CHALLENGES FACED BY AH SECTOR – AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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A nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated

...Mahatma Gandhi
Vision

Sustainable growth of livestock, poultry and fisheries for nutritional security and economic prosperity

Mission

Preserve animal genetic resources, conserve indigenous breeds, protect, strengthen and improve livestock and fish health, create employment opportunities and livelihood support for women and other marginalised groups, increase production, productivity and value addition of livestock, fish and poultry products.
IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR IN INDIA

- Integral component of Indian agriculture supporting livelihoods’ of more than two-thirds of the rural population
- Livestock and Agriculture are interdependent and crucial for livelihood & food security.
- India has one of the largest animal husbandry sectors in the world having largest livestock population with 520.6 million heads
- 20.5 million people depend upon livestock for their livelihood.
- Livestock sector provides employment to about 8.8% of Indian population
**IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR IN INDIA**

- Livestock sector contributes 4.11% GDP and 25.6% of Agriculture GDP
- Indian livestock sector is one of the largest in the world with a holding of 11.6% of world livestock population
- India has 56.7% of world’s buffaloes, 12.5% cattle, 20.4% small ruminants, 2.4% camel, 1.4% equine, 1.5% pigs and 3.1% poultry.
- Value of Milk alone in 2014-15 was Rs 4.92 lakh crs which is more than Wheat (Rs 1.29 lakh cr) and Rice (2.31 lakh cr) combined (Rs 3.6 lakh cr)
- Livestock production directly contributes to food security by being the source of milk, meat, and eggs
STATUS OF ANIMAL IN LIVESTOCK SECTOR WORLDWIDE

- First in the total Buffalo population in the world - 56.7%
- Second in the population of cattle - 12.5%
- Second in goat and third in the population of sheep - 20.4%
- Fifth in the population of ducks and chicken - 3.1%
- Tenth in camel population in the world - 1.4%
- Second in egg production
- Second in Fish production
### SECTORAL PRODUCTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk production</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>155 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish production</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>10.8 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimp production</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>7.3 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Production</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5 MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg production</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>83Bn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indian Scenario (2015)**

ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN AGRICULTURE GDP

Fig 3: Share of agriculture and livestock sector in GDP at current prices

- % to total GDP from Agriculture and allied sectors
- % to total GDP from Livestock sector
- % contribution of livestock to Agriculture and allied sectors
INDIA- AGRARIAN ECONOMY

GDP by Industry %

Source: KKR India Report Nov, 2012
## Veterinary Services & AH Infrastructure in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veterinary and AH Infrastructures across the country</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Hospitals/ Polyclinics</td>
<td>11,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Dispensaries</td>
<td>26,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Aid Centres</td>
<td>23,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary colleges</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Veterinary Universities</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deemed Universities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Diagnostic Laboratories</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of Veterinarians in the country</td>
<td>67,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Livestock are more prone for diseases because of:

- Huge population
- Lack of Awareness among farmers
- Backyard system of rearing
- Inadequate Nutritional status of animals

- Foot and Mouth Disease and Haemorrhagic Septicemia
- Endo and ectoparasitic infestation are common infestations
- Haemoprotozoan infections (Babesiosis, Trypanosomiasis, Theileriosis etc)
- Brucellosis and PPR
CHALLENGES IN THE ANIMAL DISEASE MANAGEMENT

- Increased susceptibility
- Vaccine delivery system
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR & AMU)
- Disease surveillance and reporting system
- Animal Traceability
- Biosecurity
NEED FOR VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (VMPs)

- Healthy animals can produce safe and nutritious food products.
- To maintain healthy animals medicines are required to prevent diseases.
- The Veterinary medicines being used should be safe, effective, without any residues in the food products.
In India, the exclusive regulatory framework for VMPs is same as for human drugs.

Regulated by the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules’ 1940/1945.

DADF monitors the drug evaluation based on product safety, efficacy and relevance to the Indian market.

DCGI issues the licence for drug manufacture or import based on the NOC of DADF.
The development of Veterinary Pharmaceutical market depends on the size and value of animal population or on the value of the single animal.

Thus the impulses for the economic development of the Veterinary and Human health market are different.

Economical aspects mostly drive the livestock husbandry and emotional values defined by the animal owners.

The VM industry is fully dependent on the ROI for all food producing animals.
PAST BRAIN STORMING DISCUSSIONS

Recommendations of the “Confluence of Veterinary Regulatory Reforms in India”

– 6th Oct 2012

- A Separate Veterinary Drug Control Authority
- Drug Consultative Committee – Vet. Drugs & Formulations (VDFs)
- New Drug Approval Committees – include Vets for VDFs
- Veterinary Pharmacopoeia – required
- Vets as Veterinary Drug Officers/Inspectors for VDFs at State level
- Veterinary Drug Portal & Harmonization of Standards
- Govt. policy: pro-development & attract industry and investment
BRIC COUNTRIES CONCEPT

- BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, China and India) show a rapid growth in livestock production and to meet their domestic demand as well as continue to import more than they produce.

- The IFPRI anticipated that in the future many of the developing countries would follow the BRIC countries in terms of economic growth.

- IFAH (now HealthforAnimals) noticed that the demand of livestock products in the EU, USA and Japan could be met more and more by convenient products from the developing countries.

- An economic profitable livestock husbandry is only possible when effective management and adequate treatment with VMPs is applied.
## NCAs in BRIC Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>National Competent Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Coordination of Veterinary Products (CPV) / A Sub-division of the Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health Inspection (SDA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytonsanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor) and the Federal State Institution State Centre of Quality and Standardization of Animal Drugs and Feeds&quot; (VGNKII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control (IVDC)/Centre for Veterinary Drug Evaluation (CVDE), Bureau of Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCAs – National Competent Authorities responsible for evaluation and supervision of Veterinary Medicine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / EU</th>
<th>Laws</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Brazil       | Decreto N° 467  
Decreto N° 5.053 | Veterinary Medicine          | 13th February’ 1969  
22th April’ 2004 | Regulation of products for veterinary use and manufacturing establishments or distribution |
<p>| India        | Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940 &amp; Drug and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 | Human and Veterinary Medicine | 1940 / 1945         | Regulatory aspects related to the manufacture, sale, import, export and clinical research of medicines and cosmetics |</p>
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<th>Scope</th>
<th>Effective date</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>State Council regulation &quot;Regulations on Administration of Animal Drugs&quot;</td>
<td>Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>11th January’ 2004</td>
<td>Specific provisions on animal drug producers, control over medicines in veterinary medical institutions, new animal drug approval, management of drug import and export, and supervision, trademark and advertisement of animal medicines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAYS FORWARD

- Creation of exclusive section at CSDCO involving Veterinarians for VMPs approval
- Exclusive regulations and guidelines for VMPs
- Veterinarians to be appointed in Regional FDA houses to evaluate and examine VMPs
- Easing the process of approvals for drugs approved in EMA / US-FDA
- Developing Exclusive Portal for VMPs
Thank You for Your Listening