IDENTIFYING NEEDS

Lina AWADA
March 2011
I) LIVESTOCK
Middle & East Africa
LIVESTOCK DENSITY

• *livestock* means any domestic or domesticated animal including bovine, ovine, porcine, caprine, equine, poultry and bees raised for food or in the production of food. The products of hunting or fishing of wild animals shall not be considered part of this definition. (CODEX ALIMENTARIUS)

• WAHID 2009 Data

• Livestock density = Units/sq km
Europe, South Asia & Brazil
DIFFERENCES OIE vs FAO

Ex: cattle density
DIFFERENCES OIE vs FAO

• Definition of livestock density

OIE: heads / sq km VS FAO: density agric land = heads / sq km of the agricultural area

• Data acquisition and input

OIE: national livestock statistics (2009) VS FAO: national livestock statistics + OIE + websites of national and international agricultural and statistical institutes (previous years)

• Available data for livestock density

FAO: cattle + buffaloes + camels + sheep + goats + poultry + pigs + equidae VS OIE: same + cervidae + rabbits + bees
South Asia, Middle East Middle Africa & Central America
PRIORITY COUNTRIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

- **Biological criteria**
  livestock density > 100 heads / sq km
  & Number of livestock diseases that can be tested in national laboratories < 25

OR

- **Economical criteria**
  Share of the agriculture in the GDP > 10%
  & Live animals export < 1 000 000 heads / year
II) AQUATIC DISEASES
PRODUCTION

• Aquaculture production

1) Asia 88.8 %, ↑
2) Europe 4.5 %, ↓
3) Latin America 3.3 %, ↑
4) Africa 1.8 %, ↑
5) North America 1.2%, ↓
6) Oceania 0.3 %, →

• Top 10 countries for capture production

1) Asia : 33.2 M T – 6 countries
2) Latin America : 7.4 M T – 1 country
3) North America : 4.3 M T – 1 country
4) Europe : 3.4 M T – 1 country
5) Africa : 0
6) Oceania : 0

Source : The state of World fisheries and aquaculture – FAO 2010
North America,
South America,
South Asia, Russia
World fisher and fish farmers by continent

1) Asia 85.5 %
2) Africa 9.3 %
3) Latin America 2.8 %
4) Europe 1.4 %
5) North America 0.7%
6) Oceania 0.1 %

Source: The state of World fisheries and aquaculture – FAO 2010
South America, South Asia, some African countries
CRITERIA:

- Annual fish production > 250,000 tonnes
- & fish export < 1,000,000 tonnes
- & Number of aquatic diseases that can be tested in national laboratories < 5
Latin America, some African countries, some countries in South-East Asia
III) BEE DISEASES
Problems with the introduction of exotic bee species
Tremendous increase in the spread of bee diseases and predators around the world during the last three decades.

But: North America, Europe, Asia and South America have laboratories well equipped

Regions remaining without introduces honeybee diseases
very few regions, mainly in developing countries: highly beneficial!
- Ability to market their disease free stocks
- Possibilities for organic honey and beeswax production cheaper and easier

Caribbean
Sub-Saharan Africa
BEE DISEASES

- **Honey trade**
  - international standards: free from chemical, antibiotic and other residues
  → opens opportunities in the **poorest countries** (products residue-free)

only 5 African nations and 4 Asian countries able to conform with EC import requirements → **denied access to EC markets for most African countries**

**Need for capacity building in developing countries:**

1) Few developing countries have laboratory resources → honey and beeswax traded **informally** and never reach official trade statistics!

2) Only a handful of laboratories world-wide capable of identifying honeybee viruses
CONCLUSION

• **LIVESTOCK DISEASES**:  
  - Africa  
  - South Asia  
  → Some twinning programs in regions in need but still need more!

• **BEE DISEASES**:  
  Developing countries, especially African countries

• **AQUATIC DISEASES**:  
  - South America  
  - Some African countries  
  - South Asia
References


• The state of World fisheries and aquaculture – FAO 2010

• Bees and their role in forest livelihoods A guide to the services provided by bees and the sustainable harvesting, processing and marketing of their products By Nicola Bradbear – FAO 2009

• Discussion with the OIE Aquatic commission

• Discussion with Marie-Pierre Chauzat
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!