

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Emergency Preparedness

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Welfare Guidelines and Emergency Preparedness Dr Ashish Sutar, OIE Project Officer



Presentation Outline

- Animal Welfare Guidelines
- Emergency Preparedness
- Welfare with context to Emergency Preparedness
- Discussions



Image C Ashish Sutar

Context with Natural disasters and Transboundary Animal Disease Control (TAD)

- Families often refuse to evacuate without their animals during natural disasters or emergencies.
- Animals economically important and backbone of livelihoods, hence fear of loosing assets or source of income is greater.
- Risk of food insecurity due to livestock losses –High Mortality ,Culling
- Loss of companionship.
- Support Physical and mental well being of animals.





Why animal welfare in TAD ?

- Livestock household support the decision of depopulation more quickly and readily if Livestock handled with dignity and humanely depopulate.
- Secure community support for outbreak investigation, response and recovery operations.
- Local government maintain and or streighthen relationship with communities.
- Reduce the risk of post- traumatic disorder, depression and suicide in producers and small-scale famers who are directly affected.
- URGENCY AND TIME often excuse in Emergencies.....





Animal Welfare

Definition:

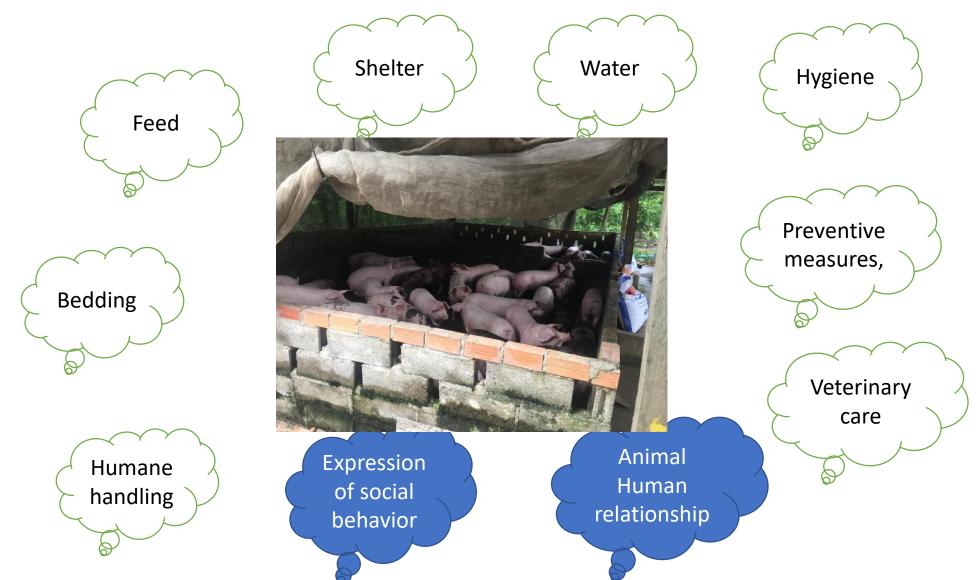
"Animal welfare is a complex, multifaceted, international and domestic public policy issue with scientific, ethical, economic, legal, religious and cultural dimensions plus important trade policy implications".

"How animal is coping with conditions it lives in"

"A world where the welfare of animals is respected, promoted and advanced, in ways that complement the pursuit of animal health, human well being, socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability...." (OIE's Global Animal Welfare Strategy).



Animal Welfare?





Animal Welfare Need

FIVE FREEDOMS OF ANIMAL WELFARE



Animal Welfare Standards



Oie

OIE Chapters

- Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea and
- Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land
- Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air
- Chapter 7.6.1 Killing of animals in disease control.
- Welfare is integral part of these guidelines
- These recommendations apply to the following live domesticated animals: cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and equines.
- They will also be largely applicable to some other animals, e.g. deer, other camelids.
- Wild animals and feral animals may need different conditions.

<u>Oie</u>

World Organisation for Animal Health

Chapter 7. Chapter 7.

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ome > Standard Setting > Terrestrial Code > Access online

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

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SECTION 7.

ANIMAL WELFARE

 Introduction to the recommendations for 	animal welfare
Transport of animals by sea	
2.Transport of animals by sea3.Transport of animals by land	
5. Slaughter of animals	
4. Transport of animals by air 5. Slaughter of animals 6. Killing of animals for disease control pur 7. Stray dog population control 8. Use of animals in research and education	poses
 Stray dog population control 	
8. Use of animals in research and education	n
 Animal welfare and beef cattle production 	n systems
10. Animal welfare and broiler chicken produ	uction systems
11. Animal welfare and dairy cattle production	on systems
12. Welfare of working equids	
 Animal welfare and pig production syste 	ms
14. Killing of reptiles for their skins, meat an	d other products

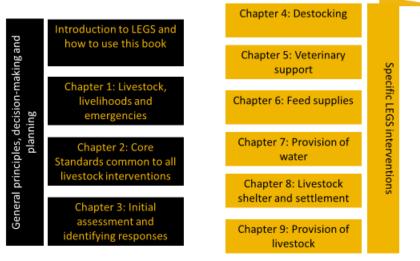


LEGS

Livestock Emergency Standards and Guidelines (LEGS) approach



LEGS Handbook Structure



The Core Standards and Technical Chapters all include: Minimum Standards, Key Actions and Guidance Notes



Animal Welfare assessment

Inputs : HUSBANDRY based (Indirect parameters)

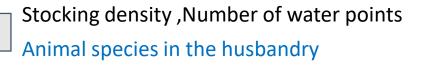
Output : ANIMAL based (Direct Parameters)



Stockmanship (skills of animal caretaker, relationship with animal)



Environment(flooring, bedding, cleanliness)





Injuries: wounds on the body, lameness



Disease: dead or sick animals, clinical manifestation



Behavior and stress

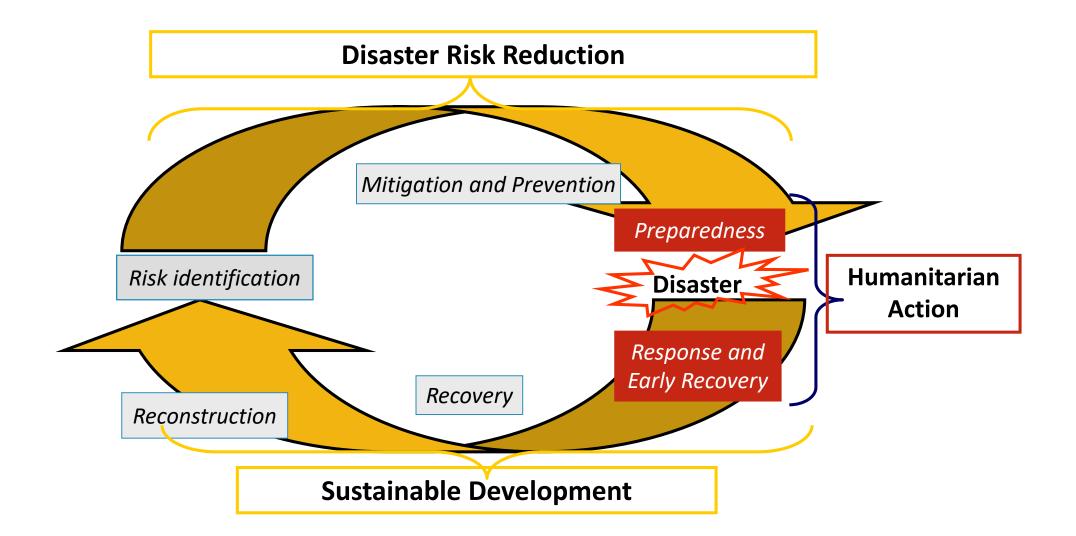


Welfare assessment at Farm/herd level

- Both Physical and Mental state.
- Need for welfare indicators
 - Operationability
 - e.g. logistics, time constraints, budget
 - Reliability: Amount of random error, including
 - Consensus between observers
 - Agreement between different observations of the same observer
 - Validity: Meaningfulness of the parameter

Disaster and Risk Management Cycle







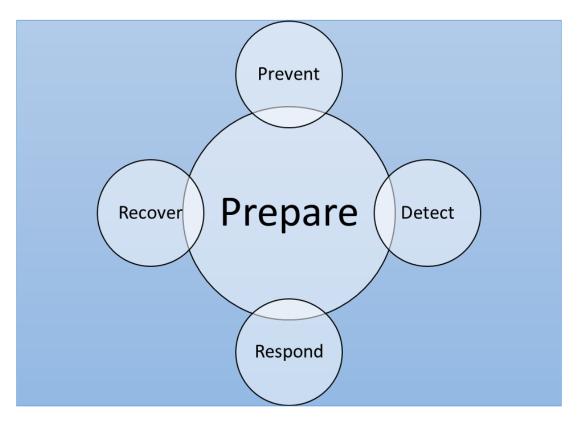
Disaster Risk Reduction Network

- Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- National /Local level : To strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock.
- Global /Regional :To strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building





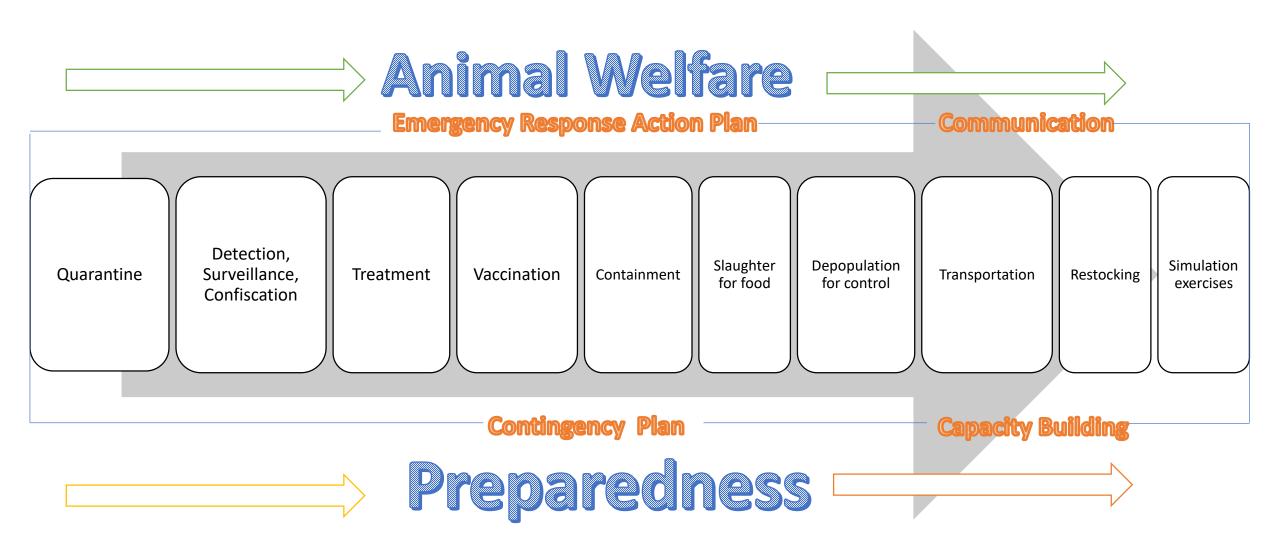
Emergency Preparedness

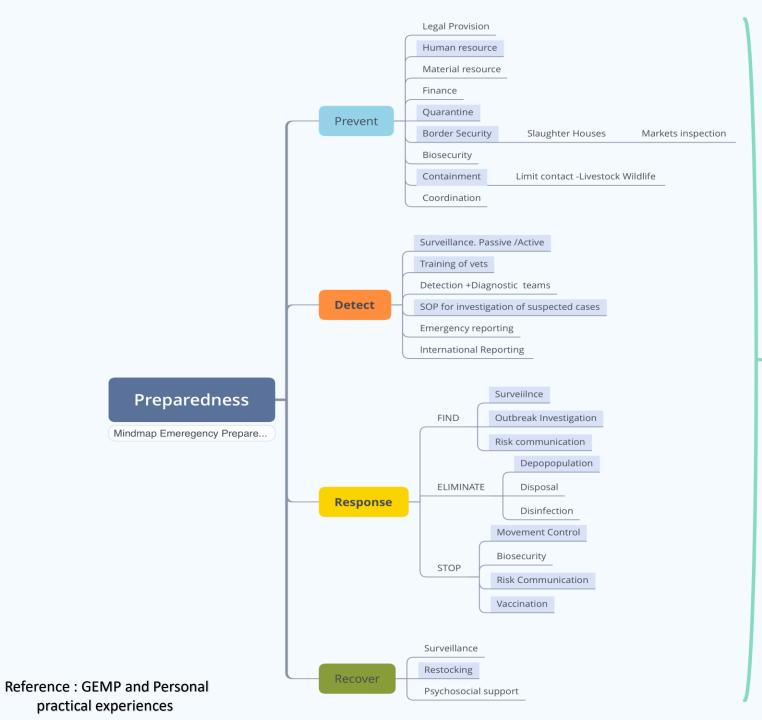


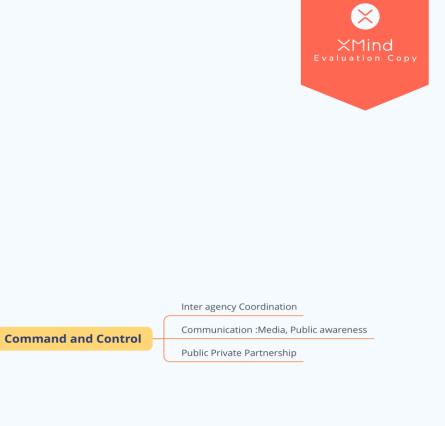




Disease outbreak and control interventions







potential animal welfare integration

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Welfare Application

• Practical /Field challenges :

- Routine Versus Emergency : Operanality , feasibility during emergency ?

-Human resource -trained, skills

- Material resource equipment's, funding
- Change in behavior , Change in Practice

• E.g Depopulation

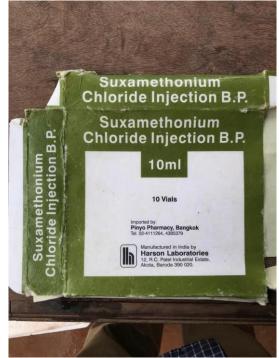
- High probability of welfare get comprise ?
- euthanasia guidelines
- Animal get abandoned , roaming animals
- Cheapest or less logistic intensive method preferred.





Animal Welfare in TAD









Welfare Application









Applied animal welfare

- Handling and restraining of animals humanely matters.
- Guidelines should be applied for the implementation of Euthanasia.
- Burial ONLY after confirmation of death.
- Transportation guidelines to be adhered.
- Legal provision/Policy on Animal Welfare in emergencies.
- Enforcement of law if the provision exist.



Applied Animal Welfare

- Recall Physical and Mental State
- Approaching, handling and restraining are very important part of practice.
- Our responsibility includes
 - before the procedure
 - during the procedure
 - after the procedure
- Being empathetic and setting a model apart from being an expert.



Discussions

- Human resource inventory : Identify experience personnel , experts in animal welfare.
- Training on animal welfare assessments and application into practice.
- Training on depopulation method.
- Cross sectoral approach Wildlife , One health, Urban Vs Rural risks.
- Coordination and collaboration with Humanitarians, INGO's and NGO's working in animals in disasters.
- Continue coordination and streighthen existing platforms of anima welfare.
- Integrate animal welfare into disease control and emergency preparedness training and preparedness plan.
- Participatory and community-based approach to assessments and interventions.

Discussions

- OIE guidelines provide guiding principles and role of veterinary services.
- GEMP provides guidance notes at all stages of Emergency preparedness.
- LEGS useful tool for decision making and reference guide .
- Capture lessons learned and Impact assessment of interventions.
- Welfare monitoring during disease control intervention.
- Documenting welfare consequences.
- Incentives to promote and apply animal welfare



Discussions

- Research /studies to better understand animal welfare and its application into emergencies, develop cost benefit arguments
- Use synergies of animal welfare in natural disasters into disease outbreak and control.
- Integrate Animal welfare component into Risk communication messaging.
- Promote public awareness on animal welfare in emergencies to the stakeholders along the value chain.
- Media opportunities :YES



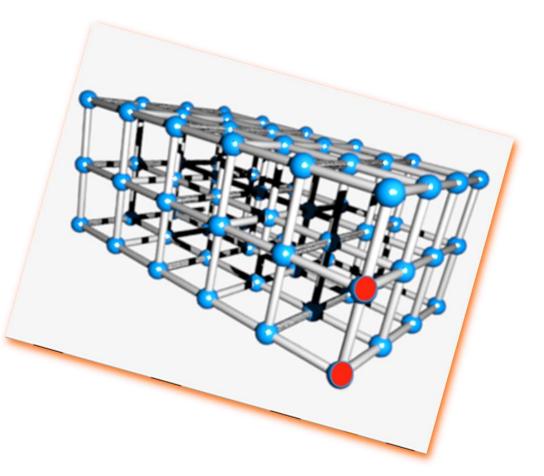
Tools





Cross Sectoral Enagagement

- Civil defense: Police, Disaster Response Force, Military.
- Customs: Immigration officers
- Private sector: Commercial farms, allied industries (feed, vaccine manufactures), Livestock associations, Veterinary associations
- Communities : Farmers , traders , consumers
- Wild life and feral animal movement :Department of Forest, Wildlife experts, conservation groups
- Academia
- INGO's expertise on Wildlife, Disaster Management, Animal Welfare
- DON'T FORGET VALUE CHAIN



GUIDLINES: Welfare / Emergency Management

- Animal Welfare Guidelines for Disaster Management
 https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Animal_Welfare/docs/pdf/Others/Disastermanagement-ANG.pdf
- FAO GEMP <u>http://www.fao.org/3/a-ba0137e.pdf</u>
- Simulation exercices <u>https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/the-world-animal-health-information-system/simulation-exercises/2016/[KH1]</u>
- Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)
- AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia
- In the EU, the Welfare Quality Project aims to develop agreed animal-based measures for welfare assessment, and to use measures of resources and management to identify the causes of the animal-based problem. <u>www.welfarequality.net</u>



Further References

- Welfare of Cattle by Jefrey Rushen (2008)
- Veterinary Disaster Response by Wayne E. Wingfield and Sally Palmer
- Handbook on Livestock Emergency Standard and Guidelines (LEGS) by LEGS Project.
- <u>https://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/</u>
- <u>https://reliefweb.int/updates</u>
- <u>https://www.unocha.org/about-us</u>
- New Zealand Animal Welfare Strategy. <u>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/3963-animal-welfare-matters-new-zealand-animal-welfare-strategy</u>
- Australian Animal Welfare Strategy.
 <u>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/welfare/aaws</u>
- OIE's Animal Welfare Media Resource. <u>https://www.oie.int/en/animal-welfare/media-resources/</u>



world organisation for animal Health Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France www.oie.int media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

