

**SITUATION AND PERSPECTIVE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PIG AND POULTRY PRODUCTION IN THE
POSTWAR PERIOD IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA****S. Adilović, A. Gaić, E. Adilović, V. Šakić, M. Smajlović****Summary**

The aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina destructively effected the animal stock. Before the aggression over 850000 cattle, 1300000 sheep, 730000 pigs, 95000 horses, 80000 bee hives and 10000000 poultry, were bred. According to some estimates in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the destroyed animal stock, according to species was 52 to 90%. One part of the animal stock either remained in the occupied territory or the aggressors sold it in Serbia and Montenegro. Therefore, the results of the aggression, which lasted nearly four years, destroyed parts of the animal stock, especially in the current territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The renewal of the animal stock started in 1996 when by a Decision from the Coordination Board of the Government of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Office for Project Implementation Unit was established (PIU), which enables residents to grow food for their own needs, as well as for the market. By the end of 1997, through this Office, 10000 calves, 15000 sheep, 2000 goats, 200 piglets, a lesser number of poultry and bee hives were distributed. Of the cattle the greatest amount was simental 75%, brown-alpine 10%, gray-alpine 5% and Eastern Friesia 10%. As can be seen, according to the PIU program the least work was done on breeding activities for pigs and poultry and therefore in future more attention will need to be accorded. From that the issue of the renewal of breeding activities of pigs and poultry in the post-war period will be the subject of this paper.

Key words: Bosnia and Herzegovina, development, pig production, poultry production

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State of pig breeding production Bosnia and Herzegovina after the aggression

As we already stated in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of 1991 there was approximately 730000 pigs, of which under socially organized production there was approximately 240000 or 29%. They were mainly farms in Nova Topola, Brčko, Dobrinja, Bosanska Krupa and in cooperation.

In the period before the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 6 regions in 66 municipalities, which under the Dayton Agreement are a part of the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was a total of 116555 pigs, which is 16% of the total number of throats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The war destruction significantly reduced pig production, especially in F.Bosnia and Herzegovina. The estimated states in the Federation for 1993/96 was a total of 68142 throats. Of this estimated number it is calculated that there was 51279 swine, 12879 sows, 8181 boars and 3,066 other pigs.

Projection of the renewal and development of pig breeding production in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The projected development of pig breeding in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina until 2001 is planned for 119000 pigs and that is more than the number of pigs which were in this region before the aggression in B&H. That planned amount is possible to achieve under the condition that 7000 fertile sows are supplied and 430 fertile boars with natural fertilization and that each sow achieves the pre-war brood of 2.2, that is 17 grown pigs per annum. This production also means an annual need for a renewal of the basic flock of 2800 fertile piglets and 170 fertile boars. The pig breeding production will in the future be based on breeding in the framework on individual farming that is on small farms under private ownership.

Before the aggression the production of pig meat per persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina was 10.83 kg, and usage was 22.7 kg, and the deficit in our own production was balanced out as other Republics in the previous country provided the difference. With regard to the different make-up of the current population, the amount of usage of pigs meat in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be more modest, which will also effect its level of production.

On the new mini farms where production will occur, piglets will be produced for wider national breeding and for market production. In order to carry this out the distribution and breeding will have to be well planned and

will need assistance from a professional office. These operations will also have to monitor the production of food of different ages and production categories. Special attention will be given to the renewal and construction of a new building, and the procurement of required equipment.

State of intensive poultry production during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina

A shon time after the start of the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina intensive poultry production stopped as two out of three existing reproduction centers were closed down. Instead the results was an expansion of extensive maintaining of poultry as a necessary need to satisfy the population with food of animal origin. Under the war conditions such an orientation was understandable and acceptable, from the point of view of a relatively short production cycle and from the point of view of other production conditions.

Poultraism as an economic activity, especially in the first couple of years of the war, represented a very significant source of protein food of animal origin: Thanks to the professionals who remained, and partly to the maintained equipment and facility, incubation cycles were realized for breeding eggs, and from time to time the production of daily female chicks. In the locality of Dobrinja at the end of Visoko, during the first year of the aggression there was a production for fattening of chicks in a number of cycles. Later a part of the existing capacity locality in Dobrinja was transformed into a reproduction center of light production lines of chickens for production of consumable eggs.

And in Kakanj during the summer of 1994 the production of consumable eggs was started on a maintained farm capacity of 17000 chicken bearers. During the same year farms in the municipalities of Zenica, Bugojno, Breza, Travnik, Tuzla, Novi Travnik, Kiseljak, Vitez, Hadžici and Mostar started with the production of eggs. These farms are of a smaller capacity and the production of flocks are procured mainly by donations of humanitarian organizations. In inner city localities of Sarajevo, as the only one in B&H a small poultry reproduction center existed, where a total technological cycle exists for the production of consumable eggs. That practically means that there existed a parent-mother flock, production of breeding eggs, incubator station, production and breeding of female chicks and the production of consumable eggs.

On larger complexes like Visoko, Gračanica and Kakanj, production started, mainly, with their own funds with different loan arrangements, while in smaller production centers mainly in private mini farms, production was initiated with the assistance of humanitarian organizations such as JRC and GTZ.

Projection of renewal and development of poultry production Bosnia and Herzegovina

The renewal of poultry production Bosnia and Herzegovina will be projected to achieve the level of usage of poultry production in developed countries. For such an ambitious program many reasons exist, like the existence of appropriate professionals and scientific professionals, appeal of poultry production for the nutrition of people, possibility of receiving primary and final poultry production in the framework of the program "hygiene connect food", which would be eventually placed in the world market.

Final conclusions

The reproduction basis for pig breeding in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will be made up of a Reproduction center and Testing Station where Great Yorkshire species will be held, as well as Swedish and German landras will be held. Investment will be limited to the procurement of breeding material. The reproduction center, Testing station and future mini pig breeding farms will be located in municipalities with mainly catholic population in Vitez, Orašje, Livno, Široki Brijeg, Novi Travnik etc. under private ownership or as a share company. A reconstruction of buildings is expected and the construction of smaller newer or larger utility trade slaughterhouses and production lines for the manufacture of pig meat.

To achieve the established goal in intensifying poultry production it is necessary to in the next five years achieve in phases the pre-war level of production and usage of poultry production of Bosnia and Herzegovina which was 170 eggs and approximately 14 kg per person. Conjunctions of demand for such production and manufacture in the market and the stimulation of production has to achieve an attractive price, which has to be the result of profitable production with limited participation of State protective measures.

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STANJE I IZGLEDI ZA RAZVOJ PROIZVODNJE SVINJA I PERADI U POSLIJERATNOM RAZDOBLJU U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

Sažetak

Agresija u Bosni i Hercegovini djelovala je destruktivno na zalihe životinja. Prije agresije uzgajalo se preko 850000 goveda, 1300000 ovaca, 730000 svinja, 95000 konja, 80000 rojeva pčela i 10000000 peradi. Prema nekim procjenama u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine uništene zalihe stoke prema vrstama iznosile su 52 do 90%. Jedan je dio zaliha ostao na okupiranom području ili su ga agresori prodali u Srbiju i Crnu Goru. Prema tome, kao posljedica agresije, koja je trajala skoro četiri godine, uništeni su dijelovi zaliha životinja, osobito na sadašnjem području Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine. Obnova stočnih zaliha počela je 1996. godine odlukom Koordinacijskog odbora Vlade Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine za ustanovljenje Ureda Jedinice za provedbu programa (PIU), koji omogućuje stanovnicima da uzgajaju hranu za svoje vlastite potrebe, kao i za prodaju. Do konca 1997. putem ovog Ureda razdijeljeno je 10000 teladi, 15000 ovaca, 2000 koza, 200 prašćića, manji broj peradi i rojeva pčela. Od goveda najviše je bilo simentalca 75%, smeđeg-alpskog 10%, sivog-alpskog 5% i istočnog frizijca 10%. Kako se može vidjeti, prema programu PIU najmanje je učinjeno na uzgoju svinja i peradi i zato će u budućnosti trebati tome posvetiti više pažnje.

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