

Draft National Livestock Policy

Presented by:

M.M. Rahman

Process

- Review of all available documents
- Visits to small farms
- Farmer group discussions
- Visits to projects, private farms, feed mills and drug stores
- Brainstorming sessions with public and private stakeholders on thematic areas

Process

- Presentations and group discussions with DLS officials
- Discussions with Vet. and AH Associations, and BAU Faculties
- Meetings with donor representatives
- Presentation to Steering Committee meetings

Limitations

- Dearth of information
- Lack of recent data
- Limited expertise
- Low level of commitment
- Slow response

Thematic Areas

- Dairy development
- Poultry development
- Breeds and breeding
- Feeds and animal management
- Veterinary services and animal health

Thematic Areas

- Institutional analysis
- Hides and skin
- Marketing of livestock products
- International trade (WTO), livestock insurance and credit

Contribution of livestock

- Share of Ag. GDP 7.6% in 174-75; 12.9% in 1998-99
- 16% predicted for 2004
- 19.9% predicted for 2020
- Growth rate 4.5% in 2003
- Current contribution to GDP 15%
- Share of employment in agriculture 39%

General problems

- Limited technological interventions
- Inadequate policy reforms
- Declining public expenditure in livestock
- Rev. alloc. to DLS declined from 0.57% in 1997-98 to 0.38% in 2003-04
- Annual operating cost for DLS 4.7% and for BLRI 5.6%
- Development budget declined in real terms
- Limited donor investment in livestock

Technical constraints

- Limited coverage of veterinary services
- Lack of diagnostic facilities
- Scarcity of land for fodder cultivation
- Scarcity, higher price and low quality of feeds

Technical constraints

- Higher price and declining quality of chicks
- Declining quality of cattle breeds
- Marketing constraints, especially of milk
- Lack of access to credit and insurance

Institutional Constraints

- Inappropriate functions and structure of DLS
- Lack of HRD policy and plan
- Lack of planning and management capacity
- Lack of inter-departmental and inter-institutional cooperation
- Absence of a legal body for quality testing and certification of products
- Lack of regulatory framework and quality control of drugs, vaccines, feeds, semen, hides and skins and breeding material

Key Challenges

- Implementing the policy recommendations
- Redefining the functions and structure of DLS
- Establishing regulatory frameworks and a legal body
- Enforcing laws and regulations
- Ensuring quality control
- Collaborating with the private sector for providing veterinary services and simple diagnostic facilities

Policy recommendations

1. Give full emphasis on the development of smallholder dairy and poultry farming, which has the highest potential of reducing rural poverty.
2. Develop goat, buffalo and duck farming through special projects.
3. Initiate institutional reform of DLS by redefining its public good functions and restructuring its organizational setting accordingly.

Policy recommendations

4. Enact and enforce laws and regulations for quality control of drugs, vaccines, feeds, breeding materials and hides and skins.
5. Establish legal body for quality testing and certification
6. Provide support to accelerate privatization of veterinary services of private good nature.
7. Support development of market information system.

Policy recommendations

8. Explore all alternatives/avenues for fodder production.
9. Establish Livestock Insurance Development Fund (LIDF) in the Bangladesh Bank.
10. Establish Livestock Credit Fund in the Bangladesh Bank for distribution of low interest credit to small scale livestock farmers through CBOs.

Thank You
