Protecting people and animals from disease threats
Feed Safety Programme
(after 2010 workshop)
Importance of Feed Safety

• Animal feed plays a leading role in the global food industry and it is the largest and most important component to ensure the sustainable production of safe and affordable animal proteins.

• The challenge is not only to meet the growing demand for feed, but to ensure its safety.

• Prerequisite for food safety and human health, as well as a necessity for animal health and welfare.

• Feed is an integral part of the food chain and its safety has been recognized as a shared value and a shared responsibility. Feed production must thus be subject, in a similar manner as food production, to the quality assurance of integrated food safety systems.
Animal Feed

• Feed cost can account up to 70% of total production costs
• Feed is financially the single most important element of animal production
• **High feed costs** can wipe out a livestock rearing operation
Feed: foundation of livestock production systems

- Reproductive efficiency
- Environment
- Water use & water pollution
- Land use and land use change
- Animal welfare
- Animal health
- Product quality & safety
- Production
- Economic viability (driver of production systems)
FAO’s mandate

• Improve nutrition

• Increase agricultural productivity and growth (incl. livestock)

• Raise the standard of living in rural populations

• Contribute to global economic development
• FAO addresses animal feed and feed safety as:

  ➢ i) a prerequisite for food safety and human health;
  ➢ ii) a necessity for animal health and welfare; and
  ➢ iii) a component of access to trade, income generation and economic sustainability of the feed and livestock sectors.
• The FAO programme of work on feed safety includes:
  o the provision of scientific and technical advice on which to base standards and guidance,
  o the development of capacities and
  o the facilitation of dialogues and partnerships among stakeholders in the feed and food sectors.
FAO-APHCA Regional Workshop on Animal Feed Resources; (Bangkok, Centara Grand Central World Hotel, 13-15 August 2013)

Objective:
- Strengthen capacity to develop and implement the national feed assessment system
Regional Feeding Strategies for Ruminant Animals and National Feed Assessments in Support of Sustainable Dairy Development in Asia (Bangkok, The Sukosol Hotel, 27-29 April 2015)

- Brought selected experts and stakeholders to articulate and recommend future research directions for informing strategies and programs to augment the availability of feed and fodder and to increase the efficiency of their utilization in smallholder dairy systems.

- Considered future research areas towards the development of local feed resources and promotion of ration balancing programs, adoption of technology and techniques for fodder storage, and the use of genomic tools for breeding food crops with higher digestibility of straw and stover.
**National Feed Assessment** is a data- and computation-based analysis of the supplies and demands for livestock feeds in a country.

A **National Feed Assessment System** is a complete set of procedures, facilities, tools, personnel, organizations, and institutions involved in the collecting, handling, processing of data necessary to calculate and report the supplies of livestock feeds from all sources and for all livestock types in a country.
Why do we need National Feed Assessments?

- Planning of the livestock sector as well as the setting of environmentally sustainable stocking rates

- Used in conjunction with nutrient balances, they can identify potential surpluses or deficits

- Spatial and temporal assessments of current, and forecasted feed resources, including forages, will assist in disaster management

- Development and implementation of sound policies regarding the use of national feed resources that will contribute to the sustainable growth of national livestock sectors

- Informed decisions related to the nature and quantities of commodities, the feed resources that could be traded locally, potential areas for feed markets, and feed resources involved in imports and exports
Documents from HQ:

• CAC/GL 80-2013 GUIDELINES ON THE APPLICATION OF RISK ASSESSMENT FOR FEED

The Feed Safety Platform:

• Helps to bring closer and foster collaboration among all stakeholders responsible for feed safety.

• Connects members of intergovernmental organizations, governmental authorities, academia, the private sector and civil society, as well as farmers and producers.

• Produces, collects and provides freely accessible technical and scientific knowledge on feed safety, under the form of papers, publication, national legislation, international standards and guidelines, in the resources section.
The Feed Safety Platform:

- Facilitates knowledge sharing and stakeholder dialogue through its forum with periodical web-based discussions.

- Fosters sharing and spreading of news and events of feed safety.

- Gives access to three free databases of:
  - Experts and professionals, to connect people and make feed safer;
  - Organizations and Institutions working for feed safety; and
  - Capacity development opportunities for training courses and material and funding.
Feed Safety Multi-Stakeholder Partnership

• FAO-led Partnership for Capacity Development for Feed Safety, with the objective to strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders along the feed and food value chain to produce and supply safer feed - thereby contributing to animal health and welfare and enhancing food safety and food security.

• Addresses feed safety in the feed and food continuum that includes feed ingredients, feed inputs, feeding practices, feed handling, packaging, transportation, storage and manufacture.

• In particular the Partnerships’ purpose is to:
  o strengthen and develop technical and functional capacities of producers, policy makers and other operators along the supply and production chain;
  o share best practices and risk-based measures for preventing and controlling hazards in feed;
  o support smallholders in reducing health risks for their animals and in reducing feed and food losses; and
  o create and share scientific knowledge on new feed and technologies.

• All activities implemented in the Feed Safety Multi-Stakeholder Partnership will follow a capacity development approach.
Global health security is a shared responsibility.
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