

ICWE

INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS



WESLI, a tool to implement WOA Working Equid welfare standards

WESLI, инструмент для внедрения стандартов
ВОЗЖ по благополучию рабочих лошадиных

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What is WESLI? Что такое WESLI?

Working Equid Standards Library of Information

Библиотека информации о стандартах рабочих лошадиных.

- Information to support the implementation of the WOAHC
Ch. 7.12 - Working Equids
Информация для поддержки реализации Гл. 7.12 - Рабочие лошадиные ВОЗЖ
- 10 topics – a summary of key points
10 тем - краткое изложение ключевых моментов
- Library behind the 10 with detailed resources
Библиотека за 10-кой с подробными ресурсами
- N.b. some resources illustrate more than the standards
Примечание: некоторые ресурсы иллюстрируют больше, чем стандарты

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Where is WESLI?

Где находится WESLI?



- Hosted on the ICWE website
- icweworkingequids.org – ICWE



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INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR WORKING EQUIDS



The International Coalition for Working Equids is comprised of leading working animal NGOs Brooke, The Donkey Sanctuary, SPANNA 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


African Horse Sickness in East Asia

Posters and advice to help combat this fatal disease

AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

WORKING EQUIDS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC

Types of work typically seen in the region showing the importance to livelihoods in the region and to the economy.



Working equids support livelihoods, brick kilns, transport of products and people, removal of waste, agriculture and tourism.

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PROTECT YOUR EQUIDS FROM AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

HOW MOSQUITOES SPREAD THE DISEASE



Ify or sugar or me yld is infected with African Horse Sickness (AHS) - MOSQUITOES IMMEDIATELY TO PREVENT MOSQUITOES Biting and spreading infection.

ALWAYS:

- USE MOSQUITO NETS** - Mosquitoes can bite through netting. Make sure the net is closed and the horse is inside.
- USE MOSQUITO REPELLENTS** - Apply to the horse's body and the netting.
- AVOID MOSQUITO BREEDING SITES** - Remove standing water and use mosquito coils.
- AVOID MOSQUITO BITES** - Use protective clothing and avoid being bitten.
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YOUR GOVERNMENT MAY CARRY OUT VACCINATION

MOSQUITOES:

- Mosquitoes are small and dark, with long legs.
- They are often found in groups.
- They are often found in groups.
- They are often found in groups.

YOU MAY NEED TO CONSIDER VACCINATION IF YOUR EQUID IS SUFFERING - FOLLOW GOVERNMENT ADVICE.

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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

SIGNS TO WATCH FOR IN YOUR DONKEY

IT IS EASY TO MISS SIGNS OF INFECTION IN A DONKEY

African Horse Sickness (AHS) may only show very mild signs in a donkey, or no signs at all. Signs may vary depending on the form of the disease and a mixture of signs may be seen. If you see any of these signs in your donkey immediately, please contact your local health and agriculture authorities.

MOST COMMON SIGNS ARE:

- CONSTANT HEAD SHAKING** - The head is constantly shaking.
- SWELLING OF THE NECK** - The neck is swollen.
- DIFFICULTY BREATHING** - The donkey is having trouble breathing.

YOU MAY ALSO SEE:

- TEMPERATURE RISE IN THE EARS OR BODY** - The temperature is higher than normal.
- POUNCE** - The donkey is pouncing.
- PROFUSE DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE** - There is a discharge from the nose.

WATCH FOR EARLY SIGNS OF ILL HEALTH:

- Reduced appetite** - The donkey is not eating.
- Change in behaviour** - The donkey is acting differently.
- No interest in work** - The donkey is not working.
- Signs of distress or illness** - The donkey is showing signs of distress.

Contact your local health authorities if you think your donkey is sick. They can take a sample and test for the disease.

There is no treatment, but donkeys may get better with good care. Provide water, food and shelter.

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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

SIGNS TO WATCH FOR IN YOUR HORSE OR PONY

A SERIOUS DISEASE WHICH CAN CAUSE DEATH IN HORSES AND PONIES

African Horse Sickness (AHS) is one of the most deadly diseases that can affect horses and ponies, causing death in 70% of infected animals. If you see any of these signs, please contact your local health and agriculture authorities immediately. Make sure the horse is kept in a cool and shaded area.

MOST COMMON SIGNS ARE:

- TEMPERATURE RISE IN THE EARS OR BODY** - The temperature is higher than normal.
- SWELLING OF THE NECK** - The neck is swollen.
- DIFFICULTY BREATHING** - The horse is having trouble breathing.

DEATH CAN BE SUDDEN

YOU MAY NEED TO CONSIDER VACCINATION IF YOUR ANIMAL IS SUFFERING - FOLLOW GOVERNMENT ADVICE.

Contact your local health authorities if you think your horse or pony is sick. They can take a sample and test for the disease.

There is no specific cure, but supportive treatment can be provided. Follow the horse's health and provide shelter to protect from biting insects.

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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

SIGNS TO WATCH FOR

Signs vary with species as well as with forms of this disease, but these images show the most common signs.



Swelling around the eyes will make the horse look swollen.

Reddened eyes

Difficulty breathing and frothy discharge from the nose

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FACTSHEET: PROFESSIONALS AND OWNERS

FEEDING THE DONKEY WITH LIVER DISEASE

How does liver disease affect the donkey?

The liver is a very important organ in the body, including in the metabolism of food, and the production of bile.

Liver disease in the donkey may be the result of a variety of causes. The liver is a very important organ in the body, including in the metabolism of food, and the production of bile.

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How can the diet help a donkey with liver disease?

Feeding a donkey with liver disease is a challenge. The liver is a very important organ in the body, including in the metabolism of food, and the production of bile.

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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 WOAH 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 WOAH 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



Horse



Mule



Donkey



Water



Nutrition



Shelter



Diseases and Injuries



Handling and management



Behaviour



End of life



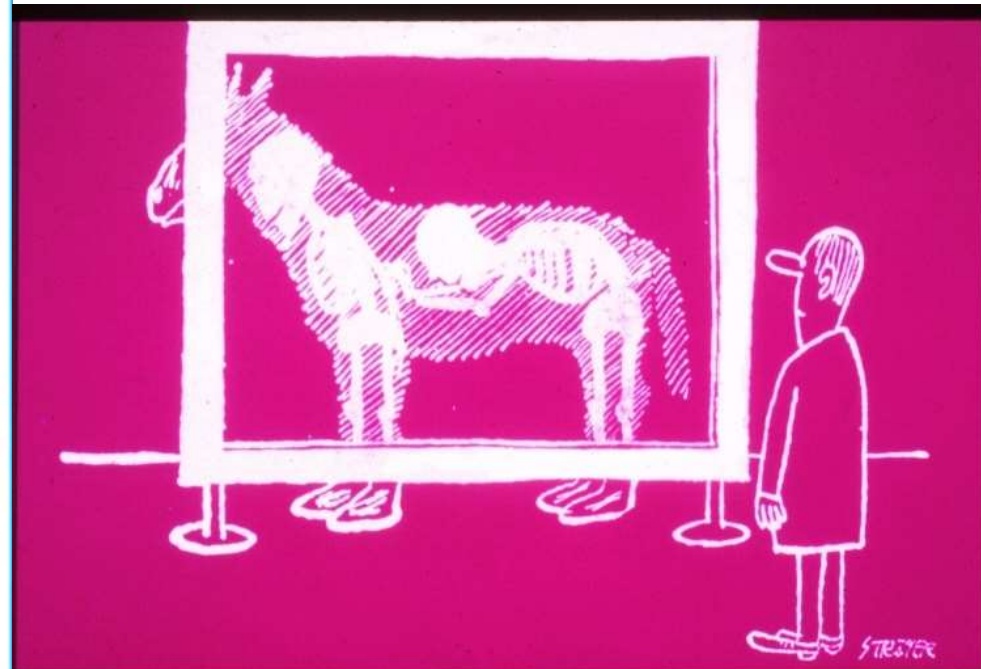
Appropriate workloads



Harnessing



Farriery



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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 ⁽²⁾ . It is not uncommon for wild donkeys to go to water only once every 2-3 days' ⁽¹⁾ .
	The donkey is able to rehydrate quickly as it can drink 20-30L in a very short space of time ⁽¹⁾ . 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 ⁽³⁾ .
	Repeated studies have shown no ill effects in allowing horses, donkeys and mules to drink their fill and return to work ^(1, 4) .



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

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.

Working Equid Standards Library of Information

Please find a range of useful resources to support the implementation of Chapter 712 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code on Welfare Standards for Working Equids. These resources have been developed by the four ECWE organisations and are not endorsed by WOAH and may go beyond the scope 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%20-%20Chapter%202%2C%20%20%20Resilience

Brooke - Animal Welfare Indicators



animalwelfareindicators.the...

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



PDF

Body Condition Scoring Leaflet



PDF

10F0787378_Body condition scoring_FINALbooklet

Feeding Donkeys



thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk

feeding-donkeys

The gastrointestinal system



PDF

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

Dehydration and Fluid Therapy



PDF

Brooke Working Equid Veterinary Manual

Shelter: 7.12.7

Quarantine



YouTube

Isolation and quarantine

Stable measurements guide



PDF

stable-measurements-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%20%20Firing

Mutilations



PDF

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

Training the nervous or unhandled donkey

7.12.10 - Behaviour

Donkey Behaviour



thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk
behaviour

Welfare, behaviour and handling of working equids

Welfare, behaviour and handling of working equids	2
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Behaviour	2.2
Handling and restraint	2.3
Health and welfare	2.4
Care study - Frog	2.5
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PDF

WEVM-chapter-2

Brooke Working Equid Veterinary Manual

7.12.11 - End of life

Euthanasia

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Methods of euthanasia	8.2
Care study - Euthanasia	8.3
References	8.4

PDF

WEVM-chapter-8

Brooke Working Equid Manual

7.12.12 - Appropriate work loads

Underage working

Underage working	14
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Methods of underage working	14.2
Care study - Underage working	14.3
References	14.4

PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-%20Chapter%202%20UnderageWorking

7.12.13 - Farriery

Lameness, hoof care, conformation

Lameness, hoof care, conformation	14
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Methods of lameness	14.2
Care study - Lameness	14.3
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PDF

WEVM-chapter-14-reduced

Interference

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PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-%20Chapter%202%20InterferenceLesions

Frog disease

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Methods of frog disease	14.2
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PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-%20Chapter%202%20Frog

Hoof shape and quality

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Methods of hoof shape and quality	14.2
Care study - Hoof shape and quality	14.3
References	14.4

PDF

Welfare%20Interpretation%20Manual-%20Chapter%202%20HoofShapeQuality

Handling donkeys feet

7.12.13 - Harnessing

Harness guide poster

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Introduction	14.1
Methods of harnessing	14.2
Care study - Harnessing	14.3
References	14.4

PDF

Harness guide



Why harness fitting and care are important to donkeys and owners | The Donkey Sanctuary Webinars

Brooke-SaddleAid harness improvement initiative

Brooke-SaddleAid harness improvement initiative	14
Introduction	14.1
Methods of harness improvement	14.2
Care study - Harness improvement	14.3
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PDF

thebrooke.org

Brooke-SaddleAid Harness Improvement Initiative


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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MT0mG0M8t3u&list=PLu0l33V0t3uWorldHorseWelfare

World Horse Welfare



Webinar: Keeping your horse at a healthy weight throughout the year

Horses rescued from slums, leads to shocking find in the...

You won't believe what this find on his foot!


Abandoned foal finds new family

Neglected rescued horses helping humans - equine...


https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/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



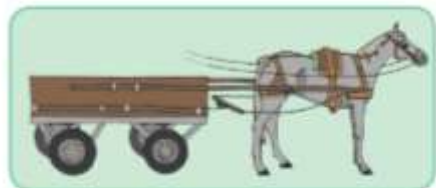
Pair bonding in donkeys
Do donkeys really form strong, long-lasting friendship groups and pair-bonds?



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 rubs/sores
- Must be well maintained e.g. ensure tyres are inflated, the cart is light weight and well balanced
- A swinglines MUST be used with a chest band, and the traces to the swinglines should be in a straight line

BAD EQUIPMENT

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

CHAIR 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

SADDLE

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

NOSE BAND

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



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 monitored through Brooke's Animal Health Monitoring 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 an A-Z check-list, 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 hand correctly.

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WESLI: open access



How to ensure that tools lead to good welfare outcomes?

Как обеспечить, чтобы инструменты приводили к хорошим результатам в сфере благополучия?

Can ONLY manage what you measure!

Robust animal identification

Traceability – from ‘cradle to grave’

Tracking of change of ownership = responsibility

Управлять МОЖНО только тем, что измеряется!

Надежная идентификация животных

Прослеживаемость - от «колыбели до могилы»

Отслеживание смены владельца = ответственность

Buy-in to standards – carrots!

Legislation & enforcement – sticks!

Приобщение к стандартам - морковка!

Законодательство и правоприменение - кнуты!

Thank you for listening!
Спасибо за внимание!

