Livestock based Adaptation and Mitigation Pathways for Small Dairy Farmers in India

Methane emissions from Indian livestock

- India is the largest milk producer (230.5 million tonnes) in the world with the highest cattle (192 million) and buffalo (110 million) populations.
- The per capita emission is 24.2 kg CH_4/animal/year and the total GHG emission from livestock is estimated at 247 Mt of CO_2 equivalent which includes 99.8% CH_4 and 0.2% N_2O.

Technological interventions of BAIF

- Improve productive potential of dairy animals with the use of semen from bulls of superior Genetic potential
- Use of Sex Sorted Semen to increase productive dairy animals, reduce male, and maintain herd size enabling reduced methane emission per liter of milk.
- Dung management by adopting Integrated Renewable Energy and Sustainable Agriculture (IRESA).
- Inclusion of Haritdhara, An anti methanogenic feed supplement.
- Introduction of better fodder varieties.
- Support services for breeding, nutrition and health management



Breed Diversity

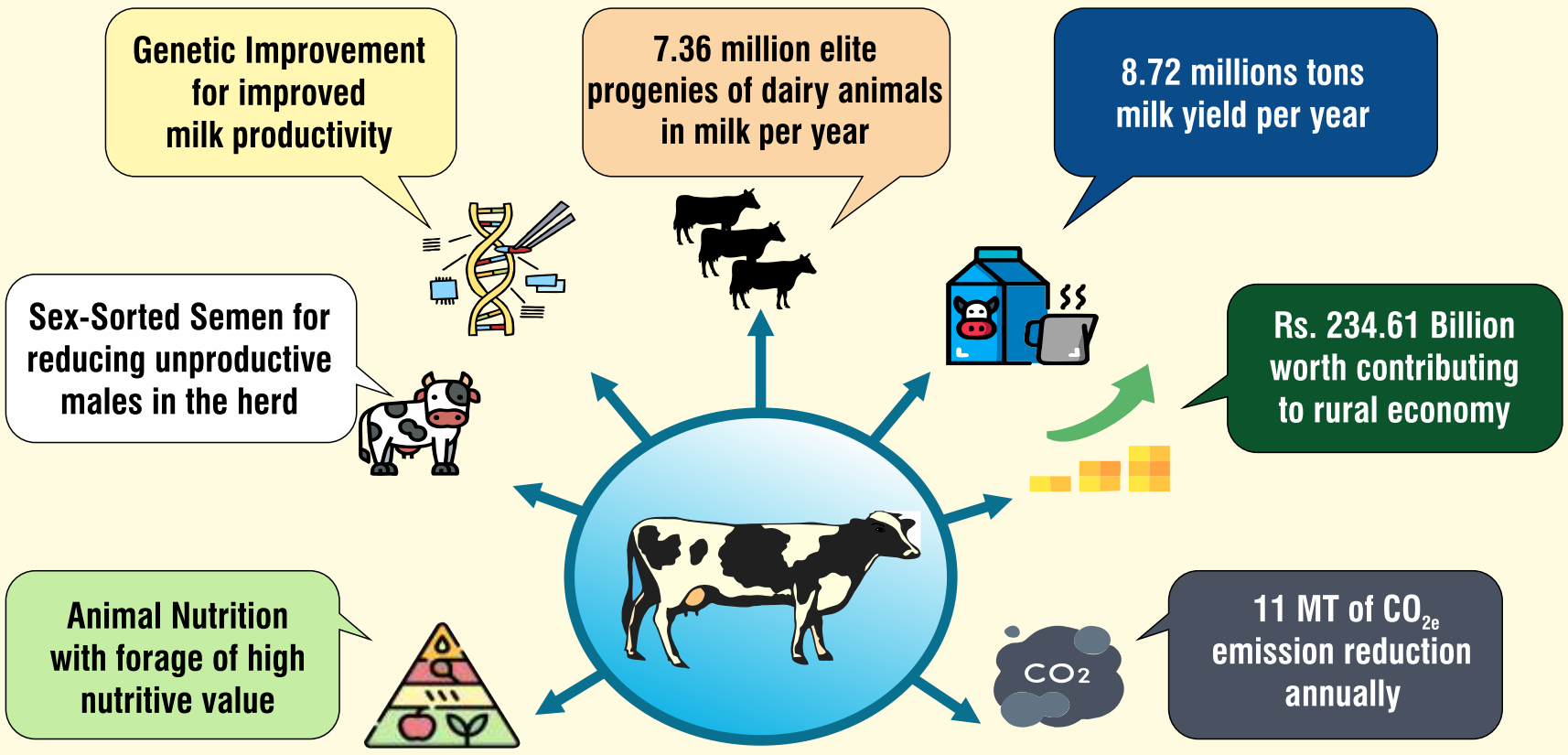


Door step AI service

Extension Strategy of BAIF

- BAIF's Livestock Development Centre (LDC) is the focal unit of intervention.
- More than 4500 LDCs in 14 states of India are in operation at present.
- Each LDC covers 10 villages, serving about 2500 female dairy animals consisting of indigenous and crossbred cows as well as buffaloes.
- Half of the LDCs are on a self-sustaining mode as farmers have gain significant levels of awareness on the climate smart dairy production technologies

Key Activities and Outcomes



Impacted SDGs



BAIF Development Research Foundation
Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, NH No.4, Warje, Pune 411 058, Maharashtra, India.
Phone : +91 20 25 23 16 61 Website : www.baif.org.in E-mail : baif@baif.org.in

BAIF @ COP 31

COP31 TÜRKİYE ANTALYA