



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

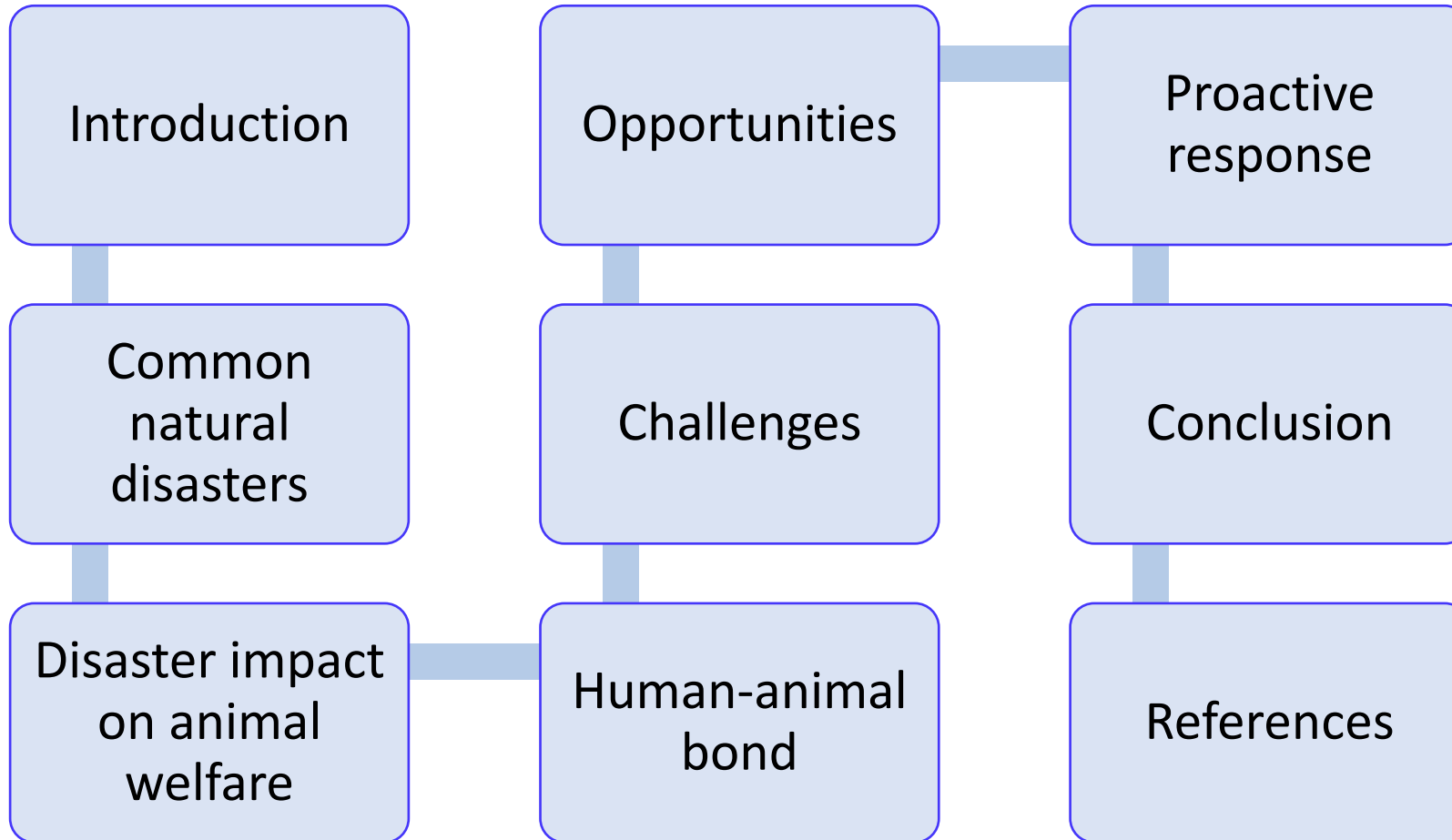


Animal welfare challenges and opportunities during disaster situations in Africa

NTAMUGABUMWE Laurien, DVM, MSc Vet Med
Rwanda Council Of Veterinary Doctors

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



INTRODUCTION

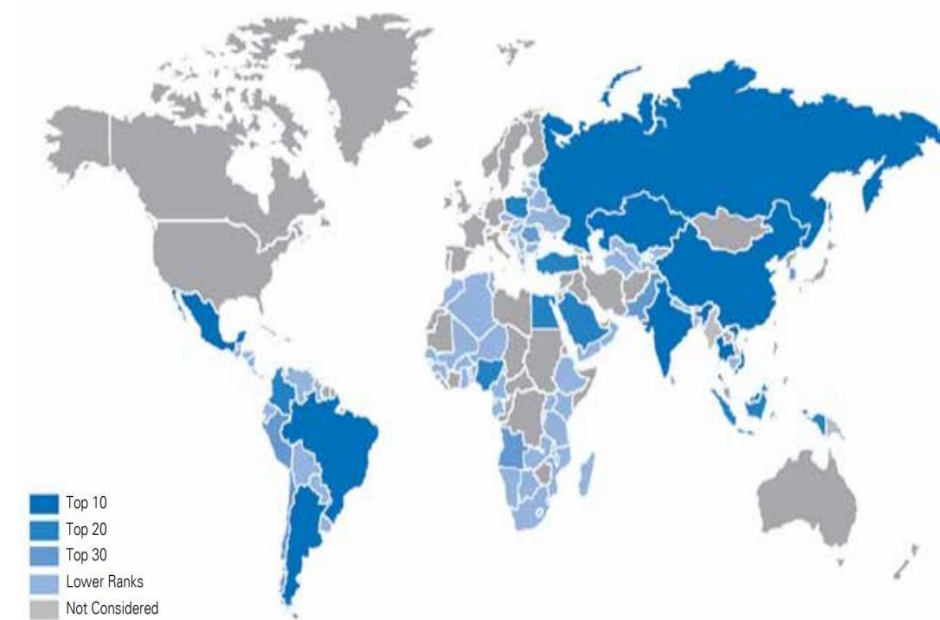
- Preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem health (Africa's iconic wildlife species are endangered)
- The domestic animals is essential for food security
- Millions of people across the continent who rely on livestock farming.
- When a natural disaster strikes, our first impulse is to rescue only people without taking cognizance of the animals.
- During a natural disaster it can be difficult to evacuate animals and provide them with shelter, food, and veterinary services, unless a system has already been established.

COMMON NATURAL DISASTERS AFFECTING ANIMAL WELFARE IN AFRICA

- Droughts
- Wildfires
- Floods
- Lightning
- Landslides
- Earthquake
- Disease outbreaks (biological disasters)
- Man-made disasters such as poaching & Fire

→ All can have severe consequences for wildlife and domesticated animals across the world

Figure 4: Flood hot spot markings in emerging markets



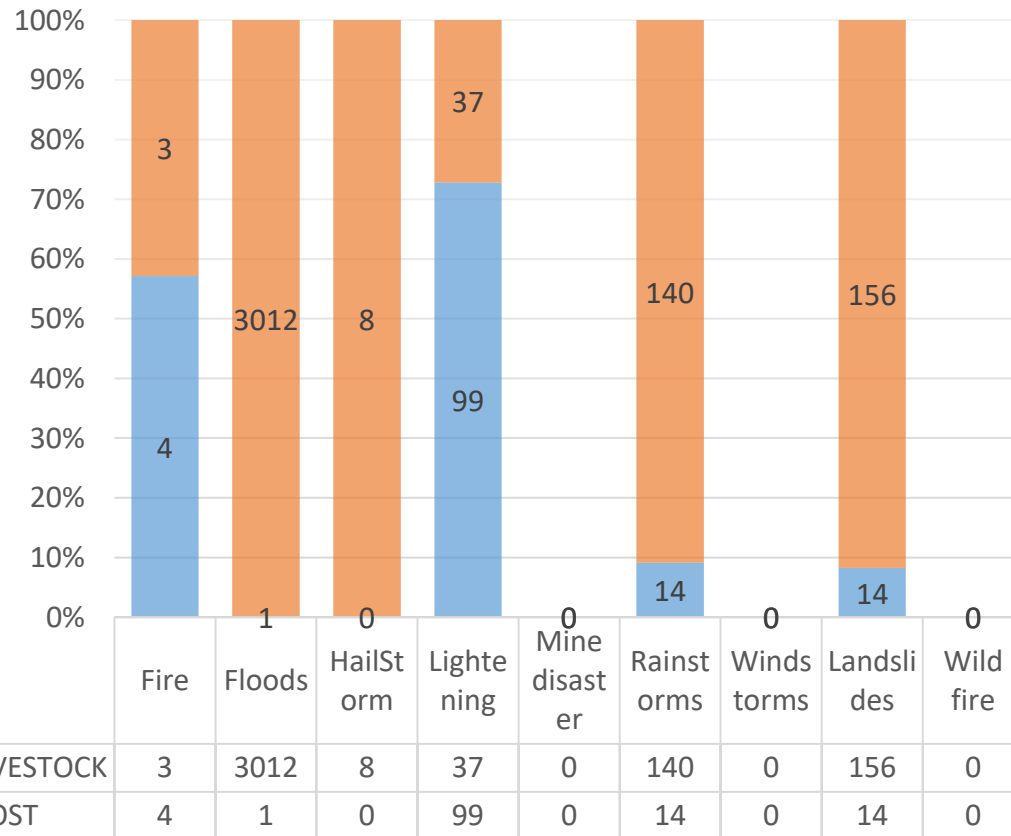
DISASTER IMPACT ON ANIMAL WELFARE

- Loss of food and water.
- Injury or death for many domestic & wildlife
- Economic hardships (death)
- Food insecurity and poverty.
- three consecutive failed rainy seasons since October 2020, 59% of households reported they had lost all their livestock (IFAW,2022)



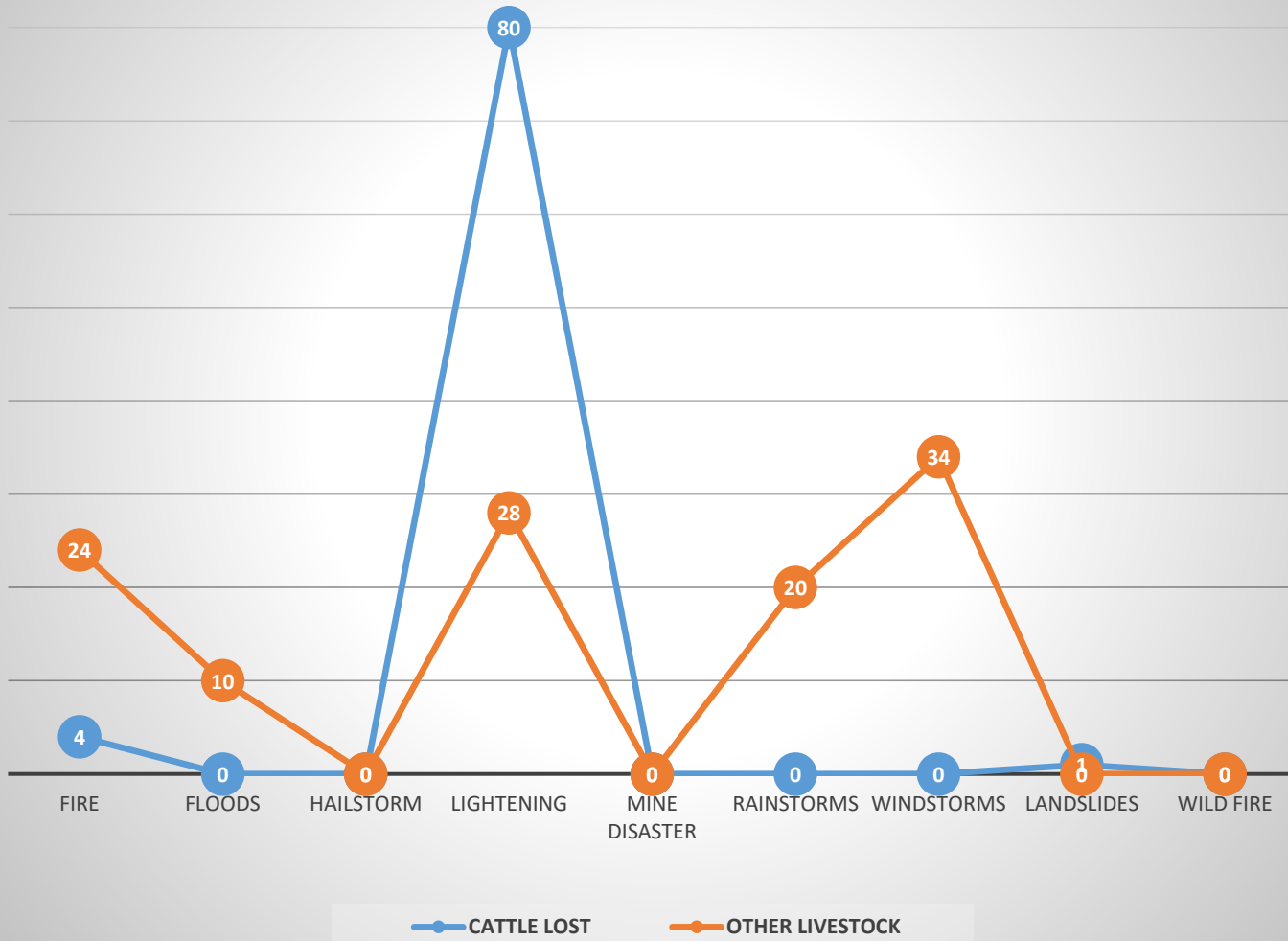
DISASTER IMPACT ON ANIMAL WELFARE-RWANDA

DISASTER IMPACT -2021



DISASTER IMPACT ON ANIMAL WELFARE-RWANDA

Disaster impact-2022



HUMAN- ANIMAL- BOND

- Disasters disrupt ecosystems, lead to the displacement of wildlife and domestic animals, which can increase the risk of zoonotic disease transmission to humans.



CHALLENGES WHEN IMPLEMENTING ANIMAL WELFARE INITIATIVES

- Limited resources and infrastructure
- Inadequate natural resource management resulting in low resilience against droughts, floods and other natural disasters, climate change leading to negative impacts on animal welfare;
- Cultural and traditional practices that may not prioritize animal welfare
- Competition with other pressing social and economic priorities, making it challenging to allocate sufficient attention and resources to this issue
- Limited engagement for relevant stakeholders during disasters.

OPPORTUNITIES

- NGO & Government initiatives (AAWC)
- International collaboration
- Research and innovation
- Donors & funding support
- Policy advocacy (Animal welfare law, One health policy etc..)
- Early warning system
- Wildlife & livestock identification
- Institutional collaboration (Quadripartite : WOAHA,WHO,FAO& UNEP)
- Community based disaster risk reduction

BEST PRACTICES ANIMAL WELFARE IN DISASTER–AFRICA

- **Kenya:** The faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Nairobi has now fully integrated the Disaster Management (DM) and Animal Welfare curriculum as an examinable course within the bachelor of veterinary medicine degree.
- **Nigeria:** is implementing policies on matters concerning the general care of animals in production, processing, transportation, research during emergency and disaster situations in Nigeria.

PROACTIVE RESPONSES- RWANDA

- Early warning systems (Methodology agency)
- Land use & mapping & ensure its implementation
- Tourism revenues sharing policy (5%)
- Poachers turned conservationists
- Animal welfare law (in pipeline)
- To foster Livestock insurance scheme

CONCLUSION

- It is predicted that the frequency and intensity of natural disasters will continue to escalate as climate keep changing.
- AU member' states should Adopt one health approach and ensure implementation.
- Acknowledging the role of animals in our lives is an integral part of effective disaster planning and response.
- Building a robust and sustainable disaster management system is challenging but it is possible.
- Africa members states need to adapt disaster management systems and ensure animals rescue is a part of disaster preparedness plan

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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AANAW

AU-IBAR ,UNEP

RCVD

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