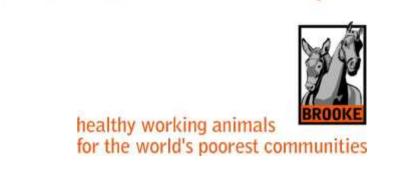
Measuring Improvement in Equine Welfare by using SEBWAT

Dr. V C Mishra

Sr. Welfare Assessor,

Brooke Hospital for Animals (India)



Preview

- About the Brooke
- Objective of the Study
- Methodology
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References



About the Brooke

- The Brooke is an international animal welfare organization, dedicated to improving the lives of working equines in the poorest part of the world
- The Brooke is working in 11 different countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America
- Brooke India (BI) is an affiliate of Brooke UK and presently working in eight states of India.



Dorothy Brooke, founded the Brooke in 1934



Objective of the Study

- To prepare baseline about present status of equine welfare in Nanded District of Maharashtra (India)
- To identify major welfare issues prevailing in the area.
- Guide Brooke India(BI) field staff to prepare action plan with community on identified welfare issues
- To measure the impact of BI intervention.



Methodology

- Equine based welfare assessment indicators has been developed by the Brooke in collaboration with Bristol University, UK in 2002.
- It is direct animal based measurement (include both behavioral and health indicators)
- Equine based welfare assessment contains 54 observations.
- The protocol meets the requirement for satisfactory welfare indicators listed by Sorensen et al. (2001)
 - Express animal point of view, Express changes over time,
 - Cheap and easy, Practical to field conditions etc

Standardized Equine Based Welfare Assessment Tool (SEBWAT):

- A standard protocol has been developed for welfare assessment of equines
- A team of two trained members collect data;
 one as observer and other as recorder
- This is a highly standardized tool
 - It has proper and detailed guidance notes
 - Assessors are highly standardized both for intra and inter observer standardization
- Data entered in Brooke's IMS (web based database) for analysis.



Observations:

A. Nine descriptors:

- Date (day/month/year)
- Time (24 hours)
- Observer (initials)
- Region ID (as given by UK)
- Animal ID (optional)
- Owner ID (optional)
- Work type (13 types); guidelines for multiple work types.
- Species (H,D,M).
- Sex (S, G, M).



B. Behavioral indicators:

- •General attitude (Alert / Apathetic / Aggressive)
- Observer approach (Friendly/ avoidance)
- •Chin contact (Receptive/ not receptive)
- •Tail tuck (Fear response in donkeys only)





healthy working animals for the world's poorest communities

2. Health indicators:

- •Body Condition Score (1-5 scoring system)
- Mucous membrane
 (Normal range/Pale/Dark)
- Wound on body parts
 (Superficial/Deep lesion)
- Lip lesions
 (Superficial/Deep lesion)
- Ectoparasites
 (Bot eggs/Lice/ Ticks)
- Sign of diarrhea (Present/Absent)
- Pain response on spine (Mild reaction/Strong reaction)









for the world's poorest communities

Cont...

- Mutilation
 (Tail/Muzzle/Ear)
- Firing lesions
 (Healed/Deep lesion)
- Hobble wound, (Superficial/Deep lesion)
- Swelling of tendon
 (No or Mild/Clear Swelling)
- Hoof shape and quality
 (No or Mild/Clear abnormality)
- Frog health
 (Normal/Diseased/Absent)
- Gait examination
 (Moderate/Highly compromised)







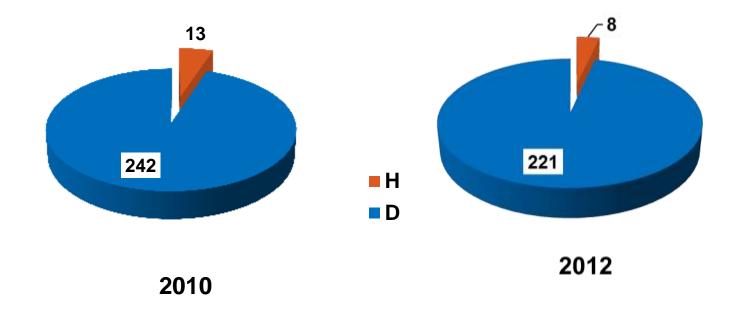
healthy working animals for the world's poorest communities

Sampling:

- Sampling done two levels
 - One at location i.e. village level. 50% intensive villages of Nanded district (N=4599) were randomly selected.
 - 5% animals were covered during the assessment
- Total 225 and 229 equines were assessed in 2010-11 and 2012-13 from the same villages respectively,
- For comparability, both the assessments had been conducted in same time of the year



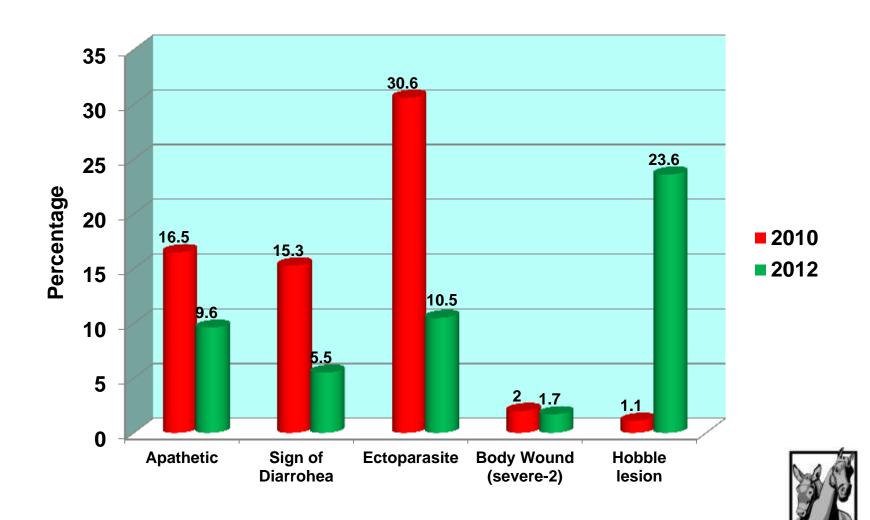
12 Results:



• Work Type: Most of the animals (94.5 %) were used as TGP (Transportation of Goods by Pack).

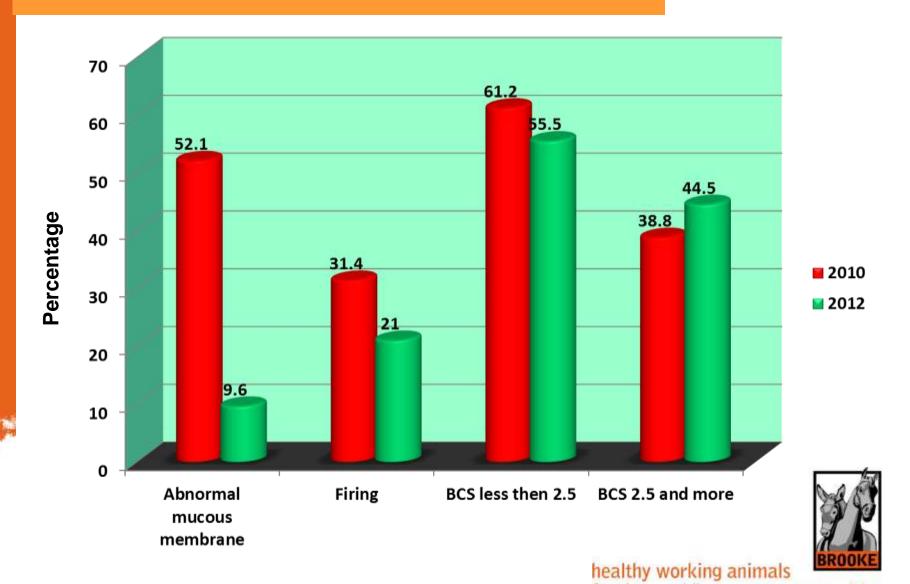


Comparison of WA parameters:



healthy working animals for the world's poorest communities

Cont....



for the world's poorest communities

Discussion:

- Most of the indicators showed improvement from baseline data which reflects effective intervention.
- Hobbling increased due to increase due to safety reasons.
- Behavior indicators reflects animal's perception and their interaction with its environment including human – animal relationship.
- Brooke India's working approaches:
 - Provides veterinary services to needy equines
 - Community mobilization
 - Influencing liaisoning and networking

Our activities:





Treating needy Equines



Cont...





Community engagement (PRA, PWNA)



Cont...





Stakeholder's Training



Conclusion:

- Positive changes in welfare indicators indicates some success of Brooke India intervention.
- Direct animal based measurement (welfare assessment tool) can measure the changes in welfare condition of equines over a period of time.
- Scoring system can be repeatable (Whay, 2003 and Leeb 2001).
- It is most relevant to animal itself.



Acknowledgement

- Welfare assessment team members.
- Brooke-UK for their support and funding
- Brooke India staff and equine owner



References:

- Leeb, B., Leeb, C., Troxler, J., Schuh, M., 2001. Skin lesions and callosities in grouphoused pregnant sows: animal-related welfare indicators. Acta Agr. Scand. A: An Suppl. 30, 82–87.
- Lindberg, A.C., Leeb, C., Pritchard, J.C., Whay, H.R., Main, D.C.J., 2003. Determination of welfare problems and their perceived causes in working equines. In: Proceedings of the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare Symposium, Edinburgh, 2–4 April, p. 247.
- Main, D.C.J., Clegg, J., Spatz, A., Green, L.E., 2000. Repeatability of a lameness scoring system for finishing pigs.
- Sørensen, J.T., Sandøe, P., Halberg, N., 2001. Animal welfare as one among several values to be considered at farm level: the idea of an ethical account for livestock farming. Acta Agr. Scand. A: An Suppl. 30, 11–16.
- Whay, H.R., 2002. Locomotion scoring and lameness detection in dairy cattle. In Practice 24 (8), 444–449.
- Whay, H.R., Main, D.C.J., Green, L.E., Webster, A.J.F., 2003. Assessment of the welfare of dairy cattle by direct observations and investigation of farm records. Vet. Rec. 153, 197–202.



Thank you

healthy working animals for the world's poorest communities