



# OIE Training – The – Trainer’s Workshop

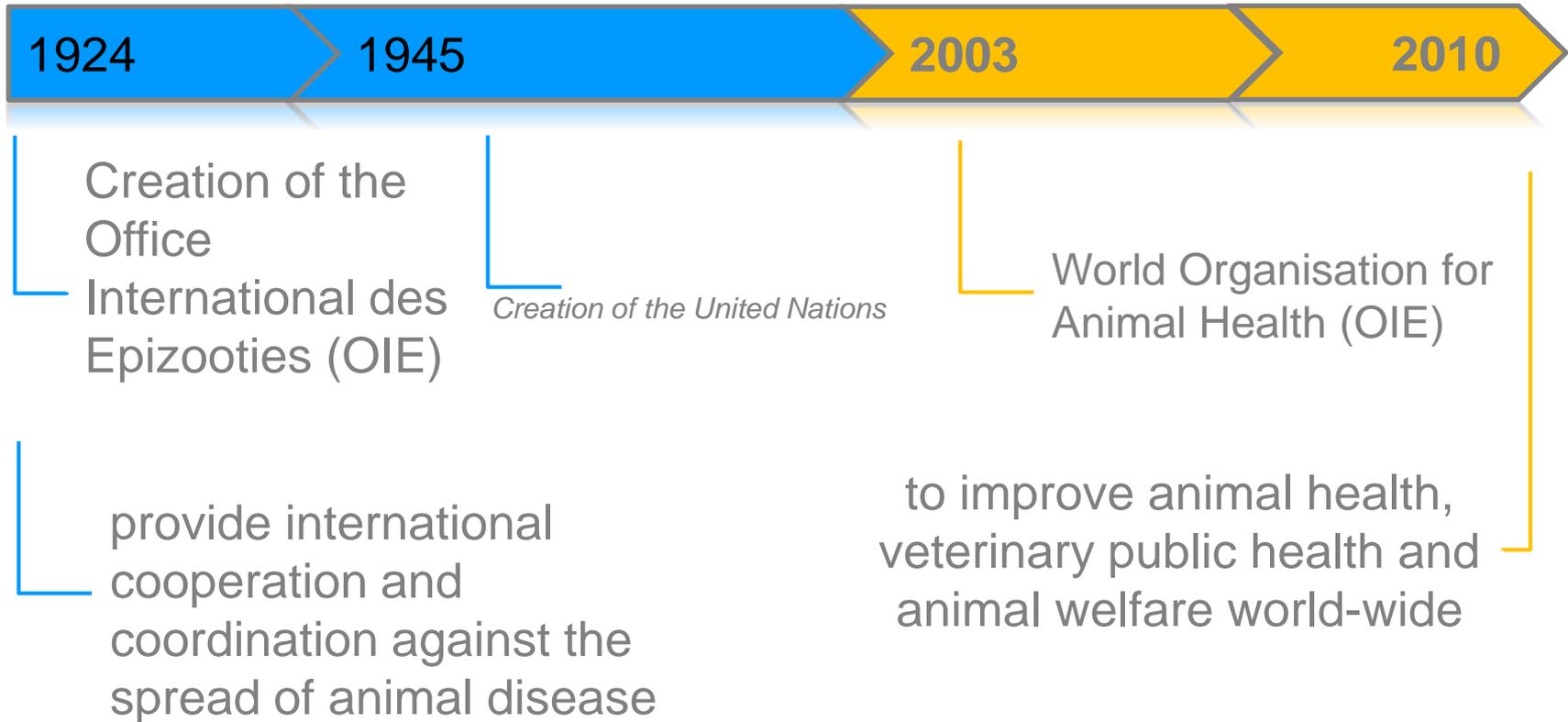
## **Animal Welfare conditions during long distance transport by land**

(chapter 7.3 of the OIE terrestrial Animal Health Code)

### SESSION I

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND ANIMAL WELFARE CONCEPTS

# World Organisation for Animal Health



# World Organisation for Animal Health OIE

- intergovernmental organization recognised as a reference organisation by the World Trade Organisation
- 181 Member Countries
- permanent relations with 71 other international and regional organisations
- regional and sub-regional Offices



# OIE objectives

- *ensure transparency in global animal health situation*
- *collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information*
- *provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in animal disease control*
- *safeguard world trade by publishing animal health standards*
- *improve national Veterinary Services*
- *animal welfare*
- *animal production food safety*

# OIE Objectives on Animal Welfare

*Contributing to the improvement of animal welfare globally  
via:*

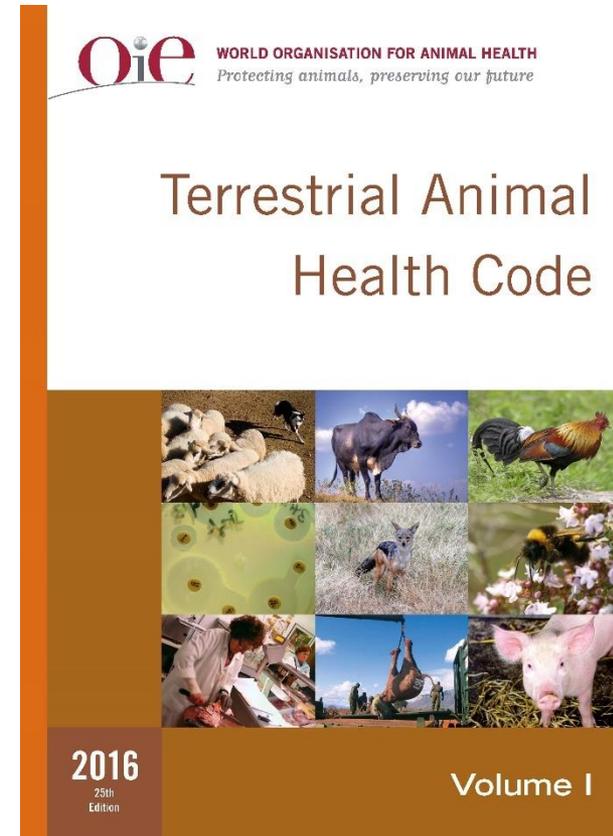
- development of science based standards*
- support and technical advice to OIE Members to help them towards implementation of the standards*

# Animal Welfare in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2016)

## SECTION 7. ANIMAL WELFARE

- 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare
- 7.2. Transport of animals by sea
- 7.3. Transport of animals by land
- 7.4. Transport of animals by air
- 7.5. Slaughter of animals
- 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes
- 7.7. Stray dog population control
- 7.8. Use of animals in research and education
- 7.9. Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems
- 7.10. Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems
- 7.11. Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems
- 7.12. Welfare of working equids

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>







# OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe

## Objective

Improve animal welfare in all 53 countries of Europe and empower Veterinary Services to take action on animal welfare in compliance with OIE standards



<http://rpawe.oie.int>



# OIE Platform on Animal Welfare for Europe

## Priorities (2<sup>nd</sup> action plan 2017-2019)

- ❖ Stray dog population management
- ❖ Transport of animals by land
- ❖ Slaughter of animals
- ❖ Disaster management
- ❖ Welfare of equids



# WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- To support implementation of the OIE animal welfare standards.
- To improve welfare of farm animals during long distance transport in selected eligible member countries by tailored capacity building programme (training of trainers)

# Scope of the training

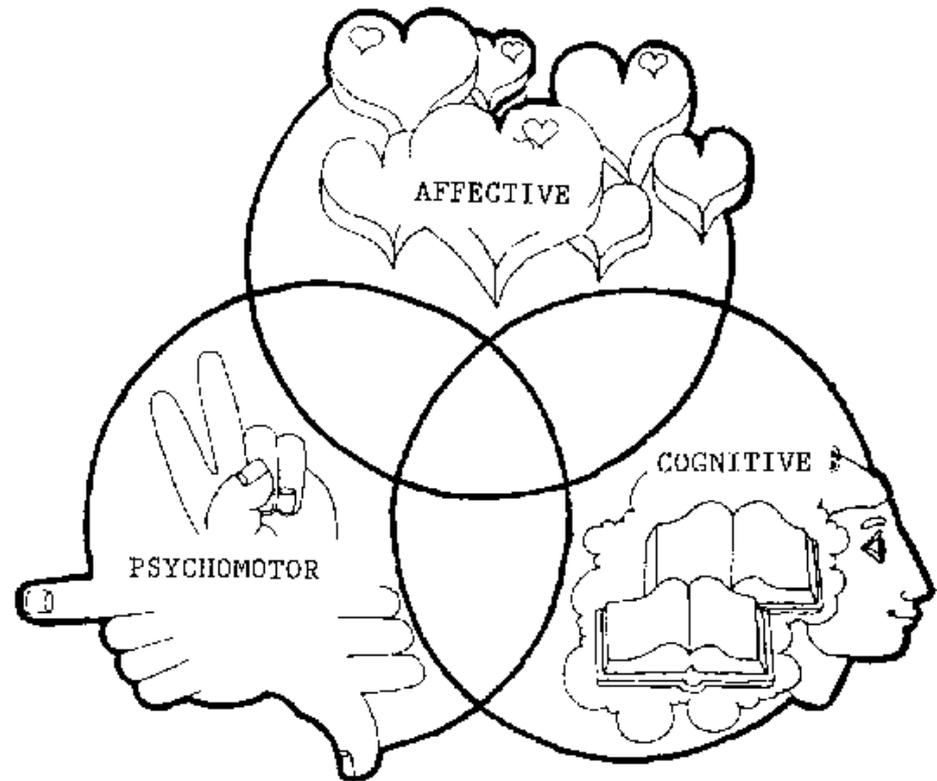
Welfare of animals (cattle, sheep, pigs, equines and poultry) during long distance transport by land.

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Comprehend relevant scientific/technical information;
- Understand animal welfare, animal behaviour and its use in handling; understand stockmanship, roles and responsibilities, effect of transport on animal welfare
- Assess welfare of animals during transport within the context of the OIE standards;
- Understand training techniques and effective structuring of training programmes
- Lead practical trainings in low stress handling

# WHAT TRAINING IMPACTS ?

- Knowledge what
- Skills How
- Values Why



# INTRODUCTION

## (to the course as well)

- Tell me please who you are, your experience
- What I can learn from you
- Ask, ask, ask, we do have a lot of time



# WALDT Training Schedule

## Stage 1 (First Session)

- Best practices in humane handling, transport
- 3 days

**Breaks: 3-4 weeks (Distance Learning: reading and consultations)**

## Stage 2 (Second Session)

- Recapitulation of the First Session
- One-on-one (Trainer to trainees), consultations on the development of training sessions followed by delivery of presentations
- 4.5 days

**Breaks: 4-5 weeks (Development of Training Sessions)**

## Stage 3 (Last Session)

- Workshop on animal welfare in a long distance transport for stakeholders delivered by the new set of trainees
- 1.5 days

# COURSE SCHEDULE

- Discuss animal welfare, stress and distress
- Animal behaviour and concept of seeing the world from an animal's point of view
- Animal handling

# COURSE SCHEDULE

- Preparation of animals to transport and loading.
- Transport of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses
- Resting periods, design and control at the staging points
- Unloading
- Transport of poultry
- Training of drivers

# COURSE SCHEDULE

- Animal welfare and meat quality in relation to transport
- Recapitulation / Test

# WALDT Training Schedule

## Stage 1 (First Session)

- Best practices in humane handling, transport
- 3 days

**Breaks: 3-4 weeks (Distance Learning: reading and consultations)**

## Stage 2 (Second Session)

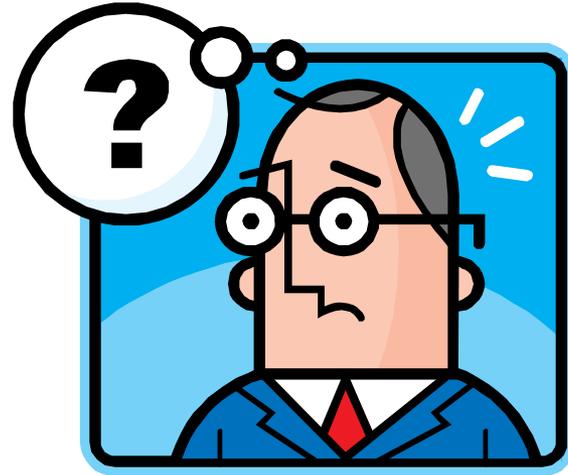
- Recapitulation of the First Session
- One-on-one (Trainer to trainees), consultations on the development of training sessions followed by delivery of presentations
- 4.5 days

**Breaks: 4-5 weeks (Development of Training Sessions)**

## Stage 3 (Last Session)

- Workshop on animal welfare in a long distance transport for stakeholders delivered by the new set of trainees
- 1.5 days

IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU  
ARE INTERESTED IN?



# IMAGES AND VIDEO RESOURCES

- OIE
- Steps programme by World Animal Protection
- Be Legal (by i animal)
- Dr. Temple Grandin
- Meat Livestock Australia
- Dr. Neville Gregory
- Health and Safety Administration of Ireland
- Humane Slaughter Association UK



**Guess  
What...?  
Its  
QUESTION  
TIME!!!**

- **What is animal welfare?**
- **What is important to the well being of the animals?**

# WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO WELL-BEING OF ANIMALS?

- Food, water
- Rest
- Health
- Sleep
- Natural activities

# FIVE FREEDOMS

- 1-** Freedom from Hunger and Thirst
- 2-** Freedom from Discomfort
- 3-** Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease
- 4-** Freedom to Express Normal Behavior
- 5-** Freedom from Fear and Distress

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121007104210/http://www.fawc.org.uk/freedoms.htm>

# FIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1-** provide adequate and suitable food, water and rest
- 2-** ensure, facilities i.e. vehicles, and handling practices are suitable for the number and type of animals
- 3-** assess and manage animals so that unfit ones are quickly detected and treated
- 4-** ensure groups are maintained to avoid fights and have enough space to interact
- 5-** provide a 'safe' environment

# ANIMAL WELFARE

“Welfare defines the state of an animal as regards its attempts to cope with its environment.”

(Fraser & Broom, 1990)

Animal welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives.

*(OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code)*

# STRESS AND STRESSORS



# STRESS IN TRANSPORT

- psychological:
  - restraint;
  - handling;
  - novelty;
- physical:
  - hunger;
  - thirst;
  - fatigue;
  - injury;
  - thermal extremes

# PHYSIOLOGY (normal)

Stressor – thirst

=

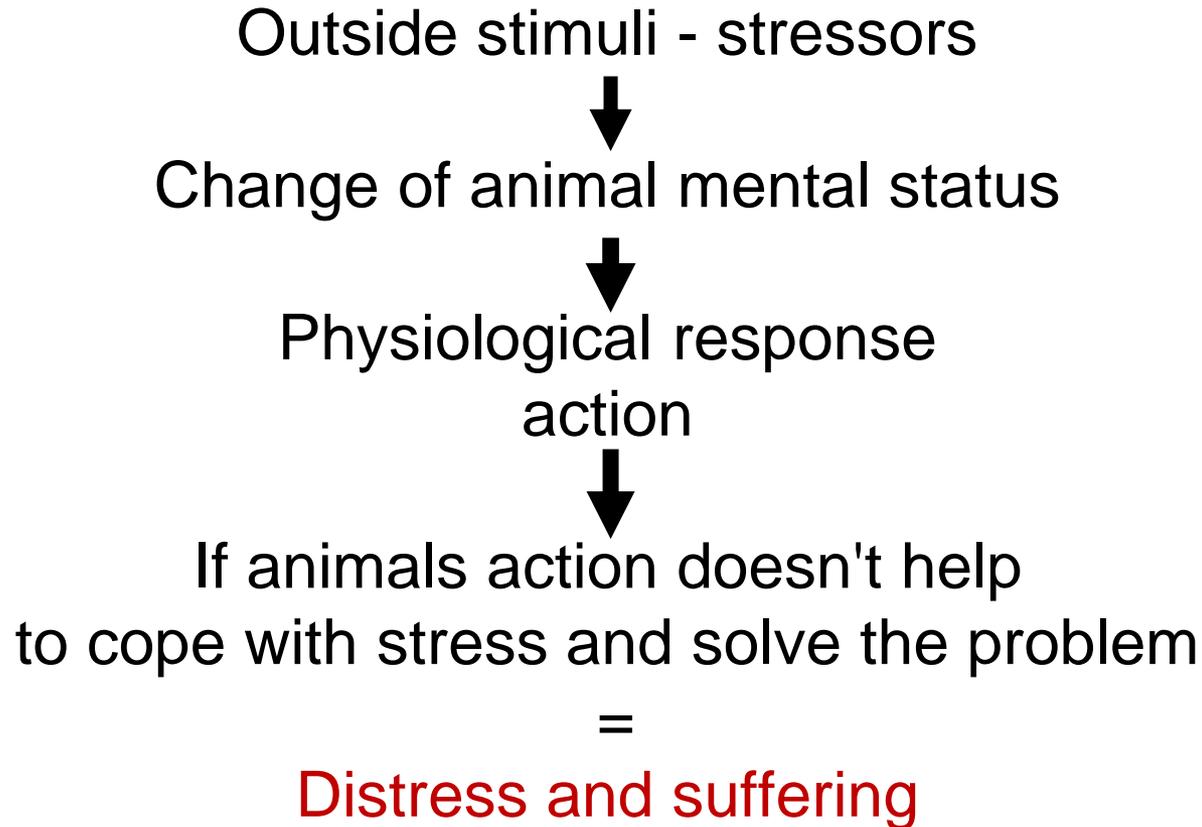
Change of mental state (arousal)

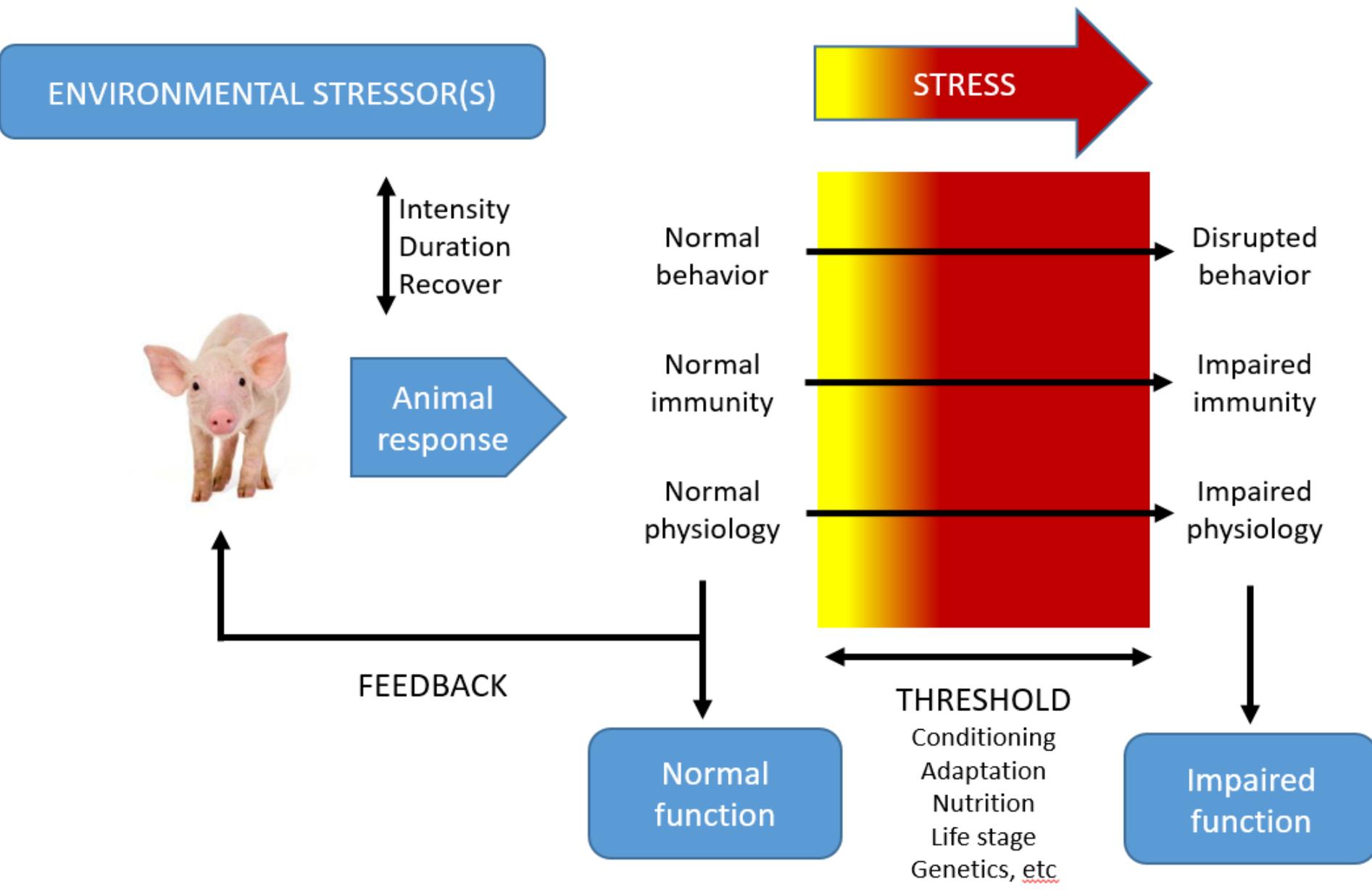
=

Physiological responses

(walk to drinker and try to get some water)

# PHYSIOLOGY





# ANIMAL WELFARE, STRESS AND DISTRESS

- Stress does not equal distress and suffering.
- Stress is result of simple stimulus recognised by animal as aversive one.
- Suffering is a result of animals inability to cope with stress while
  - the nature of the stress itself is too serious, complicated or prolonged
  - animal is not capable of acting to eliminate the stress

# SIGNS OF HIGH STRESS AND DISTRESS

- Vocalisation
- Restlessness – high level of movement
- Unresponsiveness
- Increased excretion
- Lying down in a new environment
- Panting

# DISTRESS - UNRESPONSIVENESS



# CAPACITY TO COPE

- Age
- Sex
- Breed
- Type
- Physiology
- Health
- Previous experience

# ANIMALS AT HIGHER RISK IN TRANSPORT

- Very large or obese animals
- Very young or old animals
- Excitable or aggressive animals
- Animals subject to motion sickness
- Animals that had little contact with humans
- Female in last third of pregnancy / heavy lactating animals

# ANALOGY – HUMANS AT HIGHER RISK IN TRANSPORT



**I CAN'T SEE THE WING**



made on imgur

# ANIMALS AT THE HIGHEST RISK IN TRANSPORT

- So called “low value” animals
- Often unfit to transport

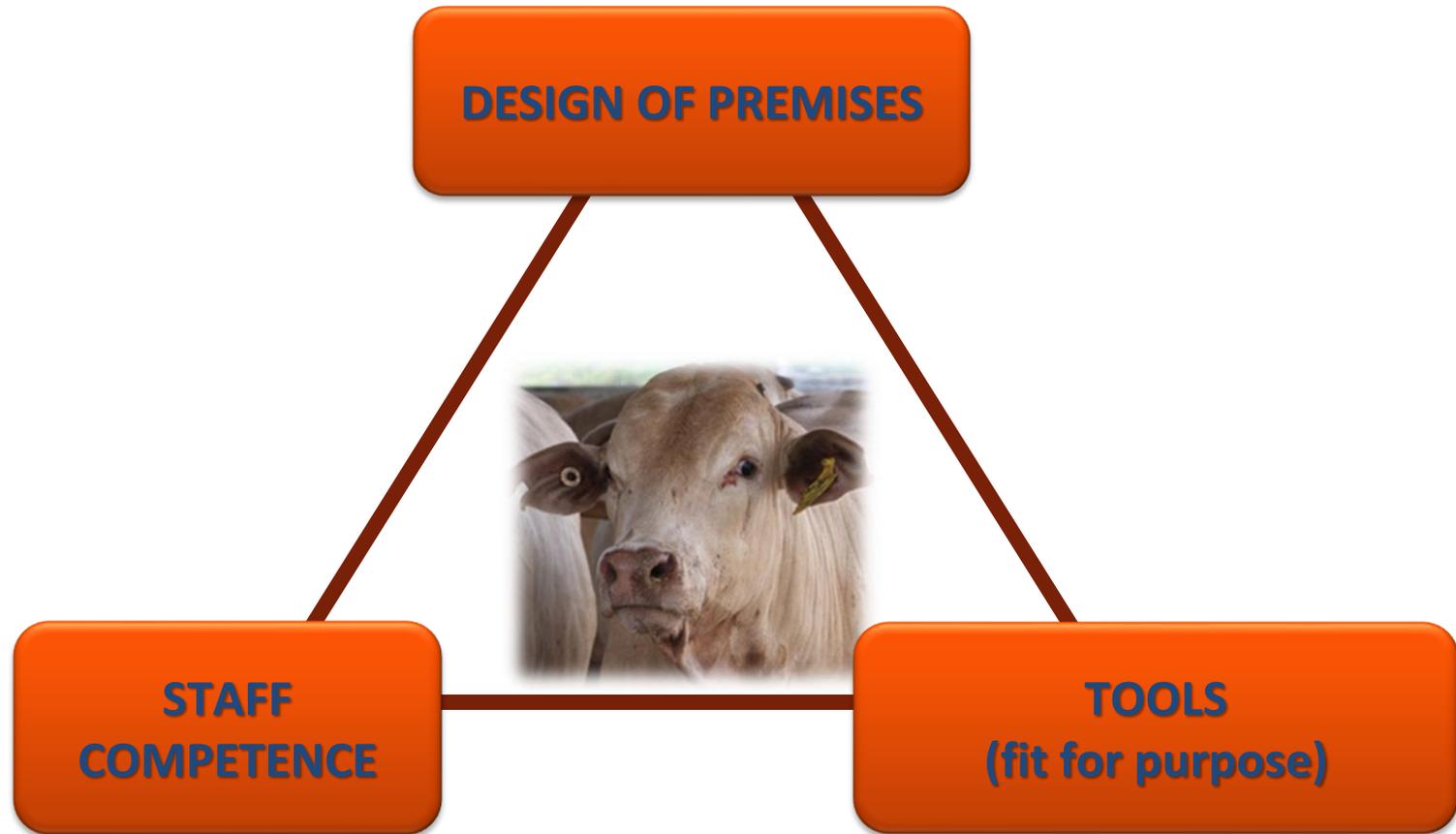
Animals at the end of their production life:

- laying hens
- old dairy cows
- old breeding animals - all species.

# FACTORS CHANGING WELFARE OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT

- “Welfare defines the state of an animal as regards its attempts to cope with its environment.” (Fraser & Broom, 1990)
- **Environment**
  - Means of Transport
  - Variable (can be improved)
  - Handlers
  - Variable (can be improved)

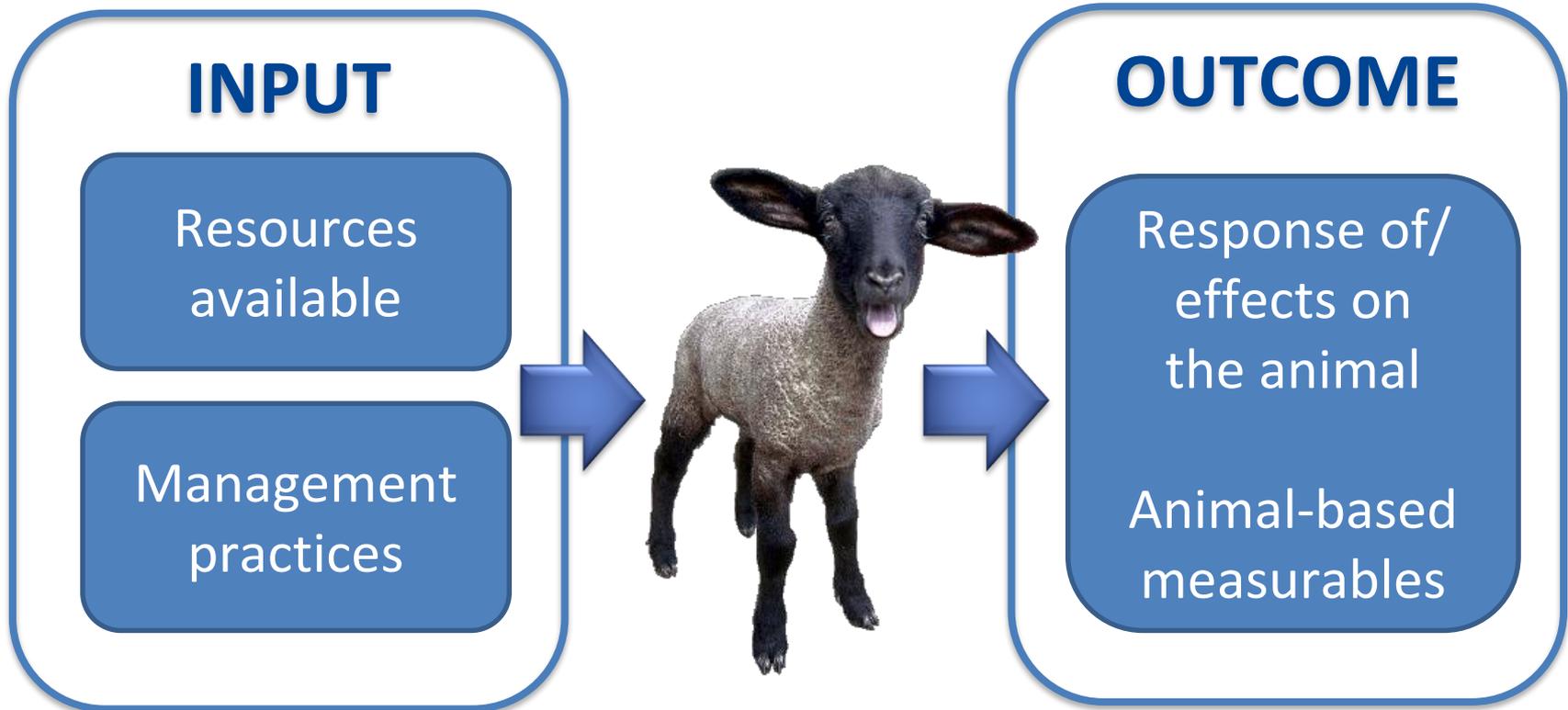
# KEY COMPONENTS OF GOOD WELFARE IN LAND TRANSPORT



# How to assess animal welfare?

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria
Good feeding	Absence of prolonged hunger
	Absence of prolonged thirst
Good housing	Comfort around resting
	Thermal comfort
	Ease of movement
Good health	Absence of injury
	Absence of disease
	Absence of pain induced by management procedures
Appropriate behavior	Expression of social behaviors
	Expression of other behaviors
	Good human-animal relationship
	Positive emotional state

# ANIMAL WELFARE ASSESSMENT OUTCOME BASED MEASURES



# How to assess animal welfare

Welfare principles	Welfare criteria	
Good feeding	Provision of feed and water	Body condition
Good housing	State of facilities	Slipping and falling
Good health	Management procedures	Disease / injuries
Appropriate behavior	Handlers competencies	Fear / aggression
	Positive emotional state	

# STRESS AND DISTRESS





**Guess  
What...?**

**Its**

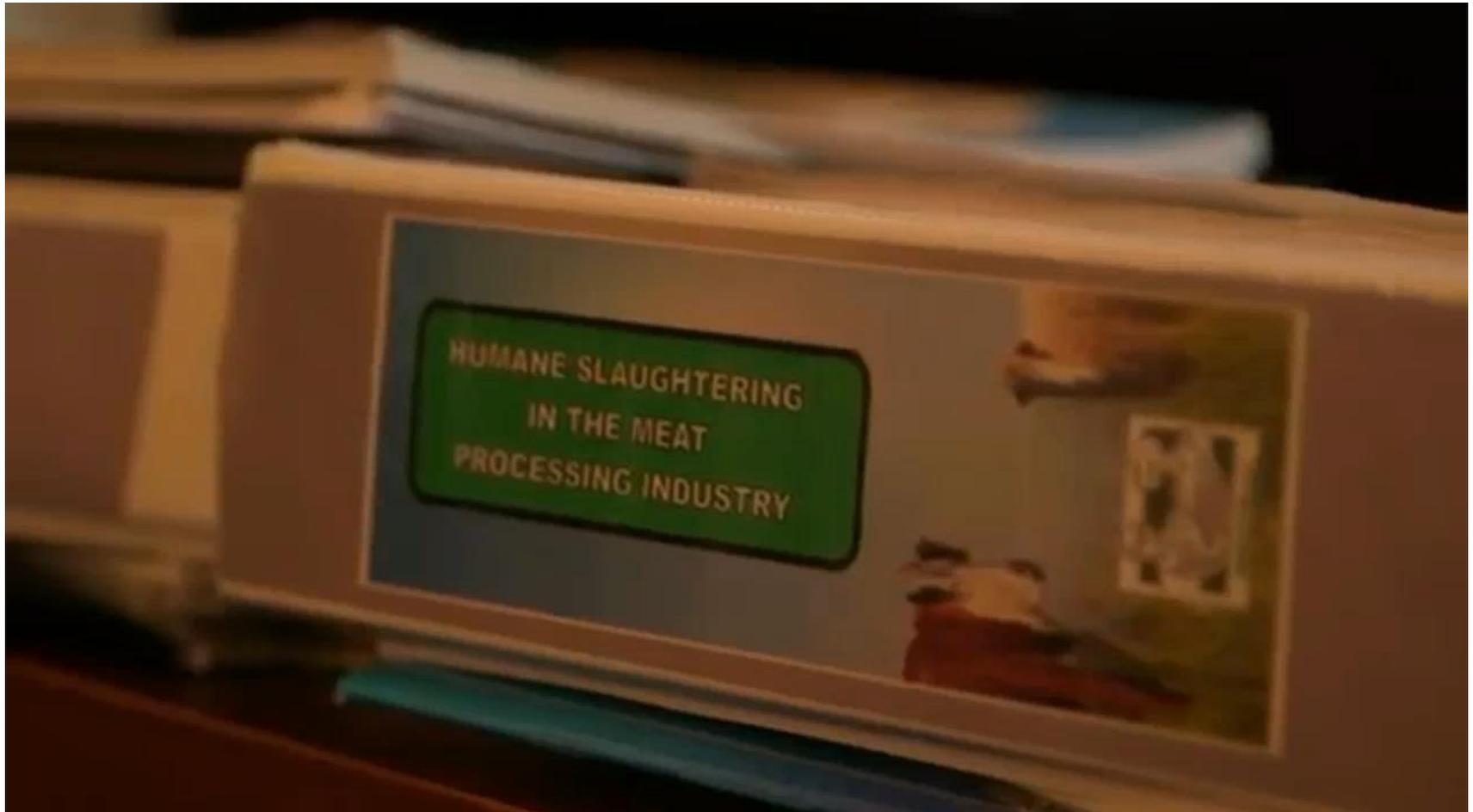
**QUESTION  
TIME!!!**

**Why is Animal  
Welfare in  
Transport  
Important**

# WHY IS ANIMAL WELFARE IMPORTANT DURING TRANSPORT

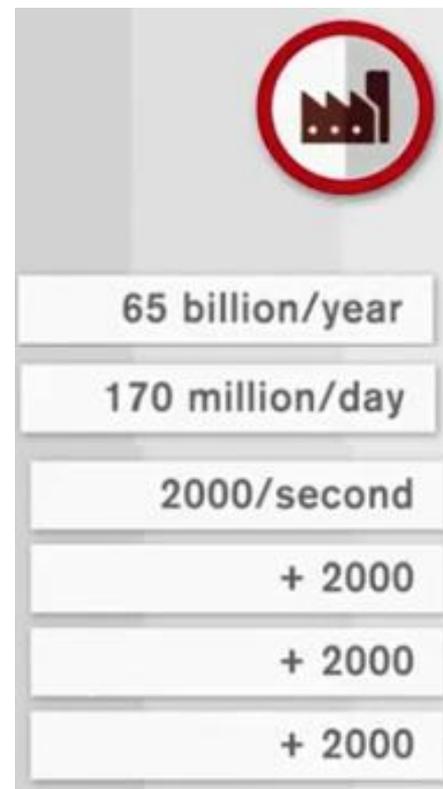
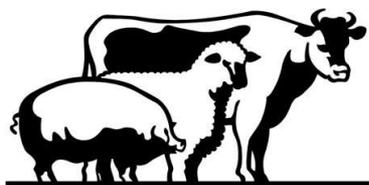
- Law requirement
- Welfare of animals/ handlers
- Meat quality
- Effectiveness and efficiency
- Economical losses

# ПОЧЕМУ ВАЖНО БЛАГОПОЛУЧИЕ ЖИВОТНЫХ?



# WHY IS ANIMAL WELFARE OF SLAUGHTER ANIMALS IMPORTANT

- Every year there are 65 000 000 000 animals slaughtered – most of them are transported at least once in their life
- Even in developed world proportion of dead on arrival animals is 0,1 % which is 65 000 000 animals



# Worldwide live export of farm animals

Species	Number exported per year [million]		Proportional increase
	1961	2013	
<b>Chicken</b>	0.08	1.6	20 x
<b>Pigs</b>	2.6	38.6	15 x
<b>Sheep</b>	6.5	16.4	2.5 x
<b>Cattle</b>	4.9	11.0	2.2 x

Source: FAOSTAT, 2016: C.Phillips, 2016

# SAFETY OF OPERATIONS AND PREVENTION OF INJURY

- Panicked and stressed animals can cause injury to other animals and handlers as well



- Approximately 15 % of deaths at the farms in last 10 years in Ireland were caused by livestock.  
Over 50 % of those deaths were caused by bulls.

# EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Effectiveness is doing the right things  
Efficiency is doing things right;



Source WSPA Steps programme

# ECONOMICAL LOSSES

assumed short term profit may lead to large losses

Overloading of lorries with animals might seem to be more economical but can result in:

- Fights bruises and injury
- DFD meat
- Dead on arrival...



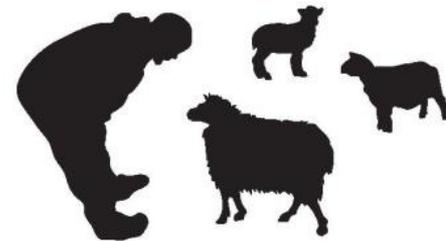
# LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS



- **OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2016)  
Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land**
- European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport (No.193), Council of Europe
- EU - Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22.12.2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations ...
- National regulations

# RESPONSIBILTIES

the welfare of the animals during their journey is  
the paramount consideration and  
**is the joint responsibility of all people involved**  
*(Art. 7.3.3)*



# VIDEO – ANIMAL WELFARE



Copyright WSPA Steps programme

# THE FOUR “I”s OF ANIMAL SUFFERING...



# RECAPITULATION

- Concept of five freedoms
- Stressors stress and distress
- Animal welfare is about coping with an environment
- What is the environment
- Three important elements of good welfare
- Why it is important to look after animals in transport

*Thank you for your attention*



**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*