



Assessment of the Status of Animal Welfare and Compliance to OIE Standards in the IGAD Member States



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



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Executive Summary

The overall objective of this assignment is to develop an OIE-compliant regional animal welfare strategy and action plan that will contribute to good animal welfare practices, policies and institutional reforms. The study was carried out in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia (Somaliland), and Djibouti. Different animal health and welfare stakeholders and institutions were visited in a cross-sectional semi-structured questionnaire survey and visual observation. Content analysis was used to classify transcribed qualitative data into distinct contextual areas and to compare different countries and stakeholder institutions.

Numbers of animal health, production, and processing policies and laws varied among Member States (MSs). Some states had very comprehensive laws dedicated to animal welfare. Dissemination and implementation of animal welfare materials and laws also varied among MSs.

All MSs had officers assigned to animal welfare but not necessarily as OIE focal persons. Some States had no organizational units dedicated to animal welfare and no Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) on the service. These are important drivers of animal welfare coordination. Some MSs had regular events to celebrate animal welfare and thus create awareness and instill unity of purpose among the general public and stakeholders. A few respondents among the MSs had been trained in animal welfare but none had undergone the OIE Improved Animal Welfare training.

The OIE Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) and the Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis recommended different activities for different countries; any recommendations on animal welfare should be followed. The current OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Program is supporting member countries that have requested advice and assistance to formulate or modernize veterinary legislation to comply with OIE standards and ensure good governance of the entire veterinary domain including animal welfare. Kenya and Ethiopia are already working towards compliance. All the MSs have Non-Governmental Organizations dealing with animal welfare. The NGOs have varying numbers of funding and collaborating partners. These are potential sources of support in addition to Governments and local industries and beneficiaries. The projects run by the NGOs include those on the welfare of draught and food animals; policy, legislation and advocacy; wildlife conservation; research, education, awareness creation and training; provision of services such as vaccination, treatment, livestock emergency response, and animal shelters. However, there is more attention to draught than to food animals.

All respondent teaching and research institutions used animals; however, most have no standard operating procedures and guidelines for animal welfare during such use. However, some teaching institutions include animal welfare in their veterinary curricula.

Most MSs have veterinary councils or boards and professional associations that have strong roles in animal welfare. Government and private veterinary clinics and livestock marketing and export associations also provide good opportunities for animal welfare, outreach, and education. Animal welfare in slaughterhouses ranges from very bad to very good; some cases are models in good management, hygiene, and procedures.

Awareness of animal welfare by farmers, and their willingness to pay for such training also varies between low and high. The farm is the point of implementation of farm and food animals' welfare. The animal welfare issues noted in some farms include uncollected manure, fly nuisance, and traditional fire-branding. Farmers also admit to loving some of their animals more than others for various reasons.

Livestock transporters and traders have varying levels of animal welfare awareness and willingness to pay for animal welfare training. Most transporters use general purpose vehicles not specialized for livestock transport; moreover, animals are seldom inspected before, during, and after transportation. Common animal diseases and other conditions seen during transportation include injuries; Foot and Mouth Disease; Lumpy Skin Disease; and death.

Livestock markets assessed for animal welfare components scored 0 - 84%. The components included market location and road system; unloading facilities; livestock holding and inspection; livestock holding (separation) system; weather protection; water and feed; ground surface and drainage; truck washing; management structure and policy; and livestock inspection practice.

While animal welfare is practised in all countries to the extent that animal husbandry and utilization offer some levels of the five freedoms, attainment of the OIE standards requires more targeted activities and a higher level of awareness and diligence among all stakeholders. This calls for development of a regional animal welfare strategy and action plan and its entrenchment into domestic veterinary domains and programs including legislation and enforcement.

1 Introduction

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) defines animal welfare as the manner in which an animal copes with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express its natural behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing.

The OIE standards for animal welfare are covered in Section 7 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (World Organization for Animal Health, 2015) and comprise:

1. Transport of animals by sea;
2. Transport of animals by land;
3. Transport of animals by air;
4. Slaughter of animals;
5. Killing of animals for disease control purposes;
6. Stray dog population control;
7. Use of animals in research and education;
8. Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems;
9. Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems;
10. Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems;
11. Welfare of working equids;
12. Transport of farmed fish;
13. Slaughter of farmed fish for human consumption;
14. Culling of farmed fish for disease control purposes; and
15. General standards for the welfare of farmed fish.

The core guidance to animal welfare are the 'five freedoms' (Farm Animal Welfare Council, 1979), i.e., freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from fear

and distress; freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and disease; and freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour.

Livestock, households and other components of the production system affect one another in a variety of ways depending on the changes in the environment, socio-economic needs of the household or owner, physiological functions of the animal. World Animal Protection, campaigning for a Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare on their website <https://www.worldanimalprotection.org/take-action/back-universal-declaration-animal-welfare>, state that protecting animals will also help people in their livelihoods, environmental protection, health and companionship. In addition, the One Health policy approach which advocates addressing health issues at the human, animal, and ecosystem interface, identifies some of the benefits as improved livestock health and productivity; greater wildlife biodiversity; preservation of ecosystem services; human food security, disease control, and improved livelihoods (Okello *et al.*, 2014).

The IGAD region is endowed with huge livestock and livestock resources that form a critical part of the economies of the MSs and important livelihood assets to the people. This contribution has been estimated by various authors (Aklilu *et al.*, 2002; GoK, 2008). However, IGAD (2013) estimated that the actual contribution of livestock to economies of Eastern Africa countries (Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan) was on average 37% higher than the official estimates for the year 2009 used as a base year for comparison.

The OIE, in resolution No. 26 of May 2014, recognized that regional animal welfare strategies and implementation plans can make an important contribution to its mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide (World Organization for Animal Health, 2014). The IGAD Member States (IGAD, 2009) also agreed among other things to develop regional standards and guidelines for animal welfare based on relevant OIE instruments. They defined one of the roles of the IGAD Livestock Unit as to undertake regular studies of relevant international standards, review MSs' approaches, strategies and capacities and recommend appropriate steps to achieve compliance. Thus the objective of this report is to assess the status of animal welfare and compliance to OIE standards in the IGAD member states. This is a step towards developing a regional animal welfare strategy and action plan that is compliant with the OIE standards and which contributes to the development of good animal welfare practices, policies, and institutions in the region.

The study was carried out in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia (Somaliland), and Djibouti. Different animal health and welfare stakeholders and institutions were visited, namely Government Departments or Directorates, non-Governmental organizations, teaching and research institutions, veterinary regulatory bodies and professional associations, veterinary clinics, slaughterhouses and meat processing plants, farmers, livestock transporters, and markets. The stakeholders and institutions were selected purposively, as case studies, on the basis of their shared characteristic of involvement in animal welfare. The findings are thus 'indicative' and not 'representative' of the animal welfare situation in the member states.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted using observation and a semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire is attached as appendix 1 in English and appendix 2 in French; the list of respondents is attached as appendix 3. Content analysis was used to classify transcribed qualitative data into distinct contextual areas and to compare different countries and stakeholder institutions.

2 Synthesis of significant findings from all countries

As part of Government enabling environment for animal health and welfare, MSs have a varying number of animal health, production and processing policies and laws. For example, Kenya has three policies and 17 laws while Uganda has 18 laws. Some of the many laws in Kenya and Uganda are shared between the veterinary authorities and other Government agencies such as Ministries of Agriculture and Health. Five out of seven of the MSs have laws directly dealing with animal welfare, but only two, Uganda and Somaliland, have guidelines and standard operating procedures. Mellor and Webster (2014) describe the advancement of animal welfare legislation from 'reactive' prevention of cruelty in earlier laws to 'proactive' promotion of welfare in modern laws. Sudan and Somaliland have recent and proactive animal welfare laws. In Somaliland, the Animal Welfare Bylaw of 2006 is particularly very comprehensive and contains the guidelines embedded within it. A template and guidance document for enacting new legislation or improving existing animal protection legislation is available from World Animal Net (Cox and Lennkh, 2016).

Dissemination of animal welfare materials and communication of new laws was best in Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Somaliland. In Kenya, Non-Governmental Organizations have weekly radio programs on donkey welfare. Uganda has posters of guidelines on loading and transportation of animals and the Government can also arrange for free air time in some radio stations. In Sudan the Federal Animal Welfare Act of March 2015 has been distributed to State level to implement and has been promoted in radio, TV and newspapers to target the public. In Somaliland laws are publicized to stakeholders including livestock owners, livestock traders, brokers, livestock handlers, livestock transporters and vehicle owners, consumers, butchers, and veterinarians through radio and TV.

Methods on control of rabies and stray dogs can be an indicator of Government policy and practice of animal welfare. Some states shoot stray dogs while others use strychnine baiting. Strychnine has been banned worldwide. Except in Kenya and Uganda, there is no documentation of recently prosecuted cases on animal welfare in all the MSs. This is an important indicator of enforcement and compliance

or otherwise with animal welfare legislation. It may also be that the police authorities are not educated on their role in animal welfare and they and the general public take animal welfare misdemeanors as 'normal'.

Although all MSs have officers assigned to animal welfare, four out of seven have no organizational units dedicated to animal welfare and five out of seven have no PPPs on the service. These are important drivers of animal welfare coordination necessary to respond to stakeholder advocacy. Six out of seven MSs have regular events celebrating animal welfare. Such events are important in creating awareness among the general public and instilling unity of purpose among the stakeholders. Two respondents in Kenya and two in Ethiopia have been trained on general animal welfare; however, no respondent in any of the MSs has undergone the OIE Improved Animal Welfare training.

Some MSs have conducted the OIE Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) and the Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis. For instance, in Uganda, the PVS recommended control of veterinary products, strengthening the national veterinary legislation, ensuring food safety and animal welfare at slaughter, and enhancing animal health and disease control. In Kenya and Sudan, the Gap Analyses recommended capacity building of the focal persons, standard operating procedures in export facilities, and legislation. The current OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Program is supporting interested member countries with advice and assistance to formulate or modernize veterinary legislation to comply with OIE standards and ensure good governance of the entire veterinary domain including animal welfare.

All the MSs have Non-Governmental or Inter-Governmental Organizations dealing with animal welfare. Only Kenya and Ethiopia have NGO numbers that can be said to be many. All of these NGOs have varying numbers of funding and collaborating partners with Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia having the most. The NGOs' projects include the welfare of draught and farm animals, policy, legislation and advocacy, wildlife conservation, research, education, awareness creation and training, service provision such as vaccinations, treatments, livestock emergency response, and animal shelters. Some NGOs such as Brooke Ethiopia and Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) of Kenya have made significant advocacies. Brooke Ethiopia has contributed to OIE working equine standards while ANAW obtained an injunction against construction of a road through Serengeti National Park to

protect wildlife. However, it is noteworthy that whereas projects for working animals are very focused, those for food animals are not.

All respondent teaching and research institutions use animals for teaching and research. In three out of four respondent MSs, the institutions have no standard operating procedures and guidelines for the use of animals in teaching and research. In a similar number of MSs, the teaching institutions include animal welfare in their veterinary curricula. Addis Ababa University has the closest and exemplary working relationship between the veterinary faculty and animal welfare stakeholders; the University of Nairobi has a students' Animal Welfare Advocacy Network.

In four MSs, veterinary councils and boards and professional associations have strong roles in animal welfare. These two bodies are non-existent in South Sudan and Djibouti; they did not respond in Uganda. Veterinary councils and boards are important regulators and drivers of training, policy and practice in the entire veterinary domain including animal welfare. The Kenya Veterinary Board new code of ethics for veterinary professionals and para-professionals is very strong on animal welfare and can be used as a model. Apart from advocacy, veterinary associations are members of animal welfare working groups and public-private partnerships; they implement animal welfare projects and take the lead in celebrating animal welfare events.

Animal treatment, vaccination, and client advisory services are the main animal welfare activities of the respondent veterinary clinics. Other welfare considerations made include pain management; disposal of animals that are terminally ill, old or of expired use by euthanasia; preventive medicine (prophylaxis); and rapid response to disease outbreaks. Veterinary clinics are private in Kenya and Somaliland and Government operated in South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Both types are good opportunities for outreach and education on animal welfare.

Market-based livestock marketing associations exist in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Ethiopia has a Live Animals Exporters Association while Djibouti has a Society for the Import and Export of Animals. In addition, Djibouti has a butchers' syndicate. These 'self-help' institutions, with proper training and Terms of Reference, could be important opportunities for animal welfare education and interface between producers, traders, transporters and consumers within the live animals and meat value chain.

The role of slaughterhouses in animal welfare is strong in four MSs namely Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia. It is medium in Djibouti and non-existent in South Sudan. In Kenya, Sudan, and Ethiopia, the respondent slaughterhouses have animal care standard operating procedures. Luna export slaughterhouse in Ethiopia is a model in good management, hygiene, procedures, and animal welfare. The slaughterhouse premises include a well-equipped cattle feedlot and an experimental yard for adaptability trials for exotic goats. In all slaughterhouses, common animal conditions seen on arrival such as emaciation, pneumonia, diarrhea, lameness, traumatic injuries, stress, and shipping fever are indicators of conditions in the production system and during transport. The method of slaughter (cutting the neck) which is the usual animal welfare concern in slaughterhouses included captive bolt stunning and sharp-knife incision without stunning. The latter is considered Halal in Islam. According to the OIE, sharp-knife incision wielded to cause death by instantaneously severing the carotid artery and jugular vein is adequate for animal welfare.

The farmers visited had high animal welfare awareness in six out of the seven countries; awareness was low in South Sudan. The farmers' willingness to pay for animal welfare training is strong in four countries: Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland, and Djibouti, and weak in three: South Sudan, Sudan and Ethiopia. Animal body condition is good in all the visited farms except in Djibouti where it is fair due to feed shortage. It is not clear whether the high awareness is due to personal effort and sources, agriculture/livestock extension on animal welfare or agriculture/livestock extension on general animal health and production and good agriculture practices. However, in this case the end justifies the means as the farm is the point of implementation of farm and food animals' welfare. The animal welfare issues noted in some farms include uncollected manure, fly nuisance, and traditional fire-branding. Farmers also, understandably, admit to loving some of their animals more than others for various reasons. It is possible that this differential love may lead to differential treatment and welfare application.

The livestock transporters interviewed have high awareness on animal welfare in Kenya; it is medium in Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti, and low in South Sudan. Trader willingness to pay for animal welfare training is strong in South Sudan, Sudan, and Ethiopia, and medium in Kenya and Djibouti. In all markets, except Somaliland and Djibouti, most transporters use general purpose vehicles, i.e., vehicles not

specialized for livestock transport. These vehicles are modified by putting sand on the floor to prevent slipping of animals. After unloading animals at the market, the sand is disposed of and the trucks are washed at some distance from the market. This reduces presence of pathogens and disease outbreaks within the market area. However, when disease outbreaks occur, it is futile to close markets without quarantining the wider adjacent area. Animals are seldom inspected before, during, and after transportation. Common animal diseases and other conditions seen during transportation include injuries, Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, and death.

Livestock markets assessed for animal welfare components using the World Bank Tool for Assessment of Livestock Markets scored 0, 29, 31, 39, 55, and 84% respectively in South Sudan, Somalia (Somaliland), Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti. The components assessed were the market's holding and inspection facilities including market location and road system; unloading facilities; livestock holding and inspection; livestock holding (separation) system; weather protection; water and feed; ground surface and drainage; truck washing; management structure and policy; and livestock inspection practice. The Djibouti livestock market covers a relatively small area and is a model livestock market in terms of animal welfare facilities and management.

The strategic analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, SWOT) together with the indicated objectives and needs of all stakeholders will bring out the strategic issues (concerns, challenges and constraints), the strategic objectives, the strategies (activities) and outputs. These will be components of the strategy and action plan. The SWOT factors are subjective opinions of the respondents. This dimension, however, is what the stakeholders are working with and is more important than whatever 'reality' there is which must therefore be corrected. The factors have been categorized into institutional (I, relating to status of organizations and/or need for reform); legal (L, policy and laws); resources (R, monetary, personnel, infrastructure and equipment); and perception and awareness (P.A.). They are not exhaustive and are not ranked.

3 Detailed narrative of the findings from each of the countries visited

3.1.1. Kenya

Kenya has four animal health, production and processing policies namely National Livestock Policy; Draft Veterinary Policy; Draft Agricultural Policy; and Draft Animal Welfare Policy. There are 17 animal health, production and processing laws, but only one, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Cap 360, is dedicated to Animal Welfare. Counties are also in the process of passing specific legislation to address their challenges as implementation of animal welfare standards is a devolved function. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act provides for prevention of cruelty to animals; control of experiments on animals; and other incidental matters; in a subsidiary legislation, it also provides for prevention of cruelty to animals during transportation. In these provisions the law meets the OIE standards on research and education; transport; beef cattle production systems; and slaughter of animals.

Apart from the above legislation the Government has no other guidelines or standard operating procedures on animal welfare. The Guidelines for Delivery of Veterinary Services in Kenya issued by the Directorate of Veterinary Services in October 2014 only mention animal welfare in passing and have no section dedicated to the subject. The country conducted the Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) in 2007 and the Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis in 2012.

In Kenya rabies are controlled by vaccinating dogs and controlling their population. Stray dogs are controlled by baiting with Strychnine, but this method is being phased out due to the worldwide ban on the poison. Old non-food animals such as horses are disposed of by euthanasia on a case by case basis.

The Directorate of Veterinary Services has a unit dedicated to animal welfare. The unit, whose function is coordination of animal welfare activities in the directorate, is staffed by one officer and has no specific budget. It works closely with a PPP on animal welfare known as Animal Welfare Action Kenya (AWAKE) whose function is to create linkages among the animal welfare stakeholders. The partnership has

more than 10 members; its source of funding is based on activities supported by individual member organizations.

Animal welfare events observed regularly in the country include the Annual World Veterinary Day, National Donkey Day, and World Rabies Day when animals are treated and vaccinated by veterinarians for free and information on animal welfare disseminated. The events are financed by the Government, Kenya Veterinary Association, pharmaceutical companies and Non-Governmental organizations. There is no other designated institution apart from the police, that enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation. However, the Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (KSPCA) are mandated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, CAP 360 to investigate and process charges in collaboration with the police. There has been no recent public documentation on prosecuted animal welfare cases.

Geographical coverage of the respondent animal welfare Non-Governmental Organizations extends from county level to national, East African and pan-African levels. They have specific objectives; collaborating partners and, in some cases, international donors. Objectives and project thematic areas include research and training; community education; animal health and welfare service provision; policy and legislation advocacy; advocacy on inclusion of animal welfare in curriculums of schools, colleges and universities; communication; wildlife conservation, food security and good agricultural practice. Collaborating partners range from communities, other animal health and welfare Non-Governmental Organizations, church organizations, companies, Kenya Veterinary Association, universities and Government institutions. Sources of funding include members' contributions; international donors such as individuals; mother organizations; and other animal health and welfare Non-Governmental Organizations. Animal species coverage includes domestic and wildlife, but mostly dogs and donkeys. Animal welfare NGOs in Kenya are members of Animal Welfare Action Kenya (AWAKE) which is a Government-Private Sector Animal Welfare Partnership. Major successes achieved include ensuring dog and donkey welfare; development of curriculum on animal welfare in animal health tertiary institutions and universities; and initiating PPP and wildlife conservation and policy projects. OIE standards are implemented by domestication and formulation of local minimum standards.

The respondent teaching and research institutions, University of Nairobi and Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization use all species of domestic animals plus non-human primates and mice. The use includes research and teaching such as testing of vaccines and drugs; maintaining tick colonies; feed testing; obtaining reagents like red blood cells and antisera; and revenue generation. The numbers used and frequency depend on the experimental design as well as the proposals and funding.

The University has Standard Operating Procedures to care for the animals and a committee to supervise implementation of the SOPS. KALRO uses the National Guidelines on the Care & Use of Animals in Research, Education & Training in Kenya to care for the animals; there is a committee to supervise implementation of the guidelines. The guidelines were developed by stakeholders under the auspices of the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Alternatives to the use of animals in teaching include use of animated videos while in research alternatives include *in vitro* cell stimulation for vaccine assays and *in vitro* tests for drug action. Kimwele et al. (2011) reported that 41.0% of teaching and research institutions in Kenya explored the use of alternatives to animals such as cell cultures, computer modelling, manikins and visual illustrations.

At the University, animals that are terminally ill, old, or of expired use are disposed of humanely by euthanasia; KALRO also uses chemical euthanasia and stunning with a captive bolt pistol. The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine carries out training and research on animal disaster management and animal welfare as part of the curriculum at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. KALRO on the other hand does not do any research on animal welfare or carry out any training or outreach, but has carried out assessments on animal welfare prior to and during slaughter. The University is a member of Animal Welfare Action Kenya (AWAKE).

The Kenya Veterinary Board and Kenya Veterinary Association are important players in animal welfare in their roles of regulating veterinary surgeons and veterinary para-professionals as well as ensuring welfare of the veterinarians.

The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-professionals Act, Cap. 366, which establishes the Veterinary Board, provides for, among other things, matters relating to animal health services and welfare. The Board regulates the profession and all professionals and para-professionals to ensure ethical and quality control

of service provision for the benefit of the professionals and para-professionals, clients, and animals. The mandate of the Kenya Veterinary Association is *“to act as a watchdog for the veterinary profession to ensure welfare of the veterinarians and assist them to realize their role in the community with an overall aim of enhancing animal welfare”*. The Kenya Veterinary Association is the main driver of animal welfare issues within the profession. Its programs include Disaster Risk Reduction, Advocacy and Sustainability programs, and the Donkey Project. The association leads the profession in celebrating animal welfare-related days and events such as World Veterinary Day, World Donkey Day, and World Rabies Day, where stakeholder education field days and free animal clinics and vaccinations are held.

The respondent private veterinary clinician considered their role in animal welfare as being in the very fact that he/she is a veterinary surgeon. Animal treatment and advisory services are the main activities of the clinic in animal welfare. The major welfare considerations made during these activities include pain management, preventive medicine (prophylaxis), and evidence-based diagnosis and treatment. No member of staff has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program and the clinic only sometimes does outreach and advocacy on animal welfare to other stakeholders.

Both the respondent farms, one medium scale and one large scale industrial, were intensive production systems. Animals were identified by tags and names, and were housed in cement-floored and walled and roofed enclosures with adequate and proper bedding, feeding, and walking space. Both farms also had outside grass plots where animals could walk and graze freely. All the factors considered, including animal appearance and behaviour, indicated that animal welfare practices were adequate considering the production systems. This was in contrast to another similar large scale farm which due to different feeding regimes and diet caused their animals to suffer from perennial laminitis and pain. In smallholder systems in Nairobi and its environs, Aleri et al. (2012) concluded that poor welfare of dairy cattle mainly caused by improper housing and management existed in all the units they evaluated.

The respondent farmers in these cases were aware of animal welfare in connection with cattle, donkeys, and dogs. One of the farmers has had extension training on animal welfare and is not willing to attend and pay for any training while the other

has not and is willing to do both. Both farmers think that good animal welfare production and labeling can add value to animal products, but only to informed consumers who are not many. However, one has benefited most from good animal welfare practices in his dog breeding business where he is able to get premium prices for his well-kept puppies. They both expressed a willingness to pay more for good animal welfare produced and branded products.

Animal welfare in livestock transport and markets was assessed by interviewing two livestock traders in Emali, Kajiado, and evaluating the livestock market. The market is one of the largest in the country (Radeny et al., 2006). The two traders had been in the business of buying and transporting animals for sale for 7 and 15 years respectively. They both did not specialize in any particular species nor did they have special vehicles for livestock transport. The vehicles used were not structurally modified for carrying livestock but were prepared by putting sand, sawdust, or manure on the floor to prevent animals from slipping. Distances travelled to livestock sources and end destinations were up to 600 km.

Both traders were aware of the veterinary livestock transport requirements and obtained livestock no-objection and movement permits. Both had their animals inspected by veterinary officials before journeys, not during journeys; one of them had animals inspected after journeys. Both traders use long chassis vehicles capable of carrying 25 standing cattle and 35 – 40 small stock. Animal attendants carried for the journeys range from 1 to 4. Animals are sometimes unloaded during journeys due to sickness, suffocation, thirst, hunger, death, or vehicle breakdown. Common animal diseases and other conditions seen during transport include Foot and Mouth and Lumpy Skin Disease, and death. These conditions raise the possibility that sometimes animals are transported without inspection. Response to such conditions is by slaughter and burying or burning in case of death.

One of the traders had heard of the term animal welfare in connection with donkeys and the other had never. However, they both had ideas for good animal welfare during transport. These include good loading ramp; food and water during transport; special transportation trucks; and training attendants to *“handle the animals carefully without beatings that result in injuries or wounds that affect meat quality”*. One of the traders knew of the presence of world standards for transporting animals including vehicle design and would be willing to acquire such a specially designed vehicle. Both had never had any training on animal welfare,

both would be willing to attend such training, but only one was willing to pay for it. Challenges in this business include police demand for bribes and inappropriate, short, legal time frame for livestock transportation (6.00 a.m – 6.00 p.m).

The market was assessed using the World Bank Tool for Evaluation of Livestock Markets for those levels of advancement likely to impact on animal welfare. The market scored zero in facilities for separation of animals for disease control purposes; protection from the weather; provision of water and feed; safety and hygiene of floors; and cleaning and disinfection of trucks.

Slaughterhouses and meat processing plants are important convergence and animal welfare assessment points for practices in the production systems including transport, and slaughter of animals, off-loading, movement, and stunning. In the respondent slaughterhouses, one for ruminants and the other for pork, the common animal diseases and other conditions seen on animals on arrival include external parasites, traumatic injuries, shipping fever, heat stress, and suffocation. Diseases and other conditions commonly seen after handling and on meat inspection are bruises, pneumonia, and hepatitis. These facts point to non-compliance with different levels of all the three relevant OIE standards.

The ruminant slaughterhouse has not had consumer demand or inquiry on good animal welfare products. However, the respondents know good animal welfare practice and branding can add value to their products and they are willing to invest in it. The pork company has received inquiries from consumers on good animal welfare products; they also know that good animal welfare production and branding can add value to their products.

No one in the Directorate of Veterinary Services or among the other animal welfare stakeholders has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program. The respondent officials from one animal welfare organization and the university have had some animal welfare training.

All respondent stakeholders made an analysis of their own; general country animal welfare strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were as shown below.

1. Strengths:

- The Directorate of Veterinary Services is centrally placed to coordinate all animal welfare actors (I)

- Many organizations are keen to intervene in the animal welfare sector (I)
- The AWAKE partnership is advocating for inclusion of animal welfare in teaching curriculums (I)
- Members of animal welfare organizations have passion for animal wellbeing(I)
- Availability of trained personnel (R)
- Good support base and funding from animal welfare charities (R)
- Increasing good will and recognition of the contribution of animals and the importance of animal welfare (P.A.)
- There is evidence of more reliable results when animal welfare is well taken care of (P.A.)
- Improved client incomes and lifestyles leading to increased and responsible ownership of companion animals (P.A.)

2. Weaknesses

- A number of organizations not following good governance principles or complying with relevant provisions of the law. This may have consequences in this sector particularly around credibility and legitimacy (I)
- Inadequate upholding of OIE standards in delivery of veterinary services (I)
- Existence of activist stakeholders without skilled knowledge (I)
- Most organizations work in isolation and are unwilling to share information(I)
- Lack of a department within the university faculty dedicated to animal welfare (I)
- Animal welfare not taught in the schools' curriculum (I)
- Inadequate policy and legislation framework on animal welfare and poor implementation of the existing laws (L)
- Inadequate resources to undertake desired activities (R)
- Lack of infrastructure improvements and maintenance (R)
- Lack of specialization in animal clinical services e.g. in cardiology, ophthalmology, and endocrinology. (R)
- Inadequate diagnostic equipment and methods (R)
- Students believe that there is little they can do (P.A.)
- Negative cultural practices and taboos surrounding the use and welfare of donkeys (P.A.)

- Animal welfare is not considered important by a lot of people (P.A.)
- Inadequate emphasis on farm animal welfare (P.A.)
- Weak linkages between animal welfare and the mainstream development agenda so that it is difficult to make a strong case for support of animal welfare initiatives (P.A.)
- Measurement of progress is difficult as there are no reliable measures to show improvements in animal welfare (P.A.)
- Organizations need to be evidence based, and be deliberate in showing linkages to development goals such as improvements in livelihoods and local economies. (P.A.)
- It is important for organizations to be able to indicate: (P.A.)
 - How many animals they are reaching (coverage)
 - What fraction benefits from their interventions (uptake)
 - Specific welfare issues they are addressing (welfare assessment) and frameworks being used to measure improvements in welfare.

3. Opportunities

- Presence of local and international NGOs that are promoting animal welfare(I)
- Developing synergies among all the animal welfare actors (I)
- Networking of animal welfare organizations for a stronger voice (I)
- Partnerships with other like-minded organizations such as AWAKE (I)
- Public-private-partnerships need to be enhanced (I)
- Formulation of an animal welfare strategy (I)
- Emphasize more on primary and secondary students (I)
- The veterinary curriculum needs to be conformed to OIE requirements (I)
- Specialization in advanced veterinary curriculum should include specific areas to cater for the current deficit in the field (I)
- Goodwill on development of policies and legislation should be exploited in the region (L)

- Review of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap 360(L)
- The Veterinary Policy and the Veterinary Surgeons and Paraprofessional Act have created new opportunities in the animal resources sector (L)
- Advocacy on media (P.A.)
- Increased awareness creation on animal welfare (P.A.)
- Veterinary extension services need to be enhanced (P.A.)
- Specific pieces of research linking animal welfare to development agenda to support resource allocation to animal welfare sector (P.A.)
- A requirement from journals that animal welfare issues must be seen to have been addressed before a manuscript involving animals is considered for publication (P.A.)

4. Threats

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals do not make any reference to animal welfare and there is need to look at linkages (I)
- Devolution of Animal Welfare services (I)
- Corruption (I)
- Environmental pollution (I)
- Intensification of production systems (I)
- Genetic manipulation that result in undesirable traits (I)
- The suggested recommendations to the PBO Act (Kenya) and upcoming one for Uganda particularly on limitation to external funding may curtail activities of animal welfare organizations (L)
- Cultural beliefs and customs (P.A.)

The table below is a numerical analysis of the factors:

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	4	0	2	3	9
Weaknesses	6	1	4	8	19
Opportunities	9	3	0	5	17
Threats	6	1	0	1	8
Total	25	5	6	17	

It can be seen that:

- There are fewer strengths than all the other factors. This is bad; there is a need to increase them.
- There are more weaknesses than all the other factors. This is bad; there is a need to mitigate them
- There is also a great number of opportunities. This is good; they should be utilized.
- The threats are the fewest. This is good; we can live with most of them
- Institutional factors predominate, followed by perception and awareness. More resources need to be applied on these factors.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In Kenya, the enabling environment and legal infrastructure, the Government practice of animal welfare, animal welfare organizational structure and activities within and between the Government and Non-Governmental stakeholders could be placed at 5 on a scale of 1-7. Awareness on general animal welfare among key animal production and utilization stakeholders is also good. However, enforcement is inadequate especially in livestock markets, transport, and slaughterhouses. More effort is therefore required in training, awareness, and enforcement of the standards in particular and sensitization of consumers to create demand and pull factor for good animal welfare products.

3.1.2 Uganda

The response to the questionnaires was not good in Uganda and the livestock markets were also not visited as they are far to the west of the country. The country has two animal health, production and processing policies, the National Agricultural Policy and the Delivery of Veterinary Services Policy. It has no policy dedicated to animal welfare and has 18 laws on animal health, production, and processing. Six of these laws provide for animal welfare. These are: the Public Health Act; the Animal Diseases Act; the Cruelty to Animals Act; the Animals Grazing Act; the Veterinary Surgeons Act; and the Rabies Act. These laws cover animal welfare

aspects of cruelty, vaccinations, duties of animal owners, treatment, handling of animals, marking and branding, and reporting and handling of animal diseases. Guidelines on loading and transportation of animals are disseminated in form of posters. The Government can also arrange for free radio air time every week from willing radio stations.

Rabies are controlled by vaccinating dogs. The Government has no OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, no organizational unit for animal welfare and no formal public-private-partnership although Uganda Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (USPCA) has done some cooperative work with authorities on animal transport in the past.

The World Veterinary Day is observed every year and during that week dogs and cats are vaccinated in selected locations. This regular event is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Ministry of Health; USAID and FAO.

There is no designated institution, apart from the police, that enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation. The most recent prosecuted case on animal welfare was in 2012/13 for cruelty to dogs. No one in the Government or among animal welfare stakeholders has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program. The country conducted Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) in 2009/10, after which it conducted Gap Analysis. The findings in the PVS included the need to control veterinary products, strengthen the national veterinary legislation, ensure food safety and animal welfare at slaughter, and enhance animal health and disease control. The Directorate of Animal Resources is implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards partly by supervising animal transport, handling, and humane slaughter.

The respondent Non-Governmental animal welfare organization has the objectives of alleviating the suffering of animals; improving the health and welfare of people and animals; and promoting human-animal interaction through veterinary services and education. The organization has projects and activities mostly on dogs such as vaccination and treatment, population control, education through radio broadcasts and visits of school children and animal owners, use of comfort dogs for psycho-social rehabilitation for war survivors suffering from post-traumatic stress disorders; and investigation of reported cases of animal cruelty. The organization's most successful

project has been the control of Rabies in Northern Uganda. Collaborating partners in animal welfare include Makerere University; Uganda Veterinary Association; Mission Rabies, UK; Tanzania Animal Welfare Society; and Government livestock and education offices in project areas. Sources of funding have been the “Big Fix” organization in the United States; Humane Society International; Ulster SPCA, U.K.; Worldwide Veterinary Services; Mission Rabies; Project V.E.T.S.; Providence Health International; and a number of veterinary hospitals in the United States. The organization’s annual budget allocation on animal welfare projects to communities has been increasing since 2012 due to the high demand of their services in the remote villages of northern Uganda.

The respondent small-scale zero-grazing farm in the outskirts of Entebbe keeps cattle, goats, broilers, and local chicken. The lady farmer identifies her animals by name, but wants to introduce name tags due to their increasing number. Among all her animals she loves three the most, each for a different reason namely good production; cleanliness, and gentleness. She knows that animals benefit from human love and caring through being happy and of good behaviour and attitude. Her awareness of animal welfare came from an expatriate, inseminators, animal health service providers, and other farmers. She would be willing to attend more training and pay for it. She knows that good animal welfare production and branding can add value to animal products; accordingly, as a consumer, she would be willing to pay more for such products. Indeed, she is a beneficiary of good practice since she sells her milk at Uganda shillings 2,000 per liter while other farmers sell at UGS 1,400. In her opinion animals need shelter, comfort, and adequate clean food and water for good welfare.

The Government and NGO respondents’ SWOT analysis of animal welfare in the country was as follows:

1. Strengths

- Collaboration between relevant Government agencies under ‘One Health’ for zoonotic and emerging diseases (I)
- Involvement of local government in NGO animal welfare activities (I)
- Passion for animal welfare (I)
- Team work (I)
- Transparency and accountability (I)
- Voluntarism and service above self (I)

2. Weaknesses

- Obsolete laws (L)
- Low funding (R)
- Inadequate animal health diagnostic facilities in some parts of the country(R)
- Inappropriate handling and transport facilities (R)
- Limited number of registered drugs to manage different disease conditions in dogs and cats (R)
- Inadequate transport facilities to conduct routine services (R)
- Lack of national media coverage for animal welfare organizations' programs and projects (P.A.)
- Lack of an animal rescue shelter (R)

3. Opportunities

- Improving on awareness (P.A.)
- Partnering with other big stakeholders with the same vision of promoting animal welfare (I)
- Building a veterinary hospital in northern Uganda (R)

4. Threats

- Free service provision might cause sustainability problems (I)

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	6	0	0	0	6
Weaknesses	0	1	6	1	8
Opportunities	1	0	1	1	3
Threats	1	0	0	0	1
Total	8	1	7	2	

The SWOT factors in Uganda were given by a small number of respondents. However, they show that there are more weaknesses than all the other factors; the weaknesses are mainly in resources. There is therefore need for such resource mobilization and establishment. Institutional factors, mainly strengths, predominate; these should be used to create opportunities for good animal welfare.

Conclusions and recommendations

The enabling environment and legal infrastructure in Uganda, and the Governments' practice of animal welfare could be placed at 4 on a scale of 1-7. However, animal welfare organizational structure and the relation between the Government and Non-Governmental stakeholders is not as good as it could be. The government therefore needs to appoint the OIE animal welfare focal point and institute a public-private-partnership platform. To further the cause of animal welfare, the Government can use the opportunity of the free media time and also use the respondent NGO as a focal point to encourage others.

3.1.3 South Sudan

South Sudan has two draft policies on animal health and production, one on national veterinary services and the other on animal production. The draft policies are not dedicated to animal welfare, but they adequately recognize the issue and indicate prescriptions for it. There are also six draft bills – five on animal health and one on animal production. Other than these drafts there are no guidelines, standard operating procedures, or extension materials. The Directorate of Veterinary Services has an OIE animal welfare focal point officer, but there is no government organizational unit for animal welfare and no public-private partnership.

Rabies is controlled by vaccinating dogs, controlling their population, and shooting stray dogs. Old non-food animals such as horses are disposed of by the Town Council through shooting. World Rabies Day in September is always planned and sometimes celebrated with FAO. Apart from the national government, the state veterinary services also enforce animal welfare. The focal point attended the global conference on animal welfare in Egypt in 2008, but he has not undergone any training. Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services was done for the unified Sudan in 2008/2009; South Sudan applied for theirs through Vet-Gov in 2014, but it has not been done.

The respondent non-governmental organization is not implementing any specific animal welfare activity. However, all its projects put emphasis on good herd management including feeding and watering, disease control, and proper housing and handling. Potential collaborating and funding partners for animal welfare in South Sudan include VSF/ Germany, VSF/Swiss, FAO, EU, USAID, Red Cross, CARE, OXFARM and GIZ. The organizations currently carry out livestock

vaccination and treatment, training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and response to emergencies.

There are two animal health universities, both outside Juba. One was closed at the time of the study and it was not possible to send the questionnaire to the other. The veterinary laboratory is a small one for diagnostics and does not do animal experiments. The human laboratory has only recently acquired experimental mice. The country has more than 150 veterinarians, but there is no veterinary regulatory body or professional association. The veterinary association is being formed under the Vet-Gov project. There are no private veterinary clinics but there are state clinics in every state capital. There are no livestock marketing associations. There is a state farm in Juba which used to have but no longer has dairy animals. There is a dairy cooperative society which owns a milk bar selling fresh milk and yoghurt from indigenous cattle. There are no livestock farms and cattle are kept by pastoralists in cattle camps.

Central Equatoria State animal clinic does disease control, humane handling, and treatment of sick animals. Their current projects are daily treatment of animals and vaccinations on Fridays. Terminally ill, old, or expired use animals are disposed of by euthanasia or slaughter in the case of ruminant animals without zoonotic diseases. The clinic is not a member of any public-private partnership on animal welfare. None of the officers has been trained on animal welfare but they do extension and community awareness on animal welfare, animal diseases, animal husbandry and zoonotic diseases.

Livestock trade in Juba is done in an open field with no loading ramps or animal-restraining facilities and enclosures. The respondent livestock transporter specializes in transporting cattle from Uganda to Juba. The vehicle he uses can carry 40 animals and is otherwise used for transporting sodas. He prepares the animals for transportation by 'injecting' them and gets the official permits from the veterinary office. Sometimes he unloads animals mid-journey for selling. The most common condition seen during transport is East Coast Fever which he treats by injection. He recommends vaccination and treatment for good animal welfare during transport. He would be willing to pay for and attend training on animal welfare.

There are two premises for slaughtering animals in Juba – one for the State and the other private. These are cement slabs covered by iron sheet roofing and supporting

iron hooks and ropes from which animal carcasses are dragged to and hanged for flaying after their necks have been cut on the floor. The state slab slaughters about 600 cattle and 2,000 goats per month. The most common conditions seen on animals on arrival are wounds and fractures. There are no procedures or equipment for hygiene, safety and welfare.

The SWOT situation of animal welfare in the country was as follows:

1. Strengths

- Presence of Directorate for Animal Health (I);
- Effective organizational structure of animal health service delivery at national and state levels (I);
- Livestock NGOs have technical knowledge and cover a large geographical area (I);
- Presence of the Food Security, Livestock Cluster and Livestock Working Group partnerships (I);
- Qualified staff in clinics (R).

2. Weaknesses

- Lack of necessary policy/laws (L);
- Inadequate trained personnel (R);
- Inadequate financial support (R);
- Lack of community awareness (P.A.);
- The pastoral livestock production system needs a lot of extension (P.A.);
- The policy focus of most NGOs is more on food security and saving lives(I);
- Risk of staff demotivation due to non-payment of risk allowance (I);
- Lack of continuous professional development for clinic staff (R);
- Inadequate surgical equipment and drugs supply (R).

3. Opportunities

- Presence of many donors in the country (I);
- Ongoing policy reforms (L);
- The country being young has a great opportunity to develop necessary policies and laws on animal welfare (I);
- Good office with laboratory and adequate transport (R).

4. Threats

- Instability, insecurity, and inadequate motivation to implement (I);
- Illiteracy, poverty, and lack of awareness will dictate how certain policies and laws are perceived and prioritized (P.A.).

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	4	0	1	0	5
Weaknesses	2	1	4	2	9
Opportunities	2	1	1	0	4
Threats	1	0	0	1	2
Total	9	2	6	3	

Institutional factors predominate followed by issues related to resources, perception and awareness, then legal issues. Weaknesses, especially due to scarcity of resources, also predominate over the others.

Conclusions and recommendations

South Sudan is a young country, whose livestock legal, organizational and physical infrastructure is inadequate. They however, have the opportunity to make a clean start. While the Government completes the draft policies and bills, the Food Security, Livestock Cluster and Livestock Working Group(s) can be cultivated to form the nucleus of animal welfare issues. The Government state clinics can be good dissemination points of animal welfare information and interventions.

3.1.4 Sudan

Sudan has policies on animal health, production, and processing but no policies dedicated to animal welfare. The General Directorate of Animal Health & Disease Control has three policy objectives in its strategic plan, namely increase production and productivity; reduce poverty by increasing exports from livestock & livestock products; and secure livestock population from epidemics and control endemic diseases. The aspects of animal welfare covered by these policy objectives include providing feed, housing, and health care. There are two laws on animal health namely Animal Epidemic Diseases Act 2003 and Veterinary Quarantine Act 2004, and one Draft Animal Production Act. The Federal Animal Welfare Act of March 2015 is dedicated to animal welfare. The regulations under this act are still

being formulated to cover various aspects of animal welfare. This act has been distributed to States level for implementation and has been promoted in radio, TV, and newspapers, targeting the public.

Rabies in Sudan is controlled by vaccination and killing of stray dogs by shooting. Old non-food animals such as horses are disposed of humanely by euthanasia. There is a government organizational animal welfare unit formed recently within the Directorate of Animal Health & Epizootics Disease Control (AHEDC). This unit will be replicated at State level to follow up on animal welfare practices. The functions of the unit are to prepare Standard Operating Procedures and guidelines for practicing animal welfare; issuing regulations from the animal welfare law; and monitoring animal welfare practices in States. The unit has three veterinary officers. Its annual budget is approximately 70,000 SDG (USD 11,600) while its annual requirement is 159,480 SDG (USD 26,580).

There is no specific public-private-partnership on animal welfare, but the department is currently implementing a Public-Private-Partnership project covering all aspects of animal health and welfare. This project has 40 member organizations representing the public and private sectors. The project is of one year duration and is funded by the African Union for USD 195,000.

The World Veterinary day is regularly observed in the Country as an animal welfare event supported by the Veterinary Association. Apart from the regular police, the Wildlife Conservation Police also enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation, but there are no recent prosecuted cases.

The country conducted the Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) in November 2013 and Gap Analysis in November 2014. The findings of the evaluations regarding animal welfare were as follows:

- Provide three months specialized training for one person;
- Prepare a control plan for animal welfare in demanding sectors;
- Conduct regular visits to sites concerned with the application of the new legislation;
- Continue and finalize the legislation on animal welfare (Animal welfare law issued March, 2015);
- Undertake continuing education to the people involved in transport, handling and slaughtering of animals to be exported;

- Make a clear job description for the OIE focal point;
- Issue animal welfare procedures for export of animals.

Wildlife animal welfare in Sudan is ensured by 'Wildlife Conservation Sudan', which prevents illegal possession of wild animals. Their current activities are establishment of a new zoo, amendment of the Wild Life Act 1986 and formulation of the Biodiversity Action Plan 2015-2019. The latter is their most successful animal welfare project. The organization operates in all states in the country and their collaborating partners are Fisheries Department, Animal Health Department, Forestry Corporation, and Tourism Department. The organization is funded by the Government, donors, and NGOs and they allocate 20% of their annual budget to animal welfare programs and projects. They are a member of IFAW/ZAWA which is a public-private-partnership on wildlife conservation and welfare. No one in the organization has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program.

Sudan Veterinary Research Institute does research as well as veterinary vaccine production. They have camels, cattle, horses, sheep, rabbits, chicken, and rats and mice which they keep in varying numbers according to need. The animals are used for blood and serum collection, vaccine quality control, egg virus inoculation, and experimental infection and testing for pathogenesis. There are no national guidelines on the use of animals in teaching and research or any institutional animal welfare Standard Operating Procedures. Tissue cultures are used to alternate with the use of animals. Terminally ill, old, or expired use animals are disposed of by euthanasia or slaughter. The research respondents were not aware of the OIE animal welfare standards. However, the small animals' attendant has been experimenting to compare the litter and cage systems for keeping rabbits especially for the indigenous breeds. The institution is not a member of any public-private partnership on animal welfare, but is represented in the 40-member 3Ps project.

Sudan Veterinary Council cooperates with veterinary education institutions to include courses on animal welfare in their curricula. The council regulates and encourages limitation of the use of experimental animals for biological research and only under the supervision of a veterinarian. The Council ensures that all veterinarians are competent in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and control of animal diseases and animal welfare by providing continuing professional education

and considering complaints on misconduct of professionals. The Council is not a member of any public-private partnership on animal welfare.

Karry Slaughterhouse, which was visited, is an export slaughterhouse and is the largest in Khartoum. The slaughterhouse handles approximately 4,000 animals per week. The meat inspectors did not seem to know the local laws that govern their work and cited OIE, FAO and WTO. A more relevant law cited by inspectors in a different slaughterhouse was Meat Inspection Act, 1974, of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands. Common diseases and other conditions seen on arrival at the slaughterhouse include diarrhea, pneumonia, and external parasites. Internal parasites and pneumonia are commonly seen at post-mortem inspection. The slaughterhouse has SOPs to care for animals and a committee to supervise implementation of the SOPS. The slaughterhouse also has facilities for humane and emergency slaughter. However, due to reasons related to religion, there is no stunning pre-slaughter and the animals' necks are cut directly after casting down. None of the inspecting officers has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program, and they do not carry out any in-house training or outreach to livestock producers. The slaughterhouse has not had any consumer demand on good animal welfare products although they realize that good animal welfare production and branding can add value to their products and are willing to pay it.

Two farms were visited in Khartoum North. Both are large-scale farms, but one of them is a beef-fattening feedlot and the other is a dairy farm. The feedlot has 1,000 bulls. The housing pens with a space allowance of 4 square meters per bull, are 25% shaded with grass thatch and have sand floor, walkways and bedding. Feed and water are provided in metal half-barrels and concrete troughs respectively and the feed consists of concentrates and green fodder. The animals are clean and in good body condition. Animal health services are sourced from the area veterinary authorities

The animals are identified by traditional fire branding and the farmer does not love any of them more than the others. This is understandable as feedlot animals are kept for only a short time before attaining the market weight. The farmer thinks that animals benefit from human love and caring, but cannot tell in what way. He has heard of animal welfare in all species of animals. The farmer has never had any

training in animal welfare and is willing to attend such training but is not sure if he would pay for it. However, as a consumer he would be willing to pay more for good animal welfare produced and branded products.

The dairy farm has 826 cattle (Holstein-Kenane crosses), 70 sheep, and 35 goats. The animals are housed in shaded pens with straw-covered sand floors. Feed and water are provided in metal half-barrels and concrete troughs respectively. The feed consists of a mixed ration of concentrates, Lucerne, and hay. The animals are fairly clean and in good body condition. The farm has a resident veterinarian who is the manager, and a well-stocked drug store and laboratory. The main welfare issues observed were uncollected manure and fly nuisance.

The animals are identified by ear tags and have no names. The owner loves some animals more than others because of their shape and color. He thinks animals benefit from human love and caring in their production, behavior, and hard work. The farmer has heard of animal welfare in cattle, dogs and cats and in his opinion good facilities, space, and veterinary care are needed for good animal welfare. The farmer has not been trained on animal welfare and did not indicate willingness to attend or pay for such training. However, he would be willing to pay more for good animal welfare produced and branded products.

The livestock trader interviewed in Almoueloh livestock market has been in the business for 13 years and deals with cattle and sheep. He has no special vehicle for transporting livestock and the vehicles he hires also transport other goods and food stuff. The vehicles have a capacity of 17 – 22 head of cattle and he prepares for livestock loading by putting sand on the floor of the vehicle. His market reach is more than 600 km to neighbouring states, but he carries one transport attendant and never offloads animals during the journey. Permits required for the journey include animal movement permits and government taxes, but animals are not inspected before, during, or after the journey. Common animal diseases and other conditions seen during transport include injuries due to falling, but rarely death; the transporter responds to this by changing the animal positions.

The trader has never had any training on animal welfare, but he has heard of the term in connection with camels, cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys, but not with chicken, dogs and cats. He did not know that there are world standards

for transporting animals, but he thought that well designed shaded trucks and frequent rests in long journeys would be good for animal welfare. The trader was willing to acquire a specially designed livestock transport vehicle and pay to attend a training on animal welfare.

The livestock market is run by the Animal Resources Service Company which also runs 7 other markets in Sudan. It is located on a wide, flat, sandy area covering 3,071 hectares and is the largest terminal market in Sudan and in the region for both local and export trade. Only 65 hectares out of this area is covered by the market itself and the rest is used by numerous cattle feedlot camps. The market operates for two days in a week, Saturday and Wednesday, and handles about 15,000 heads of cattle per day in the peak season of August-January. The market had no protection of animals from the weather; no special flooring and waste management; and no truck cleaning capacity. However, it scored well in the assessment of other animal welfare factors, getting a total of 21 marks out of 38 (55%).

The priority animal welfare SWOTs discussed by stakeholders were as follows:

1. Strengths

- Adoption of Animal welfare law and processing of regulations and standards; (L)
- Sudan interim constitution 2005 mentions animal welfare issues; (L)
- Membership of the Veterinary Council in veterinary faculty boards and Standing Committee of the National Council of Education. (I)

2. Weaknesses

- The concept of animal welfare is taking time in the country; (P.A.)
- De-centralization of veterinary services; (I)
- Inadequate facilities and equipment for animal welfare; (R)
- Inadequate funding; (R)
- Lack of training in animal welfare; (R)

3. Opportunities

- Regulations from the animal welfare law to be distributed to states for implementation; (L)
- The Animal Welfare Act 2014, in River Nile State; (L)
- The Veterinary Council has branches in three states and branches are planned for all states. (I)

4. Threats

- High turnover of trained personnel (R)
- Rapid extinction of wild animal species (R)

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	1	2	0	0	3
Weaknesses	1	0	3	1	5
Opportunities	1	2	0	0	3
Threats	0	0	2	0	2
Total	3	4	5	1	

Conclusions and recommendations

Although Sudan has no animal welfare policy, the Government animal welfare legal and organizational structure is satisfactory and the PVS/GAP analyses provided a clear roadmap. General animal welfare awareness and implementation among animal production and utilization stakeholders is also good. The PPP project can be a good rallying point for animal welfare issues if it can be sustained by Government funding.

3.1.5 Ethiopia

Ethiopia has no policies on animal health, production, processing, and animal welfare. The country has four laws on animal health, production and processing namely Proclamation No. 267/2002 Animal Diseases Prevention and Control; Proclamation No. 728/2011 Veterinary Drugs and Feed Administration and Control; Proclamation on Abattoir and Food Processing and Proclamation 819/2014 on live animal marketing. There is also a draft Animal Health, Animal Welfare and Veterinary Public Health proclamation. There are no other guidelines, standard operating procedures or dissemination materials on animal welfare.

Rabies are controlled by vaccination, publicizing of rabies-infected areas, controlling movement of dogs in those areas and avoiding infected dogs. Stray dogs are controlled by destruction with strychnine. Terminally ill, old, or expired use non-food animals are kept until they die and then buried.

The Veterinary Services Directorate, which is new, includes a unit for animal welfare known as Livestock Identification, Traceability and Animal Welfare Case Team; it is staffed by four officers. Its functions are to set up livestock identification and traceability and animal welfare. The unit is new and has a specific budget. There is an animal welfare public-private partnership known as the Animal Welfare Working Group, whose members include the Ministry, SPANA Ethiopia, Ethiopia Veterinary Association, Brooke Ethiopia, Donkey Sanctuary, and Society for Animal Welfare. The group plans to attract new members such as FAO, ILRI, and Wildlife Authority. The group is also new and has not yet attracted special funding. There is no regular animal welfare event observed in the country, but Donkey Sanctuary, Brooke Ethiopia and SPANA sometimes celebrate world animal welfare days with different activities such as walking to raise awareness.

There is no other designated institution apart from the police, that enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation and there are no recent prosecuted cases. No one in the Ministry or among animal welfare stakeholders has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program. Ethiopia conducted Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) in 2011 and Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis in 2012; the main finding was inadequate veterinary legislation.

The Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad (SPANNA), Brooke Ethiopia and Donkey Sanctuary are the main animal welfare Non-Governmental organizations in Ethiopia. The organizations work with working animals especially horses and donkeys. Their objectives include advocacy for legislation; clinical care; animal welfare education for communities and school children; research and development of working animals' equipment and infrastructure; provision of learning opportunities for veterinary students and professionals; euthanasia and disposal of terminally sick and abandoned animals. Their combined projects cover many Districts (Woredas) and towns in the regions of Addis Ababa, Oromia, Tigray, Amhara, and SNNPR.

Sources of funding are SPANA UK and Donkey Sanctuary UK. Collaborating partners include similar animal welfare organizations; Universities; Ministry of Agriculture; Veterinary Services Directorate; Regional and District Government veterinary clinics and other relevant bureaus; and Federal, Regional, Zonal and District education bureaus and primary schools. Brooke Ethiopia's collaborating partners are Sustainable Environment and Development Action (SEDA); Africa Development and Aid Association (ADAA); and Send a Cow (SAC). Other sources

of funding include UK trustees and donors; the Alborada Trust; DM France Heyhurst Trust; Elise Trust; and individuals in the UK. The organizations are members of the National Animal Welfare Working Group. No one in the organizations has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program.

The respondent university, Mekelle University College of Veterinary Medicine, uses animals for teaching and research especially in practical demonstration, training in post-mortem examination, and experiments/trials of drugs, feed and diagnostics. They have equines, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, dogs, cats, and mice. The University has no specific institutional animal welfare standard operating procedures, but they do consider animal welfare issues and have established an Animal Welfare Center. The teaching curriculum includes units on animal behavior and welfare and veterinary ethics and jurisprudence. The institution also conducts research on animal welfare and is a member of a public-private partnership on animal welfare. Alternatives to the use of animals in teaching and research include use of skins and related materials for some surgical procedures such as suturing; and use of artificial uterus model to identify reproductive organs and pregnancy tests. Animals that are terminally ill or old, particularly equines, are disposed of by humane euthanasia in collaboration with Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia.

Ethiopia National Veterinary Institute uses animals for vaccines research and trials. They have horses, cattle, sheep and goats, rabbits, guinea pigs and mice. The institute has standard operating procedures to care for the animals, but no committee to supervise implementation of the procedures. Disposal of terminally ill, old and expired use animals is done by humane killing or slaughter. They have no alternatives to the use of animals in research; no member of staff has been trained on animal welfare; and they do not carry out any outreach on animal welfare. They also do not do any research on animal welfare and they are not members of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare.

The Ethiopian Veterinary Association promotes animal welfare within the profession through its professional code of conduct, awareness creation among stakeholders, and policy advocacy for animal welfare issues. The association has two current activities on animal welfare namely membership in the committee preparing the national animal welfare guidelines and training of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals engaged in ante-mortem inspection of animals in export abattoirs and municipality slaughter houses. The association also conducts

outreach programs - training and workshops for other stakeholders. Two officers in the association have been trained on animal welfare.

Ethiopia Live Animals Exporters Association deals with feeding and handling of animals in feedlots and transportation to ports of export. They have special consideration for animal welfare starting from vaccination of export animals and provision of feed and water during transport to export ports. The organization is not a member of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare and no member has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program. They however carry out outreach on animal welfare for livestock producers, local traders, and animal collectors.

Kirkos Sub-City Veterinary Clinic is run by the city administration. The clinic is staffed by one veterinarian and three technicians. They offer vaccination and treatment services and advice to the owners on good animal welfare. They celebrate the World Rabies Day, but do not carry out any outreach or advocacy beyond the clinic. Terminally ill, old, and expired use animals are disposed of by use of strychnine, especially for dogs. The clinic is not a member of any PPP on animal welfare and none of the staff has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program.

Luna Export Slaughterhouse PLC, located in Modjo Town about 75 km from Addis Ababa, is one of nine export slaughterhouses in the country. The company is guided in its work by the OIE animal welfare standards and national and international food safety and hygiene requirements. The slaughterhouse processes about 12,000 animals per week. They have a cattle feedlot annexed to the slaughterhouse and they are also doing adaptability experiments on exotic goats. The feedlot has a capacity of 300 cattle for 5 months. Animal handling and processing therefore consists of feeding, selecting according to customer orders, and slaughter.

Common animal conditions observed in the slaughterhouse include lameness, traumatic injuries, stress, pneumonia, diarrhea, and emaciation. The slaughterhouse has animal care SOPs, a supervisory committee, and facilities for emergency slaughter. No staff has been formally trained on animal welfare, but they are implementing OIE standards. They do not carry out any in-house training or outreach on animal welfare. They have received consumer inquiry on good animal welfare products; they know this would add value to their products and are willing to invest in it.

Alema Poultry Farm, located in East Shoa, keeps 500,000 chicken – breeding stock, broilers and layers of various ages. The production system is intensive on litter floor. The houses are designed in blocks with cement floor and walls, and ‘teff’ straw for litter. Feed is dispensed in troughs and drinkers are automatic. Broilers are fed ad lib, but layers are restricted. Birds are clean and of good condition and behaviour. Stocking density is 7 layers and 10 broilers per square meter. Animal health services are sourced from Government veterinarians. The manager is an expert and has actually published a book on poultry rearing in Amharic. The level of stockmanship and animal welfare in the farm was judged as excellent.

The livestock trader interviewed in Kera livestock market has been in this business for 25 years since he was young and he specializes in cattle. He uses general purpose vehicles for transporting his animals and modifies them by putting sand on the floor. His transport distances average 400 km and he does not prepare the animals in any way or have them examined before, during, or after the journey. Movement of animals requires a security pass and no veterinary permit is taken. He carries four attendants for controlling the animals in the trucks during transport, but he never unloads animals during the journey. Sometimes animals die of unknown causes during transport and he drops them on the side of the road. The trader has never heard of the term animal welfare, but nevertheless thinks that animals need a special transport vehicle. He also knows that there are standards for transporting animals including vehicle design. He would be willing to acquire such a specially designed vehicle, but he cannot afford it. He has not had any training in animal welfare, but he would be willing to pay to attend such training.

Kera livestock market is about 5 km from the center of Addis Ababa and was established in 1957. It is run by the City Administration which is under the Ministry of Trade. The market is the largest among five within the city and is a terminal market for local trade and for cattle only. Animals come from the whole country and during peak periods the market can handle 1,500 cattle per day. There is a livestock marketing association which regulates traders by registration. The market has no protection of animals from the weather, no truck cleansing, and no inspection of animals on entry. It scored better in road access, unloading ramps, modified flooring and drainage, and management structure to get a total of 39%.

The country SWOTs for animal welfare are as follows:

1. Strengths

- Government willingness to apply animal welfare Strategies and Guidelines(I)
- Budget allocation from the Ministry on animal welfare (R)
- Attitudes among communities are changing for the better (P.A.)
- Trained manpower (R)
- Defined strategic goals and vision (I)
- Focused programs specific to donkeys (I)
- Existing Draft Animal Welfare Policy (L)
- Animal welfare awareness campaigns being done by Veterinary Colleges and Animal Welfare Working Groups (P.A.)
- Animal Welfare Working Groups including EVA and Veterinary Colleges (I)
- Animal welfare and behavior course taught in veterinary colleges (I)
- Exporters' ability to use clinical diagnosis (R)
- Exporters' ability to improve awareness at community level (R)
- Establishment of LITS system (I)
- Communication strategy for animal welfare being drafted (P.A.)
- Now recruiting AW experts (R)

2. Weaknesses

- Lack of animal welfare policies, legislation, and guidelines (L)
- Lack of training on animal welfare (R)
- Inadequate funding and research support (R)
- Development of dependency syndrome on animal welfare free interventions (P.A.)
- Lack of platform for learning and policy dialogue (I)
- Lack of infrastructure for wider forums and networking (I)
- No welfare organization for other animals – e.g. camels and oxen (I)
- Lack of a veterinary regulatory body (I)
- Lack of exporters' awareness of proper handling and transportation of animals (P.A.)
- Poor livestock production and management systems (I)
- Poor drought and disaster management (I)
- Lack of animal handling equipment (R)
- Ignorance on the part of animal owners (P.A.)

3. Opportunities

- New animal welfare unit in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (I)
- Presence of some NGOs working on animal welfare (I)
- Draft animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health proclamation(L)
- Draft animal welfare regulations (L)
- Good adoption among communities of animal welfare guidelines and interventions (P.A)
- Political goodwill for livestock development (I)
- Goodwill from the funding agencies and donors to animal welfare NGOs (R)
- The recent initiative by AU-IBAR, Brooke East Africa, World Animal Protection, FAO, and OIE to establish a regional platform for animal welfare(1)
- International support from OIE and FAO (I)
- Legal frameworks are being prepared at federal and regional levels (L)
- National guidelines for animal welfare are under preparation (L)

4. Threats

- Lack of equal attention for food and working animals (I)
- Fragmented activities and limited collaboration among potential stakeholders (I)
- Bad public attitude towards donkeys that donkey welfare is a western ideal (P.A.)
- Relegation of animal welfare by other development agenda (I)
- Delay of the draft 'Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health' proclamation (L)
- Other competing priorities within the animal and livestock sector (I)
- Lack of equal understanding about the importance of animal welfare among stakeholders (P.A.)
- Lack of sharing and legal enforcement of responsibilities and integration/ coordination among stakeholders (I)

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	6	1	5	3	15
Weaknesses	6	1	3	3	13
Opportunities	5	4	1	1	10
Threats	5	1	0	2	8
Total	22	7	8	9	

Conclusion and recommendations

In Ethiopia the Government and stakeholder animal welfare legal and organizational structure, promotion and implementation can be placed at 5 on a scale of 1-7. Their greatest strength is the many NGOs and their partnership with learning institutions. The new animal welfare unit needs to harness these strengths and also direct focus towards the welfare of farm animals.

3.1.6 Somalia (Somaliland)

For security reasons, only Somaliland was visited. Somaliland has two animal health, production and processing policies namely Somaliland National Livestock Policy (2006-2016) and Somaliland Animal Diseases Preparedness Policy, but no policy dedicated to animal welfare. They have two animal health, production and processing laws, Somaliland Veterinary Code No. 34/2006 and Somaliland Livestock Husbandry & Export Laws. The country has a law dedicated to animal welfare, Somaliland Animal Welfare By-law No: 34/2006, which is very comprehensive and surpasses the OIE standards. The law is customized to their production system and deals with the roles of communities and government; animal breeding, feeding and veterinary care; beasts of burden; pets; penalties; transport of export animals; and the other issues in the OIE standards. The law is publicized to stakeholders through radio and TV.

In Somalia (Somaliland) there is no specific method for control of rabies and no particular method for control of stray dogs or for disposal of old non-food animals. The Ministry of Livestock has no special unit for animal welfare and the only public-private partnership is unilateral between the Ministry and individual animal welfare stakeholders. The World Veterinary Day is regularly celebrated in the country as an animal welfare event supported by the Ministry and Golis University. There is no

other institution, apart from the police, that enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation and there are no recent prosecuted cases. Somaliland has not done Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) or Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis. No one in the Ministry or animal welfare stakeholders has been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program.

Social and Animal Welfare Service (SAWS) is an NGO with the mission to facilitate social and animal welfare development through strengthening capacity for self-sufficiency, livelihood skills and training; and advocating for the rights of wild and domestic animals neglected by the community. The animal welfare work is funded by Brooke Hospital, UK; Donkey Sanctuary, UK; Animal Aid Abroad, Australia; and Animal Kind International, USA. The organization is a member of World Animal Net Directory and has strong partnership with the Ministry of Livestock, local governments in the country, international NGOs, and FAO Somaliland.

Their objectives and activities are: promotion of community awareness and education on animal welfare; advocacy for animal welfare legislation; and mobile veterinary clinical intervention for donkeys. The organization operates in Hargeisa region, but aspires to cover the whole of Somaliland.

Somaliland Horn Society for the protection and Care of Animals is another young NGO whose objectives are to work for working and companion animals and to protect the public from zoonotic diseases. Their current projects are awareness campaigns including to the youth, community elders and the local government. The society is a member of another public-private-partnership on animal welfare.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Golis University, has an Animal Welfare Club that makes brochures and leaflets to create awareness in society. Their current activities are advocacy to the local government, educating students and animal owners especially those with donkeys, and treating sick animals. The university will respect OIE Animal Welfare Standards if they do not contradict the culture and religion of the society.

IGAD Sheikh Technical Veterinary School keeps or hosts many camels, cattle, sheep and goats for teaching and treatment, but they have no standard operating procedures to care for them. They also have no alternatives to the use of animals in teaching. The institution does not have a course and neither do they carry out

research on animal welfare. They are not a member of any partnership on animal welfare.

Somaliland Veterinary Association (SOVA) does animal welfare advocacy and the chairperson is an animal health service provider and animal welfare activist. The association's current animal welfare activities include routine treatment and vaccination campaigns, and community mobilization on humane use of livestock and companion animals. The association also recommends to the community to cull all diseased and non-producing animals humanely rather than abandoning them in the wilderness or leaving them to roam in the streets. SOVA is an active member of PPP on animal welfare.

Xoolo-Nool Veterinary Pharmacy, Clinic and Diagnostic Center treats sick animals and advises the owners. The clinic has no special project on animal welfare, but they routinely treat animals with respect and dignity and, when necessary, provide a humane death. They are a member of a public-private-partnership on animal welfare.

The respondent farmer situated in Qoolcaday village, Maroodjeh region, owns 70 camels which he identifies through branding, naming and individual recognition. He loves some of his animals more than others for reasons of production, appearance and hard work. The farmer has heard of animal welfare in connection with all species of animals and knows that animals need to be well fed, treated and vaccinated and well housed and sheltered. He has never had any training on animal welfare, but he is willing to pay to attend such training. The farmer also believes good animal welfare production and branding can add value to animal products and is willing to pay more for such products as it would be good for the whole country.

Hargeisa livestock market caters for both local and export trade. It covers 4 km² and deals mainly with sheep and goats, but also with camels and cattle, as well as hay for use within the market. Ordinarily the market sells about 4,000 sheep and goats per day, but in festive seasons the numbers can reach 26,000. On the day of the visit, because of the forthcoming Idd Ul Adha festivities, the market was so busy that we could not get a trader or transporter willing to be interviewed. The market rated poorly (29%) on animal welfare components. However, livestock transport trucks in Somaliland are modified for this purpose and divided into two tiers and compartments inside.

The SWOTs faced by the country in animal welfare are as follows:

1. Strengths

- Somaliland has a fully operating Ministry of Livestock (I)
- The animal welfare code passed by Parliament (L)
- Existence of animal welfare organizations (I)
- Existence of private veterinary organizations (I)
- Existence of Horn Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (Horn SPCA) with veterinarian members who studied at Makerere University and have exposure to Uganda SPCA (I)
- Strong Golis University animal welfare club (I)
- Animal welfare curriculum at the University (I)
- The Muslim religion gives many lessons on protection and humane use of animals. (I)
- Somaliland economy depends on livestock and all people love animals. (I)

2. Weaknesses

- The AW Act has not yet been recognized by Parliament and Government lacks oversight. (L)
- The country does not have enough funds to carry out mass vaccinations, control of stray dogs, and other animal welfare activities. (R)
- Poor enforcement of animal welfare regulations (L)
- Inadequate staff trained in animal welfare (R)
- Inadequate budget support from donors and other countries (R)
- Low sensitization and inadequate community awareness on animal welfare (P.A.)
- Limited number of animal welfare organizations (I)
- Poor infrastructure for exporting livestock (R)
- Accumulation of stray dogs in the main cities without any protection of their welfare (I)
- Pastoralists travel long distances in search of pasture (I)
- Inadequate water and feed for animals during most of the year (I)

3. Opportunities

- The government is willing to implement the animal welfare code (I)
- Knowledge of animal welfare recently introduced into the community (P.A.)
- Partnership between organizations and Ministry of Livestock (I)
- Members of Parliament and local leaders who can lobby for animal welfare issues (I)
- Establishment of animal welfare organizations (I)
- Peace and community acceptance (I)
- Existence of Professional Veterinary Association (I)
- Donor projects (R)
- Mobile telecommunication for community awareness in protecting animal welfare (P.A.)
- Goodwill of stakeholders to obey the animal welfare law if it is enforced (L)

4. Threats

- Droughts (I)
- The animals that are suffering the most in Somaliland are donkeys, dogs, and cats (P.A.)

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	8	1	0	0	9
Weaknesses	4	1	4	1	9
Opportunities	6	1	1	2	10
Threats	1	0	0	1	2
Total	21	2	5	4	

Conclusion and recommendations

Somaliland's greatest strength is their will and where there is a will there is a way. They have many strengths and opportunities. The Animal Welfare By-law is a great beginning and all what is needed is its dissemination and implementation. The county's livestock export business through the four export quarantine stations should create a pull factor for good animal welfare.

3.1.7 Djibouti

Djibouti is a small country with a population of 800,000 people, 50,000 camels, 40,000 cattle and 1 million sheep and goats. There are 13 Government and 3 private veterinarians. The national university does not have a faculty of veterinary medicine, but there is a technical institution under the Ministry of Education which trains farmers and certificate level students in agriculture, fisheries, and livestock. There is no veterinary regulatory body or professional association and no livestock research. FAO, AU-IBAR and other local and international NGOs assist in livestock programs. There is a livestock marketing association and a butchers' syndicate; the country is famous for its regional livestock quarantine station.

The country has an animal diseases control act, but there is no policy or law dedicated to animal welfare and no guidelines, standard operating procedures, or extension materials. The country is banking on the completion of the regional animal welfare strategy.

Dogs are vaccinated against rabies by a private veterinarian and the Government controls stray dogs using strychnine baiting. No methods exist for the disposal of old non-food animals such as horses. There is no Government organizational unit for animal welfare but there is a focal officer for the service. World Veterinary Day is often observed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock with assistance from World Bank, FAO and EU. No one in the country has been trained on animal welfare, but Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS) and Gap Analysis were done in 2008/2009.

FAO projects cover agriculture/livestock, forestry and fisheries, and are located in all rural areas of the five regions in the country. The organization has many collaborating partners including the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock; Ministry of Higher Education and Research; other UN Agencies; IGAD; local NGOs; international NGOs; and local livestock professional associations.

The Society for the Import and Export of Animals has 24 members (traders), whose objective is to facilitate trade in live animals including collection, treatment and feeding, inspection, transport by truck and trek, quarantine, loading and shipping. Export destinations include Dubai, Oman, Egypt, Kuwait, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. The society deals with camels, cattle, sheep and goats.

The butchers' association has 250 members all in Djibouti City. Their objectives are to develop the meat value chain including handling, hygiene, processing, and trade. The members' activities include weekly meetings to discuss animal pricing and sourcing. The officials interviewed only had traditional knowledge of animal welfare, but they were willing to be trained and also to pay for specialized animal transport.

Djibouti city slaughterhouse was formerly run by the Government but was privatized in 2015 and handed over to Solidarity Investment Society. The society also runs the livestock market. The average slaughter figures are 25,000 sheep and goats, 800 cattle and 10 camels per month. The company has not done much to rehabilitate the facility and operating procedures, but they are willing to invest in good animal welfare production and branding.

Haissama Dairy Cattle Farm is an intensive production system with roofed, earthen floor housing. The animals are fed twice per day on grass, *Leucena* spp. and date palm leaves. Feeds are not adequate and animal body condition ranges from ,poor to fair. The farm has 90 cattle, 7 sheep, and 10 goats. The farmer loves some of his animals more than others for reasons of appearance, behavior, attitude and production. He believes animals benefit from human love and caring by changing their attitude and behavior and in production. The farmer has heard of animal welfare in all species of animals and in his opinion good welfare factors include housing cleanliness, good feed and water and adequate space. He has never had any training or extension on animal welfare, but he is willing to attend and pay for such training.

Djibouti livestock market was established by the Government in 1984. The Government run it up to 2015, and handed it over to the Solidarity Investment Society. The market operates every day and handles about 200 cattle and 900 sheep and goats per day. It covers a relatively small area and is a model livestock market in terms of facilities and management. Assessment of the animal welfare components scored highest among all the member states. The market scored the maximum points in off-loading ramps, animal isolation facilities, well-designed pens, shelter against the weather, food and water in each pen, and good management structure. The total score was 84%.

The country's priority animal welfare SWOTs are as follows:

1. Strengths

- The Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services has OIE animal welfare and AU-IBAR/IGAD Vet-Gov focal points (I)
- FAO contribution to the provision of animal feeds, water, and animal health care (I)
- Presence of other national programs for animal health and nutrition (I)
- Export quarantine station in place as a pull factor for good animal welfare(I)

2. Weaknesses

- Inadequate organizational infrastructure (I)
- Inadequate legislation (L)
- Lack of funding for animal welfare (R)

3. Opportunities

- Some stakeholder interest is apparent (P.A.)
- FAO can be a nucleus for organizing animal welfare issues (I)

4. Threats

- Ignorance and bad attitude regarding animal welfare (P.A.)
- Recurrent drought (I)
- Trans-boundary animal diseases (I)

The SWOT factors are analyzed in the table below.

Factor/Type	Institutional	Legal	Resources	Perception and awareness	Total
Strengths	4	0	0	0	4
Weaknesses	1	1	1	0	3
Opportunities	1	0	0	1	2
Threats	2	0	0	1	3
Total	8	1	1	2	

Conclusion and recommendations

The apparent negatives in all factors of animal welfare in Djibouti represent a tremendous opportunity for fulfillment with proper assistance and guidance. Privatization of the livestock market, slaughterhouse, and export quarantine is a

good beginning. FAO and its many collaborating partners form a loose public-private-partnership on livestock issues which can be a good entry point for a dedicated partnership on animal welfare with more targeted objectives and projects. The livestock marketing association can be an important implementer of animal welfare standards while the butchers' association can be a good conduit of information and inter-face between the various value chain players.

4 General Conclusions and Recommendations

The enabling environments, legal and organizational infrastructure for animal welfare are at different levels in all countries, but no country is completely at zero in all indicators. Similarly, in all countries, most animal production and utilization stakeholders are practicing animal welfare standards, animal husbandry and utilization that offer some levels of the five freedoms. However, the OIE standards entail specific activities and targets that require a higher level of awareness and diligence among all stakeholders - Governments and other institutional stakeholders to individual stakeholders such as farmers, traders, processors, and consumers.

This calls for more targeted legislation, organizational and implementation platforms, training and communication, and enforcement with deterrent penalties and obvious benefits. This consideration must have been behind the OIE resolution to have regional animal welfare strategies and implementation plans to help in its mandate of improving animal health and welfare worldwide.

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6 Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaire and guiding notes in English

Section 1: Government enabling environment [this section to be filled with the Government Animal Welfare and National Livestock Policy Focal Points. Consultant to analyze the legislation for provision for specific OIE standards e.g. slaughter, transport.]

1. Country name
2. Number of animal health, production and processing policies
 - o Their names:
3. Number of policies dedicated to animal welfare
 - o Their names:
4. What are the aspects of animal welfare covered by these policies?
.....
5. Number of animal health, production and processing laws
6. Number of laws dedicated to animal welfare
 - o Their names:
7. What are the aspects of animal welfare covered by these laws?
8. Apart from above legislation, please mention/avail other animal welfare:
 - o Guidelines
 - o Standard operating procedures
 - o Dissemination materials
9. What are the main media of dissemination, aspects of animal welfare covered in the above 'documents' and who are the main intended audience?
.....
10. What methods do you use for the control of rabies?
.....

11. What methods do you use for the control of stray dogs?
-
12. What methods do you use for disposal of old non-food animals e.g. horses?
-
13. Is there a government organizational unit for animal welfare?
- In what Ministry/Department/Agency is the unit housed?
 -
 - Name of the unit
 -
 - Its functions
 -
 - Its number of staff
 - Its current annual budget
 -
 - Its actual required annual budget
 -
14. Is there a public-private-partnership on animal welfare?
- Its functions
 -
 - Its number of member organizations
 -
 - Its source of funding
 -
 - Its annual budget
15. Mention any regular animal welfare event(s) celebrated in the Country
-
16. What organizations support the regular animal welfare event(s)?
-
17. Is there a designated institution, apart from the police, that enforces and prosecutes animal welfare legislation?
-

18. Mention any recent prosecuted cases on animal welfare

19. Has anyone in your organization or animal welfare stakeholders been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?

20. Has your country conducted:

- o Performance Evaluation of Veterinary Services (PVS)?
When?

- o Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis?
When?

21. What were the findings regarding animal welfare?

22. Please answer this question for both national and regional levels. In your considered opinion, as an animal welfare stakeholder, what are your priority:

- o Constraints?

- o Objectives?

- o Strengths?

- o Weaknesses?

- o Opportunities?

- o Threats?

- o Animal welfare needs?

23. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards?

Other comments:

Section 2: Stakeholders list, projects, objectives and needs [this section to be sent to non-governmental animal welfare stakeholder organizations]

- 1. Country name
- 2. Name of the organization
- 3. When was this organization registered?
- 4. Objectives of the organization
- 5. Projects of the organization
- 6. What geographical area do the projects cover?
- 7. Organization's most successful project
- 8. Organization's collaborating partners
- 9. Organization's source of funding
- 10. Organization's annual budget allocation on animal welfare programs and projects
- 11. Are you a member of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare? ...
- 12. Please answer this question for both national and regional levels. In your considered opinion, as an animal welfare stakeholder, what are your priority:
 - o Constraints?
 - o Strengths?
 - o Weaknesses?
 - o Opportunities?
 - o Threats?
 - o Animal welfare needs?
- 13. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards?
- 14. Has anyone in your organization been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?

Other comments:

Section 3: Teaching and research institutions [this section to target one each of the main animal resource teaching and research organizations]

- 1. Country name
- 2. Name of the institution
- 3. For what purpose do you use animals in your work?
 - o What species?
 - o What purpose?
 - o How many?
 - o How often?
 - o Do you have any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) to care for them?
 - o Is there any committee to supervise implementation of the SOPS?
Do you have alternatives to the use of animals?
 - o What are these alternatives to the use of animals?
.....
- 4. How do you dispose of animals that are terminally ill, old or of expired use?
- 5. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards?
- 6. Has anyone in your organization been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?
- 7. Do you carry out any training on animal welfare as part of your curriculum/ outreach?
- 8. What are the subjects of your outreach programs?
- 9. Do you carry out any research on animal welfare?
- 10. Are you a member of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare? ..
- 11. Please answer this question for both national and regional levels. In your considered opinion, as an animal welfare stakeholder, what are your priority:
 - o Constraints?

- Strengths?
- Weaknesses?
- Opportunities?
- Threats?
- Animal welfare needs?

Other comments:

.....

.....

Section 4: Animal health regulatory bodies, Veterinary professional associations, Veterinary clinics, Livestock marketing associations/councils and Diagnostic laboratories

1. Country name
2. Name of the institution
3. Mention your role in animal welfare
4. Mention any current/recent projects or activities you have in animal welfare
5. What special considerations do you undertake for animal welfare in your work?
6. How do you dispose of animals that are terminally ill, old or of expired use?
7. Are you a member of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare?
8. Please answer this question for both national and regional levels. In your considered opinion, as an animal welfare stakeholder, what are your priority:
 - Constraints?
 - Strengths?
 - Weaknesses?
 - Opportunities?
 - Threats?
 - Animal welfare needs?

9. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards?
10. Has anyone in your organization been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?
11. Do you carry out any outreach/advocacy on animal welfare to other stakeholders?

Other comments:

.....

.....

Section 5: Industry [this section to target one each of the main slaughterhouses and animal food processing industries]

1. Country name
2. Name of the organization
3. What is your business?
4. What laws govern your business?
5. Average number of animals handled/processed per week
..... month year
6. What does the handling/processing entail?
7. Mention common animal diseases/conditions you see on arrival
8. Mention common animal diseases/conditions you see through handling ...
.....
9. Do you have any SOPs to care for the animals?
10. Is there any committee to supervise implementation of the SOPs?
11. Does the facility have provision for humane / emergency slaughter?
12. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards?.....
13. Has anyone in your organization been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?
14. Do you carry out any in-house training on animal welfare as part of your business?
15. Do you carry out any outreach to your livestock producers on animal welfare as part of your business?

16. Have you had any consumer demand/inquiry on good animal welfare products?
17. With the increasing knowledge of consumers on quality and food safety do you think good animal welfare production and branding can add value to your products?.....
18. Would you be willing to pay/invest for such good animal welfare production and branding?
19. How would you want to pay/invest for such good animal welfare production and branding?

Other comments:

.....

.....

Section 6: Farmers, production systems and animals [this section to target sample farmers for questioning and production systems and animals for observation]

1. Observation and description of production system, farm environment and animals

The following factors will be observed:

- Type of production system
- Number and species of animals
- Housing design and environment
- House floor, roofing and walling
- Cubicle beddings and walk alleys
- Feed and watering troughs/equipment design and placement
- Feeding regimes
- Animal cleanliness, physical appearance and body condition
- Stockmanship (level of care of animals and environs)
- Record keeping
- Source of animal health services
- Stocking density/space allowance
- Animal social environment and behaviour

2. Country name

3. Location
4. Name of farmer
5. Gender
6. Age
7. Number of animals: camels cattle..... sheep goats
chicken donkeys dogs cats
8. How do you identify your animals?
9. Do you have names for any of your animals?
10. Do you love any of your animals more than the others?
11. For what reason?
(e.g. appearance, behaviour, attitude, production, hard work)
12. Do you think/know if animals benefit from human love and caring?.....
13. In what way do you think/know animals benefit from human love and caring?(e.g. happiness, behaviour, attitude, production, hard work)
14. Have you heard of the term animal welfare?
15. If you have, it was in connection with what species of animals? camels cattle sheep goats chicken donkeys dogs cats
16. What do you think is needed for good welfare of your animals?
.....
17. Have you or any member of your household had any extension/training on animal welfare?
18. Would you be willing to attend such training?
19. Would you be willing to pay for the training?
20. Do you think good animal welfare production and branding can add value to animal products?
21. As a consumer would you be willing to pay more for such good animal welfare produced and branded products?

Other comments:
.....

Section 7: Livestock markets and transporters

- a) Major livestock markets and/or animal handling facilities will be assessed by observation using the World Bank Tool for Evaluation of Livestock Markets shown in the appendices.
- b) Animal welfare knowledge, attitudes and practices of transporters will be obtained with the following questions:

1. Country name
2. Name of market
3. Name of transporter
4. Gender
5. Age
6. How long have you been doing this job?
7. Do you specialize in transporting any particular species?
8. Do you have a special animal transporting vehicle?
9. What else does your vehicle transport?
10. What modifications do you make to the vehicle for transporting animals?
.....
11. How far do you take the animals?
12. What do you do to prepare the animals for the journey?
13. What legal/official permits do you require for the journey?
-
14. Are the animals inspected before the journey? during?
after?
15. How big is your vehicle?
16. How many animals does your vehicle carry?

17. How many animal handlers do you carry for this many animals?
18. Do you ever unload animals during a journey?
19. For what reasons do you commonly unload animals during a journey?
.....
20. What common animal diseases/conditions do you see during transport?
.....
21. What do you do when you see such diseases/conditions
22. Have you had of the term animal welfare?
23. If you have, it was in connection with what species of animals? camels
cattle sheepgoats..... chicken donkeys dogs
..... cats
24. What do you think is needed for good welfare of animals during transport?
.....
25. Did you know there are world standards/requirements for transporting
animals including vehicle design?
26. Would you be willing to acquire such a specially designed vehicle?
27. Have you had any extension/training on animal welfare?
28. Would you be willing to attend such training?
29. Would you be willing to pay for the training?
30. What other constraints do you face in your work of transporting animals?
.....

Other comments

.....

.....

Section 8: Wildlife conservation legislation and projects

1. Country name
2. Name of the organization
3. What do you do?
4. What laws govern what you do?
5. Mention your role in animal welfare
6. Mention any current/recent projects or activities you have in animal welfare
7. What geographical area do the projects cover?
8. Organization's most successful animal welfare project
9. Organization's collaborating partners
10. Organization's source of funding
11. Organization's annual budget allocation on animal welfare programs and projects
12. Are you a member of any public-private-partnership on animal welfare?
13. Please answer this question for both national and regional levels. In your considered opinion, as an animal welfare stakeholder, what are your priority:
 - Constraints?
 - Strengths?
 - Weaknesses?
 - Opportunities?
 - Threats?
 - Animal welfare needs?
14. How are you implementing the OIE Animal Welfare Standards? -----
15. Has anyone in your organization been trained on the OIE Improved Animal Welfare Program?

Other comments:

.....

.....

(a): An assessment of the livestock market's location, road system and unloading facilities

Section 1 - Physical Infrastructure						
S/No.	Feature	Levels of advancement		Indicators	Remarks/ Assessed Score	
		Marking Score	Description			
1.	Location, road system	A well-located market should have easy access for vehicles and walked livestock with roads that are tarmacked to avoid dust, mud and other health problems and traffic congestion.			Observation, inspection,	
		0	Informal market with no control of livestock			
		1	Formal market but with no perimeter fencing			
		2	Formal market site with untarmacked road			
		3	Adequate access with tarmacked road			
		4	Good facilities for livestock, human and vehicles			
2.	Unloading facilities	Facilities for unloading livestock should be safe for livestock and their handlers; they should be kept clean and be well sited and able to handle all traffic even at busy times			Observation, ramp design, maintenance status, ramp numbers and livestock data	
		0	No facilities for loading and unloading livestock vehicles – manual only			
		1	Ramps unsuitable for purpose			
		2	Ramps badly designed or maintained			
		3	Good ramps but inadequate numbers			
		4	Ramps adequate in number and design, well sited and safe			

(b): An assessment of the livestock market's holding and inspection facilities

Section 1 - Physical Infrastructure continued						
S/No.	Feature	Levels of advancement		Indicators	Remarks/ Assessed Score	
		Marking Score	Description			
3.	Livestock Holding and Inspection	Market staff should be able to hold and inspect groups and individual animals to inspect their identification and health status when they arrive. Facilities should exist to hold suspect animals in isolation.			Observation, pen design, raceway, examination crush, isolation pens	
		0	No facilities to restrain animals for inspection on arrival			
		1	Facilities to restrain groups of animals in a pen or yard but not individual animals			
		2	Adequate facilities to restrain all animals for inspection at peak arrival times			
		3	Adequate facilities to restrain individual animals safely			
		4	Facilities to hold animals in isolation			
4.	Livestock Holding system	Livestock in a market should be held separately for disease control purposes.			Pens, rails or tying points, observation	
		0	No system to restrain animals in separate locations			
		1	Little separation of stock and frequent mixing.			
		2	Sub-division of livestock is not complete			
		3	Separate pens or rails for livestock in individuals or groups from the same source			
		4	Well-designed pens and raceways that allow safe movement of animals and people			

(c): An assessment of the livestock market’s weather protection, water and feed facilities

Section 1 - Physical Infrastructure continued.						
S/No.	Feature	Levels of advancement		Indicators	Remarks/ Assessed Score	
		Marking Score	Description			
5.	Weather Protection	Livestock should be protected from excessive prevailing weather – e.g. hot sun or, cold winds or rain			Observation, shades, walls, buildings,	
		0	No protection for livestock from prevailing weather extremes			
		1	Partial protection from prevailing weather but not for all animals			
		2	Protection from weather part of year but unsuitable year-round			
		3	All animals have some suitable protection but not well-maintained			
		4	Well-designed and maintained shelter suitable for prevailing weather			
6.	Water and Feed	Depending on the length of stay in a market and the prevailing weather, livestock should be provided with water and/or food			Observation, water troughs, individual bowls or nipples, nets or feed troughs	
		0	No facilities for provision of water or food			
		1	Facilities available but inadequately maintained for effective use			
		2	Drinking facilities available but no permanent access by all stock			
		3	Communal drinking facilities with permanent access by all stock			
		4	Separate water and food supply to each pen			

(d): An assessment of the livestock market's ground drainage and vehicle washing

Section 1 - Physical Infrastructure continued					
S/No.	Feature	Levels of advancement		Indicators	Remarks/ Assessed Score
		Marking Score	Description		
7.	Ground Surface and Drainage	Market place flooring should be suitable for safe and hygienic livestock handling all year round, allow cleaning and prevent run-off to cause environmental pollution		Observation, presence of waste, environmental assessment	
		0	Waste management problems and no special flooring		
		1	No waste management capability		
		2	Modified flooring and some attempt to solve waste management and drainage problems		
		3	Waste management problems not fully corrected by modified flooring and drainage		
		4	Purpose-built flooring with effective drainage and waste storage facilities		
8.	Truck Wash	All markets should have facilities for cleaning and disinfecting trucks and disposal of waste		Site –plan, observation, inspection	
		0	No truck cleansing capability		
		1	Truck cleansing capability inadequate		
		2	Truck cleaning capability adequate with strong waste control		

(e): An assessment of the livestock market's management structure and livestock inspection

Section 2 - Organizational Infrastructure						
S/No.	Feature	Levels of advancement		Indicators	Remarks/ Assessed Score	
		Marking Score	Description			
9.	Management Structure and Policy	A market should have a well-defined management structure which ensures strong application of national regulations to allow application of disease control protocols that safeguard livestock and human health and welfare, maintenance and cleanliness				
		0	No coordinated market management structure	Management structure, observation, records, written policy, financial records, reports		
		1	Management is unstructured and results in poor running and upkeep			
		2	Structured management but no written policy, weak organization and poor control of practices, including animal welfare			
		3	Market is run efficiently and maintained in good condition but has no regular financial inputs			
4	Management is effective in all aspects including financial status					

10.	Livestock Inspection	All livestock should be inspected on arrival and movement details of source and identifications should be collected; any animals requiring testing or treatment should be handled according to written instructions		
		0	No inspection of livestock on entry	Observation, records, written protocols, inspection of facilities and market place activity
		1	Cursory inspection with no data recorded	
		2	Some inspection of stock but incomplete protocols	
		3	Complete status recording with ability to isolate or treat clinical cases	
		4	Accurate livestock identification and health status recording of all animals with ability to collect samples or apply vaccination as necessary	

Appendix 2: Questionnaire and guiding notes in French

Section 1: Gouvernement de l'environnement favorable [Cette section doit être rempli avec le gouvernement en charge du bien-être animal et des points focaux en matière de politique nationale d'élevage. Analyser la législation pour la provision des normes de l'OIE spécifiques telle que l'abatage ou le transport.]

24. Nom du Pays
25. Nombre de politiques de santé animale, production et transformation
 - Leurs noms:
26. Nombre de politiques dédié au bien être animale.....
 - Leurs noms:
27. Quels sont les aspects du bien être animal visés par ces politiques?
28. Nombre de lois sur la santé animale, production et transformation
29. Nombre de lois dédié au bien-être des animaux
 - Leurs noms:
30. Quels sont les aspects du bien-être des animaux visés par ces lois?
.....
31. En dehors de la législation ci-dessus, prière de mentionner concernant le bien-être animal:
 - Directives
 - Procédures standard d'exploitation
 - Matériaux de diffusion
32. Quels sont les principaux moyens de diffusion et les aspects du bien-être animal couvert dans les «documents» ci-dessus et qui sont le principal public visé?
 -
33. Quelles méthodes utilisez-vous pour le contrôle de la rage?
.....
34. Quelles sont les méthodes que vous utilisez pour le contrôle des chiens errants?

35. Quelles sont les méthodes que vous utilisez pour l'élimination des vieux animaux non alimentaires par exemple les chevaux?
-
36. Y at-il une unité organisationnelle du gouvernement pour le bien-être des animaux?
- o Dans quelle Ministère / Département / Agence est l'unité est elle logée?
 - o
 - o Nom de l'unité
 - o Ses fonctions
 - o Nombre d'employés.....
 - o Son budget annuel
 - o Son budget annuel requis réel.....
37. Y at-il un partenariat public-privé sur la protection des animaux?
- o Ses fontions
 - o Le nombre de members de l'organisation
 - o Ses sources de financement
 - o Son budget annuel
 - o Mentionner tout événement de bien-être animal célébré dans le Pays
38. Quelles sont les organisations soutenant l'événement du bien-être animal?
- o
39. Y at-il une institution désignée, en dehors de la police, qui applique et poursuit la législation de protection des animaux?
-
40. Mentionner si cas de poursuites récente pour maltraitance d'animaux
41. Est-ce que quelqu'un de votre organisation ou parties prenantes du bien-être animal a été formés à l'OIE au sein de programme amélioré de la protection des animaux?

42. Votre pays a mené:

- Évaluation de la performance des Services vétérinaires (PVS)?
..... Quand?.....
- performance des Services vétérinaires en écarts d'analyses?
..... Quand?

43. Quelles ont été les conclusions concernant la protection des animaux?

-

44. Prière de répondre à cette question pour les deux niveaux, national et régional. À votre avis, comme un acteur de bien-être animal, quelle est votre priorité :

- Contraintes?
- Objectifs?
- Force?
- Faiblesses?
- Opportunités?
- Menaces?
- Besoin du bien être animal?

45. Comment allez-vous appliquer les normes de bien-être animal de l'OIE?

.....

Autres remarques:

.....

.....

**Section 2: Liste des intervenants, des projets, des objectifs et des besoins
[Cette section doit être envoyée aux organisations non-gouvernementales
du bien-être animal]**

- 15. Nom du Pays
- 16. Nom de l'Organisation
- 17. Date d'enregistrement de l'organisation
- 18. Objectifs de l'organisation
- 19. Projets de l'organisation
- 20. Quelle est la zone géographique couverte par les projets?
- 21. Projet le plus réussi de l'Organisation
- 22. Les partenaires de l'organisation
- 23. Source de financement de l'organisation
- 24. Allocation de budget annuel de l'Organisation sur les programmes et projets du bien-être animal
- 25. Êtes-vous membre d'un partenariat privé- public sur le bien-être animal? ...
.....
- 26. Prière de répondre à cette question pour les deux niveaux, national et régional. À votre avis, comme un acteur de bien-être animal, quelle est votre priorité:
 - Contraintes?
 - Forces?
 - Faiblesses?
 - Opportunités?
 - Menaces?
 - Besoin du bien être animal?
- 27. Comment allez-vous appliquer les normes de bien-être animal de l'OIE? ..
.....
- 28. Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre organisation a été formés par l'OIE au programme d'amélioration du bien être animal?

Autres commentaires:
.....

Section 3: Enseignement et recherche

[Cette section a pour but de cibler les principaux organismes de recherche en ressources animales]

1. Nom du Pays
2. Nom de l'institution
3. Dans quel but utilisez-vous les animaux dans votre travail?
 - o Quelles espèces?.....
 - o Quel but?
 - o Combien?
 - o Quelle fréquence?
 - o Avez-vous des procédures normalisées d'exploitation (SOP) pour les soigner?
 - o Y'a-t-il un comité pour superviser la mise en œuvre des procédures normalisées d'exploitation ?
 - o Avez-vous des solutions de substitution à l'utilisation d'animaux?
 - o Quelles sont ces solutions de substitution?.....
4. Que faites-vous des animaux qui sont vieux ou en phase terminale?
5. Comment allez-vous mettre en œuvre les normes de protection de l'OIE?
6. Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre organisation a été formé par l'OIE au programme d'amélioration du bien-être animal?
7. Effectuez-vous une formation sur la protection des animaux dans le cadre de votre programme / sensibilisation?
8. Quels sont les sujets de vos programmes de sensibilisation?
9. Effectuez-vous des recherches sur le bien-être animal?
10. Êtes-vous membre d'un partenariat privé- public sur le bien-être animal?
11. Prière de répondre à cette question pour les deux niveaux, national et régional. À votre avis, comme un acteur de bien-être animal, quelle est

votre priorité:

- Contraintes?
- Forces?
- Faiblesses?
- Opportunités?
- Menaces?
- Besoin du bien être animal?

Autres commentaires:
.....

Section 4: Les organismes de réglementation de la santé animale, les associations professionnelles vétérinaires, cliniques vétérinaires, les associations de la commercialisation du bétail /Laboratoires de diagnostic

1. Nom du pays
2. Nom de l'institution
3. Mentionnez votre rôle dans le bien-être animal
4. Mentionnez les projets en cours/recents que vous avez ou aviez eu concernant le bien-être animal
5. Quelles considérations avez-vous pour le bien-être des animaux au sein de votre travail?
6. Que faites-vous des animaux qui sont vieux ou en phase terminale?
7. Êtes-vous membre d'un partenariat privé- public sur le bien-être animal?
12. Prière de répondre à cette question pour les deux niveaux, national et régional. À votre avis, comme un acteur de bien-être animal, quelle est votre priorité:
 - Contraintes?
 - Forces?

- Faiblesses?
 - Opportunités?
 - Menaces?
 - Besoin du bien être animal?
8. Comment allez-vous mettre en œuvre les normes de protection de l'OIE?
.....
9. Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre organisation a été formés par l'OIE au programme d'amélioration du bien être animal?
10. Avez-vous effectué toute action de sensibilisation / plaidoyer sur la protection des animaux à d'autres parties prenantes?

Autres commentaires

.....

Section 5: Industrie

[Cette section a pour but de cibler les principaux abattoirs et les industries de transformation des aliments pour animaux]

20. Nom du Pays
21. Nom de l'organisation
22. Quel est votre entreprise?
23. Quelles lois régissent votre entreprise?
24. Nombre moyen d'animaux manipulés / traités par semaine
- mois année
25. Qu'est ce qu'entraîne la manipulation/traitement?
-
26. Mentionner les maladies animales / affections courantes que vous voyez à l'arrivée
27. Mentionner les maladies animales / affections courantes que vous voyez à travers la manipulation

28. Avez-vous des procédures normalisées d'exploitation pour les animaux? ...
.....
29. Yat-il un comité pour superviser la mise en œuvre des procédures normalisées d'exploitation?
30. L'établissement a-t-elle une provision pour l'abattage sans cruauté / d'urgence?
31. Comment allez-vous mettre en œuvre les normes de protection de l'OIE? ..
.....
32. Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre organisation a été formés par l'OIE au programme d'amélioration du bien être animal?
33. Effectuez-vous une formation interne sur la protection des animaux dans le cadre de votre entreprise?
34. Avez-vous effectué toute action de sensibilisation à vos producteurs de bétail sur le bien-être des animaux dans le cadre de votre entreprise?
35. Avez-vous eu une demande des consommateurs / enquête sur les produits concernant le bien-être des animaux?
36. Avec la connaissance croissante des consommateurs sur la qualité et la sécurité alimentaire pensez-vous une bonne production assurant le bien-être animal et de la marque peuvent ajouter de la valeur à vos produits?
37. Seriez-vous prêt à payer / investir pour une telle bonne production assurant le bien-être animal et l'image de la marque?
38. Comment voudriez-vous à payer / investir pour une telle bonne production assurant le bien-être animal et l'image de la marque?
- Autres commentaires
-

Section 6: Agriculteurs, système de production et animaux

[Cette section a pour but de cibler un échantillon simple d'agriculteurs, de systèmes de production pour observation]

1. Observation et description du système de production, l'environnement de la ferme et les animaux

Les facteurs suivants seront observés:

- Type de système de production
- Nombre et espèces d'animaux
- La conception des logements et de l'environnement
- Etage de la maison, toiture et murs
- Literie sédentaires et le pied ruelles
- Flux et arrosage creux / conception de l'équipement et de placement
- Régimes alimentaire
- La propreté des animaux, l'apparence physique et la condition physique
- Entretien (niveau de soins des animaux et des environs)
- La tenue de registres
- Source des services de santé animale
- Allocation de densité de peuplement / espace
- Environnement social et le comportement des animaux

1. Nom du Pays
2. Location
3. Nom de l'agriculteur
4. Sexe
5. Age
6. Nombre d'animaux: Chameaux Bovins Moutons
Chevres Poulets..... Singes..... Chiens Chats
7. Comment identifiez-vous vos animaux?

8. Avez-vous des noms pour chacun de vos animaux?

9. Aimez-vous l'un de vos animaux plus que les autres?

10. Pour quelle raison?

(par exemple l'apparence, attitude, production)

11. Pensez-vous que les animaux sachent qu'ils bénéficient de l'amour humain et de l'attention?

12. De quelle manière savent ils qu'ils bénéficient de l'amour humain et de l'attention?

(Par exemple joie, attitude, production)

13. Avez-vous eu entendu parler du terme bien-être animal?

14. Si vous l'avez entendu, il était en relation avec quelles espèces d'animaux?
ChameauxBovins.....Moutons Chevres
Poulets Singes Chiens..... Chats.....

15. Que pensez-vous nécessaire pour le bien-être de vos animaux?

16. Avez-vous un membre de votre famille ayant eu une formation sur la protection des animaux?

17. Seriez-vous prêt à participer à une telle formation?

18. Seriez-vous prêt à payer pour la formation?

19. Pensez-vous que la production s'assurant du bien-être des animaux et de la bonne image de marque peuvent ajouter de la valeur aux produits d'origine animale?

20. En tant que consommateur seriez-vous prêts à payer plus pour de tels produits prenant en compte le bien-être des animaux ?

Autres commentaires

Section 7: Les marchés à bétail et les transporteurs

Major livestock markets and/or animal handling facilities will be assessed by observation using the World Bank Tool for Evaluation of Livestock Markets shown in the appendices.

Les principaux marchés de bétail et / ou les installations de manutention animales seront évaluées par observation à l'aide de l'outil de la Banque mondiale pour l'évaluation des marchés de bétail (figurant dans les annexes).

a) La connaissance du bien-être animal, attitudes et pratiques des transporteurs sera obtenue avec les questions suivantes:

1. Nom du Pays
2. Nom du Marché
3. Nom du Transporteur
4. Sexe
5. Age
6. Depuis combien de temps exercez-vous ce métier?
7. Avez-vous une spécialité dans le transport d'espèces en particulier?
8. Avez-vous un véhicule spécial de transport des animaux?
9. Que transportez-vous d'autre avec le véhicule?
10. Quelles sont les modifications faites-vous sur le véhicule pour le transport des animaux?
11. Jusqu'à quelle distance conduisez-vous les animaux?
12. Que faites-vous pour préparer les animaux pour le voyage?
13. Quelle autorisation ou permis officielle avez-vous besoin pour le voyage? ...
14. Inspecte t on les animaux avant le voyage? Durée?
Après?

15. Quelle est la taille du véhicule?
 16. Combien d'animaux pouvez vous transporter?
 17. Combien de manipulateurs d'animaux transportez-vous également ce nombre d'animaux ?
 18. Avez-vous déjà déchargé des animaux pendant un voyage?
 19. Pour quelles raisons avez vous déchargé des animaux pendant un voyage?
 20. Quelles maladies animales communes voyez-vous pendant le transport?
 21. Que faites vous quand vous voyez ces maladies?
 22. Avez-vous eu entendu parler du terme bien-être animal?
 23. Si vous l'avez entendu, il était en relation avec quelles espèces d'animaux?
Chameaux..... Bovins..... Moutons..... Chevres.....
Poulets Singes Chiens..... Chats.....
 24. Que pensez vous nécessaire pour le bien être animal durant le transport? ..
 25. Saviez-vous qu'il existe des normes / exigences dans le monde du transport des animaux, y compris dans la conception des véhicules?
 26. Seriez-vous prêt à acquérir un tel véhicule spécialement conçu?
 27. Avez-vous entendu parler de formation sur la protection des animaux?
 28. Seriez-vous prêt à participer à une telle formation?
 29. Seriez-vous prêt à payer pour la formation?
 30. Quelles sont les autres contraintes que vous rencontrez dans votre travail de transport d'animaux?
- Autres commentaires
-

Section 8: La législation et les projets de conservation de la faune

16. Nom du Pays
17. Nom de l'organisation
18. Que faites vous?
19. Quelles lois regissent votre travail?
20. Mentionnez votre rôle dans le bien-être animal
21. Mentionnez les projets en cours/récents que vous avez ou aviez eu concernant le bien-être animal
22. Quelle est la zone géographique couverte par les projets?
23. Projet le plus réussi de l'Organisation concernant le bien être animal.....
24. Partenaires collaborateurs de l'Organisation
25. Source de financement de l'organisation
26. Allocation de budget annuel de l'Organisation sur les programmes et projets du bien-être animal
27. Êtes-vous membre d'un partenariat prive- public sur le bien-être animal? ...
.....
28. Prière de répondre à cette question pour les deux niveaux, national et régional. À votre avis, comme un acteur de bien-être animal, quelle est votre priorité :
 - Contraintes?
 - Objectifs?
 - Force?
 - Faiblesses?
 - Opportunités?
 - Menaces?
 - Besoin du bien être animal?

29. Comment allez-vous appliquer les normes de bien-être animal de l'OIE?
.....

30. Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre organisation a été formés par l'OIE au programme d'amélioration du bien être animal?

Autres commentaires

(a): Une évaluation de l'emplacement du marché de bétail, réseau routier et des installations de déchargement

Section 1 - Infrastructure Physique					
S / No.	Caractéristique	Stade d'avancement		Indicateurs	Remarques/ Score évalué
		Score de Marquage	Description		
1.	Location, réseau routier	Un marché bien situé doit avoir un accès facile pour les véhicules et les piétons avec des routes goudronnées pour éviter la poussière, la boue, autres problèmes de santé et la congestion du trafic.			
		0	Marché informel, sans contrôle du bétail		
		1	Marché formel mais sans clôtures du périmètre		
		2	Marché formel avec la route non goudronnée		
		3	Un accès adéquat avec la route goudronnée		
		4	Bonnes installations pour véhicules, bétail, et personnes physiques.		
2.	Installations de déchargement	Installations de déchargement du bétail doivent être sans danger pour le bétail et leurs propriétaires; ils devraient être maintenus propres et être bien situés et capable de gérer tout le trafic, même aux heures de pointes.			
		0	Pas d'installations pour les véhicules de chargement et de déchargement du bétail - manuelle seulement	Observation, conception de la rampe, état de maintenance, numéros de piste et données sur le bétail	
		1	Rampes impropres		
		2	Rampes mal conçues ou mal entretenus		
		3	Bonnes rampes, mais en nombre insuffisant		
		4	Rampes suffisantes en nombre et en conception, bien situés et sécurisés		

(b): Une évaluation du maintien et d'inspection des installations du marché de l'élevage

Section 1 - Infrastructure physique					
S/No.	Caractéristique	Stade d'avancement		Indicateurs	Remarques/ Score évalué
		Score de Marquage	Description		
3.	Tenue de bétail et inspection	Le personnel du marché devrait être en mesure de tenir et d'inspecter des groupes d'animaux ou animaux seuls pour inspecter leur statut d'identification et leur santé lors de leur arrivée. Les installations devraient exister pour tenir les animaux suspects dans l'isolement.			
		0	Pas de facilités pour immobiliser les animaux pour l'inspection à l'arrivée	Observation, conception d'enclos, chemin de roulement, examen d'écrasement et parcs d'isolement	
		1	Equipements de maintien des groupes d'animaux dans un enclos ou dans la cour, mais pas les animaux individuels		
		2	Installations adéquates pour contenir tous les animaux pour l'inspection aux heures d'arrivée		
		3	Installations adéquates pour immobiliser les animaux seuls en toute sécurité		
		4	Equipements pour tenir les animaux isolés		

4.	Système de tenue de bétail	Élevage dans un marché devrait être tenu séparément à des fins de contrôle de la maladie.			
		0	Aucun système de maintien des animaux dans des endroits séparés	Enclos, points de liage et observation	
		1	Peu de séparation du stock et mélange fréquente.		
		2	Sous-division de l'élevage n'est pas complète		
		3	Enclos distincts du bétail pour animaux seuls ou les groupes à partir de la même source		
		4	Enclos bien conçus et les chemins qui permettent le déplacement sécurisé des animaux et des personnes		

(c): Une évaluation des installations de protection contre les intempéries, d'eau et alimentation du marché du bétail

Section 1 - Infrastructure physique						
S / No.	Caractéristique	Stade d'avancement		Indicateurs	Remarques/ Score évalué	
		Score de Marquage	Description			
5.	Protection contre les intempéries	Élevage doit être protégé contre les intempéries en vigueur, par exemple le soleil, vents froids ou la pluie			Observation, nuances, murs, et bâtiments,	
		0	Pas de protection pour le bétail à partir des conditions météorologiques extrêmes qui prévalent			
		1	Une protection partielle contre les intempéries en vigueur mais pas pour tous les animaux			
		2	Protection contre les intempéries seulement une partie de l'année			
		3	Tous les animaux ont une certaine protection approprié mais pas bien entretenus			
4	Bien conçu et maintenu convenablement à l'abri lors de mauvaises conditions météorologiques					

6.	Eau et alimentation	Selon la durée du séjour dans un marché et le temps qui prévaut, l'élevage devrait être fournie avec de l'eau et / ou de la nourriture			
		0	Pas d'installations pour l'approvisionnement en eau ou nourriture	observation, abreuvoirs, abreuvoirs ou tétines individuels, et mangeoires	
		1	Équipements disponibles mais mal entretenus pour une utilisation efficace		
		2	Installations en eau disponibles mais pas un accès permanent par tout le stock		
		3	Installations d'eau potable communale avec un accès permanent par tout le stock		
		4	L'eau et de la nourriture alimentation séparée pour chaque enclos		

(d): Une évaluation du drainage du sol et véhicule de lavage du marché de bétail

Section 1 - Infrastructure physique					
S/No.	Caractéristique	Stade d'avancement		Indicateurs	Remarques/ Score évalué
		Score de Marquage	Description		
7.	Surface de terrain et drainage	Le sol du marché doit être adapté à la manipulation sûre et hygiénique du bétail toute l'année, permettre un nettoyage et d'empêcher le ruissellement de causer une pollution de l'environnement			
		0	problèmes de gestion des déchets et pas de sol	Observation, présence de déchet, évaluation de l'environnement	
		1	Pas de capacité de gestion des déchets		
		2	Plancher modifié et une tentative pour résoudre les problèmes de gestion et de drainage des déchets		
		3	Les problèmes de gestion des déchets pas entièrement corrigés et le drainage modifié		
		4	Plancher construite à cet effet avec un drainage efficace et des installations de stockage des déchets		

8.	Nettoyage de camions	Tous les marchés devraient avoir des installations pour le nettoyage et la désinfection des camions et l'élimination des déchets			
		0	Aucune capacité de nettoyage camion	Plan Du site, observation, inspection	
		1	Capacité de nettoyage de camions insuffisante		
		2	Capacité de nettoyage de camions adéquat avec contrôle des déchets solides		

(e): Une évaluation de la structure de gestion et de l'élevage de l'inspection du marché de bétail

Section 2 - Infrastructure organisationnelle						
S/No.	Caractéristique	Stade d'avancement		Indicateurs	Remarques/ Score évalué	
		Score de Marquage	Description			
9.	Management Structure and Policy	Un marché devrait avoir une structure de gestion bien défini qui assure une forte réglementation nationale pour permettre l'application des protocoles de contrôle de maladie qui protège le bétail, la santé humaine, l'entretien et la propreté				
		0	Aucune structure coordonnée de gestion de marché	Structure de gestion, observation, dossiers, politique écrite, les dossiers financiers, rapports		
		1	La direction n'est pas structurée et entraîne un mauvais fonctionnement et de l'entretien			
		2	Gestion structurée, mais pas de politique écrite et un mauvais contrôle de pratiques, y compris la protection des animaux			
		3	Le marché est géré efficacement et maintenu en bon état mais n'a pas de contributions financières régulières			
4	La direction est efficace dans tous les aspects, y compris la situation financière					

10.	Inspection Du betail	Tous les animaux doivent être inspectés à l'arrivée, les mouvements et identifications doivent être collectés; tous les animaux nécessitant des tests ou traitements doivent être manipulés conformément aux instructions écrites		
		0	Aucune inspection de l'élevage a l'entrée	observation, dossiers, protocoles écrits, inspection des installations et marché, lieu activité
		1	Inspection superficielle sans données enregistrées	
		2	Certains inspection des stocks mais protocoles incomplets	
		3	Enregistrement complet de l'état avec la capacité d'isoler ou traiter les cas cliniques	
		4	Identification du bétail et enregistrement de tous les animaux, capacité de prélever des échantillons ou de recourir à la vaccination si besoin	

Appendix 3: List of respondents

S/No.	Country	Name	Institution
	Kenya	Dr Christopher Wanga	Assistant Director, Directorate of Veterinary Services +254722707122, chriswanga1@yahoo.com
		Dr Joseph Mureithi	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute joseph.mureithi@kalro.org
		Dr John Mugambi	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Institute john.mugambi@kalro.org
		Prof. Henry Mutembei	University of Nairobi hmutembei@uonbi.ac.ke
		Dr Andrew Matole	Andys Veterinary Clinic, +254720988391, andrewmatole@andysvetclinic.com
		Dr Mungathia Mithula	Kenya Meat Commission, +254722968609, drmungathia@yahoo.com
		Dr Sharon Tsigadi	Farmers Choice Ltd. +254724614560 stsigadi@farmerschoice.co.ke
		Mr George Monari	Farmers Choice Ltd, gmonari@farmerschoice.co.ke
		Kipkorir Denis	Kenya Animal Welfare Advocacy Network(KAWAN) of the University of Nairobi korir233@gmail.com
		Fred Ochieng	Brooke East Africa, +254700307709, fred.Ochieng@thebrookeeastfrica.org
		Mr David Kimongo	Sasini Estate, Mweiga, +254723359417 davidkimongo@yahoo.com
		Mr Maina Muthuma	Imani Dairy Farm, Karatina, +254722656363 mainamuthuma@yahoo.com
		M/S Lucy Mwambagho	County Veterinary Office, Emali, +254721573195 lucykyalo2@gmail.com
		Mr Benson Kagwima	Livestock trader, Emali
		Mr Paul Mbugua	Livestock trader, Emali
	Uganda	Dr Charles Aisu	Animal Welfare Focal Point, +256772594978 aisujc@hotmail.com
		Dr Wilfred Opira	The BIG FIX, Uganda, +256-713314913, wopira@yahoo.com
		Perpetua Waigumbulizi	Farmer, Entebbe Central Parish
	South Sudan	Dr David Adwok Ojwok	Animal Welfare Focal Point, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry, davidojwok@yahoo.com
		Dr Mary Joseph Maker	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry
		Beatrice Awot Emmanuel	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry
		Mr. Ezekiel Nyirial	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry
		Mr Michael Otto	VSF/Germany
	Sudan	Dr Kamal Tagelsir Elsheikh	Undersecretary, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands ktagelsir11@yahoo.com
		Dr Amira Khalil	Animal Welfare Focal Point, Directorate of Animal health & epizootics disease control (AHEDC). khalilamira@gmail.com

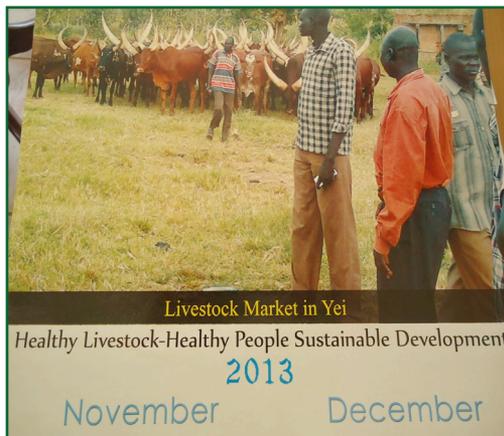
		Dr Hanan Yuosif	Ag. Director, (AHEDC), hananyousifma@gmail.com
		Dr Sonia A. Taha	Information Unit, (AHEDC)
		Dr Maymouna Abdallah	Wildlife and aquatic animals disease unit, (AHEDC)
		Dr Salha Idris Adam	Field Investigation Unit, (AHEDC)
		Dr Sara Mohammed Elhassan	Field Investigation Unit, (AHEDC)
		Dr Salwa Osman Ellaithi	Sudan Veterinary Research Institute
		Dr Osman Mukhtar	Sudan Veterinary Research Institute
		Huyam Hassan Ramadan	Veterinary officer, Khartoum state
		Nadia Mustafa Mukhtar	Quality Control Technician, Khartoum state
		Shihab Eldin Mohammed	General manager, Sayer Factory for Meat processing
		Dr. Salaw Eldeswgi Hassan	General Manager, Karray Elwatani slaughter house
		Dr. Arafa Mohamed Mohammed	Vet officer, Karray Elwatani slaughter house
		Dr. Nadia Awad Mohammed Alamin	Department of Slaughterhouses, Federal Ministry
		Prof. Mohammed T.A. Shigidi	President, Sudan Veterinary Council, shigidimt@gmail.com
		Dr Samir Abdelrasoul Ali	Secretary General, Sudan Veterinary Council, dr.s.rasoul@gmail.com
		Mr Sayed Mukhtar	General Manager, Almoueloh livestock market
		Dr. Nahla Ismail	Veterinary Officer, Almoueloh livestock market
		Alhaj Eissa Hamed	Livestock trader, Almoueloh livestock market
		Mr Abdalla Aldoko	Feedlot, Khartoum North
		Mr Ridwan Ahmed Hamed	Dairy farm, Khartoum North
		Dr Ihab Kamal Mohammed Adam	Dairy farm, Khartoum North
		Dr Halima Salim	Area veterinary officer, Khartoum North
	Ethiopia	Dr Bewket Seraw	Director of Livestock and Veterinary Services
		Dr Sentayhu Minda	Focal person for the mission, sentayhuminda@yahoo.com
		Dr Melkamu Tadesse	Focal person for the mission, melkammelke@gmail.com
		Dr Ermias Alemu	Newly appointed animal welfare focal point and chairman of Animal Welfare Working Group
		Dr Nigatu Aklilu	Country Director, SPANA Ethiopia Project, nigatakat@yahoo.com
		M/s Hawi	Systems Manager, Luna Export Slaughterhouse
		Dr Retta Negates	General Manager, Luna Export Slaughterhouse
		Dr Zerihun Mesfin	Government Veterinarian, Luna Export Slaughterhouse

		Dr Bareda Berhanu	Government Veterinarian, Luna Export Slaughterhouse
		Mr Endalew Amare	Operations Manager, Alema Poultry farm
		Daniel Beyene	Coordinator, Kera livestock market
		Tekea Giday	Officer, Kera livestock market
		Esrael Zebeye	Livestock trader, Kera livestock market
		Ms Astel Arega	Kirkus Sub-city veterinary clinic
	Somaliland	Dr Jama Mohamed Odowa	Director General, Ministry of Livestock, +252634426124 jamaodowa@yahoo.com
		Dr Ali Yusuf Farah	Animal welfare focal point, Gaash999@gmail.com
		Dr Ali Hassan Hirsi	Executive Director, Social and Animal Welfare Service, ali.hassan.memo@gmail.com
		Dr. Abdullah Sheikh	Dean of IGAD sheikh Technical Veterinary School
		Dr. Khayre Ali Hassan	Chairmen of Somaliland Veterinary Association (SOVA)
		Dr. Abdideq Mohamud Yusuf	Somaliland Horn Society for the protection and Care of Animals
		Dr Abdirahman Sudani	Dean of Veterinary Department in Golis University
		Mustafe Ali Deeq	Farmer
	Djibouti	Dr Abdo Alawan Isse	Vet-Gov focal point, focal point for the mission, abdo_alwan_isse@hotmail.fr
		Dr Abdi Mahamoud Elmi	OIE Animal Welfare focal point, ame-vet@hotmail.com
		Mr AbdulKhadir Duale	Principal, Training Center for Agriculture, Fishing and Livestock
		Mr Mawlid Houssein Warsama	General Manager, Solidarity Investment Society Slaughterhouse
		Mr Ali Aouad Saleh	Chairman, Society for Import and Export of Animals
		Mr Houssein Hashin Gueleh	Administrator, Djibouti Livestock Market
		Dr Nour Youssouf Yacin	Company Veterinarian, Djibouti Livestock Market
		Dr Adel Keshk	Technical Manager, Djibouti Regional Livestock Quarantine
		Mr Kassim Mohamed	Haissama Dairy Farm
		Mr Mohamed Mahamoud Guellih	Chairman, Butchers Syndicate
		Mr Suleiman Daher Duale	Secretary General, Butchers Syndicate

Appendix 4: Some photographs of animal welfare situations from the mission



Animal welfare information dissemination poster in Uganda



Animal welfare information dissemination calendar in South Sudan



An animal pen in Sudan Veterinary Research Institute



Well-equipped clinic in South Sudan



Slaughter premises in South Sudan



Halal cutting of the neck in Ethiopia



Manure fire to keep off biting insects in a cattle camp in South Sudan



Tri-cycle cattle carrier in South Sudan



Specialized 2 tier sheep and goats truck in Somaliland



Sudan Almoueleh livestock market, the largest in the region



Djibouti livestock market, a model in management and welfare facilities



Overloaded goats in Kenya (picture by Ronald Rioba, KVB)



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