



Livestock Pathway for Poverty Reduction

Workshop for Developing a Stakeholder Driven pro-poor Livestock Development Programme in the Tribal areas of Jharkhand

12 November 2009, Landmark Hotel, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India

Workshop objective:

Generate ideas to develop comprehensive livestock development models for the livelihood enhancement of tribal communities in Jharkhand

Expected outputs:

1. Formulated ideas for an integrated piggery development model for implementation in selected districts of Jharkhand
2. Essential ingredients of a comprehensive goat development model suitable in selected tribal districts of Jharkhand developed
3. An integrated model for dairy development appropriate in the tribal areas of Jharkhand identified
4. A Working Group formed (from workshop participants) to lead the project proposal process in Jharkhand on: livestock Pathway for Poverty Reduction.

Participants: from Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Government of Jharkhand, PRADAN, BASIX, BAIF, AHD, NABARD, IFAD-JTDS, ILRI, NDDDB, CINI, BAU, TSRDS, SPWD, KGVK and NGOs (see participant list and contacts attached).

1. Overview

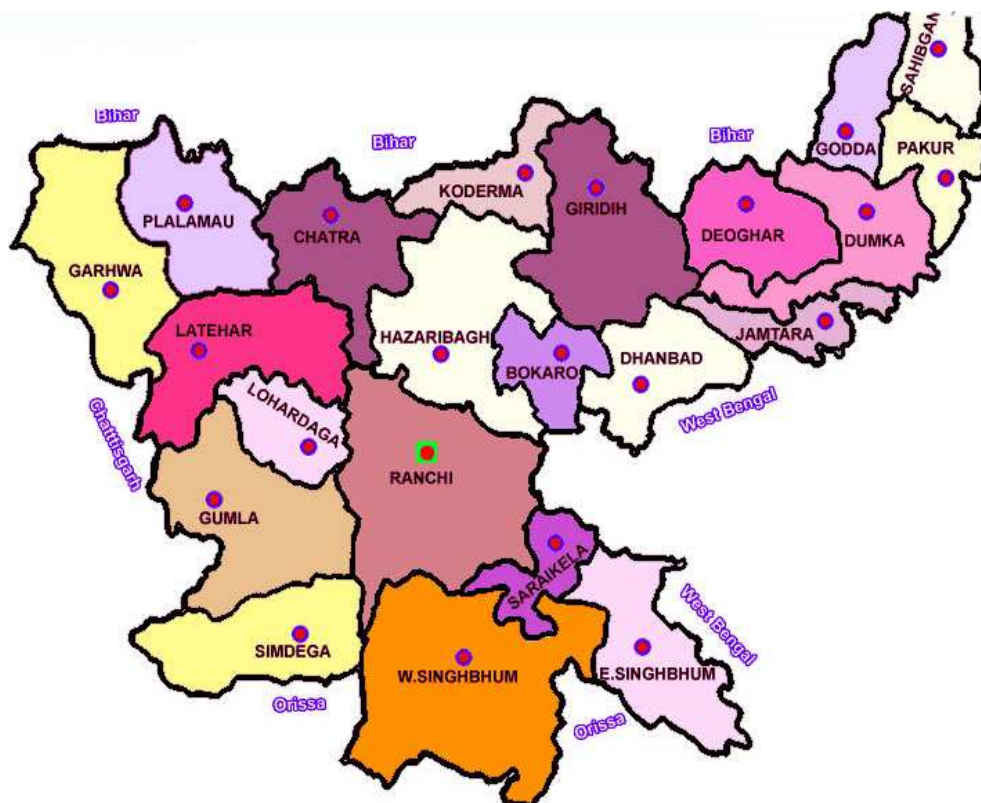
This report documents key points from the deliberations in the workshop organised jointly by CInI and ILRI at Ranchi on 12th November 2009. The workshop was supported by the Tata ELKS programme (Enhancing livelihoods through livestock). All the PowerPoint presentations are available electronically.

2. Presentation: Livestock Sector in Jharkhand Appraisal for Livelihood Promotion

Dr. Smita Sirhoi, National Dairy Research Institute and Dr. Rameswar Deka, ILRI

2.1. Poverty, target locations and species

- High rural poverty (>50%) Low urban poverty (<20%)
 - Pakur, E.Singhbhum, Dumka, Bokaro
- High rural poverty (>50%) Moderate urban poverty (20-30%)
 - Lohardaga, Sahibganj, Chatra, Palamu
- High rural poverty (>50%) High urban poverty (>30%)
 - Gumla, Simdega, Deoghar, Jamtara, Latehar, W. Singhbhum, Saraikela
- Target social groups and household type
 - Agricultural labour (irrespective of social group)
 - Other rural labour households (SC/ST)
 - Self-employed in agriculture: marginal and small farmers (ST)
- Target species
 - Cows, goats, pigs (Pakur, Dumka, Sahibganj), poultry (W.Singhbhum, Sariakela, Sahibganj and Pakur)



Suggestions for target area/s, community and livestock species:

The target districts (based on incidence of poverty, geographical representation of State and demographic characteristics), target community (based on profile of poor) and livestock species (based on distribution and density of livestock) are suggested below (see Table below)

Target District	Target Community	Target Species
Lohardagga	ST households, irrespective of land ownership and farm-size categories	Indigenous cows and Goats
Gumla	ST households, irrespective of land ownership and farm-size categories	Pigs and Poultry
Deoghar	ST and SC landless, near landless, marginal and small farmers	Indigenous cows and Goats
Palamu	SC landless, near landless, marginal and small farmers	Buffaloes and Sheep
Pakur	ST households, irrespective of land ownership and farm-size categories	Pigs and Poultry
E.Singhbhum	ST rural and urban labour households	Poultry, indigenous cows and crossbred cows
Bokaro	ST and SC labourers, marginal and small farmers	Crossbred cows and Sheep

2.2. Key Points: Opportunities for Growth

Growth in consumption (1990-2003)

- Poultry meat 9.6%
 - Eggs 6.1%, 9.2 to 19.5 kg
 - Milk 4.4% , 43 to 80 kg
 - Mutton & goat meat 2.2%, 2.4 kg to 3.1 kg

Table: Demand and supply of milk, meat and eggs (2007-08)

Product	Production	Per capita availability	Requirement	Deficit	Deficit (%)
Milk	1,400,000 ton	152 g/day	2,336,000 ton	- 936,000 ton	40
Meat	698,000 ton	7.00 g/day	870,000 ton	-1.72000 ton	20
Eggs	711 million	25 eggs/annum	1143 million	-432 million	38

2.3. Constraints

2.3.1. Marketing Issues:

- Live animal & product markets/ outlets are absolutely lacking required **infrastructure**;
- Police (& underground) **harassment** and hidden expenses made during the time of transportation add to the cost of the products;
- Designing market strategy in accordance with **seasonality** and consumers' preference and behavior- a challenge;
- The **supply chain** between producer and consumer is growing in length- maintenance of quality becomes a problem;
- No report of having **inter-state quarantine check post** to check the health of imported animals;
- No functional **slaughterhouse** in Jharkhand for anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat;
- Large scale **adulteration** of milk with water, SMP etc. is the cause of concern;
- Frequent **fluctuation of market price** of broiler –a critical constraints;

2.3.2. Production Issues:

- Livestock species in Jharkhand are very much **ethnic group and location specific**;
- More than 95% of livestock population in Jharkhand is of non descript indigenous breed- **needs breed improvement strategy**;
- Livestock population especially goat and cattle is alarmingly **decreased**- a threat to smallholders' livelihood;
- The major factor limiting the scale and efficiency of livestock production are the limited local **feed resources** & higher cost of purchased inputs;
- Certain viral diseases like **FMD** in cattle/ buffalo, **PPR** in Goat, **Swine Fever** in pig & **Ranikhet** in poultry are cause of concerned for smallholders;
- Poor veterinary **infrastructure**, inadequate **manpower**, poor supply of **medicine and vaccine** to government hospital- a constraint;
- Producers are grossly lacking of technical knowledge because of poor **extension services**;
- Poor livestock keepers are cash starved and **Formal banking** system is unreachable or unapproachable to them;

2.3.3. Institutional and Policy Issues:

- No state **livestock breeding or other policies** to guide the livestock sector's growth;
- There is poor **coordination** amongst different stakeholders associated with livestock sector development;
- **Goat and pig** sub-sectors are perhaps **overlooked or underestimated** by the government & other developing agencies;
- Implementation of a project in some areas becomes difficult because of **complex social issues** and inadequate cooperation;

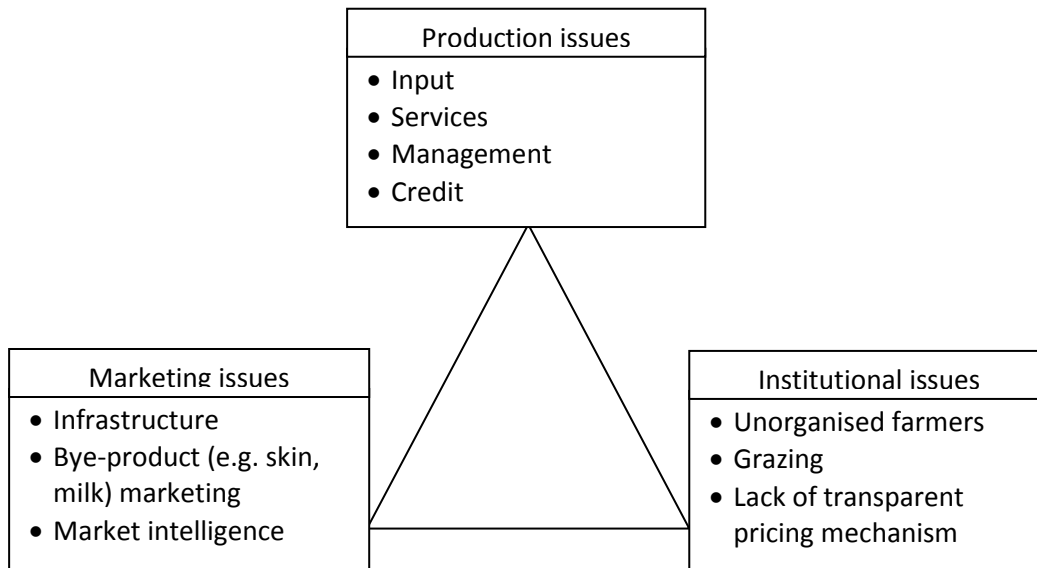
2.3.4. Research and Information Gap:

- Reasons for significant decrease in cattle population is not clear -needs a well-designed sample survey of livestock keepers and ex-livestock keepers;
- Better information is needed on the **nutrient content of the local feed resources** and how they may best be combined and supplemented to achieve efficient utilization at minimum cost;
- Identification of **common livestock diseases**, the magnitude of economic loss caused by them, conventional treatments used by the villagers & their medicinal value need to be ascertained;
- **Evaluation of existing govt. & non govt.** programmes is important to understand the factors contributing to success or failure;
- A more **detailed study of the demand-supply** scenario for livestock products is needed;
- More in-depth **studies of the whole value chain** for different livestock products are required to identify key points for technical, institutional and policy interventions;

3. Participant Group Work

Three groups deliberated separately on three production systems, issues and ideas to address them: Goatery, Dairy and Piggery. The outcome of discussions is highlighted below:

I. Goatery



Innovation /ideas to address the issues

A farmer based organization which takes care of both backward and forward linkages and absorbs possible risks. It includes:

1. service through vets & skilled workers
2. production and supply of feed inputs
3. provide market linkages and transparent pricing mechanism
4. agro forestry in private and degraded waste lands
5. norms for controlled grazing
6. goatery as part of integrated farming system
7. breed improvement
8. buck production
9. linking insurance
10. livestock market infrastructure
11. organizing credit – bankable models

II. Dairy

Innovation /ideas to address the issues in dairying faced by the tribal farmers

1. Training and motivation of tribals
2. Integration through watershed and agriculture (not in isolation)
3. Infrastructure development

4. Better market price (year round)
5. Setting up systems for: input linkage, technical services
6. Training and output linkage
7. Collective mode (e.g. producer group) of approach: credit bankability, market, insurance
8. Improving productivity through appropriate breeding strategy
9. Promoting CRP (Community Resource Person)

III. Piggery

Constraints

- Hygiene, sanitation
- Market
- Labour, feed housing
- Extension service
- Social issues
- Credit availability
- Breed (T&D)

Innovation

- Promote piggery as
 - Group based activity
 - Entrepreneurial development programme
- Pilot test Nagaland piggery model
- Use KVKs, BAU and AHD facilities for training
- Understand the market through a market study

4. Working Group

At the end of the workshop, a working group has been formed to take the initiative forward. Specific tasks of the working group are:

- Develop state specific Concept Note that will support the development of a project proposal for pro-poor livestock development in the tribal areas of Jharkhand.
- Act as a livestock knowledge platform for all livestock based livelihood programmes in the state

The following members volunteered to become part of the working group:

1. Mr. Ganesh Neelam, CInI (facilitating and coordinating)
2. Dr. R Mehta, Nabard
3. Dr. Sanjay Kumar, BAIF
4. Member to be nominated, PRADAN
5. Member to be nominated, BAU
6. Mr. Mihir Sahana, BASIX-IGS
7. Mr. Murari M Choudhury, NEEDS
8. Dr. Radheshyam Roy, AHD
9. Mr. Singh, SPWD
10. Mr. Padmakumar, ILRI

Later, in the evening the working group members had a discussion on the next steps. It was agreed that three two member teams will develop a short (not more than 5 pages) Concept Note on goatery development (Ganesh and Murari), piggery (Mihir and Rajiv) and dairy (PRADAN and BAIF). The concept note will have the following content:

- Introduction
- Targeting (communities, geographical area and intervention focus)
- Issues (prioritized)
- Objective
- Strategies
- Operational model
- Stakeholder responsibilities

The concept notes will be circulated among all members of the working group by 28th November and the first meeting of the working group will be hosted by NABARD in their office on 2nd December, 2009. In the working group meeting the three concept notes will be discussed further and integrated.

5. Conclusion

A diverse range of organizations with common interests in livestock for development came together to brainstorm ideas for creating a joint programme in Jharkhand. Common issues were identified across: I) *Marketing* (lack of market infrastructure, transportation costs, and maintaining quality in long supply chains from production to consumption); II) *Production* (limited feed resources and costs, health care and poor veterinary infrastructure and lack of finance for farmers); III) *Institutional and Policy issues* (no livestock breeding policy, poor coordination between stakeholders and complex social relations); and IV) *Research and Information Gaps* (cattle population decreasing, nutrient content of feed, diseases, market chain analysis and reviewing development interventions to understand success and failure and learn from them).

Participants at the workshop formed 3 groups to sketch out ideas for developing interventions in Goatery, Piggery and Dairy. All these groups put forward concepts to promote farmers collectives and involve collaboration between different implementing agencies. This work will be further developed by the working group into a concept note.

This concept note will be consolidated into a programme comprising livestock pro poor projects across 5 states in Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttaranchal. ILRI will coordinate and facilitate with the 5 working groups and a workshop will be held in Hyderabad from 11 to 13 January 2010 to consolidate all inputs and finalise a proposal.

Workshop Programme
Ranchi, Jharkhand, 12 November 2009

- 1. Welcome**
Mr. Ganesh Neelam, CEO, CInI
- 2. Introductions, Expectations & Programme**
Mr. Frank de Caires, On-Change (Facilitator)
- 3. International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and Enhancing Livelihoods through Livestock Knowledge Systems (ELKS)**
Dr. Iain Wright, Regional Representative, Asia and Mr V. Padmakumar, Livestock Specialist, Senior Manager (ELKS Programme), ILRI
- 4. Livestock Sector in Jharkhand Appraisal for Livelihood Promotion**
Dr. Smita Sirhoi, National Dairy Research Institute and Dr. Rameswar Deka, ILRI
- 5. Study group discussion & reporting in plenary**
Study groups
- 6. Presentations – Sharing Experiences:**
 - **Community Broiler Farming : Making Poor Participate in Poultry Growth, PRADAN's Experience**
Mr. Pankaj Das, Team Leader, Gumla, PRADAN
 - **Goat Rearing Project in Jharkhand**
Dr Sanjay Kumar, SPWD
 - **PIGGERY : A Tool for the Livelihood Development**
Dr. Rajiv Ranjan, M.V.Sc. , Research Associate, AICRP on Pig, BAU
 - **Experience sharing: Dairy development for livelihood promotion**
Mr. Mihir Sahana | Vice President, BASIX – IGS
- 7. Group work (Piggery, Goatery and Dairy) and Presentation of group outputs in plenary**
Participants
- 8. Role of different stakeholders, potential sources of funding, working group for proposal development.**
Participants
- 9. Valedictory and Closure**
Dr. Iain Wright

Workshop Participants
Ranchi, Jharkhand, 12 November 2009

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