

Animal Welfare and Development: Potential Roles and Responsibilities of Multilateral Development Organisations, Financial Institutions and Governments

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Summary

Development will not be balanced or sustainable if important aspects such as animal well-being and human-animal relationships are not included in development programmes. The Brundtland Report defined 'sustainable development' as: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". As regards 'needs', such development certainly does not meet the needs of the world's sentient animal population, nor those of the many humans who interact with or care about them; and it will not meet the needs of future generations in terms of their social justice aspirations.¹

In addition to strong ethical concerns, there are also a myriad of practical reasons why no country's development should take place without giving full consideration to the situation and welfare needs of our fellow sentient animals. These reasons cover a range of different issues, including: human and animal health; poverty reduction; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; health/safety (including food safety and security); biodiversity/environment; and disaster/ emergency response work.

There are now a number of international policy frameworks covering animal welfare, with multilateral agencies, financial institutions and multinational companies adopting animal welfare policies and standards. These include a growing body of World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) international animal welfare standards, and regional animal welfare strategies; which now need to be implemented in developing countries, as well as in the rest of the world. There is also an increased political awareness and acceptance of the need for improved animal welfare in developing countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and some development partners have already begun to include animal welfare in their broader mandates.

However, some development partners are still promoting and encouraging the development of intensive livestock and aquaculture systems in developing countries, despite the known detrimental impacts affecting animal and human health and welfare, the environment, resource use, and the

livelihoods of small-scale farmers; and some continue to support and encourage the consumptive use of wildlife, despite the impact this is having on wildlife populations. Others support development programmes such as infrastructure, road building and land use changes which can adversely impact animals and their habitats.

Furthermore, most international development organisations have made no attempt to include the proactive development of animal welfare as part of their development agenda; and many have carried out programmes in areas affecting animals with little or no consideration of the impact on their welfare. This has left animal welfare lagging behind other social issues; lacking in both political importance and practical progression.

This paper stresses the urgent need to mainstream animal welfare in development. The potential for relevant development institutions (those already involved in international development) to play a vital role in this process is examined, and examples provided. There is much work to be done in this regard, so clear priorities need to be determined, and an effective path charted. The areas of research and veterinary and agricultural extension have been highlighted as of particular importance. An international meeting on ‘Animal Welfare and Development’ is suggested as a priority. Commitments from individual organisations need to be elicited, and backed up by concrete work plans. This work should be undertaken both in conjunction with regional animal welfare strategies (harnessing expertise and support for these) and through the routine inclusion of animal welfare aspects in all relevant development work.

Why is Animal Welfare Important for Development?

There are a myriad of reasons why no country’s development should take place without giving full consideration to the situation and welfare needs of the sentient fellow animals sharing our territory, our homes, our work, our livelihoods, our leisure, and often our lives.

Animal welfare is inextricably linked to animal health, which is clearly important in many development programmes (including disease/rabies control, as well as animal production).ⁱⁱ However, there are also many additional benefits of including animal welfare in relevant development programmes, and these positively impact many key areas of development concern, such as: poverty reduction; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; health/safety (including food safety and security); biodiversity/environment; and disaster/ emergency response work. Key reasons supporting the importance of animal welfare in development are briefly summarised below in separate sub-sections of this paragraph.

The treatment of farm animals is a prominent social issue throughout the world, and is gaining attention from individual consumers, multinational and national food retailers, industry associations, and governments, as well as public and private financial institutions in both developed and developing/emerging economies. For example, in 2014, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development incorporated animal welfare into its Environmental and Social Policy; clients must now meet European Union standards for animal welfare by the end of the project period, leaving them well-positioned to meet the demands of the modern market. Also in 2014, the World Bank Group’s International Finance Corporation updated its Good Practice Note (GPN) on Animal Welfare to address some important trends in the food industry, including the global shift away from the confinement of female pigs in gestation crates, or sow stalls. Both past and current versions of the GPN reference the Five Freedoms, including the freedom to express natural behaviours, and the current version states, “[a]nimal accommodation should be designed, constructed, and maintained to allow all animals space to stand, stretch, turn-around, sit and to be able to lie down comfortably all at the same time” and “[a]ll surfaces and flooring should ... provide

for the animal to bear weight on the entire sole of the foot”. If properly implemented, the GPN will prevent the most extreme confinement practices in animal agribusiness including the confinement of hens in battery cages, sows in gestation crates/stalls, and dairy calves in veal crates.

Leading private companies like Nestlé and Unilever are working with their suppliers in developing and emerging economies, as well as in developed country markets, to implement comprehensive animal welfare standards. For example, Nestlé’s policy focuses on phasing out housing systems that involve permanent tethering, gestation crates, veal crates, and barren battery crates, in addition to ending mutilations such as dehorning; tail docking; disbudding and castration without anaesthetic and analgesia. Unilever’s global animal welfare policy also encompasses cage-free housing for laying hens.

Importantly, there is now an international policy framework covering animal welfare, which involves international organisations and Regional Economic Communities, as well as individual countries – and these advances now need to be integrated into development policy and practice. The OIE has been conferred a mandate for animal welfare policy development by its member organisations (covering 180 countries at the time of writing).^{iii iv} There is also a body of OIE international animal welfare standards, and a large part of the developing world is covered by regional strategies for animal welfare (which aim for the progressive development of animal welfare). These standards and strategies have been agreed by OIE members, and should now be implemented – as a bare minimum in all cases where countries and other stakeholders are not able to introduce higher standards. There is more about the [OIE Perspective](#) below. The FAO has also taken a decision to give more explicit and strategic attention to animal welfare in its capacity-building activities in countries with developing economies. *There is more about the increasing [Political Awareness](#) of animal welfare and the increased involvement of other [Development Stakeholders](#) below.*

These policy changes have science at their base. Where animal welfare concerns were once thought to be based on emotions, they are now backed by a body of animal welfare science. Most importantly, science has now confirmed that the non-human animals who share our planet (and sometimes our lives) are sentient beings who share with us consciousness, feelings, perceptions – and the ability to experience pain, suffering and states of wellbeing. It has also confirmed that they have biologically-determined natures, instincts and needs which are important to them. This underlines the need to acknowledge each individual animal’s intrinsic value; and the fact that each is worthy of our respect and care.^v Thus, there is a clear ethical responsibility to ensure the welfare of animals.

Interdependence

The lives and well-being of humans are intertwined with those of animals. Humans keep animals for various reasons, including companionship, guarding, viewing, economic benefits, work, transport, sport and entertainment, and as a wealth store. Our relationships with animals are complex and multi-faceted. Take wildlife as an example: We keep wild animals in captivity for various reasons of benefit to humans. But also there are few truly wild habitats left in the world where animals can live their lives without being affected by human activities. Not only are animal habitats encroached by human expansion and their lives affected by human-caused factors such as climate change; but also their territories are often entered by humans, or criss-crossed by roads, railways, farms, power lines, fences, and even country borders^{vi}. These factors are also causing more wild animals to voluntarily enter into areas of human habitation, where our lives become inseparable, and the way in which we deal with wild animal encounters directly affects their welfare – and sometimes their lives.

Animals are particularly important to rural communities. The Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) indicates that 61% of its 277 million people live in rural areas, mainly as small-scale farmers. It stresses the importance of agriculture to social and economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, gender equity and nutrition – and its centrality to the region’s overall developmental agenda^{vii}.

Quality of Life & Heritage

Wildlife has a value beyond price. It is a natural spectacle which enriches lives and spirits. It is also the bedrock of an international tourist industry. Yet, wildlife is subjected to increased commercial exploitation, which is decimating wildlife numbers. This will have a massive impact, especially in Africa, in terms of the quality of life, as well as economically. At the same time, wildlife habitats have been increasingly degraded - through agricultural practices, deforestation and the opening up of hitherto inaccessible areas. It is essential that development work not only takes into account wildlife impacts, but also directly assists with wildlife and habitat governance programmes.

Democracy and Sustainability

As citizens become more aware of the issues, they demand better animal welfare. This necessitates action at both government and commercial levels. Animal welfare is thus part of sustainable development. Indeed, the European Union has recognised this, and is seeking to integrate animal welfare policies within its sustainability agenda^{viii}. During the OIE’s 3rd Global Conference on Animal Welfare (Malaysia 2012), The EU’s Dr. Andrea Gavinelli explained that the rationale for this was Prof. Don Broome’s assertion that to be sustainable anything must be morally acceptable. As stated by the Chair’s Summary of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) 18 (2010): -

“Sustainable development allows humanity to protect and improve life in all its forms and expressions.”^{ix}

One of the key messages of a 2013 report on ‘Smallholders, Food Security, and the Environment’, prepared for the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the guidance of senior management of UNEP’s World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) was that “Growth in agricultural production to meet rising global needs using prevailing farming practices is unsustainable”.^x

Public Health: Protecting Animal and Public Health

There are many health aspects associated with animal keeping, and animal welfare. Numerous studies indicate that companion animal ownership is associated with a range of physical, psychological and social health advantages^{xi}.

On the other hand, in many countries domestic dogs are the most important reservoir for human and wildlife rabies^{xii}, making their humane control a necessary focus for effective control strategies^{xiii}. This is a widely neglected area of development activity, despite known interventions. Prevention of human rabies should be a community effort involving veterinary and public health officials, education authorities and animal welfare experts.

There are also human health implications in connection with the production and consumption of animal products. Where animals are raised in inhumane and unsanitary conditions, food poisoning (Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. coli and Listeria), zoonotic diseases such as avian and swine flu, and growing antibiotic resistance are highly possible; whilst high welfare foods and decreased meat consumption can provide nutritional benefits^{xiv}. Overconsumption of animal protein can lead to

obesity, diabetes, heart diseases and certain cancers.^{xv} Taking care of animal health and welfare can provide human health benefits.^{xvi}

Also, many industrial scale animal production facilities are being set in urban areas of developing countries as part of livestock development, and can have profound health impacts on human populations. Firstly, they produce vast amounts of manure and urine, which are collected in waste lagoons, emitting toxic gases such as ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane; and also often leak or overflow, sending dangerous microbes, nitrate pollution and drug-resistant bacteria into water supplies. These production facilities also contribute to transfer of disease between animal populations (for example between pigs and birds) and to humans.^{xvii xviii}

Poverty, Livelihoods & Food Security

There is a well-documented interdependency between animals and human livelihoods. Indeed, animals are of major importance to key sectors of the economy in many developing countries - including the production of food, other animal products and clothes; transport and work in rural areas; tourism; security; and social care/companionship.

Working animals play a fundamental role in livelihoods improvement as they provide farm power and can contribute to food security and poverty reduction, income generation and gender equity. Smallholders who use animals for soil tillage can cultivate larger areas more efficiently and quickly than with human labour, thereby greatly increasing their yields. Working animals create synergy in nutrient cycles, farming and marketing systems: animals allow farmers and traders to transport harvests, market products, fodder for livestock and manure. They increase people's transport capacity and range, providing families and entrepreneurs with access to supplies, services and livelihoods.^{xix} Providing for the health and welfare of working animals can deliver clear win-win benefits for the smallholders and individuals who work with them, and for the animals themselves.

Many developing countries are seeking to increase the production of livestock products, in order to enhance food security. Indeed, in many countries, livestock are seen as the backbone of rural development. Development organisations are thus working, and planning to work, in this sector. However, the livestock/agricultural policies of many countries favour the development of commercial livestock and aquaculture, in order to improve GDP, which has an adverse impact on both animal welfare and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers - whereas small-scale, pro-poor production is what will ultimately improve food security.

Some important factors which combine to threaten food security include: the diverting of grains from people to livestock (when many poor people are unable to afford anything but cereals); the greater use of arable land for animal products from industrial systems as opposed to animal products from grazing or mixed systems; and the greater water consumption and pollution from animal products from industrial systems than from animal products from grazing and mixed systems.^{xx xxi xxii}

There are strong reasons for giving careful consideration both to the ways in which animals are used in a country's development, including any alternative approaches which may be more advantageous to pro-poor development and food security; and the potential beneficial impacts which could be gained from improved animal welfare.

In the words of the FAO Press Release on opening its AW Gateway in 2009^{xxiii}:
Livestock moves south -

Since the 1990s, the centre of gravity of livestock production has moved from north to south and a few developing countries have emerged as powerful new players on the global scene. “Any development programme that improves animal health, increases livestock production and responds to natural disasters where animals are involved needs an animal welfare component in it.”

The FAO also quotes studies that have quantified the economic returns of animal welfare, and summarise as follows:

“In economic terms, safeguarding animal welfare translates also into profit for many players involved in animal production across the spectrum, from large-scale industry to the poorest farmers in developing countries. When animals are lost during transport, or their meat is rejected because they’ve suffered injuries or mistreatment in the way they are raised, handled or slaughtered, there are direct repercussions in terms of productivity and price across the food chain. Animals that are kept in unhealthy environments or are stressed are more prone to become ill, or less efficient in transforming feed into weight gain.”^{xxiv}

The IFC puts it this way in its Good Practice Note on ‘Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations’: “Higher animal welfare standards are also increasingly seen to be a prerequisite to enhancing business efficiency and profitability, satisfying international markets, and meeting consumer expectations. For example, a third of the leading global food retailers with turnovers ranging from US\$25-250 billion, have public animal welfare policies. Businesses that address or enhance animal welfare are likely to win or retain a competitive advantage in the global marketplace.”^{xxv}

The welfare of humans and the welfare of animals are closely linked. In many regions, a secure supply of food for people depends on the health and productivity of animals, and these in turn depend on the care and nutrition that animals receive. The massive increase in animal production of the last decades has raised a wide range of ethical issues, including concern for animal welfare, which has to be considered alongside with environmental sustainability and secure access to food^{xxvi}.

The Environment & Natural Resources

The move towards more intensive livestock farming production had led to other unintended consequences affecting the environment and natural resources. These include:

- Greenhouse gas emissions, as forests and pastures are replaced by arable land for livestock feed production.
- Damage to biodiversity both through this process of replacing forests and pastures, and through the spread of monoculture production systems.
- Release of a significant proportion of human-produced Greenhouse Gas emissions.
- Release of ammonia and sulphur dioxide, which contribute to acid rain, and other air pollutants.
- A major source of land and water degradation and pollution.
- Massive water use, exacerbating water shortages in water-poor countries.^{xxvii xxviii}

There have also been major environmental impacts associated with aquaculture, mainly with high-input high-output intensive systems. These include: discharge of wastes and nutrients affecting recipient waters, resulting in build-up of anoxic sediments, degradation of coastal habitats, eutrophication of lakes, and changes to seabed fauna and flora communities; and release/escapes of fishes, including non-native species, affecting marine habits and native fish stocks through hybridisation and disease transmission.^{xxix}

Disaster Relief

The world's poorest people are the most vulnerable to disasters. They are also heavily reliant on animals for their food security and livelihoods. It is vital to integrate animal welfare into disaster resilience and emergency planning, and emergency relief programmes. This helps to prevent the unnecessary suffering of livestock and people and significantly enhances post-disaster recovery.^{xxx}

Humanistic/Social

During the last 40 years, evidence has accumulated to support the view that there is a link between animal abuse and human violence. Studies from various fields including Social Sciences, Criminology, Developmental Psychology, Human Rights, Applied Childhood Studies, Behavioural Science, and Child Welfare have provided evidence on the relationship between animal abuse and child abuse, the emotional development of the child, family violence, and serial murder^{xxxii}. Animal abuse has the potential to cause long-term damage to children's emotional development, leading to problems such as: -

- Learning problems
- Decreased ability to build or maintain satisfactory social relationships
- Inappropriate behaviour and/or feelings, and
- Depression.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, children witnessing negligence or harm to animals become desensitised over time and, if this continues, the crucial childhood development of empathy can be stunted. Absence of empathy is now seen to be the root cause of 'evil'^{xxxiii}.

Thus, in addition to being wrong for the sake of the animals, animal cruelty has also been shown to have an adverse effect on human values and actions. On the other hand, humane education has been shown to develop and nurture empathy in children, having potentially long term benefits for both humans and nonhumans^{xxxiii}.

Thus, development work to protect animal welfare and introduce humane education would not only have economic benefits, but also broader social benefits. It could decrease the incidence of violence and abuse; assist with learning and social cohesion; promote well-being; and develop a 'culture of caring'.

Balanced Development

Development will not be balanced or sustainable if important aspects such as animal well-being, and human-animal relationships, are not included. The development process is already impacting on the lives and well-being of animals; and changing our relationship with them. Yet it does not measure or judge this impact. Animal welfare is still not yet specifically included in the development agenda, and will be increasingly side-lined and left lagging behind, if concerted action is not taken to include this vital aspect in any country's development.

The OIE Perspective

Animal welfare was first identified as a priority in the OIE Strategic Plan for 2001-2005. OIE Member Countries mandated the organisation to take the lead internationally on animal welfare and, as the international reference organisation for animal health, to elaborate recommendations and guidelines covering animal welfare practices. Since then, a growing, body of internationally-agreed OIE international animal welfare standards has been agreed [See: <http://www.oie.int/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-key-themes/> for an up-to-date list]. These

standards are carefully elaborated and considered, using the best available scientific and technical knowledge (including: subject experts, the OIE's Animal Welfare Working Group, the OIE's Code Commission and OIE members) before final adoption. As always with the development of regional or international standards, many animal protection stakeholders feel that these do not go far enough in various aspects. However, the standards do provide a useful 'safety net' - the minimum acceptable level of animal welfare – below which no countries should descend, and above which it is hoped many will aspire.

The OIE stresses that it is a standard setting body, and is not responsible for implementation. Despite this, it has been working to influence implementation positively, and made this the subject of its 'Third Global Conference on Animal Welfare'^{xxxiv} (Malaysia, November 2012). This conference produced a raft of useful recommendations^{xxxv}, including the need to work closely with donors and international and regional organisations to provide appropriate technical support to developing countries; develop capacity building activities; promote animal welfare education/training; and to promote the animal welfare standards. This is vitally important to the value of the OIE's international standards and to the successful implementation of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS).

When implementing the RAWS in developing countries, there are many aspects included which could benefit significantly from technical assistance and support from development partners, for example:

- Education and training/capacity building
- Assistance with policy, legislation and implementation
- Proactive project support – supporting 'best practice' pilot projects and implementing best practice
- Research and analysis

The OIE Regional Commission for Africa has also stressed the importance of integrating animal welfare into animal production in Africa, including the need for awareness and capacity building, and appropriate structures, human and financial resources^{xxxvi}.

In purely practical terms, the OIE is not equipped to implement the identified animal welfare improvements needed. It has no network of country offices on the ground, and lacks the necessary human and financial resources. But what it does have is its extensive network of collaborating partners^{xxxvii} – which include major public global organisations (e.g. World Bank, WHO, FAO), regional public organisations (e.g. EU, AU-IBAR, SADC) and other important development partners and donors, including a number of leading governmental international development organisations.

Increasing Political Awareness

The OIE's involvement in animal welfare and its processes for standard setting, consultation and veterinary service assessment, and its conferences and training; coupled with the adoption of animal welfare policies, programmes and standards by major multinational corporations and development organisations, the development of effective animal protection organisations, and growing consumer interest and access to information on food production systems through various media; have significantly increased awareness of animal welfare in developing countries. Previously animal welfare was considered an important policy issue mainly by developed countries from the north, with the European Union (EU) a beacon of animal welfare reform (the EU has long shown a clear commitment to animal welfare, reflecting the concerns of its citizens), and a handful of

developing countries with specific cultural and spiritual traditions reflecting animal protection values.

But this is fast-changing, and developing countries themselves are now starting to recognise the need for animal welfare to be included in their development. Now they are part of an international animal welfare policy arena, there is increased international and national pressure for reform; and countries realise this can no longer be delayed whilst other social concerns are addressed. In many developing countries, animal welfare has lagged behind for too long already, and so reform is an immense task. In these cases, concerted help and support will be needed to make this feasible.

The connection between animal welfare and development is raised more frequently now than ever. ‘Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa’s Development’ was the subject of the first international conference of the Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA), which was attended and supported by a number of African development organisations, including the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). In Africa, the AU is already funding animal welfare programmes, and the AU and RECs are slowly beginning to bring animal welfare into their remits.

Animal welfare and development is not a new issue. Around a decade ago, when Hilary Benn was the UK’s Secretary for International Development, his department had already sponsored a ‘scoping study’ on animal welfare and development, and agreed to Chair a proposed World Bank meeting on the subject (which was given World Bank support following a meeting with Compassion in World Farming and Humane Society International at the Bank’s Washington, DC headquarters). Sadly, the proposed meeting plans collapsed after a change of UK Minister (losing support and leadership for the initiative in the process).

The need for animal welfare to be mainstreamed in development is becoming increasingly urgent. Without this mainstreaming, animal welfare will be left behind as economic development is prioritised. This will lead to enormous pressures on animals used in production and for work, and a further decline in compassion and care for the plight of animals domestic and wild.

Furthermore, many development stakeholders (organisations involved in international development work, whether international or local, governmental or non-governmental) already work with the OIE, national and international animal protection organisations, and multinational companies with corporate animal welfare policies; and they work in-country on related development issues and/or provide significant funding for such programmes. These institutions could contribute enormously to the development of animal welfare policy, programmes and awareness if they incorporated animal welfare into their existing work and programmes. Without this, they are in danger of contributing to the growth of animal exploitation and suffering in these countries.

Development Stakeholders

Major development partners in the context of animal welfare are:

➤ ***The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)***

The FAO is a source of international information and expertise on agriculture and fisheries programmes, and it has also carried out work on human-wildlife conflicts and stray dog control. It assists countries (and regions) in the formulation of agricultural policies, and has also supported the development of advisory and agricultural extension services. FAO has decided to give more explicit and strategic attention to animal welfare in its capacity-building activities in countries with

developing economies. It has an ‘Animal Welfare Gateway’, which disseminates information about animal welfare.^{xxxviii}

➤ ***The World Bank***

The World Bank plays an important role both in promoting donor support for national policies and in coordinating donor programmes. Its support includes: capacity building, health, agriculture (including smallholder agriculture), natural resources and the environment. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the OIE and the World Bank in 2001, as well as the ‘Development Grant Fund’ signed at the beginning of 2006. These were to take forward work to strengthen the capacity of interested developing countries to meet the common objectives of the two signing organisations, in particular by supporting both public and private Veterinary Services.

➤ ***The International Finance Corporation (IFC)***

The IFC is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group and currently invests in livestock operations in Low Income Countries (LICs). It has issued a Good Practice Note (GPN 2014) on Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations. This note sets out the business case for improved animal welfare, and states that the IFC will ‘consider animal welfare issues when selecting and funding projects and will seek ways to promote systems that positively impact animal welfare due to the recognition that farm animals are sentient beings with feelings’.^{xxxix}

➤ ***The World Health Organisation (WHO)***

The WHO is the UN agency responsible for global health matters, and assists countries in the formulation of national health policies. It has expertise in the area of rabies and stray dog control, and has worked with the World Society for the Protection of Animals (now World Animal Protection) on these issues. Its work has included pilot projects on rabies control in Tanzania, South Africa and the Philippines, which were funded by the Gates Foundation.^{xl} There is agreement to work towards a ‘One Health’ system (incorporating human and animal health), with the OIE, FAO and WHO leading.

➤ ***The European Union (EU)***

The EU has a lengthy, practical, institutional experience of animal welfare, and has included this in its founding Treaty, which recognises animals as sentient beings and requires member states to pay “pay full regard to the welfare requirements of animals” in relevant policy areas.^{xli} The EU has a large influence on animal welfare standards in countries which export livestock products to the EU, including through its training initiative ‘Better Training for Safer Food’, which includes animal welfare requirements.^{xlii}

➤ ***The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)***

ILRI is headquartered in Nairobi, and targets its work at ‘developing’ countries, researching different livestock systems and approaches. It is part of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and along with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) conducts research that feeds into international political decision-making in the areas of livestock and food policy.^{xliii}

➤ ***The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)***

UNESCO works to build ‘humanity’s moral and intellectual solidarity’. Its programmes cover areas such as education, intercultural understanding, scientific cooperation and freedom of expression. UNESCO made 2005-2014 a ‘Decade of Education for Sustainable Development’.^{xliv} UNEP and its exchange programme has included animal issues in sustainable development educational materials for youth. UNESCO includes an Open Training Platform, which has featured an animal welfare item.^{xlv} It also specifically included animal welfare in its “Care for Petra” Campaign in the

Petra World Heritage Site, which sought to improve tourist attitudes and behaviour towards working children, working animals and the historic monuments, with the Brooke as a partner.^{xlvi}

➤ *The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)*

UNEP is the leading global environmental authority, and is based in Nairobi.^{xlvii} Its work includes wildlife issues, including the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP), and it champions the UN-recognised ‘World Wildlife Day’.^{xlviii} It has developed ‘UNEPLive’, a web-based platform to share environmental data, information, assessments and knowledge amongst member countries, research networks, and communities of practice.^{xlix} It is interested in ‘best practice’, which could include animal welfare projects.

This is just a brief overview of a few of the most relevant development organisations with regard to animal welfare. There are many more, and an overview of major development stakeholders, and their roles, is given at **Annex 1**.

However, one broader and more systematic assessment of development stakeholders has been carried out, which helps to paint a wider picture. Janice H. Cox, MBA, a management consultant focussing on animal welfare and development, worked with the OIE’s Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa over a one-year period in 2010/2011, carrying out in-depth research for the Southern African Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (the SARAWS). The stakeholder research for this project included research into the work of key OIE collaborating partners, and analysis of what these could do to help the development of animal welfare.

The Southern African research indicated a complex development framework, with many stakeholders. General trends notes included greater donor harmonisation; the move towards support aligned to national country policies; and a move towards regional programmes. It was noted that many development partners have country offices, work in-country on related development issues and/or provide significant funding for these (including: agriculture and fisheries; wildlife and the environment; biodiversity; sustainable development; environmental education; health; and NGO capacity building). Some provide high-level advice to governments on government structures and systems; policy; and laws and enforcement. Many of the governmental and inter-governmental development partners already have, or are formulating, their own animal welfare agendas within their headquarter bases, but most are still carrying out their development programmes on-the-ground with little or no animal welfare component.

Some development partners are still promoting and encouraging the development of intensive livestock and aquaculture systems in developing countries, despite the known detrimental impacts (some of which have been mentioned above) affecting animal and human health and welfare, the environment, resource use, and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers. Some continue to support and encourage the consumptive use of wildlife, despite the impact this is having on wildlife populations (including fuelling commercial wildlife crime) and people’s attitudes towards wild animals. Others support development programmes such as infrastructure, road building and land use changes which can adversely impact animals and their habitats.

The Southern African research uncovered not one of these development organisations carrying out assessments on the potential animal welfare impacts of their programmes. Indeed, for most, animal welfare was simply not ‘on their radar’. Many were also ignoring animal welfare in their policy advice to governments (for example, when providing technical assistance on livestock policy).

However, these development partners could contribute significantly to the development of animal welfare policy, programmes and awareness if they incorporated animal welfare into their existing work and programmes and played a role in collaborative action to implement regional strategies for the improvement of animal welfare (using international ‘best practice’ combined with the best available expertise and technical assistance).

In addition to these development partners, important stakeholders would include animal industries, veterinarians (and other animal health professionals) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Animal welfare NGOs are already active in this field. There are also many national and international development NGOs that work on associated areas (and some of these are very well resourced), but few have incorporated animal welfare into their work thus far.

It should be stressed here that the burden of animal welfare development cannot simply be left to NGOs. International development NGOs already cover a wide range of development issues, and have little or no subject-specific expertise in animal welfare. Whilst international animal welfare NGOs already have considerable expertise, and provide capacity building/training, practical support and funding for the development of animal welfare across the world, their work is restricted by their geographical outreach and available finances. They do not have country offices in countries across the world, as do many development partners; and their budgets are miniscule in comparison to those of international development organisations.¹

Conversely, most of the leading development partners have an extensive network of regional and country offices (with offices in most developing countries and allied programmes ‘on the ground’). As regards finances, their budgets are vast. The European Commission spends over 50 billion Euros on development cooperation (and has an overall aid budget of more than 70 billion)^{li}, the FAO is budgeting to spend \$2,507 million in 2014-15^{lii} and the World Bank spent around \$4,473 million on development grants alone in 2012 (IDA – \$2,062m and IBRD \$2,411m– for FY 2012)^{liii}.

Corporations are now also bringing their global reach and funding to support development.^{liv} According to recent research, development leaders are expecting new sources of funding over the next decade that will likely move their current \$200 billion industry toward a status quo that is more diverse, results-driven and competitive. Emerging economies, corporations like Pfizer and Coca-Cola, private foundations funded by billionaires (such as Bill Gates) and online crowd-funding platforms have the potential to expand development coverage and transform this field. Corporations want positive win-win results that show value for money and enhance their reputations and profiles. This opens up the possibility of persuading them to support pilot projects, show them ‘best practice’, and then persuade them to support roll-out. There is scope to involve them, engage them and transform them. They may also be willing to sponsor media awareness and educational initiatives: in particular, supporting businesses with related interests.

Extension and Research

It is interesting to note that some development organisations are already working on programmes that have the ability to reach down to the grassroots level, such as veterinary and agricultural extension (advisory services). There would be a massive beneficial impact if animal welfare could be included in such programmes, as this would provide an effective way of ensuring that animal welfare knowledge and understanding is disseminated down to the level of the farmers themselves. **Annex 2** shows some important stakeholders of relevance to programmes to strengthen extension services.

Agricultural extension is a general term meaning the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education (and veterinary extension, as regards veterinary aspects). Whilst they were originally used for purposes such as ‘technology transfer’ (using top-down approaches) this caused immense problems ‘on the ground’ and the need to be participatory and to take account of local knowledge and practices has been recognised. Also, the field of ‘extension’ now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organised for rural people by educators from different disciplines, including agriculture, agricultural marketing, health, and business studies. It should also include animal welfare, and the dissemination of animal welfare research and best practice.

Extension practitioners can be found throughout the world, usually working for government agencies. They are represented by several professional organisations, networks and extension journals.

Veterinary services and agricultural extension work were adversely impacted when Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs) were imposed by the World Bank Group to ensure debt repayment and economic restructuring. But now the situation has come full circle, and there are large amounts of support from international development organisations, such as the World Bank and the FAO, for the strengthening of veterinary services and agricultural extension agencies in ‘developing’ countries. Over the past twenty years, the World Bank has financed over US\$3.9 billion in the restructuring of national agricultural extension^{iv}. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has also been involved in agricultural extension development projects^{vi}, together with other organisations, such as CARE International. The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is also interested in the strengthening of agricultural extension services (together with the CGIAR Group, which was previously known as the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)^{vii}.

The World Bank has also now recognised veterinary services to be a ‘Global Public Good’, and signed a ‘Development Grant Facility’ agreement with the OIE in 2006, which included funds for improving the quality of Veterinary Services^{viii}.

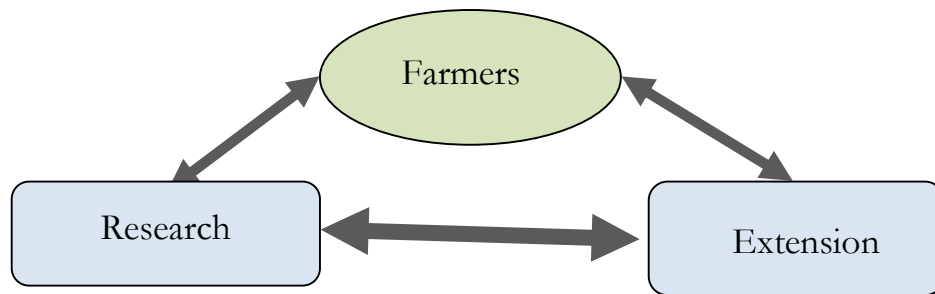
Veterinary Services are often in the forefront of national animal welfare policy and legislation, and extension services are an effective way of delivering information and advice to farming communities. Veterinary Services also have a vital public health role to fulfil, which goes hand-in-hand with development^{ix}. Indeed, veterinary work is an integral part of the One Health system. Veterinary extension work could be adjusted to include more animal welfare work, animal welfare training and capacity building programmes.

The role of international and national agricultural research organisations and national research stations in developing countries is also important. They could do more to research animal welfare aspects of development initiatives, document traditional knowledge on animal husbandry, and collate and disseminate up-to-date resources and science on animal welfare.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), which is part of the CGIAR Group, works to improve food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through research for better and more sustainable use of livestock.^x Traditionally, it has taken very little account of animal welfare in its work. However, it is now carrying out some scoping work on animal welfare and development, and hopes to publish this in 2015.^{xi}

Traditional knowledge and practices would be particularly relevant and useful in development programmes for small scale agricultural production (pro-poor livestock development projects).

Both traditional knowledge/experiences and practical animal welfare aspects could then be further spread through extension (necessitating close co-operation between research and extension services):



This knowledge could, and should, also be spread through Veterinary and Agricultural Universities and colleges.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Traditionally, development theory considered industrialisation to be the most relevant indicator of a country's progress along the development path. This is probably not surprising, given a system with economic growth as the core measurement of a country's progress. Agriculture was considered the hallmark of the first stage of development, while the degree of industrialisation was taken to be the indication of a developing economy.^{lxiii} Fortunately, these traditional views are now changing, and in recent years, there has been an increasing focus on the wellbeing of people and their environments, as well as an increased realisation of the importance of small-scale farming to poverty alleviation, employment and local food security.^{lxiii lxiv lxv}

However, this prevailing development paradigm led to the burgeoning industrialisation of animal and fish farming in developing countries, with inherent animal welfare problems (plus associated welfare problems in areas such as: live transport; amassing (including feedlots and stall feeding) and mass handling; and loss of well-adapted indigenous livestock breeds in favour of more productive exotic breeds). Worse still, this continues in many countries, despite the well documented adverse impacts of industrial animal agriculture on poverty alleviation, health and the environment.^{lxvi} Furthermore, this approach is fuelled by national, regional and continental policies on agricultural development, which focus on the growth (and often intensification) of animal agriculture and aquaculture.

In Africa, at continental level, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a programme of the AU, established the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) in July 2003 specifically to boost agricultural productivity in Africa.^{lxvii} African countries are encouraged to incorporate the CAADP objectives into their agricultural and rural development strategies, and NEPAD assists African countries to develop their agricultural policies. It also has an 'Action Plan for the Development of African Fisheries and Aquaculture'^{lxviii}. However, it has not yet included animal welfare in its work, and only deals with the concept (in its technical activities) in connection with 'barriers to trade'. The policies and work programmes of the RECs tend to follow CAADP/NEPAD policies.

CAADP and the Regional Agricultural Policies (RAPs) are supported by a number of influential development partners (including the FAO, EU and bilaterals). The FAO provided technical

support in the development of CAADP^{lxxix}, and the FAO (and the French Government) provided technical support for the formulation of the SADC Regional Agricultural Programme (RAP)^{lxxx}, whilst the German development organisation provided a preliminary ‘Scoping Study’. Others who supported the RAP were: the World Bank, USAID and DFID.

The World Bank continues to play a leading role in CAADP, including hosting the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund – and reviewing its activities and suggesting changes^{lxxxi}.

In addition, the OIE research for the SADC region showed that no SADC country had yet elaborated a national animal welfare policy.

So why is agricultural/fisheries policy not yet taking account of animal welfare? After all, it covers areas where there are already relevant OIE international animal welfare standards, and is being spearheaded and assisted by organisations that have already made commitments to animal welfare and are OIE collaborating partners.

The OIE Regional Commission for Africa has also stressed the importance of integrating animal welfare into animal production in Africa, including the need for awareness and capacity building, and appropriate structures, human and financial resources^{lxxxii}.

The welfare of working and transport animals is another area of development that is largely neglected – despite their vital importance to agriculture and rural development. The FAO and the Brooke held an electronic consultation (Feb 2011) and technical meeting (June 2011) on the ‘Role, Impact and Welfare of Working Animals’^{lxxxiii}. The technical meeting recognised that working animals play a fundamental role in livelihoods improvement as they provide farm power and contribute to food security and poverty reduction, income generation and gender equity. Also, animal welfare was recognised as a core component of responsible animal husbandry and therefore should be an integral part of all working animals systems^{lxxxiv}.

Including welfare of working animals in development policy and programmes would be a clear win-win situation for people and animals.

Conclusions

Animal welfare should be integrated into all relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and development programmes (including poverty reduction/development; agriculture/livestock/fisheries and rural development; sustainable livelihoods; transport; science and research; health/safety (including food safety and security); animal health and nutrition, including rabies control; and biodiversity/environmental) and disaster/emergency response work.

There is massive scope for progressively improving the status of animal welfare in developing countries by including animal welfare aspects in these related policies and programmes. Taking just one example, there would be immense animal health and welfare benefits through the inclusion of animal welfare training/capacity building in every extension officer training and programme (as well as other benefits in terms of health, livelihoods and food security). *[This was included in the recommendations of the FAO’s 2008 workshop on ‘Capacity building to implement good animal welfare practices’.*^{lxxxv}]

There is also much scope for collaborative, proactive work on the development of animal welfare in developing countries and, in particular, support for the implementation of regional animal welfare strategies. This goes further than just including animal welfare in existing development

programmes. Instead, it works on the delivery of strategies for the progressive development of animal welfare, through targeted collaboration of the best available skills, expertise and resources. There are many aspects of the RAWS which could benefit significantly from technical assistance and support from development partners, including:

- Education and training/capacity building
- Assistance with policy, legislation and implementation
- Proactive project support – supporting ‘best practice’ pilot projects and implementing best practice
- Research and development

We believe that it is also important that every development organisation working in these areas ensures that its work does not detrimentally impact upon animal welfare. As can be seen, programmes focussing on economic outcomes can produce severe (unintended) animal welfare problems, if this aspect is not factored in at the project planning stage. The introduction of an ‘animal welfare impact assessment’ is proposed, following the same principles as environmental impact assessments. *From a moral perspective, adversely impacting the welfare of sentient animals should be given the same consideration as is currently afforded to environmental impacts.*

Annex 3 contains more detailed suggestions on the ways in which development organisations could include animal welfare within their work.

There is enormous scope for action to mainstream animal welfare in development. This work would need to be effectively prioritised and organised. Thus there is still a real need for an international conference on animal welfare and development. This would enable all stakeholders to work together to decide on priorities, roles and responsibilities, and programmes.

Such a conference could highlight what has already been done and what more could be done in the future.

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Annex 1

Brief Background Information on Key Development Organisations

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/>

FAO has a wide network of regional, sub-regional and national offices. The main aim of these offices is “to assist governments to develop policies, programmes and projects to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition; to help them to develop their agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors, and to use their environmental and natural resources in a sustainable way.”

The total FAO Budget planned for 2014-15 is US\$ 2.4 billion.

Food security is FAO's key focus – ensuring that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's three main goals are: the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and, the sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

The FAO helps by supporting policies and political commitments that promote food security and good nutrition, and by making sure that up-to-date information about hunger and malnutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible. This includes assistance to countries and regions formulating agricultural and food policies, and the provision of support and technical assistance on projects connected to food security, including livestock, fisheries and animal health projects.

In addition, the FAO's five main activities stress support for the transition to sustainable agriculture, and collaboration to improve smallholder agriculture

FAO links the field to national, regional and global initiatives. It also facilitates partnerships for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

Fauna and Habitats:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife/en/>

The FAO's forestry department works on wildlife and protected area management aims to conserve native faunas together with their natural habitats.

Animal Welfare Gateway:

<http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/themes/animal-welfare/aw-awhome/>

The FAO hosts the Animal Welfare Gateway, which is a single access point for a wide range of information related to the welfare of farm animals. A participatory platform to retrieve and submit information, as well as to engage in commonly developed projects and thematic discussions.

Consultations and discussions have been conducted on subjects such as: dog population management, the role, impact and welfare of working animals, capacity building to implement good animal welfare practices and the impact of animal nutrition on animal welfare.

The consultation on capacity building to implement good animal welfare practices included many recommendations of importance to the mainstreaming of animal welfare in development. See:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/animalwelfare/AW_Exp-meeting_EN_1.pdf

World Health Organisation (WHO)

<http://www.who.int/>

The WHO is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

The WHO has 194 member states.

The proposed budget of the WHO for 2014/2015 is US\$3.98 billion.

It works on rabies control, a 'neglected zoonotic disease' (a disease which is transmitted from animals to humans), which is endemic on all continents, but with the highest case incidence occurring on Asia and Africa.

It actively promotes awareness of rabies of World Rabies Day, and has united with the FAO and OIE in a joint goal to eliminate human rabies and control the disease in animals.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/151809/1/WHO_HTM_NTD_NZD_2015.3_eng.pdf?ua=1

The WHO has carried out pilot projects on rabies control in the Philippines, Tanzania and KZN, South Africa, with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). This project provided evidence that rabies elimination is possible in different contexts. BMGF will not support routine project implementation, as they invest in transformational change, as opposed to routine roll-out. What is now needed is support from other donors for expansion and roll-out.

The WHO website highlights a BBC article stating that a shortage of funds for vaccinating dogs is costing the lives of tens of thousands of children every year.

The World Bank Group

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a partnership to reduce poverty and support development. The World Bank Group is a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and consists of five international organisations that make leveraged loans to developing countries:

- ***The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)***, which lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- ***The International Development Association (IDA)***, which provides interest-free loans (credits) and grants to governments of the poorest countries.
[Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank].
- ***The International Finance Corporation (IFC)***, which is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. The IFC finances investment in developing countries, mobilising capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.
- ***The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)***, which promotes foreign direct investment into developing countries to support economic growth, reduce poverty and improve people's lives.
- ***The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)***, which provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

Established in 1944, the World Bank Group is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It has more than 10,000 employees in more than 120 offices worldwide. The World Bank Board approved approximately US\$ 40.8 billion of financial assistance in the fiscal year 2014.^{lxxvi}

The Bank produces Country Assistance Strategies to guide their work in any particular country. These are produced in cooperation with the local government and other interested stakeholders, and may rely on analytical work performed by the Bank or other parties. Thus their programmes will vary by country, depending on appropriate ways of “reducing poverty and increasing shared prosperity in a sustainable way”. The World Bank also plays an important role both in promoting donor support for national policies and in coordinating donor programmes.

The World Bank Group's Global Practices bring together knowledge and expertise in 14 sectors and 5 cross-cutting areas. The goal is to help developing countries find solutions to the toughest global and local development challenges—from adapting to climate change to boosting food

security or increasing access to energy. The topics they work on include: agriculture, biodiversity, education, food security, health, nutrition, MDGs and sustainable development.

See: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic#1>

European Union (EU)

http://europa.eu/index_en.htm

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries that together cover much of the European continent. Its development wing – Europe Aid - is an active and proactive player in the development field.

The EU combines different types of support to countries in need. It provides funding in the form of grants to support projects and organisations furthering its development objectives. It also offers public contracts and provides budget and sector support.

Over half of all development aid comes from the EU and its member countries, making them collectively the world's largest donor. Most aid goes to the low-income and least developed countries. The two main pillars for the EU's development aid are the European Development Fund (EDF) and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). The EU budget deal struck in February 2013 reserved the following for overseas aid: €26.986 billion in the EDF and €20.6 billion for the DCI.^{lxvii}

The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for formulating EU development policy and thematic policies in order to “reduce poverty in the world, to ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental development and to promote democracy, the rule of law, good governance and the respect of human rights, notably through external aid”. The EU also fosters coordination between the EU and its Member States in the area of development cooperation. EU development work includes agriculture and food security, the environment, education, peace and security, and sustainable development.

USAID

<http://www.usaid.gov/>

USAID implements funding from 12 foreign operations accounts. The overall Fiscal Year 2016 President's Request for these accounts is \$22.3 billion.

USAID programmes include health, food security and agriculture, education, the environment and climate change, and democratic societies and institutions. This includes \$978 million for the Feed the Future initiative [<http://www.feedthefuture.gov/>], which seeks agricultural productivity and growth.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

<http://www.sida.se/>

SIDA works to implement the Swedish development policy that focuses on enabling poor people to improve their lives. Other parts of SIDA's mission include reform cooperation with Eastern Europe and humanitarian aid.

SIDA's development cooperation covers 33 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. SIDA has more than 700 employees, located in three offices in Sweden as well as abroad in cooperation countries.

Sweden's total development aid budget for 2014 is about SEK 38,4 billion. Amongst its priority issues are: the environment, climate and sustainable development. It also has sub-goals which cover (inter alia): Environment and climate, health, market development, agriculture and food security, education, sustainable societal development, and conflict, peace and security.

Canadian International Development

<http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/index.aspx?lang=eng#>

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) previously administered foreign aid programmes in developing countries for Canada. However, in March 2013, the government announced that CIDA would be folded into the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the organisation was renamed as the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. Canadian development priorities include: food security, environmental sustainability and governance.

Department for International Development (DFID) UK

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development>

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's development work, which focuses on ending extreme poverty. DFID's priorities include: education, health, governance and conflict, and climate and environment. It works directly in 28 countries across Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Germany

<http://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html>

<http://web.mit.edu/urbanupgrading/upgrading/resources/organizations/gtz.html>

GIZ is a federal enterprise which supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development. The services delivered by the GIZ draw on regional and technical expertise and tried and tested management know-how. GIZ is also engaged in international education work around the globe. GIZ has 16,410 staff around the globe, almost 70 per cent of whom are employed locally as national personnel. There are also 785 development workers currently carrying out assignments for GIZ. GIZ's business was over Eur 1.9 billion as at 31 December 2013.

GIZ operates in many fields including: governance and democracy; reconstruction, peace-building and civil conflict transformation; food security, health and basic education; and environmental protection, resource conservation and climate change mitigation. In crises, GIZ carries out emergency aid programmes. It also second development workers to partner countries, and managers and specialist personnel to key positions in partner countries.

The government-owned GTZ operates in the field of technical cooperation. Some 1,600 German field staff members work with 8,590 locally contracted personnel and another 800 "integrated experts" are placed with employers in partner countries. Currently, there are 2,800 projects in 142 countries receiving administrative and professional assistance from GTZ Head Office in Eschborn and more than 60 GTZ Offices in partner countries. Experts are responsible for cooperation with

individual countries, to ensure that the technical solutions and management methods used in the projects match the socio-cultural and economic conditions of the partner countries. Consulting firms, specialist institutions and universities are also used as partners for projects where expertise on specialised issues is needed.

GTZ aims to raise people's capabilities and transfer knowledge and skills to more than four continents. It works in Africa, Asia and Latin America. GTZ works in 30 development activity areas, which include: education and science; urban and rural development; health; population and nutrition; agro-policies and agricultural service systems; and environmental protection.

Danish Development Cooperation (DANIDA), Denmark

<http://um.dk/en/danida-en/>

Development policy and foreign policy are integrated in the daily work of the Danish Foreign Service in both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Copenhagen and the Danish missions in Denmark's partner countries. The Minister for Development Cooperation is the minister for development assistance and is served by Denmark's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Service.

Denmark's development cooperation "aims to fight poverty with human rights and economic growth".

In line with Denmark's new development strategy, Denmark's development cooperation targets four main priority areas: human rights and democracy; green growth; social progress; and stability and protection.

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Norway

<http://www.norad.no/en/front-page>

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation – is a specialised directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its thematic areas for development cooperation include: climate change and the environment; public administration; health; education; higher education and research.

The Norwegian aid budget was 32.8 billion in 2013; and 116 countries received aid in that year.

Dutch Development Cooperation (Minbuza)

<http://www.government.nl/ministries/bz#ref-minbuza>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinates and carries out Dutch foreign policy at its headquarters in The Hague and through its missions abroad. It is likewise the channel through which the Dutch Government communicates with foreign governments and international organisations. The Netherlands has therefore a fundamental review of development policy, and decided to focus its efforts, assisting fewer partner countries while focusing on four spearhead areas in which the Netherlands can add special value.

Dutch development cooperation policy aims to promote sustainable economic growth in developing countries. It also aims to work towards global stability and security and to foster human rights. It does this by focusing on the fields in which the Netherlands itself excels, for example water management and food security.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/fdfa/organisation-fdfa/directorates-divisions/sdc.html>

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) is Switzerland's international cooperation agency within the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). In operating with other federal offices concerned, SDC is responsible for the overall coordination of development activities, cooperation with Eastern Europe, and humanitarian aid.

The goal of SDC is that of reducing poverty. This focuses on fostering economic self-reliance and state autonomy, contributing to the improvement of production conditions, and helping to find solutions to environmental problems, and better access to education and basic healthcare services.

Switzerland's 2013–2016 International Cooperation Strategy hinges on five clearly defined objectives. They are all in keeping with the same vision: to promote sustainable global development with the goal of reducing poverty and global risks. These strategic objectives include: preventing and dealing with crises, conflicts and disasters; fair access to resources and services (including health, education and sustainable use of land and water); sustainable economic growth; globalisation favourable to sustainable development; and democracy.

Irish Aid

<https://www.irishaid.ie/about-us/>

Irish Aid is the Irish Government's programme for overseas development. The programme is managed by the Development Co-operation Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The work they do in fighting global poverty and hunger is integral to Ireland's foreign policy.

The aim of the Irish aid programme is to reduce poverty and hunger, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where the needs are greatest. Irish Aid supports long term development, and provides humanitarian assistance in over eighty countries.

Irish Aid's focus is on reducing hunger and improving resilience; inclusive and sustainable economic growth; better governance; human rights and accountability. Ireland works to address global poverty and hunger and achieving the MDGs in these priority areas.

Australian Aid (AusAID)

<http://www.dfat.gov.au/aid/Pages/australias-aid-program.aspx>

The Australian Government's new development policy 'Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability' and new performance framework 'Making Performance Count: enhancing the accountability and effectiveness of Australian aid' introduce key shifts in the AusAID program.

The AUSaid programme will now focus on the Indo-Pacific region. The rationale for this is that this will provide a sharper focus on Australia's immediate neighbourhood – which is where they are able to make the most difference.

The purpose of Australia's aid program is stated as "to promote Australia's national interests by contributing to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction". They will pursue this purpose by focusing on two development outcomes: supporting private sector development and strengthening human development.

The priority areas for the Australian aid programme are: infrastructure, trade facilitation and international competitiveness; agriculture, fisheries and water; effective governance; education and health; building resilience: humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction and social protection; and gender equity.

Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

JICA has launched itself as a new organisation, with a new vision and four new missions.

Its vision centres on ‘inclusive and dynamic development’. JICA feels that ‘inclusive development’ represents an approach to development that encourages all people to recognise the development issues they themselves face, participate in addressing them, and enjoy the fruits of such endeavours. They see their new role as being “to effectively provide backing for this process”. ‘Dynamic development’ refers to the creation of “self-reinforcing virtuous cycles of mid- to long-term economic growth and poverty reduction in a constantly changing environment of developing countries where a variety of issues arise simultaneously and get entangled with each other”. New JICA proposes to provide “creative, highly effective support toward this end, at times moving swiftly and at times acting from the longer-term perspective as the situation calls for”.

Its new missions are: addressing the global agenda; reducing poverty through equitable growth; improving governance; and achieving human security.

JICA works in all developmental areas of the world. Its thematic areas include: education, health, governance, peace building, natural resources, private sector development, agriculture and rural development, natural environment conservation, fisheries and environmental management.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

<https://www.ilri.org/>

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works to improve food security and reduce poverty in developing countries through research for better and more sustainable use of livestock. ILRI is a member of the CGIAR Consortium which works for a food-secure future.

ILRI is a non-profit-making and non-governmental organisation with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, and a second principal campus in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It employs over 700 staff from about 40 countries. About 80 staff are recruited through international competitions and represent some 30 disciplines. Around 600 staff are nationally recruited, largely from Kenya and Ethiopia.

ILRI works at the crossroads of livestock and poverty, bringing high-quality science and capacity-building to bear on poverty reduction and sustainable development. ILRI works in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and China.

ILRI’s mission is “to improve food and nutritional security and to reduce poverty in developing countries through research for efficient, safe and sustainable use of livestock - ensuring better lives through livestock”.

The International Fund for Agricultural; Development (IFAD)

<http://www.ifad.org/>

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialised agency of the United Nations. It was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The conference was organised in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. It resolved that "an International Fund for Agricultural Development should be established immediately to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries."

IFAD focuses exclusively on rural poverty reduction, working with poor rural populations in developing countries to eliminate poverty, hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes; and improve the quality of their lives. Many IFAD-supported projects and programmes have been in remote areas, and have targeted some of the poorest and most deprived segments of the rural population. IFAD has recognised that vulnerable groups can and do contribute to economic growth.

IFAD's work includes: climate and environment; food and nutrition security; livestock and rangeland; and agricultural risk management.

Other Development Banks and Finance Corporations

There are also a number of development banks and finance corporations which provide finance and professional advice for the purpose of development. These are often created by a group of countries, and some have large memberships including both developed donor countries and developing borrower countries. These include:

- The African Development Bank Group
<http://www.afdb.org/en/>
- The Development Bank of Southern Africa
<http://www.dbsa.org/EN/Pages/default.aspx>
- The African Finance Corporation (AFC) (*AFC (along with the Spanish Agency for International Development – AECID) supports the African Agriculture Fund*).
<http://www.africafc.org/Home.aspx>
- The Asian Development Bank
<http://www.adb.org/>
- The European Investment Bank (EIB)
<http://www.eib.org/>
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<http://www.ebrd.com/home>
- CAF – Development Bank of Latin America
<http://www.caf.com/en>
- The Inter-American Development Bank Group
<http://www.iadb.org/>
- The Islamic Development Bank
<http://www.isdb.org/>

Some of these banks and finance corporations have included some animal welfare aspects in their policies (environmental and social principles) – including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank, as well as the International Finance Corporation (which is part of the World Bank Group).^{lxxviii lxxix lxxx}

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Unions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_economic_communities

There are also a raft of RECs and regional unions across the world. These vary in size and status, and they sometimes have overlapping members. The EU was the first to develop policies and regulations covering animal welfare, but others are now starting this process. There is much scope for progression of animal welfare through these RECs and unions. They are particularly important to the development and implementation of regional animal welfare strategies/action plans, and the implementation of OIE international standards. For example, in Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is in the process of developing a Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (RAWS); the Inter Governmental Authority of Development (IGAD) has started the process of developing a regional animal welfare action plan (having received African Union (AU) funding for this task; and Ghana has placed a researched proposal before the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Annex 2

Extension and Advisory Services: Key Stakeholders

Many global organisations (including the World Bank and FAO, as well as the OIE) now recognise veterinary services as ‘global public goods’.

The EU funds the Vet-Gov programme of the AU, which aims to strengthen veterinary services across Africa.

The OIE itself has a ‘Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services’ (OIE PVS Tool).^{lxxxii}

Global Forum for Advisory Services

<http://www.g-fras.org/en/>

The mission of the Global Forum for Advisory Services is to provide advocacy and leadership on rural advisory services within the global development agenda.

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/nr/research-extension-systems/res-home/en/>

Supports the organisation and management of national agricultural research systems, and provides policy advice on reorienting extension services.

Publication on ‘Global Review of Good Agricultural Extension and Advisory Service Practices’. Swanson, Burton E. FAO. Rome 2008.

<http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/modernise%20the.pdf>

IFPRI

<http://www.ifpri.org/book-770/ourwork/researcharea/agricultural-extension>

IFPRI has developed a framework for designing and analysing extension, and has several research programmes studying extension projects; but also refers to extension in the context of developing agribusinesses.

ILRI

<http://www.ilri.org/content/mobilization-livestock-research-and-extension-food-security-and-poverty-alleviation-mozambique>

ILRI also has an interest in agricultural extension, and has carried out research in this area.

IFAD

<http://www.ifad.org/rainfedag/services/index.htm>

IFAD has also been involved in programmes for supporting/developing extension services.

Research carried out for the OIE’s Southern African representation identified a project in Lesotho identifying and training agricultural extension officers, carried out by CARE International and IFAD.

World Bank Group

Agricultural Innovation Systems: An Investment Sourcebook. World Bank Group. ISBN 978-0-8213-8684-2

<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=wqs9NtP496YC&pg=PA126&lpg=PA126&dq=DFID+agricultural+extension+advisory&source=bl&ots=1ktN6yDxsV&sig=cNAH3Pn3c5Z3wvN6sbhTHbFL3xQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=6L2BVMXpGIq2UZedgegP&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAzgK#v=onepage&q=DFID%20agricultural%20extension%20advisory&f=false>

National International Development Organisations

Other national international development organisations such as USAID, GIZ (German international cooperation), and SIDA (Swiss International Development) also have an interest in agricultural extension

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/supporting-agricultural-capacity-development/rural>

work. <http://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/giz2012-en-gender-and-agricultural-extension.pdf>

International NGOs

Concern Worldwide

World Vision

CARE International

Annex 3**Suggestions for Development Organisations' Work on Animal Welfare****Introduction**

There are many ways in which development organisations could support the introduction of animal welfare in developing countries. There are some suggestions below, which have been categorised by the following three main approaches:

- Mainstreaming animal welfare in existing development programmes involving animals.
- The introduction of animal welfare impact assessments to ensure that no planned development programmes have an adverse impact on animals and their welfare.
- Proactive collaborative programmes to develop animal welfare.

It is recognised that this work would necessitate additional staff appointments within development organisations – in the field, as well as at headquarters – and additional capacity building and expertise in animal welfare.

Mainstreaming Animal Welfare

This would require an initial assessment of each current and planned development programme to ascertain the potential for including animal welfare aspects. Then if the potential to introduce animal welfare aspects was recognised, research would be needed on available ‘best practice’ (including best programmes, and sources of skills and expertise) – internationally and locally.

This would include work to ensure that all programmes involving the development of veterinary and agricultural extension services incorporate the development of animal welfare knowledge and expertise.

Animal Welfare Impact Assessment

Development organisations (including banks and financial institutions) could also introduce a system of animal welfare impact assessment for every development programme which has the potential to adversely affect animals and their welfare. A similar system is already used to capture and assess potential environmental impacts. It is important to include potential detrimental impacts on animals and their welfare, in order to recognise and prevent these (or at the very least to mitigate them). This system would need to cover a wide range of development programmes – not just those directly dealing with animal issues, but also any others with the potential to adversely impact animals and their habitats (for example, infrastructure, road building and land use changes).

Proactive Collaborative Programmes to Develop Animal Welfare

Development organisations could also play a role in funding, supporting and promoting collaborative programmes to develop animal welfare. This could include support for the development of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS) (or regional animal welfare action plans), where these do not already exist. Where RAWS/action plans do exist, then these would form an ideal framework for proactive programmes on animal welfare.

Some of the key areas where development organisations could play a role in the proactive development of animal welfare in developing countries are given below, in categories commonly incorporated in RAWS.

Education and Awareness

- Capacity building of animal welfare ‘drivers of change’.
- Capacity building/training in animal welfare for OIE Delegates and AW Focal Points.
- Capacity building/training of policy and implementation/enforcement staff; and extension services.
- Inclusion of animal welfare in veterinary and agricultural extension programmes.
- The inclusion of humane education/animal welfare education in schools (and in the curriculum).
- Inclusion of animal welfare concepts in veterinary, animal science and agricultural courses (and in the curriculum).
- The development of post graduate courses on animal welfare (continuous professional development).
- Industry training on animal welfare in priority areas, and to support the implementation of OIE standards.
- Technical seminars and workshops on animal welfare priorities, adapted to regional and national realities.

- Engagement and awareness to foster active involvement of people who work with animals.
- The development of clear communication and public awareness strategies for citizens and communities (involving communities, religious leaders and public personalities).
- Raising awareness of animal welfare with stakeholders, using targeted communications strategies (including established awareness days/weeks and through appropriate media).
- Continuous learning from regional and international experiences and best practices.
- The development of appropriate (customised) education and training tools.
- The creation of a network between educational institutions active in animal welfare education.
- Promotion of animal welfare and ethics in animal research, farming and companion animals/pets (*through appropriate stakeholders, including farmers' groups/associations, animal breeders and marketers and NGOs*).

Suggested Development Priorities: *Capacity building for animal welfare policy and enforcement; support for animal welfare education programmes and technical workshops; and support for the development of 'best practice' pilots and databases.*

Animal Welfare Structures, Policies/Strategies, Legislation and Enforcement

- The development of animal welfare structures in government (government department, enforcement team(s) and extensions services).
- The creation of a national committee or working group (National Animal Welfare Committee) to support implementation of the regional strategy/action plan.
- The elaboration of national strategies (to take the regional strategy/action plan forward and implement the OIE standards or best international practice in a progressive and measured manner), based on national priorities and needs.
- Inclusion of animal welfare in all relevant regional and national strategic plans and policies (e.g. development, livestock, wildlife etc.).
- Review current animal welfare laws, and develop/improve to ensure modern animal welfare legislation, using available 'best practice' and models, and regionally appropriate precedents, as guidance.
- Supplement such laws by implementing regulations and/or codes of practice, as necessary.
- Include/mainstream animal welfare in other laws, where applicable.
- The development of effective enforcement systems and procedures, including M&E feedback.

Suggested Development Priorities: *Technical assistance for development of animal welfare structures in government (government department, enforcement team(s) and extensions services, and an animal welfare committee); funding and technical assistance for the development and implementation of regional animal welfare strategies; and technical assistance for the development of national strategies, policies and legislation.*

Proactive Project Support

- The development of proactive animal welfare programmes, based on regional priorities.
- Research into stakeholders/expertise, best practice and available resources; and the harnessing of technical cooperation and resources towards joint initiatives.
- Practical programmes to improve animal welfare at slaughter, in transport, and at markets.
- Practical programmes to improve the welfare of working animals.
- Development of national stray dog population management (SDPM) programmes (in collaboration with FAO, WHO and major national stakeholders, including international, national and local animal welfare organisations) to address not only the animal welfare issues related to stray dogs but also to reduce and eventually eliminate rabies and dog related zoonoses.

- Work to improve infrastructures (slaughterhouses, transportation means, shelters/municipal pounds, quarantine stations, etc.) where necessary.

Suggested Development Priorities: *Coordination and harnessing of support, including funding, for proactive animal welfare programmes based on regional priorities (in particular those included in regional animal welfare strategies); and programmes supporting infrastructure improvements (as above).*

Research and Development

- Identification of animal welfare research and development needs and priorities.
- Promote and coordinate regional and national research on priority and developing animal welfare issues.
- Encourage the collection and dissemination within the region of good animal welfare practice, including case studies, research and relevant literature from within and without the region, to facilitate the application of regionally appropriate best practice.
- Coordinate with leading international animal welfare research and OIE collaborating centres.
- Carry out sustainable improvements in animal welfare based on regional and international research, including feeding research into extension work.

Suggested Development Priorities: *Funding and support for the development of animal welfare research and 'best practice' databases, including traditional knowledge and practices; and technical assistance and support for the inclusion of animal welfare research and best practice in national programmes, including extension services.*

Coordination, Monitoring and Support

- Animal welfare coordination team/group responsible for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the progress of implementation.
- Stakeholder consultation and communication.
- Creation of subject-specific working groups to facilitate implementation of good animal welfare practices, beginning with priority issues already covered by the OIE standards (including stray dog control, transport, slaughter, and disease control).
- Funding mobilisation.

Suggested Development Priorities: *Coordination of development partners and harnessing of development resources, including funding, for animal welfare.*

As regards funding mobilisation, concerted advocacy will be needed to attract the necessary funding and support for these initiatives not only from development organisations, but also from other donors (including corporate sources and foundations) and other funding organisations such as GAVI (Vaccine Alliance) [<http://www.gavi.org/about/strategy/vaccine-investment-strategy/>].

Improving animal welfare globally will require strategic partnerships between the OIE, RECs, development organisations, financial institutions, governments, animal welfare organisations, development NGOs, research and educational stakeholders, and trade organisations.

The important role of RECs should be recognised - and proactive contacts made with each REC to promote the development of regional animal welfare strategies/policies and action plans to work towards the progressive development of animal welfare.

There is also scope for more development banks and finance corporations to include animal welfare criteria in their lending activities. In particular, to ensure that projects meet or exceed

international animal welfare standards and animal welfare laws. They could also be influenced to provide funding for improved welfare initiatives.

There are further detailed recommendations in the FAO publication on ‘Capacity Building to Implement Good Animal Welfare Practices’:

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/animalwelfare/i0483e00_1.pdf

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