



World Organisation
for Animal Health



**16th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group
on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal
Movement Management Back-to-back Private Sector
Consultative Committee meeting**

Private Sector Update - Myanmar

***Thet Khaing
Senior Executive Officer
Myanmar Livestock Federation***



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Chiang Rai, Thailand***

Outline of the presentation

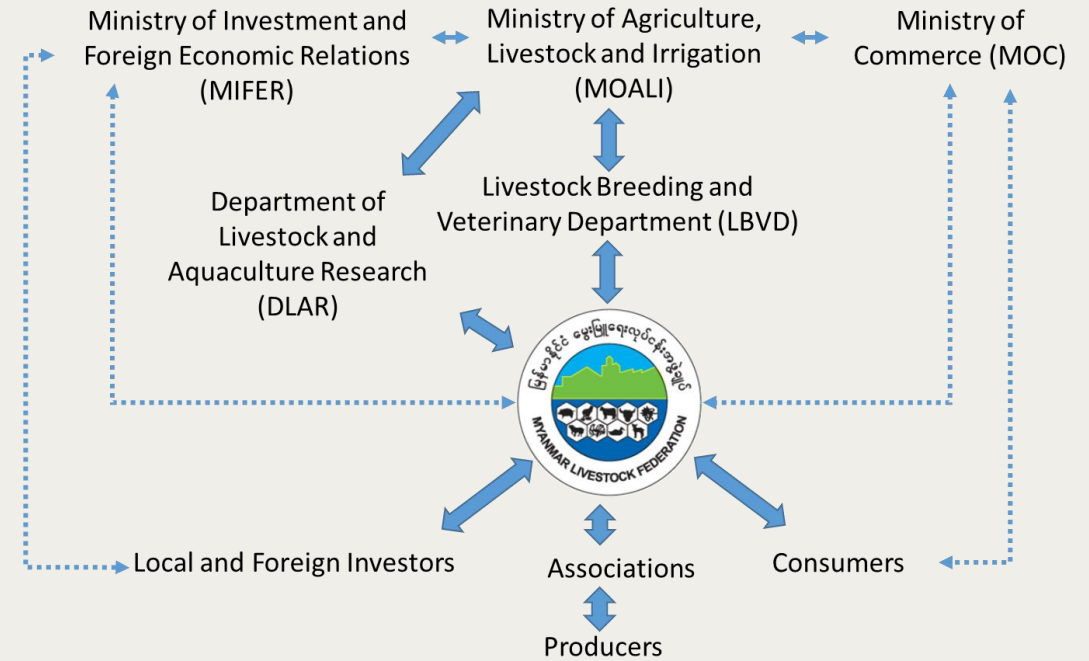
- Introduction
- Current Situation and Future Trends
 - Livestock production
 - Animal Movement
- Key Challenges
- Opportunities and Recommendations
- Key Message

Introduction

Private sector

- Agriculture remains a major contributor, accounting for **25.3%** of national GDP.
- The livestock sector, though relatively small, is vital:
 - Contributes **3.32%** of national GDP
 - Represents **13.12%** of agriculture's GDP
- Private enterprises dominate livestock production (**3.30%** of national GDP, **99.39%** of livestock GDP), showing strong reliance on smallholders and private initiatives.
- Private sector's dominant role in livestock GDP and FMD control
 - Frontline implementation
 - Resource mobilization
 - Market stability

Myanmar Livestock Federation

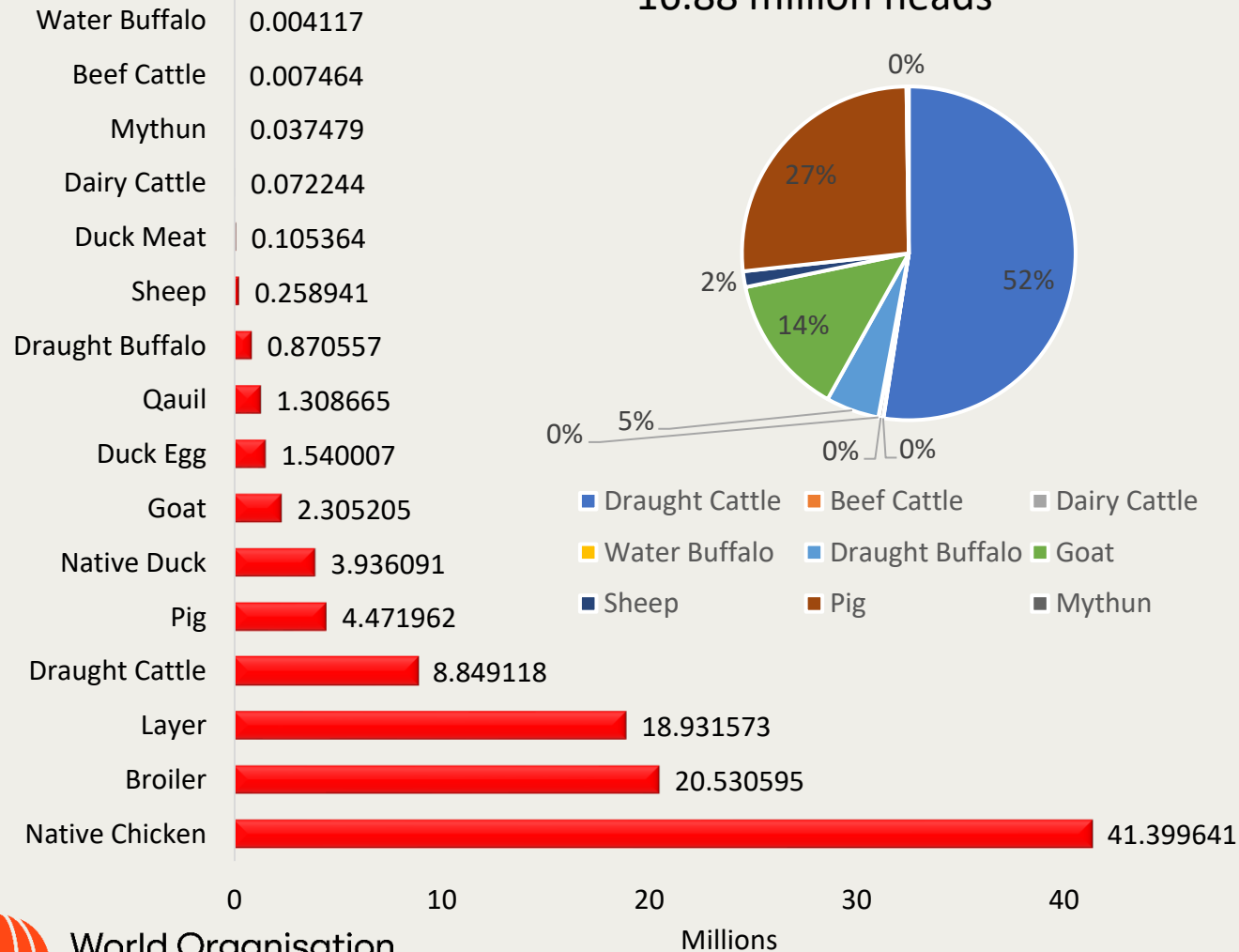


MLF's key activities in FMD Control

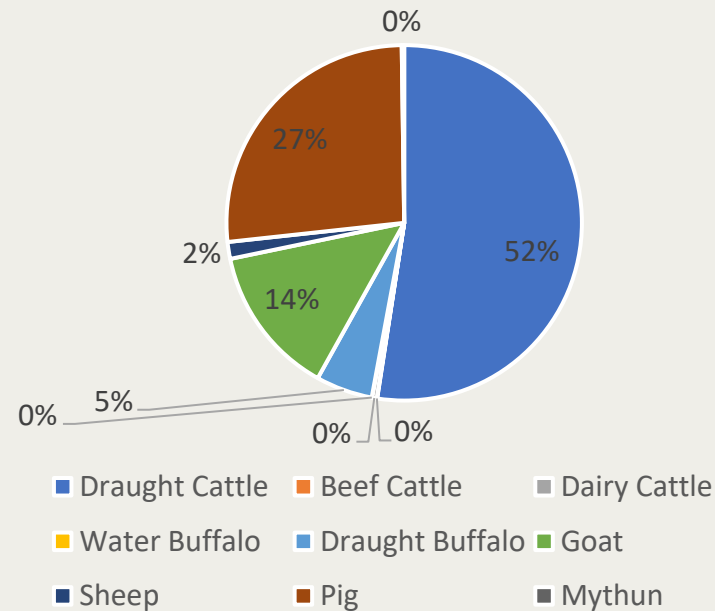
- Farmers awareness and training
- Reporting
- Mobilization of vaccine and other veterinary supplies
- Promotion of safe trade

Current Situation

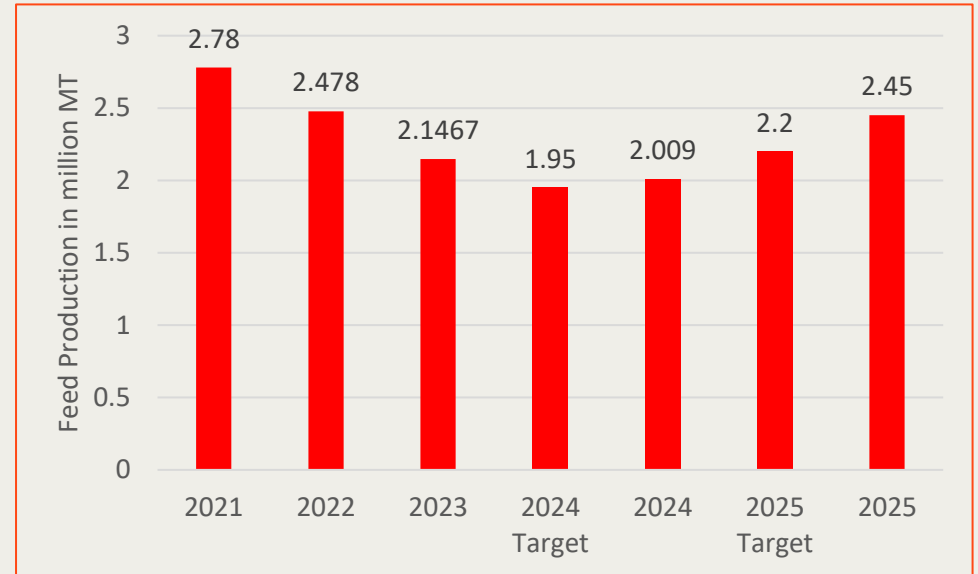
Livestock population (2023)



FMD Susceptible species: 16.88 million heads



Trend in livestock production reflected by annual feed output



- **Egg production** – 3.5 billion eggs per year
- **Chicken meat production** – 313,259 tons per year
 - Local/native chicken production is not included in this calculation. About 41 million native chickens are being raised.
- **Pork production** – 247,500 tons per year
- **Milk production** – 120,000 tons per year (Consumption: 10 kg/person/year: 515,000 ton/year)
- **Feed Production** – Around 2.5 million MT per year

Current Situation

Live animals export

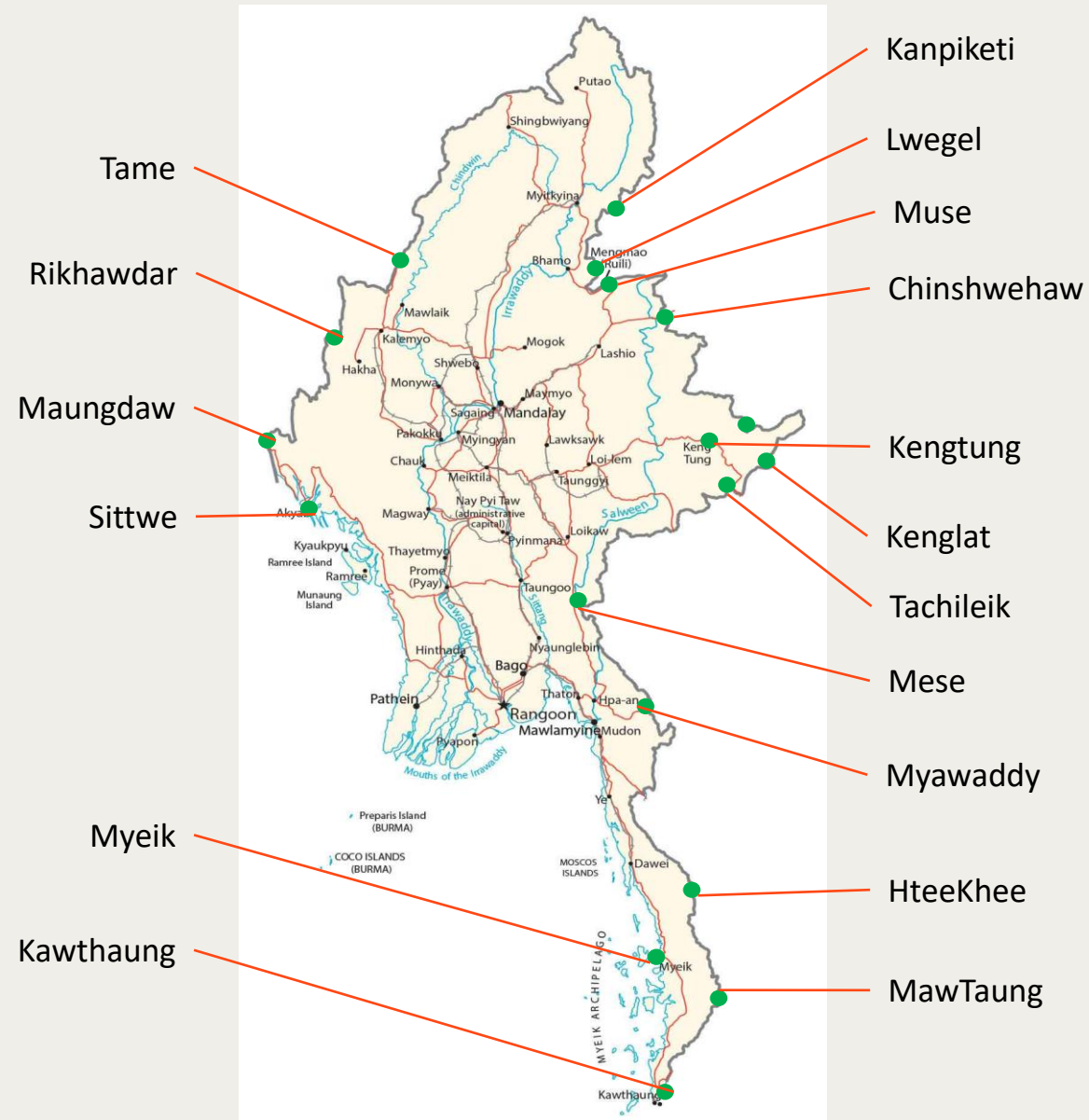
FY	Live Buffalo	Destination	Live Cattle	Destination	Live Goat	Destination
2018-2019	19,883	China	120,817	China	59,200	China
2019-2020	36,521	China	370,185	China	666,000	China
2020-2021	1,260	China	25,379	China	48,100	China
2021-2022	25	Thailand	575	Thailand	1,000	China
2022-2023	10	Thailand	12,190	Thailand	4,000	Thailand & Laos
2023-2024	-	0	-	0	1,000	Laos
2024-2025	-	0	-	0	1,450	Malaysia
2025-2026	-	0	-	0	1,000	Laos
Total	57,699		529,146		781,750	

Current Situation

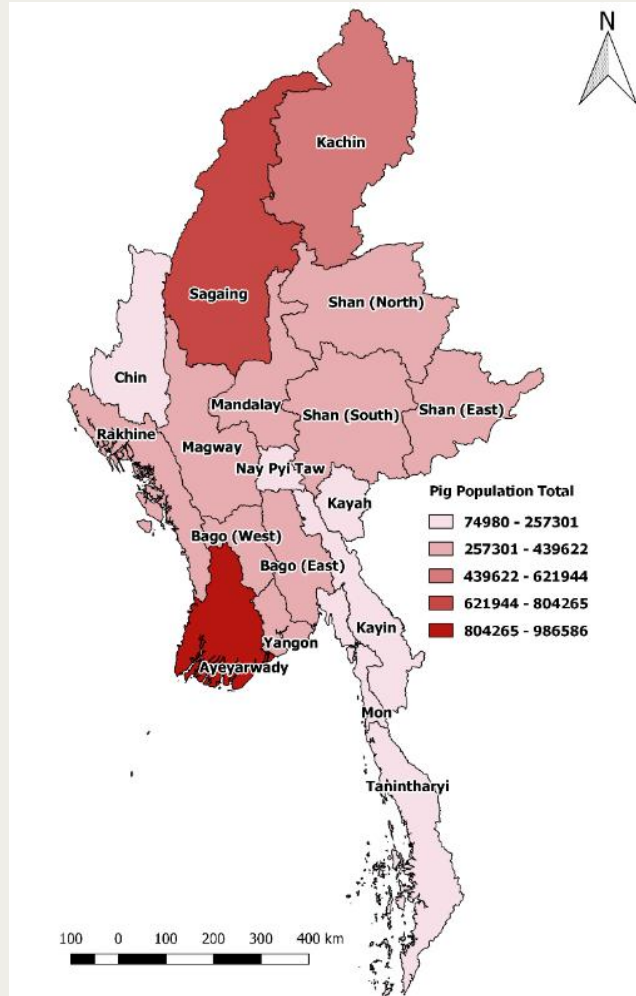
Livestock product export

Items	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Dried Cattle/Buffalo Meat	1,030	570	208	315	505	350	110
Wet Salted Cattle & Buffalo Hides	12,105	518	650	1,930	4,259	5,849	8,290
Wet Salted Goat & Sheep Skin	136	36	75	200			
Raw Cow Bone Grist	1,980	700	1,220	480	900	1,400	1,140
Frozen or Salted Omasum	117	1		58			
Frozen Beef Offals			72	86	157	392	50
Cow Leather				26	75	100	45
Buffalo horn	55				152	85	
Frozen Buffalo/Beef Meat				29			200
Frozen Beef Muscle	1,845	130		86			
Hog Casings							
Frozen lamb							
Dried Cattle/Buffalo Hides	50						
Dry Sheep Hides	5						
Beef by-products (Wet and Dry)	818	30					
Total	18,141	1,985	2,225	3,209	6,048	8,176	9,835

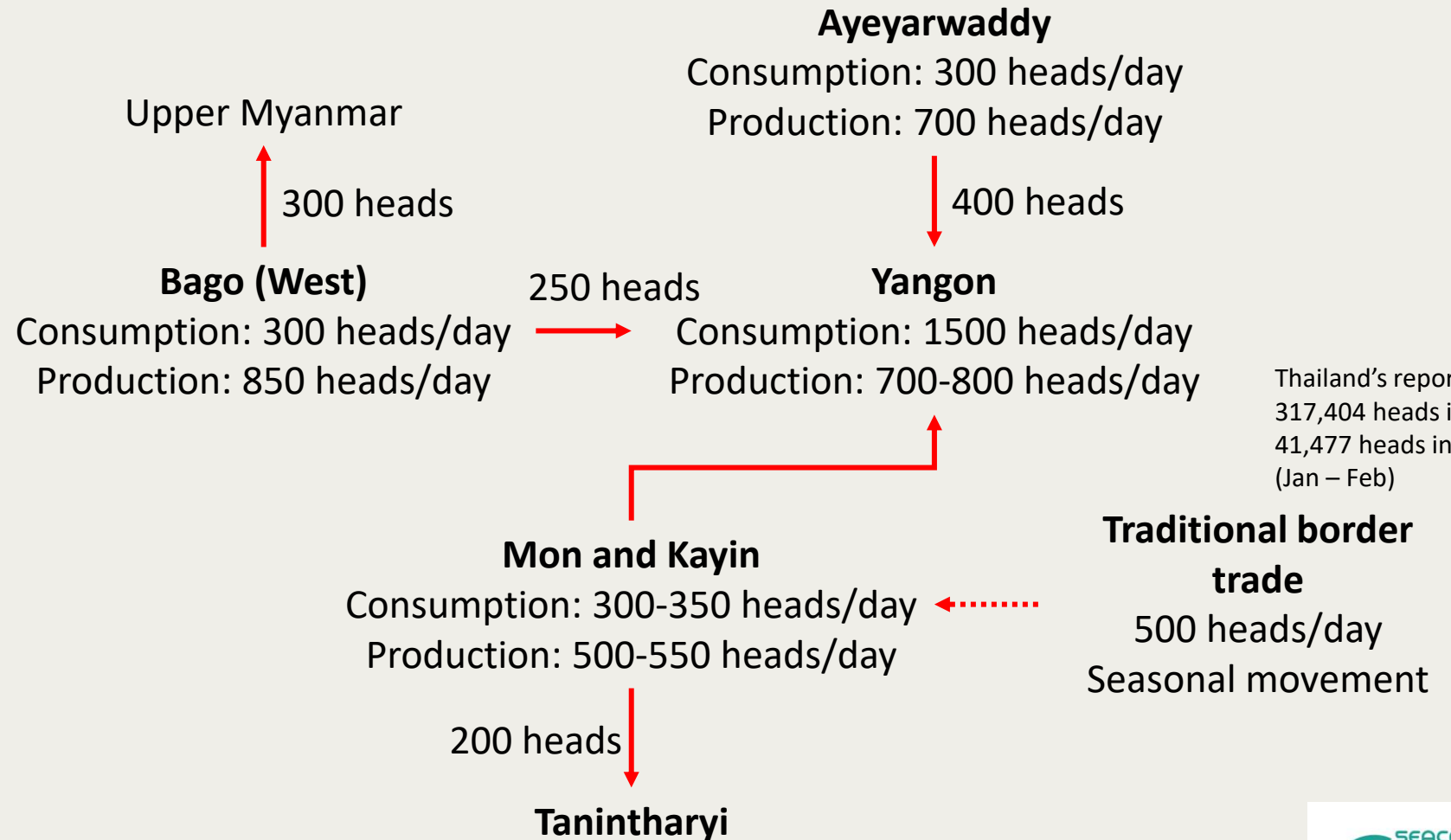
Current Situation



Current Situation



Movement pattern of pig in Myanmar 2025



Thailand's report:
 317,404 heads in 2025
 41,477 heads in 2026
 (Jan – Feb)

Key challenges

- **Low Public Awareness** Small-scale farmers (draught cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs) lack knowledge and incentives.
- **Limited Vaccination Coverage** Insufficient free-vaccination campaigns; affordability and access remain barriers. [16.88 million heads → Around 27 million dose (Trivalent) for 80% coverage]
- **Weak Commercialization** Beef and buffalo farming not fully commercialized, reducing motivation for disease control.
- **Trade Route Instability** Insurgencies disrupt safe livestock movement and cross-border trade practices.
- **Poor Disease Reporting** Underreporting delays response and weakens surveillance and planning.
- **Limited Investment in Trade Infrastructure** Inadequate facilities and logistics hinder safe, efficient livestock trade and disease control measures.
- **Limited & Postponed International Support** Delays and insufficient external assistance slow down national FMD control programs and regional collaboration.
- **Impact of Current Middle East Crisis** Global instability may affect livestock production systems and trade in multiple ways, creating uncertainty for Myanmar's sector.

Opportunities and Recommendations

- **Expanded Vaccine Production & Import** Continuation of international support (*e.g., JICA's FMD lab*) and easing of foreign currency restrictions → broader vaccination coverage.
- **Normalized Trade Routes** Stabilization of livestock trade between Myanmar and neighboring countries.
- **Continuation of Trade Agreements** Sustained regional and bilateral agreements strengthen safe livestock movement.
- **Investment in Infrastructure & Value Chains** Projects on trade facilities and value chain development return, improving disease control capacity. (*e.g., ADB's Value chains improvement project for Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar*)
- **Shift to Commercialized Beef Cattle Systems** Transition from small-scale draught cattle to modern, commercial beef production.
- **Increased Farmer Income & Opportunities** Safe livestock trade creates more economic opportunities for small-scale farmers.
- **Farmers' Changing Perspectives** Viewing animals as commercial assets encourages adoption of disease prevention practices and active participation in regional FMD control.

Key messages

- **Changing Animal Movement Patterns** In-country and export flows have shifted, but reliable information remains limited.
- **High Draught Cattle Population & Cross-Border Movement** Large draught cattle numbers continue to drive animal movement into neighboring countries, making Myanmar a source of FMD spread.
- **Vaccination Coverage Gap** Current coverage is far below the required level for effective control.
- **Industry Transition Opportunity** Moving from population-oriented draught cattle to profitability-oriented beef systems can encourage prevention and control.
- **Critical Role of International Support & Partnerships** Public-private investment in trade and disease control infrastructure is essential for sustainable progress.

Thank you