB) were recommended.

## The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan

As a part of the agricultural production system, livestock farming is a prerequisite to alleviation of poverty in Pakistan. It supplements other income generating activities to eradicate poverty and create adequate opportunities for enhanced rural and peri-urban employment, income generation and economic access to food. The horizontal expansion in livestock farming is still in progress. The increasing human population of the urban areas, the rising income levels and the awareness about need of animal proteins in human diet, has resulted in increasing demand for milk and meat. This demand for food items and the rising levels of prices, calls for expansion of dairy and livestock industry.

During 2012 the population of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats was 36.9, 32.7, 28.4 and 63.1 million respectively, in Pakistan out of which the share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was 20.1, 7.1, 12.7 and 17.8% respectively





for the four species (Economic Survey, 2011-12). As for other provinces of the country, the livestock farms in KP are established without scientific planning for construction of buildings, roads, water supply and drainage and other requirements of the people and the farms. The 14.84 million sheep and goats valuing Rs.160 billion are reared by farmers in various parts of the province. Total investment in poultry sector of the country is Rs.200 billion, supporting 721 million birds and producing 834 billion kg meat. KP is contributing 27%. The total meat produced in the country during the year 2011-12 was 3.23 million metric tons out of which the share of beef, mutton and poultry was 1.77, 0.63 and 0.84 million tons respectively.

The sheep and goats farms in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are owned and managed by shepherds, their families and the hired labor. Their living standard is low due to low profitability of the farms. The high and non-regulated cost of inputs and state-controlled lower price of the products make the profit margin low. Lack of state-subsidy and hostile marketing system bulldoze these enterprises. Under such circumstances the living standard of the farmers is definitely deteriorated. The farmers have little chance to send their children to better educational institutions, which usually are expensive. The children usually discontinue their education after passing primary schools. A so-called self employment is provided to the children by their parents at the farms and their potential for better contribution to the society is wasted.

The farming system for sheep and goat production is in still its primitive form based upon opportunity cost, instead of new investment. The huge investment made by the ancestors of the farming family and the rising levels of unemployment compel them to stick to the business, willingly or non-willingly. The farming family tries to continue the business without calculating the financial inputs and products, and the products have been reported to recover only 75% of the cost of productivity. Under such type of income levels the farmers possesses no capital to invest in strengthening their business. The traditional farmers survive under miserable conditions for decades or their business is squeezed to a smaller size or total extinction.



### **Marketing and development potentials**

Sheep, goats and poultry farmers have to interact with market for procurement of inputs and sale of products. The marketing system is hostile to the farmer and attempts to get benefits out of his business without providing support and productive inputs. Resultantly, all the market forces around the farms get wealthier while the farmer gets poorer and ultimately, is compelled to abandon his business. Loans are provided in some instances to the farms by dealers on very high interest rates, sometimes exceeding 50% per year. Although the present farming system cannot exhibit its profitability and enterprising capacity, the use of improved practices can enhance the profit rates. Appropriate breed selection and adoption of improved health, feeding and management practices may result in accelerated growth rate and fertility of animals by up to 5 times of the existing levels. Limited drinkers availability at a poultry farm under observation of one our scientists was identified as a major cause of reduced profitability. Development and introduction of improved practices would improve the products quality, enabling it to pass through the certification process and enhancing the profit margin.

### **The Workshop**

The DSP-2013 is expected to provide guidelines, road-map and an engine for growth of the local sheep/goats/poultry production farms into viable enterprises capable of producing clean food for local market and export and generating self employment for the youth especially the graduates in animal social sciences, agriculture and business administration. The workshop will comprise the following sessions:

- |                                  |                              |  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Meat and Dairy Technology</i> | <i>Poultry Science</i>       | <i>Dairy Science</i>                       |
| <i>Animal Health</i>             | <i>Feeding and nutrition</i> | <i>Reproduction and Genetics</i>           |
| <i>Entrepreneur development</i>  | <i>Quality control/HACCP</i> | <i>Halal certification &amp; Financing</i> |