

Poultry development policies in Bangladesh: Stakeholder practices, challenges and way forward



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Introduction

- In Bangladesh, certain policies have been created to offer instructions and directions to stakeholders
 - Animal Disease Act-2005
 - Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act-2010
 - Animal Welfare Act-2019
 - Antimicrobial usage and Antimicrobial resistance guidelines (National Drug Policy-2016, Drug and Cosmetics' Act-2023)
- Objectives
 - To investigate the status of poultry **policy compliance** and **policy awareness**
 - To identify **the gaps between existing policy** and **expectations**

Hypothesis:

- Stakeholders are **unaware** of poultry-relevant policies and guidelines
- Those with some awareness, are **not practicing** or following the policy or guidelines
- Clauses of some policies are **not always suitable** for the Bangladesh context
- Policies are not reaching to the **grassroot level**

Final meeting and conference
New Delhi, India
7 - 9 February 2024



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Methods and results



Study Design

Qualitative study
7 sub-districts of Chattogram



Face to face and online interview

42 farmers (All male)
7 govt officers (6 male, one female)



Policy Awareness Session

8 subdistricts of Chattogram
122 farmers (113 male, nine female)



Selection criteria

-Exotic broiler and Sonali farmers (2500-5000 birds)



Data analysis

MAXQDA software
- Thematic analysis

Results

From farmers' interviews



Farm registration

Not aware : 62%
(all male)

- Lack of awareness
- Money
- Documents
- No strict action



Animal Feed Act

Not aware : 74%
(all male)

- Use of adulterants
- Loose feed selling
- Monitoring on feed mills



Antimicrobial usage

Not aware : 79%
(all male)

- Self prescription
- Banned drug use
- Not maintain withdrawal period
- Economic benefits



Animal Welfare Act

Not aware : 80%
(all male)

- Lack of awareness program
- Day-dream in developing country



Policy Awareness

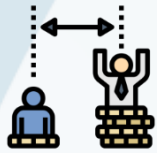
Male: 92%, Female: 8%
Registered farmers: 7.3%

- No female farmer was registered
- Antibiotics at higher dose
- **Female farmers more aware of welfare**

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Discussion

Challenges



Communication gap between govt. and farmer



Lack of documents



Lack of enthusiasm to follow rules

Recommendations



Awareness program



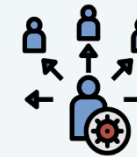
Flexibility in document submission



Free vaccine, testing, health care, training



Increased monitoring by govt (Rural level farm/mill visit)



Strengthening the local level farmer association



TV, Social Media, Awareness program

Conclusion

- Farmers have a **huge gap of knowledge/awareness** regarding policies
- Female farmers are **lagging behind** in terms of policy awareness than the male farmers
- Developing **tools** to increase the knowledge, skill and awareness level of the farmers
- Prepare easy-to-understand **SOPs and guidelines** for the farmers

SDG 2

SDG 3

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