



Animal health management in aquaculture and poultry systems in Bangladesh: a decision-making perspective

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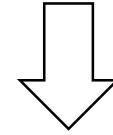
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- High population density with 34% urban population
- Success in development since 1990
- Challenges (environmental, political, demographic)
- 27% prevalence of undernourishment
- Agriculture important: 16% GDP
 - Finfish species (carps, tilapia and catfish), shrimp, chicken
 - Negative environmental and social impacts, exotic species use, impact of intensification.
 - Unmet production targets
 - Poor animal health and disease management

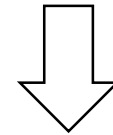


OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To provide an overview of the aquaculture and poultry production systems in Bangladesh



To characterise the decision-making environment



To integrate the obtained information to compare sectors and draw conclusions



METHODOLOGY

- Semi-structured interviews - to explore topics related to:
 - Decision pathways,
 - Criteria for investment in animal health,
 - Value of production systems,
 - Consideration of disease impact when taking decisions,
 - Constraints
- Analysed with the **framework analysis**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 28 interviews to different stakeholders in the sector – qualitative information
- Decision making mapping
- Key themes
- Side topics

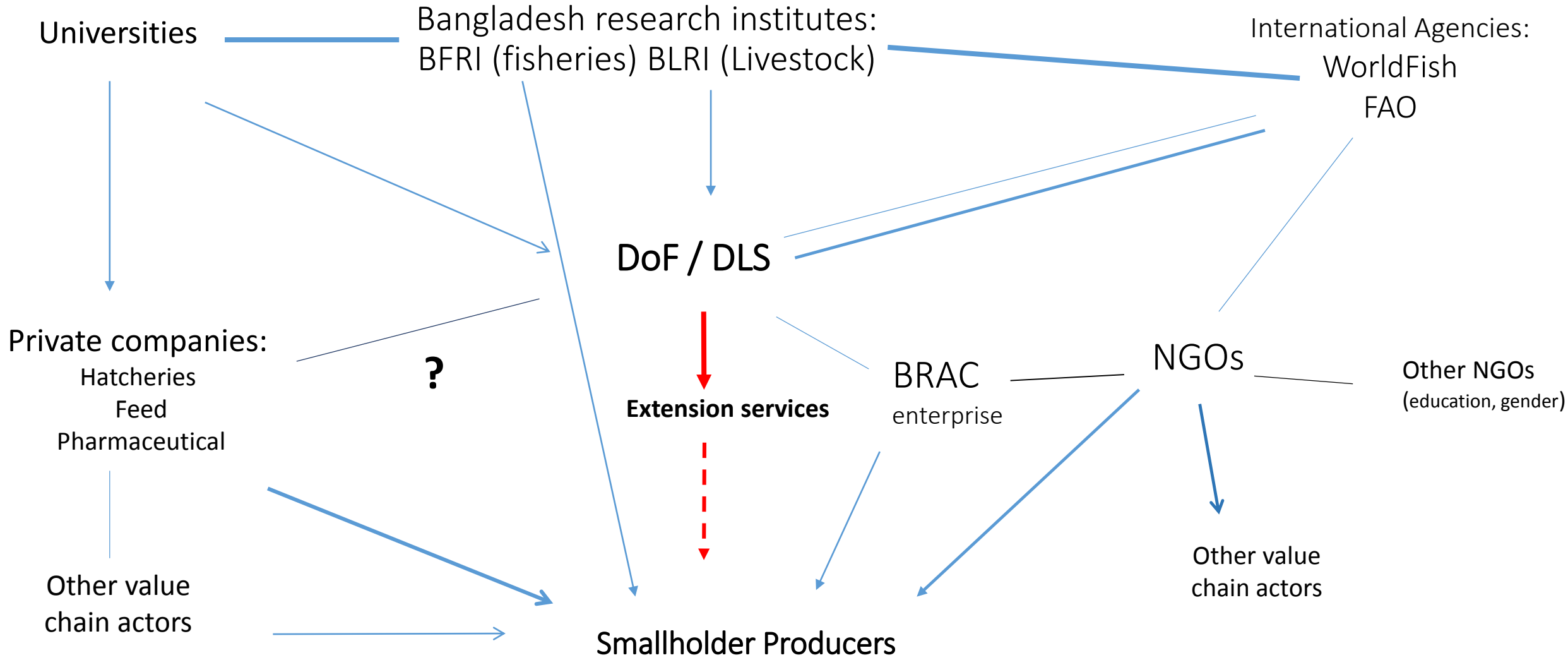


RESULTS

Stakeholders involvement in animal health management:

- MoFL – DoF/DLS – extension services
- Private services provision – often linked to input providers
- Research: state centres and Universities
- International organisations
- Financial institutions, services – formal and informal
- NGOs
- Donors

DONORS: USAID, DANIDA, DFID, European Commission



KEY THEMES IDENTIFIED

AQUATIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT

- Dearth of legislation
- Neglected in country investment plans
- No disease surveillance systems

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POULTRY HEALTH MANAGEMENT

- Legislative basis available
- Priority in 5 year country investment plan
- Passive and active surveillance

Lack of effectiveness of extension services
Farm level

Different perception **aquatic – terrestrial**

No use of impact studies and lack of familiarisation with
evidence based approaches

Public private partnerships?

Communication

Evaluation processes?

Dependency on donors

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION POINTS

This study :

- Describes remarkable differences in animal health system governance between aquatic and terrestrial livestock systems and commodities at several levels
- Highlights the lack of incorporation of evidence – based approaches in the decision making and reliance on informal decision pathways in the sector.
- Identifies several constraints in the sectors, some driven by other factors that add complexity to the scenarios.
- Identifies opportunities for improvement at different levels of the scenario

Key value of economic impact studies and surveillance systems in the decision making in situation of scarcity of resources. and expected increasing vulnerability and challenges.



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All the interviewees

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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