

Bhutan's National Experiences

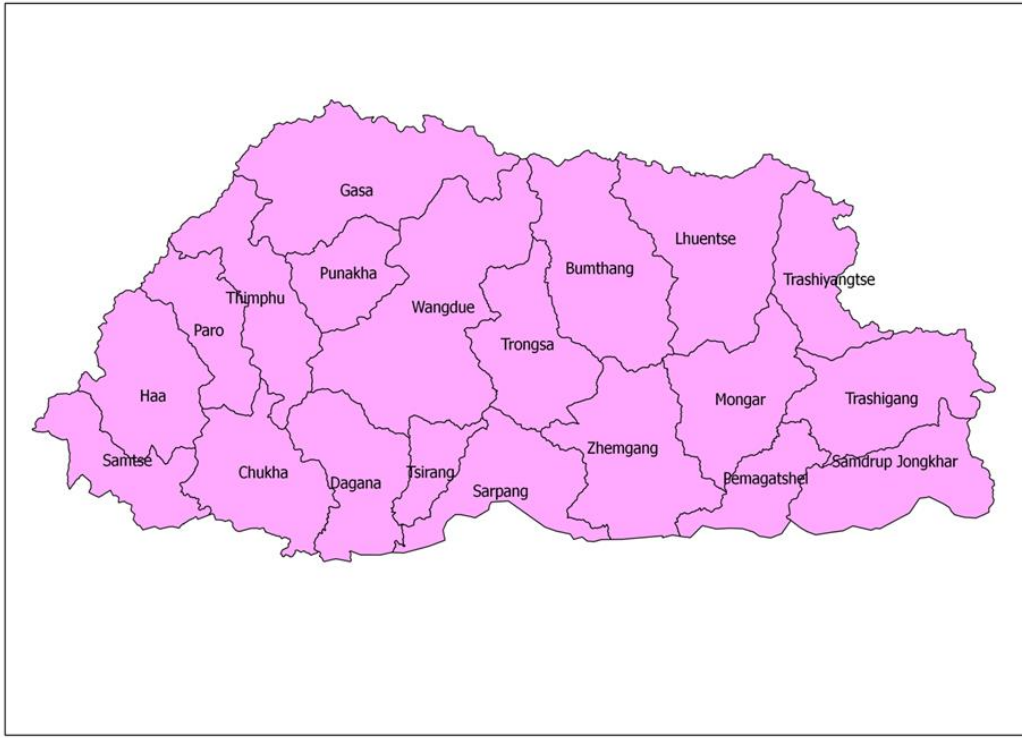
with

“Improving livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others”

Koronivia workshop
24-25th November 2020

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Bhutan's Context

of

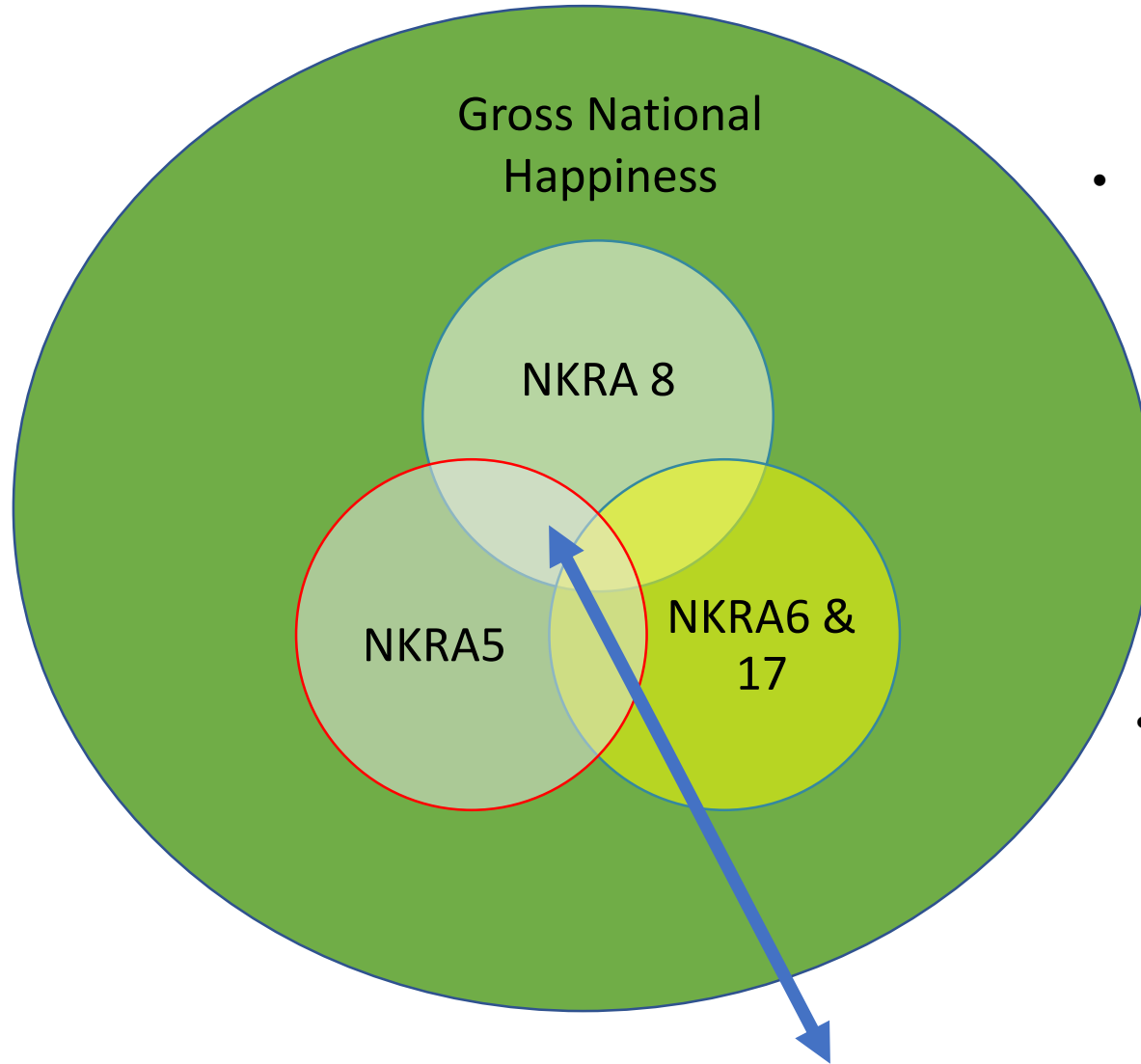
Improving Livestock Management System (ILMS)

- Agriculture is the backbone of livelihoods
- Crop-livestock mixed farming dominates agriculture farming system
- Different livestock production systems
 - (Intensive/industrial
 - Extensive (agro-pastoralist),
 - Semi-extensive (Intensive + Extensive)
- ILMS is a policy strategy



Co-benefits, synergies with multiple objectives

- Enhance rural income and livelihood
- Opportunities for employment and establish new business



- Reduce GHGs emission from livestock

SDGs 1, 13, 15

- Provide ecosystem & recreational services

NKRA: National Key Result Areas

ILMS

Food self sufficiency and
Nutrition Security



Setting Goals

- Based on per capita recommendation of WHO/FAO
- Current production potential – base year
- Projections with population growth
- Resource availability

Key Performance indicators

- % increase in meat self sufficiency
- % increase in dairy and egg self sufficiency
- Import substitution
- Improve livestock population (no)

Activities

- Breed improvement
 - AI (no)
 - Supply of live breeding inputs (no)
- Household adopting stall feeding (no)
- Improve pasture /rangeland (acre)
- Biogas plant constructed (no)

Measuring progress

Physical progress

Achievement of Key performance indicators (KPIs), Targets

Individual work plan (IWP);
Annual Performance Agreement (APA);
International /convention obligations –
(GHG inventory, NDCs, BUR)



Fiscal progress :

Budget Utilization (%)

Multi-year Budget System,
Public Expenditure
Management System,
Audit system

Annual, mid-term and terminal review

Challenges faced:



- **Geographical**
 - Rugged mountain terrain & glacier retreat
- **Technological**
 - Loss of existing traditional knowledges and skills including local adaptation strategies to climate change
 - Lack mountains livestock technologies (pasture, rangeland and water mgt), data recording and tracking tools on the effect of climate change on mountain livestock farming
 - Introduction and emerging new livestock diseases
 - Rapid decline in local/indigenous animal genetic resources (AnGR)
- **Resources**
 - Compete for agricultural land resources
 - Lack financial resources
- **Human Resource**

Interventions: Koronivia
Joint Work on Agriculture
and UNFCCC constituted
bodies



1. Facilitating development and implementation of climate resilience livestock technologies integrating traditional knowledge
2. Strengthening national capacity for the management of animal genetic resources
3. Scaling up supports in adoption of water and pasture/rangeland management technologies

Interventions:

Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
and UNFCCC constituted bodies



4. Development of a methodological framework for monitoring and adaptation responses of livestock farming to impacts of climate change
5. Combating emerging and transboundary pests and diseases affecting livestock production.
6. Support and fund improve livestock management systems to build climate resilient mountains livelihood

Thank you all for listening

