

# MONITORING UNDER LGAP

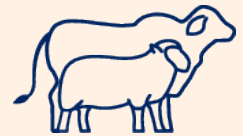
## What is monitoring?



- Monitoring is observation of a specified event or situation to verify conformance with the requirements of the LGAP Certification Requirements.
- Specifically, a person watches a set number of animals during critical animal handling activities to check that animal welfare targets are being met. Monitoring is a control measure to help manage the risk of animal welfare issues occurring.
- Annex I of LGAP1001 and LGAP1002 – Section 8** provides the full details of monitoring requirements.

## Why is there monitoring in LGAP?

- Monitoring helps identify when something is not in conformity and provides a chance to fix it, to ensure animal welfare outcomes can be met. It provides an evidence-based approach to conformance.
- The monitoring targets and requirements are the same as those contained in ESCAS. Monitoring is not just an activity undertaken during external audit but is undertaken each time animals are handled.



## Summary of monitoring requirements

Who	Animal Handling Activity	Monitoring Target
Feedlots, Farms, Abattoirs & Importers	Unloading or loading livestock species onto or off land transport vehicles	1% or less fall; 3% or less slip; and 3% or less of cattle vocalize
All Abattoirs	Moving animals from lairage into the entry of restraint	1% or less fall; 3% or less slip; and 3% or less of cattle vocalize
	While cattle are in restraint	3% or less of cattle vocalize
Stun Abattoirs Only	The effectiveness of stunning at the first application of the stunning device	95% of animals stunned first time
	Animals remain unconsciousness between stunning and death/slaughter	100% of animals remain unconscious

## Who performs monitoring?

- Monitoring does not require a dedicated person. It can be conducted by a person performing the animal handling activity or other duties.
- Some facilities may have an Animal Welfare Officer that conducts monitoring.
- Monitoring records must be made available to Approved Auditors during external audits.

## When does monitoring need to be performed?

- Monitoring needs to be conducted each time the animal handling activity occurs.
- Only a set number or a specified sample of animals needs to be monitored each time, rather than all animals.

## Sample Size

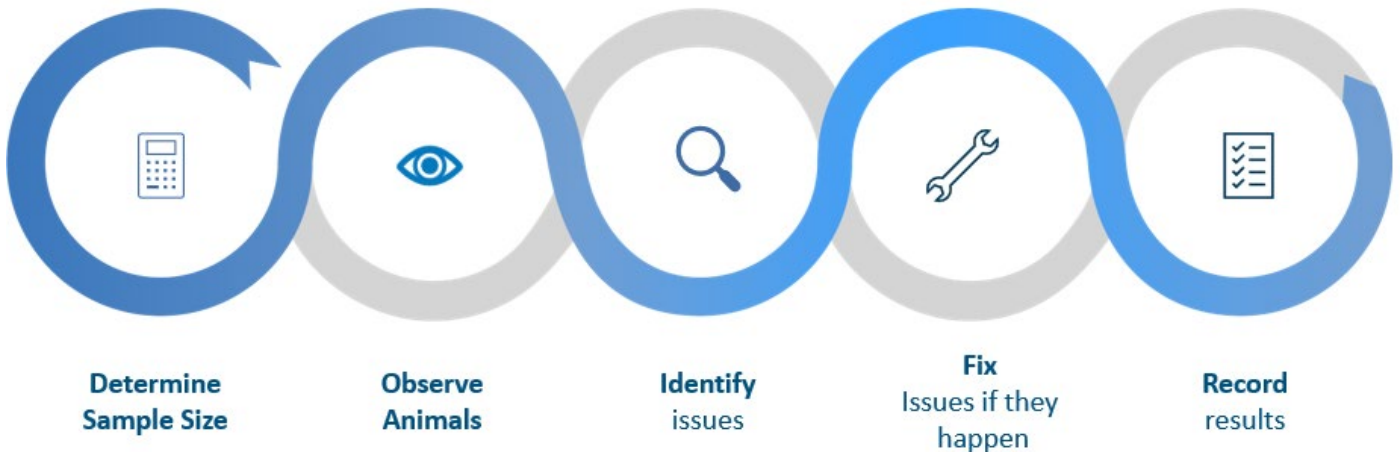
- The sample size of animals is based on the average daily total of animals received or processed.
- Small sites that process less than 100 animals a day can collect data over a number of days until they have observed 100 animals and then calculate if they have met the targets.

Sample size:	Average daily total of animals received or processed				
	1-10	11-100	101-250	251-500	501+
All animals	All animals	10	25	50	100

### How do I monitor?



1. Determine the sample size of animals to be monitored
2. Observe the sample size of animals to check that the monitoring target/s are being met. Once monitoring starts, animals are to be observed consecutively until the sample size is reached.
3. If a target is not met fix the issue to ensure target can be met for the rest of the activity.
4. Record the results of monitoring (including any actions to fix issues) on existing paperwork or on specific monitoring forms. Templates to record monitoring are available online at <https://www.animark.com.au/guidance-templates-documents/>



### Monitoring Example

- If you are unloading 25 animals from a truck – the sample size is 10 animals.
- Observe 10 animals being unloaded consecutively for slips, falls and vocalisations.
- If an animal slipped, fix what caused the slip to make sure no more animals slip during unloading.
- Make a record of the monitoring – record how many were observed, how many slipped, fell or vocalized and if you fixed anything.