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

Dr Letlhogile Modisa, Chief of Party
&
Dr. Pearl Mokoka-Nawa, DVS
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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 WOAH has a slogan Protecting the environment, preserving our future.
The 5 Freedoms of Animals

Environment
Nutrition
Health
Behavior
Mental State
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 WOAH Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
• Guidelines developed to address AW issues (DVS)
• Application of WOAH standards
Implementation of WOAH 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 asses transport suitability
Implementation of WOAH 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
Solving nature issues using nature
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
CLIMATE-RESILIENT
RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

1.1 BUILD CAPACITY FOR FARMERS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND
1.2 TRANSFORM JOB CREATION AND VETERINARY PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT
1.3 EXPAND AND DEPLOY NEW LAND AND LIVESTOCK TRAINING

2.1 DEPLOY GOVERNMENT-FUNDED RESTORATION TEAMS
2.2 IMPLEMENT RESTORATION AND IMPROVED MANAGEMENT ON 4.6 MILLION HA

3.1 DEVELOP SUPPLY CHAINS AND BUSINESSES THAT INCENTIVIZE GOOD RANGELAND MANAGEMENT AND LOW-CARBON VALUE-CHAINS
3.2 EXPAND FINANCER AND CONSUMER DEMAND FOR GOOD RANGELAND MANAGEMENT AND LOW-CARBON VALUE-CHAINS

RANGELANDS AND COMMUNAL AREA ECONOMIES

With greater resilience to drought and flood and reduced GHG emissions

IMPROVED GOVERNANCE, SKILLS AND TECHNOLOGY

INCREASED NATURAL PLANT COVER MEANS MORE EFFICIENT WATER ABSORPTION, LESS SOIL EROSION, FEWER ALIEN PLANTS AND MORE WATER AND MORE SOC STORED

DECREASED HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

REDUCED LIVESTOCK GHG EMISSIONS AND INCREASED RANGELAND GHG SEQUESTRATION

CLIMATE-RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS AND REDUCED GHG EMISSIONS FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

Vulnerable populations are better able to survive and to cope with adverse conditions from changing climate and GHG emissions are reduced

CLIMATE-RESILIENT SMALL BUSINESSES AND COMMUNAL ECONOMIES

INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK SALES AND RANGELAND SERVICES

BETTER FODDER, BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

People with access to a range of goods and services cope better in extreme weather.
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

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)

4.6 million a of Rangelands under improved management
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