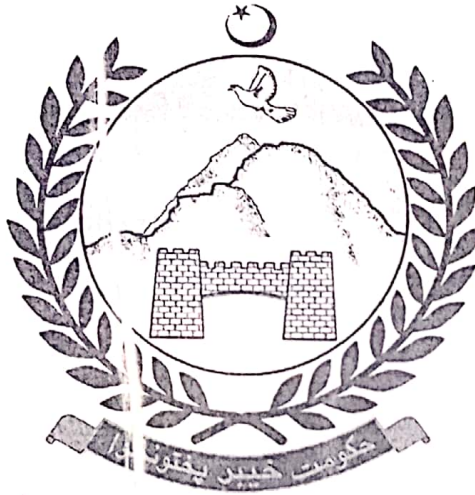


PC-I

"Livestock Productivity Enhancement in Merged Areas"
Under Ten Year Development Plan (TYDP) / Tribal Decade
Strategy (TDS)



PROJECT COST Rs 674.702 Million

DIRECTORATE OF LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
MERGED AREAS
WARSAK ROAD PESHAWAR
(Phone # 091-210272 Fax # 091-9212136)
Year 2019-20

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**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
PLANNING COMMISSION
PC-I FORM
(PRODUCTION SECTORS)**

1. Name of the Project:

"Livestock Productivity Enhancement in Merged Areas"

2. Location of the Project:

- **Provide name of districts and province:**

The Project activities will be executed and implemented in all tribal districts and sub-divisions of Merged Areas.

3. Authorities responsible for:

- **Indicate name of the agency responsible for sponsoring, execution, operation and maintenance:**

i) Sponsoring:

Govt. of Pakistan through Tribal Decade Strategy under Accelerated Implementation Program

ii) Implementation & Execution

- 1 Director General Ext./Director Livestock and Dairy Development Department Merged Areas Peshawar.
- 2 District Head of Livestock of concerned tribal districts/sub-divisions Merged Areas.

iii) Operation and maintenance:

- i. Director Livestock Merged Areas will operate project activities through project (field) staff and District Head of concerned tribal districts / sub-division.
- **In case of more than one agency, give their component wise responsibility. For provincial projects, name of the concerned federal ministry be provided:**
 - i. Director General Ext./Director Livestock and Dairy Development Department Merged Areas will be responsible for overall supervision of the project implementation, monitoring and to procure all the project inputs.
 - ii. Project In-charge will be responsible to plan, execute, operate and monitor all the activities of the project.

13. Management structure and manpower requirements:

- **Administrative arrangements for implementation of project.**

Monitoring of the Project Activities:

Composition of monitoring team:

At Merged Areas level:

- Representative of the Director General (Ext) L&DD Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Representative of the Director Livestock and dairy development department, Merged Areas
- Project Director, Directorate of Livestock Merged Areas
- District Director/Assistant Director (District Head) Livestock concerned
- Veterinary Officer of the concerned district / sub-division

TOR's

- To coordinate with provincial and federal Government.
- To supervise, monitor & evaluate the implementation of activities.
- To procure & supply inputs.
- To submit periodic monitoring report.
- To coordinate with district & Local administration.
- To supervise, monitor & evaluate the implementation of activities at village level.
- To identify villages & formation of farmer groups.
- To chalk out the distribution plan in consultation with divisional level director.
- To facilitate the field staff in implementation of the activities.
- To ensure the supply of inputs.
- Capacity building of the staff & female farmers.

Procurement committees;

Procurement committee will be constituted as per prevailing KPPRA Rules and Delegation of Power Rules.

Project Plan of Operation:

The project activities will be implemented and executed by the project staff and regular staff of the department jointly which is headed by Project in-charge/ Project Director under the overall supervision of the Director merged areas with support of District Director Livestock of concerned district.

The manpower requirements by skills / profession during execution and operation of the project.

S.No	Nomenclature of Post	Number	Status
1	Veterinary Officer (MVC)	13	Fresh Recruitment
2	Office Assistant	01	-do-
3	Computer Operator	01	-do-
4	Veterinary Assistant	23	-do-
5	Driver	13	-do-
6	FCA	13	-do-
7	Class-IV	01	
8	Project Associates	30	Provincial Int. Policy
Total		95	

An agreement will be made between farmers and department. As per agreement farmer will have to keep animals for 90 days for fattening. Department will provide financial support in terms of feeding cost (@ Rs.4000/animal/cycle) and health services like de-worming and vaccination to feedlot fattening farmers will be provided by the department.

Both project staff and farmers will be trained to increase their knowhow in the field of feedlot fattening at their local place through departmental staff.

Fattening cycle will be for a period of 90 days. No. of animal/calves will be minimum 10 and maximum 30. Only male calves (both buffalo/cow calves) will be allowed for fattening purpose.

Age of animals will be 9 months to 2-years and minimum weight of animal will be 100 Kg or above. All animals at farm will be ear tagged; weight of each animal will be recorded (through measurement tap) and drenched against endo-parasite in first week of fattening cycle. All these activities will be entered / recorded on a farm record book (FRB).

A farm record book will be provided to each farmer/investor that will be kept at farm. Project staff/authorized personnel will enter their activities / instructions / recommendation / observation regarding management / farm of the animals.

Routine vaccination against prevalent disease will be carried out during fattening cycle.

At the end of fattening cycle, final weight of all animals will be recorded in the farm record book and the farmer/project staff will enter his observations regarding the weight gain of animals.

Animal purchase price and sale price will also be recorded.

A committee will be constituted to monitor / verify the fattening animals.

To smoothly carry out field activities, field staff will be fully equipped and conveyance facility will be provided for mobility and access to target areas.

Farmer/investor will be bound to obey the terms and conditions mentioned in the agreement, otherwise his agreement will be considered as cancelled.

A total of 10,000 (ten thousands) animals will be fattened in the project period of three years. This activity is dependent and distribution cannot be fixed equally to tehsil level. Therefore, farmers/investors who are willing and fulfilling the eligibility criteria will be given preference.

Hiring internee through Provincial Internship Policy 2018

It is pertinent to mention that as per approved Provincial Internship Policy 2018, notified by Planning and Development Khyber Pakhtunkhwa vide Notification No.SO(E) P&D/3-4/PIP/2018 dated 03-07-2018, each year 10 DVM graduates will be engaged as internee under the instant project for a period of one year and thus 30 internees for 3 years. Only

Not Applicable.

6. Description and Justification of Project:

- **Describe the project back ground, indicate existing facilities in the area and justify the establishment of the project.**

The instant scheme (Merged Areas contribution to the Prime Minister's National Agriculture Emergency Programme) was recommended by the core committee under the Ten Years Development Plan / Tribal Decade Strategy for Merged Areas. During first meeting held on 08-07-2019 under the chairmanship of Chief Economist, Planning and Development Department Merged Areas it was decided to include livestock as sub-component in the said project as well. Accordingly, Livestock and Dairy Development Merged Areas prepared its proposal namely "Livestock productivity enhancement in Merged Areas" as sub-component of the instant project.

BACKGROUND:

Pakistan is producing enough food to satisfy the dietary needs of the population as estimated in the food balance sheet every year. The estimates showed sustained food availability during the year to meet the national food requirements. The caloric available major food commodities are estimated at about 2,500 calories/ day/ person with little improvement over the previous year. The cost is calculated every month for the basic food basket, providing 2,100 calories and 60 grams' protein, using representative data from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). The food expenditure gradually rose from Rs 2,046 in July to Rs. 2,400 in October, 2017 and gradually decreased to Rs 2085 in March 2018. However, the average cost remains Rs 2,250 per person per month during the period starting July 2017 to March, 2018. (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics 2017-18).

According to Economic survey of Pakistan 2017-18, over the last decade, Pakistan's poverty headcount has witnessed a persistent decline both at national and regional levels. Percentage of people living below poverty line has declined from 50.4% in 2005-06 to 24.3% in 2015-16. Poverty in both rural and urban areas has also been on the declining trend with poverty headcount of 12.5% in Urban and 30.7% in rural areas in 2015-16. The decline in poverty is more pronounced in urban areas than rural areas.

Targeted poverty reduction programs like BISP, relative political stability, peace and tranquility, strong recovery from low GDP growth rate of 1.7% in 2008-09 to 4.5% in 2015-16, continued higher inflows of remittances especially from middle east which are

destined to relatively poor families and above all a more inclusive characteristics of economic growth; are some of the important causes that can be attributed to a significant decline in the poverty headcount since 2005-06.

Declining trends are shared at national as well as urban and rural areas. While comparing with 2011-12 largest percentage decline in poverty headcount was observed in year 2013-14 when national poverty headcount was declined by 6.8 percentage points with 6.2 percentage points decline in Urban and 7.5 percentage points in rural areas. Poverty headcount has declined by 5.7 percentage points in urban areas and 4.9 percentage points in rural areas between 2014 and 2016, thereby leading to an overall decline of 5.2 percentage points decline in incidence of national poverty headcount. (Multi poverty Index 2016-17)

The decline in poverty incidence is phenomenal in Pakistan since 2007-08 and normal inter survey decline is around 7-percentage point with only exception is 2010-11. The inter survey decline in poverty headcount was insignificant in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 survey. There can be two possible undertones for this low performance. First, inter-survey period may not be a period sufficient to observe meaningful decline in poverty both at national and regional levels. Two, catastrophic floods of 2010-11 hit a significant blow to rural populace whose income and livelihoods were severely affected by these floods.

Poverty is the lack of basic human needs such as clean and fresh water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter, because of the inability of people to afford them. This condition is also called as absolute poverty or destitution. Relative Poverty is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country, or compared to worldwide averages. It is reported by World Bank in 2015 that about 736 million people of the world live in absolute poverty. The World Bank defines extremely poor as living on less than 1.90 dollar per day. (World Bank report 2015)

The major causes of poverty in Pakistan may be attributed to the following:

- Unemployment and underemployment is the biggest cause of poverty in Pakistan.
- The traditional concept of women at home and men at work place has further reduced the employment opportunities
- The growth rate of population in Pakistan is very high; and the burden of a big family to feed is on the shoulders of a single individual.
- Unequal distribution of productive assets

- There are very less chances of establishing small business in Pakistan due to non-availability of loan on easy terms from banks.
- The high prices of the commodities do not leave a common man to arrange him for progress and thus the culture of saving is diminishing.
- Inequitable distribution of income. The individual income is very low. A man on the street hardly gets his truly need fulfilled within his income.
- A majority of people in Pakistan are living their lives without realizing their income and expenditure and thus unable to strike a balance between the two.

EXISTING FACILITIES:

To exploit the animal's potential and protect animal health, the department of livestock and Dairy Development Merged Areas has established a network of 800 veterinary institutions including 239 artificial insemination centers in merged districts / sub-divisions, which are manned with 95 qualified veterinary graduates and 793 Para-vets which provide animal health, artificial insemination, production, extension and communication services to the livestock farmers.

Besides above, 14 mobiles veterinary units are working in Merged Districts / sub-divisions and providing veterinary health, preventive and breed improvement services in remote areas of concerned districts / sub-divisions.

The estimated livestock population of Merged Areas for the year 2016-17 was cattle 1.5, buffaloes 0.096, sheep 1.68, goats 3.2 and poultry 6.4 million heads.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT:

Under the prime minister National Agriculture Emergency program the administrative department proposed an umbrella program to cope with the challenges of the future and also to increase the per capita availability of Food. Keeping in view the essentials of the program the Livestock Department Merged Areas has planned project with the title "Livestock Productivity Enhancement in Merged Areas". The instant project is based on the following three basic components:

- Vaccination and De- worming through Mobile Veterinary Clinics
- Poverty reduction through restocking of small ruminants
- Meat development through Feedlot Fattening

1. Vaccination and De- worming through Mobile Veterinary Clinics

Livestock plays an important role for the uplift of rural economy by contributing 11.8% in national GDP and 55.5% in the agriculture sector's share of GDP. It is considered as a source of employment generation in rural areas, helping reduce variation in income. It is

central to the livelihood of the rural poor and can play an important role in poverty alleviation. Pakistan's livestock population, out of which a majority is in Punjab, is one of the largest in the world. Small ruminants and other animals form part of rural households' food basket provide a cushion in case of crop failures and can be sold to meet emergency expenditures. Historically it has been dominated by small holders, with 88% of livestock owners possessing six animals or less and these small holders are scattered throughout the country and particularly in merged districts in far flung areas. Veterinary service is considered as a national and global public good and thus has been the responsibility of government. Traditional mission of the veterinary service has been to protect domestic animals in the area. (Economic Survey of Pakistan 2018-19).

The official veterinary services have the following objectives:

- ✓ Control of animal diseases with ability to rapidly detect and diagnose
- ✓ Minimize and control the risk along the food chain (veterinary public health) including zoonosis and food borne diseases
- ✓ Welfare of animals

Animal Management is a major economic activity taken up by rural households especially in rural areas. This Sector has also the highest potential for rural self-employment generation at the lowest possible investment per unit. Therefore, in order to ensure effective veterinary service delivery, the Department has initiated to provide mobile veterinary services in 13 tehsils of tribal districts. The impact of MVC was reflected in terms of its acceptance by the farmers. There was a marked increase in number of animals treated in MVC operational Districts. This scheme has registered a huge success due to the overwhelming response of the farming community in the remotest part of the State, for which provincial Government have decided to provide budgetary provision under TYDP to operate MVCs. The livestock owners need veterinary services particularly curative and advisory service to improve the productivity of their livestock. Most of the interior areas are not able to receive the institutional service delivery facilities due to distance factor. Veterinary Hospital/ Dispensary are located 5-10 km away from the villages, and it becomes a difficult job to avail required services and save their animals from untimely death. In this context, the Department of Livestock intends to extend Mobile Veterinary Services to all the Tehsils of the merged areas districts. This will enable the livestock owners living in the remote areas to avail the opportunities and to consider Veterinary Health activities as livelihood option and to at par with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Therefore the present proposal is prepared to provide MVC in 13 tehsils of the Merged Areas for a period of 3 years. Animal treated, vaccinated, inseminated during last year (2018-19) through 14 existing mobile veterinary clinics are 153000, 403400 and 1520 respectively.

The impetus behind the surge in demand for livestock products is a combination of population and income growth, combined with urbanization. The small livestock holders in the interior areas need veterinary services particularly curative and advisory service to improve the productivity of their livestock. With the rapidly increasing demand for livestock products, together with the priority given by the Government for livelihood

through Animal Husbandry, the sector has a scope both to expand and adapt. The Mobile Veterinary Clinics could be useful to make surveillance measures, awareness programs and dispose the carcass properly to control and contain the contagious diseases. The animal health camps/field days will be conducted at remote inaccessible areas/ villages to treat the livestock at their doorstep. It is felt essential to provide the desired veterinary services so as to win the confidence of the farmers to take up veterinary activities as livelihood option and maximize profit through livestock sector.

The aim of the program is to establish "Mobile Veterinary Clinics" to strengthen the service delivery mechanism and to increase livestock productivity.

At present, there are 14 Mobile veterinary clinics in tribal districts merged areas, however, due to non-availability of Mobile vehicles the execution in true spirit of the mobile clinics could not possible and therefore, the staff is facing problems while conducting field operations. Furthermore, the far flung distance and irregular geographical situation also make it difficult for the service providers to reach from static veterinary facilities. It is fact that the static service delivery unit provides services in the domain of 5 kilometer and the rest can be cover through mobile services. Therefore, keeping in view the geographic circumstances in mind, 27 Mobile Veterinary clinics at tehsil level of the tribal districts for better provision of Veterinary health services has been proposed to overcome the incident of diseases and minimize the cost of treatment on farmer's shoulders.

The Following are the tehsils of merged areas that will be covered by the proposed MVCs:

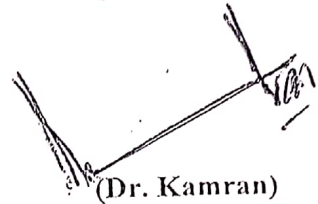
S.No	Tehsil	ADMN. UNITS / AREA	POPULATION 2017
		Merged Areas	5,001,676
1		TRIBAL DISTRICT BAJAUR	1,103,684
	1	Barang Tehsil	76,558
	2	Bar Chamer Kand Tehsil	12,868
	3	Khar Bajaur Tehsil	247,510
	4	Mamund Tehsil	311,873
	5	Salarzai Tehsil	268,517
	6	Utmankhel (Qzafi) Tehsil	107,356
	7	Nawagai Tehsil	79,002
2		MOHMAND	466,984
	1	Halimzai Tehsil	78,749
	2	Pindiali Tehsil	88,363
	3	Safi Tehsil	99,114
	4	Upper Mohmand Tehsil	51,068
	5	Utman Khel (Ambar) Tehsil	62,109
	6	Yake Ghund Tehsil	52,291
	7	Pringhar Tehsil	35,290
3		KHYBER	986,973
	1	Bara Tehsil	444,403

15. Certificate

IS

- The name, designation and phone # of the officer responsible for preparing and checking be provided. It may also be confirmed that PC-I has been prepared as per instructions issued by the Planning Commission for the preparation of PC-I for Production Sector projects.
- The PC-I alongwith certificate must be signed by the Principal Accounting Officer to ensure its ownership.

Prepared by:



(Dr. Kamran)

Planning Officer (Dev)

Directorate of Livestock and Dairy

Development

Merged Areas Secretariat

Checked by:

1. (Dr. Malik Ayaz Wazir)
Director

Livestock and Dairy Development

Merged Areas Secretariat

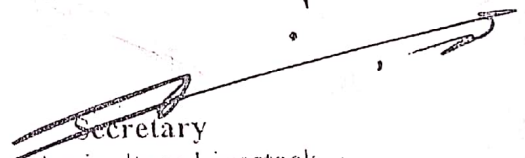
Ph-# 091 9210272

2. (Dr. Sher Muhammad)
Director General (Ext)

Livestock and Dairy Development

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Counter signed By:



Secretary

Agriculture Livestock
& Cooperative Dept: Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa

Approved By:

PDWP on 31/10/2019

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