

ANIMAL WELFARE IN OIE MEMBER COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES IN THE SADC REGION

Summaries of baseline country assessments



World Organisation for Animal Health
SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa
Botswana Ministry of Agriculture
Mmaraka Road, Plot 4701
P.o.Box 25662
GABORONE, BOTSWANA

Tel: + 267 391 44 24
Fax: + 267 391 44 17

Email: srr.southern-africa@oie.int
www.rr-africa.oie.int



Acronyms

ACAW	Advanced Concepts of Animal Welfare [WSPA]
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
AFEO	Asia, the Far East and Oceania [OIE]
AHT	Animal Health Technician
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources
AUVEC	African Universities Veterinary E-Learning Consortium
AW	animal welfare
BMC	Botswana Meat Commission
BPFA	Basotho Poultry Farmers' Association (Lesotho)
BSPCA	Botswana Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food (programme) [EU]
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resources Management
CEBESA	Centre for Bioethics in Southern Africa
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [RSA]
DPSA	Direction de la Production et Santé Animales [DRC]
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECZ	Environmental Council of Zambia
EE	Environmental Education
EMOFAUNA	(Wildlife Institute of Mozambique)
ESP	Environmental Support Programme
EU	European Union
FANMEAT	Farm-Assured Namibian Meat scheme
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (directorate) [SADC]
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office [EU]
GDP	Gross domestic product
HET	Humane Education Trust [RSA]
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
ISV	(Institute of Veterinary Services) (Angola)
IWC	International Whaling Commission
LAWS	Lusaka Animal Welfare Society (Zambia)
LEESP	Lesotho Environmental Education Support Project
LEINET	Lesotho Environmental Information Network
LSPCA	Lilongwe Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals (Malawi)
LTC	Livestock Technical Committee [FANR]
LWCC	Livestock Welfare Co-ordinating Committee [RSA]
MAWS	Maun Animal Welfare Society (Botswana)
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MICOA	Ministries for the Coordination of Environmental Action (Mozambique)
MLDF	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (Tanzania)
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (Zambia)
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Swaziland)
MSPCA	Mauritian Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre (Lesotho)
NDP	National Development Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSPCA	National SPCA
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health

OV	Official Veterinarian (Namibia)
PAW	Projects for Animal Welfare (Madagascar)
PAWS	Protection of Animal Welfare Society (Mauritius)
PIC	Partners in Conservation [DRC]
PNAE	(National Environmental Plan) [DRC]
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RVO	Regional Veterinary Officer (Swaziland)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHI	Senior Animal Health Inspector (Swaziland)
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SARAWS	Southern African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy [OIE]
SAVC	South African Veterinary Council
SAWS	Swaziland Animal Welfare Society
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SDPM	Stray Dog Population Management
SPCA	Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals
SSPCA	Seychelles Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals
SVO	State Veterinary Office (Namibia)
UDAW	Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	University of Pretoria (South Africa)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWZ	Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe
UNZA	University of Zambia
DfID	Department for International Development [UK]
VEE	Veterinary Educational Establishment
WESSA	Wildlife Environmental Society of South Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation of the United Nations
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
ZNSPCA	Zimbabwe Society for the Protection against Cruelty to Animals



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*Compiled by Janice Cox (Consultant), Neo J. Mapitse and Bonaventure J. Mtei (OIE)
Editing by Patrick Bastiaensen (OIE)*

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12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France*

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INTRODUCTION

Animal production is seen as the backbone of rural development and food security in all the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States. Livestock population in SADC is estimated at 64 million cattle, 39 million sheep, 38 million goats, 7 million pigs, 1 million equines and 380 million poultry.

Governments are promoting and encouraging modern production of animal products/commodities, as a business and export opportunity. In some cases, this is leading to increasing transfer of technology for factory animal farming especially feedlots and industrialised dairy, poultry and piggery systems, which can bring major health problems unless aspects of animal welfare are taken into consideration in design and planning.

Following the 2nd Global Conference on Animal Welfare held in Cairo in 2008 and the Workshop for OIE National Animal Welfare Focal Points for Africa held in Addis Ababa in 2010, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa proposes to develop a sub-regional strategy to support implementation of OIE animal welfare standards in the sub-region.

The Sub-Regional Representation envisages a regional strategy along the lines of the successful model of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (RAWS) developed in the OIE sub-region of Asia, Far-East and Oceania (AFEO). The Southern African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (SARAWS) will be based on research background information and the process adopted will ensure full participation and consultation with the OIE member countries and key stakeholders taking account of Southern African needs and priorities.

It will serve as a pilot programme for the feasibility of developing other sub-regional strategies in other parts of Africa, with distinct economic, climatic, cultural and religious characteristics.

Scope

The countries concerned are the Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Currently SADC membership comprises 15 Member States namely Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Satellite photo based rendering of southern Africa. SADC membership comprises Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa (Afrique du Sud), Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (c) Google (2011).

Comprehensive baseline reports on the current status of animal welfare in all the SADC Member States are available as per research conducted by Ms Janice Cox, international animal welfare consultant using publicly available information. These reports were sent out electronically to the respective OIE Delegates and their animal welfare focal persons for amendments and contributions. A profile for each country has been prepared and these are presented in this report.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

From these situation analyses, sub regional priorities and areas where technical assistance and resources may be needed to assist countries to work towards meeting OIE animal welfare standards will be developed. Work is also ongoing to identify major stakeholders and to determine the extent and manner in which they will be involved in the strategic planning process.

Policies

There is no noted general reference to animal welfare or protection of animals in the respective national primary laws i.e. the Constitutions of the SADC Member States. National sector policies on agriculture, natural resources including fisheries, wild animals and the environment exist in all the countries but with little or no reference to animal welfare. Some conservation laws only highlight animal welfare with respect to humane killing during hunting of wildlife. Tanzania's National Livestock Policy (2006) has a fully fledged section on animal welfare, whereas other countries have new laws and drafts providing for an opportunity to develop new comprehensive animal welfare regulations.

The SADC Treaty and numerous SADC Protocols are all silent on animal welfare and even the Regional Agriculture Policy (RAP) which is being developed to include animal health and production does not explicitly address animal welfare.

Legislation and Enforcement

As regards animal welfare laws, only Tanzania out of the 15 countries has a modern, comprehensive animal welfare Act. Seven countries have outdated anti-cruelty Acts i.e. Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Two countries i.e. South Africa and Namibia have comprehensive animal protection Acts, but these also need to be reviewed to extend their scope and coverage. Zambia has a new Animal Health Act which provides powers for animal welfare regulations, and in Zimbabwe the Animal Health Act also includes powers to make regulations to allow registration of certain animal enterprises.

Both South Africa and Zimbabwe have a wide range of animal welfare Codes of practice. Four countries i.e. Angola, DRC, Madagascar and Mozambique have literally nothing significant on animal welfare legislation.

Each country has an OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point; however, all the 15 countries need to have their animal welfare structures strengthened, modern legislations enacted and enforcement mechanisms established within to implement the OIE animal welfare standards.

Technical Issues of Concern

Information available indicates that animal welfare issues of major concern in the region are on farm animals including rearing, transportation, slaughter and control of stray dogs and other animal species. Slaughter and live animal transport have also been identified as welfare issues which must be addressed in all the countries. The OIE has published recommendations to its members on these issues. Animal experimentation and animal welfare issues related to wild animals are not a major concern for now.

There are also welfare challenges in the small-scale farming systems, mainly linked to lack of knowledge/awareness and resources which have been exacerbated with the dismantling of agricultural extension services in most of the SADC Member States as a result of structural adjustments programmes (SAPs).

All the SADC Member States have considerable problem of stray dog populations with high incidence of rabies. However Mauritius and Seychelles do not have rabies. Implementation of OIE standards on stray dog population management (SDPM) is therefore of critical importance not only for the sake of rabies prevention and control in the region but also in relation to animal welfare issues.

Education & Awareness

Levels of public awareness on animal welfare are generally low in most of the countries. Notable exception is in South Africa, where awareness is high in some sectors of the society, but remains a challenge in previously disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Awareness on animal welfare within the SADC member states has however risen significantly over the years. There are considerable activities being carried out on humane education and or animal welfare classes in schools by NGOs such as in Tanzania, South Africa and the Seychelles. In some countries, humane education is included in the national environmental education programmes (NEEPs) and is widely defused and resourced with assistance from civil societies and animal welfare networks. South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have included animal welfare in their veterinary curricula. Other institutions of higher learning such as agricultural colleges, cite very little or no animal welfare education. Very few veterinary authorities seem to be doing joint activities on animal welfare education and awareness.

Development of an animal welfare network in a country may be a good measure of the level of national consciousness and awareness on animal welfare. SADC Member States differ considerably in this regard from a very well developed animal welfare network in South Africa, to limited or none existence in the other countries.

THE WAY FORWARD

The approach is to create ownership of the strategy throughout the 15 Member Countries & Territories of the OIE within the sub-region. This will be done through consultations within the OIE and through the established networks within the sub-region such as the SADC Livestock Technical Committee, OIE Regional Commission for Africa and the OIE World Assembly of National Delegates.

This work will be supervised at the OIE Headquarters by the International Trade Department (OIE) through the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare in consultation and close collaboration with the OIE Regional Representation for Africa in Mali, the OIE Regional Commission for Africa and the OIE Delegates and their respective animal welfare focal points in the region. Further collaborations will be established with AFEO. Key OIE collaborating partners in the region particularly SADC Secretariat, FAO, AU-IBAR, WSPA and its member organisations as well as WHO will be consulted in the process of developing SARAWS.

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa is committed to lead the development and coordination of a Southern African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (SARAWS) with support from animal welfare and development experts, including the OIE Collaborating Centres.

The next steps are:

- Concept Note presented for endorsement by the SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) in May 2011;
- Concept Note presented to the OIE Regional Commission for Africa for noting on the 23rd of May 2011 (General Session);
- Determine available skills, expertise, resources and document best and bad practices on animal welfare in the sub region and linkage with internationally recognised OIE Collaborating Centres dealing with animal welfare issues;
- Organise national and regional participatory strategic planning meetings and workshops;
- Exploratory country visits to define national and sub regional priorities with OIE contacts and relevant stakeholders;
- SARAWS document prepared and presented for endorsement and or adoption in the region through the relevant mechanisms;

The first regional consultative workshop could be organised 'back to back' with other OIE meetings e.g. the BTSF seminar on Veterinary Legislation, planned to take place at the beginning of November 2011 in Lusaka.

The second training of OIE Animal Welfare Focal Points for Africa will take place in southern Africa, in early 2012 and should provide an opportunity to discuss the regional strategy with a view to have it adopted at the SADC LTC meeting in April 2012 and endorsed by the OIE Regional Commission for Africa in May 2012 at the 80th OIE General Session.

SARAWS implementation will be based on a plan of work drawn yearly to achieve specific results at both national and sub regional levels. Workshops will be held to develop and agree on the national implementation plans together with key in-country stakeholders.

COUNTRY PROFILES

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Background Information

There are deliberate efforts to encourage sustainable improvement of small-scale livestock production systems, especially of the Persian sheep - which is the typical breed in the south to enhance food production, food security and income generation in Angola. The Government is also striving to overcome the many existing constraints in the agricultural industry, including financial resources, energy and water supply issues.

Policy

The principle of sustainable conservation and exploitation of natural resources is enshrined in the Angolan constitution; in which the state is required to protect national species of fauna and to maintain ecological balance. Angola is not a member of CITES. Wildlife was almost wiped out after the devastation caused by many years of war to the extent that Angola's national symbol, the Giant Sable Antelope, is threatened to extinction, with just 200 individuals remaining. Many game species have also decreased markedly through poaching, abandoned land-mines and use as bush meat as a source of food.

Legislation and Enforcement

There is no animal welfare legislation in Angola as such, but there is an animal health law of 2004 (amended in 2008), which covers activities connected to veterinary and public health. This law also covers production, transport, import and export of animals. It is written from a health perspective, and does not cover animal welfare per se.

Structures and Networks

The Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries and in particular the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) is responsible for animal health and welfare. WSPA has no member societies in Angola and there are no apparent animal welfare movements in the country. In recent past severe cases of rabies outbreaks have been reported in Luanda, exposing thousands of people, especially children, to the disease. Post-exposure treatment is largely unavailable due to shortage of vaccines. Roaming dogs are often implicated, but veterinary authorities cannot do much because they have limited capacity to vaccinate dogs.

Education & Awareness

The legacy of the civil war in Angola left over 5 million hard-to-detect landmines scattered in many parts of the country making access difficult. Numerous humans and animals are killed and injured by these landmines every year. Less compassionate people are alleged to use animals to detect and/or explode mines in their fields. Humane education may be a useful vehicle to increase empathy and compassion, particularly in violent and post-conflict countries like Angola.

Technical Expertise

There are only 180 veterinarians in public and private sectors engaged directly with animal health. These are assisted by about 188 veterinary paraprofessionals (2009).



Background Information

Livestock production is the backbone of rural livelihoods in Botswana. The beef export market underpins the industry with beef contributing to over \$71m per year. Livestock and meat marketing structures revolve around the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC), municipal abattoirs and local butchers. Botswana has an international competitive beef market which strives to meet requirements for animal welfare standards of the lucrative European niche market.

Policy

There is little or no reference to animal welfare and/or biodiversity conservation in the Botswana constitution (1966). Game ranching is gaining momentum, more so since there is now an abattoir capable of handling game animals. Botswana is a member of CITES, CBD, CBS and IWC. The high priority given to the conservation of natural resources is reflected in the proportion of land allocated to protected areas, 17% for National Parks and Game Reserves and 22% for Wildlife Management Areas. The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act has elements of animal welfare on hunted animals.

Donkeys are vital draught animals in Botswana as they are used for transport, tillage and riding. Use of animals for entertainment and laboratory animals for experimentation is insignificant.

Legislation and Enforcement

There is an old Cruelty to Animals Act of 1936, which will soon to be replaced by a new Animal Welfare Act to meet EU animal welfare requirements for beef export. Other relevant laws do exist in Botswana but they do not necessarily cover animal welfare issues. These include: Diseases of Animals (1977), Fish Protection (1975), Wildlife Conservation and National Parks (1992) and a new Livestock Improvement Act, (2009). The Livestock and Meat Industries Act of 2007 contains some aspects covering handling of animals in lairages and slaughter.

Rabies control is carried out in accordance with the Diseases of Animals Act. Annual vaccination is compulsory for dogs from three months of age and a certificate of vaccination is issued. Tie-up orders are

Technical Expertise

Veterinarians are trained outside the country as there is no university-level veterinary educational establishment (VEE) in Botswana. Therefore the country cannot dictate the level of training on AW for the veterinarians. Since veterinarians are trained abroad it can be assumed they are knowledgeable on AW. Livestock technicians are trained locally and in neighbouring countries. There is a need for continuous professional development for capacity building on AW issues in the country at all levels to enable proper response to AW queries and being proactive to meet international standards.

imposed and dogs not vaccinated are shot.

Botswana could be considered at a relatively better position in terms of compliance to OIE standards on animal welfare, especially when it comes to slaughter of animals for beef export to the EU market, but there is still a lot to be done with regard to transportation and Stray Dog Population Management (SDPM). Enforcement of the anti cruelty law is very low and left to the Police Services which may have no good knowledge of the piece of legislation. The penalties are also of no consequence. Enforcement of the new Animal Welfare Act when it is eventually enacted and the other related laws should be scaled up.

Structures and Networks

The veterinary authority is organized into six regions with a total of 19 Local Government Authorities (districts) with 10-20 subordinate veterinary extension areas per district. The extension staff offices are responsible for field work including animal movement permits, vaccination campaigns, treatments, clinical examinations, animal identification etc. without clearly stipulated animal welfare mandates.

WSPA has two member societies, Botswana SPCA and Cheetah Conservation Botswana. The Botswana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (BSPCA) is the main animal welfare organization in Botswana which undertakes a variety of practical welfare activities including kennels/sheltering, rehoming, veterinary care as well as humane education and responsible animal ownership but these are limited mainly to Gaborone city (the capital). There is also the Maun Animal Welfare Society (MAWS) which runs neutering clinics.

Humane Education & Awareness

Many people are oblivious to proper animal welfare and educating children at school will help make a difference. Through educational initiatives, marketing strategies and more local involvement, change can easily be achieved as people learn about more humane ways to treat their animals. Some of the factors preventing growth and understanding of animal welfare in Botswana include beliefs that cats are bad omen, and consequently people are afraid of them.



Background Information

Countries like DRC and those mired in civil wars and or recovering from conflicts are not doing well in terms of livestock production, at least as far as farmed animals are concerned. A lot of the daily animal protein intake originates from wild animals (“bush meat”). Development objectives of the Agriculture Rehabilitation and Recovery Support Project in the DRC, under its “income generation (poverty reduction) strategy” are focused on increased crop/livestock/fisheries productivity and improved farmers’ access to domestic markets.

Policy

The DRC’s constitution (May 2005) does not include any clauses relating to animal welfare but it makes reference to the protection of the environment. There is no evidence of an animal welfare policy in the DRC but there is a National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) which maps out the environmental problems with priority actions. The country has a National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity with a vision and mission for management of natural resources

Legislation and Enforcement

DRC has no animal welfare legislation, but according to responses to the OIE questionnaire circulated amongst national CVO’s, some months before the OIE Global Conference on AW, held in Cairo, in 2008, Government indicated that there was legislation on animal transport, slaughter for human consumption and stray dog control, but not for disease control purposes. Slaughter legislation includes humane slaughter and stunning, except for religious slaughter.

Structures and Networks

The Direction de la Production et Santé Animales (DPSA) is the competent authority for animal welfare within the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Environment, Nature and Tourism also has a stake in animal welfare issues.

Education & Awareness

There is limited educational work around conservation of wild animals but no obvious animal welfare education and/or awareness work being done in the DRC . Some organisations such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) undertake some public awareness work on this issue.

Partners in Conservation (PIC) have realised that the conservation of gorillas and other wild animals must involve the local communities and therefore have developed programmes that help local people to thrive without poaching. This includes educational programmes for children and adults. It is through these programmes that AW education and awareness can be mainstreamed.

Technical Expertise

Expertise on One Health is probably more relevant to the DRC than any of the other SADC Member States. The human - wild animal - ecosystem interface in the DRC (in particular with none human primates) poses a great challenge, including animal welfare issues, where bush meat consumption is widely practiced.

The DRC has a hierarchal animal health structure with 350 and 150 veterinarians doing animal health work in the public service and private sector respectively. These are supported by about 800 veterinary paraprofessionals.



Background Information

Lesotho's National Vision 2020 states among other things that: 'there will be institutional and legal frameworks to promote and protect a healthy and sustainable environment.' Approximately 75% of the Lesotho population live in the rural areas and derive their livelihood from agriculture. In 1966 the share of agriculture in the GDP was about 50%. In recent years it has declined to below 20%. However, the sector is expected to show some recovery with the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Investment Programmes. The country presents its challenge as: 'to increase agricultural productivity to sustain food security in the country'. Subsistence farmers rely heavily on equines as a means of transport. Extremely tough demands are placed upon the 87,000 horses and 146,000 donkeys working in Lesotho. Lesotho has a stray dog problem, and has recorded rabies.

Animal Welfare Policy

There is no evidence that Lesotho has an animal welfare strategy/policy. However, the Veterinary Services began work on formulating a draft animal welfare policy in 2008, and a well-researched draft is available.

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

Lesotho has an outdated basic anti-cruelty law – 'The Cruelty to Animals Act No 3 of 1875'. This addresses issues related to ill-treatment, over-driving, abuse, wounding and torturing of animals. There does not appear to be any proactive animal welfare enforcement in Lesotho.

Structures and Networks

The Veterinary Services housed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security retains the mandate over animal health and welfare. The hierarchal structure is based upon 19 animal health veterinarians in the public sector and a wide base of about 105 field extension officers spread throughout the country. There are 24 Basotho nationals, including 5 in private practice, who graduated as veterinarians

Technical Assistance

One representative from Lesotho attended the EU training on 'Animal welfare concerning stunning and killing of animals at slaughterhouses and in disease control situations', which took place in Budapest from 2-5 March 2009.

The World Bank carried out an 'Agricultural policy and capacity building project' in Lesotho from 1998 to 2004. However, the outcome was deemed to be 'unsatisfactory' – with comments that indicated that the project may have been too complex or over-ambitious.

The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) has provided technical assistance on the introduction of environmental education. World Horse Welfare has trained students on the welfare of working horses in Lesotho.

outside Lesotho as there is no veterinary educational establishment (VEE) locally. There is a general lack of interest to pursue a veterinary degree, leading to a shortage of veterinarians to execute animal health and welfare activities.

The Basotho Poultry Farmers' Association (BPFA) acts as a legal regulatory body for the poultry industry, through national promotion, coordination and regulation, and international representation. The BPFA attempts to encourage a supportive business environment for the poultry industry through advocacy, training and provision of technical assistance in the development and implementation of enabling policies and laws.

There are no evidence of animal welfare organisations listed for Lesotho.

Education & Awareness

There is no VEE in Lesotho, so veterinarians will only receive animal welfare training if they attend overseas schools which include such a programme. The Department of Animal Science at the National University of Lesotho has animal science courses which include husbandry/production and animal experimentation. This institution may provide opportunities for the introduction of increased animal welfare principles.

Environmental education (EE) has been included in the school curriculum and the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) within the Ministry of Education has produced learning materials in this area. The Lesotho Environmental Education Support Project (LEESP) works to incorporate EE in school programmes. The Lesotho environmental information network (LEINET) is an environmental information exchange network. There may be an opportunity to link certain animal welfare issues/aspects into these existing environmental awareness initiatives, or to use the same structures and channels to disperse animal welfare information and humane education materials.



Background Information

Madagascar is a major centre of biodiversity with many unique species of animals. A significant number of these are rare, and some are threatened with extinction. The State exports significant volumes of wildlife and wildlife products for commercial purposes. These exports involve a wide range of species and are subject to a complex system of national and international regulations especially CITES. In addition, there is notable export of specimens for scientific research.

Livestock farming consists primarily of cattle, pigs, small ruminants and poultry. The inability to meet basic quality and phytosanitary standards required by trading partners is a serious impediment to the development of agricultural exports. Before the Animal Health Law was adopted in 1991, veterinarians and paraprofessionals were employed in the public sector only, and this law proved vital for the development of private practice. With the adoption of a new national livestock policy, vaccination against major cattle and swine diseases became a profitable activity.

Madagascar faces a stray dog problem, and it has rabies. Work oxen and equids are mainly used for on-farm and personal transport, for the marketing of produce and for the collection of water, fuel wood and construction materials.

Animal Welfare Policy

There is no evidence that Madagascar has an animal welfare strategy/policy. Madagascar's revised constitution does not include any provisions governing animal welfare. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries recognises the importance of a good level of animal health and food hygiene to ensure food safety. It also states the sovereign function of the State as regards the development and enforcement of laws, promotion, protection, coordination and monitoring of the sector. Although Madagascar has no animal welfare strategy, it has the opportunity to review legislation and include animal welfare aspects.

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

There is an outdated law requiring that owners vaccinate their animals against rabies. This law was not being enforced. The stray dog population was controlled by using poisoned meat. Law 2000-022 is a new law designed to improve animal health and increase productivity. There is most likely no specific enforcement for animal welfare since there are no related laws.

Structures and Networks

The major Government departments of relevance to issues associated with animal welfare are the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However the mission of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries makes no mention of animal welfare. There has been decentralisation of the public veterinary services recently. This subsequently led to the Government and veterinary services facing various organisational problems, notably with regard to the different levels of animal health staff working in the field.

Animal SOS Madagascar is WSPA's member society in the country, and is currently lobbying for the enactment of new animal welfare legislation. Animal SOS Madagascar's objectives are aimed at companion and small animals. They carry out a variety of animal welfare activities including veterinary treatments; neutering and youth education programs. PAW (Projects for Animal Welfare) Madagascar, is dedicated to improving the welfare of all animals, especially feral dogs and cats and their impact on wildlife, through local community projects.

Education & Awareness

As there is no national animal welfare strategy or legislation, it appears unlikely that there is any official animal welfare education or humane education. However Animal SOS Madagascar carries out youth education programs.

Technical Expertise

Prior to March 2009, Madagascar had a lot of donor support for various activities. However, many donor organisations have now pulled out of the country. In 2009 Madagascar had 144 veterinarians employed in public and private animal health work supported by 154 veterinary paraprofessionals and community animal health workers (CAHW).



Background Information

The Malawi Government has prioritised six key areas that are the basis for Malawi's economic growth. These include agriculture and food security; and integrated rural development. A White Paper for Agriculture was developed to address production, marketing, sustainable utilisation of natural resources, financing, institutional infrastructure, information and agricultural technology, research, extension and training in line with sustainable development and environmental management. Policies on boosting agricultural productivity concentrate on larger farms, promote other ventures such as fish farming and introduce agricultural cooperatives. The country is divided into eight Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs) for effective implementation of both extension and research programmes in agriculture. Malawi has a serious shortage of veterinarians and does not have a Veterinary Educational Establishment (VEE). There is low utilisation of animal traction in the country.

Animal Welfare Policy

Malawi does not appear to have an animal welfare policy/strategy. As it is with other SADC Member States constitutions which were enacted in the 1960s, the constitution of Malawi contains no provision on protection of animals or animal welfare.

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

Malawi's law on protection of animals though outdated and inadequate, has provisions against cruelty to animals. Its provisions include court orders for the destruction of any animal when the owner is convicted of an offence of cruelty. It allows the court to remove the animal from ownership of a person convicted of cruelty, and to pronounce itself on its disposal. The law also provides for compensation as a result of cruelty to animals. There are exceptions however, stating that nothing in the law will render illegal (a) anything done by a veterinarian, in food production, unless accompanied by the infliction of unnecessary suffering, or (b) to coursing or hunting of any captive animal, unless such animal is liberated in an injured, mutilated, or exhausted condition.

The Local Government Act empowers local Government authorities to regulate animal population

Technical Expertise

Malawi's shortage of qualified veterinarians is a chronic problem. There are very few veterinarians in the public sector, and those who are qualified have to cope with demands of a rapidly changing animal health sector. There also appears to be a lack of training in professional and occupational courses in veterinary education, agricultural training etc. Malawi cooperates with SADC and multilateral organisations such as FAO, the World Bank, UNDP and IFAD takes place at various levels. Back in 1996, GreenCOM (which uses technical expertise from the Academy for Educational Development) assisted USAID/Malawi and the Malawi Government in developing a national strategy for environmental communication and education.

through by-laws that bar any household from owning more than two dogs. However there is lack of awareness amongst the majority of the population, and no capacity to enforce these by-laws. Local dog population control is the mandate of the City Council.

The Anti-cruelty Against Animals Act in Malawi offers a reactive enforcement. Although Malawi has an Animal Protection Act, the provisions of this Act remain largely un-enforced due to inadequate civic education on animal welfare issues.

Structures and Networks

There are no records of any animal welfare structures in Government, or of dedicated funding for that matter. The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development, is the key organisation with the mandate on animal health and welfare. In the past, trained livestock coordinators for animal disease control and chicken welfare were available and used to organise workshops for communities. The Lilongwe Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals (LSPCA) runs free veterinary clinics in the poorest communities and spay-neuter clinics in peri-urban areas.

Education & Awareness

Apart from LSPCA activities there is no evidence of any official veterinary services' work or direct support on animal welfare education/humane education and awareness. However, there has been an environmental education programme in the country for many years whose framework may be adapted for animal welfare. There is also active media coverage of environmental issues, and a 'Forum for Environmental Communication' where journalists report on environmental issues. This could also be used as a channel for animal welfare issues.

Also Malawi is carrying out higher-level humane education work in the field of research, and hosts the 'Centre for Bioethics in Southern Africa' (CEBESA). The LSPSA considers that most of the prevailing animal welfare issues in Malawi are predominantly due to the lack of awareness and hence education is a very important component of their work. LSPSA has a tailored education programme targeting public schools in the capital.



Background Information

Livestock keeping, except for poultry, is mostly a part time activity in Mauritius. Only the poultry and deer sectors have seen sustained and substantial increases in production. The poultry industry is characterised by a few large vertically integrated private firms responsible for the bulk of the production. The production of red meat, especially venison has increased to cater for a demand that was always present and could not be met. Because of its size, Mauritius has a set of unique characteristics which make its agriculture atypical from most other SADC Member States. What the country classifies as intensive would be termed as small-scale commercial in other states. Deer are kept in paddocks, shot on the farm and transported to the central abattoir for dressing. Live animals are also sold to other farms. Like in various countries animals such as cattle and goats are also used for religious and cultural purposes. Mauritius has a stray dog problem, but does not have rabies and is the world's second largest supplier of primates for research.

Animal Welfare Policy

The Mauritius Constitution contains a provision to the effect that nothing done under the law shall be deemed to be inconsistent with the constitution if it is in a dangerous state or injurious to the health of human beings, animals etc. There is no evidence of a policy or strategy on animal welfare. However, there are policies in other sectors which may impact upon animal welfare. A national strategy known as the: 'Sustainable Diversified Agri-Food Strategy for Mauritius 2008-2015' includes a livestock programme, which has as its aim to increase production and marketing of locally produced milk, meat, poultry and derived products. Some of the objectives are training of farmers on modern methods of animal husbandry to improve productivity and bio-security and the accreditation of Veterinary Services to international standards.

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

There is a regulatory framework covering stray dog control work but no modern animal welfare law in Mauritius. The Mauritius Research Council prepared the Mauritius draft Code of care and responsibility in the use of animals in research. The Code is modern and comprehensive. It includes provisions on animal experimentation licences, licensing of breeding establishments, as well as an animal ethics committee which is to include an animal welfare representative among others.

There appears to be no proactive enforcement of animal welfare in Mauritius, apart from stray animal population control programmes carried out in cooperation with the Mauritian SPCA (MSPCA).

Structures and Networks

The Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security hosts the Veterinary Services. The Mauritius Meat Authority was established by the Meat Act 1974. Its functions include ensuring that slaughter is done in line with hygienic, sanitary and environmental norms, but no specific mention is made of slaughter animals' welfare in its remit. A research ethics committee exists from 2005 and its responsibility includes animal experimentation. The Protection of Animals Welfare Society (PAWS) conducts sterilisation campaigns whereas MSPCA provides an 'animal hospital' and a 'dog catching' service. The Government provides funds towards these sterilisation and dog catching services.

Education & Awareness

The Protection of Animals Welfare Society (PAWS) carries out a range of humane education and public awareness activities. The MSPCA has also launched a 'Humane Education Programme' to sensitise the population to teach kindness, discipline and a sense of responsibility towards their pets and to all the animals in general. Whilst animal welfare education remains a voluntary activity, environmental education has now been incorporated into the school curriculum.

The Government started a sensitisation campaign to mass-sterilise dogs and has set up a mobile clinic. The seminars have been extended to other part of Mauritius and have also reached the schools.

Technical Expertise

In 2009, Mauritius had about 45 veterinarians engaged in animal health of which 20 were in the public sector. There is no information regarding the veterinary paraprofessionals. Building capacity in teachers in the existing system to use curriculum materials was said to be a daunting task. This would apply to animal welfare education as well.



Background Information

Agriculture constitutes 27% of Mozambique's GDP but this is mostly crop agriculture with animal protein consumption levels amongst the lowest in the world. Incomes from both farming and fishing are meagre and most of the rural population survives at subsistence level. Rural communities are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters such as droughts and floods, which recur particularly in the southern and central areas of the country. The livestock sector was badly affected by the liberation war and as a result livestock numbers are only now beginning to pick up with two main types of livestock production systems – the small scale farming and commercial sector. Low agricultural productivity is the result of a lack of appropriate technologies and support services. Smallholders depend on traditional farming methods. It can also be attributed to the fact that produce markets are distant, unreliable and uncompetitive. Alternative sources of income outside agriculture are very few, and this increases the vulnerability of rural poor people to natural disasters

Policy

The constitution of 1990 does not mention anything with regard to protection of animals and or animal welfare. Mozambique has adopted several sector policies on forestry and wildlife, agriculture and livestock, which recognise integrated environmental management when it comes to the licensing and authorisation of implementation of development activities. Unfortunately there is no evidence to show that these sector policies make reference specifically to animal welfare.

Legislation and Enforcement

There is no evidence animal welfare legislation in Mozambique. Numerous decrees including the Animal Health 2002 decree, do not address animal welfare issues.

Structures and Networks

The OIE Delegate in the Ministry of Agriculture is the head of the animal health / veterinary services, while the national OIE focal point on animal welfare is the head of the animal production department in the same ministry. The Ministries for the Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) and the Wildlife Institution of Mozambique (EMOFAUNA) are stakeholders of animal welfare actions.

Education & Awareness

There is no evidence of any official animal welfare education or humane education programmes in the country. However there has been action to raise awareness of environmental matters in the country. With the support of the mass media, both the Government and civil society developed awareness programmes. The Community Animal Welfare and Conservation Trust founded in April 2010, educates and assists local communities to care for their animals and preserve their wildlife. This is mostly done through education, whilst also providing facilities for all animals to be cared for and to enable the communities to have more 'hands on' experience. Their mission is 'to create sustainable education programmes for the communities. This may be used as an avenue for creating awareness on animal welfare in Mozambique.

Technical Expertise

In 2009, Mozambique had, 46 veterinarians engaged in animal health work of which 28 were working in Government. These were supported by 188 veterinary paraprofessionals and some community animal health workers (CAHW).



Background Information

Red meat production and livestock products provide 85 to 90 % of the nation's total agricultural income. Indigenous cattle meat was Namibia's highest value agricultural product in 2008, with a value of \$106m; and its second highest export earner (\$46m), after grapes. Exports are mostly to EU and RSA. There is long distance live animal transport, primarily from small ruminants to Kwazulu Natal province (Durban) in the RSA. Namibia is the first country in Africa to begin exporting free-range certified beef. The country is uniquely placed to meet the market potential for higher welfare products, as it already has an assurance scheme that offers a high level of traceability and standards for animal welfare, Namibia's National Agricultural Policy seeks to increase food production within the smallholder sector, as well as strengthening the large scale sector. Namibia also has a well-established and organised ostrich industry (which also exports to Europe), and has embarked upon the development of aquaculture to increase employment and food security.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry is the core ministry on animal health and welfare. The veterinary department is organised as a hierarchy, with clear lines of command. Control activities at farm level are performed by teams of animal health technicians (AHTs) and official veterinarians (OVs), who operate from a network of 17 State Veterinary Offices (SVOs) distributed throughout the country. The Namibia Veterinary Services have been evaluated on compliance to animal welfare requirements for export to Europe. Namibia has a stray dog problem, and it has recorded rabies.

Animal Welfare Policy

There is no evidence of an animal welfare strategy or policy for Namibia. The Namibian Constitution which was adopted in February 1990 is relatively new and contains no provisions relating to animal welfare and or protection of animals. However, a discussion paper has recommended the formulation of a draft policy on animal health and animal product sanitation including animal welfare.

Technical Assistance

A consultant working with the Government prepared the discussion paper recommending the formulation of a draft policy on animal health (including animal welfare).

In its National Agricultural Policy, the Government encourages its development partners to continue to provide both financial and technical assistance to support its agricultural development effort.

In 2009, there were 47 veterinarians employed in the public sector and directly engaged in animal health, and supported by 247 veterinary paraprofessionals and some community animal health workers (CAHW).

Legislation and Enforcement

The Animal Protection Act of 1962 needs to be reviewed and updated. The Meat Industry Act of 1981 established the Namibia Meat Board and authorises the appointment of meat inspectors. The Meat Board also manages the Farm Assured Namibian Meat Scheme (FANMEAT), which includes animal welfare standards. As Namibia export meat to the EU, the Veterinary Services is compelled to address certain aspects of animal welfare especially on transport and slaughter. The Forest Act of 2001 has provisions on management of wild animals including capture and transport. The Namibian PVS Report is available on the internet, however the animal welfare component was not covered, but reference is made under other critical competencies

Structures and Networks

The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry under which the Veterinary Services fall, has a mandate on animal health and welfare. The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for aquatic animals. SPCAs exist in major centres including Windhoek, Tsumeb, and Swakopmund. Other animal welfare related organisations include Pets of Namibia, a group called 'Donkey Welfare of Namibia', the AfriCat Foundation, and the Cheetah Conservation Fund. Activities of all these animal welfare organisations need to be coordinated.

Education & Awareness

There are four institutions of higher education in Namibia that provide training in animal production. It is not known whether animal welfare is included in any of these agricultural courses. There is no veterinary faculty (VEE) in Namibia and veterinarians are trained outside the country. The University of Namibia is planning to open a school of veterinary science, and by current trends it is expected that the course will include animal welfare. There are a number of animal welfare and wildlife organisations that carry out a range of educational and awareness activities. The SPCA carries out stray dog control work, re-homing and educational work, including public awareness on responsible pet ownership. There is also an animal awareness web site, which provides advice and contacts on animal issues such as animal welfare in the country.



Background Information

The country has seen a dramatic increase in demand for livestock products. This has been met by larger commercial operations and imports, whilst the role of livestock in the traditional lifestyle of Seychelles has greatly diminished. Government policy aims for self sufficiency in poultry and pork. One of the guiding principles in its Agricultural Policy is to ensure safe and sustainable agricultural development with due regard to biodiversity and environmental protection. The priority management areas under this policy are to increase the number of professionals in agriculture and put in place appropriate environmental protection systems to ensure safety of farmers' livelihoods and long term food security. Programmes supporting these goals include capacity building and training. There is no mention of animal welfare in all these undertakings.

There are very few private veterinarians and the only governmental clinic is not sufficiently equipped whether in terms of human or physical resources to deal with the envisaged increase, made worse by the growth of tourism demands. Also, the main island does not have sufficient area available for production therefore pushing towards intensive systems which will bring animal welfare issues to surface. Seychelles has recently become a member of the OIE and therefore may not have been active in implementation of OIE standards. Seychelles has a stray dog problem, but it does not have rabies.

Policy

Seychelles does not appear to have an animal welfare policy. The national constitution carries no reference to protection of animals or animal welfare. Nevertheless, the Government supports the Universal Declaration for Animal Welfare (UDAW) promoted by the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA).

Legislation and Enforcement

The Seychelles has an anti-cruelty act – the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act. This provides only basic protection against specified types of cruelty and therefore inadequate at current trends. There are plans to introduce a new Animal Welfare Act which is being drafted to replace the old anti cruelty law. The penalties contained in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act are considered negligible undermining any incentives to enforce the law. The Government has introduced a system of licensing and permits for the keeping of livestock.

Structures and Networks

The Animal Health and Development Division in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) is mandated to regulate animal health and welfare in the country. The Seychelles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) is active.

Education & Awareness

The Seychelles has placed strong emphasis on the environment in the national curriculum since the eighties. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) and the Seychelles Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) lobby for more public awareness and vigilance regarding cruelty to animals. The SSPCA introduced a School's Education Programme hoping to slowly educate the children. Regular newspaper articles are published to help educate the population at large on issues related to animal welfare. There is a Farmer's Training Committee, which evaluates agricultural practices and Farmer's Training Centre's curricula, with the aim of constantly reviewing their programmes in order to improve sustainability of farming in the country. This presents an opportunity to include animal welfare training.

Technical Expertise

There are seven official veterinarians and one private veterinarian in the country (2009), offering a tiny base for addressing animal welfare issues, which arguably are not considered a priority. Short training courses to boost the skills on animal welfare are conducted by the SSPCA for some veterinary staff. Such training includes animal handling skills, investigating animal cruelty complaints etc. The Criminal Investigation Department also attends such workshops to help the SSPCA with animal neglect and cruelty issues. As Seychelles is a new member of the OIE, the National Focal Point on Animal Welfare stands a better chance to receive more trainings on animal welfare and to further cascade the knowledge to the rest of the VS.



Background Information

Commercial farming is increasingly intensive. There appears to be a high level of awareness of animal welfare in some sectors of South African society. Halaal and kosher slaughter are commonplace. Kosher slaughter is now carried out using a rotating pen, but post-cut stunning is accepted. The EU carried out a number of animal and public health inspections in South Africa from 2001 - 2010, some of which included aspects that may impact upon animal welfare such as equipment for restraining and stunning birds in the slaughterhouses, inspection of transport and slaughter of animals.

There is a rising dog population in RSA with 37% households keeping companion animals. There is a fair amount of working animals and laboratory animal use. There is evidence of attention to research animals with regard to welfare. Though South Africa compares favourably with other countries on animal welfare policies, there are still some gaps that need to be addressed to extend scope and coverage of her legislations on animal welfare.

Wildlife is a valuable asset and is intensively managed bringing about an increase in utilisation and associated welfare problems associated with capture, transportation over long distances and holding facilities.

Policy

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)'s Directorate of Animal Production was tasked back in 2003 with establishing a consultative body to compile a draft animal welfare policy. The intention of the policy was to provide a proactive framework for the welfare of all animals - with the emphasis on animal welfare rather than on cruelty. It also focused on effective monitoring, registration of welfare inspectors and organisations. It used the OIE preamble on animal welfare, including the five freedoms. South Africa animal protection societies, particularly the National Council of SPCAs, Animal Voice and Beauty without Cruelty, have been actively campaigning for the inclusion of animal protection in the South African constitution.

Legislation and Enforcement

The welfare of animals in South Africa is regulated by two main laws – namely the Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962 and the Performing Animals Protection Act 24 of 1935. A third Act, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs) Act 169 of 1993 only governs the organisation and management

of the SPCA's. These acts currently need to be renewed and strengthened to extend their scope and coverage. Animal welfare legislation is currently being reviewed ready for public consultation by June 2011.

As regards slaughter, there are inadequate welfare provisions in the Meat Safety Act 40 of 2000 and the South African Abattoir Corporation Act, 1992. Provincial animal welfare regulations are fragmented and not harmonised such as by-laws mainly concerned with hygiene and disease risk, code of conducts on transportation and experimentation.

The following Codes of Conduct have been elaborated by Livestock Welfare Co-ordinating Committee (LWCC) : duties and functions of abattoir managers regarding the welfare of animals, guidelines for the use of prodders and stunning devices in abattoirs, national guidelines on crocodiles in captivity, welfare of dairy cattle, feedlots, handling and transport of livestock, handling of livestock at sale yards and vending sites, pig welfare code, Southern African Poultry Association code of practice 2001 and welfare of ostriches. About 15 codes, guidelines and manuals are already in existence or in the process of being developed. Other codes are being prepared to cover key areas such as kennels, working dogs, draught animals, working animals, breeding to control the problem of puppy farming, circus animals etc. Plans to give these codes regulatory status would at least address some of the omissions during the formulation of a new act.

Various enforcement bodies such as the SPCAs and other animal welfare organisations and nature conservation authorities are active. The police also enforces, but to a lesser degree. Other welfare organisations can lay charges. SPCA inspectors are also authorised to carry out animal welfare inspections and collectively undertake over 90% of all animal welfare investigations and prosecutions. The inspectors have wide-ranging powers including entry (if authorised by a magistrate) and after an arrest, of seizure of animals and confiscation of items.

Official enforcement by the Government authorities is ineffective or non-existent. In general, there is a lack of enforcement capacity for several reasons ranging from lack of resources, training, attitudes and inadequate penalties.



Structures and Networks

South Africa has a good network of animal protection societies, many of which work effectively. Animal welfare organisations cover the whole spectrum of approaches, from service delivery to animal rights. They cover all animal welfare issues. The network is well-established, with the NSPCA providing a forum to bring uniformity and standards to its 92 members. The SPCA network is widespread throughout the country. South Africa animal protection societies, particularly the National Council of SPCAs, Animal Voice and Beauty without Cruelty, have been actively campaigning for the inclusion of animal protection in the South Africa constitution. There are also Animal Use and Care Committees in South Africa to control the use and welfare of experimental animals.

The role of South African supermarkets is becoming extremely important in raising animal welfare standards.

Education & Awareness

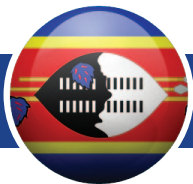
There appears to be a high level of awareness of animal welfare in some sectors of South African society, however, in poorer sectors there is less awareness and concern. There has been some useful work on humane education/animal welfare education taking place in South Africa, particularly at school level. The Humane Education Trust of South Africa (HET) has carried out some ground-breaking work on humane education.

WITS University has taken a particular interest in humane education. WSPA's Concepts of Animal Welfare programme was implemented by the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Pretoria (UP, Onderstepoort) without WSPA support. The Bachelors of Veterinary Medicine curriculum changed in 2005 and animal welfare has been integrated in the curriculum as a mandatory subject within animal ethology, handling, nutrition and animal welfare. The South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) has identified education, particularly of young children on welfare, public health etc as one of the priorities.

Technical Expertise

There is a reasonable amount of expertise on animal welfare in South Africa. The 2009 data shows 2,700 veterinarians in RSA. The NSPCA provides training for animal welfare inspectors. A standard for animal handlers is currently being developed and this will assist with the training of more people working with livestock and wildlife.

The OIE animal welfare standards are used to regularly review existing animal health codes in South Africa.



Background Information

Swaziland is typified by an agricultural based economy, with mixed farming being the major activity. The agriculture sector accounts for about 9% of the GDP of the country, and employs about 70 % of the population. However, agriculture is far more important for Swaziland's population and for national economic development than its contribution to GDP suggests. The Department of Veterinary Services and Livestock Production under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) is responsible for policy making and drafting of legislative acts in the animal health and veterinary public health sectors. Implementation and control measures concerning animal and public health matters in EU approved slaughterhouses, which have been visited on numerous occasions by FVO inspectors have pointed some issues including those related to animal welfare. In terms of animal health controls the country is divided into four regions, responsible to the regional veterinary officer (RVO). Regions are the responsibility of a senior animal health inspector (SAHI).

The legislative system operates very slowly and several amendments as well as new legislation in relation to animal identification, veterinary drugs, animal health and public health are in the pipeline, and have been, sometimes, for several years.

Animal Welfare Policy

There is no evidence that Swaziland has an animal welfare strategy/policy. Swaziland has prepared a long-term development strategy – the National Development Strategy (NDS) - for 1997-2022, which provides a framework for poverty elimination, employment creation and gender equity. Under the NDS, agriculture has been identified as one of the key sectors for achieving the strategic objectives, and is being taken care of within the Government's National Development Plan (NDP).

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

Swaziland has a basic anti-cruelty law – the Cruelty to Animals Act, 43/1962. This was passed before Swaziland gained independence from the UK (in 1968). There are no specific codes or recommendations for the welfare of draught animals in Swaziland. Nevertheless, and despite the absence of specific codes of practice, there is evidence that Swaziland farmers are trying to prevent any unnecessary pain in their animals. The following pieces of legislation that may touch on animal welfare exist in Swaziland : the Export and Slaughter Act, 32/1968, the Animal Diseases Act, 7/1965, the Cruelty to Animals Act,

43/1962 and the Control of Slaughter Houses Act, 10/1962.

It is evident from the approval dates that these pieces of legislation are now inadequate and need to be reviewed. The legislation does not cover areas such as veterinary public health, livestock improvement & marketing, and veterinary drug registration. Also, the fact that legislation is spread over several Ministries makes it difficult to harmonise requirements and ensure effective law enforcement.

There is therefore an urgent need to review and update all legislation pertaining to livestock and animal products, and to bring these under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) to ensure effective implementation and enforcement in the livestock sector. As Swaziland only has a basic anti-cruelty law, it is likely that any relevant enforcement would only be reactive.

Structures and Networks

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) is Swaziland's major department for agricultural development. The MoAC departments include : the Department of Agriculture and Extension and the Department of Veterinary Services and Livestock Production. The FVO reports that the veterinary and livestock services are inter alia responsible for policy making and drafting of legislative acts and implementation and control measures in the animal health and veterinary public health sectors in EU approved slaughterhouses.

Education & Awareness

The Swaziland Animal Welfare Society's (SAWS) work includes the promotion of education and awareness about animals. However, despite their clear support for environmental awareness, there is no indication that the authorities or the Government are directly supporting humane education or animal welfare education/training activities. The media suffers from inadequate understanding and appreciation of environmental issues, as well as a lack of commitment. The level of understanding and awareness of animal welfare issues is likely to be even poorer, given media lack of priority in official policy and activities. The Swaziland Animal Welfare Society (SAWS)'s role is to uphold the laws of Swaziland and specifically the Cruelty to Animals Act, to provide care for needy animals, including transport, accommodation and medical treatment. Promotion of education and awareness, holding of rural clinics country-wide and assisting local authorities in animal welfare matters are others.



Technical Expertise

In 2009, Swaziland reported to have 14 veterinarians engaged in animal health work, being employed in the public sector, and supported by 254 vet paraprofessionals and community animal health workers (CAHW). The country does not have a veterinary faculty (VEE).



Background Information

Agriculture contributes on average 40-50 % to the GDP and it is the backbone of the Tanzanian economy in terms of production, employment, income and foreign exchange earner. Animal production (livestock, fisheries and wild animals) forms a major industry in the country and provides a large share of the Agricultural GDP.

Three livestock production systems are commonly distinguished : commercial ranching, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism. Commercial ranching accounts for only 2% mostly in parastatal ranches, while pastoralism is concentrated in the northern plains. Agro-pastoralism, is a thriving sector comprising a combination of crop agriculture and livestock farming.

The livestock numbers have increased steadily in Tanzania, which ranks third in Africa with a growth rate roughly that of the human population. Out of 3.7 million households in the country, 3 % are pastoralists and 7 % are agro-pastoralists with cattle as dominant species accounting for about 75 % of total livestock production.

Most of the livestock products are for the domestic market. Exports include live animals, hides and skins. Animals are a source of manure, draught power for cultivation and transport. Animals provide alternative savings to banks.

Intensive farming is found primarily in poultry, mostly broilers, but there is also a growing battery egg production and piggery production.

Policy

The Tanzanian constitution (1977) does not include any provisions on animal welfare or protection of animals. A new constitution is currently under discussion and this should be an opportunity to propose a clause on animal welfare to reflect Tanzania commitment to Universal Declaration for Animal Welfare (UDAW).

The main sector policies of relevance to animal welfare in Tanzania (mainland) are the National Environmental Policy, the National Livestock Policy 2006, the Agriculture and Livestock Policy 1997 and the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania 1998. Unlike many other national livestock policies encountered in SADC member States (where they exist), the National Livestock Policy (2006) in Tanzania seeks to address key issues including animal welfare, organic livestock farming, animal genetic resource conservation, livestock stocking, and livestock related disasters, amongst others.

The National Livestock Policy includes promotion and use of draught animals in communities but a whole sector is dedicated to animal welfare to deal with humane handling, transportation and keeping of animals for various other uses e.g. for laboratory testing, sports and entertainment and termination of animal's life such as slaughter.

The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (1998) supports the development of wildlife protection and utilisation such as game viewing, hunting, ranching and game farming.

Legislation and Enforcement

Tanzania has a modern Animal Welfare Act of 2008 described as 'an Act to provide for the humane treatment of animals, establishment of the Animal Welfare Advisory Council, monitoring and mitigation of animal abuse, promoting awareness on the importance of animal welfare and to provide for other related matters'. This Act recognises animals as sentient beings, and that animal welfare enhances livestock productivity and that humans have a moral obligation constituting a 'duty of care'.

The scope of the Act covers all animals, vertebrates and invertebrates other than man and addressing all main areas of animal use, excluding wild animals which are covered by a Wildlife Conservation Act 2009.

The challenge ahead is to establish the necessary enforcement structures/systems, training of the inspectors, formal authorisation and licensing of slaughterhouses, transporters, drivers and slaughter workers/men.

Structures and Networks

The Animal Welfare Act 2008 has provisions for the appointment of animal welfare inspectors to enforce the law and regulations thereof in collaboration with zoo-sanitary officers. The Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (MLDF) is responsible for the overall management and development of livestock and fisheries resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and improved livelihood of livestock and fisheries dependent communities, without compromising animal welfare and environmental conservation.

Tanzania has undergone public sector reforms whereby implementation has been transferred to local governments, services boards and/or executive agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

There has been re-deployment of staff from line Ministries to the districts as part of these reforms.

Education & Awareness

Tanzania has made significant progress in raising awareness of animal welfare in the country over the last 10 years, and this work continues. The National Livestock Policy recognises that 'animal welfare is constrained by inadequate awareness among stakeholders, socio-cultural limitations, lack of coordination and poor handling facilities'. The policy encourages a commitment to increase awareness on animal welfare.

The Sokoine University of Agriculture has incorporated animal welfare as a mandatory discipline for undergraduate Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine students since 2008.

The WSPA Africa office based in Tanzania has also introduced an animal welfare education programme in the agriculture and livestock training institutes in Tanzania which are responsible to training of extension personnel at certificate and diploma levels.

WSPA and its member organisations in Tanzania are doing tremendous work on animal welfare in the country including advocacy, animal relief operations and guidance of proper use of work animals such as donkeys and cattle, humane education in schools and communities, coordination and support of animal welfare initiatives.

Technical Expertise

The Government has a desk officer in charge of animal welfare under the Directorate of Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability in the Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries (MLDF). Tanzania has a total of about 900 veterinarians of which 163 are engaged by Government on animal health work and they are supported by 3,206 veterinary paraprofessionals. However it is not clear how the Animal Welfare Advisory Council works with the veterinary services. It is also not clear how the animal welfare inspectors work in collaboration with extension and community animal health workers (CAHW) in the local government authorities.

Tanzania is one of the countries in Africa to have received assistance from the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) to introduce the Advanced Concepts of Animal Welfare (ACAW) programme.



Background Information

Agriculture is the major development sector in Zambia. About 97.4 % of rural households are engaged in agriculture, and these approximately 4.6 million people are dependent on agriculture. With an unemployment rate of around 50% in Zambia, agriculture is often the only potential source of livelihood and income within the informal sector.

The livestock sub-sector provides essential food products, employment and income for the rural population. Mixed crop/livestock farming is widespread in the traditional sector and here cattle have additional value for traction and manure. The social relevance of cattle is also high : for prestige, dowry, as savings for school fees and other expenses, and as a bridge when crops fail.

There are three categories of farmers engaged in livestock production : traditional, medium-scale and commercial farming. The Government of Zambia, with the support of the World Bank is committed to rehabilitate animal health and production within the new Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD). The rise of supermarkets across Africa, including Zambia will have a direct impact on the lives of millions of livestock farmers if they are able to supply what supermarkets and consumers demand with respect to animal welfare standards.

Animal Welfare Policy

The Zambian Constitution from 1991 does not contain any provisions relating to the protection of animals or animal welfare. There is also no explicitly stated animal welfare policy/strategy except for sector development programmes (SDP) that are based on environmental protection principles, such as the Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme (CBNRM), which includes community involvement in livestock and wild animals' development programmes.

Animal Welfare Legislation and Enforcement

Like other SADC member States, Zambia has a basic anti-Cruelty to Animals Act which provides for the prevention of cruelty to animals, including specific acts and omissions which amount to cruelty and prescribes powers of police officers. It also outlaws animal fighting and forbids any animal operations not carried out without due consideration.

A new Animal Health Act n° 27 of 2010 has been introduced, providing for the appointment of a Director responsible for veterinary services and animal health

staff, defining their powers and functions, and making provision for animal disease prevention measures. The specified powers of a veterinary officer include that of ordering adoption of measures prescribed to ensure the welfare of animals. Also, the Minister is given the powers to make regulations, which include the standards on animal welfare.

A Dogs Control Act provides for registration and identification of dogs, including establishing registration fees. This Act requires a permit to import dogs and also includes rabies and disease control measures responsibilities of local government authorities. A Cattle Slaughter Control Act, Chapter 250 of 1948 prevents the slaughter of young cattle and is not an animal welfare law per se.

The Pig Industry Act, Chapter 251 relates to the development of the pig industry in the country but it does not include provisions on animal welfare, especially with regard to the inspection of pig slaughterhouses.

The Public Pounds and Trespass Act is an Act to provide for the establishment, management and control of public pounds, to provide for the assessment of damages in respect of farm animals found trespassing, to prescribe pound fees, and to provide for matters connected to these. The Zambia Wildlife Act of 1998 defines functions including regulations for game ranching, licensing of hunting and control of the processing, sale, import and export of wild animals and trophies in line with international conventions such as CITES.

The effectiveness of enforcing the laws listed above is affected by the availability of sufficient funding. In addition, penalties under the Cruelty to Animals Act and the other farm animal acts are low compared to those of wild animal trade offences.

Structures and Networks

Key Government departments responsible for animal welfare are the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources.

WSPA has 4 member societies in Zambia and the World Animal Net Directory lists several organisations in the country dealing in one way or the other with animal welfare issues.



Education & Awareness

Zambia is taking part in a network of African universities tasked to develop teaching materials for disseminating results of DfID-funded research into animal health and livestock production in sub-Saharan Africa. The African Universities Veterinary E-Learning Consortium (AUVEC) aims to provide distance-learning materials that animal health professionals can use to regularly update their knowledge and skills. Neither UNZA's School of Animal Science nor its School of Veterinary Medicine websites do refer to animal welfare in relation to courses they offer.

WSPA member society, the Chipembele Wildlife Education Trust, carries out wildlife education projects in Zambia. It has a wildlife education centre and runs conservation clubs. It also carries out outreach activities in schools.

There has been capacity-building, education, training and awareness-raising in connection with environmental matters, some of which have been supported by donors. The Environmental Support Programme (ESP) has a component on environmental education and public awareness which is implemented by the Environmental Council of Zambia (ECZ) in close collaboration with the Curriculum Development Centre of the Ministry of Education, which has the responsibility of curriculum review and modification.

The Lusaka Animal Welfare Society (LAWS) carries out a range of animal welfare and awareness activities including : providing shelter services, adoptions, free veterinary services using mobile clinics, neutering, and vaccinating animals. They also carry out public awareness work, rabies education day in collaboration with the veterinary services.

Technical Expertise

Zambia has a veterinary educational establishment (VEE), the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Zambia (UNZA) and therefore is expected to have a good base of veterinarians engaged in animal health in the public sector.



Background Information

Agriculture contributes about 20% of Zimbabwe's GDP. Livestock production contributes about 25% of value of agricultural output. Commercial ostrich production has been significant, primarily focussing on exports. One important trend has been the development of livestock research and extension services focussing on smallholder production of all types of livestock. More than 85% of communal area farmers in Zimbabwe use animal draft power for tillage and transport. Export slaughter facilities that were at one stage vibrant and exported meat used approved methods of livestock handling and slaughter. New facilities have been licensed over time to meet the meat demands.

Policy

There is no explicitly stated animal welfare policy/strategy. The Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services' vision and mission statements mention animal welfare. There is a national conservation strategy which provides a comprehensive examination and sustainable use of the natural resource base of Zimbabwe. An Environmental Impact Assessment Policy was developed in 1994 as a tool to ensure that development proposals are environmentally sound.

Legislation and Enforcement

Zimbabwe has a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Scientific Experiments on Animals Act. This is a basic anti-cruelty act which consolidates and amends laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals. It provides for the prevention of cruelty to animals including specific acts and omissions which amount to cruelty, and abandonment. The Act also provides that 'knackers' (slaughterhouses for disposing of animals unfit for human consumption) will comply with relevant regulations, and likewise other animal businesses such as shops or other fixed premises, selling animals or caring for animals which belong to others, or keeping wild animals in captivity.

The Act provides for the appointment of inspectors, including those who are not public servants and also provides powers for both the police and inspectors. The Code of Practice for Ostrich Producers includes a section on ensuring acceptable animal welfare during transportation. The compartmentalisation initiative in

Technical Expertise

The University of Zimbabwe has a Faculty of Veterinary Science whose mission is to provide undergraduate and postgraduate professional veterinary training of an international standard.

The 47 public veterinarians engaged in animal health are supported by 2,673 veterinary paraprofessionals. As with the Faculty of Agriculture, there is a mention of animal welfare in their curricula.

the pig industry also provided an opportunity for the Veterinary Authorities to audit the implementation of animal welfare principles. Regarding enforcements, at least for exports, animal transportation, lairage time and slaughter are supervised by the Veterinary Public Health Branch.

Veterinarians for Animal Welfare in Zimbabwe (VAWZ) is consolidating the formulation of legislation on animal welfare and hopes to submit a new animal welfare act to parliament soon.

Structures and Networks

The Wildlife Veterinary Unit in the Division of Veterinary Field Services is officially responsible for animal welfare in Zimbabwe. Veterinarians for Animal Welfare in Zimbabwe (VAWZ) tackles a whole range of issues, using investigations, inspections, court cases, advocacy and public awareness. The issues it covers include a variety of subjects including: captive wildlife, slaughter and transport, puppy farming, pet shops and vendors, security dogs, race horses, animals at the University, as well as all the day to day reports of cruelty and suffering of domestic animals. They also assist in the training of animal welfare inspectors. AWARE is a veterinary conservation trust in Zimbabwe run by veterinarians, focusing on the welfare of wildlife. The Zimbabwe National SPCA (ZNSPCA) has currently 15 active centres and a Donkey Protection Trust is also present in the country.

Education & Awareness

The Wildlife Veterinary Unit in the Division of Veterinary Field Services hosts the Veterinarians for Animal Welfare Zimbabwe (VAWZ). The Division of Veterinary Field Services promotes public awareness on animal welfare through its extension services. A training module on animal welfare has been designed for the training in animal health and production. VAWZ is establishing education programmes relating to animal welfare to circulate through the education system of the country.



World Organisation for Animal Health
SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
Gaborone, Botswana