Livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals (Relief from Poverty and Hunger)

Department of Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandry related activities play an important role in national economy and in socio-economic development of the country.

These activities have contributed in nutrition security, household income of the farmers and play a significant role in generating employment in the rural areas.

Beside providing cheap and nutritious food, livestock are the best insurance for farmers against natural calamities like drought and other natural disasters.

Animal Husbandry is an important allied sector of Agriculture Sector. It contributes 4.00% in national GDP and 5.50% in state GDP.
Cattle - 1st in Country (10.27%)
Buffalo - 5th in Country (7.53%)
Goat - 8th in Country (5.93%)
Sheep - 16th in Country (0.47%)
Poultry - 16th in Country (1.63%)

Livestock Population of M.P. (in lacs)
% Population of different category of Cattle and buffalo

**Cattle**
- MP: 12.17% Nondescript Cattle, 4.29% Exotic Cattle
- India: 20.81% Nondescript Cattle, 19.86% Exotic Cattle

**Buffalo**
- MP: 19.1% Indigenous Buffalo, 80.9% Nondescript Buffalo
- India: 56.63% Nondescript Buffalo, 43.37% Indigenous Buffalo
Milk Productivity Kg/day

- **India**
- **MP**
- **Highest Yield**

- **Exotic Cattle**
  - Punjab: 15.90
  - MP: 11.48

- **Cross Bred Cattle**
  - Punjab: 11.67
  - MP: 7.61

- **Indigenous Cattle**
  - Punjab: 7.12
  - MP: 3.73

- **Non Descript Cattle**
  - Punjab: 7.12
  - MP: 3.73

- **Indigenous Buffalo**
  - Punjab: 5.29
  - MP: 2.41

- **Non Descript Buffalo**
  - Punjab: 4.85
  - MP: 2.79
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>M.P</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Highest in India</th>
<th>M.P. rank in India</th>
<th>Percentage of M.P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Milk Production (Million ton)</td>
<td>14.71</td>
<td>176.34</td>
<td>290.51 (Uttar Pradesh)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per Capita Milk Availability Per Person Per Day (in gram)</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1120 (Punjab)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Egg Production (Million)</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>95217</td>
<td>17773 (Andhra Pradesh)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Per Capita Egg Availability (yearly)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>341 (Andhra Pradesh)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Meat Production (Thousand metric ton)</td>
<td>89.24</td>
<td>7655.60</td>
<td>1151.12 (Uttar Pradesh)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seventy per cent of the rural poor rely on livestock for important part of their livelihoods. To poor people, farm animals are a major asset and a source of income.

The growing demand for livestock products in developing countries, driven by population growth, and urbanization, represents a huge opportunity for millions of poor smallholder livestock farmers to meet that market demand and rise out of poverty.

On the farm, livestock reward their owners with a wide diversity of products ranging from milk, meat and eggs to leather, hides and skins.

Doubling the productivity of poor smallholders’ livestock through better feeding, veterinary care and breeding.
Livestock provide 14 per cent of the total calories (kcal) and 33 per cent of the protein in people’s diets at global level.

Farm animals also make an important contribution to food security, helping combat micronutrients deficiency, by providing people with essential vitamins and minerals.

Livestock can transform materials such as grass, straws, agro-industrial and household wastes – none of which are edible by humans – into high-quality food.

In order to enhance livestock’s contribution to ending hunger, ways must be found to increase feed use efficiency, reduce feed-food competition, and the use as feeds of materials that are not edible by humans should be prioritized.
Different departmental schemes to achieve the goals

1. Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)
2. Acharaya Vidya Sagar Gau-Samvardhan Yojna
3. Distribution of cow bull (Nandishala Yojna)
4. Distribution of buffalo bull (Sammunat Pashu Prajnan Yojna)
4. Rural Backyard Poultry Development
5. Backyard and Kadaknath chicks Supply Scheme
6. Ration balancing programme
7. Poultry Venture Capital Fund
8. Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbit
9. Rearing of Male Buffalo calf
10. Distribution of Goat Unit
11. Intensive Cattle Development Programme
12. Risk Management and livestock Insurance
13. Breed improvement programme
14. Embryo transfer technology and sorted sexed semen
15. Livestock Health & Disease Control
Schematic Milestone

Milk Production (Thousand Metric Ton)

- 2016-17 Baseline: 13445
- 2020: 18030
- 2024: 25043
- 2030: 40992
Schematic Milestone

Egg Production (in lacs)

- 2016-17 Baseline: 16940
- 2020: 24672
- 2024: 39810
- 2030: 81616
Schematic Milestone

Meat Production (Thousand Metric Ton)

- 2016-17 Baseline: 79
- 2020: 113
- 2024: 184
- 2030: 370
Schematic Milestone

Meat Production (Thousand Metric Ton)

- 2016-17 Baseline: 79
- 2020: 113
- 2024: 184
- 2030: 370
Schematic Milestone

Artificial Insemination (lacs)

- 2016-17 Baseline: 28.23
- 2020: 32.91
- 2024: 39.03
- 2030: 53.35
Livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Important Zoonotic Diseases: - Bird Flu, Swine Flu, Ebola virus disease, Nipah virus disease, Brucellosis, Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever, Rabies, Anthrax, Plague, Tuberculosis, Toxoplasmosis Etc
Livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals

7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- Energy contained in animal manure is often neglected and partially lost.

- Recycling energy from animal manure, can provide an alternative to fossil fuels or firewood.

- Methane is a versatile carrier of renewable energy and can be used to generate both heat and power, and as a vehicle fuel.

- The digested residue from anaerobic fermentation makes an excellent organic manure.

- Supporting the recycling of energy (and nutrients) from animal manure can contribute significantly to delivering affordable and renewable energy in a wide range of production systems.
Livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

- Livestock with its GHG emissions is contributing significantly to climate change
- Livestock keepers are affected by climate change. E.g. more frequent draughts and floods
- Resilience to climate change in livestock production can be built by improving water management and breeding for drought resistance.

Resent studies have shown that livestock production has a huge potential to reduce GHG emissions. Packages of mitigation techniques can bring large environmental benefits.
Livestock production is widespread around the world.

Whether livestock has a positive or negative impact on biodiversity depends on the intensity of production, the nature of specific practices, the livestock species used and the local ecological conditions.

Improving grazing management can contribute to grassland restoration and carbon sequestration in soils, and it can also reduce deforestation. For example, agroforestry – the use of trees and shrubs as part of agricultural systems – and silvo-pastoralism – the association of trees and pastures – can prevent soil erosion, facilitate water infiltration and decrease damage to production from extreme weather.
Thanks