

Animal Welfare and Development: The Role and Responsibility of Development Organisations and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Collaborating Partners

Index

[Summary](#)

[Why is Animal Welfare Important for Development?](#)

[The OIE Perspective](#)

[Increasing Political Awareness](#)

[Development Stakeholders](#)

[Extension and Research](#)

[Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

[Conclusions](#)

[Annex 1 – A Brief Summary of Findings on Key Development Partners in Southern Africa](#)

[Annex 2 – Extension and Advisory Services: Key Stakeholders](#)

Summary

Development will not be balanced or sustainable if important aspects such as animal well-being, and human-animal relationships, are not included in development programmes. There are a myriad of reasons why no country's development should take place without giving full consideration to the situation and welfare needs of our fellow sentient animals. These reasons cover a range of different issues, including: ethical concerns, human and animal health, poverty reduction; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; health/safety (including food safety and security); biodiversity/environment; and disaster/ emergency response work.

There is now an international policy framework covering animal welfare, with a rapidly growing body of OIE international animal welfare standards and regional strategies. These standards and strategies now need to be implemented in developing countries, as well as in the rest of the world. There is an increased political awareness and acceptance of the need for improved animal welfare in developing countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and some development partners have already begun to include animal welfare in their broader mandates.

However, some development organisations are still promoting and encouraging intensive livestock and aquaculture systems in developing countries, despite the known detrimental impacts affecting animal and human health and welfare, the environment, resource use, and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers; and some continue to support and encourage the consumptive use of wildlife, despite the impact this is having on wildlife populations. Others support development programmes such as infrastructure, road building and land use changes which can adversely impact animals and their habitats.

Furthermore, most international development organisations have made no attempt to include the proactive development of animal welfare as part of a country's national development; and many have carried out programmes in areas affecting animals with little or no consideration of the impact

on their welfare. This has left animal welfare lagging behind other social issues; lacking in both political importance and practical progression.

This paper stresses the urgent need to mainstream animal welfare in development. The potential for development organisations, and in particular OIE collaborating partners involved in international development, to play a vital role in this process is examined, and examples provided. There is much work to be done in this regard, so clear priorities need to be determined, and an effective path charted. The areas of research and veterinary and agricultural extension have been highlighted as of particular importance. An international meeting on 'Animal Welfare and Development' is suggested as a priority. Commitments from individual organisations need to be elicited, and backed up by concrete work plans. This work should be undertaken both in conjunction with regional animal welfare strategies (harnessing expertise and support for these) and through the routine inclusion of animal welfare aspects in all relevant development work.

Why is Animal Welfare Important for Development?

There is a myriad of reasons why no country's development should take place without giving full consideration to the situation and welfare needs of the sentient fellow animals sharing our territory, our homes, our work, our livelihoods, our leisure, and often our lives.

Importantly, there is now an accepted international policy framework covering animal welfare, with the OIE being conferred the mandate by its member organisations (covering 180 countries at the time of writing).ⁱ ⁱⁱ There is also a rapidly growing body of OIE international animal welfare standards, and a large part of the developing world is covered by regional strategies for animal welfare (which aim for the progressive development of animal welfare). These standards and strategies have been agreed by OIE members, and should now be implemented.

This whole new policy framework has science at its base. Where animal welfare concerns were once thought to be based on emotions, they are now backed by a body of animal welfare science. Most importantly, science has now confirmed that the non-human animals who share our planet (and sometimes our lives) are sentient beings who share with us consciousness, feelings, perceptions – and the ability to experience pain, suffering and states of wellbeing. Also, that they have biologically-determined natures, instincts and needs which are important to them. This underlines the need to acknowledge each individual animal's intrinsic value; and the fact that each is worthy of our respect and care.ⁱⁱⁱ Thus there is a clear ethical responsibility to ensure the welfare of animals.

Animal welfare is inextricably linked to animal health, which is clearly important in many development programmes (including disease/rabies control, as well as animal production).^{iv} However, there are also many additional benefits of including animal welfare in relevant development programmes, and these positively impact many key areas of development concern, such as: poverty reduction; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; health/safety (including food safety and security); biodiversity/environment; and disaster/emergency response work. Key reasons supporting the importance of animal welfare in development are briefly summarised below.

Interdependence

The lives and well-being of humans are intertwined with those of animals. Humans keep animals for various reasons, including companionship, guarding, viewing, economic benefits (including as a wealth store or investment), work, transport, sport and entertainment. Our relationships with

animals are complex and multi-faceted. Take wildlife as an example: We keep wild animals in captivity for various reasons of benefit to humans. But also there are few truly wild habitats left in the world where animals can live their lives without being affected by human activities. Not only are animal habitats encroached by human expansion and their lives affected by human-caused factors such as climate change; but also their territories are often entered by humans, or criss-crossed by roads, railways, farms, power lines, fences, and even country borders^v. These factors are also causing more wild animals to voluntarily enter into areas of human habitation, where our lives become inseparable, and the way in which we deal with wild animal encounters directly affects their welfare – and sometimes their lives.

Animals are particularly important to the lives of rural communities. The Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) indicates that 61% of its 277 million people live in rural areas, mainly as small-scale farmers. It stresses the importance of agriculture to social and economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, gender equity and nutrition – and its centrality to the region’s overall developmental agenda^{vi}.

Quality of Life & Heritage

Wildlife has a value beyond price. It is a natural spectacle which enriches lives and spirits. It is also the bedrock of an international tourist industry. Yet wildlife is subjected to increased commercial exploitation, which is decimating wildlife numbers. This will have a massive impact, especially in Africa, in terms of the quality of life, as well as economically. At the same time, wildlife habitats have been increasingly degraded - through agricultural practices, deforestation and the opening up of hitherto inaccessible areas. It is essential that development work not only takes into account wildlife impacts, but also directly assists with wildlife and habitat governance programmes.

Democracy and Sustainability

As citizens become more aware, they demand better animal welfare. This necessitates action at both government and commercial levels. Animal welfare is thus part of sustainable development. Indeed, the European Union has recognised this, and is seeking to integrate animal welfare policies within its sustainability agenda^{vii}. During the OIE’s 3rd Global Conference on Animal Welfare (Malaysia 2012), the EU’s Dr. Andrea Gavinelli explained that the rationale for this was Prof. Don Broome’s assertion that to be sustainable anything must be morally acceptable. As stated in the Chair’s Summary of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) 18 (2010): - “Sustainable development allows humanity to protect and improve life in all its forms and expressions.”^{viii}

One of the key messages of a 2013 report on ‘Smallholders, Food Security, and the Environment’, prepared for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the guidance of senior management of UNEP’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) was that “Growth in agricultural production to meet rising global needs using prevailing farming practices is unsustainable”.^{ix}

Public Health: Protecting Animal and Public Health

There are many health aspects associated with animal keeping, and animal welfare. Numerous studies indicate that companion animal ownership is associated with a range of physical, psychological and social health advantages^x. On the other hand, in many countries domestic dogs are the most important reservoir for human and wildlife rabies^{xi}, allowing an effective control strategy^{xii}. This is a widely neglected area of development activity, despite known interventions.

Prevention of human rabies should be a community effort involving veterinary and public health officials, education authorities and animal welfare experts.

There are also human health implications in connection with the production and consumption of animal products. These include infections causing food poisoning (Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. coli and Listeria), zoonotic diseases such as avian and swine flu, and growing antibiotic resistance; whilst high welfare foods and decreased meat consumption can provide nutritional benefits^{xiii}. Overconsumption of animal protein can lead to obesity, diabetes, heart diseases and certain cancers.^{xiv} Taking care of animal health and welfare can provide human health benefits which in turn would lead to a more sustainable and productive economy, as well as improved quality of life.^{xv}

Also, many industrial scale animal production facilities are being set in urban areas of developing countries as part of livestock development, and these can have profound health impacts on human populations. Firstly, they produce vast amounts of manure and urine, which are collected in waste lagoons which emit toxic gases such as ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane; and also often leak or overflow, sending dangerous microbes, nitrate pollution and drug-resistant bacteria into water supplies. These production facilities also contribute to transfer of disease between animal populations (for example between pigs and birds) and to humans.^{xvi xvii}

Poverty, Livelihoods & Food Security

There is a well documented interdependency between animal welfare and human livelihoods. Indeed, animals are of major importance to key sectors of the economy in many developing countries - including the production of food, other animal products and clothes; transport and work in rural areas; tourism; security; and social care/companionship.

Working animals play a fundamental role in livelihoods improvement as they provide farm power and contribute to food security and poverty reduction, income generation and gender equity. Smallholders who use animals for soil tillage can cultivate larger areas more efficiently and quickly than with human labour, thereby greatly increasing their yields. Working animals create synergy in nutrient cycles, farming and marketing systems: animals allow farmers and traders to transport harvests, market products, fodder for livestock and manure. They increase people's transport capacity and range, providing families and entrepreneurs with access to supplies, services and livelihoods.^{xviii} Providing for the health and welfare of working animals can deliver clear win-win benefits for the smallholders and individuals who work with them, and for the animals themselves.

Many developing countries are seeking to increase the production of livestock products, in order to enhance food security. Indeed, in many countries, livestock are seen as the backbone of rural development. Development organisations are thus working, and planning to work, in this sector. However, the livestock/agricultural policies of many countries favour the development of commercial livestock and aquaculture, in order to improve GDP, which has an adverse impact on both animal welfare and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers - whereas small-scale, pro-poor production is what will ultimately improve food security. Some important factors which combine to threaten food security include: the diverting of grains from people to livestock (when many poor people are unable to afford anything but cereals); the greater use of arable land for animal products from industrial systems as opposed to animal products from grazing or mixed systems; and the greater water consumption and pollution from animal products from industrial systems than from animal products from grazing and mixed systems.^{xix xx xxi}

There are strong reasons for giving careful consideration both to the ways in which animals are used in a country's development, including any alternative approaches which may be more advantageous to development and food security for the world's most vulnerable people; and the potential beneficial impacts which could be gained from improved animal welfare.

In the words of Samuel Jutzi, Director of the FAO's Animal Health and Production Division, as quoted in the FAO Press Release on the opening of the Animal Welfare Gateway in 2009:

“Any development programme that improves animal health, increases livestock production and responds to natural disasters where animals are involved needs an animal welfare component in it.”^{xxii}

The FAO also quotes studies that have quantified the economic returns of animal welfare, and summarise as follows:

“In economic terms, safeguarding animal welfare translates also into profit for many players involved in animal production across the spectrum, from large-scale industry to the poorest farmers in developing countries. When animals are lost during transport, or their meat is rejected because they've suffered injuries or mistreatment in the way they are raised, handled or slaughtered, there are direct repercussions in terms of productivity and price across the food chain. Animals that are kept in unhealthy environments or are stressed are more prone to become ill, or less efficient in transforming feed into weight gain.”^{xxiii}

The IFC puts it this way in its Good Practice Note on ‘Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations’: “Higher animal welfare standards are also increasingly seen to be a prerequisite to enhancing business efficiency and profitability, satisfying international markets, and meeting consumer expectations. For example, a third of the leading global food retailers with turnovers ranging from US\$25-250 billion, have public animal welfare policies. Businesses that address or enhance animal welfare are likely to win or retain a competitive advantage in the global marketplace.”^{xxiv}

The welfare of humans and the welfare of animals are closely linked. In many regions, a secure supply of food for people depends on the health and productivity of animals, and these in turn depend on the care and nutrition that animals receive. The massive increase in animal production of the last decades has raised a wide range of ethical issues, including concern for animal welfare, which has to be considered alongside with environmental sustainability and secure access to food^{xxv}.

The Environment & Natural Resources

The move towards more intensive livestock farming production has led to other unintended consequences affecting the environment and natural resources. These include:

- Greenhouse gas emissions, as forests and pastures are replaced by arable land for livestock feed production.
- Loss or damage to biodiversity both through this process of replacing forests and pastures, and through the spread of monoculture production systems.
- Release of a significant proportion of human-produced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Release of ammonia and sulphur dioxide, which contribute to acid rain, and other air pollutants.
- A major source of land and water degradation and pollution.
- Massive water use, exacerbating water shortages in water-poor countries.^{xxvi xxvii}

There have also been major environmental impacts associated with aquaculture, mainly with high-input high-output intensive systems. These include: discharge of wastes and nutrients affecting

recipient waters, resulting in build-up of anoxic sediments, degradation of coastal habitats, eutrophication of lakes, and changes to seabed fauna and flora communities; and release/escapes of fishes, including non-native species, affecting marine habits and native fish stocks through hybridisation and disease transmission.^{xxviii}

Disaster Relief

The world's poorest people are the most vulnerable to disasters. They are also heavily reliant on animals for their food security and livelihoods. It is vital to integrate animal welfare into disaster resilience and emergency planning, and emergency relief programmes. This helps to prevent the unnecessary suffering of livestock and people and significantly enhances post-disaster recovery.^{xxix}

Humanistic/Social

During the last 40 years, evidence has accumulated to support the view that there is a link between animal abuse and human violence. Studies from various fields including social sciences, criminology, developmental psychology, human rights, applied childhood studies, behavioural science, and child welfare have provided evidence on the relationship between animal abuse and child abuse, the emotional development of the child, family violence, and serial murder^{xxx}. Animal abuse has the potential to cause long-term damage to children's emotional development, leading to problems such as: -

- Learning problems
- Decreased ability to build or maintain satisfactory social relationships
- Inappropriate behaviour and/or feelings, and
- Depression.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, children witnessing negligence or harm to animals become desensitised over time and, if this continues, the crucial childhood development of empathy can be stunted. Absence of empathy is now seen to be the root cause of many societal ills, including cruelty in all its forms^{xxxi}.

Thus, in addition to being wrong for the sake of the animals, animal cruelty has also been shown to have an adverse effect on human values and actions. On the other hand, humane education has been shown to develop and nurture empathy in children, having potentially long term benefits for both humans and nonhumans^{xxxii}.

Thus, development work to protect animal welfare and introduce humane education would not only have economic benefits, but also broader social benefits. It could decrease the incidence of violence and abuse; assist with learning and social cohesion; promote well-being; and develop a 'culture of caring'.

Balanced, Humane and Sustainable Development

There are many definitions of sustainable development, including this landmark one from the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission) which first appeared in 1987:

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."^{xxxiii}

However, we consider that development should be balanced and humane, as well as sustainable; taking account of humans, animals and our planet. Human 'needs' are just part of a bigger picture, and development should be humane and caring of our planet if future generations are to enjoy real meaning and quality of life alongside our fellow animals, and with nature in all its glory.

Development will not be balanced, humane or sustainable if important aspects such as animal well-being, and human-animal relationships, are not included. The development process is already impacting on the lives and well-being of animals; and changing our relationship with them. Yet it does not measure or judge this impact. Animal welfare is not yet specifically included in the development agenda, and will be increasingly sidelined and left lagging behind, if concerted action is not taken to include this vital aspect in any country's development. At present, there are two distinct policy streams, with animal welfare dealt with by the OIE; but with its important work and progress being largely kept in a policy silo, and not yet mainstreamed into the development work being carried out by development partners (international and local; governmental and non-governmental organisations working on development).

The OIE Perspective

Animal welfare was first identified as a priority in the OIE Strategic Plan for 2001-2005. OIE Member Countries mandated the organisation to take the lead internationally on animal welfare and, as the international reference organisation for animal health, to develop recommendations and guidelines covering animal welfare practices. These standards are carefully elaborated and considered, using the best scientific and technical knowledge available (including: subject experts, the OIE's Animal Welfare Working Group, the OIE's Code Commission and OIE members) before final adoption. There is now a large, and rapidly growing, body of internationally-agreed OIE international animal welfare standards.

The OIE stresses that it is a standard setting body, and not responsible for implementation. Despite this, it has been working to influence implementation positively, and made this the subject of its 'Third Global Conference on Animal Welfare'^{xxxiv} (Malaysia, November 2012). This conference produced a raft of useful recommendations^{xxxv}, including the need to work closely with donors and international and regional organisations to provide appropriate technical support to developing countries; develop capacity building activities; promote animal welfare education/training; and to promote the animal welfare standards. This is vitally important to the value of the OIE's international standards and to the successful implementation of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS).

When implementing the RAWS in developing countries, there are many aspects included which could benefit significantly from technical assistance and support from development partners, for example:

- Education and training/capacity building
- Assistance with policy, legislation and implementation
- Proactive project support – supporting 'best practice' pilot projects and implementing best practice
- Research and analysis

The OIE Regional Commission for Africa has also stressed the importance of integrating animal welfare into animal production in Africa, including the need for awareness and capacity building, and appropriate structures, human and financial resources^{xxxvi}.

In purely practical terms, the OIE is not equipped to implement the identified animal welfare improvements needed. It has no network of country offices on the ground, and lacks the necessary human and financial resources. But what it does have is its extensive network of collaborating partners^{xxxvii} – which include major public global organisations (e.g. World Bank, WHO, FAO), regional public organisations (e.g. EU, AU-IBAR, SADC) and other important development

partners and donors, including a number of leading governmental international development organisations.

Increasing Political Awareness

The OIE's involvement in animal welfare and its processes for standard setting, consultation and veterinary service assessment, and its conferences and training, have significantly increased awareness of the importance of animal welfare, especially in developing countries. Previously it was considered an important policy issue mainly by developed countries from the Global North, with the European Union (EU) a beacon of animal welfare reform (the EU has long shown a clear commitment to animal welfare, reflecting the concerns of its citizens), and a handful of developing countries with specific cultural and spiritual traditions reflecting animal protection values.

But this is fast-changing, and developing countries themselves are now starting to recognise the need for animal welfare to be included in their development. Now that they are part of an international animal welfare policy arena, there is increased international and national pressure for reform; and countries realise this can no longer be delayed whilst other social concerns are addressed. In many developing countries, animal welfare has lagged behind for too long already, and so reform is an immense task. In these cases, concerted help and support will be needed to make this reform feasible.

The connection between animal welfare and development is raised more frequently now than ever. 'Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development' was the subject of the first international conference of the Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA), which was attended and supported by a number of African development organisations, including the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). In Africa, the AU is already funding animal welfare programmes, and the AU and RECs are slowly beginning to bring animal welfare into their remits.

Animal welfare and development is not a new issue. Around a decade ago, when Hilary Benn was the UK's Secretary for International Development, his department had already sponsored a 'scoping study' on animal welfare and development, and agreed to Chair a proposed World Bank meeting on the subject (which was given World Bank support following a meeting with Compassion in World Farming and Humane Society International at the Bank's Washington headquarters). Sadly, the proposed meeting plans collapsed after a change of UK Minister (losing support and leadership for the initiative in the process).

The need for animal welfare to be mainstreamed in development is becoming increasingly urgent. Without this mainstreaming, animal welfare will be left behind as economic development is prioritised. This will lead to enormous pressures on animals used in production and for work, and a further decline in compassion and care for the plight of animals domestic and wild.

Furthermore, many development stakeholders (organisations involved in international development work, whether international or local, governmental or non-governmental, or corporate) are already OIE collaborating partners; and they work in-country on related development issues and/or provide significant funding for such programmes. These OIE 'collaborating partners' could contribute enormously to the development of animal welfare policy, programmes and awareness if they incorporated animal welfare into their existing work and programmes. Without this, they are in danger of contributing to the growth of animal exploitation and suffering in these countries.

Development Stakeholders

Major development partners in the context of animal welfare are:

➤ ***The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)***

The FAO is a source of international information and expertise on agriculture and fisheries programmes, and it has also carried out work on human-wildlife conflicts and stray dog control. It assists countries (and regions) in the formulation of agricultural policies, and has also supported the development of advisory and agricultural extension services. FAO has decided to give more explicit and strategic attention to animal welfare in its capacity-building activities in countries with developing economies. It has an ‘Animal Welfare Gateway’, which disseminates information about animal welfare.^{xxxviii}

➤ ***The World Bank***

The World Bank plays an important role both in promoting donor support for national policies and in coordinating donor programmes. Its support includes: capacity building, health, agriculture (including smallholder agriculture), natural resources and the environment. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the OIE and the World Bank in 2001, as well as the ‘Development Grant Fund’ signed at the beginning of 2006. These were to take forward work to strengthen the capacity of interested developing countries to meet the common objectives of the two signing organisations, in particular by supporting both public and private Veterinary Services.

➤ ***The International Finance Corporation (IFC)***

The IFC is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group and currently invests in livestock operations in Low Income Countries (LICs). It has issued a Good Practice Note (GPN 2006) on Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations. This note sets out the business case for improved animal welfare, and states that the IFC will ‘consider animal welfare issues when selecting and funding projects and will seek ways to promote systems that positively impact animal welfare due to the recognition that farm animals are sentient beings with feelings’.^{xxxix}

➤ ***The World Health Organisation (WHO)***

The WHO is the UN agency responsible for global health matters, and assists countries in the formulation of national health policies. It has expertise in the area of rabies and stray dog control, and has worked with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (now World Animal Protection) on these issues. Currently, its work includes pilot projects on rabies control in Tanzania, South Africa and the Philippines, which are funded by the Gates Foundation.^{xl} There is agreement to work towards a ‘One Health’ system (incorporating human and animal health), with the OIE, FAO and WHO leading.

➤ ***The European Union (EU)***

The EU has a lengthy, practical, institutional experience of animal welfare, and has included this in its founding Treaty, which recognises animals as sentient beings and requires member states to pay “pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals” in relevant policy areas.^{xli} The EU has a large influence on animal welfare standards in countries which export livestock products to the EU, including through its training initiative ‘Better Training for Safer Food’, which includes animal welfare requirements.^{xlii}

➤ ***The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)***

ILRI is headquartered in Nairobi and targets its work at ‘developing’ countries, researching different livestock systems and approaches. It is part of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and along with the International Food Policy Research Institute

(IFPRI) conducts research that feeds into international political decision-making in the areas of livestock and food policy.^{xliii}

➤ ***The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)***

UNESCO works to build ‘humanity’s moral and intellectual solidarity’. Its programmes cover areas such as education, intercultural understanding, scientific cooperation and freedom of expression, UNESCO made 2005-2014 a ‘Decade of Education for Sustainable Development’.^{xliv} UNEP and its exchange programme has included animal issues in sustainable development educational materials for youth. UNESCO includes an Open Training Platform, which has featured an animal welfare item.^{xlv} It also specifically included animal welfare in its “Care for Petra” Campaign in the Petra World Heritage Site, which sought to improve tourist attitudes and behaviour towards working children, working animals and the historic monuments, with the Brooke as a partner.^{xlvi}

These are just a few of the leading stakeholders. However, one broader and more systematic assessment of development stakeholders has been carried out, which helps to paint a wider picture. Janice H. Cox, MBA, a management consultant focussing on animal welfare and development, worked with the OIE’s Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa over a one-year period in 2010/2011, carrying out in-depth research for the Southern African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (the SARAWS). The stakeholder research for this project included research into the work of key OIE collaborating partners, and analysis of what these could do to help the development of animal welfare. A summary of this is given at **Annex 1**. Although this only covers one region, the findings could probably be extrapolated (although there may be other development partners to add to research for other regions).

The Southern African research indicates a complex development framework, with many stakeholders. Many of these development partners have country offices, work in-country on related development issues and/or provide significant funding for these (including: agriculture and fisheries; wildlife and the environment; biodiversity; sustainable development; environmental education; health; and NGO capacity building). Some provide high-level advice to governments on government structures and systems; policy; and laws and enforcement. Many of the governmental and inter-governmental development partners already have, or are formulating, their own animal welfare agendas within their headquarter bases, but most are still carrying out their development programmes on-the-ground with little or no animal welfare component.

Some development partners are still promoting and encouraging the development of intensive livestock and aquaculture systems in developing countries, despite the known detrimental impacts (some of which have been mentioned above) affecting animal and human health and welfare, the environment, resource use, and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers. Some continue to support and encourage the consumptive use of wildlife, despite the impact this is having on wildlife populations (including fuelling commercial wildlife crime) and people’s attitudes towards wild animals. Others support development programmes such as infrastructure, road building and land use changes which can adversely impact animals and their habitats.

The Southern African research uncovered not one of these development organisations carrying out assessments on the potential animal welfare impacts of their programmes. Indeed, for most, animal welfare was simply not ‘on their radar’. Many were also ignoring animal welfare in their policy advice to governments (for example, when providing technical assistance on livestock policy).

However, these development partners – most of which are already OIE ‘collaborating partners’ – could contribute significantly to the development of animal welfare policy, programmes and awareness if they incorporated animal welfare into their existing work and programmes and played a role in collaborative action to implement the OIE animal welfare standards and strategies.

In addition to these development partners, important stakeholders would include animal industries, veterinarians (and other animal health professionals) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Animal welfare NGOs are already active in this field, but there are also many national and international development NGOs that work on associated areas (and some of these are very well resourced), but few have incorporated animal welfare into their work thus far.

It should be stressed here that the burden of animal welfare development cannot be simply left to NGOs. International development NGOs already cover a wide range of development issues, and have little or no subject-specific expertise in animal welfare. Whilst international animal welfare NGOs already have considerable expertise, and provide capacity building/training, practical support and funding for the development of animal welfare across the world, their work is restricted by their geographical outreach and available finances. They do not have national offices in countries across the world, as do many development partners; and their budgets are miniscule in comparison to those of international development organisations.^{xlvii}

Conversely, most of the leading development partners have an extensive network of regional and country offices (with offices in most developing countries and allied programmes ‘on the ground’). As regards finances, their budgets are vast. The European Commission spends over 50 billion Euros on development cooperation (and has an overall aid budget of more than 70 billion)^{xlviii}, the FAO is budgeting to spend of \$2,507 million in 2014-15^{xlix} and the World Bank spent around \$4,473 million on development grants alone in 2012 (IDA – \$2,062m and IBRD \$2,411m– for FY 2012)^l.

Corporations are now also bringing their global reach and funding to support development.^{li} According to recent research, development leaders are expecting new sources of funding over the next decade that will likely move their current \$200 billion industry toward a status quo that is more diverse, results-driven and competitive. Emerging economies, corporations like Pfizer and Coca-Cola, private foundations funded by billionaires (such as Bill Gates) and online crowd-funding platforms have the potential to expand development coverage and transform this field. Corporations want positive win-win results that show value for money and enhance their reputations and profiles. This opens up the possibility of persuading them to support pilot projects, show them ‘best practice’, and then persuade them to support roll-out. There is scope to involve them, engage them and transform them. They may also be willing to sponsor media awareness and educational initiatives: in particular, supporting businesses with related interests.

Extension and Research

It is interesting to note that some development organisations are already working on programmes that have the ability to reach down to grassroots level, such as veterinary and agricultural extension (advisory services). There would be a massive beneficial impact if animal welfare could be included in such programmes, as this would provide an effective way of ensuring that animal welfare knowledge and understanding is disseminated down to the level of the farmers themselves. **Annex 2** shows some important stakeholders of relevance to programmes to strengthen extension services.

Agricultural extension is a general term meaning the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education (and veterinary extension, as regards veterinary aspects). Whilst they were originally used for purposes such as ‘technology transfer’ (using top-down approaches) this caused immense problems ‘on the ground’ and the need to be participatory and to take account of local knowledge and practices has been recognised. Also, the field of ‘extension’ now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organised for rural people by educators from different disciplines, including agriculture, agricultural marketing, health, and business studies. It should also include animal welfare, and the dissemination of animal welfare research and best practice.

Extension practitioners can be found throughout the world, usually working for government agencies. They are represented by several professional organisations, networks and extension journals.

Veterinary services and agricultural extension work were adversely impacted when Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) were imposed by the World Bank Group to ensure debt repayment and economic restructuring. But now the situation has come full circle, and there are large amounts of support from international development organisations, such as the World Bank and the FAO, for the strengthening of veterinary services and agricultural extension agencies in ‘developing’ countries. Over the past twenty years, the World Bank has financed over US\$3.9 billion in the restructuring of national agricultural extension^{lii}. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has also been involved in agricultural extension development projects^{liii}, together with other organisations, such as CARE International. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is also interested in the strengthening of agricultural extension services (together with the CGIAR Group, which was previously known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)^{liv}.

The World Bank has also now recognised veterinary services to be a ‘Global Public Good’, and signed a ‘Development Grant Facility’ agreement with the OIE in 2006, which included funds for improving the quality of Veterinary Services^{lv}.

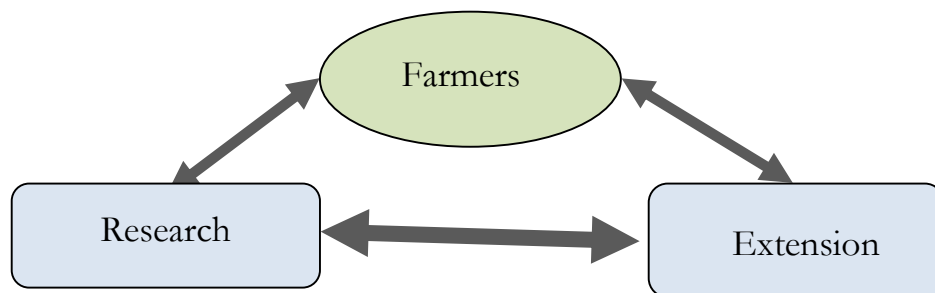
Veterinary Services are often in the forefront of national animal welfare policy and legislation, and extension services are an effective way of delivering information and advice to farming communities. Veterinary Services also have a vital public health role to fulfil, which goes hand-in-hand with development^{lvi}. Indeed, veterinary work is an integral part of the One Health system. Veterinary extension work could be adjusted to include more animal welfare work, animal welfare training and capacity building programmes.

The role of international and national agricultural research organisations and national research stations in developing countries is also important. They could do more to research animal welfare aspects of development initiatives, document traditional knowledge on animal husbandry, and collate and disseminate up-to-date resources and science on animal welfare.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), which is part of the CGIAR Group, works to improve food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through research for better and more sustainable use of livestock.^{lvii} Traditionally, it has taken very little account of animal welfare in its work. However, it is now carrying out some scoping work on animal welfare and development, and hopes to publish this in 2015.^{lviii}

Traditional knowledge and practices would be particularly relevant and useful in development programmes for small scale agricultural production (pro-poor livestock development projects).

Both traditional knowledge/experiences and practical animal welfare aspects could then be further spread through extension (necessitating close co-operation between research and extension services):



This knowledge could, and should, also be spread through veterinary and agricultural universities and colleges.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Traditionally, development theory considered industrialisation to be the most relevant indicator of a country's progress along the development path. This is probably not surprising, given a system with economic growth as the core measurement of a country's progress. Agriculture was considered the hallmark of the first stage of development, while the degree of industrialisation was taken to be the indication of a developing economy.^{lix} Fortunately, these traditional views are now changing, and in recent years, there has been an increasing focus on the wellbeing of people and their environments, as well as an increased realisation of the importance of small-scale farming to poverty alleviation, employment and local food security.^{lix lxi lxii}

However, this prevailing development paradigm led to the burgeoning industrialisation of animal and fish farming in developing countries, with inherent animal welfare problems (plus associated welfare problems in areas such as: live transport; amassing (including feedlots and stall feeding) and mass handling; and loss of well-adapted indigenous livestock breeds in favour of more productive exotic breeds). Worse still, this industrialisation continues in many countries, despite the well documented adverse impacts of industrial animal agriculture on poverty alleviation, health and the environment.^{lxiii} Furthermore, this approach is fuelled by national, regional and continental policies on agricultural development which focus on the growth (and often intensification) of animal agriculture and aquaculture.

In Africa, at continental level, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a programme of the AU, established the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in July 2003 specifically to boost agricultural productivity in Africa.^{lxiv} African countries are encouraged to incorporate the CAADP objectives into their agricultural and rural development strategies, and NEPAD assists African countries to develop their agricultural policies. It also has an 'Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries and Aquaculture'^{lxv}. However, it has not yet included animal welfare in its work, and only deals with the concept (in its technical activities) in connection with 'barriers to trade'. The policies and work programmes of the RECs tend to follow CAADP/NEPAD policies.

CAADP and the Regional Agricultural Policies (RAPs) are supported by a number of influential development partners (including the FAO, EU and bilaterals). The FAO provided technical

support in the development of CAADP^{lxvi}, and the FAO (and the French Government) provided technical support for the formulation of the SADC Regional Agricultural Programme (RAP)^{lxvii}, whilst the German development organisation provided a preliminary ‘Scoping Study’. Others who supported the RAP were: the World Bank, USAID and DFID.

The World Bank continues to play a leading role in CAADP, including hosting the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund – and reviewing its activities and suggesting changes^{lxviii}.

In addition, the OIE research for the SADC region showed that no SADC country had yet elaborated a national animal welfare policy.

So why is agricultural/fisheries policy not yet taking account of animal welfare? After all, it covers areas where there are already relevant OIE international animal welfare standards, and is being spearheaded and assisted by organisations that have already made commitments to animal welfare and are OIE collaborating partners.

The OIE Regional Commission for Africa has also stressed the importance of integrating animal welfare into animal production in Africa, including the need for awareness and capacity building, and appropriate structures, human and financial resources^{lxix}.

The welfare of working and transport animals is another area of development that is largely neglected – despite their vital importance to agriculture and rural development. The FAO and the Brooke held an electronic consultation (Feb 2011) and technical meeting (June 2011) on the ‘Role, Impact and Welfare of Working Animals’^{lxxx}. The technical meeting recognised that working animals play a fundamental role in livelihoods improvement as they provide farm power and contribute to food security and poverty reduction, income generation and gender equity. Also, animal welfare was recognised as a core component of responsible animal husbandry and therefore should be an integral part of all working animals systems^{lxxxi}.

Including welfare of working animals in development policy and programmes would be a clear win-win situation for people and animals.

Conclusions

Animal welfare should be integrated into all relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and development programmes (including poverty reduction/development; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; transport; science and research; health/safety (including food safety and security); animal health and nutrition, including rabies control; and biodiversity/environmental) and disaster/emergency response work.

There is massive scope for progressively improving the status of animal welfare in developing countries by including animal welfare aspects in these related policies and programmes. Taking just one example, there would be immense animal health and welfare benefits through the inclusion of animal welfare training/capacity building in every extension officer training and programme (as well as other benefits in terms of health, livelihoods and food security). *[This was included in the recommendations of the FAO’s 2008 workshop on ‘Capacity building to implement good animal welfare practices’, but has not yet been implemented by FAO and other development partners^{lxxxi}.]*

There is also much scope for collaborative, proactive work on the development of animal welfare in developing countries and, in particular, support for the implementation of regional animal welfare strategies. This goes further than just including animal welfare in existing development

programmes. Instead, it works on the delivery of strategies for the progressive development of animal welfare, through targeted collaboration of the best available skills, expertise and resources. There are many aspects of the RAWS which could benefit significantly from technical assistance and support from development partners, including:

- Education and training/capacity building
- Assistance with policy, legislation and implementation
- Proactive project support – supporting ‘best practice’ pilot projects and implementing best practice
- Research and analysis

We believe that it is also important that every development organisation working in these areas ensures that its work does not detrimentally impact upon animal welfare. As can be seen, programmes focussing on economic outcomes can produce severe (unintended) animal welfare problems, if this aspect is not factored in at the project planning stage. The introduction of an ‘animal welfare impact assessment’ is proposed, following the same principles as environmental impact assessments. *From a moral perspective, adversely impacting the welfare of sentient animals should be given the same consideration as is currently afforded to environmental impacts.*

There is enormous scope for action to mainstream animal welfare in development. This work would need to be effectively prioritised and organised. Thus there is still a real need for an international conference on animal welfare and development. This would enable all stakeholders to work together to decide on priorities, roles and responsibilities, and programmes.

This is also an issue that could be further explored in bilaterals between the OIE and each collaborating partner involved in development – with engagement exploring what they have done already, and what more could be done in the future.

***World Animal Net
March 2015***

Annex 1 – A Brief Summary of Findings on Key development partners in Southern Africa. Page 16

Annex 2 – Extension and Advisory Services: Key Stakeholders. Page 21

Annex 1

A Brief Summary of Findings on Key development partners in Southern Africa

This summary has been prepared from stakeholder research which was carried out for the Southern African RAWS. It is probably indicative of the wider global development situation. However, there may be additional development partners in other regions of the world.

General

Findings:

General trends include greater donor harmonisation; the move towards support aligned to national policies; and a move towards regional programmes.

Recommendations:

The donor community could be requested to support the introduction of the RAWS in key areas such as: ensuring that relevant national policies (agriculture, biodiversity, health etc.) include animal welfare; integrating animal welfare into all animal-related programmes; incorporating animal welfare into environmental programmes (including environmental education); providing support and technical assistance for the development of animal welfare laws and structures/systems/enforcement and education.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Findings:

- The WHO assists countries in the formulation of health policies and strategies.
- It is working towards greater harmonisation of donor support (technical and financial), aligned to national sector-wide plans.
- It works on rabies control and elimination, in combination with the expertise of FAO, OIE and WHO as well as other major stakeholders including the Global Alliance for Rabies Control (GARC). It has pilot projects on rabies control in Tanzania and KZN, South Africa.^{lxxiii}

Recommendations:

- In its work on national health policies, the WHO could promote the inclusion of proactive humane rabies control/humane stray dog control.
- It could also harmonise the donor community to support proactive work on rabies control/humane stray dog control, as a cost-effective health intervention.
- The WHO could develop protocols and training from its rabies pilot projects in Tanzania and KZN, and seek further (Gates) funding to roll these out in the region together with other stakeholders/experts.

FAO

Findings:

- The FAO assists countries in the formulation of national agricultural policy.
- It has given support to the formulation of the SADC regional agricultural policy (RAP).
- It provides support and technical assistance on projects connected to food security, including livestock, fisheries and animal health projects.
- It also supports the development of advisory and agricultural extension services.
- It has done work on human-wildlife conflicts.

Recommendations:

- In its work on national agricultural policies, the FAO could promote the inclusion of animal welfare.
- It could also use their influence to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in regional agricultural policies (RAPs).

- It could ensure that animal welfare is included in all their project and technical support on programmes involving livestock, fisheries and wildlife.
- It could also harmonise the donor community to include animal welfare in all programmes involving livestock, fisheries and wildlife.
- It could work to promote animal welfare amongst ‘One Health’ programmes and partners (WHO, UNEP – as well as FAO and OIE).
- It could also work to ensure that all programmes involving the development of advisory and agricultural extension services include the development of animal welfare knowledge and expertise.

World Bank

Findings:

- The World Bank plays an important role both in promoting donor support for national policies and in coordinating donor programmes.
- World Bank support includes: capacity building, health, agriculture (including smallholder agriculture), natural resources and the environment.

Recommendations:

- The World Bank could use their influence to promote the inclusion of animal welfare in national policies and in donor programmes.
- It could also work to ensure that all programmes they support involving animals or fish include animal welfare aspects.
- It could include or encourage programmes to develop national structures, systems and/or capacity for animal welfare education, regulation and enforcement.

European Union (EU)

Findings:

- The EU has a large influence on animal welfare standards in countries which export livestock products to the EU.
- The EU itself has a large, practical, institutional experience of animal welfare.
- EU support includes: agriculture, food security, biodiversity, environment (including environmental governance), capacity building and institutional development.

Recommendations:

- The EU could use its experience and expertise in animal welfare to introduce programmes to support the implementation of RAWs including, in particular, capacity building and technical assistance in the development of animal welfare policies, laws, and structures/systems/enforcement.
- It could also work to ensure that all programmes they support involving animals or fish include animal welfare aspects.

USAID

Findings:

- USAID has a regional programme, operating from South Africa, which includes agriculture and the environment (which includes biodiversity).
- It has provided funding for the regional environmental education programme (REEP).
- USAID also has programmes in a number of Southern African countries which include subjects such as: health, education, food security/agriculture and the environment.

Recommendations:

- USAID could consider support for the RAWs as part of its regional programme, operating from South Africa, particularly where this can be integrated in its present programme (e.g. including animal welfare within its agriculture or biodiversity programmes, or as part of the regional environmental education programme).

- It could also work to ensure that all programmes they support involving animals or fish include animal welfare aspects.

SIDA (Swedish)

Findings:

- The principal areas that SIDA supports in its co-operation with SADC are the creation of economic integration, human rights, democracy, gender equality, the fight against HIV/Aids and conflict prevention. These are not directly relevant to the SARAWS – although humane education has been shown to reduce violence and criminality (so could be said to build peaceful societies).
- SIDA has been funding the regional environmental programme (REEP).
- SIDA also has programmes in a few of Southern African countries covering areas such as agriculture and the environment.

Recommendations:

- SIDA could consider support for humane education programmes, in view of their peace-building impact and the possibility of integration within the regional environmental education programme.
- It could also work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any relevant existing programmes.

CIDA (Canadian)

Findings:

- CIDA has programmes in Mozambique and Tanzania which include: agriculture/food security, health and education.
- It may also have small grant funding available through its embassies.

Recommendations:

- CIDA could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any relevant existing programmes (e.g. agriculture/food security, health and education).

DFID (UK)

Findings:

- DFID now concentrates on focus countries in the region, and its other bilateral programmes are being finalised. It includes education in its programmes.
- It is supporting the development of a new network of African universities to produce teaching materials on animal health and livestock production in sub-Saharan Africa.

Recommendations:

- DFID could support the implementation of the SARAWS in the educational field. In particular, it could use the new network of African universities to produce teaching materials on animal welfare in sub-Saharan Africa.

GIZ/GTZ (Germany)

Findings:

- GTZ attached major importance to regional cooperation. Food security and conservation of natural resources are amongst its major interests.
- GIZ/GTZ also has programmes in a number of Southern African countries covering issues which include: vocational education, environmental policy, health, conservation and natural resource management.

Recommendations:

- GIZ/GTZ could support the implementation of the RAWWS in the vocational education field (i.e. animal welfare training for animal industries) as part of its vocational education programme.

- It could also work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any relevant existing programmes (e.g. environment/conservation, natural resource management and food security).

DANIDA (Denmark)

Findings:

- Denmark provides special bilateral environmental assistance to countries in Southern Africa in the field of sustainable development and the environment.

Recommendations:

- DANIDA could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes (e.g. sustainable development and the environment).

African Finance Corporation (AFC)

Findings:

- AFC (along with the Spanish Agency for International Development – AECID) supports the African Agriculture Fund (AAF).

Recommendations:

- AFC (and the Spanish Agency for International Development – AECID) could use their influence to ensure that the African Agriculture Fund (AAF) includes animal welfare aspects.

NORAD (Norway)

Findings:

- NORAD has programmes in a number of Southern African countries covering issues which include: sustainable development, the environment, agriculture and fisheries, education and health.

Recommendations:

- NORAD could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes (e.g. sustainable development, the environment, agriculture and fisheries, education and health).

Dutch Development (Minbuza)

Findings:

- Dutch development policy is to reduce the number of countries receiving aid, and to work for a joint development approach with other countries.
- It has programmes in Mozambique which include: education and sustainable development.

Recommendations:

- Minbuza could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes (e.g. sustainable development and education).

SDC (Swiss)

Findings:

- SDC's work areas include flora, fauna and agriculture; nature and the environment; as well as education.

Recommendations:

- SDC could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes (e.g. flora, fauna and agriculture; nature and the environment; and education).

Irish Aid

Findings:

- Irish Aid's work areas include health; education; agriculture and food security, including smallholder production).

Recommendations:

- Irish Aid could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes (e.g. health; education; agriculture and food security, including smallholder production).

AusAID

Findings:

- AusAID's work areas include agriculture and food security; maternal and child health; and water and sanitation.

Recommendations:

- AusAID could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes e.g. agriculture and food security.

JICA (Japanese)

Findings:

- JICA's work includes agriculture and the environment.

Recommendations:

- JICA could work to integrate animal welfare aspects within any existing relevant programmes e.g. agriculture and the environment.

Annex 2

Extension and Advisory Services: Key Stakeholders

Many global organisations (including the World Bank and the FAO, as well as the OIE) now recognise veterinary services as ‘global public goods’.

The EU funds the Vet-Gov programme of the AU, which aims to strengthen veterinary services across Africa.

The OIE itself has a ‘Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services’ (OIE PVS Tool).^{lxxiv}

Global Forum for Advisory Services

<http://www.g-fras.org/en/>

The mission of the Global Forum for Advisory Services is to provide advocacy and leadership on rural advisory services within the global development agenda.

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/nr/research-extension-systems/res-home/en/>

Supports the organisation and management of national agricultural research systems
And provides policy advice on reorienting extension services.

Publication on ‘Global Review of Good Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service Practices’. Swanson, Burton E. FAO. Rome 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/modernise%20the.pdf>

IFPRI

<http://www.ifpri.org/book-770/ourwork/researcharea/agricultural-extension>

IFPRI has developed a framework for designing and analysing extension, and has several research programmes studying extension projects. But also refers to extension in the context of developing agribusinesses.

ILRI

<http://www.ilri.org/content/mobilization-livestock-research-and-extension-food-security-and-poverty-alleviation-mozambique>

ILRI also has an interest in agricultural extension, and has carried out research in this area.

IFAD

<http://www.ifad.org/rainfedag/services/index.htm>

IFAD has also been involved in programmes for supporting/developing extension services.

Research carried out for the OIE’s Southern African representation identified a project in Lesotho identifying and training agricultural extension officers, carried out by CARE International and IFAD.

World Bank Group

Agricultural Innovation Systems: An Investment Sourcebook. World Bank Group. ISBN 978-0-8213-8684-2

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wqs9NtP496YC&pg=PA126&lpg=PA126&dq=DFID+agricultural+extension+advisory&source=bl&ots=1ktN6yDxsV&sig=cNAH3Pn3c5Z3wvN6sbhTHbFL3xQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=6L2BVMXpGIq2UZedgegP&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=DFID%20agricultural%20extension%20advisory&f=false>

National International Development Organisations

Other national international development organisations such as USAID, GIZ (German international cooperation), and SIDA (Swiss International Development) also have an interest in agricultural extension

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/supporting-agricultural-capacity-development/rural>

work.<http://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/giz2012-en-gender-and-agricultural-extension.pdf>

International NGOs

Concern Worldwide

World Vision

CARE International

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