

# Animal Welfare Template



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This template applies to these methodologies:

- [Methodology for GHG and Co-Benefits in Grazing Systems](#)

Organization name:

Individual name:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Project name:

Monitoring year:

The American Veterinary Medical Association defines Animal Welfare as “how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well-nourished, safe, able to express innate behavior, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling, and humane slaughter”

## Adaptations for Australia based projects

[Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Cattle:](#)

### 1. Responsibilities

Q: Are responsibilities fully addressed, clear responsibilities outlined in individual role descriptions and supported by appropriate company policies and training?

A:

### 2. Access to feed and water

Q: Do the animals on this land have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water?

A:

### 3. Risk management

Q: Are records of risk management kept via company policies and monthly manager reports? Are animals managed to minimise the impact of threats to their welfare including, extremes of weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation? Are there inspections of the animals at intervals, and at a level appropriate to the production system? Are there systems in place to ensure appropriate treatment for sick, injured or diseased animals at the first reasonable opportunity?

A:

### 4. Facilities

Q: Are facilities constructed and maintained to allow humane treatment of animals to ensure their welfare?

A:

### 5. Animal handling

Q: Are staff trained in handling and management practices that are appropriate (such as low stress stock handling) to minimise the risk to the welfare of the animals? See details in Section 5 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A:

### 6. Castration / dehorning

Q: Are the practices of castration, dehorning and spaying only done when necessary and in a manner that minimises the risk to the welfare of the animal, particularly pain and distress? See details in Section 6 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A:

### 7. Breeding

Q: Are breeding and management practices appropriate to minimise the risk to the welfare of the animals? See details in Section 7 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A:

## 8. Calf raising systems

Q: Are calf-rearing systems appropriate to minimise the risk to their welfare? See details in Section 8 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A:

## 9. Dairy

Q: Are dairy animals managed to minimise the risk to their welfare? Is a daily inspection taking place of lactating dairy cows? Are there systems in place to minimise the heat stress of animals? Is tail docking only carried out under veterinary advice to treat injury or disease? Do the animals kept on feed pads for extended periods have access to a well drained area for resting?

A:

## 10. Feedlots

Q: Are animals in feedlots managed in a way that minimises the risk to animal welfare? See details in Section 10 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A:

## 11. Slaughtering

Q: Where it is necessary to kill animals, is it done promptly, safely and humanely? See details in Section 11 of [Australian Animal Welfare Standards](#).

A: