



**ANIMAL WELFARE**  
**STRATEGY IN AFRICA (AWSA)**

**FINAL VERSION**

**July 2017**

## Partner logos

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The Director  
African Union - Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)  
Kenindia Business Park  
Museum Hill, Westlands Road  
P.O. Box 30786  
00100, Nairobi, KENYA  
or by e-mail to: [ibar.office@au-ibar.org](mailto:ibar.office@au-ibar.org)

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## ***Executive summary***

Animals contribute to human wellbeing in all their various uses. In recent years animal welfare, has become an issue of increasing concern in several countries worldwide, including countries in Africa.

AU-IBAR, in close collaboration with key stakeholders, spearheaded the development of a continental animal welfare strategy in line with the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) and the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), whilst taking the African context into account. This will be achieved through the formulation of an Animal welfare strategy for Africa (AWSA) that will further the LIDESAs strategic priorities and the OIE's standards in the region. The creation of an *African Platform for Animal Welfare* (APAW) with a secretariat at AU-IBAR will allow to coordinate and guide the process of developing an *Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa* (AWSA), enhance collaboration, cooperation, coordination and partnerships with specialized organizations, and engage in the formulation of a common African position on animal welfare during the OIE standard setting and approval processes.

The vision of AWSA is *"an Africa where animals are treated as sentient beings, as a leading continent in implementation of good animal welfare practices for a competitive and sustainable animal resource industry"*. Its mission is *"Investing in developing animal resources value chains through treating animals as sentient beings and supporting good animal welfare practices in the animal resources industry to contribute to socio economic transformation"* and *"its goal is 'to transform the animal resources industry through adoption of good animal welfare practices for the human wellbeing, sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth"*.

Actions will be led by a framework based not only on animal welfare and human compassion, but also on sustainable livelihoods, communities, value chains for safe and profitable food and nutrition security, and efficient animal traction/utilisation including wild animal. A system approach will imply also addressing the full range of animal welfare challenges including farm animals, working animals, experimental and laboratory animals, companion animals, animal used in sports and leisure and entertainment, pets, captive and free living wild animals, etc. and deploying a variety of interventions and convening partners from across countries, the continent and the world.

The strategy aims at: i) Developing the capacity of national and regional institutions to coordinate cross-country and cross-regional animal welfare improvement efforts and forging partnerships with a range of stakeholders including the private sector, farming communities, regional organizations, international organizations and the donor community: ii) Addressing the concerns of poor animal owners and users as well as their communities which benefit from animal services by focusing on the actual animal welfare status and perceived problems, and on the drivers of locally important constraints on animal health, production and trade: iii) Creating and strengthening robust animal welfare sub-systems or units within animal resource or veterinary management systems with determined budget at national levels and through the relevant lines of command to the fields iv) Building animal welfare management on cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches using the best available analysis and science: v) Ensuring that animal welfare is taken beyond the mere consideration of cruelty to animals, indeed ensuring that all the animal's welfare needs are met including provision of a suitable environment to live, appropriate feeding, able to exhibit normal behaviour and protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease, "5 freedoms".

The strategic objectives are to:

- i. Attain behaviour change, educate, inform, promote awareness, advocacy and good practices aligned to OIE standards towards animals (SO1);
- ii. Strengthen effective action on animal welfare (technologies, human resources, research, contribution to standard settings) (SO2);
- iii. Mainstream animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, investments, programmes and projects (SO3).

Strategic objectives are translated into strategic outcomes that are interlinked and that could be achieved from an Action Plan based on areas of focus. To keep the strategy focused, interventions on animal welfare should be considered within 7 priorities as follows: i) Training, education and awareness; ii) Policy and

Legislation; iii) Research; iv) Coordination; v) Communication and advocacy; vi) Monitoring and evaluation; vii) Resource mobilization.

The strategy is expressed through an action plan describing (in a sequenced and prioritized manner) the key actions to deliver major progress toward the strategy's vision and overall goal. The Action Plan proposes a programme in six *areas of focus* (AoF) i) Establish the current status of animal welfare in Africa; ii) Link social economic and animal resources development to the principles of one health and one welfare; iii) Institutionalize animal welfare in policies, legislation, education and development strategies; iv) Strengthen capacities for animal welfare at all levels on animal welfare at national, regional and continental levels; v) Develop a continental, regional and national communication strategy on animal welfare.; vi). Establish a monitoring and evaluation system

For each AoF short term (2-3 years) and medium-to-long term (4-6 years) activities are proposed to achieve the results. As monitoring and evaluation is a key functional area of work, the priority in that animal welfare will be to define and select the indicators of performance or results for all animal welfare to facilitate the operationalisation of the Action plan.

Design, evolution and implementation of the Action Plan will involve several entities united by the vision and strategy to promote animal welfare in Africa. With due consideration of its mandate from AU, lead responsibility is with AU in close collaboration with its technical partners and the CSOs network involved in animal welfare.

The Action Plan is an integral component of Livestock development Strategy For Africa (LIDES), envisaging operational work in close association with OIE and FAO. Cross-organizational support is sought from development partners, RECs, researchers, and CSOs involved in animal welfare specifically and in animal resource development, fisheries and wildlife in general. African Union (AU) will coordinate in its capacity as convener of the AU recommendations for livestock development.

AU-IBAR will unite a strategic alliance on Animal welfare in Africa with the African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) as an AU-IBAR led continental multi-stakeholder's platform bringing together veterinary authorities, authorities in livestock production and development, donors, development and technical partners, relevant Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Research and training institutes+.

By envisioning a continent in which animal welfare is more widely enforced, the APAW is part of the action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Plan will be implemented over four years (2018-2021), fully integrated for reporting and review in AU mechanisms.

### ***List of Acronyms and Abbreviations***

AGDP	Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
AoF	Area of Focus
APAW	African Platform for Animal Welfare
ASPA	Arusha Society for the Protection of Animals
AU	Africa Union
AU-IBAR	Africa Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AW	Animal Welfare
AWAKE	Animal Welfare Action Kenya
AWWG	Animal Welfare Working Group
AWI	Animal Welfare Initiative
BSPCA	Botswana Society for the Protection of Animals
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
GAWS	Global Animal Welfare Strategy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSPCA	Ghana Society for The Protection and Care of Animals
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
ICPALD	IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel States
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
KSPCA	Kenya Society for the Protection of Animals
KENDAT	Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies
KAWAN	Kenya Animal Welfare Network
KVA	Kenya Veterinary Association
LAWS	Lusaka Animal Welfare Society
LDU	Livestock Development Unit
LIDESIA	Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
LTC	Livestock Technical Committee
MAWS	Maun Animal Welfare Society
MS	Member States
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLPFP	National Livestock Policy Focal Point

NSA	Non-State Actor
NSPCA	National Society for the Protection of Animals
‡NSPCA	Nigeria Society for the Protection of Animals
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAAWA	Pan-African Animal Welfare Alliance
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
RAWAPEA	Regional Animal Welfare Action Plan for East Africa
RAWS	Regional Animal Welfare Strategy
REC	Regional Economic Community
RSO	Regional Specialised Organisation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPANAs	Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
STO	Specialized Technical Office
UDAW	Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare
UN	United Nations
USPCA	Uganda Society for the Protection of Animals
VETGOV	Strengthening Veterinary Governance in Africa programme
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAP	World Animal Protection
WAN	World Animal Net
WHO	World Health Organization
WHW	World Horse Welfare
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals (now World Animal Protection)
WTO	World Trade Organization



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The taskforce comprised Prof. Ahmed Elsayalhy, Dr. Baboucarr Jaw, Dr. Hiver Boussini, Prof. James Wabacha, Dr. Mohamed Abdelrazig, Dr. Nelly Isyagi, Dr. Edwards Nengomensha and Dr. Ibrahim Gashash from AU-IBAR, Mr. Fred Ocheing and Samuel Theuri from the Brooke Hospital for Animals, Dr. Solomon Onyango from Donkey Sanctuary, Ms. Maryanne Kagai from ANAW, Mr. William Tennyson and Dr. Mtula Otieno from World Animal Protection, Dr. Thabita Kimani from FAO-EcTAD Eastern Africa, Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen from OIE, Dr. Joan Magero from DVS Kenya and Dr. wamalwa Wafula from ICPALD/IGAD.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Current and expected population increase in Africa is putting pressure on food and nutritional security and economic growth. Concurrently, rising incomes and urbanization are driving up demand for livestock products due to increased consumption. These drivers mean that farming production systems to respond by increasing productivity on diminishing available land, causing further damage to the already degraded natural resource base. Improved food animal production is a necessary part of attaining food security, sustainable development and economic goals because animals are an important source of nutrition and income on the continent; but unless well managed can cause detrimental impacts such as environmental pollution (including greenhouse gas emissions), food safety and human health problems (with no less than 60% of human pathogens and 75% of recent emerging diseases being zoonotic, and anti-microbial resistance a rising international concern), and wasteful resource use (including water). Livestock currently represents on average 30% of the *Agricultural gross domestic product* (AGDP) and about 10% of the national *Gross domestic product* (GDP).

The livestock sector is increasingly expected to provide safe and plentiful food for growing urban populations as well as public goods related to poverty reduction, food security and environmental sustainability. Additionally, draught animals are an important source of draught power for agricultural production, transportation and water supply as well as wild animals for increasing tourism industry in the continent. Further, urbanization means close interaction between man and companion animals, with implications to public health and safety.

Up to 250 million poor people depend on livestock for their income and livelihoods. Africa is rising but economic growth still need to be more broadly shared going forward to achieve the key United Nations *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). The Malabo Declaration has resonance with its commitment to boosting Intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services and to enhancing resilience of livelihoods and production systems to climate variability and other related risks. To realize the 6% annual growth rate in agriculture and national economic growth aspired in the Malabo Declaration, livestock must play a more central role in the agricultural economy. Effort to realize this outcome need to be strategically enlightened by the vision for a competitive and sustainable livestock sector that significantly contribute to a prosperous Africa as stated in 2016 by the *Livestock Development Strategy for Africa* (LIDES) promoted by the African Union.

## II. THE RATIONALE FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

Animals contribute to human wellbeing in all their various uses. In agriculture, animals are central to production systems and their welfare is a key challenge. Consequently, disregard for animal welfare often leads to poor animal health due to increased susceptibility of animal populations to disease and injury, and poor quality or contaminated animal-based food products, with resulting economic losses. There is therefore an increasing recognition, particularly in subsistence and small-scale production systems typical of the developing world, of the link between animal welfare indicators and animal health and therefore productivity, incomes and livelihoods. Concern for animal welfare is therefore intrinsically a concern for human welfare and animal productivity and entails an inclusive approach within the animal related sectors.

In recent years animal welfare, has become an issue of increasing concern in several countries worldwide, including countries in Africa. Compliance with animal welfare standards is now becoming more and more often included in trade agreements. *“Africa, as the cradle of civilization, must play a leading role in promoting animal welfare”* (First African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy Validated, WAN, 2016). However, at political level, the promotion of animal welfare principles as key determinants of animal resource development and trade is yet to receive adequate attention. So far,

as observed in many African countries, little attention has been given to policies and legislation regarding animal welfare, despite the support and interventions by *non-governmental organizations* (NGOs) and other *non-state actors* (NSA) whose focus has mainly been on companion and draught animals. Animal-welfare issues are therefore complex policy issues that must take account not only scientific, ethical, economic and development issues but also religious, cultural, and international trade policy considerations.

The *Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources* of the African Union (AU-IBAR), since its establishment in 1951 has focused on animal resources development including animal health and production. Although the interventions have contributed to animal welfare, promotion of animal welfare principles as key determinants of animal resource development and trade have not been key elements of AU-IBAR 's strategies-

Driven by the intensification of animal production system and its attendant animal welfare implications, animal welfare is increasingly a barrier in international livestock trade. This has elicited the need for policy consideration of animal welfare in animal resource development in Africa. AU-IBAR is promoting improvements in animal welfare as well as helping to change attitudes towards animal welfare. This will contribute to the enhancement of animal trade and production performance as well as improve livestock products quality. African animal welfare issues therefore need to be urgently addressed through policy, strategies and legal frameworks and supported by community education about, awareness of, and participation in animal welfare issues.

Based on its proven record and long experience in coordination and leadership in animal resource development, AU-IBAR enjoys unique convening power, and is a critical instrument for advocacy and influencing key decision makers. It is very well placed to translate global strategies and/or frameworks, including animal welfare, into national, regional and continent-wide policy and practices. Therefore AU-IBAR, in close collaboration with key stakeholders, spearheaded the development of a continental animal welfare strategy in line with the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) and the standards of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), whilst taking the African context into account. This will be achieved through the creation of an *Africa Platform for Animal Welfare* (APAW) with a secretariat at AU-IBAR to coordinate and guide the process of developing an *Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa* (AWSA), enhance collaboration, cooperation, coordination and partnerships with specialized organizations, and engage in the formulation of a common African position on animal welfare during the OIE standard setting and approval processes.

### **III. THE SITUATION OF ANIMAL WELFARE IN AFRICA**

Animals can be used to help reduce poverty and hunger. Animal welfare recognition, protection and improvement is not only a global priority that has a positive impact on the lives of billions of animals, but it can also create a better world for mankind through contribution to poverty reduction, food and nutrition security as well as better and sustainable livelihoods.

Taking care of the welfare of animals is not just a concept for the rich or the western nations. To the contrary, animal care is deeply rooted in African societies and human practices which promote animal welfare may have a direct link to increased animal productivity beneficial to both large and small-scale producers in addition to food quality and safety; and incomes generation.

### **Box 1. Definitions of animal welfare**

In the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, animal welfare means “*how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate 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. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment*”–Source: OIE, 2016.

In general, improvements in animal welfare that are achieved by improving basic health and biological functioning – for example by reducing disease, injury, malnutrition and death – will improve the efficiency of animal production and productivity; and help reduce production costs. In contrast, measures to allow natural behavior and natural environments generally require that animals in confinement systems be given more space and other amenities; they may also require animals to be kept partly outdoors, potentially compromising control over pathogens and harsh weather effects. In such cases, conforming to animal welfare standards may increase production costs. Measures to mitigate pain and distress may either reduce production costs by reducing stress-related losses in animal growth or health, or else may increase costs when the expense of pain-reduction measures is greater than any related production increase (Fraser, 2006).

Most of the policies, strategies, programs and projects in African countries have not taken into account working animals. Yet, working animal mainly equids and camels represent also important assets and means of livelihoods for millions of households. The role of working animals in food security and livelihoods are increasingly recognized in national and local economies with working donkeys, horses mules and camels in Africa reportedly over 19 million with a third (7 million) in Ethiopia. Though working animals are increasingly important assets of development, their quality of life is very often highly compromised.

### **III.1. The global context**

Increasingly, animal welfare has been gaining importance in trade, especially driven by stringent animal welfare requirements by developed countries. The ruling by a *World Trade Organization* (WTO) Panel, in November 2013, and the Appellate Body in May 2014, which upheld the European Union (EU) public moral defence under GATT Article XX(a) was a landmark ruling strengthening the case for animal welfare considerations, in this case concerned with the welfare of wild animals, in global trade of animal products. It is therefore important for the African animal sector to increasingly take animal welfare into consideration as international trade in animals and animal products is an important economic growth area for national development.

Animal welfare has been identified as a strategic priority for the OIE since 2001, under a mandate granted by all members. In setting the animal welfare standards, the OIE used its *Animal Welfare Working Group* (AWWG) until 2016, as well as supporting *ad-hoc groups* (AHG).

The OIE standards for animal welfare are covered respectively in Section 7 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE, 2016), as well as Section 7 of the Aquatic Animal Health Code (OIE, 2016) and comprise of the following: Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare; Transport of animals by sea; Transport of animals by land; Transport of animals by air; Slaughter of animals; Killing of animals for disease control purposes; Stray dog population control; Use of animals in research and education; Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems; Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems; Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems; Welfare of working equids; Welfare of farmed fish during transport; Welfare aspects of stunning and killing of farmed fish for

human consumption; killing of farmed fish for disease control purposes; and General standards for the welfare of farmed fish. The OIE also recognises the importance of, and has a working group monitoring the health, and therefore the welfare, of wild animals.

All African OIE member states now have an animal welfare focal point with responsibilities to establish a network on welfare experts within their countries; establishing and maintaining dialogue with Competent Authority for animal welfare in their countries; receiving from the OIE reports of the Specialist Commission(s); conducting in-country consultation process with recognized animal welfare experts on drafts and texts, proposed for the Code(s) and preparing comments for the OIE Delegate on each of the relevant meeting reports reflecting the scientific view and position of the individual OIE Member country.

The inclusion, in 2008, of animal welfare as an OIE *Performance of Veterinary Services* (PVS) critical competency (CC), and support by the OIE of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies/Action Plans are key drivers for animal welfare improvement. The Animal Protection Index (API) and the Universal declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) are also mentioned as key drivers. Other International Agencies recognized for their significant role in animal welfare interventions include the *Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations* (FAO), with its lead role in mainstreaming animal welfare in its programmatic areas and partnership platforms; the *World Health Organisation* (WHO), with its support for mass vaccination and humane dog population control as a rabies control strategy; and the International Standards Organisation (ISO), with its current initiative of accrediting animal industry based on animal welfare best practice and standards aligned to OIE standards (ISO Technical Specification TS/34700, 2016).

In May 2017, the 180 Members of the OIE, including all African OIE Members, adopted the *Global Animal Welfare Strategy* (GAWS), which serves as the global reference for the present *Animal Welfare Strategy in Africa*. The GAWS is based on these four:

- i. Active participation in the development of animal welfare standards.
- ii. Capacity Building and education.
- iii. Active communication with governments, organizations and the public.
- iv. Implementation of animal welfare standards and policies.

### **III.2. The continental context**

Most African countries are at different levels with regard to animal welfare laws, legislation policies, and regulatory frameworks such as the OIE standards. Policies, standards and legislation are observed to be either lacking, inadequate, outdated or inadequately enforced. Similarly, despite all countries being signatories to the OIE standards, there is often limited understanding and subsequent minimal compliance with the standards primarily due to the lack of implementation capacity and the need for elaboration into country and context specific measures.

Despite public expression of willingness to work on the subject, there had been little or no significant progress regarding a continental animal welfare strategy up to 2014.

AU-IBAR is playing a key role, not only as the animal resources Specialised Technical Office of the AU, but also due to the recognition in the current AU-IBAR Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and the above-mentioned *Livestock Development Strategy for Africa* (LiDeSA) of the need for technical assistance to member states in building the capacity for compliance, understanding and engagement in animal welfare improvement across the continent. The AU-IBAR animal welfare team and the recently established National Livestock Policy Hubs are regarded as key entry points for animal welfare improvements. AU-NEPAD's CAADP framework and its building blocks, the Regional Economic Communities or regional bodies such as CEBEVIRHA, CENSAD, CILSS, COMESA, EAC ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC, WAEMU are considered as important actors with interest and/or impact in animal welfare

through their various intervention areas: ranging from pastoral areas development, transhumance/pastoralism, and disaster risk, to commodity-based trading.

**Key achievement and activities conducted at continental level to date (2017) are:**

- i. The consideration of animal welfare in AU-IBAR strategic plan 2014-2017
- ii. The technical meeting held in July 2015 with key stakeholders, i.e. OIE, FAO, World Animal Protection, The Donkey Sanctuary, Brooke Hospital for Animals (The Brooke), African Network for Animal welfare (ANAW).
- iii. The 1<sup>st</sup> Continental stakeholders consultative conference on animal welfare held in November 2015 with the theme “Mainstreaming the animal welfare agenda in Africa”.
- iv. The establishment of the animal welfare taskforce and *de facto* establishment of APAW in 2016, aimed at driving the animal welfare agenda in Africa forward, as well as to initiate the implementation of the recommendations of the continental conference;

**III.3. National context**

The concepts of education, awareness raising, legislation and regulation of animal welfare is recent in most of the African countries. Its expansion in Africa is due to the determination of animal welfare organizations. Animal protection laws, though present in some form in most countries in Africa, are usually outdated.

Some countries are engaged with ongoing animal welfare law review or enactment. However, there are existing implementation and enforcement gaps that pose a serious challenge to achieving good animal welfare practices. This needs to be addressed by having implementation structures in place with a clear monitoring and evaluation process.

There is, however, a positive trend in increased awareness among the countries of the need to improve animal welfare practice and legislative frameworks with Eastern and Horn of Africa States taking the lead with the ongoing IGAD led Regional Animal Welfare Action Plan (RAWAPEA), preliminary draft of a Regional Animal Welfare Strategy done at SADC but not yet endorsed and the interest by Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal to start a similar initiative in West Africa.

**III.4. Opportunities on animal welfare in Africa.**

In Africa, there exists an opportunity to improve livestock production and productivity through improving animal welfare. This may be achieved by improving animals’ physical (biological) state through good animal production practices centered historically on access to veterinary services, feed and water. This is contrary to pressure in developed world to improve animal welfare through the improvement of production systems that allow for the expression of the natural behaviour (e.g. provision of additional space in industrial farming) of animals.

Acknowledging that animal welfare and human wellbeing are inextricably intertwined in Africa;

- Integrate animal welfare interests of humans and Animals in Africa
- Ensure better balance between human wellbeing and livelihoods and animal welfare taking into account the development context in Africa.
- Recognise the need to invest in animal welfare as it portends benefits for human wellbeing by, at a minimum, complying with OIE resolutions, standards and guidelines
- Further, recognise the need for animal welfare investment in the context of the animal resources sector;

- Ensure a coordinated and concerted approach to animal welfare activities across the continent through a continental animal welfare strategy and action plan
- Ensure a holistic strategy; animal welfare activities are largely ad hoc and not harmonized
- Promote fostering of partnerships for effective implementation of animal welfare agenda

A regional animal welfare strategy and action plan as well as associated policies and institutional reforms in the region should be formulated in compliance with the guidance of the OIE standards and good practices of animal welfare.

The animal welfare strategy for Africa will further the LIDESAs strategic priorities and the OIE's standards in the region.

To address the problems of animal welfare in Africa therefore, one could infer that it would be inappropriate to adopt the international standards as implemented in the developed countries. To gain acceptance by African governments, incremental change with full ownership and buy-in from affected animal user groups should form the basis of the policy change approach.

Key stakeholders such as AU-IBAR, FAO, the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives offices, some RECs and animal welfare organizations are supportive of this incremental change through development of Regional Animal Welfare Action Plans, education, awareness and capacity development. Furthermore, animal welfare shall move alongside with human well-being in order to both animal welfare and human well-being across the continent. Therefore, animal welfare concept should be profiled as contributing to human well-being through the contribution of animal to production and productivity, livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth.

**Box 2. Key animal welfare issues faced in Africa**

1. Lack of adequate education and awareness;
2. Inadequate stakeholder's engagement and involvement;
3. Lack of home-grown science and research;
4. Inadequate understanding by value chain actors of the value of animal welfare (economic, non-economic, social etc.) in production systems, trade and health;
5. Inadequate Policy framework, guidelines strategies, and action plans as depicted by lack of laws or outdated laws, inappropriate regulations and standards and weak or no implementation and enforcement;
6. Inappropriate husbandry practices, both in indigenous and modern husbandry that lack adequate knowledge on impact of good animal welfare practices on production, productivity and quality/health leading to disregard of animal welfare in production systems;
7. Lack of adequate engagement of women and youth in the animal resource sector;
8. Inadequate implementation, enforcement and M & E of animal welfare interventions;
9. Little or no participation in standard setting processes leading to inadequate compliance, domestication and benchmarking against OIE standards;
10. Inadequate natural resource management resulting in low resilience against droughts, floods and other natural disasters, competing use of natural resources, pressure on land, climate change leading to negative impacts on animal welfare;
11. Lack of recognition and mitigation against emerging issues such as climate change, emerging and reemerging animal diseases and zoonoses, inappropriate use of drugs in animals, and the lack of addressing animal welfare in non-traditional species (captive wildlife, aquaculture and cage fisheries, dromedaries and other working animals, non-traditional food/farm animals, non-traditional companion animals) and
12. Lack of financial, technical, technological, social capital and resourcing for animal welfare.

## **IV. ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGY IN AFRICA (AWSA)**

### **IV.1. Vision, goal and guiding principles**

#### **Vision**

An Africa where animals are treated as sentient beings, as a leading continent in implementation of good animal welfare practices for a competitive and sustainable animal resource sector.

#### **Mission**

Investing in developing animal resources value chains through treating animals as sentient beings and supporting good animal welfare practices in the animal resources sector to contribute to socio economic transformation.

#### **Goal**

To transform the animal resources sector through adoption of good animal welfare practices for the human wellbeing, sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth.

#### **Guiding principles**

Given the socio-cultural impact of animal welfare in Africa, the African animal welfare strategy should adopt a holistic approach in seeking innovative solutions to reconcile the compliance with animal welfare international standards in Africa with the sustainability of livestock and aquaculture production in markets, while maintaining the well-being and livelihoods of those who depend on or benefit from animals. Actions will be led by a framework based not only on animal welfare and human compassion, but also on sustainable livelihoods, communities, value chains for safe and profitable food and nutrition security, and efficient animal utilisation for traction and tourism.

A system approach implies also addressing the full range of animal welfare challenges including farm animals, working animals, experimental and laboratory animals, companion animals, animal used in sports and leisure and entertainment, pets, captive and free living wild animals, etc. and deploying a variety of interventions and convening partners from across countries, the continent and the world.

The strategy will:

- Respect African Union principles and align to overarching African Union frameworks<sup>1</sup>;
- Streamline with international animal welfare standards in addition to the relevant alignment with LIDESAs;
- Provide leadership and integrated support building alliances and partnerships on good animal welfare practices at continental, regional, national and community level;

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<sup>1</sup> Agenda 2063, CAADP (Malabo declaration), Livestock development strategy for Africa (LIDESAs), Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PRSFA) and any other relevant strategy framework adopted by the AU



- Take into account OIE standards, guidelines and GAWS, FAO good agricultural practices, while developing animal welfare interventions adapted to Africa's cultures, religions and customs;
- Propose implementation approaches and set-ups that are diversified as regional work programmes, adapted to (sub)regional settings and priorities and in close association with *Regional Economic Communities (REC)* and *Regional Specialized Organizations (RSO)*;
- Promote animal welfare agenda across the continent through participatory approach and community engagement and ownership;
- Promote a holistic and multi-stakeholder approach to ensure animal welfare in different contexts and situations in Africa, benefits from coordinated support from continental to regional and national levels;
- Enhance policy, legislation and practice socially acceptable, technically feasible and economically viable within the context of their application;
- Promote animal friendly cultural and religious practices as well as innovation;
- Recognize Environmental sustainability and Gender.

The strategy aims at:

*i) Developing the capacity of national and regional institutions to coordinate cross-country and cross-regional animal welfare improvement efforts and forging partnerships with a range of stakeholders including the private sector, farming communities, civil societies, regional organizations, international organizations and the donor community:*

- Globalization results in rapid spread of animal production techniques, transport, uses, transformation. Mainstreaming and harmonization requires international collaboration and coordination for harmonization of policies and legislation and enhancement of response capacity and engagement of many partners at local, national, regional and international levels.

*ii) Addressing the concerns of poor animal owners and users as well as their communities which benefit from animal services by focusing on the actual animal welfare status and perceived problems, and on the drivers of locally important constraints on animal health, production, productivity and trade:*

- Identification of priority animal welfare constraints for the majority of livestock and animal keepers/users. Keepers and users, particularly the poor, are mainly concerned with current versus potential constraints and problems, the strategy places therefore very high importance on support to and buy-in by these most vulnerable groups. The fundamentals in animal welfare management need to be reached as first stage by low-income countries and then progressive improvement pathways could be feasible and lead to effective animal welfare practices aligned with international standards.

*iii) Integrating and strengthening robust animal welfare sub-systems or units within animal resource or veterinary management systems with determined budget at national levels and through the relevant lines of command to the fields*

- Small-scale users of animal do not have a knowledge-based consideration for animal welfare and they lack capacities to overcome welfare mishandling of animals (for food or work especially). Compared to other priorities, an organizational set up to improve animal welfare, animal health and animal production systems vary considerably between and within countries; and regions. To strengthen animal welfare, it is

necessary to include it within the animal resource and fisheries policies and legislation formulation and implementation with a particular focus on improving productivity, production, health and quality for value addition.

*iv) Building animal welfare management on cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches using the best available analysis and science:*

- Given the complexities of animal productivity and welfare and the fact that human behavior is a major driver in animal welfare issues and challenges, it is essential to operationalize socially acceptable and cost-effective animal welfare management systems using science-based animal welfare-sensitive good practices in animal production and productivity, veterinary sciences, animal ethology and behavior but also in non-medical disciplines such as social sciences, psychology.

*v) Ensuring that animal welfare is taken beyond the mere consideration of cruelty to animals, indeed ensuring that all the animal's welfare needs are met including provision of a suitable environment to live, appropriate feeding, able to exhibit normal behaviour and protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease, "5 freedoms".*

- Animals to be fully taken in account are farm animals, draught/working animals, companion animals, animal used in sports, leisure and entertainment, pets, captive and free living wild animals, farmed fish, laboratory animals, companions.

*vi) Demonstrating animal welfare benefits in adding value to animal production, productivity and utilization along the value chain*

- Generate evidence-based data on animal welfare in contributing to animal value chain value addition
- Support and coordinate the utilization of animals (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) as a resource for human wellbeing in the Member States of the African Union and to contribute to economic development.

## **IV.2. Strategic objectives, outcomes and expected results**

The strategic objectives are to:

- iv. Attain behaviour change, educate, inform, promote awareness, advocacy and good practices aligned to OIE standards towards animals (SO1);**
- v. Strengthen effective action on animal welfare (technologies, human resources, research, animal care, contribution to standard settings) (SO2);**
- vi. Mainstream animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, investments, programmes and projects (SO3).**

Strategic objectives are translated into strategic outcomes that are interlinked and that will be achieved from an Action Plan based on areas of focus. The areas of focus allow to map results to be achieved.

### **Mapping Strategic Objectives and outcomes of the Action Plan**

- i. **The first outcome is the existence of a strategic multi-stakeholder and multi-partner alliance to educate, inform, promote awareness, conduct advocacy for animal welfare and good practices aligned to international standards.**

This implies capacity development and institutional strengthening to build systemic capacities for animal welfare in animal resource development and utilization. Such an alliance will be sustained by leveraging the convening power of the African Union Commission, represented by AU-IBAR and in close collaboration with FAO and OIE, their overarching policy frameworks and their multiple and diverse partners. The alliance will bring together major actors in animal welfare, including national institutions, the private sector, the technical and financial partners and other multilateral organizations, representatives of academia, representatives of social partners and producers' organizations, animal production and veterinary input, equipment and material suppliers. The alliance will be spearheaded by an umbrella platform, Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW), for advocacy and will raise existing activities on animal welfare to a higher level of action and impact. The alliance will lead a great impetus on animal welfare in Africa and support a stronger contribution to OIE standards setting on animal welfare.

- ii. **The second outcome is the effective action on animal welfare expanded and scaled up at regional and country level through better animal protection and care, husbandry of animals, use of working animals, laboratory animals for research and training, technologies using animals, treatment of companion and sports animals**

This implies the effective promotion, operationalization and monitoring of multi-pronged, scalable and innovative interventions through broad partnerships and joint actions. This outcome will be achieved by responding to national development priorities, supporting RECs and coordinating international technical and financial partners for *upscaling* country programming and implementation through broad multi-stakeholder partnerships, under the leadership of a national chapter of the APAW.

- iii. **The third outcome is mainstreaming animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, investments, programmes and projects.**

This implies to promote the sharing of knowledge, experience, good practices, successes, guidelines and standards, peer learning with government, professionals in animal resource sector, CSOs, producer organizations and other collaborative mechanisms. It will support the testing and evaluation of technical packages, innovations in approaches, encourage the development and implementation of innovative strategies and broadly disseminate evidence, guidelines and tools for the replication of effective and scalable animal welfare responses.

### **IV.3. Priority areas of focus and scope of the Action Plan**

To keep the strategy focused, interventions on animal welfare should be considered within 7 priorities as follows:

- i. Training, education and awareness
- ii. Policy and Legislation
- iii. Research
- iv. Coordination

- v. Communication and advocacy
- vi. Monitoring and evaluation
- vii. Resource mobilization

The strategy is expressed through an action plan describing (in a sequenced and prioritized manner) the key actions to deliver major progress toward the strategy's vision and overall goal. The expected results of the Action Plan, as well as the deliverables in the short and medium terms are outlined in Annex 1.

The Action Plan proposes a programme in six *areas of focus* (AoF). The first three AoF are the core of the Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long-term and integrated sets of technical actions with scope and direction to more effectively tackle the drivers of low animal welfare and reinforce inter-sectoral and multidisciplinary approaches. The three additional areas are functional areas of work that are cross-cutting, facilitative and empowering the implementation of the 3-other technical Aofs. They are strengthening the quality of human resources supporting animal welfare, a communication strategy, and the set - up of a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

- **AoF 1. Establish the current status of animal welfare in Africa**

This implies understanding the status and dynamic evolution of animal welfare in production systems, value chains, the modalities of maintenance of low animal welfare practices and behavior and the underlying technical, cultural, psychological and socio-economic factors not leading to better animal welfare.

- **AoF 2. Link social economic and animal resources development<sup>2</sup> to the principles of one health and one welfare**

This involves efforts for sustainable animal resource development, fisheries and wildlife welfare, conservation and environmental protection, and equitable socio-economic development including income generation, gender balance and promotion of youth. The agenda calls for cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary collaboration involving many actors. Partnerships between animal production units, veterinary services, wildlife and fisheries services and animal protection/welfare organizations, health and environmental agencies are to be pursued, engaging at the continental level AU-IBAR as well as at the global level FAO and OIE, specialized regional organizations and regional economic communities, and civil society.

- **AoF 3. Institutionalize animal welfare in policies, legislation, education, development strategies programs and projects**

Production of relevant, accurate and timely information and advice for governments, technical and financial international partners and donors is at the core of this area of focus. The collection of data on the status, evolution and socio-economic impact of animal welfare will allow studies and dissemination of results to document more its impact on animal production and productivity, animal health and animal protection. Data should be collected and analyzed by species, targeted systems, value chains and/or communities. Furthermore, basic fact finding and exploratory work to understand the objectives and motivations of male and female farmers, herders, animal keepers, traders, processors, consumers and service providers is a prerequisite to provide technical support, policy advice and advocacy that meet

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<sup>2</sup> To be defined to encompass wildlife and aquatic resources

the needs and demand of key stakeholders and facilitate their active acceptance and compliance with essential animal welfare principles and behavior. Such information is required for the design of cost - effective mitigation tools, as well as of support systems for best practices aligned to OIE standards, public and private investments on animal welfare interlinked with other investments in the animal resource sector and aquaculture.

- **AoF 4. Strengthen capacities for animal welfare at all levels on animal welfare at national, regional and continental levels**

This implies the reinforcement of sector-institutions directly or indirectly dealing with livestock, aquaculture and animals. Of strategic importance is the capacity of animal production services and veterinary services in animal health and production as well as animal welfare policy and strategy formulation, which need to be well resourced, competent, informed and based on clear governance principles. Based on the OIE PVS and Gap analysis and the other assessment or monitoring and evaluation processes (AU-IBAR VETGOV policy hub and support to veterinary services; FAO Country Programming Framework, etc.).

An important element of this capacity development is the strengthening of skills and experience in communication (including advocacy and social mobilization), in technical knowledge on conditions and modalities in the treatment of food animals, companion and sports animals, the use of working animals and trade in domestic and wild animals and animal products.

This should rely on RECs animal resource development programs and regional CSOs engaged in animal welfare as operational arms for country and field programme support and capacity development in close coordination with the RECs and animal welfare CSOs offices under their regional strategies. At continental level, the availability of adequate expertise and the strengthening of AU-IBAR in animal welfare are key to the delivery of the Action Plan.

- **AoF 5. Develop a continental, regional and national communication strategy on animal welfare.**

A communication strategy will be important to ensure effective information sharing and activity planning linkages between global and regional institutional partners, private sector, governments, and local communities.

- **AoF 6. Establish a monitoring and evaluation system**

Regular and smooth monitoring and evaluation is essential for effective animal welfare management and guidance. Periodic follow up, review and external analysis of animal welfare programmes, projects and initiatives will ensure that commitments, deliverables and progress remain targeted and timely at the various levels of action (local, national, regional and international). Performance monitoring is required to address delivery against objectives by all programme partners. A performance evaluation system based on a results - based management framework and processes should be built and capacitated as backbone of the implementation of the Action Plan and achieving the expected results. The system should, at a later stage, also facilitate the adjustment of priorities, as animal welfare is expanding, better data become available and political engagement is growing. A strong monitoring and evaluation system is also an important tool for accountability to Member States and donors.

#### **IV.4. Mapping areas of work, expected results and activities**

Activities are undertaken at different levels of intervention within each AoF i.e. local, national, regional and continental. The Action plan is built around Eight (8) Areas of Work that are giving the logic and structure of results expected in the specific time frame to be set for the APAW.

For each AoF short term (2-3 years) and medium-to-long term (4-6 years) activities are proposed to achieve the results. As monitoring and evaluation is a key functional area of work, the priority in that animal welfare will be to define and select the indicators of performance or results to facilitate the operationalisation of the Action plan (Annexes 1 and 2).

## **V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN**

### **V.1. Implementation principles**

Design, evolution and implementation of the Action Plan will involve several entities united by the vision and strategy to promote animal welfare in Africa. With due consideration of its mandate from AU, lead responsibility is with AU in close collaboration with its technical partners and the CSOs network involved in animal welfare.

The Action Plan is an integral component of LIDES, envisaging operational work in close association with OIE and FAO. Cross-organizational support is sought from development partners, RECs, MSs and CSOs involved in animal welfare specifically and in animal resource development and fisheries and wildlife in general. AU will coordinate in its capacity as convener of the AU recommendations for animal resource development.

The African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) as AU's Specialised Technical Office responsible for animal resources, has the mandate to be the leading technical institution and the main driver for animal welfare agenda in Africa. This is reflected by the inclusion of animal welfare as one of the key result areas AU-IBAR's strategic plan 2014-2017.

AU-IBAR will unite a strategic alliance on Animal welfare in Africa with the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW)

### **V.2. African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW)**

The Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) is a proposed AU-IBAR led continental multi-stakeholder's platform bringing together veterinary authorities, authorities in animal production and development, donors, development and technical partners, relevant Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), training institutions, research and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Assuming a decision making and implementation role, the Platform will have the following proposed characteristics:

- i. APAW's mandate is "supporting, coordinating and guiding the implementation of the Animal welfare strategy for Africa";
- ii. APAW will champion animal welfare and support voices on animal welfare agenda in Africa;
- iii. Initiatives and programmes at continental, regional and national levels will be supported by APAW to strengthen the work on and for animal welfare through sustainable and efficient involvement of the public sector (continental, regional, national), civil societies (NGOs, producers' organisations, animal protection/welfare organizations), research and training institutions; and private sector (owners, input providers, equipment suppliers).

The structures in APAW work in synergy based on agreed regional programmes in support of the Action Plan (Annex 3). The Plan will be implemented over four years (2018-2021), fully integrated for reporting and review in AU mechanisms (Annex 4).

## **V. CONCLUSION**

By envisioning a continent in which animal welfare is more widely enforced in line with the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA), the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) will contribute to the action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Annex 1. Expected results and deliverables of the Action Plan

AREAS OF FOCUS	Expected results/deliverables	
	Short term (0-2 Years)	Medium-term (3-4 Years)
1. Establish the current status of animal welfare in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studies available on animal welfare and mapping of the drivers of low animal welfare standards and practices, factors promoting adoption</li> <li>• animal welfare status maps, prospective evolution and ranking system regarding animal welfare of the respective prevailing animal production systems, value chains at regional and national levels done</li> <li>• Modalities of maintenance of low animal welfare practices and behavior and the underlying technical, psychological and socio-economic factors not leading to better animal welfare known</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drivers of low animal welfare mapped and reasons for maintenance or expansion are better understood and used to define priority systems, value chains segments to target and identify critical points for improving animal welfare</li> <li>• Approaches to improve animal welfare better known as well as technologies to consider</li> <li>• Evidence-based and low animal welfare prevalence-based decision making is used to define priority systems and value chains to target and identify critical points for improving animal welfare</li> <li>• Information at national and regional levels is augmented using systematic scientifically defensible methods and socially adapted approaches.</li> </ul>
2. Integrate social economic and animal resources development to the principles of one health and one welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Models of One Welfare packages available for implementation at community levels</li> <li>• Report of joint assessment (animal production, transformation and domestic animal and wildlife trade, veterinary and public health)</li> <li>• Joint epidemiological data analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to countries and regions is based on animal welfare standards linked with considerations of sustainable animal development, environmental protection and equitable socio-economic development</li> </ul>



<p>3. Institutionalize animal welfare in policies, legislation, education and development strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework and criteria for assessment of animal welfare impact</li> <li>• Socio-economic tools for cost- effectiveness assessment of the plans to improve animal welfare</li> <li>• Recommendations and criteria for sustainable funding arrangements for animal welfare improvement</li> <li>• Collection of data on the status, evolution and socio-economic impact of animal welfare, the objectives and motivations of animal keepers, and users</li> <li>• Status of work already done including regional strategies developed and lessons learnt</li> <li>• Detailed and phased action plan formulated at continental, regional, national levels</li> <li>• APAW, regional and national platforms operationalized and institutionalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The public services in charge of Animal welfare have the capacity to use socio-economic data to leverage resources and for targeted interventions, advocacy and advise to government decision- makers</li> <li>• Production of information and advice for governments, technical and financial international partners and donors</li> <li>• animal welfare programmes are livelihood-sensitive and protect the most vulnerable beneficiaries</li> <li>• Appropriate indicators for animal welfare impact assessment available</li> <li>• Capacity for socio-economics enhanced in selected countries to inform and influence animal welfare policy decisions appropriate for poor farmers, herders, animal owners and users</li> </ul>

<p>4. Strengthen capacities for animal welfare at all levels on animal welfare at national, regional and continental levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework and criteria for sector analysis and data collection</li> <li>• Framework and criteria for animal welfare sensitive animal resource policy developed</li> <li>• Recommendations on policy and institutional requirements to support animal welfare legislation and animal welfare promotion action -</li> <li>• Recommendations and criteria for developing communication strategies</li> <li>• Assessment reports for proactive plans to improve animal welfare in selected countries</li> <li>• A critical mass of stakeholders in partner countries trained for analyzing, improving animal welfare, replicable animal welfare packages (good practices, appropriate technologies)</li> <li>• Guidelines and procedures for improving animal welfare</li> <li>• Recommended best animal welfare practices</li> <li>• Mapping of human resources in animal welfare</li> <li>• Gap analysis on knowledge of animal welfare standards and enforcement of standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries and regions have institutional capacities to develop and implement national policies and strategies on animal welfare</li> <li>• National governments enact and apply appropriate legislation and recommendations to support animal welfare challenges identification and promotion of animal welfare promotion</li> <li>• Countries adopting effective and long-term Public-Private Partnerships in animal welfare</li> <li>• Investment plans for animal welfare developed in selected countries</li> <li>• Countries and regions are better prepared for improving animal welfare.</li> <li>• National governments have technically sound plans for improving animal welfare within the identified priority clusters in production systems, trade channels and transport</li> <li>• A worldwide network of partners provides technical information and good practices on technology transfer</li> <li>• Expertise is available in order to implement at regional and national level animal welfare programmes</li> </ul>
<p>5. Develop a continental, regional and national communication strategy on animal welfare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A communication strategy is formulated</li> <li>• Communication packages are designed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective information sharing and activity planning are linked between global and regional institutional partners, private sector, governments, and local communities.</li> </ul>
<p>6. Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A monitoring system is designed and tested</li> <li>• Indicators of results are formulated for the local, national, regional and continental level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M &amp; E is effective on-going animal welfare programmes, projects and initiatives</li> <li>• A performance evaluation system is implemented jointly</li> </ul>

**Annex 2. Areas of focus and activities**

<b>AREAS OF FOCUS</b>	<b>Activities</b>
1. Establish the current status of animal welfare in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and document the status of animal welfare in Africa</li> <li>• Address the knowledge gaps in animal welfare through Africa focused Research and Scientific studies</li> <li>• Develop Research and Development-based evidence and narratives on the status and value addition of animal welfare</li> </ul>
2. Integrate social economic and animal resources development to the principles of one health and one welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a strong political leadership</li> <li>• Support a forum, a platform for multi-stakeholder to support dialogue and collaboration</li> <li>• Help create a network on animal welfare education in the region</li> <li>• Participate more effectively in the OIE animal welfare standard setting procedures</li> </ul>
3. Institutionalize animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, education and development strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote endorsement of regional animal welfare guidelines in the REC</li> <li>• Promote formulation of national animal welfare policies and regulations in countries</li> </ul>

<p>4. Strengthen capacities for animal welfare at all levels on animal welfare at national, regional and continental levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the formulation and implementation of pro-animal welfare policies strategies and legislation</li> <li>• Upgrade legislation</li> <li>• Support animal welfare programmes and projects</li> <li>• Encourage and support countries to enact and enforce animal welfare regulations through formal structures and mechanisms or national platforms capable of effectively enforcing existing and new animal welfare policies and statutes;</li> <li>• Promote across Africa Education and Awareness on animal care mainstreamed with livelihoods and Community participation and engagement</li> <li>• Promote technical and scientific information, guidelines and good practices</li> <li>• Advocate for the integration of animal welfare within formal education curriculum and vocational training at all levels.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Develop a continental, regional and national communication strategy on animal welfare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote awareness on best practice in animal welfare amongst key drivers of change; animal welfare focal points, competent authority and OIE officials, veterinarians, law enforcement officers, animal owners, traders, transporters and handlers;</li> <li>• Encourage collection and dissemination of information on animal welfare;</li> <li>• Advocacy for the first Africa Declaration on Animal Welfare</li> </ul>
<p>6. Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set a framework to effectively monitor and evaluate the progress of the action plan at regional and national levels</li> </ul>

### Annex 3. Africa animal welfare key stakeholders<sup>3</sup>

Type	Stakeholder	Interest/concern/impact expected
Global Actors	1. OIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global acceptance of OIE animal welfare (animal welfare) standards</li> <li>• PVS gap analysis includes animal welfare as a critical competence</li> <li>• Day 1 veterinary graduate competencies include animal welfare</li> <li>• Legislation Missions includes animal welfare legislation</li> </ul>
	2. EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC constitution (Lisbon Treaty) includes animal welfare</li> <li>• EU Policy on Animal Welfare (EUPAW)</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	3. WTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPS, TBT measures- animal welfare has implications on animal health, food safety and public morals (see also above WTO Appellant ruling)</li> </ul>
	4. WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass vaccinations (70%) and humane dog population control based on International Health Regulations (IHR) for rabies control</li> </ul>
	5. FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports mass vaccinations and humane dog control</li> <li>• Has animal welfare staff at headquarters</li> <li>• Gateway on animal welfare information platform</li> <li>• Integrates animal welfare in all their animal sectoral initiatives</li> <li>• Supports animal sectoral (including animal welfare) legislation reform</li> </ul>
	6. ISO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing animal welfare standards for accreditation of animal sector industry</li> </ul>
Continental Actors	7. AU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Framework on Pastoralism in Africa has implications for animal welfare (land, fodder water, veterinary services access, transhumance facilitation)</li> <li>• Program of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction implications on animal welfare – livelihood based disaster management – destocking, restocking, market access)</li> </ul>
	8. CAADP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3% National budgetary support to livestock sector supports animal welfare base on the 4 pillars (facilitating access to water, pasture, emergency responses, markets)</li> </ul>
	9. AU-IBAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current strategic plan (2014-17) prioritizes animal welfare through technical and institutional support for MS to comply, understand review and participate in animal welfare standards.</li> <li>• animal welfare streamlined in LiDeSA and the continental programme LIVE2</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> List not comprehensive and to be completed based on the mapping of the international animal welfare environment and the Africa-based actors

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vet-GOV program Supports legislation (including animal welfare) reform</li> <li>• Supporting IGADs Regional Animal Welfare Action Plan for East and the Horn of Africa (RAWAPEA)</li> <li>• Currently leading an African Animal Welfare review initiative</li> </ul>
	10. OIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative support for RECs and member states</li> <li>• Supportive of RAWAPEA and a proposed SADC Regional Animal Welfare Strategy/Plan</li> <li>• MS PVS Gap Analysis</li> <li>• Most Africa countries have animal welfare focal points except for 1. Gabon 2. Comoros 3. Sudan 4. Djibouti 5. Equatorial Guinea 6. Morocco 7. Zambia 8. Zimbabwe</li> </ul>
<b>Regional Actors</b>	11. IGAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICPALD coordinating RAWAPEA (Championed by Kenya, PAAWA, WAP and OIE SRR for East Africa and the Horn)</li> <li>• VET GOV coordinator</li> </ul>
	12. SADC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed SDAC Regional Animal Welfare Strategy</li> <li>• VET GOV coordinator</li> </ul>
	13. ECOWAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Ghana and Nigeria in a Regional Animal Welfare Plan proposal</li> <li>• International Transhumance Certificate (ITC) facilitates animal and human mobility across the region while safeguarding health and welfare.</li> <li>• VET-GOV coordinator</li> </ul>
	14. WAEMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has 5 cross border facilities as corridors for trade and transhumance (Mauritania, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Benin)</li> </ul>
	15. CILLS/ICDCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implements ITC on behalf of ECOWAS and WAEMU</li> <li>• Implementing PRAPS (Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Program) on behalf of Sahelian Countries (Implications on welfare of pastoral animals)</li> </ul>
	16. COMESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the Draft Policy Framework for Pastoralism has initiated the commodity based Green Pass Mechanism that facilitated cross border animal mobility – animal welfare implication due to setting up of cross border holding facilities for recovery of animals in poor health and welfare</li> <li>• VET-GOV coordinator</li> </ul>
	17. World Animal Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa (animals in farms; animals in communities; animals in the wild and animals in disaster.</li> </ul>
	18. The Brooke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa especially equine draught animals</li> </ul>
	19. SPANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests in Africa (especially West and Sahelian) especially equine draught animals</li> </ul>

	20. Donkey Sanctuary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa especially equine draught animals</li> </ul>
	21. PAAWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa</li> </ul>
	22. ANAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa</li> </ul>
	23. IFAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animal welfare organization with Policy and programmatic interests across Africa</li> </ul>
<b>Country level</b>	24. CVOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OIE; AU-IBAR; across all States</li> </ul>
	25. Animal Welfare Focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OIE; across all states – where they have been appointed. The Ms should nominate the OIE focal points formally as AU-IBAR AWSA focal points</li> </ul>
	26. VET-GOV Coordinators (NLPFPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AU-IBAR; across all countries – where they have been appointed</li> </ul>
	27. Veterinary Statutory bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across countries</li> </ul>
	28. Veterinary Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across countries</li> </ul>
	29. Animal Welfare organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>
	30. Livestock Producer Associations and industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>
	<del>31.</del> —	
	32. Universities/agricultural colleges without animal welfare curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>
	33. Local Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>
	34. Research organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>
	35. Policy makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various across countries</li> </ul>

#### Annex 4. Implementation schedule<sup>4</sup>

The next steps to launch and implement over the next 3 years.



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<sup>4</sup> the schedule will be adjusted and reviewed based on the work programme of APAW