Introduction
Livestock is the most significant component of agriculture sector in Pakistan, which contributes 55.9% of agriculture value addition. Its share in agriculture is more than combined shares of all other sectors of agriculture and contributes 11.8% in GDP. Among livestock, camel herding forms a major part of total livestock population in certain geographical pockets of the country. Camel in its natural habitats is being raised as multi-purpose animal for the social and economic needs of the inhabitants of deserts and dry mountain regions, though its socio-economic importance in irrigated areas cannot be overruled. Camel milk has an important role in human nutrition in the hot regions and arid countries. It is rich in iron, vitamin C, B, high in immunoglobulins, protein and minerals, low in fat and cholesterol, have anti-bacterial, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory properties. Thus camel milk is also getting popularity as food source in Pakistan and products made from camel milk include various curds, cheese, khoa, butter and ghee. Camels have also an important role as meat producers because of the versatile role they play as a symbol of social prestige that has recently declined.

There is huge knowledge gap between the potential of this animal and efforts needed to improve it. However, the improvement in milk production, camel management, disease control and reproduction can be implemented by using conventional and improved advanced methods of camel husbandry and reproduction. An International Symposium on Camel Management and Reproduction is organized to achieve the following objectives:

- To develop human resources in the area of camel health and husbandry through research and training activities.
- To provide technical awareness of camel production and development to the stakeholders through pre-symposium workshops.
- To discuss and address the current status of camel milk & meat production and handling for better livelihood.
- To develop and create awareness against camel diseases, diagnosis and management for better camel management and reproduction.

Abstract Submission
Abstracts may be submitted at iccm2015@gmail.com for talk and poster presentation. Accepted abstracts (after review and revision) will be published in a special issue of Pakistan Journal of Animal Science: Agricultural Engineering and Veterinary Sciences, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, Sindh Pakistan.

Reviewers Committee
Prof. Dr. Shabbir Ahmed Qureshi
Prof. Dr. Abdulahah G. Arijii
Prof. Dr. Imrana Jalil