



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO's work on Animal Welfare

Review of the existing animal welfare policy in the region of Europe and Central Asia

Tibor Szucs

Livestock Production Specialist

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Mission

improve animal health and
production practices

Evidence based

Coordinated

Multidisciplinary

empowering both the private and
public sectors



Photo: Eran Raizman

Three Pillars

Animal Health



Animal Production



AMR



Gender and EOFA

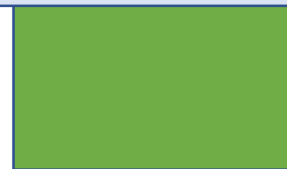
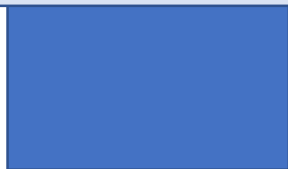
Communication

Farming as a Business

Community Driven Interventions

Resource Mobilization

Coordination with other organizations



Animal Health

- Disease prioritization and legal framework
- Stakeholder involvement
- Innovation and Technology



Photo: Eran Raizman

Animal Production

- Cattle breeding
- Feeding
- Climate-smart animal production
- Genetic Conservation
- Family and backyard/ small-scale poultry production
- Beekeeping



Photo: Eran Raizman

Antimicrobial Resistance

- Developing capacity for surveillance and monitoring of AMR and AMU in food and agriculture
- Strengthening governance related to AMR and antimicrobial use in food and agriculture;
- promoting good practices in food and agricultural systems and the prudent AMU.



Photo: Eran Raizman

Cross Cutting Issues

- Community driven interventions and policy implementation
- Gender and equal opportunities for all
- Farming as a business
- Communication
- Resource Mobilization
- Coordination with other international organizations



Photo: Eran Raizman

Previous work on animal welfare

- Regional workshop on animal welfare and slaughter organized as a collaboration of FAO and RSPCA
- Participation from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova Ukraine
- Fact-finding visit in Armenia and Georgia
- Different approach for Eastern Europe and for the Caucasus countries



Photo: Paul Whittington

Focus countries

EU membership applications:

- Albania 2009
- Bosnia and Herzegovina 2016
- Montenegro 2008
- North Macedonia 2004

EU is prominent in the region as key trading partner

Adoption of the „acquis communautaire”, the legislative framework of the European Union.



Country reports

THE REPORTS ARE NOT YET VALIDATED

Provide brief outlines of each country's animal farming sector

Review governance mechanisms

Provides detailed examination of the legislative framework to date

Each report aims to provide an objective analysis of the progress made to meet European Union requirements.

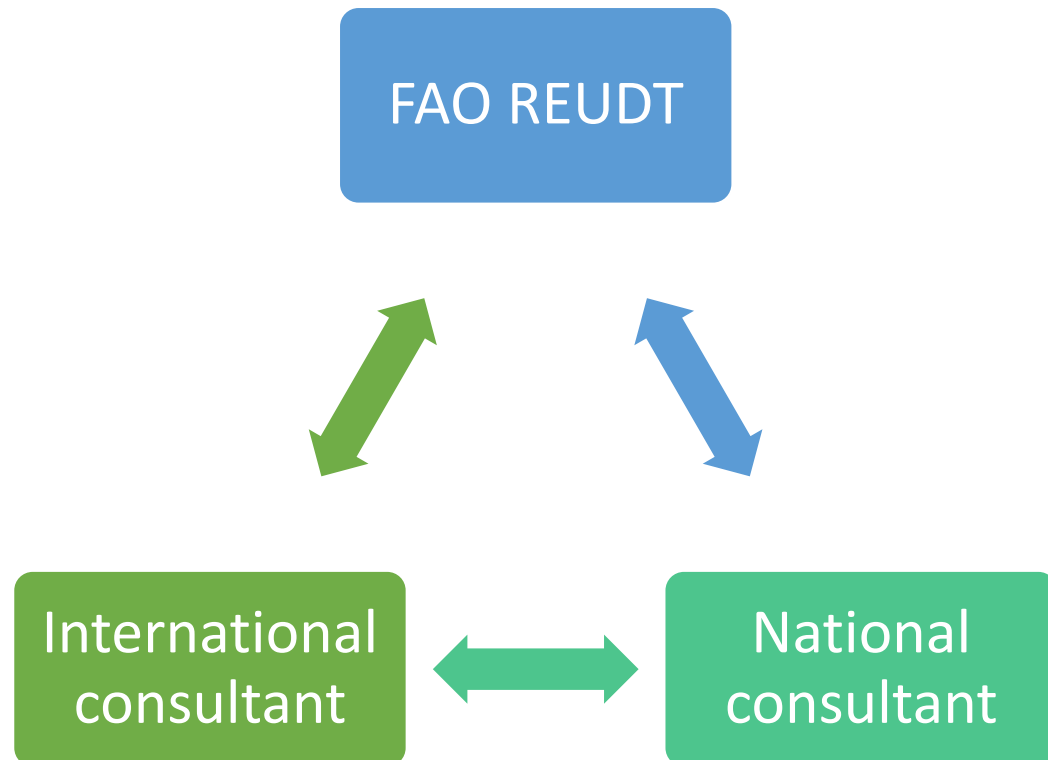
The reports provide recommendations that will hopefully enable the swift adoption and implementation of the farm animal welfare acquis.



Photo: Tibor Szucs

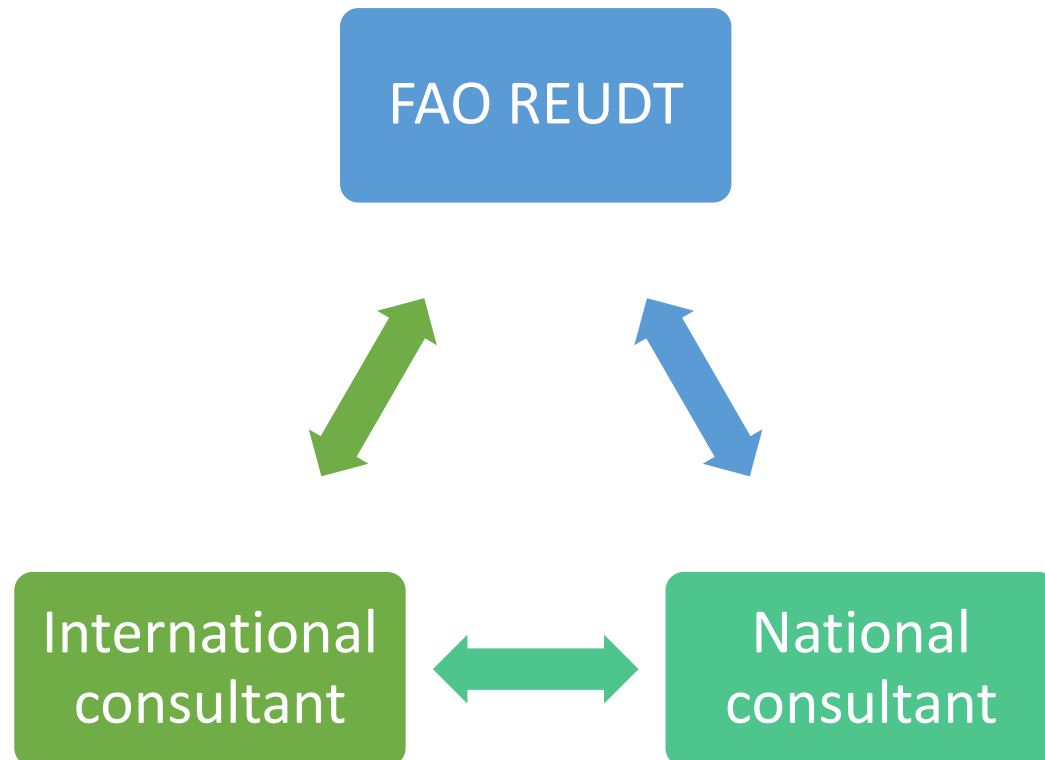
Methods

Each report is a collaboration of three partners:



Methods

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And the following stages of work:

1. Needs assessment
2. Comprehensive analysis → national report
3. Key legislative documents translated → policy analysis
4. Additional sources
↓
5. Report write-up
6. Recommendations

Conclusions: Albania

- Up-to-date records of farm animals, livestock units, and rate of production are needed
- Need to differentiate commercial farming enterprises (irrespective of scale) from subsistence farming activities
- Need establish a national strategy on animal farming and welfare
- Adopt the European Union farm animal welfare acquis
- Farm animal welfare related legislative documents developed from 2023
- Training of ministerial staff and national partners



Photo: Tibor Szucs

Conclusions: Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Discrepancy in farm animal census data
- More information and transparency is needed in production trends and welfare trends
- Revise the system of animal health and welfare governance (overlap of duties, lack of inspection and enforcement)
- Capacity and training needs have to be addressed
- Certification system established for farmers, transporters, slaughterhouse workers, etc.
- Legislation is required to establish a national animal welfare council
- Both the Law and the Rulebook need to be revised to enable the full transposition of the European Union farm animal welfare acquis

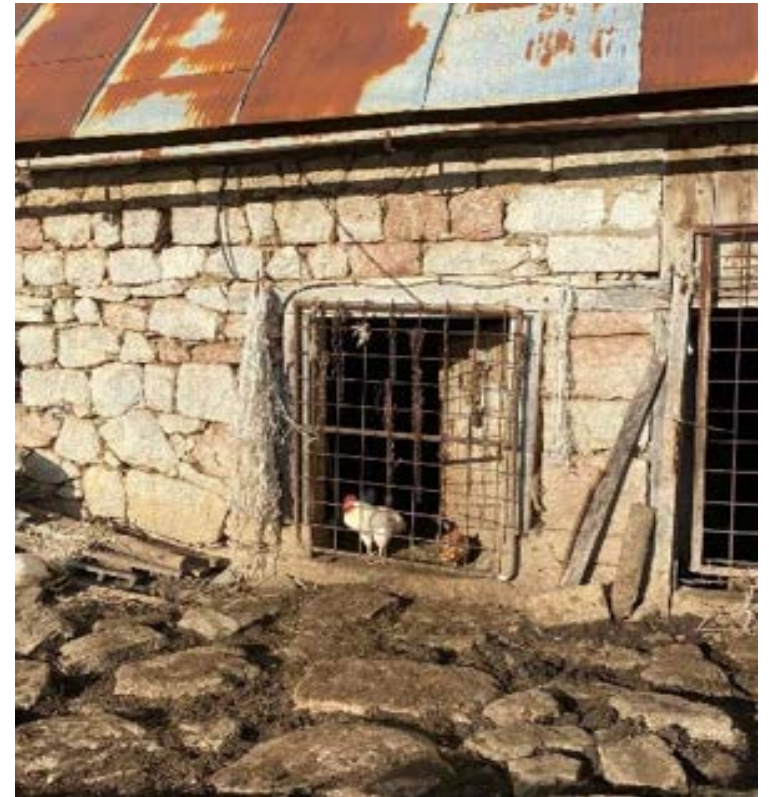


Photo: Tibor Szucs

Conclusions: Montenegro

- Livestock production is in transition towards intensification
- More information is needed to assess the quality of stockmanship, breeding, feeding, and housing methods used for animals kept in different scale and intensity farms
- Capacity and training needs have to be properly addressed
- The Law and the Rulebooks on farm animal welfare need to be revised to enable the full transposition of the EU farm animal welfare acquis



Photo: Tibor Szucs

Conclusions: North Macedonia

- Farm animal census data needs further attention to establish a reliable, regularly updated, and consistent database
- A higher level of knowledge on health and welfare conditions, the quality of stockmanship, and the scale, intensity and technologies of large-scale commercial and small-scale subsistence farming operations is needed
- The Law and the Book of Rules both need to be revised to enable the full transposition of the EU farm animal welfare acquis



Photo: Tibor Szucs

Next steps

- Country meetings
- Validation of country reports
- Publication
- Extension of activities to Eastern Europe
- Seed activity – scaling up and resource mobilization



Photo: Tibor Szucs

Acknowledgements

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