

National Workshop on Strengthening Small Ruminant Based Livelihoods

Summary of Workshop Proceedings



January 16-17, 2015, New Delhi

UNDP Conference Room, 55 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi 110 003



Introduction

A national workshop on “Strengthening Small Ruminant Based Livelihoods” was organised jointly by the South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme (SA PPLPP), a joint initiative of FAO of the UN and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), India, and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Government of India (GoI), at New Delhi on January 16-17, 2015.

Goats and sheep, collectively referred to as small ruminants, form the backbone of rural livelihoods for resource poor families in arid and semi-arid regions of India, often providing them with much-needed cash which goes into supporting farm-based and other livelihoods. Goats, in particular, are one of the most indispensable of the poor’s livelihood assets, readily liquidated in times of need and emergencies, and thus forming a core of their livelihood and risk management strategies.

In a country with a total livestock population of 512.05 million, of which 40% are goats and sheep, the livestock sector contributed over a quarter of the total value of output in agriculture, fisheries and forestry (in 2012-13, at current prices). Notwithstanding, the significance and contribution of the sector is severely compromised on account of inadequacy of technically qualified personnel, and generally ill-equipped veterinary units around the country, especially in rural areas. At the same time, productivity and efficiency of the livestock production systems is constrained by diminishing fodder resources, agriculture-centric land use, and development policies that are non-cognizant of the agriculture-livestock-ecology interactions and interdependence.

For over a decade and more, NGOs as well as a few government/semi-government agencies have been working on developing alternative models for veterinary care service delivery in remote rural areas, as well as breed conservation and pasture land development for enhancing productivity in small ruminants; more recently, there have been efforts at collective marketing and value chain development in the sector, as well as evolving feasible and sustainable models of community-based insurance for small ruminants. It is surmised that sufficient knowledge and experience have been gained, and human resource capacities developed, for up and out-scaling these pilot interventions, in collaboration with the GoI and state animal husbandry departments. The National Livestock Mission (NLM) of the GoI provides a framework and an opportunity for supporting a multi-state Comprehensive Small Ruminant Development Programme, which could be implemented in collaboration with multiple stakeholders at the district, state and national levels.

The objective of the workshop was to facilitate multi-stakeholder interaction, arrive at a collective understanding of the issues and challenges confronting actors in the development of goat and sheep-based livelihoods, exchange experiences and good practices, and deliberate on a way forward for integration of demonstrated good practices within the functioning of the state animal husbandry departments, including agreeing on a set of strategic recommendations for development of the sheep and goat sub-sectors under the framework of the National Livestock Mission.

Participation

A total of 112 individuals, representing 77 organisations, participated in the workshop. List of participants is placed at Annexure 1.

Inaugural Session

The inaugural session of the workshop was graced by the presence of honourable dignitaries from the DADF, Ministry of Agriculture; Chairman, National Dairy Development Board; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, India, and *Pashu Sakhis* from three districts of Rajasthan (Alwar, Dholpur) and Madhya Pradesh (Khargone), who had been trained and supported by Ibtada, PRADAN, and AKRSP (I) respectively.

In the addresses delivered by the FAOR, India (Dr Kevin Gallagher), Secretary, DADF (Mr Anup Kumar Thakur), and Chairman, NDDDB (Mr T Nanda Kumar), the following emerged as the key messages¹:

1. Poor regions and poor people in the country are the most dependent on small ruminants; it is a fact that goats and sheep have not received the policy attention they deserve, considering that they are highly valued and one of the most important livelihood assets of small and marginal farmers and landless families.
2. Models and approaches for small ruminant development are now available and need to be scaled up. The ongoing integrated pilots on goat and poultry rearing, by SA PPLPP in partnership with Aga Khan Rural Support Programme and Sampark Samaj Sevi Sansthan in Khargone and Jhabua districts in Madhya Pradesh are examples. It is evident that a link between government programmes and farmers is necessary at the field level – this maybe in the form of *Pashu Sakhis*, or NGOs or other people's institutions. While designing programmes for scaling up the demonstrated models, it is important that this link should not be ignored.
3. Various wings and departments of the government have ongoing programmes, elements of which need to be integrated for optimum benefit. SAPPLPP pilots have demonstrated that convergence between these programmes is both necessary and possible.
4. SAPPLPP pilots in Madhya Pradesh, wherein the DADF is closely associated, have demonstrated the significance of small but crucial interventions in small holder goat rearing; the learning from these pilots needs to be assimilated and replicated in other parts of the country. This workshop is a first step in the process.
5. The full potential of the workshop must be harnessed to draw a detailed demand supply framework, especially for meat markets, so that farmers get good remuneration and goat rearing emerges as a sustainable livelihood source for poor and marginal farmers.
6. National Livestock Mission and its scope for improvement of Small Ruminant based livelihoods offers a framework and an opportunity for supporting a multi-state and integrated development programme on small ruminant-based livelihoods, to be implemented in collaboration with multiple stakeholders at the state and national levels.

The inaugural session ended with explicit recognition and appreciation of the role played by *Pashu Sakhis* in awareness generation, preventive health care including deworming and vaccination, and disease surveillance in villages, and the necessity of mainstreaming services provided by community animal health workers in rural areas in particular.

¹ The video coverage of Eminent Speakers, addressing the Inaugural Session can be accessed at: <http://sapplpp.org/informationhub/small-ruminants/workshop-proceedings/videos-of-eminant-speakers-at-the-national-workshop>

Technical Sessions

There were a total of three panels for presentations and discussions on the first day of the workshop, and these focused on the following three major themes:

- Small ruminant health and veterinary care
- Feed and fodder resources for small ruminants
- Long-term measures for strengthening small ruminant livelihoods, including breed improvement and conservation, value chain development, and community-led insurance

Session-wise details of presentations and panelists are provided in Annexure 2, and copies of all the presentations are available online on the SAPPLPP website². A summary of the main points emerging from each session and panel is provided below.

Session I: Small Ruminant Health and Veterinary Care: Challenges and Opportunities

1. Where veterinary care services are concerned, there is a mismatch between policy and legal provisions and actual practice, with community animal health workers playing a significant role in service delivery in villages; it was suggested that initiative would need to be taken by the States and the Centre to resolve the dichotomy and put forth practical solutions for ensuring that necessary information and services were made available to small holder goat and sheep-rearing households in all locations.
2. In the context of the National Livestock Policy, it is important that the stated policy intentions are appropriately supported with programmes and directives for a way forward as far as small ruminants are concerned.
3. The need to review the regulatory framework and notifications with respect to veterinary services (viz., Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, and notifications pertaining to the definition of 'minor veterinary services', as issued by various state governments) was stressed upon, particularly in light of the wide gap between requirement and availability of qualified personnel.
4. In view of the large number of vacancies in government veterinary hospitals and services (of veterinary and para-veterinary personnel in the country), their limited outreach, and their actual requirement, there is a felt need to supplement provision of extension and para-veterinary services by Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW). This would need to be accepted as a component and integrated in all future plans / programmes of state animal husbandry departments to bridge the gap between demand and availability of service providers. CAHWs are crucial to last mile service delivery.
5. It was agreed that CAHWs are to be treated as a resource and sustained in the long-term, rather than allowed to fade out after the project period. Necessary steps may be taken both at Project and the State levels to continue to nurture CAHWs, and devise appropriate mechanisms to provide them technical, training and social as well as institutional support on a sustained basis.
6. There is substantial variation in the duration, rigour and content of courses conducted by different organisations and research/ extension/ academic institutions for CAHWs

² <http://sapplpp.org/informationhub/small-ruminants/workshop-proceedings/national-workshop-on-strengthening-small-ruminants-based-livelihoods-presentations>

around the country. Participants suggested that the DADF should contemplate standardization of curriculum (outlining the minimum requirements) and duration of training for CAHWs; training different categories of CAHWs for different purposes (e.g., for sheep, goat, AI, etc.), and introduction of a system of accreditation and follow up, based on knowledge and competencies acquired. The need for collaboration and dovetailing efforts with the Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI) for developing occupational standards for different service providers (e.g., vaccinators, clinical attendants, AI workers, Animators, and so on) was emphasized in this regard. Further, it was brought to the attention of all that the NRLM had already developed draft curriculum for training of *Pashu Sakhis*, and this could be utilized by the NLM and others concerned as the starting point.

7. It is necessary to invest in capacity building and follow up support for CAHWs, including building capacities of communities that would be the recipients of their services. Community institutions may have to be created and/or strengthened to anchor the cadre of CAHWs and hold them accountable, along with periodic monitoring of their performance by government recognized veterinary institutions.
8. So far as small ruminants are concerned, women CAHWs (*Pashu Sakhis*) may be preferred over male CAHWs (*Pashu Sakhas*) for the following reasons:
 - a. Women's income is perceived as, and usually is, a supplementary source of household income; therefore, even small earnings are highly valued, with a higher probability of their continuation
 - b. As goat rearing is primarily the responsibility of women of the household, there's better communication and more effective peer learning when women workers engage with the rearers
 - c. The approach contributes to empowerment of women, through enhancing their technical knowledge, skills, status in the community, and income.
 - d. Although the social restrictions on women's mobility are an issue of concern, they tend to ensure that services of *Pashu Sakhis* are always at hand, if required by the goat keepers.
9. Along with CAHWs/ *Pashu Sakhis*, there is a range of other non-state actors (viz., NGOs, veterinarians retired from government services, retailers, manufacturers and distributors of medicines and equipment) that do and can further play an important role in training and mainstream veterinary services, and this needs to be recognized.
10. The possibilities of supporting CAHWs through ongoing Government programmes include the following:
 - National Mission on Protein Supplementation (support for goat scouts– and other possibilities)
 - National Livestock Mission (however, the mechanism and budgetary heads under which such support may be provided need to be clarified and elaborated upon)
11. There was a call for evolving a set of institutional arrangement/s to serve as a bridge between the state animal husbandry/ veterinary services department and the goat rearers – this may include *Pashu Sakhis*, NGOs and local veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.
12. One of the suggestions was in respect of support for a structured programme on health cover to be formulated by the states.
13. Need for a veterinary practitioners' manual for Government veterinary personnel.

Session II: Feed and Fodder Resources for Small Ruminants

One of the most important aspects of small ruminant development is the issue of availability of fodder and adequate nutrition, as well as access to and quality of grazing lands, but the issue has not received the attention it deserves. The second session on the first day of the workshop dwelt at some length on the situation, while also highlighting some good practices in pastureland management, feed and fodder resource development, and the impact of improved practices on animal health and productivity. Main points emerging from the presentations and discussions during the session are summarized below.

1. The presenters highlighted that fodder availability and shortage had been assessed mainly for large ruminants, and there was the need for authentic data on nutritional resources and pattern of their use for small ruminants.
2. Factors contributing to fodder scarcity included the following: reduced per capita agriculture land holding; reduced common grazing areas, including forest areas where grazing is allowed; increase in area under cash cropping and reduced availability of agriculture crop residues; and exports of (and export incentives for) animal feed and oil cakes
3. It was proposed that a policy demand for 25% allocation of NREGA budget for CPR development could be recommended; this would not only support creation and/or development of community assets, but also serve as a disincentive to encroachment of common lands.
4. Organisations such as BAIF and FES had demonstrated exemplary models for rehabilitation and management of CPRs / Grazing lands, and necessary packages for doing so at scale need to be propagated.
5. Pasture management, restoration of habitat and grazing lands should receive priority in any small ruminant development programme and policy. It was also mentioned that a policy push for according priority to CPR development in watershed development programmes be given by the GoI. Funding for regular oversight and handholding support by NGOs, to support some of the above interventions, was also suggested.
6. An initiative was required to open a dialogue, and long term policy/ planning for dealing with abandoned cattle in forest lands
7. Adoption of measures for rangeland improvement was critical to development of small ruminants, including improving the productivity of common grazing lands, and creation of livestock watering points.
8. Among the methods suggested for improving productivity were the following:
 - Supplementary feeding
 - Rehabilitation of grazing lands
 - Establishment of forage/fodder banks at the village level
 - Conservation of forage, including monsoon grasses
 - Addressing other issues being faced by pastoralists, for e.g., availability of water points; conflicts with resident communities along the migratory route; security of shepherds and their herds; and health cover
9. The presenters and panelists in the session suggested developing a focused policy on fodder management and promotion of improved feeding practices for small ruminants, including mineral mixture supplementation, promoting plantation of fodder trees on

available land, training farmers on best practices like straw enrichment, Azolla feed supplementation, and silage making to improve the quality of fodder for livestock.

10. In PRADAN's work area where improved feeding practices were introduced along with preventive health care (in Odisha), the following results were observed:
 - Milk deficiency (in children) was adequately addressed
 - Good growth and lustre observed in goats and their kids
 - Kid mortality reduced significantly
 - Timely attainment of estrus in does
 - Reduced incidence of disease in kid and adult goats

Session III: Long-term Measures for Small Ruminant Livelihood Development

Presentations and discussions in the last session on the first day of the workshop explored possibilities in the long-term which could enhance returns for small holder sheep and goat keepers; these measures revolved around the following themes:

- Breed conservation and improvement
- Small ruminant marketing
- Community-based insurance for small ruminants

Breed conservation and improvement

While there is a high prevalence of non-descript breeds in the country, there are also many characteristic breeds which have not been adequately studied and/or recognized. There is no specific policy for small ruminant breeding, and interventions for breed improvement have been restricted mainly to cross-breeding local breeds with superior bucks of recognized breeds. At the same time, livestock keepers have limited access to quality breeding bucks. The conclusions and recommendations emerging from presentations on breed conservation and improvement are as follows:

1. Develop and implement a comprehensive approach to breed conservation and development; the desirability of encouraging community led activities in breeding, along with health cover and extension, was reemphasized, with recognition of livestock keepers as primary stakeholders in deciding breeding goals.
2. It was emphasized that small ruminant genetic improvement would require long-term commitment and strong institutional support; the ensuing rewards in terms of increased productivity and rearers' incomes would be manifold. A reasonable tenure for breeding programmes would be a minimum 10 years.
For breed improvement interventions to be effective and successful, institutional frameworks for community involvement are vitally important; these could also be integrated into an overall approach aimed at small ruminant improvement. Capacity building of interested goat-keepers in preparation of bucks suitable for breeding purposes was also suggested.
3. There is an urgent need for long-term land use planning to ensure space and place for nomadic shepherds in the agriculture crop cycle; in order to achieve the aforementioned, government urgently needs to engage in a multi-stakeholder dialogue with shepherds, farmers, local authorities and scientists to ensure survival of migratory herds and their keepers into an ecological future.
4. Based on experiences of NARI and other institutions engaged in breed improvement, it was concluded that propagation of artificial insemination in small ruminants at breeding centres was a feasible and effective approach to faster production of quality germplasm

5. In the case of migratory shepherds (based on experiences of LPPS), it was highlighted that
 - a. Shepherds make their own experiments to develop the best possible genotype, and generally do not need support with breeding.
 - b. Security is essential for the nomads and their herds
 - c. Better access to animal health care needs to be urgently addressed
 - d. The rationale for establishing “elite herds” at government research institutes was questioned.

Small ruminant marketing

Small ruminant marketing is characterised by distress sales, leading to sub-optimal price realization for livestock keepers. The market infrastructure is underdeveloped, with little or no governmental regulation, and although trading channels are well-organised, the trade is not. Based on experiences from imGoats project which was implemented by ILRI in partnership with BAIF in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, the following conclusions and recommendations were put forth:

1. Access of goat rearers to distant /export markets is limited primarily because of closed networks of traders, and lack of clarity on modalities of transporting live animals (interstate barriers), coupled with high risk during transportation
2. Governance issues
 - a. Lack of infrastructure, including absence of market yards and/or absence of requisite facilities for assembly of animals, or their upkeep by way of availability of shelter, fodder and water
 - b. Poor transportation facilities – lack of proper vehicles, and poor condition of roads (e.g., from Jhadol to Udaipur) risks injury to animals in the transportation process
3. Critical intervention points in the value chain of goats and sheep, as well as by-products of the goat and sheep industry, need to be identified, and appropriate strategies formulated and implemented for value chain development
4. It may be advantageous to link production clusters with processing centres, and models of linking primary producers with the consumer base, especially in urban markets, may be established; one of the options is for the processing plants to be owned by producer companies.
5. Improved access to market information would enable livestock keepers to tap the potential of existing nearby urban markets, while also gain through systematic planning of sales, taking into account preferences of butchers (and thus consumers).
6. Market awareness and facilitative support for livestock keepers would also enable improved returns from niche markets, viz., rearing of male goats for sacrificial purposes on special events, such as Bakr Eid.
7. Improved access to credit to goat keepers to support them during emergency needs and avoid distress sales was strongly suggested by both presenters and panelists. It was also mentioned that synergies between NLM and microcredit for small ruminants needed to be developed.
8. Market linkages should be an important part of the projects to enable farmers to link farmers to traders/potential markets; export markets and retail chains also present significant untapped market potential

Community-based insurance for small ruminants

1. Experiences of The Goat Trust and its partner agencies suggest that introduction of community-based insurance makes the Pashu sakhi strategy and support system more accountable and responsive to the service recipients
2. Mainstreaming of community mutual insurance models within the NLM framework was strongly recommended.

Recommendations

The presentations and panel discussions on January 16 were followed by discussions in two smaller working groups the following day, with the aim to distil lessons from the presentations and deliberations in the workshop, and draw out strategic recommendations for strengthening goat and sheep based livelihoods in the country. A summary of the emerging recommendations is provided below:

1. Under *Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana* (MKSP) of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), NGOs work closely with the Government and can submit proposals. Taking this as an analogy and precedence a window may be created under National Livestock Mission (NLM) enabling NGOs to take more interest and submit proposals to the State Government in consultation with district level officials. **[Action: DADF, supported by SAPPLPP and NGOs associated with NRLM]**
2. NGOs are interested in building capacities in the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) so as to develop proposal for improvement of productivity of different kinds of common lands since this is a very desirable activity for augmenting nutritional inputs for small ruminants. Similarly developing water bodies in common lands along migratory route of shepherds is another necessity. It will be helpful that desirability of involving local NGOs by the PRIs for this purpose is highlighted in the guidelines for NLM. **[Action: DADF, supported by SAPPLPP]**
3. A standardized training curriculum for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS), clearly defining the kind of livestock to be dealt with by them may be developed under the Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension. This may be further followed up by preparation of occupational standards for CAHWS as well as specifications on quality and performance of services provided. **[Action: DADF, in consultation with Veterinary Universities]**
4. Separate guidelines for sheep and goat development are necessary since sheep rearing is generally a primary vocation of the rearers while goat rearing is a supplementary activity, more widespread, and practiced by a range of communities. **[Action: DADF]**
5. Design of breed improvement programme and breeding goats may be decided in consultation with livestock keepers. Community led breed improvement programmes must focus on formation of Breeders' Associations for conservation of indigenous breeds and their genetic improvement through selection. **[Action: DADF and organisations involved in small ruminant breeding research and improvement programmes]**
6. There is need for creation of a mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination of land use planning and policy making with respect to common land, wasteland and grazing areas. Involved Departments may be Animal Husbandry, Forest, Rural Development, Agriculture & Cooperation, Water Resources etc. **[Action: DADF, Ministry of Agriculture and Government of India]**

7. Five Regional Workshops will follow this National Workshop. **[Action: DADF, State Animal Husbandry Departments, SAPPLPP and concerned NGOs]**
8. Use of ICT based tool for migratory shepherds may be encouraged and facilitated to enable them seek assistance on livestock health and production and obtain advice and information on related matters. **[Action: DADF, State Animal Husbandry Departments, SAPPLPP and concerned NGOs]**
9. Concerted efforts may be made to tap funds available under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for use in animal husbandry projects. **[Action: DADF, State Animal Husbandry Departments, SAPPLPP and concerned NGOs]**
10. Animal shelters to be designed in accordance with the local agro climatic conditions. **[Action: State Animal Husbandry Departments, concerned NGOs]**
11. For last mile delivery of health care the role of women community health workers is critical and requires sustained support in capacity building. Scope of their services needs to be clearly defined and demarcated. They are to be made accountable to the service recipients, anchored within community institutions, and also have linkage with local veterinary institutions. **[Action: DADF, State Animal Husbandry Departments, SAPPLPP and concerned NGOs]**
12. Inclusion of community based livestock insurance within the framework of NLM was strongly recommended as a strategy for risk reduction in small livestock holdings. **[Action: DADF, SAPPLPP and concerned NGOs]**
13. Development of infrastructure of livestock markets, as well as a conducive policy environment for livestock trading may be considered as priority areas for investment by the Government. **[Action: DADF]**
14. Significant investment on development of social and human capital over a sustained period of time would be necessary for the community based model to accrue sustainability. **[Action: DADF, State Animal Husbandry Departments, agencies supporting small ruminant development programmes]**

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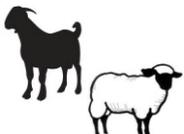
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National Workshop on Strengthening Small Ruminant Based Livelihoods
January 16-17, 2015

Programme Schedule

Day	Session	Speaker/Panelists/Other Details
Day 1	Session 1	
	<p>Session 1: Small Ruminant Health and Veterinary Care – Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p><i>Policy, Regulatory and Administrative Framework for Delivery of Livestock Health Products and Services in India</i> : Dr Mamta Dhawan, Regional Manager, GALVmed</p> <p><i>The Pashu Sakhi Model of Veterinary Health Care – its Efficacy and Sustainability</i>: Mr Rajesh Singhi, CEO, Ibtada</p> <p><i>Adoption of Go-Sevak Model for Basic Livestock Services Delivery in Rural Remote Areas - Initiatives by Government of Chhattisgarh</i>: Dr Goutam Roy, Assistant Director, Directorate of Veterinary Services, Government of Chhattisgarh</p> <p><i>Role of ICT in Building Capacities for Improved Disease and Health Management among Goat Rearers</i>: Mr K Kamaraj, CEO, VIDYAL Centre for Social Interaction</p>	<p>Panelists: Chair: Mr R.S. Rana, Joint Secretary (Livestock Health), DADF, MoA, GoI</p> <p>Ms Avni Malhotra, Heifer International, India</p> <p>Ms Tinni Sawhney, Aga Khan Foundation India</p> <p>Neema Bai Pendare, Pashu Sakhi, AKRSP(I), Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Rajanti, Director, Chetna Mahila Manch, Alwar</p>
Day 1	Session 2	
	<p>Session 2: Feed and Fodder Resources for Small Ruminants</p> <p><i>Dwindling Commons and Fodder Resources: Challenges for SR based Livelihood Development</i>: Mr Depinder Kapur, Independent Consultant</p> <p><i>Productivity Enhancement in Small Ruminants under Extensive Management Systems</i>: Dr S K Mahanta, Principal Scientist (Animal Nutrition), Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)</p> <p><i>Small Ruminants Migration in Western Rajasthan: A Coping Strategy for Livelihood Security</i>: Dr A. K. Mishra, Principal Scientist (LPM), Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI)</p> <p><i>Ensuring Feed and Nutrition Requirements of Small Ruminants using Locally Available Resources</i>: Mr Nityanand Dhal, Integrator (Research & Resource Center and NRLM Support Organisation), Professional Assistance For Development Action (PRADAN)</p>	<p>Panelists: Chair: Professor Ajay Kumar Gahlot, Vice Chancellor, RAJUVAS</p> <p>Mr Viren Lobo, Executive Director, Society for the Promotion of Wastelands Development</p> <p>Dr S M K Naqvi, Director, Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute</p>

Day 1	Session 3	
<p>Session 3: Long-term Measures for Small Ruminant Livelihood Development</p> <p><i>Experiences of Genetic Improvement and Lessons Learnt:</i> Dr Chanda Nimbkar, Director-Animal Husbandry Division, Nimbkar Agriculture Research Institute (NARI)</p> <p><i>Experiences with Breed Conservation and the Role of Breeders' Associations:</i> Mr P Vivekanandan, Executive Director, Sustainable – agriculture & Environment Voluntary Action (SEVA)</p> <p><i>Making Livestock Markets Work for the Poor:</i> Dr Ramkumar Bendapudi, Independent Consultant (experiences from ILRI/BAIF im Goats Project in Rajasthan)</p> <p><i>Study of Migratory Sheep Husbandry System in Southern Rajasthan (Pali district):</i> Mr Hanwant Singh Rathore, Director, Lokhit Pashu Palak Sansthan</p> <p><i>Leveraging the Benefits of Increasing Market Demand for Meat in the Interest of Small Ruminant Rearers:</i> Dr Meeta Punjabi Mehta, Managing Director, Creative Agri Solutions</p> <p><i>Risk Reduction Through Integrated Services of Pashu Sakhis and Community Insurance:</i> Mr Sanjeev Kumar, Managing Trustee, The Goat Trust</p>		<p>Panelists: Chair: Dr. Asimbha Batobyal, Ex-Joint Commissioner (Small Ruminants), DADF, MoA, Gol</p> <p>Mr Sanjay Sharma, Team Leader, PRADAN – Dholpur</p> <p>Dr Sabyasachi Das, RRA Network (Livestock Node)</p> <p>Mr Ashok Kale Chairman, Ahmednagar District Goat Rearing and Processing Cooperative Federation Limited</p>
Day 2		
<p>Other Presentations</p> <p><i>Presentation by Dr Avinash Anand, CEO, Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board</i></p> <p><i>Presentation by Dr Avinash Deo, Programme Officer, BAIF Development Research Foundation</i></p>		



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