



Community-based artificial insemination, veterinary and milk marketing services in Bangladesh

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Introduction

- Bangladesh is world's mostly densely populated country
 - among lowest in income per capita
 - mostly rural
- Population is increasing
- Demand for animal products is growing
- Cattle production evolving
 - productivity rather than traction
 - milk production



Artificial Insemination

- Introduced in 1969, but increase in demand exceeded growth in milk productivity
- New incentives in 1990s
 - AI for crossbreeding with exotics
- Initial fast growth, then stagnation
 - not sustainable in all areas
- Greatest success in peri-urban areas
 - access to markets and services
 - cooperatives

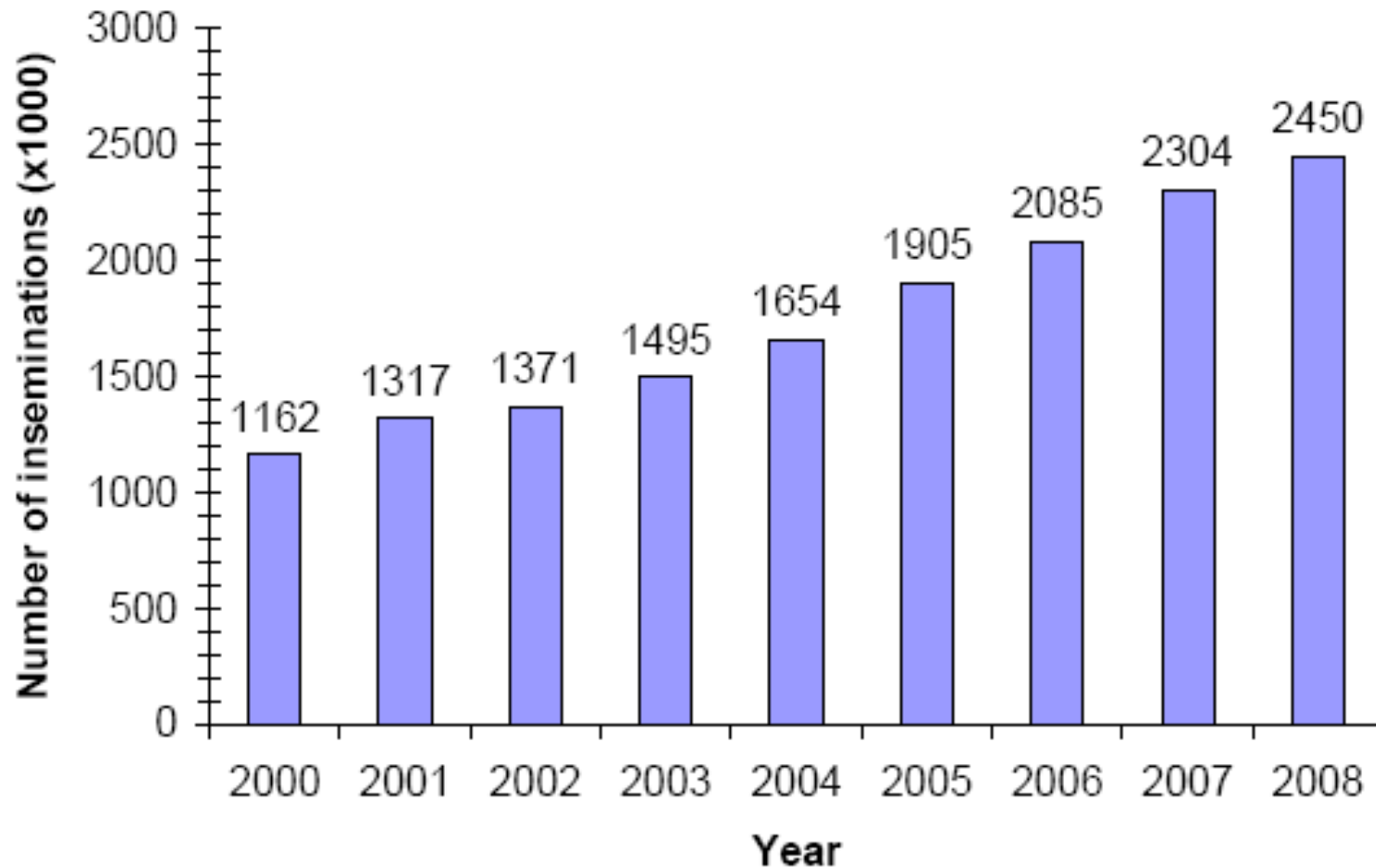


Observations

- AI and crossbreeding could contribute to improving dairy productivity and incomes and livelihoods of farmers
- Must be complemented with other services to
 - (1) maintain health and fertility of high-producing cows and
 - (2) provide a good market for the increased product
- Comprehensive programmes developed



Recent Trends in AI





Crossbreeding

- Crossbreds produce more milk, but...
 - Have more health problems
 - Require more, higher quality feed
 - Necessitate availability of consistent market
- Community-based Dairy Veterinary Services (CDVS) implemented in several locations
 - Satkhira
 - Chittagong



Example: Satkihra CDVS

- Veterinary services
- Milk chilling plants
 - Building Resources Across Communities – NGO
- 7000 L collected daily
 - check-off to sustain CDVS
 - employ milk collectors
- Farmers get more milk per cow, buy more cows
 - 30 to 90x increased milk sales



Example: Satkihra CDVS

