

Why wild animal welfare matters

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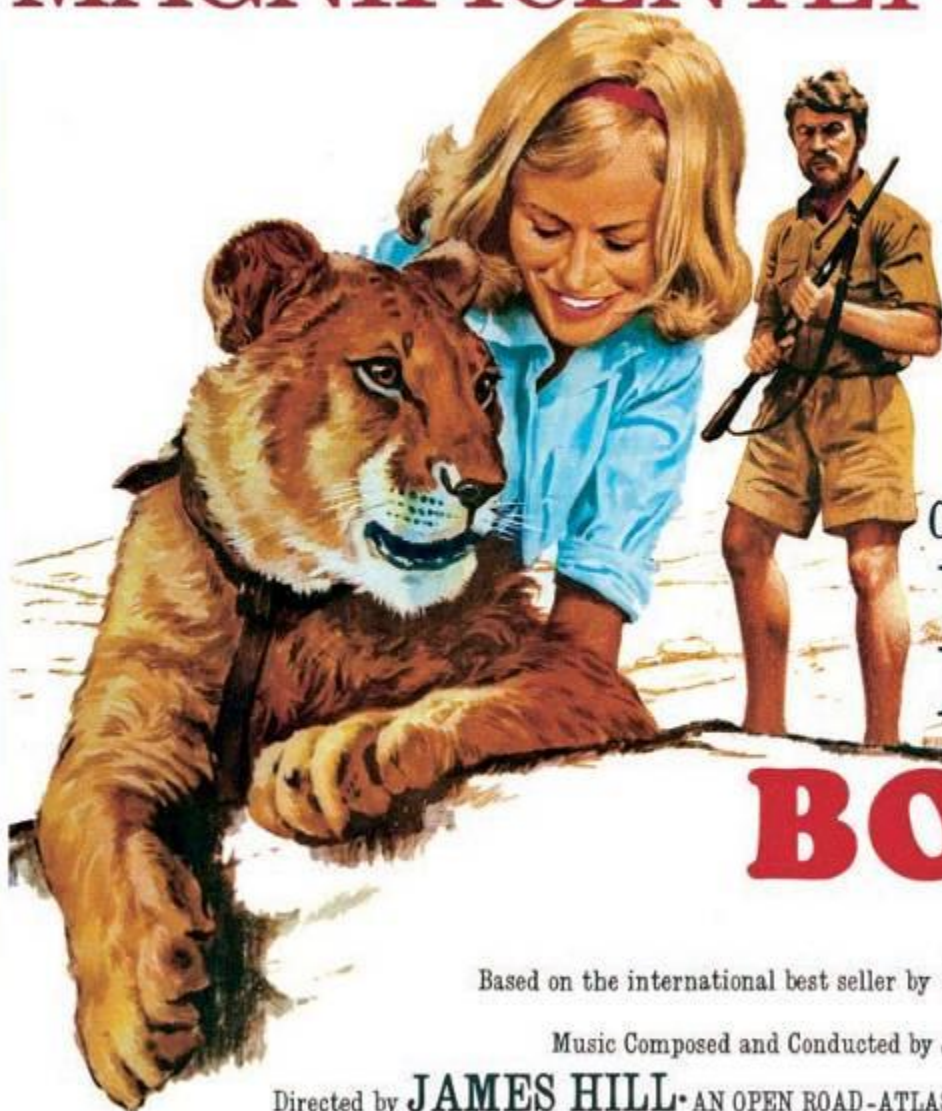
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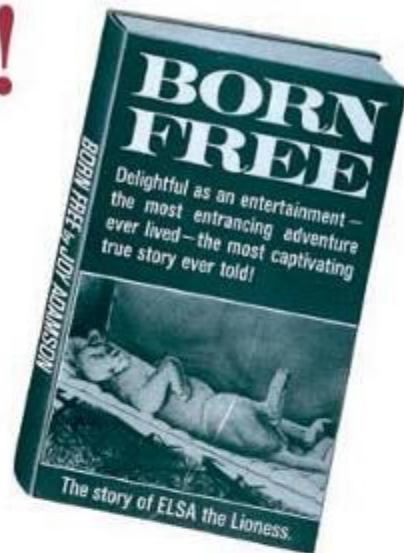
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Why wild animal welfare matters

*“Our Vision is a world where individual wild animals are treated with **respect and compassion**, as we strive to secure mutually beneficial co-existence enabling wild animals to live their lives **free from harmful human exploitation** as part of functional, viable ecosystems”*

*“We promote **Compassionate Conservation** to enhance the survival of threatened species in the wild and protect natural habitats while **respecting the needs and safeguarding the welfare of individual animals**”*



So what are we talking about?

7 PRINCIPLES for ETHICAL WILDLIFE CONTROL

Wildlife control – the lethal or non-lethal management of wild animals to restrict their activities – is often controversial because inhumane and ineffective strategies are used.

Following these international consensus principles ensures wildlife control programs are evidence-based and fully consider ethical concerns.

- 1 BEGIN BY MODIFYING HUMAN PRACTICES**
Human activities like feeding or approaching wildlife may be the root cause of conflict. Long-term education or prevention efforts may reduce or eliminate the need for other control methods.
WILDLIFE: MONKEY
- 2 JUSTIFY WITH EVIDENCE**
There is people, property, livelihood, or ecosystem that is demonstrated with evidence. Suspicion or intuition may be useful, but only if a community through education and preventive measures.
WILDLIFE: DEER
- 3 ENSURE OBJECTIVES ARE CLEAR AND ACHIEVABLE**
Objectives of wildlife control should be specific, measurable, and success-based. Failure to achieve pre-set objectives can be costly and erode public support of control programs.
WILDLIFE: RACON
- 4 PRIORITIZE ANIMAL WELFARE**
Methods that cause the least harm should be preferred, and best practices should be updated as new control methods are developed. Non-lethal methods are not always the best option, as not all animals tolerate relocation.
WILDLIFE: FOX
- 5 MAINTAIN SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY**
Community values are key to the decision-making process, which should take scientific information to inform how best to meet those values. A collaborative community effort informed by scientific and practical information is more likely to result in a program that is supported in the long-term.
WILDLIFE: FOX
- 6 CONDUCT SYSTEMATIC PLANNING**
Wildlife control should always be part of a program of long-term systematic management. This includes long-term monitoring of objectives and using a process of continual learning that prioritizes less harmful methods.
WILDLIFE: ELEPHANT
- 7 MAKE DECISIONS BASED ON SPECIFICS, NOT LABELS**
When animals are negatively labeled as introduced, abundant, or pest, control methods may be applied without proper justification. Control programs should ensure that a negative label has not reduced the overall value for animal welfare.
WILDLIFE: WOLF

Dubois et al. (2017) doi:10.1111/wcb.12886

Direct human impacts



Indirect human impacts



Why consider animal welfare?

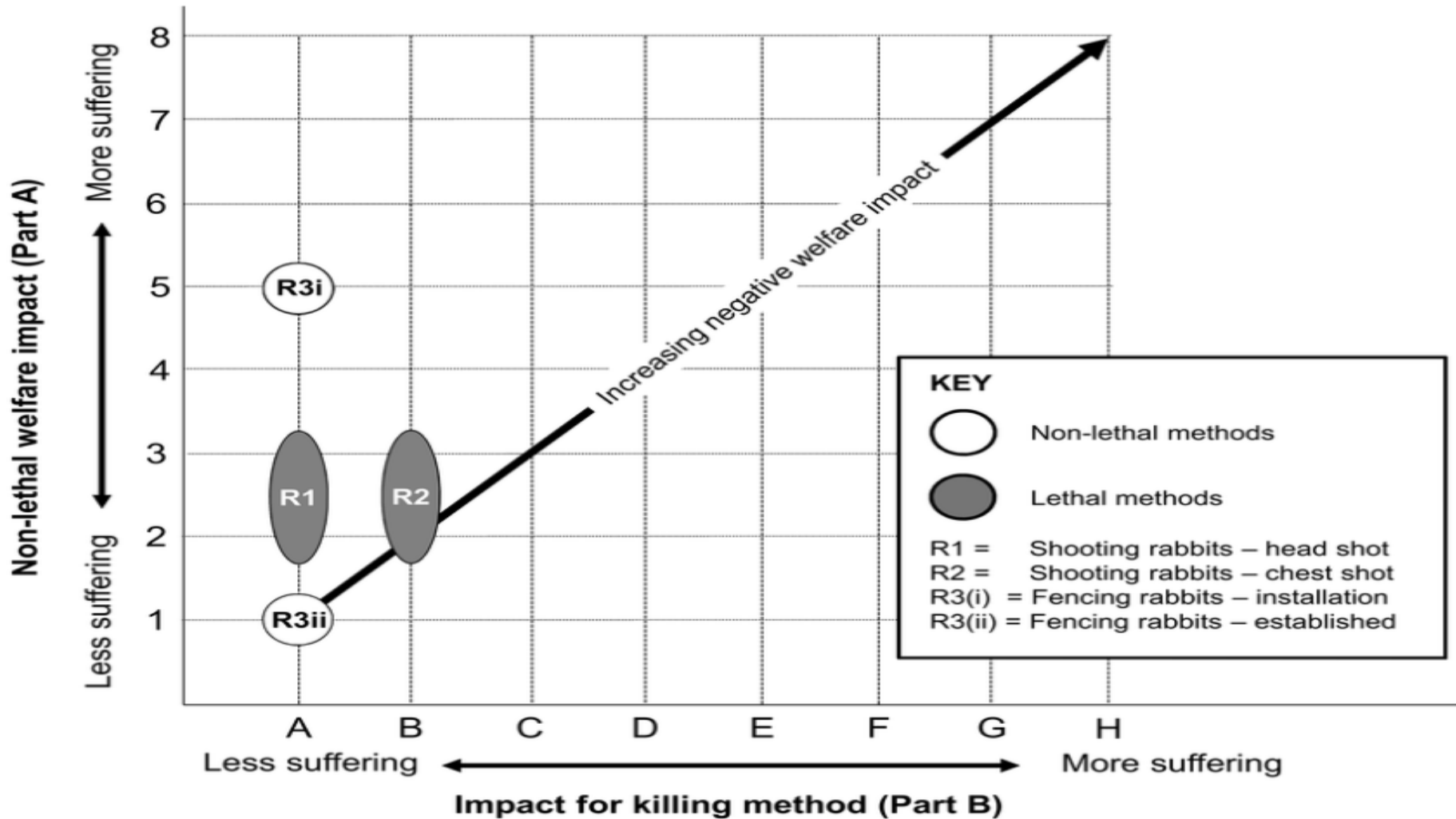


Interventions

0
Enforcement



Evaluating wild animal welfare



International provisions



1979

183 'parties'

Legally binding

“To ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival”



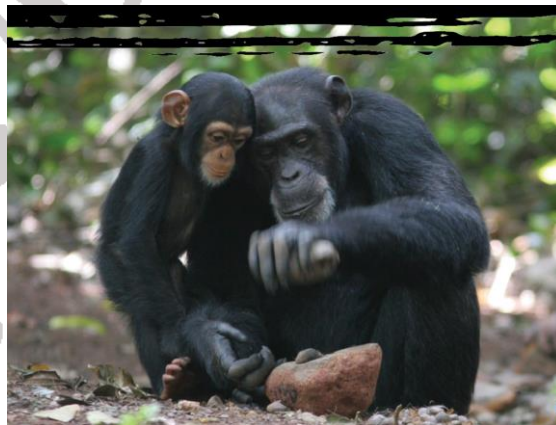
International provisions

- *prepared and shipped* as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment
- ‘Suitably equipped’ destinations for live animals
- Live confiscation guidelines
- Captive breeding operations

- Domestic activities
- Responsibility
- Interpretation
- Guidance
- Implementation



International provisions



International provisions



Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2019)

SECTION 7.

- Chapter 7.1.
- Chapter 7.2.
- Chapter 7.3.
- Chapter 7.4.
- Chapter 7.5.
- Chapter 7.6.
- Chapter 7.7.
- Chapter 7.8.
- Chapter 7.9.
- Chapter 7.10.
- Chapter 7.11.
- Chapter 7.12.
- Chapter 7.13.
- Chapter 7.14.

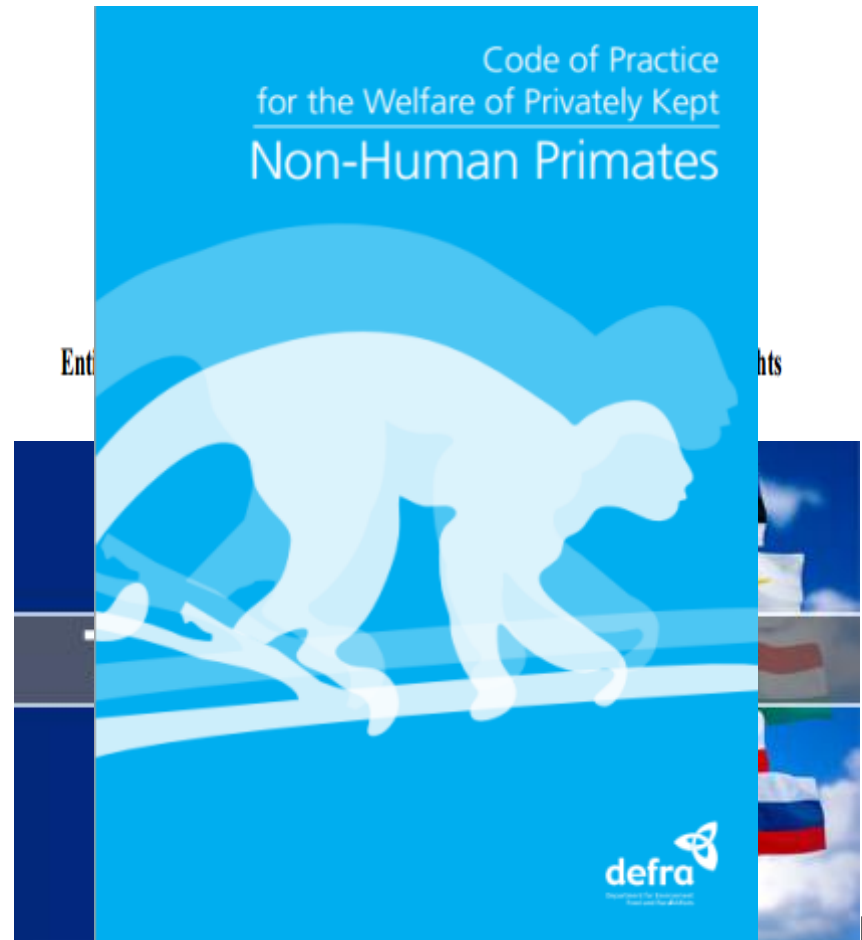
ANIMAL WELFARE

- Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare
- Transport of animals by sea
- Transport of animals by land
- Transport of animals by air
- Slaughter of animals
- Killing of animals for disease control purposes
- Stray dog population control
- Use of animals in research and education
- Animal welfare and beef cattle production systems
- Animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems
- Animal welfare and dairy cattle production systems
- Welfare of working equids
- Animal welfare and pig production systems
- Killing of reptiles for their skins, meat and other products



Regulatory framework

- **Ecuador**
 - constitution
- **Lisbon treaty**
 - Sentience
- **Animal welfare legislation**
- **Wild mammals (Protection) Act 1996**
- **Zoo regulations**
- **Pet trade legislation**



Regulatory framework

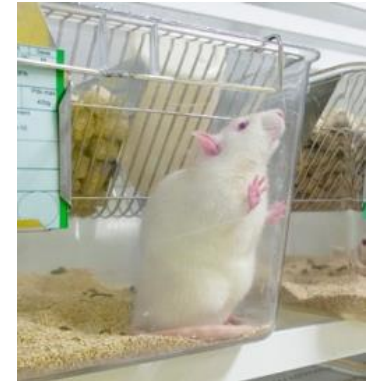
- Pets
- Livestock
- Laboratory animals
- Wildlife?



Animal welfare Act 2006



Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986



???



Covid-19



Changing attitudes



ONE WELFARE
 A Framework to Improve Animal Welfare and Human Well-being
 Rebeca García Pinillos

CABI





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