

# A review of animal welfare practice and standards in FCDO ODA-funded agriculture programming

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Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness

CASA aims to drive global investment for inclusive climate-resilient agri-food systems that increase smallholder incomes. The programme makes the case for increased agribusiness investment by demonstrating the commercial and development potential of sourcing models involving empowered smallholder producers and by tackling the information and evidence gaps holding back investment.

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About the author: WelfareMax is a group of animal welfare experts and veterinarians who believe that where animals are being kept and cared for, then it is possible to 'do it well'. WelfareMax strive for innovation and use of best practice methods, and work to maximise animal welfare potential through practical solutions.

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# Executive summary

## Objectives

- The objectives of this work were to assess and describe activities involving animals, and animal welfare, within a sample of FCDO ODA-funded programmes, in order to;
  - Document the ways in which animals are involved in these programmes
  - Assess the ways in which animal welfare is currently considered and addressed by these programmes
  - Understand how, and to what extent, FCDO has the ability to influence animal welfare practice by third parties, where ODA-funded activity involves animals only indirectly
  - Provide recommendations on opportunities to strengthen animal welfare practice and standards in relevant programmes

## Key findings

- **Improving animal welfare is not a specific objective of any of the 19 programmes reviewed in this report.** Nonetheless, **this review found that animal welfare is positively influenced, to a greater or lesser degree, by all programmes,** by virtue of their focus on related objectives such as improving animal health or animal productivity in order to underpin an improvement in human livelihoods
- **The programmes vary widely in the ways in which they interact with animals.** This review categorised programmes into three broad domains, at differing 'distances' from animals in the field or animal house. These domains are: (1) programmes which reach farmers directly, through training in animal management, transfer of livestock as a livelihood asset, or other approaches; (2) programmes which interact with agri-businesses or government-led livestock value chain projects; and (3) R&D programmes which seek to develop animal health solutions. **The entry points through which programmes can influence animal welfare differ across these three domains, but each category has the potential to underpin important dimensions of animal welfare**
- Some programmes reviewed were found to operate to high animal welfare requirements and standards. Most often, these programmes were involved in vaccine or medicine development, which require regulatory oversight of animal care and welfare. In non-R&D programmes, there was greater variation in engagement with animal welfare standards or guidelines. **10 of the 19 programmes reviewed were found to be systematically considering animal welfare legislation or policies in their programme activities.** A further 5 indicated some degree of engagement with standards, policies and/or legislation
- **There is significant variation in national legislative and policy requirements for animal welfare across the countries in which FCDO programmes are operating:** some countries have relatively well-developed animal welfare legislation; others have laws only for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and others have nothing at all. Particularly in contexts where legislation does not exist or is patchy, **there is a need for FCDO programmes to 'install' requirements, if improvements in animal welfare are to be achieved**

## Conclusions

- The UK Government published a new Action Plan for Animal Welfare in 2021 (Gov.UK, 2021), setting out ambitions to continue to advance animal welfare improvements nationally and internationally. Pending specific further legislation, or the design of UK policy for animal welfare globally, FCDO may decide the best approach is to move things forward itself and to establish its own momentum on animal welfare, using ODA-funded

programming to support farmers' compliance with legal minima or OIE baseline requirements in programme operating contexts in the first instance, and to support an improvement in standards over time. Such an approach would ensure that FCDO programmes are active in supporting animal welfare, as part of their wider programmatic and development goals

- Over time, there could be potential for FCDO to work through its programmes, and with the governments in programmes' countries of operation, to establish agreed levels of animal welfare operation (above OIE baseline) and to promote a common direction of travel in all FCDO programmes towards supporting recognisably good levels of animal care, animal health, animal welfare and animal productivity. FCDO should decide on its level of ambition on animal welfare, in consultation with stakeholders, including the degree to which it wants to lean in to host governments in its international role, and what standards the UK seeks to espouse internationally in relation to animal welfare
- A proportionate approach to animal welfare will no doubt be needed in UK ODA programmes, in view of the first responsibility of UK ODA funding to better the lives of people

### Summary of recommendations

- 1 Programmes should have a **written 'programme status' in regard to legal welfare requirements for animals** in the operating context, and – where needed - an action plan to promote farmers' achievement of compliance with animal welfare law over the programme timeframe.
- 2 FCDO should **adopt a set of guiding animal welfare principles** applicable to their programmes.
- 3 FCDO should **include animal welfare as one of the stated aims of its agriculture programmes.**
- 4 Programmes should **collect, and act on, data on animal health and welfare**
- 5 Programmes should **engage with existing frameworks for assessing animal welfare.**
- 6 FCDO should carry out a **'welfare audit' in situ for a sample of programmes engaged.**
- 7 Programmes should set out, **at design stage, how animal welfare policies, guidance or standards** (other than the law) **will be adopted or promoted** by programme activities.
- 8 Programmes should have a **named contact for animal welfare information.**
- 9 FCDO should consider **listing practices it deems incompatible with good animal welfare outcomes** (Red Lines).
- 10 Programmes should **share examples of 'best and better' animal welfare practice.**
- 11 FCDO could consider the **creation of an 'animal welfare prize' to promote the profile of animal welfare** in FCDO programmes.

## Acronyms

<b>ASAP</b>	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
<b>BII</b>	British Investment International
<b>BRACC</b>	Building Resilience and Adapting to Climate Change Malawi
<b>CASA TAF</b>	CASA Technical Assistance Facility
<b>CASA-A</b>	CASA Component A
<b>CTLGH</b>	Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health
<b>DFI</b>	Development Finance Institution
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
<b>GAFSP</b>	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
<b>GALVmed</b>	Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines
<b>GMP</b>	Good manufacturing practice
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>ILRI</b>	International Livestock Research Institute
<b>LIFT</b>	Livelihoods and Food Security Fund
<b>ODA</b>	Overseas development assistance
<b>OIE</b>	World Organisation for Animal Health
<b>PPEPP</b>	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and development
<b>SDF</b>	Somaliland Development Fund
<b>TZAW</b>	Tanzania Agribusiness Window
<b>Vet-VMIC</b>	Veterinary Vaccine Manufacturing and Innovation Centre
<b>ZRBF</b>	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund

# 1. Introduction

## What is animal welfare?

Animal welfare is ‘the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies’ (OIE, 2021). Farmed animals are sentient, meaning they have feelings they are aware of, both positive and negative. A farmed animal can experience good welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, safe, is not hungry or thirsty for prolonged periods, is not suffering pain, fear and distress, is able to express behaviours that are important for its physical and mental state, and has the appropriate company of other animals of its own kind. There is increasing global interest in, and knowledge about, animal welfare, animal health, and animal care and management (Gov.UK, 2021; OIE, 2021). There is also increasing recognition that good animal care and welfare can be of benefit to productivity and farm and family economics (IFC, 2014; FAWC, 2009; FAWC, 2016).

## National standards for animal welfare

Globally, there is significant variation in the standards to which animals are kept and managed. Some standards are applicable in many parts of the world; for example, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial (OIE, 2021) and Aquatic standards (OIE, 2021) are seen as the ‘foundation’ of many countries’ animal welfare policies. However, many countries have gone well above the OIE base in their requirements. For example, UK and EU animal legislation is, in many areas of the standard, well above OIE requirements. On the other hand, and particularly in some developing country contexts, animal welfare policies and standards may be patchy or absent.

## Context and objectives for this study

The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) commissioned this study to assess the ‘state of play’ of animal welfare in existing overseas development assistance (ODA)-funded programmes supported by FCDO that involve or affect animals in developing country contexts.

FCDO ODA programmes involving animals vary widely in their designs and aims. Some programmes directly support the development of farming enterprises (dairy, beef, pigs, poultry, aquaculture, goats) through mechanisms including breed improvement activities, improved husbandry practices, or enhanced smallholder access to inputs and services. Some support animal health through vaccination development, vaccine manufacturing, transport and delivery of vaccines, animal nutrition, training, or best animal management practice initiatives. Some support people, communities, and agricultural livelihoods through approaches including commercialising the animal product value chain or facilitating access to working capital finance for smallholder farmers. Some support wider agricultural systems through supporting animal health product suppliers, providing technical assistance to agribusinesses, promoting value chain development or promoting improvements in the regulatory and trading environment.

With such a varied array of programme objectives and activities, the ‘entry points’ to influence animal welfare are different across different programme types. The focus of this work was (a) to document the ways in which animals are involved, in a relevant sample of ODA-funded programmes, (b) to assess the ways in which animal welfare is considered and addressed by these programmes, including understanding programmes’ degree of engagement with national legislative requirements or other animal welfare policies, guidance or standards, (c) to understand how, and to what extent, FCDO has the ability to influence animal welfare practice by third parties, where ODA-funded activity involves animals only indirectly and (d) to provide recommendations on opportunities to strengthen animal welfare practice and standards in relevant programmes.

## **Approach**

FCDO's Food, Land and Agriculture Team identified programmes which involve animals through analysis of programme data, direct outreach to Senior Responsible Owners (SROs) within FCDO, and through a call for relevant programmes using FCDO internal communication channels<sup>1</sup>. Annex 1 lists the FCDO ODA-funded programme components or implementing partners identified as relevant for this review.

An expert review team (WelfareMax) conducted semi-structured interviews with each of the programme components and partners. Interview questions were guided by animal welfare concepts from the Five Freedoms (RSPCA Australia, 2019), the Five Domains (Mellor et al, 2020; RSPCA Australia, 2019), Welfare Quality (Welfare Quality, 2022) the OIE General Principles for the Welfare of Animals in Livestock Production Systems (OIE, 2021), the Farms Initiative (FARMS, 2022), British International Investment (BII - previously CDC) Animal Welfare Toolkit (BII, 2022), and the IFC Good Practice Note "Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations (IFC, 2014). Because many of the programmes do not deal with animals directly, questions were adapted to each programme so that the questions asked were relevant and applicable to the scope of the programme. This report summarises the key findings and observations from these discussions, and offers recommendations for FCDO to consider in order to strengthen the impact of relevant ODA-funded programmes in improving animal welfare in developing countries. 19 programmes are reported on in this summary analysis. One additional programme interviewed - Propcom – is not included in this final report because it closed during the review period.

## **Limitations**

There are limitations to the precision of a remote (Zoom / Teams) interview-based approach to assessing animal welfare (please see Annex 4).

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<sup>1</sup> Although every effort was made to identify all relevant programming, it is not possible to guarantee that all ODA-funded programme activity involving animals directly or indirectly was covered as part of this review.



## 2. What is the nature of the FCDO portfolio's influence on animals and their welfare?

Table 1: The nature of FCDO-funded activities that affect or involve animals

Programme	Providing livestock to beneficiaries as a livelihood source	Training gov extension workers, paravets or farmers in animal care / management	Providing input or quality checks for animal management training provided by third parties	Supporting marketing or sale of animals by beneficiaries	Providing loans / grants to agri-businesses or farmers' organisations to enable their growth	Providing non-financial TA to agri-businesses to help them attract investment	Developing animal health solutions (e.g. vaccines, disease surveillance methods)	Breed improvement research	Distributing vaccines / animal health solutions	Supporting the development of markets for animal health products	Providing loans / grants to national governments to finance livestock value chain initiatives
Suchana											
PPEPP											
ZRBF											
SDF											
LIFT											
BRACC											
Manufacturing Africa											
CASA TAF											
CASA-A Malawi											
CASA-A Nepal											

Programme	Providing livestock to beneficiaries as a livelihood source	Training gov extension workers, paravets or farmers in animal care/ management	Providing input or quality checks for animal management training provided by third parties	Supporting marketing or sale of animals by beneficiaries	Providing loans / grants to agri-businesses or farmers' organisations to enable their growth	Providing non-financial TA to agri-businesses to help them attract investment	Developing animal health solutions (e.g. vaccines, disease surveillance methods)	Breed improvement research	Distributing vaccines / animal health solutions	Supporting the development of markets for animal health products	Providing loans / grants to national governments to finance livestock value chain initiatives
Invest Salone											
TZAW											
FAO											
GAFSP – Private Sector											
GAFSP – Public Sector											
ASAP											
AgResults											
CTLGH											
Bovine TB											
Vet-VMIC											
GALVmed											
CGIAR-ILRI											

Grey = planned activities in a programme that is not yet operational

Table 1 illustrates the range of activities connected to animals in the programmes reviewed. Please see Annex 3 for details on the animal species identified as being farmed or influenced in the programmes reviewed.

**The interviews found that the degree of direct ‘influence’ on animals varies across the portfolio, which in turn shapes the entry points through which programmes can influence animal welfare.** For simplicity (and this is an oversimplification), programmes can be broadly categorised as working in three different domains (Figure 1) with different entry points to influence animal welfare:

**Domain 1 - Programmes which reach farmers directly:** Some programmes are at the ‘sharp end’ – engaging directly with farmers or with actors that interact directly with farmers (for example, government extension workers and market actors). These programmes are focused on supporting livelihoods, climate resilience, food security and nutrition for poor communities in rural and agricultural sectors. Activities relating to animals are connected to achieving these programme goals.

- **Entry point to influence animal welfare:** The interviews found that, in many cases, these programmes are directly contributing to an improvement in animal keeping conditions and animal health, primarily through providing or facilitating training for producers or relevant value chain actors in animal care and management, but also through activities to distribute or facilitate access to animal health products for beneficiaries who are farming livestock. These programmes tackle issues ‘close’ to animals – feed and water, shade, parasites, disease, poor survival rates and introduction of new breeds or cross breeding with native animals

**Domain 2 - Programmes which provide financing or non-financial technical assistance for agri-businesses or for national government-led livestock value chain projects:**

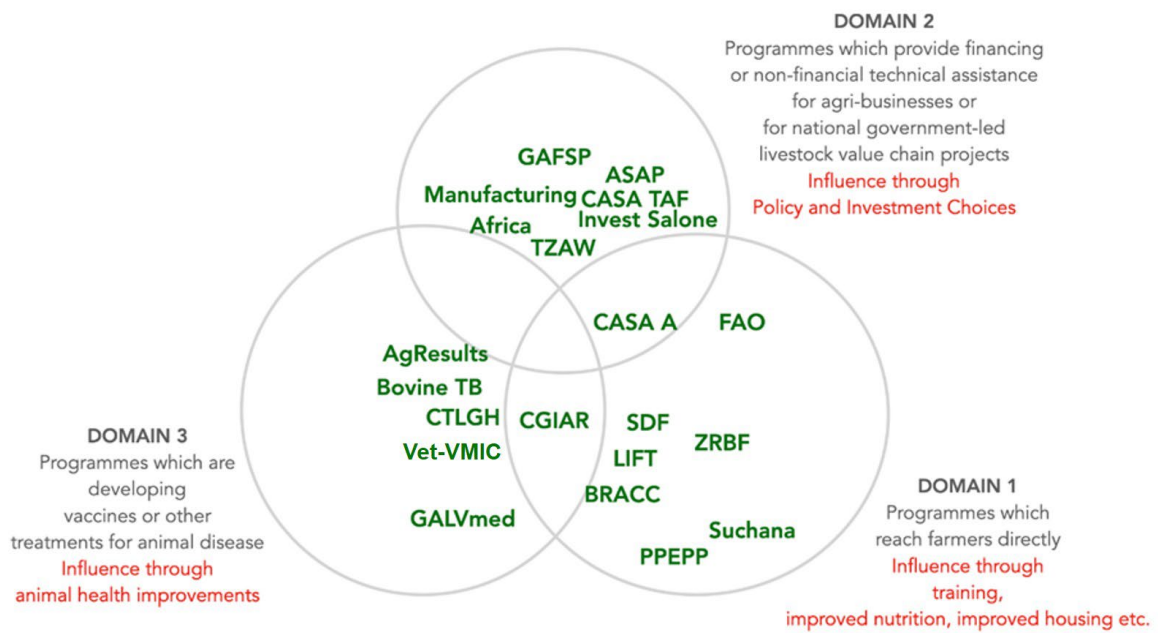
Some programmes operate at a greater distance from animals in the field or animal house. These programmes include funding channelled by FCDO through Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) or International Finance Institutions (IFIs), such as Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP). Other programmes in this category, such as CASA Technical Assistance Facility (CASA TAF), Tanzania Agribusiness Window (TZAW) and Manufacturing Africa, support agri-businesses through financial or non-financial assistance in order to develop their businesses, attract investment and create jobs within agricultural value chains.

- **Entry point to influence animal welfare:** These programmes can be influential on animal welfare to the extent that this features as a priority in the investment choices that they make or in the principles and due diligence that guide their work with new businesses or project partners. Technical assistance programmes, for instance, have the potential to be influential in improving animal welfare by steering their partner businesses to good animal care practices, which are often also good for productivity and trade potential. The interviews found that the extent to which these programmes do this depends on whether the programme has an explicit objective or policy in place to promote animal welfare through its activities

**Domain 3 - Programmes which are developing vaccines or other treatments for animal disease:** Several programmes focus on vaccine development, other treatments for animal disease, or wider research and development (R&D) on animal health and productivity – and are by their nature more distant from animals on farms.

- **Entry point to influence animal welfare:** These programmes influence animal welfare in two ways: firstly, through the care and management of the laboratory or field trial animals they use, for which they can adopt global best practice approaches to animal care and welfare; and secondly, they can be very influential in protecting animals from the welfare challenges of disease, by developing new products to address diseases affecting livestock

**Figure 1: The three broad domains of influence on animals and their welfare in FCDO programmes**



*NB: Several programmes have a wide range of activities as part of their portfolio, which means that they are in reality cutting across two or three domains.*

### 3. Overview of the legislative / regulatory context

Table 2: An illustration of the variation in national legislation and guidelines on animal welfare<sup>2</sup>

Country*	National legislation on animal welfare	National guidelines on animal welfare	Notes	Programmes operational
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Green	Red	Bangladesh Animal Welfare Act (2019)	Suchana, PPEPP
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Amber	Red	No specific legislation on animal welfare; animal cruelty is prohibited in the Criminal Code.	Manufacturing Africa
<b>India</b>	Green	Green	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960) which recognises dimensions of animal welfare. Various guidelines exist, issued by the Animal Welfare Board of India.	CASA-TAF
<b>Kenya</b>	Amber	Green	No specific legislation on animal welfare, but there is a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1962, revised 2012). An Animal Welfare and Protection Bill (2019) is in draft. There is also a draft Livestock Policy (2019) and Kenya Veterinary Policy (2015).	Manufacturing Africa, CASA-TAF
<b>Malawi</b>	Red	Green	Malawi Animal Welfare Guidelines (2019)	BRACC, CASA-A Malawi
<b>Myanmar</b>	Amber	Red	No specific legislation on animal welfare, but there is an Animal Health and Development Law (1993).	LIFT
<b>Nepal</b>	Red	Green	An Animal Welfare Bill is in draft. There is an Animal Welfare Directive.	CASA-A Nepal
<b>Nigeria</b>	Amber	Green	No specific legislation on animal welfare, but the Criminal Code does prohibit animal cruelty. Nigeria produced an Animal Welfare Strategy in 2016.	Manufacturing Africa
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Red	Red	No legislation and no national guidelines.	Invest Salone
<b>Somalia</b>	Red	Green	Animal Welfare Code (2013)	SDF
<b>Tanzania</b>	Green	Red	Animal Welfare Act (2008)	TZAW
<b>Uganda</b>	Amber	Red	No specific legislation on animal welfare; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1957).	Manufacturing Africa
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Amber	Red	No specific legislation on animal welfare; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960).	ZRBF

\*This table focuses on countries where FCDO bilateral programmes are operational on the ground. It is intended for illustrative purposes only and is not exhaustive, i.e. it does not cover all the countries that R&D programmes or loans to national governments will cover.

<sup>2</sup> **Green** – well developed guidelines / legislative structures present. **Amber** – some guidelines / legislative structures present. **Red** – no guidelines / legislative structures present.

Animal Welfare Law and Animal Protection Guidance is globally patchy – sometimes it does not exist, sometimes it does – and even if it exists, it may not be implemented. Table 2 provides an illustration of the significant variation in national legislation and guidelines for animal welfare across a sample of countries in which FCDO programmes are operational.

In addition to legislation, international, national, local, regional and company trade standards, retailer standards or good practice guidance and animal welfare codes can act to protect animals, and also to enable commercial organisations to reward farmers (sometimes through improved prices, or access to a certain sales route) who farm to their specific higher welfare standards. For more intensive and integrated producers, including broiler production, large scale pig production and larger scale dairy, the use of commercial standards and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) is increasingly common in Asia, and to a lesser extent in Africa. These standards often derive from the same standard base as those used by international companies globally, as this moves towards parity of production methods and assists in animal product trade. For large integrated farm companies, certification (Farm Assurance) can support trade in animal products, based on inspection of production to common standards (for example Global G.A.P. operates international animal production and horticultural standards, and Best Aquaculture Practices provides globally applied standards for fish farming). However, at the smallholder level in many developing countries, these kinds of international standards are not usually apparent – unless, for example, the smallholder supplies products into a global supply chain. In these cases, it is possible that the tentacles of internationally recognised standards reach right to the small producer.

There is significant variation in legislation, and the reach of industry standards in different countries. This, combined with the wide difference in traditional methods of farming, and cultural approaches to animals, means there is very varied practice across developing countries in regard to animal welfare. If FCDO accepts, without question, existing animal farming practices in the countries in which their programmes operate, and does not consider animal welfare proactively within its ODA programmes, then there is a risk that FCDO programmes may – directly or indirectly – contribute to the perpetuation of practices which are regarded in many parts of the world as poor, or even unacceptable.

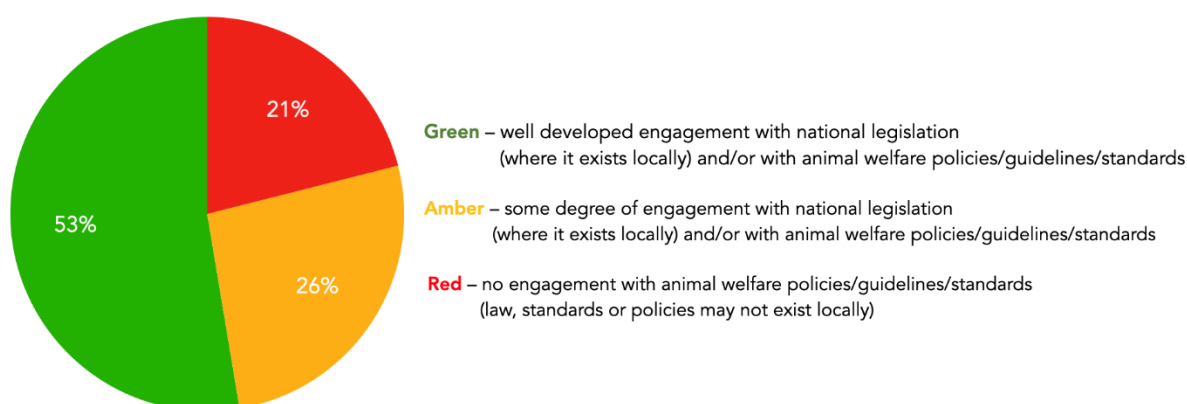
### **3.1 Which FCDO programmes adopt or promote animal welfare standards or policies?**

The interviews probed the extent to which programmes engage with national animal welfare legislation and guidelines (where these exist), or wider animal welfare standards and policies.

Annex 2 provides more details on each of the programmes and their degree of engagement with legislation and/or other policies. Top-level findings were:

- 10 out of 19 (53%) of the programmes described that they have highly developed welfare practices and procedures, actively consulting and promoting relevant legislation (where it exists) through their activities, and/or having policies, guidance, standards and SOPs in place
- 5 out of 19 (26%) of the programmes indicated 'some' degree of engagement with legislation (where it exists), and/or with welfare policy, protocols or SOPs
- 4 of the 19 programmes (21%) indicated that animal welfare is given 'no' formal consideration by the programme (no specific reference is made by programme designers or implementers to legislation, policies, standards or guidance on animal welfare) although animal care within/related to the programme may in fact be at an acceptable or even good level

**Figure 2: Percentage of the 19 programmes with ‘no’, ‘some’ and ‘well developed’ engagement with animal welfare legislation, policy, guidance, standards, or SOP procedures.**



In general, the interviews found that the level of programme engagement with animal welfare law, policies and standards is dependent on:

- Whether national animal welfare law/guidelines exist or are enforced
- Whether existing laws/guidelines address the species farmed by beneficiaries of the programme (for example, fish are excluded from some countries’ animal welfare laws/guidelines)
- How close the programme actually is to animal production

**Programmes in Domain 1** – those closest to animal production – were generally found to be engaged and knowledgeable about national animal welfare legislation, where this exists. For example:

- The Suchana programme reported that it ensures compliance with the Bangladesh Animal Welfare Act (2019) in the design and implementation of all of its activities, as well as the Food Safety Act of Bangladesh (2013) which contains legal requirements related to livestock management and the National Livestock Extension Policy (2013). For instance, the training provided by Suchana to government extension workers and beneficiary households integrates animal care requirements set out in legislation
- The Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) reported that all its livestock-related activities are designed and implemented with reference to relevant policies including Somalia’s Animal Welfare Code

Programmes in Domain 2 were more varied in their degree of engagement with animal welfare legislation or voluntary standards.

- **IFI and DFI-led initiatives** – Under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the IFIs and DFIs who act as Supervising Entities reported having various processes in place to ensure compliance with legislation or with their own policies for animal welfare. The African Development Bank, for example, reported that it conducts due diligence on project proposals from national governments, to ensure alignment with national policies for animal welfare (where these exist). IFC’s policy on animal welfare includes a commitment to decline investment in any client company – including those supported under GAFSP - that will not work with IFC and other agencies to achieve certification against one or more credible industry standards for animal welfare within 36 months (strictly applied since March 2020). On the other hand, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD – which implements the ASAP – reported that it does not have a policy on animal welfare or specific objectives to promote animal welfare

through its investments, although the effect of some of its investments may contribute to improved animal welfare outcomes

- **Business finance and technical assistance initiatives** - Programmes in Domain 2 which are providing financial assistance or technical assistance to agri-businesses reported more varied levels of engagement with animal welfare. Invest Salone, for example, reported providing technical assistance in response to needs articulated by businesses in order to grow their enterprise and create jobs, which to date had not included an articulated need for support to improve animal welfare. CASA's Technical Assistance Facility reported not having promoted any animal welfare standards or guidelines in its work to date, given its limited activity with livestock agribusinesses – although it didn't rule out the possibility in future of making recommendations to investors on the need to intervene to improve animal welfare if needed. Manufacturing Africa reported often having recommended the IFC's Good Practice Note in the livestock deals that it facilitates, although this is not institutionalised as part of the programme's operations. At the stronger end of the spectrum, the Tanzania Agribusiness Window reported ensuring, as part of its due diligence, that the businesses it supports are compliant with OIE standards for animal welfare, and (where relevant for the type of business) with vaccine development regulations

Programmes in Domain 3 were generally found to be highly engaged with research-relevant animal welfare legislation. This was to be expected, as animal research programmes are required to be compliant with various regulatory and legal requirements. For example:

- The Bovine TB and Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health (CTLGH) research projects reported ensuring compliance of all research with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986
- The CGIAR reported ensuring compliance of all of its research with relevant legislation governing the welfare of animals in research in countries where CGIAR research takes place. In addition, the CGIAR has detailed Standard Operating Procedures and protocols in place to govern animal care in research, meeting international research animal standards
- The one exception in this category was AgResults, a multi-donor programme which uses prize money incentives to address market failures that hinder the delivery of products – including animal health solutions – that can improve livelihoods for smallholder farmers. AgResults does not have an animal welfare policy; its criteria for prize competitions relate solely to the technical performance of the vaccine or product in question. Under AgResults, competing companies are responsible for ensuring that their products are registered and that they meet the prevailing standards and certifications of their respective countries and approval agencies

The most reliable way to assess how programmes interact with legal, policy, and local guidance or standards requirements, and the basis of international farm assessment, would be to audit a sample of farms, on the ground, and this is a recommendation of this review.



### 3.2 Precluded activities / ‘Red lines’

Some funding bodies, including IFIs and DFIs as well as commercial banks and pension funds, have developed or are working toward exclusion lists around poor animal welfare practices.

British International Investment (previously CDC), the UK’s DFI, published its first exclusion list in October 2021 (BII, 2021), declaring a number of practices as ‘incompatible with good animal welfare outcomes’ and committing to avoiding investment in companies that cannot commit to phasing out these practices within an agreed timeframe:

- Tethering of sows
- Individual sow stall housing throughout the entire pregnancy
- Individual pen housing for calves beyond the age of eight weeks
- Forced feeding of geese and ducks
- Keeping of animals exclusively for fur and leather production
- Using antimicrobials as growth promoters or for preventive use
- Non-enriched battery cages for chickens<sup>3</sup>

The established public animal welfare positions and exclusions of various funding institutions, including animal welfare red line positions for some institutions, may be seen at the following links;

<b>The Dutch FMO</b>	<a href="https://www.fmo.nl/policies-and-position-statements">https://www.fmo.nl/policies-and-position-statements</a>
<b>Danish IFU</b>	<a href="https://www.ifu.dk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Animal-welfare-policy.pdf">https://www.ifu.dk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Animal-welfare-policy.pdf</a>
<b>IFC</b>	<a href="https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_gpn_animalwelfare_2014">https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_gpn_animalwelfare_2014</a>
<b>World Bank</b>	<a href="https://www.sustainablelivestockguide.org/theoretical-user/principles-ah/principle-3">https://www.sustainablelivestockguide.org/theoretical-user/principles-ah/principle-3</a>
<b>British International Investment</b>	<a href="https://toolkit.cdcgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Animal-Welfare-Toolkit-Introduction.pdf">https://toolkit.cdcgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Animal-Welfare-Toolkit-Introduction.pdf</a>

Some examples of banks which have policies or commitments regarding animal welfare;

<b>Coller Capital</b>	<a href="https://www.collercapital.com/coller-capital-becomes-partner-leading-global-benchmark-farm-animal-welfare">https://www.collercapital.com/coller-capital-becomes-partner-leading-global-benchmark-farm-animal-welfare</a>
<b>Rabobank</b>	<a href="https://www.rspo.org/acop/2015/rabobank-international/F-Lending-Policy.pdf">https://www.rspo.org/acop/2015/rabobank-international/F-Lending-Policy.pdf</a>
<b>Triodos Bank</b>	<a href="https://www.triodos-im.com/articles/2017/animal-welfare-matters">https://www.triodos-im.com/articles/2017/animal-welfare-matters</a>

FCDO does not currently list publicly any practices or systems of animal production which it considers incompatible with good animal welfare, but it may choose to do so in the future.

<sup>3</sup> Given the prevalence of non-enriched battery cages as the dominant housing system for layer chickens in many developing country markets, BII notes that it may consider support for investments that include non-enriched battery cages subject to meeting specific criteria for improving animal welfare outcomes and demonstrating a strong development impact case.

This would signal that FCDO seeks to promote the phasing out of such practices in the contexts where FCDO programmes operate. A recommendation is made regarding this.

Farming practices which would intersect with a list of Red Lines such as those listed by British International Investment are prevalent in several countries in which FCDO programmes are active. **This does not mean to say that all farms connected to existing FCDO programmes in these countries are practising these methods; however, it does present a risk for FCDO programming.** Were FCDO to list practices or systems of animal production which it considers incompatible with good animal welfare, then programmes would have access to a resource to help them manage the inherent risks associated with operating livestock-focused programming in these contexts, offering them the capacity to;

- Familiarise themselves with whether these practices occur on the farms of beneficiaries of current programmes
- Plan to avoid these practices, or work to eliminate these practices, through future FCDO ODA programmes

### 3.3 Responsibility for animal welfare

Given the different domains in which FCDO programmes operate, programmes often see themselves as having different levels of:

- Control over animal welfare
- Responsibility for animal welfare

Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the individual owner or keeper of the animals to be aware of, and compliant with, local law and other requirements. However, do ODA-funded programmes have some degree of responsibility to the animals which they (indirectly) support and affect through their activities?

The answer to this is almost certainly ‘it depends’. It depends on (amongst other factors):

#### How far the programme’s operations and actions involve the actual keeping, transport, and killing of animals?

For example, a bank may invest in a business, but may assume that compliance with law operating to protect animals on farms in the country will be the responsibility of the farm business. FCDO ODA programmes may have a greater (ethical, moral, practical) responsibility to engage with what is happening on their beneficiary farms.

#### How much the programme actually ‘owns’ or benefits from animal production?

For example, is the programme a business itself? – for example, a vaccine manufacturer or a meat processor? If so, then the business (and so the programme) might have direct responsibility for regulatory compliance.

**How much the beneficiaries of the programme are dependent on programme support and guidance?**

For example, are beneficiaries, or beneficiary businesses ‘managed’ by the programme to the extent that the programme might be considered as a ‘farm manager’ or ‘a market manager’? If so, then the programme may be considered to have responsibility for implementation of legal requirements, including animal welfare requirements.

**Does the programme link closely to local government initiatives?**

For example, is the programme working very closely or directly supporting government initiatives or government staff – for example, community animal health workers? If so, the programme may have responsibility for the accuracy of information, or the safety of medicines or vaccines supplied.

**Is there animal welfare law in operation in the country?**

If not, then a programme may wish to ‘install’ animal welfare requirements or standards within the programme.

**Is a ‘higher level’ of animal welfare law than that already operating in the country sought or required?**

For example, a funding organisation may wish for a programme to adopt higher standards than those operating in the country, or may wish to establish higher welfare standards in a specific programme.

Arguably, FCDO funded programmes should take responsibility, at a minimum, for understanding the legal animal welfare requirements for animals on farms or smallholdings connected (directly or indirectly) to programme activities, and they should seek ways to use their programmatic influence to support farmers to achieve these legal minima. This is particularly relevant for programmes in Domains 1 and 2, which are ‘closer’ to farms and farming systems than the research programmes in Domain 3. In the case that legal or policy requirements do not exist locally, it is recommended that FCDO establish baseline minima (for example, those of the OIE) which programmes should adopt and promote. Over time, programmes should promote progression to higher welfare requirements (above baseline). There could, for example, be a requirement within programmes to enable beneficiary farmers to meet a specified recognised farming standard, within a specified timeframe.

## 4. What is the impact of existing FCDO programming on animal welfare?

The interviews explored, to the extent possible in a remote interview, the effects of FCDO programmes for animal welfare. Despite varied levels of engagement with ‘animal welfare’ as a concept or with animal welfare standards or policies, all programmes were found to be engaged in activities that relate to improving foundational elements of good animal welfare, including animal health, care and management. The review team concluded that all programmes reviewed appeared to be influencing animal welfare positively through these related activities, although in differing ways and to differing extents.

However, the tracking of metrics relating to animal welfare was very patchy across the portfolio. Domain 3 programmes involved in animal research were found to be collecting detailed animal monitoring and welfare data for regulatory and legal reasons, as well as outcome and response data to assess the scientific and research aims of their work. Some of the programmes in other domains were found to be tracking certain animal health and productivity data, where these were deemed relevant for central programme objectives. However, there was no evidence of animal welfare indicators being tracked for the purposes of monitoring programme impact on animal welfare and many programmes are not tracking any animal health or animal welfare metrics at all.

It is noteworthy to recognise the challenges and practical difficulties associated with improving both human and animal lives at the ground level in many developing countries, particularly in the face of human poverty. Many people would question the need to protect animals when human lives are so difficult, but it is often animal productivity and products which can help to lift people out of poverty. Sometimes animals – for example small ruminants and poultry- can create food out of very poor land. Animal health, nutrition and health gains tend to be slow to achieve, and hugely dependent on people – the engagement, agreement, and hard work of the people close to the animals, the farmers and extension workers. Good levels of care for animals are the result of multiple factors including culture - how animals are viewed (as a productive asset to be used, or a living creature with potential to suffer, or a mix of both).

At a farm level ‘animal welfare’ is often translated into practical aspects; health, housing, disease protection, access to water and feed in sufficient quantity and quality, access to vet or paravet support. It is realistic for programmes and farmers to engage, not necessarily directly with animal welfare as a philosophical concept, but with specific issues of animal care related to areas including housing, vaccination, breeding, feeding, transport and slaughter, rather than to focus on the ‘terminology’ of animal welfare. There are many challenges for animals in the country contexts where FCDO programmes operate - in some areas, animals may be close to starvation (or even starve) during the lean season. There are global challenges created by animal (and sometimes zoonotic) diseases such as Peste des Petits Ruminants Goatpox, African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth, Newcastle Disease, bovine TB. There are resource and material availability complexities around providing shade and protection from weather, housing, bedding and space. There are global challenges posed by antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in both humans and animals (WHO, 2017; GOV.UK, 2019; DEFRA, 2019; EFSA, 2017). Transport and markets are not usually so much in the control of the farmer (or the programme) and these can be areas of concern regarding animal handling and welfare which are difficult to address within programmes. The challenges are what can make ODA-funded programmes so successful - because when they help to resolve these issues, then both human and animal outcomes can be improved.

It is critical to recognise what is realistic, how long change might take, and how success will be measured. For the animals, small incremental improvements in practical things like feed, water, bedding, housing, space, and humane care may be just as impactful as high-tech

interventions. On the other hand, developments in vet medicines, vaccines and breeding can create strong animal welfare change. A practical approach would seek to promote improvement in production methods and animal health and care approaches, and accept a slow rate of change (but hopes for stepwise improvements as with all matters that require culture change). As part of this, extension work, training, facilitating discussion between farmers, mentoring and recognition of the long-established value of some traditional methods, when mixed with innovation and visible success (increases in family income, food availability, farmer status and animal outcomes including productivity) will help to get 'animal welfare' embedded as a positive aspect of animal care.

FCDO ODA programmes have huge potential to improve both human and animal lives. Accepting that different programmes will operate in different ways, and can be at different 'distances from the animals', each programme can have its own direct or indirect influence on animal welfare. These different types of programme, operating at different distance from the animals can be synergistic – a close to farm programme looking at improved feed and disease protection, may need the vaccines and de-wormers developed by R&D projects, and other programmes may need the input of livestock marketing expertise to improve their performance to support community incomes.

## 5. What more could FCDO do to drive improvements in animal welfare?

Given the development goals of ODA-funded programming, it may be appropriate for FCDO to engage with animal farming systems which are currently not operating with good levels of animal care and welfare. Although this may seem counter to avoidance of risks associated with involvement in poor welfare systems, these development settings may often be where there is the greatest need for support for the alleviation of human suffering. In such contexts, FCDO may wish to engage, with the stated intention to support an incremental transition and in a 'direction of travel' towards improved animal welfare.

This review makes 11 recommendations for FCDO's consideration:

### Recommendation 1

FCDO should require that implementing partners declare, before beginning project implementation, that they have researched local and national legal welfare requirements for the species involved (*if any legal protection exists – it may not in some countries*) and that they are aware of, and will address legal requirements within the project. In the case that legal or policy requirements do not exist locally, FCDO should establish baseline minima (for example, those of the OIE) which programmes should adopt.

If an FCDO programme will be working with animal systems where local legal requirements (or OIE baseline minima) are not currently being met by the farmers that the project intends to benefit, FCDO should request that the programme implementing team indicate, through a written action plan, how the programme will support progress, and demonstrate movement, toward compliance with the requirements over the programme timeframe.

### Recommendation 2

FCDO could agree a set of guiding principles to promote in regard to the welfare of livestock connected to their programmes. These principles could indicate the 'end state' that FCDO programmes should strive to contribute to achieving, in the varying contexts and animal systems in which FCDO programmes operate. This would also enable different types of programmes to see how they contribute, in their own specific ways, to FCDO agreed priorities for animal health and welfare, in addition to their central programme objectives around human poverty reduction or livestock productivity. FCDO could draw on the principles published by BII (previously CDC), as the UK's Development Finance Institution, and adopt a similar/same set of principles.

- Animals are sentient, and all livestock are treated humanely and with respect
- Genetic selection and breeding practices do not cause detrimental effects to animal welfare
- Animals are protected from hunger and thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour
- Animals are protected from discomfort, by providing an appropriate environment to prevent excessive temperatures ranges and humidity, and includes shelter and a comfortable resting area
- Animals are protected from pain, injury and disease by health planning, prevention, rapid diagnosis and treatment and avoidance of unnecessary procedures.
- Animals are able to express normal behaviours through provision of sufficient space, with proper facilities and enrichment materials, and appropriate company of their own kind
- Animals are protected from fear and distress by ensuring care, management conditions, and treatment, which avoid mental suffering

- The farming system does not depend on antimicrobials or hormone treatments being employed routinely
- Automated systems do not create animal welfare harms
- Animals are checked regularly to see that they are behaving normally, have access to feed and water, and to prevent distress and suffering
- Owners, carers, and handlers have a duty of care towards animals and sufficient skill, knowledge and empathy to foster positive relationships with animals and ensure that animals are treated with care
- Animals chosen for introduction into new environments are suited to the local climate, nutrition and likely disease challenges

### Recommendation 3

FCDO could include animal welfare as one of the stated aims of its agriculture programmes. This would provide relevant FCDO programmes with a common direction of travel towards recognisably good levels of animal care, animal health, animal welfare and animal productivity.

### Recommendation 4

Programmes should collect and act on, where possible, data on the health and welfare of animals connected directly or indirectly to the programmes. A basic requirement would be to know approximately how many animals are farmed by beneficiaries or farms connected to programmes. While this data is unlikely to be available with a high degree of accuracy, estimated numbers would allow some idea of the scale of animal farming activity. In addition, collection of some basic data on morbidity and mortality would provide an idea of how many animals are living (and dying) on farms connected directly or indirectly to programmes as a result of disease, and lean season nutrition challenges, to inform programme action.

Examples of appropriate metrics may include:

#### High priority - Minimum requirement

- Animal numbers connected to the programmes (*data used to judge other outcomes*) (*number of animals*)
- Morbidity and mortality data (*% morbidity and mortality data*)

#### Additional (high value in assessing interventions) disease and disease treatment measures;

- Bacterial and Viral Disease occurrence (*% morbidity and mortality data*)
- Parasite disease (endo and ectoparasites) (*% morbidity and mortality data*)
- Medicine and vaccine use (*% of animals on which vaccines used*)
- Effectiveness of treatments (*impact on baseline % morbidity and mortality data, basic data on whether treatments were effective*)

#### Additional (high value in assessing effects of interventions) animal outcome data measures;

- Body condition assessment (*use established BCS scoring systems\**)
- Fertility (*% fertility data*)
- Lameness (*% lame animals, and use of established lameness scoring scales\**)
- Skin lesions (*% animals with skin conditions, and use of established skin scoring scales\**)

### **Recommendation 5**

Programmes should engage with existing frameworks for assessing the animal welfare impact of their activity. The level and type of engagement would depend on the type of programme. Programmes with direct animal involvement may adopt animal outcome measures as management tools, and to allow the programme to assess positive impacts on animals. Programmes which support animals less directly, but do support farming businesses for instance, could use these frameworks to assess the impact of the programme, and to gauge improvements and 'positive direction of travel' within the programme on livestock health and welfare.<sup>4</sup>

### **Recommendation 6**

FCDO could select a sample of programmes that are directly engaged with farmers, and carry out a 'welfare audit' in situ - on the ground, at farm level. The BII (previously CDC) Toolkit has been designed for use in development settings and would provide, as a base, a tool to enable an audit to be carried out. The BII toolkit documentation describes the controls and personnel to be used to assist in ensuring impartial application of the audit methods. This would establish a welfare 'benchmark' and validate the welfare position for animals connected to the programme, potentially also enabling FCDO to conduct a periodic welfare audit to check progress. Suggested programmes as a starting point could be those with large numbers of animals which are affected most directly by project activities, such as Suchana, Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (PPEPP), Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change (BRACC) or Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF).

### **Recommendation 7**

Programmes should consider, and describe at the project planning stage, how any additional (in addition to legal requirements) animal welfare policies, guidance or standards may be relevant to employ within the programme. FCDO could carry out a consultation with stakeholders to develop guidance on appropriate policies and standards to be adopted by different types of programmes.

### **Recommendation 8**

All programmes which have links to animal production should have a named Animal Welfare Officer, a person or persons within the programme who can act as the contact point for animal welfare information regarding the programme, and who may also be considered to have expertise in animal welfare within the programme.

### **Recommendation 9**

FCDO should publish a list of animal husbandry systems and practices which they consider to be incompatible with good animal welfare outcomes (Precluded practices / Red Lines) with the view that animals are sentient and have an intrinsic value. This list could be shared with programme implementers, to promote dialogue between programme implementing teams and FCDO staff about animal welfare in the local context. For alignment and coherence across UK development funding, FCDO may wish to adopt the same excluded practices as BII;

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<sup>4</sup> For example, [AssureWel](#) (AssureWel, 2022) or [BII Toolkit](#) (BII, 2022).



- The tethering of sows
- Individual sow stall housing throughout the entire pregnancy
- Individual pen housing for calves beyond the age of eight weeks
- Forced feeding of geese and ducks
- The keeping of animals exclusively for fur or leather production<sup>5</sup>
- The use of antibiotics as growth promoters or for preventive use
- Non-enriched battery cages for chickens<sup>6</sup>

The operationalisation of the 'Red Lines' would differ by programme. For instance, in Domain 2-style programmes, FCDO could decide to refuse TA or grants to agribusinesses or to decline deal facilitation for businesses that cannot provide evidence that farmers they source from aren't using FCDO precluded activities. Alternatively, FCDO may decide to adapt TA and grants to agribusinesses that source from farmers using those practices to include support to assist them to move away from these practices.

### **Recommendation 10**

Many programmes have (and are proud to discuss) areas where they feel that their programmes are helping to support (and improve) animal welfare, for example;

- Training and support for good husbandry
- Improved animal nutrition
- Improved animal housing
- Through a focus on animal health
- Access to animal vaccines and medicine
- Access to animal technical and veterinary personnel (often para-vets or extension workers trained by the projects)

It is recommended that examples of 'best and better' practice from existing programmes are shared – through further use of case examples on the FCDO website – so that programmes can see that animal welfare is already a benefit created by many programmes, and that FCDO can support animal welfare as part of the wider remit of its development-focused programme activity.

### **Recommendation 11**

It may be possible to recognise programmes which have demonstrated positive impacts on animal welfare through an 'FCDO animal welfare prize'. Publication of this award could act to promote the profile of animal welfare in FCDO programmes.

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<sup>5</sup> Leather from animals which are being slaughtered for food is not usually or commonly considered in the same way as for fur (fur is from dedicated fur bearing animals reared primarily for their fur). However, animals reared exclusively for their skins, and not primarily for food, would be considered in the same way as for fur.

<sup>6</sup> BII statement: "It is noted that non-enriched cages are the predominant housing system for layer chickens in the markets which BII invests, and eggs are an important low-cost form of protein and provide wider nutritional value to local consumers. BII may consider support for such investments subject to meeting specific criteria for improving animal welfare outcomes and demonstrating a strong development impact case."

## Annex 1: List of programmes/implementing partners

Programme title		Country/Region
1	Suchana: Ending the cycle of under-nutrition in Bangladesh ( <b>Suchana</b> )	Bangladesh
2	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People ( <b>PPEPP</b> )	Bangladesh
3	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund ( <b>ZRBF</b> )	Zimbabwe
4	Propcom Mai-karfi ( <b>Propcom</b> ) <sup>7</sup>	Nigeria
5	Somaliland Development Fund ( <b>SDF</b> )	Somaliland
6	Livelihoods and Food Security Fund ( <b>LIFT</b> ) <sup>8</sup>	Myanmar
7	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change ( <b>BRACC</b> )	Malawi
8	<b>Manufacturing Africa</b>	Africa
9	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness ( <b>CASA</b> ): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CASA Component A in Malawi (CASA-A Malawi)</li> <li>• CASA Component A in Nepal (CASA-A Nepal)</li> <li>• CASA Technical Assistance Facility (CASA TAF)</li> </ul>	Global
10	<b>Invest Salone</b>	Sierra Leone
11	Tanzania Agribusiness Window ( <b>TZAW</b> )	Tanzania
12	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN ( <b>FAO</b> )	Global
13	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program ( <b>GAFSP</b> ): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GAFSP Private Sector Window, implemented by IFC</li> <li>• GAFSP Public Sector Window, implemented by a range of supervising entities<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>	Global
14	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme ( <b>ASAP</b> ), implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Global
15	<b>AgResults</b>	Global
16	Centre for Tropical Livestock Genetics and Health ( <b>CTLGH</b> )	Global
17	<b>Bovine TB research project</b> , implemented by Penn State University	Global
18	Veterinary – Vaccine, Manufacturing and Innovation Centre ( <b>Vet-VMIC</b> )	Global
19	The Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines ( <b>GALVmed</b> )	Global
20	CGIAR International Livestock Research Institute ( <b>CGIAR ILRI</b> )	Global

<sup>7</sup> The Propcom programme closed during the review period, and so data on this programme are not reported directly in this final report.

<sup>8</sup> It was not possible to interview the LIFT implementing team directly during the review period as the security situation in Myanmar created intense demands for the team; LIFT data is based on written material shared by the team.

<sup>9</sup> Two Supervising Entities – African Development Bank and the World Bank – were interviewed for this review. This is only a sub-set of the Supervising Entities involved in the GAFSP Public Sector Window.

## Annex 2: Programmes' engagement with animal welfare laws, policies, standards and guidelines

Legend:

**Green** – well developed engagement with national legislation (where it exists locally) and/or with animal welfare policies/guidelines/standards

**Amber** – some degree of engagement with national legislation (where it exists locally) and/or with animal welfare policies/guidelines/standards

**Red** – no engagement with animal welfare policies/guidelines/standards

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>Suchana</b>		<p>The Suchana programme ensures compliance with the Bangladesh Animal Welfare Act (2019) in the design and implementation of all activities, as well as the Food Safety Act Bangladesh (2013) which contains legal requirements pertaining to livestock management and the National Livestock Extension Policy (2013).</p> <p>For Suchana, this involves integrating the requirements of both Acts into the training provided by the Suchana programme to government extension workers and beneficiary households; into the technical assistance that it provides to agribusinesses; and ensuring compliance with the Animal Welfare Act in the distribution of vaccines, and in the transport and provision of livestock to beneficiaries. Suchana has also integrated the Five Freedoms framework into its training modules. The programme also proactively checks the health of beneficiaries' animals and connects beneficiaries to vaccinators and livestock health specialists.</p>
<b>PPEPP</b>		<p>PPEPP consults and promotes the legislative requirements of both the Animal Welfare Act (2019) of Bangladesh and the Animal Welfare Act (2006) of the UK in the implementation of project activities.</p>
<b>ZRBF</b>		<p>In its programme interventions, ZRBF works closely with the Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services. In so doing, consideration of animal welfare issues is “implicitly” integrated into programme activities, based on guidelines contained in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1960) and other relevant legislation which sets out requirements around animal handling such as the Dairy Act and food safety legislation. There is no specific animal welfare legislation in Zimbabwe, and the ZRBF team did not report consulting/promoting any additional animal welfare standards beyond legal minima.</p>

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>SDF</b>		<p>Somaliland Development Fund (SDF) operates a government-led approach to implementation for all projects, with external control maintained through a Fund Manager who is responsible for day-to-day management and administration of the Fund.</p> <p>Livestock-related activities funded by SDF are implemented by the Ministry of Livestock in Somaliland. When preparing activities related to primary care of animals (such as feed, water, healthcare), the team confirm that they have an animal welfare strategy and refer to relevant policies including Somalia's Animal Welfare Code in the design and implementation of their activities.</p>
<b>LIFT</b>		<p>The design report provided by the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund (LIFT) team (for activities not yet underway) made clear that LIFT is aware of disease impacts on animal health and welfare, and specific animal health and welfare priorities had been identified by the programme. If implemented, these could be influential in improving animal housing, health, feeding and hence overall welfare.</p>
<b>BRACC</b>		<p>The FAO implementing team in Malawi reported that its training for government counterparts, extension workers and farmers under the BRACC programme encompasses practices relevant for animal welfare, such as standards for housing, feeding and animal health care services. However, the training does not specifically refer to or promote Malawi's Animal Welfare Guidelines (2019). The training is developed in collaboration between FAO and government counterparts. The FAO team highlighted that, while FAO does not attempt to mandate specific materials to its government partners, it recognises that animal welfare is a gap in the training provided and intends to advocate with government counterparts that this be included in future.</p>
<b>Manufacturing Africa</b>		<p>Manufacturing Africa provides technical assistance to enable and support new investment deals, some of which have involved livestock companies.</p> <p>When Manufacturing Africa begins engaging with/providing support to a company, it deploys an independent expert group to identify relevant standards, frameworks and guidelines applicable to the respective sector. This includes assessment of relevant legislation at the national level, although this review of legal requirements is not necessarily comprehensive. For livestock deals, the IFC Good Practice Note is often included in the identified framework, although the team noted that this is not formally institutionalised in Manufacturing Africa's programme processes.</p>

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>CASA TAF</b>		<p>CASA TAF's work with livestock businesses has been on hold, and CASA TAF has not consulted or promoted any animal welfare policies, standards or guidelines in the design and implementation of its activities to date.</p> <p>Because CASA TAF does not have a mandate to provide core business support or technical assistance on environment, social and governance issues, the team stated that they wouldn't necessarily see it as their role to provide support on animal welfare to agribusinesses directly, but could consider making recommendations to investors on the need to intervene in certain areas. If there were prevailing standards on animal welfare that smallholder farmers would need to meet in order to unlock access to a market, it could be within CASA TAF's scope to support smallholder capacity to meet these standards.</p>
<b>CASA-A Malawi</b>		<p>CASA Component A provides support for producer organisations and agribusinesses sourcing from smallholders in two value chains in Malawi: aquaculture and poultry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In its work in aquaculture, the CASA-A team reported promoting elements of animal welfare guidelines during the development and implementation of training materials for businesses and producers in technical production. These elements are integrated within the Best Management Practices (BMPs), which is a standard technical production toolkit and includes issues of animal welfare at various stages of the value chain i.e. from brood stock recruitment, fingerlings handling, stocking density, fish handling during growth monitoring and transportation). The team does not, however, have a standalone animal welfare policy or guidelines governing its activity. Notably, Malawi's Animal Welfare Guidelines (2019) do not cover fish</li> </ul> <p>In its work in poultry, CASA-A has integrated animal welfare considerations in transport, management and vet care into training materials. The team plans to expand the animal welfare training to cover slaughter when one of its partner businesses (which plans to establish an abattoir) expands.</p>
<b>CASA-A Nepal</b>		<p>CASA Component A provides support for producer organisations and agribusinesses sourcing from smallholders in the dairy value chain in Nepal. Much of this support focuses on keeping milk clean as it moves from producers to processors. The Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) guidelines prepared by CASA do include some animal welfare considerations in terms of care for the animal (e.g. feeding, vaccines, insurance, diseases), driven by the objective of enabling clean milk production.</p>

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>Invest Salone</b>		Invest Salone does not actively look at animal welfare practice in the poultry business/supply chain it has engaged with to date – the team reported that they take a business-driven approach, providing TA in response to the needs articulated by businesses, which to date have not included an articulated need for support to improve animal welfare. Invest Salone does not consult/promote any animal welfare guidelines or standards in its activities.
<b>TZAW</b>		<p>TZAW supports agribusinesses in Tanzania to increase jobs and incomes for poor people in rural areas, providing a combination of grants, concessional loans and technical assistance to private agribusinesses.</p> <p>TZAW requires, as part of its due diligence on businesses receiving grants, that they are compliant with OIE standards for animal welfare and (where relevant for the type of business) with vaccine regulations set out by the Tanzania Medicine and Drugs Authority.</p>
<b>FAO</b>		<p>FAO reported that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advises countries to adopt OIE animal welfare standards at a minimum, while encouraging countries to consider going beyond the OIE baseline standards. FAO supports individual countries to address animal welfare only if solicited directly by a Member Nation</li> <li>• Does not currently have an FAO animal welfare policy which it applies across its activities/development projects, but is considering developing (a) an ‘exclusion list’ of practices it deems incompatible with good animal welfare and (b) in collaboration with the World Bank, the OIE, Wageningen University and the World Federation for Animal Welfare is producing a set of guidance documents which would indicate production practices for animal welfare, also to be implemented in FAO projects</li> </ul>
<b>GAFSP – Private Sector Window</b>		<p>The Private Sector Window of GAFSP is managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC).</p> <p>Under GAFSP and in its wider work, IFC conducts due diligence on prospective investee companies and will not invest in a company unless it is, at a minimum, compliant with OIE standards for animal welfare as set out in OIE’s Terrestrial and Aquatic codes and with any existing legislative requirements on animal welfare in the client company’s country of operation.</p>

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
		<p>In addition, in line with IFC's Performance Standard 6 (2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All IFC investee companies engaged in animal husbandry must achieve certification against one or more credible industry standards (most commonly, the Global GAP for Livestock) within 36 months of the investment. This requirement has been applied strictly since March 2020. Where IFC clients are looking to enter European markets, IFC works with such clients to achieve EU standards of animal welfare over the course of the investment</li> <li>• IFC has published 'excluded practices' that client companies must move away from during the investment timeframe. Any transition plan is captured in the Loan/Shareholder Agreement</li> <li>• IFC publicly discloses any corrective actions needed on animal welfare within investment timeframes as part of the Environment and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for each investment. If the client does not achieve the corrective actions outlined in the ESAP, it will not be eligible for an IFC repeat investment</li> </ul> <p>More details can be found in IFC's <a href="#">Good Practice Note</a> (IFC, 2014).</p>
<b>GAFSP – Public Sector Window World Bank</b>		<p>The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is relevant to GAFSP Public Sector Window activities, and specifically Environmental and Social Standard 6. A good practice note on animal health and related risks has specifically been developed to assist implementation of the ESF in lending operations involving animals. This note (which focuses on animal health) targets the World Bank's portfolio (whether agriculture or livestock projects, and more broadly any projects involving animals as assets, such as community development or landscape management).</p> <p>World Bank Group guide to investing in sustainable livestock has an animal health and welfare component and provides support to Task Team Leader and clients on how to address animal welfare at design or implementation. The guide makes explicit reference to OIE standards for animal welfare. See principle 3: ensure the welfare of animals.</p> <p>The World Bank is also engaged with the Wageningen Process that brings together FAO, OIE, WUR and WFA (World Federation for Animals) with the World Bank to provide better guidance on the implementation of OIE standards. Starting with the welfare of pigs, the process has just completed guidance on broiler chickens and working equids.</p>

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>GAFSP – Public Sector Window</b>  <b>African Development Bank</b>		<p>The African Development Bank (one of the Supervising Entities under GAFSP’s Public Sector Window) confirmed that it conducts due diligence on all government-led projects proposed for funding to ensure they align with national legislation, policies and strategies in the relevant country, including for animal welfare. The Bank provided examples of manuals and training programmes employed by livestock-focused GAFSP projects in a number of countries, illustrating how they align with national animal welfare legislation or policies (where these exist). The Bank reported that it also works with regional member countries to improve policy and regulatory frameworks where gaps are identified.</p>
<b>ASAP</b>		<p>IFAD does not have an animal welfare policy and currently does not ‘explicitly’ promote animal welfare through its investments. However, the team reported that IFAD investments, including through ASAP, often do promote improved feeding, animal health, access to water and shelter, all of which are core elements in improving animal welfare.</p> <p>The team indicated that IFAD may seek to become more intentional on animal welfare in future, including in the design of investment projects. For instance, this could include the integration of activities aimed at strengthening awareness and capacity on animal welfare through training, field demonstrations and guidelines in loan-granting programmes, and the promotion of international standards for animal transport and handling.</p>
<b>AgResults</b>		<p>AgResults does not have an animal welfare policy that is used in the implementation of the Fund.</p> <p>Competing companies for AgResults prize competitions are required to meet certain eligibility criteria in order to complete in AgResults competitions. These relate solely to the technical performance of the vaccine or product in question.</p> <p>Companies must register their vaccine or product in at least one country to compete in an AgResults competition. Competing companies are located all over the world and are subject to the prevailing standards and certifications of their respective countries and approval agencies for registration of products. AgResults does not specify eligibility criteria relating to production standards associated with vaccines or products, including animal welfare.</p>



Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
<b>CTLGH</b>		CTLGH ensures compliance of its research with UK legislation on animal welfare in research and also utilises CGIAR-ILRI policies on animal welfare in research.
<b>Bovine TB</b>		The Bovine TB project ensures compliance of its research with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act of 1986. The project also adopts the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AALAC) guidelines, and is supporting the project's research partner in Ethiopia (NAHDIC) to achieve AAALAC accreditation for its facility.
<b>Vet-VMIC</b>		<p>Vet-VMIC is still in design, so the interview with Pirbright focused on Pirbright's institutional practices and procedures.</p> <p>Pirbright's work in the UK complies with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act and the associated Code of Practice. For research conducted overseas, Pirbright requires all researchers undertaking scientific research to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with all relevant local and national regulatory systems in the host country/establishment where the research is to be conducted;</li> <li>• Apply certain standards<sup>10</sup> consistent with the welfare requirements required by Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 and associated Code of Practice.</li> </ul>
<b>GALVmed</b>		For GALVmed's R&D activities where new products may be tested on animals, it ensures that all animals are housed and cared for in accordance with relevant legislation, including animal welfare and other regulatory requirements. These requirements will typically comply with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act / European Union Directive 2010/63/EU (Protection of animals for scientific purposes) and are approved by the study site(s)' institutional Ethical and Animal Welfare Review Process.
<b>CGIAR-ILRI</b>		CGIAR ILRI ensures compliance of all of its research with any relevant legislation governing the welfare of animals in research in countries where CGIAR research takes place.

<sup>10</sup> Pirbright has a set of core principles for animal care and welfare which overseas organisations must adhere to, which include requirements relating to species-appropriate food and water, housing, provision of humane care, minimisation of pain and distress, and so on.

Programme	Level of engagement with animal welfare law / policies / guidelines / standards?	Description
		<p>Any ILRI staff member or student intending to conduct research or instructional use of animals must submit an animal use protocol to the ILRI Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) for review and approval. This includes projects being implemented with non-ILRI partners, and in the case of the CGIAR's Research Programme for Livestock, for any activities involving the core partners (ICARDA, CIAT-Bioversity (ABC), SLU). The IACUC is responsible for overseeing compliance of ILRI research related to animal ethics and welfare, based on the ILRI Operational Guidelines.</p> <p>ILRI's Animal Care and Use Manual sets out detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These SOPs all meet or exceed OIE standards. Researchers must familiarise themselves with SOPs relevant to their research and make specific reference to the SOPs that they will be using as a part of the IACUC application form. Where SOPs do not exist, procedural details need to be included in the IACUC application and are therefore also subject to IACUC review. The SOP manual went through a full review in 2019, additional SOPs may be added after IACUC approval and there is currently work ongoing to ensure that all SOPs required by the ILRI-hosted Contract Research Organisation (CRO) are included.</p> <p>For the development of vaccines and implementation of any animal clinical trials (health, genetics, forages), CGIAR ILRI follows the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Product – Good Clinical Practices (GCP) for all animal clinical trials. CGIAR ILRI is in the process of becoming GCP-accredited.</p> <p>Within CGIAR-ILRI activities that do not directly involve the handling of animals, and non-research, good standards of practice in line with appropriate standards would be expected and most activities (e.g. distribution of vaccines under a research project) require prior approval by ILRI's (Human) Research Ethics Committee (IREC) which reviews to ensure broad ethical and quality standards will be achieved in the proposed activity, demanding amendment and improvements if deemed insufficient. Training on animal welfare and ethics are delivered to ILRI staff and students on a regular basis to familiarise all researchers with the IACUC process and concepts of animal welfare.</p>

### Annex 3: Key species of animals seen in FCDO programmes<sup>11</sup>

Programme	Fish	Pigeon	Poultry	Ducks	Rabbits	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Cattle	Buffalo	Donkeys / mules	Camels
Suchana												
PPEPP												
ZRBF												
SDF												
Propcom												
LIFT (in design)												
BRACC												
Manufacturing Africa												
CASA TAF												
CASA-A Malawi												
CASA-A Nepal												
Invest Salone												
TZAW												
FAO												
GAFSP – Private Sector												
GAFSP – Public Sector												
ASAP												
AgResults												
CTLGH												
Bovine TB												
Vet-VMIC												
GALVmed												
CGIAR												

<sup>11</sup> Grey – programme which is not yet operational

## Annex 4: Limitations

There are limitations to the precision of a remote (Zoom/Teams) approach to assessing animal welfare, because programme staff may bring to the discussion their ideas on programme level policy, and this may mean that when questions are asked about farm level animal welfare (on the ground, on the farms), the responses may reflect how the programme sees its aims, rather than reflecting its farm level realities. For this reason, the level of confidence in the detail of how animals are actually kept in the farms of programme beneficiaries or other livestock handlers engaged in the programmes will not be HIGH, but there is still reason to be reasonably confident that programme team personnel are aware of the issues of animal health and welfare which affect their beneficiaries' animals. To be clear, this is not a critique of the awareness of programme staff, but more a reflection on the difficulty in gauging actual animal welfare outcomes from a distance without seeing the 'best and the worst' which occurs on the farms and in transport, markets and slaughter. This is the reason that independent third party welfare audits are the most sensitive (and widely used) tool to assess animal welfare for assurance and certification purposes. A recommendation that FCDO should select a number of programmes, and carry out a 'welfare audit' in situ - on the ground, at farm level - is made.

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