

BANGLADESH

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Livestock Information, Sector Analysis
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Data contained in this Livestock Sector Brief are taken from official sources. Official sources are no guarantee for data accuracy and the figures reported in this brief should be taken as indicative and not be used for official purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assumes no responsibility for its accuracy, completeness and coherence.

PREFACE

The Livestock Sector Briefs (LSB) are intended to provide a quick overview and an approximate outlook for the livestock sector of the respective country using figures and quantitative indicators originating from official sources. The LSBs are complemented by a synthesis of policy documents available in the public domain.

The majority of the data in the LSBs refer to the country as a whole and come from FAOSTAT, which is available on the internet (<http://faostat.external.fao.org/default.jsp>). FAO, as part of its mandate, compiles information and data on various aspects of food and agriculture from all countries. The data are analysed and interpreted to support FAO's programmes and activities and, in accordance with the basic functions of the Organization, they are disseminated to the public through publications, CD-ROM, diskettes and the Internet. The country level data are officially submitted to the Division for Statistics of FAO (ESS) by various ministries of the respective countries. For details of data collection procedures see <http://faostat.fao.org/abcdq/about.htm>. The figures submitted often display inconsistencies across ministries, for example reported meat production does not always match reported meat consumption when taking into account imports and exports. FAO tries to reconcile the figures, to the effect that FAO statistics may differ from those originally submitted.

The LSBs utilise FAOSTAT data from the following domains: human population, land use, agriculture production, food supply and agricultural and food trade. These are used to derive a standard set of indicators that can quickly be compared across the countries.

Data on the economy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators CD-Rom, which is also available online <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> and is updated every year. Animal health data are taken from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) HANDISTATUS II <http://www.oie.int/hs2/>. These are official data supplied by member nations.

For any feedback and comment, please contact:

Pius Chilonda - Livestock Information Analyst
Livestock Information, Sector Analysis and Policy Branch
Animal Production and Health Division
Food and Agricultural Organisation
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Tel: 00 39 06 57056691
Fax: 00 39 06 57055749
Email: Pius.Chilonda@fao.org

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Human population, land and socio-economics

Human population	143.8 million
Population density on total land	1,104.8 persons/sqkm
Annual growth rate (1990-2000)	2.3 %
Population in agriculture	77.3 million
As proportion of total population	53.7 %
Total land area	130,170 sqkm
Agricultural land	90,290 sqkm
As proportion of total land	69.4 %
Land under pasture	6,000 sqkm
As proportion of total land	6.6 %
Irrigated area	45,970 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people	6.3 ha
Agricultural land per 100 people in agriculture	11.7 ha
Agricultural population density on agricultural land	855.7 persons/sqkm
GDP ¹	53,759 million US\$
GDP annual growth rate (1990-2000)	4.9 %
GDP per capita/year ¹	396 US\$
GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2000)	3.1 %
Agriculture, GDP	12,575 million US\$
As proportion of total GDP	23.4 %
Livestock, GDP ¹	1,579 million US\$
As proportion of agricultural GDP	12.6 %
Human development Rank	138 Ranking ²
Human development index	0.509
Poverty incidence ³	
Total	49.8 %
Urban	36.6 %
Rural	53.0 %

¹Constant 1995 US\$ ² The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point – from 177 countries, as compiled by the UNDP; ³ National poverty line; na: not available

Source: World Bank (2002); UNDP (2004); FAO (2005a)

- Bangladesh is a low income rural economy with the livestock sector accounting for around 3 percent of GDP. In the early 1980s the government began to deregulate, decontrol and liberalise the economy, and particularly with the adoption of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) were serious steps towards the development of a market economy taken. To date, however, state-owned enterprises continue to account for a substantial share of national production, investment, employment generation, and government expenditure.

Human population trends

Values expressed in 1,000

Population segment	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	85,004	109,402	137,952	143,809	2.6	2.3
Rural	72,356	87,776	105,955	109,456	2.0	1.9
Urban	12,649	21,627	31,996	34,352	5.5	4.0

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in agricultural¹ land

Values expressed in sqkm

Land type	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Total	97,580	100,370	90,840	90,290	0.3	-1.0
Cropped ²	91,580	94,370	84,840	84,290	0.3	-1.1
Pastures	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0.0	0.0

¹The sum of area under arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures

²Arable and permanent crops

Source: FAO (2005a)

- 45 percent of the land is owned by 8.5 percent of the population and over half of rural households rent in their farmland, usually as sharecroppers. The average farm is 0.12 ha and produces only subsistence levels of production for most households. The 1984 Land Reform Ordinance provides for equally sharing cost of seeds, irrigation and manure and for equally sharing of produce by the owner of the land and the sharecropper. It also provides for giving two-thirds of the produce to the sharecropper if the owner of the land failed to pay his share of costs.

2. LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

Livestock populations

Values expressed in 1,000

Species	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Cattle and buffaloes	22,031	24,016	24,730	25,150	0.9	0.3
Sheep and goats	9,796	21,904	35,232	38,094	8.4	4.9
Pigs						
Poultry	67,656	105,078	150,600	151,500	4.5	3.7
Total LUs	12,672	15,249	17,394	17,899	1.9	1.3

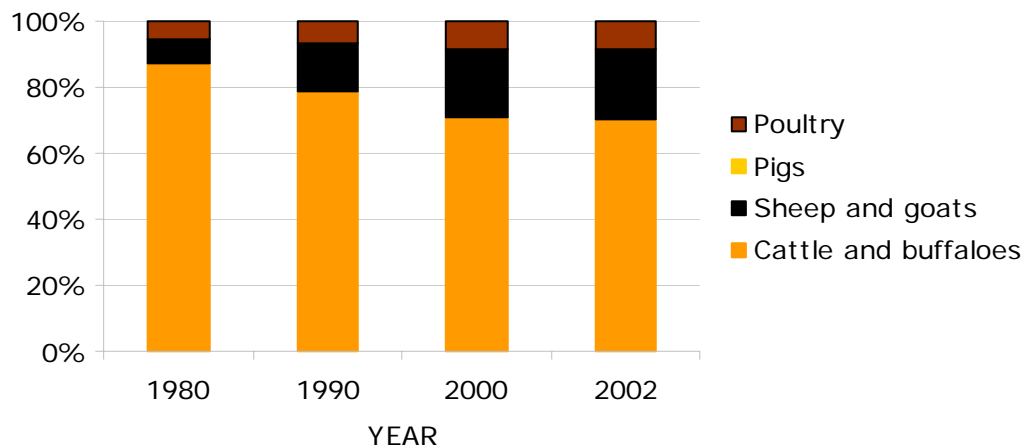
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LU: Livestock unit; **conversion factors:** cattle (0.50), buffalo (0.50), sheep and goats (0.10), pigs (0.20) and poultry (0.01)

Source: FAO (2005a)

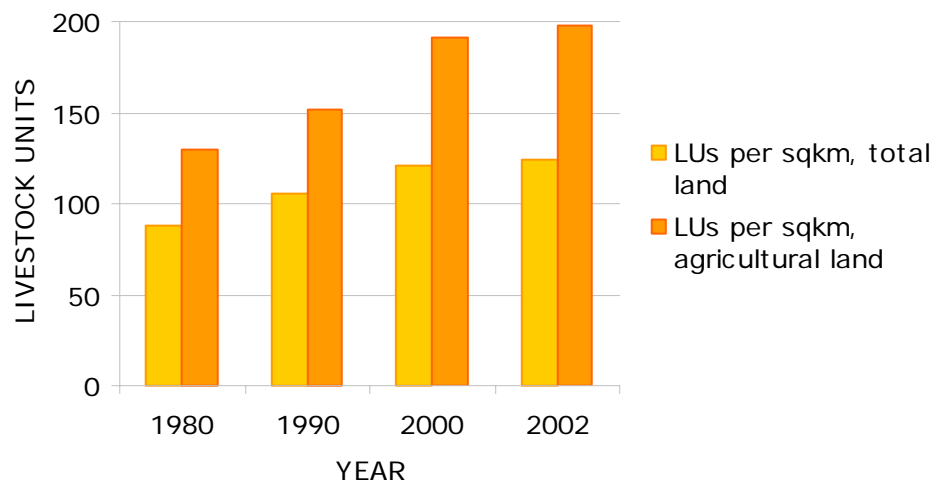
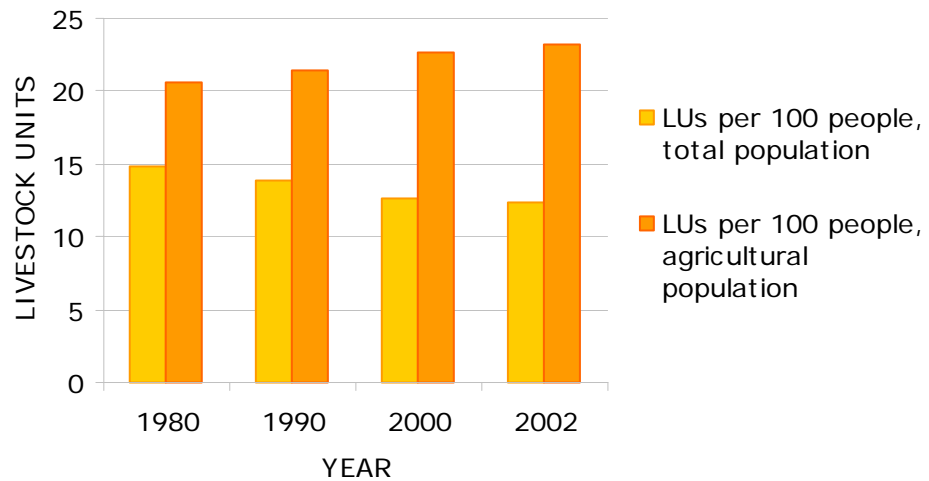
- The majority of poor rural households raise livestock, which provide power for cropping, transport, threshing, and oilseed crushing; manure as a source of fertilizer and fuel; a ready source of cash; and meat, milk, and eggs for human consumption. Most livestock are managed traditionally and production coefficients are unsatisfactory.

Contribution of different species to total livestock units



Source: FAO (2005a)

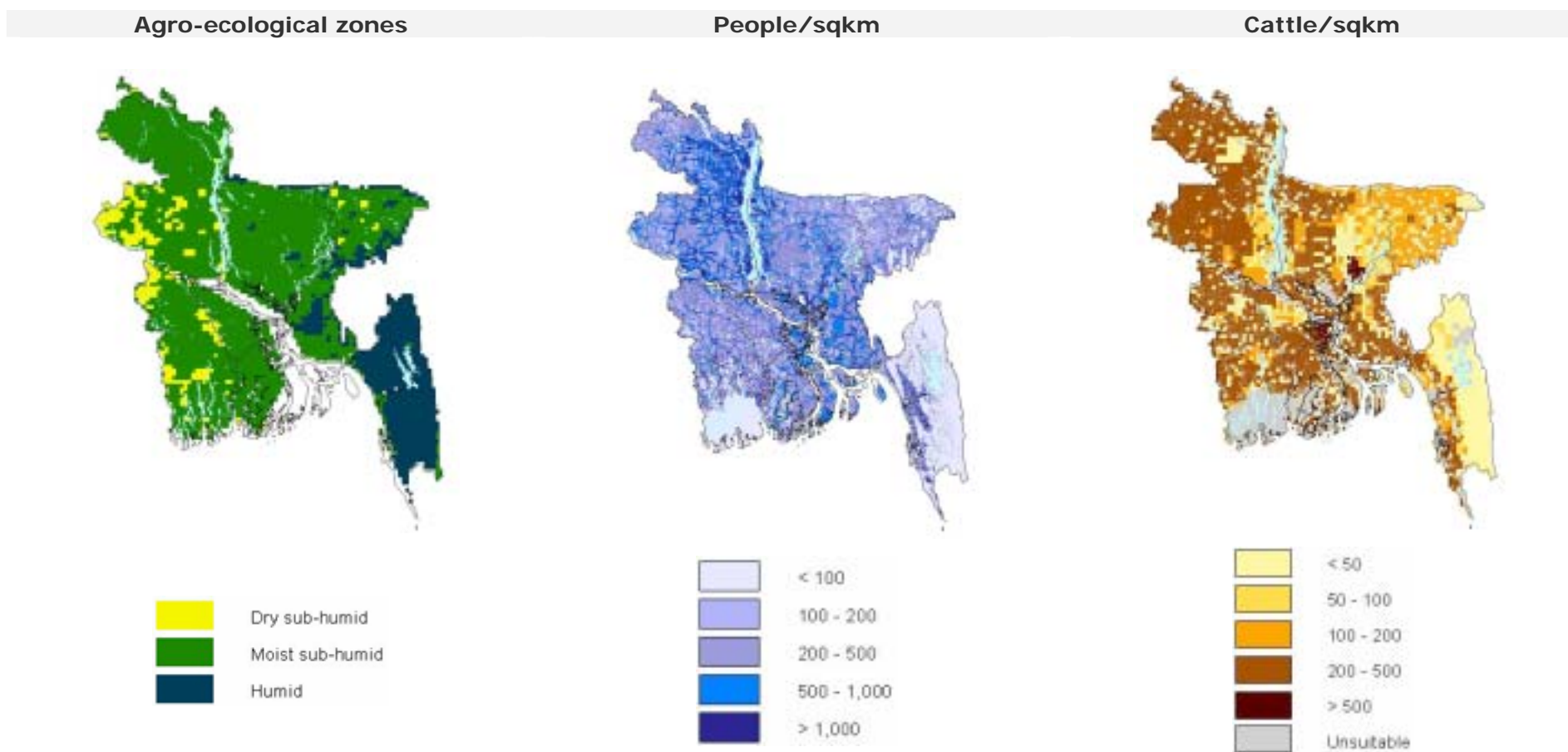
Selected indicators of livestock resources



Source: FAO (2005a)

Agro-ecological zones and densities of livestock species (2000)

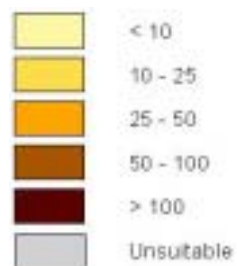
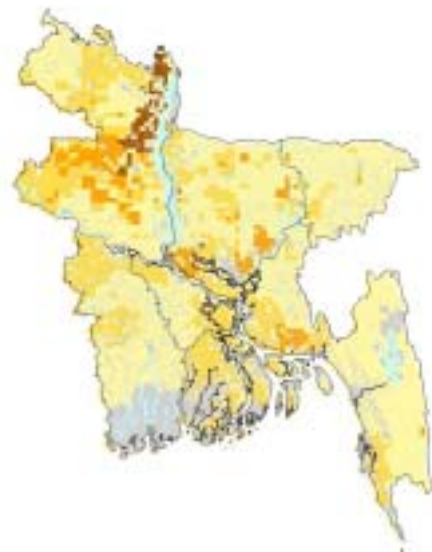
Density calculated on total land area¹



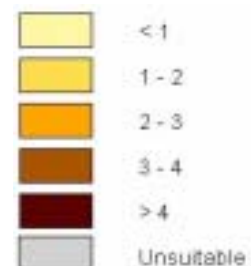
¹Densities for livestock populations and production is based on total land suitable for livestock production

Source: FAO (2001); LandScan (2002); FAO (2005b)

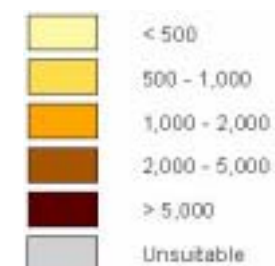
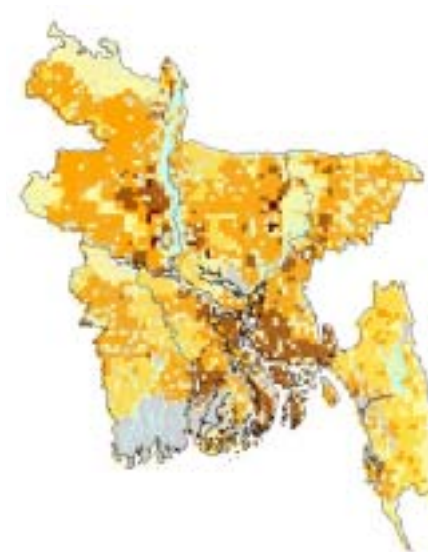
Sheep/sqkm



Pigs/sqkm



Poultry/sqkm



Source: FAO (2005b)

- Mixed livestock production systems are predominant. Although there are considerable numbers of large animals (cattle and buffaloes), most farmers keep mainly small animals (sheep and goats) and poultry. On average, small farmers with less than one hectare of land own around two cattle and two goats, and keep about ten chickens.

3. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Trends in annual production of meat, milk and eggs

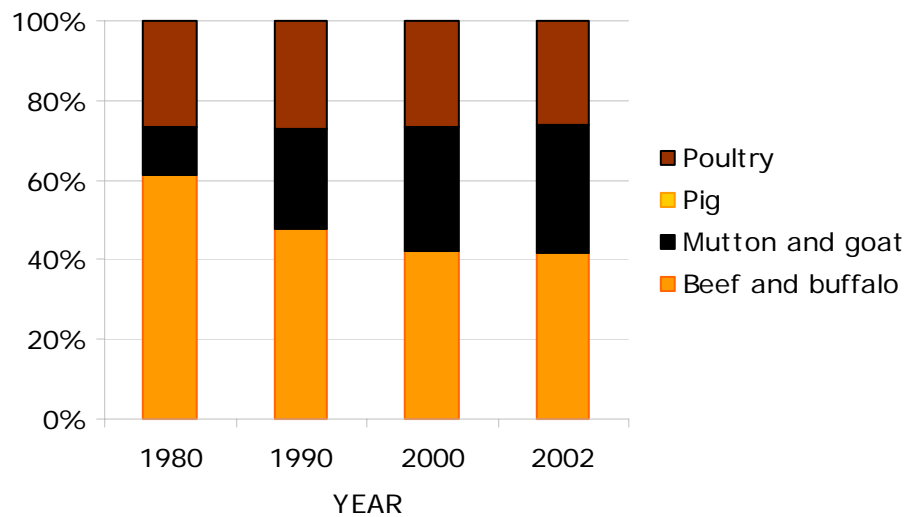
1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	209	308	429	446	3.9	3.4
Beef and buffalo	123	143	176	182	1.5	2.1
Mutton and goat	24	75	132	140	11.9	5.8
Pig						
Poultry	53	80	112	115	4.3	3.4
Milk, total	1,162	1,594	2,135	2,254	3.2	3.0
Eggs, total	62	86	159	161	3.2	6.4

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Composition of total meat production



Source: FAO (2005a)

Carcass weights and percentage slaughtered by species

Species/year	Carcass weight (kg/animal)				Percentage slaughtered/year			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	56.0	60.2	70.3	70.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.5
Buffaloes	74.4	74.7	76.1	76.6	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5
Sheep	5.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	25.0	25.0	33.5	33.5
Goat	5.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	50.0	50.0	54.0	53.1
Pigs								
Poultry	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	99.2	100.0	103.0	103.3

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Milk yields and proportion of dairy animals

Species/year	Milk yield (kg/year)				Percentage milked			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Cattle	206	206	206	206	17.3	15.6	15.8	15.8
Buffaloes	400	406	407	407	13.3	7.0	6.6	6.6

Source: FAO (2005a)

Egg yields and proportion of laying birds

Species/year	Eggs (kg/year)				Percentage laying			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Chicken	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	40.0	40.0	54.3	54.3

Source: FAO (2005a)

Estimated feed used for livestock production

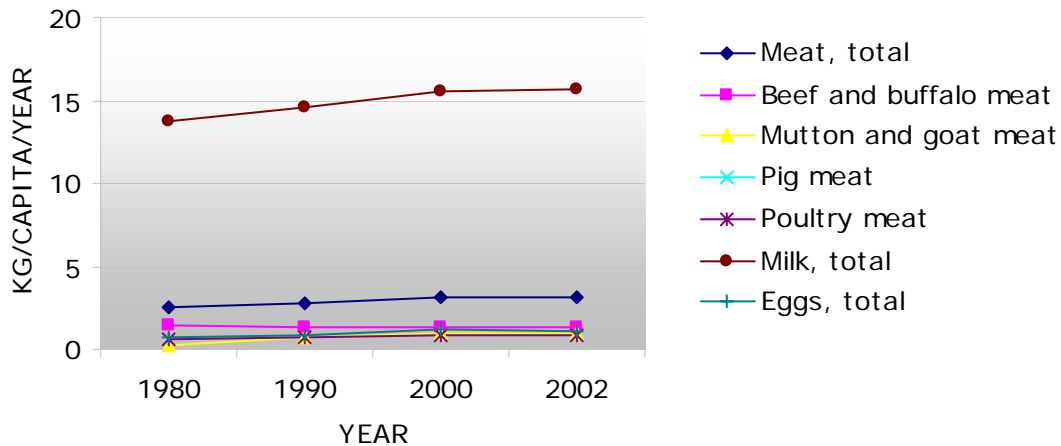
1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Maize	0.1	0.2	14	11.4	10.1	54.6
Barley	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.6	-1.3	-7.7
Sorghum	0.3	0	0	0	-18.9	2.0
Millet						
Wheat						
Brans	1,715.1	2,126.8	2,993.1	3,011.6	2.2	3.5
Rice Paddy, equivalent						
Roots and Tuber, dry equivalent						
Pulses	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.4	-1.3	-5.3
Oil crops						

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita production of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

- Growth in number of animals made up a significant proportion of growth output for all meat. On the other hand, productivity (carcass weight) has remained stagnant for all meat and milk, and it is also low compared with that in neighbouring countries.
- Bangladeshi development objectives for the livestock sector are to increase output of animal products by improving animal health and introducing modern methods of production, expanding technical skills of the farmers, and building a supportive policy framework and infrastructure. Commercial poultry, beef and dairy farms

would be also promoted in areas around large cities as well in rural areas to meet the demands of urban consumers and create links with export markets.

- Government's actions will particularly concentrate in two areas where private initiatives are inadequate at present: supply-side factors (e.g. research, technology, and institutions), and market infrastructure to provide better incentives to producers. A comprehensive Animal Farming Sector Policy will be prepared to guide development interventions.

4. CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, MILK AND EGGS

Trends in annual consumption of meat, milk and eggs

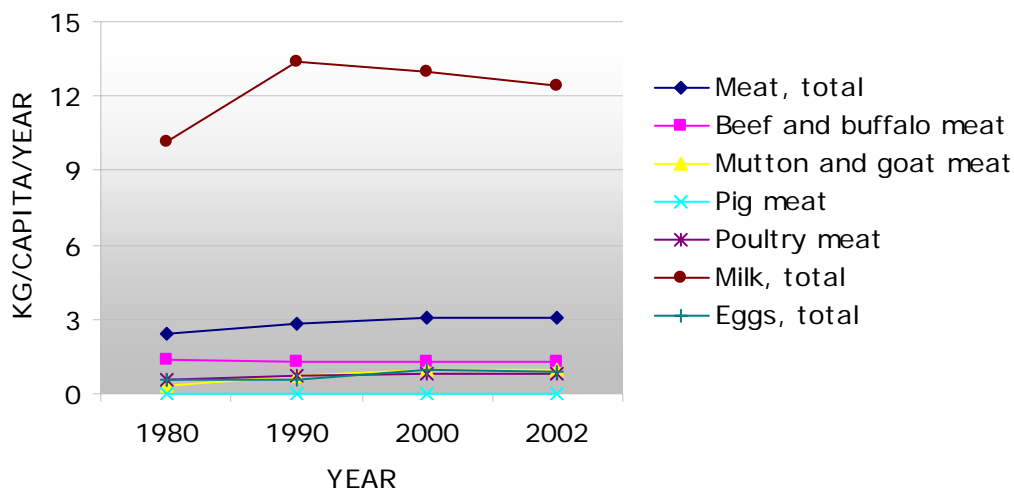
1,000 metric tonnes

Product	Year				Annual growth rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980-1990	1990-2000
Meat, total	208	307	429	446	4.0	3.4
Beef and buffalo	123	144	176	182	1.6	2.0
Sheep and goat	24	75	132	140	11.9	5.8
Pig	0	0	0	0		
Poultry	53	80	112	115	4.3	3.4
Milk, total	869	1464	1,787	1,780	5.4	2.0
Eggs, total	50	69	134	134	3.3	7.0

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Source: FAO (2005a)

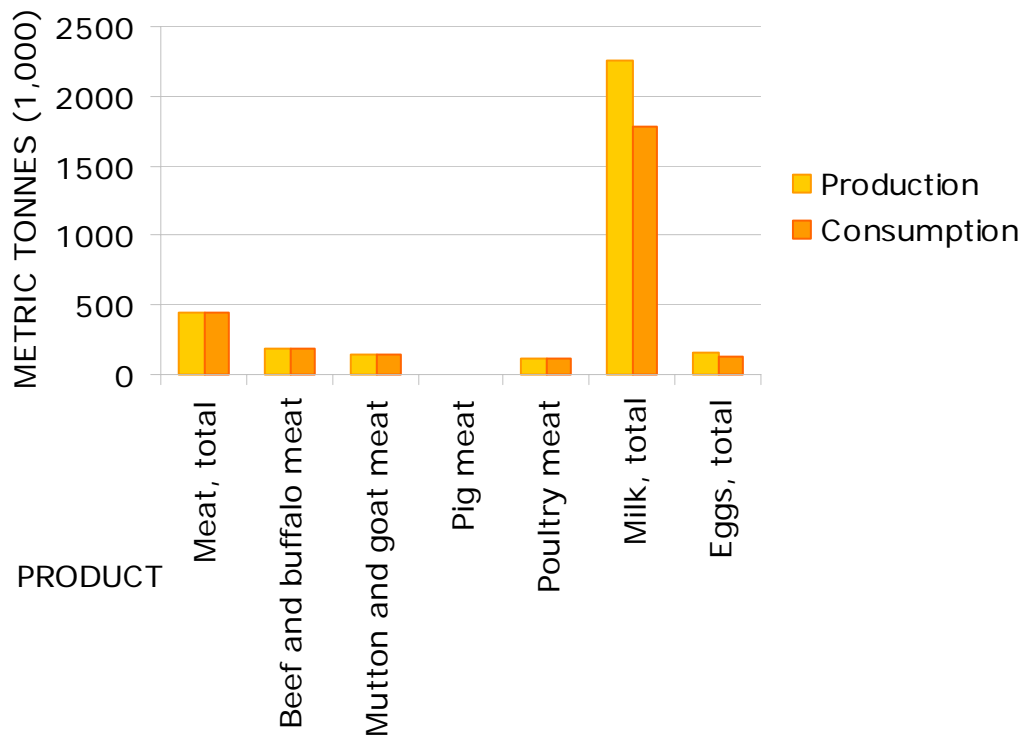
Trends in annual per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

- From 1990 to 2000 consumption of meat and milk increased by 3.4% and 2.0%. Increased ovine and poultry demand explains to a great extent this positive trend. Meat and milk demand are expected to expand as the average consumption is below that in developing countries, and far below that in neighboring countries.

Production versus consumption for meat, milk and eggs (2002)



Source: FAO (2005a)

5. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Trade in agricultural and livestock¹ products

Values in million US\$

Product	Exports				Imports			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Total	995	1,845	6,596	6,790	3,239	4,077	9,072	9,059
Agricultural	185	160	99	100	607	767	1,684	1,404
% agricultural	18.5	8.7	1.5	1.5	18.7	18.8	18.6	15.5
Livestock	3.1	5.0	0.1	0.7	30.9	90.7	90.8	73.5
% livestock	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.8

¹Total trade in goods and services expressed in current US\$. Source: World Bank (2002)
Agricultural trade refers to all agricultural products, while livestock trade refers to trade in livestock products and live animals. Source: FAO (2005b)

Export/import 'dependency' for livestock products

Product	Exports as percentage of production				Imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.48	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.02	0.05
Beef and buffalo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.05
Sheep and goat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Milk, equivalent	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	25.37	18.59	15.96	20.58
Eggs, total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.06

Source: FAO (2005a)

Product	Net exports as percentage of production				Net imports as percentage of consumption			
	1980	1990	2000	2002	1980	1990	2000	2002
Meat, total	0.48	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05
Beef and buffalo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.05
Sheep and goat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
Pig	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poultry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Milk, equivalent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.37	18.57	15.95	20.58
Eggs, total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.06

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Bangladesh runs a deficit on its trade balance. Main imports include machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs (wheat, oil of soybean and rice), petroleum products, cement; main exports are garments, jute and jute goods, leather, frozen fish and seafood. Meat and meat products are marginally traded and only milk imports are significant accounting for over 13 percent of domestic milk consumption. Main trade partners are U.S., Germany, UK, France, Italy, India, China, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea.
- Bangladesh is a founding Member of the WTO, and takes part to two regional trading arrangements, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), and the Bangkok Agreement. It also participates the Bangladesh – India – Myanmar – Sri Lanka – Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC), and the Developing Countries – 8 (D-8). Finally, it has signed bilateral trade agreements with over 30 countries.

Trade in live animals

Species	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (count)												
Cattle and buffaloes		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Sheep and goats												
Pigs												
Poultry (1,000)	1	0	1	0	118	-118	0	4,500	-4,500	1	4,979	-4,978
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Cattle and buffaloes		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0
Sheep and goats												
Pigs												
Poultry (1,000)	2	0	2	0	39	-39	0	3,900	-3,900	0	3,570	-3,570
Total	2	0	2	0	39	-39	0	3,900	-3,900	0	3,570	-3,570

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trade in livestock products

Product	1980			1990			2000			2002		
	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade	Export	Import	Net trade
Quantities (metric tonnes)												
Meat, total	1,003	0	1,003	1,281	1,041	240	3	81	-78	7	228	-221
Beef and buffalo	0	0	0	0	1,041	-1,041	2	3	-1	2	92	-90
Mutton and goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	-30	0	46	-46
Pig		0	0		0	0		5	-5		5	-5
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	-46
Other	1,003	0	-1,003	1,281	0	-1,281	1	43	-44	5	39	-44
Milk, equivalent	0	220,347	-220,347	198	272,138	-271,940	167	285,122	-284,955	0	366,392	-366,392
Eggs, total	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	2,400	-2,400	0	80	-80
Hides and skins	70	0	70	24	11	13	1	236	-235	410	7	403
Value (1,000 US\$)												
Meat, total	2,784	0	2,784	4,547	746	3,801	59	166	-107	237	269	-32
Beef and buffalo	0	0	0	0	746	-746	21	7	14	21	75	-54
Mutton and goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	-40	0	79	-79
Pig		0	0		0	0		5	-5		5	-5
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	-15
Other	2,784	0	-2,784	4,547	0	-4,547	38	114	-152	216	95	-311
Milk, total	0	30,881	-30,881	61	89,845	-89,784	35	83,859	-83,824	3	69,425	-69,422
Eggs, equivalent	0	0	0	0	9	-9	0	2,400	-2,400	0	192	-192
Hides and skins	269	0	269	149	69	80	16	480	-464	469	46	423
Total	3,053	30,881	-27,828	4,757	90,669	-85,912	110	86,905	-86,795	709	69,932	-69,223

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Total number of cases/outbreaks of selected diseases reported in all susceptible species

Disease	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
African swine fever						000	
Avian Influenza ¹		-	-		-	-	-
Bluetongue	-	-	-		-	-	-
BSE ²						000	
CBPP ³	.../...	(12/1997)			-	-	-
Classical swine fever	-	-	-		-	-	
Foot and mouth disease	.../...	.../...	.../...	2,100/13	.../...	.../...	.../3
Lumpy skin disease						000	
Newcastle disease	.../...	.../...	.../...	.../...	.../...	.../...	
Peste des petits ruminants	.../...	(12/1997)	.../...		.../...	.../...	
Rift Valley fever						000	
Rinderpest	-	(1958)	(1958)		-	-	-
Sheep and goat pox	.../...	(12/1997)	.../...		.../...		(12/2002)
Swine vesicular disease						000	
Vesicular stomatitis						000	

¹ Highly pathogenic avian influenza

² Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

³ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

no/ no number of cases/outbreaks, ... no information available, - disease not reported, 000 disease never reported; (month/year) date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years

Source: OIE (2004)

- Inadequate feed, widespread diseases and an inefficient extension services are considered among the most binding constraints to livestock development. The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) in the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is responsible for providing inputs such as vaccines, day-old chicks, and fodder to livestock keepers. A combination of poor staff training, inadequate information, continuing funding constraints, and declining staff levels negatively affect the quality and timeliness of DLS outputs and services. On the other hand, the continued provision by DLS of selected subsidized input supplies might act as a disincentive to private companies.

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