

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 



SGE1 CBPP

Title: VALUE CHAINS FOR DAIRY, BEEF AND HIDES/SKINS IN ZAMBIA, VIEWED THROUGH THE CBPP LENS

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Country: ZAMBIA



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Beef Value Chain
2. Dairy Value Chain
3. Hides and Skins Value Chain

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CBPP BEEF VALUE CHAIN

- Cattle beef production in the CBPP affected areas is done mainly by small scale producers characterised by low inputs. As a result of CBPP, this sector is characterised by low carcass weights (100-150Kg), long calving intervals (3-4 years), delayed age to calving (4-5 years) and high mortality
- Marketing of beef cattle is done by individual farmers to cattle traders, slaughter slab operators and abattoirs. No live cattle are permitted to leave CBPP infected areas to the rest of the country. As such cattle farmers do not have the opportunity to bargain for better prices



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CBPP BEEF VALUE CHAIN

- Beef processing is done mainly by the abattoirs operating in the respective districts within the CBPP infected areas. Most of the beef from these areas fall in the standard/commercial grades
- Retailing of Beef from CBPP infected areas is done through butchereries and supermarkets
- Consumption of beef and beef products is mainly by local communities and urban consumers



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DAIRY VALUE CHAIN

- Dairy production in the CBPP affected areas is done mainly by small scale producers characterised by low inputs. As a result of CBPP, this sector is characterised by low milk yields (2-4 l/cow), long calving intervals (3-4 years), delayed age to calving (4-5 years) and high mortality
- Marketing of milk is done by individual farmers at local markets. No milk bulking centers are available in CBPP infected areas. As such cattle farmers do not maximise benefits from the dairy sector.



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CBPP DAIRY VALUE CHAIN

- Milk processing plants are not readily available in the CBPP infected areas.
- Consumption of milk is mainly by individual households and local communities

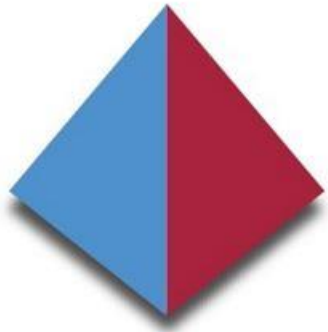
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HIDES AND SKINS VALUE CHAIN

- The hides and skins value chain from CBPP infected areas is not well developed
- Hides are of low quality due a number of factors including;
 - Branding with hot irons
 - Ectoparasite infestations
 - Traditional practises
- Farmers are not paid for the hides in the CBPP areas even though these are usually processed and subsequently traded by the slaughter facilities.





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