



Animal Welfare and Slaughter: Compliance with International Standards in Resource Limited Settings

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One Health One Welfare

Global One Health Advocacy Alliance

Our Vision

A World where the One Health and One Welfare Concepts are Understood, Adopted and Implemented



Our Mission

To provide a Multisectoral approach to promote the Health and Wellbeing of People, Animals and the Environment

Introduction

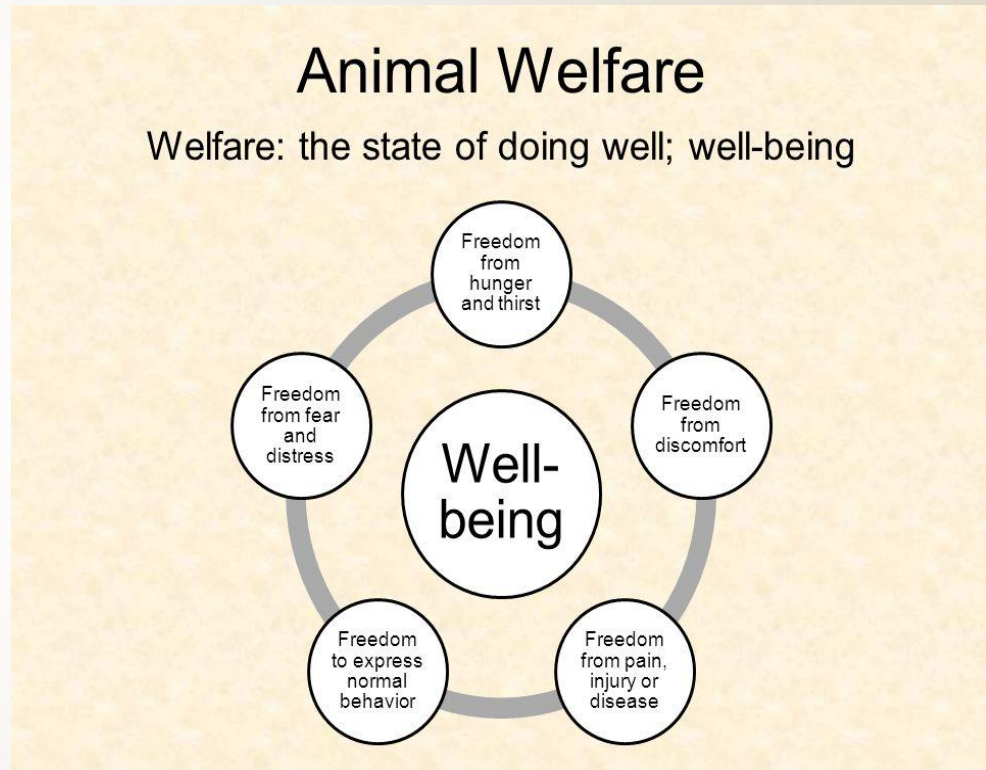
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Animal Welfare



- ❖ **Animal welfare** means the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which in which it lives **and dies** (*OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2019 Article 7.1.1*)
- ❖ An animal is in a good state of welfare if it is NOT suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress
- ❖ Good animal welfare includes *humane handling* and *humane slaughter* or *killing* (*OIE, 2008*)



5 Animal Freedoms

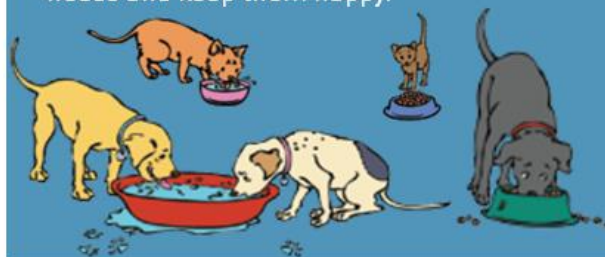
5 Domains for Animal Welfare



Five Domains & our Animal Welfare Aims

1 Good Nutrition

Give animals the right amount and the right quality of fresh water and food to suit their needs and keep them happy.



2 Good Environment

Give animals the environment they need, which means a suitable place to rest and get shelter, and which is not stressful or gives them a negative emotional experience.



3 Good Health

Try to prevent any disease or injury, and if it does happen, have it treated quickly and as stress free as possible



4 Appropriate Behaviour

Give them enough space, proper facilities, company of their own kind, and opportunities to make their own decisions.



5 Positive Mental Experience

Try to eliminate or reduce negative emotional experiences and provide them comfort with positive emotional experiences.



Key African Trends

- ❑ African Population to **double** by 2050 from 1.2 billion in 2015 to 2.4 billion (*2015 Global human population*)
- ❑ 80% of increase in cities – estimate 1.5 billion Africans living in urban areas by 2050
- ❑ Growing population, urbanization and increasing economic prosperity driving greater demand for animal products
- ❑ Per Capita annual consumption of meat to double by 2050 (*Meat from 14 to 26 Kgs*)





Animal Welfare & Slaughter

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Introduction

- ❑ To supply meat to Urban populations centralized commercial slaughter of farmed animals is now common
- ❑ Despite the above huge numbers of farmed animals are slaughtered locally by farmers for the communities (*Home Slaughter?*)
- ❑ Principles:
 - Animals have basic needs especially NOT suffering at the time of their death
 - The slaughter process should be humane and promote the best practice and protect the welfare of animals at slaughter

Slaughter

- ❑ The killing of animals for food involving 2 stages
 - **Stunning** – Immediate induction of unconsciousness (*immediate <300ms*)
 - **Killing** – A further process after stunning which makes physiological recovery of the animal impossible, leading to death
 - ❖ **Exsanguination** – puncture wound which opens major blood vessels at the base of the neck



Captive Bolt Stunner



Electrical Stunner

Stunning?



Legal Requirements



Kenya: Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Act Cap 360

CAP. 360

[Rev. 2012]

Prevention of Cruelty To Animals

(2) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this section the court may, in addition to any penalty that may be imposed, order any net, snare, trap or other device used by such person for the capturing or killing of any animal to be forfeited.

7. Hunting of injured captive animal an offence

(1) Any person who, for the purpose of coursing or hunting, liberates any captive animal—

- (a) in an exhausted, injured or mutilated condition; or
- (b) in such manner or place as to expose it to immediate attack, or danger of attack, by other animals; or
- (c) in an enclosed space from which it has no reasonable chance of escape,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a captive animal shall not be deemed to be coursed or hunted before it is liberated for the purpose of being coursed or hunted, or after it has been recaptured, or if it is under control.

8. Cruel slaughtering of animals an offence

(1) Any person who, whether in any slaughterhouse or abattoir or in any place than a slaughterhouse or abattoir, and whether for human consumption or not, slaughters an animal—

- (a) in such a manner as to cause it more suffering than is necessary; or
- (b) in the sight of any another animal awaiting slaughter,

shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both.

(2) It shall be a defence to proceedings under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, it shall be a defence for the defendant to prove—

- (a) that at the time of the alleged offence he was of a religious persuasion that prescribed the slaughter of an animal in the manner in which it was slaughtered; and
- (b) that the animal was slaughtered in a place other than a slaughterhouse or abattoir; and
- (c) that the animal was slaughtered for private consumption and that the meat of such animal was not the subject of sale, barter or exchange.

Tanzania: Animal Welfare Act No 19 of 2008

(d) Slaughtering of animals

Humane
slaugh-
tering

29.-(1) An animal shall be slaughtered through a method which-

- (a) involves instantaneous killing; or

No. 19

Animal Welfare

2008 17

- (b) instantaneously rendering an animal unconscious and ends in death without the recover of consciousness.

(2) The following methods of slaughtering an animal may be used where an animal is in the category of solipeds ruminants or pigs-

- (a) mechanical means of employing an instrument which administer a blow or penetrate the brain; or
- (b) electronarcosis.

(3) The stunning device shall be applied to the correct head position to produce an immediate stun that lasts until death.

(4) Where the method is through electrical stunning, sufficient current shall be applied to each animal to produce an immediate stun that lasts until death.

(5) The Director shall issue guidelines on the correct head position and amount of current to be applied for different stunning methods for different species.

(6) An animal may be stuck or bled as soon as possible after stunning.

(7) Every competent authority shall in its area of jurisdiction carry out period inspection on instruments and apparatus used for slaughtering animals.



AW – Slaughter Study

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The Study

□ Partners

□ Objectives

- Evaluate prevalence of animal welfare practices and gross lesions at the abattoir.
- Determine the quality of meat produced at the abattoir and explore their relationships with the welfare lesions and practices.

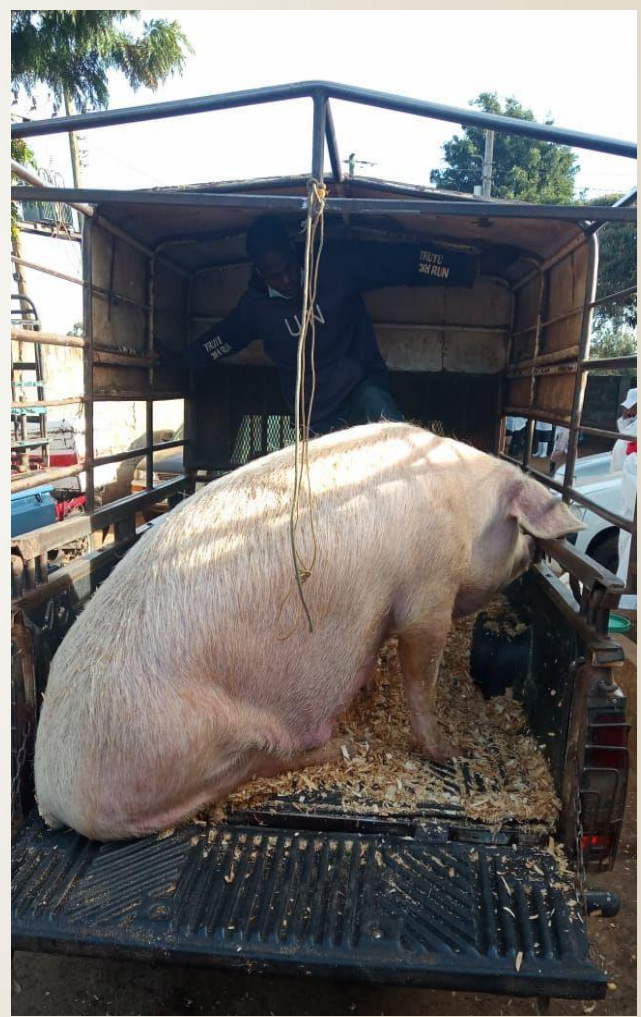




Study Findings: Transportation

- 27.44%** of pigs transported in **high loading density** situation = Pigs unable to stand or lie down in their natural position
- Transportation of animals on motor bikes (Boda boda) exposes animals to fractures, wounds, bruises, injuries and death before slaughter
- Animals transported in boots risk suffocation
- Animals trekked long distances = Heat stress

Study Findings: Transportation



Study Findings: Transportation

- ❑ **52.02%** of pigs were kept for more than 24 hours after purchase before slaughter
 - ❖ Pigs fasted longer than recommended 18 hours before slaughter = animal utilizes energy reserves
- ❑ **20.16%** of pigs are kept with pigs from different farms
 - ❖ Leads to fighting due to breakdown of social structures
- ❑ **77.07%** of pigs identified in the slaughterhouse using sharp objects to cut ears
 - ❖ Alternative identification methods required



Summary of AW Findings



Lesions and Practices	n/N*	Prevalence (%)
Lesions		
Ear marks	373/484	77.07
Pleuro-pneumonia	94/344	27.33
Tail biting	35/484	7.23
Liver Milk spots	22/459	4.79
Loin Bruising	20/484	4.13
Hind limb Bursitis	16/484	3.33
Tether Lesions	11/484	2.27
Lacerations	6/484	1.23
Practices		
Poorly stunned	510/512	99.61
Transported as mixed batch	103/511	20.16
Transported at high loading density	135/492	27.44
Time between purchase and slaughter (\geq 24hrs)	270/519	52.02

The Research Article



PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Prevalence of gross lesions and handling practices in pigs and their association with pork quality, Kiambu, Kenya

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Abstract

Citation: Sentamu DN, Onono JO, Muinde P, Bor N, Chepyatich D, Thomas LF (2022) Prevalence of gross lesions and handling practices in pigs and their association with pork quality, Kiambu, Kenya. PLoS ONE 17(8): e0272951. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272951>

Conclusions

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Conclusions

- ❖ **Transportation** is key and has potential to cause distress and suffering leading to poor meat quality (Dark Firm Dry / Pale Soft Exudative meat)
- ❖ **Best Practice** Rapid unconsciousness by Stunning then death by bleeding out
- ❖ Bleeding out alone is inhumane and causes period of distress to animal which is significantly longer than that caused by stunning
- ❖ Raising **Awareness** and **Capacity Building** is critical to improve AW compliance during slaughter



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