

# REGIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR FOR WOAHP NATIONAL FOCAL POINT



**World Animal Health Organization**



**CLARIFICATION ON NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS PRESENTATIONS**

**WOAH NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR ANIMAL WELFARE**

**SOMALIA**

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# BACKGROUND

Somalia shares borders With

- ❑ Djibouti to the northwest,
- ❑ Kenya to the southwest,
- ❑ the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east,
- ❑ And Ethiopia to the west.

The country lies between latitudes **2°S and 12°N**

**and longitudes 41° and 52°E.**

Somalia is strategically located at the mouth of the Bab el Mandeb gateway to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal

the total land area is: **637,660 Km<sup>2</sup> (242,217 sqm)**

The current population of Somalia is **18.14 million (World bank )**

**SOMALIA HAVE 5 FEDERAL STATES**

Landmass is mainly arid and semi-arid rangelands suitable for pastoralist

**70%** are based in the rural areas where 55% are pastoralists

and agro-pastoralists, **24%** are crop farmers and **1%** are fishermen



# LIVESTOCK SITUATION ANALYSIS

Livestock sector is the backbone of the economy engaging about 55% of the population in livestock production. Livestock exports contribute 40% of the national GDP and 80% of foreign currency earnings. The livestock sector remains key to economic growth and poverty reduction, but its potential is interrupted by structural weaknesses and by acute exposure to decline risks.

The livestock contribute to various diminution of human live include

- a) Food security
- b) Livelihood
- c) biodiversity,
- d) conservation
- e) a traditional cultural

Somalia also export of live animals, hides, skins and chilled & frozen meat carcasses

## **Somalia have a four(4) Quarantine station**

- 1) Barbara ,2) Bosaso 3) Kismayo,4) Mogadishu

All properties were financed by Somali businessmen

Somalia livestock population: is estimated to **56 Million animal heads**, out of which **13M of them are sheep, 30.5M goats, 6.6M camels and 5.5M cattle,**

Quoted from **(FSNAU 2018).**

# SITUATION ANIMAL WELFARE

Poor welfare and cruelty to animals are evident at every stage

- During production,
- During transportation, by land , Sea, Air
- holdings in the market and slaughter
- working donkeys carrying heavy loads
- Slaughter animals to walk long distances or transported in overcrowded trucks
- At slaughter, animals are handled roughly & not good situation's
- Animals awaiting slaughter watch other animals

# Cont.

## **Working Equids:**

Somali animal welfare society (SAWS) has been implementing donkey welfare projects with support from international organizations like the donkey sanctuary. They operate a mobile vet clinic that treats injured donkeys and educates owners on better care practices. Despite these efforts, donkeys often suffer from neglect and abuse, and there are no specific laws protecting them. Donkeys face significant challenges such as beating, drug abuse, overloading, and neglect.

## **For Stray Dogs population control**

Stray dogs face harsh conditions, and there have been instances of mass culling by local authorities, Government agencies, NGOs, the Ministries of Livestock, Health and Population are essential for the successful control of dog, Somali animal welfare society (SAWS) and other animal welfare groups are advocating for better treatment and protection of stray dogs, but progress is slow due to limited resources and cultural attitudes towards these animals

Overall, while there are dedicated efforts to improve animal welfare, much work remains to be done to ensure the humane treatment of stray dogs and donkeys in Somalia

# Conclusions

The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range of the Federal Government of Somalia developed National Veterinary Law Code No: 21 of 26 June 2016 which was adopted and endorsed by the Federal parliament of Somalia.

Among the fifteen chapters of the National Veterinary Law Code there is Chapter 5 dealing on Animal Welfare describing in section 5.1 on cruel of animal treatment, section 5.2 on cruelty during animal slaughtering but unfortunately is not dealing nothing about the cruelty during animal transportation and animal loading and unloading.

In addition, the Ministry prepared animal welfare code which not yet validated and endorsed

# Cont.

## The main challenges are:

- Insecurity
- Lack of national animal welfare
- Lack of national strategic plan
- Poor knowledge on impact of good animal welfare practices
- lack of Financial resources,
- Poor of cooperation between institutions.
- Poor infrastructure for exporting livestock
- Lack Infrastructure of animal welfare regulation
- Frequent droughts
- Poor legislation to enforce implementation of standards
- Inadequate of Animal Welfare NGOs & Somali animal welfare society (Saws)
- Not have enough trained staff to care for animals welfare in **WOAH & AU Member State Animal Welfare**
- Poor public awareness on animal welfare

## cont.

- There is no relationship between veterinarian, stakeholder, farmers, livestock professional association, CAHW ,Owners ,
- there is no any standards established in our country for the competences of animal handlers, drivers, and managers of facilities in relevant animal welfare issues
- poor knowledge animal welfare
- Poor understanding by value chain actors of the value of animal welfare
- Lack of policy framework, guidelines strategies, and action plans ,
- No implementation and enforcement of animal welfare;



## POOR WELFARE OF WORKING EQUIDS

- Poor welfare of working equids—
- Poor welfare of working equids—



# Poor welfare during transported by Sea

**Cattle overcrowding of loading during the export by sea  
(Vessel not animal cargo)**



- **Camel overcrowding of loading during the export by sea(Vessel not animal cargo)**



**THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION**

