

FAO and animal welfare in Europe

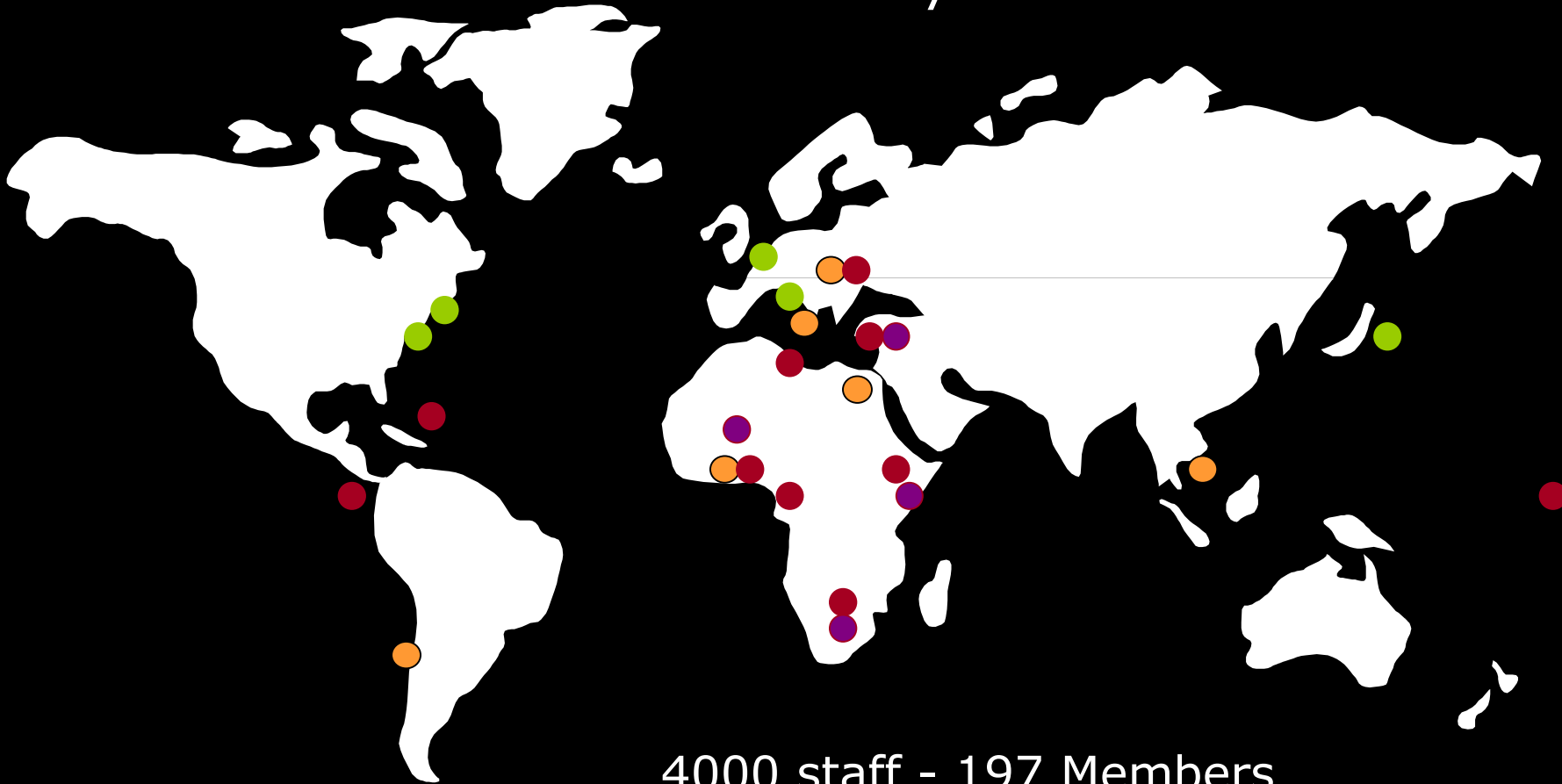




FAO

5 regional offices, 10 sub-regional - 5 liaison offices

80 country offices



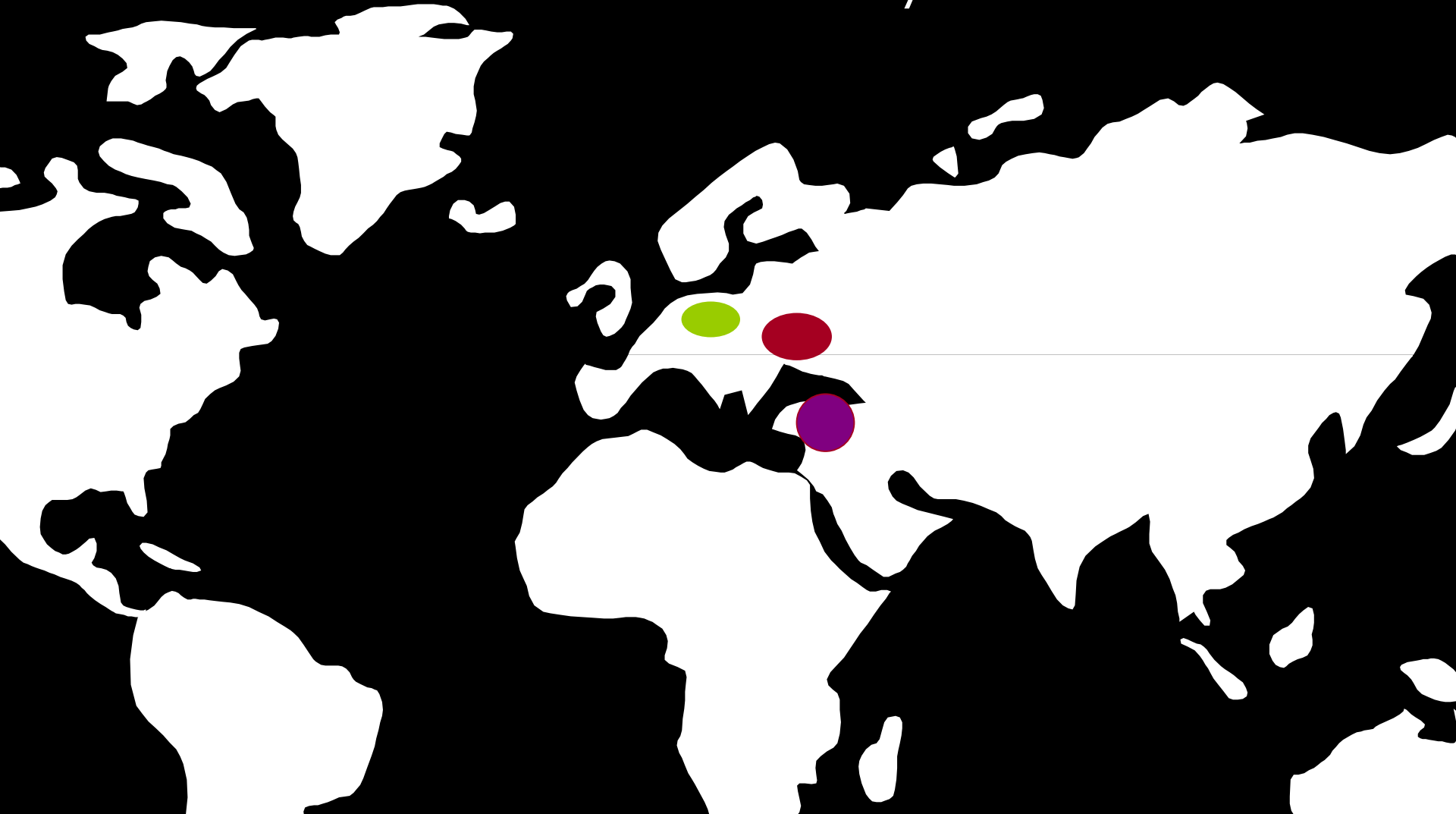
4000 staff - 197 Members
2016-2017 budget: USD 2.6 billion +
1.6 billion voluntary contributions



FAO in Europe

1 regional office, 1 sub-regional
and 1 liaison office

12 country offices



FAO European and Central Asian region



- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxemburg
- TFYR of Macedonia
- Malta
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- San Marino
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Uzbekistan



FAO's counterparts

- ❑ Governmental institutions
(Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock)
- ❑ Private sector representatives
- ❑ Professional associations
- ❑ Civil society organizations
- ❑ Academia and research centres
- ❑ Regional economic development, financial institutions and intergovernmental organizations

Animal welfare benefits can lead to greater opportunities for all operators in the livestock sectors, citizens and animals at the same time





FAO programme: capacity development

- ❑ awareness raising, education, knowledge sharing, communication
- ❑ development of policies, institutional building, upgrading of legislation
- ❑ technical and scientific information, guidelines and good practices
- ❑ training of all operators
- ❑ platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships



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The Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) was launched in 1976 and is a part of FAO's Regular Programme, financed from the assessed contributions of its Members.

The Programme aims to provide FAO's technical expertise to its Member countries through targeted, short term, catalytic projects. These projects address technical problems in the field of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural livelihood that prevent Member countries, either individually or collectively, from implementing their development programmes. The TCP may be used in all areas of action that pertain to FAO's mandate and competence and which are covered by the Organization's Strategic Framework.

TCP projects should produce tangible and immediate results in a cost-effective manner. They support improved food security and poverty alleviation, and should catalyse long-term development changes.

The TCP is one of FAO's tools for contributing to the achievement of the **UN Millennium Development Goals** and particularly the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

Since its creation in 1976, the TCP has funded projects worth more than US\$ 1.3 billion as at 31 December 2009.

Up to December 2009, the TCP was managed by the FAO's Technical Cooperation (TC) Department and coordinated by the TCP Service (TCOT). In January 2010, a large share of the responsibility for TCP management was transferred from the FAO's headquarters to the FAO's decentralized offices. Thus, the responsibilities for the tasks of the decentralized TCP process are shared among the Technical Cooperation (TC) Department, FAO's Regional, Subregional and Country Offices (for more information see the FAO section of this Web

Key publications

TCP Manual - Managing the Decentralized TCP (December 2009)

[\(English\)](#) (1.2 Mb)

[\(Russian\)](#) (1 Mb)

For the biennium 2010-2011, the total budget available to the TCP for the implementation of projects is US\$ 106.6 million.



A woman works a treadle pump to irrigate crops. The Technical Cooperation Programme gives support to

Making agricultural investments more effective for rural people

Effective agriculture and rural development investments are those that result in sustained food security and reduced poverty. This is our mission.

The FAO Investment Centre works in partnership with countries and both public and private financial institutions to increase the efficacy and flow of external, domestic and private investments to agriculture and rural development. Our role is to bring FAO's knowledge to bear on each step of the investment process. We help developing and in-transition countries invest with the long-term picture in mind, create synergies between investment programmes, define and strengthen national capacities and design specific investment programmes and projects intended to bring the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits to the lives of rural people. We assist countries in promoting their agricultural sector not only for purposes of economic development, but also to meet the health and nutrition needs of their citizens.

Our work is country-focused. It involves collaboration in the field with national counterparts in government ministries, financing institutions, the private sector, the donor community and other UN entities, as well as with the intended beneficiaries of agricultural and rural development investment, especially small-scale farmers, who together comprise the world's biggest investors in agriculture.

Upstream

Upstream work serves the development of national agriculture and rural development investment strategies. It informs the criteria and rationale used to set the broad parameters and priorities of total investment in agriculture and rural development. It provides evidence-based agriculture and rural development investment by identifying where investment can provide the greatest benefit.

Upstream work includes:

• Sector Analyses – Various kinds of studies looking at

Work is downstream when it pertains to a specific investment programme or project. The Investment Centre's purpose is to design programmes and projects that are: in accord with national investment priorities for agriculture and rural development; technically sound and the best of alternatives; attractive to intended beneficiaries; operationally and managerially workable; economically and financially viable; sustainable and environmentally sound.

Downstream work includes:

• Programme and Project Design and Preparation

Capacity Development



The Investment Centre seeks to strengthen the capacities of public and private sector organisations to plan, implement and enhance the sustainability of their own agriculture and rural development investment operations.

We do this especially by working with local counterparts to transfer skills through on-the-job training. Best practices are promoted, building on lessons

New FAO/EBRD study on animal welfare legislation

03/11/2014



Increasingly, but to different extents, consumers throughout the world want assurances that the meat and dairy products they are buying are safe to eat, nutritious and of good quality.

Several recent zoonotic and food safety episodes have generally improved information on animal food production systems and led to rising public and scientific concerns over the treatment of animals throughout the entire production chain – on the farm, during transport and at the slaughterhouse.

This in turn has led to increased public demand for stricter welfare standards in farming, evident by the growing policy debate and formulation and introduction of new legislation.

This is particularly true for the European Union (EU), where public demand for higher animal welfare standards in farming has often resulted in improved legislation. Compliance with such standards is figuring more prominently also in bilateral trade agreements.

A recent study by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) looks at **animal welfare legislation in the beef, pork and poultry industries** in three EU countries (Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom) and six non-EU countries (Egypt, Morocco, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine). Specifically, it focuses on the extent to which each country is complying with and enforcing such legislation.

It also touches on the animal welfare work carried out by international organizations, including FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health, as well as innovative private sector and civil society initiatives that promote higher standards.

The study, the first in a series by FAO's Investment Centre and EBRD, builds on normative and technical work carried out by FAO's Animal Production and Health Division and Development Law Branch of the Legal Office.

Well cared-for animals for a well cared-for sector

"The livestock sector cannot thrive without well-cared for, healthy, productive animals, which is why animal welfare is so important", said Daniela Battaglia, Livestock Production Officer responsible for animal welfare with FAO's Animal Production and Health Division.

Review of animal welfare legislation in the beef, pork, and poultry industries



FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE

DIRECTIONS IN INVESTMENT





Now at FAO

- ❑ FAO Livestock Technical Network (240 members)
- ❑ AW as a component of social sustainability and acceptability
- ❑ AW as a component of the ethical quality of food of animal origin
- ❑ in-house awareness raising (and training) on AW
- ❑ mainstream animal welfare in FAO activities, new strategic objectives and SDGs (sustainable development, food security and safety, prevention of and response to emergencies, AMR prevention, etc.)
- ❑ introduce animal welfare in country programmes and regional strategies (focus on small holders)



Forthcoming

- ❑ capacity development to implement OIE recommendations during husbandry, transport and slaughter in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan
- ❑ restyling of the Gateway to Animal Welfare with regional focus and e-platforms
- ❑ case studies
- ❑ webinars, podcasts, multimedia
- ❑ MEET OUR PARTNERS: enhance partnership impact from global to regional and country level



More information

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- ❑ daniela.battaglia@fao.org
- ❑ www.fao.org/Ag/AGInfo/resources/en/pubs_awelf.html
- ❑ Gateway to Farm Animal Welfare:
www.fao.org/ag/animalwelfare.html

thank you

