



Dairy Asia
for health and prosperity

Kingdom of Bhutan

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National Focal Point and Steering Committee Meeting
Bangkok, 9-10 March 2017



Outcomes of the multi-stakeholder meeting

Stakeholder meeting: An Overview

- A one day multi-stakeholders meeting conveyed at DoL (HQ) on 3/3/017
- A total of 21 participants from the govt/ INGO/ University/Bhutan Chamber of Commerce & Industry/ Private company
- Presentation made on Dairy Asia (Vinods's PPT)
- Emphasis on Dairy Asia's Concepts, core functions/ the status and possible future interventions

Main Q & A

- Any legal frameworks especially on sharing live germplasm such as heifers/ cows
- What level of funding support would be there for hard wares for Dairy Development?
- On the collaboration, all the main stakeholders (INGO (SNV), public sector (BCCI), University (College of Natural Resources), Private (Zimdra) agreed to collaborate with DoL as the National Focal Point.



Prioritization of the Pillar of Dairy Asia

- Explained the 10 pillars of Dairy Asia and linkage with the 17 SDG goals
- All stakeholder were given a sheet of the 10 pillars of Dairy Asia and asked to rank 1,2,3 (with 1 being the most important)

Table giving the scores and ranking of the 10 pillars of Dairy Asia

Sl. No	Pillars	Scores	Ranking
1	Meeting demand for dairy products...	15	1
2	Intergrate small scale producers...	14	2
3	Protect and enhance human helath....	7	
4	Enhance resilience and adaptability...	7	
5	Protect and restore terrestrial...	4	
6	Combat Climate Change...	8	3
7	Enhance Education levels...	3	
8	Promote gender equality..	2	
9	Imporve access to clean energy...	1	
10	Strengthen the means of implementation...	2	
	Total	63	

Pillar: Meet rising demand for dairy products with sustainable increases in milk productivity and farm and profitability

Challenges	Opportunities		Best Practices/models
<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate government or private breeding farms for heifer production •Inadequate no. of AI technicians & mobility •Green feed and nutrition limitations <p>Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor milk quality •Low milk volume and seasonal fluctuation •Lack of dairy products diversification 	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Upscale govt. breeding farms and Engage and encourage farmers for establishing heifer production farms •Intensify AI: More AI technician including promotion of CAIT & adequate mobility •Promote use of local feed resources & ingredients (encourage farmers/groups for contract feed production & Intensify adoption of feed and fodder conservation technologies) <p>Ouptuts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve milk quality (regular training and awareness progress on clean milk prodn/ incentivize milk payments based on quality) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increase subsidy support for improved cattle shed construction and miling parlour •Establishment of MPU at Dzongkhag or Regional Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bumthang Gauda cheese production • Dairy farmers group: group marketing and saving, loan for dairy cow procurement, Shed construction: whole members participate for shed construction of member's dairy shed, youths involved in marketing <p>Lessons learnt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions to be driven by proper market study - Improper utilization of group to acquire funds –led to failure of groups



Pillar: Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through the promotion of fair and efficient markets

Challenges	Opportunities	Best Practices/models
<p>Awareness and capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knowledge gap in value chain – players in the value chain, issues and needs.• Lack of awareness from farmers on how to market their milk efficiently/lack of proper market information systems <p>Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate supply of fresh milk (small scale and scattered) <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of organised marketing channels• Lack of infrastructure to link value chain (collection points, cold storage, large scale processing facilities, transport vehicles, sale depot/outlets).	<p>Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framework is already in place (policies, Coop Act, DoL division/programs e.g. Livestock Development Policy) so there is an opportunity to capitalise on this.• Producers are willing to participate and are open minded. <p>Demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Huge market demand that is currently unmet.• Possibility of import substitution and also export market potential <p>Investment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investment opportunities (banks are willing to loan for dairy industry investments), in addition to research (government, international, private sector) and innovation (technological) opportunities.• Employment opportunities for youth and empowerment of women. Help reduce rural urban migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public-private partnerships being implemented in Samste and Chukha• Value-addition plant in Chenery, Trashigang• Small scale dairy processing plants in operation (yoghurt and ice-cream)• Organised dairy groups collecting, chilling,, exporting fresh milk (India) and employment of youth in S/Jonkhar• Contract fodder producers to promote dairy industry around the country• Establishment of medium and small scale feed plants



Pillar: Combat climate change by reducing GHG emissions along the dairy chain

Challenges	Opportunities	Best Practices/models
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cattle in Bhutan considered as a major source of GHG emission in Bhutan by the NEC •Lack of capacity to identify potential source of GHG emission along dairy chain •Largely extensive dairy production systems in Bhutan •Social stigma on culling of livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low Emission Dairy Sector Development (LEDSD) •Opportunity to access global funding (INDCs) •Opportunity to contribute to alternative clean energy from dairy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Biogas technology: Alternative clean energy •Stall feeding with improved fodder crops and Alpine grassland management •National policy to sendentarise migratory herds •Dairy groups and cooperatives development •Estrus synchronization and trials on sex-sorted semen <p>Lessons learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Document existing and replicate sustainable Dairy Enterprise Model •Focus capacity development on climate smart livestock development technologies •Mainstream alternative clean energy program under national plan



Examples: Last 1 year's Activities, Targets etc

Pillar: Meeting rising demand for dairy products.....

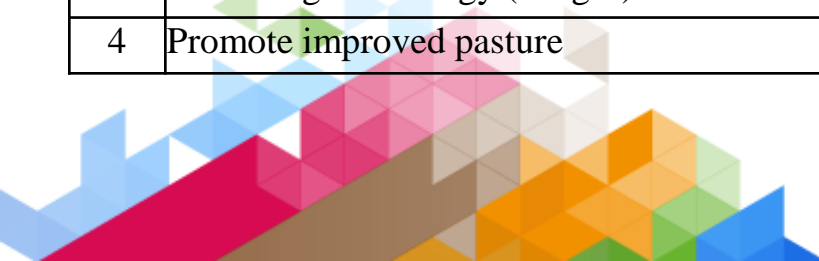
	Activities	Targets	Achievements	Indicators
1	Establishment of AI outreach stations for AI services	5	3	nos.
2	Intensification of artificial insemination...uses of sex sorted semen	3 farmers group	2	nos.
3	Training of CAIT	10	8	nos.
4	Expansion of contract heifer production program using progeny tested semen	2 farmers group	2	nos.

Pillar: Integrate small scale producers in the modern dairy value chain.....

	Activities	Targets	Achievements	Inicators
1	Forming and Strengthenng oforganised DFG	40(2 per Dzaongkhag per yr)	20	nos.
2	Esatblshemnet of vital dairy infratructiure	20	10	nos.

Pillar: Combat climate change by reducing GHG emissions.....

	Activities	Targets	Achievements	Indicators
1	Milk production	38,000 mt	39,000 mt	kgs
2	Promote milking cattle population	79,296 nos.	83,000 nos.	nos.
3	Promote green energy (Biogas)	3,600 nos.	3,554 nos.	nos.
4	Promote improved pasture	18,507 acres	18,200 acres	acres



Data and Monitoring mechanisms

Data collection mechanisms

Who : Geog Extension Staff

When : October, November and December

Analysis : Done at the Livestock Head Quarter

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Annual Livestock statistics
- Regional Livestock Development Centres annual reports
- DoL Annual Reports

Annual performance Agreements (reviewed MTR and Annually)

- Signed Between the PM and Districts
- Signed between the PM and Ministers of respective Ministries
- Signed between the MoAF and the DG of DoL





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Thank You

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