

IMPLEMENTING OIE ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS:

THE ROLE THAT CIVIL SOCIETY PLAYS



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Visits from government officials to different countries are a good way of highlighting how animal welfare is implemented in different places.



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Government veterinarians being trained in farm welfare and live transport in Bulgaria.

INTRODUCTION

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is the global standard setter for baseline animal welfare standards. It has to date (November 2011) agreed the following nine global standards:

- slaughter of animals for disease control purposes
- slaughter of animals for human consumption
- stunning and killing of fish for human consumption
- slaughter of fish for disease control
- live transport of animals by land
- live transport of animals by sea
- live transport of animals by air
- stray dog control
- use of animals in research and education.

The OIE has convened working groups and is drawing up standards in the following areas:

- broiler chicken production
- beef cattle production
- on-farm welfare of dairy cattle.

The organisations contributing to this report are members of the International Coalition for Animal Welfare (ICFAW) which is the umbrella body in the OIE for animal welfare organisations.

This report updates the 2009 report showing the assistance that ICFAW is giving to improve compliance and enforcement of OIE standards in the countries that it is working with. The ICFAW believes that establishing OIE agreed standards is an integral and important part of improving or setting the legal framework for animal welfare in those OIE member countries that do not have any framework animal welfare legislation. For other countries where a legal framework already exists, the OIE standards may be less demanding than the domestic policies and programmes and so may not improve existing practice. However, the OIE standards can provide valuable guidance for the future.



However, the largest challenge that the OIE faces is trying to ensure that its standards are implemented and enforced by all of its members. Unlike sanitary standards set by the OIE, for which the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement provides a legal underpinning, the only reference in the WTO rules is in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the disciplines are less clear than those provided in the SPS Agreement. The OIE is due to hold its third global conference on animal welfare in Malaysia in November 2012 which will give an opportunity to discuss implementation of its standards. The task facing the OIE in trying to ensure that members implement its standards is immense and can only be achieved with the goodwill of members and the support and assistance of all stakeholders.

Civil society plays a vital role in this process. Members of the ICFAW have member organisations in over 150 countries and active programmes in many of these countries. The work that they undertake in these countries, particularly in the developing and least developed countries, is linked with the process of encouraging countries to implement and enforce the OIE standards. This briefing has been put together to highlight the work being undertaken by ICFAW members and the need for a unified approach in encouraging countries to implement OIE standards.

The 47 countries below are those in which ICFAW members currently have active programmes covering the OIE standards. There is no intention to suggest that conditions are worse or better in these 47 countries than in any other OIE member. ICFAW members operate programmes only in countries where there is a basis to improve the animal welfare situation. Such a basis may include the existence of a key animal welfare partner, which could be the national government, regional or local government or an animal welfare organisation. Such a partner is important if there is a problem with the transposition or enforcement of the relevant OIE animal welfare standard and therefore the possibility of improving conditions. As the ability of animal welfare organisations to develop and maintain systems is limited and is entirely dependent on the availability of financial and other resources, it is important to measure the progress made in terms of inputs to ensure that contributions are being well spent.

This report cites quantitative as well as qualitative outcomes of all the programmes. However, the limited duration of some programmes means that some outcomes cannot be well quantified at the present time.

Lilongwe SPCA chief veterinary surgeon operating in a mobile clinic in Malawi as the local community watches on.






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PARTNER PROJECTS WITH RELEVANCE TO OIE STANDARDS, 2007–2011

CURRENT OIE STANDARDS

OIE standard: Slaughter for disease control and food purposes

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
EUROPE EU member states (the EU-27 standards are delivered through Directive 93/119 and Regulation 1099/2009; enforcement is covered by the European Commission and national inspections)			
Bulgaria Directive 93/119.	2007-9 Training for enforcement.	 Ran training courses with Bristol University on abattoir enforcement and inspection for veterinary inspectors.	Post-course visit from the State Veterinary Service (SVS) to abattoirs found a marked improvement in working practices. Follow-up course showed improved awareness and development of Codes of Practice in progress.
Portugal Directive 93/119.	2008-10 Training for enforcement.	 Ran training course with Bristol University auditing and improving slaughterhouse practices.	28 participants trained.
EU candidate and potential candidate countries			
Western Balkans (Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania) All at different stages of the EU integration process: regulatory framework already in place in all countries.	2000-11 Stengthening controls and improving the lack of controls and inspection. 2011	 Running programme (from 2009–11) offering training for veterinary universities, state veterinary authorities and industry on slaughter and meat control focussing on red meat species. Ran a poultry welfare officer and poultry welfare assessment course for seven countries.	Joint training delivered with the European Commission for eight modules covering slaughter and welfare assessment in seven countries in the region. 50 participants selected from the veterinary administration, veterinary faculties and the poultry industry completed the training.
Turkey Framework animal welfare law 2005.	2011 Training for slaughterhouse welfare.	Poultry welfare officer workshops delivered in cooperation with the Turkish Poultry Association. Second module poultry welfare assessment delivered to 40 participants selected from the poultry production and processing sector.	80 participants from the poultry industry, veterinary services, universities and veterinary professional organisations trained in the legal requirements under Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 for the protection of animals during slaughter and to the Animal Welfare Officer requirement and welfare outcome assessments. Participants trained in assessing welfare in poultry production.



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
ASIA, THE FAR EAST AND OCEANIA			
<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>Training for implementation of slaughter law.</p>	 World Society for the Protection of Animals Training undertaken for government officials in 2011.	
<p>China</p> <p>Regulation of Pig Slaughter Administration (2008), which covers humane slaughter of pigs. These standards were accepted into the guidelines on the technical criteria of humane slaughter of pigs (15 December 2008).</p>  <p>Government veterinarians being trained in humane slaughter in China.</p>	<p>Training for implementation of slaughter law and enforcement agreement.</p> <p>Advise on agreeing a framework law on animal welfare.</p>	 World Society for the Protection of Animals Provides training and support to slaughter managers and government inspectors; develops materials; supports national training programme led by the Beijing Chaoyang Anhua Animal Product Safety Research Institute (APSRI) and supervised by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.  World Society for the Protection of Animals Offers advice on humane slaughter legislation based on scientific research.  World Society for the Protection of Animals Work with academic community for 240 teachers from eight universities and distance e-learning welfare training developed; 300 users have passed the course to date.   World Society for the Protection of Animals  Proceedings from farm animal welfare science conference published.	<p>From 2009 WSPA, with its partner organisation APSRI, have trained more than 3,000 staff from 500 slaughterhouses. More than 500 governmental inspectors have attended seminars.</p> <p>Legislation has been drafted and further guidelines on humane slaughter of poultry, cattle and sheep are being drafted.</p> <p>Evaluation shows improvements in design of slaughterhouses and handling practices.</p>

WSPA

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Indonesia</p> <p>Slaughter regulations, which were amended in 2008 but apply only to commercial large-scale slaughterhouses and not to backyard slaughterhouses.</p>	<p>No pre-stunning in small slaughterhouses; lack of suitable equipment and training means that slaughter methods are inhumane.</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Local partner in Bali¹ provided stunning guns, humane slaughter training to workers and assessments in collaboration with slaughterhouse managers and the Animal Health Department.</p> <p></p> <p>Workshop training undertaken with Indonesian agricultural ministry to poultry slaughterhouse workers in Java.</p>	<p>There have been improvements in the handling and stunning of animals in Bali and Yudisthira has been able to make recommendations for further animal welfare improvements.</p> <p>Livestock Services are currently looking to prohibit the slaughter of poultry in town areas.</p> <p>The Indonesian authorities remain committed to improving poultry welfare on farm and during transport and slaughter.</p>
<p>Taipei (Chinese)</p> <p>Regulations exist on humane slaughter, handling and transport but enforcement is at an individual level not a management level.</p>	<p>Strengthening of controls over slaughter, especially in live 'wet' markets. Pigs slaughtered without pre-stunning.</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Local partner² working with authorities to improve the Animal Protection Act to prohibit live markets; make inhumane slaughter a criminal offence; invest in humane slaughter training for slaughterhouse workers; introduce an audit system; ensure the existing government-endorsed pig meat quality assurance schemes comply with the new Code of Practice for humane livestock slaughter.</p>	<p>In September 2008 the Council of Agriculture (COA) announced its new Code of Practice for the humane slaughter of poultry, together with revised regulations on transport for slaughter. Inhumane slaughter is now a criminal offence in Chinese Taipei.</p> <p>Since 2008, the COA has been organising and funding humane slaughter training for slaughterhouse workers and animal protection inspectors across Chinese Taipei.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Training for implementation of slaughter law.</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Training undertaken for government officials in 2011.</p>	

1. Yudisthira Swarga Foundation; member of the WSPA's Asian Coalition for Farm Animals.

2. Environment and Animal Society of Taiwan; member of the WSPA's Asian Coalition for Farm Animals.



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
THE AMERICAS			
<p>Argentina</p> <p>Humane slaughter legislation in force since 1999. Certain private standards exist that fully reflect OIE guidelines.</p>	<p>Improve welfare of animals during slaughter.</p>	 <p>Local partner ³ working with the Beef Cattle Development Project in several provinces, focusing on animal welfare issues and setting up training programmes for producers, students and professionals.</p> <p>Writing Good Animal Practice (GAP) standards and High Standards in Animal Welfare (HAWS) for beef cattle and pigs in transport and slaughter.</p> <p>Working with provinces to pass legislation on voluntary labelling at local level and possibility of certification for export with HAWS.</p> <p>Passing a bill on voluntary labelling at local level and possibility of certification for export with HAWS.</p>	<p>HAWS for beef cattle slaughter incorporated into the existing GAP protocol of a producers' consortium in Santa Fe.</p> <p>HAWS developed for beef cattle slaughter in La Pampa and for the province's agricultural schools.</p> <p>HAWS guidelines for La Pampa province agricultural schools (2007). Training all agricultural schools and professionals in various aspects of animal welfare (2006).</p> <p>Redesign of handling facilities at Lonquimay live cattle auctions in La Pampa province. (2007).</p> <p>Animal welfare status measure of cattle production in La Pampa province, reaching political, regulatory and productive – transportation and slaughter – framework, including a survey of 177 farmers (2005).</p>

³ Fundación Argentina para el Bienestar Animal (FABA); member of WSPA's Latin-American Coalition for Farm Animals. FABA is part of the Animal Welfare Committee within SENASA. This Committee is in charge of writing AW voluntary normative and adapting current mandatory normative, as well as training.

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Bolivia</p> <p>Regulations for humane slaughter approved and in force.</p>	<p>Introduce animal welfare laws.</p> <p>Train slaughterhouse employees.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Local partner ⁴ developed and is introducing rules on humane slaughter, working with Servicio Nacional de Sanidad e Inocuidad Alimentaria (SENASAG).</p>	<p>Regulations approved and in force.</p> <p>Technicians trained – one from each registered slaughterhouse.</p>
<p>Brazil</p> <p>Legal framework for humane slaughter legislation and standards updated from 2000 in the Normative Instruction No 3.</p>	<p>Improve welfare of animals in pre-slaughter and slaughter by changing the behaviour of slaughterhouse staff and handling staff at the slaughterhouses.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Undertaking specific humane slaughter training in slaughterhouses in seven states including Santa Catarina and Minas Gerais.</p>  <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Advising the ministerial working group to update the legislation.</p>  <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Working with the academic community on the embedding of animal welfare in pre-slaughter and slaughter into the curricula of undergraduate veterinarians and food safety inspectors in more than 200 agricultural colleges.</p>	<p>More than 2,000 personnel trained from 250 slaughterhouses. A further course was held for industry and associations from Argentina, Columbia, Paraguay and Chile and further promotion of the work is occurring in Uruguay.</p>
<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>Legal framework for humane slaughter.</p>	<p>Improve animal handling and welfare.</p>	 <p>HUMANE SOCIETY</p> <p>Trains the beef industry through partnership with Corporación de Fomento Ganadero, representing all 46,000 producers in the country.</p>	<p>Economic results of links between poor welfare and poor meat quality disseminated.</p>

4. Universidad Mayor de San Simón; member of WSPAs Latin-American Coalition for Farm Animals.



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Uruguay Legal framework for humane slaughter in guidelines to exporters and slaughterhouses.</p>	<p>Continue to advance good management practices at farm and slaughter level, through training, education and implementation</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Local partner⁵ trains stock persons, producers and industry personnel by developing materials (brochures and movies) and activities (seminars, congresses and courses) to address specific needs.</p> <p>Promoting the humane slaughter legislation based on scientific research and work with academic community and stakeholders through twinning programmes between OIE Collaborating Centres in the animal welfare field, e.g. Universidad Austral de Chile and Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay.</p>	<p>Training started, using tools developed and based on the Uruguay situation. Teams of students and professionals are involved in training courses on the whole meat chain.</p>

Animal control officer instructors demonstrating how to approach dogs on an Instituto Técnico de Educação e Controle Animal (ITEC) course for municipal animal control officers in Brazil.



WSPA

5. Work of Veterinary Faculty from Universidad de la República de Uruguay, member of WSPA's Latin-American Coalition for Farm Animal Welfare. Submitted by Stella Huertas.

OIE standard: Live transportation by land

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
THE AMERICAS			
<p>Argentina Legal framework since 1999.</p>	<p>Improve conditions for the transport of live animals.</p>	<p>WSPA World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Local partner ⁶ writing High Standards in Animal Welfare (HAWS) for beef cattle and pigs in transport and slaughter.</p>	<p>HAWS for pig transportation developed by the local animal organisation with the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>HAWS for beef cattle transportation and slaughter to be incorporated into the existing Good Animal Practice (GAP) protocol of a producers' consortium in Santa Fe.</p> <p>HAWS developed for the transport of beef cattle in La Pampa and for La Pampa province.</p>





6. Fundación Argentina para el Bienestar Animal (FABA), member of WSPA's Latin-American Coalition for Farm Animals. Submitted by Carlos Gentile. FABA is part of the Animal Welfare Committee within SENASA. This Committee is in charge of writing AW voluntary normative and adapting current mandatory normative, as well as training.



Veterinary professors and students show interest in InterNICHE's canine 'manikin' in Korea.

PAUL LITTLE/FAIR/RSPCA INTERNATIONAL



OIE standard: Humane dog population control

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
EUROPE (there is no EU harmonised legislation on humane dog control)			
Armenia No legal framework.	Lack of provision for stray animals and inhumane methods of dealing with stray animals. Assistance required for legislation and local stray control strategies.	 Supported local partner to host a stray dog conference and delivered a workshop on the development of humane dog population management programme per ICAM ⁹ guidance methodology, attended by Yerevan local authorities and NGOs.	Little progress on development of legislation or humane dog control strategy. WSPA is in dialogue with local partner to provide training in dog population survey in 2012.
Bosnia Framework animal welfare law.	Lack of provision for stray animals and inhumane methods of dealing with stray animals. Assistance required for legislation and local stray control strategies.	 Identified potential for change in three municipalities and started dialogue on improving controls.	Legislation adopted March 2009.
Bulgaria Legal framework since 2007, modified in 2008.	Increase awareness at municipal and government level of humane stray control methods, including improving catching methods.	 Runs seminars and liaises with governments and municipalities. Delivering training on dog catching and handling. Plans to develop an animal control strategy to be launched and promoted through the association for local government.	Training delivered but problems still exist with the quality of dog catching and handling. Trends in dog population difficult to assess.
Croatia Legal framework in 1999, amended in 2006.	Increase awareness at municipal level of humane stray control methods, including improving catching methods.	 Helping Zagreb City Council to develop a humane strategy for shelter management and stray control.	Better working relationship between local authorities and local NGOs, especially in Zagreb where there has been huge progress in humane stray control. This now needs to be cascaded down to other towns.

9. International Companion Animal Coalition – a consortium of NGOs including WSPA, RSPCA, HSUS, IFAW.



OIE standard: Use of animals in research and education

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
EUROPE			
EU candidate and potential candidate countries			
<p>Western Balkans (Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Turkey)</p> <p>All at different stages of the EU integration process: regulatory framework already in place.</p>	<p>Improve understanding of EU legislation on the use and welfare of animals in research and testing.</p>	 <p>Work with European Commission training on replacement, reduction and refinement of animals.</p>	<p>TAIEX⁸ and RSPCA workshop delivered in 2010 for 80+ participants from eight countries, focussing on the requirements of the EU regulation.</p>
ASIA, THE FAR EAST AND OCEANIA			
<p>China</p> <p>No framework.</p>	<p>Improve understanding of 3Rs amongst research establishments.</p>	 <p>Work with local partner⁷ to deliver training on replacement, reduction and refinement of animals.</p>	
<p>South Korea</p> <p>Two laws regulating animal welfare and the humane use of animals in science came into effect in 2008 and 2009.</p>	<p>Improve understanding of 3Rs amongst research establishments.</p>	 <p>Symposium held with Korean Association of Laboratory Animal Science to train technicians and introduce OIE standard. Programme evaluating potential to reduce animal use completed.</p>	<p>Institute for the 3Rs established in Konkuk University.</p> <p>Korea has introduced formal courses on animal welfare for the humane treatment of animals used in experiments, and an ethical protocol review system prior to animal use in education. Practices consistent with international standards are being implemented.</p>

7. Chinese Association for Laboratory Animal Science



8. European Commission: Technical and Information Exchange.



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Estonia Amended Animal Protection Act 2009, which includes conditions for confined pet animals and exotics.</p>	<p>Increase awareness at a municipal level of legislation and standards.</p>	<p> Held workshop with Tallinn City Council.</p>	<p>Progress in Tallinn with a good dog registration system and shelter; designated council employees working on stray control and a budget for campaigns.</p>
<p>FYR of Macedonia Framework law 2008.</p>	<p>Increase awareness at a municipal level of legislation and standards. Increase enforcement of legislation, especially on the islands.</p>	<p> Trains stray dog contract operators in Skopje.</p>	<p>Local government built a new city shelter and recruited new staff.</p>
<p>Portugal Legal framework through the animal welfare law.</p>	<p>Improve conditions in shelters, implementation and enforcement of legislation.</p>	<p> Held shelter management and dog handling course for municipal shelters in 2008 and 2009.</p>	
<p>Romania Revised law no. 205; law no. 227 does not allow the release of strays from shelters, leading to overcrowding in shelters.</p>	<p>Improve awareness at municipal and government level of humane stray control and catching methods.</p>	<p> Offered assistance with neutering/ education programmes in Oradea.</p>	<p>Little change as evaluation of effectiveness of methods is still at an early stage. No data on trends in stray dog population.</p>
<p>Serbia Legal framework.</p>	<p>Inhumane methods of dealing with stray animals. Implement coherent stray animal control strategies at local government level. Agree legislation.</p>	<p> Supports local partners in implementing a stray dog strategy with Belgrade city government.</p>	
<p>Western Balkans, (Albania, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, FYRoM, Kosovo)</p>	<p>Work with the competent authorities to assist them in strategy development for stray dog control by supporting initial dog population surveys.</p>		<p>Survey conducted in six cities in the region, resulting in a regional report and feeding into the strategy development. Practical training on surveying methodology given to all participating countries.</p>

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Ukraine</p> <p>Animal welfare law no. 3447 bans cruelty and sets up a system for shelters and stray control.</p>	<p>Improve awareness of legislation among municipalities.</p> <p>Introduce humane dog control and catching methods.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Hosted a veterinary seminar with an emphasis on encouraging and supporting vets to use humane euthanasia methods.</p>	<p>Little progress in implementing the legislation.</p>
THE MIDDLE EAST			
<p>Jordan</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Held introductory workshop on humane stray control and a practical training workshop for humane catching and handling and veterinary development.</p>	<p>Some progress on regulations and inspection procedures.</p>
<p>Kuwait</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Workshops held in 2010 on humane population management for cats and dogs</p>	<p>Agreement from the Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs & Fish Resources to implement humane programmes for both cats and dogs. Population survey for dogs carried out June 2011 and dog programme to be implemented during 2011.</p>
<p>Lebanon</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Held workshop on humane stray control.</p>	<p>Some governmental interest but political events have interrupted progress.</p>
<p>Qatar</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Training on dog control in 2009.</p>	<p>Humane programme for dogs in Doha implemented in November 2010 with WSPA support and training for the Ministry of Environment Animal Resources Dept (veterinary development and catching and handling). Further training received in 2011.</p>
<p>Syria</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Held introductory workshop on humane stray control in 2009. Supported government with World Rabies Day activities on vaccination and education in Hamah and Damascus.</p>	<p>Continued discussions 2010/11 with Ministry of Agriculture and WHO on implementation of a humane programme for dogs.</p>





COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Turkey Regulatory framework through 2004 law and 2005 implementation.</p> 	<p>Improve awareness of legislation among municipalities.</p> <p>Support for the introduction of humane dog control and catching methods.</p>	 <p>Dog control and humane handling training in Izmir and three municipal shelters in Istanbul.</p> <p>Translated ICAM's ⁹ <i>Humane dog population management guidance</i> booklet on stray dog control into Turkish.</p>	<p>Continuing large problem with street dogs. Increased municipal awareness and compliance with catching standards limited to pockets in the west and southwest of the country. Too early to assess trends in street dog populations. In Istanbul, Ankara and central and east Anatolia, awareness is poor and standards are below OIE guidelines.</p> <p>85 staff in three shelters trained in Istanbul.</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates Regulatory framework introduced in 2008.</p>	<p>Improve awareness of legislation among municipalities.</p> <p>Support for the introduction of humane dog control and catching methods.</p>	 <p>Training for Abu Dhabi Municipality (licensing and inspecting pet shops in 2011).</p> <p>Workshop held in Ras Al Khaimah to introduce humane stray animal population management in 2011.</p> <p>Workshop and training for the Municipality and contractors of Abu Dhabi.</p>	<p>All pet shops in Al Ain are regulated, licensed and inspected. Legislation introduced in June 2011.</p> <p>Humane programmes to be implemented with WSPA training and support in December 2011.</p> <p>Evaluation and humane training for existing dog and cat programmes, October 2011.</p> <p>Training workshop for Dubai Municipality Veterinary Services. Department staff involved with dog and cat programmes, November 2011.</p>
<p>Palestine No legal framework</p>	<p>Support for the introduction of humane stray animal control programme 7 animal welfare legislation.</p>	<p>Two introductory workshops in 2010/11 Qalquilya.</p>	<p>No progress to date.</p>
<p>AFRICA</p>			
<p>Congo No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Humane dog control and rabies eradication.</p>	 <p>Signed MOU with Ministry of Agriculture to provide vaccine for mass rabies campaign programme.</p>	<p>Inhumane culling suspended.</p>

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Egypt No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p> <p>Humane solution to reduce the large number of street dogs in Cairo.</p>	 <p>Workshops held on developing dog population management programme with government, veterinary professionals and NGOs. Supported a neutering/vaccination project, which began in Sakhara suburb with a school education programme with local partners ^{10 11}.</p>	<p>Progress on pilot dog population management in Cairo.</p> <p>In Sakhara, vets and dog handlers have been trained, and there is evidence of a change in the community's attitude to neutering dogs, as shown by an increase in the numbers of dogs brought in for neutering.</p>
<p>Ethiopia No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Humane dog control.</p>	 <p>Veterinary training to improve neutering skills.</p>	
<p>Malawi The Protection of Animals Act (1970). At a municipal level, the Control of Animals By-Laws for Lilongwe (2002).</p>	<p>Increase awareness at municipal and government level of humane stray control methods.</p> <p>Develop staff and facilities at a municipal level to implement a humane stray control programme as an alternative to shooting.</p>	 <p>RSPCA/LSPCA ¹² training in 2011 for police, prosecutors and magistrates on enforcement of the legislation.</p> <p>RSPCA and LSPCA are working closely with the veterinary dept and Lilongwe City Assembly to develop a humane stray control strategy for Lilongwe to replace the current shooting strategy. LSPCA supports the city assembly in the annual rabies vaccination campaign and runs spaying and neutering clinics in the community.</p>	<p>Following the course, the police will include animal welfare in all training for new officers.</p> <p>There is a recognition that shooting should not be used.</p>
<p>Mauritius Regulatory framework exists.</p>	<p>Replace poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Better capture and handling techniques.</p>	 <p>Stray control programme introduced via mobile clinics and communication campaign with local partner ¹³.</p>	<p>More than 30,000 dogs neutered.</p> <p>Reduction in the use of 'catch and kill' as only population management tool.</p>
<p>Namibia Regulatory framework exists.</p>	<p>Replace poisoning of stray dogs with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Better capture and handling techniques.</p>	 <p>Held workshop for organisations that carry out dog population management.</p>	

10. Society for the Protection of Animal Rights Egypt (SPARE) 11. Egyptian Society of Animal Friends (ESAF) 12. Lilongwe Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 13. Protection of Animals Welfare Society (PAWS), Mauritius



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Sierra Leone No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>The re-population of Freetown in 2002 – following the civil war – overstretched municipal resources (e.g. waste management), resulting in a high-density stray dog population and high rabies incidence. A solution needs to be found to reduce this population using humane methods.</p>	 <p>Developed and supports a comprehensive dog population management programme with local partner¹⁴ including mobile and static clinics, committed community liaison work, education in responsible ownership and setting up neutering and vaccination services. Municipal staff trained in practical humane dog catching /handling and mass neutering techniques. Working with Freetown City Council for them to take ownership of the programme and review municipal animal welfare by-laws.</p>	<p>Freetown City Council agreed to establish municipal humane dog control unit. Animal welfare by-laws being developed, including a dog licensing system, with compulsory rabies vaccination.</p> <p>Freetown City Council dog population management unit formed.</p> <p>Appreciable attitudinal change among the dog-owning community on neutering.</p>
<p>United Republic of Tanzania Regulatory framework does not address stray dogs.</p>	<p>Improve animal welfare policy and legislation.</p>	 <p>Technical assistance in drafting animal welfare policy and legislation for Tanzania.</p> <p>Supporting Zanzibar government in drafting of animal welfare policy.</p> <p>Developed and supports a neutering, rabies vaccination and community engagement programme (static and mobile clinics) in Zanzibar in collaboration with Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, veterinary infrastructure and local partner¹⁵.</p> <p>Zanzibar government and project staff trained on humane dog catching /handling and mass neutering techniques.</p>	<p>An animal welfare act has been enacted by parliament.</p> <p>Introduction of animal welfare inspectors.</p> <p>In Zanzibar, health and welfare of dogs has improved and owner awareness about dog welfare and care has increased.</p> <p>Zanzibar government has supported community-based veterinary services in rural communities and the setting up of an enforcement agency for animal welfare legislation.</p>
<p>ASIA, THE FAR EAST AND OCEANIA</p>			
<p>Bangladesh No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Humane dog control and rabies eradication.</p>	 <p>Starting training of government veterinarians to implement dog control programme.</p>	






¹⁴ Sierra Leone Animal Welfare Society (SLAWS) ¹⁵ Zanzibar Livestock Welfare and Development Association (ZALWEDA)

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
Bhutan No regulatory framework.	Agree legislation. Humane dog control and rabies eradication.	 Started three year programme in 2009 to vaccinate and neuter 50,000 dogs. Training 30 veterinarians on neutering techniques. Assisting government to draft animal welfare laws.	Over 20,000 dogs sterilized and vaccinated by May 2011.
China No national regulatory framework.	Agree legislation. Improve municipal awareness of animal welfare and humane dog control. Improve catching methods.	 Funding a collaborative vet training programme with Beijing municipality. Working with Nanjing police authority on a humane dog control programme.	
India Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. Some states (e.g. Kerala) are not compliant and continue inhumane culling.	Reduce the number of reported rabies deaths – the highest in the world. Improve municipal awareness of animal welfare and humane dog control. Improve catching methods.	   <small>World Society for the Protection of Animals</small> Supporting a large project in Rajasthan with local partners MAPT to assess the practicalities of running Animal Birth Control (ABC) projects and using this as a model in other cities in India. Assessing effect of neutering on dog population in Jaipur with local partners ¹⁶ . Ahmedabad campus dog population managed humanely.	It is estimated that around 80 per cent of dogs within the centre of Jaipur have been neutered, while survey data shows that the dog population has both reduced in size and improved in health. Parent programme in Jaipur sustained a reduction in human rabies incidence to zero. All dogs sterilized and vaccinated leading to reduction in complaints.
Indonesia No regulatory framework. However, rabies legislation exists.	Animal welfare legislation. Update municipal regulation and enforce dog registration, vaccination and neutering.	 <small>World Society for the Protection of Animals</small> Helped deliver an island-wide rabies mass vaccination programme in Bali in 2010 with partner organisation ¹⁷ , incorporating a public education and awareness campaign.	The first phase of the vaccination campaign saw 210,000 dogs (70 percent) of the island's dog population vaccinated against rabies. This resulted in a decrease in both dog and human rabies cases and a decrease in the number of dog bites across the island.

¹⁶. Help in Suffering (HIS)

¹⁷. Bali Animal Welfare Association (BAWA)



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Malaysia</p> <p>Regulatory framework exists but differs according to the states.</p>	<p>Improve legislation.</p> <p>Improve municipal awareness of animal welfare and humane dog control.</p> <p>Improve catching methods.</p> <p>Replace inhumane methods such as shooting.</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Conducted first Animal Control Officer training course in Kuala Lumpur, to improve skills and knowledge of government and NGO animal control staff in dog catching/handling and community engagement.</p> <p></p> <p>Capture and handling guidelines translated into Malay and disseminated to other municipalities.</p>	<p>Effect dissipated due to lack of buy-in from managers; even in Selangor where training occurred, inhumane methods are still being used.</p>
<p>Nepal</p> <p>No regulatory framework. However, rabies legislation exists.</p>	<p>Humane solutions needed for the estimated 25,000 roaming dogs in Kathmandu Municipality and to replace strychnine as the method of control.</p> <p>High rabies incidence.</p> <p>Replace indiscriminate shooting and poisoning with a humane stray animal control programme.</p> <p>Animal welfare legislation.</p>	<p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Provides support for an Animal Birth Control (ABC) programme in Kathmandu with local partner¹⁸ and Kathmandu municipality to stabilise and reduce the roaming dog population.</p>	<p>Existing ABC programme in Kathmandu municipality replaced inhumane culling in area covered by ABC.</p> <p>Estimated 90 percent of female dogs in northern half of the municipality have now passed through the programme.</p> <p>Collaboration with the municipal council and public health department for mass rabies vaccination, with some funding from WHO and government.</p>
<p>Philippines</p> <p>Animal welfare Act.</p>	<p>Improve sheltering, handling and veterinary care.</p>	<p> HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>Workshops held on humane capture and sheltering; free spaying, neutering and humane euthanasia courses given to veterinarians.</p> <p> World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Supported the National Rabies Prevention and Control Programme to train local government staff in humane methods of animal handling, mass dog vaccination and surveying, euthanasia and population control.</p>	<p>Use of vehicle exhaust as a euthanasia method stopped in Cebu City. MOUs signed with South West University and Cebu City to set up veterinary training facilities.</p>

18. Kathmandu Animal Treatment centre (KAT)

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>Draft Animal Welfare Act to replace the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance no. 13 of 1907.</p>	<p>Implementation of an island-wide mass rabies vaccination of dogs and community education scheme.</p> <p>Improve vet and welfare standards.</p> <p>Enforce dog registration and vaccination.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Developed and supports a comprehensive dog population management programme in Colombo in partnership with Colombo Municipal Council and local partner organisation BPT¹⁹ including community/dog owner engagement, mobile clinics, neutering and education.</p> <p>Training and capacity building of municipal council, including pound infrastructure, policies and practice.</p>	<p>Colombo Municipal Council committed to humane methods of dog population management and signed MoU.</p> <p>Reproductive capacity of dog population declined and there is rabies vaccination coverage of more than 80 percent.</p> <p>Catching, handling, transport and euthanasia methods made humane.</p> <p>New Colombo Municipal Council rabies unit funded. Significant progress in Colombo Municipality and some rural coastal areas.</p>
<p>Thailand</p> <p>No regulatory framework at the national level but legislation for registration exists in some municipalities. There is a microchipping scheme in Bangkok which is poorly implemented.</p>	<p>A comprehensive municipal-supported humane stray animal control programme to replace abandonment at temples, incarceration in permanent shelters and lack of responsible ownership.</p> <p>Dog control training as part of Rabies Free 2020 Thai government programme.</p>	 <p>Funded neutering and evaluation programme on Koh Tao to show authorities the efficacy of neutering.</p>  <p>Training of 14 municipalities in Chiang Mai on humane dog control and OIE standards.</p>	<p>Control of dog population on Koh Tao island shows that model could be used.</p> <p>Two of the trained Chiang Mai municipalities won the national Sanofi Pasteur Rabies awards for the best rabies prevention projects in Thailand. Many municipalities are using more humane catching equipment. Other developments include plans to pass bye-laws and ordinances to improve animal welfare. Mei Hia is also going to introduce a companion animal health insurance scheme to help and encourage owners to give better and more frequent medical care to their pets.</p>
THE AMERICAS			
<p>Argentina</p>	<p>Submit to Argentinean health authorities (Health Secretariats) and zoonoses centres, sustainable alternatives and solutions related with humane control programmes of cats and dogs.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>WSPA organized with SENASA (local health authority) and with OIE participation; a workshop: <i>Strategies to Implement OIE Guidelines on Dog Population Management and Responsible Pet Ownership</i>. (November 2010).</p>	<p>WSPA was able to work jointly between zoonoses centres and protective associations in order to identify common issues.</p>

19. Blue Paw Trust (BPT)






COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Belize</p>	<p>Humane control systems.</p>	 <p>Educating children on responsible ownership and low cost spay/neuter.</p>	
<p>Bolivia</p>	<p>Humane handling and control systems.</p>	 <p>Training municipal shelter vets on humane euthanasia.</p>	
<p>Brazil</p> <p>No regulatory framework at the national level. Municipalities are responsible for developing local legislation relating to dog population control.</p>	<p>Humane control systems to control the large roaming dog population in most areas and reduce diseases include leishmaniasis.</p> <p>Humane alternatives to be introduced to replace inhumane capture and killing.</p> <p>Improvements needed for the large, very poorly run shelters.</p> <p>Promotion needed in the Amazon region on animal welfare.</p>	 <p>Supporting animal control officer courses in partnership with local partner ITEC²⁰ and municipal Centres for Zoonosis Control. Courses include training in humane animal handling, animal welfare and responsible pet ownership.</p> <p>Advice/training for authorities in lower Amazon region. Helped health authorities of Manaus and Parintins to set new standards of population control for the region. Training of local vets in Parintins.</p>	<p>Signed Mou between WSPA and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).</p> <p>25 training courses for Animal Control Officer (ACO) have been performed in partnership with ITEC since 2005. These have been with the participation of 238 cities and over 1,200 individual participants. As a result, more than 50 percent of the ACOs had an improvement in their relationships with the public; more than 70 percent adopted humane handling methods for the removal of animals in the streets, and more than 95 percent reported positive changes in behaviour towards animals and the public.</p> <p>Currently, two Brazilian states and many municipalities prohibit the euthanasia of healthy dogs and cats, and are implementing humane methods of population control through free spaying and neutering campaigns with promotion of responsible ownership and adoption.</p> <p>Following the course in Parintins and Terra Santa, death by electrocution was replaced with euthanasia by I/V injection and a humane handling and sterilisation programme was adopted.</p> <p>The number of captured and euthanised dogs has reduced and there is a greater number of sterilised dogs in the region. The public is being educated by the humane capture and handling of dogs.</p>

20. ITEC Instituto Técnico de Educação e Controle Animal

COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Chile</p> <p>Regulatory framework does not address all animal welfare aspects.</p>	<p>Implementation of a coherent detailed, national legislation.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Offered advice on setting up a humane stray dog control policy in Valparaiso, which included issues such as improving conditions in shelters and the training of dog catchers in humane handling.</p>	<p>Local government has implemented major changes and understands the importance of education about responsible pet ownership, as well as the education of staff who handle animals.</p>
<p>Colombia</p> <p>Law no. 84 of 1979.</p>	<p>Reinforce legislation.</p> <p>Awareness of responsible ownership and humane handling techniques for dog catchers.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Developed and supports a model programme of stray animal control in Cali in partnership with local government Centre for Zoonotic Control (ZCC) and local partner²¹. Includes large-scale education of the population in the poorest areas of the city, low-cost sterilisation campaigns and staff training.</p>	<p>The Health Secretariat of Cali has banned mass captures of dogs and cats on the streets using inhumane methods.</p> <p>ZCC assumed full responsibility for humane programme, with a mass sterilisation and vaccination campaign, adoption of animals and a large-scale education campaign in association with the local partner.²¹</p> <p>Animal welfare standards improved regarding handling and transport of animals in Cali.</p>
<p>Costa Rica</p> <p>Law no. 7451 of 1994.</p>	<p>At least 20 dog bite incidents reported per month.</p> <p>Training to improve poor handling techniques.</p> <p>Humane methods of control to replace shooting of dogs.</p>	 <p>World Society for the Protection of Animals</p> <p>Providing training for National Animal Health Service Directors on Animal Welfare and highlighting and promoting companion animal issues.</p>	<p>Agreement signed with local municipality.</p> <p>Trained 150 enforcement officers as trainers in humane dog handling.</p> <p>Inclusion of humane dog handling as a subject in the curriculum of the Costa Rican Police Academy.</p>
<p>Dominican Republic</p>	<p>Humane solutions and dog control methods.</p>	 <p>HUMANE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>Assist low income communities with spaying/neutering.</p>	<p>Significant reduction in nuisance street animals in Cabrera – increasing humane treatment.</p>

21. Fundación Paraiso de la Mascota.



COUNTRY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	NEEDS	METHOD OF ASSISTANCE	OUTCOMES
<p>Guatemala</p> <p>No regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Humane solutions and dog control methods to reduce the high incidence of rabies and the numbers of dog bite incidents, and to improve the stray dog problem.</p>	 <p>Partner organisation ²² to launch rabies control programme with University of San Carlos, local government health officials, and PAHO ²³ in Quetzaltenango (a town with one of the highest urban rabies prevalences in the Americas).</p>	<p>Too early to assess.</p>
<p>Honduras</p>	<p>Humane solutions and veterinary assistance.</p>	 <p>Training given to veterinarians to improve neutering skills.</p>	
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Humane capture; improving conditions in municipal shelters.</p>	 <p>Assistance in spaying/neutering to low income communities.</p>	<p>Numbers of street dogs killed by strychnine and electrocution reduced.</p>

22. MCKEE 23. Pan American Health Organisation



Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

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