



6th Africa Animal Welfare Conference-Action 2022
The inter-connection of Development activities, Animal Welfare and environment

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&

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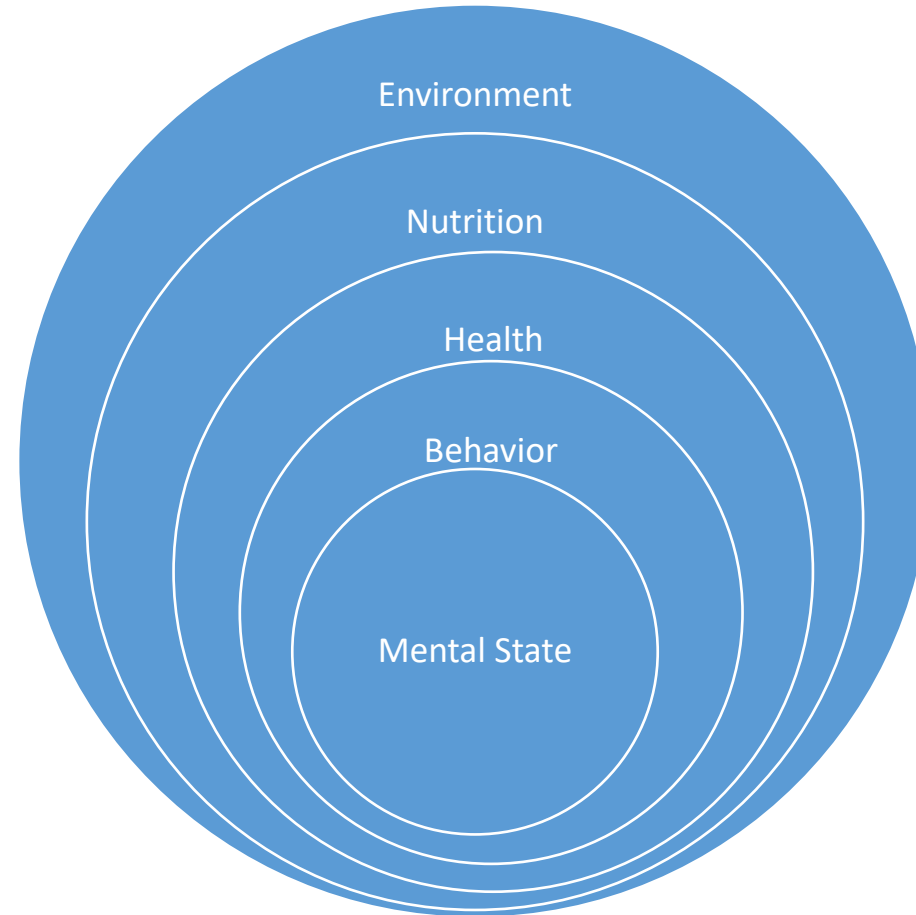
01 November 2022,

Travel Lodge, Gaborone Botswana

Background

- The human population has been growing at an alarming rate putting a lot of strain on the environment, with increased demands for land and food and at the same time resulting in serious environmental pollution.
- The environment has to be protected for the future of human survival hence the WOAHA has a slogan *Protecting the environment, preserving our future*

The 5 Freedoms of Animals



Food production initiatives

- Increased animal production
- Increased crop production
- Increased utilization of the range products
- Increased utilization of wildlife

Effects of livestock Production

- Violation of animal welfare in feedlots, cages, bees, animal houses
- Increased green house emissions
- Environmental contaminants into water systems, air, food chain
- Competition for grain between animals and people



Effect on wildlife and conservation

- Blockage of wild animal migration routes between water, grazing and breeding areas
- Conflicts with humans including poaching, injuries, disease outbreaks
- Displacement of wildlife species
- Extinction of some wildlife species
- Serious animal welfare violations; snaring, dog chase, improper shooting,
- Proliferation of some wildlife species e.g. elephants

Effects on the Environment

- Green house gas emissions into the atmosphere
- Environmental contaminants due to agrochemicals, disposal of waste
- Environmental degradation exacerbated by drought and climate change
- Depletion of water resources
- Depletion of forests
- Veld fires proliferation
- Soil, wind and water erosion



Botswana's efforts

- Public awareness and education
- Integration of AW in school curriculum (BUAN)
- Establishment of BPHI
- Government incentives eg feed subsidies during drought
- Compensation for depopulated stock eg due to disease outbreak
- Legislation review through WOAAH Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
- Guidelines developed to address AW issues (DVS)
- Application of WOAAH standards

Implementation of WOAAH standards

I. At farm level

- Mandatory registration of animal holdings on BAITS.
- Holdings should provide the basic elements required to ensure welfare of animals.
- Chapter 7.9 generally implemented in commercial set-ups eg feedlot

II. During Transportation

- Animal transport suitability is assessed particularly in commercial set-ups, eg large scale farms, export abattoirs
- Audits by competent authority assess transport suitability

Implementation of WOAAH standards

III. At Slaughter

- Implemented at abattoirs
- More emphasis at export abattoirs
- Guidelines for implementation at non-export abattoirs

IV. In Research and Education

- Conduct testing that limits or eliminates the use of laboratory animals as much as possible.
- Humane treatment of animals and disposal eg re-homing, euthanasia

V. Dog population control

- NGOs eg BSPCA, private sector

Opportunities

- Intensify public awareness and education
- Effective communication
- Establish a national AW network to engage all stakeholders, animal, human, environment – embracing **the one welfare approach**
- Consideration of welfare of other species
- Development of the national animal welfare strategy

Ecosystem Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Grazing Lands



For Ecosystem and Livelihood Resilience

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

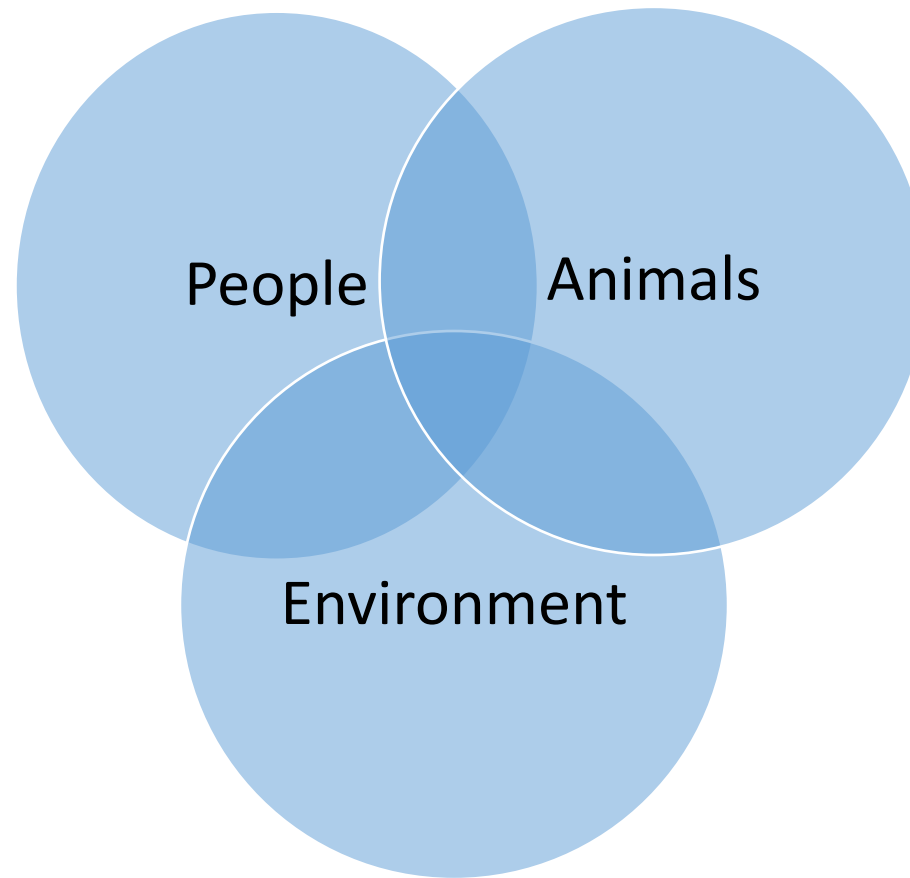


GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



gaborone declaration
for sustainability
in africa

Solving nature issues using nature



Challenge in communal rangelands & wildlife-livestock interface

The problems are complex, dynamic and multidimensional
YET

The solution is simple and practical & traditionally acceptable

Strategic Herding & Kraaling

HERDER EMPLOYMENT FOR
ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY
& ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Herding 4 Health Programme



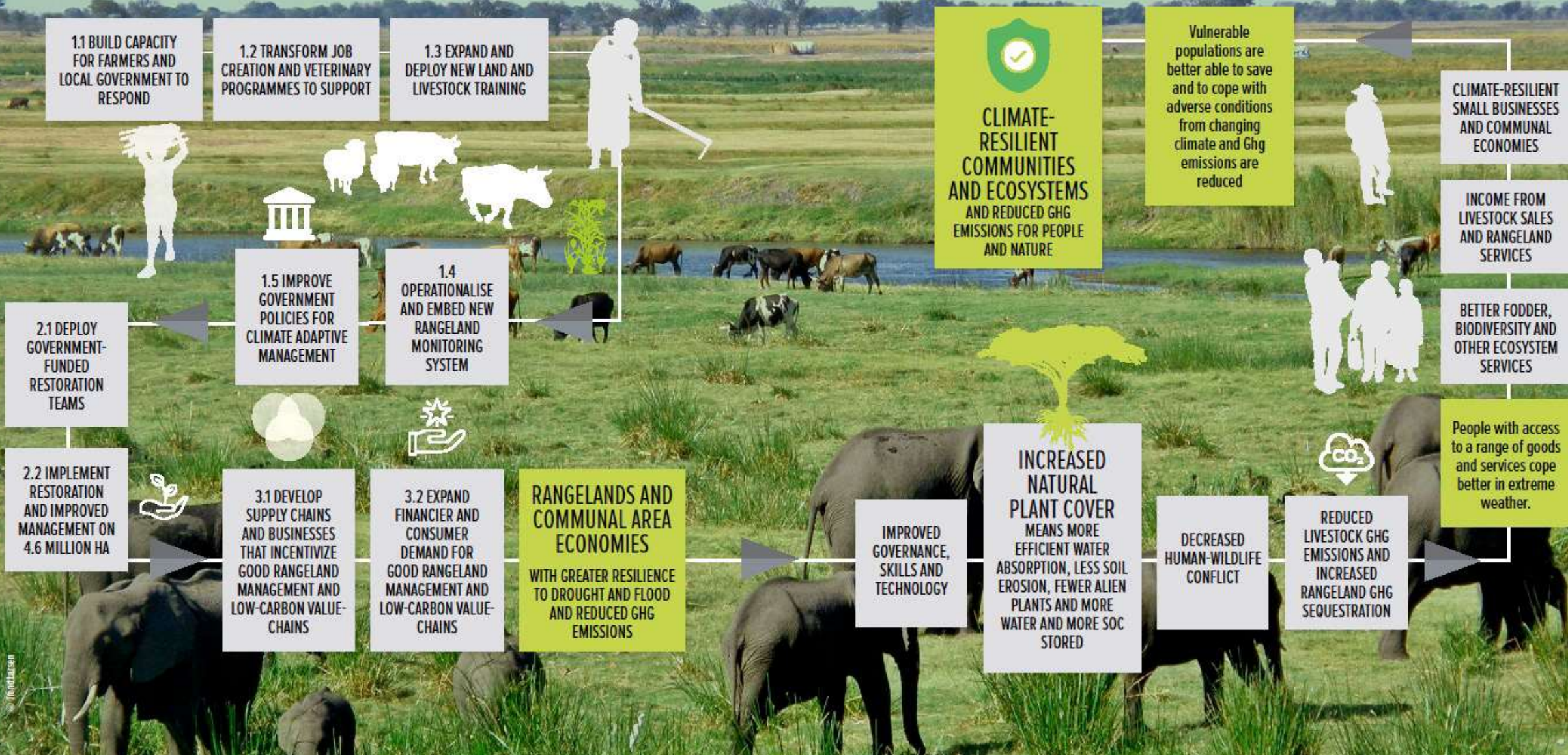
PEACE PARKS™

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CLIMATE-RESILIENT RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

IMPACTS FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE



What is Commodity Based Trade?

- A concept of focusing on the safety of the product rather than geographical approach to disease control.

Benefits of CBT

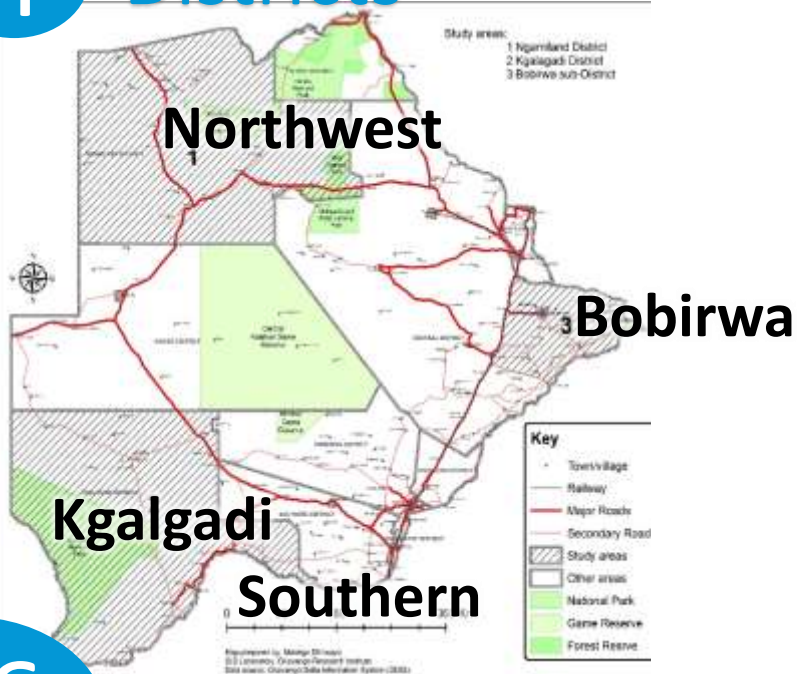
- Control of FMD even with fence destruction
- Slaughter of animals even in the face of outbreaks
- Cattle population control
- Compatible with wildlife management
- Access to a wider range of markets
- Significant positive impact on household income
- Revival of the National Committee on fences.
- Compatible wildlife production

SCOPE

8 years

104 Villages

4 Districts



4.6 million ha of Rangelands under improved management

IMPACT

247,000

Direct Beneficiaries
(54% Women)

2.3
million

Indirect Beneficiaries

4.7
million

tCO2 reduction
(21.5M over 20 years)

47%

of National 2030
Emission Reduction
Target (NDC)



Benefits of the project

- **Addresses human-wildlife conflicts reduced**
 - Predation
 - Diseases of livestock emanating from wildlife
- **Grazing land conflicts reduced**
 - Cross border cattle rustling and conflict
 - Invasion of game parks by cattle and vice versa
- **Enhancement of livestock value chains**
 - Improved livestock production parameters
 - Compliance to markets
 - Antimicrobial resistance
 - Animal disease control
 - Branding of Botswana beef
- **Attraction of youth to livestock farming**

Thank You

