







Beef Value Chains in the Mekong Region Recent Developments and implications for smallholders



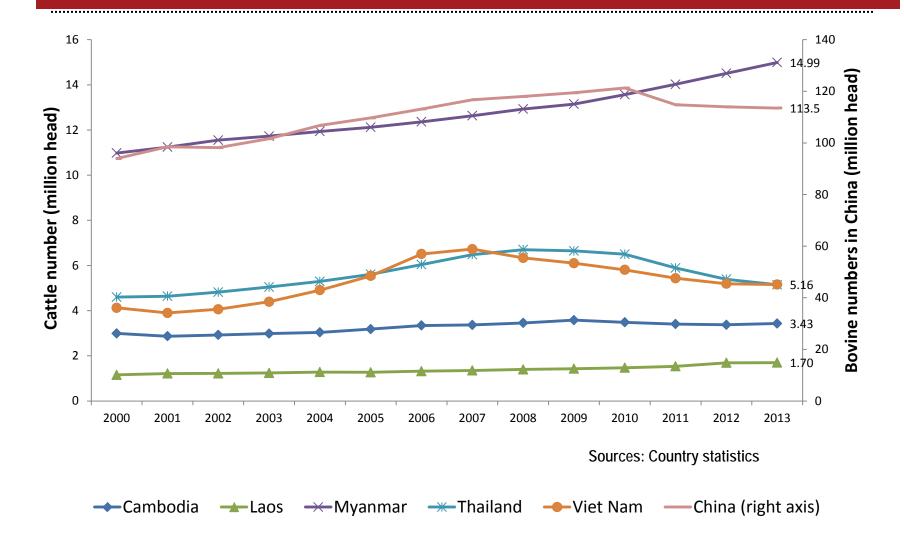
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation

PO Box 81, 298F Kim Ma Street, Hanoi, Vietnam Tel +84 4 3843 1750 Fax +84 4 3843 1744 helvetas.vietnam@helvetas.org

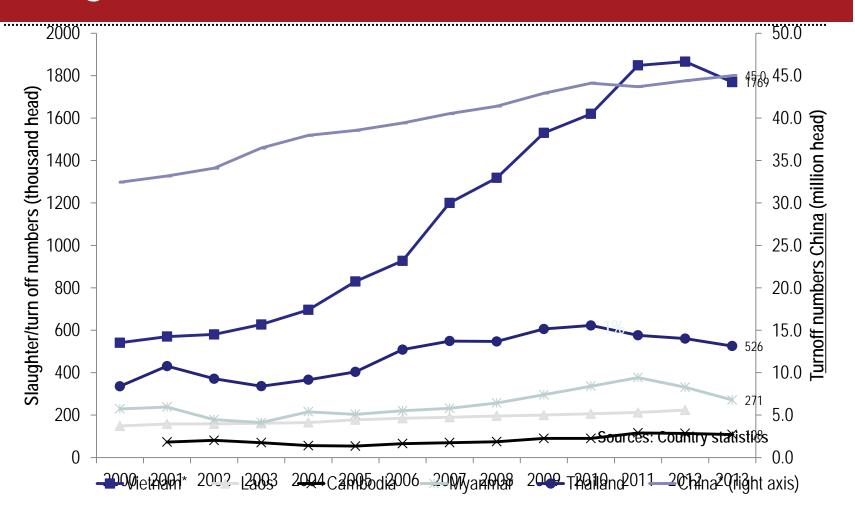
Mekong Region



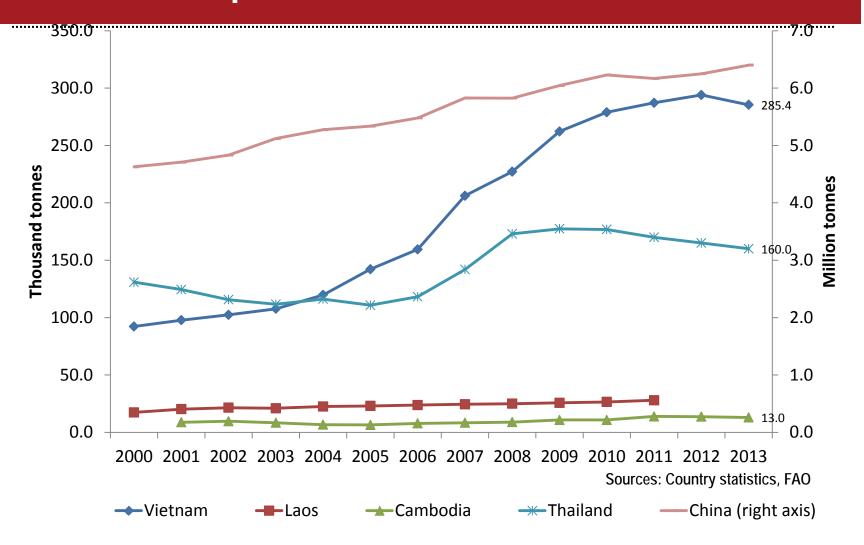
Cattle numbers



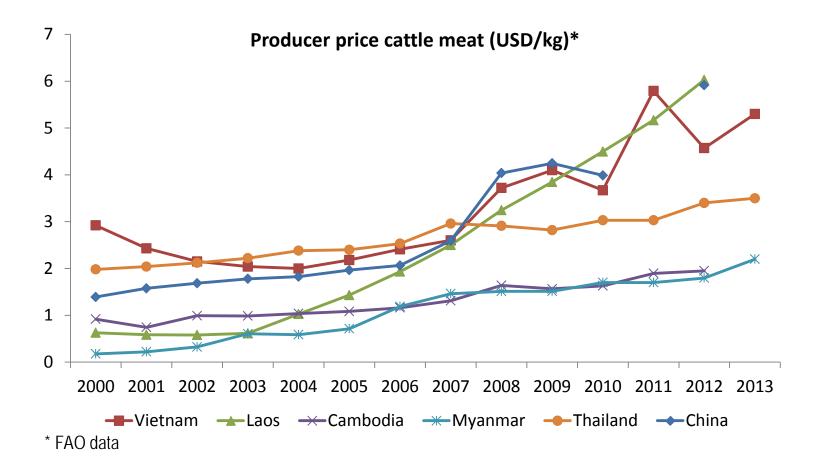
Slaughter/turnoff numbers



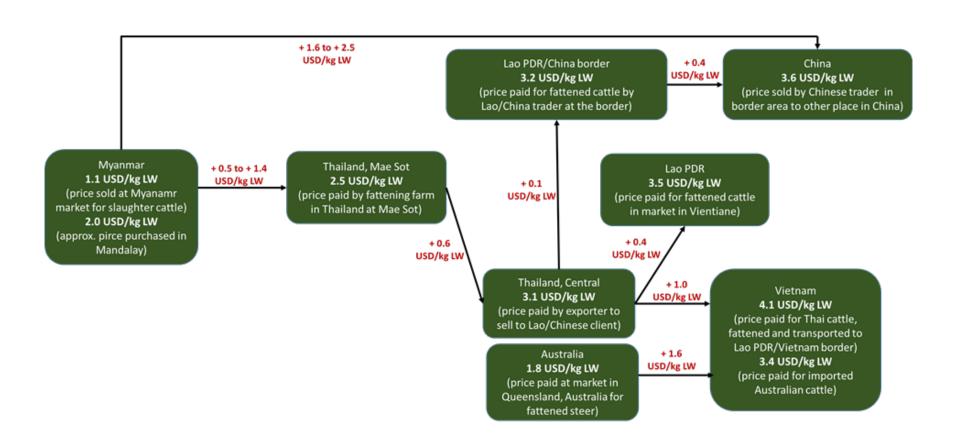
Cattle meat production



Beef Prices

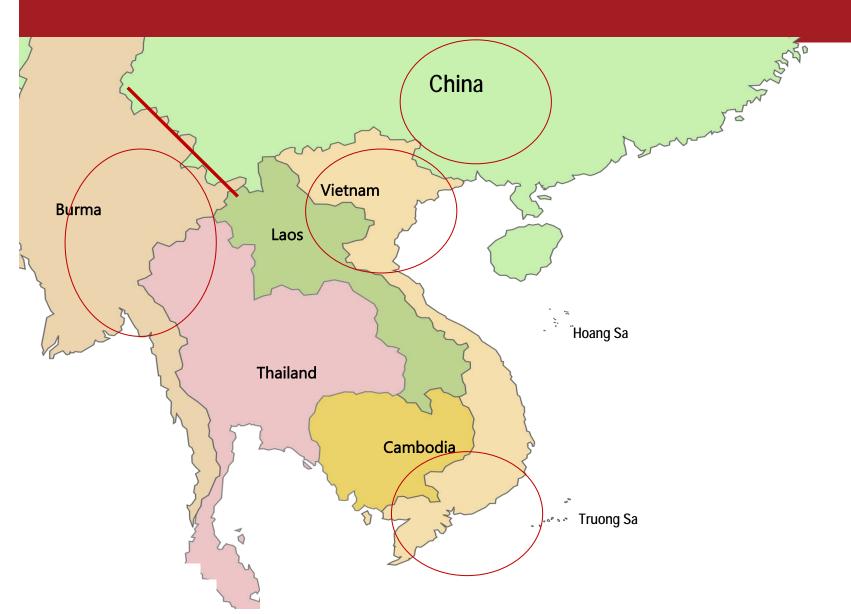


Cattle Prices



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Mekong Region



One Integrated Region

- Highly Interlinked
- Large movements of cattle
- Long value chains
- Price transmission is relatively quick
- Even in the face of official barriers, the trade is flourishing

Informal Nature of Trade

Country	Official Protocol
China	Import Permit required. Imports from FMD-endemic countries are not approved.
Vietnam	Slaughter only. Import Permit required (?). Pre-entry Quarantine. Post-entry Quarantine 15 days. FMD & HS vaccination during post-entry Q. Test during post-entry Q for TB, Lepto, Brucella, with –ve results.
Thailand (General)	Cattle/Buffalo Breeder. Import Permit required. Imports from FMD-endemic countries are not approved.
Thailand (ex Myanmar*)	Import Permit required (?). Post-entry Quarantine 21 days. FMD vaccination during post-entry Q.
Cambodia	Import conditions not known.
Laos	Import Permit required. Specific import conditions not known.
Myanmar	Live cattle exports generally not permitted

"Northern" Value Chain





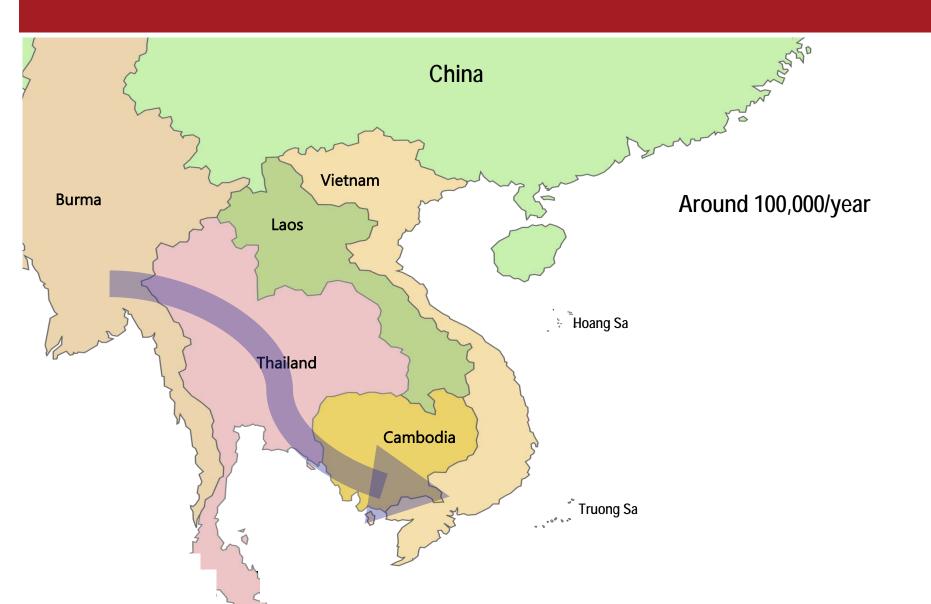








"Southern" Value Chain









giới như Khánh An (An Phú),

đã nhà cao cửa rộng, nhưng vẫn

có những người quanh năm

chân trấn lội bùn, vượt sông dẫn

bắt gặp những cọc tiến dày cộm

được trao tay. Số phận của

Mặt trời lên, là lúc người ta

bò mướn kiếm cơm.

"Sàn" bò biên giới

Sáng tinh mơ. Trong khói

sương se lạnh vùng biên, từng

đàn bò lừng lững vượt sông qua

biên giới. Khi chúng tôi tìm đến

chơ bò ở xã Tân Khánh Hòa,

Campuchia qua VN, anh được trả 5.000 riel (tương đương 25.000 đồng) Tịnh Biển (An Giang), Vĩnh Điều (Kiến Giang) đều có những trại bò quy mô vài chục mòng, đia vắt ông không sơ, mà đến vài trăm con. Từ các trại chỉ ngại rấn độc. Đó cũng là nỗi này, bò Campuchia được mua ám ảnh thường trực của những về chăm sóc, võ béo cho đẩy người đất bò vượt biện như

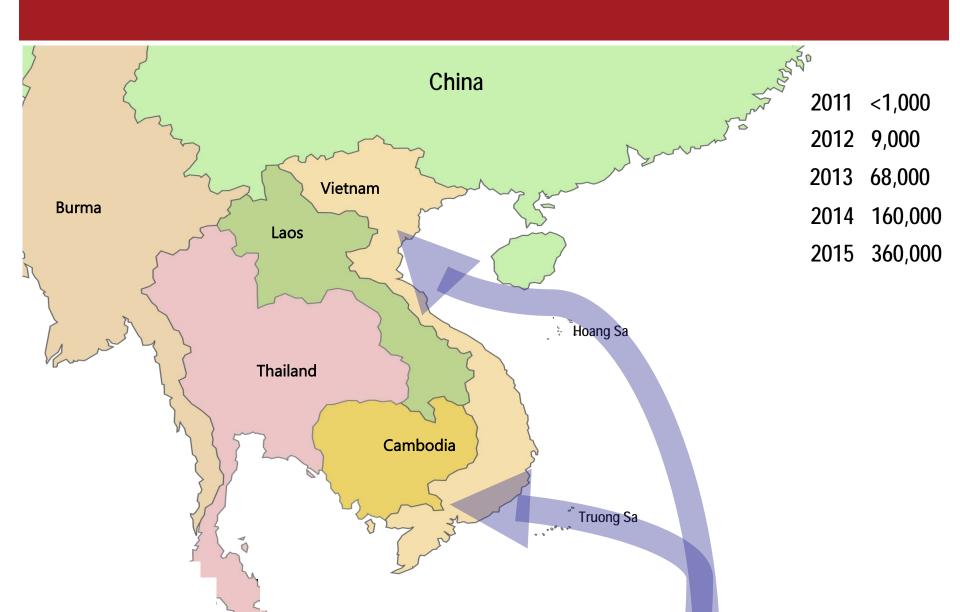
Cao bối tên Pô nói, mỗi con bò đưa từ

Một lái bò kế: Trước, người ta mua bì "xí" nhiều. Nghĩa là lái "chấm" bò từ khi bò chưa... lội qua sông, nên việc tranh mua, tranh bán, thậm chí phá giá và... choảng nhau là khó tránh. Nhưng giờ người ta làm ân có my tin hơn nên cũng để





"Australian" Value Chain









Potential Positive Implications for smallholders

- It is reasonable to expect that smallholders would become more specialized in different stages of production
 - Burma backgrounding
 - Thailand backgrounding and conditioning
 - Vietnam integrated cow/calf and fattening, finishing
- Poor people involved in cattle transportation and handling in Cambodia and Laos
- Big opportunities in animal feed/fodder production to meet huge demand in Vietnam

Potential Negative Implications for smallholders

- Intial investment needed for cattle fattening is large and risks are high
- Increased cattle movements mean that disease transmission rates are higher and outbreaks are more frequent
- Increased exports of cattle from Burma has driven up the cost of cattle for draft
- The increasing profitability of cattle trading has encouraged the involvement of larger companies which has squeezed out small traders
- External risks are high and there is a lack of reliable information and analysis

Some Examples of Risks

- If China opened the border trade in live cattle with Burma, most of the cattle travelling in the "Northern" value chain would travel directly to China from Burma, rather than through Thailand, Laos and Vietnam
- Implementation of ESCAS traceability systems in the Australian live cattle export chain means that smallholders cannot fatten Australian cattle for slaughter and are thus at a disadvantage comared to commercial feedlotters.
- Much of the cattle movement through South East Asia now is informal and therefore could be closed down relatively quickly by changes in policy.

Takeaway messages

- Regional cattle trade is developing rapidly and the region is becoming increasingly interlinked.
- There are many opportunities for smallholders, but also many risks
- All key stakeholder groups government, industry and development organizations – need access to accurate and timely information to make well informed decisions
- Much more accurate data and information is needed, especially in the area of consumption.

