

**Sub : Draft of comprehensive Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services Policy for the State of Goa**

In compliance to the directions of the Secretary (AH) as seen on pre page, a power point presentation of 'The Animal Health and Welfare Policy' was undertaken on 08/08/2020 at the Conference hall of Krishi Bhawan, Directorate of Agriculture, Tonca. The participating audience consisted of senior Officers of the Government departments such as Police, Fire and Emergency Services, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Directorate of Panchayats, Corporation for City of Panaji, Directorate of Agriculture, Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Non Governmental Organisations, Animal Welfare Organizations and other related stakeholders.

During the deliberation on the Policy, it was requested by some NGO's and AWO's for some eight days time for suggesting modification, if any. The same was granted to them by the Secretary (AH) and were instructed to send in their comments by e mail addressed to 'dir-ahvs.goa@nic.in'

The duly constituted Committee appointed to draft the Policy met on 25/08/2020 at the conference hall of A.H. & V.S. and made the requisite changes to the Policy document, on merit, as per the materials received from various stakeholders.

In view of the above, after due consultative process and after making the necessary changes to the draft policy, the following is submitted for kind approval of the Government :

1. Approval of Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2020-25.
2. The approved Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2020-25 be circulated to all stakeholders.
3. The approved Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2020-25 be placed on the website of the Department.

- 4. The approved Animal Health and Welfare Policy 2020-25 will be revised from time to time with the approval of the Government.
- 5. Individual proposals will be also prepared and submitted on respective files on various issues and matters in accordance with law, rules, court orders and approved policy for approval of the competent authority.

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Deputy Director (Plan)

Director &  
Ex-Officio Jt. Secy (AH)

*Agostinho Misquita*  
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Secretary (AH)

*Agostinho Misquita*  
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Secy (AH & VS)  
Inward No.: 1241  
Date: 27/08/2020

Hon'ble Minister (AH)/Chief Minister

*Sawant*  
8/9/2020

~~Secy (AH & VS)~~

*Agostinho Misquita*  
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*Agostinho Misquita*  
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*Dr. Agostinho Misquita*

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Date: 09/09/2020

*2020*

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31/8/2020

Directorate of A. H. & V. S., Panaji  
9/9/20  
Entry No. 10354



**Government of Goa  
Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services  
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**NOTIFICATION**

**No. 20-1/AH/2020-21/3437**

The Government of Goa is pleased to approve “Animal Health and Welfare Policy” of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Government of Goa, for the period 2020-25.



**GOVERNMENT OF GOA**  
**DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**  
**AND**  
**VETERINARY SERVICES**

# ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE POLICY

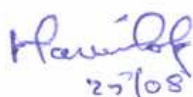
## 2020-2025

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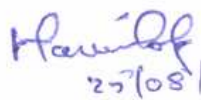
  
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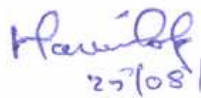
  
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## DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

### GOVERNMENT OF GOA

#### Background

A balanced and sustainable ecological system is imperative for existence of all living forms. In India, 68.84% of geographical area is rural and 31.16 % is urban. In the rural area the primary activity is agricultural based, where farm animals like cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry, etc., are integrated with agriculture. 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.

Goa is a tiny emerald land in western India with coastlines stretching along the Arabian Sea. It is the 25<sup>th</sup> state of the Union states of India since 1987. Goa has an elected legislative assembly and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister. Goa covers an area of 3702 square kilometers and comprises two revenue districts – North Goa and South Goa. It is bordered by Maharashtra and Karnataka across the Western Ghats of India, and the Arabian Sea on the east. According to the 2011 census, the human population of the State of Goa is 1.82 Million.

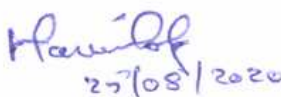
#### 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, 2019 Data of Goa

Species	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Dogs
Livestock Population	60,247	27,207	08	9,446	35,480	3,49,543	86,976

This Department is committed to the welfare and economic upliftment of the farming community in general. Animal Husbandry contributes significantly in supplementing the income of small, marginal farmers and landless labourers, and in generating gainful employment opportunities, especially self-employment to a substantial number of rural and semi-urban populations, who play a major role in the care and management of livestock. It



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serves as a vital source for providing nutritious protein rich balanced food in the form of milk, egg, meat and value added products.

Animal Husbandry Department plays a major role in providing veterinary health care and improving the genetic potential of livestock and poultry reared in the State. Apart from this, various beneficiary oriented schemes are also being implemented for the economic upliftment and welfare of the poor, downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. Various veterinary Institutions spread throughout the State provide the above services. The dedicated and sustained efforts of the Department in implementation of various beneficiary oriented programs and judicious utilization of animals and the natural resources in an eco-balanced way, has elevated the livestock sector of the State to prominent position.

### **Present Activities of Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services**

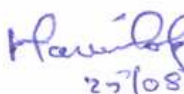
Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Government of Goa, renders the health services to the farm animals, companion animals and birds, which include veterinary public health, animal welfare and diagnostics.

Presently Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services performs the following activities:

- 1) Diagnosis and Treatment of sick animals through a network of Disease Investigation Laboratory, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Sub centres.
- 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 using exotic and indigenous germ plasma.
- 4) Control and containment of infectious and contagious diseases like Rabies and surveillance programme.
- 5) Stray cattle rehabilitation in Gaushalas/ Gausadans.
- 6) Post-mortem of animals/birds in Vetro-legal matters.
- 7) Crisis management of livestock during disease outbreak

  
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- 8) Stockmen Training Centre
- 9) Cattle breeding and Livestock farms for demonstration and production
- 10) Model Poultry Farm and hatchery for demonstration and production.
- 11) Pig farm for demonstration and supply of parent stock to farmers.
- 12) Fodder seed production farm
- 13) Conducting Integrated Sample Survey and Quinquennial Livestock Census in the state
- 14) Implementation of State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for livestock, poultry, stray cattle and small animals.
- 15) Continued Veterinary Education of officers/officials for updating of knowledge.

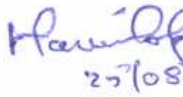
**Statutory Duties:**

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
1	The Prevention of Cruelty (Capture of Animals) Rules, 1972
2	Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962
3	Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals Rules, 1965 Amended, 1968
4	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Licensing of Farriers) Rules, 1965
5	The Performing Animals Rules, 1973
6	The Transport of Animals Rules, 1978
7	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Application of Fines) Rules, 1978
8	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978
9	The Experiments on Animals (Controls & Supervision) (Amendment) Rules, 1998
10	The Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision ) Rules 1998
11	The Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision ) Amendment Rules 2001

  
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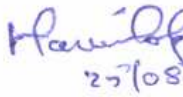
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12	The Performing Animals (Registration) Rules, 2001
13	The Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001
14	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001
15	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules 2001
16	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2001
17	The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001
18	The Performing Animals (Registration) Amendment Rules,2001
19	The Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision ) Amendment Rules 2005
20	The Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision ) Amendment Rules 2006
21	The Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2009
22	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Amendment Rules, 2010
23	Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2009
24	The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Amendment Rules, 2010
25	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017
26	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals ) Rules, 2017
27	Corrigendum of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals ) Rules, 2017
28	Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Animal Markets Rules, 2018
29	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018
30	Corrigendum of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop)Rules, 2018



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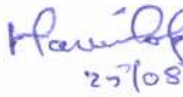
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31	The Goa Cess on Fluid Milk (Control) Act, 2000
32	The Goa Cess on Fluid (Control) Rules, 2001
33	The Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984
34	The Goa State Veterinary Council Rules, 1990
35	The Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978
36	The Goa, Daman and Diu Livestock Improvement Act, 1972
37	The Goa Animal Preservation Act, 1995
38	The Goa Animal Preservation Rules, 1999
39	Breeding Policy for Cattle and Buffaloes for the State of Goa, Revised 2020
40	Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animal Act, 2009
41	Goa, Daman and Diu Diseases of Animals Act, 1974
42	The Goa, Daman and Diu Diseases of Animals (Control) Rules, 1975

  
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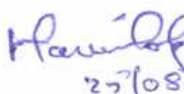
In the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, at Goa the following schemes are operational:

**1) State Government Sponsored Schemes**

Sr.No.	Name of the Schemes
1	Kamdhenu Scheme (Sudharit) Amended & its Infrastructure Components
2	Revised Scheme for Incentives to Milk Producers.
3	Pashupalan Scheme (Amended) Modified.
4	Scheme for incentive to Green Fodder Cultivation for Perennial and Seasonal Fodder Development in the State (Amended) 2017-18.
5	Dairy Equipment Scheme (Amended) Modified.
6	Financial Assistance for Rearing Broilers, Layers & Low Input Technology Poultry Birds (2018).
7	Dairy Kits Scheme ( Scheme for SC/ST Families)
8	Financial Assistance for Infrastructure of Poultry Farm (2018).
9	Revised Modern dairy Scheme and Purchase of dairy Farm Equipments.
10	Goatery Scheme
11	Subsidy for Transportation of Ready Poultry Feed from Outside Goa
12	VarahPalan Scheme.
13	Interest Subsidy on Loans for Agriculture & Allied Activities
14	Establishments of Backyard Poultry Unit (For SC/ST).
15	Community Dairy Farming Scheme (Amended 2019).
16	Purchase of Milch Animals under WGDS
17	Renovation of Cattle Shed under WGDS
18	Gopal Ratna Award Scheme
19	Gramshakti – Supply of Low Input Technology Poultry Birds to Rural Farmers (2018).
20	The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme 2013 (Modified)
21	The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme 2014
22	Goa Dog vaccination, surveillance and Community Education under 'Short

  
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	Scheme for Mission Rabies'
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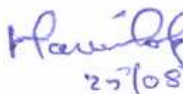
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## 2) Central Government Sponsored Schemes:

Sr. No.	Name of Centrally Sponsored Scheme
1	RashtriyaGokul Mission -Nationwide Artificial Insemination
2	Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC)
(i)	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
(ii)	National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)
(iii)	National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
(iv)	Peste des petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
(v)	Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
(vi)	Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
3	National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)
(i)	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
(ii)	Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)
4	Livestock Census
5	Integrated Sample Survey (ISS)
6	National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP)
7	Extension of Kisan Credit card facilities to Animal Husbandry & Dairy Farmers



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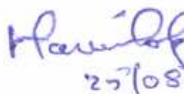
In addition to these existing facilities, it is imperative that we have an Animal Health and Welfare Policy for the state to make up for the lacunae by adopting the following objectives.

### Objectives:

- 1) To strengthen overall animal health cover through prevention, control and eradication of various disease conditions, including zoonotic diseases by disease monitoring, surveillance and extension of veterinary services.
- 2) To establish a 24 x 7 call centre to facilitate and coordinate calls for treatment of animals.
- 3) To improve the manpower strength of the department by creation of additional posts at different levels.
- 4) To enhance the existing facilities including, infrastructure, mobility, diagnostic equipment, treatment, tracking and prevention of diseases.
- 5) To develop an Android and iOS based app for reporting and addressing animal cruelty cases and financial assistance to the Goa State Animal Welfare Board for setting up District SPCAs.
- 6) To improve animal welfare through sensitization of public, rehabilitation of animals, crisis/disaster management for animals, infirmary for sick or injured, cattle sanctuaries for farm, stray or abandoned animals.
- 7) To establish dog sanctuaries / psychological rehabilitation shelters to rehabilitate stray dogs with behavioural issues.
- 8) To establish a state monitoring committee to monitor animal birth control programs implemented by the local bodies.
- 9) To impart training for self-sufficiency and sustainability for the Gaushalas, and to develop a consumer market for promoting value added products from the Gaushalas.
- 10) To establish infrastructure facilities to ensure bio-security, border check post and quarantine systems to prevent the ingress of diseases from across the state.



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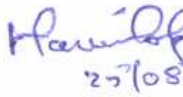


- 11) To improve the coordination and scientific approach for management of farm yard manure generated by animals, and develop a connect with the Agriculture Department to promote organic farming.
- 12) To enhance the green fodder production and establishment of fodder bank, to provide adequate fodder, and to prevent dependency from neighbouring states.
- 13) To develop modernization, bio-security and automation of all government farms, in alignment with animal welfare laws.
- 14) To strengthen the Extension wing for improved training of para-veterinarians and farmers.
- 15) To increase farm animal production to attain self-sufficiency in the State.
- 16) To create provision of clean and hygienic meat to the consumers by establishing modern and humane slaughter houses.



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### The Animal Health and Welfare Policy

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1	Animal Health and Veterinary Services
	A Super specialty / Polyclinics with specialized and emergency services (24x7)
	B Specialized Aviary Health Facility
	C Strengthening of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries
	D Large Animal Hospitals in Rural Dairy Pockets
	E Diagnostic laboratory
	i) State level laboratory facility
	ii) District level laboratory facility at District Polyclinics
	iii) Hospital level basic laboratory facility
	F Mortuary with post-mortem and incinerator facility at
	G Biomedical waste disposal
2	Establishment of a 24 x 7 Call center and toll free helpline to address emergency calls for animals
3	Creating of a Database and Mapping of All AWOs, NGOs, Gaushalas, all Veterinary Clinics/Hospitals with the GSAWB
4	Development of an Android and iOS based app for reporting and addressing Animal cruelty cases as per laws
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13	Breeding Policy of Cattle & Buffaloes with sex-sorted semen with indigenous/exotic (cross bred) breeds
14	Cow hostels/ Dairy Estates
15	Improve fodder production and Setting up of a Green Fodder Bank
16	Widening of Milk marketing scope for Dairy farmers
17	Modernization & Automation of Dairy farms at Govt. Livestock and Breeding Farms in line with PCA Act 1960 regulations

  
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18	Setting up of a Demo model Semi-intensive Goat Farming Unit at Dharbandora
19	Modernization & Automation Govt. Poultry Farm to enhance production of poultry birds in line with PCA Act 1960 regulations
20	Upgradation of Stockmen Training Centre
21	Awareness campaign/ people sensitization
22	Establishment of Slaughter house for Sheep, Goat and Pigs in each taluka
23	Plan for disaster/ crisis management

## 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 the State of Goa. 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.

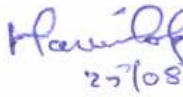
Restructuring and addition of the hospitals and other facilities is required for better administration the Department is to be bifurcated into two zones (North and South) with financial powers. A Deputy Director's level post may be created at Veterinary Hospital Sonsodo (South District) for smooth and efficient processing of schemes and release of incentives/subsidies to the eligible beneficiaries, as part of decentralization. The North District will be administered from the existing Head Office.

### A. Super specialty / Polyclinics with specialized and emergency services (24x7)

Three Government Veterinary Hospitals, one Central at Tonca, one at North Goa (Mapusa) and one at South Goa (Sonsodo) is to be upgraded in order to provide high end specialized referral clinical support and treatment to the animals. The Government Veterinary Hospital at Tonca would be upgraded to a super specialty hospital and two Polyclinics one at North Goa (Mapusa) and one at South Goa (Sonsodo). All the above facilities shall be developed as state of art facilities. They shall also have all the necessary veterinary diagnostics tools, emergency casualty unit on 24x7 basis, fully equipped operation theatre with gas anesthesia

  
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and latest diagnostic equipment such as ultrasound, endoscopy, digital radiography, etc. The Super Specialty Hospital besides the above facilities will also be equipped with a CT scan and MRI.

These hospitals shall have Out-Patient Department (OPD) and In-Patient Department (IPD) for clinical aspect like medicine, surgery and gynecology. A well-equipped district level lab shall also function along with each polyclinic and cover all the para-clinical aspects.

These polyclinics/hospital shall also have a fully equipped Veterinary Ambulance fitted with a hydraulic lift and a Global Positioning System GPS which shall be connected to the Toll free Animal Call Centre for 24x7 emergency rescue and treatment of sick and injured animals round the clock.

The service fee structure will be doubled for cases presented after office hours, except in cases of life threatening conditions in large animals and emergency cases in stray animals. Further, the service charges for stray animals brought in for treatment and diagnostic tests by recognized NGOs and authorized animal activists will be subsidized by 80%.

Isolation wards (for both small and large animals) to house terminally sick animals with deadly diseases like Rabies along with a mortuary, post mortem room and Incinerator facility.

### **B. Specialized Avian Health Facility**

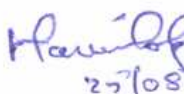
There is a need for a specialized facility that caters to the needs of birds. At present there is no government run facility in Goa. The rise in population of birds in recent years makes it all the more important that welfare of birds and their health be taken up. This setup would be developed in all three facilities (Polyclinics/Super Specialty Hospital) of Goa in order to provide high end specialized, referral clinical support and treatment to the birds.

### **C. Strengthening of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries**

The existing Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries which are well distributed throughout Goa, need to be equipped with an air-conditioned four wheeler vehicle considering the constraints viz. scattered distribution of animal population, paucity of facilities for transport of animals, transportation of medicines, instrumentation, frozen semen, and other facilities to the

  
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doorstep of the farmer. In such conditions the Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries can play a vital role. The vehicle would be well equipped with surgical tools, medicines, portable diagnostic tools, and Global Positioning System (GPS). Also these could be used as emergency facilities for providing service at doorsteps since it would be connected to the Animal call centre, toll free number through the GPS in the vehicle during office hours.

#### **D. Large Animal Hospitals in Rural Dairy Pockets**

Veterinary Hospitals in remote dairy pockets in Goa, need to be established. These facilities would be equipped with the clinical and para-clinical diagnostic facility for mainly farm animals. These hospitals are to be set up in remote area with large number of Dairy farms/Dairy farmers like Bicholim, Ponda, Valpoi and Sanguem. For this purpose the existing Veterinary Dispensaries at Bicholim, Valpoi and Sanguem are to be upgraded by construction of new Veterinary Hospitals and up gradation of the existing Veterinary Hospital at Ponda. Upgradation of Key Village Sub Centres to Veterinary Dispensaries in areas with high dairy cattle population such as Keri (Sattari), Nagargao (Sattari), Goa Velha, etc.

#### **E. Diagnostic laboratory**

##### **i) State level laboratory facility**

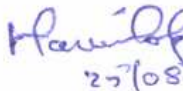
This facility should be well equipped with available latest technology for disease diagnosis. All the necessary equipments and kits would be procured in order to provide good diagnostic facility. A separate section of molecular/ serology diagnostic facilities with Real Time PCR, will be created at state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

1. Molecular techniques/testing
2. Clinical testing
3. Development of a histopathology laboratory

Disease surveillance programme for contagious and Zoonotic diseases would be coordinated from state level laboratory facility. Bio-containment facility would be developed in order to

  
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handle highly infectious agents, Bio-safety level (BSL) I to BSL II 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.

This state laboratory will be compartmentalized into sections for field surveillance and sample processing. The State Laboratory would also have a separate fund and well equipped vehicle for field diagnosis and surveillance.

Public health and zoonosis:

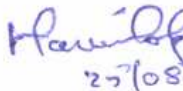
Zoonotic diseases are known for causing infection in animal and human both. Early diagnosis of zoonotic diseases can be done by regular surveillance programmes and accurate disease diagnostic facility.

- Routine surveillance and risk assessment enables an early disease diagnosis, containment and reduces suffering, mortality in animal and humans.
- Presently routine surveillance of Avian Influenza and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) are carried out. There is need to create state level policy and surveillance programme for notifiable/ scheduled disease like Brucellosis 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, Kysannur Forest Disease 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 towards a one health goal of W.H.O.
- A separate section for zoonotic diseases would be provided at state level diagnostic lab.



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## ii) District level laboratory facility

This facility would be linked with the district level polyclinics. This lab would also work as referral centre for samples from veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and animal clinics of that district. 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 reliable diagnostic facility.

## iii) Hospital level laboratory facility

All the veterinary hospitals would be enabled with all the basic facilities for diagnosis with technicians and attendants for performing complete blood counts, serum biochemistry and parasite testing. 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.

## F. Mortuary with Post mortem (PM) and incinerator facility

Mortuary with PM and incinerator facility needs to be created in each super specialty hospital and district Polyclinic of Goa. PM facility should have equipped PM room, walk in cold storage for keeping carcass. 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.

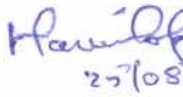
## G. Biomedical waste disposal

Management of waste generated from veterinary facilities like hospitals, dispensaries, farms and laboratory need to be properly done as per the guidelines of Goa State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB).



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## **2) Establishment of a 24 x 7 Call center and toll free helpline to address emergency calls for animals**

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 to animal health and welfare will be handled. Mobile ambulatory clinics will also be linked to this call centre, besides the 24 x 7 district polyclinics and central Super Specialty Veterinary hospitals. This call centre will register request for animal emergency case, according to location of the animal, the nearest veterinary healthcare facility would be alerted to attend the case. This call centre will work on 24x7 basis. A control room will monitor all the cases/request received through the toll free number and the status of the case would be monitored and closed only after the complaint is addressed.

## **3) Creating of a Database and Mapping of All AWOs, NGOs, Gaushalas, all Veterinary Clinics/Hospitals with the GSAWB**

Create a database and develop an App for all the animal welfare organizations, Gaushalas, Private and Government Veterinary Clinics/ Hospitals, laboratories, Pharmacies, Pet Shops, Animal Breeders, Animal Boarding, Animal Feeders and activists. The purpose of the database would be to address, coordinate and facilitate action to improve the welfare of animals including – cruelty cases, rescue, treatment, and rehabilitation.

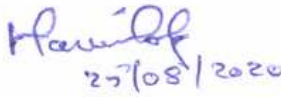
This is also being done to ensure the responsibility of the Veterinary practitioners in the field towards their obligations under the Veterinary Council Regulations.

## **4) Development of an Android and iOS based app for reporting and addressing Animal cruelty cases as per laws**

Develop smart phone (android and iOS) based application to encourage citizens to report animal cruelty cases to the District SPCAs witnessed across the state of Goa with real-time



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GPS location and evidence of the crime. The district SPCA will then register the complaint as per the PCA Act, 1960 and other relevant animal laws.

This app will also have a provision to give feedback to the complainant on the action taken.

### **5) Animal shelters and infirmaries under District SPCAs**

Animal shelters are required for the abandoned/rescued animals by the district SPCAs. On many of the occasions, it is found that animals are abandoned due to many reasons like 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.

These animal shelters and infirmaries have to be set up by the District SPCAs. The department will in turn provide land, technical guidance and other facilities for their establishment and monitor the same.

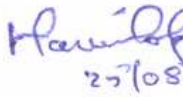
### **6) Animal birth control (ABC)**

ABC programme: To effectively contain uncontrolled growth of stray dog population, a scheme on ABC programme (The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014) in Goa is already in place. This Scheme of the Department is being implemented by different AWOs through local bodies. Though, it was started long back its effect is still not as per the expectations. As per The Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001, the local bodies are required to setup a monitoring committee and implement the animal birth control programme with the help of recognized AWOs.

The local bodies /authorities take up and have their own scheme within a period of one year. In the meanwhile, The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014 will continue for ABC in dogs through the local bodies with the help of AWOs by the Animal Husbandry Department.

  
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## 7) Establishment of Cattle Sanctuaries, preservation of Goa's Native Cattle breed, promoting organic farming

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 Goa Animal Preservation Act, 1995. Stray cattle on road have the potential to cause fatal accidents, affecting safety of human life and also pose a major threat of spreading zoonotic disease to humans via their secretions and excretions 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. Spent, aged and uneconomical scheme animals as well as cross bred male calves are also contributing to this problem.

Besides this the native Goan Cattle breed, recently identified as '**ShwetKapila**' which is of low productivity and is seen roaming as stray cattle on the streets.

Two cattle sanctuaries will be set up by identification of suitable land in North and South Districts wherein all these animals can be housed. These cattle sanctuaries besides having adequate infrastructure for housing will also be equipped with modern equipments for processing cattle by-products like biogas, vermicompost, bio-pesticides, panchgavya medicine, jeevamrut, dung based dhoopbatti, dung cakes, compressed dung pots, etc. which will inturn set an example for gaushalas to become self-sustainable. This cattle sanctuary will also have a separate section wherein the native goan cattle breed '**ShwetKapila**' can be housed. The milk produced from these native goan cattle '**ShwetKapila**' which is of high fat and nutritional value can be explored for production of value added products.

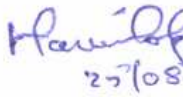
These cattle sanctuaries will serve as a potential base for generation of organic manure, which would in turn help agriculture farmers achieve organic farming in the state. This model may be outsourced for operation to private agencies as decided by the Government.

Calves born and reared from these animals at the sanctuary could be auctioned/sold as pregnant heifers to the interested dairy farmers in Goa with an undertaking in the form of a bond.



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These cattle sanctuaries could also serve as a tourist attraction and as an awareness initiative for educational institutions.

### **8) Stray Cattle Management with the help of Gaushalas**

Strengthening of existing gaushalas and requirement of more gaushalas as per the requirement for well-being of stray and unproductive/ unattended bovines. To curb the menace of stray bovines on the street and rehabilitate them in a humane manner, it is imperative that the state has a network of gaushalas.

Presently few gaushalas are available but these gaushalas don't have proper infrastructure, planned design, and land as per the requirement of animals, and are totally dependent on the government for funding. Strengthening of existing gaushalas by implementation of skill development programmes organized at the cattle sanctuaries. This will make gaushalas self-sustainable and generate employment, by training the personnel to utilize the full potential of dung and urine. Products like biogas, vermi-compost, bio-pesticides, panchgavya medicine, jeevamrut, dung based dhoopbatti, dung cakes, compressed dung pots, etc. can be produced. A deadline of a period of three years for these gaushalas could be set to become self-sufficient on these lines.

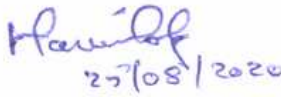
There is a need for Animal identification using modern technology and form a database that carries all the information viz. Species, Breed, Age, Sex, vaccination, disease, treatment in all the Gaushalas. This, not only, will help in traceability but also in monitoring of animals.

### **9) Awareness campaign/ people sensitization on community ownership of animals**

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.



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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.

To create awareness on animal birth control, zoonotic diseases and importance of immunization by means of:

- Extension programme
- First hand training to pet owners
- Training to Dairy and Livestock Farmers on Animal Welfare
- Celebration of animal fortnight from 14 to 31 January each year as an annual event
- Celebration of World Veterinary Day on the Last Saturday of April with animal health check-up camps

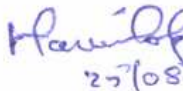
### **10) Establishment of I.T. cell for management and up gradation of I.T. equipment and peripherals**

A dedicated I.T. cell would be established at the headquarters with qualified technical staff to monitor and maintain as well as update the I.T. equipment and peripherals of the department. It would also deal with maintenance of data management software and maintenance of departmental website. They would also conduct trainings for staff in collaboration with the extension wing foundation of knowledge.



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## 11) Disease-free zones (special emphasis on Rabies eradication)

Efforts are on 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.

The Goa Government (Animal Husbandry Department) is already having a MoU with Mission Rabies (Worldwide Veterinary Service India), recognized by AWBI since 2015 to make the state Rabies free. Presently the Government of Goa has approved to implement the scheme in the name of "Goa Dog Rabies Vaccination, Surveillance and Community Education" under "Short Scheme for Mission Rabies" for the entire state of Goa. Under the present scheme, besides mass vaccination of dogs against rabies, a surveillance team for the incidence of rabies along with a community education team is also in operation by the Mission Rabies Project.

The number of dogs vaccinated by Mission Rabies year-wise:

Year 2015 56,681

Year 2016 51,294

Year 2017 96,033

Year 2018 97,368

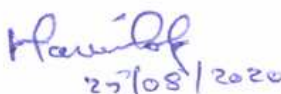
Year 2019 96,178

However, these efforts by the State of Goa for control of Rabies have to be supported by border check posts equipped for animal screening and quarantine facility to prevent re-entry of the virus into the state.

Efforts will also be made to make the state free from infectious/contagious diseases by vaccination and sero-surveillance due to their socio-economic importance. Since Rinderpest,



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the premier scourge of cattle, has already been eradicated from India, the focus will now be on control and eradication of FMD, Brucellosis, Thileriosis, 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 parasitic diseases of livestock and companion animals shall be strengthened. Availability of necessary vaccines and their quality control will be streamlined.

## **12) Animal quarantine facility and animal check posts**

Setting Up/Establishment of animal check posts and quarantine facilities (05 no.) at Mollem, Pollem, Dodamarg, Patradevi and Keri (Sattari) on inter-state borders.

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). Check points and quarantine facilities are required for control and containment of such diseases, at inter-state entry points. Animals affected with contagious/ infectious diseases can be inspected, tested, quarantined and treated. The entry and exit of animals should be restricted only through the above mentioned five state animal check posts. Animals cleared by these check posts will be issued an appropriate pass/certificate. Animals found entering through any other unauthorized route would be fined heavily and shall be diverted to the quarantine facility.

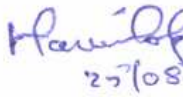
Preliminary lab facility, to conduct spot tests on samples from quarantined animals will be available. These animal quarantine will also have facilities for feeding and watering besides primary veterinary care.

## **13) Breeding Policy of Cattle & Buffaloes with sex-sorted semen with indigenous/exotic (cross bred) breeds**

Breeding policy for cattle & buffaloes for the state of Goa is in place and is being reviewed once in 3 years. However, there is need to introduce the latest technology of sex-sorted semen for insemination of breeding stock in the state. This will in turn curb the birth of male

  
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calves, which eventually become strays and a liability for the owner / ex-chequer. The issue of neglect and cruelty towards male calves would also be addressed.

#### 14) Cow hostels/ Dairy Estates

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 Goa, 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, etc.

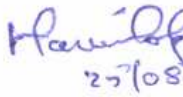
Purpose:

1. To provide space with necessary ultra-modern technology and infrastructure facility for the cattle in 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. This will attract more educated unemployed youth to take up dairy activities in a competitive spirit.
6. This will also enable efficient monitoring of the several beneficiaries at one site and bring about accountability.
7. To create a source of renewable energy (Bio-gas and electricity from bio-gas)

Comprehensive-Collaborative-Cooperative Model:

  
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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. Animal Husbandry Department, Agricultural Department and 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 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:

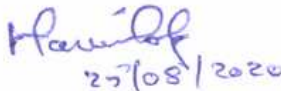
Eco technologies are the tools for sustainable management of the local resources with pro-nature orientation and participation of all level people with the idea of conservation of natural resources. The animal hostel project is a good example of an "Eco-technology" model for its uniqueness in people's 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.



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## 15) Improve fodder production and Setting up of a Green Fodder Bank

There is a considerable shortage in local production of green fodder and dairy farmers have to rely upon the fodder produced by the adjoining states. There are limitations for purchase of fodder from these neighboring states:

1. High fodder cost due to transportation and handling cost, which is presently approx. Rs. 4.50 per Kg with delivery.
2. In situations like lockdowns imposed during pandemics has posed restrictions on movement of vehicles entering Goa State.


In view of the above constraints, it is imperative that the required quantity of green fodder is locally produced, which will boost dairy industry and will be a step forward for attaining self-sufficiency in milk production.

Therefore, we need to establish a fodder bank in every district to coordinate the demand – supply chain to provide fodder all year round.

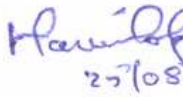
Fodder bank involves fencing, irrigation, planting, concentrating, storing and preserving of forage legumes and hays in silos. The necessary steps to implement these procedures will be taken up to improve the production and storage of fodder.

There is acute shortage of green fodder at the Government owned Livestock farms. Though there is wide scope for cultivation of green fodder with availability of land and water resources at all the farms, sufficient area cannot be covered under green fodder due to lack of man power and irrigation infrastructure.

In view of this, there is a need of engaging labour on contract and providing improved infrastructure for irrigation to tap the wide scope available at our farms for green fodder production.



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Besides the above, individual farmers/ land owners shall also be encouraged to go for fodder cultivation by the Departments extension programs and green fodder cultivation schemes.

### **16) Widening of Milk marketing scope for Dairy farmers**

At present the state has two co-operative dairies which procure milk from the dairy farmers. It is felt that we could also encourage private dairies for healthy competition and better procurement rates to the farmers / stake holders.

The Government of Goa shall set the minimum standard rate for procurement of milk based on the quality of milk as per the guidelines of National Dairy Development Board.

### **17) Modernization & Automation of Dairy farms at Govt. Livestock and Breeding Farms in line with PCA Act 1960 regulations**

Modernization & automation of dairy farms to be developed in line with Precision Livestock Farming in such a way to reduce the dependency on man power and improve the efficiency of feeding animals.

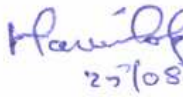
### **18) Setting up of a Demo model Semi-intensive Goat Farming Unit at Dharbandora**

The goat farming in Goa is done in the traditional way and there is no specific breed in the state. This affects the productivity and profitability due to low weight gain and inbreeding. Introduction of better breeds of goats from neighboring states like Kerala, which are adaptable to the agro-climatic conditions in Goa, shall be encouraged to improve the genetic value of the goat breeding stock.

This could be achieved by setting up of a Government Goat farm for the development of improved breeds and also a housing demonstration model for the Goat farmers.

  
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**19) Modernization & Automation Govt. Poultry Farm to enhance production of poultry birds in line with PCA Act 1960 regulations**

The adoption of better machinery and automation will play a crucial role to ensure quality as well as efficient farm functioning. Phasing out of old cage layer poultry sheds in line with Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Egg Laying Hens) Rules, 2019 and replacing the same with modern and automated deep litter sheds. Poultry houses would be pre-fabricated and environmentally controlled.

1. Chain-feeder technology
2. An Air Quality Monitor
3. Water system with a water connection unit and a medicator
4. Innovative waste management methods
5. Setting up of a Remote Access Livestock Monitoring System

A modern hatchery unit would be set up keeping in line with Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and bio-security norms of Government of India, with a capacity of 27,000 eggs per week. The Hatchery would be designed in such a manner that there should not be backtracking.

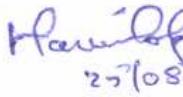
Advanced methods already being implemented in other countries could be adopted across the state like *in ovo* sexing of eggs to avoid male born chicks. All the Government and private hatcheries in the state shall be subject to humane disposal of new born male chicks as well as weaklings segregated at hatching by introduction of nitrogen chambers and other inert gases.

**20) Modernization and automation of the Government Piggery Farm**

The capacity of the piggery farm should be augmented and should be in line with precision farming, aligned with the Animal Welfare laws. We can explore the scope for a pork processing plant in view of the local market and demand.

  
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## 21) Upgradation of Stockmen Training Centre

There has to be convergence of Department with NGO's, Animal Activists, Farmers and Educational 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.

One year's duration "Stockman Training Diploma" is conducted as per the need of the department. The eligibility criteria to get admitted should be XII th Science. The course curriculum should be more practical oriented, as per the guidelines issued by the Veterinary Council of India and be revised from time to time.

Up gradation of the S.T.C. classrooms to make it a smart classroom with smart board, setup of proper laboratory with modern equipments such as phantom boxes, museum specimens, training practical models. Services of the Post Graduate officers working in the departments to be utilized as lecturers.

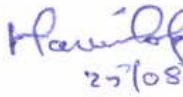
Training programmes to the dairy farmers may be arranged in collaboration with established dairies, F.D.A. and other line departments of the State government, to impart practical knowledge about manufacture of value added milk products. This will help in economic upliftment of the dairy farmers and help make dairy business more profitable.

A proposal for a fully equipped training hall/auditorium at the Guest House at Curti, Ponda with the following facilities would be drafted:

- a) Ascended seating arrangement like theatre hall with appropriate acoustic system
- b) Air conditioned hall with attached pantry
- c) Dining Hall with Wash rooms
- d) Overhead fixed LCD projector with automatic folding projector screen

  
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- e) High Speed internet connectivity
- f) Generator Backup for the entire facility

A separate extension wing with a Dy. Director posted at Curti, Ponda and two Asst. Directors for North and South Districts needs to be created. Stockmen Training Centre would come under the control of the extension wing.

## **22) Establishment of Slaughter house for Sheep, Goat and Pigs in each taluka**

While in Goa we already have an integrated modern abattoir for beef production, it is felt that mini slaughter houses on the same lines is required to be set up at taluka levels for sheep, goat and pigs 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. The slaughter houses, meat production and processing units should be located keeping in view environmental, social and logistic requirements.

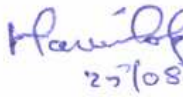
## **23) Plan for disaster/ crisis management**

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 companionship, it is essential to protect animals, so their owners can rebuild their lives when the worst

happens. It is necessary to identify appropriate land on plateaus with the help of the District Collectors, to help rehabilitate animals in case of natural disasters like floods. A provision for

  
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shelter and feed in these identified rehabilitation land will be made through a community coordinated effort, to the best 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 of plans.

Contingency plans will also be made to provide veterinary care and animal welfare to these rehabilitated animals during disasters.

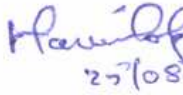
### **Committee Members:**

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. Agostinho Misquita      | Officer in Charge |
| 2. Dr. Marwin Lopes            | Member            |
| 3. Dr. Rajesh Kenny            | Member            |
| 4. Dr. Prakash Korgaonkar      | Member            |
| 5. Dr. Shirishkumar Betkeker   | Member            |
| 6. Dr. Thomas Edison D'Sa      | Member            |
| 7. Dr. Karlette Anne Fernandes | Member            |
| 8. Mr. Ranjan Hinde            | Member            |

*End of Report*



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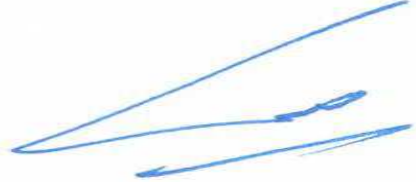


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The Policy document is published for general information of the Public.

This is issued with the approval of the Government.

By order and in the name of  
Governor of Goa



(Dr. Santosh V. Desai)  
Director & Ex-Officio Joint Secretary (AH)

Dated: 10<sup>th</sup> September 2020

To,

The Director of Printing & Stationary  
Government Printing Press,  
Panaji- Goa

- with a request to publish the same in the Official  
Gazette - **EXTRAORDINARY** edition.

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4. The Director, ICAR-CCARI, Ela, Old Goa
5. The Managing Director, Goa State Milk Producers Union Ltd. Curti, Ponda Goa.
6. The Managing Director, Goa Meat Complex Ltd, Sesa Ghor, Patto, Panaji
7. The Dy. Director (Planning), AH&VS, Head Office Panaji Goa.
8. The Assistant Accounts Officer, Head Office, Panaji Goa.
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