

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-CUM-COMMISSIONER (DEV.)
DEVELOPMENT DEPTT., GNCT OF DELHI, 5/9 UNDER HILL ROAD, DELHI – 54
Tel.No.23918817,23955227, Fax No.23957289 E-mail:- cdevelop@nic.in

No.F./AHD/Policy/2018-19/ 4858-4878

Dated: 28-12-2018

To,

1. The Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi – 110023.
2. The Pr. Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 4th Level, A – Wing, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi – 110002.
3. The Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Council, Palika Kendra, Parliament Street, New Delhi – 110002.
4. The Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Dr. S.P.M. Civic Centre, 4th Floor, Minto Road, Delhi – 110002.
5. The Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, Dr. S.P.M. Civic Centre, 4th Floor, Minto Road, Delhi – 110002.
6. The Commissioner, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, 419, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, New Delhi – 110096.
7. The Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 9th Level, C-Wing, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi – 110002.
8. The Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 9th Level, A – Wing, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi – 110002.
9. The Secretary-cum-Divisional Commissioner, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5 – Sham Nath Marg, Delhi – 110054.
10. All Deputy Commissioners, Revenue Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.
11. The Commissioner (Food Safety), Department of Food Safety, GNCT of Delhi, 8th Floor, Mayur Bhawan, Near Shankar Market, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.
12. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt., Delhi -110010.
13. The Chief Executive Officer, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB), Punarwas Bhawan, I.P.Estate, New Delhi – 110002.
14. The Director (Planning), Planning Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 6th Level, B-Wing, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi – 110002.
15. The Drugs Controller, Drugs Control Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, F-17, Karkardooma, Shahdara, Delhi - 110032.


Sub: - Animal Health and Welfare Policy - 2018.

Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of Animal Health and Welfare Policy – 2018 of the Development Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

The Policy is approved by the Hon'ble Development Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Encl: As above.


(Kuldeep Singh Gangar)

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER

Dated: 28-12-2018

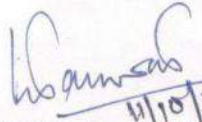
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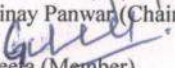
1. Director (Animal Husbandry), Animal Husbandry Unit, Tis Hazari, Zorawar Singh Marg, Delhi-110054.
2. Joint Director (Agriculture), 11th Floor, MSO Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi – 110002.
3. Dy. Controller of Accounts (HQ), Development Department, Delhi.
4. Statistical Officer (Planning), Development (HQ), Delhi.
5. Programmer, Development Department for uploading on the website of the Department.
6. Guard file.


o/c SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER

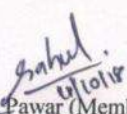
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY UNIT
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

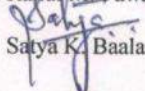
ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
POLICY 2018


11/10/18
Dr. Vinay Panwar (Chairman)



Dr. Geeta (Member)


Dr A.H. Bhat (Member)


11/10/18
Dr. Rahul M. Pawar (Member Secy.)


Dr. Satya K. Baalasundaram (Member)


Dr. K.K. Sharma (Member)


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Dr. Shyamal Soren (Member)

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY UNIT OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI**

Background

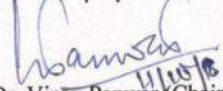
Balanced and sustainable ecological system is imperative for existence of all live forms. In India, 68.84% of geographical area is rural and 31.16 % is urban. In the rural area the primary activity is agricultural where farm animals like buffalo, cattle, goat, sheep, pig etc., get associated with agricultural activity.

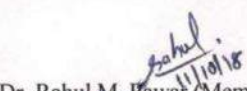
With time, the human need results in formation of small towns which later becomes large urban area. Urbanization results in deforestation and reduction in agricultural activity.

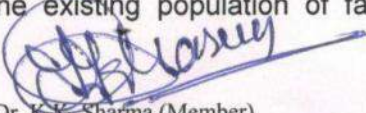
New Delhi is a Union Territory (UT) with an elected legislative assembly and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister, Delhi's status is a peculiar one, as the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi enjoyed the status of Union Territory with the decision making power vested with the President of India. However, in 1991, with enactment of 69th amendment act 1991, article 239AA was added and it conferred special provision for renaming UT of Delhi to NCT of Delhi by vesting the administrative powers in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor. It is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh to the east. According to the 2011 census, Delhi city human population was over 11 million, the second-highest in India after Mumbai, while the whole NCT's population was about 16.8 million.


In context with capital city of Delhi, it is being urbanized at a pace far beyond the rate of urbanization in any other city of the country. The influx of people for different purposes are greater than the others. Hence, the need for their habitation has resulted in shrinkage of agricultural land to small portions that too scattered all over the demographic area of Delhi. Due to the pressing need of land, the dairy activity/ farm animals need to be shifted to designated green zone in the peripheral part of city, away from the urban habitation.

With the urbanization of most rural/ village areas in NCT of Delhi, the steady increase in the population of companion animals and birds with the existing population of farm


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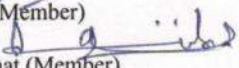

Dr. Rahul M. Pawar (Member Secy.)


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animals (cows, buffaloes, horse, mules, donkeys, goats, sheep, pigs etc.), it is need of the hour to formulate the policy of Animal Husbandry (AH) unit of Development Department for efficient/ effective delivery of animal health and welfare services to the public considering the present scenario of Delhi.

The population (Human) development of the NCT of Delhi by census years.

Name	Abbr.	Status	Capital	Area A (km ²)	Population Census(Cf) 1981-03-01	Population Census(Cf) 1991-03-01	Population Census(Cf) 2001-03-01	Population Census(Cf) 2011-03-01
India	IND	Rep	New Delhi	3,166,620	685,184,692	846,387,888	1,028,737,436	1,210,854,977
Delhi	DEL	UTerr	Delhi	1,483	6,220,406	9,420,644	13,850,507	16,787,941

Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (web).

A large number of infectious and contagious diseases prevalent in Indian animals have serious implications and many of these diseases are of zoonotic in nature. The current efforts of prevention and control of infectious diseases needs to be strengthened manifold. There is a shortage of veterinary and para-veterinary manpower and facilities including mechanisms for diagnosis, treatment, tracking and prevention of the diseases. Adequate infrastructure for ensuring bio-security, proper quarantine systems and services to prevent the ingress of diseases across the states is not available. Many of these challenges like animal diseases, shortage of feed and fodder and dissemination of technology, soil, air and water pollution caused by the waste generated by the animals, would require an appropriate strategy to address these issues.

Although, AH unit is working in Delhi since the establishment of the Department for the Animal Husbandry and Dairying, but due to, many constrains like man power, infrastructure and lack of new edge technologies (in treatment as well as diagnostics), we are lagging behind in order to achieve our goal for betterment and welfare of animals. Hence, we need to establish a system which would help to improve animal health and welfare. The state animal health and welfare policy is prepared in order to strengthen the animal welfare, veterinary services and husbandry practices in Delhi.

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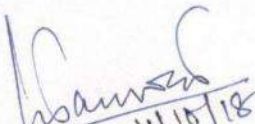
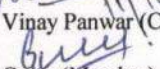
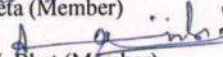
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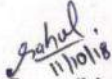
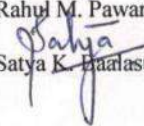
Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2018

Objectives:

- 1) To strengthen overall animal health cover through prevention, control and eradication of various disease conditions, disease monitoring, surveillance and extension of veterinary services.

- 2) Achieving animal welfare through sensitization of public, rehabilitation of animals, crisis/disaster management for animals, infirmary for sick or injured, hostel facility for farm, stray or abandoned animals etc.


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Dr. Satya K. Baalasundaram (Member)


Dr. K.K. Sharma (Member)


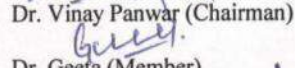
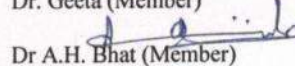
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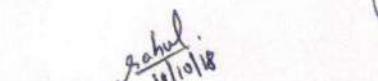
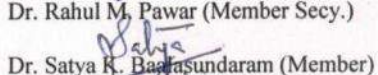
Present Activity/ Status of Animal Husbandry Department

AH unit of Development Department of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, renders the health services to the farm, companion animals and birds. Which includes public health, animal welfare, companion, wild animal and birds health care, supported through veterinary care, veterinary epidemiological know how.

Presently AH unit of the Development Department performs the following activities:

- 1) Treatment of sick animals
- 2) Prophylactic vaccination of animals against viral and bacterial diseases
- 3) Genetic improvement of cattle/buffalo through artificial insemination for enhancement of milk/meat production
- 4) Control and containment of infectious and contagious diseases and surveillance programme
- 5) Stray cattle rehabilitation in five Gaushalas/ Gausadans
- 6) Post-mortem of animals/birds in Vetro-legal matters
- 7) Gaushala/ Gausadan monitoring along with Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)
- 8) Crisis management during disease outbreak (eg. Avian Influenza, Glanders etc.) and rescue and rehabilitation of cattle.
- 9) Animal birth control programme of dogs in collaboration with MCD & Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).


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Statutory Duties:

Apart from the above mentioned functions the Veterinary Officers (VO) have to perform statutory duties according to the following acts/ rules:

Sr. No.	Acts/ rules	Year
1.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	1960
2.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules	1965
3.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules	1968
4.	The Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules	1972
5.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules	1978
6.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules	1978
7.	Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act	1994
8.	The Performing Animals (Registration) Rules,	2001
9.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules	2001
10.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules	2001
11.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules	2001
12.	The Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules	2001
13.	Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Amendment Rules	2006
14.	Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases Animals A	2009
15.	The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Amendment Rules	2010
16.	Reconstitution of Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)	2010
17.	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Amendment Rules	2010
18..	Case Property (care and maintenance) Rules	2017
19. 20.	Livestock Market Rules Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet shop) Rules	2018 2018

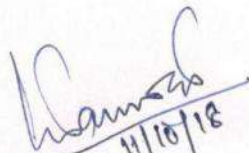
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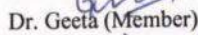
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In the AH unit of the Development Department the following schemes are operational:

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	GNCTD/ Govt. of India (CSS)
1.	Veterinary services and control of contagious diseases in hospitals and dispensaries.	GNCT Delhi scheme
2.	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) control Programme	Centrally sponsored scheme
3.	Assistance to states for control of animal diseases	Centrally sponsored scheme
4.	Livestock health and disease control	Centrally sponsored scheme
5.	Strengthening of existing veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	Centrally sponsored scheme
6.	National livestock mission	Centrally sponsored scheme
7.	Shifting of dairy colonies	Centrally sponsored scheme
8.	Blue Revolution integrated development and management of fisheries.	Centrally sponsored scheme
9.	Conduct of livestock census	Centrally sponsored scheme


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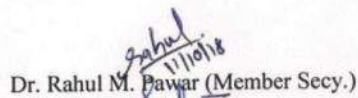
Dr. Vinay Panwar (Chairman)


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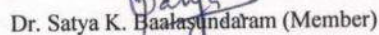
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Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2018

Proposals for the Animal Health and Welfare Policy

Sr. No.	Name of the proposals
1	Animal health and veterinary services
	A Polyclinics with specialized and emergency services (24x7)
	B Mobile ambulatory clinics
	C Specialized aviary health facility
	D Hospitals at dairy colonies
	E Establishing at least 4-5 Govt. Veterinary hospitals in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency
	i) Veterinary hospitals for pet/ companion animals/ birds
	ii) Up-gradation of existing veterinary hospitals
	iii) Establishment of veterinary hospitals at outskirts
	F Diagnostic laboratory
	i) State level laboratory facility
	ii) District level laboratory facility
	iii) Hospital level laboratory facility
2.	Public health and zoonosis
3.	Mortuary with post-mortem and incinerator facility
4.	Animal quarantine facility and animal check posts
5.	Gaushala/ gausadans/ animal rehabilitation centers
6.	Slaughter house and market place for livestock and poultry
7.	Call centers, helpline and control rooms
8.	Animal shelters and infirmaries
9.	Cow hostels/ dry dairies
10.	Fisheries units
11.	Skill development, enhancement and trainings
12.	Awareness campaign/ people sensitization
13.	Animal birth control (ABC)
14.	Biomedical waste disposal
15.	Plan for disaster/ crisis management
16.	Disease-free zones (special emphasis on Rabies eradication)
17.	Scope of Artificial Insemination (AI) in Delhi

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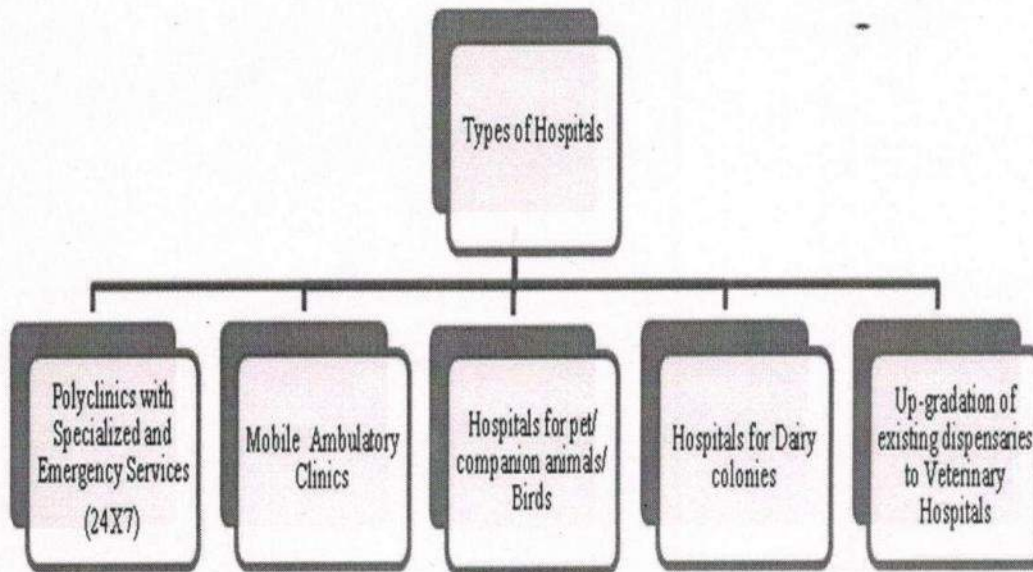
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Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2018

1) Animal health and veterinary services

Animal health is the main component of veterinary services and considering the current scenario we need to immediately upgrade the treatment and diagnostic aspects of the veterinary services in NCT of Delhi. We need to upgrade our hospitals with all the modern equipment and technologies which would help in better diagnostic and treatment which ultimately leads to animal welfare.



PROPOSED RESTRUCTURING AND ADDITION OF THE HOSPITALS AND OTHER FACILITIES:

A) Polyclinics with specialized and emergency services (24x7)

Polyclinic setup would be developed in all the district of Delhi in order to provide high end specialized referral clinical support and treatment to the animals. All the polyclinics will be developed as state of art facilities. These polyclinics would have all the necessary diagnostics tools in veterinary science. Such facilities would also have emergency unit on 24x7 basis. The polyclinic will have Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD) facilities for clinical aspect like medicine, surgery and obstetrics & gynaecology. A well-equipped district level

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lab will also function along with each polyclinic and covered all the para-clinical aspects like veterinary microbiology, pathology, parasitology and biotechnology (molecular diagnostics) units.

These polyclinics will also have isolation wards (for both small and large animals) to house terminally sick animals with deadly diseases like Rabies.

B) Mobile ambulatory clinic

Considering the constraints viz. scattered distribution of animal population, traffic congestion, paucity of facilities for transport of animals, some time it become very difficult for animal owner/ lovers or civic agencies (in case of stray animals) to get proper health care facilities. And in many cases animal need to be treated at doorstep. In such conditions the mobile ambulatory facilities can play a vital role. This facility will reduce trauma to animals and can be treated round the clock. The mobile unit would be well equipped with small lab, surgical tools, medicines, portable diagnostic tools, Global Positioning System (GPS) and machines with hydraulic lift facilities for large animals. At least 2-3 mobile units would be set up in each revenue district of Delhi. This unit can be deployed where veterinary services are not provided by department as animal population is less. Also these could be used as emergency (24x7) facilities for providing service at doorsteps and transportation of sick animals to nearby polyclinic for better health care. Ambulance will have a toll free number which is connected to the call centre/ control room.

C) Specialized aviary health facility

There is a need for a specialized facility that caters to the needs of birds. At present there is no government run facility in Delhi. The rise in population of birds in recent years makes it all the more important that welfare of birds and their health be taken up as urgent need by the government by starting specialized aviary health facilities. This setup would be developed in all the district of Delhi in order to provide high end specialized referral clinical support and treatment to the birds. These centers would have both OPD and IPD facilities for birds.

D) Hospitals at dairy colonies

Hospitals at dairy colonies with OPD and IPD facilities need to be started. These facilities should be equipped with the clinical and para-clinical diagnostic facility for farm as

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well as pet animals. We are already running hospitals in all the designated dairy colonies so same hospitals can be restructured and developed accordingly.

E) Establishing at least 4-5 Govt. Veterinary hospitals in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency

Establishment of at least 4-5 Veterinary hospitals at Vidhan Sabha Constituency level would help in providing better health care to the animals. Animals need not to travel long distance for primary health care as well as in case of post-operative care. This would ultimately reduce the trauma to the animals. Different types of hospitals would be established by identifying the need of the Vidhan Sabha Constituency like population of large/ pet/ companion animals/ birds.

i) Veterinary hospitals for pet/ companion animals/ birds


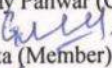

Presently most of the veterinary hospitals are located in the periphery of the Delhi due to which large number of people with pets/ companion animals residing in urban area need to travel to distant hospital for getting health care facilities. Because of this arises the urgent need to open more hospitals in urbanized area. These hospitals would provide OPD facilities and will be equipped with the clinical and para-clinical diagnostic facility.

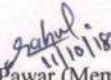
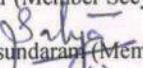
ii) Up-gradation of existing veterinary hospitals

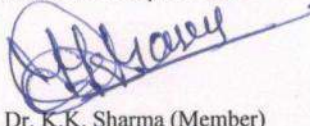
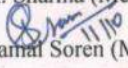
All the veterinary hospitals presently working are ill-equipped and need complete restructuring and equipped in order to provide standard health facilities. These hospitals are already having good numbers of OPD cases and by providing these facilities would be a step forward in the welfare of animals.

iii) Establishment of veterinary hospitals at outskirts

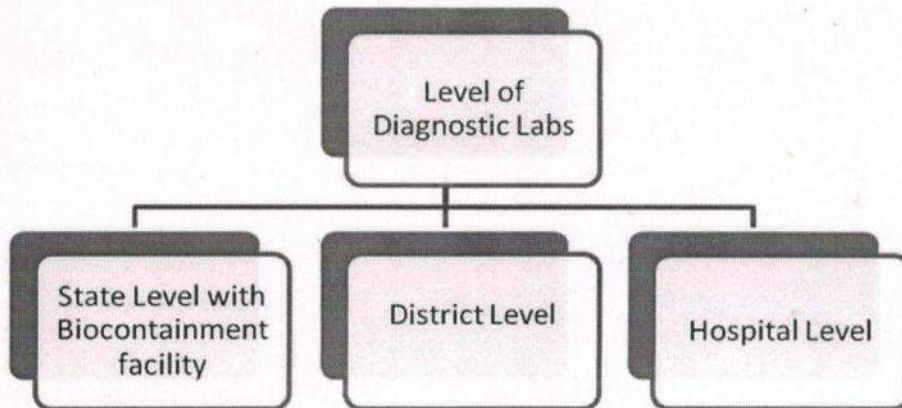
Veterinary dispensaries which are presently run by the department in outskirts area of Delhi need to be upgraded as veterinary hospital. These hospitals need to be equipped with the clinical and para-clinical diagnostic facility for farm as well as pet animals. Possibilities of opening new hospitals in outskirts of Delhi will also be explored.


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F) Diagnostic laboratory



i) State level laboratory facility

This facility should be well equipped with available latest technology for disease diagnosis. All the necessary equipments and kits would be procured in order to provide good diagnostic facility. A separate section of molecular/ serology diagnostic technique facility will be created at state level lab which could results in more accurate disease diagnosis. This centre will also acts as referral sample for molecular diagnostic test along with other serological based diagnostic.

Disease surveillance programme would be coordinated from state level laboratory facility. Bio-containment facility would be developed in order to handle highly infectious agents (Bio-safety level (BSL) 1 to BSL IV agents). The concept of bio-containment is related to laboratory bio-safety and pertains to microbiology laboratories in which the physical containment of highly pathogenic organisms or agents (bacteria, viruses, and toxins) is required, usually by isolation in environmentally and biologically secure cabinets or rooms, to prevent accidental infection of workers or release into the surrounding community during the handling of suspected samples.

ii) District level facility

This facility would be linked with the district level polyclinic. This lab would also work as referral centre for samples from veterinary hospitals of that district. This facility should be

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well equipped with available latest technology for disease diagnosis. All the necessary equipments and kits would be procured in order to provide reliable diagnostic facility.

iii) Hospital level laboratory

All the veterinary hospitals would be enabled with all the basic facilities for diagnosis. This facility would help the doctor for making diagnosis at hospital level. If required for further analysis samples could be sent to district or state level laboratory facility for further evaluation.

2) Public health and zoonosis

Many zoonotic diseases (infections or diseases that are transmissible from animals to humans under natural conditions) are known for causing infection in animal and human both. Early diagnosis of such diseases can be done by regular surveillance programme and accurate disease diagnostic facility.

- Routine surveillance and risk assessment enables in early disease diagnosis, containment and reduces suffering mortality of the animal and financial loss to the farmer.
- Presently routine surveillance of Avian Influenza, Glanders and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) are carried out. There is need to create state level policy and surveillance programme for especially notifiable/ scheduled disease like Brucellosis (endemic in Delhi and also of important with public health perspective) to assess risk and control the disease.
- Constitution of state and district level zoonosis committee for surveillance, risk assessment, containment which will prevent diseases like Rabies, Brucellosis, Japanese encephalitis, Leishmania, Heartworm etc. and emerging zoonotic diseases like Nipah, Ebola virus and also to work with human health service personnel by screening of people in close contact with the infected animals and strengthening epidemiological work and study animal, people and environment interaction as one health.
- A separate lab facility for zoonotic diseases would be provided at state level diagnostic lab.

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3) Mortuary with Post-mortem (PM) and incinerator facility:

Mortuary with PM and incinerator facility needs to be created in each district of Delhi. Presently there is no PM facility available with the department. PMs of different animals are being conducted at hospital level without any facility for conducting PM. Besides, rendering unit of Ghazipur slaughter house is also used for conducting PMs, but this place is neither safe biologically nor hygienic.

PM facility should have equipped PM room, walking cold storage for keeping carcass, and lab facility for proper handling of the samples, incinerator facility needs to be created along with PM facility for proper disposal of carcass which ultimately leads to containment of infectious and contagious diseases.

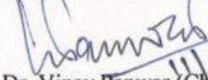
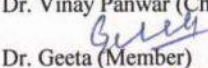
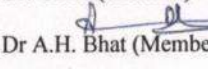
These facilities need to be provided at every district which would help in proper management of PM, carcasses need not to carry for long distance and their disposal can be done early which help to reduce possibility for spreading diseases. Identification of land is required in each district where such facility can be started.

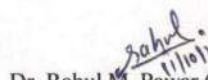
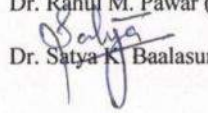
4) Animal quarantine facility and animal check posts

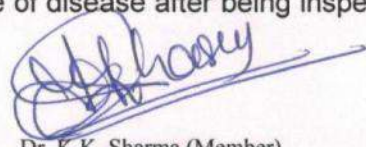
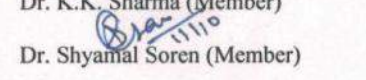
Setting Up/Establishment of check posts and quarantine facilities (12 no.) on inter-state boarders (especially at entry point routes)

Under the prevention and control of infectious and contagious disease in animal act, 2009, the statutory duty of Veterinary Officer is the protection of animal health in case of outbreak of infectious and contagious disease (Notifiable/ scheduled diseases) i.e., Avian Influenza, Rabies and Glanders, as reported recently, also have importance from public health perspective. Check points and quarantine facilities are required for control and containment of such diseases, at inter-state entry points, where animals are suffering or in close proximity to infected animals can be inspected, tested, treated and quarantined

for notifiable diseases. The entry and exit (free movement) can be prevented from controlled/infected/free area of notifiable diseases. Early detection, containment and risk assessment of the emerging zoonotic diseases (like Nipah, Ebola virus etc) can be done with the provision of health certificate to animals found free of disease after being inspected, tested and vaccinated.


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Quarantine facility need to have well equipped lab facility where samples from quarantine animals can be tested. In lab bio-containment facility needs to be created in order to prevent accidental infection to workers or release into the surrounding community during the handling of suspected samples.

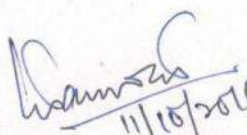
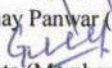
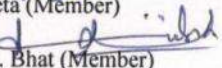
5) Gaushala/ gausadans/ animal rehabilitation centres

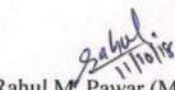
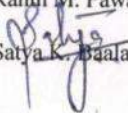
Strengthening of existing gaushalas and requirement of more gaushalas as per the requirement for well-being of stray and unproductive/ unattended cattle animals:

Cattle are let loose on the street/roads as a result of unproductivity and owners are not able to bear feeding, maintenance cost and not able to slaughter due to prohibition as per Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation (DACP) Act, 1994. Stray cattle on road have the potential to cause serious accidents, affecting safety of human life and also pose a major threat of spreading zoonotic disease to humans via their secretion and excretion on civic amenities. These stray cattle, out of hunger, are forced to feed on leftover vegetables/ rotten in the garbage, plastics and papers which affects their health adversely.

Presently few gaushalas are available but these gaushalas don't have proper infrastructure, planned design, and land as per the requirement of animals. We need to start 2-3 gaushala/ gaushadan in the all the district of Delhi. Each gaushala require land about 15-20 acre. Need to identify the land in each district. Strengthening of existing gaushala by implementation of skill development programme in making gaushalas self-sustenance and generate employment, by training the personnel to utilize the full potential of cow dung and urine for production of biogas, making vermi-compost, bio-pesticides, making panchgavya medicines, organic farming etc.

There is a need for Animal identification using modern technology and a database be formed that carries all the information viz. Species, Breed, Age, Sex, Vaccination, Disease, treatment, owner etc. This, not only, will help in traceability but also in monitoring of animals.


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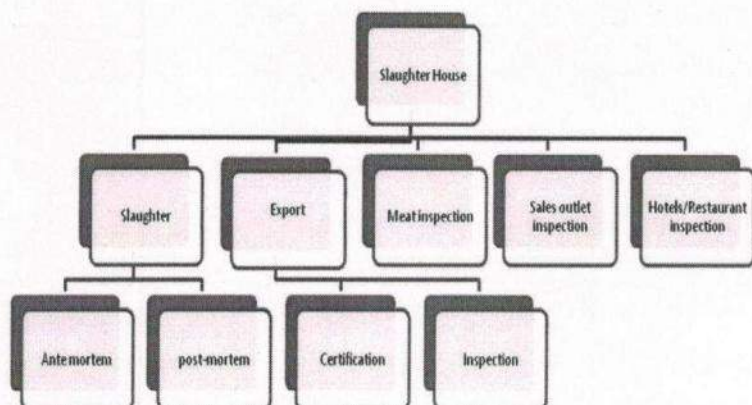

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6) Slaughter house and market place for livestock and poultry




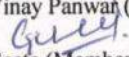
The slaughter house has the following activities associated with it:

- Slaughter of meat animals for which ante-mortem and PM examination are integral part for the hygienic and healthy meat production.
- Meat export requires inspection and certification for its quality based on the Indian standards/ISO.
- Sales outlet/retailers/ hotels/restaurants require regular quality checks.

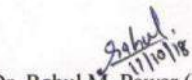
Meat production and processing

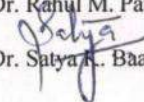
- The un-organized slaughter some time may cause environmental and public health problems, apart from often being cruel. The slaughter houses, meat production and processing units should be located keeping in view environmental, social and logistic requirements.
- Creation of necessary infrastructure for meat production facilities in rural areas will be promoted as forward linkage for animal producers.
- Integrated modern abattoirs would be encouraged taking into account the legal regulatory provisions for production of quality meat, to ensure zero environmental pollution, minimize wastage of by-products, utilize edible and inedible by-products, prevent undue cruelty to animals and to promote use of humane methods of slaughter. The regulatory mechanism for quality meat production should be synchronized with global health standards for domestic consumption as well as for export purposes.

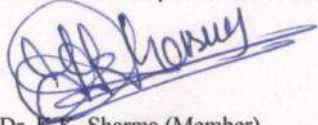

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Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2018

7) Call centers and control room

One toll free number would be launched; this number will be connected to call centre in AH unit. Through this number any kind of request related animal health and welfare will be handled. Mobile ambulatory clinic also will be linked with this call centre, and this call centre will register request for animal ambulance and according to location of animal, ambulance from nearby location would be informed to attend the said case. This call centre will work for 24x7 basis. Control room will monitor all the cases/request received through the toll free number and the status of the case till it gets closed and case would be only closed after the confirmation from caller.

One emergency control room would be setup along with call centre. On receipt of any kind of disaster/ crises information at AH unit, emergency control room should become automatically established and functional under the nodal officer for disaster management/ officer deputed by Director, AH unit, GNCT of Delhi. This control room would work for 24x7 till the disaster is control completely. Control room should inform immediately to the Rapid Response (RR) team in that particular district where actually disaster has happened and keep all other RR teams on alert so if required teams can be deployed as per requirement arises. All the civil agencies like MCD, and local administration that have role in disaster management would be informed and seek their help in management of the disaster.

8) Animal shelters and infirmaries

Animal shelters are required for the abandoned/ stray companion animals or any other animals. Many of the occasions it is found that animals found stray or abandoned due to many reasons like crises, disaster, senile condition, incurable diseases, injured animals etc. Many of these conditions are actually results of insensitivity of human population towards animal welfare. These animals shelter would provide a secure place to animals to spend rest of their life in a deserving way. These animal shelters will actually help to achieve objective of animal health and welfare.

Each district of Delhi required minimum of 2-3 animal shelters and infirmary. Land need to be identify for the construction of animal shelter and infirmary. These animals shelter will have veterinary hospital and lab facility.

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9. Cow hostels/ dry dairies

Preface:

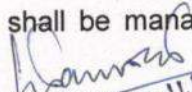
As a path breaking initiative, an animal hostel is perhaps the only proposal for the pressing need of the day for the small and marginal farmers of Delhi, who due to the scarcity of land, resources and fast urbanization are forced to either compromise with the welfare of animals or stop cattle rearing and hence, are being deprived of their age old profession, earning resource, emotional/religious attachment.

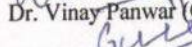
Purpose:

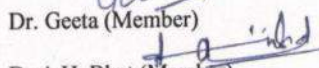
1. To provide space with necessary ultra-modern technology and infrastructure facility for the cattle of nearby certain areas where cattle rearing is followed as profession, income source or emotional/religious reasons.
2. To concentrate and limit the cattle rearing activity to a designated area, which harbors every need of the animals like feed/ fodder, water, milk parlors, milk collection centre (with all latest equipments), round the clock veterinary services etc.
3. To effectively implement services like mapping of animal population, vaccination, treatment, sanitary practices, disease surveillance, monitoring and containment.
4. To make the city clean of soil, air, water and sound pollution.
5. To generate organized employment (socio-economic fabric), healthy food (milk and milk products), welfare of animals.
6. To create a source of renewable energy (Bio-gas and electricity from bio-gas)

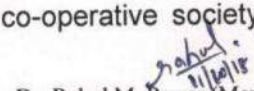
Comprehensive- Collaborative- Cooperative Model:

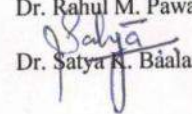
The animal hostel project will be unique in terms of its concept of vertical and horizontal integration and participation. It will be a comprehensive model which includes integration of AH, renewable energy and eco-friendly technology, organic farming and biometrics based animal identification. It will be a good collaborative model with participation by various departments/ agencies of government i.e. AH unit, district rural development agency. This project will also provide a good example of cooperation in terms of participation of all stakeholders in provision of technical and financial inputs. Finally, the animal hostel shall be managed by milk co-operative society/private entrepreneur, which in turn would


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create a good model of people's participation in managing personal and community resources with government help. It is expected that the role of the government will become over time more and more an enabling one and the model will become self-sufficient and scalable.

Eco-Technology:

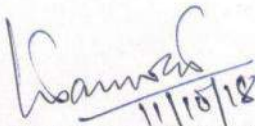
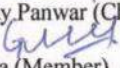
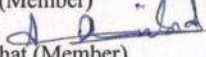
Eco technologies are the tools for sustainable management of the local resources with pro-nature orientation and participation of all level people with the idea of conservation of natural resources. The animal hostel project is a good example of an "Eco-technology" model for its uniqueness in people's participation, creation of alternate sources of energy, integration of animal husbandry & reduction in use of non-renewable energy sources, promotion of organic farming, employment generation, reduction in carbon footprint and other activities. These activities put together ensure that the hostel is a sustainable model towards achieving the objectives of the project.

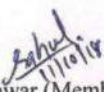
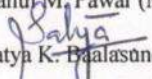
Pro-Poor/Pro-Woman:

Another unique feature of the animal hostel will be that the project will be women centric and work for the poor families. Animal hostel project will reduce drudgery of women in regular animal care activities and provide alternate options for their involvement in other livelihood development activities. This pro-poor and pro-women model will help in achieving the development which is equitable and aims at economic and social justice.

10) Fisheries units

There is a scope for promotion of setting up of new fisheries units and restructuring the existing ones. The promotion of fisheries will be promoted by opening such units for public where people can come at their leisure time for fishing and take their catch along. They will be charged suitable levy for the same. These units will give a new dimension by increasing farmer's/Govt. income and becoming a recreational centre for common public. Separate policy on fishery need to be formulated in order to develop the fishery unit in Delhi.


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11) Skill development, enhancement and trainings

- a) There has to be convergence of Department with NGO's, Animal Activists, any Universities, Colleges, Institutions for exchange of information and ideas. Regular programmes, trainings, conferences, symposiums need to be organized as per the requirement for different groups of professionals, from Veterinarians to para-veterinary staff and skilled workers. This will include "From Research lab to field programmes". Veterinary doctors and para-veterinary staff would be sent on trainings/ higher education for knowledge upgradation and skill development to academic/ research centers in India and abroad.
- b) One state level Pashu Vigyan Kendra with auditorium needs to be established for training and research purpose, along with the hostel facilities for different categories of trainees.
- c) *Allowing internship programme or attachment of veterinary or para-veterinary staff/ trainees/students with animal husbandry unit and various hospitals/dispensaries/labs etc.*

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12) Awareness campaign/ people sensitization

Welfare of animal is an integral part of farm/ companion animal production system. Compliance of existing laws of the land on animal welfare will be ensured at every stage of value chain including rearing, production, transportation, slaughter, care of draught animal and animal handling.

Public awareness about humane treatment of animals is most important, to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering to them, to generate a feeling of compassion and respect for speechless animals.

There is need to develop policy for animal welfare to organize group discussions on TV/Radio to sensitize the public and children at school to co-exist with our animal friends and to treat them with compassion and dignity and their humane treatment to prevent their unnecessary pain and suffering.

It has been observed that people's sensitization using print/ visual media and social media in Delhi was successful on different issues like crackers burning on Diwali, harmful colors and waste of water on Holi, and tree plantation to make Delhi clean and green. Same

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way people need to be sensitized using all available media platforms for the welfare of animals.

To create awareness on ABC, animal and zoonotic diseases and importance of immunization. To celebrate animal fortnight from 14 to 31 January each year as an annual event.

- Extension programme (biannual animal health check-up camps)
- First hand training to pet owners (farmer information centre & by small camps)

13) Animal Birth Control (ABC)

ABC programme: To check the stray dog menace and contain their population, ABC programme in Delhi is already in place. It is being run by different NGOs outsourced by Delhi government in association with MCD. Though, it was started long back but its effectiveness is still not as per the expectations. It should be further re-evaluated for its short comings and necessary measures should be taken to strengthen it.

Along with the stray dogs ABC programme, monkey birth control programme should also be undertaken; keeping view this new emerging problem of monkey menace in many parts the city.


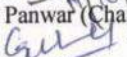
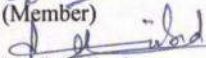
ABC centre can be run directly by AH unit in association with MCD. Most of the ABC units are working in the campus of different veterinary hospitals of AH unit. New ABC centers can be started in other veterinary hospitals where space is available. These centers will work towards the aim of animal welfare in each step.

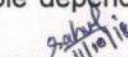
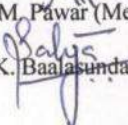
14) Biomedical waste disposal

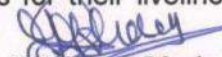
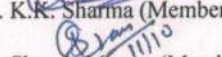
Management of veterinary health care/ medical waste generated within facilities (veterinary facilities, dispensaries and laboratory) need to be properly done by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) authorization agreement for collection, in-house transportation/ pre-treatment and disposal.

15) Plan for disaster/ crisis management

Farm/ pet/ birds/ wild animals are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. With millions of local people depending on animals for their livelihoods, and for


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 Dr. Satya K. Baalabundaram (Member)


 Dr. K.K. Sharma (Member)

 Dr. Shyamal Soren (Member)

companionship, it is essential to protect animals, so their owners can rebuild their lives when the worst happens. It is necessary to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. It is pertinent to note that many communities have shown compassion to animals during disasters, and these efforts need to be formalized in the preparedness plans.

Contingency plans will be prepared to maintain the health and welfare of livestock, companion animals and birds during various types of crisis and adverse conditions. Such plans would primarily aim at improving veterinary care and making available feed and fodder through greater emphasis on preparedness of the concerned departments and agencies.

16) Disease-free zones (special emphasis on Rabies eradication)

Efforts will be made to make the state free from Rabies. More than 95% of human cases of rabies are due to bites from infected dogs. Controlling and eradicating rabies therefore means combating it at its animal source. Mass vaccination of dogs is the method of choice, because it is the only real way to interrupt the disease's infectious cycle between animals and humans. Some countries have already managed to eradicate the disease by applying strict prophylactic measures. But it remains endemic in other countries, mainly affecting wild host species. In countries (including India) where rabies is endemic, measures are in place to control and reduce the risk of infection in vulnerable populations (wildlife, stray and domestic animals) and create a barrier between the animal source and humans. To achieve this, there need to be mass dog vaccination campaigns combined with public information campaigns and the improvement of access to human medical care (anti-rabies vaccines and sera). The effective control of stray dog populations through ABC programme and responsible behavior by dog owners are required to achieve eradication of Rabies in Delhi.

Efforts will also be made to make the city free from economically important infectious diseases. Since Rinderpest, the premier scourge of cattle, has already been eradicated from India, the focus will be now on control and eradication of FMD, Peste des Petitis Ruminants (PPR), Brucellosis etc. Disease free zones as per OIE guidelines will be created in areas with export potential. Efforts for prevention and control of various other bacterial, viral and

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parasitic diseases of livestock and companion animals shall be strengthened. Availability of necessary vaccines and their quality control will be streamlined.

17) Scope of Artificial Insemination (AI) in Delhi

We need to review the scope of AI in Delhi. Detailed analysis, pros and cons of AI and constrains like land and animal population need to consider while making policy for AI. Separate detailed policy can be formulated on the AI.

Proposed name of the Department:

- **Department of Animal Health and Welfare**

To be valid with time, any other point that requires 'measures to be undertaken for the Health and Welfare of animals and birds' will be taken up from time to time.

Committee members:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Dr. VinayPanwar | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Rahul M. Pawar | Member Secy. |
| 3. Dr. K. K. Sharma | Member |
| 4. Dr. Geeta | Member |
| 5. Dr. Satya K. Baalasundaram | Member |
| 6. Dr. Shyamal Soren | Member |
| 7. Dr. A. H. Bhat | Member |

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 Chairman: *Handwritten signature* 11/10/18
 Member Secy.: *Handwritten signature* 11/10/18
 Member: *Handwritten signature*
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 Member: *Handwritten signature* 11/10/18

End of report

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 Dr. Geeta (Member) *Handwritten signature*
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 Dr. K.K. Sharma (Member) *Handwritten signature*
 Dr. Shyamal Soren (Member) *Handwritten signature* 11/10