Dairy value chains in Pakistan: Stakeholders' involvement and constraints analysis

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International Conference of Agricultural Economist (ICAE)
Milan, Italy, 9-14 August 2015

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Outline

- Objective of the project
- Data Collection
- Factors affecting livestock production
- Availability of different types of feed
- Constraints faced by dairy farmers
- Results of scientific based intervention
- Conclusions

Objective of AIP-ILRI project in Pakistan

Increase profitability of livestock farmers through intervention and capacity building of NARS

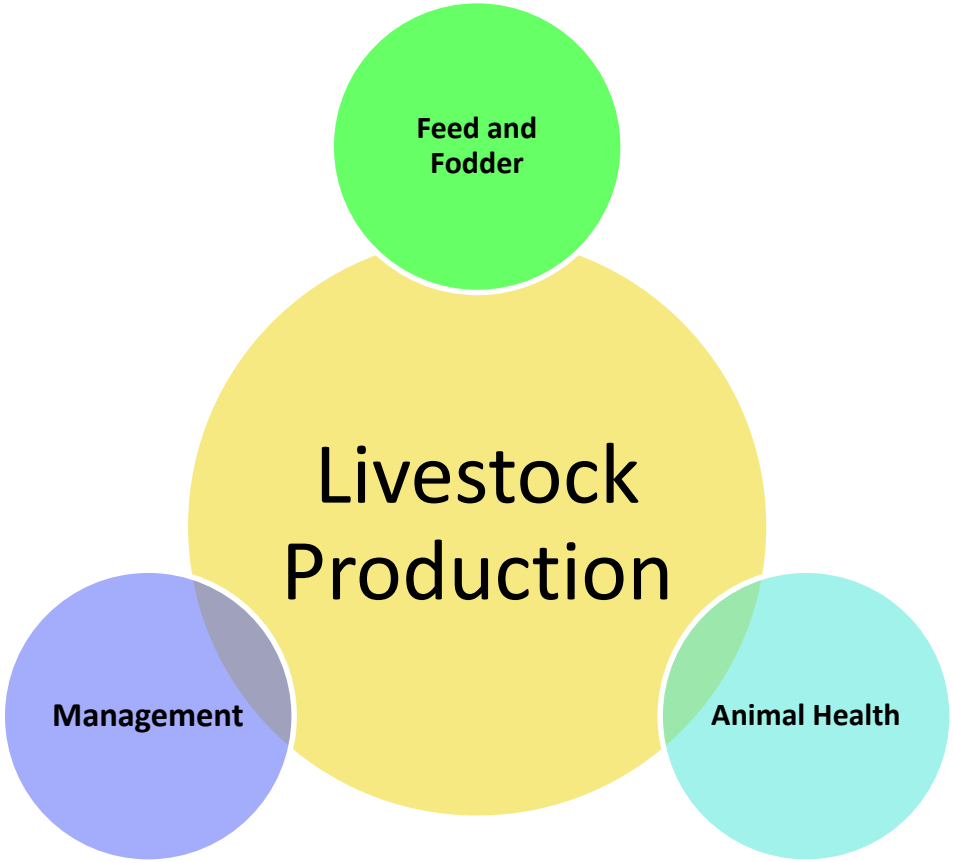
Rapid Assessment

- Multistage sampling technique
- Divisions, districts, tehsils based on highest livestock
- 6 Villages and 12 Focus Group Discussions
- 1 male and 1 female FGD in each village
- Sample comprises 159 male and 135 female farmers
- Results based on pool data of FGDs

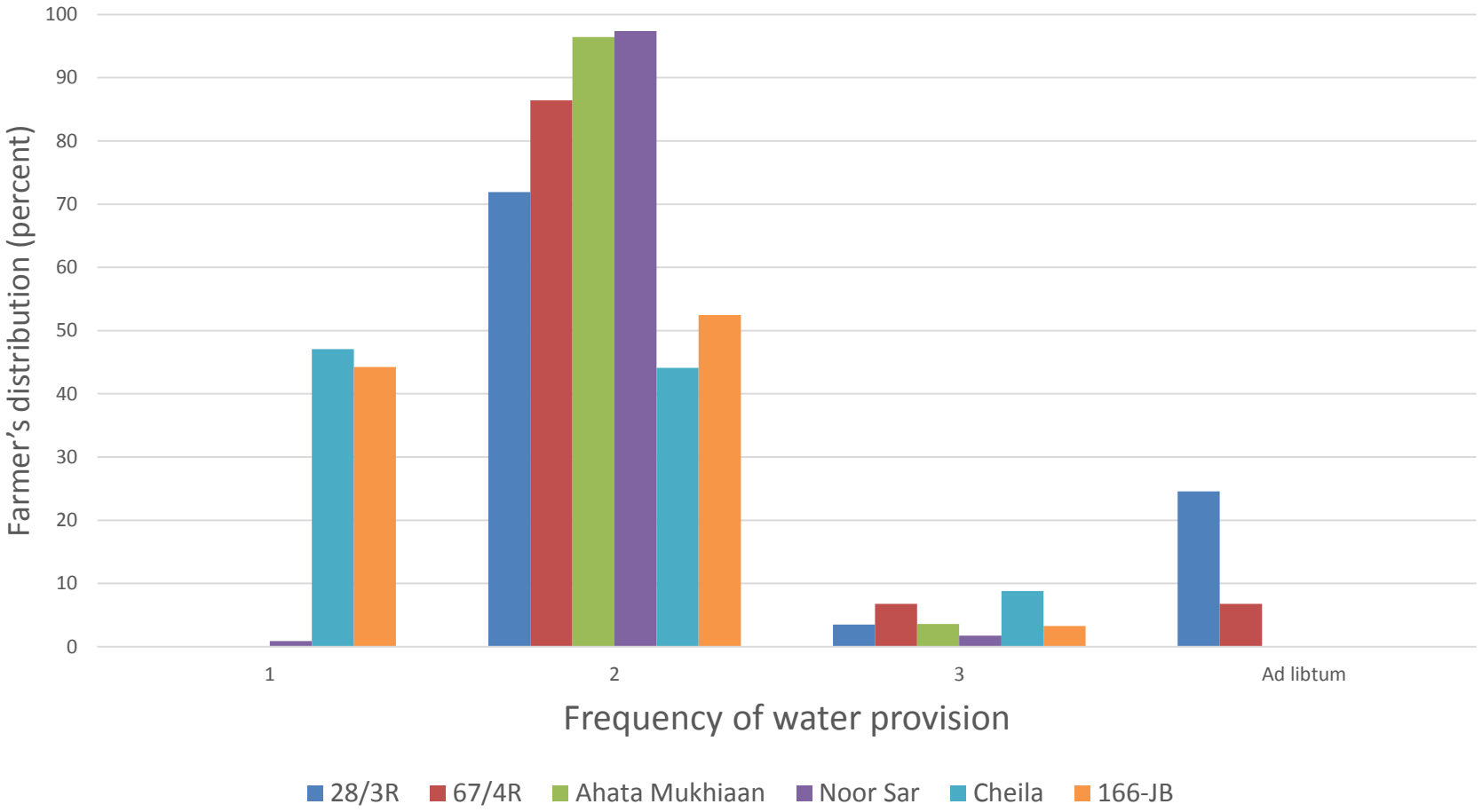
Tools used in FGDs

- General livelihood questionnaire with farmer
- Feed assessment with farmers
- Breed assessment with farmer
- Participatory epidemiology with farmer to prioritise animal diseases
- Value chain mapping tool with farmer
- Value chain mapping tool with input suppliers
- Value chain mapping tool with traders/retailers
- Consumer tool to identify their problems

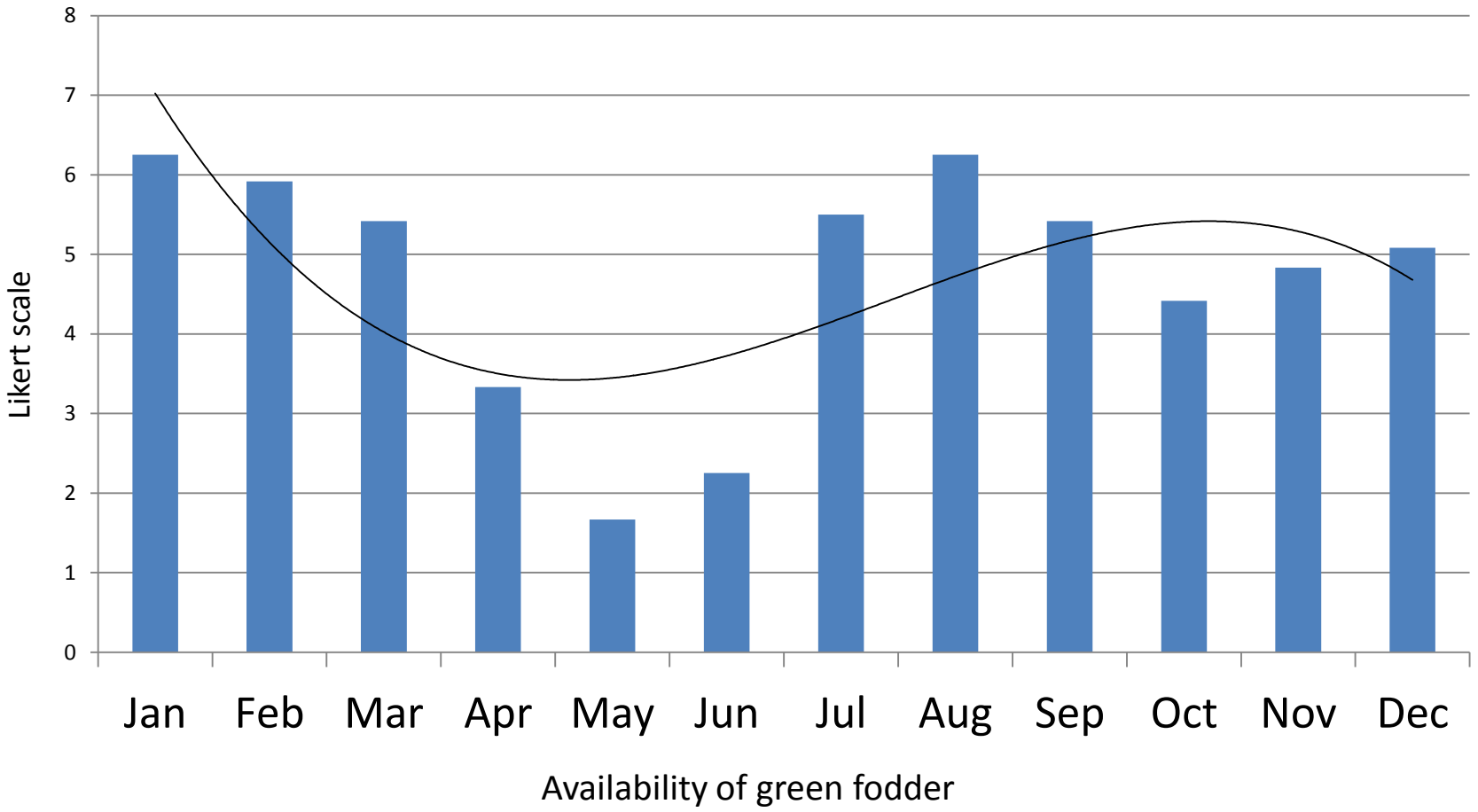
Factors affecting livestock production



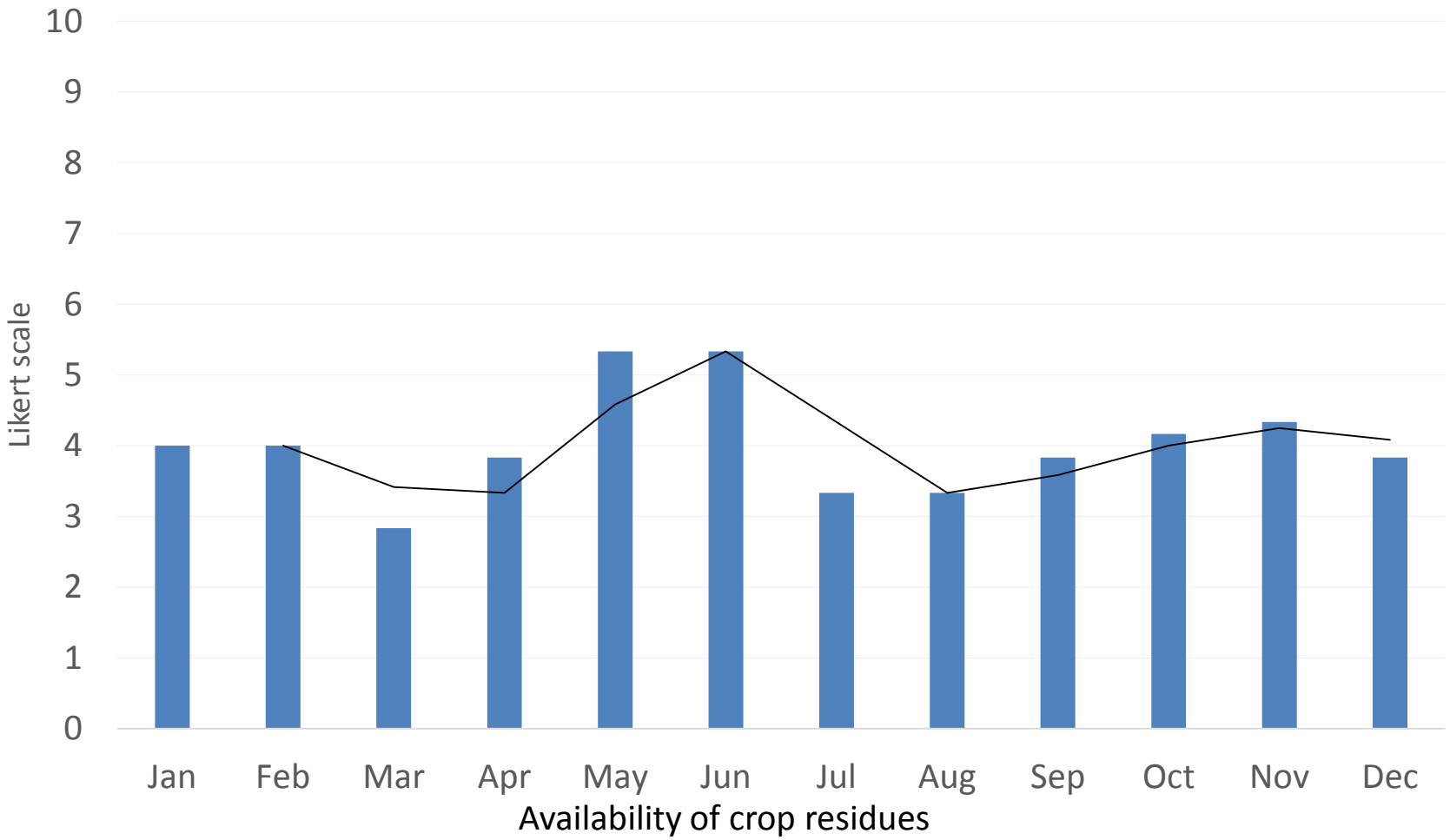
Farmer's distribution by water provision



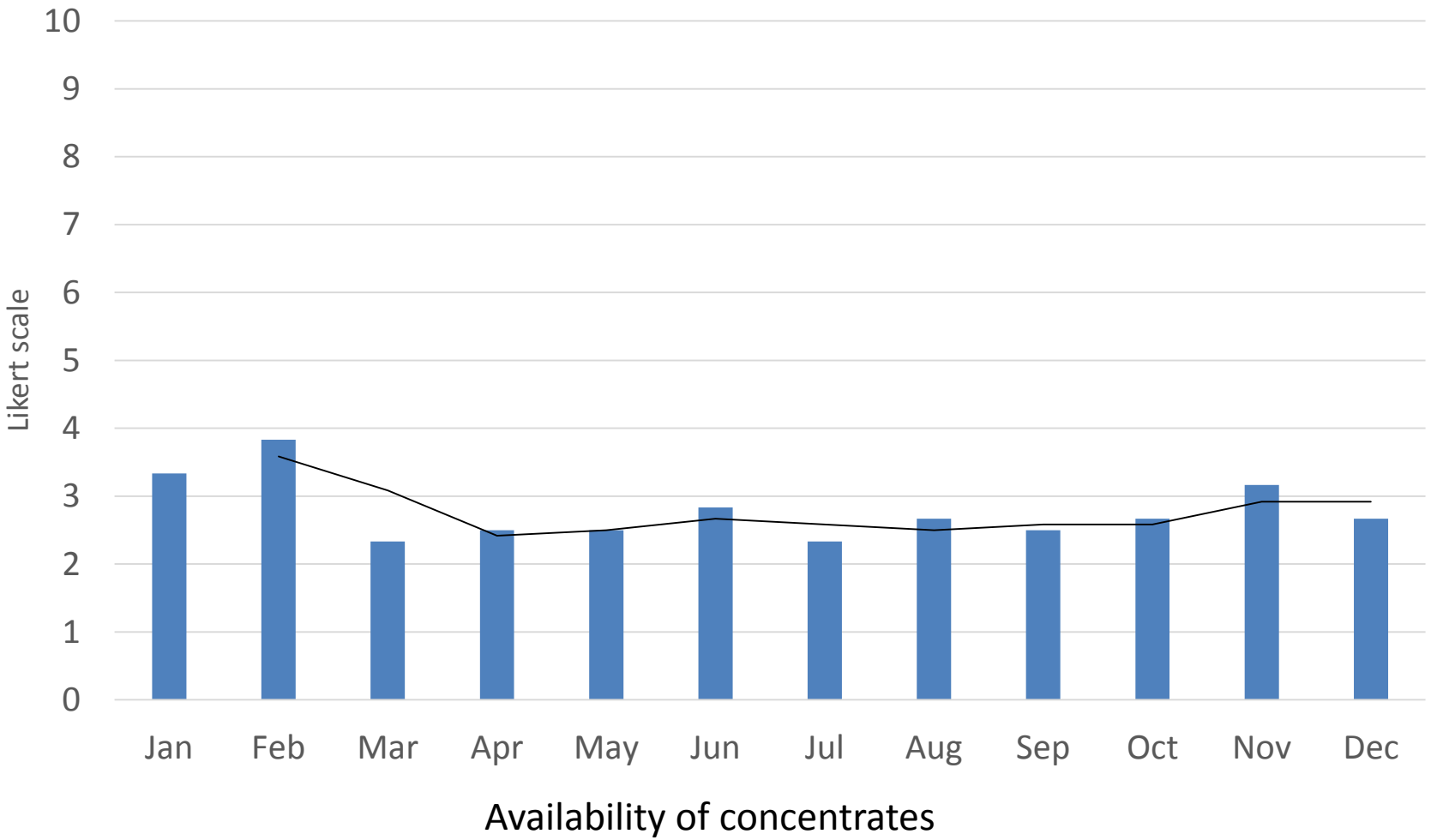
Availability of green fodder round the year



Availability of crop residues round the year



Availability of concentrates round the year



Constraints due to poor management

- Limited provision of drinking water (only twice a day)
- Lack of awareness about balanced diet
- Extreme shortage of green forage during April to June
- Lack of information about feed for fattening
- Selection of quality semen for high milk production
- Unavailability of qualified doctors and AI services

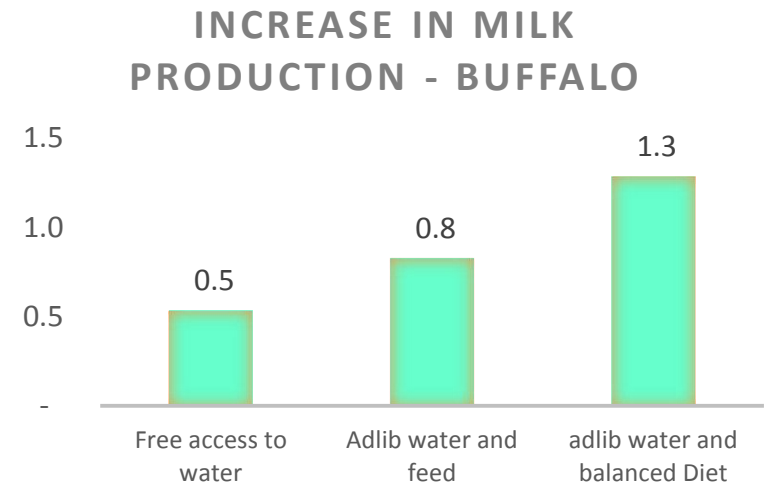
Feed and fodder constraints

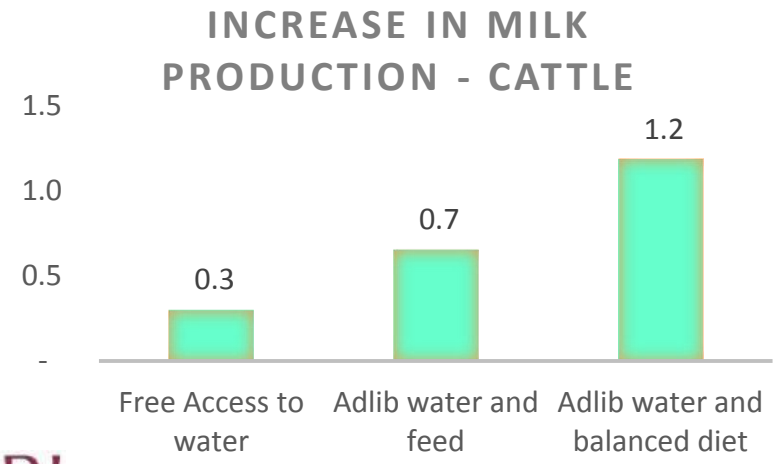
- Adulteration and high prices of concentrate feed
- Absence of law to ensure high quality concentrate feed
- No labeling of ingredients on concentrate feed bags
- Fodder can't compete with cash crops, making fodder crop uneconomical
- High transportation cost make fodder and feed unavailable to animals

Epidemiological constraints

- Foot & mouth disease, HS, worms, Black quarters, and Mastitis
- Poor sewerage system is the major source of lice
- Lack of veterinary services at reasonable distance
- Lack of quality vaccines and medicines
- Lack of govt. veterinary hospitals

Results of Scientific based Interventions





	Increase per animal (L/day)	From 5 million cows in milk (million L/day)	Increase in revenue at province level (million Rs./day)
Adlib water	0.250	1.25	50 (US$0.48)
Adlib water and feed	0.700	3.5	140 (US$1.36)
Adlib water and balanced feed	1.2	6.0	240 (US$2.34)

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Conclusions

- Rapid assessment helps to quickly identify problems of different stake holder's of value chain
- It is useful to introduce effective intervention to improve the efficiency of value chain- leading towards higher income of farmers

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