| **PROBLEMS: BASIC IDENTIFICATION** | | | | |
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| **What Problem?** | **Incidence:**  **Who What Where is affected ?** | **Consequences of that Problem?** | **Responses? Mitigation? Treatments?** | **Other Aspect?** |
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| Pig raising is unprofitable because feed is expensive and keeping pigs is very risky. | Regular losses of pigs due to diseases[[1]](#footnote-1) and lack of vaccination in villages  Raising pigs does rarely result in actual profits. | High risk of raising pigs makes it unsuitable as social protection measure | Millers could change their services delivered. They should give the bran back for free to every family instead of selling it. However this does not affect land less livestock farmers who fully rely on the purchased feed if scavenging is not enough)  Improving the vaccine supply and cold chain[[2]](#footnote-2) | Cash price for milling paddy may increase |
| Cooperative law is not fully supporting livestock breeders, and marketing groups | Livestock breeder associations implementing breeding programmes locally may not be covered by the cooperative law. This includes also inputs supplies and marketing | No progress in breeding animals. There is widespread inbreeding in the villages.  Lack of coordination high feed prices and low sales prices. | Organize livestock farmers in village clusters as breeding programmes and sensitise them to bulk purchasing and selling. A well designed breeding programme will results in productivity gains |  |
| Increased numbers of grazing animal and unregulated grazing on common land can lead to degradation of the common grazing land and forestry plots | The forage base of the animals can be destroyed.  Affected are livestock owners in all surrounding villages | Not enough forage in dry season  Conflict potential over access to grazing land if number of animals is increasing | Managed grazing of commons in collaboration with neighbouring villages  Cut and carry systems including forage trees can be adopted  Use of new forage species for grassland and for forage cropping[[3]](#footnote-3) | Social conflict potential if not everybody is willing to pilot and try new grazing management |
| Administrative red tape hampering livestock trade between townships. Some hurdles are not based on legal trade regulations | Traders moving animals across township borders are affected. Multiple stops, administrative paperwork and irregular fees instead of one fee at the beginning of the movement | Traders have higher costs moving animals across townships resulting in lower prices for farmers | Creating awareness for the red tape problem in animal trade with policy makers at union and regional/state level.  Use of methods/tools to discourage illegal fee collection | Will require high level political support |
| Slaughtering license fee: everybody has to pay a fee for slaughtering an animal to the license holder without getting any service | Everybody who wants to slaughter an animal has to pay for the license to the representative of the license holder in the village. | Increased costs for slaughtering (license for pig is 5,000 MMK)  Increased administrative work  There is no service in exchange for the fee, e.g. checking the animals health | Create awareness at policy level to get the slaughtering license law revoked/changed  Pilot programmes where veterinaries are involved in checking the health of the live/slaughtered animals[[4]](#footnote-4) and get paid for that service, while stopping paying a fee for nothing | License holders have a safe income and enjoy the support the support from government to enforce the law. There will be resistance from multiple stakeholders against any change |
| Vaccines are only delivered on demand to retailers at township level with doubtful provision of cold storage and cold chain. Demand is lowest before harvest when farmers are most cash strapped.  Vaccination rate was higher and more effective when government provided free vaccines | Farmers need to plan ahead and coordinate with the township vet to get the animals vaccinated.  No regular income for the vaccinator because not no awareness campaign to include all animals in the campaigns Because of the lack of good preparation animals are often out grazing when vaccinator is present | Too many animals are not vaccinated and are susceptible to common diseases in Myanmar | Support to government in improving the cold chain during transport and storage.  Awareness raising in villages to include all animals in vaccination campaigns  Pilot test if the trained vaccinators can earn their livelihood from this activity in a cluster of villages | Most vaccinations are done by syringe. The veterinary council is protecting the members. By regulation non-vets have to pass a training and have a certificate to be allowed to vaccinate |
| Animal production is too much geared toward subsistence, not focused on market demands | No investment in livestock breeding and raising result in low productivity and poor quality | Livestock farmers forego a lot of potential income because they do not know what the market demand is.  Lack of investment in the livestock sector has created inbreeding and low productivity at village level | Introduction of better forage and feed.  Introduction of new breed with better feed conversion ratios  Introduction of improved husbandry methods  Introduction breeders and marketing associations |  |
| Role of animal production for improved human nutrition is not sufficient clear to villagers | Mostly big livestock are vaccinated, although small animals like chicken are part of the hh diets as meat and eggs. No aquaculture tradition in the dry zone to bring fish into the diet | Lack of animal based protein in diet  Lack of diversity in the diets | Cross-breeding with improved breeds to increase egg production of the local breeds  Increase productivity of local flocks with better nutrition and husbandry to increase meat and egg consumption |  |
| Aquaculture to support improved nutrition is not common in dry zone | Nutrition at village level lacks quality protein components that could be improved with access to fish | Lack of dietary diversity  Lack of animal based protein | Testing of various solutions for small scale aquaculture in villages based on LIFT experiences | World Fish Centre will implement an aquaculture project in the dry zone |
| In areas and times of water scarcity livestock is competing for water resources with humans | Mainly in the summer time in areas where the village pond dries out fast and water has to be bought from neighbour villages | Farmers use cash resources to buy water.  No investment in development of livestock in the village | Open new water sources in the relevant villages. Ensure water availability also covers extreme years as part of the resilience strengthening |  |
| Availability of chicken and pig feed in the villages | Chicken and pig can be direct food competitors to humans. Owners let then scavenge around the village for food.  Other feed like bran is expensive | Not many pigs in the villages. One animal per household to feed on kitchen waste is common. Fattening pigs is hardly profitable | Change of rice miller services. Millers should give the bran back for free to every family instead of selling it.  Trial other suitable feed sources |  |
| Availability of forage for ruminants | Ruminants of all surrounding villages compete for forage resources on common grazing land. | Productivity is below potential  and with diminishing forage resources conflict potential increases | Introduce grazing management and  improve feeding and husbandry systems for improved productivity |  |
| Veterinary services and livestock extension services are not effective | Livestock farmers do not get sufficient support from government services  Information on improved livestock management does not reach villages | Limited productivity, high level occurrence of diseases, inbreeding in villages, high mortality of livestock | Enable veterinary and extension services to reach the farmers  Extend extension system into village by coverage of all villages with CAHW  Piloting private sector involvement for veterinary services and extension services will provide lessons learned |  |
| Animal husbandry and breeding techniques are outdated | Lots of inbreeding in villages and no access to a better gene pool | No progress in productivity and through extended inbreeding reduction of productivity | Training of extension staff and livestock farmers to introduce improved husbandry and breeding techniques |  |
| Limited tradition in growing feed for animals resulting in insufficient feed supply at farm level | Mainly pigs and chicken affected because industrial food is expensive | Pigs and chicken scavenge around the village  Extended time to grow and produce offspring | Introduction of improved feeding, husbandry and breeding techniques |  |

1. Swine fever is the most common disease that causes high mortalities, it is a viral disease only prevented by vaccine that must be kept under cold chain system, mostly non accessible at village level, other diseases like parasitic and bacterial diseases can be cured by oral medicines and injections [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. LBVD plans to produce swine fever vaccine. It will be less expensive than imported ones [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Napier Grass and Ipil Ipil are examples that have been tried in Myanmar [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Health inspection by vet is not done in most rural areas because of the small number of assigned vets per township [↑](#footnote-ref-4)