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**ANIHWA**  
(Coordination of European Research on **ANimal Health and WelfAre**)

**Deliverable 2.1**  
**Report on the mapped and analysed data and  
information from national programmes  
on animal welfare**

WP2  
Mapping and analysis of existing national research infrastructures and  
programmes

WP4  
Joint transnational research calls

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ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

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## Contents

.....	.....
<b>Workpackage 2 leader :</b>	<i>Marina Bagni</i> .....2
Contents .....	3
List of figure.....	4
List of tables.....	5
List of abbreviations.....	6
Mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare.....	7
Summary .....	7
Section I .....	8
Section II.....	8
Section III.....	8
Section I: .....	9
General Questions about Funding Organisations.....	9
Section II:.....	13
Framework and Criteria for the Launch and Evaluation of the ANIHWA Calls. ....	13
Introduction.....	14
Framework for the 1 <sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call.....	15
Consortium structure and Eligibility Criteria for the ANIHWA Calls. ....	17
Conclusion .....	18
Section III:.....	20
Mapping of current National Animal Welfare Research Programmes and comparison with the global situation at the time of the EMIDA survey. ....	20
Introduction.....	21
A. National Animal Welfare Research Programmes. ....	22
Conclusion .....	29
B. Comparison between EMIDA and ANIHWA overviews on National Programmes.....	30
Conclusion .....	35
Annex I.....	36
Section A: Framework for the 1 <sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call.....	39
Sub-section A.1: General Questions .....	39
Sub-section A.2: Topics & Scope .....	42
Sub-section A.3: Consortium Structure for the 1 <sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA. ....	54
Sub-section A.4: Eligibility Criteria for Funding the 1 <sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.....	57
Sub-section A.5: Application & Evaluation of 1 <sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.....	59
Sub-section A.6: Funding Models of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.....	65
Section B.....	68
Sub-section B.1: Funding Mechanisms of Animal Welfare Research Programmes/Projects. ..	68
Sub-section B.3: Programme details.....	80
Annex II .....	90
Key Facts – ANIHWA’s 1 <sup>st</sup> Call.....	90

## List of figure

Figure 1: Geographical coverage of the respondents (yellow) among ANIHWA member countries (red).....	10
Figure 2: Nature of respondent organisations in percentage.....	12
Figure 3: Preferred timeframe for funding the 1 <sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call.....	15
Figure 4: Preferred aspects to be covered by the 1 <sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA.....	15
Figure 5: Research areas to be covered by the 1 <sup>st</sup> ANIHWA call: Animal Health.....	16
Figure 6: Research areas to be covered by the 1 <sup>st</sup> ANIHWA call: Animal Welfare.....	16
Figure 7: Consortium size: minimum and maximum number of countries and partners. ....	17
Figure 8: Eligible organisations. ....	17
Figure 9: Percentage of the Countries that manages specific animal welfare research programmes.....	22
Figure 10: Type of projects funded.....	23
Figure 11: Budget of the dedicated Animal Welfare programmes or component in larger programmes.....	23
Figure 12: Average budget range of individual projects per annum (€).....	24
Figure 13: Programme owners. ....	25
Figure 14: Programme names (or, in <i>italic</i> , programme owners) per country.....	25
Figure 15: Organisation eligible for funding via Animal Welfare Programmes. ....	26
Figure 16: Programme type.....	26
Figure 17: Steering committee composition. ....	28
Figure 18: Percentage of: a) Methods of promoting programme calls; b) Methods of disseminating project outputs.....	28
Figure 19: Percentage of funding organisations managing AH (EMIDA) or AW (ANIHWA) research via dedicated programmes. ....	30
Figure 20: Percentage of organisations that allow the participation of international partners. ....	31
Figure 21: Eligible organisations. ....	31
Figure 22: Budget dedicated to AH (EMIDA) and AW (ANIHWA) when included in larger programmes.....	32
Figure 23: Budget of the dedicated AH (EMIDA, 2005-2008) and AW (ANIHWA, 2009-2011) research programme/component for the last years (€).....	32
Figure 24: Average project budget: results from EMIDA (2005-2007) and ANIHWA (2009-2011). ....	33
Figure 25: Steering committee composition. ....	33
Figure 26: Organisations in charge of the selection of the programme direction.....	34
Figure 27: Dissemination strategy for the launch of the calls (a) and for the promotion of research outcomes (b).....	34

## List of tables

Table 1: List of respondent organisations.....	11
Table 2: Project evaluation criteria: ranking.....	18
Table 3: Animal Welfare Programmes websites.....	27

## List of abbreviations

AH	Animal Health
ANIHWA	Animal Health and Welfare
AW	Animal Welfare
CWG	Collaborative Working Group
EMIDA	Emerging and Major Infectious Diseases of Livestock
ERAnet	European Research Area network
EU	European Union
OIE	World Animal Health Association
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
WP	Work Package

## **Mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare.**

### *Summary*

The ANIHWA (Animal Health And Welfare) project is an ERAnet (European Research Area network) funded by the European (EU) 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme. It aims to improve the cooperation and the coordination of national research programmes on animal health and welfare of farm animals, including fish and bees.

This report presents the results of a survey conducted by the Work Package leaders of WP 2 and 4. WP2 has as main aim the mapping and analysis of existing national research infrastructures and programmes while the WP4 aims at the launch of joint transnational calls. To perform the activities foreseen by the WPs to the best possible extent, information from all ANIHWA participating countries were needed in short time. Since the addresses for the data collections were the same, and since the finality was similar, to avoid duplication of work and to ease the efforts asked to the consignee, a unique questionnaire had been developed. The information collected by this tool will also provide significant support to the activities of WP3 and in particular for the detection of research gaps and perceived priorities.

Given the good results that the EMIDA questionnaire achieved in the mapping of existing national and EU funded animal health research programmes, it has been used as a model for the development of this new questionnaire that covers the programmes on the Animal Welfare Area, too. Additional information for the drawing of the questionnaire has been gathered through the EMIDA's Strategic Research Agenda, CWG Animal Health & Welfare, the websites of Discontools, AWIN, Animal welfare platform, and the Organisation of Animal Health.

The questionnaire investigated about existing research programmes on animal health and welfare and explored the interest of the ANIHWA partner countries on the framework of the upcoming first ANIHWA joint call and on the selection criteria to be used for the next calls. It has been shared among all 19 countries participating in the ANIHWA ERAnet programme straight after the kick-off meeting of the project (6<sup>th</sup> March 2012), with the request of sending it back by the end of the month.

More in detail, the questionnaire main objectives were to:

- Update information on programmes of partner organisations, including budgets, projects, funding mechanisms/approaches;
- Update information on management procedures, such as procurement routes, proposal and evaluation processes, and monitoring and reporting approaches;
- Identify new research requirements, in order to list it for WP4 to permit the alignment of the ANIHWA calls in favour of a transnational research;
- Identify the preferred selection criteria for application and evaluation of the 1<sup>st</sup> as well as for the following ANIHWA project calls;
- Provide a systematic overview of the programmes on animal welfare and map the research landscape in each country, in order to identify commonalities, differences, overlaps and possible opportunities for collaboration, providing information in support to WP3 activities.

## ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

The report consists of three main sections:

### **Section I:**

General Questions about Funding Organisations.

### **Section II:**

Framework and Criteria for the Launch and Evaluation of the ANIHWA Calls.

### **Section III:**

Mapping of current National Animal Welfare Research Programmes and comparison with the global situation at the time of the EMIDA survey.

All ANIHWA countries except one answered the questionnaire. This resulted in detailed information from 26 organizations in 18 different countries. It was therefore possible to collate information on public bodies that fund and/or manage research in each participant country and to gather information on programme details, on the procedures for calls for project proposals, and on the reviewing processes. It was also possible to obtain relevant information about the desired framework of the ANIHWA 1<sup>st</sup> call that has been launched on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September 2012.

To get a comprehensive overview, each ANIHWA participant was asked to identify which other organisations (funders or managers) in their country are involved in funding Animal welfare research and to forward the questionnaire to collect their responses. To gain a better understanding of the role of the different organisations (also those less relevant and thus not responding to the questionnaire) each ANIHWA participant who was not involved in EMIDA was asked to present a brief outline of the structure of the national funding mechanisms and their role in it. Participants were also asked, in order to ease the statistical analysis processes, to skip the questions that were not pertinent to their situation. In some cases, the possibility of selecting multiple choices was given.

All the close-ended questions of the questionnaire were statistically analysed, while the open questions were codified and subsequently analysed or summarised according to the different situations. Some difficulties in the analysis of specific questions were encountered due to the responses of some participants. This was principally due to the inapplicability or to a misunderstanding of the question.

For each question a statistical overview, often comprehensive of a graphical representation of the results, is provided in the Annex I. The number of respondents is also included so as to have a view of the interest and active contribution of the participants.

Lastly, in Annex II, the key facts of the framework of the first ANIHWA call are represented.



## **Section I:**

### **General Questions about Funding Organisations.**

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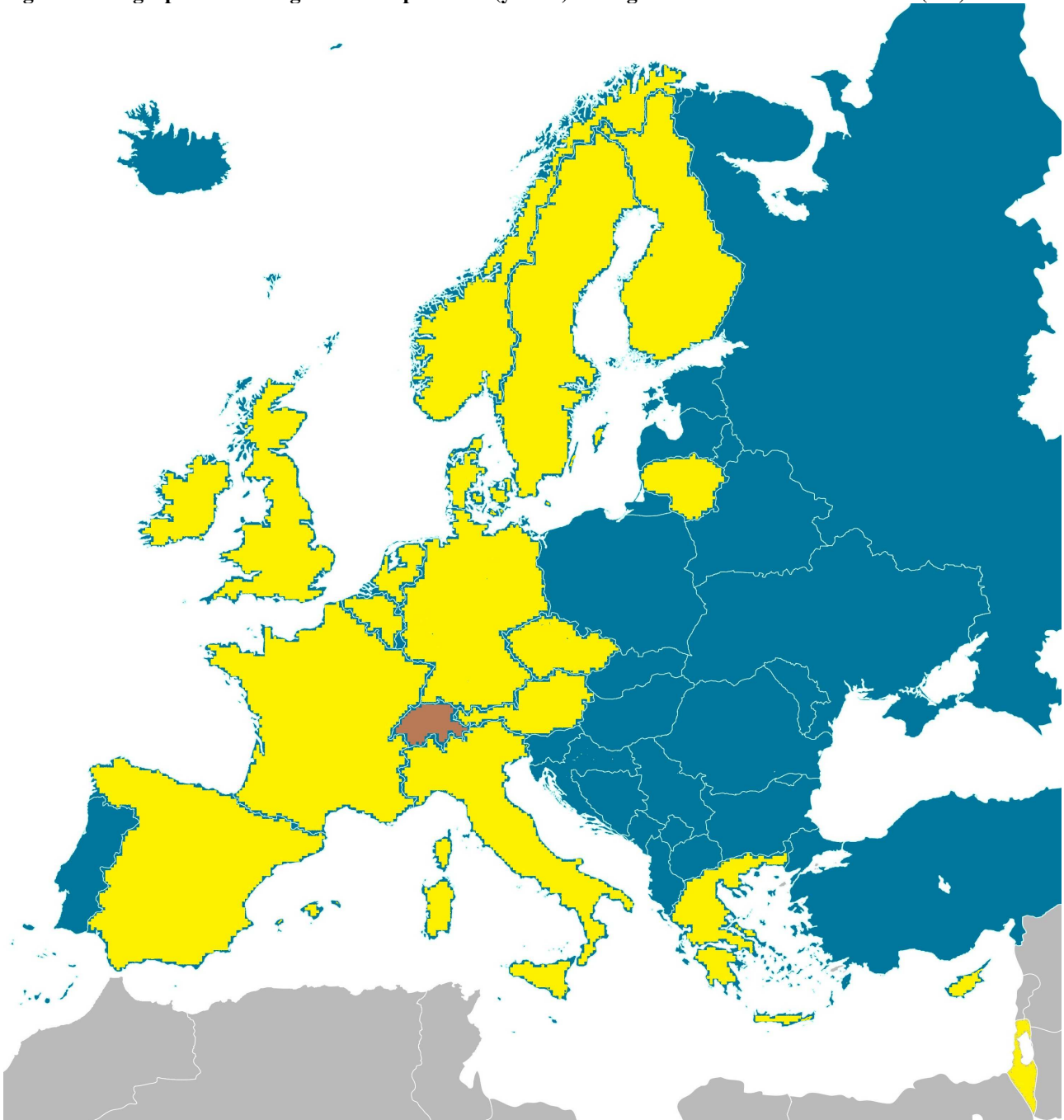
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### ***General Questions about Funding Organisations***

The first section of the questionnaire consisted of only four questions, aiming to know name and belonging organisation of the respondents, to have an idea of the geographical coverage of the survey. The degree of participation of all the ANIHWA participants in responding to the questionnaire enables to have a view of the different public bodies that fund and/or manage animal health and welfare research in 18, out of 19, of the ANIHWA countries (Figure 1). The full list of the organisations that responded is reported in Table 1.

**Figure 1: Geographical coverage of the respondents (yellow) among ANIHWA member countries (red).**



ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

**Table 1: List of respondent organisations.**

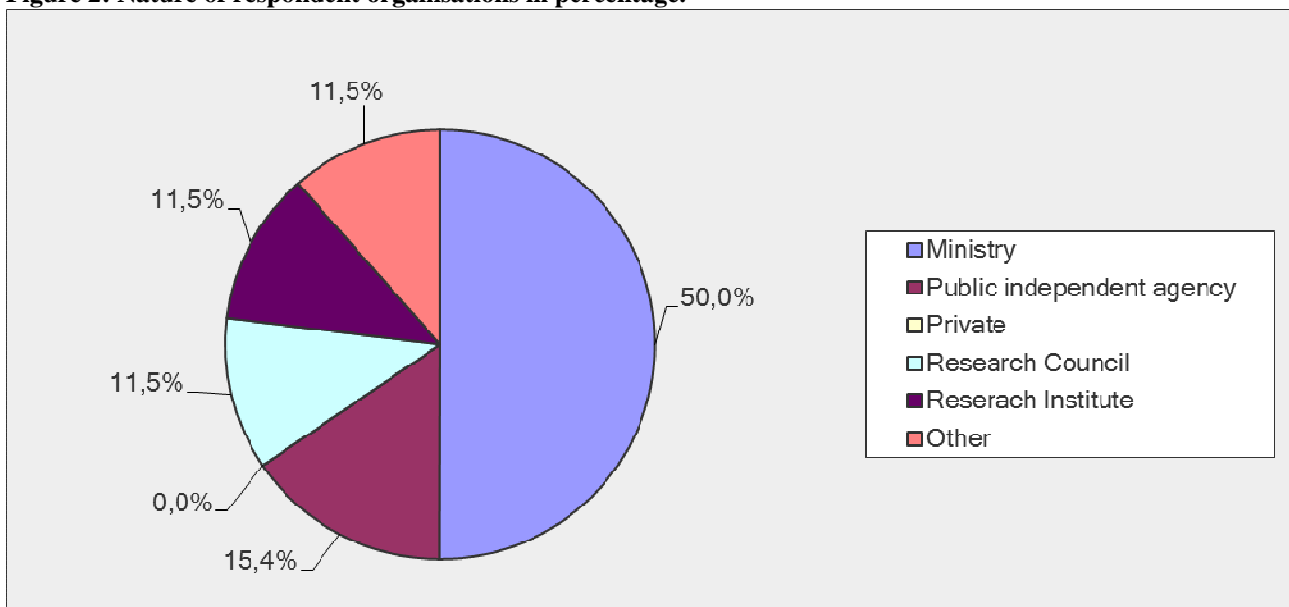
<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>Full name</b>	<b>Country</b>
<i>BMG</i>	Bundesministerium Fuer Gesundheit (Federal Ministry of Health)	Austria
<i>CODA-CERVA</i>	Centrum voor Onderzoek in de Diergeneeskunde en Agrochemie- Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche Vétérinaires et Agrochimiques (Veterinary and Agrochemical Research centre)	Belgium
<i>FASFC</i>	Agence Federale Pour La Securite De La Chaine Alimentaire (Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain)	Belgium
<i>FPS-CR</i>	Federale Overheidsdienst Volksgezondheid, Veiligheid van de Voedselketen en Leefmilieu – Contractueel Onderzoek (Federal Public Service of Health, Food Safety and Environment – Contractual Research)	Belgium
<i>VS</i>	Ministry Of Agriculture, Natural Resources And Environment Of Cyprus	Cyprus
<i>MZE</i>	Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky (Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic)	Czech Republic
<i>DTU</i>	Danmarks Tekniske Universitet - Veterinaerinstittet (Technical University of Denmark, National Veterinary Institute)	Denmark
<i>MMM</i>	Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)	Finland
<i>ANR</i>	Agence nationale de la recherche	France
<i>ANSES</i>	Agence Nationale De Securite Sanitaire De L'alimentation, De L'environnement Et Du Travail (National Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Safety)	France
<i>BLE</i>	Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food)	Germany
<i>BMBF/PtJ</i>	Bundesministerium Fuer Bildung Und Forschung (Federal Ministry of Education and Research)/ )/Project Management Juelich	Germany
<i>BMELV</i>	Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz (Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection)	Germany
<i>NAGREF</i>	National Agricultural Research Foundation.	Greece
<i>DAFM</i>	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & the Marine	Ireland
<i>IVSAH</i>	Ministry Of Agriculture And Rural Development	Israel
<i>HM, DSVETOC</i>	Ministero della Salute - Dipartimento della sanità pubblica veterinaria, della sicurezza alimentare e degli organi collegiali per la tutela della salute (Ministry of Health – Department for the public veterinary health, the nutrition and the food safety)	Italy

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

<i>MIPAAF</i>	Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali (Ministry of agriculture food and forestry policies)	Italy
<i>LMSU</i>	Lietuvos Sveikatos Mokslu Universitetas (Lithuanian University of Health Science)	Lithuania
<i>RCN</i>	Norges Forskningsråd (Research Council of Norway)	Norway
<i>INIA</i>	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (National Institute for Agricultural and Food Research and Technology)	Spain
<i>FORMAS</i>	Forskningsrådet för Miljö, Areella näringar och Samhällsbyggande (Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning)	Sweden
<i>EL&amp;I</i>	Ministerie Van Economische Zaken, Landbouw En Innovatie (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation)	The Netherlands
<i>NVWA</i>	Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit (Food and Consumer products Safety Authority)	The Netherlands
<i>BBRSC</i>	Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council	UK
<i>DEFRA</i>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	UK

These organisations belong principally to the public sector, as can be seen in Figure 2, where the nature of the respondents is expressed in percentage.

**Figure 2: Nature of respondent organisations in percentage.**



## **Section II:**

### **Framework and Criteria for the Launch and Evaluation of the ANIHWA Calls.**

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## ***Introduction***

This second Section of the report contains the information on the respondents' willingness to participate in the first co-financed ANIHWA call, on the main research themes that they would want to be covered in the call and about the preferred criteria to be followed for the launch and evaluation.

The strategy chosen by WP4 was to obtain the maximum participation in the trans-national calls that are foreseen during the project and to involve all members in the decisional process of both the selection of research topics to be funded and the criteria to be followed for the launch and evaluation for the 1<sup>st</sup> as well as the future calls. For this purpose, a specific number of questions have been developed divided in two main parts, the first one referring in particular to the topics of the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA call while the second focused on the scale of the calls.

Firstly, a general overview of the results of the survey concerning the selection of the preferred timeframe and themes to be covered in the first call is presented, to allow to see to which extent the opinion and willingness of participants have been fundamental for the launch of first call, that has been published on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September 2012 and could be found on the ANIHWA ERAnet website (<http://www.anihwa.eu/Calls>).

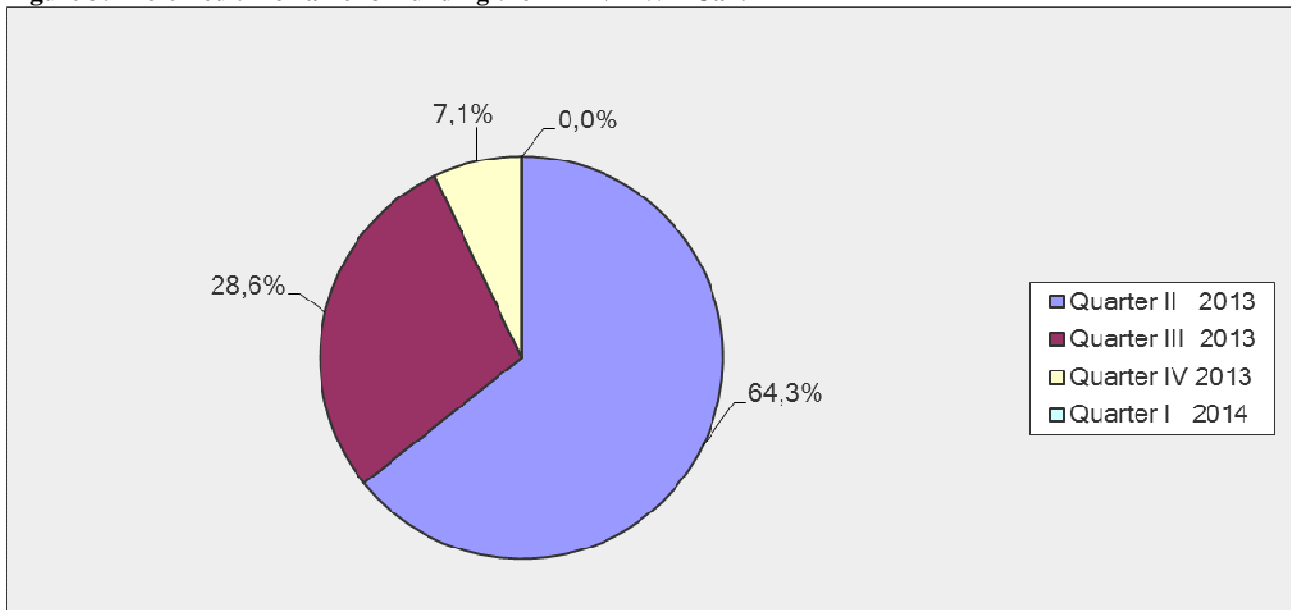
Lastly, in the second sub-section, a detailed description of all the answers provided regarding general rules that should be followed for the composition of the Consortium and for the presentation, granting and evaluation of the project proposals is given.

Together, all the information retrieved through this concerted survey and analysed, allow getting a clear view of the willingness of funding organisations to cooperate in trans-national calls and of the priority criteria that should be chosen.

### ***Framework for the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call.***

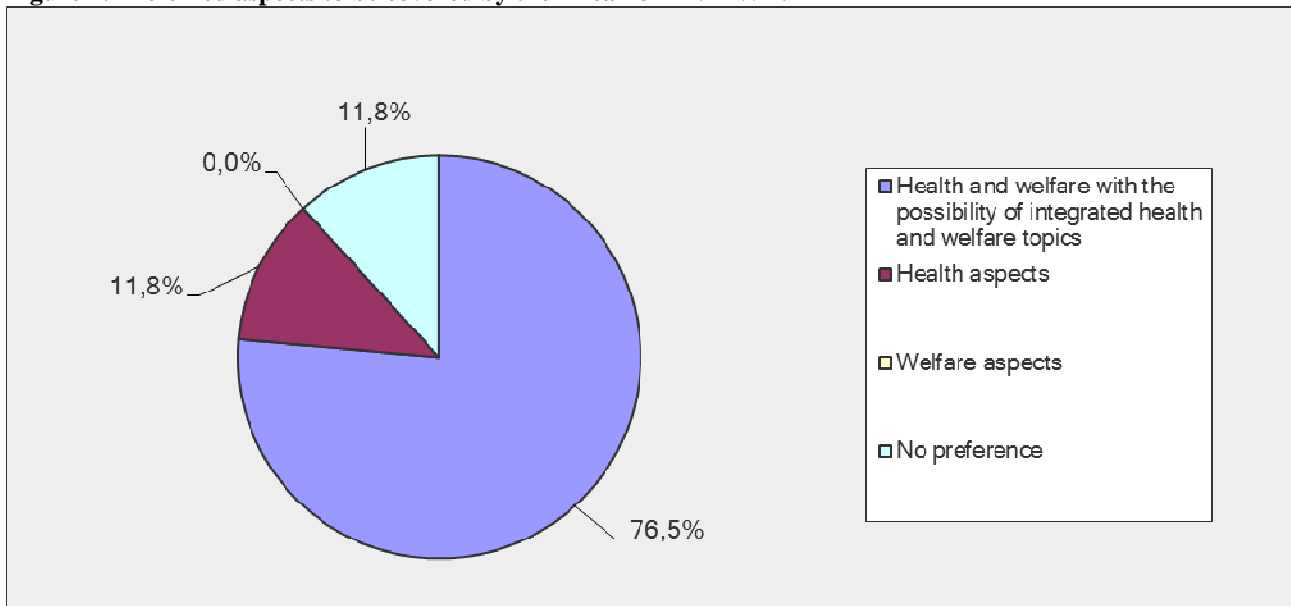
The vast majority of respondent organisations declared to be keen to participate in the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA call and almost all organisations expected to have the budget available by the second quarter of 2013 that emerged to be the preferred timeframe for the funding of the call (Figure 3). This budget will be kept reserved for this call for the whole year 2013 in most countries.

**Figure 3: Preferred timeframe for funding the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call.**



Animal health and welfare together should be covered by the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA call in the opinion of the majority of respondent partners while some would have preferred just animal health or expressed no preferences. None indicate animal welfare as the only aspect to be covered (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Preferred aspects to be covered by the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA.**

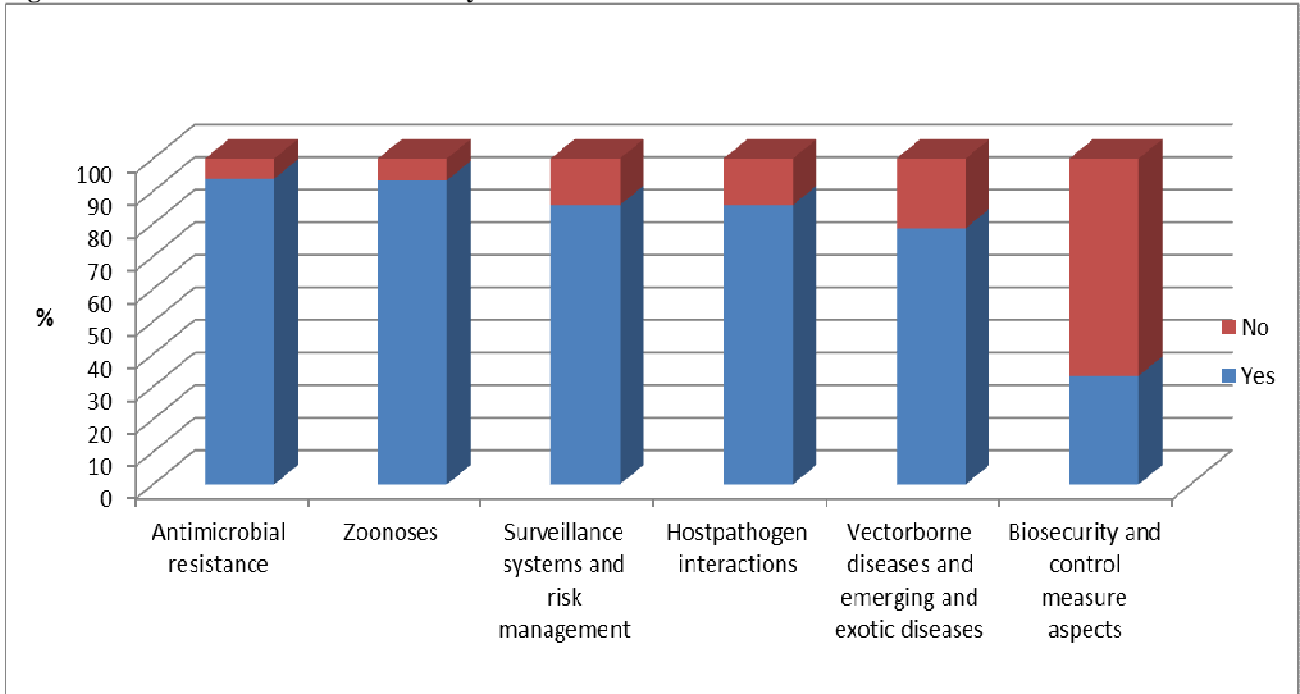


To allow the selection of project calls being suitable to most participants, a list of 14 different topics has been proposed to select the main aspects that should have been covered by the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

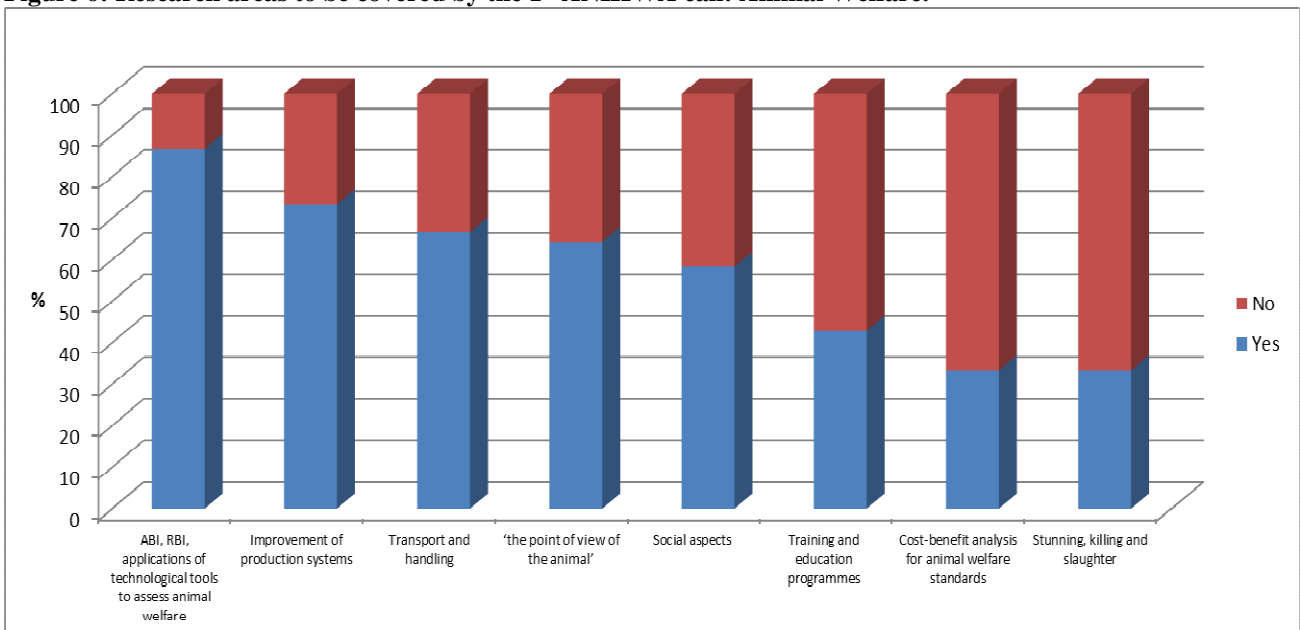
call: 6 regarded Animal Health and 8 were on Animal Welfare. The themes that showed the highest number of preferences in the Animal Health area have been the antimicrobial resistance and the endemic, emerging and neglected zoonoses while the lowest interest has been demonstrated for the research on biosecurity and control measures aspects based on risk analysis (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Research areas to be covered by the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHW call: Animal Health.**



Regarding Animal Welfare, most of respondents declared to desire a call on animal-based indicators (ABI), resource-based indicators (RBI) modelling aspects or application of technological tools for the assessment of animal welfare. A big proportion of participants selected also the study of strategies to improve production systems with regards to animal welfare. Only less than one half of the respondents indicated training, cost-benefit analysis of animal welfare practices and the study of stunning and killing procedures as areas to be covered by the call (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Research areas to be covered by the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHW call: Animal Welfare.**



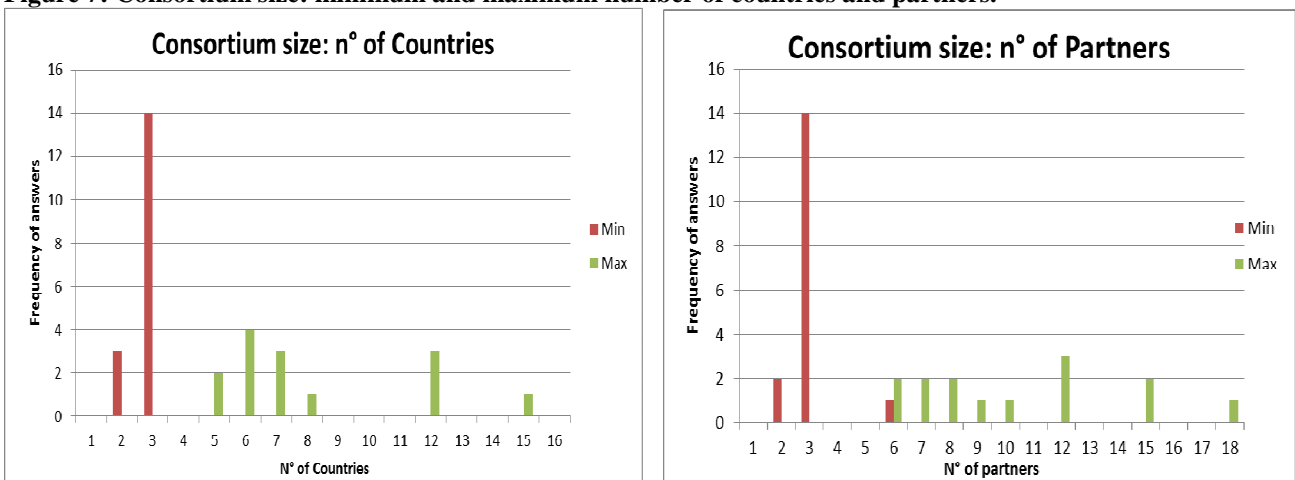


### ***Consortium structure and Eligibility Criteria for the ANIHWA Calls.***

This sub-section contains the general questions about the composition and evaluation of the first call of ANIHWA. No clear reference has been made in the questionnaire about the application of the same criteria also to the following calls but, since the opinions gathered cover the vast majority of the funding bodies and to avoid duplication of work, this solution could be taken into account to fasten and standardise the whole funding procedure.

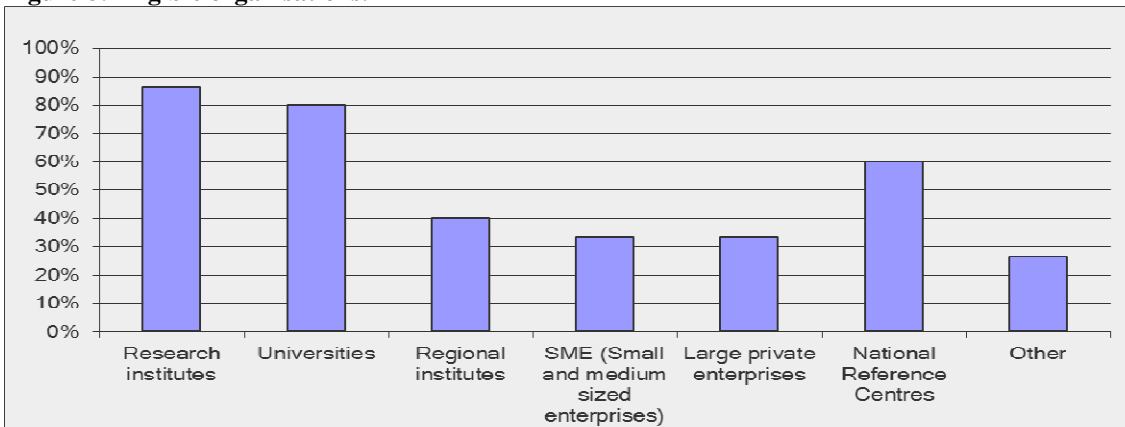
The partners were asked to indicate which would have been in their opinion the best consortium size, both in terms of number of countries and organisations: the vast majority of respondents agreed on a minimum number of 3 both for participants and states while different views have been indicated for the maximum numbers, that ranged from 5 to 18 (Figure 7), however, average number of participants per research consortium was 10. Most respondents indicated that non-ANIHWA partners should be allowed to participate as well but providing their own funding.

**Figure 7: Consortium size: minimum and maximum number of countries and partners.**



Research institutes, universities, National Reference Centres and, in small part, regional institutes are the public organisations that are eligible for funding (Figure 8). Less than one half of the funding bodies is able to support private enterprises, both small and medium enterprises and large private companies: even among those who can fund them, co-financing is often a pre-requisite to allow the grant to be awarded. The majority of the funding organisations requires a Consortium Agreement prior to release funds, which is the only legal document required in most cases.

**Figure 8: Eligible organisations.**



## ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

A two-step evaluation procedure is preferred for the selection of the proposals: the pre-proposal should be evaluated following eligibility and national strategic criteria for half of the respondents, only eligibility criteria for the 20% of them while other ask for an external scientific evaluation as well. Most partners agree that the evaluation of the full-proposal should be made by means of an external panel of evaluation experts, which shall meet (in person or via web-conference) and produce a written peer review for all proposals.

Participants have been asked to rank (from 1 to 8) the evaluation criteria that the panel shall follow for the reviewing of the projects: the full list is reported in Table 2.

**Table 2: Project evaluation criteria: ranking.**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Mean ranking</b>
Relevance of project	1,57
Scientific quality	1,59
Usability of results	4
Impact of results	4,12
Quality of consortium	4,31
Originality (innovation) of project	4,35
Quality of partners	4,94
Justification and allocation of resources	5,8

Finally written reports are the preferred way to evaluate the project performances; most participants would like to have mid-term and annual reports. Some partners also indicate also seminars and publications as evaluation methods while the on-site visit is not seen as an efficient way of evaluation, and therefore isn't chosen by any of the respondents.

The vast majority of respondents declared to prefer the call funding restricted to a virtual common pot, where every Country could make its own funding available to its national applicants. The selected partners/ Countries will be awarded on the basis of the criteria that emerged from this survey (see Key Facts, Annex II) since in most cases no other national regulations will be of relevance for the implementation of these transnational calls.

## Conclusion

The responses to the questionnaire resulted in the collection of a large amount of information from most of the different countries participating in ANIHWA. The high degree of involvement of the funding bodies in this survey may indicate that Animal Welfare research is becoming a growing interest in the EU area.

The concerted selection of the themes to be funded in the first ANIHWA call allowed to notice that a general agreement exists among partners about the priorities for research topics, both on animal health and welfare. This survey, in fact, highlighted that animal health should be the primal core of the call, involving at least studies on antimicrobial resistance and zoonoses, while the main themes to be proposed for welfare should be the use of animal-based indicators and the improvement of production systems.

The survey allowed the collection of data on the preferred mechanisms for the launch, eligibility and evaluation of the ANIHWA calls; hence fixed call with a complete guideline for applicants and

## ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

evaluators could be taken in consideration. Given that the aim of the ANIHWA project is to increase the communication and inter-relations in research, it is not surprising that universities and research centres are agreed to be the main addressees of the calls. National Reference Centres should be involved as well, and it will guarantee the maintenance of scientific competencies. Anyhow, the EU is strongly supporting the linking of private enterprises (in particular SME) to research, and it is good to notice that their participation in the calls will be allowed, if they provide partial or full funding.

The dimension of the Consortiums, both in terms of involved countries and research bodies, should be big enough to allow a good degree of transnational cooperation but not too big, in order to allow a concerted way of working and a certain ease in carrying out the activities. Also in this case, the analysis showed that the respondents agreed on common Consortium size, going from 3 to about 10 members (in terms of countries from 3 to 8), which fits well with the project priorities.

The ANIHWA proposals will be evaluated in a two-step procedure, with a first step consisting of an eligibility check of the applicants, including the application of national priorities and criteria for the scientific and strategic relevance, followed by a second step, where the full-proposal will be evaluated by an external scientific committee. This evaluation process will allow the member states not only to select in detail the themes to be funded but also to guarantee a fair mechanism of evaluation.

A final aspect that is evident from the analysis of the questionnaire is that written reports (midterm and final) are the preferred tool for the follow-up of the projects. This allows the funding bodies to check the status of the on-going work on a regular basis, and therefore allows asking the projects partners for adjustments or changes if necessary.

### **Section III:**

## **Mapping of current National Animal Welfare Research Programmes and comparison with the global situation at the time of the EMIDA survey.**

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## ***Introduction***

One of the specific tasks of WP2 in the ANIHWA ERAnet project is to gather information on the existing Animal Welfare research programmes and projects among partners organisations. In 2008, the EMIDA ERAnet project carried out a similar survey, investigating all Animal Health research programmes in Europe, focussing in particular on emerging infectious diseases. Given the good results obtained with this tool, the new ANIHWA survey has been prepared following the same scheme. These surveys scanned most of the funding organisations in the European in different years; the comparison of the results of the two surveys could hence give an overview of the trend of the research in Europe and to obtain an idea on how the situation has changed following the global economic crisis. In this regard, this section of the report is divided in the following two main chapters:

- A. National Animal Welfare Research Programmes;
- B. Comparison between EMIDA and ANIHWA overviews on National Programmes.

Chapter A aims at providing a picture of the Animal Welfare Research Programmes and Projects running in the ANIHWA partner countries, with regards to funding methods, budget availability, programme details and evaluation procedures. It is divided in three sub-sections: the first one aims at defining which funding mechanisms are in place to finance research programmes on Animal Welfare, the second investigates their evaluation procedures while details about the programmes in place are given in the third one.

Chapter B presents a comparison between the outcomes of the EMIDA and ANIHWA surveys regarding national research programmes and animal health and welfare, respectively. Since the last survey was conducted 5 years after the first one, some inferences are made to draw up the research situation across the EU.

The information reported will provide useful insights for future WP4 activities. This information could be a useful starting point for the development of the Animal Welfare Archive (AWA'), a web based system that will be created in the framework of WP2, to allow the mapping of running research programs, funds and capacities in the consortium partner countries.

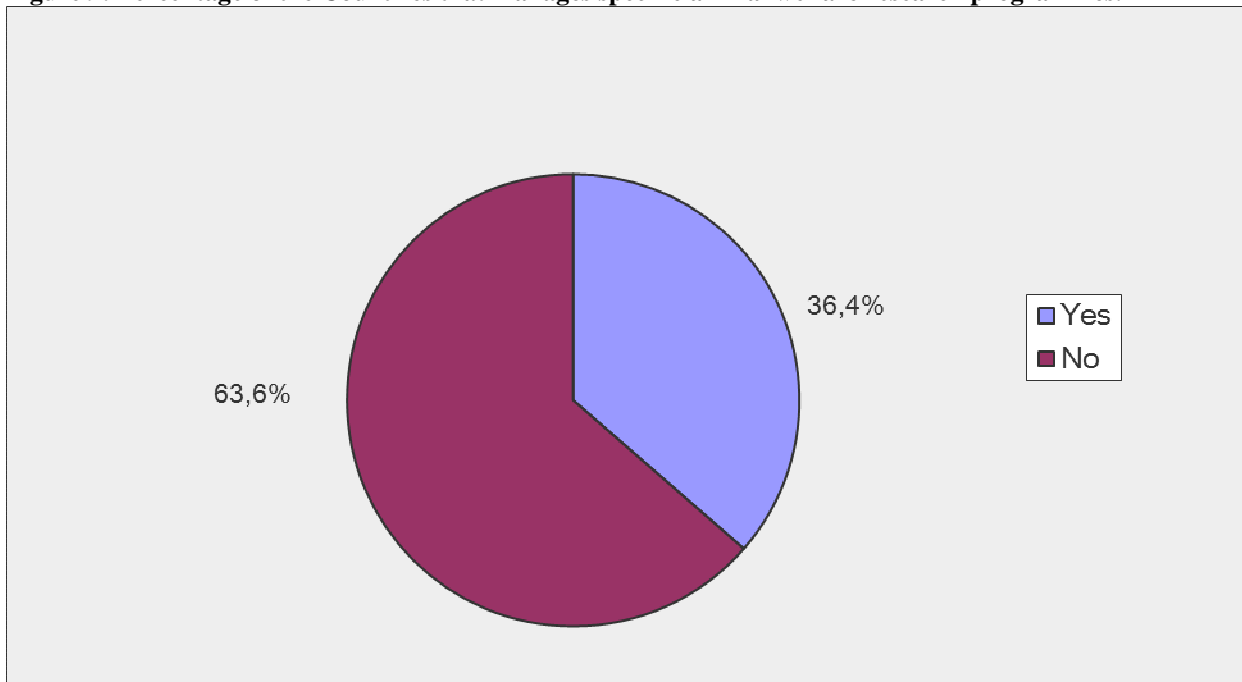
## A. National Animal Welfare Research Programmes.

### *Programme details and budget.*

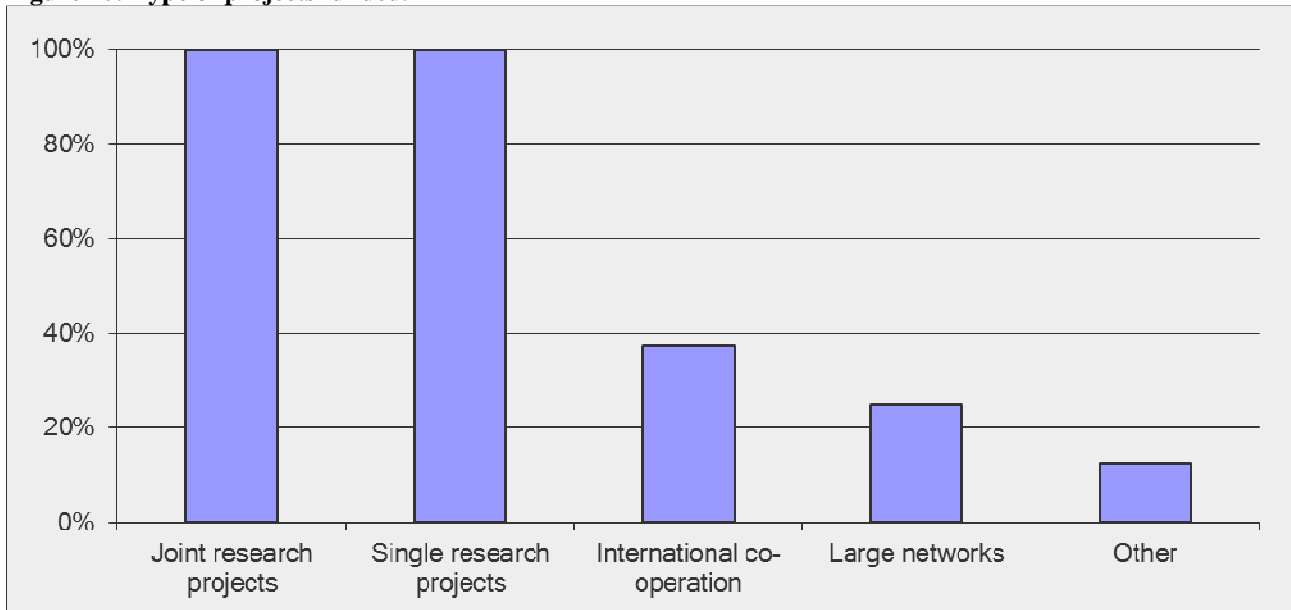
The reduction of transport stress and the enhancement of the housing conditions of the animals, with particular reference to enrichment materials, are the more often reported research topics among the animal welfare programmes. Some of respondents specified that their programmes have wider objectives, such as the promotion of organic farming or the agricultural procession effectiveness. Others reported to have in place programmes aiming at animal welfare in all areas, from farm to slaughter, and involving companion animals as well.

Only 36,4% of the responding organisations manages animal welfare research via specific programmes (Figure 9), having a mean duration of 33 months. The supported programmes mostly funds joint and single research projects (Figure 10).

**Figure 9: Percentage of the Countries that manages specific animal welfare research programmes.**

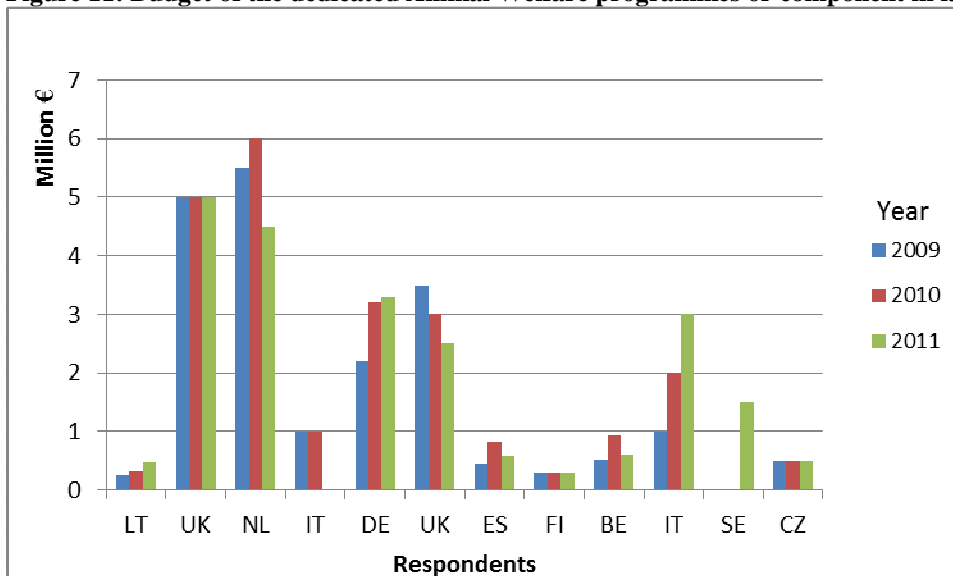


**Figure 10: Type of projects funded.**



Funding bodies that declared not to have animal welfare programmes were asked to specify the funding mechanism in their own country. In most cases (77,7%) animal welfare turned out to be included in larger programmes (e.g. in Czech Republic they are included in the animal husbandry programmes), while the other 22,2 % of the respondents declared to finance just specific calls or projects on animal welfare. Larger programmes budget ranged in 2008 from less than 2 million € to above 15 million €, being in most cases beyond 5 million €. Anyhow, the animal welfare devoted budget was usually less than 25% and never exceed the 50% of the entire programme. An overview of the animal welfare budget in the 2008-2010 period is illustrated in Figure 11. The UK declared to have had a specific animal welfare programme in the past that has been suspended nowadays where it is funded via non-specific programmes.

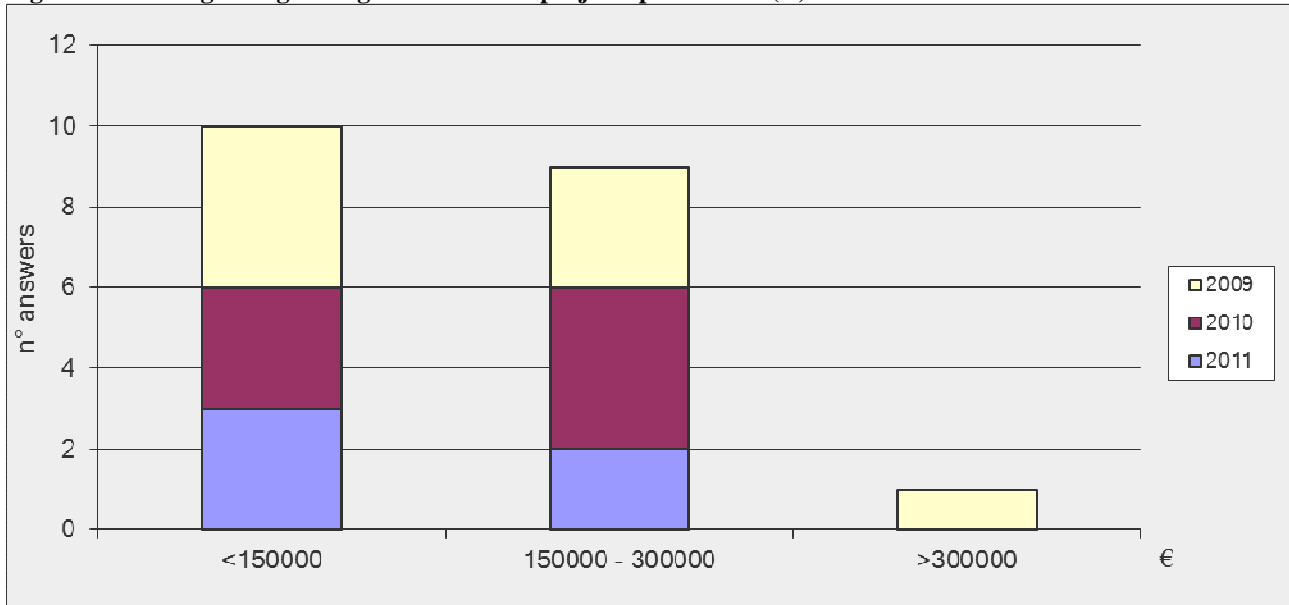
**Figure 11: Budget of the dedicated Animal Welfare programmes or component in larger programmes.**



The average budget range of individual projects is frequently lower than 150,000€ and lowered from 2008 to 2010: in particular in 2009 and 2010 no project with a budget of more than 300,000€

were funded (Figure 12). About 80% of the funds in the programmes were provided through a competitive procurement mechanism. Project duration ranged from 3 to 36 months, with a mean duration of about 2 years.

**Figure 12: Average budget range of individual projects per annum (€).**



Programme owners (Figure 13) are mostly the Ministries (77%), but the Ministry concerned could vary from one State to another (e.g. in some cases they are held by the Ministry of Health, in some other by the Ministry of Agriculture). In 23% of countries programmes are owned by University or Research Centres. Here it follows a list of the programme owners, listed by country, and of the existing programmes, where provided (see also Figure 14):

- Belgium: Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment (*Contractueel Onderzoek - Recherche Contractuelle*)
- Czech Republic: Ministry of Agriculture
- Finland: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (*Makera\_ Maaseudun kehittämisrahasto*)
- Germany: Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection
- Ireland: Ministry of agricultural food and forestry policies (*RSF\_ Research Stimulus Fund*)
- Italy: Ministry of Health (*RF\_ Ricerca Finalizzata*)
- Italy: Ministry of agricultural, food and forestry policies
- Lithuania: Ministry of Agriculture
- Norway: Research Council (*BIONAER\_ Bærekraftig verdiskaping i mat og biobaserte næringer*)
- Spain: Ministry of Economy (*RTA\_ Recursos y Tecnologías Agroalimentarias*)
- The Netherlands: Wageningen University and Research
- UK: Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (*RM\_ Responsive Mode*)
- UK: Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (*Animal Welfare*)



Figure 13: Programme owners.

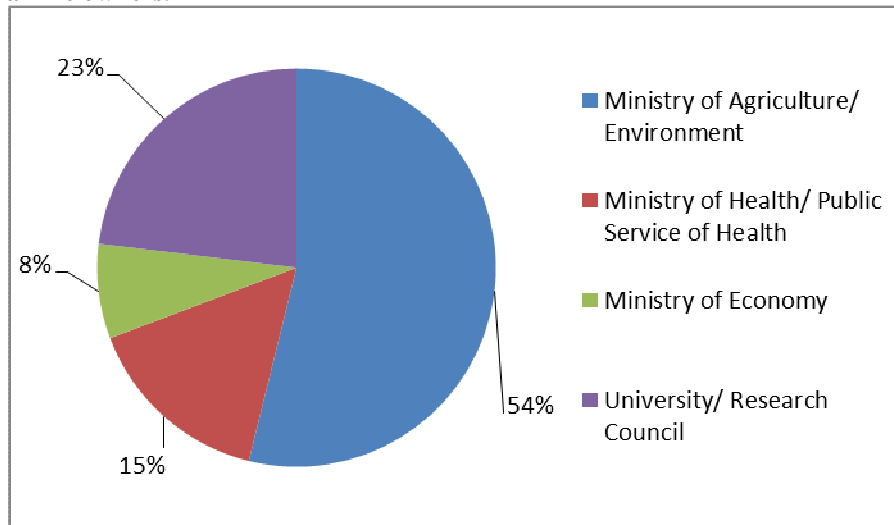
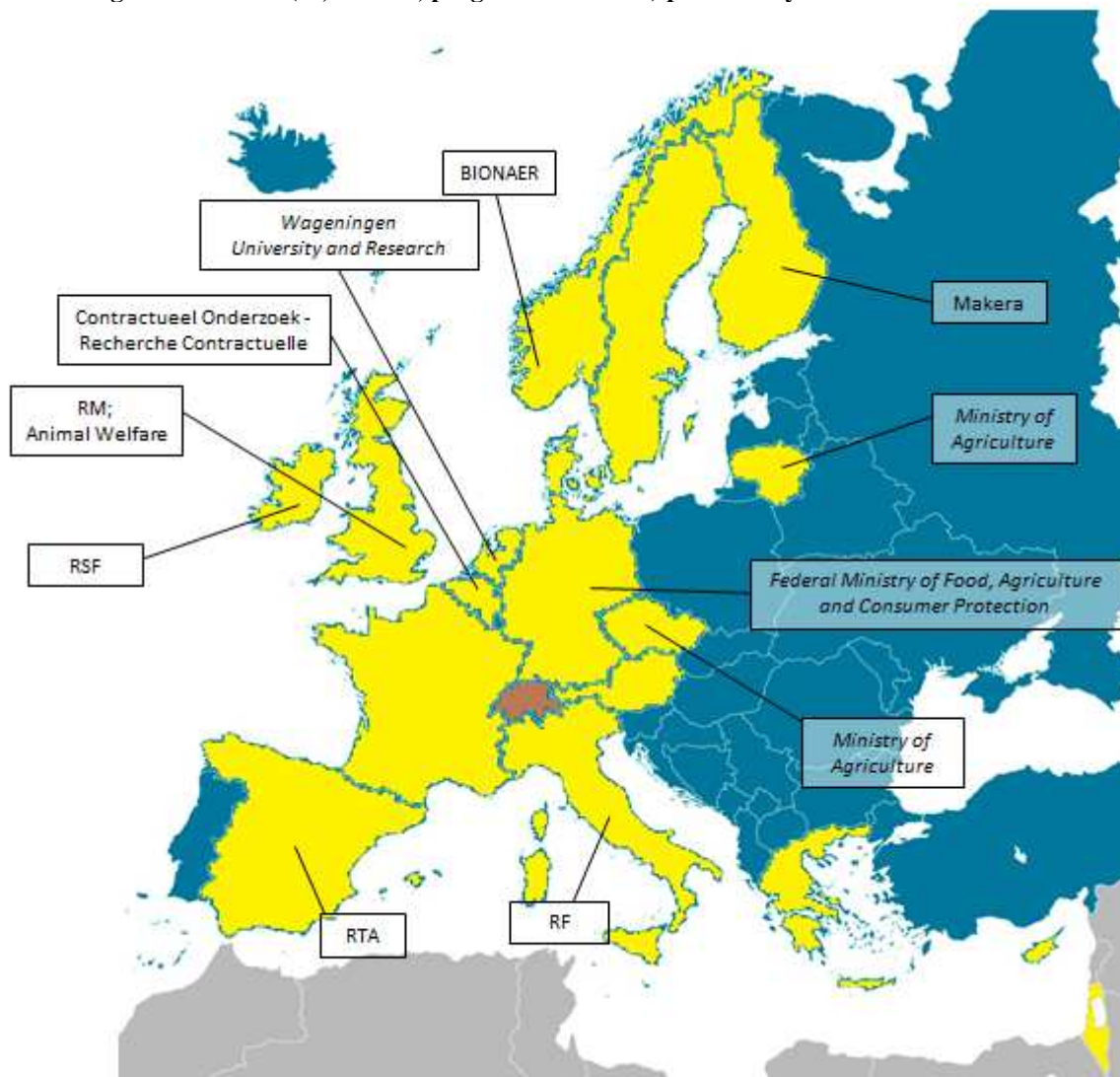


Figure 14: Programme names (or, in *italic*, programme owners) per country.

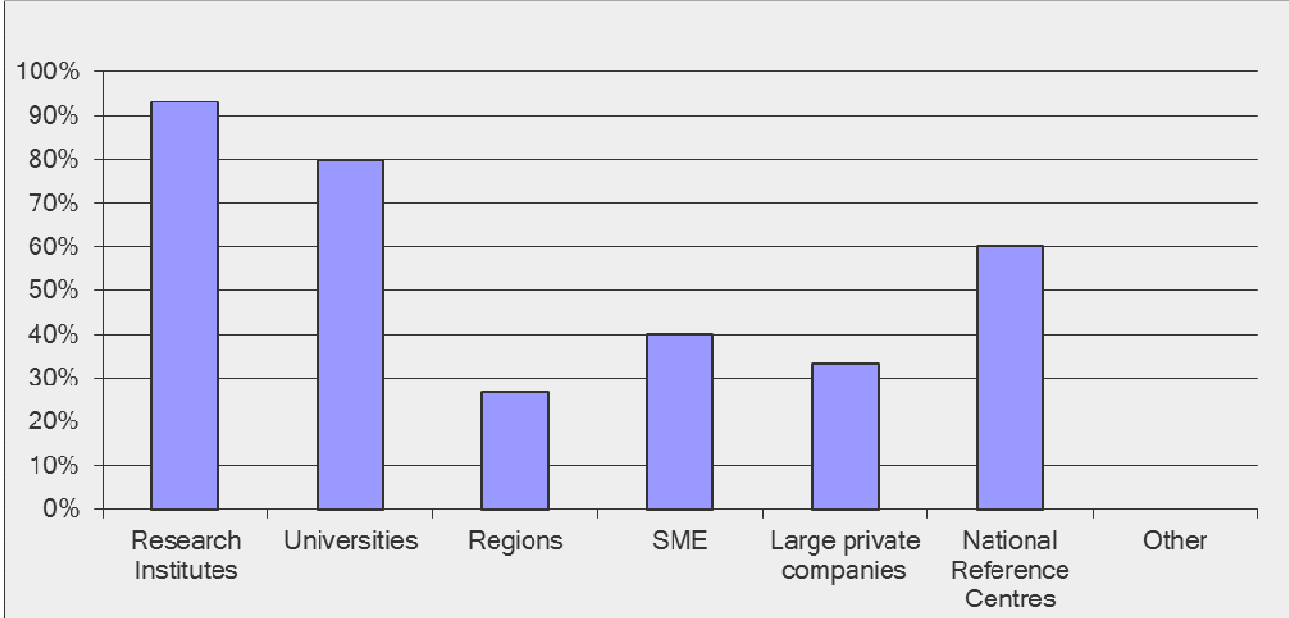


There is a wide range of organisations that could have access to animal welfare programmes (Figure 15): these are open to research institutes and to universities in the vast majority of the countries

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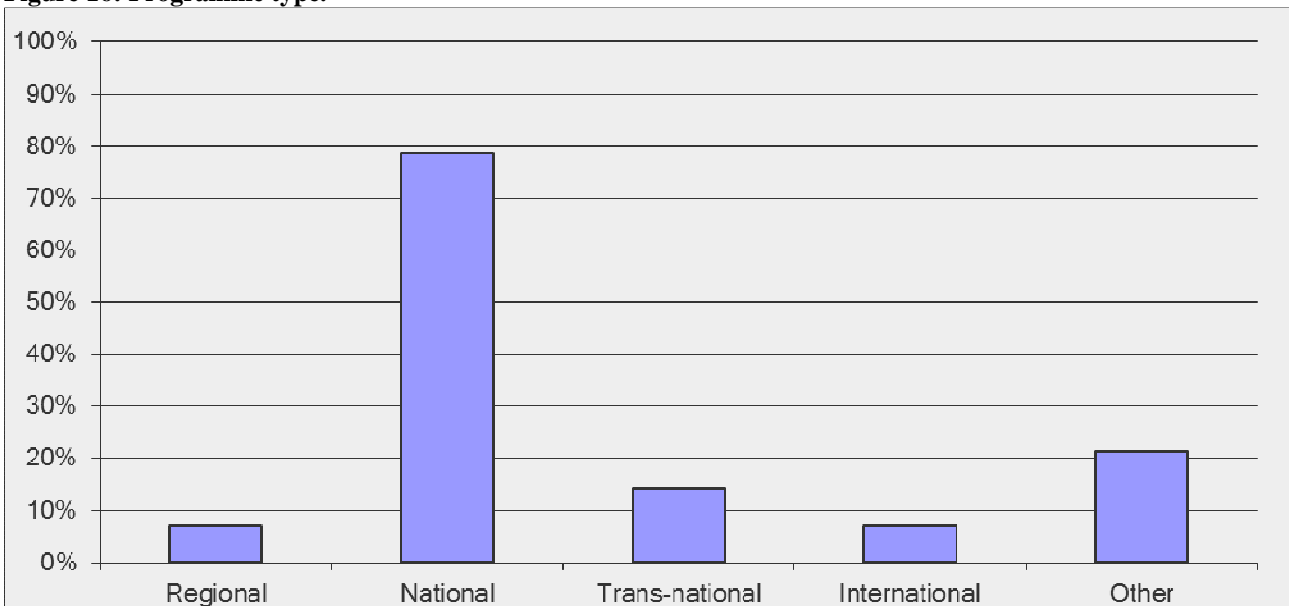
(93,3% and 80% respectively) and in most cases to National Reference Centres (60%). Small and medium enterprises could be funded as well in about 40% of the countries while the large ones just in one third of the states. The funds could be also accessed by the regions in approximately a quarter of the countries (26,7%).

**Figure 15: Organisation eligible for funding via Animal Welfare Programmes.**



The large majority of the research programmes on animal welfare are national (78,6%), one is regional (7,1%) while the other are both trans-national (14,3%) and international (7,1%), as can be seen in Figure 16. Even though 78,6% of the respondents stated that funding is restricted to National Institutions, the participation of international partners is possible in most cases (68,8%). If this participation is possible without conditions to some programmes (e.g. *Animal Welfare* programme), the participation in other could be restricted to international applicant partner that provided its own funding or participate in kind (*RM* and *RF*), or it could be possible only if the partner is involved by the national institute that awarded the grant (*RSF*).

**Figure 16: Programme type.**



Although most of the partners (66,6%) declare to have a programme website in place (see Table 3) some of them are not available in English, making the link with other countries difficult. Moreover, there is a high degree of involvement of National Reference Centres (88,9%), mostly on a voluntary basis, which guarantees the maintenance of scientific competencies. All of these data are in accordance with the fact that the projects are mainly national.

**Table 3: Animal Welfare Programmes websites**

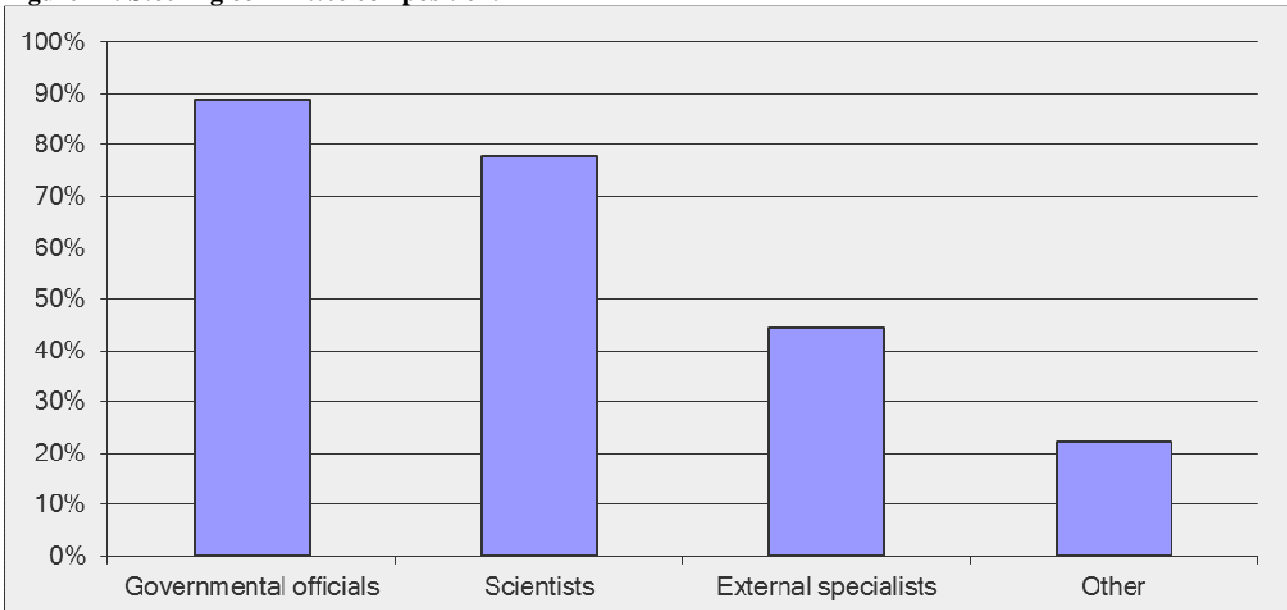
- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <a href="http://www.themadierenwelzijn.wur.nl/">http://www.themadierenwelzijn.wur.nl/</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.nwo.nl/">http://www.nwo.nl/</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.ministerosalute.it/ricercasanitaria/bandi">www.ministerosalute.it/ricercasanitaria/bandi</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.ble.de">www.ble.de</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.inia.es">www.inia.es</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.vetmed.helsinki.fi/hyvinvointikeskus/tutkimus/index.html">http://www.vetmed.helsinki.fi/hyvinvointikeskus/tutkimus/index.html</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.vetmed.helsinki.fi/english/index.htm">http://www.vetmed.helsinki.fi/english/index.htm</a></li><li>○ <a href="http://www.health.belgium.be">http://www.health.belgium.be</a></li></ul> |
|--|

### ***Evaluation of animal welfare programmes.***

This section of the questionnaire was dedicated to the organisations that declared to commission animal welfare research via projects. The direction of the programme is evaluated following different procedures in the different countries: in some cases there is an evaluation commission (e.g. Lithuania), in other there is an expert committee (e.g. Italy) while in other the evaluation is an outcome of the meeting with policy owners and stakeholders (e.g. UK). A more complex system is in place in Belgium, where two channels for funding exist with different evaluation strategies: the thematic research (or RT), where research topics are defined by a programme committee, validated by an evaluation committee and then approved by the Minister of Health, after which full proposals are submitted by the research community; and the free research (or RF) where research topics are suggested by the research community via short proposals, selected for further evaluation by the evaluation committee with the approval of the Minister of Health, after which the selected short proposals may be resubmitted as full proposals (2-step procedure).

A steering committee is in place in 80% of the partner countries: the members of the steering committee are mainly governmental officials and scientists from inside or outside the organisation. In some cases representative form the industry are represented as well (Figure 17). The duties of the steering committee include, depending on the country, the evaluation of the programmes, the control of the effective budget usage, and the assessment of the scientific and technical development of the project. The programme evaluation is generally asked directly by the Ministries (70% of cases) and is not always carried out by the steering committee: other different assessors are used in some countries, such us external reviewers or governmental or veterinary officials. The programmes are evaluated mainly on a regular basis (80%), with intervals ranging from 6 months (Finland) to 4-5 years (UK); in most cases regular evaluations are carried out on a yearly basis (40%).

**Figure 17: Steering committee composition.**

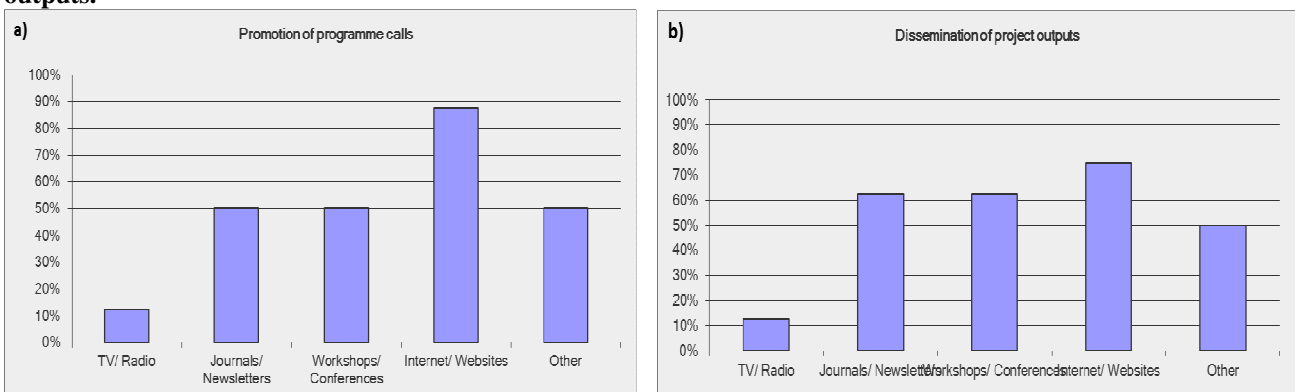


Generally (63,6% of cases) a scientific panel, mainly composed by researchers, is in place to advise during the definition of the calls. The main research topics are selected on the basis of political and social relevance or according to national and international research strategic plans. Anyhow, only half of the countries perform a prioritisation analysis to decide the main research topics and just 60% has a research agenda dedicated to animal welfare.

**Dissemination strategies.**

Dissemination methods are in place both for the promotion of the programme calls (88,9%) and for the announcement of research outputs (100%). The internet is the preferred medium both for the promotion of the programme and for the dissemination of research outputs, in consideration of the current real time and global need for sharing information. Journals, newsletters, workshops and conferences are also very common, with workshops and conferences preferred mainly for the dissemination of the project outputs, securing a targeted public (Figure 18). Mass media, such as TV and radio, are seldom used, indicating that animal welfare topics are shared among targeted specialists rather than the wider public.

**Figure 18: Percentage of: a) Methods of promoting programme calls; b) Methods of disseminating project outputs.**



## **Conclusion**

The responses to the questionnaire resulted in the collection of a large amount of information from different countries participating in ANIHWA. In fact 26 organisations from 18 different countries provided information on animal welfare related programmes. Only one third of the interviewed countries have specific programmes dedicated to animal welfare, which are often part of larger programmes, whereas they obtain only a small part of the total budget.

Since the owners of most of the research programmes on animal welfare are public bodies, and since animal welfare is a relevant issue for the general public, more attention should be paid to it. The funding organisations should hence make efforts to increase the availability of funding for research in this area, also developing dedicated programmes.

The answer to the questionnaire made it evident that the vast majority of animal welfare research programmes are restricted to National Institutions. This, in addition to the different criteria for eligibility and to the lack of available information about the programmes (some of the programmes in fact has dedicated websites but only a few are available in English), make organising transnational activities difficult, which is regrettable in a globalised society.

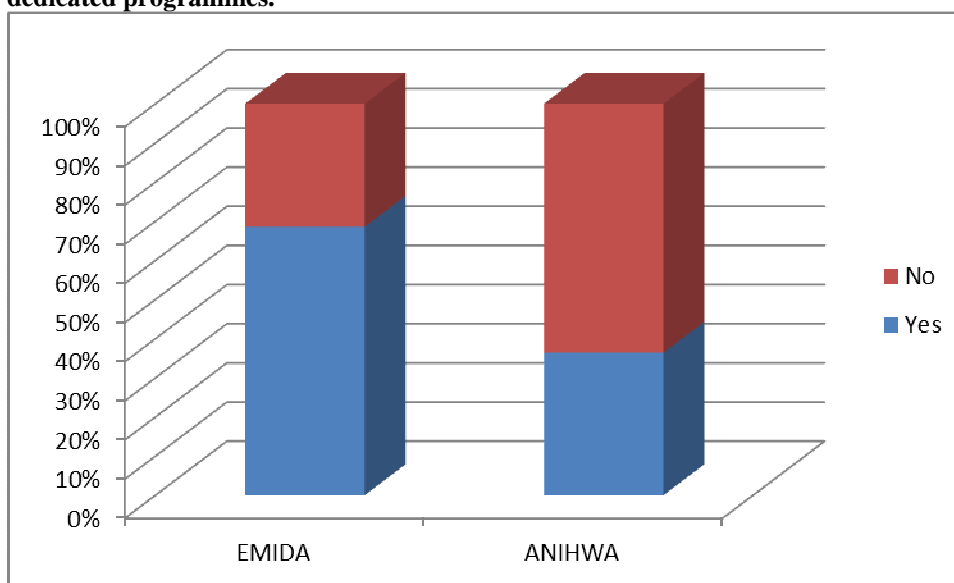
Another limitation that emerges from this survey is the lack of prioritisation analysis and research agendas for the selection of the research topics to be covered in the programmes. Standardised mechanisms for planning of priorities should be put in place, to guarantee the funding of relevant projects, able to have a positive impact on society.

## B. Comparison between EMIDA and ANIHWA overviews on National Programmes.

### *EMIDA and ANIHWA programmes general information.*

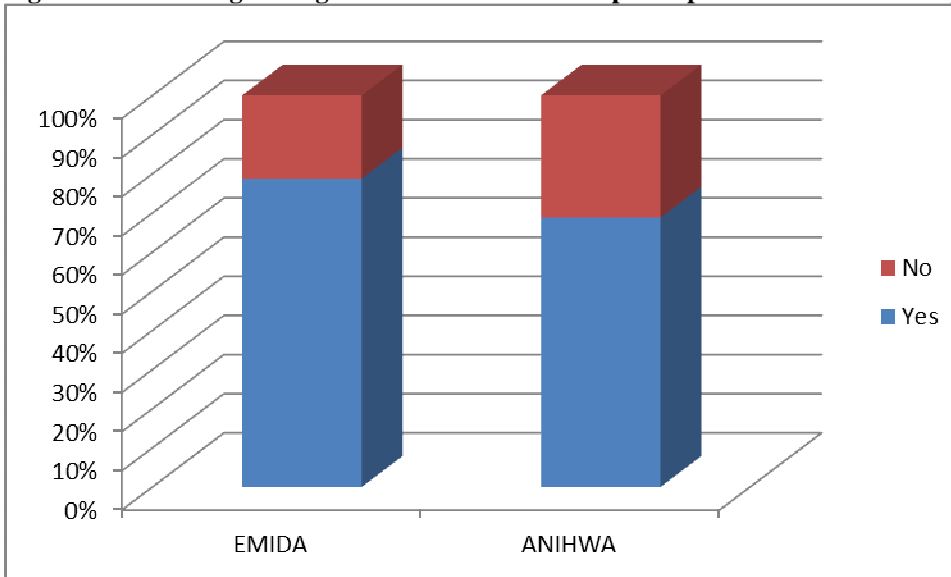
Both AH and AW programmes are mainly owned by the Ministries. Dedicated programmes were in place in most cases for animal health research at the time when the EMIDA survey was issued while it is less common at present for animal welfare research (Figure 19). The mean duration of the programmes was found to be longer in the EMIDA survey (50 month) than in the ANIHWA one (33 month). The fund procurement mechanism used is competitive in most cases and joint and single researches are the most common type of project to be awarded while international cooperation and large networks are more unlikely to be funded, in both AH and AW areas. As for the programmes, animal health projects also used to have a longer mean duration than the animal welfare ones.

**Figure 19: Percentage of funding organisations managing AH (EMIDA) or AW (ANIHWA) research via dedicated programmes.**



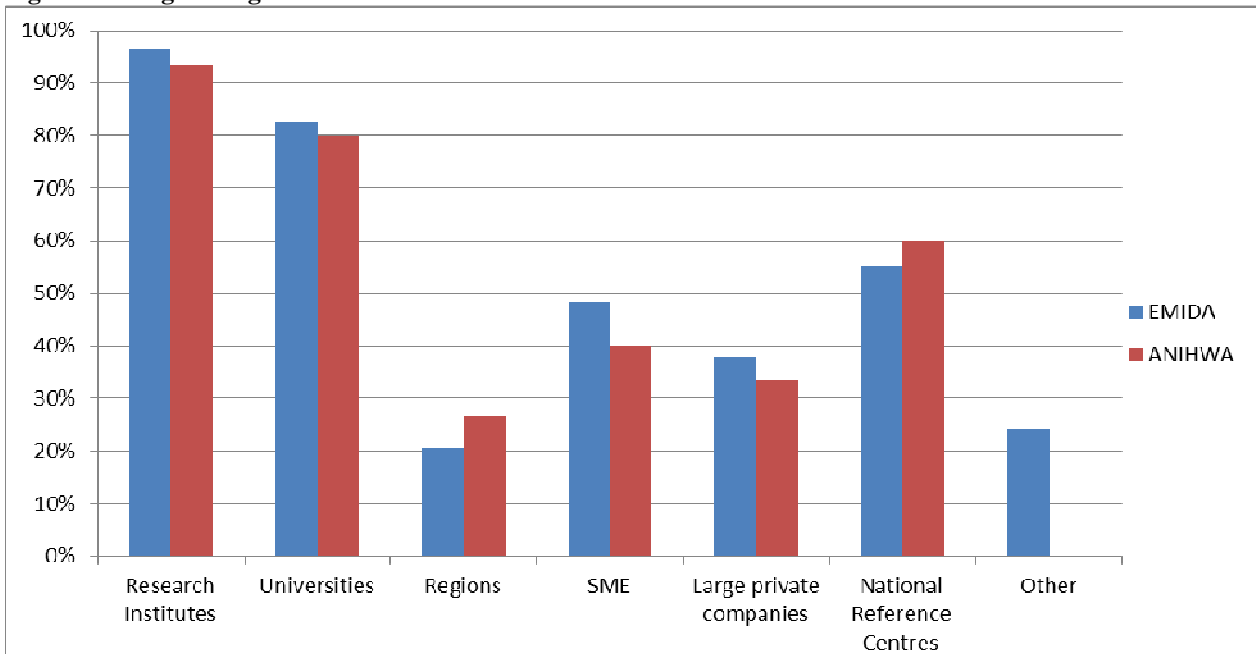
Both surveys highlighted that the vast majority of programmes is national but most countries allow the participation of international partners even if it was more commonly observed in the EMIDA enquiry (Figure 20).

**Figure 20: Percentage of organisations that allow the participation of international partners.**



The organisations that are eligible for funding are quite the same, both on AH and AW programmes, being mostly represented by research institutes and universities (Figure 21). SME are more likely to be funded by the health programmes while regions and National Reference Centres are more often eligible in the animal welfare ones, where their participation is mandatory in more than 30% of cases.

**Figure 21: Eligible organisations.**



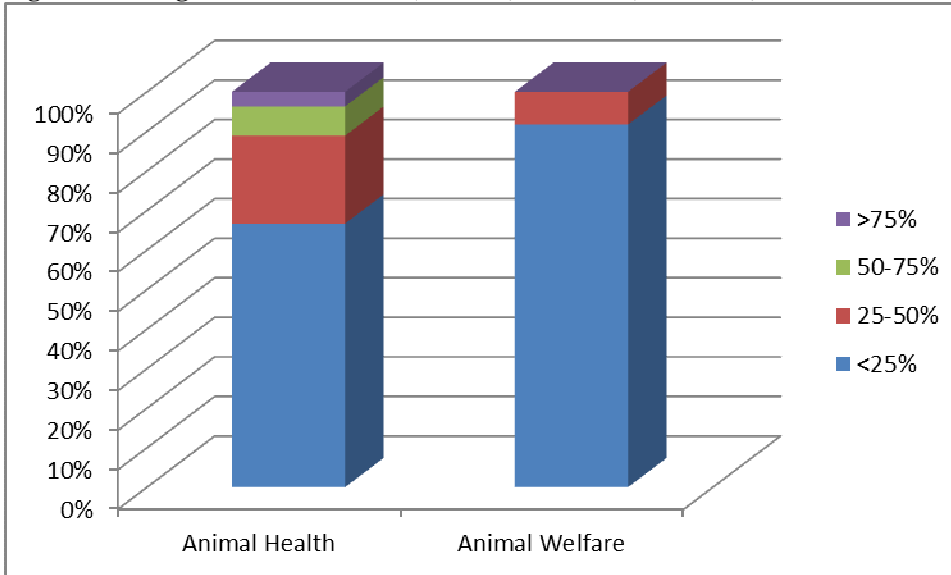
### ***Programmes budget.***

The EMIDA and ANIHWA questionnaires investigated respectively the amount of budget dedicated to animal health and welfare when these topics are included in larger programmes. The

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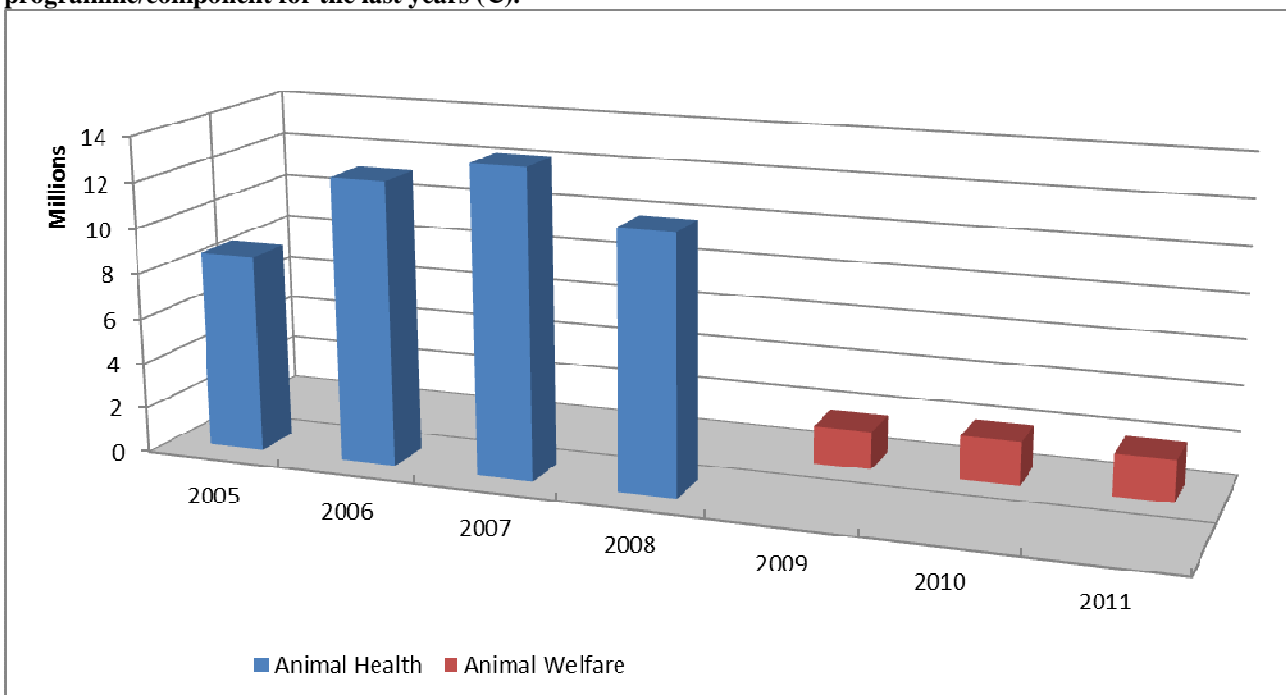
majority of those larger programmes have an overall yearly budget exceeding 5 million euros and it is evident that the amount of budget dedicated to health is often higher than the one dedicated to welfare (see Figure 22).

**Figure 22: Budget dedicated to AH (EMIDA) and AW (ANIHWA) when included in larger programmes.**



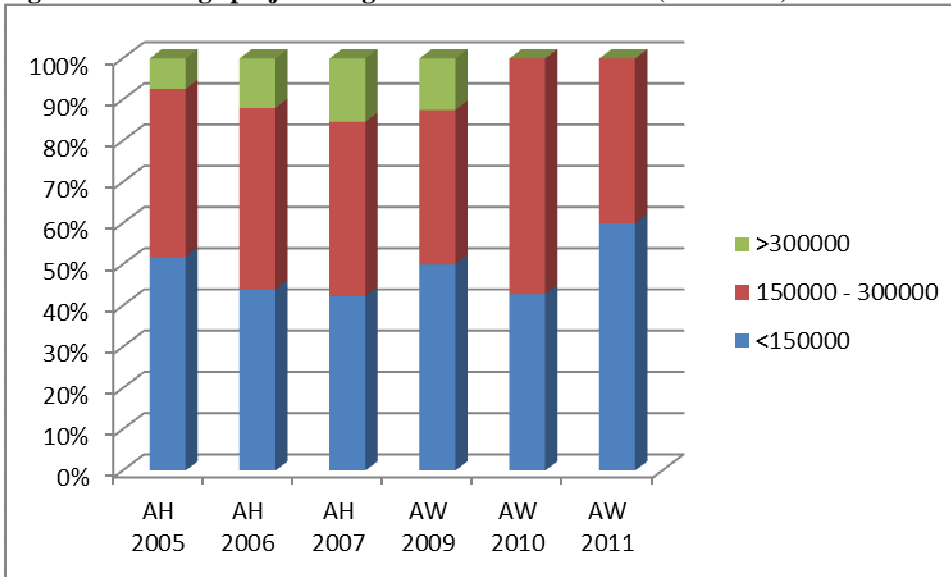
Although the data about AH and AW refer to different time periods, it could be observed that the average budget of AW dedicated programmes in the last 3 years is much lower than the one dedicated the AH ones in the 4 previous years (Figure 23); the same could be observed regarding the project budgeting as well (Figure 24).

**Figure 23: Budget of the dedicated AH (EMIDA, 2005-2008) and AW (ANIHWA, 2009-2011) research programme/component for the last years (€).**





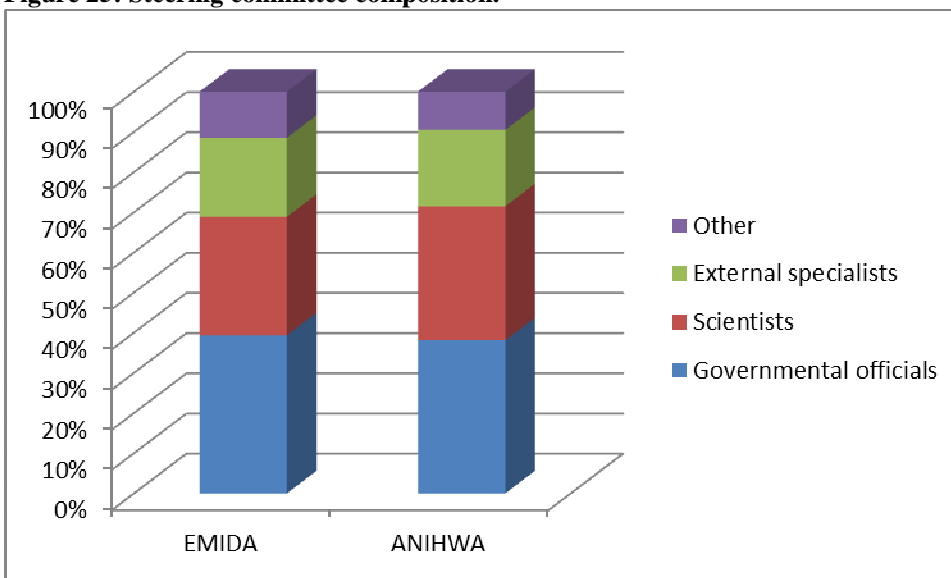
**Figure 24: Average project budget: results from EMIDA (2005-2007) and ANIHWA (2009-2011).**



***Programmes evaluation.***

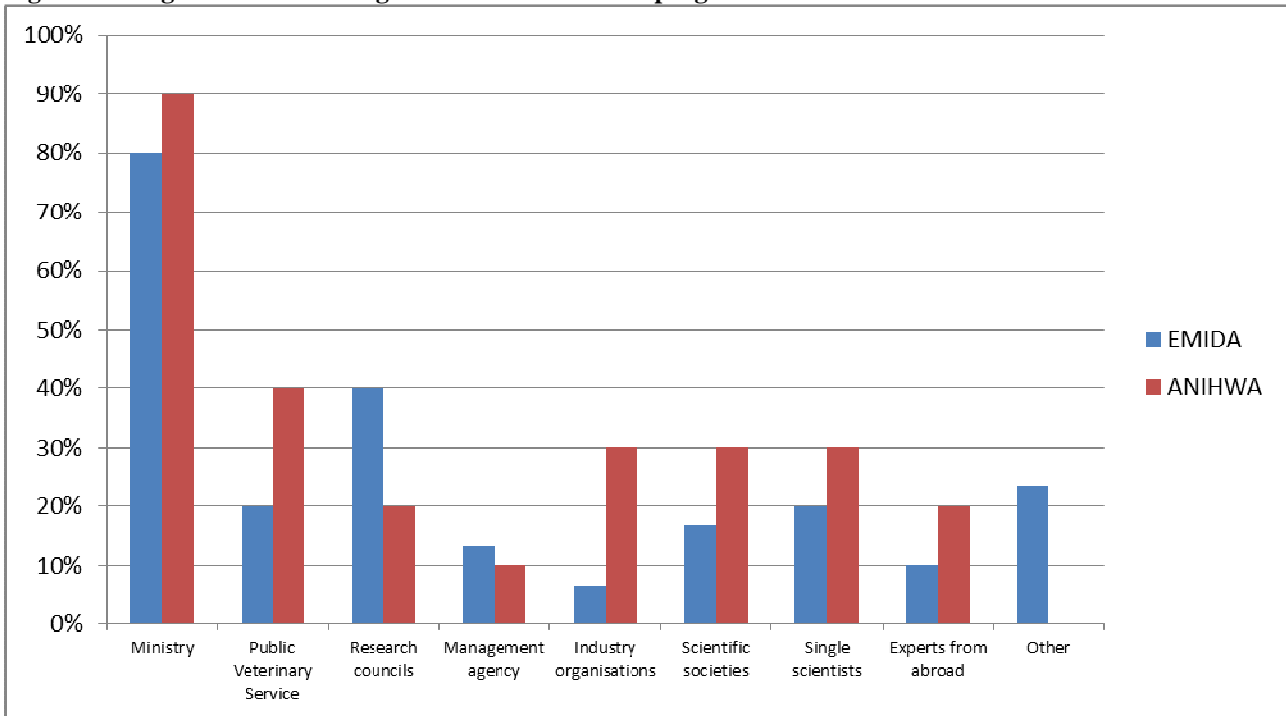
A scientific panel advises for the selection of the topics in most cases but on analysis of prioritisation is used to help in this decision only in half of the cases, for both AH and AW. Research agendas are slightly more common. With regard to the evaluation of the programmes, reports are usually sent to steering committees, that are in place in most cases and have a similar composition in AH and AW areas (Figure 25). The evaluation frequency of the programmes is similar too, being made mostly on a regular basis (often once a year).

**Figure 25: Steering committee composition.**



The selection of the options for the direction of the programme is mostly managed by the Ministries, that are often the owner of the programmes as well (Figure 26).

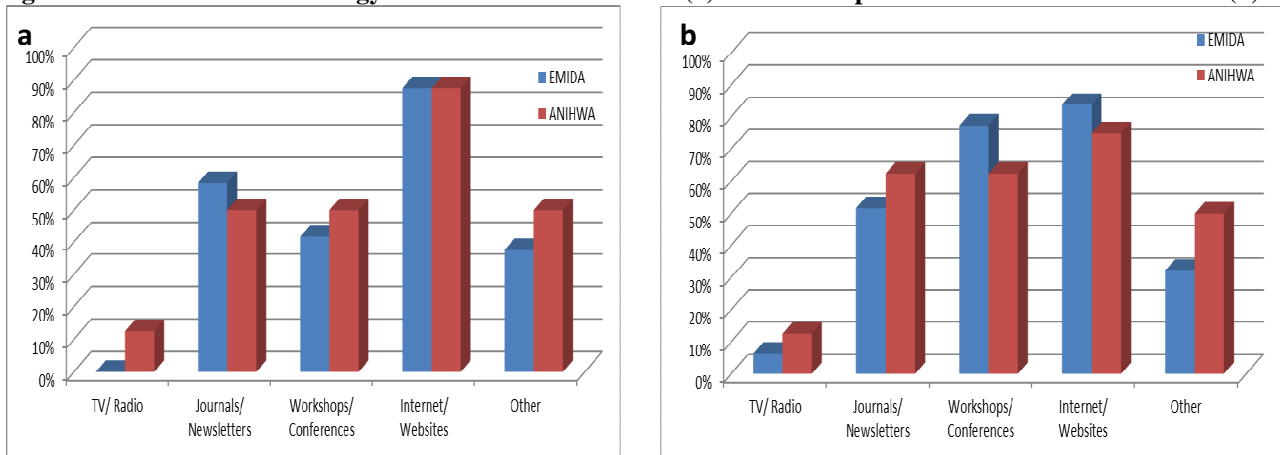
**Figure 26: Organisations in charge of the selection of the programme direction.**



### *Dissemination strategies.*

Most animal health and animal welfare research programmes have dedicated websites in place and used dissemination strategies for both the launch of new calls and for the publication of project results. The internet is the preferred medium both for the promotion of the call launch and for the dissemination of research outputs, in consideration of the current real time and global need for sharing information. Journals, newsletters, workshops and conferences are also very common, with workshops and conferences preferred mainly for the dissemination of the project outputs, securing a targeted public. Mass media, such as TV and radio, are seldom used, indicating that animal health and welfare topics are shared among targeted specialists rather the wider public (Figure 27).

**Figure 27: Dissemination strategy for the launch of the calls (a) and for the promotion of research outcomes (b).**



## Conclusion

The EMIDA questionnaire demonstrated to be an efficient tool, allowing to obtain a “picture” of the state of the art of research programmes in animal health among EU countries. This mapping exercise was performed in 2008 and referred to the previous triennium. Nowadays, the global situation for research has changed in an unpredictable and consistent way, mainly due to the global economic crisis. Moreover, the EMIDA survey was really focussed only on the Animal Health area, and more in particular on infectious diseases, not taking into consideration other relevant aspects concerning the life of animals, including production diseases and welfare. For these reason it was decided to develop a similar questionnaire to map the situation of Animal Welfare research programmes in the following 3-year period.

The similar approach followed to prepare the two surveys allows a direct comparison of the answers to the two questionnaires. Because of the large number of respondents, covering the vast majority of the countries within the EU area, the overview that is obtained gives a global view of the situation.

It emerged that the programmes described in the two surveys have many common features, in particular regarding the funding bodies, the kind of organisations that are eligible for funding and the evaluation processes. In addition, in both cases the programmes act mainly on a national basis. The ERAnet projects are providing a valuable support in broadening the horizon of research and in helping the building of research networks in the European and Mediterranean area. Nevertheless, their potential is often limited due to some restrictions in national regulations preventing the participation of foreign institutions in project consortia. The institution of national regulations encouraging a wider accessibility to the funding will tear down the barriers of research in the European area, allowing the joining together of the best network in each field of activity. As a final result, the general quality of the funded research will be improved and at the same time the use of the resources available for funding will be optimised.

The amount of the funding is the only area where important differences emerged. In fact, the average budget of programmes and projects on animal welfare in the last 3 years is significantly lower than the one of the project dedicated to animal health in the 3 previous ones, being in some cases less than one quarter of that. For that reason the mean duration fo both AW programmes and projects is lower too.

This information could be interpreted in two different ways, not mutually exclusive. The first reason could be due to a general lowering of the budget dedicated to research projects, that is likely to have happened because fo the above mentioned crisis. Another reason could be the lower relevance that is given to the AW research as compared to the AH one, that is still recognised as the priority in the animal science field. An investigation on the amount of funding for AH and AW in the same time span could be useful to confirm this hypotesis.

## **Annex I**

### **Aggregated results of the survey on Funding Mechanisms of Research Programmes/Projects, Call Topics and Framework on Animal Health and Welfare.**

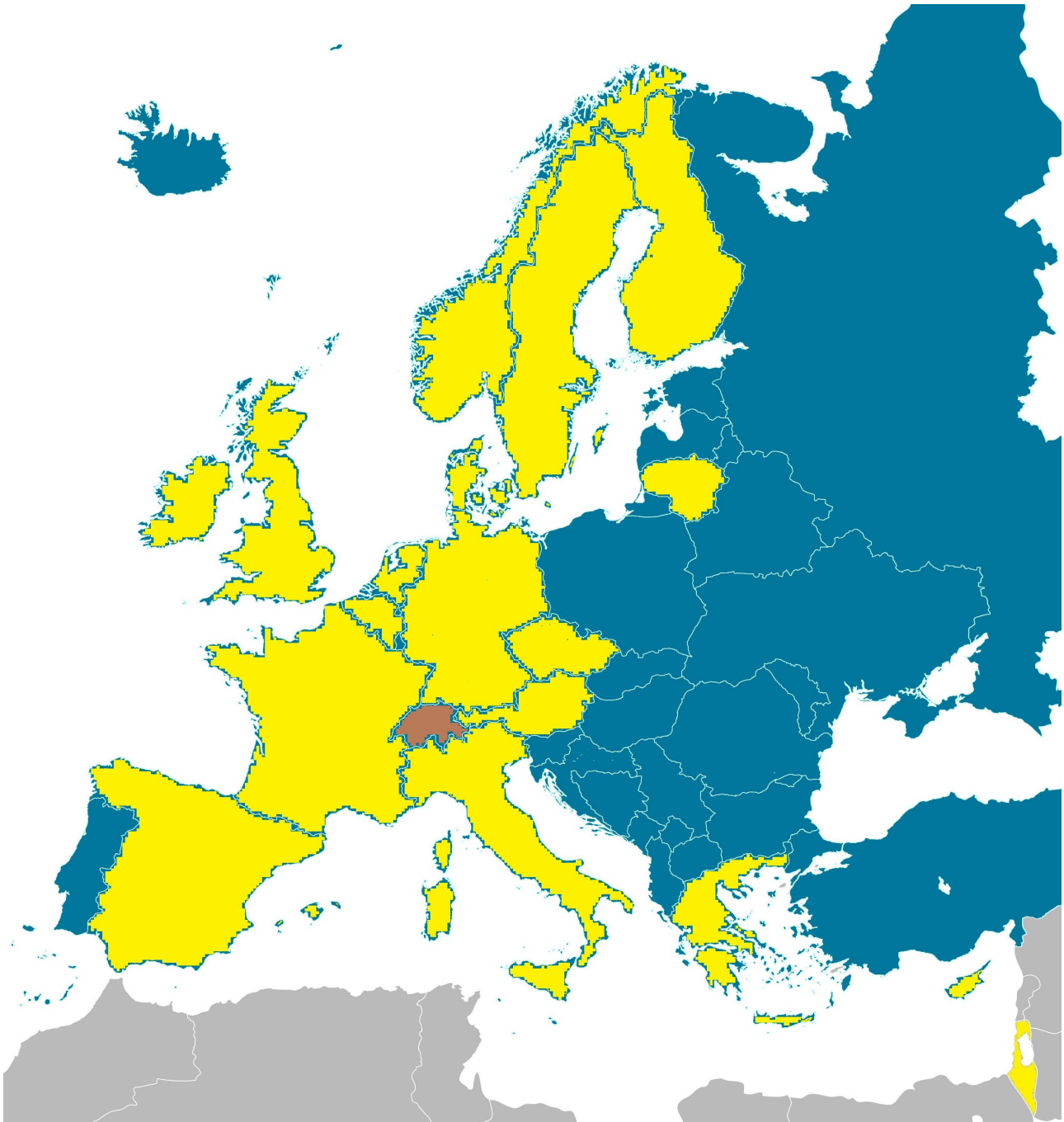
#### *1. Questionnaire on Call Topics, Procedure and Funding Mechanisms*

##### ***Country:***

List of respondent countries

1. Austria
2. Belgium
3. Cyprus
4. Czech Republic
5. Denmark
6. Finland
7. France
8. Germany
9. Greece
10. Ireland
11. Israel
12. Italy
13. Lithuania
14. Netherlands
15. Norway
16. Spain
17. Sweden
18. UK

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**Organisation:**

List of respondent organizations

1. ANR
2. ANSES
3. BBRSC
4. BLE
5. BMBF
6. BMELV
7. BMG
8. CODA-CERVA
9. DAFM
10. DEFRA
11. DTU

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12. EL&I
13. FASFC
14. FORMAS
15. FPS-CR
16. HM, DSVETOC
17. INIA
18. IVSAH
19. LMSU
20. MIPAAF
21. MMM
22. MZE
23. NAGREF
24. NVWA
25. RCN
26. VS

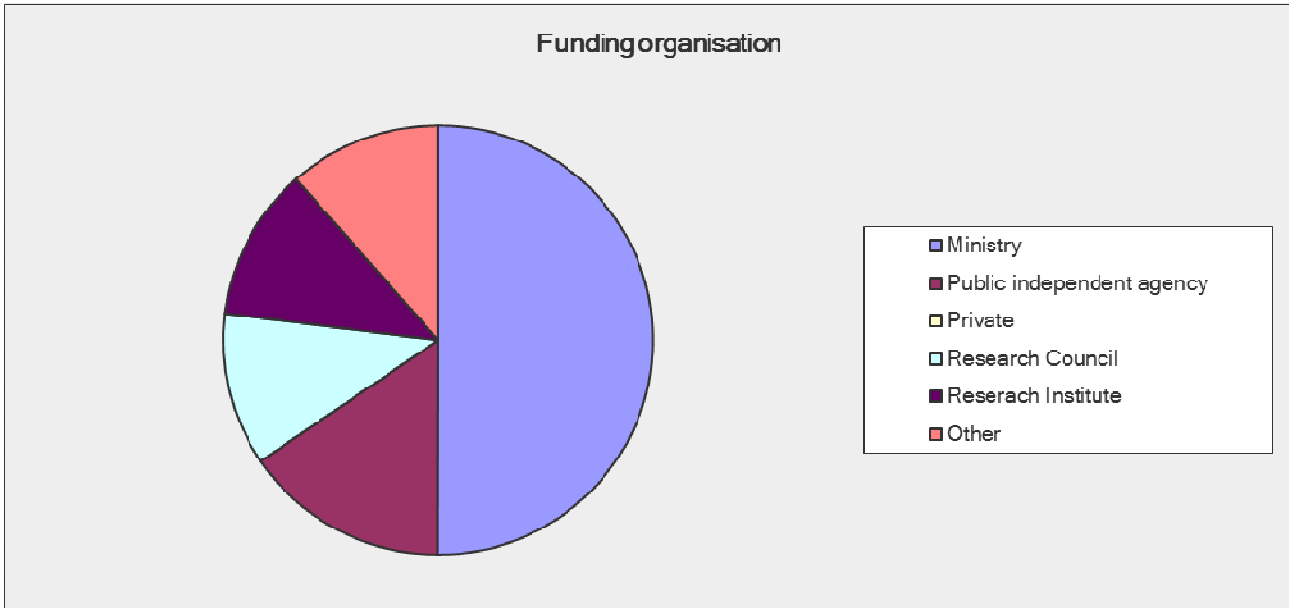
## 2. Person completing the questionnaire

Due to privacy laws the answers are not made available to the public.

## 3. Please specify the nature of your organization

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Ministry	13	50,0%
b.	Public independent agency	4	15,4%
c.	Private	0	0,0%
d.	Research Council	3	11,5%
e.	Research Institution	3	11,5%
f.	Other	3	11,5%
Description (Other)		0	0
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 26			

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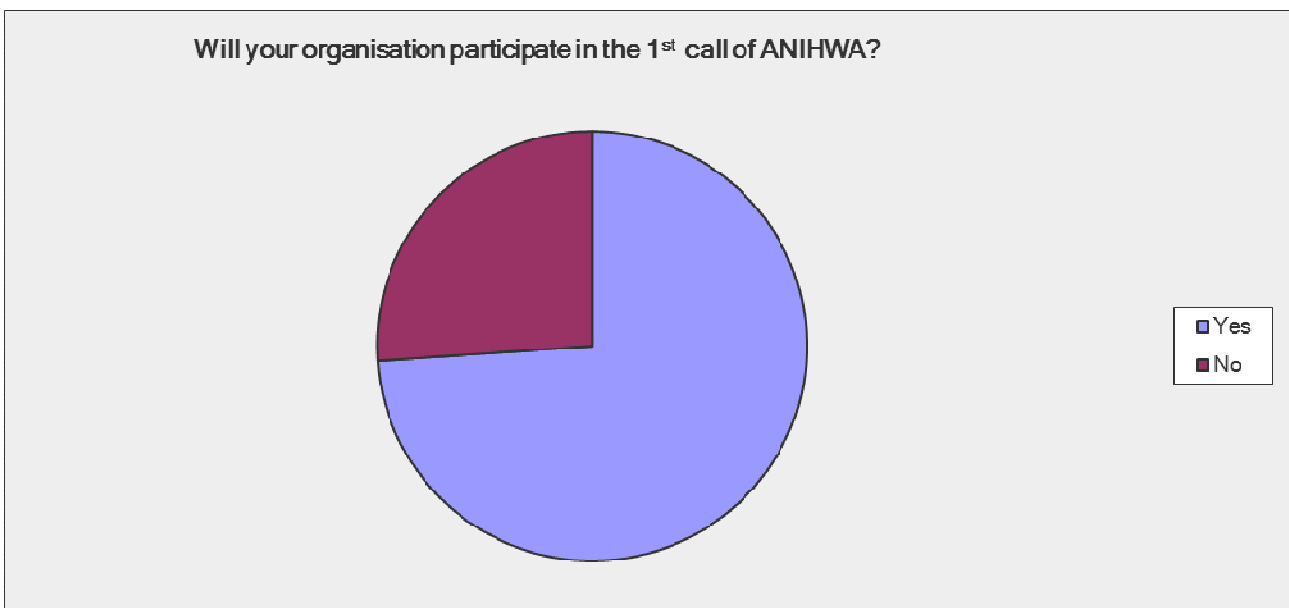
**Section A: Framework for the 1<sup>st</sup> ANIHWA Call**

**Sub-section A.1: General Questions**

**5. Will your organisation participate in the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA?**

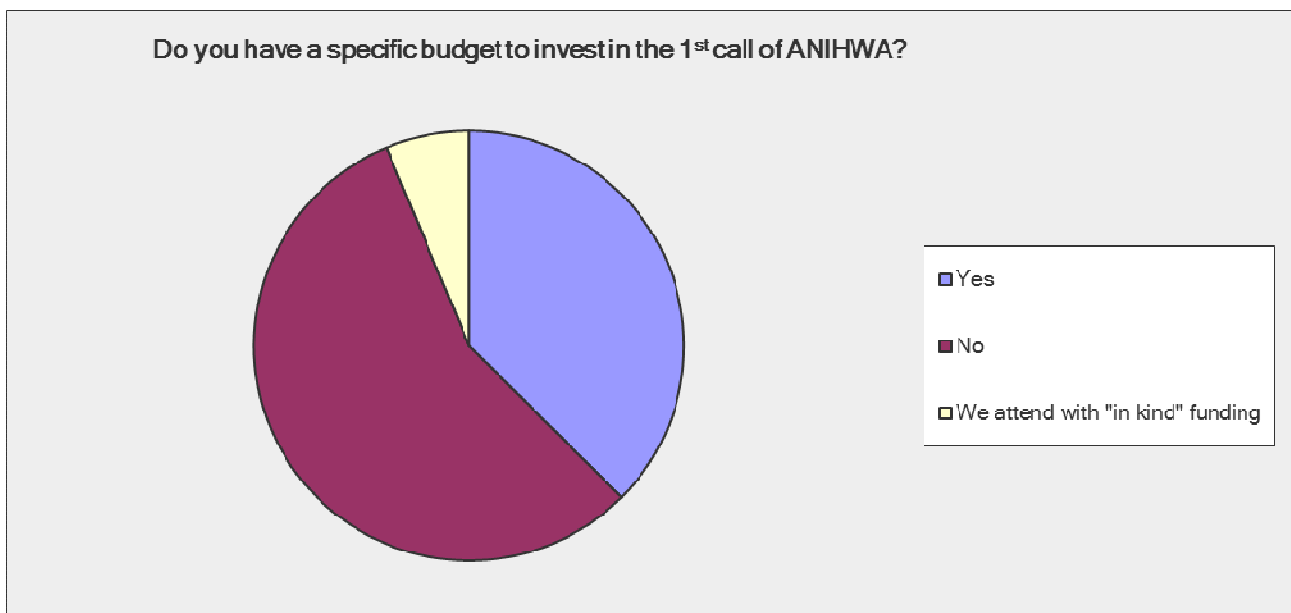
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	17	73,9%
b.	No	6	26,1%

**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 23



**6. Do you have a specific budget to invest in the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	6	37,5%
b.	No	9	56,3%
c.	We attend with "in kind" funding	1	6,3%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 16			

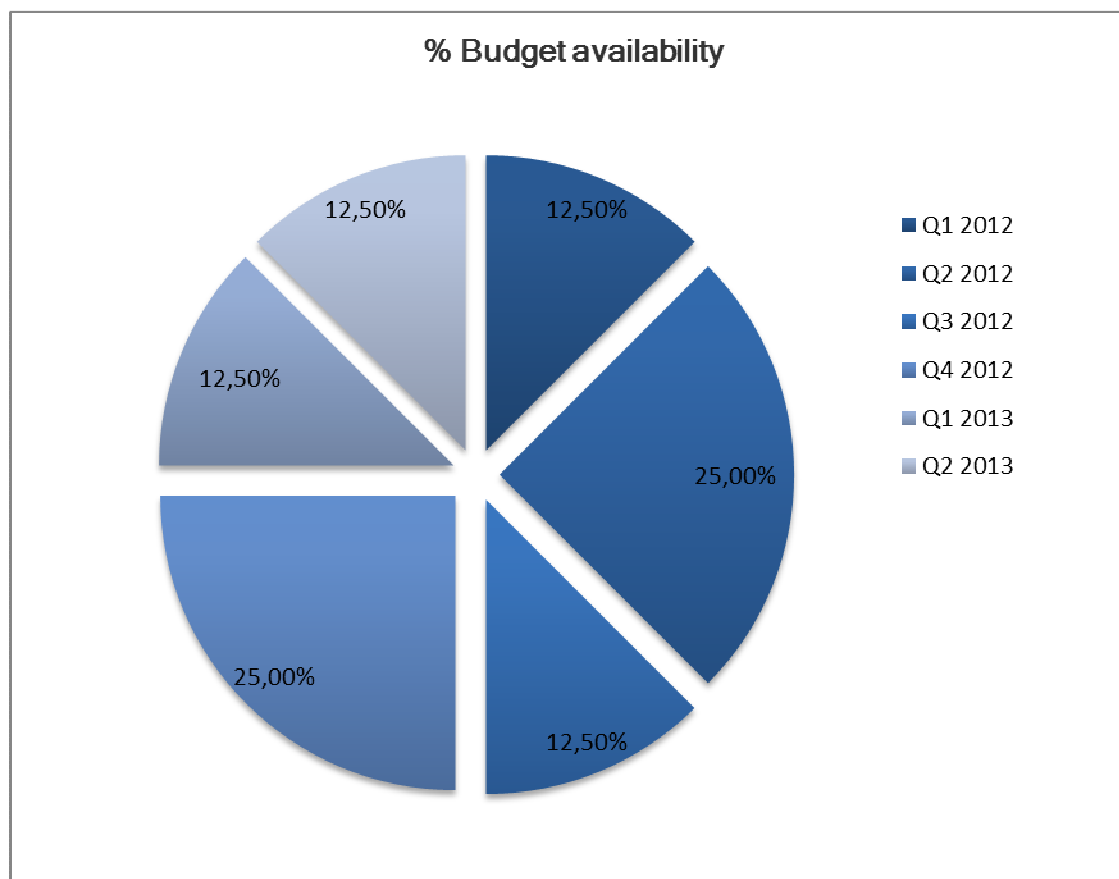


***If not, when can you advise as to the budget available for the call?***

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Quarter I 2012	1	12,5%
b.	Quarter II 2012	2	25%
c.	Quarter III 2012	1	12,5%
d.	Quarter IV 2012	2	25%
e.	Quarter I 2013	1	12,5%
f.	Quarter II 2013	1	12,5%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 8			



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**7. Please indicate the preferred timeframe for funding the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA.**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Quarter II 2013	9	64,3%
b.	Quarter III 2013	4	28,6%
c.	Quarter IV 2013	1	7,1%
d.	Quarter I 2014	0	0,0%

**Additional info:**

Tot respondents: 14

**For how long will the budget be reserved for this call at your organisation?**

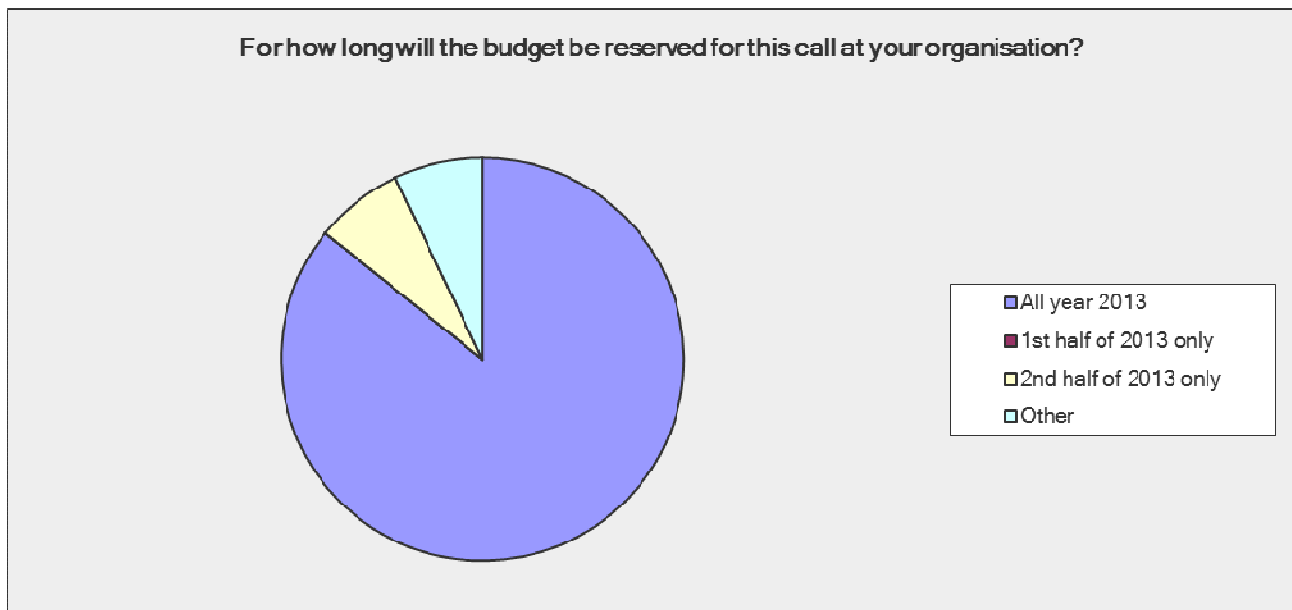
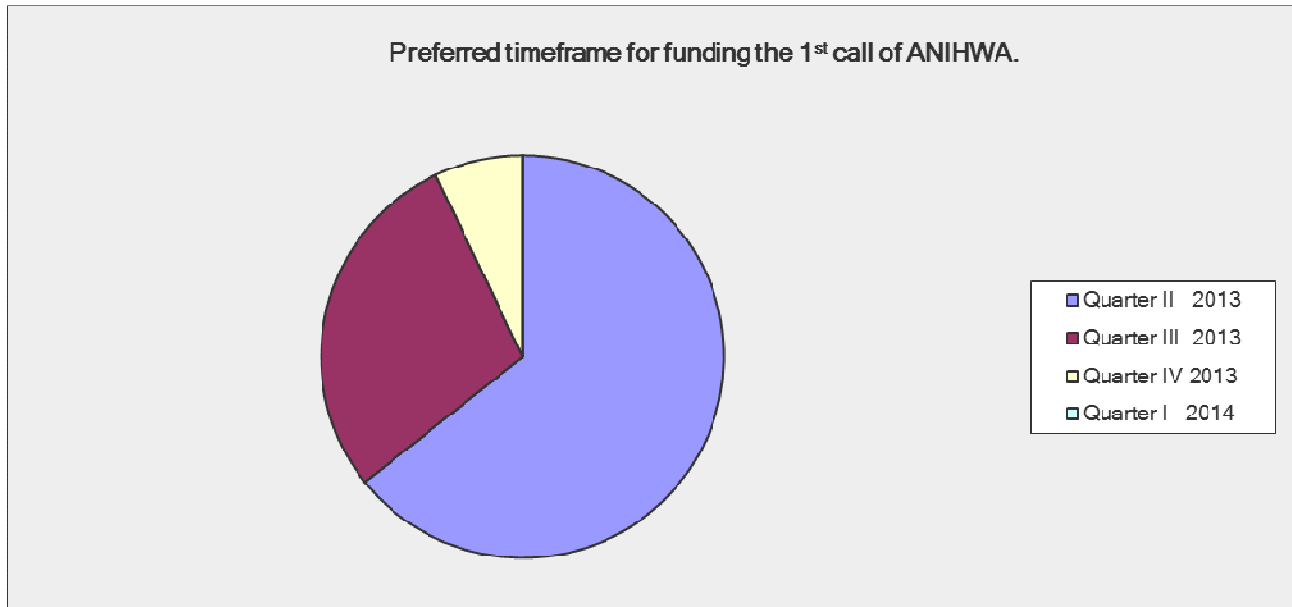
Response		$\Sigma$	%
.	All year 2013	12	85,7%
b.	1.half of 2013 only	0	0,0%
c.	2.half of 2013 only	1	7,1%
d.	Other, please spec fy	1	7,1%

Tot respondents: 14

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Description (Other):

- At the moment we haven't any budget reserved for. If we will have in 2012 it will be available for 6-12 months.



**Sub-section A.2: Topics & Scope**

**8. Should the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA cover both health and welfare aspects?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes, health and welfare with the possibility of integrated health and welfare topics	13	76,5%
b.	Health aspects	2	11,8%

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c.	Welfare aspects	0	0,0%
d.	No preference	2	11,8%

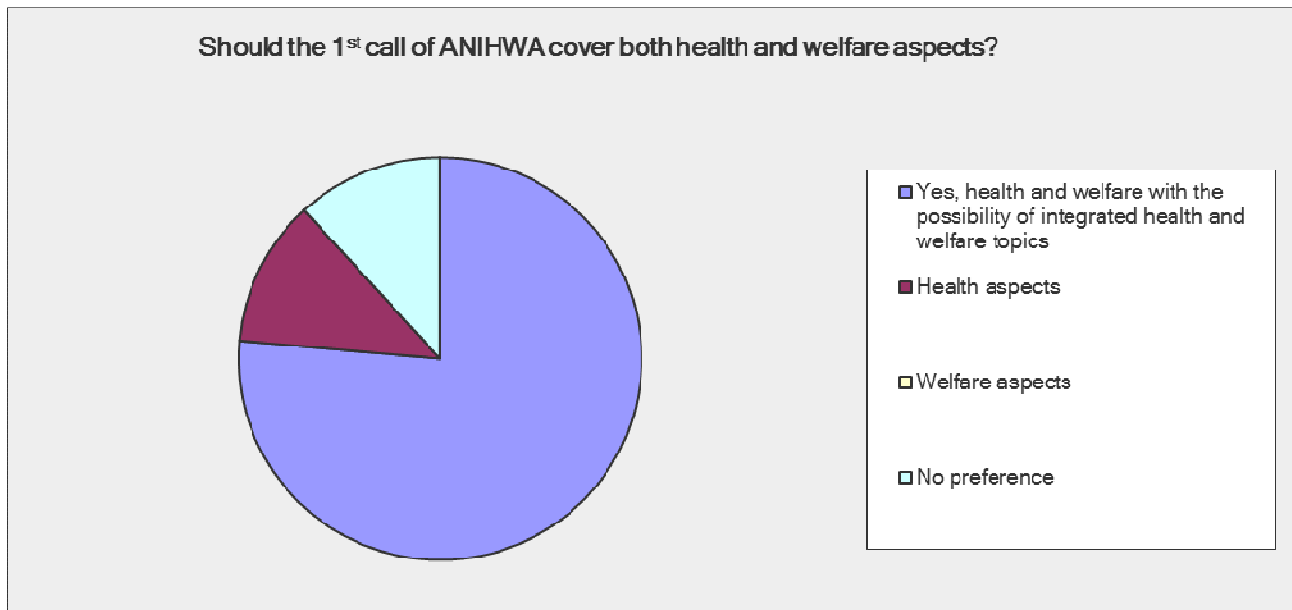
**Additional info:**

Tot respondents: 17

**If you have answered the previous question with yes, please specify 15 topics inclusive animal species if relevant (e.g. hoof disorders in cattle, lameness in sows, endometritis in cattle, mastitis in cattle, nutritional disorder/physiological imbalance sows/cattle, mortality of piglets). Topics might also be on new technologies, development of data bases etc., that combine Animal Health and Animal Welfare.**

Tot respondents: 12

The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.



**9. Topics & Scope "Animal Health": Should any of the following 6 research areas identified in the EMIDA SRA be covered in 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA?**

**a) Surveillance systems and risk management (i.e. development and evaluation of surveillance systems based on risk assessment, management and risk communication procedures).**

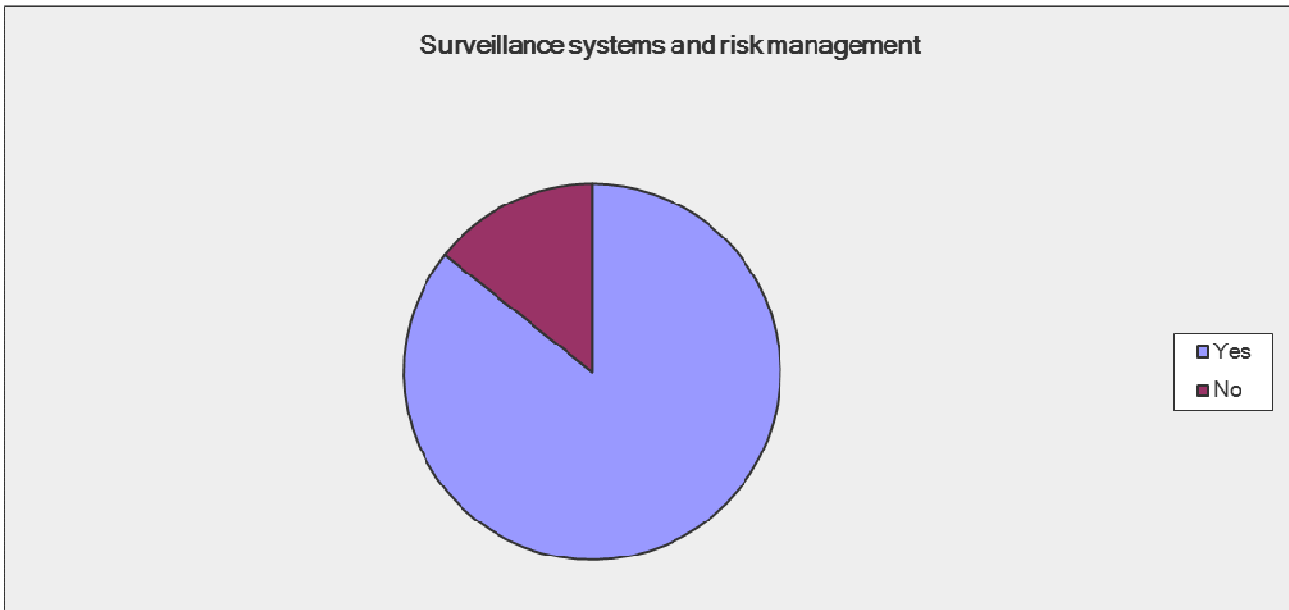
Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	12	85,7%
b.	No	2	14,3%

**Additional info:**

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

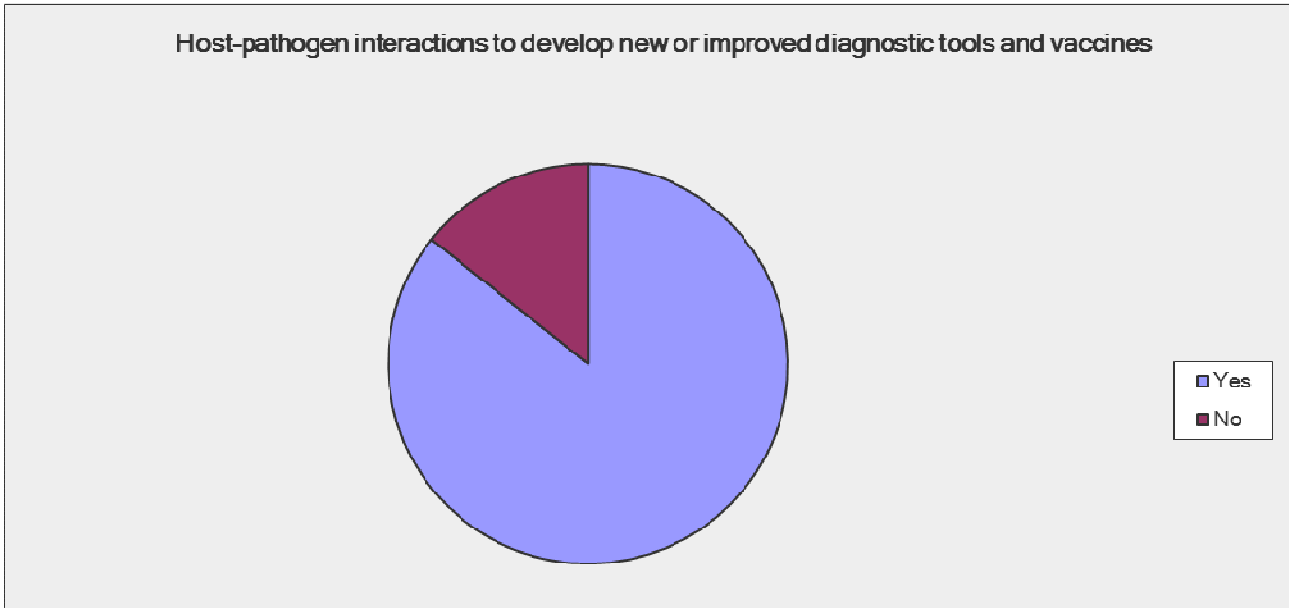
Tot respondents: 14

Elaborated topics: 9



***b) Host-pathogen interactions to develop new or improved diagnostic tools and vaccines including assays to distinguish more reliably between infected and vaccinated animals, rapid tests to identify pathogens including their virulence and resistance pattern.***

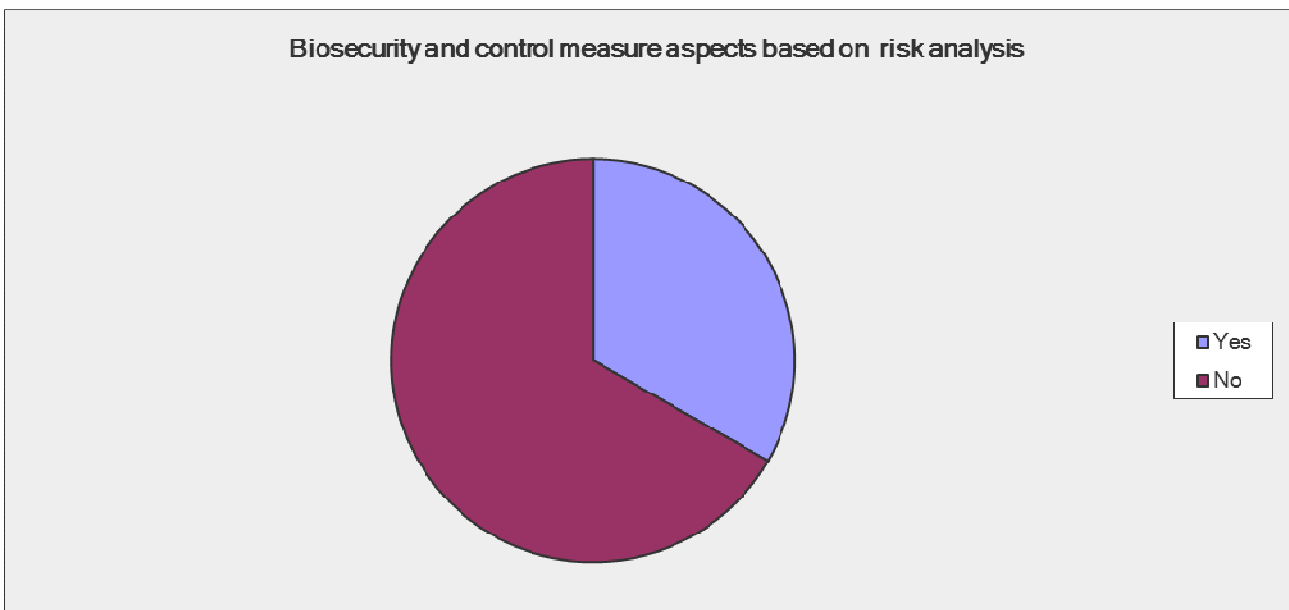
Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	12	85,7%
b.	No	2	14,3%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
Elaborated topics: 9			



**c) Biosecurity and control measure aspects based on farm, regional, national, and European level on risk analysis.**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	5	33,3%
b.	No	10	66,7%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 15  
 Elaborated topics: 4

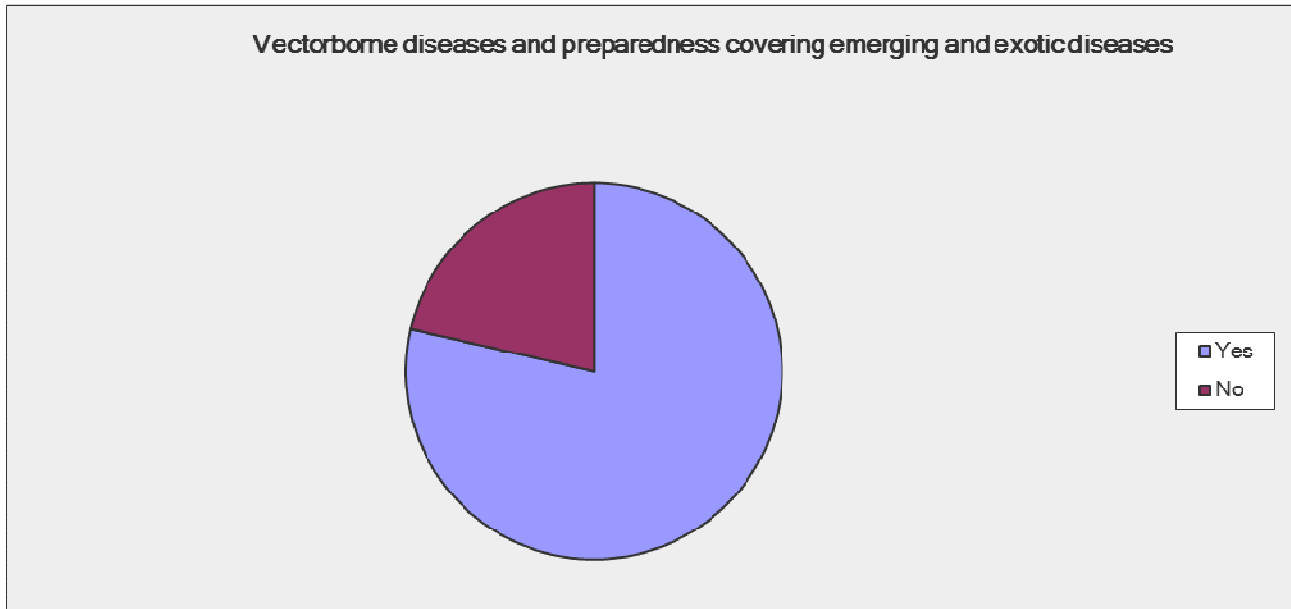


**d) Vector-borne diseases and preparedness covering emerging and exotic diseases with regards to an epidemiological approach of risk pathway identification.**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	11	78,6%

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

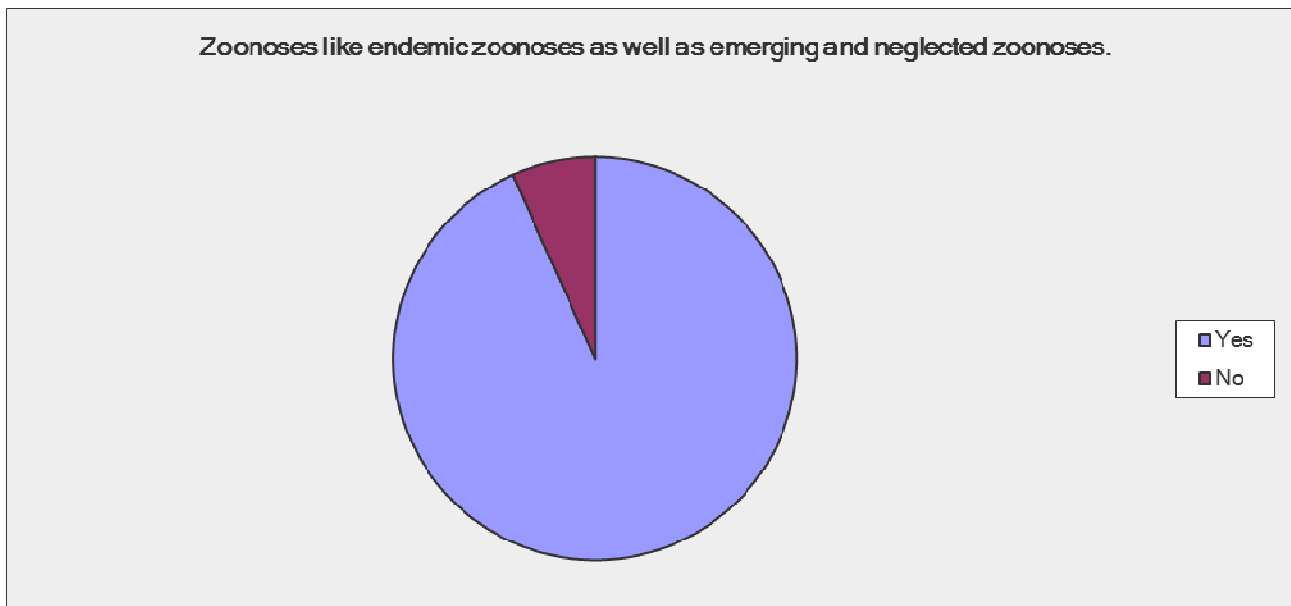
b.	No	3	21,4%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
Elaborated topics: 8			



*e) Zoonoses like endemic zoonoses as well as emerging and neglected zoonoses.*

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	14	93,3%
b.	No	1	6,7%

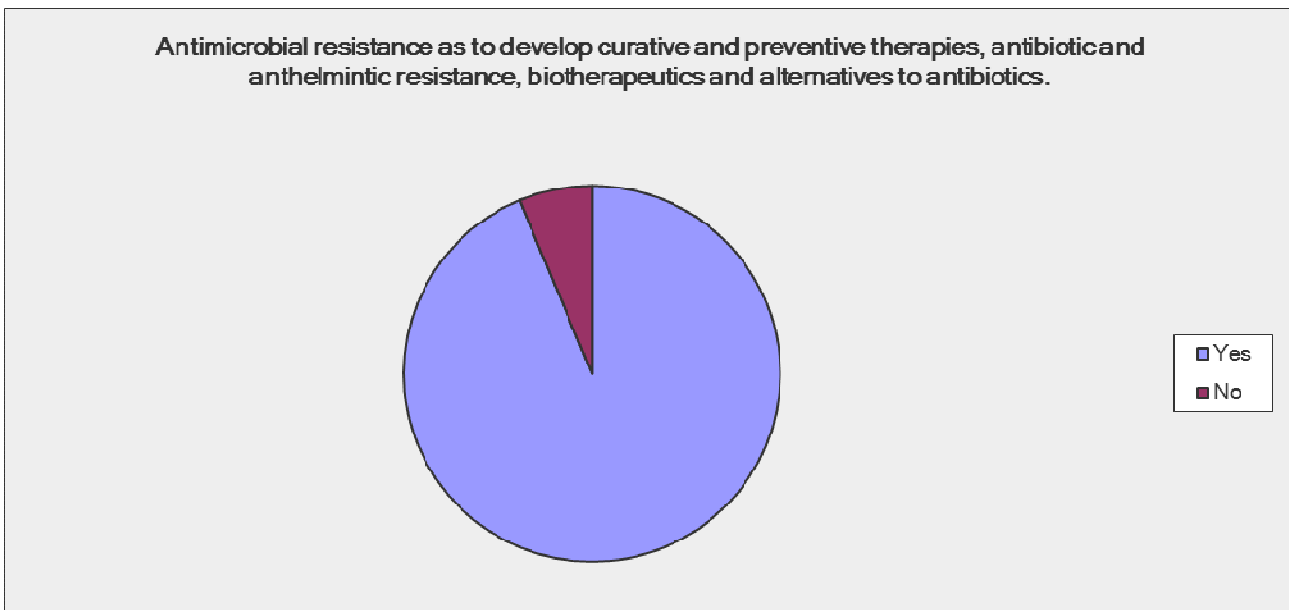
**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 15  
 Elaborated topics: 11



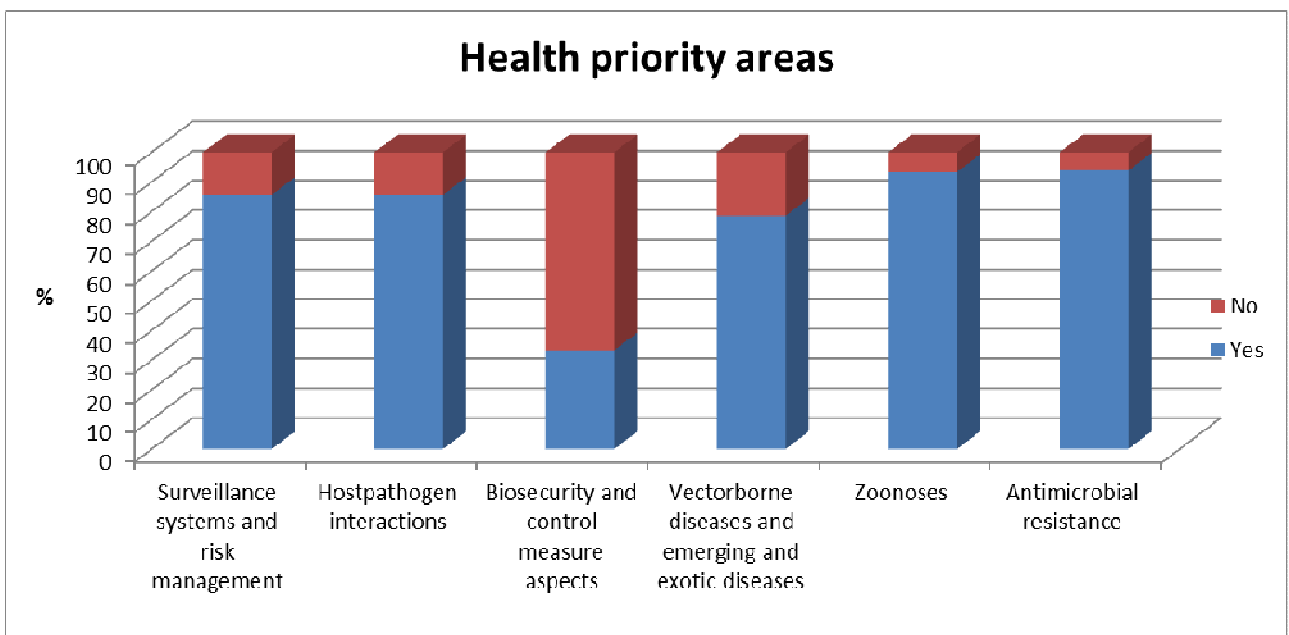
**f) Antimicrobial resistance as to develop curative and preventive therapies, antibiotic and anthelmintic resistance, biotherapeutics and alternatives to antibiotics.**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	15	93,8%
b.	No	1	6,3%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 16  
 Elaborated topics: 12



Percentage of responses codified according to the selected research priority areas.



**10. What further aspects might the call of ANIHWA include with regards to infectious diseases and to non-infectious diseases/health issues?**

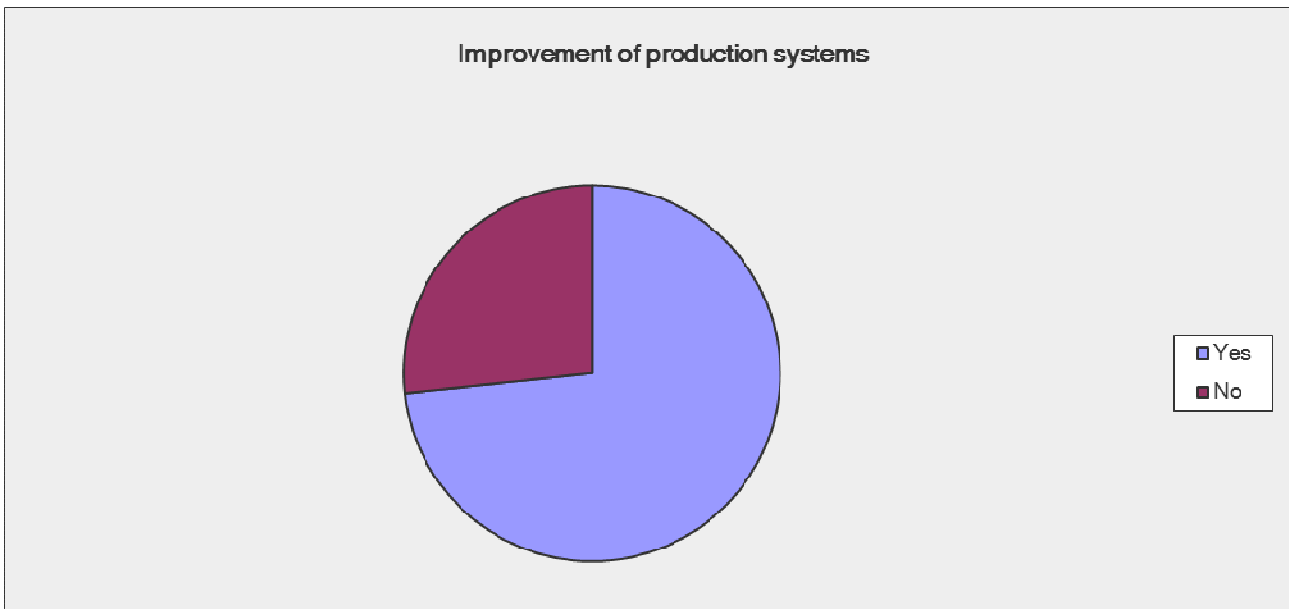
Number of comments: 11  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**11. Topics & Scope "Animal Welfare": Should any of the following 8 welfare areas identified by the CWG be covered in the 1st call of ANIHWA?**

*a) Improvement of production systems, with respect to housing, feed, husbandry, environmental impact, etc., as well as quality management of production systems.*

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	11	73,3%
b.	No	4	26,7%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 15  
 Elaborated topics: 8



*b) Training and education programmes for veterinarians or personnel involved in taking care of animals, i.e. animal transporters, animal keepers, etc.*

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	6	42,9%



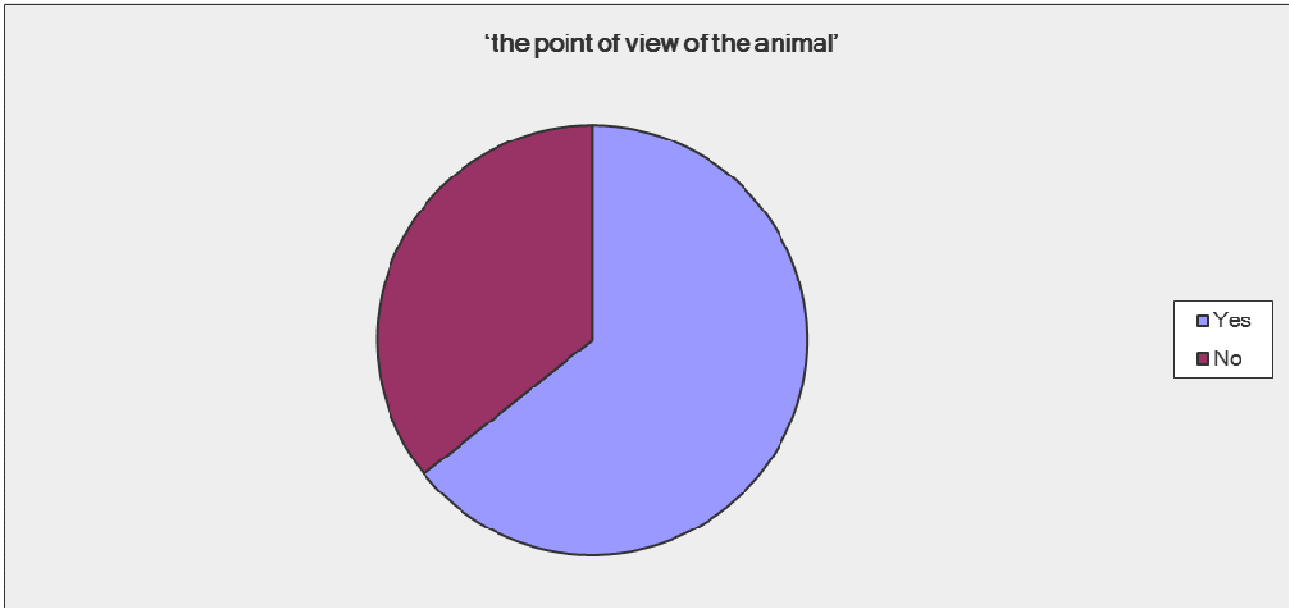
ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

b.	No	8	57,1%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
Elaborated topics: 5			



c) *'the point of view of the animal' – improvement of their life at farms with regards to behaviour and requirements, emotional state, pain, medication and alternative treatments methods (i.e. alternatives to antibiotics), neonatal and early life challenges, epigenetics (genetic markers of welfare), etc.*

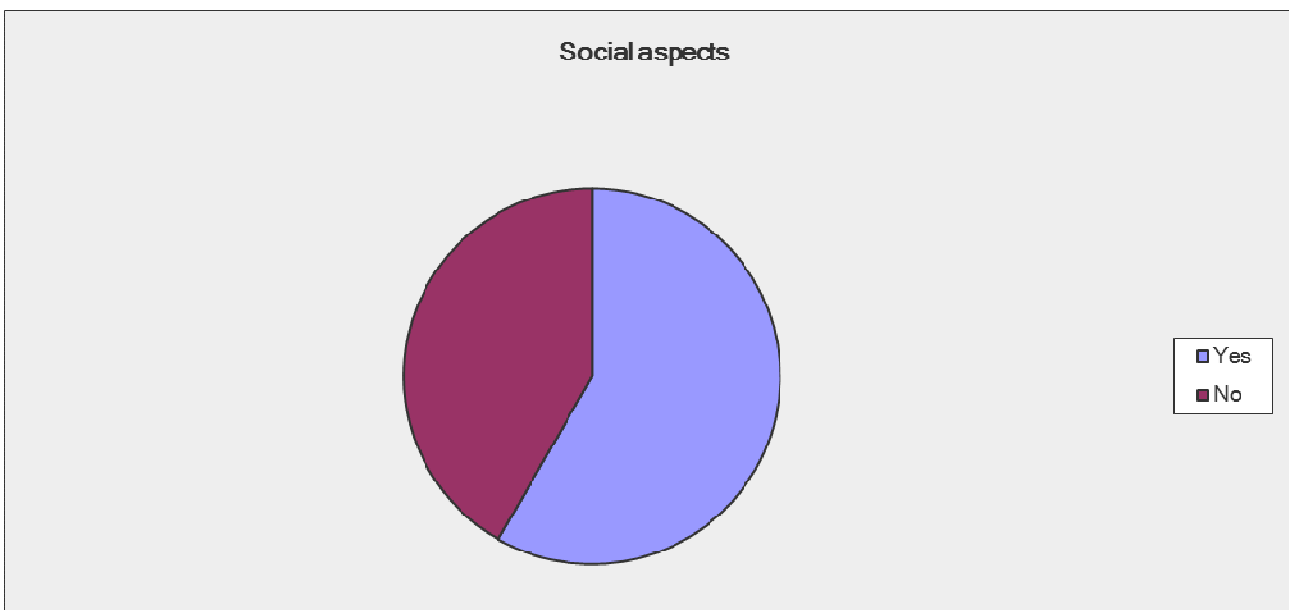
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	9	64,3%
b.	No	5	35,7%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
Elaborated topics: 7			



**d) Social aspects i.e. consumer attitudes or farmer behaviour, on the application of management related amputations (i.e. tail docking, dehorning), castrations, antibiotics, mortality, etc.**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	7	58,3%
b.	No	5	41,7%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 12  
 Elaborated topics: 5

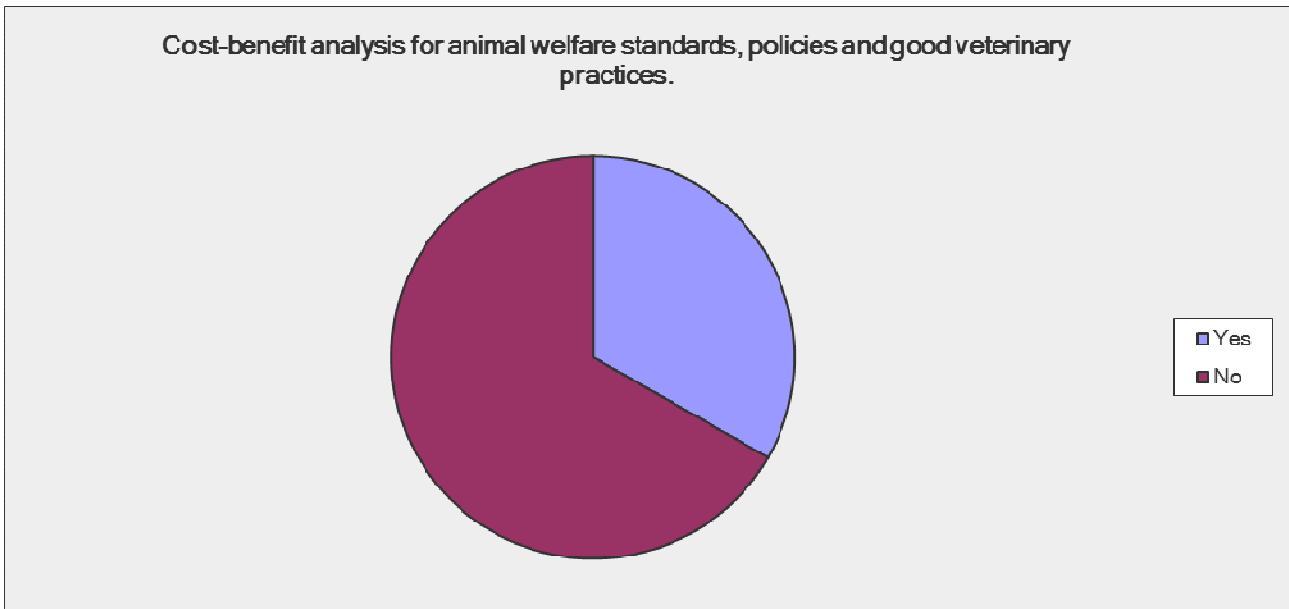


**e) Cost/benefit analysis for animal welfare standards, policies and good veterinary practices.**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	4	33,3%

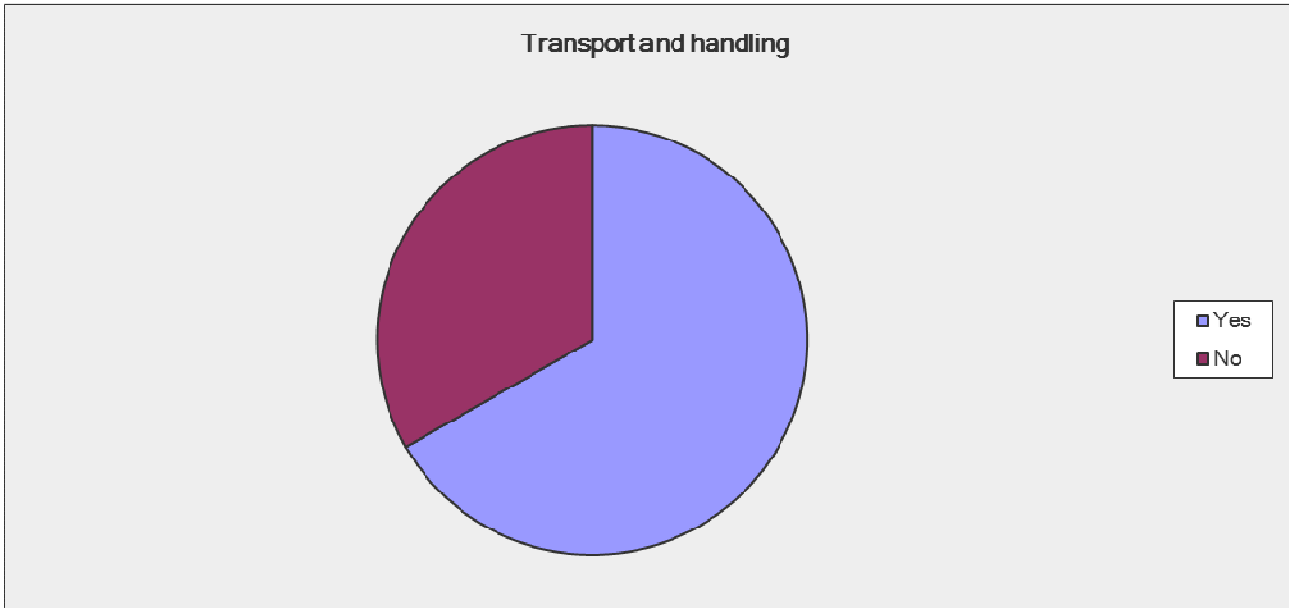
ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

b.	No	8	66,7%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 12			
Elaborated topics: 2			



*f) Transport and handling, i.e. movements of animals, stress and injury during transport, journey time, water quality, crowding times & density, etc.? Please provide information on what scope of investigation would allow the setting of risk based measures and thresholds, with established levels of tolerability.*

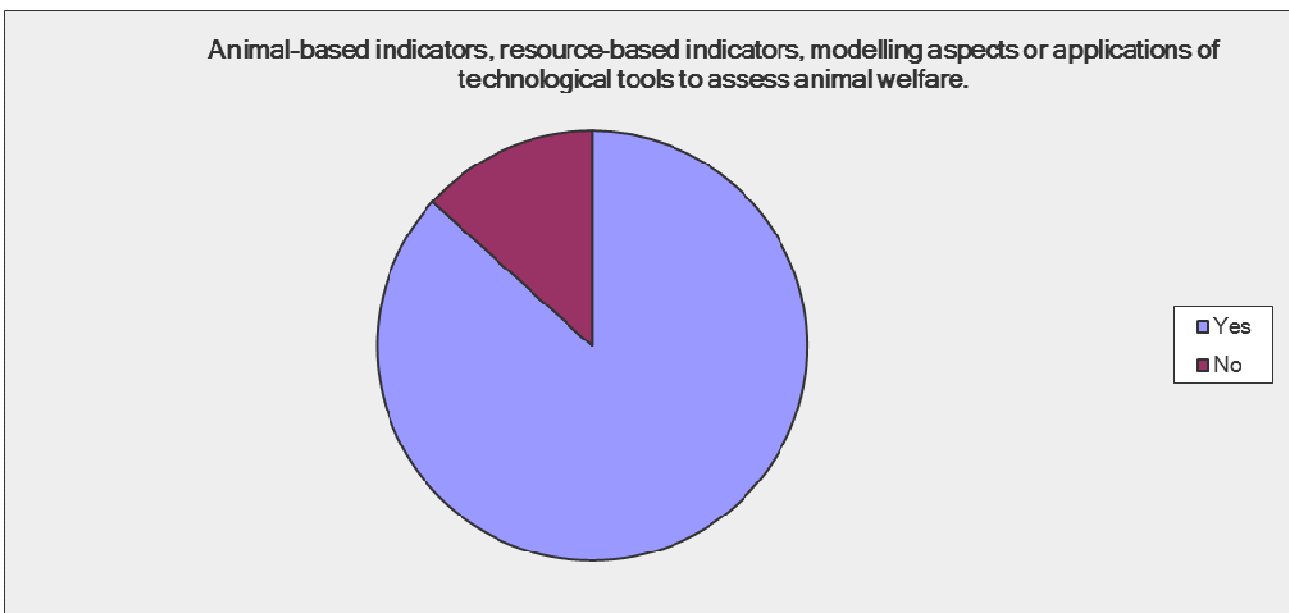
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	4	33,3%
b.	No	8	66,7%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 12			
Elaborated topics: 7			



**g) *Animal-based indicators, resource-based indicators, modelling aspects or applications of technological tools to assess animal welfare. Animal indicators can be: physiological, behavioural, physical or immunological topics; resource-based means space, etc.***

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	13	86,7%
b.	No	2	13,3%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 15  
 Elaborated topics: 8

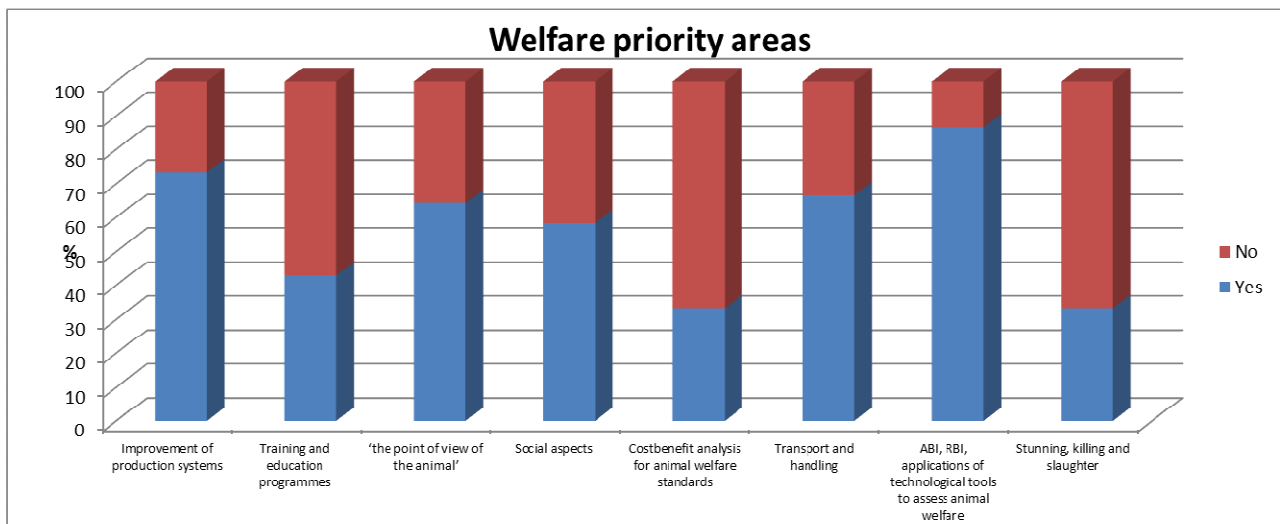
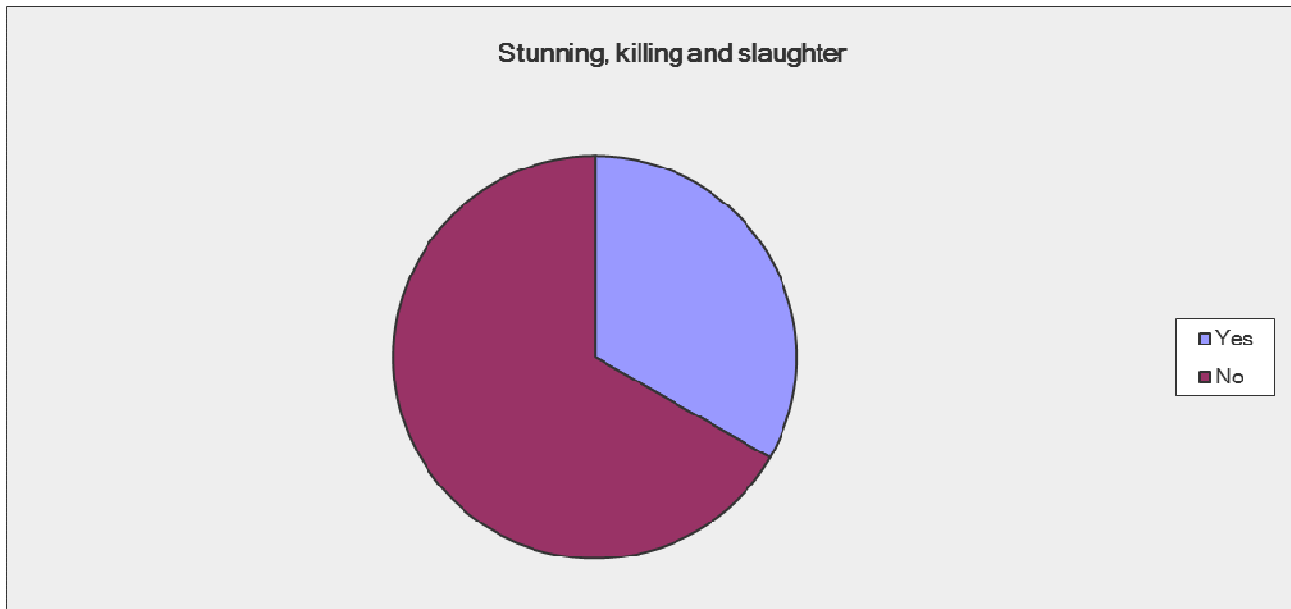


**h) *'Stunning, killing and slaughter'; for example novel and improved stunning techniques, non-stunned slaughter, sedation, etc.***

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	4	33,3%
b.	No	8	66,7%

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

b.	No	8	66,7%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 12			
Elaborated topics: 3			

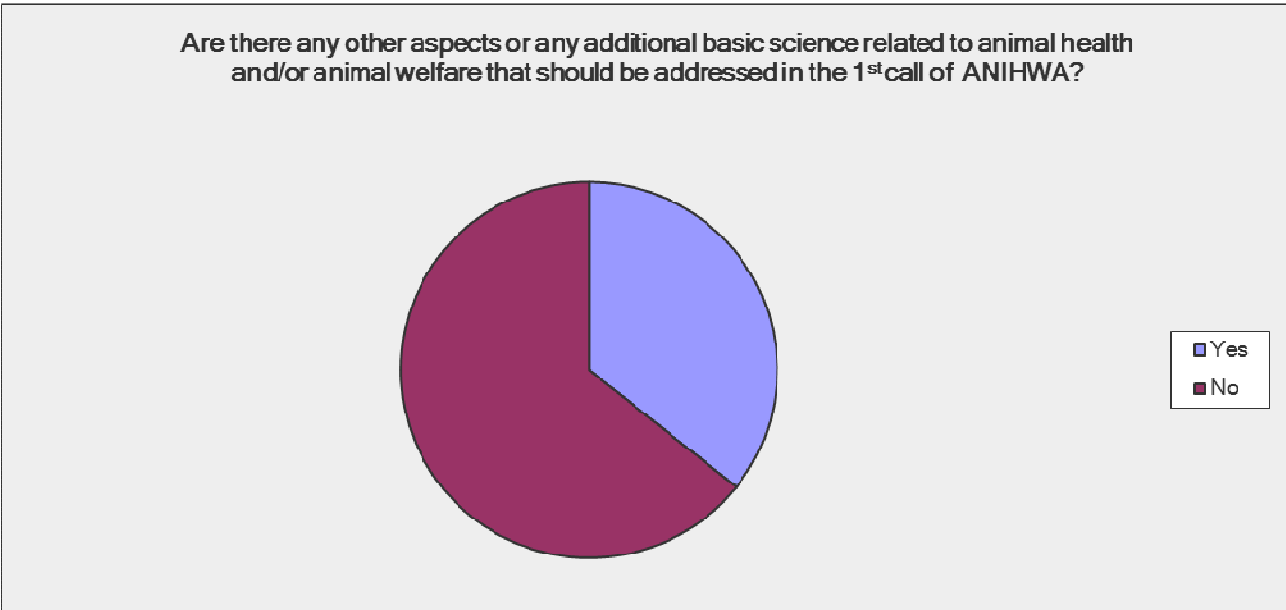


**12. Are there any other aspects or any additional basic science related to animal health and/or animal welfare that should be addressed in the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	5	35,7%
b.	No	9	64,3%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
Elaborated topics: 5			

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

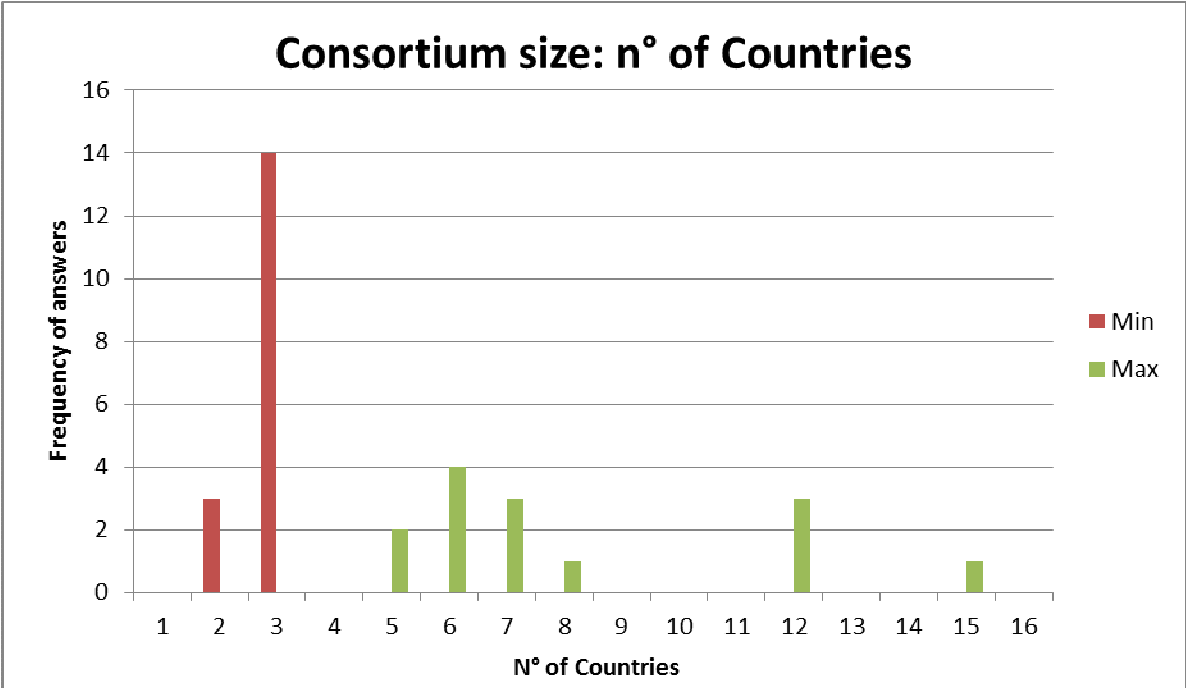


**Sub-section A.3: Consortium Structure for the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA.**

*13. Please indicate the preferred size of a project consortium:*

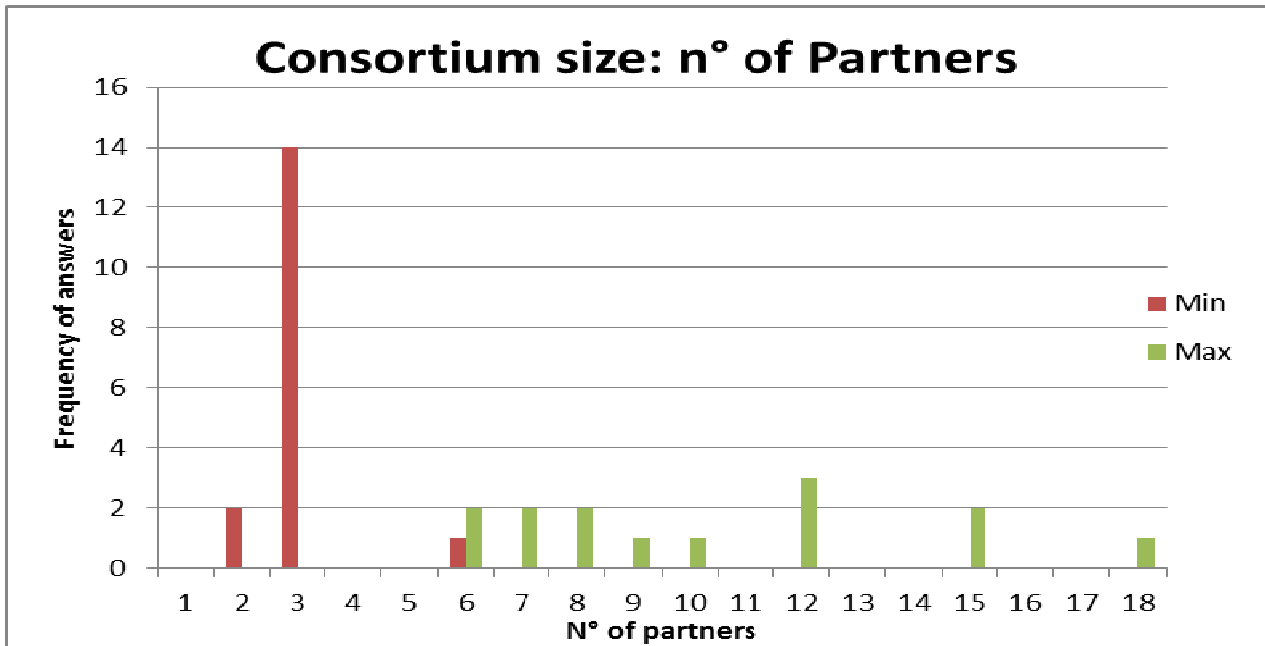
*N° of Countries*

Number of respondents (min): 17  
Number of respondents (max): 14



***N° of Partners***

Number of respondents (min): 17  
 Number of respondents (max): 14

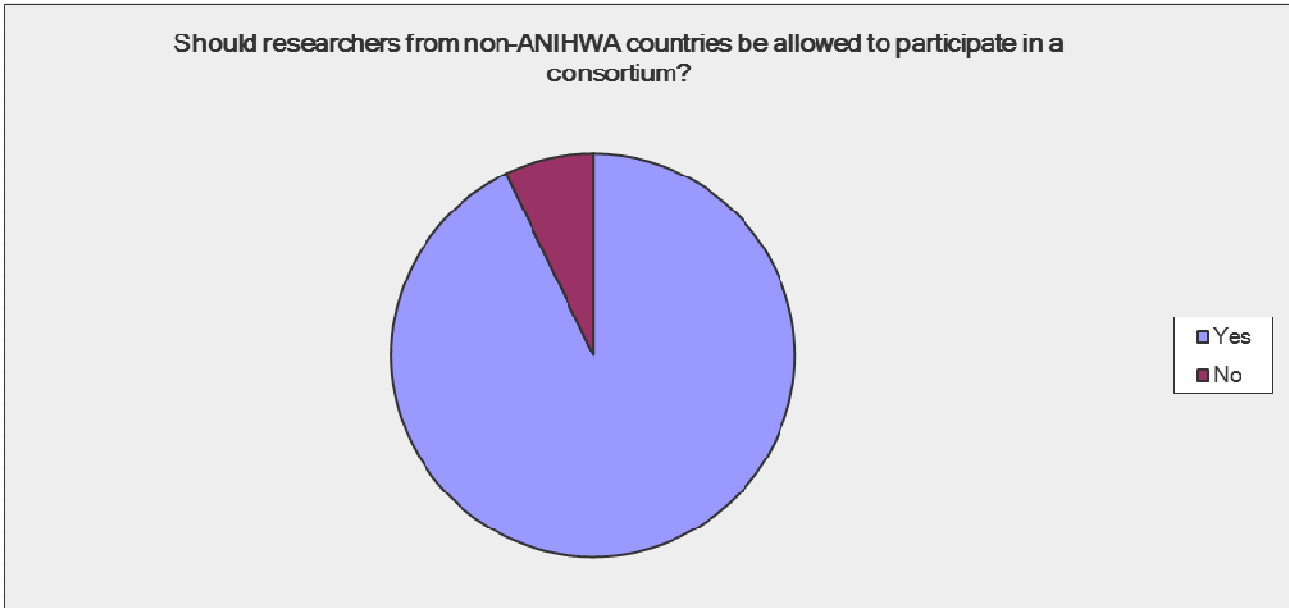


***If other, please comment here:***

Number of comments: 1  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

***14. Should researchers from non-ANIHWA countries be allowed to participate in a consortium?***

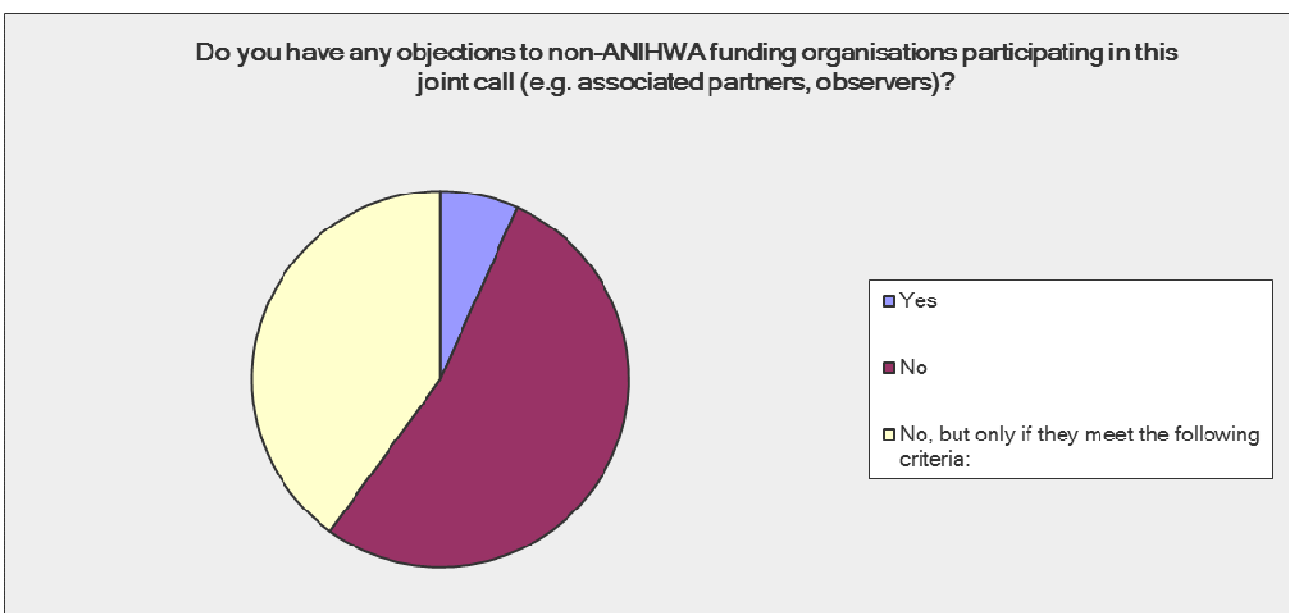
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	13	92,9%
b.	No	1	7,1%
If yes, how? Please indicate conditions:		10	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			



**15. Do you have any objections to non-ANIHWA funding organisations participating in this joint call (e.g. associated partners, observers)?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	1	6,7%
b.	No	8	53,3%
c.	No, but only if they meet the following criteria:	6	40,0%

**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 15





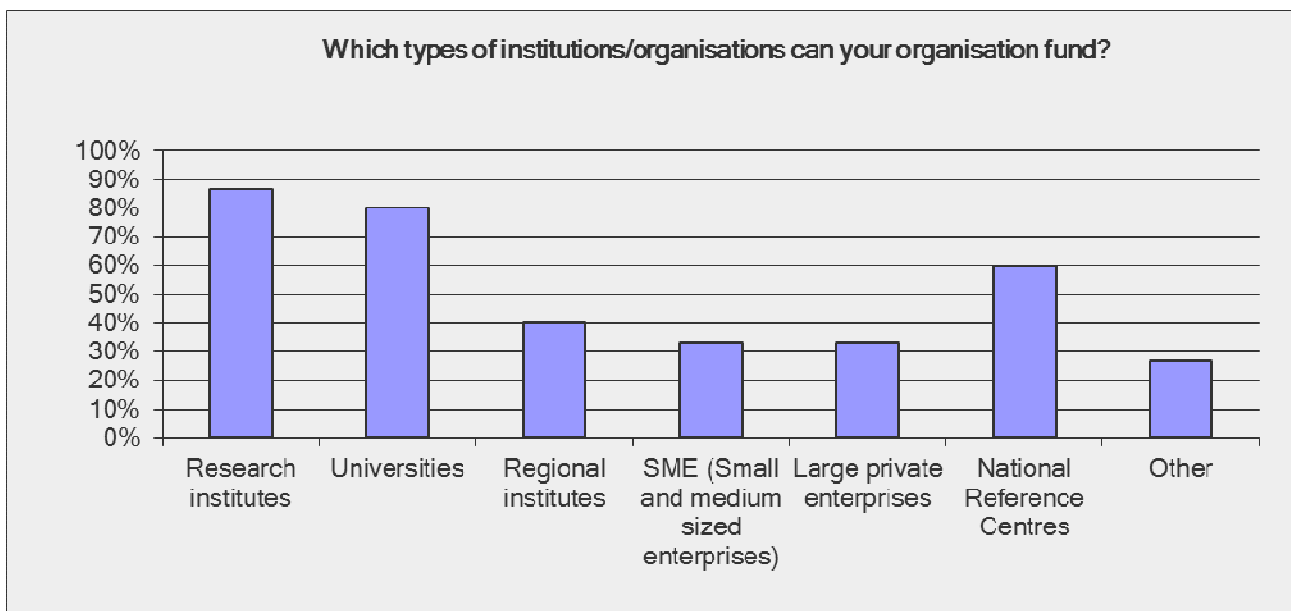
**16. Do you have any further comments on the consortium structure of the 1<sup>st</sup> call of ANIHWA?**

Number of comments: 11  
The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**Sub-section A.4: Eligibility Criteria for Funding the 1<sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.**

**17. Which types of institutions/organisations can your organisation fund?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Research institutes	13	86,7%
b.	Universities	12	80,0%
c.	Regional institutes	6	40,0%
d.	SME (Small and medium sized enterprises)	5	33,3%
e.	Large private enterprises	5	33,3%
f.	National Reference Centres	9	60,0%
g.	Other, please specify	4	26,7%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 15			

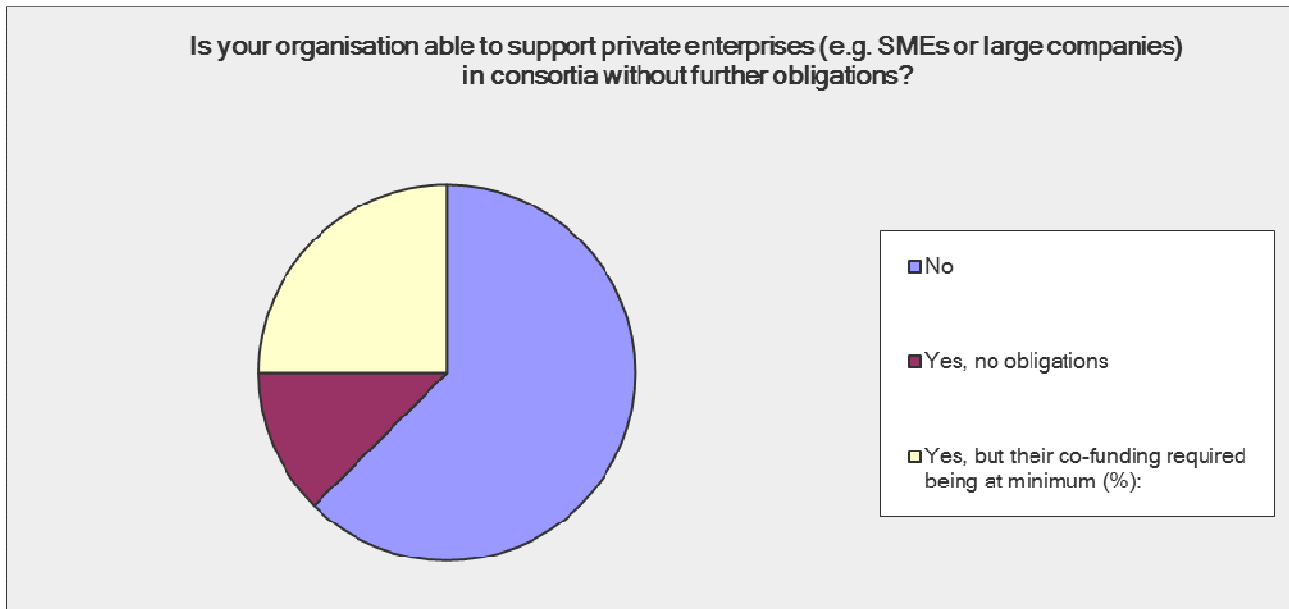


**18. Is your organisation able to support private enterprises (e.g. SMEs or large companies) in consortia without further obligations?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	No	10	62,5%

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b.	Yes, no obligations	2	12,5%
c.	Yes, but their co-funding required being at minimum (%):	4	25,0%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 16			



**19. Does your organisation require a Consortium Agreement prior to release funds?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	10	66,7%
b.	No	5	33,3%
c.	Any comments	5	33,3%

**Additional info:**

Tot respondents: 15

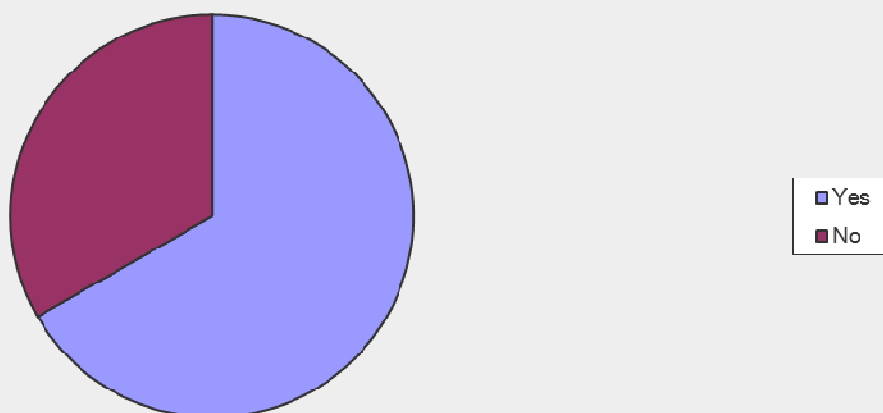
**Does your organisation require any further legal documents prior to release funds?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	4	26,7%
b.	No	11	73,3%
c.	If yes, please specify	4	

**Additional info:**

Tot respondents: 15

Does your organisation require a Consortium Agreement prior to release funds?



Does your organisation require any further legal documents prior to release funds?



**20. Do you have any further comments on eligibility criteria of this call?**

Number of comments: 11  
The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

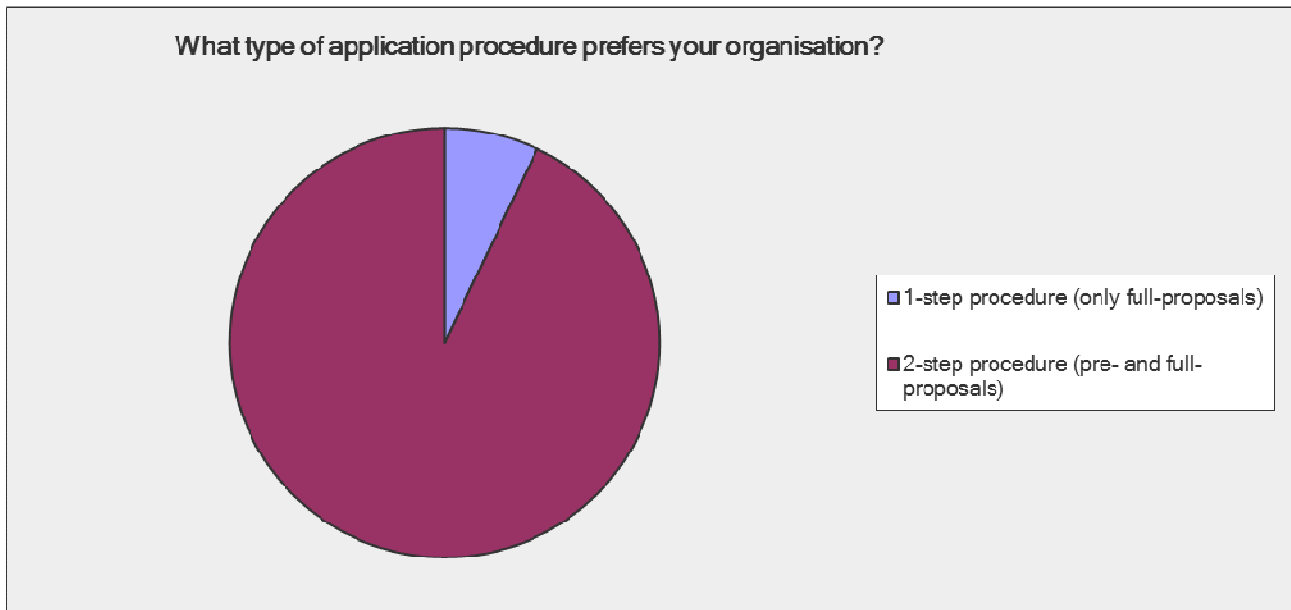
**Sub-section A.5: Application & Evaluation of 1<sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.**

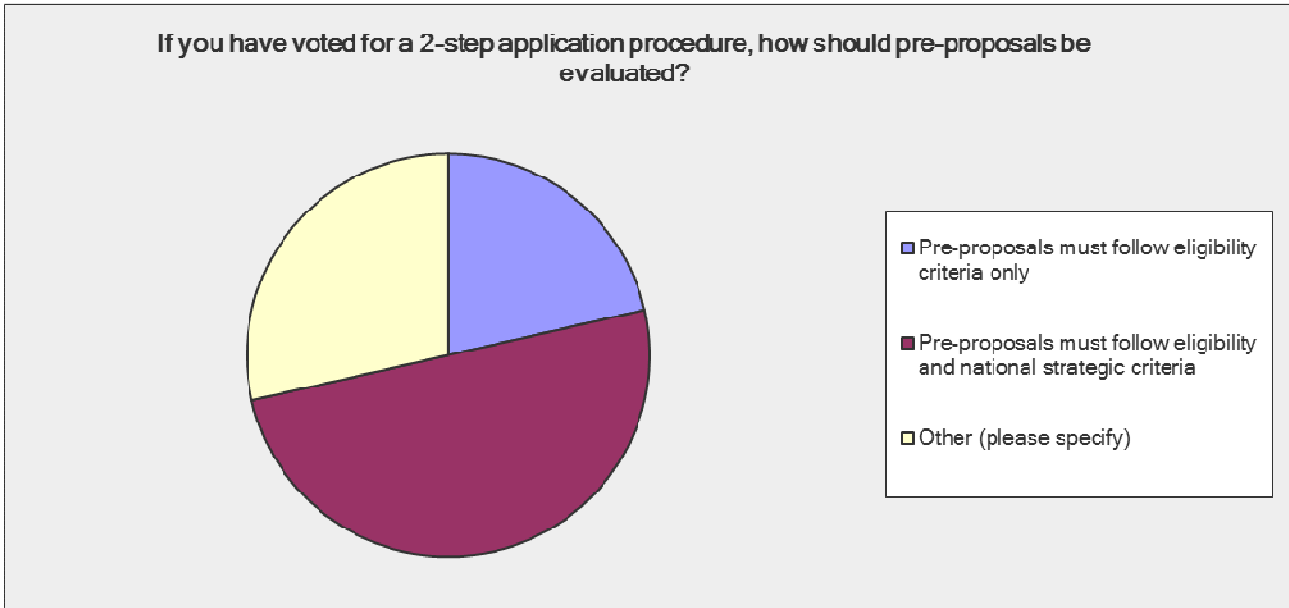
**21. What type of application procedure prefers your organisation?**

	Response	$\Sigma$	%
a.	1-step procedure (only full-proposals)	1	7,1%

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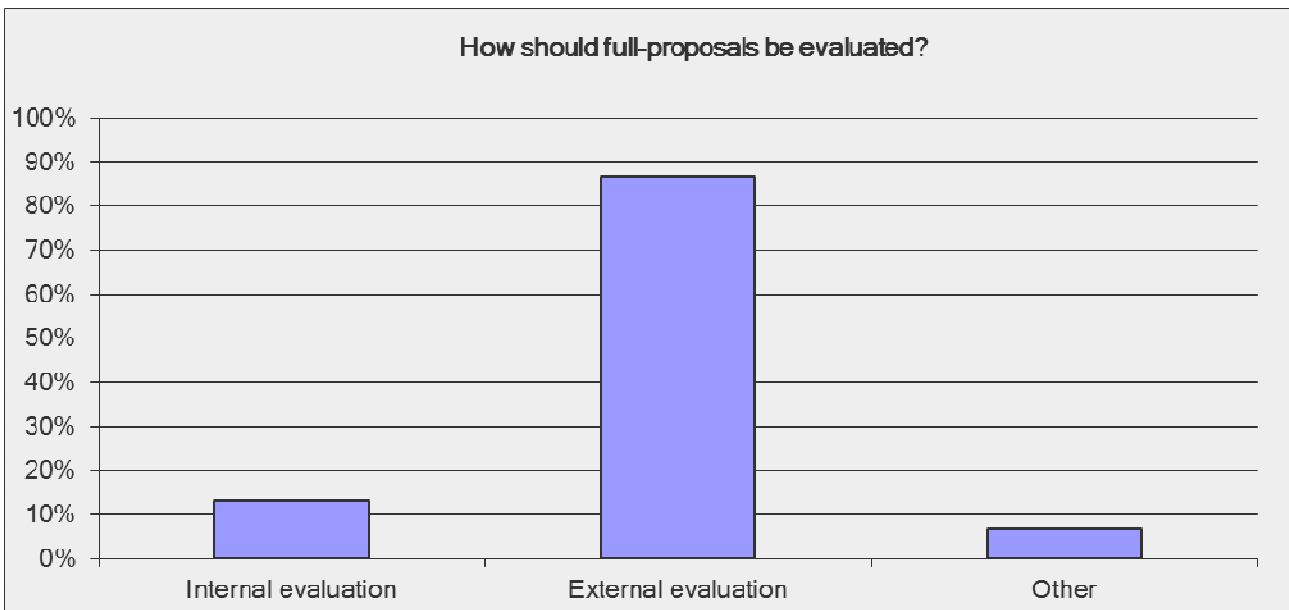
b.	2-step procedure (pre- and full-proposals)	13	92,9%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			
<i><b>If you have voted for a 2-step application procedure, how should pre-proposals be evaluated?</b></i>			
Response		Σ	%
.	Pre-proposals must follow eligibility criteria only	3	21,4%
b.	Pre-proposals must follow eligibility and national strategic criteria	7	50,0%
c.	Other (please specify)	4	28,6%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 14			





**22. How should full-proposals be evaluated?**

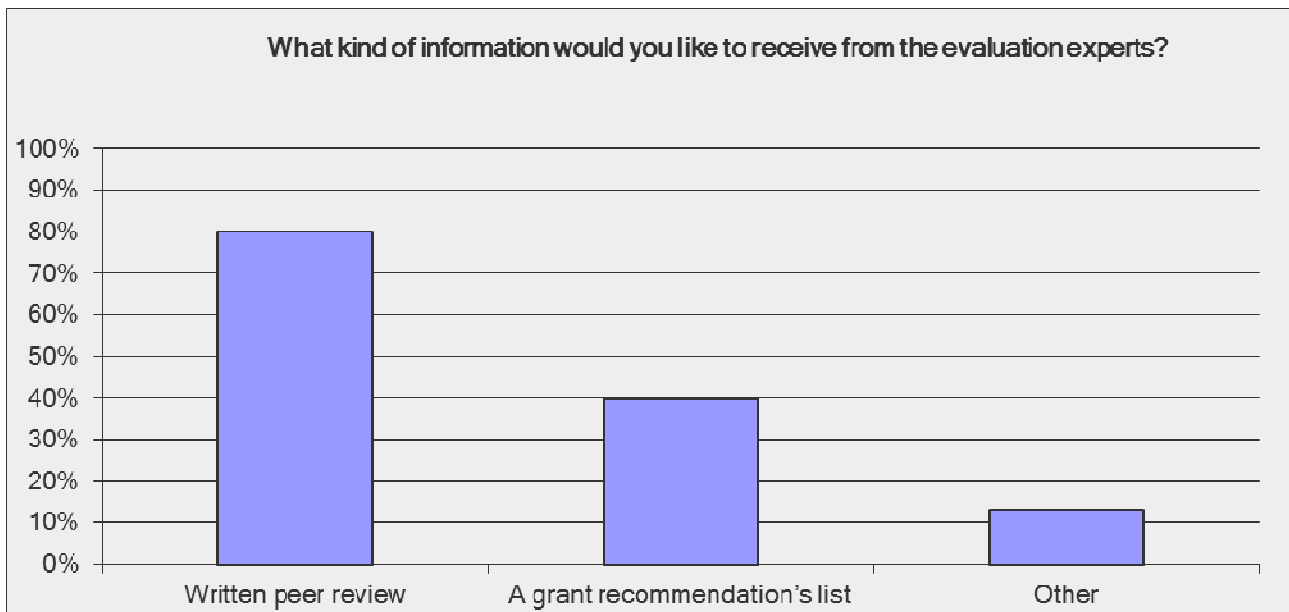
Response		Σ	%
a.	Internal evaluation, means by experts inside the participating funding organisations	2	13,3%
b.	External evaluation, means by an external panel of evaluation experts	13	86,7%
c.	Other, please specify	1	6,7%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 15			



**23. What kind of information would you like to receive from the evaluation experts?**

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Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Written peer review (per proposal and per evaluation expert)	12	80,0%
b.	A grant recommendation's list (means proposals that are recommended for funding by the evaluation experts)	6	40,0%
c.	Other, please specify	2	13,3%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 15			



**24. Should the evaluation experts meet prior to releasing their final opinion?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	13	86,7%
b.	No	2	13,3%

**Additional info:**

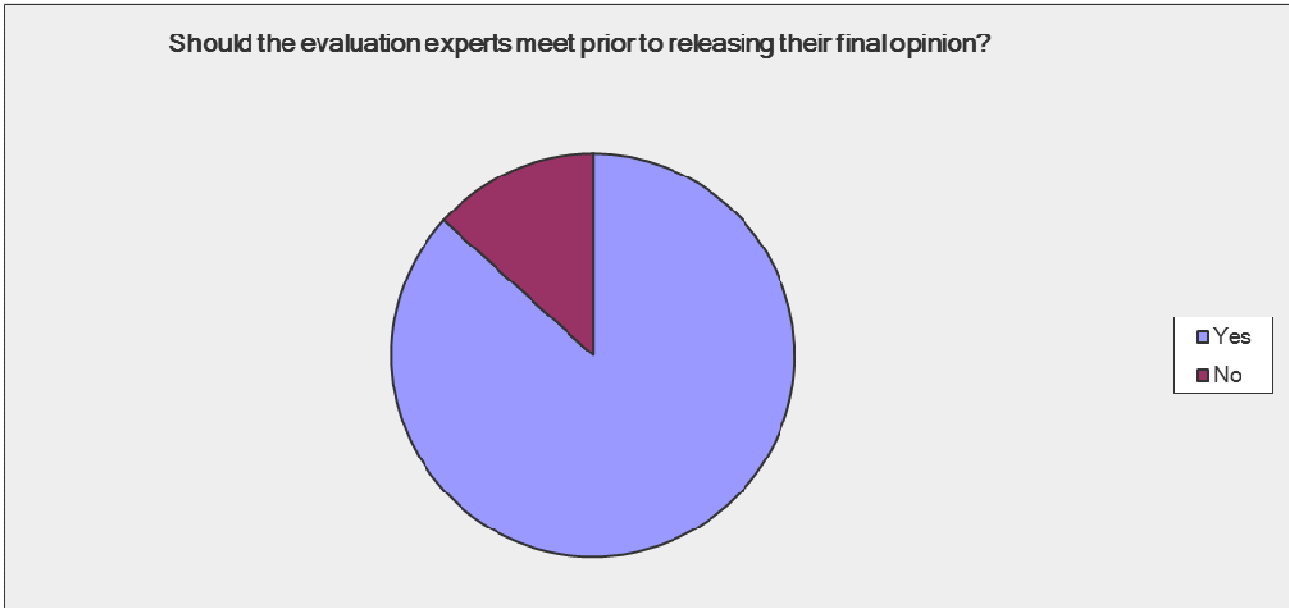
Tot respondents: 15

***If yes, would you allow a web-conference instead of a physical meeting?***

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	12	92,3%
b.	No	1	7,7%

**Additional info:**

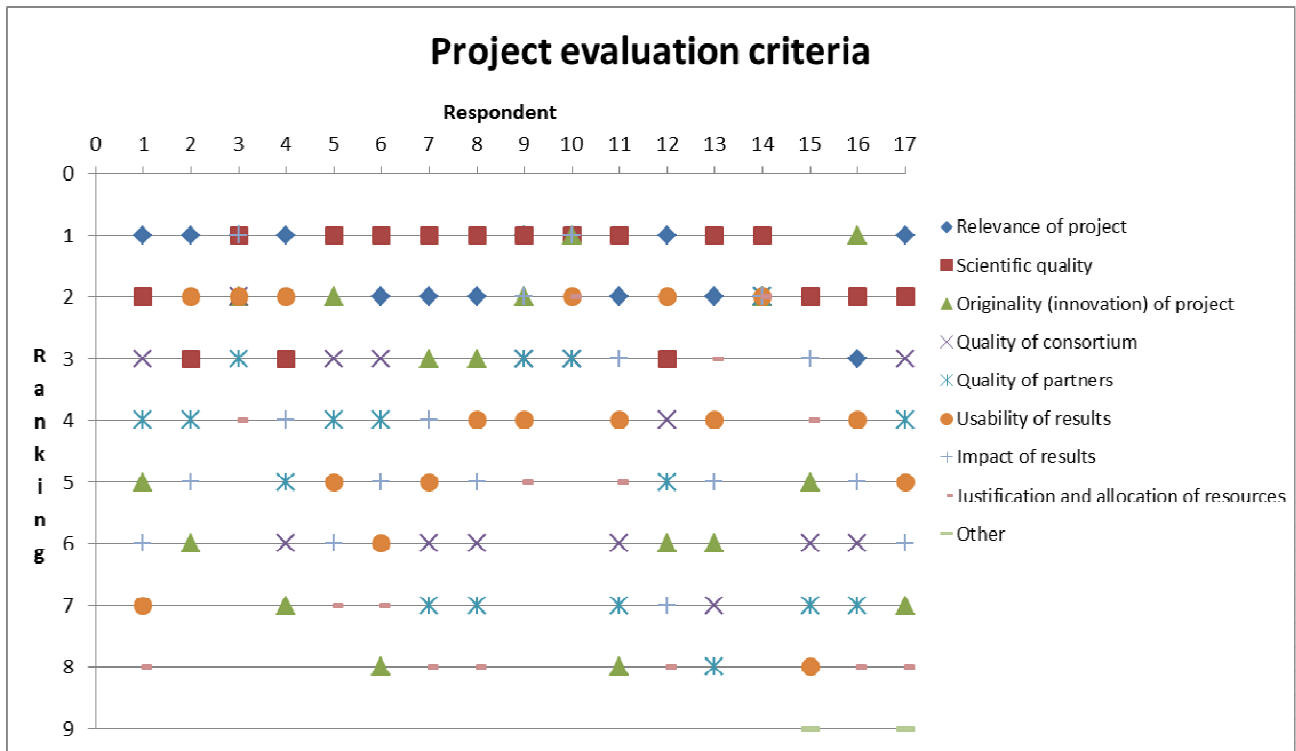
Tot respondents: 13



**25. Which are the most important evaluation criteria the evaluation experts have to follow during reviewing the proposals?**

***Please rank your results from 1 upwards, where 1 is your most important criteria.***

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**26. Once projects have been selected for funding, which is/are then your preferred method/s to evaluate project performance?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Written reports	14	93,3%
b.	Status seminars	6	40,0%
c.	On-site visits	0	0,0%
d.	Publications	6	40,0%
e.	Other, please specify	2	13,3%

**Additional info:**

Tot respondents: 15

***If you have chosen "written reports", what reports would you like to see?***

Response		Σ	%
a.	Annual report	5	33,3%
b.	A mid-term report	8	53,3%
c.	A final report	13	86,7%
d.	Other (please specify)	1	6,7%

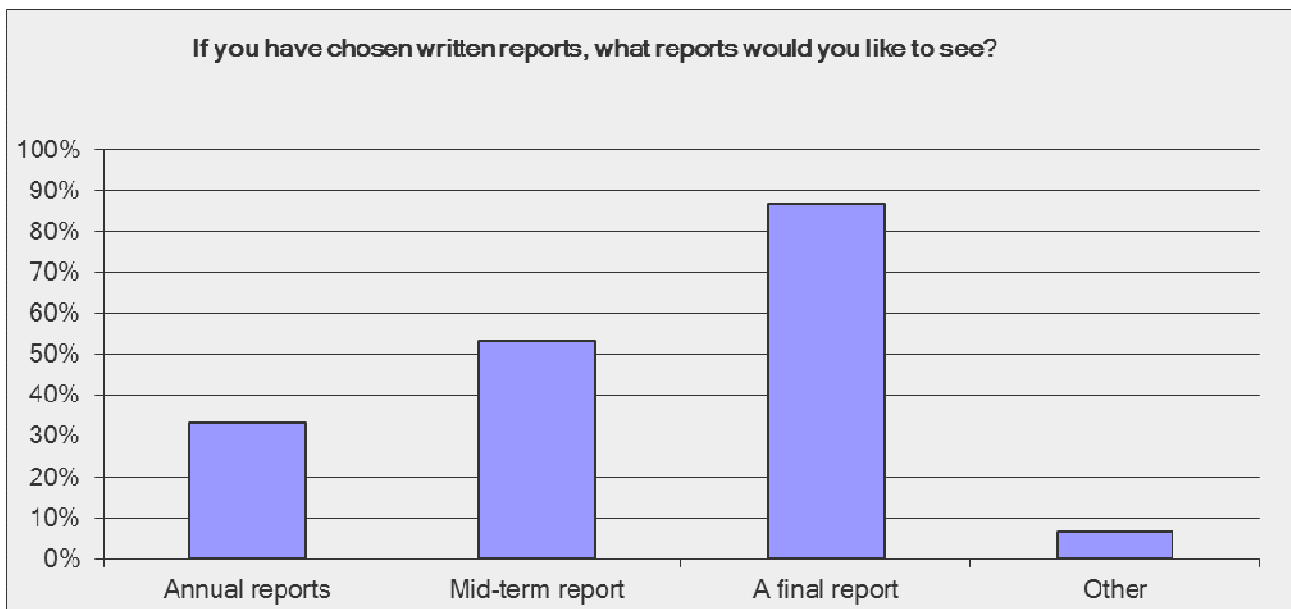
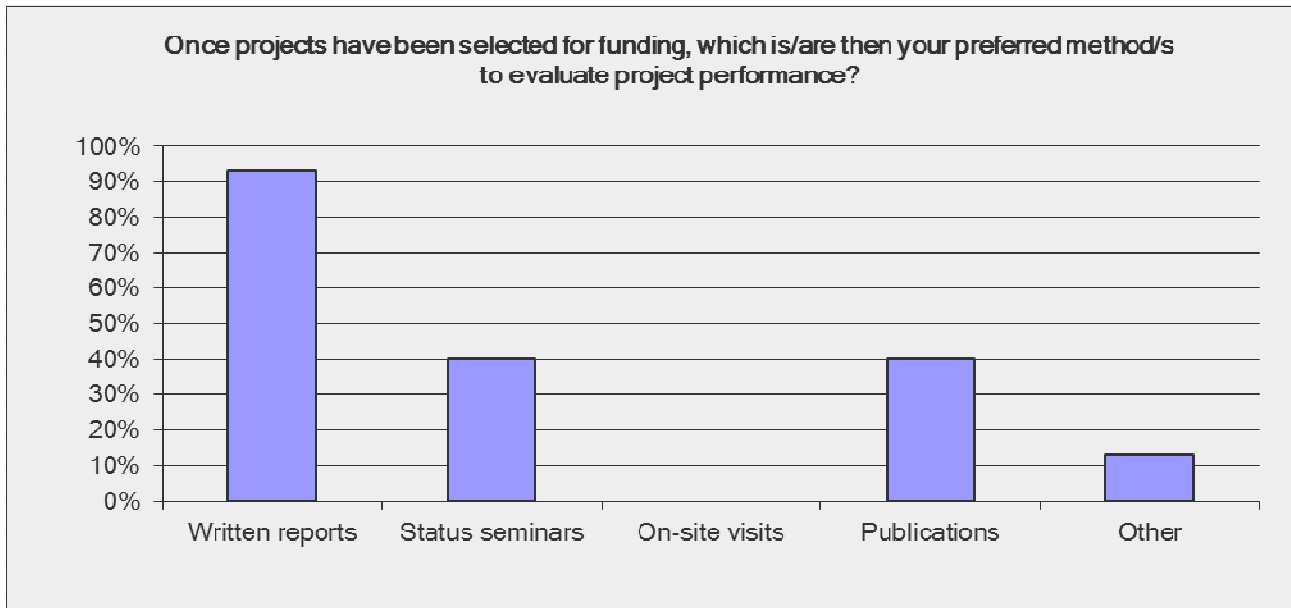
Tot respondents: 15

Description (Other):

- Conferences or panels for presentation of prior results.



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**27. Do you have any further comments on application and evaluation of this call?**

Number of comments: 9  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

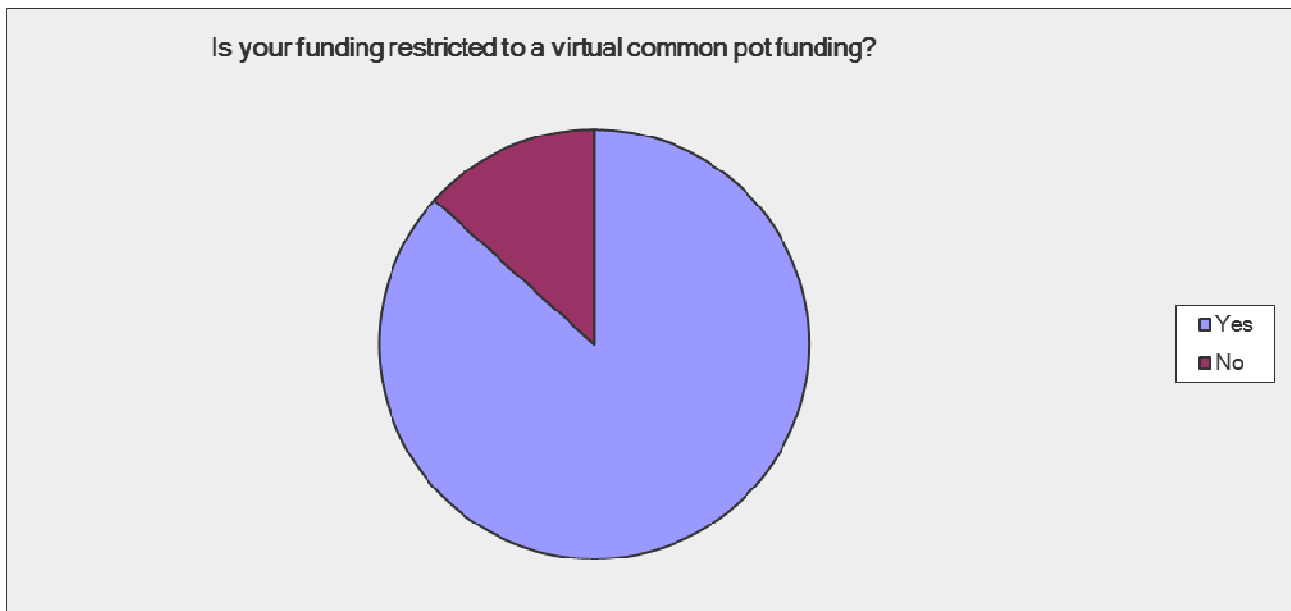
**Sub-section A.6: Funding Models of the 1<sup>st</sup> Call of ANIHWA.**

**28. Is your funding restricted to a virtual common pot funding?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	13	86,7%
b.	No	2	13,3%

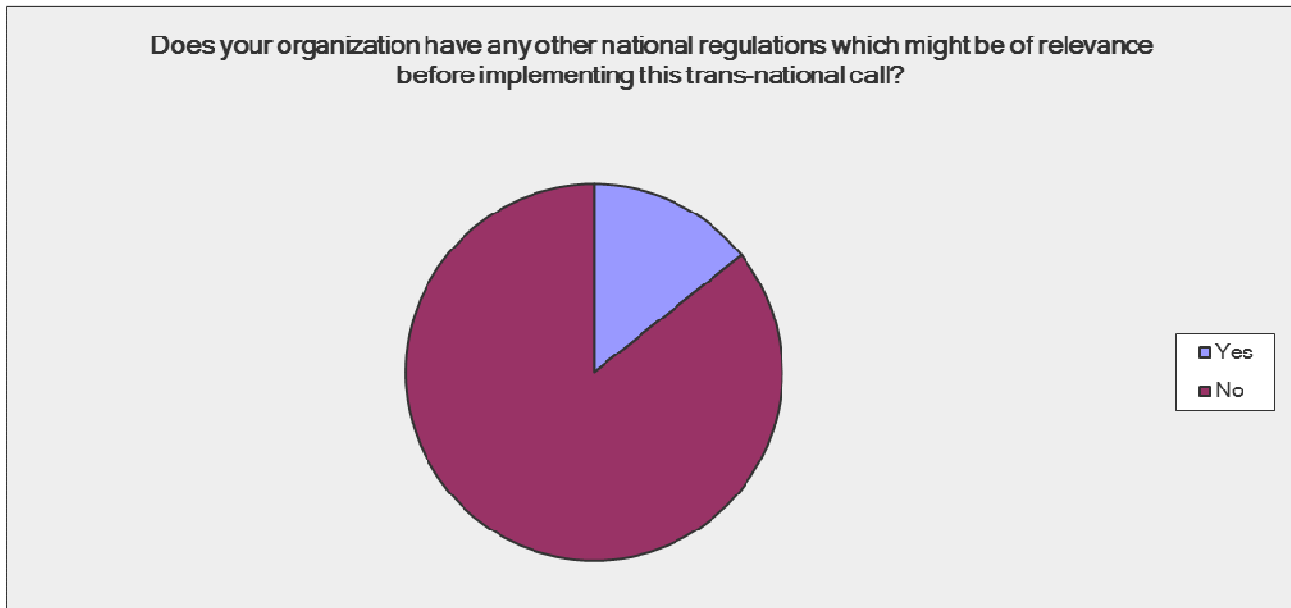
ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

c.	If not, please specify	3	
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 15			



**29. Does your organization have any other national regulations which might be of relevance before implementing this transnational call?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	2	14,3%
b.	No	12	85,7%
c.	If yes, please specify	3	
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 14			



**30. Do you have any further comments on funding models?**

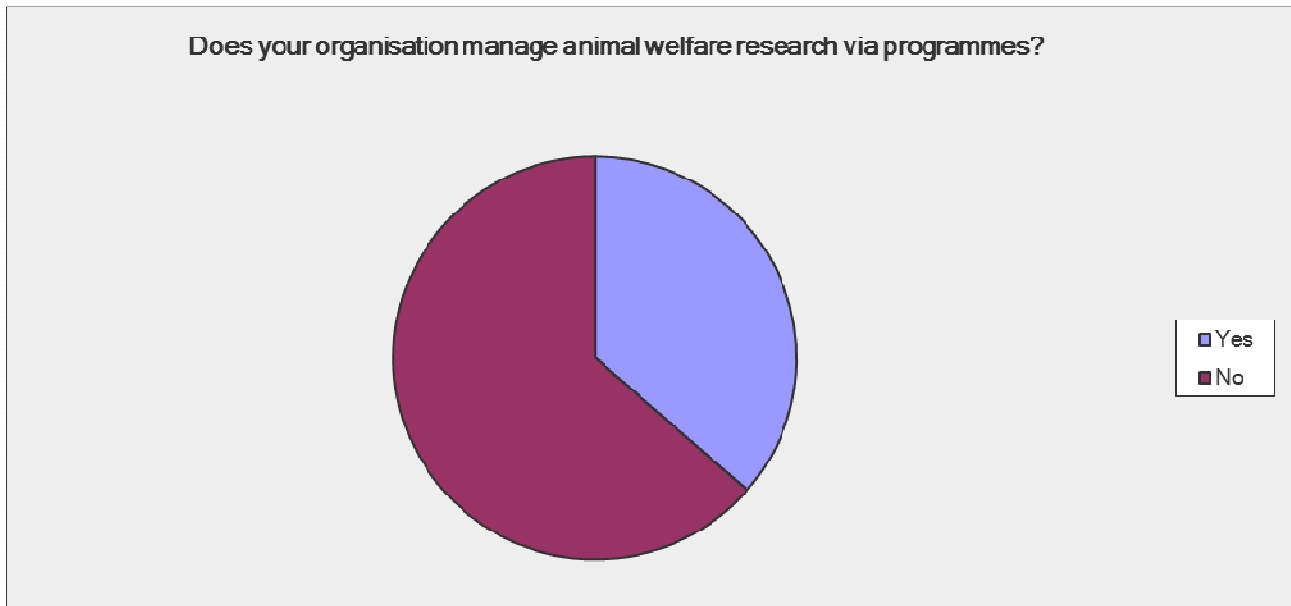
Number of comments: 6  
The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

## Section B

### Sub-section B.1: Funding Mechanisms of Animal Welfare Research Programmes/Projects.

#### 32. Does your organisation manage animal welfare research via programmes?

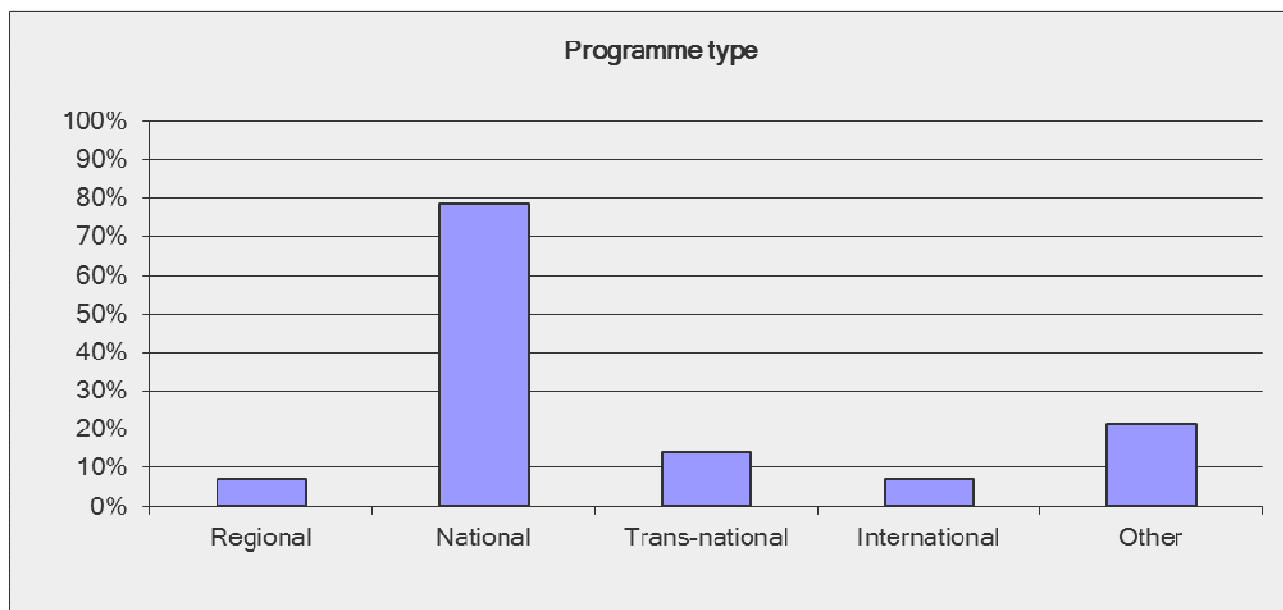
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	8	36,4%
b.	No	14	63,6%
c.	If no, please specify funding mechanism	9	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 22			



#### 33. Programme type:

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Regional	1	7,1%
b.	National	11	78,6%
c.	Trans-national	2	14,3%
d.	International	1	7,1%
e.	Other (please specify)	3	21,4%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 15			

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

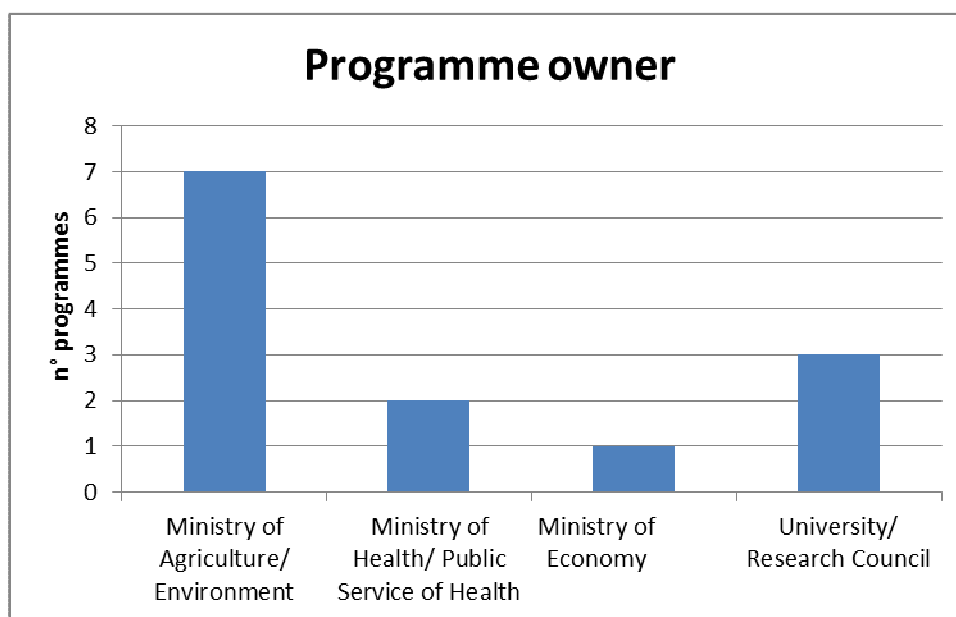


**34. If applicable, please provide programme name under which animal welfare topics are funded?**

Number of respondents: 11  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**35. Please provide programme owner details (Ministry or other central body):**

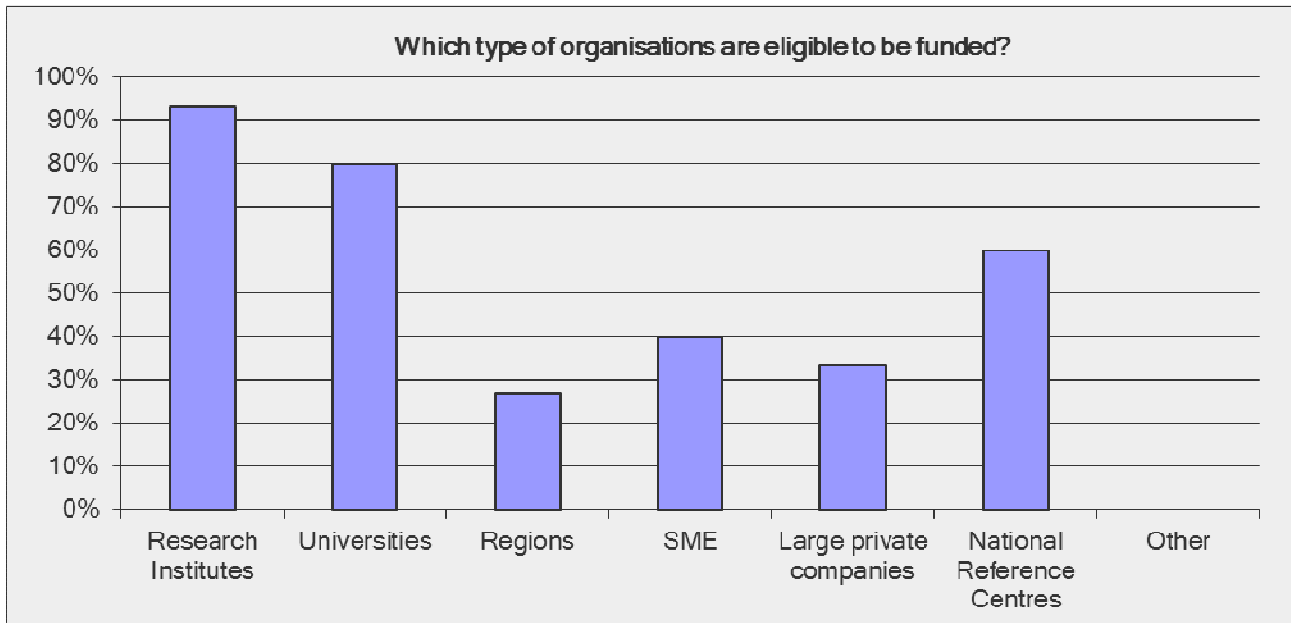
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Ministry of Agriculture/ Environment	7	54%
b.	Ministry of Health/ Public Service of Health	2	15%
c.	Ministry of Economy	1	8%
d.	University/ Research Council	3	23%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 13			



**36. Which type of organisations are eligible to be funded?**

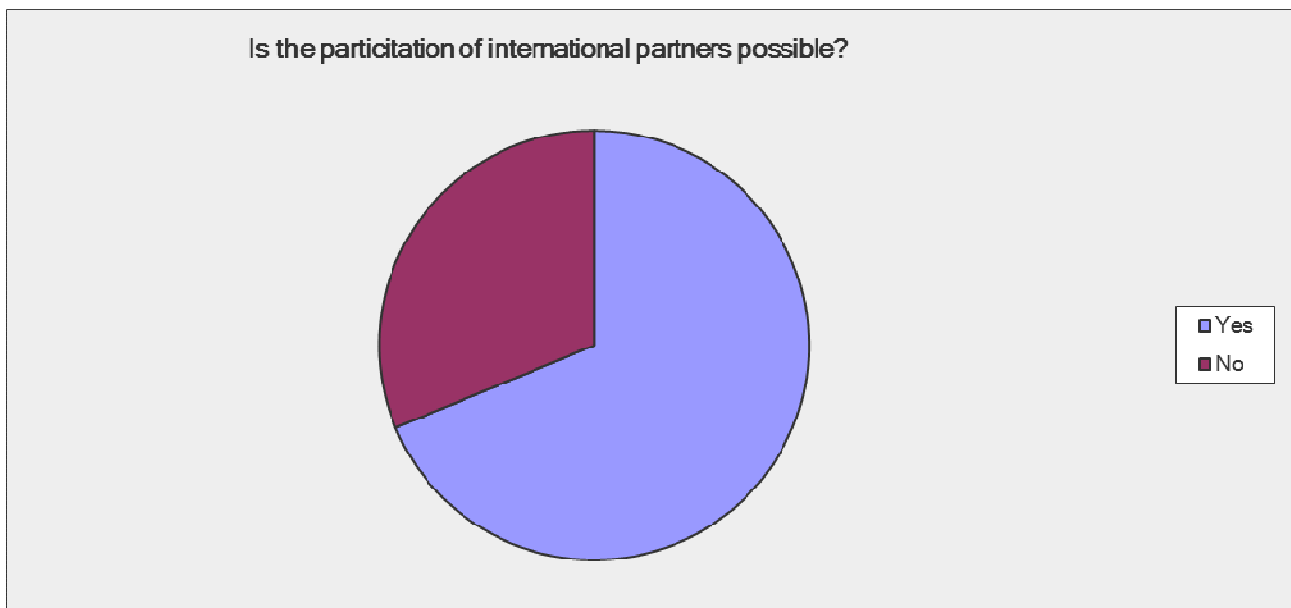
Response		Σ	%
a.	Research Institutes	14	93,3%
b.	Universities	12	80,0%
c.	Regions	4	26,7%
d.	SME	6	40,0%
e.	Large private companies	5	33,3%
f.	National Reference Centres	9	60,0%
g.	Other (please specify)	0	0,0%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 15			

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare



**37. Is the participation of international partners possible?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	11	68,8%
b.	No	5	31,3%
c.	If yes, please specify if this participation is subject to any restriction.	6	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 16			

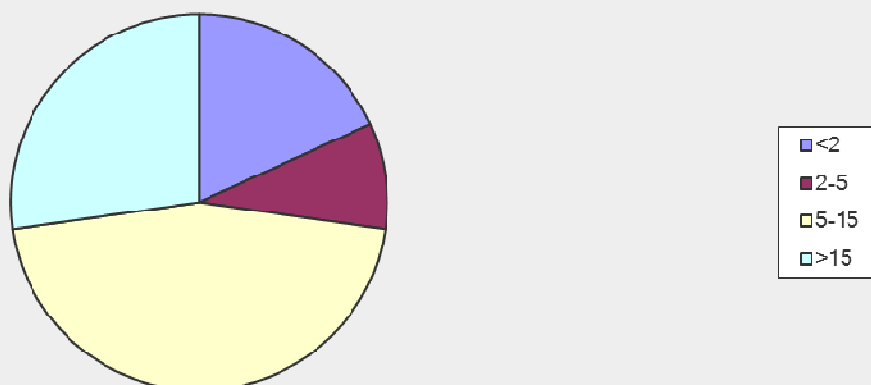


**38. Is this programme dedicated to animal welfare or part of a larger programme?**

**Overall budget of the larger general programme in Mill. € per annum 2008**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	<2	2	18,2%
b.	2-5	1	9,1%
c.	5-15	5	45,5%
e.	>15	3	27,3%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 11			

Overall budget of the larger general programme in Mill. € per annum 2008:

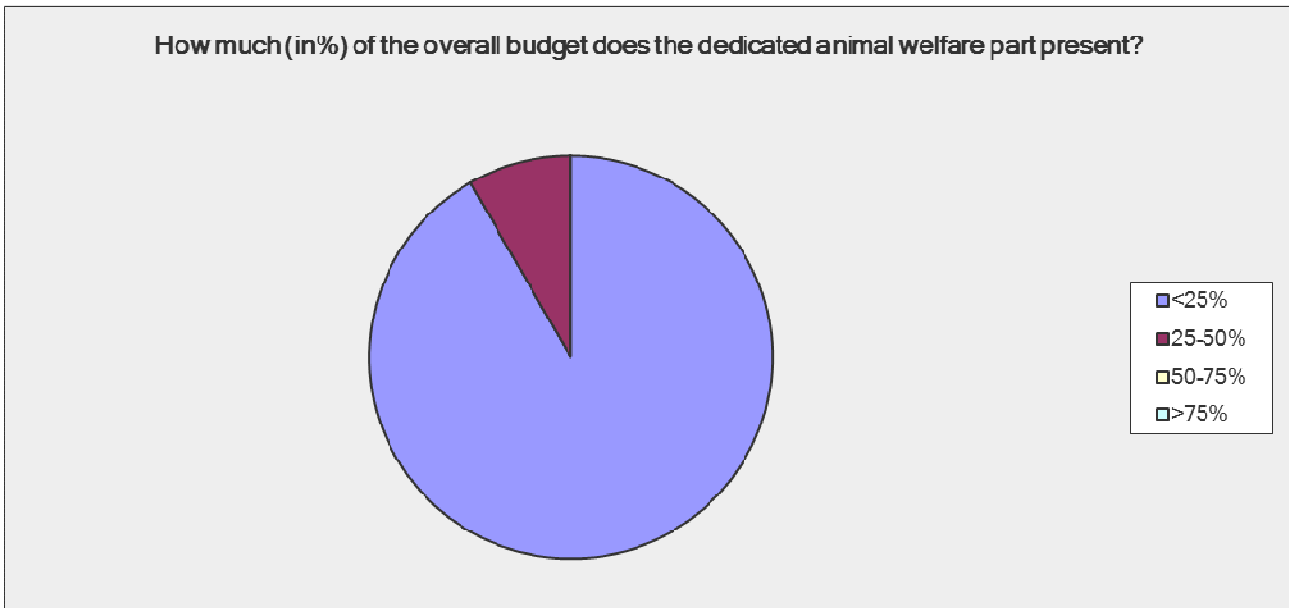


**How much (in%) of the overall budget does the dedicated animal welfare part present?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	<25%	11	91,7%
b.	25-50%	1	8,3%
c.	50-75%	0	0,0%
e.	>75%	0	0,0%
f.	Please give brief comments if needed	6	50,0%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 12			

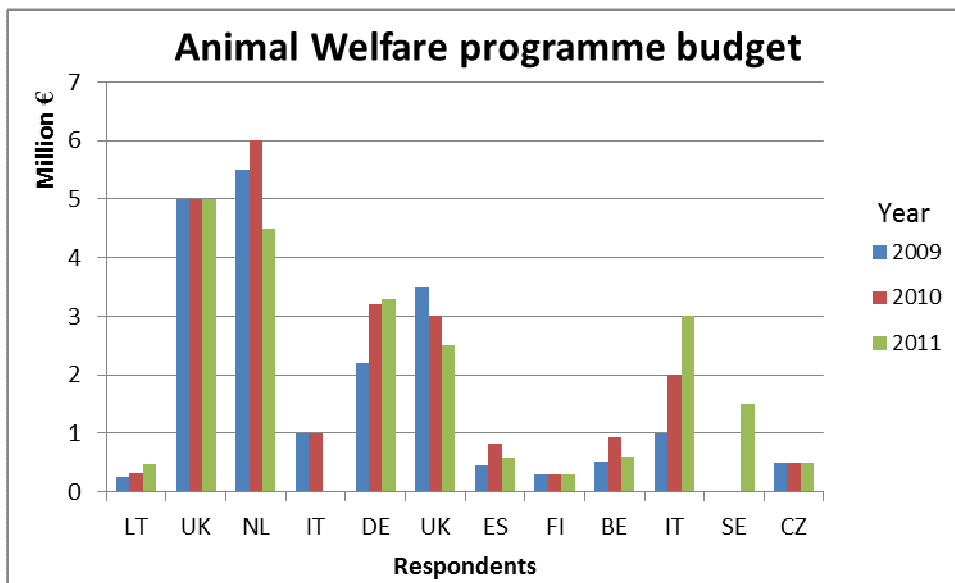


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**39. Budget of the dedicated animal welfare research programme/component for the last years (€):**

Number of respondents: 14



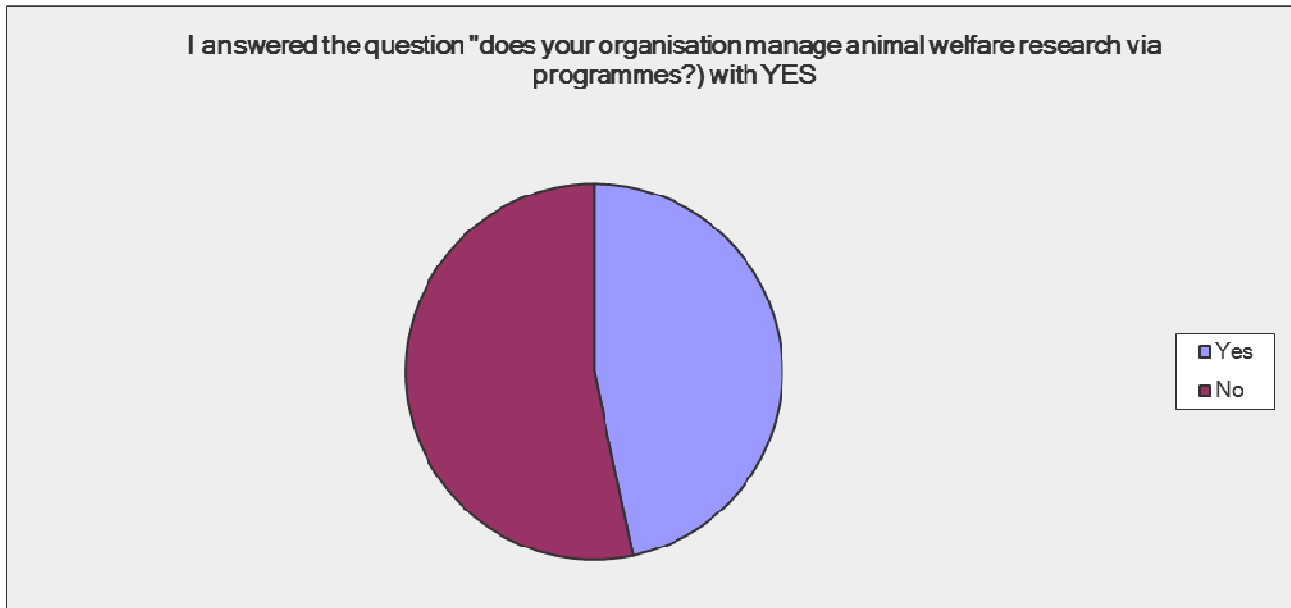
**40. Any comments or additional information to clarify chapter B.1?**

Number of respondents: 9  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**Sub-section B.2: Evaluation of animal welfare programmes.**

**41. I answered the question "does your organisation commission animal welfare research via projects?) with YES". If not, you will be automatically directed to submit this questionnaire.**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	7	46,7%
b.	No	8	53,3%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 15			



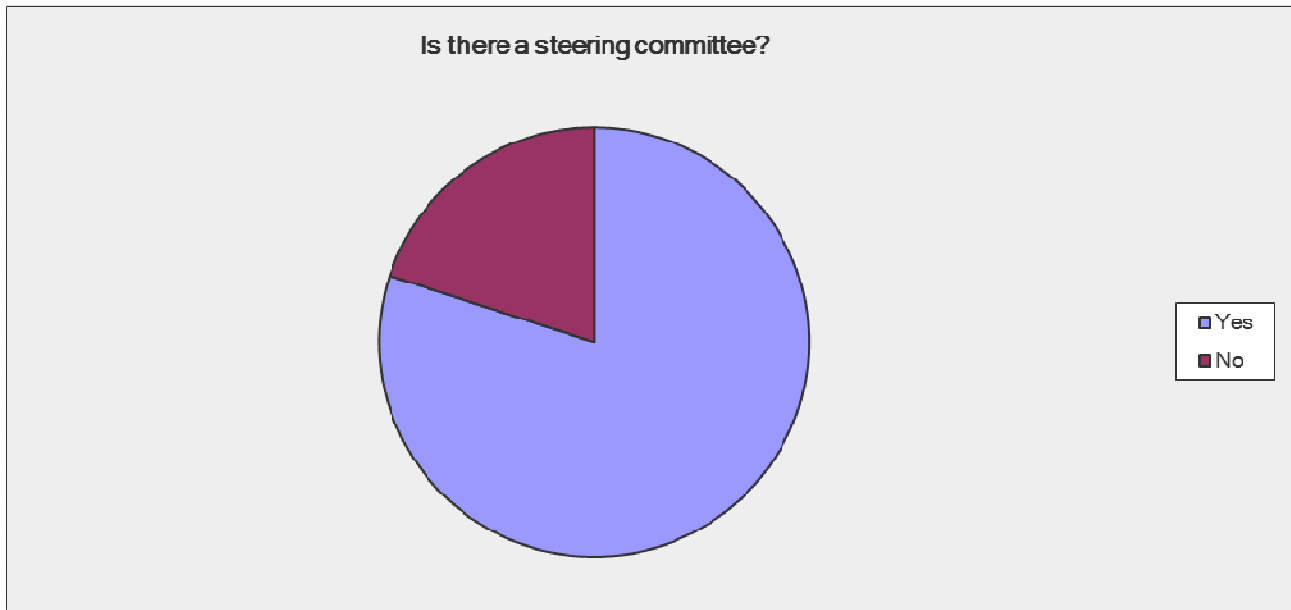
**How is the direction of the programme evaluated? Please indicate procedure, if any.**

Number of respondents: 6 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.
---

**42. Is there a steering committee?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	8	80,0%
b.	No	2	20,0%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 10			

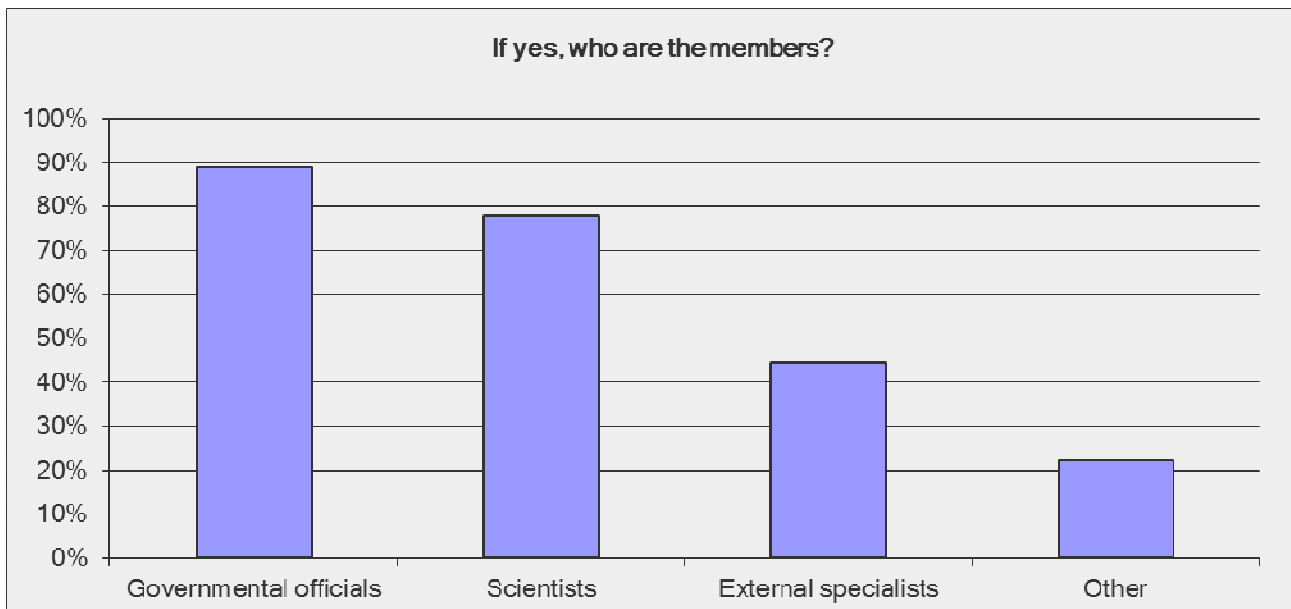
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***If yes, who are the members?***

Response		Σ	%
a.	Governmental officials	8	88,9%
b.	Scientists	7	77,8%
c.	External specialists	4	44,4%
e.	Other (please specify)	2	22,2%

**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 9



***If yes, what are their main tasks?***

Number of respondents: 7  
The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

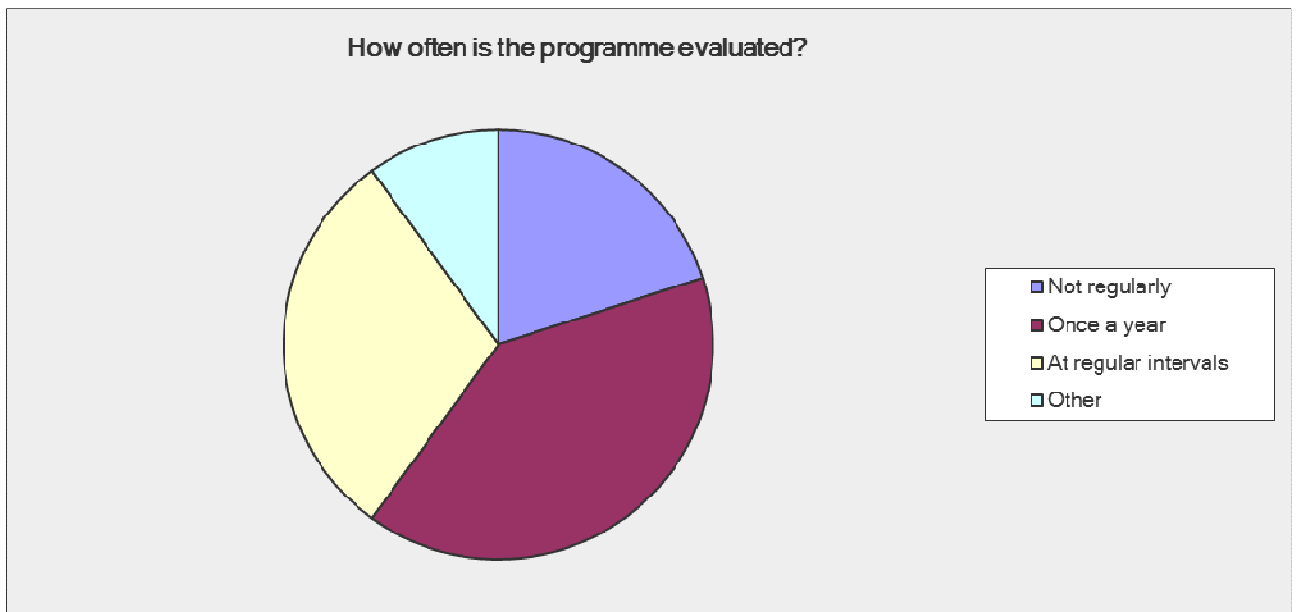
**43. Who evaluates the programme and for whom?**

Number of respondents: 10  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**44. How often is the programme evaluated?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Not regularly	2	20,0%
b.	Once a year	4	40,0%
c.	At regular intervals	3	30,0%
e.	Other	1	10,0%

**Additional info:**  
 Tot respondents: 10  
 Please specify "intervals" or "other":4  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

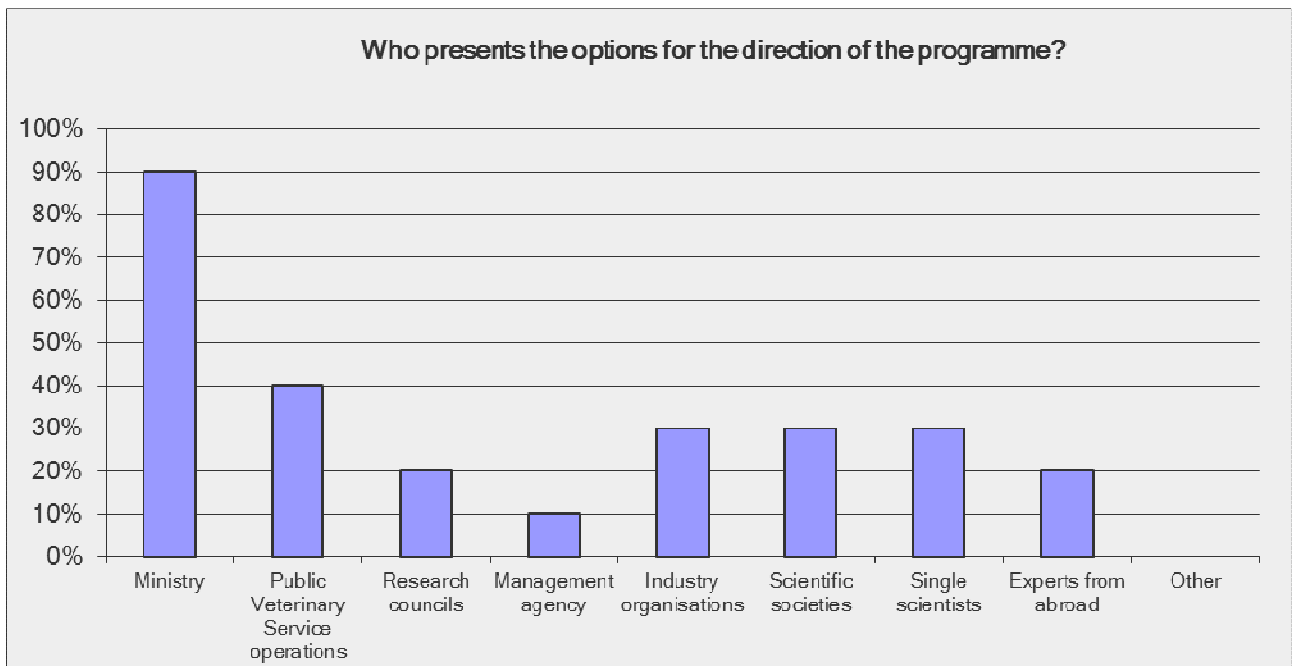


**45. Who presents the options for the direction of the programme?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Ministry	9	90,0%
b.	Public Veterinary Service operations	4	40,0%
c.	Research councils	2	20,0%
d.	Management agency	1	10,0%

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e.	Industry organisations	3	30,0%
f.	Scientific societies	3	30,0%
g.	Single scientists	3	30,0%
h.	Experts from abroad	2	20,0%
Other (please specify):			0
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 10			

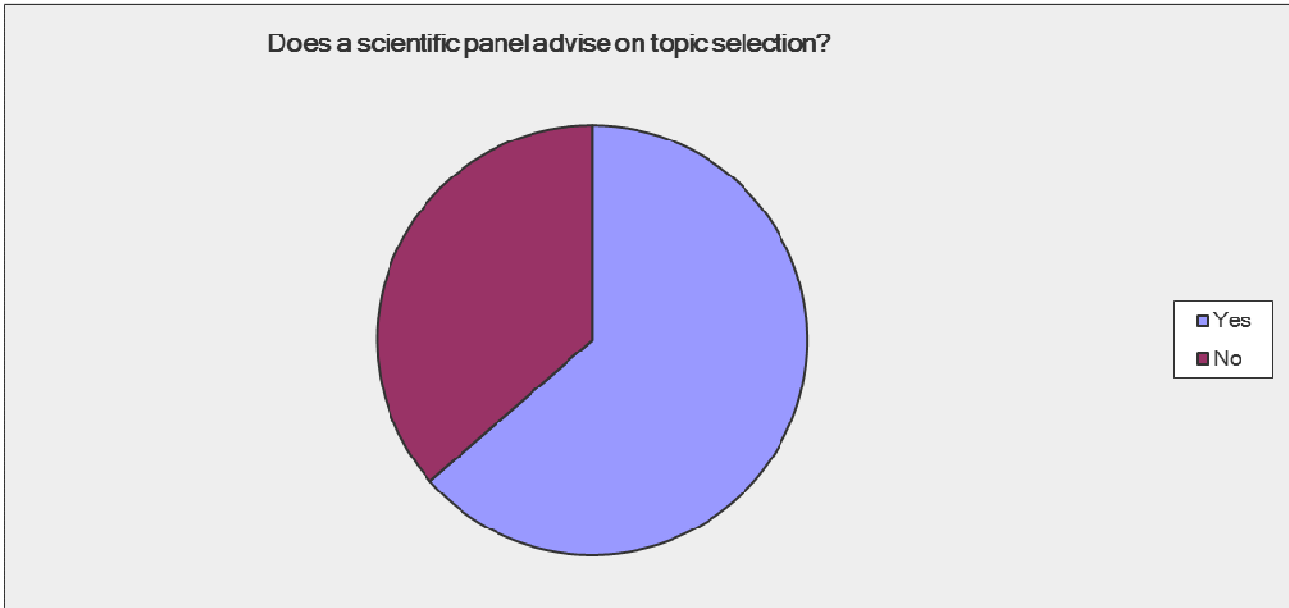


**46. Who selects the main topics for the call?**

Number of respondents: 11  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**47. Does a scientific panel advise on topic selection?**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Yes	7	63,6%
b.	No	4	36,4%
	If yes, who are the members? Please give examples of typical members' affiliations.	6	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 11			

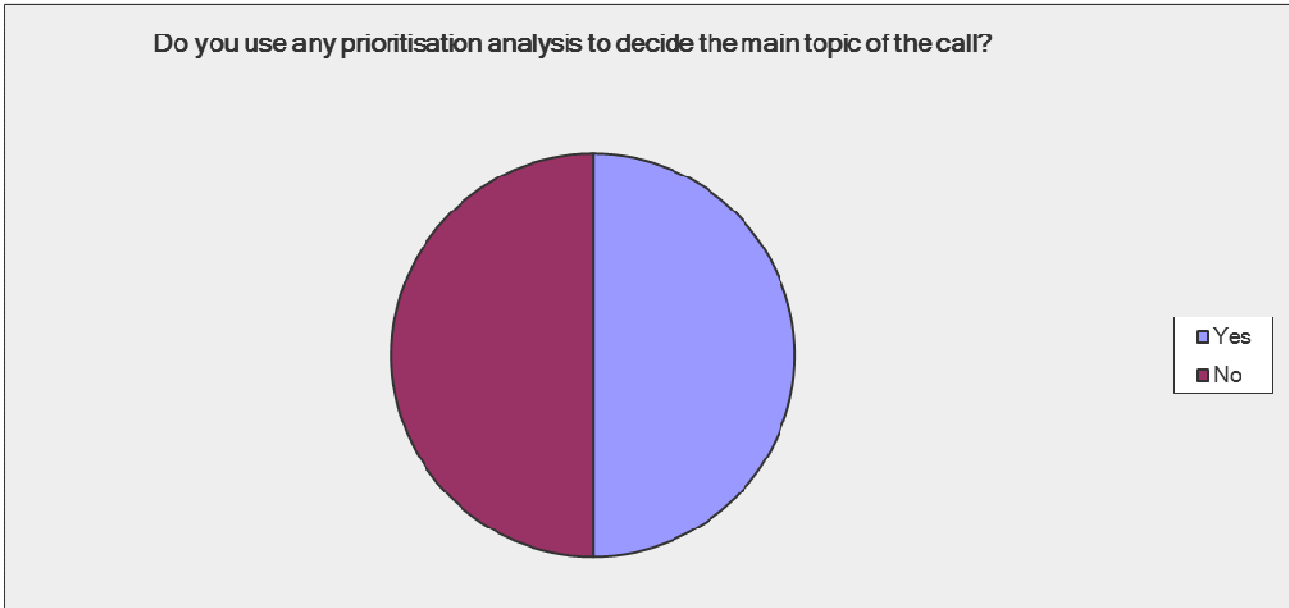


**48. How are the main research topics for the call decided? Please indicate methodology and criteria applied, if any.**

Number of respondents: 9  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

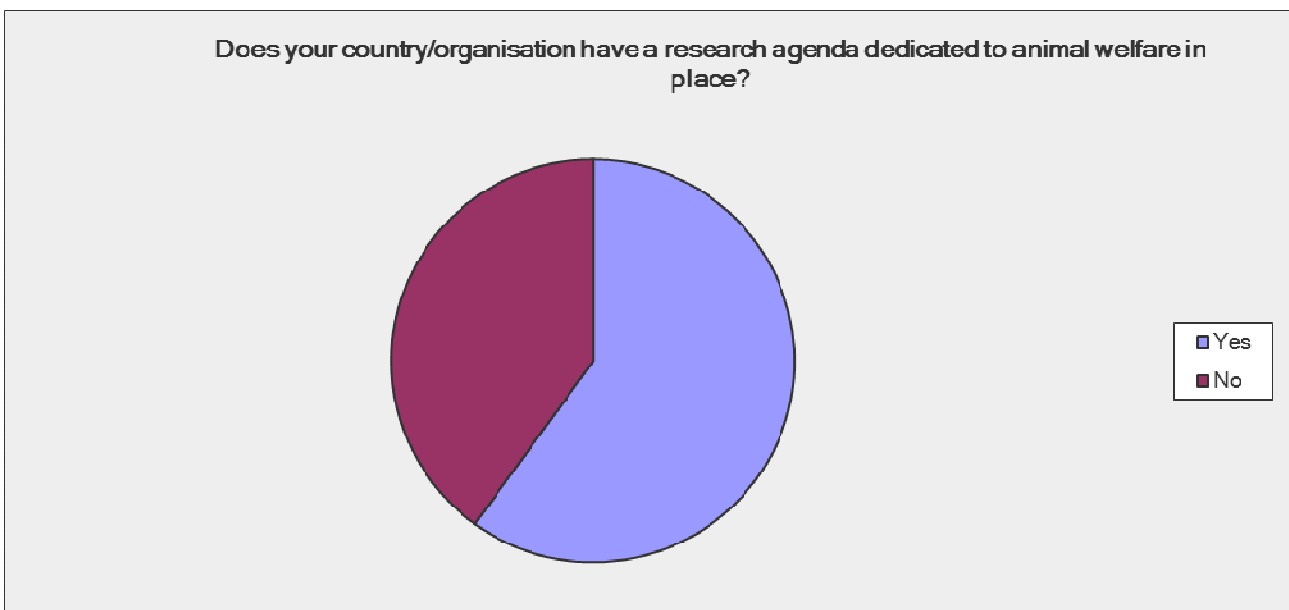
**49. Do you use any prioritisation analysis to decide the main topic of the call?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	5	50,0%
b.	No	5	50,0%
	If yes, please list prioritisation criteria	5	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 10			



**50. Does your country/organisation have a research agenda dedicated to animal welfare in place?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	6	60,0%
b.	No	4	40,0%
	If yes, please provide information on who this person is and how to consult her/him	6	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 10			



**51. Any comments or additional information to clarify chapter B.2?**

Number of respondents: 4  
All respondents answered "No" to the question.

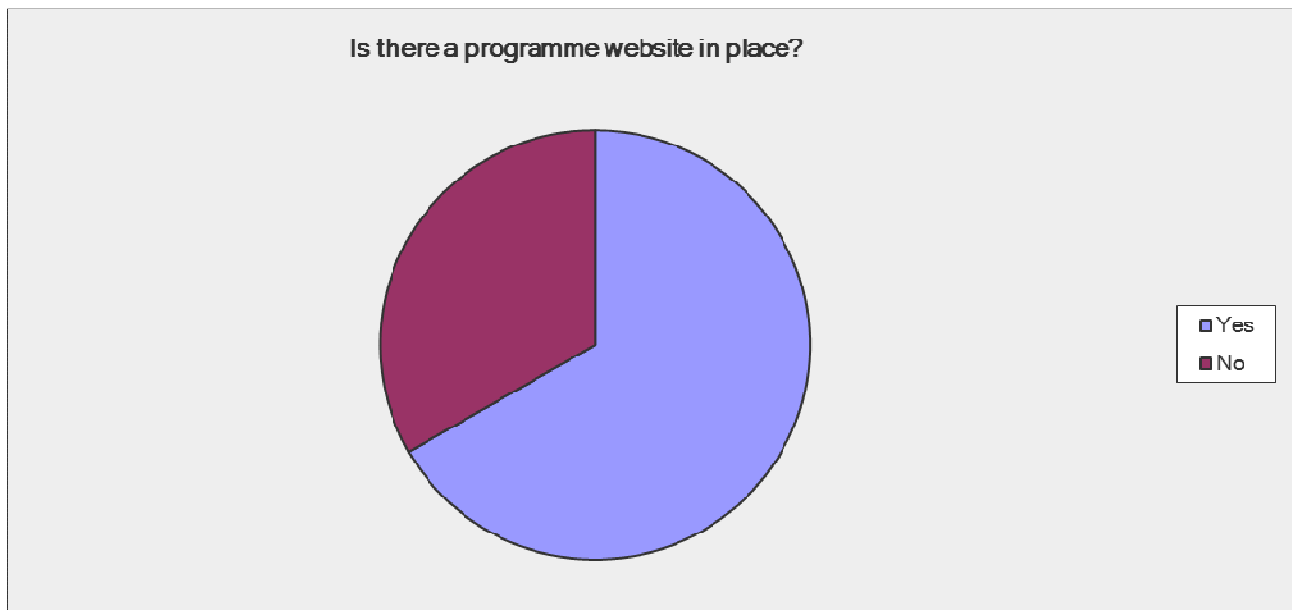
**Sub-section B.3: Programme details.**

**52. Please describe the main objectives and topics of the programme e.g. a mission statement for the programme plus a list of objectives:**

Number of respondents: 9  
The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.

**53. Is there a programme website in place?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	6	66,7%
b.	No	3	33,3%
	If yes, please specify programme website address (if any in English).	6	
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 9			



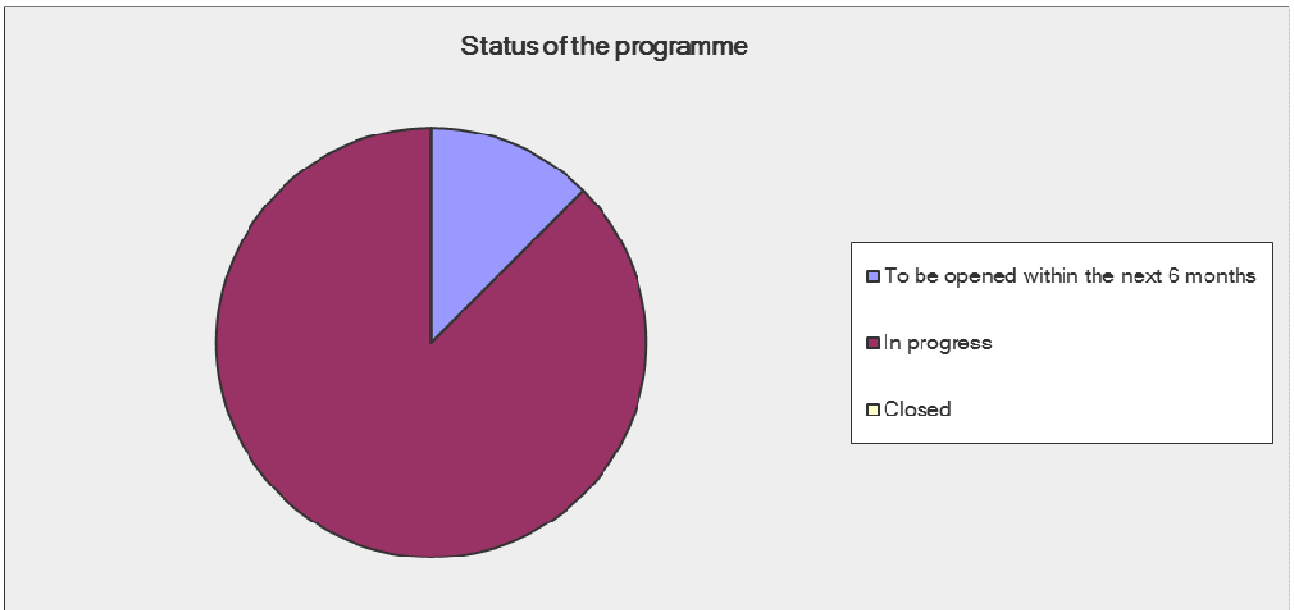
**54. Status of the programme**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	To be opened within the next 6 months	1	12,5%
b.	In progress	7	87,5%
c.	Closed	0	0,0%
<b>Additional info:</b>			



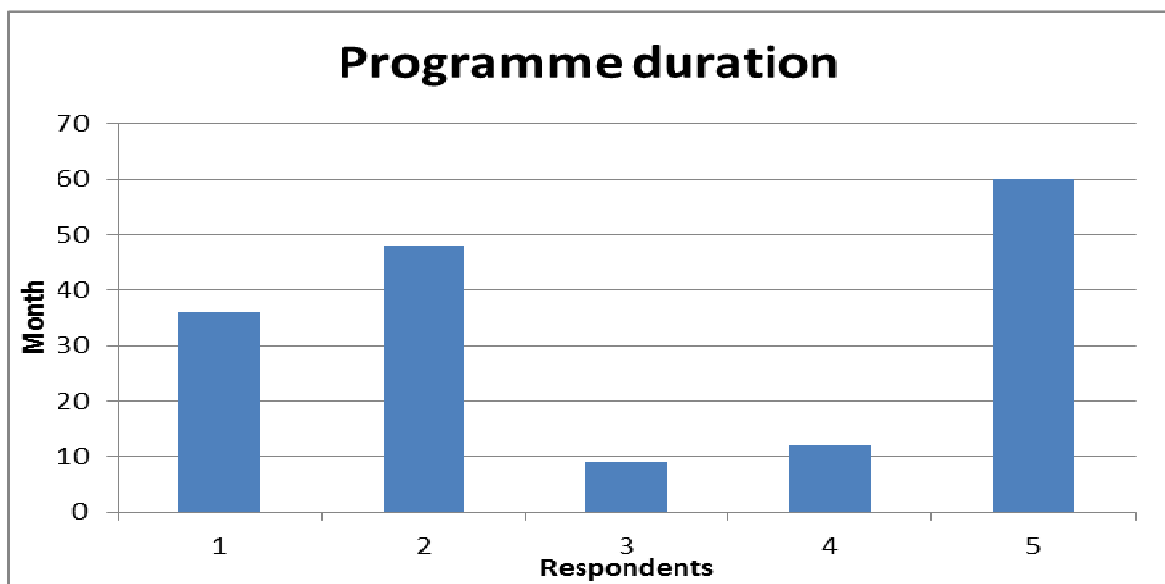
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Tot respondents: 8



**Duration of the programme**

Number of respondents: 5

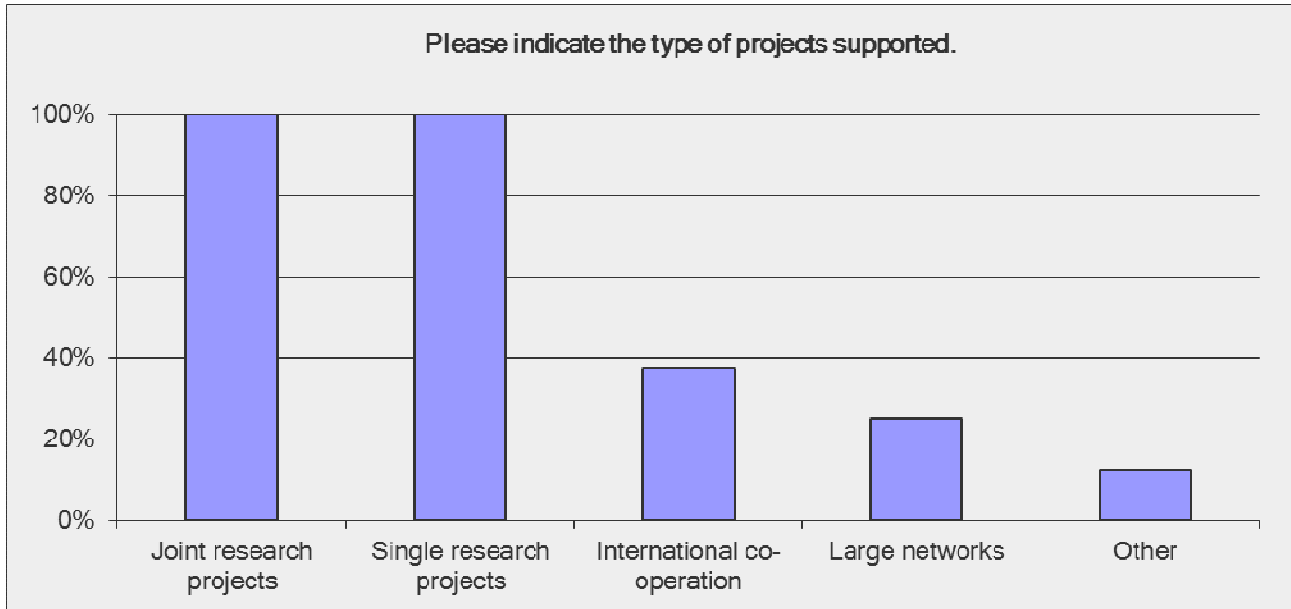


**55. Please indicate the type of projects supported.**

Response		Σ	%
a.	Joint research projects	8	100,0%
b.	Single research projects	8	100,0%
c.	International co-operation	3	37,5%
d.	Large networks	2	25,0%

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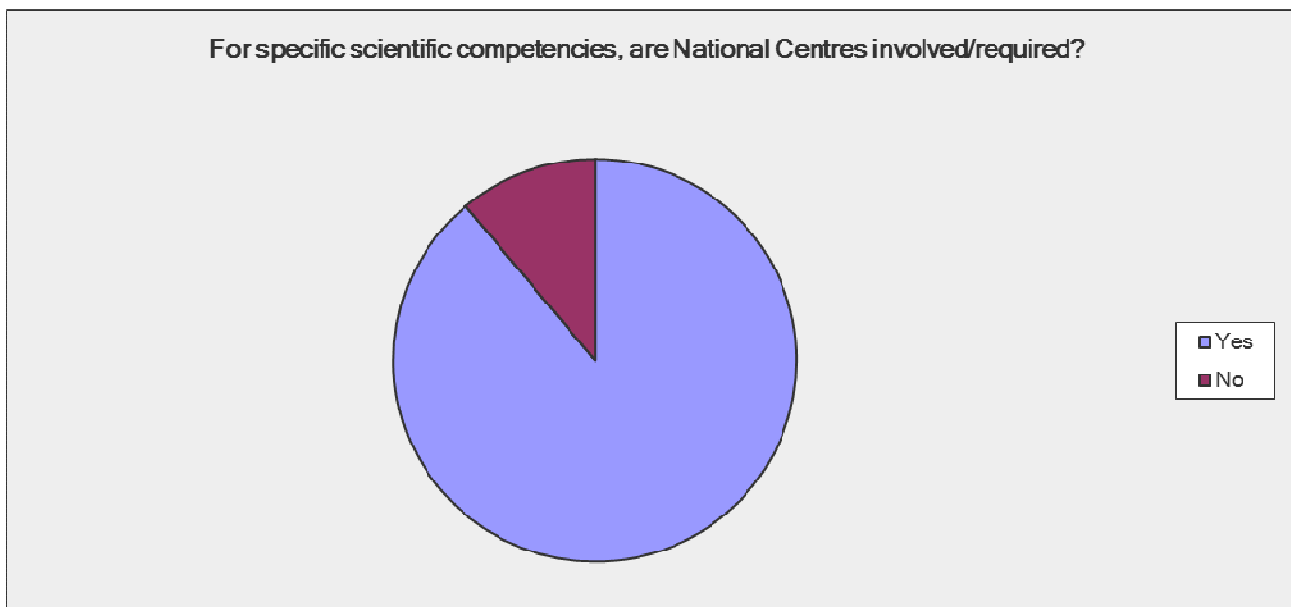
e.	Other, please specify	1	12,5%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 8			



**56. For specific scientific competencies, are National Centres involved/required?**

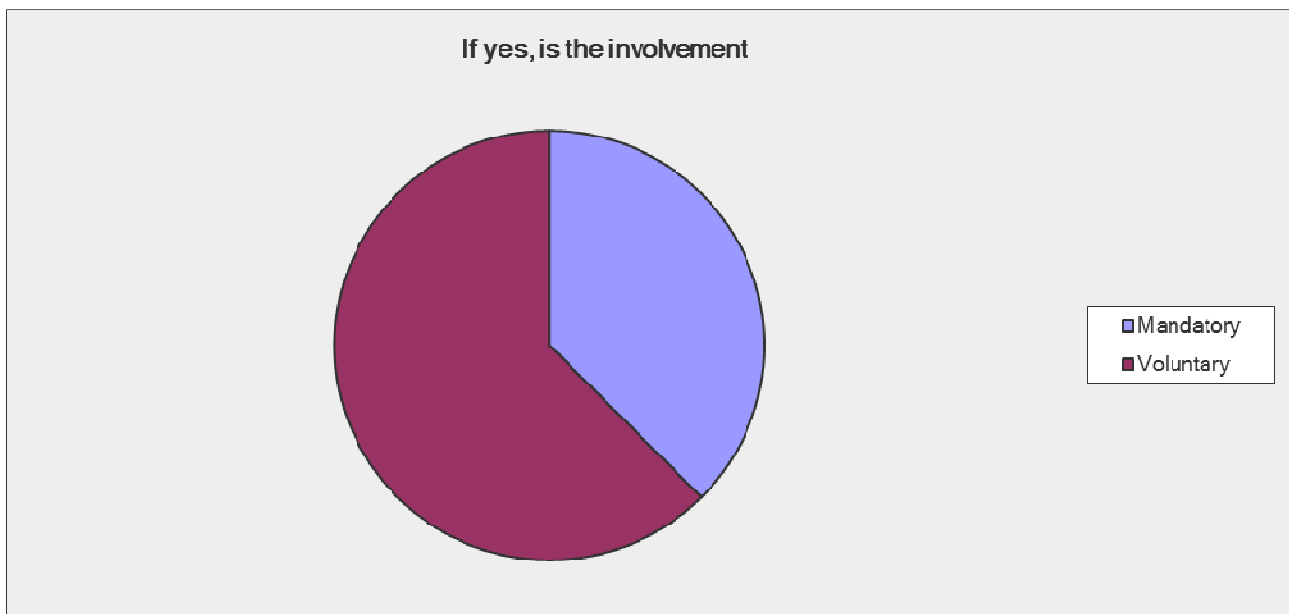
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	8	88,9%
b.	No	1	11,1%

**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 9



***If yes, is the involvement***

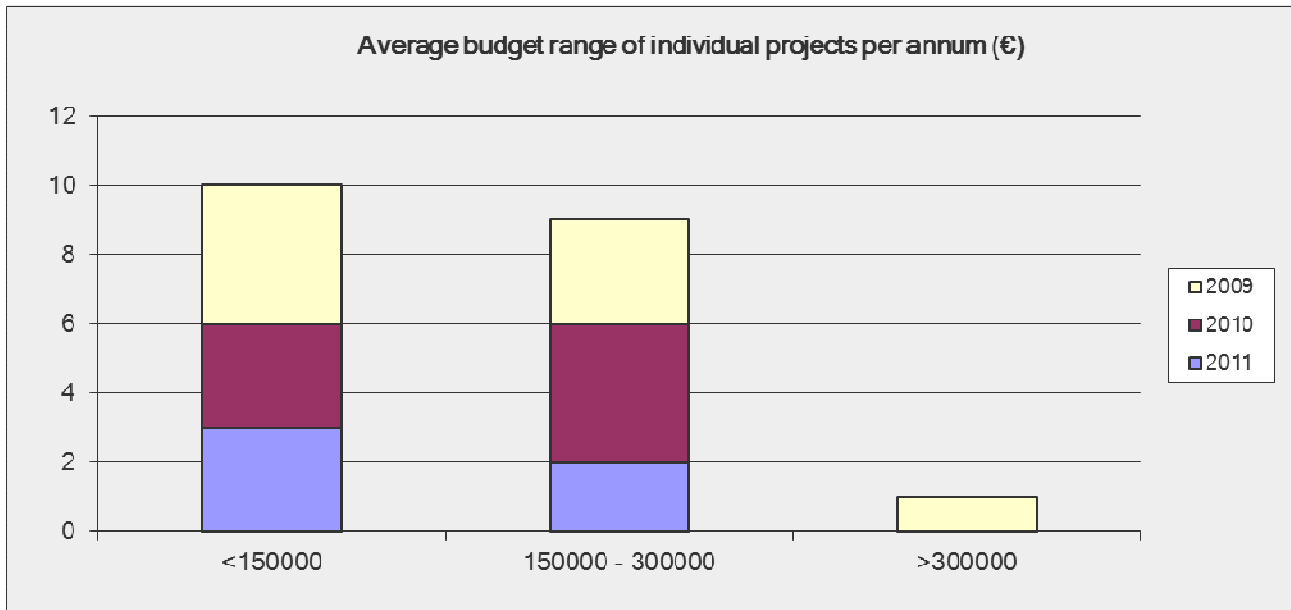
Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Mandatory	3	37,5%
b.	Voluntary	5	62,5%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 8			



***57. Average budget range of individual projects per annum (€)***

Response		2009	2010	2011
a.	<150000	4	3	3
b.	150000 - 300000	3	4	2
c.	>300000	1	0	0
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 7				

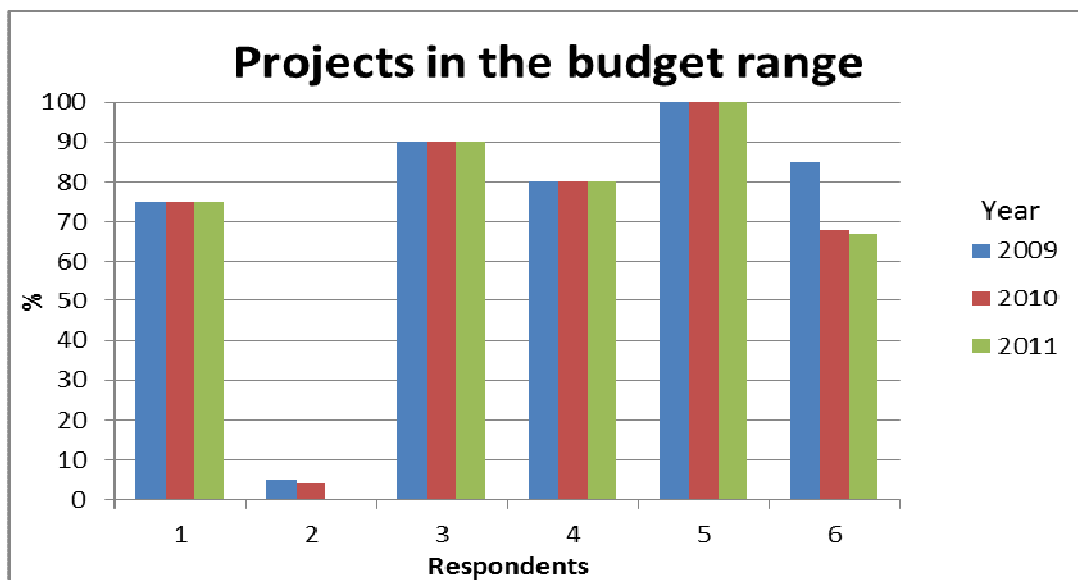
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*Please specify percentage of projects in the indicated budget ranges ( per annum) (€)*

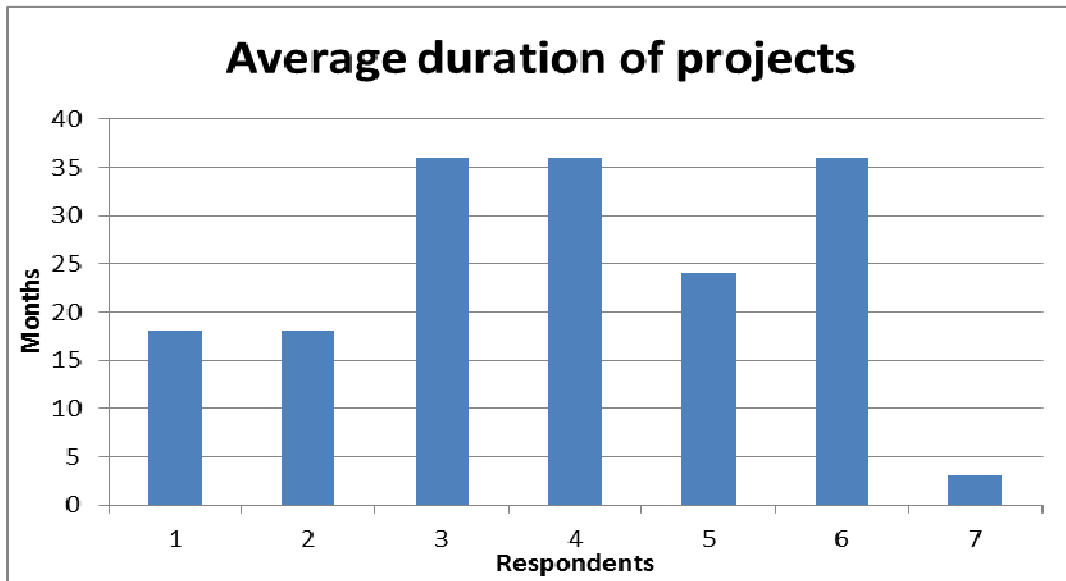
Response		Median %	Mean %
a.	2009 (%)	82,5%	72,5%
b.	2010 (%)	77,5%	69,5%
c.	2011 (%)	80%	82,4%

**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 6



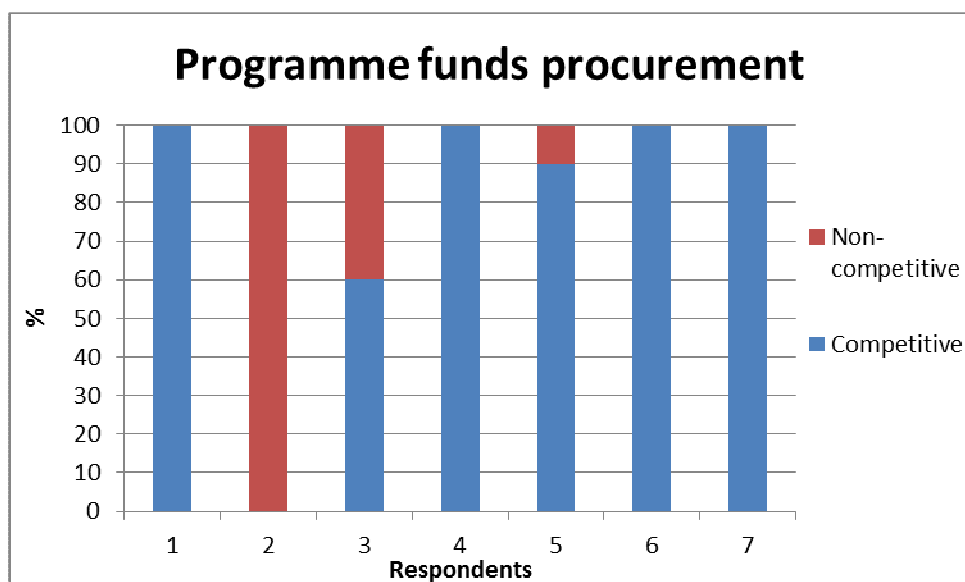
*Average duration of individual projects*

Number of respondents: 7
--------------------------



58. Please express the percentage of programme funds for the indicated procurement mechanisms (the total should be 100%).

Response		Mean %
a.	Competitive (%)	78,57%
b.	Non-competitive (%)	21,42%
c.	Please provide a brief comment if needed	
<b>Additional info:</b>		
Tot respondents: 7		

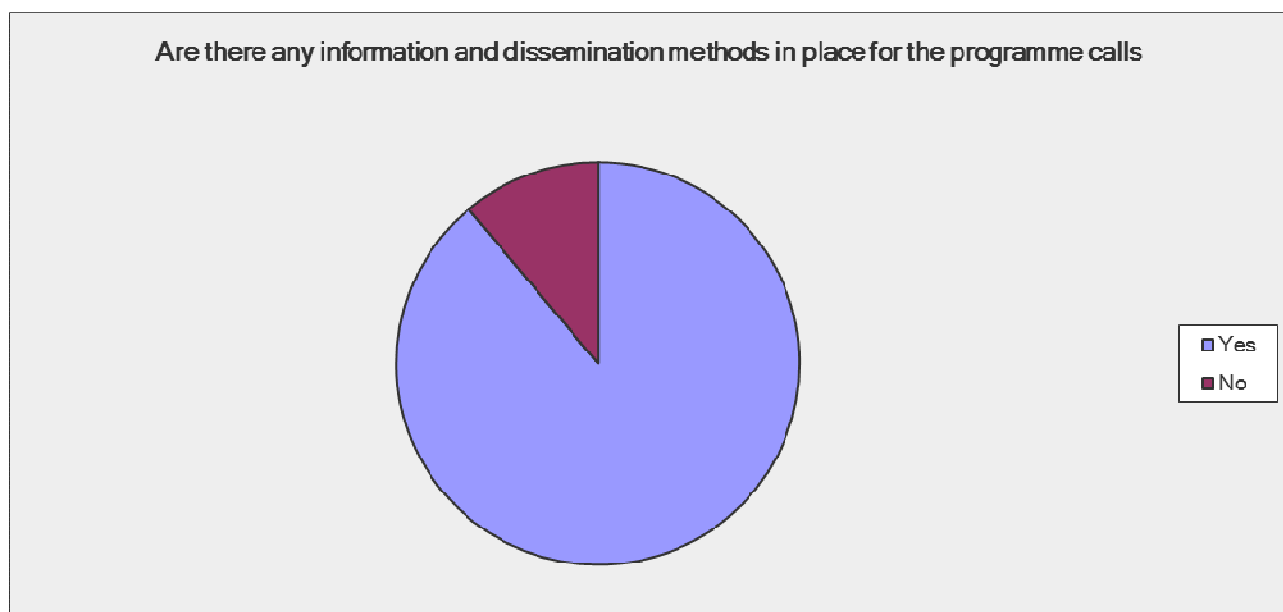


59. Are there any information and dissemination methods in place for the programme calls?

Response	Σ	%

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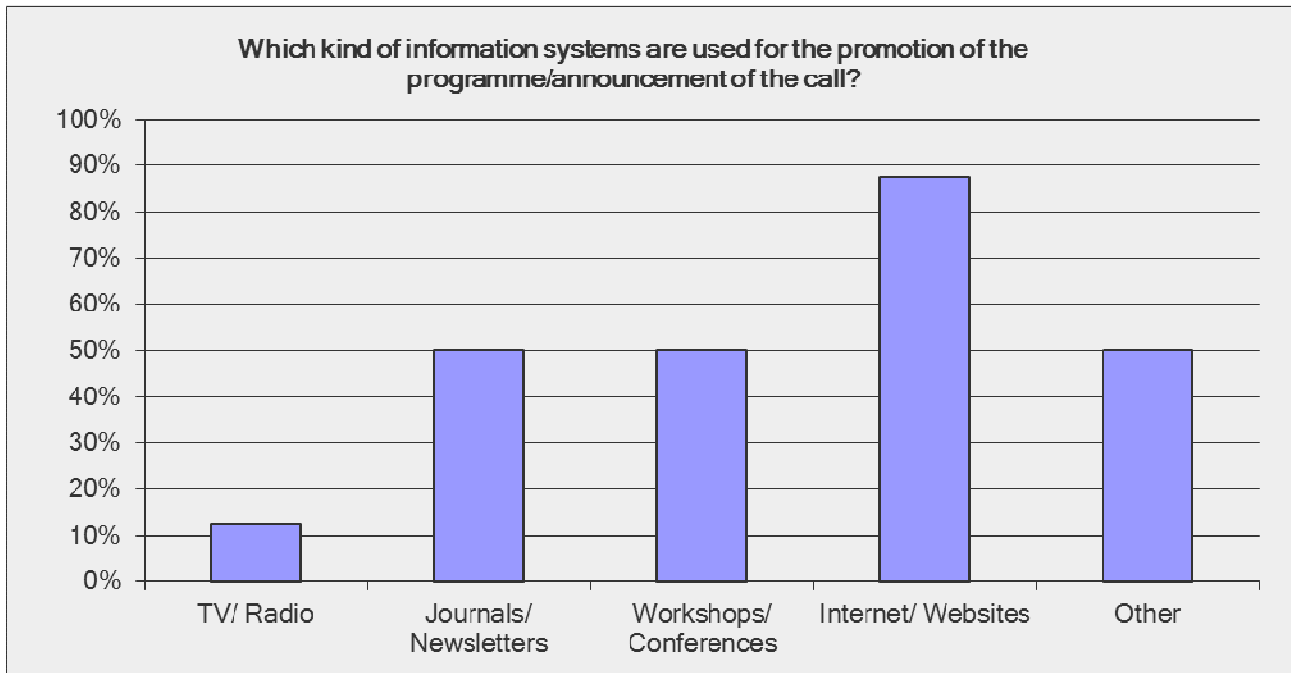
a.	Yes	8	88,9%
b.	No	1	11,1%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 9			



*If yes, which kind of information system/s is/are used for the promotion of the programme/announcement of research outputs?*

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	TV/Radio	1	12,5%
b.	Journals/Newsletters	4	50,0%
c.	Workshops/Conferences	4	50,0%
d.	Internet/Websites	7	87,5%
e.	Other	4	50,0%
<b>Additional info:</b>			
Tot respondents: 8			

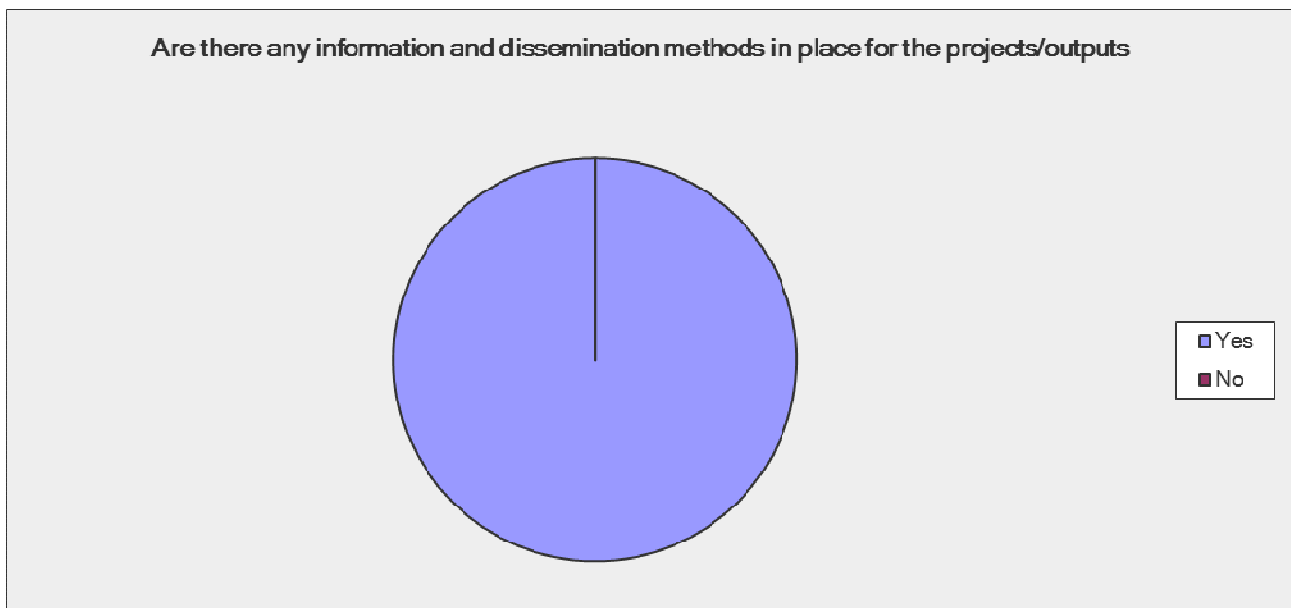
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**60. Are there any information and dissemination methods in place for the projects/outputs?**

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	Yes	8	100,0%
b.	No	0	0,0%

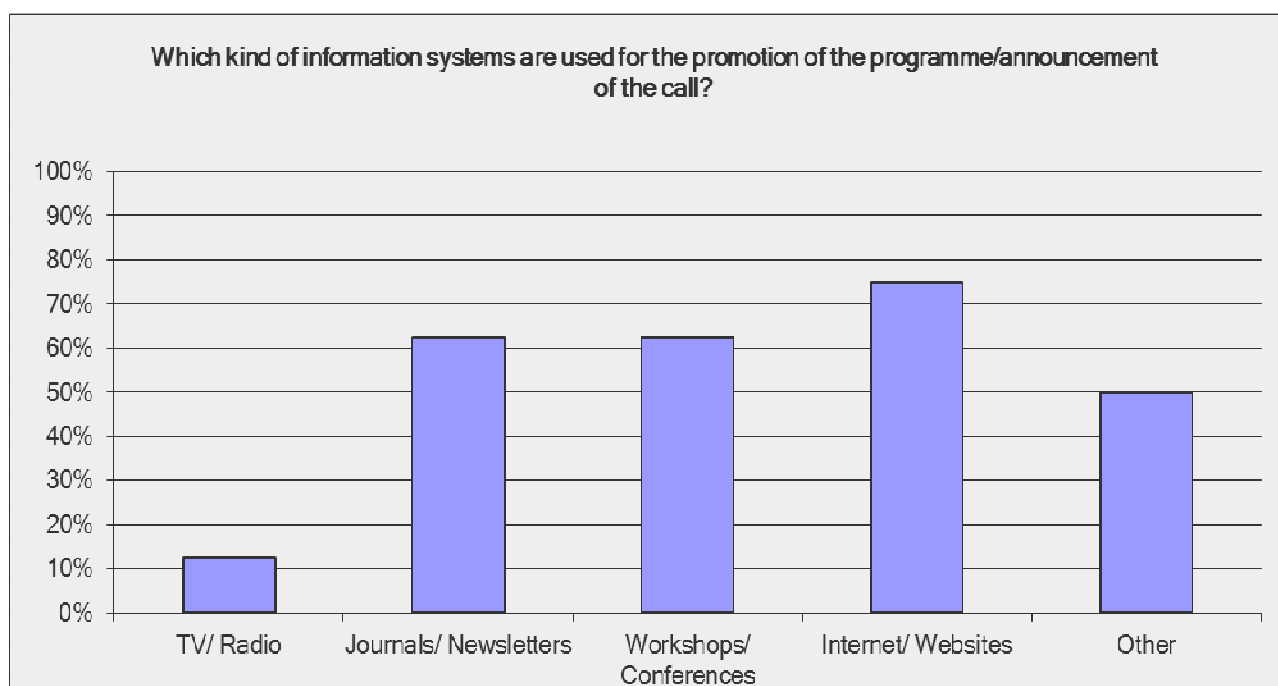
**Additional info:**  
Tot respondents: 8



**If yes, which kind of information system/s is/are used for the promotion of the programme/announcement of research outputs?**

ANIHWA Report on mapped and analysed data and information from national programmes on animal welfare

Response		$\Sigma$	%
a.	TV/Radio	1	12,5%
b.	Journals/Newsletters	5	62,5%
c.	Workshops/Conferences	5	62,5%
d.	Internet/Websites	6	75,0%
e.	Other	4	50,0%
<b>Additional info:</b> Tot respondents: 8			



**61. Any comments or additional information to clarify chapter B.3.**

Number of comments: 5  
 The question does not allow a statistical analysis of the responses. Useful elements, however, were included in the discussion.



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animal welfare

## Annex II

### Key Facts – ANIHWA’s 1<sup>st</sup> Call.

Number of participating countries within a research consortium:	min. 3, max. 8
Number of participating partners within a research consortium:	min. 3, max. 10
Participation of researchers from non-ANIHWA countries allowed:	Yes, with own-funding
Objections to non-ANIHWA funding organisations participating this joint call (e.g. associated partners, observers)?	No, but only with own funding and no voting rights
Which types of institutions/organisations can your organisation fund?	Usually all kind of partners, however must be stated by each funder in national regulations or elsewhere
Is your organisation able to support private enterprises (e.g. SMEs or large companies) in consortia without further obligations?	Usually yes, however must be clearly stated by each under in national regulations or elsewhere
Does your organisation require a Consortium Agreement prior to release funds?	Yes
Does your organisation require any further legal documents prior to release funds?	No
Application procedure?	2-step procedure
Pre-proposal evaluation:	Pre-proposals must follow eligibility and national strategic criteria
Evaluation done by:	External evaluation experts
Information from evaluation experts	Written peer review & recommendation list
Evaluation experts meeting prior to releasing their final opinion	Yes
Web-conference allowed?	Yes

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Evaluation criteria for full-proposals – ranked from most important (1) to not as important (8)	1. Relevance of project, 2. Scientific quality, 3. Usability of results, 4. Impact of results, 5. Quality of consortium, 6. Originality (innovation) of project, 7. Quality of partners, 8. Justification and allocation of resources
Evaluation of projects	Written reports: mid-term and a final report
Virtual common pot funding?	Yes
Further national regulations?	None, otherwise must be clearly stated in the national regulations