



IGA Newsletter June 2016

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UPDATE: 12th ICG Conference Security in Turkey

Dear Participants,

First of all, we thank you for your interest in our Conference "ICG2016".

As you know, the ICG2016 conference will be held from 25-30 September in Antalya, with a rich social and scientific program, and you as our distinguished participants. We continue to work with great effort in order to host you in the best way possible. So far we have received 220 registrations and 207 abstracts, and due to high demand we have extended the abstract submission deadline to April 1st.

Antalya, where the conference will take place, is one of the most important tourist destinations in Turkey and was visited by 10 million tourists from all around the world in 2015.

Furthermore, one of the world's most important organizations, the "G20 Summit" took place in Antalya in 2015 and was completed without any security issues. Antalya is continuing to host many important organizations through 2016. Events such as The 4th European Taekwondo Clubs Championship and The 2nd European Kids Taekwondo Championship, Turkishopen have successfully been completed. Antalya will continue to host many important events such as "Expo2016".

Our congress center is in Lara, the most secure touristic location in Antalya. The congress venue is out of the city limits and is 10-15 minutes away from the airport, our participants who will book their accommodation from our congress website will be transported from the

airport by us. We would like you to know that we will be more than happy to answer any questions you might have.

As the organization committee, the security of our participants and our congress are very important for us. We guarantee to provide the necessary conditions for your security and to take and apply any necessary decision on time, including the change of the congress location if needed. We would like to remind you that we are continuing to work with commitment and are waiting for your valuable contributions. In the name of the organization committee and the entire goat sector, we will be honored to greet and host you in Turkey.

With our Best Regards

Morera como forraje proteico para el ganado vacuno

El productor Leopoldo Fernández, ubicado en la región central oriental de Costa Rica se dedica a la producción de leche de ganado vacuno, utilizando como principal fuente alimenticia la Morera. Después de varios años de experiencia y de resultados, el productor Fernández muestra su experiencia y comparte sus conocimientos.

Mulberry as Protein Feed for Cattle

Leopoldo Fernández, a producer located in the eastern central region of Costa Rica, is dedicated to the production of cow's milk, using mulberry as a main food source. After several years of experience and results, Fernández shows his experience and shares his knowledge.



[WATCH THE VIDEO](#)

Ecuador Country Report

*Written by Davinia Sánchez Macías,
IGA Country Representative*

Ecuador is a country rich in flora and fauna, with a high variety of climates that cover a wide range of both diverse wildlife and livestock animals. Goats are some of the most adaptive animals to different climates, both dry and wet regions, and have shown their great economic impact on the poorest communities. In 2012, about 108,000 goats were registered in the national census, in the census of 2014 just over 22,000 heads of goats were registered which reflected a major decrease in the number of animals.

In Zapotillo, in the province of Loja, where 60% of the goat population lived in 2012, the number of animals has fallen dramatically mainly due to changing land use and due to the low production of milk and meat. This area is very dry, and the animals are mainly found in extensive systems in low-income regions. Currently, there is a tendency to exploit the soil to grow various types of cereals, which has impacted the number of goats present in the area.

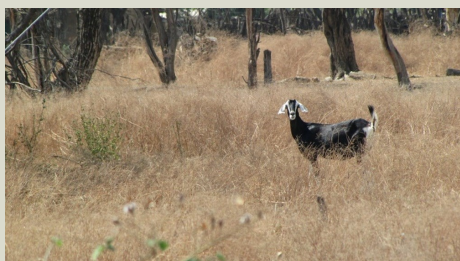


Fig. 1. A goat in Zapotillo region of Ecuador.

Industries producing goat cheeses, such as “Mondel”, have expressed the problems they have with getting goat milk, because the production is quite limited. In a meeting with the Association of Goat Farmers from the North of Ecuador, producers expressed the opinion that they should diversify their production. However, they have a need for comprehensive

training in the field of production of goat milk so that they can learn more about the product and be advised about diversification of production.



Fig. 2. Jaime Erazo, owner of the dairy industry “Mondel”, and president of the Cheese-makers Association of Ecuador.

Another major cause for the decline in milk production has been the difficulty for producers to meet the Ecuadorian Technical Standards which has resulted in dairy industries not being paid because of the poor quality of the milk. The Ecuadorian Service of Standardization (Servicio Ecuatoriano de Normalización), by proposal of the Universidad Nacional de Chimborazo (UNACH), initiated the review process of mandatory technical standards, where the requirements were specified for raw and pasteurized goat milk quality, as well as for fresh and ripened goat cheese. At the present time, in 2016, the new revised Ecuadorian Technical Standards have been published, improving the requirements, including a change in alcohol testing (what alcohol has to do with this process - needs explanation) from 70% to 40%, and eliminating the requirement limit of somatic cells in goat milk which previously was at 700,000 SCC/mL.

Some universities are conducting research that will help better understand the goat sector in the country and the levels of acceptance of goat, dairy, and meat products by consumers. For example, a research group at Universidad Nacional de Chimborazo conducted by Davinia Sánchez, in collaboration with the Dairy Industry “Mondel”, conducted a study in the Andean Region of Ecuador. They ana-

lyzed the consumption and taste preferences of the Andean people with respect to cream and ripened or blue goat cheese. After publication and education about the benefits of milk and goat cheese and the process of cheese-making and sensory testing, 80% of the population indicated that it was willing to consume goat cheese more often.



Fig. 3. Researcher is explaining the benefits of goat dairy products to Ecuadorians, Universidad Nacional de Chimborazo.

Additionally, a research study at Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, conducted by Antonio Morales and Noé Rodríguez, performed a morphological study of a local goat that had been bred from the South of Ecuador in order to understand the characteristics of this breed. A posterior genetic testing is being planned to determine the origin and relationships of these native goats with other goats from Latin America, from Africa, and from Europe.



Fig. 4. Researcher taking measurements on a local breed goat at the South region of Ecuador, Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo.

In Ecuador, there is a typical dish called Seco de Chivo based on goat

Ecuador Country Report *(continued from Page 2)*

meat marinated with various spices and then cooked, resulting in a delicious dish of goat meat with sauce. Currently, many restaurants offer this dish, but instead of goat meat, they are using lamb meat due to the scarcity of goat meat. This scarcity, coupled with the lack of milk, which decreases the production of goat cheese, suggests that actions must be taken to boost production of goat meat and goat milk.



Fig. 5. Seco de Chivo, a typical dish from Ecuador, made with goat meat.

It is also very common to find in the small city markets with a large agricultural component, the typical man who is accompanied by four or six goats who is offering to sell a glass of raw goat milk for \$1.00. This practice occurs because of the idea that goat

milk has many medicinal properties including the ability to cure asthma. The risk of this practice is very high considering that goat brucellosis and tuberculosis exist in Ecuador and they are among many other diseases that can be transmitted through raw milk.



Fig. 6. Man milking a dairy goat to offer a cup of raw goat milk. Picture of the newsletter "La Hora".

The main challenges in Ecuador with respect to goat production are to:

- Identify the characteristics of different local breeds existing in Ecuador including dairy breeds, meat breeds, and dual-purpose breeds. Thus, the potential for

breed production can be evaluated and applied.

- Promote responsibility for animal health and awareness among producers and consumer populations with the help of public and private institutions.
- Promote the consumption of goat milk and cheese, as well as goat meat, from a healthy point of view and from culinary offerings for tourism.
- Promote and protect genetic diversity while analyzing the characteristics of local animals and selecting the best methods to improve them.
- Encourage meetings between public and private institutions and farmers in order to evaluate problems, to increase production, to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges relative to climatic, economic, and cultural conditions.

Special thanks to Andrea Sofia Ribadeneira for assisting with English corrections.

Sustainable goat breeding and goat farming in the Central and Eastern European Countries

3rd European Regional Conference on Goats 7-13 April, 2014

Year of publication: 2015

Publisher: FAO

Pages: 297 p.

Job Number: I5437

Office: Regional Office for Europe

Region: eastern Europe;

Agrovoc keywords: Eastern Europe; goats; breeding; farming systems;

Abstract

The aims of these scientific meetings were to evaluate the situation of goat breeding and farming in Central, Eastern and Southeastern European countries, and to increase the

knowledge on sustainable goat breeding and goat farming, animal nutrition, environment protection and production systems, animal welfare, animal health and methods for improving reproduction, and the possible relationship between the consumption of goat products and human health. There were 184 participants from 29 countries. There were 92 oral and 18 poster presentations introduced during the conference. Because of space limitations, only the papers from the Plenary Session and the FAO workshop (Session 1) are included in this book, along with selected papers from other sessions, the round table and the workshops



on reproduction. The Plenary Session addressed the main question of the conference and workshop: the environmental impact of goat farming and its integration into a sustainable system.

Download here:

www.fao.org/3/a-i5437e.pdf

Sheep and Goat Production Handbook for Ethiopia

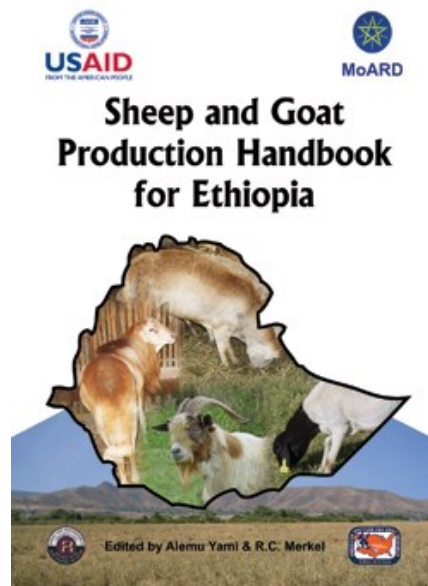
Edited by Alemu Yami and R.C. Merkel

Preface

Ethiopia, with over 42 million head, has the third largest number of sheep and goats among African nations and ranks eighth in the world. Traditionally, sheep and goats have served as a means of ready cash and a reserve against economic and agricultural production hardship. However, the proximity of Ethiopia to large Middle Eastern markets demanding export quality sheep and goat carcasses and an increase in the domestic demand for small ruminant meat is leading to a change in the importance and scale of sheep and goat production. No longer are sheep and goats subsistence livestock species only. Economic opportunities exist for small ruminant producers to supply animals to both the export and domestic markets. Taking advantage of these opportunities requires overcoming many barriers to increased productivity, including nutrition, health, reproduction/genetics, marketing, and management. This Sheep and Goat Production Handbook for Ethiopia is designed to assist in overcoming these barriers. Publication of this book is part of the Ethiopia Sheep and Goat Productivity Improvement Program (ESGPIP), a USAID-funded project involving the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) and two American universities, Prairie View A&M University and Langston University.

book for Ethiopia is the first text devoted to small ruminant production written exclusively for Ethiopian conditions by Ethiopian scientists. The broad scope of the handbook allows it to serve a variety of audiences. Its primary use will be as a training resource and reference handbook for Kebele Development Agents (KDAs) in their quest to transfer knowledge and

ics covered in the handbook was prepared by the ESGPIP team with inputs from the MoARD and the American Institute for Goat Research of Langston University. Leading authorities for each topic were sought from universities, research institutes, and the MoARD to develop the handbook's content. Each chapter was then rigorously reviewed by relevant professionals and partner institutions to ensure the content would be applicable and useful to KDAs and farmers. Draft chapters were used in training KDAs in six regions of Ethiopia and comments received from KDAs themselves on ways to improve the handbook's usefulness.



skills to sheep and goat producers. Other stakeholders, such as non-governmental agencies and development workers will also find the book useful in their efforts to enhance sheep and goat productivity. The depth and coverage of information on all aspects of small ruminant production also renders the book usable in an academic environment as a resource or classroom text.

It is the sincere belief of the ESGPIP team that the Sheep and Goat Production Handbook for Ethiopia, along with a companion series of Technical Bulletins on specific issues of small ruminant production, will greatly contribute towards improving the productivity of sheep and goats. Improving small ruminant production will enhance food security and help to bring about meaningful changes in the livelihoods of Ethiopian farmers and the country's economy.

At this juncture, I would like to express my special thanks to Drs. Alemu Yami, Training Officer at the ESGPIP, and Roger Merkel, Langston University, for devoting much effort and time to bring the handbook to its current state.

[READ MORE](#)

The Sheep and Goat Production Hand-

The outline for the wide array of top-



Colombia goat initiative

A great initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Colombia to promote goat milk consumption. Visit their website for more information about events, news and recipes related to small ruminants.

www.lorecomiendaelcordero.com

Special thanks to Venus Appel for bringing this to our attention.

ITADAKIMASU - the Nature of Agriculture

Written by Yoko Tsukahara, IGA Country Representative in Japan

Masaharu Manda, Professor Emeritus at the Kagoshima University, took early retirement and started his farm "Manda Noen" in 2004, which is an integrated rice-duck farm in a traditional East Asian farming system.

The small scale farm (1.5 ha of paddy field and small vegetable/crop field) produces rice, ducks, goats, chicken, vegetables and fungi. The farm is grounded in six fundamental principles:

- 1) conducting a natural system of agriculture that appreciates raising and harvesting animals,
- 2) coexisting with nature,
- 3) cooperating with community people,
- 4) implementing ecological farming (i.e., integrated crop-livestock system),



- 5) conducting a temperate climate Asian farming system,
- 6) educating people for high aspiration and mind of altruism.

In this regard, the farm is also known as an academy of agriculture. Masaharu holds forums and meetings, gives lectures and "preaching," and works on the farm with participants. In November 2015, he and his advocates established the Academic Society of Small Scale Farming in Japan to promote and maintain this farming system rather than the modern intensive farming systems.

During his teaching days in the University, Masaharu was known as an enthusiastic professor. He taught animal behavior and management and brought his students to a southern island, where they slept and ate together for days, to conduct behavioral survey of native "Tokara" goats and wild monkeys. Twenty-four hour animal observation was the principle of

all the experiments conducted. Regardless of test scores, students could not get a credit unless they literally fed animals, cleaned pens, and properly tied/tethered them using ropes. Discussions with students always became heated and lasted till midnight.

He worried that many students did not recognize the true meaning of ITADAKIMASU (the word of grace at meals for Japanese). According to his survey, only 30% of students said ITADAKIMASU before dining. Moreover, the majority of them misunderstood the meaning of the word as an appreciation for their mothers and/or persons who prepared the meals. ITADAKIMASU originated from Buddhist terminology (principle of respecting all living things) to acknowledge and thank to animals and plants who provided nourishment to humans through the meals.

Masaharu did not limit his activities to the campus. Through interacting with producers and scientists, he co-established the Japan Goat Network in 1999 to promote goat production and consumption as well as connecting producers, consumers, and scientists. His appearance in a nationally broadcast TV program "Goats Rescue the Earth" in 2000 made him nationally famous and stimulated people's interest in goats.

Masaharu is also a master of KENDO (Japanese style of fencing) with SAM-URAI spirit.

IGA Japan Newsletter, May 2016



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[IGA Japan Newsletter](#)

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- Memberships include online access to SRR.
- Latest information on regional conferences.
- Receive the IGA Newsletter.



Dairy Goat Breeds

Reference Module in Food Sciences, Elsevier, 2016, pp. 1-21
Devendra, C., & Haenlein, G.F.W.

Abstract

Animal-agriculture production is pivotal for food security, when viewed from the standpoint of inadequate animal protein supplies, increasing malnutrition, and the need for economic growth and rural prosperity. Strong demand-led processes drive animal production systems and trends in Asia. The inadequate supplies are fueled by strong demand-led processes which drive animal production systems and trends in Asia, backed by a rapidly changing external environment. These awesome issues are associated with the following factors: population growth, income growth, and urbanisation. Inefficiencies in natural resource management (NRM), supplies being unable to meet the demand, and changing consumer preferences. Among ruminant animals, the multifunctional value of goats throughout the developing countries underlines its importance, especially in the rural areas where goats, make

a very valuable contribution especially to nutritional and food security and income (Devendra, 2012a; Devendra and Liang, 2012). Goats contribute significantly to human nutrition, food security and income of resource-poor small farmers in Asia, Africa and beyond. The high content of mono- and polyunsaturated fatty acids in goat milk for example, is beneficial for human health, resulting in goat milk being sold at premium prices of three to nine times the price of cow milk in countries like China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Goats play a significant role in farming systems that directly impact on the capacity of rural farmers, and can serve as the entry point to develop rainfed areas. There is thus every justification for improving dairy goats and increased milk production in Asia. The species is very widely distributed, but the preferred environment is the semi-arid to arid agro-ecological zones (AEZs) such as West Asia and North Africa (WANA) region, within-country in Rajasthan in India, Baluchistan in Pakistan, Harare in Zimbabwe, Chihuahua and San Luis Portosi in Mexico. The value of goats



increases in relation to its contributions, capacity to adapt to different rainfed less-favored areas (LFAs), cope with the effects of climate change, and respond to market opportunities and human dietary changes (Devendra, 2007). Dairy goats have a huge potential for expanding production and food security to directly benefit improved livelihoods of the resource-poor farmers and the landless. Much remains to be done to accelerate their development through the application of needs-based technology and community-based participation, and their efficiency of use of the natural resources.

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International Goat Genome Consortium

Addressing the understanding of phenotypic diversity using genetic diversity

Mission

The mission of the International Goat Genome Consortium (IGGC) will be to increase the genomic tools and information publically available for the goat species. The consortium will collaborate on research and contribute funding, when possible, to accomplish the common goals of the members of the consortium. The consortium membership will be open to any individuals interested in goat genome research to ensure that the tools developed will be applicable to a diverse research base.

Goals

The broad goal of the IGGC is to increase the knowledge of the goat genome and use that knowledge to ad-

dress important biological concerns for improved goat production around the world. The upcoming goat whole genome reference sequence will accelerate researches for genetic regions and genes influencing phenotypes in goat, and combined with information from other ruminant genome sequences, will serve as a backbone for ruminant species. The assembly will also be a genomic resource for animal biomedical research models.

Goat whole genome reference sequence will start with de novo assembly into high quality contigs and continue with information from EST-based virtual goat genome and BAC clones. Additionally, SNP discovery



using next-generation sequencing technology is underway to develop initial genetic polymorphism database and SNP chip(s). RH panel, mapping of markers for RH map and HapMap development will be utilized in the following version of the reference genome.

For more information, visit their website: <http://www.goatgenome.org>.

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

Call for Grant Applications

The Feed the Future Livestock Systems Innovation Lab (LSIL) is based at the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida and it works in partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The LSIL is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through a five-year Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement Award No. AID-OAA-L-15-00003.

The aim of LSIL is to improve the nutrition, health and incomes of the poor by sustainably increasing livestock productivity and marketing and consumption of animal-source foods. This aim will be achieved by introducing new location-appropriate technologies, by improving manage-

ment practices, skills, knowledge, capacity and access to and quality of inputs across livestock value chains, and by supporting the development of a policy environment that fosters sustainable intensification and increased profitability of smallholder livestock systems.

The target countries for this RFA are Ethiopia, Nepal and Rwanda.

The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems (LSIL) will draw on the expertise of target country, U.S. and foreign universities, institutes and organizations through competitively-funded long-term, multi-disciplinary, integrated applied research and capacity-building projects. The competitive subaward projects will address country-specific research and capacity building priorities that were developed in a partici-

patory manner with key local and national stakeholders in each country.

Types of Grants

The following types of grants will be funded:

Reach Grants: These are longer-term, large grants with a project period of up to four years starting in October 2016 and a budget of up to \$1,000,000.

Focus Grants: These are smaller grants for proof of concept studies or research for development bridging studies providing immediate or near-term (within one year) impact. These projects will last for 3 months to 1 year and will have budgets of up to \$100,000.

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Goat meat price reaches all-time high

Prices for rangeland goat meat have hit record-breaking highs, rivalling lamb prices in some parts of the country.

In the latest Meat and Livestock Australia report, over-the-hook carcass prices have hit \$5.80 a kilogram, almost 30 per cent higher than a year ago.

Julie Petty of Meat and Livestock Australia said the demand for the hardy outback mammal was outstripping supply.

"I don't know that many people expected it to get this high," she said.

"It's a really hard thing to try and forecast on the commodity market. At the last report we were looking at \$5.60 at the top with an average of \$5.52."

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#)

IGA 2015 Financial Report and 2016 Budget

As always, the IGA seeks to be a transparent organization. We want our members to know what is happening in the association and around the world. As part of this effort you will find an outline of the Financial Report for 2015 and the Budget for 2016. If you need clarification or have questions about the revenue or expenditures, please contact either:

Jean-Marie Luginbuhl
Secretary-Treasurer
jmlugin@ncsu.edu

Beth Miller
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
beth@bethmiller.org

[SEE THE FULL REPORT](#)

2015 IGA actual + budget and 2016 budget

Revenue	2015 Actual	2015 Budget	2016 Budget
IGA revenue			
IGA revenue:Elsevier Royalties	\$19,191.86	\$22,000.00	\$19,000.00
IGA revenue:Individual Memberships	\$8,215.00	\$12,000.00	\$9,000.00
IGA revenue:Institutional Memberships	\$6,950.98	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Consulting Group revenue	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
TOTAL IGA revenue	\$34,357.84	\$39,000.00	\$33,000.00
IGA expenses			
IGA expenses:Bank Fees	-\$517.45	-\$700.00	(\$650.00)
IGA expenses:Communication	-\$37.73	-\$100.00	(\$38.00)
IGA expenses:Elsevier expense	\$0.00	-\$17,000.00	(\$17,000.00)
IGA expenses:Personnel expense	-\$25,349.37	-\$25,000.00	(\$25,000.00)
IGA expenses:Postage and Printing	-\$68.97	-\$500.00	(\$250.00)
IGA expenses:Supplies and Equipment	-\$32.69	-\$500.00	(\$300.00)
IGA expenses:Travel	\$0.00	\$0.00	(\$5,000.00)
IGA expenses:Web expenses	-\$277.01	-\$264.00	(\$280.00)
Consulting Group expenses	-\$3,567.02	-\$3,000.00	\$2,000.00
TOTAL IGA expenses	-\$29,850.24	-\$47,064.00	-\$46,518.00
PROFIT: IGA revenue less expenses	\$4,507.60	-\$8,064.00	-\$13,518.00