

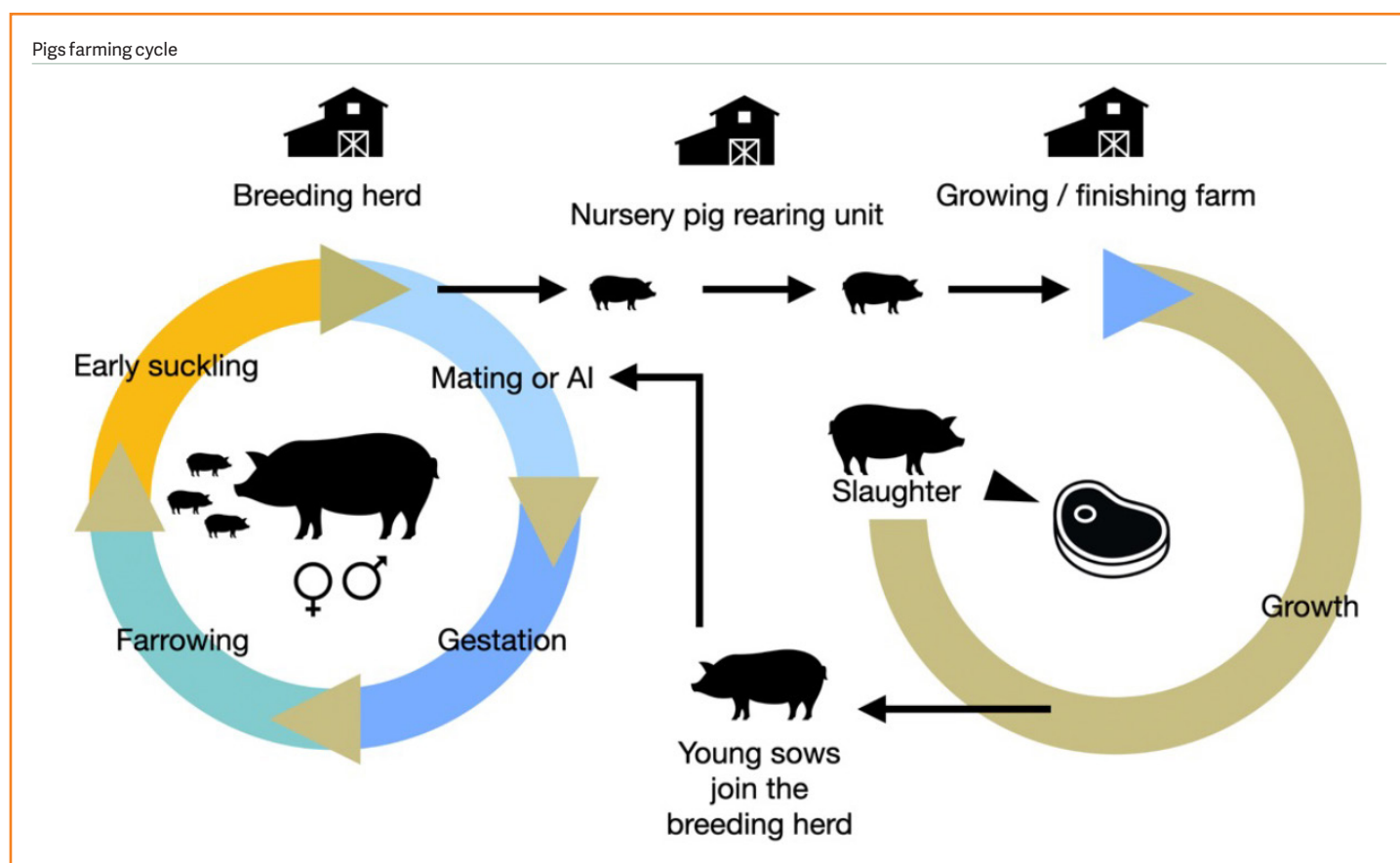
5.7 Sows Toolkit

Introduction

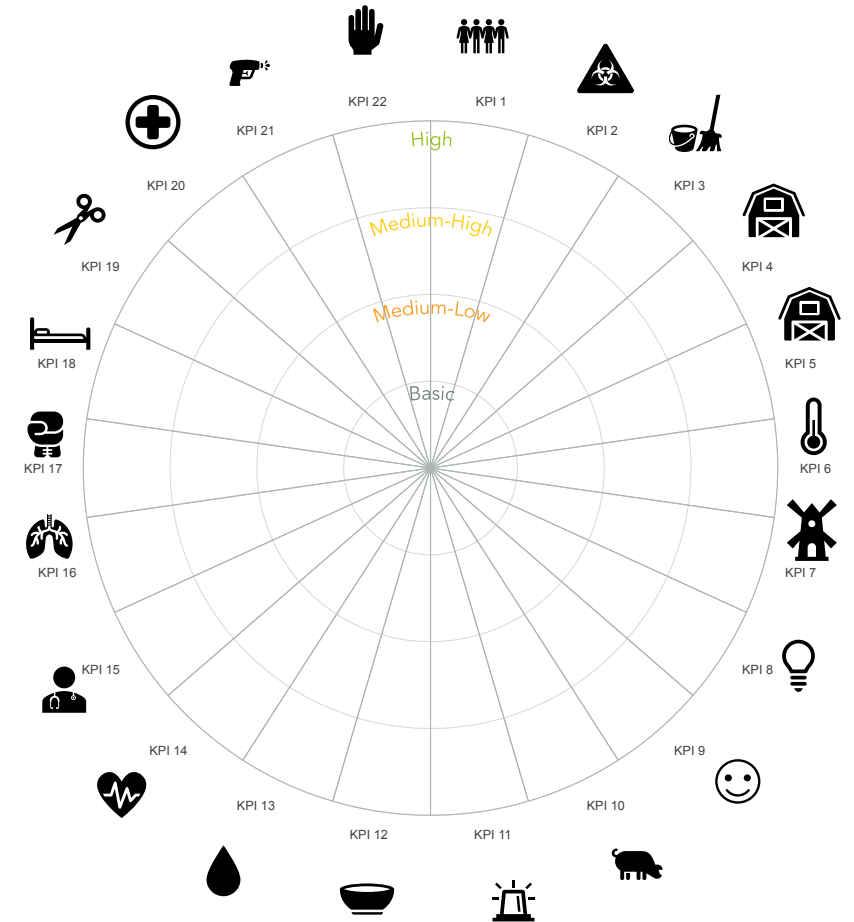
Pigs were domesticated approximately 10,000 years ago in the Near East region of Western Asia, Turkey and Egypt. Early domesticated pigs lived a relatively feral existence, until, in the 18th century, different breeds were developed with distinctive attributes including increased productivity, larger body size, and multiple litters of piglets a year. In areas where there is a tradition of consuming pork and raising pigs, particularly in East and Southeast Asia, pig production has expanded in the last 50 years, as a response to increasing demand for animal-based protein. Between 1960 and 2010, global pig stocks increased 2.5 times and average carcass weights almost doubled. This has resulted in a quadrupling of pig meat production over the same period. Pigs are raised in a variety of settings, from small family units of scavenging pigs, through small- to medium-sized commercial, semi-intensive units, to very large intensive units. There are currently about 700 million pigs worldwide (see Resource 11). China is the world's single biggest producer with 300 million pigs, with the US, Brazil, the European Union, Korea, Mexico and Japan also significant pig producers.

Key welfare issues in pigs include: many farmed environments do not provide the pigs opportunities to forage, dig, or nest build; farrowing crates and gestation stalls are extremely restrictive allowing only standing and lying; wallowing in mud or water is often not possible in intensive farming systems; fighting between pigs can occur in intensively-farmed pigs; lameness; skin lesions; and CO₂ stunning is highly aversive (unpleasant) for pigs.

This Toolkit is for sows. Please refer to the separate Toolkit for growing pigs.



KPI	Achievement
KPI 1 : People, training - Links to P1, P2, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 2: Biosecurity - Links to P5, P8, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 3: Cleaning and disinfection - Links to P5, P8, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 4: Farm environment: physical - Links to P2, P4, P5, P6, P9	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 5: Farm environment: physical (farrowing) - Links to P2, P4, P5, P6, P9	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 6: Farm environment: temperature - Links to P4, P9	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 7: Farm environment: ventilation - Links to P4, P9	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 8: Farm environment: light - Links to P6	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 9: Farm environment: enrichments - Links to P6	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 10: Farm environment: stocking density - Links to P1, P4, P6	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 11: Farm environment: emergency - Links to P7, P10, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 12: Feed - Links to P3	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 13: Water - Links to P3	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 14: Health, and health planning - Links to P8	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 15: Medicines - Links to P2, P8, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 16: Ammonia (NH ₃), dust, humidity - Links to P4, P5, P9	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 17: Mixing unfamiliar animals - Links to	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 18: Resting surface, bedding - Links to P4	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 19: Mutilations - Links to P5, P7	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 20: Hospital pen - Links to P5, P8	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 21: Euthanasia - Links to P5, P7	<input type="radio"/>
KPI 22: Handling - Links to P	<input type="radio"/>

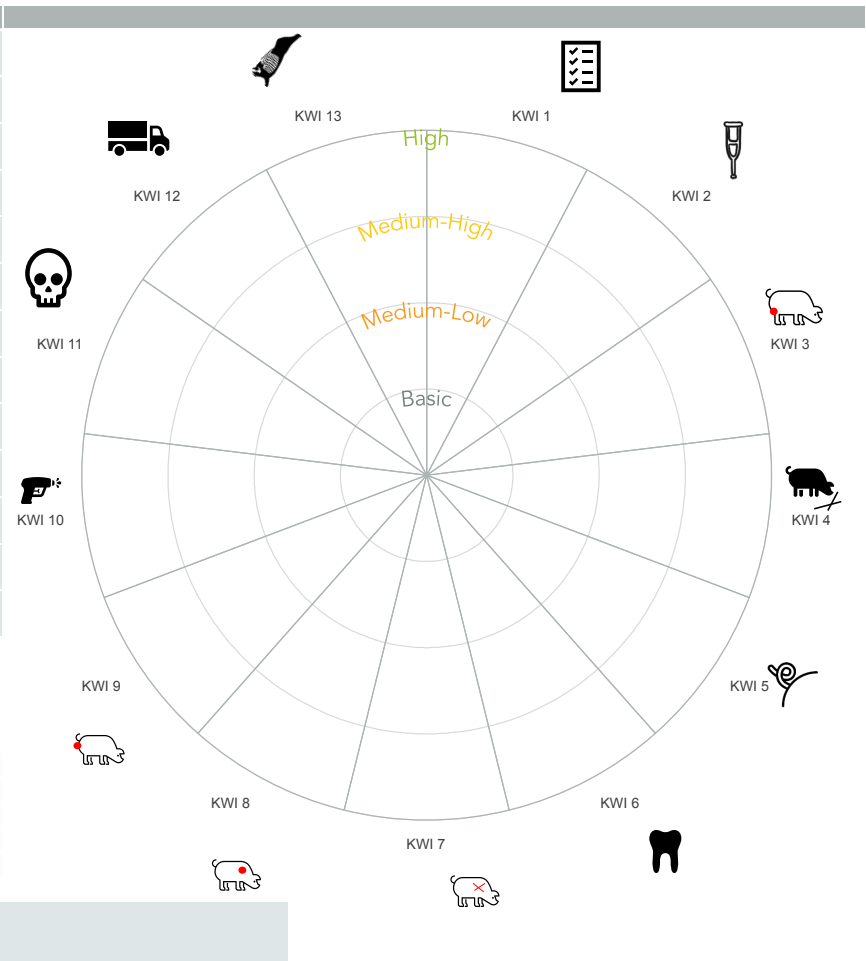


Basic level not achieved
 Basic (B)
 Medium-Low (ML)
 Medium-High (MH)
 High (H)

Overall KPI achievement



KWI	Achievement
KWI 1: Animal records - Links to P10	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 2: Lameness - Links to P1, P4, P5, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 3: Leg swellings - Links to P1, P4, P5, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 4: Enrichment use - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 5: Tail docking, tail lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 6: Tooth reduction, face and udder lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 7: Body lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 8: Shoulder lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 9: Vulva lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 10: On-farm culls - Links to P5, P10, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 11: On-farm mortality - Links to P5, P10, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 12: Fitness to transport/ mortality - Links to P2, P4, P5, P7, P11	<input type="radio"/>
KWI 13: Slaughter - Links to P11, P12	<input type="radio"/>



Overall achievement
Overall achievement

**KPI Sow pigs 1**

People, training - Links to P1, P2, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	All people responsible for the care of animals should have received appropriate training by others with appropriate experience, who can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of animal behaviour, general signs of diseases, and indicators of poor animal welfare.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	People handling animals are trained in handling techniques, emergency killing procedures and biosecurity.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Routine procedures should not cause injury, panic, lasting fear or avoidable pain or distress, and where painful procedures cannot be avoided, they should be carried out by competent and trained people.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	An animal welfare contact person or co-ordinator, responsible for animal welfare aspects within the farm or company, is identified.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The animal welfare contact person has received training in animal welfare aspects.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	People in the company are supported to have higher-level training or achieve professional qualifications in animal care and animal welfare.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

**KPI Sow pigs 2**

Biosecurity - Links to P5, P8, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Indoor environments have surfaces that allow for effective cleaning.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	A biosecurity programme or plan (Resource 7) is in place.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Access to houses is limited and visitors adhere to strict biosecurity requirements specific to the farm being visited.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Facilities (including feed and litter storage areas) are constructed to limit the entry of pathogens, pests, and animals that could transmit diseases to birds.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	If vehicles are brought on-site, they are sprayed (wheels as a minimum) at the gateway.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The biosecurity program includes a risk assessment (which may be based on hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) training) of the primary pathogens and parasites that are likely to pose a risk to the animals.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Where high health status pigs are housed:	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Hand washing and sanitisation is available on entry to each house.	<input type="radio"/>				
	All staff and visitors shower on-site and are provided with a full complement of protective clothing.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Feed silos are located at the perimeter of the site so that feed vehicles do not need to enter the site.	<input type="radio"/>				



KPI Sow pigs 3

Cleaning and disinfection - Links to P5, P8, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Vermin are controlled through appropriate and effective measures, only approved pest control substances or chemicals permitted by law are used.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The construction of accommodation, pens and equipment can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Written cleaning and disinfection protocols are implemented.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	A list of permitted disinfectants and detergents used on the farm, and their safety data sheets, is available.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Internal house equipment, water tanks, and silos are cleaned at house cleaning. The areas around the buildings are kept clear of debris and non-essential equipment.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Vegetation is kept short and is well managed so as not to offer shelter to wild birds or rodents.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	A microbiological testing programme for house hygiene is in place for a targeted sample of company farms each year, and there is a policy for feeding results back to the farm and the cleaning teams.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The most humane effective baiting method is adopted, and pest control baits are only accessible to the targeted species.	<input type="radio"/>				



KPI Sow pigs 4

Farm environment: physical - Links to P2, P4, P5, P6, P9		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Floors, surfaces, fittings, equipment and other facilities in and around the shed are designed, constructed, operated and maintained to minimise the risk of injury or disease, and are free from rough edges and sharp protrusions.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The house environment provides opportunity for comfortable resting and normal movement, and expression of a range of normal species behaviours.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Gestation stalls are not used.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	The house environment provides the opportunity for important behaviours appropriate to the species.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Animals are protected from predators, vermin, and excessive noise. Housing is constructed to minimise fire risk, and firefighting equipment and smoke detectors are installed, with capacity to escape the building in an emergency.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Functional biological areas (resting, investigatory, feeding, drinking, elimination) are promoted through environmental design.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Automatic systems have not replaced human 'care and observation' until their safe and reliable use in maintaining animal welfare has been demonstrated.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Suitable outdoor woodland or pasture-based range is provided, with foraging opportunities and shelter from extreme conditions.	<input type="radio"/>				



KPI Sow pigs 5

Farm environment: physical (farrowing) - Links to P2, P4, P5, P6, P9		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Where confinement farrowing systems are used, they are limited to a maximum period extending from 1 week prior to farrowing to weaning.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Nesting material is provided from at least 2 days prior to farrowing.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Temporary confinement systems are employed to reduce the period of extreme confinement to no more than 10 days.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Free farrowing systems are employed providing at least 10m2 per sow with piglets.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 6

Farm environment: temperature - Links to P4, P9		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Heating and cooling systems are capable of producing enough heat or cooling to ensure that pigs/piglets do not get too hot or too cold.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Automatic equipment for temperature control is fitted with alarms that warn immediately of equipment failure.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Heating and cooling systems essential for pig health and welfare are checked daily for proper operation.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Records of daily maximum and minimum shed temperatures at bird height are kept on file and available for review.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	House temperature are controlled to maintain the temperature range that has been recommended by the breeder or veterinarian.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Houses are equipped with means of controlling relative humidity.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	A choice of temperature/environment (for example a wallow) is provided to enable animals to maintain individual thermal comfort.	<input type="radio"/>				



KPI Sow pigs 7

Farm environment: ventilation - Links to P4, P9		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The equipment for ventilation supports pigs in both extreme hot and cold weather, manages air exchange, air quality and dust, and ensures pig comfort.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Automatic equipment for ventilation is fitted with alarms that warn immediately of equipment failure.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Automatic equipment for ventilation has a back-up power supply that is tested weekly.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Ventilation systems essential for pig health and welfare are checked daily for proper operation.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	As previous requirement	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	As previous requirement	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 8

Farm environment: light - Links to P6		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Light levels are at the legal base requirement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	If no legal requirement exists, adequate levels of light are provided for carers to observe animals, and for the animals to carry out daytime behaviours.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Dark rest periods are provided.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Natural or artificial light (of an intensity of at least 20 lux) is available in all buildings, illuminating at least 80% of the useable area, for a minimum of 8 hours daily.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Lighting follows a 24-hour rhythm and includes periods of darkness lasting at least 6 hours in total, with an uninterrupted period of darkness of at least 4 hours.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Dawn/dusk is either provided naturally, or the light level at dawn/dusk is gradually raised and lowered (typically over a 10 minute period) via an automatic system.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Natural light is provided.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Natural light is provided throughout the year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 9

Farm environment: enrichments - Links to P6		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The producer is aware that pigs have a behavioural need to root or investigate manipulable materials.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Manipulable material or object is provided. Pigs prefer enrichments that are destructible, rootable, chewable, edible and clean.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Manipulable material is provided in sufficient quantity for all pigs to be able to access it simultaneously.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Clean manipulable material, with destructible, rootable, chewable, edible properties is provided in sufficient quantity for all pigs to be able to access it simultaneously.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	A choice of manipulable materials to encourage rooting and investigatory behaviour is provided to all pigs.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 10

Farm environment: stocking density - Links to P1, P4, P6		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Where stocking density is legislated, the legal specification is followed.	<input type="radio"/>				
	All pigs have sufficient space to walk, turn around, rest undisturbed, and access feed and water without undue competition.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Stocking density is not above the requirements in Resource 10a.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Stocking density is not above the requirements in Resource 10b.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
		<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Outside access and lying areas are required with total stocking densities as in Resource 10c.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 11

Farm environment: emergency - Links to P7, P10, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Written plans are in place to deal with emergencies such as fire, power failure, flooding, accidental injuries, freezing, failure of water and feed supply, or chemical or effluent spillage.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Contacts and emergency phone numbers, and contact numbers in cases where the emergency can affect human health, are available at each site.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	If generators are used for back-up power, they are tested under conditions of load at least 4 times a year.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	The emergency plan includes approved methods of humane killing and mass depopulation, with each method having an SOP containing instructions for implementation, equipment requirements, training, safety, biosecurity and environmental aspects.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The methods proposed are consistent with national law.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Plans have been developed in consultation with a specialist veterinarian and are updated annually, to cover circumstances such as animals infected with a potentially zoonotic or notifiable disease.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 12

Feed - Links to P3		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The feed is of quantity and quality to maintain normal health and productivity, to prevent prolonged hunger or malnutrition, and is suited to the animals' age and needs.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Feeders meet manufacturers' recommendations, good pig husbandry practices and local regulatory requirements, and must provide adequate access for all animals.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Feed and watering systems are designed to reduce aggression and competition.	<input type="radio"/>				
	All feeding and drinking systems are checked for proper operation daily.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	In the event of a supply failure, the farms can provide feed within 24 hours.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Additional edible fibre is provided to sows and boars to prevent chronic hunger.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Food type and presentation provides interest and occupation for animals (for example, scattered, or from a foraging device).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 13

Water - Links to P3		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Water is of a quantity and quality to maintain normal health, and to prevent dehydration.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Drinkers meet both manufacturers' recommendations and local regulatory requirements, and must provide adequate access for all birds.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Drinking systems essential for bird health and welfare are checked for proper operation daily.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Pigs have access to clean potable water at all times.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	In the event of a power failure, the farms can provide water within 12 hours.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Water should be tested annually to ensure potability to FAO standards (see FAO, Resource 11).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	The emergency supply of water has sufficient capacity to supply the site for 24 hours at maximum demand.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 14

Health, and health planning - Links to P8		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	A procedure is in place to deal with an outbreak of important transmissible disease, including geographically appropriate OIE-listed diseases.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Infectious, parasitic and metabolic diseases, injury, and conditions causing distress, are prevented and controlled through good management, good animal care, biosecurity, vaccination and genetic selection.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The farming system does not depend on prolonged or routine use of pharmaceuticals.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	A H&W plan is in place (Resource 6).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	The H&W plan is reviewed and updated annually, and authorised by a specialist veterinarian.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 15

Medicines - Links to P2, P8, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Any drugs or other agents used to treat animals shall be compliant with all local guidelines and applicable local legislation.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Hormones and antibiotics are not used as growth promoters.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Preventive (prophylactic) use of antimicrobials is not permitted.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	The company has an antimicrobial reduction programme (See World Vet in Resource 11).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Vaccines and medicines are stored securely and in the recommended conditions (label instructions).	<input type="radio"/>				
	Medicine use is recorded (Resource 5).	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company has access to a veterinarian experienced in pig care.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Any antimicrobial classified as being of 'high' or 'medium' importance for human medicine is not permitted for use in pigs, unless under veterinary advice.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Persons using medicines have relevant experience and training.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	An antimicrobial stewardship plan is in place, and is complied with (see OIE 2016 in Resource 11).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The plan is reviewed annually, and is linked to existing regional or national antimicrobial stewardship schemes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KPI Sow pigs 16

Ammonia (NH ₃), dust, humidity - Links to P4, P5, P9		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Ammonia is measured if the levels appear to be noxious to humans.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Ammonia is tested at the end of the herd cycle, or if levels appear to be rising. Ammonia is <20ppm at all times.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The cause of high ammonia is rectified.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	If dust levels are recognised to be causing negative impacts on health and welfare, steps are taken to reduce dust (from feed, bedding and ventilation).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	House humidity at pig level is measured and recorded.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	The target for NH ₃ levels is <10ppm.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 17

Mixing unfamiliar animals - Links to		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of the social and physical stress of mixing unfamiliar pigs.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Where mixing of unfamiliar pigs occurs, methods are employed to reduce social stress and physical injuries, such as providing visual barriers.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Mixing events are minimised and monitoring of physical lesions is employed to review management practices designed to reduce social stress and physical injuries.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Mixing unfamiliar pigs is avoided where possible. Where unavoidable, mixing occurs gradually in environments designed to prevent stress and lesions.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

 KPI Sow pigs 18

Resting surface, bedding - Links to P4		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	A clean, dry, comfortable lying area is provided for all pigs to rest simultaneously.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Where bedding is not provided, the surface available should promote clean pigs and prevent leg injuries (swollen bursae/ capped hocks) and lameness.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Bedding is provided in the lying area to a depth of at least 5cm to promote physical comfort.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	The bedded lying area is of sufficient size to allow all pigs to lie on their side simultaneously.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

 KPI Sow pigs 19

Mutilations - Links to P5, P7		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Tail docking, castration and/or tooth reduction are performed by trained, competent stockpeople.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Tail docking and tooth reduction are not conducted routinely, but only where management efforts have proved ineffective at reducing tail biting and piglet competition to a minimum.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Management efforts should continue to aim to reduce the need for tail docking. Monitoring of tail lesions, piglet facial lesions and sow udder lesions is required.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Where tail docking is performed, anaesthesia and analgesia are provided.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Tooth reduction is performed by grinding, not clipping.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Castration is not carried out. Immunocastration may be used.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	Tail docking and/or tooth reduction are not carried out and there are very low levels of tail lesions or face/udder lesions.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

 KPI Sow pigs 20

Hospital pen - Links to P5, P8		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	A hospital pen is available for sick and injured pigs to receive specialist care and treatment.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The hospital pen is monitored at least twice daily to ensure appropriate treatment and euthanasia prevents suffering.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Hospital pens have bedding and easy access to food and water.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	As previous requirement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	As previous requirement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

 KPI Sow pigs 21

Euthanasia - Links to P5, P7		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Animals are euthanased by adopting local legally-approved methods.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Sick or distressed animals are isolated and treated promptly, or euthanased humanely without delay if treatment is not feasible or recovery is unlikely.	<input type="radio"/>				
	People responsible for euthanasia have received appropriate training.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Any equipment used for euthanasia is maintained in good working order, and records documenting maintenance are kept.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	A written policy for euthanasia is produced by working with a veterinarian, and is based on recognised best international practice.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	As previous requirement	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KPI Sow pigs 22

Handling - Links to P		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Handling is carried out by trained people.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Animals which are sick, weak, injured, or known to be diseased, are not transported. They are humanely euthanased on-site.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Pre-slaughter handling and transport is scheduled to minimise the time to slaughter as well as climatic stress during handling, transport and holding.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Lairages protect the pigs from adverse weather, high temperatures and social stress.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Pigs are handled using low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that calm animal movement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Pigs are slaughtered as close as possible to the farm of origin, and as soon as possible after arrival.	<input type="radio"/>				
High (H)	As previous requirement	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KWI Sow pigs 1

Animal records - Links to P10		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Regular records are kept of:	<input type="radio"/>				
	Number of pigs onsite:	<input type="radio"/>				
	Sows/gilts	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Boars	<input type="radio"/>				
	Piglets (unweaned)	<input type="radio"/>				
	Weaned growing pigs	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Records are kept of mortality and piglets born/stillborn.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Records are kept of culls (with reason, if known) and pigs in a hospital pen (with reason, if known).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Records are kept of staff observations.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		



KWI Sow pigs 2

Lameness - Links to P1, P4, P5, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of lameness as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Procedures are in place to ensure lame pigs (as scored using methods in Resource 1) are placed in a hospital pen, treated, or humanely culled as appropriate to prevent suffering.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	All culls due to lameness are recorded on the daily mortality and cull record.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	If the prevalence of lameness in sows or growing pigs exceeds established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for lameness of a representative sample of >100 pigs is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Lameness is <1% of herd	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on lameness outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 3

Leg swellings - Links to P1, P4, P5, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of leg swellings as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Measures are taken to reduce the risk of leg swellings (such as modifying the lying area flooring or providing bedding).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the prevalence of leg swellings is higher than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for leg swellings of a representative sample of >100 pigs is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Leg swellings are present in <5% of herd	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on leg swelling outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 4

Enrichment use - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of the behavioural need for pigs to root or investigate suitable material, and is aware of the inability to satisfactorily perform this behaviour as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Measures are taken to increase enrichment use by active pigs (such as by providing rootable, edible, chewable, destructible and clean enrichment material).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the levels of enrichment use are lower than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for enrichment use of a representative sample of >100 active pigs is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Enrichment use is occurring in >70% of actively investigating pigs	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on enrichment use outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 5

Tail docking, tail lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of tail biting, tail lesions and tail docking as welfare issues for pigs undergoing docking, those with lesions and those undertaking biting of other pigs.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Procedures are in place to ensure severely tail-bitten pigs (as scored using methods in Resource 1) are placed in a hospital pen, treated, or humanely culled as appropriate to prevent suffering.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	All culls due to tail biting are recorded on the daily mortality and cull record.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Tail docking is performed only to prevent high levels of tail lesions. Monitoring of tail lesions occurs, and if levels are high (>1%) management changes are undertaken to reduce risk.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Tails are docked and low levels of tail lesions are achieved. Trials of undocked pigs are undertaken as part of a transition to permanently not docking.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Tails are undocked and the prevalence of any tail lesions is low (<0.1%)	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on tail docking and lesion outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 6

Tooth reduction, face and udder lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of tooth reduction and piglet face and sow udder lesions as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Tooth reduction is performed only to prevent high levels of face and udder lesions.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Monitoring of lesions occurs and if levels are high (>1%) management changes are undertaken to reduce risk.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Teeth are reduced and low levels of face and udder lesions are achieved. Trials of piglets with non-reduced teeth are undertaken as part of a transition to permanently not reducing.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Teeth are not reduced, and the prevalence of face/udder lesions is low (<0.1%).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on hock lesion outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 7

Body lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of social stress, competition for resources, aggression and resultant body lesions as welfare issues.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Measures are taken to reduce the risk of body lesions, through reducing the mixing of unfamiliar pigs or providing environmental buffering such as visual barriers or gradual introductions.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the prevalence of body lesions is higher than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for body lesions of a representative sample of >100 pigs is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Body lesions are present in <5% of herd.	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on lameness outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 8

Shoulder lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of shoulder lesions as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Measures are taken to reduce the risk of shoulder lesions, such as maintaining good body condition of dry and lactating sows, and modifying flooring in the farrowing accommodation.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the prevalence of shoulder lesions is higher than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for shoulder lesions of a representative sample of >100 sows is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Shoulder lesions are present in <0.1% of herd.	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on lameness outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 9

Vulva lesions - Links to P1, P5, P6, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	The farmer is aware of vulva lesions as a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Measures are taken to reduce the risk of vulva lesions, such as reducing competition over resources including feeding stations.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the prevalence of vulva lesions is higher than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Proactive monitoring for vulva lesions of a representative sample of >100 pigs is performed at least twice per year.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Vulva lesions are present in <0.1% of herd.	<input type="radio"/>				
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on lameness outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 10

On-farm culls - Links to P5, P10, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Only mortality (not cull) data is collected. Mortality is defined as 'found dead', whereas cull is defined as 'actively, humanely killed for health or welfare reason'.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	Daily cull number is collected and recorded.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Both mortality and cull data is analysed, and the cause of adverse trends is investigated, and acted upon – the suggested thresholds for investigation are total cull >1.5%.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	A written plan is in place to respond to sudden increases in culling.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The plan includes veterinary consultation and actions to address the problem where necessary.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 11

On-farm mortality - Links to P5, P10, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Daily mortality data is recorded.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	As previous requirement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	Mortality data is analysed, and the cause of adverse trends is investigated, and acted upon.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	A procedure is in place to investigate unexplained mortality.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	If morbidity and mortality levels increase, and other signs indicate that the herd has been affected by disease, a diagnostic investigation is conducted to identify the causative agent.	<input type="radio"/>				



KWI Sow pigs 12

Fitness to transport/ mortality - Links to P2, P4, P5, P7, P11		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	Dead, sick and injured animals arriving at the slaughterhouse are reported to the farmer.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-Low (ML)	As previous requirement.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
Medium-High (MH)	If the incidence/prevalence of dead, sick and injured animals arriving at the slaughterhouse is higher than established targets in the H&W plan, measures are taken to reduce prevalence.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	The company has a written plan in place to respond to negative changes in dead, sick and injured animals arriving at the slaughterhouse.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	The company sets high targets, measures performance and reports on outcomes.	<input type="radio"/>				



Slaughter - Links to P11, P12		Observed?	Comment on observation	Achieved level?	Progress	Evidence/comment
Basic (B)	A recognised method to induce immediate insensibility is adopted at slaughter (see Introduction Section 3.5 regarding stunning).	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Animals are slaughtered adopting local legally-approved methods.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Slaughterhouse is aware of the importance of pre-slaughter stunning to prevent a welfare issue.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Stunning and killing is conducted by an appropriately trained and competent person.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Any equipment used for euthanasia is maintained in good working order and is appropriate for the designated use, and records documenting maintenance are kept.	<input type="radio"/>				
	Electro immobilisation is not used.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-Low (ML)	Staff are trained in, and able to explain, how to: check an animal has been properly stunned; check for signs of consciousness and unconsciousness; and know what to do if an animal hasn't been properly stunned.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	At least 1 welfare contact person or co-ordinator, sometimes known as an Animal Welfare Officer) is appointed to have specific knowledge, training and responsibility for welfare during slaughter.	<input type="radio"/>				
	A maximum stun-to-stick interval of 15 seconds is adopted.	<input type="radio"/>				
Medium-High (MH)	Percentage of pigs not effectively rendered immediately insensible is recorded and actions taken to reduce to a minimum.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
High (H)	Internationally-recognised best practice methods for slaughter are adopted.	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		

Notes: Sows

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[Compassion in World Farming, Strategic Plan 2013–2017, For Kinder, Fairer Farming Worldwide](#)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EC) 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE (EC) 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives EEC 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) 1255/97

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs

[COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes](#)

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European Bank for Reconstruction and Development: [Sub-sectoral Environmental and Social Guideline: Poultry Farming](#)

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[FAWC advice on animal sentience \(10 June 2019\)](#)

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[FAWC opinion on the welfare of animals killed on-farm \(29 March 2018\)](#)

[FAWC opinion on CCTV in slaughterhouses \(3 February 2015\)](#)

Gov UK: [The Welfare of Farmed Animals \(England\) Regulations 2007](#)

Gov UK: [Animal Welfare Act 2006](#)

IFC (2014): [Good Practice Note: Improving Animal Welfare in Livestock Operations \(2014\)](#)

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OIE: [The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials \(2016\)](#)

[Red Tractor Pigs Standards \(2017\)](#)

RSPCA (2017): [Welfare standards for pigs](#)

Share Action: [What we do](#)

Soil Association (2020): [Farming and Growing Standards](#)

[Statista: Number of pigs worldwide in 2020, by leading country \(in million head\)](#)

Vet Sustain (2019): [The Veterinary Sustainability Goals](#)

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[World Vet Antimicrobial Stewardship: McDonald's Corporation – Vision for Antimicrobial Stewardship in Food Animals \(March 2015\)](#)