Capacity building in support of animal identification for recording and traceability: FAO's multipurpose and global approach

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OIE International Conference on Animal Identification and Traceability
Buenos Aires, 23-25 March 2009
Soaring output and structural changes

Meat: Million metric tons

- Growing intensities
- Increasing scales
- Geographic shifts / geographic concentration
- Vertical integration/longer food chains
Trade in animal products

- Poultry flows
- Beef flows
- Pork flows

Countries highlighted:
- Russia
- USA
- Brazil
- Canada
- Mexico
- Argentina
- India
- Australia
Problems related to trade and rule enforcement

- Conflict, war, strife
- Natural disasters
- Illegal trade
- Weak institutions
Push for traceability

• awareness of consumers about food safety, quality, animal welfare and environmental impact of livestock production
• reduction of government investment and privatization of government services
AI & traceability as tools to

**Protect human health** (food safety) (WTO SPS Agreement)
- identify, trace and control animal movements
- identify, trace and recall unsafe foods (and feeds) at any stage of the food production and distribution chain
- tool of risk management

**Ensure fair practices** in food trade (WTO TBT Agreement)
- protect from deceptive practices and fraud in the market place and unsubstantiated product claims (e.g. geographic indication, food quality)
AI - Important tool for many purposes

Traceability of products

Traceability of animals

Theft control

Management on farm

Health certificates

Agricultural policy

Animal Welfare

Herdbook

Application of certain medicaments

Disease control

distribution of costs among all stakeholders
AI & T Players – National level

• Competent authorities
  – Traceability, incl. feed safety
  – Public health
  – Animal health and welfare
  – Animal movement

• Breeders organisations
  – Production recording
  – Herd book and IPR
  – Artificial insemination and breeding programme management

• Livestock and food industry
  – Market access
  – Traceability
  – Product branding
• **Standard and guideline setting**
  - OIE
  - Codex Alimentarius
  - International Committee for Animal Recording (ICAR), ISO;
  - private/retail/processing

• **Support to standards implementation**
  - FAO and other technical agencies
  - World Bank and other funding agencies
  - Livestock and food industry
## Standard “chain”

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### Capacity building
• National Counterpart: **Ministry of Agriculture**, Livestock, Environment, Health, Planning etc

• Partners
  – international conventions and bodies (OIE, CODEX, WHO, CBD, UNDP, WB etc)
  – REO (EC, SADC, UEMOA, MERCOSUR etc)
  – CGIAR/ARIs/NARS
  – NGOs/CSO, professional organizations (WVF, WAAP etc)
  – private sector (IDF, IMS, IPC, IFIF, IFAP, EFFAB etc)
FAO’s Global Goals

• reduce the number of people suffering from hunger;

• eliminate poverty, increase food production, enhance rural development and sustainable livelihoods;

• sustainably manage and utilize natural resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.
Core Functions of FAO

- monitor and assess trends in food security and agriculture, fisheries and forestry;
- generate, disseminate and apply information and knowledge, including statistics;
- negotiate international instruments; set norms, standards and voluntary guidelines,
- support the development of national legal instruments and promote their implementation;
- articulate policy and strategy options and advice;
- provide technical support and build capacity;
- advocate and communicate to mobilize political will;
- work in an integrated interdisciplinary and innovative approaches through strong partnerships and alliances.
4000 staff - 192 Members
FAO

5 Regional offices

4000 staff - 192 Members
8 Sub-regional offices

4000 staff - 192 Members
4 FAO/OIE animal health offices

4000 staff - 192 Members
5 Liaison offices

4000 staff - 192 Members
FAO

78 Country Representations

4000 staff - 192 Members
Technical Cooperation Programme

• since 1976, it provides FAO members with specialized assistance to address priority issues

more info: http://www.fao.org/tc/tcp
FAO’s activities in AI

- technical cooperation projects to draft legislation and design national AI (& R) systems; e.g. Chile, Uganda, Malawi, Lesotho, Ukraine, Nepal, etc.

- FAO-ICAR workshops on AI & T & R (e.g. Botswana 2009, Hungary 2008; Finland 2006, Tunisia 2004, etc.)

- lead ICAR Task Force for Developing Countries
Guidelines for AI & R & T

Secondary Guidelines
for Development of National
Farm Animal Genetic Resources Management Plans
Animal Recording for Medium Input Production Environment

ICAR Technical Series No. 1
International Workshop on Animal Records for Smallholders in Development Countries

ICAR Technical Series No. 11
FAO-ICAR Seminar on Camels

ICAR Technical Series No. 12
FAO-ICAR Seminar on Animal I&R
Development of Animal Identification and recording systems for veterinary surveillance and livestock development in countries of Eastern Europe

Editors: R. Pekaw, A. Speely & J. Mair-Hinkoena
OIE/FAO-APHCA Joint Workshop on Animal Identification and Traceability 
(Colombo, Sri Lanka, 2-4 July 2007)

The Workshop was attended by 31 participants from 18 countries (Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, PR China, 
Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, 
Thailand and Vietnam). 3 international organisations including FAO-APHCA, OIE and ICAR.

Mr S.J. Pathirana, Secretary of Livestock Development, Sri Lanka, Dr Pote Chuen, FAO Representative for Sri 
Lanka and Maldives, Dr B. Khambounheang, APHCA Chairperson and Dr Y. Oketani, OIE Deputy Regional 
Representative for Asia and the Pacific, delivered the welcome addresses and H.E. Mr Hon CB Patanayake, 
Minister of Livestock Development, Sri Lanka declared the opening of the Workshop.

Dr Hans Wagner, APHCA Secretariat, explained the purpose of the Workshop. He proposed the participating 
countries to join the animal identification model project under the FAO Technical Cooperation Project.

Dr Luis Barros, Chairman of OIE Animal Identification and Traceability Ad Hoc Group, made a presentation on OIE 
Standards and Guidelines. He explained Ad Hoc Group’s activities and introduced the related Chapter of OIE 
Code recently adopted at the OIE General Session and the OIE Scientific and Technical Review published in 
2003.

Dr Oie Kjele Hansen, Chairman of the ICAR, discussed standardized animal recording systems using special 
plastic ear tags with a bar code developed by ICAR.

Dr Roger Paskin, Principal Veterinary Officer of Department of Livestock Industry or Victoria, Australia, introduced 
Australian experience in animal identification using IC chip for cattle.

In the following Sessions, India, PR China, Malaysia and Thailand presented their country reports. The delegate of 
Iran introduced their Global Positioning System (GPS) to trace the movement of animal herd from the satellite.
AI & T: implementing the Codex Codes

- Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat
- Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products
- Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding

Manual of Good Practices for the Meat Industry
April 2004
• **AI & T** as a relevant component of veterinary public health and food safety and quality technical cooperation projects (e.g. prevention and control of BSE and other zoonoses)

• Programme on Food Quality Linked to Geographical Origin and Traditions
  - regional seminars (Morocco, Chile, Serbia, Thailand) and forthcoming in Costa Rica
  - Technical cooperation project (Morocco, Tunisia, Latin America, Bhutan)
  - 10 case studies in Latin America + 6 in Asia
  - Forthcoming guide on how to establish specific quality scheme linked to geographical origin
  - Regional project in the Mediterranean (with CIHEAM)
Joint FAO/IAEA programme:
nuclear techniques in food and agriculture

- Technical Co-operation
- Research Networks
- Coordinated Research Projects
- Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratory Training Courses
A multilingual team summarizes and in many cases translates laws and regulations on topics falling within FAO's mandate - agriculture, cultivated plants, environment, fisheries, food, forestry, land and soil, livestock, water and wild species and ecosystems. Legal information is received by FAO from Member Nations pursuant to Article XI of the FAO Constitution.

Have direct access to abstracts and full texts. Enjoy your search!

**SIMPLE SEARCH**

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**Latest entries**

300 entries for AI and 200 for traceability

http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/
AGORA provides a collection of 1278 journals to institutions in 107 countries.
Welcome to the new look International Portal on Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health (IPFSAPH).

If you are a regular user, you will notice that the portal has recently undergone a bit of a makeover. The underlying quality of information is the same, and portal remains a reliable means of accessing official information on food safety, animal and plant health relevant to the SPS Agreement. We have improved the advanced search facility and added in some new functionality such as RSS feeds, and new data sets from IAEA, ECFA, OECD and WTO. A new User Guide can be downloaded from the Help menu, where you will also find information on how to contribute national material, as well as a FAQs section. We are constantly striving to improve the portal so please email us your comments, feedback and queries.
Results of AI survey (38 countries)

- No regional profile/specificity
- AI systems and their implementation vary widely from country to country
- Different AI systems addressing different needs coexist
- Mostly for dairy cattle, but exist also for beef cattle (4), sheep (7), horses (2), buffalos (4), pigs (3)
- Many programmes have failed
Results of AI survey (38 countries)

• Motivations
  – Export (12), mandatory and/or voluntary; “forced to comply with EU regulations” (4), mandatory
  – Genetic improvement (11), pedigree and performance recording, voluntary
  – Maintain purity of breed (8) where breed societies exist, pedigree recording, voluntary
  – Disease control (4), mandatory
Reasons for failure

• Producers’ perceived intrusion & non-confidentiality of information
• Initial cost and sustainability of the system, cost-benefit sharing
• Lack of:
  – infrastructure and support services;
  – capacity and education;
  – coordination among different players
  – legislative frameworks and enforcement
Requirements for success

• Policy and legislative framework
• Efficiently and professionally run systems matching available infrastructure, cultural and traditional aspects
  – Government support – technical/funding
  – Development of low cost and simple systems without compromising the accuracy/integrity - KISS principle
  – Phased implementation of the programme
  – Awareness and involvement of all stakeholders throughout the process
• Fair cost and benefit sharing
  – Relevant feedback of information to producers, higher prices
Requirements for success

• At national level
  – Studies to demonstrate the economic benefits of AI&R&T systems
  – Integration of AI &R&T in a local service/extension package
  – Coordination and cooperation among responsible organizations and all stakeholders

• At international level
  – Networking and exchange of experiences among all players: standard setting agencies, competent authorities, private sector, international agencies
thank you
FAO addressing animal welfare implications

FAO recognizes the importance of animal welfare practices that lead to benefits for both people and their animals and supports their implementation. But, how can FAO contribute to inform and support producers in developing countries to access the benefits of good animal welfare practices? FAO has decided to give more explicit and strategic attention to animal welfare in its capacity-building activities in countries with developing economies. To guide its activities, the FAO convened an Expert Meeting from 29 September to 3 October 2008. The Executive summary of the meeting report with the experts’ recommendations is now available. [...]