Poultry Monitory System

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Abstract

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries of Uruguay (MGAP) designed and implemented an information system as a tool to manage the registers of different actors and transactions, with the objective of adding value to the commercial chain of the poultry sector.

The productive system is composed by actors dedicated to the breed of poultry with destiny to selling of meat (heavy line) and to the production of commercial eggs (light line). All reproductive poultry are imported as baby chicks or fertile egg from different countries: Germany, Brazil, Argentina and others. It is essential for our country to import genetic material to maintain the stock of Breeding Poultry and Commercial, referring to the two production levels.

The poultry production system in our country differs in two types of actors with different characteristics but working together. There is an actor named Owner and /or Entrepreneur who has animals on his property and may possess or not his own property (Farm), where activities are performed. On the other hand we find that Façonero refers to one actor who owns a facility where animals are exploited but there are not of his property.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poultry Monitoring Unit (UMA) was created on 4rd. October, 2006 by Ministerial Resolution. This new system as a need of the production system, as it requested by the private sector and supported by the public sector.

The Law 18.615 promulgated on October 23rd., 2009 and its Regulatory Decree 227/10 of 23rd. July 2010 as a scoped to the Officers Permanent Working in Poultry, composed of delegates from industry sector, poultry entrepreneurs, façoneros and public sector of the Ministry of Agriculture,

Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP) which, according to article 8 should be represented by the General Direction of Livestock Services through the Division of Animal Industry (DIA), Division of Animal Health (DSA) and Division Controller of Livestock (DICOSE), representing the General Secretary of State for International Affairs Unit (IAU), the Office of Agricultural Planning and Policy (OPYPA) and the National Livestock Information System (SNIG), the General Direction of Farm (DIGEGRA) and the General Direction for Rural Development (DGDR).

The analysis of the new system starts as policy definition by the authorities, with the purpose of managing and enhancing the functioning of the information system of the UMA, maximizing the use of existing infrastructure and continue actions aimed at building a Unique Register of Agricultural Producers. This activity is requested to SNIG team. The suggestion made was to replace the current system of UMA information regarding the management of the Register of Producers and Transit Guide.

The poultry traceability system implemented is based on the identification of a set of elements called Batch, which features a unique and unrepeatable Identification: Batch number. The elements, poultry or eggs, which form the Batch must have a common origin and are known since they entered the system. Also, each event that Batch suffering throughout history should be reported in the SMA.

This way, you can keep track of the batch, along the entire production chain: what is its origin, what was facility, which suffered production process, to which he referred, among others. With this traceability system, fully auditable group type, providing

guarantees in terms of food security is achieved.

II. MATERIALS Y METHODS

To prepare the system has had the cooperation and assistance of multidisciplinary teams of MGAP.

Several meetings were maintained between technicians of the MGAP related to the poultry sector, according to the different roles that accomplish as competent authority: health, industry, and transaction records and information systems.
Besides visiting fattening farms and posture, the documentation and existing regulations on the subject were consulted.
The system was implemented in three stages. The first phase began with the registration of actors, the second referred to the training on using the system and the third and final with the start of the activities.
As diffusion method site training and distance were performed by a platform provided by the Agricultural Institute Plan (IPA), aimed at all actors in the productive chain, for better utilization of computing platform tool.
Both modalities began addressing the actors representing the first stages of the poultry production chain. These are: Importers, Incubadurías, Reproductive Farms, Posture Farms, Fattening Farm and Slaughter Plants.
It was assumed as a starting point, that all actors will have or will have access to the necessary technology, enabling the implementation of a web-based e-business solution, where the role acting as supporting documentation and not as a main input of the system.
It was anticipated that the monitoring system for the poultry industry in addition to industry-specific functionality, share a set of basic features with the SNIG.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result a completely new and independent to the previous system (UMA), creating a new database with the support of the old records of producers is designed.

A System was designed that involves the least amount of modifications to the existing regulatory framework, in order to facilitate its implementation. Among the common areas are management Business Registers, Holders, People and registers, which are based on the same features and necessarily share the same access criteria.
An interface to access the Portal is created for this purpose a specific channel for the sector with Users and profiles defined for each actor, security schemes are implemented for access to functions and policies on access to information.
It was achieved to enter to the system records related to the commercial circuit poultry actors.

By May 2014, there are a total of 615 records. The actors are disaggregated in Table No.1.

Table Nº1 Actors register

Activities	Total
Commercial Destination	5
Fattening Farm Façoneros	376
Fattening Farm Owner	37
Posture Farm Façoneros	20
Posture Farm Owner	79
Reproductive Farm - Façoneros	17
Reproductive Farm - Owner	33
Importers of Poultry/Eggs	13
Incubaduría	13
Slaughter Plants	10
Poultry Owner without Farm	12
TOTAL	615

It also has the record of all processes, balance eggs/poultry by category and related transactions between producers.

IV. CONCLUSION

The major challenge that had poultry traceability system batch was the regularization and formalization of the sector that was duty of the Institutions.
Has developed innovative management tool, characterized by electronically

performed whereby there is a real-time status report of the Sector. Successful implementation was based on the direct relationship with all the actors, mainly for awareness, approach and understanding of the system.
In May of this year we will achieve the first traced batch of broilers path that go to slaughter plant.

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