



Livestock Information Bulletin

Department of Animal Production and Health



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1. Review import and export of Milk / Milk products

Different types of milk and milk products are being imported to the country for many years, and most of them are in powdered form and the rest are condensed milk, cheese, curd, butter, butter milk, curdled milk, whey and whey powder. Import of milk and milk products are in increasing trend, due to higher demand and insufficient local production. It revealed that 99,593.43 MT of milk and milk products has been imported to the country in year 2016 with a value of 36,338.23 million rupees. (Table:1)

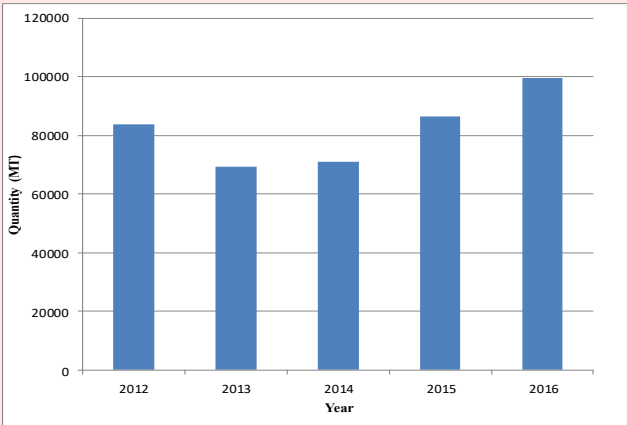


Figure I: Import of Milk and Milk Products

Export of milk and milk products are also in an increasing trend, in year 2016 amount of 839.61 MT has been exported which was two folds increase compare to the year 2012, which was only 493.53 MT. (Table :1)

Import	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity (MT)	83817.74	69452.36	71026.84	86327.48	99593.43
Value (Rs. Mn.)	39022.99	37572.07	44307.7	34087.85	36338.23

Export	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity (MT)	493.53	626.57	595.06	718.76	839.61
Value (Rs. Mn.)	141.78	173.92	178.24	244.83	290.14

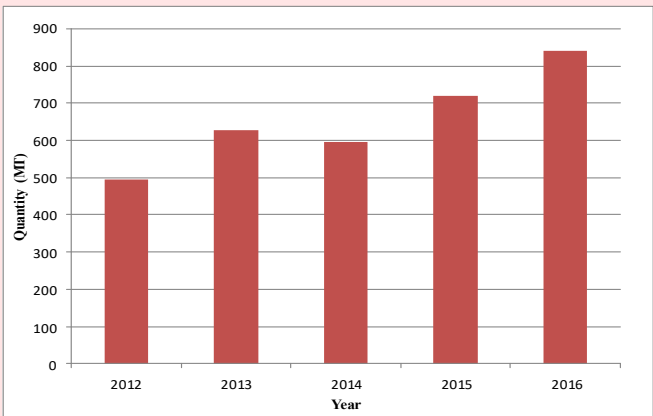


Figure II: Export of Milk and Milk Products

Table I: Import -Export of Milk and Milk Products

Unit price of imported and exported milk and milk products were analyzed during the year 2012-2016 and it revealed that unit price of imported milk and milk products is higher than exported products. (Table11/Figure 111)

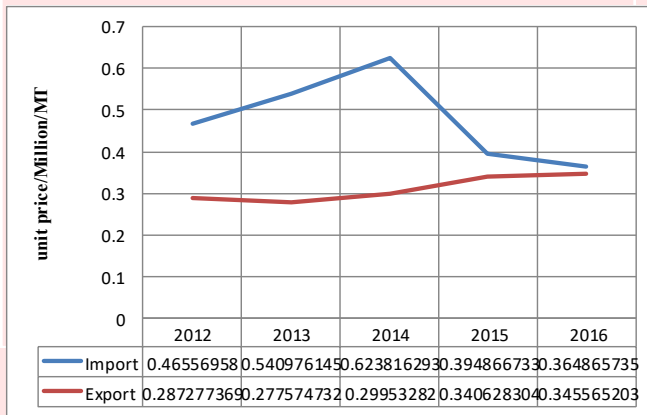


Figure 111: Unit Price change Milk and Milk Products (Import and Export)

To boost the National milk production, it was started to import 20,000 pregnant cows (Jersey and Freshen) from Australia and New Zealand in year 2017. At the first stage of the project 2000 cows had been imported and distributed among entrepreneurs in Central province and Badulla districts in Uva province.

Expected milk yield of these cows will be minimum 15 liters and milking period will be 300 days. Even though the value of one cow is 470,000.00 rupees farmer has to pay only 200,000.00 rupees to buy a cow.

In future this project will help to fulfill the requirement of the country which will finally reduces the import bill of milk and milk products of the country.

Unit Price Difference/MR	0.1782922	0.263401413	0.324283	0.054238	0.019301
Unit Price Difference/Rs	178292.21	263401.4131	324283.5	54238.43	19300.53
Value Difference for total export(Rs. Mn.)	87.992555	165.0394234	192.9681	38.98441	16.20492

Table 11: Table:3- Unit price difference of imported and exported of milk and milk Products

2.Comparison of Milk production Northern and Eastern Provinces (2011-2016)

Since the war was continued more than 26 years the livestock production was hampered. After the initial rehabilitation of the war areas farmers started their usual livelihood activities including livestock farming. The dairy sector is one of the important sectors which contributed to reduced poverty in those provinces was slowly developed and has come to the present status. However it was taken 2-3 years to establish civil law and regulations and also the development activities in these areas. The data on milk production collected by DAPH from 2011 to 2016 was analyzed to assess the dairy sector development of Northern and Eastern provinces. It was also compared with the National milk production of the country. (Figure 1V/ V,Table 111)

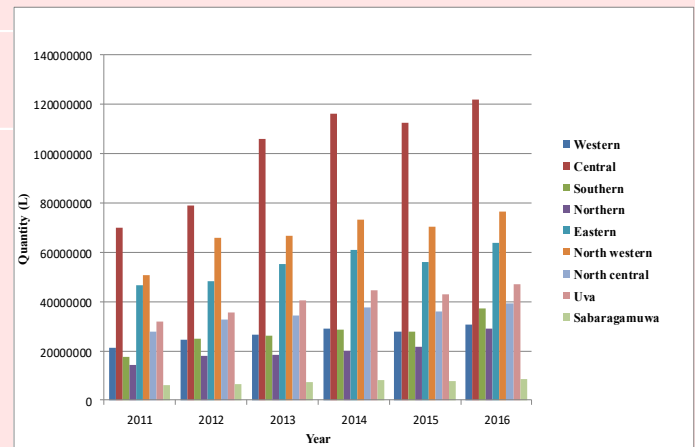


Figure 1V: Milk Production by province (2011-2016)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Northern	14,457,089	18,176,110	18,332,385	20,136,291	21,546,944	28,970,504
	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Eastern	46,783,852	48,224,163	55,444,688	60,900,447	56,045,560	63,980,123
	16%	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%
National total (L)	286,691,606	336,196,557	381,363,636	418,889,817	403,230,360	454,628,141

Table 111: Milk Production Northern and Eastern provinces

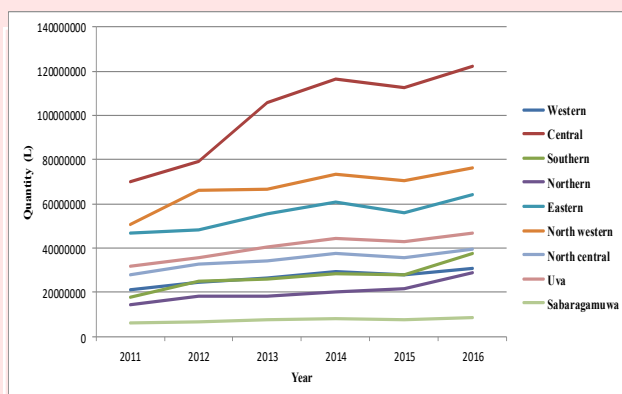


Figure V: Milk Production by province (2011-2016)

Central province recorded highest milk production (average 26.5%) throughout the period and Eastern province (14%) placed in third according to the past records. NWP recorded (17%) of contribution to the National Production which was placed in second place in year 2016. the contribution to the National production by the Northern Province is lower than Eastern Province and according to the analysis milk production of the country has increased by 36.9% compared to the initial production of year 2011 which is only 286,691,606 liters. (Table IV)

Contribution to the National production by Central Province is an increasing trend while other provinces do not show significant production increase. However, 58% of National milk production is done by CP, NWP and EP according to the data year 2016.

3.Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. The proposal contained 17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues



Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Central	24%	24%	28%	28%	28%	27%
Southern	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%
Northern	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Eastern	16%	14%	15%	15%	14%	14%
North western	18%	20%	17%	17%	17%	17%
North central	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Uva	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	10%
Sabaragamuwa	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total (L)	286.691.606	336.196.558	381.363.633	418.889.818	364.530.361	454.628.142

Table IV: Province wise contribution for National Milk Production

17 Sustainable Development Goals are as follows:

- ◆ End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- ◆ End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- ◆ Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- ◆ Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- ◆ Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- ◆ Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- ◆ Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- ◆ Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- ◆ Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- ◆ Reduce inequality within and among countries
- ◆ Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- ◆ Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ◆ Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- ◆ Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- ◆ Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- ◆ Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- ◆ Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

As Veterinarians we are able to support the SDGs by uplifting the income of the livestock farmers to end the poverty, which is the number one SDGs goal. End hunger ,achieve food security and improve nutrition are the second most important SDGs where we can play a major roll. Biogas as an alternative energy source can be popularized among livestock farmers which also helpful to combat climatic changes.

Editor

Dr. K.M.H.G. Sarath Priyantha

Contributors

Dr K.M.H.G. Sarath Priyantha

Ms. P.K. Samarakoon

Advised by

Dr. K.D. Ariyapala

Director -Planning and Economics

**Livestock Planning and Economics Division
Department of Animal Production and Health
Peradeniya
Sri Lanka**

Tel/fax: 94 081 2388186 , Email: daphlpe@sltnet.lk

Your comments and suggestions are highly appreciated to improve the Bulletin