

More meat, milk and eggs by and for the poor

Training of women and men smallholder livestock keepers on cattle and pig breeds, breeding and artificial insemination in northwest Vietnam

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Name of training event	Training of women and men smallholder livestock keepers, as well as other stakeholders, on cattle and pigs breeds, breeding and artificial insemination in northwest Vietnam	
Aim of the course	This training was aimed at building the capacity of women and men smallholder farmers, as well as other such as village boar keepers and veterinarians, in pig and cattle breeds, breeding and artificial insemination.	
Dates	Five training sessions were held between 29 October 2020 and 2 November 2020	
Venue(s)	Training was held in the Mai Son district of the Son La province of Vietnam.	
	Specific training venues were: Date Venue 29/10/2020 Buon Khoang village 30/10/2020 People committee of Chieng Luong commune 31/10/2020 Xam Ta village 01/11/2020 People committee of Chieng Chung commune 02/11/2020 Agricultural Service center of Mai Son district	
Instructors and their affiliation	 Trinh Hong Son, Pig Breeding Research Center of the National Institute of Animal Science (NIAS), Vietnam Tran Son Ha, formerl Department of Artificial Insemination and Embryo Transfer, Department of Livestock Systems and Environmental Research, NIAS, Vietnam Le Thi Thanh Huyen, Department of Livestock Systems and Environmental Research, NIAS, Vietnam 	
Participant information, including number by gender	125 participants including farmers, village boar keepers, communal and village vets; of which 55 (44%) were of H'Mong ethnicity and 70 (56%) of Thai ethnicity; and 64 (51%) were female and 61 (49%) were male. The invited farmers were both women and men from within the Li-Chan project core smallholder households.	
Linked project or program	This training was offered under the Livestock-led interventions towards equitable livelihoods and improved environment in the Northwest of Vietnam (Li-Chan) project, implemented by partners of the CGIAR Research Program on Livestock. See https://livestock.cgiar.org/news/community-engagement-key-success-livestock-systems-transformation-project-northwest-vietnam for more details.	
Funder	Livestock CRP	
Course summary or agenda	The training was one of a series around cattle and pig genetics implemented as part of the Li-Chan project. The training series comprised that on: (a) cattle and pigs breeds, breeding and artificial insemination (this training) (b) Ban boar semen collection and semen quality evaluation (c) artificial insemination procedure in pigs	

(d) artificial insemination procedure in cattle

The training aimed to build capacity of women and men farmers, as well as others including village boar keepers and communal and village veterinarians, in pig and cattle breeds, breeding and artificial insemination. Particular attention was made to ensure the involvement of women, who are closely involved in Livestock production.

Training agenda:

Time	Content
8.15-8.30	Register, singed consent
8.30-9.00	Introduction
9.00–9.45	Group discussion to share how to select good breeds of pigs and cows that are locally suitable
9.45-10.00	Tea break, photo
10.00–10.45	 Introducing some prevalent pig breeds, breeders and semen suppliers How to select good pigs Pig breeding
10.45–11.30	 Introducing several breeds of cows, breeders and semen suppliers How to select good cattle (breeding and beef) Cow breeding
11.30–13.00	Lunch
13.15–14.30	Questions and answers about cows, pigs, breeds and breeding
14.30–14.45	End of training, distributing materials to the participants; distributing posters to villages
14.45–17.00	Trainers visit some households raising cows and pigs in Chieng Luong commune to check body condition of the animals.

Links to training
material, if
available

Hard copies of training materials in Vietnamese and posters in Vietnamese and H'Mong languages were distributed to the participants.

Any other remarks

H'Mong farmers particularly appreciated learning about the impact of inbreeding on their animal performance and discussed a solution of exchanging male breeding animals with other village.

Thai farmers particularly appreciated understanding the artificial insemination process and the advantages of the use of artificial insemination.

