



Dairy Asia
for health and prosperity

Country-Nepal

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



Outcomes of the multi-stakeholder meeting



Multi-stakeholder meeting was held on March 01, 2017 at NDDDB with the following participation

- Executive Director, National Dairy Development Board
- Deputy Executive Director, National Dairy Development Board
- Director General, Department of Livestock Services
- President, Nepal Dairy Association
- General Secretary, Nepal Dairy Association
- President, Dairy Industries Association
- President, Central Dairy Cooperative Association of Nepal
- President, Central Livestock Federation, Nepal

In the meeting – “Dairy Asia Highlight” presented with specific focus on strategic objectives

The meeting anonymously selected ED of NDDDB as Chair, DG of DLS as co-chair and DED of NDDDB as member secretary

Outcomes of the multi-stakeholder meeting.....

Discussion on Nepalese dairy sector- prioritize three pillars as follow

1. Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets
2. Improving milk productivity and farm profitability
3. Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain

The meeting also realized- lack of national level basic data and thus database system generation and management would be the important aspects for overall dairy sector development

Adaptation strategy development for dairy sector and capacity enhancement of farmers in the context of climate change- make dairy sector more resilient

Implementation of GHP and GMP in dairy sector



Outcomes of the multi-stakeholder meeting.....

The Dairy Asia Network would be instrumental for

- Technology transfer
- Genetic Resource- access and benefit sharing among member countries
- Access to other inputs such as vaccine
- Human resource development
- Regional project development and implementation in the common issues



List of activities planned under the DA framework



Priority 1: Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets (Pillar 2)

Approach/ Best Practices

- Infrastructure development- north south road corridor, hill east west road corridor- to incorporate smallholders farmers in remote areas to national milk grid
- Chilling facilities support in the strategic locations- to bring more milk from smallholder producers
- Milk producer cooperative formation for easy collection and marketing of milk from small scale producers
- Establishment of small to medium scale dairy processing industries in potential areas.

Planned activities

- Distribution of more chilling vats at other remote parts
- Government support for milk transport vehicle
- Training of small scale producers in GHP, production management and marketing
- Establishment of elite dairy animal resource center to make available high genetic worth dairy animals to small scale producer – transfer current subsistence milk production to market oriented production system
- Soft loan with subsidized interest rate
- Expansion of livestock insurance policy

List of activities planned under the DA framework

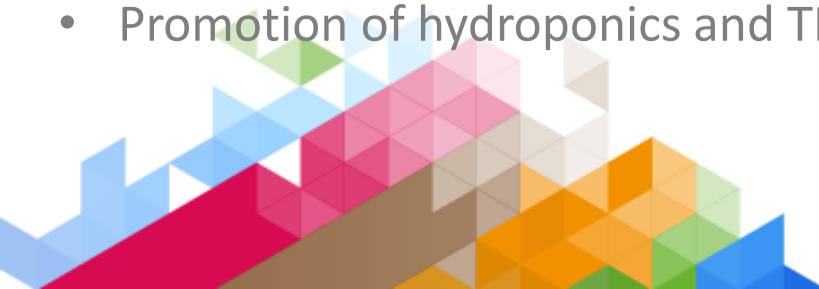
Priority 2: Improving milk productivity and farm profitability (Pillar 1)

Approach/ Best Practices

- Dairy Cattle Improvement Programme
- AI Mission
- Forage Mission
- Disease prevention and control
- Establishment of animal resource centers with high genetic merit

Planned activities

- Continuation of dairy animal genetic improvement programme and AI mission
- Continuation of forage mission and forage based production enhancement for reducing cost of production
- Research on feeding improvement of dairy animals and control of economically important diseases
- Training of technicians and farmers
- Government support for resource center establishment and commercial dairy farming
- Promotion of hydroponics and TMR



List of activities planned under the DA framework



Priority 3: Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain (Pillar 7)

Approach/ Best Practices

- Initiation of School milk programme
- Celebrating World Milk Day at school level for awareness creation

Planned activities

- Expansion of school milk programme
- Involvement of private sectors in school milk programme
- Orientation to school children on importance of dairy sector and best practices so that knowledge transfer takes from their household level



Data available and monitoring mechanisms

Priority 1: Integrate small-scale producers in the modern value chain through promotion of fair and efficient markets (Pillar 2)

Data available: Authentic data are not available, however the rough estimate is, of the total volume of milk produced in the country around 15-20% comes in the formal milk market for processing while other 30-35% is traded in informal milk market. The rest of 50% is consumed at household level either as fluid milk or as various home made dairy products. Also it is assumed that ½ million farmers are bringing milk into the formal market through more than 1800 cooperatives.

Indicators: Volume traded through formal market channel, Number of established dairy processing industries with their total capacity and present operation, number of cooperatives, number of HH supplying milk in formal markets

Targets: No quantitative targets, but emphasized for increasing the volume of trade through formal market incorporating as much smallholder producers as possible. Targets such as number of chilling vat distributions by various organizations such as DLS and NDDDB are there.

Mechanism to regularly collect data: at present adhoc but NDDDB in consultation with other stakeholders will develop mechanism in this line for regular monitoring and data updating (from next FY)

Data available and monitoring mechanisms

Priority 2: Improving milk productivity and farm profitability (Pillar 1)

Data available: The dairy cattle improvement project being jointly implemented by DLS and NARC generate such productivity data from 14 dairy pocket districts of the country. The average lactation yield of dairy cattle (crossbred and exotic) is around 2800 varying from 900 to 8262 kg. NDDDB occasional conducts survey to determine the productivity level. However, regular recording of productivity for buffalo is still lacking, but periodic studies carried out by various organization also provide some data on productivity

For profitability: cost of production studies are administered as and when necessary

Indicators:

For productivity: Lactation yield disaggregated by species, breeds and parity and

For Profitability: cost of production per kg milk, farm gate price, consumer price

Targets: No quantitative targets, however, the 14th Three Year Plan targets to increase milk production to 2.594 MT by the year 2019/20 from current 1.854 million MT.

Mechanism to regularly collect data: DLS through its national grass root level offices collect annual milk production data, but monitoring system and mechanism is poor

Data available and monitoring mechanisms

Priority 3: Enhance levels of education through school milk programmes and transfer of knowledge and best practices to all actors involved in the dairy chain (Pillar 7)

Data available: Preliminary/ not comprehensive

Indicators: Number of schools and students covered under this scheme

Targets: No quantitative target but trying to reach in large number of school and students.

Mechanism to regularly collect data: NDDDB in collaboration with private sector will develop mechanism for collecting data and monitoring regularly.





Thank You

