

Welcome to my presentation



**Overview of Department of Livestock Services, Impacts
of Climate Change, Mainstreaming of DRR & CCA**

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Overview of DLS

- During 1948 Veterinary Department was rearranged in this country and the Head Quarter was established at Dhaka from comilla.
- In 1972 the Head quarter was established at Kazi Alauddin Road, Dhaka. In 1984 the Head Quarter was established at Khamarbari Sarak, Farmgate Dhaka.
- Department of Livestock Services is under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), Government of the people`s Republic of Bangladesh.

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- **The Department is Headed by Director General.**
- **Under Director General five Director level officer work.**
- **50 Deputy Director work under this Department.**
- **197 District level officers are working in this Department.**
- **533 Upazila level Officers are working at Upazila/District level.**
- **755 entry level officers are working in various field under this Department.**

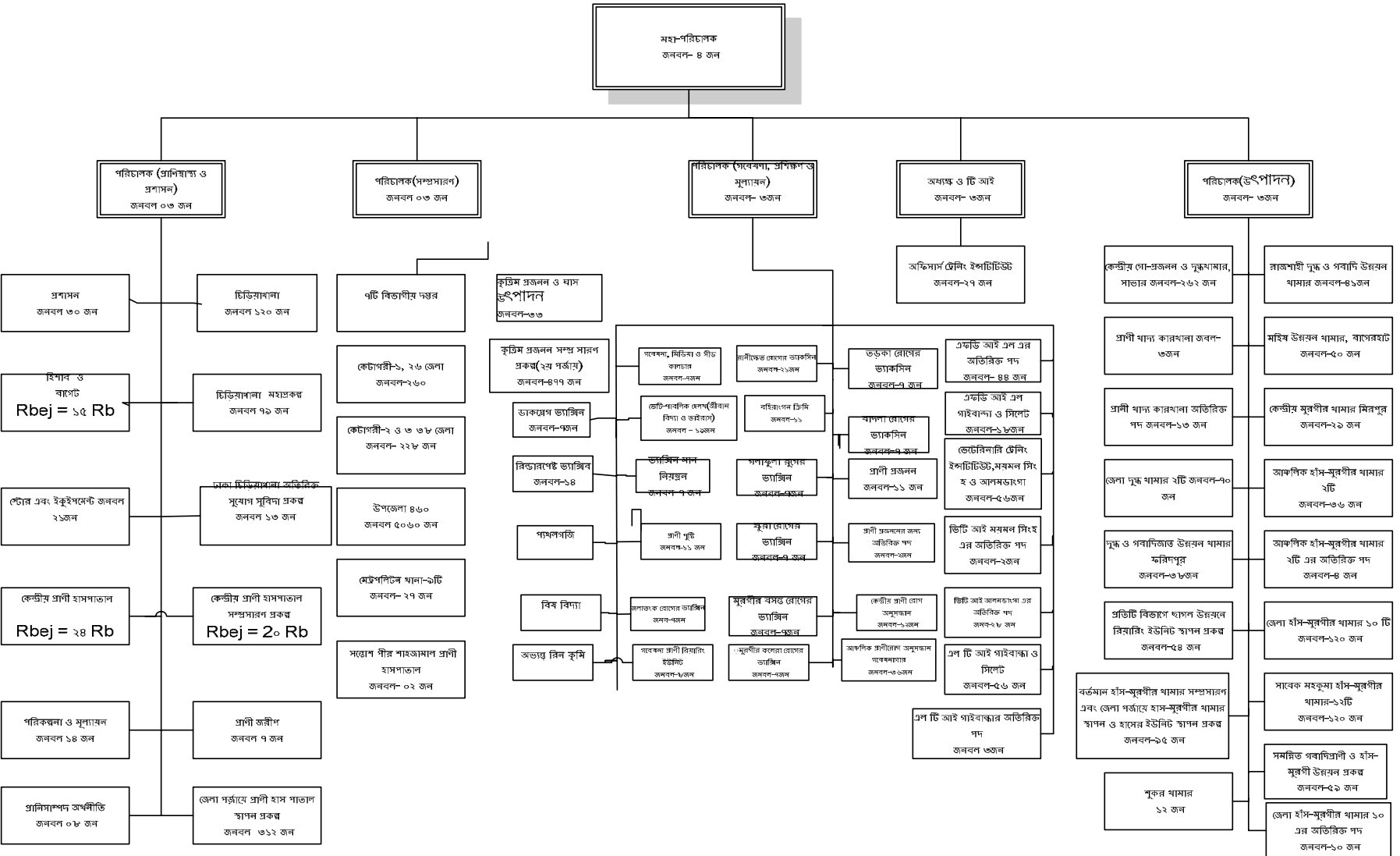
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At Present the Department is operating with

- 1. 1546 First Class Officers.**
- 2. 8 Second Class Officers.**
- 3. 4612 third class Staffs**
- 4. 2296 fourth class employee**

Total 8426 Officers and Staffs under revenue budget are working in this Department. Other than this, there are 24 projects and programs and 1856 Officer`s and staffs are working under Development budget in this Department.

Organogram of DLS



Activities of DLS

- ❖ Treatment of all ailing animals Indoor and Outdoor.**
- ❖ Vaccination all types of animal to prevent the diseases.**
- ❖ Production of Vaccines .**
- ❖ Research on vaccine, breed development, production of all types of livestock.**
- ❖ Artificial insemination.**
- ❖ Investigate the types of Diseases.**

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- ❖ Investigate the epidemiology of diseases.
- ❖ Control import /export of all Veterinary Medicine ,Vaccine, feed additives and feed supplement.
- ❖ Production of Poultry, Duck ,Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Pigs and other domesticated/wild animals and birds.
- ❖ Produce high yielding variety of Livestock.
- ❖ Fodder cultivation, Feed Preparation and preservation.
- ❖ Ensure the production of Meat ,Milk and eggs and their by-product.

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- ❖ **Small credit for livestock production and Management.**
- ❖ **Communicate with all other related Department to prevent Zoonotic Diseases.**
- ❖ **Communicate with National and International Livestock Organizations.**
- ❖ **Encourage to establish poultry, dairy and other animals and birds farms at Private level.**
- ❖ **Implement all veterinary act and rules under jurisdiction.**
- ❖ **Encourage to export poultry, livestock, Livestock Product and By-Product.**
- ❖ **Control the Slaughter house of the Cities, Municipalities and other selling centers.**
- ❖ **Abide by all Government rules/order.**

Livestock Economy at a glance

Table 1: Livestock and poultry production in Bangladesh (in Million No.)

Livestock/ Poultry	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cattle	22.6	22.67	22.8	22.87	22.9	22.976	23.05	23.121	23.195
Buffalo	1.06	1.11	1.16	1.21	1.26	1.3	1.349	1.394	1.443
Goat	18.41	19.16	19.94	20.75	21.56	22.4	23.275	24.149	25.116
Sheep	2.38	2.47	2.57	2.68	2.78	2.877	2.977	3.002	3.082
Total Livestock	44.45	45.41	46.67	47.51	48.5	49.553	50.651	61.666	52.836
Chicken	172.63	183.65	194.82	206.89	212.47	221.394	228.035	234.686	242.866
Duck	36.4	37.28	38.17	39.08	39.84	41.234	42.677	44.12	45.7
Total poultry	209.3	220.93	232.99	245.97	252.31	262.628	270.712	278.806	288.566

Table2: Contribution of Livestock & Poultry on National Economy:

Growth of Livestock in National Economy(2011-12)	3.32%
Contribution of Livestock sector in National Economy(2011-12)	2.58%
Livestock Growth rate	3.50%
Role of Livestock in Agricultural Production(2011-12)	17.15%
Employment (Directly)	20%
Employment (Partly)	50%
Production of Livestock Products(Tk. In crore)	1500(app)
Earning of Foreign Exchange only from hides & skin(2011-12)	4.31%
Cultivation of Land	50%
Rural Transport	50%
Production of organic Fertilizer	125 M.M.T
Fuel supply	25%

Source: Economic Review

Table 3: Production of Milk, Meat & Egg.

Product	Unit	Fiscal Year								
		2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Milk	Million ton	1.99	2.14	2.27	2.28	2.65	2.286	2.365	2.947	3.46
Meat	Million ton	0.91	1.06	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.26	1.986	2.33
Egg	Million ton	4780	5623	5422	5369	5653.2	4692.0	5742.4	6078.5	7303.89

Table 4: Demand, production, Supply & Deficiency of Milk, Meat & Eggs.

Products	Demand	Production	Supply	Deficiency
Milk	13.50 Million Metric Ton (250 ml/ day/head)	3.46 Million Metric Ton	64.11 ml/ day/head	10.04 Million Metric Ton
Meat	6.482 Million Metric Ton (120gm/ day/head)	2.33 Million Metric Ton	43.17 gm/ day/head	4.15 Million Metric Ton
Egg	15392 Million number (104 nos./year/head)	7303.89 Million nos.	49.35 (number/year/head)	8089.11 Million nos.

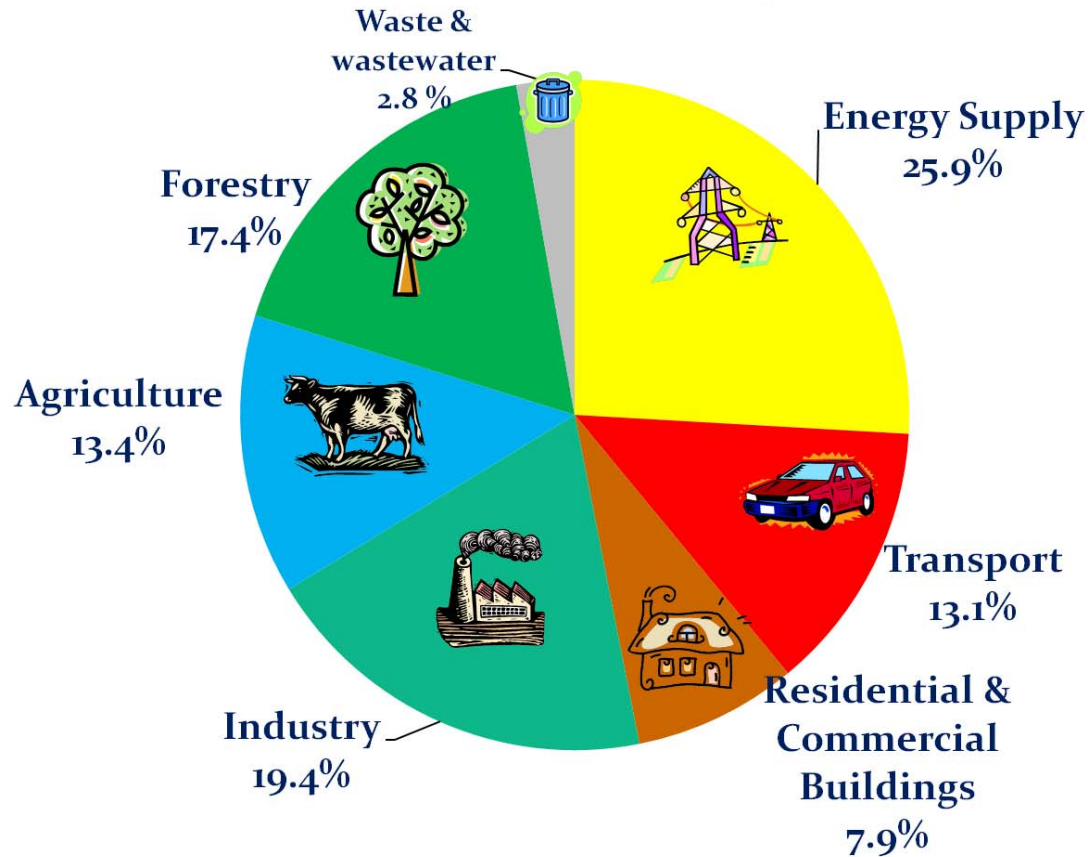
Estimated population of the country:14 cror 80 lakh

Table 5: Livestock Farm & Self Employment in the Private Sector.

Farms	1979-80		1997-98		2000-01		2009-10	
Meat Processing Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200
Hatchery	-		40	6000	97	14550	137	20000
Feed Mill	-		20	3000	22	3300	47	7050
Poultry Farm	787	11805	60670	910050	91430	1371450	148933	2233995
Duck Farm	2002	10025	30670	153800	35374	176870	62604	313020
Dairy Farm	227	2270	29649	296490	32614	326140	79847	98470
Goat Farm	-	-	20833	104165	24940	124700	56147	280735
Sheep Farm	-	-	10289	51445	11112	55560	22426	112130
Total		24100		1524950		2072570		3065600

Climate and Climate Change

Global GHG emissions per Sector



Impact of Climate change in Bangladesh

Introduction: Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable country in the world and will become even more so, as a result of climate change. Flood, tropical cyclone, storm surges, Tsunami, Earthquake and droughts are likely to become more frequent and severe in the coming years.

The Government of Bangladesh Vision is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social well-being for all the people within 2021. This will be achieved through a pro-poor Climate Change Strategy which priorities adaptation and disaster risk reduction and also addresses low carbon development, mitigation, technology transfer and the provision of adequate finance.

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Table: 6 The ongoing impacts and likely impacts of Global Warming and area of intervention

Sl no	Immediate impact	Result	Area of Intervention
1	Increased no of Cyclones with increased frequency and severity.	Higher storm surges Higher wind speed.	Development of Early Warning systems . Killas for livestock. Cyclone shelters for human being.
2	Heavier more erratic rainfall in GBM basin in the monsoon season	Higher river flows, Drainage congestion, Flooding in rural and urban areas.	Improvement of drainage system, establishment of farms in the high land or make the farm land high. Upgrading of flood Protection measures. Raising some roads and animal shelters.
3	Lower more erratic rainfall at other times	Droughts and scarcity of drinking water.	Improved irrigation and water management for pasture land. Catch more rain water in the pond and other natural reservoir.

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Sl no	Immediate impact	Result	Area of Intervention
4	Melting of Himalayan glaciers	Higher river flows in short to medium term and then reduced flows and increased saline intrusion.	Reduction of GHG
5	Increased rate of soil erosion. Increased river and ocean water turbidity	Increased sedimentation/siltation rate in the river and ocean bed, as a result ,ocean & river bed becoming high. Increased sea water level causing salinity intrusion and inundation of crop land.	Increased dredging and embankment management needed. Cultivation of saline tolerant fodder crops.
6	Sea level rise	Saline interference into rivers and ground water due to invasion of water through crossing of embankments. Damage of fodder crops.	Cultivation of saline tolerant fodder crops. Possible relocation of existing dairy and poultry farms or to raise the entire establishment.
7	Warmer and more humid weather	Increased prevalence of disease and disease vectors	Animal Health education, awareness building, Immunization and other prevention

Table: 7Flood affected area during extreme hydrological years

Sl no	Year of flooding	Area Inundated Sq.Km	Percentage	Loss of human lives	Loss of livestock	Loss of resources
1	1987	57300	39	2,055 deaths		estimated damage US\$ 1 billion.
2	1988	89970	61	2,000-6,500 deaths.		estimated damage US\$ 1.2 billion, more than 45 million homeless, between
3	1998	100250	68	1,100 deaths		Rendered 30 million people homeless, damaged 500,000 homes, heavy loss to infrastructure, estimated damage US\$ 2.8 billion,
4	2004	55000	38	700 deaths	15143	Inundation 38%, damage US\$ 6.6 billion, affected nearly 3.8 million people. Estimated damage over \$2 billion.
5	2007	32,000 ,	22	649 deaths		Over 85,000 houses destroyed and almost 1 million damaged, approximately 1.2 million acres of crops destroyed or partially damaged, estimated damage over \$1 billion,

Among the devastating floods, the 1998 flood was the most dangerous which inundated 69% area of Bangladesh for more than 50 days. As a result the loss of livestock and other resources poses a serious consequence in national economy.

The losses of livestock due to flood damage in 1998 is shown in the following table

Table-8

Sl. no	Death of animals and birds	No	Financial loss in million (Tk)
1	a. Cattle and buffalo	5326	33.13
	b. Goat and sheep	9297	
	c. chicken and ducks		
2	Indirect Loss of affected animals and birds (non farm)		25813.35
	a. Cattle and buffalo	7706238	
	b. Goat and sheep	4183195	
	c. chicken and ducks	35157584	
3	Estimated loss of private farms		2890.47
	a. Dairy	16888	
	b. Poultry	52686	
4	Loss of housing		2026.4
	a. Cattle and buffalo	782445 sheds	
	b. Goat and sheep	278879 ,,	
	c. chicken and ducks	1173673 ,,	
Total loss			30793.38



Livestock killed in 17 Sidr-hit districts

Name	Killed
Cow	37,391
Buffalo	7,211
Goat	59,804
Sheep	3517
Hen	22,19,328
Duck	3,53,691

Sources: Department of Livestock Services, Dhaka

Mainstreaming of Climate Change in Livestock Development

- Mainstreaming (or integrating) climate change in planning and decision-making processes is a crucial tool to ensure Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and poverty reduction through livestock development. This approach involves taking into account risks and opportunities while putting in place adaptation measures that are attuned to the long-term vision of development. Mainstreaming Climate Change into national policies, plans, and development projects contributes to:
 - Reducing vulnerability to climate impacts and variability.
 - Increasing the adaptive capacity of communities and national activities facing climate impacts.
 - Ensuring sustainable development and avoiding decisions that will generate mal-adaptation.

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The mainstreaming approach comprises the following **steps**.

- 1.** Creation of Country Climate impact Profile on livestock.
- 2.** Preparation of an Institutional Map showing different types disaster in different parts of the country which affecting livestock.
- 3.** Involvement of stakeholders in different livestock policy matters.
- 4.** Assessment of climate change risks and opportunities.
- 5.** Building the capacity of stakeholders as well as DLS staffs.
- 6.** Mainstreaming of climate change into the livestock development revised document.

These steps are recommended to achieve a thorough integration of climate change into the selected national policies, plans, and development projects.

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What are the likely groups of people and sectors vulnerable to these impacts?

- The people of coastal areas
- The people of flood prone areas
- Peoples lives in river bank and low lying areas.
- Livestock rearers affecting emerging diseases.
- Poultry is highly vulnerable even due to increase in global temperature and also cold wave of extreme weather condition.
- Landless and marginal poor farmers.
- Poor womens.

This is all

Thank you for patience hearing