

A Comparative Analysis of Litigation Strategies in Brazil, India, Mexico and Zimbabwe

PROJECT OVERVIEW

*Prepared by the
Farmed Animal Protection Project*

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 **CENTER FOR
ANIMAL LAW STUDIES**
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The Center for Animal Law Studies (CALS) was founded at Lewis & Clark Law School in 2008 with a mission to educate the next generation of animal law advocates and advance animal protection through the law. With vision and bold risk-taking, CALS has since developed into a world-renowned animal law epicenter. CALS' Alumni-in-Action from more than 30 countries are making a difference for animals around the world. CALS is a self-funded Center within the law school operating under the Lewis & Clark College 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, and is able to provide these educational opportunities through donations and grants.

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The research aims to answer the following question:

“How have legal strategies and approaches in populous low-and middle-income countries (PLMICs) succeeded or failed in halting or slowing the spread of industrialized forms of animal agriculture, and what legal or socio-cultural factors influence these outcomes?

Furthermore, are there any litigation strategies from these jurisdictions that could be effectively replicated and applied in other regions to challenge industrial animal agriculture?”

INTRODUCTION

Industrial animal agriculture has become one of the most defining, and troubling, features of the global food system. This system, marked by intensification, mechanization and vertical integration, attempts to maximize animal production while minimizing costs. Unfortunately, the global industrial animal agriculture industry has been extremely successful in accomplishing its goal of raising record-breaking numbers of animals, in part due to intensive confinement. Each year, approximately 85 billion land animals are slaughtered for food, the vast majority being chickens, followed by pigs, sheep and cows.

This staggering figure reflects both population growth and a rising demand for animal-sourced foods, particularly in emerging economies, where increased income levels are closely tied to higher per-capita meat and dairy consumption. Additionally, these numbers show no signs of decreasing. In fact, by 2050, global demand for meat is projected to increase by nearly 73% from 2010 levels, with poultry and pork leading this growth. These trends are reshaping diets and inevitably intensifying the spread of large-scale, industrialized farming systems.

The costs of this growth are profound and well-documented. From an animal welfare perspective, industrial animal agriculture facilities confine thousands of animals in restrictive environments, where they are unable to perform even the most basic natural behaviors. Some of the worst offenders are battery cages for egg-laying hens, gestation crates for pigs and veal crates for calves. Additionally, because intensive confinement is unnatural and causes animals to exhibit undesirable behaviors, such as aggression and cannibalism, painful practices like castration, debeaking and dehorning without anesthesia or pain-relief, and separating young animals from their mothers at an early age, are routine in these industrial facilities.

The environmental impacts of industrial animal agriculture are equally severe. Industrial livestock operations are leading drivers of deforestation, biodiversity loss, and water pollution. Runoff from manure and agricultural chemicals pollutes soil and waterways, disrupting ecosystems and harming local communities. Odors from

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industrial hog operations have made life difficult for those living close to these facilities, and have caused a number of health issues for communities, such as respiratory diseases and allergies.

Animal agriculture is also a major contributor to the climate crisis. The industry is responsible for anywhere between 11-20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Methane from ruminants, nitrous oxide from manure management, and carbon dioxide from feed production all make industrial farming a critical target for climate mitigation efforts.

Beyond environmental and climate harms, industrial animal agriculture poses significant public health and worker safety risks. The routine use of non-therapeutic antimicrobials in crowded, confined systems has been criticized for contributing to global antimicrobial resistance. Overcrowding, poor sanitation, and stressful conditions create ideal environments for the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. Workers in these facilities are at an increased risk of work-related injuries, and are some of the most exploited and vulnerable members of society, such as immigrants and children.

The modern-day industrial animal agriculture system originated in Europe and was refined in the United States, to result in what are now defined in the U.S. as Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). This system is rapidly spreading to other parts of the world. Increased demand for meat consumption has bolstered the production of industrialized animal products in the Global South. Untapped land and environmental resources,



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coupled with seemingly friendly regulatory regimes, make certain Global South countries particularly attractive to the industrial animal agriculture industry. Industrialized forms of animal production are touted as a way to ensure food security in these countries, while glossing over the environmental and social costs of increased production.

In light of the above, it is increasingly important for advocates to try and combat industrial animal agriculture in these countries before the system is inextricably entrenched in their cultural and political fabric. One of the many ways to do this is for advocates to use the legal tools at their disposal. One such tool is litigation.

Policymakers and advocates may lack a comparative evidence base for developing strategies that might prove effective across jurisdictions. This project seeks to fill that gap by examining litigation strategies in four countries: Brazil, India, Mexico, and Zimbabwe.

While much of the scholarship on CAFOs and industrialized farming has emerged from the United States and the European Union, there remains an analytical gap around how litigation strategies are deployed in populous low-and middle-income countries (PLMICs). Existing research has documented the environmental, public health, and ethical concerns associated with CAFOs in the Global North, but has often overlooked the distinct legal, socio-cultural, and economic contexts that shape advocacy and litigation efforts in PLMICs. Without this knowledge, policymakers and advocates may lack a comparative evidence base for developing strategies that might prove effective across jurisdictions.

This project seeks to fill that gap by examining litigation strategies in four countries: Brazil, India, Mexico, and Zimbabwe. These countries were selected for this research because they represent a mix of regions and are major agricultural producers. Additionally, while each jurisdiction has its own unique challenges, the researchers' goal was to select a sample of countries representative of the barriers facing PLMICs in balancing economic growth, food security, and animal welfare.

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“How have legal strategies and approaches in populous low-and middle-income countries (PLMICs) succeeded or failed in halting or slowing the spread of industrialized forms of animal agriculture, and what legal or socio-cultural factors influence these outcomes? Furthermore, are there any litigation strategies from these jurisdictions that could be effectively replicated and applied in other regions to challenge industrial animal agriculture?”

In the full report, each country report begins with a review of the state of industrial animal agriculture in its jurisdiction, documenting how many animals are farmed and under what conditions. The reports then analyze laws and regulatory frameworks, including constitutional provisions, animal welfare statutes, environmental rules, and public health regulations, that can be or have been applied to industrial animal agriculture facilities.

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Central to each report is an examination of salient litigation cases, highlighting both successes and failures in challenging industrial farming. These case studies provide valuable insight into judicial reasoning, enforcement gaps, and the broader social and political factors shaping litigation outcomes in the selected jurisdiction.

Finally, each report evaluates strategic lessons for advocates. A recurring theme across jurisdictions is that incremental welfare improvements, enforcement of existing rules, and advancing environmental and public health arguments tend to be the most promising litigation pathways. Rights-based arguments for animal personhood or expansive constitutional protections, while groundbreaking, have the potential to face backlash or political resistance. Together, the reports provide a comparative framework for understanding how litigation can be used to contest the spread of industrial animal agriculture in PLMICs, and what strategies might be replicated or adapted in other regions.

The overview below summarizes some of the researchers' key findings. The complete report, containing four detailed country reports along with sources, can be accessed at the **QR Code** or at:

<https://law.lclark.edu/live/files/37463-a-comparative-analysis-of-litigation-strategies-in>





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Litigation in PLMICs has produced a mixed record: landmark judgments recognizing animal dignity sit alongside decisions that prioritize cultural or economic interests. Yet taken together, the cases reveal a growing judicial openness to animal welfare concerns, particularly when linked to environmental protection and public health.

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Cross-Jurisdiction Trends in Scale, Systems and Welfare Conditions

- ▶ Across all four PLMICs examined, animal agriculture is scaling up fast. This trend is driven by rising incomes, increased urbanization, and demand for exports. The steepest industrialization has taken place in poultry and pork production, but consolidation is also taking place in dairies, tying smallholders to large processors while expanding large commercial operations.
- ▶ Countries used different legal vocabularies to describe industrial farms, but no terminology was consistent across jurisdictions. No PLMIC examined used a regulatory classification similar to ‘Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation’ in the United States.
- ▶ Production methods in industrial farms across all four countries had similarities: high stocking densities, intensive confinement (e.g. battery cages/colony cages for hens, feedlot finishing for cattle), routine use of painful procedures (e.g., tail docking, dehorning, castration) often without analgesia, and long-distance transport to centralized slaughter. These conditions suppress natural behaviors and normalize animal suffering in agriculture.
- ▶ The externalities of industrial animal agriculture also looked similar across countries. Concentrated manure and slaughter waste cause local air and water pollution, heavy antimicrobial use creates public health risks, and weak or uneven enforcement of laws and regulations leave animals unprotected.
- ▶ The dominant trend leans toward larger, more integrated, and more intensive systems.

OVERVIEW

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Key Litigation Findings

- ▶ The most successful arguments against industrial animal agriculture appear to be environmental and public-health focused, for example, pollution, sanitation, licensing, and disease risk, rather than pushing for animal welfare to be recognized as an independent right.
- ▶ Lack of agency enforcement is a recurring cause of action for litigation. Petitioners across all four jurisdictions use procedural judicial remedies such as amparo / Public Interest Litigation / suo moto avenues etc. to force regulators to act. Many of the resulting judicial orders target administrative duties, such as monitoring, rulemaking and oversight.
- ▶ Where animal welfare conflicts with cultural or religious claims, courts apply balancing tests. The outcomes of these cases often preserve tradition while narrowing harmful conduct, reflecting judicial caution about overriding entrenched animal use practices motivated by culture or religion.
- ▶ Results of successful litigation are often incremental and fragile. Rulings in favor of animal protection lead to appeals, legislative countermeasures, or weak follow-through. This results in a pattern of progress set back by backlash and uneven implementation across jurisdictions and court levels.
- ▶ Unlike the United States, where constitutional Article III standing can pose a significant hurdle for animal law cases, courts in the PLMICs studied have generally accepted standing for animal welfare organizations and public interest petitioners, reducing procedural barriers. This allows most cases to be heard on the merits, as opposed to dismissed at the standing stage. Advocates in these jurisdictions have a greater opportunity to advance creative legal arguments before a court of law, often securing favorable judicial opinions and observations.

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Summary of Analysis and Recommendations

Incremental welfare gains are more achievable than sweeping reforms

Cases in jurisdictions like India demonstrate courts' willingness to acknowledge animal sentience and welfare. However, subsequent public backlash, weak enforcement or the legislature's intervention to undo the impact of certain judicial decisions often undermine these advances. Incremental improvements, particularly those framed as preventing needless cruelty without burdening human interests, have had more durable effects (e.g., progress on battery cage reform). Disadvantages of relying solely on incremental reforms include slow progress and a sustained expenditure of time and resources without guarantee of success.

Environmental and public health arguments hold more sway than those solely focused on animal welfare

Across jurisdictions, environmental law and public health frameworks have offered advocates the most

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practical and persuasive tools to curb industrial farming. Cases in Brazil involving pollution from pig farms and deforestation-linked cattle ranching, or the National Green Tribunal's interventions in India's dairy sector, show how linking animal welfare to human-centered concerns enhances judicial receptivity. On the other hand, heavy reliance on human-centered arguments may not always be possible, especially when the facts of a case demonstrate egregious cruelty to animals, as opposed to injuring environmental or public health interests.

Oversight of enforcement is critical

Even where strong laws exist on paper, implementation remains inconsistent. Litigation has frequently succeeded in securing favorable rulings, but consistent implementation of judicial orders by agencies is lacking and sometimes requires continuous judicial or civil society oversight. This underscores the need for sustained monitoring and advocacy after court victories.

Litigation and negotiation as carrot-and-stick tools

Successful strategies in the four PLMICs often combine litigation with proactive engagement with agencies. The threat of legal action can incentivize regulators to act on their own, for example by creating rules where none existed. When litigation becomes necessary and is successful, it can help enforce compliance if agencies fall short.

Where possible, strategic framing is important

In cases concerning industrial animal agriculture, framing animal welfare claims alongside broader environmental or public health harms (e.g., pollution or food safety) has proven more effective than rights-based arguments alone. Animal law advocates could consider opportunities to collaborate with their counterparts in the environmental and / or public health law fields in the jurisdictions examined.

Focus on regulatory enforcement is likely to yield results where constitutional arguments fail

Since the animal agriculture industry is heavily regulated in all the target jurisdictions, focusing on administrative enforcement can often be a more successful strategy than pursuing purely constitutional claims.

Conclusion

Litigation in PLMICs has produced a mixed record: landmark judgments recognizing animal sentience and dignity sit alongside decisions that prioritize cultural or economic interests. Yet taken together, the cases reveal a growing judicial openness to animal welfare concerns, particularly when linked to environmental protection and public health. By learning from these experiences, advocates can craft litigation strategies that not only improve conditions for farmed animals in Brazil, India, Mexico, and Zimbabwe, but also provide replicable models for other jurisdictions, including the United States.



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BRAZIL

SUMMARY

The ongoing struggle over regulatory oversight may prove especially critical for shaping the future of animal agriculture governance in Brazil.

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BRAZIL

Country Snapshot

- ▶ Brazil is a global leader in animal agriculture: one of only three countries accounting for nearly half of all animals slaughtered worldwide, with about thirty land animals slaughtered per person per year, which is far above the global average. Meat exports are a large part of Brazil's economy.
- ▶ Industrial production is pervasive across many types of animal agriculture, including for chickens, pigs, and cattle, and the sector has steadily shifted toward intensive confinement systems.
- ▶ Expansion of the animal agriculture industry is tightly intertwined with land-use pressure. Illegal deforestation in Brazil for cattle ranching remains prominent, and an estimated 70% of deforested land in the Amazon is being used for cattle pasture.

Relevant Laws

Brazil has a relatively robust framework of environmental laws, including:

- ♦ The Federal Constitution's protections for the environment (Article 225);
- ♦ The Environmental Crimes Law; and
- ♦ Regulations enforced by agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture's Superintendences of Agriculture (SFAs).

These frameworks provide opportunities to regulate pollution, habitat destruction, and animal health. However, enforcement has often been inconsistent, with agencies under pressure from the powerful agribusiness sector.

Summary of Litigation

Courts have been asked to address pollution and environmental damage caused by pig and cattle operations, with judges recognizing that even the potential for harm to human health or ecosystems can suffice to establish liability. This expansive interpretation of the environmental crimes law demonstrates the judiciary's willingness to use pollution laws as a check on industrial agriculture.

Another prominent theme is the challenge to live animal exports, where advocates have argued that the inherent cruelty of transport violates Brazil's legal protections for animals. Although victories in this area have been short-lived due to industry pressure and political pushback, these cases have elevated farmed animal welfare in public debate and underscored the suffering inherent in global meat supply chains.

Finally, litigation has exposed weaknesses in regulatory oversight, especially when government responsibilities for inspection and enforcement have been delegated to the agricultural industry itself. Courts have grappled with whether such delegation undermines constitutional duties to protect the environment and prevent animal cruelty, highlighting regulatory capture and ongoing tensions between state obligations and industry influence.

BRAZIL

Key Takeaways

- ▶ For advocates, Brazil demonstrates the value of framing litigation around environmental and public health harms, supplemented by arguments on animal welfare.
- ▶ Leveraging Article 225 of the Constitution and the Environmental Crimes Law offers promising avenues.
- ▶ Success requires coupling litigation with agency engagement and public advocacy to ensure rulings are implemented and resistant to industry pushback.
- ▶ The ongoing struggle over regulatory oversight may prove especially critical for shaping the future of animal agriculture governance in Brazil.



Photo Credit: Shatabdi Chakrabarti/Open Wing Alliance/We Animals

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INDIA SUMMARY

India's experience shows that although much work remains to be done, litigation can meaningfully improve conditions for farmed animals when it is enforcement-focused and paired with sustained agency engagement and public advocacy.

Photo Credit: Shatabdi Chakrabarti/Open Wing Alliance/We Animals



INDIA

Country Snapshot

- ▶ India's animal agriculture industry is moving toward a factory-farm model even though the country doesn't use U.S.-style CAFO classifications. Animal agriculture terminology varies by species (e.g., "developmental/commercial" for poultry; "small holder/large commercial" for dairy).
- ▶ The scale of animal farming is immense: in 2022 India slaughtered about 39.5 million cows, 11.8 million buffalo, 2.98 billion chickens, 33.7 million ducks, 9.1 million pigs, 23.4 million sheep, and 55.0 million goats.
- ▶ Dairy remains foundational for the animal agriculture sector and is increasingly consolidated. While about 95% of dairy herds still have only one to five animals, "large commercial dairies" are growing and smallholders are tied into co-ops and national processors. India is the largest consumer of dairy products globally - more than 56% of milk consumed is from buffalo, and India is a top methane emitter, underscoring the environmental footprint of ruminant production.
- ▶ Poultry production has rapidly industrialized near urban centers through vertical integration and contract farming, with single facilities housing 200 to 50,000 chickens and integrators supplying chicks, feed, and buy-back arrangements. Even without a formal CAFO scheme, flock sizes and integration levels indicate that many Indian operations would meet large-CAFO thresholds by U.S. standards

Relevant Laws

Constitutionally, Articles 48, 48A, and 51A(g) of the Constitution of India embed duties to protect animals and the environment. Statutorily, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (and its rules), transport and slaughter standards, and food safety regulations provide enforceable welfare and hygiene baselines. Environmental compliance is policed through air, water, and waste laws and by the National Green Tribunal (NGT).

Summary of Litigation

Courts have recognized animal welfare principles, including dignity and freedom from unnecessary suffering, yet have also balanced them against cultural and political claims, producing mixed results where traditions are invoked to defend animal-use practices.



Photo Credit: Gabriela Penela/We Animals

INDIA

Courts have been particularly receptive when claims are framed through environmental and public-health lenses: challenges premised on pollution, licensing, sanitation, and disease risk have yielded concrete, enforceable directives for dairies, slaughterhouses, and poultry facilities. Much successful litigation has focused on administrative compliance and oversight, compelling authorities to license, inspect, and enforce existing rules, rather than declaring broad new rights for farmed animals.

Suo motu interventions and public interest petitions have helped surface systemic cruelty in industrial supply chains, but effective enforcement by agencies remains a critical hurdle.

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Advocates routinely leverage litigation as a carrot-and-stick approach to engage early and often with the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), Central/State Pollution Control Boards, and local authorities, using negotiated rulemaking where possible and court enforcement where necessary.
- ▶ Litigators are able to use cruelty statutes for incremental victories against egregious practices, but anticipate that sweeping personhood or absolute bans will meet resistance.
- ▶ A positive ruling is treated as a beginning, not an end: advocates plan for legislative or executive backlash, build coalitions to advance stronger arguments, and monitor regulatory agencies to ensure judicial orders translate into measurable change.
- ▶ Advocates continue to weave animal welfare into environmental and public-health claims under a One Health framework, since environmental and human health focused arguments seem to find the most traction before courts.
- ▶ A key strategy is to systematically audit licensing and compliance for dairies and slaughterhouses, bringing actions where facilities operate without permits or breach pollution, transport, or slaughter standards.
- ▶ India's experience shows that although much work remains to be done, litigation can meaningfully improve conditions for farmed animals when it is enforcement-focused and paired with sustained agency engagement and public advocacy.

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MEXICO

SUMMARY

Cases have focused on cultural practices such as bullfighting and religious rituals, where courts have been forced to balance animal protection laws against constitutional guarantees of cultural expression and religious freedom.

Photo Credit: Sibanye Trust/Open Wing Alliance/We Animals



MEXICO

Country Snapshot

- ▶ Mexico ranks among the world's top livestock producers and industrial animal agriculture is expanding, driven by rising domestic demand and a growing middle class. The broader agriculture and animal production sectors contribute about 3.8 percent of Mexico's GDP.
- ▶ The country's animal agriculture is dominated by large-scale, vertically integrated operations, especially in poultry and pig production. Mexico is the fifth-largest egg producer globally, with 90 percent of laying hens confined in cages, and pork production increasingly concentrated in industrial facilities, particularly in Yucatán and Sonora.
- ▶ Painful procedures like tail-docking, dehorning, and castration without anesthesia remain widespread. Official data indicate roughly 5.2 million birds, 4.0 million cows, and 2.4 million pigs slaughtered annually, underscoring the scale of animal confinement and slaughter across Mexico's industrial farming systems

Relevant Laws

Mexico's animal protection laws are dispersed across federal and state levels. Key federal instruments include the Ley General de Sanidad Animal (Federal Animal Health Act) and specific regulations such as NOM-033-SAG/ZOO-2014, which govern the methods for humane slaughter. The Animal Protection Law of Mexico City (2022) marks a major step forward in recognizing animal sentience and prohibiting cruelty, including in ritual practices. Enforcement gaps and limited agency capacity remain persistent challenges. Agencies such as the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) are often reluctant or slow to fulfill their statutory oversight duties.

Summary of Litigation

Courts have been asked to evaluate agency accountability, particularly in ensuring compliance with existing animal welfare standards. Amparo actions (constitutional remedies similar to writs of mandamus) have been instrumental in compelling agencies like SADER to carry out their oversight responsibilities.

Cases have focused on cultural practices such as bullfighting and religious rituals, where courts have been forced to balance animal protection laws against constitutional guarantees of cultural expression and religious freedom. These cases highlight both the potential of animal protection statutes and the cultural and political sensitivities that shape their application.

There has been a push for better regulation of industrial farming practices, especially in poultry and egg production. Advocates have argued for differentiation between caged, cage-free, and free-range systems, and for

MEXICO



Photo Credit: Jo-Anne McArthur/We Animals

stronger oversight of animal welfare conditions in industrial facilities. Courts have responded by affirming the state's responsibility to regulate and monitor production systems in line with animal welfare legislation, although industry resistance has limited the pace of reform.

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Mexico demonstrates the potential of amparo litigation as a tool to compel agency compliance, provided cases are carefully framed and are procedurally sound.
- ▶ Incremental welfare gains, such as differentiating production systems or strengthening slaughterhouse oversight, are more likely to succeed than sweeping rights-based claims.
- ▶ Litigators have to navigate cultural sensitivities around cultural and religious practices, where courts have proven to be cautious.
- ▶ The most promising strategies combine litigation with agency engagement, situating animal welfare within broader concerns about public health, consumer protection, and environmental sustainability.

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ZIMBABWE

SUMMARY

Zimbabwe demonstrates both the challenges of litigating in a context with limited formal protections for farmed animals and the opportunities for creative use of environmental and administrative law to begin closing that gap.

Photo Credit: Human Cruelties/We Animals



ZIMBABWE

Country Snapshot

- ▶ Zimbabwe's animal agriculture sector is large but still predominantly non-industrial. The country raises roughly 5.5 million cattle, about 89% of which are farmed in communal, free-grazing systems. The formal dairy herd is much smaller (around 65,660 cows). Livestock is the nation's largest employer and its second-largest export industry, underscoring the sector's economic centrality.
- ▶ Industrialization is most evident in poultry and pigs. While an estimated 65% of poultry production still comes from small-scale informal producers, broilers account for almost 70% of commercial production and are raised in intensive facilities, and the leading company reportedly produces 4.8 million eggs per week. The pig herd stands at about 300,000, with commercial operators consolidating production and moving toward more intensive systems.
- ▶ Visibility into the true extent of industrial operations remains limited because Zimbabwe has not conducted a comprehensive agro-census since 1980, with a new census only now planned.

Relevant Laws

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is the primary legislation governing animal welfare, supplemented by provisions in the Environmental Management Act and sector-specific regulations. While these laws could provide avenues for farmed animal protection, enforcement has been weak, and prosecutors and courts have often lacked training in applying them to farmed animal contexts. In practice, protections are applied more consistently to companion animals or wildlife, while animals raised for food remain largely overlooked.

Summary of Litigation

Environmental protection cases have challenged the impacts of mining and industrial activity on water quality and grazing lands, with courts recognizing the harms these pose to livestock and wildlife. These cases show the potential of environmental law to indirectly protect farmed animals by safeguarding the ecosystems on which they depend.



Photo Credit: Jo-Anne McArthur/We Animals

ZIMBABWE

Enforcement of anti-cruelty laws has been uneven, with courts sometimes acquitting defendants in cruelty cases involving owned livestock due to lack of proof of intent or misunderstanding of statutory provisions. These cases highlight both the potential and the limitations of using anti-cruelty statutes to protect farmed animals.

Stock theft litigation has underscored the seriousness with which courts treat the theft of cattle and other farmed animals, imposing mandatory minimum sentences. While these laws aim to protect farmers' property, they raise concerns for animal advocates, as the same statutes could be used against activists engaged in open rescue or similar interventions.

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Zimbabwe highlights the importance of capacity-building within the judiciary and prosecution services so that existing anti-cruelty statutes can be more effectively applied to farmed animals, ideally when the offenders are corporations.
- ▶ Advocates could push for the creation of specialized courts or units, such as environmental crimes courts, which could provide more consistent oversight.
- ▶ The most promising near-term strategy is to apply environmental law to regulate intensive animal agriculture, ensuring that dairies, slaughterhouses, and farms comply with licensing and environmental impact requirements.
- ▶ At the same time, advocates should press for greater transparency in case reporting and judicial reasoning, so litigation strategies can be evaluated and refined.
- ▶ Ultimately, Zimbabwe demonstrates both the challenges of litigating in a context with limited formal protections for farmed animals and the opportunities for creative use of environmental and administrative law to begin closing that gap.

Authors & Acknowledgements

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About the Farmed Animal Protection Project

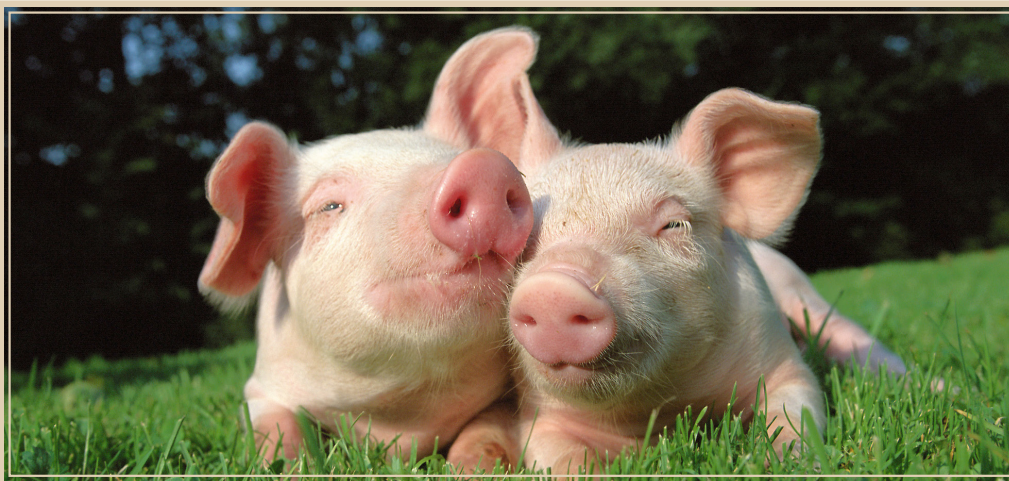
Industrial animal agriculture, including aquaculture, is extremely detrimental for the well-being of animals, human health, and the environment. The Farmed Animal Protection Project at Lewis & Clark Law School provides an exciting non-clinic experiential opportunity for students to advance their knowledge and skills. At the end of the academic year, projects produced through the Project are shared with the public to increase awareness and to aid other farmed animal advocacy efforts within the animal protection movement.

To learn more and to view more work of the Farmed Animal Protection Project, scan the QR code or visit:

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