

Draft

National Livestock Extension Policy

Submitted to

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	3
PREFACE	4
1.0 Background	5
2.0 Rationale of Livestock Extension	7
3.0 Policy Perspectives	8
4.0 Vision	10
5.0 Mission	10
6.0 Objectives	10
7.0 Extension Approaches	11
8.0 Emerging Livestock Development Issues	14
9.0 Implementation Strategy	18
10.0 Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation	19
11.0 References	20
12.0 Annexure:	
12.1 Comparison among DAE, DOF and DLS extension wing	
12.2 Poverty incidence and malnutrition map-to be related with animal density	
12.3 Animal density map showing density per sq. km. – all species including location	
12.4 Location wise commercial livestock farms in three categories	
12.5 Location specific constraints and advantage to be identified from the maps and tables	

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BLRI	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CIG	Common Interest Group
CVASU	Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOYD	Department of Youth Development
FFS	Farmers Field School
FFYP	Fifth Five Year Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resource Development
LG	Local Government
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MOI	Ministry of Industries
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NLDP	National Livestock Development Policy
PO	Producers' Organization
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development Component
SLDP	Smallholder Livestock Development Project
TB	Tuberculosis
TOT	Training of Trainers
UP	Union Parishad

PREFACE

National Livestock Extension Policy

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Agriculture continues to be the largest sector of Bangladesh economy and is currently contributing 20.6% to the gross domestic product (GDP) where livestock sub-sector's share is almost 17% of agricultural GDP. Livestock sub-sector provides new raw material for industry, serves a social security for the rural poor, and provides security against crop failure or damage during draught or cyclone. Though Bangladesh has one of the highest livestock populations in the world and livestock is an important part of the integrated farming systems, but characterized by very low productivity, particularly dairy husbandry because of low productivity, inferior genetic material and non- existence of an efficient value chain, indiscriminate breeding leading to severe genetic erosion, neglect of healthcare, shortage of fodder and feed resources, and lack of awareness. Goat and sheep are generally maintained by landless marginal mostly for meat. Poultry is another important component where private industries are playing a major role to support farmers in selected hubs across the country.
- 1.2 The livestock sub-sector has made appreciable contributions towards poverty reduction and employment showing characteristics like livestock production is large extent traditional with rural small holders operation in mixed farming system, the commercial component is expanding particularly in the poultry industry, existence of wide gap between requirement and demand with increase of income, rapid urbanization and population growth. The livestock sub-sector offers greater employment opportunities particularly many of whom regard livestock as their only livelihood option. Poultry and dairy farming has some comparative advantages over crop-fishery and forestry as they require less land, small capital and least influence by seasonal changes.
- 1.3 For productivity improvement, technology generation, dissemination and support services need to be geared up but, livestock keepers are too poor to harness the potentials of livestock. If we need to ensure production by masses instead of mass production by the corporate, small and marginal farmers should be organized to improve livestock productivity through well plan, scientific management and livestock extension services.
- 1.4 The livestock sub-sector has enormous potentials and can be considered as a thrust sector for economic development of Bangladesh. Major potentials are: livelihood development tools for poor and pro poor, employment and income generation and poverty reduction, nutrition, food security and social safeguards, export earnings, rising demand and scope of increased productivity, renewable energy and soil health, value addition and supply chain development.
- 1.5 In spite of existence of above mentioned opportunities, the national livestock extension policy has been drawn to strategically address the following key challenges/constraints prevailing in the livestock production systems: weak research-extension linkages, inappropriate organizational setup with inadequate extension manpower, scarcity of feeds, inappropriate marketing system and poor investment, fodder and drinking water, inadequate animal health care services, limited diseases diagnostic facilities, preponderance of emerging and re-emerging diseases, poor coordination among public

and private bodies, lack of database system and weak strategic planning, poor monitoring and awkward reporting system, poor productive local genetic stocks, shortage in preventive and curative inputs supply, increasing population and food safety issues, slow mechanization in animal agriculture, poor investment and weak value chain and limited credit and absence of insurance system.

- 1.6 Some important extension services are required for increased productivity and sustainable development of livestock sub-sector in Bangladesh. These services are: Formulation of policy, acts and regulations and implementation, capacity building, animal health care (preventive and curative), advisory services on primary healthcare, farm management and husbandry practices, training of unemployed youth on poultry, dairy farming, vaccination, livestock research (applied/adaptive), technology dissemination, input supply, animal health related traditional services, improvement of feeds and fodder production and feed technology, supply of breeding materials, tools and technology, supply of commercial inputs and machineries, quality control of vaccines and feeds, marketing of livestock products and value addition technology, flaying, processing and curing of hides and skin, management of international trade, management & safety regulation of slaughter house, processing, marketing and quality control of meat and milk.
- 1.7 The public line ministries, departments and agencies participating as service providers are: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Law, Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Health, Department of Fisheries, Department of Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Universities, University of Science and Technology, Department of Youth Development , Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, Department of Agricultural Marketing, Ministry of Local Government and Cooperatives, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance (banks and financial institutions).
- 1.8 The private sector involved in providing livestock services are: Non Government Organization (BRAC, Proshika etc), private entrepreneurs, animal health companies, poultry breeders, feed millers, individual farmers, farmers organization /cooperatives, producers organizations, meat and milk processors, animal health workers, vaccinators and para-vets, livestock volunteers, marketing agencies, mass media and information technology center (newspaper, radio, television, mobile, email, internet), and farm advisory group.

2.0 RATIONALE OF LIVESTOCK EXTENSION

Livestock extension is the entire set of services or systems or ongoing non-formal education processes that facilitates the access of farm peoples, their organizations and relevant market actors to knowledge, information and technologies, interacts with partners in research, education, agribusiness institutions, and assist them to develop their own technical, organizational and management skills and practices for improving productivity, profitability and livelihoods through attitude and behavioral changes. Basics of livestock extensions could be

- It can be performed by any person or public or private institution technically qualified may or may not be formally educated but certainly enjoy years of practical experience in decision-making.
- Any advice or technology recommended by extension workers to the farmers has little chances of adoption if the ingredients to adopt the technology are not timely available, or too expensive to afford, or the technology is too complicated, or risky to try within limited resources of farmers.
- Extension cannot be effectively productive if it works in isolation from the farm- market-chain-networks actors.

3.0 POLICY PERSPECTIVES

National Livestock Development Policy identified 9 critical areas for livestock development. To encourage private poultry industry and to control quality of inputs for sustainable poultry development poultry, development policy 2008 was formulated. For disease control and eradication, DLS enacted animal and animal product quarantine act 2005. Of late, in 1992 DLS adopted Breeding Policy for up-gradation of cattle in Bangladesh.

Livestock extension today in Bangladesh is not what it used to be and is passing through a transformation partly because of its out dated traditional attitude and partly because of policy changes and partly because of development trend. In the past livestock extension services were all top-down bureaucratic and project based. The national livestock extension policy (NLEP) should focus the following issues:

- 3.1 **Changed circumstances and increasing trends:** With the changed circumstances of livestock and poultry production system and increasing trend of globalization, commercialization and demand livestock extension services need to play a new role. Livestock extension services should be systemized and modernized with bottom-up micro extension planning by farmers groups, its gradual consolidation at upazila level.
- 3.2 **Increasing both public and private investments:** Investment both in livestock & poultry sectors are increasing gradually.
- 3.3 **Veterinary public health and food safety issues:** Increased attention urged epidemiological, public health initiatives as well as food safety in value chain processes.
- 3.4 **Producer organization based demonstration and adoption:** For demonstration of newer improved technologies and their pervasive adoption, social mobilization through developing CIG of farmers is imperative.
- 3.5 **One stop livestock extension services for backward linkages:** Farmer Information and Advisory Centers (FIAC) housed at UP Complex are rising as neighboring extension units providing integrated advisory services for all category farmers.
- 3.6 **Supply chain development for forward linkages:** Infrastructures for value addition to livestock and poultry products, its diversification and promoting marketing channel are incrementally emerging in the country.
- 3.7 **Visualization of different approaches:** The approach is the essence of an extension system which informs, stimulates and guides such aspects of the system as its structure, its leadership, its program, its resources and its linkages.
- 3.8 **Success in dissemination of models and technologies:** Participation and empowerment of farmers and communities, linkage between groups and institutions, innovative learning and communication, policy and priorities issues involves in the successful dissemination of suitable technologies.

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- 3.9 **Strong linkage among research, extension, education and farmers:** Research for innovating newer technologies, its dissemination to stakeholders, capacity building should be strongly bonded together.
- 3.10 **Impediment of farmers affecting access to extension services:** Gender, farming system, wealth status, land ownership and farm size, membership of farmer group/community organization, level of knowledge and education of beneficiary farmers hindrance their access to extension services.
- 3.11 **Increased demand of organic livestock:** Advancement of science, awareness in health and food safety and easy access to information, accelerated demand for organic livestock and poultry products in the present era.
- 3.12 **Other driving policies:** Regarding livestock extension, recently some projects under DLS has provision for implementation of decentralized, pluralistic and demand driven approaches. DLS is practicing bottom-up approach model in some upazila though rest of the upazila livestock extension services are still inefficient, top-down, bureaucratic and big-farmer oriented. The NLEP is synthesized within the context of and drawing lessons from National Livestock Development Policy-2007, Poultry Development Policy – 2008, National Food Policy-2006, National Agricultural Policy-1999, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan-2008, Country Investment Plan-2010, Perspective Plan (2010-2021), National Fisheries Policy-1998, Sixth Five Year Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Institutional Analysis and Future development of DLS, PEM consult, 2003, Animal Slaughter and Meat Control Act-2011, Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act-2005, Extension Operation Manual, NATP-2008.

4.0 VISION

The vision of NLEP is to become self-reliant to satisfy the national demand of milk, meat and egg for fast growing populace through harmonizing wealth and resources available involving mass people in production thereby accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty through employment and income generation.

5.0 MISSION

The mission of NLEP is to generate, provide, disseminate demand driven knowledge & technology based livestock extension services for sustainably increased productivity of livestock and poultry, profit optimization and well-being of farm families.

6.0 OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the NLEP are to:

- promote sustainable improvements in milk, meat and eggs production to satisfy national demands, processing and value addition for optimal income & employment generation;
- facilitate increased private sector participation and investments in livestock production, market development and export of livestock products and by products;
- contribute towards national food security through enhanced production, processing and marketing of livestock products to meet national nutritional requirements;
- strengthen health care services, veterinary public health, epidemiological and diagnostic facilities, diseases surveillances and reporting;
- assist farmers in adopting suitable technologies through capacity building, harmonize extension services provided by public and private service providers at all levels including input suppliers, livestock commodity producers, producers organization and other agencies;
- fortify research-extension-farmers linkages, mobilize, build and develop farmer groups and producer organizations for better access to technologies, information and marketing channels.

7.0 EXTENSION POLICY AND APPROACHES

- 7.1 **Decentralization:** Decentralization has been adopted in many countries and the main ground for the move is to shift decision-making authority to lower administrative and political level units for restoring the decision making mandate to the farmers and facilitating their direct access to resources and markets, enhancing their bargaining capacity for sharing benefits as well as improve extension accountability to their needs. Decentralization not only gives local government control over personnel and finances, but also re-focuses the management of extension through farmer participatory involvement in responsibility sharing. The main features of decentralization are appropriate information to their needs along with work scheduling for extension activities based on local resources, social and physical environment.
- 7.2 **Fortify one stop service center (FIAC):** To ensure two-way flow of information between farmers and service providing stakeholders, FIAC will be fortified and extended nation-wide to provide one stop integrated services to make farmers pro-active.
- 7.3 **Facilitating Role of Extension Workers:** The role of extension agents either public or private will be rather facilitator, not as doer. Though DLS has limited manpower centered at upazila the frontline of service facilitation, but, number of farmers, youths, and women has been trained on different livestock related events; UP based Artificial Insemination volunteers and Avian Influenza Workers could further be trained and utilized in extension activities.
- 7.4 **Demand-led Extension:** Prioritized extension and research activities should be based on local needs, problems and potentials identified at farm level. Extension agencies should work closely with the farmers and entrepreneurs to identify problems and solving methods as well as technology demonstrations, fairs, cross visits, inputs accessibility and reviewing will get priority and at the same time regular de-worming, vaccination and artificial insemination activities will also be strengthened nation-wide.
- 7.5 **Pluralistic Extension:** Irrespective of public or private agencies, the modality of delivering extension services including inputs (vaccines, medicines, feed, AI materials) by multi sectoral service providers to farm communities, is gaining popularity. NLDP-2007 also recognizes its need under a decentralized extension system. For effective extension services delivery, participation and partnerships with multi sectoral agencies both public and private are to be continued according to the regulations framed by public sector i.e. DLS.
- 7.6 **Research - Extension Linkage:** Working together for common objectives in both backward and forward direction linked by information flow and feedback. In lieu of traditional research and extension linkage tended to be on a 'top-down' approach providing limited options in making decision for aptness of innovated technology, bottom up system allowing early involvement of stakeholders for symbiotic demand-based on farm technology validation will be given priority. Linkage activities in livestock research and extension system should be managed at varying administrative levels - national, regional, district, upazila and union level identifies farm families as their target and hub around imparting training both to the extension service providers and farmers.

- 7.7 **Integrated Extension Services:** Development of crop, fishery and livestock sub sectors are all inter-linked and inter-dependent. Produced most crops and their residues are the principal sources of animal feed, large ruminants are principal sources of draft power, fuel and manure for soil health and crop production, poultry litters are recycled as fish feed and organic manure. Among the sub-sectors, public institution DAE has grass root level extension agents. Until development of their own facilities by DLS, there is a necessity of integration for dissemination of technologies to farmers. NGOs and private sector also work on these sub sectors in cooperation and collaboration with government departments to some extent. They are input suppliers along with advisory services. So, for avoiding duplication as well as inhibiting irrelevant messages dissemination, strong integration of these agents even at grassroots level defining responsibilities of stakeholders, is very important.
- 7.8 **Extension Education:** The livestock extension education plays an important role in the context to empower the farmers irrespective of gender with appropriate technological knowledge and skills. Extension with a focus on livestock extension, development process and goals, livestock development programs should be painstaking in a holistic understanding of livestock extension education with an aim to bring desirable changes in the quality of life of the target groups through helping them to change their attitude, knowledge, skill and resources like land, pasture, water, livestock, equipment etc.
- 7.9 **Extension Communication:** Communication is exchanging ideas facts feeling in such ways that each gains a common understanding of the meaning of message. There are several models of communication. Among them a few important elements are: communicator, message, media, receiver, feedback and impact.
- 7.10 **Community Livestock Development:** Community livestock development is to build farmers capacity through integrated farming system involving community people thereby increasing productivity to improve livelihood and reduce poverty, ensure empowerment of rural poor community forming producers organizations, self operated community owned village organization equally effective in implementation of veterinary public health issues and control of zoonotic diseases.
- 7.11 **Human Resource Development:** Fundamental requisite to acquire new skills, attitude, knowledge and concepts in the context of one's ability to improve technical know-how. An extension worker needs the skills in planning, designing and disseminating technological innovations for farmers use. DLS manpower is inadequate in numbers and needs skill development for increased productivity, reduce mortality, and enhance feeds & fodder quality, finally to improve the living condition of rural people. For HRD training, DLS supposed to have harmony in preparation of training modules on different aspects of livestock development including marketing and value addition.
- 7.12 **Extension Services in Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products:** Adoption of technologies in marketing of livestock and its products should be market driven rather than technology driven. It is rather easier to produce milk, meat and eggs but difficult to market these products due to lack of proper marketing infrastructure, procurement, transportation and sale of livestock products. In dairy industry, collection and processing of milk is developed through private sector initiatives but needs an organized marketing of network discouraging local traders as middle-man ship. Unless ensuring regular ease

- access to organized market with producer friendly price standards, technologies innovated for increased productivity will just remain less adopted.
- 7.13 **Target Group:** Livestock development involves a number of target groups with whom the extension agents need to work with. They are: Livestock owners; Livestock service providers; Input suppliers; Educational institutes; Marketing agencies.
- 7.14 **Extension Planning:** Planning is the process of determining in advance what should be done, by whom, when, how, and at what cost. Despite planning long-term program priorities or planning a consultation meeting with farmers, plan to determine organizational aims, developing premises about the current environment. Selecting the course of action, initiating activities required to transform plans into action to ensure livestock farmers' benefit and community development. Decisions are concerned with the future & may be made under circumstances of certainty or uncertainty but should be a group process.
- 7.15 **Locations Specific Planning:** Bangladesh livestock population are scattered all over the country but their density and marketing system are not similar. Dairy cattle of smallholders are located mostly in Pabna, Sirajganj, Kushtia, Satkhira, Khulna, Rangpur, Dinajour, Naogaon, and Chittagong districts. Buffalos are found in Bhola, Noakhali and Satkhira mostly in the Char areas of the coastal belt of the southern districts. Goats and Sheep are developed in Meherpur, Kushtia, Jhenaidah, Jessore, Satkhira, Naogaon and Bogra districts. Ducks are heavily populated in Sunamganj, Netrokona, and Kishoreganj and in the Haor districts, also in the southern districts in private sector. Traditional poultry in backyard farming system spread all over the country, but commercial poultry differs district to district. These all are dependent on marketing, infrastructure, communication, transportation and access of farmers to inputs resources. So the planning process and the extension methodology should be based on locations specific resources. Manpower setting and distribution of support services & input supply should be ensured according to agro-ecological situations in Bangladesh, these are: (i) plain land, (ii) haor area, (iii) coastal belt and saline zone, and (iv) draught prone northern area.
- 7.16 **Public Private Partnership:** The PPP initiative is a recent approach of the government to promote and encourage private sectors' partnership to enhance investment in value added market-led development process linking commercial production and market information system. It has occurred at a time when investments in public sector infrastructure are seen as an important means of maintaining economic activity. The importance of PPP to economic activity was established to support public sector capacity to implement PPP and share timely solution to problems across Bangladesh. The livestock sector under PPP may involve the private sector to backward and forward stages of production cycle including value addition. Private sector investment in health care items, in poultry sector has already got momentum and let's uplifts those encouraging more investment playing government machineries role as facilitator creating working milieu to ensure easy access for investing in productive, income and employment generation in livestock sector, keeping policy development and legal aspect in hand, allow private sector as implementer or main actor of policy framework.
- 7.17 **Coordination:** Mechanism to facilitate a clear understanding of roles and nature of the livestock service providers and other stakeholders to harmonize services provided by them at all levels including input suppliers, livestock commodity bodies and credit providers. Close collaboration among stakeholders including routine planning and

sharing information through exchange of reports, workshops, seminars and consultations as well as follow up of all extension interventions at all levels as a way of promoting effectiveness should be ensured.

8.0 EMERGING LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

The NLEP is designed to address the emerging developing issues of the sector in order to achieve the vision and set objectives of the policy. The development issues are many and some of them are directly linked to the implementation of the policy. But there are many cross-cutting issues also within the broader spectrum of agricultural development of the country. The important development issues considered are:

- 8.1 **Food Security and Malnutrition:** Development of non-crop agriculture i.e. dairy, buffalo, goat and sheep, ducks and poultry could enrich the main protein source of milk, meat and egg for balancing and nutritious foods. Boosting up of livestock and poultry production, of course, enrich food basket and can be considered as an important frontier towards augmenting overall food production in the country. The availability of food ingredients, one of three major pillars of food security as well as to make menu balanced even with micro nutrients to prevent malnutrition. The motto of livestock extension services should be production oriented through the following initiatives: (i) Improvement of quality and productivity of livestock by strengthening research, training and extension services; (ii) Ensure development of animal health care services, particularly for the control of parasitic and infectious diseases; (iii) Investment assistance for expansion of marketing network for production technologies, input supply, improved technology for preservation and marketing of livestock products; (iv) Support development and expansion of technologies for the resource-poor people.
- 8.2 **Food Safety Issues:** Presence of health hazardous components either microbial pathogens or drug residues in food products of animal origin is a major concern of present time. Informally marketed animal origin food items in Bangladesh are frequently tested not up to the standard of food safety management. At the level of pre and post production of meat, milk and egg as well as value added products; the focus should be on food safety. Food safety on the farm addresses the issue on chemical, microbiological and drug residues in food of animal origin. Implementation of guideline prescribed by OIE to be followed strictly. Effective control of food adulteration, a multi-disciplinary collaboration involved in feed and animal production especially those in a position to provide veterinary clinical and epidemiological information is essential.
- 8.3 **Veterinary Public Health Issues:** Animal diseases can have a major impact on public health, national economy and international trade, food security and livelihood of households particularly of poor segments. The emergence of HPAI led to an increased understanding and awareness of relationship between animal and human health. It encompasses the potentials of trans-boundary animal diseases and emerging infectious diseases on food security, livelihood and poverty reduction. There is a need for enhancement of veterinary infrastructure in DLS and their capacity for disease surveillance, diagnosis and epidemiological activities and public health awareness. Prevention and control of trans-boundary animal diseases requires regionally harmonized and effective early warning system to prevent the spread of diseases. Veterinary public health in principle encompasses food and feed safety of human animal health and body

for livestock origin. The one-health approach may be followed to improve the public health situation in the interface of man, animal and environmental context.

- 8.4 **Zoonosis, Emerging and Re-emerging Issues:** Animal has the potential to transmit diseases to human known as zoonosis. Some of the zoonotic diseases such as Bird flu, Anthrax, Nipa, Rabies, and Tuberculosis etc. are caused through faulty husbandry practices, movement of infected animals, handling of animals and clinical equipment, management of animal wastes and dead animals, poor surveillance and unrestricted engrossment of borders of neighboring countries etc. Livestock diseases are not regularly reported and investigation into their epidemiology not fully introduced. Accurate data on the incidence of animal diseases are not available. DLS has preparedness and response guideline for the field officials and farmers to follow for control of the emerging and re-emerging diseases. Inter-ministerial national coordination is needed to be formed to combat the spread of fatal infectious diseases. Proper pathways can be utilized for awareness creation among the general public regarding zoonotic diseases including HPAI.
- 8.5 **Biosecurity:** Bio-security is those practices designed to prevent the introduction of harmful agent to livestock and poultry operation. Bio-security at the farm level is the management practices and enabling producers to prevent the movement of disease causing agents. Therefore, bio-security involves many aspects of farm management such as disease control and prevention, feed management and visitor control. Other sources of contamination are closing goods, equipments and vehicles. The designing of planning process in view of the improved bio-security should include location, construction of houses, traffic off and on the farm, pest management, designing of house cleaning and disinfection, personal hygiene, flock and herd health care and monitoring, husbandry practices and compliance with the regulations. Principles of bio-security plans are: (i) increase the animal ability to resist diseases; (ii) minimize the number of contact that might result in diseases; (iii) eliminate sources of infection.
- 8.6 **e-livestock & ICT:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can play a key role in providing extension services with all information needed for the farmers work including livestock production, inputs supply, disease control and improving market access, and availability of technology dissemination. It is vital to strengthen capacities of farmers, their organizations and rural communities. ICT includes the use of computer, internet, geographical information service, mobile phone messages etc. It is necessary to use of ICT in the frontline offices of DLS in upazila and union parishad for linking livestock marketing and production through web and mobile based technology advisory services for farmers. Through these mobile and web based messages early warning of diseases and natural disasters as well as dissemination of information may be included in the extension procedure establishing gateway system.
- 8.7 **Diseases Surveillance, Epidemiology and Reporting System:** Close intensified door-step monitoring of animal production cycles, strong surveillance for diseases infestation and their epidemiological scenario along with organized reporting for further immediate action should be a regular practice. A database of livestock and poultry production, animal health care services, disease incidence related statistics should be established and improved for forward work planning.

- 8.8 **Organic Farming:** Organic farming is recently getting popularity among the consumers because of their system where material detrimental to human health and environment is not used. Organic farming strictly confines the use of growth regulator such as hormones, antibiotics, food additives and genetically modified organisms and nano-materials. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic livestock farming combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and quality of life for all involved. The characteristics feature of organic products is costlier and environment friendly. Paramount importance should be given to disseminate bio-rational based management systems in the farms to ensure productivity and products' safety and quality standard maintaining collaboration with stakeholders.
- 8.9 **Value Chain Development:** Value chain is a high-level of businesses receives raw materials as input, add value to the raw materials through various processes, and sell finished products to customers. Value-chain consist bundle of activities accomplished by firm to design, produce, market, deliver and support its products. These value activities are the discrete building blocks of the competitive advantages. Thus the analysis of value chain encompasses wider issues than supply chain which only shows physical flow of products or services through immediate stages of value addition. Constraints hindering value chain development should be identified by government machineries to provide enabling environment, opening opportunities, reducing risks and vulnerability for harnessing full potential of livestock sector.
- 8.10 **Disaster Management:** Bangladesh is prone to natural disasters vz. heavy rainfall, floods, draught, cyclone, tidal surges and intrusion of saline water, etc. Livestock population is the first to be affected in that situation because of transportation of feed and fodder become more difficult to the affected areas including fresh drinking water. At that time, all efforts are made to safe human life. Due to negligence and difficult situation massive spread of epidemic diseases occurs during the post disaster period. In order to tackle this situation effectively, it is vital that disaster sustainable development and climate policy are integrated including livestock based interventions in terms of sustaining the livelihoods and resilience of the poor. Disaster Management Policy 2008 has a post and pre period disaster management and preparedness and response guideline can be followed in the affected area.
- 8.11 **Hides, Skin, Horn and Bone:** Leather and leather goods are the third most important export earner items in Bangladesh contributing about 3-7% of total export earnings. The value of hides and skin depends on its quality which in turn depends on techniques of flaying the skin and on the status of health & nutrition of animals. Little work is done on flaying technique. Hides and skin are generally collected by complicated but well organized chain of middle men. Tanners buy their raw materials mainly from the middle men. In this field Aratdars act as commission agents for dealers. The main constraints is the poor flaying, improper method of curing, poor health and disease management, poor breed quality and age of the livestock species. On the contrary, valuable horn, hoofs and bones are mostly unused in spite of having usability and value addition. Mechanized slaughter house, storage facilities are also limited. DLS should introduce training

program of the butcher on flaying and grading of meat cut, preservation of skins through curing. For quality control and certification of hides and skin, DLS may setup a wing and if necessary through promulgation of an act. DLS may also work on to prepare a comprehensive marketing policy for hides and skin.

8.12 **CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:** Livestock development is influenced by a number of issues that are either partially or entirely outside the mandate of MOFL and DLS. The issues include environment, gender, public health sanitation, diseases, population growth, and education.

8.12.1 **Waste Management and Environment Conservation:** Livestock production activities should be carried out in a sustainable manner keeping in mind the environment conservation issue. The department will promote livestock production especially ruminants (cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep) according to ecological standpoint of the areas. Department will document and distribute materials with best practices in a grazing management in order to conserve the environment. For instance, promoting exploration of methane fermenting cattle dung, poultry droppings and farm waste, utilizing urine as a tool of pest management. The concerned ministries collaboration with local government and other service providers can: (i) encourage use of appropriate grazing and farm management practices; (ii) Awareness creation regarding proper management of animal dung and urine, feeds and fodder refuse and fresh poultry litter should be made among the farming community.

8.12.2 **Gender Mainstreaming:** Women and youths access to production resources and generating income from their work when compared to that of men is not negligible at all. Socio-cultural attitude that put women and youth in an inferior position in a society should be changed through social mobilization. In this respect especially in public sector in collaboration with other stakeholders with all livestock extension providers to ensure: (i) Mainstreaming gender issues into livestock farming communities; (ii) Promote gender sensitive labor saving technologies; (iii) Empower underprivileged groups to access livestock farming resources; (iv) Livestock keepers should have access to marketing information and marketing network.

8.12.3 **Public Health and Sanitation:** The extension departments in collaboration with local government and other stakeholders should prepare guidelines and distribute it to the farmers regarding the effects and evils of public health and sanitation. In the training manual, there should be public awareness program on improvement of sanitation.

8.12.4 **Education:** The large number of population of Bangladesh suffers from illiteracy. Bangladesh in near future will suffer from insecurity of food and nutrition. While implementing livestock extension services, side by side, there should be a thrust for awareness on adult education.

8.12.5 **Climate Change:** Impacts of climate stressors on animal agriculture is reflective. The uncertainty of climate change and how change will influence on animal production on a

global as well as regional scale is largely unspecified. In Bangladesh, by contrast, the bulk of livestock have no protective structures and they graze off the land. There is every reason to expect that livestock in Bangladesh will be sensitive to climate change. Early warning system and response measures in order to protect livestock and environment during natural calamities, technologies adoptable to climate tempted vulnerabilities and long term resilient strategy will be upheld.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: The government shall clarify the roles and responsibilities of various livestock service stakeholders to avoid overlapping of services with intention of creating synergism and complementation. For better implementation of this extension policy, the public sectors strategy should be to:

- Create enabling environment for both public and private sectors.
- Help and facilitate different actors in livestock extension service delivery.
- Prepare guidelines of coordination and supervision at all levels.
- Facilitate institutionalization of livestock extension policy.
- Promote and strengthen livestock farmers' organization.
- Strengthen research – extension – farmers' linkage.
- Keep close monitoring and conduct periodic review of extension activities/performance.
- Promote commercial livestock farming & value addition practices for livestock products.
- Mainstream cross cutting issues in livestock extension services.
- Encourage researchers to develop field based technologies suitable for adoption.
- Promote private investment in commodity extension services.
- Encourage livestock farmers to participate in livestock development activities.
- Encourage participating in livestock farmers training program and farmers needs assessment service.

10.0 MONITORING, SUPERVISION AND EVALUATION: For effective implementation of livestock extension policy, regular monitoring & supervision will be carried out at all level of extension initiatives. Through monitoring and evaluation, collection and analysis of information and problems gaps and actions taken would be primary steps and participatory M & E method involving stakeholders at various level of evaluating particular program, share control over the contents, process, results and corrective measures. In participatory evaluation system, primary stakeholders deliberated as active participants – not just cradle of information; build their capacity to analyze, reflect and taking action; catalyze joint learning for corrective measure. The goals of monitoring and supervision are:

- To ensure that inputs, work schedules and outputs are proceeding according to plan, i.e. that project implementation is on right track;
- To provide record of input use, activities and results;
- Early warning of deviations from initial goals and expected outcome.

11.0 REFERENCES

National Livestock Extension Policy 2007
National Poultry Development Policy 2008
New Agricultural Extension Policy 1996
National Agricultural Extension Policy 2012 (updated)
National Fisheries Policy 1998
Livestock Quarantine Act 2005
Animal Disease Act 2005
National Food Policy 2006
Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2008
Sixth Five Year Plan
Institutional Analysis and Future development of DLS 2003
Animal Slaughter and Meat Control Act, 2011
Extension Operation Manual, NATP, 2008

12.0 ANNEXURE: under preparation

- 12.6 Comparison among DAE, DOF and DLS extension wing.
- 12.7 Poverty incidence and malnutrition map - to be related with animal density.
- 12.8 Animal density map showing density per sq. km. – all species including location.
- 12.9 Location wise commercial livestock farms in three categories.
- 12.10 Location specific constraints and advantage to be identified from the maps and tables.