

# ICWE

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS



## Tools to implement WE welfare standards:

### Focus on WESLI

### Mention of EU PAW & EURCAW

Dr Joe Collins MVB PhD ...

Chief Veterinary Advisor @ TDS

[joe.collins@thedonkeysanctuary.ie](mailto:joe.collins@thedonkeysanctuary.ie)

# Member Spotlight



[Home](#) > [News](#) > [Have you met The Donkey Sanctuary?](#)

## Have you met The Donkey Sanctuary?

26 January 2023 [The Donkey Sanctuary](#) [News](#)

Every month, we interview one of our member organisations about their work, main battles and achievements for animals. This month we are pleased to interview Dr Joe Collins, Chief Veterinary Advisor (Europe) at The Donkey Sanctuary.



## Tell us about your organisation?

Founded over 50 years ago by Dr Elisabeth Svendsen, [The Donkey Sanctuary](#) (TDS) works across broad themes and with a global scope. Our work includes rescue and rehoming, donkey assisted activities, academic research (including a wealth of veterinary expertise) and global action through operational partnerships and programmes,

### Latest news

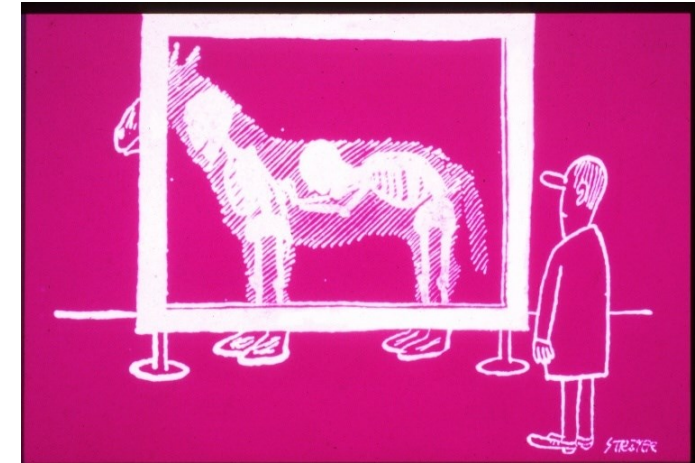
- One year on since historic United Nations animal welfare resolution
- European citizens made it clear: it's time for a Fur Free Europe
- 9 out of 10 animals rescued from EU circuses suffer from trauma
- Horizon Europe: unlocking the full potential of non-animal technologies to tackle human diseases



# What is WESLI?

## Working Equid Standards Library of Information.

- Information to support the implementation of the WOAHA Ch. 7.12 - Working Equids
- 10 front pages – summary of each topic
- Library behind includes resources from all four of the ICWE organisations
- Note: elements of these resources may go beyond the scope of the standards



**ICWE**

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS





# Where is WESLI?

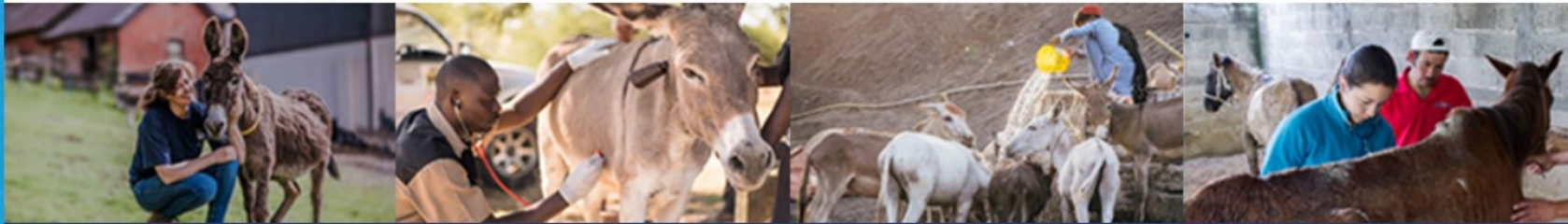
- Hosted on the ICWE website
- [icweworkingequids.org](http://icweworkingequids.org) – ICWE





# ICWE

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS



The International Coalition for Working Equids is comprised of leading working animal NGOs [Brooke](#), [The Donkey Sanctuary](#), [SPANA](#) and [World Horse Welfare](#) and was established to work with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and its members to implement the OIE Terrestrial Code Chapter 7.12 on the Welfare of Working Equids.

For more information and to contact any of these organisations, please click on the links above or contact [ICWE@worldhorsewelfare.org](mailto:ICWE@worldhorsewelfare.org)

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### ICWE'S WORKING EQUID STANDARDS LIBRARY OF INFORMATION (WESLI)

Access resources to help you implement the OIE Chapter on the Welfare of Working Equids, and other guidance.



### FIND OUT HOW WORKING EQUIDS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SDGS

[Download the PDF brochure here](#)



### Watch ICWE's side event at the UN Water Conference 2023

Water, women and working animals - towards intersectoral, locally-owned solutions

YouTube link - <https://youtu.be/Ph6AtBWxz4E>



# Working Equid Standards Library of Information

ICWE member organisations supported the development of Chapter 7.12 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code on Welfare Standards for Working Equids which was accepted by WOAHP member countries in 2016.

The four organisations have a number of resources, in various formats, that provide information, evidence and support for the implementation of the standards for the welfare of working equids.

This library provides supplementary information for the articles and lists those resources, with links to the relevant website for access.

It has been set up to support governments in the implementation and regulation of the guidelines in Chapter 7.12 by providing information particularly on how to measure compliance.

These resources have been developed by the four ICWE organisations and are not endorsed by WOAHP and may go beyond the scope of the standards in order to optimise welfare.

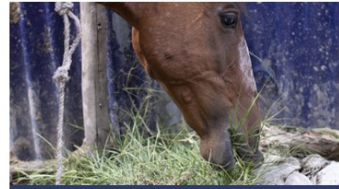
Click on the photos to access our library: WESLI.

You will find the following icons for the different needs of donkeys and mules.

## KEY



Water



Nutrition



Shelter



Diseases and Injuries



Handling and management



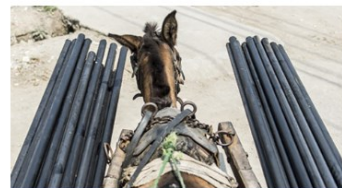
Behaviour



End of life



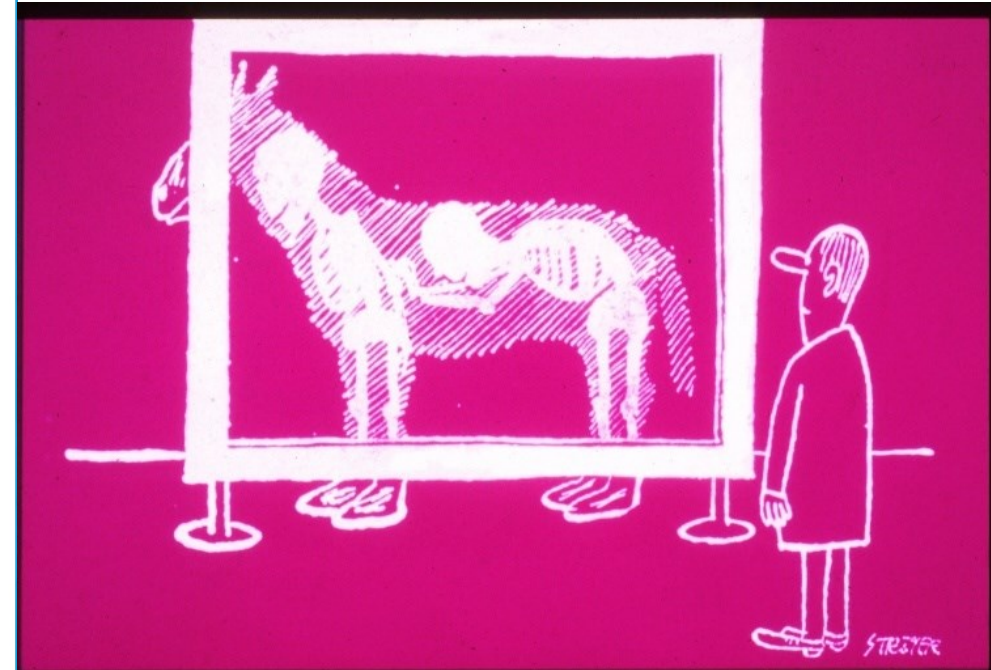
Appropriate workloads



Harnessing



Farriery



# ICWE

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WorldHorseWelfare



# Water

## Water

The most important nutrient for the welfare of working equids is water [\(1\)](#). Working equids need regular and adequate access to palatable, safe water that meets their physiological and work requirements, which may vary.

[Click here to go to the library](#)

### THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER...

The consequence of insufficient hydration in working equids is that food intake becomes depressed [\(2\)](#) and leads to an apathetic animal incapable of performing its usual work duties at full capacity [\(1\)](#).

### HOW MUCH WATER DO WORKING EQUIDS NEED TO DRINK?

- Voluntary water intake will depend on hydration status, type of feed and opportunity to drink.
- Working equids very rarely have unlimited access to water and estimating how much they need requires consideration of many variables.
- Assumptions have been made in the referenced article [\(1\)](#) and expected requirements for daily intake of water are:



A working horse in a hot climate might need 40-60L/day.



A working donkey in a hot climate might need 20 L/day.

	Research shows that 'Donkeys are far more drought-resistant than horses <a href="#">(2)</a> . It is not uncommon for wild donkeys to go to water only once every 2-3 days' <a href="#">(1)</a> .
	The donkey is able to rehydrate quickly as it can drink 20-30L in a very short space of time <a href="#">(1)</a> . Horses are able to rehydrate quickly if given free access to water. There is no need to restrict water intake after a period of water deprivation <a href="#">(3)</a> .
	Repeated studies have shown no ill effects in allowing horses, donkeys and mules to drink their fill and return to work <a href="#">(1, 4)</a> .





## Shelter

# Shelter

The provision of shelter may improve quality of life, helping working equids maintain weight, gain relief from harassment and hazards, and work more efficiently (lessening physiological responses to sun, heat, cold, wind and rain).

[Click here to go to the library](#)

### WHAT KIND OF SHELTER DO WORKING EQUIDS NEED?

- Shelter provision may be by means of natural features, man-made materials or a combination of both.
- Effective shelter should be provided both in resting and working environments against adverse weather conditions, predators, aggression, nuisance and injury, offering good ventilation and a comfortable place to work and/or rest.
- While at rest, animals should be permitted free access to shelter and the ability to move unrestrained in preference to being tethered or hobbled.
- A resting space should be:
  - Dry: roof and walls (preferably three-sided) should be weatherproof. Floor substrate and bedding should be clean and dry with the provision of drainage.
  - Clean: floor should be cleaned regularly of dung and urine, preferably at least once daily.
  - Free from hazards such as sharp edges and obstacles.
  - Provided with more than one entrance/exit to provide an escape route for injured/ill/vulnerable animals.
  - Large enough: it should provide enough space for all animals present to comfortably turn around, lie down and easily access food and water.

## End-of-Life for Working Equids

This document discusses end-of-life considerations for working equids. End-of-life decision making is the process of judging how best to proceed at a time in an animal's life when quality of life is in question and/or irreversible relief of suffering must be considered. Abandonment of no-longer-wanted working equids must be prevented and discouraged.

[Click here to go to the library](#)

### THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD END OF LIFE DECISION-MAKING

Good end of life decision-making is critical for all working equids, to safeguard their welfare at times when their value as working animals is deemed to have lessened, and/or their quality of life is significantly and/or irreversibly impaired.

Such decisions for working equids must be based on an assessment of multiple factors.

#### Include consideration of issues such as:

- What specific working task(s) these equids conduct; whether the animal(s) might undertake other tasks and still have a 'good quality of life';
- The equid species and type concerned: horse, pony, donkey, mule, hinny;
- The animal(s)' age, gender, and pregnancy status;
- The extent and nature of any pain, disease, or injuries as well as viable treatment options;
- Prognosis and potential quality of life after treatment;
- The ability of the owner/keeper to provide (including access and pay for) appropriate treatment and ongoing care;
- The owners' ability to meet the welfare needs of an animal who is no longer able to perform specified working duties;
- The owners' willingness to plan for when their animal is no longer able to work;
- Risks following abandonment including suffering for the animal(s) themselves, threats to public health e.g from road traffic accidents and environmental contamination e.g. via carcasses;
- Any negative impact on companions (animal or human) or other in-contact animals; and
- The need for informed consent (for treatment or euthanasia) by owners/keepers or other legal authority to proceed in its absence.



## End of life



# Working Equid Standards of Information

Please find a range of useful resources to support the implementation of Chapter 7.12 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code on Welfare Standards for Working Equids. These resources have been developed by the four ICWE organisations and are not endorsed by WOAAH and may go beyond the scope of the Code in order to optimise welfare.

## Key

Webpages = yellow

Books/ manuals to download = blue

Courses = Purple

Videos = Red

## Article 7.12.4 Criteria or measurables

### Understanding Equid Welfare Issues



PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual%200-20%20Chapter%202%2C%20Low%20Resolution

### Brooke - Animal Welfare Indicators



animalwelfareindicators.the...

Brooke Animal Welfare Indicators Repository

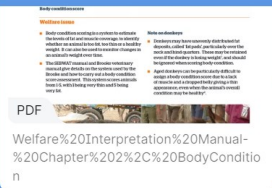
### Equid Assessment, Research and Scoping (EARS)



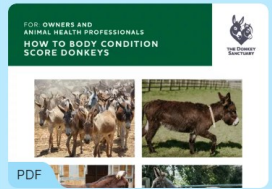
ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Equid Assessment, Research and Scoping (EARS): The Development and Implementation of a New Equid Welfare Assessment and Monitoring Tool

## 7.12.6 – Feed



### Body Condition Scoring Leaflet



PDF

1590797378\_Body condition scoring\_FINALbooklet

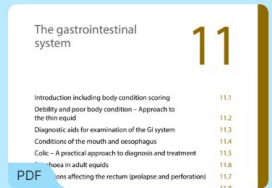
### Feeding Donkeys



thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk

feeding-donkeys

### The gastrointestinal system



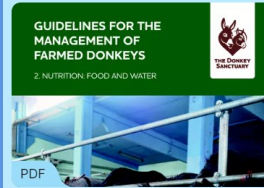
WEVM-chapter-11

Brooke Working Equid Veterinary Manual

### Body Condition Scoring - donkeys

## 7.12.6 – Water

### Guidelines for Farmed Donkeys: Nutrition, Feeding and Water



PDF

2 Nutrition feeding and water A4 booklet 24.01.2020

### How much water do working equids need?



thebrooke.org

Horses, donkeys and mules vital in providing water

### Dehydration and Fluid Therapy



PDF

Brooke Working Equid Veterinary Manual

## Shelter: 7.12.7

### Quarantine



YouTube

Isolation and quarantine

### Stable measurements guide



PDF

stable-measurement-guide final - Copy

### Housing and Shelter Poster



PDF

Poster for shelters and housing- final

### Guidelines For The Management Of Farmed Donkeys: Husbandry and Environment



PDF

3 Husbandry and Environment guidelines A4 booklet

### Managing a donkey's environment

## 7.12.8 – Disease and injuries

### EZL Awareness video - overview



Video • 02:11

EZL video 1 english subtitles

### EZL Awareness video - prevention and treatment



Video • 02:02

EZL video 2\_english subtitles

### EZL Epizootic Lymphangitis awareness poster



PDF

EZL English FINAL

### Wound care in working animals poster



PDF

Caring for wounds FINAL

### Skin diseases in donkeys and treatment



## 7.12.9 – Handling and management practices

### Firing



PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual%20Chapter%202%2C%20Firing

### Mutilations



PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual%20Chapter%202%2C%20Mutilations

### Compassionate handling



Animal Handling

A series of resources to support the safe, kind and compassionate handling of working equids

### Hobbling



PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual%20Chapter%202%2C%20Hobbling

### Training the nervous or unhandled donkey



7.12.10 - Behaviour

Donkey Behaviour



thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk  
behaviour

7.12.11 - End of life

Euthanasia

Euthanasia 8  
Introduction 8.1  
Methods of euthanasia 8.2  
Case study - Euthanasia 8.3  
References 8.4

PDF  
WEVM-chapter-8  
Brooke Working Equid Manual

7.12.12 - Appropriate work loads

Underage working

Poor Human Practices Underage Working BROOKE  
SEWIT parameter  
Age  
Wellness issues  
Wellness significance

PDF  
Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-Chapter%202%2C%20UnderageWorking

7.12.13 - Farriery

Lameness, hoof care, conformation

The musculoskeletal system 14  
Introduction - Challenges of lameness and gait abnormalities 14.1  
Lameness examination and diagnostic techniques 14.2  
Hoof anatomy and conformation 14.3  
Trimming and shoeing 14.4  
Conditions affecting the hoof 14.5  
Lesions affecting the joints 14.7

PDF  
WEVM-chapter-14-reduced

7.12.13 - Harnessing

Harness guide poster

HARNESSES EQUIPMENT  
GOOD EQUIPMENT  
BAD EQUIPMENT  
Harness guide

PDF  
Harness guide

Welfare, behaviour and handling of working equids

Welfare, behaviour and handling of working equids 2  
Welfare 2.1  
Behaviour 2.2  
Handling and restraint 2.3  
Harmful traditional practices 2.4  
Case study - Firing 2.5  
References 2.6

PDF  
WEVM-chapter-2  
Brooke Working Equid Veterinary Manual

Interference

Animal Health Interference BROOKE  
SEWIT parameter  
Wellness issues  
Wellness significance

PDF  
Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-Chapter%202%2C%20InterferenceLesions



WHY HARNESS FITTING IS IMPORTANT  
YouTube  
Why harness fitting and care are important to donkeys and owners | The Donkey Sanctuary Webinars

Brooke-SaddleAid harness improvement initiative

thebrooke.org  
Brooke-SaddleAid Harness Improvement Initiative

Frog disease

Animal Health Frog disease BROOKE  
SEWIT parameter  
Wellness issues  
Wellness significance

PDF  
Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-Chapter%202%2C%20Frog

Hoof shape and quality

Animal Health Hoof shape and quality BROOKE  
SEWIT parameter  
Wellness issues  
Wellness significance

PDF  
Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-Chapter%202%2C%20HoofShapeQuality

Handling donkeys feet

ICWE INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS



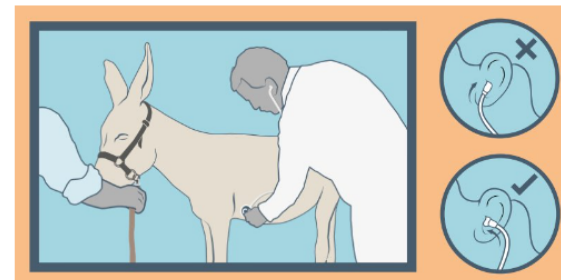
# THE POCKET GUIDE TO WORKING EQUID VETERINARY CONSULTATIONS

A user-friendly consultation guide for use in the field

The Pocket Guide to Working Equid Veterinary Consultations is a useful aid to animal health professionals treating working horses, donkeys and mules, especially those mentored through Brooke's Animal Health Mentoring Framework.

DOWNLOAD FREE BOOK

The 26-page book contains core information on recognising pain, performing a thorough clinical examination, making treatment choices and calculating and administering medication safely. It also has kit check-lists, guidance on clinical governance and communicating effectively with the owners and carers of working equids.



Hot and humid temperatures can result in high heart rates. It is worth re-checking heart rates once animals have rested in the shade. Make sure your stethoscope is in your ears correctly.


# ICWE

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KjqM93HG00M&t=3s&ab\_channel=WorldHorseWelfare

World Horse Welfare

## World Horse Welfare



Webinar: Keeping your horse at a healthy weight throughout th...  
World Horse Welfare  
3.5K views · 2 years ago

Horses rescued from slurry, leads to shocking find in the...  
World Horse Welfare  
281K views · 2 months ago

You won't believe what this f... had on his foot!  
World Horse Welfare  
218K views · 7 months ago


Abandoned foal finds new family  
World Horse Welfare  
129K views · 8 months ago

Neglected rescued horses n... helping humans - equine...  
World Horse Welfare  
51K views · 1 year ago

https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/all-about-donkeys/behaviour

## DONKEY BEHAVIOUR

Understanding donkey behaviour is vitally important. Find all you need to know here.



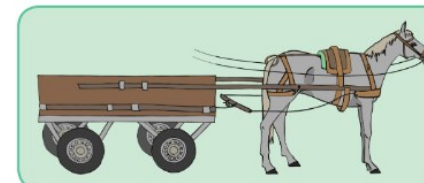
**Understanding donkey behaviour**  
Donkeys have certain behavioural traits which is important to understand before handling or training

**Pair bonding in donkeys**  
Do donkeys really form strong, long-lasting friendship groups and pair-bonds?

**Donkey stallions, mares and geldings**  
Learn the difference in behaviour in stallions, mares and geldings

## HARNESSES

### EQUIPMENT



#### GOOD EQUIPMENT

- Comfortable
- Correct size and fit for the animal
- Doesn't cause wounds
- Must be well maintained e.g. ensure tyres are inflated, the cart is light weight and well balanced
- A swingletree **MUST** be used with a chest band, and the traces to the swingletree should be in a straight line

#### SADDLE

- Must be balanced and the correct size
- Ensure there is good airflow through the centre/ gullet over the withers
- The saddle must not pull, push or stop, it is only present to support the back band and shafts



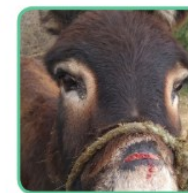
- Shafts should attach to the saddle and there is a braking system.
- Keep clean and stored well

#### BAD EQUIPMENT

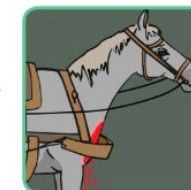
- Poorly fitted
- Rusted or damaged
- Dirty and damaged
- Causes injury, reduced productivity and sometimes death (e.g. from tetanus)
- Keep clean!

#### NOSE BAND

- Used for steering and controlling speed
- Ensure a soft, well-padded band is protecting the nose



### CHEST STRAP



- Provides the pulling power
- Should be placed over the front of the pectoral muscles (maximum power and comfort)
- Should NOT restrict movement (too low/ loose) or breathing (too tight)
- Proper padding, position and weight distribution will reduce wounds and improve efficiency

# WESLI: open access





# EU Platform on Animal Welfare, VI on the Welfare of Equids: Current active members and observers

## Member States

- Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Ireland and Spain

## Business and professional organisations

- Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) via FEEVA, International Society for Equitation Science (ISES), European Horse Network (EHN)

## Civil society organisations

- Animal's Angels, Eurogroup for Animals, World Horse Welfare, The Donkey Sanctuary

## Academia/independent expert

- Joe Collins (Chair, Ireland), Michela Minero (University of Milano, Italy)

Work available at: [https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-welfare/eu-platform-animal-welfare/platform-conclusions\\_en#equidae](https://food.ec.europa.eu/animals/animal-welfare/eu-platform-animal-welfare/platform-conclusions_en#equidae)



© APTRAN, João Per

# Work of the Voluntary Initiative

## Guide to good animal welfare practices for the keeping, care, training and use of horses

- ✓ Available in 10+ languages
  - ✓ Feed, accommodation, exercise, health care, handling & training, equipment, end-of-life etc.
- ✓ 7 factsheets based on the Horse Guide
  - ✓ Infectious disease & biosecurity
  - ✓ Hoof care
  - ✓ Water
  - ✓ Turnout – shelter & pasture
  - ✓ Stable – indoor housing
  - ✓ Social interaction & comfort behaviour
  - ✓ Feed

Buone pratiche per il rispetto del benessere animale nella custodia, cura, addestramento e uso dei cavalli



Przewodnik do zapewnienia dobrostanu w utrzymywaniu, opiece, treningu i użytkowaniu koni – broszura informacyjna

### Woda

Konie powinny mieć **swobodny dostęp do wody** i nie powinny pozostawać bez wody dłużej niż 4 godziny.

#### Jak zapewnić prawidłowe warunki?

- Konie wolą pić wodę z **otwartej powierzchni**, ale łatwo uczą się korzystania z poideł.
- Sprzęt używany do pojenia powinien być utrzymany w czystości i ustawiony tak, aby minimalizować **zanieczyszczenie**.
- Kontrola systemów pojenia powinna mieć miejsce **codziennie**, a przepływ wody należy uregulować na poziomie ok. 8 litrów/minutę w celu umożliwienia odpowiedniego picia.
- Gdy temperatura spada poniżej zera musimy podjąć dodatkowe środki, np. zapewniając sprzęt do podgrzewania wody lub regularnie donosząc niezamrożoną wodę.
- W przypadku białek, padoków i pastwisk powinno się zadbać o zapewnienie **wystarczającej przestrzeni przy wodopoju**, dzięki czemu unikniemy konkurencji i agresji

wśród koni.



Konie wolą pić wodę z otwartej powierzchni. Zdjęcie poidla znajduje się w Przewodniku.

#### Ile wody wypija koń?

Zwykle konie wypijają od 5 do 10 % swojej masy ciała dziennie. Ilość wody, której potrzebują zależy od ich stopnia aktywności, temperatury otoczenia i zawartości wody w paszy. Kłaczki w trakcie laktacji, czy konie używane do wyczynowego sportu (np. wyścigów) mogą pić więcej.



# Donkey Guide and Factsheets

- Guide – keeping, care, training and use of donkeys and donkey hybrids – 8 languages
- 8 factsheets in total:
  - Accommodation
  - End of life
  - Feed & water
  - Handling & training
  - Hoof care
  - Welfare assessment
  - Transport
  - Working & production donkeys
- Based on the Donkey Guide + new/updated information
- QR code links to the Donkey Guide

Guia de boas práticas de bem-estar animal para criar, cuidar, treinar e utilizar burros e híbridos de burros



The guide for good animal welfare practice for the keeping, care, training and use of donkeys and donkey hybrids - Factsheet

## Working and production donkeys

Donkeys/mules are used for a number of practical purposes including: tourism, transport of goods, garbage management and production of milk and meat. Persons without appropriate experience should seek advice from a trusted source prior to taking responsibility for working equids' welfare.

### What you need to know

#### Tourism

- It is essential to ensure the welfare of donkeys used to transport passengers or luggage.
- Tourists can influence animal welfare standards through good decision-making

#### Milk Production

- There are many donkey dairy farms in EU countries and no specific legislation in place. However, a guide to good practice is available.

### How to do it properly

#### Tourism

- Ensure that working equids do not carry loads that are too heavy or for too long a period.
- Ensure animals have access to appropriate shade, food, water and rest. High quality, appropriate equipment must be used.

#### Milk Production

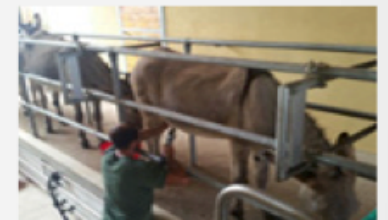
- Appropriately manage different animal categories - jacks, foals at foot, weaned foals, milking and dry jennies.
- Pay attention to the additional nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating jennies and their foals, and separation of foals from jennies to allow milking.



Passengers should be conscious of the welfare of taxi- and tourist-donkeys



Dairy donkeys Good animal management practices for donkey milk production



Good management practices are essential to the care of dairy donkeys

Persons caring for working equids must have the necessary knowledge and willingness to ensure donkey welfare.

Photographs used in this factsheet to illustrate some situations should not be considered to illustrate the sole solution to situations described.



# Tourism Working Group

- Build upon the tourism guide: good vs. bad practice
- Produce a single sheet 'flyer', for use in the field
- Highly visual, minimal text, accessible to all!



## About EURCAW Ruminants & Equines

The European Union Reference Centre for Animal Welfare (EURCAW) *Ruminants & Equines* is the third Centre designated by the European Commission (Official Controls Regulation 2017/625, Articles 95 & 96), established in May 2021. The remit of the EURCAW is to support the Competent Authorities in EU member states with the implementation of current regulations on animal welfare. The Centre provides scientific and technical expertise on the development and application of animal welfare indicators and methods of assessment of animal welfare to competent authorities and policy workers in animal welfare. EURCAW *Ruminants & Equines* covers a range of farm animal species including those used for dairy production (cows, goats, sheep, buffaloes), the production of meat by cattle, sheep, goats, deer and horses, and ruminants and equines kept for other purposes. The activities of the EURCAW *Ruminants & Equines* are set out in a work programme in consultation with the European Commission. The work programme for 2023-2024 is available [here](#).

EURCAW *Ruminants & Equines* is functioning on the basis of EU ethical principles and rules, namely equality, diversity and inclusion. In order to support an environment that promotes respect, inclusivity, and fairness the Centre has adopted a [Code of Conduct](#), to uphold respectful and inclusive behaviour regarding protected characteristics in meetings (physical and online) and communication platforms, and is applicable to all participants.



The EURCAW *Ruminants & Equines* is a partnership of six organisations, coordinated by Professor Harry Blokhuis, Swedish University for Agricultural Sciences (SLU). Partners are Birgitta Staaf Larsson (Swedish Centre for Animal Welfare, SLU), Professor Christoph Winckler (BOKU, Austria), Dr Isabelle Veissier (INRAE, France), Dr Evangelia Sossidou (ELGO-DIMITRA, Veterinary Research Institute, Greece), Dr Silvia D'Albenzio (IZSAM, Italy) and Professor Alison Hanlon (UCD, Ireland). Scientific and technical experts from each partner country further support the activities of EURCAW *Ruminants & Equines*.





Reference Code

TFS-Ruminants-Equines-  
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Year

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Source

EURCAW Ruminants &  
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## Environmental enrichment for equines



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### SUMMARY

In natural habitats, animals receive many stimuli that vary in place and time. In such habitats, they can express a wide range of behaviours that define the species' behavioural repertoire. Farming or captive environments are designed to meet biological basic needs (e.g. for rest, feeding), but are far less complex than "natural" habitats. When performed, some behaviours may procure positive emotions (e.g. play in young, control of the environment). In poor environments, animals are not able to express some of the behaviours from their repertoire and lack stimulation. As a consequence, they may be frustrated, lack positive emotions, or experience boredom.

CONTACT



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## Recommendation for inspection

*See species-specific factsheets on cattle, sheep, goats and equines for further details*

**During the inspection, the following check points should be considered:**

1. **What enrichments are present?**

Assess the types of enrichment, their quantity and apparent appropriateness.

2. **Are the enrichments used by animals?**

Assess the proportion of animals using enrichments or waiting to use them; look for signs of use (object bitten, brushes with signs of wear).

3. **Do enrichments engage animals over long periods?**

Assess if enrichments are diverse and variable in time, if animals can choose between enrichments, if they can control the use of an enrichment.

4. **Are there behavioural signs of poor and/or good welfare?**

Assess behavioural signs of positive emotions (e.g. exploration, play in young animals, resting) vs. negative emotions (e.g. stereotypies, aggression, hyper-reactivity); look for the presence of any injuries that may have been caused by an inappropriate enrichment.

# How to ensure that tools lead to good welfare outcomes?

Can ONLY manage what you measure!

Robust animal identification

Traceability – from ‘cradle to grave’

Tracking of change of ownership = responsibility

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Buy-in to standards – carrots!

Legislation & enforcement – sticks!



Thank you for listening!