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IGA Newsletter

March 2014



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Registration gift for 2014 European Dairy Goat Conference

The ERCG 2014 is an official IGA sponsored regional conference, and to thank those who register the conference organizers and IGA are offering a special gift. ALL registrations include a free 1 year IGA membership for new members or \$20 off a membership renewal. If you have registered for this conference, then go to: www.iga-goatworld.com/free-membership.html and fill out the form.

Activity Report of the IGA delegation in Mexico, May 2013

Written by Héctor Mario Andrade Montemayor, IGA Regional Director for México, Central America and Caribbean

In May 2013, several activities were carried out related to various aspects of goat production in Mexico.

The first event carried out from May 16-19 was sweet goat milk sweet (Cajeta) and goat cheese fair held in Celaya, Guanajuato. The fair was at-

tended by Juan Capote (President of IGA), Irma Celi (IGA country representative for Peru), Hector Andrade Montemayor (IGA Regional Director for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean), Juan Vicente Delgado Bermejo (Technical Director, Selection Program for Murciano-Granadian Goats in Spain), Javier Hernandez Pleguezuelos (Executive Secretary of the Association of Murciano-

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Activity Report (continued from Page 1)

Granadino Goats [CAPRIGRAN] in Spain), Juan Manuel Micheo Puig (Executive Secretary of the Spanish Association of Malagueña Goat Breeders in Spain), Sergio Alvarez (Researcher from the Canary Islands Institute of Agricultural Research), Felipe Torres Acosta (IGA Board Member and researcher from the Autonomous University of Yucatan in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico) and José Alberto Delgadillo (Researcher in goat reproduction from the Autonomous Agrarian University Antonio Narro in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico).

Activities

International goat symposium

There were twelve technical presentations in the areas of reproduction, gastrointestinal parasite control, genetic selection, nutrition, goat development in Peru, and one lecture about IGA and IGA programs in international development. After the inauguration, the fair began with the national meeting on breeds and goat products with representatives from national producers associations and technicians, national and state government representa-



tives, and national and Latin-American producers (Guatemala and Cuba). The main purpose of this meeting was to discuss the national problems of goat producers, goat development projects and programs such as disease control, genetic selection, nutrition and reproduction, as well as government programs to support in-country development of the goat industry.

National goat exhibition

Over 300 French Alpine, Saanen, Nubian, Toggenburg, La Mancha and Boer goats of excellent quality and production were exhibited with the participation of Laurie Acton

(ADGA Judge and goat producer) and Luis Portilla (ADGA Judge and Mexican goat judge).

Scientific and technology transfer posters

For the first time, IGA's President, Juan Capote, along with Javier Chaurand (event organizer) and Hector Andrade Montemayor (IGA regional director for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean) called upon the members of IGA, universities and research centers to participate through the presentation of scientific and technology transfer posters aimed at producers. Fifty-four posters were displayed, of which 22 from Mexico, 15 from Spain, 6 from Venezuela, 2 from Ecuador, and 3 each from Cuba, Brazil and Italy. This activity was very successful and should be pursued and repeated in the future as it fits the mission and vision of IGA.

These posters were also presented at the XXVII national meeting on goat husbandry held in September in Tlaxcala, Mexico. This event was organized by the Mexican Associa-

Activity Report (continued from Page 2)

tion for Goat Production (AMPCA) with the participation of IGA through the presentation of the posters mentioned above, and with the presence of some IGA members.

Promoting goat products

A goat cheese making course was led by Mr. Isidoro Jimenez, a master cheese maker from the Canary Islands, and a sensory evaluation course by Sergio Alvarez of the Canary Islands Institute of Agricultural Research. In addition, a goat cheese tasting course with different beverages (mezcal, beer or Mexican wine) was conducted by Mr. Carlos Yescas, a Master in cheese tasting. Finally, a cooking class with goat products was conducted by the International Chef Patricia Quintana.

Spain-Peru-Mexico Goat Forum

The second event was the Spain-Peru-Mexico Goat Forum took place at the University of Queretaro and was followed by a field visit to mountain goat producers from the region. The forum was on May 20th in the auditorium of the Natural Sci-



ences faculty of the Autonomous University of Queretaro, where Dr. Juan Capote spoke about IGA to a group of goat producers, veterinary students, researchers from INIFAP (National Research Institute of Forest, Agricultural and Livestock), and researchers and teachers from the Autonomous University of Queretaro. Other presentations were conducted by Irma Celi (Characteristics of goat raising in Peru), Javier Hernandez Pleguezuelos and Juan Vicente Delgado Bermejo (Features and functions of the national association of Murciano-Granadino Breeders of Spain and its selection scheme), and Juan Manuel Micheo Puig (Activities and

characteristics of the Spanish Association of the Malagueña Goat Breeders). Finally Sergio Alvarez conducted a course concerning the practical sensory evaluation of goat cheeses. Regional and Spanish goat cheeses were provided by local Mexican producers and Spanish attendees, respectively.

Visits to goat producers of the Queretaro semi-arid region

Subsistence and more technically-advanced farms located in the semi-arid region of Queretaro were visited. Farmers demonstrated traditional goat production and processing of goat cheese. Goats from this area are Creole descendants of

Continued on Page 10

Chinese implementation of the national modern sheep and goat industrial technology system

According to China's Ministry of Agriculture statistics, in 2011 the national sheep and goat herds totaled 282 million (of which approximately 180 million were goats), and 268 million were slaughtered, for a total output of 3.931 million tons of mutton. This is among the highest in the world. The world of mutton production rose from 6.1% in 1980 to more than 35.0%, with China accelerating the modernization and population growth, and increasing consumption levels.

Developing herbivore livestock (cattle, sheep and goat, etc.) has become a major strategic decision of China's development of modern animal husbandry. In recent years, with

the rapid development of China's meat sheep and goat industry, its main characteristics and development trends were as follows: sheep and goat farms (households) decreased, but the total number of their slaughter increased, raising the average of raising scale; farms (households) significantly increased the size of their herd and the proportion of slaughter increased significantly; there were significant differences of large-scale level at both the regional and provincial levels.

In order to promote industrial development of modern agriculture in China in 1997, the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance began to build a "national modern ag-

riculture industrial technology system" (China Agricultural Research System, CARS), and in 1998 implementation of this system began. Six years later the following landmarks were achieved:

- 1) First in the country undertake a comprehensive research of the organizations, local agricultural authorities, farmers and processing enterprises, cooperatives, field sales and market research, in order to better understand the sheep and goat industry in recent years, and create a comprehensive analysis of the development trends and constraint factors, to further increase the Chinese sheep and goat industry development foundation.
- 2) Actively promote the large-scale standardization of sheep and goat, and encouraged the sheep industry to promote this transformation and upgrading. For domestic existence of traditional, decentralized, less extensive feeding and forage management, a problem that seriously hampered the healthy



Chinese implementation of the national modern sheep and goat industrial technology system *(continued from Page 6)*

and sustainable development of the sheep industry. The development and promotion of key technologies, which greatly promoted the standardization of sheep and goat, organized, large-scale farming and ecological farming. Developed a series of standards in sheep breeding, disease prevention and control, feed nutrition, product processing and industrial economic aspects for the development of Chinese meat sheep and goat breeding industry to provide effective technical support.



Other important achievements:

- Breeding of new sheep and goat meat varieties (lines) to support local breeding. The use of modern technology for integrated applications, especially in estrus synchronization, laparoscopic insemination, molecular breeding, embryo transfer and somatic cell cloning modern biotechnology, and shorten generation intervals to achieve an integrated two-year tertiary study and solve the problem of low breeding sheep.
- In terms of disease prevention and control, understand Chinese sheep and goat disease prevalence and create a sheep rearing business model based on biological safety theory, study and formulate comprehensive disease prevention and control technical specifications and a series of supporting systems to ensure effective prevention and control of diseases.
- Product processing, processing technology, the establishment of technical specifications and processing factors, evaluation criteria for grading sheep and goat carcass, and lamb storage to maintain quality.
- Environmental and economic aspects of industrialization to optimize the design and promotion of research on different types of pens, agricultural areas and the use of relevant parameters, and achieved a number of national utility model patents, published monographs, and other technological achievements. Greatly improved the level of research on China's sheep industry to promote the development and improvement of Chinese sheep and national policies.

Special thanks to Xu Gangyi, IGA Board member, for sending us this article.

中国实施国家现代肉羊产业技术体系建设



据中国农业部统计资料，2011年全国绵羊和山羊存栏2.82亿只（其中山羊约1.8亿只），出栏2.68亿只，羊肉总产量393.1万吨，均位居世界第一，羊肉产量占世界的比重由1980年的6.1%增加到35.0%以上。随着中国加快现代化建设进程和人口数量的增长及消费水平的提高，大力发展节粮型草食畜牧业（牛、羊等）已经成为中国发展现代畜牧业的重大战略决策。近年来，中国肉羊业的发展很快，其主要发展特征及发展趋势表现为：肉羊饲养场（户）总数减少，但

肉羊出栏总数增加，平均饲养规模扩大；规模饲养场（户）数明显增加，其出栏数及其所占的比重显著增加；饲养规模化程度呈现出明显的区域性或省份之间的差异。

为了促进中国现代农业的产业化发展，中国农业部、财政部于1997年开始实施国家现代农业产业技术体系（China Agricultural Research System, CARS）建设，并于1998年开始实施“国家现代肉羊产业技术体系”。六年来取得如下标志性成果：

1. 首次在国内组织开展全面调研，与当地农牧业主管部门、养殖户、加工企业、专业合作社、销售市场等的实地调研，了解、掌握了近年肉羊产业发展状况，全面分析了发展趋势和制约发展因素，为进一步加大中国肉羊产业化发展奠定了基础。

2. 积极推进了肉羊的规模化、标准化建设，促进肉羊产业转型升级。针对国内存在传统、分散、粗放的饲养管理方式和饲草料不足，严重制约肉羊产业健康可持续发展的问题，体系建设将推动肉羊产业规模化、标准化建设作为工作重点，发挥多学科整体优势，通过关键技术的研发和推广，大大推进了肉羊的标准化、组织化、规模化养殖和生态养殖；在肉羊育种与繁殖、疫病防控、饲料营养、产品加工和产业经济等方面制定了一系列标准，为中国肉羊养殖业的发展提供了有效技术支撑。

3. 已经取得了一批标志性成果

- 在繁殖育种方面，肉用羊新品种（系）培育和地方良种选育取得突破性进展，现代繁育新技术得到集成应用。特别是在同期发情、腹腔镜



中国实施国家现代肉羊产业技术体系建设

输精、分子育种、胚胎移植和体细胞克隆等现代生物技术，缩短世代间隔，努力实现两年三产集成研究，解决肉羊繁殖率低的问题。

- 在疫病防控方面，在掌握中国羊病流行状况和肉羊饲养经营模式的基础上，以生物安全理论为指导，研究制定了疫病综合防治技术规范 and 一系列配套制度，确保疫病的有效防控。
- 在产品加工方面，构建了羊肉现代加工技术体系，并建立了羊骨素加工技术规范、羊胴体等级规格评定方法、羊肉贮存期品质保持方法等若干技术标准。
- 在环境与产业经济方面，开展肉羊圈舍（场）优化设计与推广、农区不同类型圈舍相关参数测定及利用效果分析等研究工作，取得了一批国家实用新型专利、出版专著、发表论文等技术成果。大大地提高了中国肉羊产业经济的研究水平，为促进中国肉羊产业发展和国家肉羊产业政策的制定与完善起到了重要的指导作用。

The contribution of gender transformative approaches to value chain research for development

Gender transformative approaches

The current widespread recognition of the importance of integrating gender into development is reflected in the growing prominence of gender strategies for research and development organizations, the emergence of compelling approaches for gender integration, and the development of indicators for tracking performance.

The agricultural research, development and donor community is building on this momentum to pursue increasingly more substantive approaches to

gender integration as reflected in USAID's Feed the Future program and in many of the CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs). Despite this, there is growing concern that these recent achievements need to go further if they are to integrate gender into development in ways that achieve lasting impacts on poverty and hunger. Unless development research and practice address the underlying causes of gender disparities in access to and control over agriculture and other valued resources, sustainable change is unlikely to be achieved.



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock and Fish

Brief 2

October 2013

The contribution of gender transformative approaches to value chain research for development

Paula Karim

Gender transformative approaches
The current widespread recognition of the importance of integrating gender into development is reflected in the growing prominence of gender strategies for research and development organizations, the emergence of compelling approaches for gender integration, and the development of indicators for tracking performance.

Consequences of gender inequality. The hypothesis underlying gender transformative approaches to agricultural research for development is that qualitatively better and more lasting development outcomes will result from interventions that combine efforts to enhance access to resources, technologies and markets with efforts to understand and challenge the social context that enables social inequalities to persist.

GTAs and value chains
The arguments to design and integrate transformative approaches are directly related to the value chain component of the CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish. Value chain approaches within the existing social context. Therefore, the social norms, attitudes and practices characterizing a particular place affect inter-value chain operations. For example,

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Expo Nacional de la Cabra el Queso y la Cajeta, May 1-4, 2014

Invitation to participate in the “International Goat Cheese Awards”

Invitation

The National Association of Certified Goat Breeders, with the support of the Mexican Cheese Institute, and Slow Food International, invite all producers of goat cheese to participate in the first edition of the International Goat Cheese Awards. The awards will be part of the activities of the XI National Goat, Cheese and Cajeta Expo in Celaya, Guanajuato on 1st to 4th May, 2014. The activities will be held at Ecoforum in the city of Celaya.

Objective

To promote and recognize the diversity and quality of the multitude of goat cheeses around the world, as well as to contribute to the improvement of best practices in goat cheese making. The awards will host international experts, who will make technical recommendations for producers. We aim to provide a place of the exchange between experts in the industry, cheesemakers, and consumers. We hope to pro-

mote goat cheeses and their makers with possible consumers.

Awards

We will award Gold, Silver and Bronze medals to those cheeses



that are awarded over 80 points by our international judges. Two judges will judge each cheese and each one will award up to 50 points to each cheese.

Gold - 96 to 100 points
Silver - 90 to 95 points
Bronze - 80 to 89 points

Prizes

Gold - will receive a blue ribbon, a certificate of participation and art piece specially de-

signed for the event.

Silver - will receive a white ribbon and a certificate of participation

Bronze - will receive a red ribbon and a certificate of participation

Judges and grading system

There will be 10 international experts in the cheese industry. Five couples will be formed, and each team will taste a selection of cheeses giving technical notes and up-to 50 points each. We will use the American system for grading, awarding 3 points for aroma, 25 points for taste, 15 points for body and texture, and 7 points for appearance. Judges notes will be confidential and only shared with the cheesemakers or their designated representative.

Requirements

The competition will receive only cheeses made with fluid goat milk. The awards will not receive cheeses made with powder milk, or with a combination of fluid and powder milk. No cheeses should have additives, chemicals (outside of the traditional methods of cheesemaking), or made by over industrialized processes.

Expo Nacional *(Continued from Page 10)*

All cheeses should follow their local health ordinances and those established by Mexican authorities for entry into the country.

The awards will establish three collection points. One in Laredo, Texas for cheeses coming from the United States and Canada, another one in Mexico City for cheeses coming from Europe, Central and South America; and a final one in Celaya, Guanajuato for cheese produced in Mexico.

We do not recommend the entry of fresh cheeses from Europe, Central and South America, as we will not be able to assure proper delivery on time for fresh cheeses.

We require whole pieces. For those cheeses weighting under half a kilo, we require two pieces. All cheeses should be properly packaged and label. We recommend gel packs for better conservation. All entries should be accompanied of their health documents (in English or Spanish). We require two extra labels that will be used during the award ceremony. The award ceremony will be held

on Saturday, May 3rd at 20:00 hrs (Mexico City time) at Ecoforum Celaya.

Inscription cost is \$20 American dollars per entry (shipping cost is not included). The organizing committee reserves the right to admit cheeses into the competition. The organizing committee is not responsible for sample sent in bad condition or for problems before the arrival of each entry to the collection points. The decision of the judges is final and cannot be questioned.

Categories

- a) Goat fresh cheeses made with enzymatic coagulation;
- b) Goat fresh cheeses made with enzymatic coagulation, with added natural flavors or condiments;
- c) Goat fresh cheeses made with lactic coagulation;
- d) Goat fresh cheeses made with lactic coagulation, with added natural flavors or condiments;
- e) Goat cheeses made with lactic coagulation, with a surface ripen rind by natural molds;
- f) Goat cheeses made with enzymatic coagulation, with a

surface ripen rind by natural molds;

- g) Goat cheeses made with enzymatic coagulations, soft, pressed paste, without rind;
- h) Goat cheeses, pressed paste and blue mold;
- i) Goat cheeses with a washed rind;
- j) Goat cheeses, fresh pressed paste (under 4 weeks);
- k) Goat cheeses, semi-aged pressed paste (4 to 8 weeks);
- l) Goat cheeses, aged pressed paste (+8 weeks);
- m) Goat cheeses made with vegetable rennet;
- n) Cheeses made with milk of two animals (a 20% minimum of goat's milk) - fresh (under 4 weeks);
- o) Cheeses made with milk of two animals (a 20% minimum of goat's milk) - semi-aged (4 to 8 weeks);
- p) Cheeses made with milk of two animals (a 20% minimum of goat's milk) - aged (+8 weeks);
- q) Other cheeses not included in the above categories.

Inscription forms should be submitted by April 22, 2014. Samples should be received by April 27 in the collection points or April 30 in city of Celaya.

Activity Report *(continued from Page 3)*

Spanish goats. A key point of this visit is the project initiated between the University of Queretaro from Mexico, the University of Cordoba from Spain, the Association of Malagueña goat breeders, the National Association of Murciano-Granadino goat breeders, both from Spain, and IGA. The objective of the project is to develop a recovery program of the Mexican Creole goat. The genetic proximity of the Mexican Creole goat with the Murciano-Granadina and Malagueña goats was analyzed from hair samples taken from goats housed at the Autonomous University of Queretaro and from goats from the region. The delegation visited the experimental farm of the Autonomus



University of Queretaro, located in Amazcala, where a herd of 250 goats is housed. Forty of those animals are native goats of the Murciano-Granadino or Creole type and may provide the initial germplasm for the recovery program. A group of Creole goat producers was in-

vited to visit the experimental farm to discuss the relevance of the recovery program and the formation of an association of Mexican Creole Goat, with the participation of the National Association of Murciano-Granadino goat breeders and the Association of Malagueña goats breeders from Spain, the University of Cordoba from Spain, the Autonomus University of Queretaro and IGA.



IGA History – 20th Anniversary Keynote Address

The following is an article by W. C. Foote written in 2002 and recently updated to provide IGA members with a better understanding of what the IGA is and who we are.

Abstract

The International Goat Association (IGA) was organized on January 12, 1982 during the Third International Conference on Goats in Tucson, Arizona, USA. Approximately 160 persons from 42 countries attended the organization meetings. Organization was unanimously approved with Warren C. Foote as interim chairman and subsequently president and Kent Leach as secretary-treasurer. A board of directors was subsequently elected consisting of Jean G. Boyazoglu, C. Deventra, Christian Gall, George F. W. Haenlein, Peter Holst, Pierre Morand-Fehr, Maurice Shelton and Clair E. Terrill. IGA has continued to expand in its influence and service during its first twenty years. IGA is unique in providing sustained international focus on a single species of animals and promoting its usefulness for the good of humankind. It has succeeded through three primary ob-

jectives: (1) Fostering the use of goats to provide for the needs of humankind; (2) Encouraging research with and development of goats to increase their productivity and usefulness throughout the world; (3) Perpetuating the International Conferences on Goats. IGA has effectively encouraged and assisted the development of science and technology of goats and their application. IGA's challenges in the future include to remain focused on its initial objectives; to maintain its place and role in international leadership; and to remain an independent but collaborative force in a world of shifting politics and economies, increasing numbers of GO's and NGO's and exploding technology - to continue to speak with singleness of purpose and direction.

Introduction

From its outset the purpose of the International Goat Association (IGA) has been to promote the use of goats throughout the world and especially by those producers with the least resources and who are often most dependent upon them. IGA has worked to this end through

research and development to determine the production potential of goats and how they can be optimized through the use of proper management practices. This has been done in concert with the demands of the varied production needs, environments and levels of resources under which the goat has the ability and is required to produce food and fiber and to provide companionship for humankind. IGA's objectives from its beginning have been: 1. To foster the use of goats to provide for the needs of humankind; 2. To encourage research with and development of goats to increase their productivity and usefulness throughout the world; 3. To perpetuate the International Conferences on Goats.

History

The need for an international organization dealing with goats became apparent during 1980 and 1981 while the III International Conference on Goats was being planned. There was a common interest and commitment among scientists and others working with goats. It was obvious also that a more effective way was needed to

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encourage and increase the acquisition of knowledge and strengthen other resources and to provide a better method of communication among all persons interested in goats. As we consider the formation and history of the International Goat Association it is important to note that this was not the first time that such a need had been recognized and an attempt made to form such an organization. There was at least one other time when an attempt was made. This was during the II International Conference on Goats held in Tours, France, in 1971. A brief account of this effort is taken from information provided by Christian Gall and C. Devendra.

During the II International Conference on Goats the need was recognized by scientists, developers and goat farmers to form a professional association to increase the awareness of the importance of goats, to stimulate research and to support goat development – to provide information and otherwise help overcome the discrimination against goats. As a result, The World Committee on Goats was formed with Christian Gall, who served as chairman of the second

international conference, as chairman and C. Devendra as vice-chairman. The regional and country representation was limited at the conference and in the committee and everyone involved was encouraged to expand the representation. A primary objective of the committee was to perpetuate international conferences on goats and efforts made to do this were unsuccessful until it was learned in 1978 or 1979 that an international goat conference was being planned in the United States.

Jess L. Ayers as chairman of the organizing committee confirmed with Christian Gall that the conference to be held in the United States would be the III International Conference on Goats (actually the III International Conference on Goat Production and Disease). Unfortunately the efforts begun in 1971 to form a world organization were not known to those planning the III International Conference on Goats and so there was a new beginning at that time.

In 1980 Warren C. Foote was asked to assist in the organization of the third international conference by serving with Jess L. Ayers as its co-

chairmen and developed plans to establish an international goat organization. Prior to the conference invitations were sent through government organizations and universities and their leaders, to countries where such information was available, to nominate and send delegates to the conference for the purpose of participating in the formation of an international goat organization. The response was rewarding indicating again the commonly recognized need and support for such an entity.

On January 12, 1982, during the III International Conference on Goats held in Tucson, Arizona, USA, the first organizing meeting was held and consisted of approximately 160 delegates and other interested persons from 42 countries. Before the organizing meeting was convened a planning meeting was held with selected internationally recognized leaders among those working with goats who were attending the conference. These included Christian Gall, Pierre Morand-Fehr, Jean Boyazoglu, C. Devendra and George Haenlein. They gave their full support to the formation of an international organization. During the first organizing meeting the

IGA History – 20th Anniversary Keynote Address *(Continued from Page 12)*

proposal of an international goat organization was unanimously accepted and at the conclusion of a second meeting a name, International Goat Association, a general outline of its purpose and objectives and form of organization were drafted. Warren C. Foote was elected as interim chairman and president and Kent Leach as secretary-treasurer.

Also during the organizing meetings it was determined that a host country for the next or IV International Conference on Goats to be held in five years be selected. As a result several persons, including those from Mexico and Brazil, proposed their countries be the location for the next conference. Odon Santana made the proposal for Brazil providing an official request from his country to host the conference and certification that his country would provide the necessary financial and organizational support. Brazil's proposal to host the fourth international conference was accepted by the group assembled representing the International Goat Association. At the end of the conference memberships in IGA were being accepted.

In the following few months, Tony Cunha, at the request of IGA, drafted a constitution and by-laws which was modified and accepted by the members of IGA and a board of directors was elected. This first board of directors played an essential role in establishing IGA as an international entity and in its development and success. It consisted of Jean G. Boyazoglu (Greece/South Africa), C. Devendra (Malaysia), Christian Gall (Germany), George F. W. Haenlein (USA), Peter Holst (Australia), Pierre Morand-Fehr (France), Maurice Shelton (USA) and Clair E. Terrill (USA). (See Table 1.)

The need of a scientific journal to serve as the official publication of IGA was agreed upon during its organizing meetings. Clair Terrill, Warren Foote, David Lincicome and others had been previously involved in the development of a new journal, International Sheep and Goat Research Journal, with David Lincicome as editor and Kent Leach, Dairy Goat Publishing Co. as publisher. Arrangements were made for this journal to become the official journal for IGA. It served in this capacity from 1982 to 1984 but satisfactory editorial

and other arrangements could not be made for it to continue. This left a very serious void in IGA because of the need for and the interest of scientists to publish in an international journal with a specific focus on goats.

Negotiations were undertaken with Elsevier Science publishers to publish an international journal on goat research and development for IGA by Jean Boyazoglu and Warren Foote and later George Haenlein, through its representative Ken Plaxton. These negotiations were successful and arrangements were made for Elsevier Science to publish a new journal, Small Ruminant Research, which would give IGA editorial responsibilities and prerogatives and serve as its official publication. Elsevier Science began publishing Small Ruminant Research in 1987 and at the end of calendar year 2002 will have published 46 volumes. Ken Plaxton has been a strong supporter and friend of IGA in maintaining the quality and in the continuance of Small Ruminant Research.

The first editor-in-chief of Small Ruminant Research was George

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F.W. Haenlein who served from 1987 through 1995 and helped establish policy and procedures to insure quality and provide assistance in manuscript preparation that has been a major factor in its success. M.H. Fahmy served as editor-in-chief from 1996 through 2000 and David M. Sherman is the current editor-in-chief beginning in 2001.

The constitution and by-laws of IGA provided for a new president to be elected and to take office at each international conference, which were initially established at five-year intervals. The IV International Conference on Goats was held in Brasilia, Brazil on March 8-13, 1987. Odon Santan from Brazil and Warren Foote served as co-chairman of the conference. The country of Brazil fully carried out its commitment to provide funding and organizational support, including personnel, for the conference.

R.M. Acharya from India was elected the second president of IGA and began serving at the end of the fourth conference. The V International Conference on Goats was held in New Dehli, India on March 2-8, 1992 with R.M. Acharya as co-

ordinator. Jean G. Boyazoglu was elected the third president of IGA and began serving at end of the fifth conference. The VI International Conference on Goats was held in Beijing, China on May 6-11, 1996 changing the interval between conferences from five to four years and Chen Yoachuan served as chairman of the organizing committee. Adel M. Aboul-Naga was elected the fourth president of IGA and began serving at the end of sixth conference. The VII International Conference on Goats was in Tours, France on May 15-18, 2000. The coordinators and co-chairmen of the organizing committee were Lucas Gruner and Yves Chabert. Pierre Morand-Fehr was elected the fifth president of IGA and began serving at the end of the seventh conference and is our current president. Our next conference, the VIII International Conference on Goats, will be held in Pretoria, South Africa in 2004.

The secretary- treasurers of IGA have served an essential role in its accomplishments, including assisting in the fiscal responsibilities, developing the newsletter, encouraging membership and strengthening communication with members.

They are Kent Leach, 1982-1987; Warren Foote, 1987-1989; Robert Pelant, 1989-1992; Rosalee Sinn, 1992-2000, Beth Miller, 2000-2002; Cindy Walla, 2002-.

Several officers and board members who have been associated with IGA from its beginning have continued to serve throughout these first twenty years. These include, in alphabetical order, Jean G. Boyazoglu, C. Devendra, Warren C. Foote, Pierre Morand-Fehr, George F.W. Haenlein, Peter Holst and Rosalee Sinn. Many others, although they have served for shorter periods of time, have served just as faithfully. Some who have served have been recognized by IGA for their service: Warren Foote was elected Honorary President for Life at the conference in 1987 and later recognized as its Founder, Jean Boyazoglu was designated as President Emeritus and George Haenlein was named Honorary Editor-in-Chief of Small Ruminant Research.

Accomplishments

After twenty years what have we accomplished in terms of achieving our objectives? And where have we yet to succeed in our efforts? Overall, we have maintained and

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strengthened IGA's unique organization, one that focuses on a single species of animal with the intent to make it a means to the end of providing for the needs of humankind, often those persons whose resources are least and whose needs are greatest. We have established a basis for continuing success: we have shown accountability in leadership and in membership and we have adhered to our objectives, we chose well at the outset and we have stayed on course. However, we have not always achieved the level of success that we have desired and in some cases we have realized very little success.

We have perpetuated our international goat conferences as intended. We have held them in those regions and countries where the use of goats is of primary concern and effort. These conferences have brought together experts, and all people with information to share, dealing with all aspects of goat production, products, development, management, social and economic implications and their application. We have encouraged scientific pursuits dealing with goats and provided a forum for

findings to be discussed and evaluated. In doing this we have in a significant measure encouraged research and development with goats and the application of findings to increase their usefulness to those depending on them for their livelihood. And we have contributed to the conservation and improvement of the environment from which the goat must be sustained and produce.

In an effort to foster and support goat conferences and programs beyond our international conferences, IGA has begun the co-sponsorship of regional conferences held between international conferences. The first of these was held in China in 2001 and another will be held in Mexico in 2002.

The success of the perpetuation and continued quality of the international conferences is shared by the literally hundreds of committed persons who have worked in the different countries. All in turn, under the direction of the conference coordinators and chairmen and the central officers and board members have done their part to make their conference a success.

Through partnership with Elsevier Science we have established an international journal where quality research findings are published on a broad scope of subjects dealing with goats and other small ruminants and available for use by all who are interested. Through Small Ruminant Research, researchers who could not otherwise publish internationally, are given an opportunity to do so, to share their findings with others of similar or related interests. As an international journal, Small Ruminant Research has grown to take its place among the premier livestock journals of the world, championing goats and other small ruminants. The combined commitment and capable efforts of the editors-in-chief, associate editors, the members of the editorial advisory board and the authors of papers published, and of Elsevier Science, have insured the success of the journal.

The convening of the international conferences and the publishing of the journal have met essential, critical needs that exist among those working with goats. They have encouraged relevant quality research, shared and evaluated the

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results of the research and assisted in the development and demonstration of their application. They have also played a significant role in building and strengthening communication and trust among all persons involved in a broad spectrum of subjects and endeavors related to goats.

From the outset we have recognized the need for a newsletter to disseminate the activities of IGA, to advise of meetings and other information as it becomes available and to otherwise help keep our members informed. Without an effective means of communication it is difficult to provide service to members; to justify membership. The first real attempts to do this were made by Robert Pelant and Rosalee Sinn, while serving their respective terms as secretary-treasurer in the late 1980's and 1990's. These newsletters, especially in the 1990's became an effective method of communication for IGA. More recently, Christopher D. Lu, as Newsletter Editor, has further strengthened and published issues of a very useful newsletter. This has been facilitated through the availability of developments in electronic communication technol-

ogy.

Also using new electronic technology, IGA president, Pierre Morand-Fehr conducted our first electronic conference during November and December, 2001. In this way officers and members of the board of directors and regional and country representatives provided input on issues concerning IGA. Such contributions from many of the participants would have been impossible otherwise because of the time, travel and other expense involved. Through the efforts of Jean-Paul Debeuf an official IGA web site has been set up which provides up-to-date information on IGA and many of its programs and activities. The web site is available in English, French and Spanish.

There are other areas where IGA has struggled and continues to struggle also with varying degrees of success. One of these is in our ability to reach out into the different regions and countries of the world. Although the need for country representatives has been discussed throughout the life of IGA only during the last few years is this becoming a working reality. Regions of the world and some

countries within these regions have now been identified and directors assigned for each. As this development continues it will greatly expand our capability to reach and communicate with the people that we are to serve.

We are also struggling with development of membership and with financial sufficiency. These are critical and they are interrelated. Because of cost, many people who have desired to become members could not afford to do so. This has been true even though IGA has provided a membership without the journal at a minimum cost. IGA is now offering corporate or organization memberships with the opportunity to join at different levels reflecting varying levels of financial support.

Each president of IGA, together with other officers and members of its board of directors and others who have worked with them, has made his or her unique contribution to its success. Because of these sustained efforts, continuing growth and development has occurred. This is certainly true with our current president, Pierre Morand-Fehr, and those who work

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with him. Under his leadership IGA is making significant gains in program planning and implementation and in communication and dissemination of information.

IGA has worked effectively with government and non-government organizations to obtain resources to achieve its goals where there is mutual benefit. They are many and have provided a wide variety of resources to IGA. A few have been alluded to but it is not possible to recognize all the contributors or their contributions but each has been important to the success of IGA. These include international, regional and national organizations that directly or indirectly, through services provided by their agencies, have contributed to the international conferences and the journal as well as supported a wide variety of other meetings, programs and activities. There are some that have committed to annual monetary support. One of these is Heifer International who has hosted the IGA secretariat for nearly a decade. We recognize and express our gratitude to all that have provided support and helped strengthen IGA in any way.

This brief review is not intended to identify and discuss all of IGA's activities and efforts but to provide a brief history and overview. It does record, however, and recognize and emphasize the very large number of persons, many never recorded, who have served in any way in the very broad spectrum of activities of IGA and without whose efforts and talents IGA could not have contributed as it has.

Future Challenges and Opportunities

As we look to the future of IGA on its twentieth anniversary – what are its challenges and opportunities? There are many and some are critical, and the challenges, when adequately met, will become opportunities. They might be summarized to include the following.

1. We must remain focused on our initial objectives. We must not be drawn into other endeavors or to extend our initial endeavors in ways that will draw away our energy and resources from our initial objectives. At present these resources are very limited and additional programs or enlargement of ongoing programs should be undertaken only as

adequate resources become available. We must continue and maintain and protect the quality and usefulness of our international conferences and of our journal. They are the primary standards by which the value and integrity of IGA will be measured.

2. We must continue to work to expand our membership and build our financial resources. We must continue to explore ways in which membership can be provided, and help given, to those who are severely limited in their resources. We must continue to offer membership to organizations with goat related goals and we must be able and willing to collaborate, to be team players, and to provide services and information that justify their membership and financial support. But in doing so we must remain independent of any other organization in maintaining our course.
3. We must be alert to identify and bring into central leadership new persons who are committed and qualified to further the objectives of IGA. Prime sources are those who are in-

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- volved in IGA regional and country leadership roles. In the same way careful consideration needs to continue with the editorial staff and advisory board of the journal. In all of these assignments only those who can and have demonstrated that they will serve should have an opportunity to do so.
4. IGA must maintain and expand its place and role in international leadership. We must continue to strive for and to demonstrate excellence and relevance in our efforts.
5. IGA must remain an independent but collaborative force in a world of shifting politics and economies, increasing numbers of government and non-government organizations and exploding technology – to be able to speak and to continue to speak with singleness of purpose and direction.
6. We must continually renew our efforts to help all goat producers – to make goats the means to the end – in assisting them to become more self-sustaining and therefore better able to improve their quality of life.

Acknowledgements

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Figure 1

A Summary of the History of The International Goat Association: Its Leadership and Selected Programs.

Leadership

President

Warren C. Foote - 1982-1987
 R. M. Acharya - 1987-1992
 Jean Boyazoglu - 1992-1996
 Adel M. Aboul-Naga - 1996-2000
 Pierre Morand-Fehr - 2000-2004

Chris Lu 2004-2008
 Jean-Paul Dubeuf 2008-2012
 Juan Capote 2012-2016

Secretary-Treasurer

Kent Leach - 1982-1987
 Warren C. Foote - 1987-1989
 Robert Pelant - 1989-1992
 Rosalee Sinn - 1992-2000
 Beth Miller - 2000-2002
 Cindy Walla - 2002-2004
 James De Vries - 2004-2012

Jean-Marie Luginbuhl 2012-2016

Are you an IGA member?

Did you know that you can pay your membership online through the [IGA Store](#)?
 Now is a great time to join:

- Memberships are 1 year from when you join.
- Memberships include online access to *SRR*.
- Latest information on regional conferences.
- Receive the IGA Newsletter.

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First Board of Directors

Jean G. Boyazoglu

Peter Holst

George F. W. Haenlein

C. Devendra

Pierre Morand-Fehr

Clair E. Terrill

Christian Gall

Maurice Shelton

International Conferences on Goats

- I International Conference on Goats - 1964; London, England
- II International Conference on Goats - 1971; Tours, France (IGA organized during III International Conference)
- III International Conference on Goats - January 10-15, 1982; Tucson, AZ, USA
- IV International Conference of Goats - March 8-13, 1987; Brasilia, Brazil
- V International Conference on Goats - March 2-8, 1992; New Delhi, India
- VI International Conference on Goats - May 6-11, 1996; Beijing, China
- VII International Conference on Goats - May 15-18, 2002; Tours, France
- VIII International Conference on Goats - July 4-9, 2004; Pretoria, South Africa
- IX International Conference on Goats - August 31-September 4, 2008; Queretaro, Mexico
- X International Conference on Goats - September 19-23, 2010; Recife, Brazil
- XI International Conference on Goats - September 24-27, 2012; Gran Canaria, Spain

Official Journals

- International Sheep and Goat Research Journal - 1982-1984, Publisher; Kent Leach, Dairy Goat Publishing Co., Editor; David Lincicome
- Small Ruminant Research - 1987-present, Publisher; Elsevier Science, Editor in Chief, George F.W. Haenlein - 1987-1996, M.H. Fahmy - 1996-2001, David M. Sherman - 2001-present



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IGA Newsletter
March 2013






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Registration gift for 2014 European Dairy Goat Conference

The ERGC 2014 is an official IGA sponsored regional conference, and to thank those who register the conference organizers and IGA are offering a special gift. ALL registrations include a free 1 year IGA membership for new members or \$20 off a membership renewal. If you have registered for this conference, then go to: www.iga-goatworld.com/free-membership.html and fill out the form.

Activity Report of the IGA delegation in Mexico, May 2013

Written by Héctor Mario Andrade Montemayor, IGA Regional Director for México, Central America and Caribbean

In May 2013, several activities were carried out related to various aspects of goat production in Mexico.

The first event carried out from May 16-19 was sweet goat milk sweet (Cajeta) and goat cheese fair held in Celaya, Guanajuato. The fair was at-

tended by Juan Capote (President of IGA), Irma Celi (IGA country representative for Peru), Hector Andrade Montemayor (IGA Regional Director for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean), Juan Vicente Delgado Bermejo (Technical Director, Selection Program for Murciano-Granadino Goats in Spain), Javier Hernandez Pleguezuelos (Executive Secretary of the Association of Murciano-

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