

India's animal vaccine becomes world's first to be transported via drones



Indian Immunologicals, along with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India; Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, and TechEagle, the NCR-based drone service provider, came together for the maiden drone flight of animal vaccines from Roing to Paghlam in Arunachal Pradesh. The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh is working to strengthen the supply chain for animal husbandry by providing safe, secure and faster delivery of various related items originating from Lower Dibang valley.

Drone delivery of vaccines is expected to not only reach remote difficult terrains faster, but also help in providing critical vaccines on time for the protection of livestock from several diseases, said the statement.

Assam govt launches programme to boost agriculture sector



The Assam government on Wednesday launched a special programme aimed at increasing agriculture productivity and doubling farmers' income.

A special initiative, Assam Millet Mission, was inaugurated by Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma for this purpose. "Launched Assam Millet Mission, targeted to raise nutrition quotient & doubling farmers' income. To increase productivity, it will also contribute in crop diversification," Sarma tweeted.

"Distributed power tillers, pump sets, mini trucks, harvesters, crop seeds, financial aids among beneficiaries," he added. The chief minister also inaugurated six soil testing and quality control labs, and two knowledge centres, which will help the state become self-sufficient in agriculture.

'Trees Outside Forests to improve livelihood' : A.P Minister



Minister for Forest, Energy and Environment Peddireddy Ramachandra Reddy said that the Trees Outside Forests (TOF) will strengthen the farmers economically, and the living standards of the people. Speaking in the program on Trees outside forests in India (TOFI) organised by USAID and MoEFCC, the minister said that we need to protect the environment as the pollution level is increasing alarmingly.

He appreciated the initiative of the Union Ministry and USAID, to implement the tree plantation programme in non-forest lands in A.P along with UP, Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu.

"Through this programme, 2.8 million hectares of non-forest land trees are being grown, which is a positive sign.

We planted 1.2 crore saplings under Jagananna Pachthoranam to increase the forest cover across AP and more than 65 lakh saplings in an area of about 17 thousand kilometres under Avenue Plantation," added he.

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying initiate integration with PM Gati Shakti- National Master Plan

Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has initiated the process for integration of various infrastructures of the department with PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan (NMP), said the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying in a press release.

“The department has integrated its 12 breed improvement institutions (7 central Cattle Breeding Farms, 4 Central Herd Registration Scheme and Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute) located at various locations of the country with PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, a digital platform to bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects,” the ministry added.

The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for the movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will also facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and reduce travel time.

The integration of other Institutions such as Regional Fodder Stations (RFS), Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDO) with PM Gati Shakti NMP is under progress. “In future, the department is planning to integrate all the veterinary dispensaries, milk processing plants, chilling centres and infrastructure projects under various schemes of with PM Gati Shakti NMP digital platform,” the ministry said. This step will facilitate effective management of infrastructures available in the animal husbandry and dairy sector in the country.

Livestock sector is crucial to the Indian economy as it comprises one third of the agriculture and allied sector GVA and has over 8% CAGR. “At the same time, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries activities play a significant role in generating farmer income, particularly among the landless, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap and nutritious food to millions of people,” the ministry added.



Hike in milk prices: Karnataka govt puts order on hold



Hours after the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) - a dairy cooperative under the brand name ‘Nandini’ — hiked the milk and curd prices by ₹3, the state government withheld the order.

A statement from CM Basavaraj Bommai’s office said that the KMF has been asked to withhold the price rise, and the CM will convene a meeting on November 20 to decide about the same.

Earlier, the order was to be implemented in the state from November 15. Bommai said that a meeting with all the stakeholders, including the presidents of milk cooperative societies and senior KMF officers will be held before taking the decision.

As per the KMF price revision, the price of toned milk, per litre, was raised to ₹40 from ₹37, while the price of curd was hiked to ₹48, against ₹45 earlier. Meanwhile, homogenised toned milk will cost ₹41, homogenised cow milk ₹45, special milk ₹46, homogenised standardised milk ₹47, Samrudhi milk ₹51, Santrupty milk ₹53, double toned milk ₹39 and Shubham milk ₹46.

Fodder shortage: Punjab to provide paddy straw to Kerala

The Punjab Government will supply paddy straw to Kerala, which will be used as dry fodder for feeding cattle. The southern state is facing an acute shortage of fodder these days.

Animal Husbandry Minister Laljit Singh Bhullar said this would help contain the rising air pollution in the state. Although, the exact quantity of paddy straw required by farmers in Kerala is yet to be worked out by the government of the southern coastal state, it has already been decided to utilise the Kisan Rail Project to transport the dry fodder.



The Kisan Rail Project was started by the Union government to increase the income of farm sector by connecting production centres to markets and consumption centres.

The Kerala Animal Husbandry Minister, J Chinchurani, claimed that a significant number of dairy farmers would benefit if paddy straw was transported from Punjab to the southern state through the Kisan Rail Train.

Farmers in Punjab rarely use paddy straw as fodder for cattle due to higher silicon content in it as compared to wheat straw. Interestingly, Kerala is second only to Punjab in terms of milk production, but the high cost of dry fodder has adversely affected the sustainable viability of dairying as an option for small and marginal farmers in the southern state to choose this allied profession of farming to increase their incomes. Kerala being a land-stressed coastal state doesn't generate adequate crop residue that can be used as fodder for cattle.

Dharmendra Pradhan urges probe into PMFBY functioning in Odisha



Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan on Wednesday requested his cabinet colleague and Minister for Agriculture Narendra Singh Tomar for a probe into the functioning of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Odisha and the conduct of the private insurance companies empanelled under the scheme especially Bargarh district.

Pradhan who met Tomar on Tuesday over inordinate delay in settlement of crop insurance claims of farmers of Bargarh district and succeeded in getting relief for the farmers again met the Union Agriculture minister and made him aware of the grievances of farmers' groups of the district over alleged harassment at the hands of HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company.

Submitting a written letter to Tomar, Pradhan said the private insurance company has been entrusted with the responsibility of crop insurance under PMFBY by the state government for Paikamal, Jharbandh, Padmapur, Gaisilat, Sohela and Bijepur blocks of Bargarh district.

He said the company has paid abysmally low insurance sum against the crop loss due to drought during kharif 2021 season. The low payment of insured sums is the outcome of faulty crop-cutting experiments (CCE) data provided by the state government officials and manipulation of yield data by the insurance company.

COP27: India opposes efforts to extend scope of mitigation to agriculture

India has opposed the developed world's efforts to extend the scope of mitigation to agriculture at the ongoing UN climate summit in Egypt, saying rich nations do not want to reduce emissions by changing their lifestyles and are "searching for cheaper solutions abroad", sources said on Thursday.

Expressing concern over the draft decision text on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, India said the developed countries are blocking a pro-poor and pro-farmer decision by insisting on expanding the scope for mitigation to agriculture, thereby compromising the very foundation of food security in the world, a source in the Indian delegation said.

"At every climate summit, the developed countries wish to change the goalposts of the international climate regime using diversionary means to dilute their responsibilities arising from their historical emissions.

"Annex-I countries, it may be recalled, owe the world a carbon debt of 790 giga tonnes of carbon dioxide (GtCO₂), which is worth USD 79 trillion, even at the modest price of USD 100 per tonnes," India said.

"This year too, the developed countries are distracting attention from their excessive GHG emissions by emphasising reduction in agriculture emissions which are 'survival emissions' and not 'luxury emissions'," it said.

India made it clear that the world is facing a climate crisis today because of the excessive historic cumulative emissions by the developed nations. It said these nations are "unable to reduce their emissions domestically by any worthwhile change in their lifestyles. Rather, they are searching for cheaper solutions abroad".

In most developing countries across the world, agriculture is practised by small and marginal farmers who till hard, toil hard and brave the vagaries of extreme weather and climate variability as well as the additional stress of climate change. "By seeking to extend the scope of mitigation to agriculture, the developed countries are wanting the world agriculture, lands and seascapes to become a site of mitigation for their profligate, excessive emissions," it said.

India said there are no additional finance offers on the table by developed countries and the existing interim operating entities like Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund are being coaxed to handle their excessive emissions by turning agriculture into a site of mitigation. India is among those countries with high vulnerability to climate change. India consistently maintains that agriculture in the developing world is primarily the site of adaptation, it said.



Milma milk prices likely to go up soon in Kerala

Milma milk prices are likely to go up soon in the State. A two-member panel appointed by the Kerala Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (Milma) has reportedly observed that a hike is essential to cover the loss faced by dairy farmers.

Milma will hand over the report to Minister for Animal Husbandry J. Chinchurani. "The committee found that, when compared to the production cost, farmers are facing a loss of ₹8.57 per litre. This is the amount needed for them to break even," Milma chairman K.S. Mani said. "We will present the findings to the government, seeking an appropriate decision on them," Mr. Mani said.

On reports that Milma had decided to recommend a hike between ₹6 to ₹10 per litre, Mr. Mani denied that the Milma board had formally taken such a decision. Milma had last hiked the price of milk in September 2019. The per-litre price had gone up by ₹4 then.

Dairying & Sustainable Development Goals

Centre of Excellence for Dairy Skills in India (CEDSI) helps the empowerment and betterment of Livelihood for farmers, wage workers, and other stakeholders in the Dairy & allied sector value chain. We have taken this initiative to aware all the stakeholders on how working in dairy sector would bring real change. Every week we shall publish about how each goal is associated with dairy & livestock and is bringing holistic sustainable development for all. This is the 11th article in the series.

Goal 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11 aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that offers opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and green public spaces, while reducing resource use and environmental impact. SDG 11 targets on

- 1.Safe and Affordable Housing
- 2.Affordable and Sustainable Transport Systems
- 3.Inclusive and Sustainable Urbanization
- 4.Protect the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage
- 5.Reduce the Adverse Effects of Natural Disasters
- 6.Reduce the Environmental Impact of Cities
- 7.Provide Access to Safe and Inclusive Green and Public Spaces
- 8.Strong National and Regional Development Planning
- 9.Implemt Policies for Inclusion, Resource Efficiency and Disaster Risk Reduction

Livestock perfect partner for SDG 11

Rapid, global urbanization represents one of the most rapid and profound shifts in the rise of human settlements. By 2050, more than two-thirds of the world’s population will live in towns and cities, exerting pressure on natural resources, the living environment, and public health (UN 2014). Spurring the rapid growth of cities of all sizes around the world, urbanization is largely the result of increasing rural-to-urban migration caused by a lack of employment and basic services in rural areas, and by employment opportunities in cities.



11.1 Safe and affordable housing and basic services

11.2 Safe, sustainable transportation systems

11.3 Inclusive urbanization and participatory, integrated planning

11.4 Cultural and natural heritage

11.5 Resilience to disasters

11.6 Reduced environmental impact of cities

11.7 Green and public spaces

11.A Rural-urban linkages

11.B Comprehensive disaster risk management

11.C Financial and technical support for sustainable and resilient buildings



1 NO POVERTY


2 ZERO HUNGER


3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING


4 QUALITY EDUCATION


5 GENDER EQUALITY


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION


7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY


8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH


9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE


10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES


11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES




THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION


13 CLIMATE ACTION


14 LIFE BELOW WATER


15 LIFE ON LAND


16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS


1 NO POVERTY


2 ZERO HUNGER


3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING


4 QUALITY EDUCATION

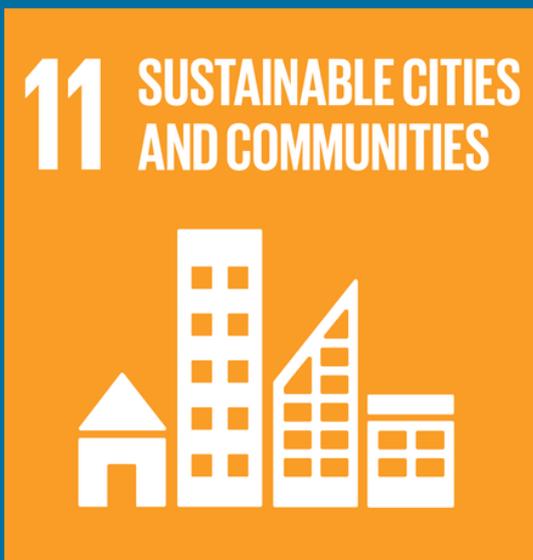

5 GENDER EQUALITY


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION


7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY


Livestock raising has often been part of urban agriculture, with its own challenges and opportunities. Until recently, urban livestock production was often regarded as problematic and was severely restricted by city laws and policies. However, keeping livestock in urban settings is now gaining greater recognition because of the benefits it can offer city dwellers. Livestock keeping in urban and peri-urban settings (respectively within and around cities) as a form of urban agriculture and presents its dynamics as an integral part of urban life, while also highlighting the pros and cons of urban livestock, particularly in developing countries. This synthesis aims to analyse how sustainable urban and peri-urban livestock production can influence urban policies and plans and contribute to achieving SDG 11 targets and the sustainable development agenda.

Effective implementation of policies and strategies promoting livestock production in urban and peri-urban spaces can make a vital contribution to the achievement of several SDG 11 targets and to the development of sustainable and resilient cities and communities. The main benefits of urban livestock production include the generation of income, the creation of jobs, and the delivery of improved food security and nutrition. However, urban livestock also present significant risks since, in the absence of proper sanitation and infrastructure, they can pose environmental and public health hazards. In order to make cities more sustainable, specific measures to reduce such risks are required, including improved coordination between health, agriculture, municipal and environmental departments; farmer education on the management of health and environmental risks; and dissemination of information about these hazards to inform legislation and urban planning.



Conclusion :

Goal 11 aims to make cities sustainable. Livestock production has a variable and essential role to play in and for cities, especially in developing countries. The main benefits of urban livestock production include the generation of income, the creation of jobs, and the delivery of improved food security and nutrition. In order to make cities more sustainable, specific measures should be taken to reduce the risks associated with livestock.

Partner with CEDSI to Implement social development projects in alignment with SDG Goals



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