



3rd AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE

Animals, Environment and Sustainable Development in 21st Century Africa: An Interlinked Approach

Conference Report

United Nations Economic Commission
for Africa UNECA,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

September 2-4, 2019



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Acknowledgements



The Organizing Committee of the 3rd Africa Animal Welfare Conference together with Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) express their sincere appreciation to each and every person who participated in one way or the other in making this conference a great success.

On behalf of the organizers, I wish to thank the Government of Ethiopia for hosting us and to earnestly appreciate Hon. Dr. Gebreegziabher Gebreyohannes, the State Minister for Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, for gracing the opening ceremony of this conference, and Hon. Prof. Fekadu Beyene, Commissioner, Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Republic of Ethiopia, for conducting the closing ceremony.

Another round of appreciation goes to Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad, Nigerian House of Representatives Assembly, Abuja, Nigeria; Hon. Said Kalidushi, Chairman of the Ruling Party, Tanzania; Eng. Coletha Ruhanya, Director General, Rwanda Envi-

ronment Management Authority; Dr. Annie Lewa, Senior Projects and Programs Officer, AU-IBAR; and Dr. Samuel Wakhusama, Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) for ably representing their institutions.

A special recognition to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for co-hosting and supporting this conference and we applaud the role of Alexander Juras, Henry Ndede and Isaiah Otieno in ensuring overall coordination and success of the conference.

We also commend the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Conference Centre Staff represented by Yamestrach Tewolde, Feven Bekele and Hermela Serekebrhan for all their support.

Our sincere gratitude to the Government of Kenya for their continued support which enabled us to host the past conferences, and Dr Michael Cheruiyot, Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Republic of Kenya and other Government officials from Kenya who participated in the conference.

We thank our International Representatives covering all the five (5) regions of the continent of Africa who participated at various levels in planning and delivering this conference.

An exceptional round of appreciation is dedicated to Dr. Bojia Duguma who did an exemplary job in planning and implementing all aspects of the conference in Ethiopia.

We distinctly appreciate each funding partner who committed resources and technical support in enabling the success of the conference. We recognize: Animal Welfare Institute, A Well Fed World, Animal People, Brighter Green, The Brooke East Africa, Compassion in World Farming, International Fund for Animal Welfare, International Fund for Africa, Center for Animal Law Studies – Lewis and Clark Law School, The Donkey Sanctuary, World Animal Protection and International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals.

We applaud the conference Patron, Amb. Nehemiah Rotich, Board and staff of Africa Network for Animal Welfare for tirelessly going the extra mile in ensuring the success of the conference.

Lastly, we express our utmost and esteemed accolades to all our speakers, moderators, panellists and delegates for sharing their knowledge and skills thereby enriching the conference profoundly through their unique diversity.

Josphat Ngonyo
Executive Director
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAWC	Africa Animal Welfare Conference
AITC	Animal Issues Thematic Cluster
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
APAW	Africa Platform for Animal Welfare
ASF	African Swine Fever
AU-IBAR	The African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AWSA	Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAWA	Coordination Committee for Animal Welfare in Africa
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
CSU	Civil Society Unit
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
EAC	East Africa Community
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EO	Earth Observation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPE	Global Pact for the Environment
HIS	Human Society International
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organisation
KFC	Kentucky Fried Chicken
KVB	Kenya Veterinary Board
LDS	Livestock Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PACTS	Partnership Against Cruel Traps and Snares
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylactic
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REMA	Rwanda Environmental Management Authority
SADC	The Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UON	University of Nairobi
USD	United States Dollars
USIU	United States International University
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

Conference Overview

In Africa, animals are deeply embedded in the lives and livelihoods of the communities that live and interact with them. Animals are an essential livelihood support in Africa, though there appears to be a dearth of published information on the community-animals interconnectedness. Moreover, Animal Welfare as a concept is rapidly gaining interest in Africa, and the time has come to define Animal Welfare in terms of development. It is in public domain that Africa is currently enjoying a moment of immense growth across various sectors, notably infrastructure, energy and agriculture (food security). These massive changes and investments offer a perfect opportunity to entrench the place of animals and consequently their welfare in the continent's development spectrum.

There is need to fashion out how animal welfare relates to development, considering the implications that these developmental megatrends might have on the environment, people and animals. The conference addressed the direct and indirect role of animals in contributing towards supporting the aspirations of Africa Union Agenda 2063 and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa, especially SDGs: 1: No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger; 3: Good Health and Well-being; 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; 13: Climate Action and 15: Life on Land. The conference focused on the role of animals towards livelihoods support systems and attainment of sustainable development, and the leverage that better animal welfare will offer as a factor in sustainable development.

The Conference took place from 2nd to 4th September 2019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The theme of this conference was *“Animals, Environment and Sustainable Development in 21st Century Africa: An Interlinked Approach”*. The Conference objectives were;

- To demonstrate the link between animal welfare and the attainment of sustainable development in Africa.
- To establish a focused and well-informed caucus of animal welfare practitioners and stakeholders who are cognizant of prevailing policies and legislation and any gaps thereof.
- To assess the progress of agreed resolutions from Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2018.
- To develop benchmarks and resources for necessary advice and support for stakeholders in animal welfare and environment issues across Africa.
- To illustrate progress towards mainstreaming animal welfare in the United Nations and Member States across Africa and championing the gains realized through the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW).
- To entrench the role of communities in achieving responsible use of animals, improving animal welfare and supporting environmental conservation in Africa.
- To interrogate the place of civil society and relevant resolutions from the fourth session of the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA4) held in March 2019 themed “Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Consumption and Production”.

A total of 162 people participated representing civil society, government and intergovernmental organizations, international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, communities and youth representatives from 34 countries.



SPEAKERS

Dr Bojia Duguma – Donkey Sanctuary

Kahindi Lekalhaile – Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Dr Mwenda Mbaka - World Animal Protection

Emma Slawinski - Compassion in World Farming

Dr. Bojia Duguma welcomed delegates to Ethiopia and the conference and highlighted some key facts about the country including having the highest donkey population in the world; and the inter-dependence of the Ethiopian people with animals. He reiterated the importance of the donkey to the Ethiopian farmer by quoting using the Ethiopian adage “a farmer without a donkey is a donkey himself”. Further he did remark that an Ethiopian woman without a donkey does not live a quality life.

OPENING CEREMONY



Dr Bojia Duguma – Donkey Sanctuary



Kahindi Lekalhaile expounded on the conference objectives and gave its background from its inception to date. He challenged the delegates that as they engaged in deliberations during the three days of the conference they should confront the issues of animal welfare, environment and sustainable development while ‘thinking without the box’.

Kahindi Lekalhaile
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

A Global Agreement for Regenerative Agriculture

Emma began by acknowledging that the current global food system is damaging many of the natural resources that we rely on for human life on earth. She pointed out that industrial livestock production is responsible for a substantial proportion of the harm arising from today's food and farming systems. Factory farming and meat consumption has evolved into a vicious cycle where an increased demand for meat consumption fuels intensive factory farming to meet the demand, and the cycle continues. Animal welfare concern is demonstrated by the fact that intensive livestock farming does not allow animals to express their natural behaviour. For instance, animals are put in cruel conditions, in confinement to barren conditions with little enrichment. A global regenerative food system is needed as a viable solution to the challenges inherent in the current food system. She suggested that this can be achieved through a multilateral agreement driven by the UN which would emphasize on farming systems working with nature and a global reduction in meat consumption by using more plants as food. This agreement can be realized through member state support, UN agency support and the possibility of Africa taking lead in championing it.



Emma Slawinski
Director of Campaigns and Communications
Compassion in World Farming

Theme exposition



Dr Mwenda Mbaka
World Animal Protection

Dr. Mbaka started by recognizing that animals have the capacity to detect threats to their well-being. He then reiterated that animals are sentient beings and defined sentience as the ability to suffer from physical and emotional discomfort. He reflected on the question of where we would want to be in Africa with our animals in the 21st century in light of the following facts: Huge global population which is projected to increase by 2.37 billion by 2050 Africa estimated to contribute 54% of this increase; huge demand for animal protein; huge risk of zoonotic diseases; negative impact on environment and the urgent demand for mitigation against climate change.

He took note that there is increased concern about animal welfare due to the recognition that better Animal Welfare translates to improved human welfare. He then appreciated that there is need to develop afro-centric narratives on animal welfare to mark a shift from the euro-centric perception of animal welfare that currently prevails in the continent.

In conclusion, the presenter asserted that there is a clear link between animals, environment and sustainable development; and recognition of sentience in animals is the basis for true animal welfare

Welcome Remarks

SPEAKERS

Henry Ndede: Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office - UNEP

Amb. Nehemiah Rotich: Conference Patron and Board Chair- Africa Network for Animal Welfare



**Amb. Nehemiah Rotich
Conference Patron and Board Chairman
Africa Network for Animal Welfare**

Amb. Rotich opened his address by recognizing that the conference was an opportunity to bring together international organizations, governments, civil society, and private sector to deliberate on key components of the theme in African development agenda; create pathways towards achieving harmonious co-existence between people and animals; and, provide chances for vibrant networking. He added that the animal welfare mindset is significant for the realization of sustainable development goals in Africa because human development and animal welfare are inextricably linked.

He recognized the support and full engagement of the Ethiopian Government and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the participation of partners namely OIE, AU-IBAR and IGAD. Their participation was veritable confirmation on the important contribution of animal welfare and animal resource management to development in Africa.

He conveyed his interest in engaging more with African governments, regional organizations and civil society stakeholders in animal welfare in future meetings.

He concluded by expressing gratitude to sponsors and organizers of the conference and welcomed the delegates to enjoy their time in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Henry Ndede: Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office at the United Nations Environment Program

Henry welcomed delegates to the conference of the co-hosting partner, UNEP. The gist of his remarks was that there was need to have an engagement on animal welfare in order to realize a paradigm shift.







Good Will Messages

SPEAKERS

Dr. Anteneh Roba: CEO - International Fund for Africa

Mike Baker: Chief Executive - The Donkey Sanctuary

Fred Ochieng: CEO – Brooke East Africa

Wolf Gordon Clifton: CEO - Animal People

Emma Slawinski: Director of Campaigns and Communications - Compassion in World Farming

Tennyson Williams: Africa Regional Director - World Animal Protection

Dr. Samuel Wakhusama: Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa - World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

Prof. Ahmed Elsawalhy: Director; African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)



Anteneh Roba: CEO International Fund for Africa

Anteneh started by highlighting the negative impacts of climate change being experienced worldwide and called for urgent action to mitigate the situation. He articulated the desire for a more organized approach in protection of animals and environment. He concluded by this quote: "If we truly care about animals, if we truly care about the planet, and if we truly care about our health, we need to quickly change our diet from flesh-eating to plant-based."

Dr Lewa conveyed appreciation from AU-IBAR for inclusion in the conference activities. She noted that animal resources are the basis of livelihoods for thousands and therefore there was need to integrate animal welfare in the African economies. She concluded by stating that: "animal welfare is paramount".



Dr. Annie Lewa: African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)



Fred Ochieng: CEO, The Brooke East Africa

Fred opened his message by stating the mission of The Brooke East Africa as transforming the lives of vulnerable working horses, donkeys and mules around the world. He recognized the theme under consideration in the conference of the connection between humans, environment and animals within the SDGs as clearly outlining the permanent links between human well-being, animal welfare and environmental sustainability for posterity. He stated that “animals can’t change their welfare, but people can”. He quoted a Brooke East Africa commissioned research which indicated that working livestock especially donkeys contribute significantly to enabling access to water which supports SDG 6 on water. He further argued that access to a donkey can also lessen the burden of household work on women which feeds into SDG 5 on gender equality and women empowerment.

He concluded by decrying the global issue of the donkey slaughter and skin trade which has proven negative impact on people’s livelihoods and stated the Brooke East Africa position which calls for a ban on the trade of donkey skins and associated products in Kenya, and a crackdown on cross border smuggling of donkeys into Kenya from neighboring countries. He thanked the conference organizers for involving and inviting Brooke and expressed their commitment to continue supporting this important meeting in the African animal welfare calendar.

Wolf Gordon Clifton: CEO, Animal People

In his message, Wolf strongly asserted that there was a window of opportunity for Africa to lead the world towards advocating and protecting animals given its unique diversity in animal populations.



Simon Pope: Campaigns Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary



Simon thanked the organizers for involving The Donkey Sanctuary in the conference and reiterated their willingness to continue supporting and participating in the Africa Animal Welfare conference. He further informed delegates that The Donkey Sanctuary was greatly concerned and committed to supporting the fight against donkey slaughter and skin trade in Africa.

Tennyson Williams: Africa Regional Director - World Animal Protection



In his message, Tennyson said that at World Animal Protection they aim to build and strengthen relationships with leaders and the public to promote positive action regarding animal welfare. He made a pitch that ‘Africa’s development agenda cannot be complete without including animals’.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

SPEAKER

Dr. Michael Cheruiyot: Senior Deputy
Director of Veterinary Services, Republic
of Kenya

Dr. Cheruiyot expressed gratitude for honor accorded to him to deliver the keynote address at the continental animal welfare gathering. He observed that the animal welfare situation in Africa needs urgent attention, and that Africa was crying for her animals. He recommended that Africa needed to speak up loudly to be heard by the world otherwise the world would ignore the plight of Africa's animals.



Dr. Michael Cheruiyot: Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services – Republic of Kenya



CONFERENCE ROOM 2

Official opening



Official Opening

SPEAKER

Dr. Gebreegzabher Gebreyohannes: State Minister for Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The Honorable Minister welcomed all delegates to The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for the third Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) and thanked the organizers for choosing the country to host the forum. He recognized the importance of the theme to governments in Africa because of the interdependency of animals, environment and sustainable development and further echoed that these governments have adopted this approach in development of policy and legislation. He commended and described the partnership of the United Nations, the Ethiopian government and civil society as innovative and progressive in organizing this exemplary platform for addressing African and global concerns regarding animals, environment and sustainable development.

He highlighted the important role of animals to food security and local economy in Ethiopia and indicated this situation to be true in many African countries. Rural areas in Africa contain diverse sustainable food production systems that could rely on local indigenous breeds of animals which can be improved for low cost maintenance, better animal health, and higher surplus output that could supplement household incomes. He therefore expressed hope that the conference would produce useful and meaningful outputs that are adaptive to sustainable development strategies in Africa. He took notice that the conference programme was prominent on donkey issues and stated that Ethiopia, which has the highest population of donkeys globally, and was concerned about their welfare.

He expressed the desire for many African ministers in charge of agriculture and livestock to attend the conference to share lessons, gain knowledge and build useful networks with participants from other countries.

Finally, he wished the delegates fruitful deliberations and interactions and invited them to enjoy the hospitality of the Ethiopian people and declared the third Africa Animal Welfare Conference in Addis Ababa officially opened.



Dr. Gebreegzabher Gebreyohannes: State Minister for Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Session One: Donkey Skin Trade 1



Presenters

Dr Getachew Mulugeta, Researcher, The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr Solomon Onyango, Partner Representative for WTG in Africa and OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, Kenya

Dr. Otieno Mtula, Campaigns and Advocacy Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr Bojia Duguma, Country Representative, Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia

Moderator:

Simon Pope, Skins Campaign Manager, Donkey Sanctuary

Biosecurity and Disease Risks of Donkey Skin Trade: A Global Perspective

Dr. Getachew pointed out a common misnomer that donkeys are resistant, tolerant or resilient carriers of diseases. He said that donkeys are potentially affected by many bacterial, viral, parasitic and fungal diseases particularly among working donkeys that live under stressful conditions. He thus noted that free movement of animals across countries and borders with no restrictions or quarantine measures is a factor in transmitting diseases between geographical areas. Using donkey skin trade as an example, he said that thousands of donkeys are transported between regions and specifically, it had been noted that a lot of Ethiopian donkeys were being moved across the border to Kenya. He said that this was one easy way of moving a disease as transmission is possible during transportation and at holding or waiting areas. Other significant transmission avenues include aborted fetuses abandoned en-route, carcasses of dead donkeys abandoned in the bushes and waste disposal at slaughter. Some of the most feared diseases that has been confirmed in various parts of the continent and that have a potential to move along the donkey skin trade routes included the Equine Influenza and Africa Horse Sickness. He urged for caution, stringent disease surveillance and compliance with movement legislations and other phytosanitary standards at slaughter to avert spread of donkey disease from skin trade.

Donkey Slaughter: Animal Welfare and Socio-economic Analysis in Kenya

Dr. Onyango made a presentation that showed a comparison of the animal welfare status of donkeys at the slaughterhouse versus that of working donkeys in normal working circumstances. In the same presentation he gave an analysis of the legal status of the donkey slaughterhouses in Kenya as it compares to the international trade of donkey meat and skins. He reported that Kenya has four licensed and operational export donkey slaughterhouses. The assessment done by WTG showed that donkeys at slaughterhouses had poor welfare standards ranging from body condition, lameness, injuries, distress clearly showing that the assumptions that working donkey's welfare is worse, and they are better off slaughtered is erroneous. He further added that Kenya has good legal provisions ranging from the constitution which has provisions to protect the animal and the environments in which they live. He noted that despite the laws being there, suspected corruption, lack of enforcement and compliance impacts negatively on the donkey and the livelihoods of people. Furthermore, mushrooming criminalities such as theft and bush slaughter exposed the owners, yet the skin trade did not earn the country revenue commensurate to the exploitation it caused. The presenter acknowledged that working donkeys were a key pillar in supporting the socio-economic needs of the people and called on the government of Kenya to reconsider and possibly ban donkey slaughter trade.



Dr. Getachew Mulugeta, Researcher
The Donkey Sanctuary



Dr Solomon Onyango, Partner Representative for WTG
in Africa and OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, Kenya

Policy and Strategy Inclusion of Working Equids in Development: A Key Step to ensure sustainable Equid Welfare

Dr Bojia noted that despite the reliance on animal power to support livelihoods in low income countries, these countries do not account for their health and welfare in their national policies and strategies. He shared the Ethiopian example 80% of the population rely on donkeys for livelihoods excludes working equids in its recently developed master plans.

He addressed the common perception that working equids will soon be replaced by mechanization but dismissed this hypothesis on the basis that many African countries still suffer road infrastructure challenges due to rugged terrain and economic matters making mechanization farfetched. He therefore stressed the continued role of working equids in the fight against hunger and poverty. He added that the prevailing poor welfare of working equids coupled with the emerging and ever-increasing demand for donkey skin trade are compromising the momentum for sustainable development in Africa. He therefore recommended that in order to address prevailing welfare challenges and ensure more potential for donkeys in contributing to national development, there is need to develop strategy frameworks and national development policies that capture the rightful place of animals and especially working equids in livelihood support.



Dr Bojia Duguma,
Country Representative Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia

Under the skin; the global trade in donkey skins



Dr. Otieno Mtula, Campaigns and Advocacy Manager,
The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr. Otieno Mtula, Campaigns and Advocacy Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary. Dr. Otieno demonstrated the socio-economic value and contribution of donkeys to people's livelihoods. Noting the emerging trade in donkey skins, he indicated that the trade meant to supply raw materials for the ejiao factories is the worst threat in the life of the donkey species and its dependents. He expressed concern that insatiable demand for donkey skins was a threat for donkeys. He shared the many animal welfare issues along the slaughter chain from source to slaughter and concluded that the trade was injurious to donkeys and the people who depended on them. He said that The Donkey Sanctuary is calling for a halt to the trade in donkey skins until the impact of the trade can be assessed and shown to be both humane for donkeys and sustainable for the communities that depend on them.

Session Two:

Linking Sustainable Development Goals And Animal Welfare: Regional And Global Perspectives



Panelists

AFRICA REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES:

Dr Annie Lewa, Senior Projects and Programmes Officer, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)

Dr. Josiah Kantiyok; Registrar, Veterinary Council of Nigeria

Dr. Clive P. Marwick; President, South African Veterinary Council, South Africa

Dr. Imame Thiam; President, Veterinary Council of Senegal.

Dr. Indraph M. Ragwa: CEO – Kenya Veterinary Board

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE:

Dr. Otieno Mtula, Campaigns and Advocacy Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary

Andrew Rowan, Board Chair and Chief Program Officer, Wellbeing International, USA

Panel Chair

Wachira Kariuki, Director of Advocacy and Legal Affairs, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

The Link Between Efficient Enforcement of Animal Welfare and Sustainable Development in Africa; Animal Welfare Enforcement in Nigeria



Dr. Josiah T. Kantiyok, Registrar, Veterinary Council of Nigeria

Dr. Kantiyok gave information on the economic status of Nigeria noting that it is Africa's largest economy with a GDP of 376.36 billion USD with GDP per capita of USD1,968. Agriculture is a main source of livelihood contributing about 21.2% to GDP and 36.5% to employment. Of note is that livestock is vital to the socioeconomic development of the country contributing about 1.7% to national GDP and around 9% value addition to agriculture.

He defined animal welfare as the avoidance of abuse and exploitation of animals by humans and noted that most food animals in Nigeria are raised under harsh environment. He also noted that there is a connection between animal welfare, animal health and food-borne diseases because keeping animals under poor welfare conditions increases their susceptibility to diseases subsequent leading to contamination of food supply.

His presentation indicated that about 53% of Nigeria's population lives below the poverty line with most of the poor living in rural areas and 42% of this population own livestock and are engaged in extensive production systems comprising smallholder and nomadic holders. He was optimistic that the 17 global goals for

sustainable development can be attained with contributions from efficient enforcement of animal welfare in the Nigeria livestock subsector.

The presentation highlighted that Nigeria uses a multi-stakeholder approach to address animal welfare issues but most of these stakeholders' activities are not well known or coordinated due to lack of strong legislations and poor implementation or enforcement of a few legislation which cannot meet current trends.

He pointed out some limitations to animal welfare initiatives including few legislations, lack of knowledge/general awareness of the policy on animal welfare, poor infrastructure, land scarcity and cattle rustling.

Dr. Kantiyok concluded by acknowledging some current efforts for improving animal welfare in Nigeria such as: current efforts of including animal welfare initiatives in the amendment of the Animal Disease Control Act 2004; Veterinary Surgeons Act 2004; review Veterinary Curriculum to improve content on animal welfare; and, implementing the National Animal Welfare Strategy document which would help lead animal welfare agenda.

Linking Sustainable Development Goals and Animal Welfare: South Africa



Dr Clive Marwick,
President South African Veterinary Council, South Africa

In his presentation, Dr. Marwick highlighted that livestock production in South Africa is a fundamental element of socio-economic development and a significant contributor to food security and good quality protein, and that 70% of agricultural land in South Africa can only be utilized by livestock (including game). He further commented that in order to demonstrate the link between Animal Welfare and the attainment of sustainable development in South Africa, one needs to: entrench the role of communities in achieving responsible use of animals; improve animal welfare and support environmental conservation with the emphasis on sustainable animal and aquaculture production systems. In conclusion, he highlighted that South Africa had developed several policies and strategies aligned to the Livestock Development Strategy (LDS) that supports the veterinary profession and provides support to emerging farmers to be able to participate in the mainstream activities.

Linking Sustainable Development Goals and Animal Welfare: Regional Perspectives, East African Perspectives



Dr. Indraph Ragwa,
Chief Executive Officer Kenya Veterinary Board

Dr. Ragwa, in his presentation with a quote from Mahatma Gandhi that “the greatness of a nation can be judged by the way its animals are treated”. He noted that animal welfare is at the heart of achieving sustainable development goals yet there is very little recognition of the relationship and crucial role played by animal welfare. In Kenya, he noted that animal welfare has been integrated in the national school curriculum as well as the veterinary curriculum and that the One Health approach had been incorporated as a government initiative. He mentioned a variety of legislations in Kenya that benefit animal welfare such as Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act. In his conclusion, he recognized that animal welfare and human - animal relationship should be mainstreamed with development policies and that enforcement mechanisms relating to animal welfare laws ought to be strengthened including continuous communication and awareness creation in animal welfare issues.

Link Between Animal Welfare and Sustainable Development in Senegal

Dr. Imame began by noting that the Senegalese population is highly dependent on the agricultural sector which contributes 15% of the national GDP with the livestock sub-sector contributing 7% of national GDP. He further noted that animal energy covers at least 70% of the transport needs of 80% of the population who are involved in the agricultural center.

He indicated that due to the important role of animals in Senegal, it is critical that they benefit from better treatment and a state of well-being that respects the fundamental five freedoms.

He further noted that there were several actors in animal welfare in Senegal including government institutions, universities, training institutions, veterinary research laboratories and the civil society.

The presentation cited two animal welfare regulations: MEPA of December 2016 on the regulation of transport by animal-drawn vehicles, and MEPA of April 2016 on the conditions for the slaughter of donkeys and on the export ban on meat and donkey skins.

Some animal welfare challenges mentioned included poor working conditions of animals, animals affected by disasters, inadequate health care and destruction of biodiversity in protected areas.

Some key gaps identified were absence of a legal framework for animal welfare, low advocacy for animal welfare, absence of policy addressing animal welfare issues as well as lack of training, education and awareness. Finally, he identified the following opportunities and recommendations: development of appropriate animal welfare legislations and regulations; integration of animal welfare into the school curricula; have regional integration of animal welfare issues through members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).



Dr Imame Thiam
President, Veterinary Council of
Senegal

Linking SDGs and Animal Welfare: A Global Perspective

Dr. Rowan's presentation highlighted several SDGs with examples on the linkages to animal welfare. This included; SDG14 – Life Below Water (Overfishing, plastic & other pollution), SDG15 – Life on Land (Wildlife is under great threat), SDG3 – Good Health & Well-being (Overuse of antibiotics; Zoonotic diseases), SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production (Foods of animal origin), SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth (e.g. nature tourism –80% of tourist trips to Africa for wildlife viewing) and SDG11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities (companion animals in cities, for instance dog management and wildlife conflict). He explained that zoonotic diseases and antibiotic resistance are a global threat and a major contributor to human morbidity and mortality. He concluded that Africa & South Asia are currently the lowest consuming regions and that population growth is a critical concern for the animals and the environment, and that people, animals and environment all benefit from a reduction in the human footprint.



Dr Andrew Rowan,
Board Chair and Chief Program Officer,
Wellbeing International, USA

Session Three:

Attainment Of Sustainable Development Through Improved Animal Welfare



Presenters

Dr. Isabel Meyer - Adjunct Senior Lecturer, Department of Statistical Sciences, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Mamusha Lemma - Capacity Development and Innovation Expert ILRI, Ethiopia

Wolf Gordon Clifton - Executive Director, Animal People

Kathleen Moore - Deputy Vice President, Animal Rescue, International Fund For Animal Welfare (IFAW)

Session Chair

Session Chair: David Gies, Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member

Animal Welfare Systems: Design for Sustainable Benefit “The Welfare of Welfare Organisations”

Dr Meyer’s presentation was based on ongoing research at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. She noted that many organizations were evolving and developing to respond to emerging needs but were faced with myriad needs and challenges including access to capital, facilities and people management. The presentation raised some concerns regarding the organizations’ sustainability, ability to scale their operations, ability to understand impact and access to support. However, she recognized that there are organizations that have matured over decades and performing and sustainable. She made a call for an in-depth understanding of the operating context of organizations which include understanding of the stakeholders, the needs, desire and how they influence each other. She summarized her presentation as follows: turning passion into performance; understand the system to find points of leverage; encourage effort that has a systemic impact; foster an environment that supports the enablers; and turn research into impact.



Dr. Isabel Meyer, Adjunct Senior Lecturer
Department of Statistical Sciences, University of Cape
Town, South Africa

Community Conversations to Improve Animal Welfare and Livelihoods in Ethiopia

Mamusha began by explaining that community conversations are participatory and transformative approaches that encourages discussion and exploration of issues, and actions to solve them. He reported that community conversations have successfully been used to create change on gender relations and addressing zoonotic diseases in the highlands of Ethiopia. He shared that at ILRI, they are piloting the community approach to bring about awareness, attitudes and practice changes around animal welfare and productivity improvements at community level and how community dialogues feed into local level development initiatives. He added that conversations use more active methods of engagements such as role playing, storytelling, community drama to exemplify and make community think about their belief systems, practices and attitudes around how they care for their animals. He concluded that community conversations are a fun and interactive way of engaging the subject of animal welfare with diverse stakeholders including farmers and students to really understand what animal welfare means.



Mamusha Lemma
Capacity Development and Innovation Expert ILRI,
Ethiopia

The SDG ABC's: How Animal Protection Impacts All 17 Sustainable Development Goals



Wolf Gordon Clifton, Executive Director,
Animal People

In his presentation, Wolf Gordon recounted an experience from participating with the Animal Issues Thematic Cluster (AITC) at the UN High Level Political Forum in New York. In his experience, the most common reaction from delegates to the presence of animal welfare actors was something in the lines of “I love animals! Yet it has nothing to do with my work.” And so, his response to them and the core message of his presentation was that “animal issues have everything to do with sustainable development, across all of its component issues”. Using case examples ranging from theft and illegal slaughter of donkeys for ejiao, wildlife crime, animals in agriculture, use of animals in therapies, education of children and veterinarians to how animals help achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, Wolf Gordon demonstrated how animal protection impacts all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Thriving Together: Linking Animal Welfare to Meaningful Development Strategies



Kathleen Moore, Deputy Vice President
Animal Rescue, International Fund for
Animal Welfare (IFAW)

Kathleen acknowledged that the conference presented a perfect opportunity to share with the participants more about what her organization (IFAW) is doing in line with their vision of a world where people and animals are thriving together. Her presentation was anchored on work her organization undertook to examine the relationship between animals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She said that throughout the history of the world, interactions with animals had shaped the way we live, the way we work, how we worship, and that humanity is fundamentally linked to earth species. She added that a few SDGs directly reference animals making them a direct or indirect factor in the achievement of the SDGs. She pointed out that animals, animal welfare and wildlife conservation have a role in alternative indicators and statistical measurements for human wellbeing proposed by the Beyond GDP movement and that when animals and their habitats are healthy and cared for, everyone benefits. She gave an example of how companion animals contribute to physical and mental health while nature and wildlife strengthen the vitality and resilience of communities. In their report, she said that IFAW reviewed a selection of SDGs to demonstrate how wildlife conservation animal welfare, and human wellbeing are interwoven and can be improved side by side or better still in an integrated way. She concluded by saying that by strategically prioritizing the role of healthy animals and healthy ecosystems, we can positively contribute to social and economic growth, improved livelihoods, and healthier environments, ultimately accelerating progress toward achieving the SDGs. She challenged governments, biologist/scientists working on animal welfare, conservation and rescues in the field it is their responsibility to ensure that they are engaging and looking out at what they are doing and see what they can do to include and contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

Session Four:

Implications Of Climate Change; Technology; Research And Training On Achievement Of Sustainable Development Goals



Speakers

Mia MacDonald- Executive Director, Brighter Green

Dr Joe Ryding, Head of Data & Statistics, The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr. James Nguhiu, The University of Nairobi

Session Chair

Michael O'Brien-Onyeka, Senior Vice President, Conservation International

Space-based technology and One Health: Delivering an Integrated Approach



Dr Joe Ryding, Head of Data & Statistics,
The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr Ryding mentioned that while it was critical to have animal welfare included in the dialogue of sustainable development and environmental protection, we needed to get space technology in there and interrogate what it could for animal welfare given its huge potential. Within the SDGs, there is the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (Data for SDGs). Briefly, he explained that space technology involves satellites and space flight or exploration that is an everyday service that is rapidly evolving. He said that there are three technological domains that have a bearing on animal welfare. This includes; remote sensing, global navigation satellite systems and the satellite communications. These systems are available globally and are supplied by different nations including the US, China, Russia among others. At the Donkey Sanctuary, he mentioned that they have used Space Technology using GPS to geotag animal welfare assessments and track movements, Earth Observation (EO) used to gain additional data for ground points collected during survey and developing proxies from EO data linking people, environment and welfare. In closing, he mentioned that there exists huge potential to help understand relationships in complex situations, in integration of geospatial analysis of animal, human and environmental factors and in mapping of resources needs to maximize potential for future – skills and sensor development and in all this, animal welfare needs to be part of the conversation.

Enhancing Animal Welfare by Integrating a Multidisciplinary One Health Approach in Training and Research: A Case Study of University of Nairobi (UoN) Veterinary Training



Dr. James Nguhiu
The University of Nairobi

Dr. Nguhiu reported that the animal welfare concept had in the recent past been introduced to the University of Nairobi as a module following the regulation by Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB) and OIE. He called One Health thinking as the main success to animal welfare training. This success results from interdisciplinary collaboration between research institutions, universities, government institutions, non-governmental organizations and professional bodies. He reported that some students in veterinary, medical, nursing, public health, dentistry and environmental studies were selected and trained on one health and animal welfare as a stop gap measure. Reflecting on some of the researches from the department, he reported that some of the constraints to practice of good animal welfare among Kenyan owners included finances, dilapidated housing, improper house designs, limited knowledge and ignorance, cultural/ negative beliefs, unavailable professional advice and lack of concern. They also discovered that gender, geographical origin, exposure and contact to animals and animal use are other factors that influence student's animal welfare attitude. He shared some strategies that if are adopted and implemented will improve attitude towards animal welfare. These included: education/awareness, training and research, multidisciplinary/trans-disciplinary professional interactions, direct/indirect benefits of good welfare and policy and law enforcement.

A Rush toward Industrial Animal Agriculture? Cases, Consequences, Caution and New Commitments

Her presentation narrowed on Kenya and Ethiopia as primary case studies examining the state of animal agriculture in each country and the consequences of the changes underway. She said that as a world, we have to change our economics, change our thinking, change our relationship with natural and human world and climate because we have enormous consequences of climate change and biodiversity loss caused by exploitations of natural resources in our quest for economic growth especially our desire to produce more food. She said that the factory farms in the US and other developed countries are not any different from the ones in the case study countries and other developing countries. The narrative is the same, e.g. that they are efficient, increase productivity but it is actually unsustainable looking at the amount of resource input, pollution and resulting cruelty to the animals. She said that drivers of factory farming include African governments seeking export markets, economic elites see a “good” business and global brand like Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), McDonald’s want consistent supply chains. She concluded that despite some bottlenecks such as low awareness among policy makers and the public, marketing by the proponents etc., there is room to engage with policy-makers, give more attention to corporate accountability, reclaim food cultures, respect for non-human world and support alternative systems



Mia MacDonald, Executive Director,
Brighter Green

Session Five: Animal Law

Presenter

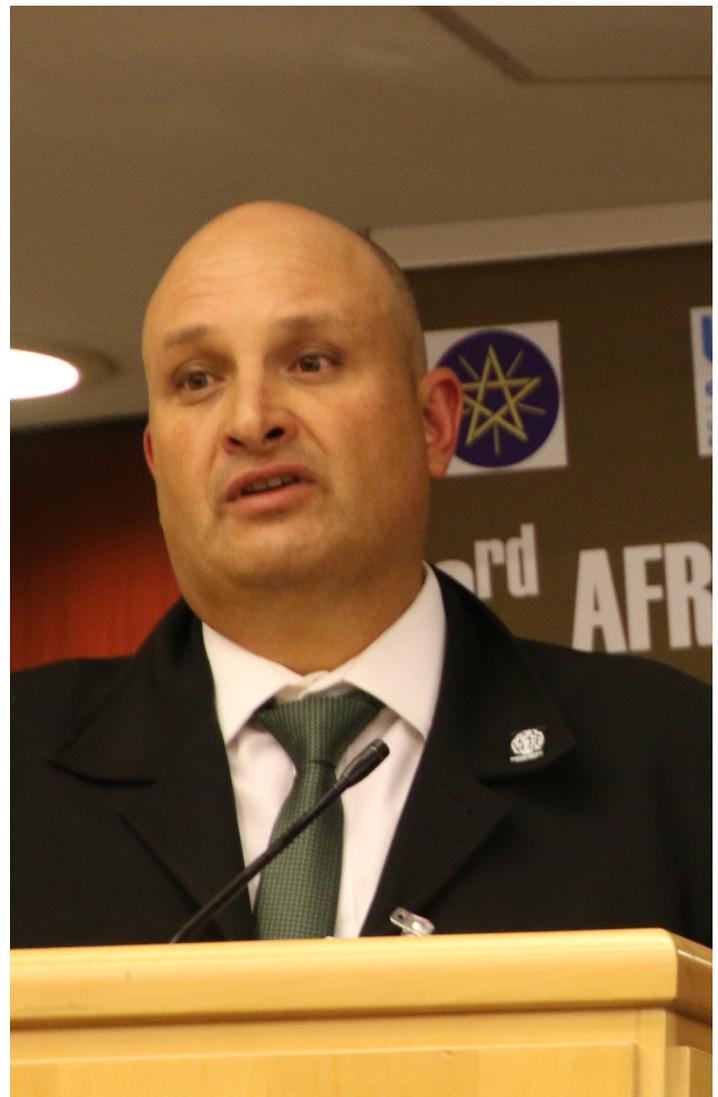
Tony Gerrans – Executive Director, Human Society International – Africa.

Session Chair

Michael O'Brien-Onyeka, Senior Vice President, Conservation International

Sustainability and Welfare: The Role of Animal Law

Tony began by sharing some thoughts on positive progress on how animal law can be utilized in advancing animal welfare. He reflected on the myriad of issues facing wild animals and farmed animals including cruelty and increased confinement, he said that animals need some form of protection in law. He noted that there are over 2 million species existing in different environments and categorizations making it difficult to have one body of law. In addition, a major challenge is that animals are treated as property. He recognized that in most legal systems one is either a legal subject (e.g. a person has certain rights) or legal object, but for animals, they are almost exclusively considered as property and thus have no rights - they cannot assert any right on their own. This creates all sorts of problems when trying to get their interests into law unlike in humans thus, anti-cruelty laws were created to protect people and not the interest of the animals. In the context of environmental law, there is an assumption that by protecting the habitat you are protecting the animal. He noted that the law considers an animal only at a species level and not as an individual and thus very little opportunity to talk about animal welfare in the context of environmental law. He noted that progress has been made in the recent past calling for observing of individual rights of an animal and making the welfare of animals an obligation of the owner and users. Further, he reported that the crisis of climate change and extinction have a direct significance to animal law and policy needs to be tabled in every government especially in Africa. He concluded by saying that its incumbent on us to make sure that the policy reforms that happen are coupled by change in animal law



Tony Gerrans
Executive Director, Human Society International – Africa.

DAY TWO



Session Six

UN Environment 1



Presenters

Alexander Juras, Chief, Civil Society Unit, UN Environment

Henry Ndede, Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office, UN Environment,

Session Chair

Isaiah Otieno, Civil Society Support Officer, UN Environment

Outcomes of the fourth UN Environment Assembly (UNEA4)



Alexander Juras, Chief, Civil Society Unit, United Nations Environment Program

Alexander described UNEA 4, which was held in Nairobi, Kenya in March 2019 as an important milestone for global environmental multilateralism. He then described UNEA as a universal membership assembly comprising all 193 UN Member States, major groups and stakeholders. Finally, he outlined the main outcome of UNEA 4 as follows: Ministerial Declaration adopted; 23 resolutions adopted; 3 decisions adopted; Programme of work and budget adopted; Implementation plan “Towards a Pollution-Free Planet” welcomed; and the 6th Global Environment Outlook GEO-6 welcomed.

Responding to what happens to the many resolutions, he mentioned that every UNEA has had a raft of resolutions. Some resolutions accumulate for even up to 10 years lifetime and added that, though there is commitment through the resolutions, they involve a lot of work. Some stays the way they are as joint position of member states but not much action happens, others depend on how they are written e.g. may have timelines and commitments for funding, or still UN Environment is tasked to do something and then report back to member states. Some resolutions lack funding and no one feels responsible. In conclusion, he urged NGOs to go back to the member states and follow up because a resolution can be a very powerful tool for civil societies

Expectations for UNEA 5

Henry began by commending the civil society for their contribution in the UNEA 4 and noted that there was not much time left to UNEA 5. Looking towards UNEA5, he advised that it was necessary to consider the common threads in the previous UNEAs for example the issue of plastics on land could be an issue to pick up at UNEA 5 given that animals have really suffered by ingesting plastics on land. This will help also in looking at the SDG & Agenda 2030 identifying the cross-cutting issues in UNEA 1, 2, 3 and 4 so that you can link them to UNEA 5. There is always a letter from the President of UNEA 5 to civil societies calling upon contributions and input into the decision towards the theme of the Assembly. It is important that when such communications come civil society contributes. There will be other communications in the future calling for e.g. contribution to a ministerial declaration or other process, such contributions do not necessarily guarantee that your opinion will be taken onboard. He also mentioned the Theme of the Assembly deadline was 31st December 2019 and urged the civil society to give their input by end of October 2019. He further stated that Identification of the theme is the responsibility of the UNEA bureau but the civil society have a chance to contribute in advance. Finally, he stated that the UNEA 5 President in a letter of 8 July 2019 to all stakeholders had invited views from major groups on the topic of the theme of Fifth Assembly. President proposed a theme that would pave way for concrete and action-oriented outcomes at the Assembly and shared three options as follows: Option 1: Investing in Nature-based Solutions, Option 2: Blue Planet: Transformative actions to protect the planet and enhance well-being Option 3: Addressing the water-energy-food nexus for sustainability.



Henry Ndede
Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office,
UN Environment

Session Seven: UN Environment 2



Panelists

Isaiah Otieno, Civil Society Support Officer, UN Environment

Roundtable discussion

Henry Ndede, Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office, UN Environment

Josphat Ngonyo, Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Janice Cox, World Animal Net

Zerubbabel Getachew, Government of Ethiopia

Dr. Annie Lewa, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR),

Fazal Issa Abdulrahman, UNEP MGFC Representative, Tanzania

Session Chair

Alexander Juras, Chief, Civil Society Unit, UN Environment

Opportunities for Civil Society to engage with UNEA and UN Environment



Isaiah Otieno, Civil Society Support Officer,
UN Environment

Isaiah said there were various guiding mechanisms for civil societies engagement with the UN which are contained in the following documents; ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 on consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, Rio+20 Outcome Document “The Future We Want ..” and Rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Environment Assembly. Civil society is divided into nine Major Groups that engage with UN Environment. This comprises of; Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs, Local Authorities, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Scientific and Technological Community, Farmers; disabled, the elderly and faith-based.

He gave reasons for civil society to engage UN Environment as follows; representing those most likely to be directly affected by environmental problems and related policies, to add legitimacy & transparency, provide expertise and knowledge to enrich the intergovernmental decision making, raise awareness on emerging issues, support the implementation of decisions and provide financial support.

He further said that civil society desiring to participate in meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary bodies need to get accreditation. He defined accreditation as the process where an organization is legally given an observer status to sit in UNEA meetings and make statements whether oral or written and described the criteria for accreditation as follows: being a registered NGO, not for profit, having been in existence for at least two years, and, working in the field of environment or sustainable development. In conclusion he referred delegates to the links below for more information.

For more information visit;

- UN Environment Website: <https://www.unenvironment.org/>
- UNEA Website: web.unep.org/environmentassembly/
- Resources for Major Groups: <https://www.unenvironment.org/civilsociety-engagement>
- Upcoming Major Group Meetings: <https://www.unenvironment.org/civil-society-engagement/meetings>
- UNEA 4 Registration: <https://reg.unog.ch/event/26962/>
- Stakeholder Engagement Handbook: <https://goo.gl/ECBM2>

Roundtable discussion: UNEA, UNEP, AUIBAR and Regional Economic Councils as Strategic Partners to Achieve Animal Welfare and Sustainable Development in Africa.

Henry Ndede, Special Advisor, Governance Affairs
Office, UN Environment

Henry said that NGOs are a critical link between science and the community. He further added that UNEP provides a platform through regional mechanisms that NGOs and civil society can use to achieve what needed. Therefore, NGOs need to be alert since they are bridge to demonstrate what communities need and pursue them through meetings like UNEA.



Josphat Ngonyo, Executive Director, Africa Network
for Animal Welfare

Josphat said that working with UN is a great platform to bring animal welfare message to the world. He also said that it is a unique platform that civil society need to take advantage of. He further said that NGOs accredited to UNEP UN Environment have has 20 slots reserved for them at CPR meetings where they are allowed to make statements for consideration in decision making. Partners/networks can tap into these opportunities. In addition, he said that it is a platform to engage pro-actively for constructive engagement with governments. He noted that it has been a productive platform and a partnership with UNEP is good in facilitating participation and information flow. In response to the question on what can be done better, he talked of the inclusion of animals as a thematic area in UNEP functions like biodiversity leading to budget allocation in addition to being given more attention.



Janice Cox, Executive Director, World Animal Net

Janice started by saying that it is critical to have more animal welfare organizations participating in UNEA. She also said that animal welfare organizations need to research the issues and understand the context of what is being discussed. They also need to understand the politics of situations and the process of engaging stakeholders in UNEA, and animal welfare organizations need to be familiar with engagement documents and prepare how to engage. Further, she said that there is need to engage early as she gave an example that the next UNEA meeting is in February 2021 and discussions had started on the theme. She urged delegates to contribute to the theme and see which is the most effective issue and most transformational. She also talked of participation in CPR meetings which could be online or in person if accredited. Further, animal welfare organizations needed to choose one major group to work closely with in those issues. She added that NGOs needed to draft resolutions they desire and try to get governments to adopt them. Finally, she said that working in these fora is about being strategic.



Zerubbabel Getachew, Government of Ethiopia

Zerubabael started by recognizing that the UN is open to many emerging ideas and animal welfare had started being discussed at UN levels. The system of negotiations appears complex and civil society needed to know how to negotiate through the complex system. Further, the civil society needed to understand and play by the rules of procedure in the UN system. He gave an example where civil society representatives were thrown out of negotiations involving member states for not following rules of procedure. He added that civil society needed to understand and appreciate their roles in UN meetings and abide by the rules in the game of negotiation. He also noted that it was important for them to understand the intention of governments of being in the interest of the citizen.



Dr. Annie Lewa, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR),

Dr. Lewa started by explaining the relationship between Agenda 2063 and SDGs; and the Maputo declaration on agriculture committing to allocate more funds to agriculture. To track the implementation of this declaration, CADP was developed. AUC is harmonizing all documents and linking them to Maputo Declaration to bring complementarity and avoid duplication. She then explained how AUC and specifically AU-IBAR relates with civil society in that the implementation of the AUC 2014 strategic plan and working with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) there is a component of working with NGOs. She gave success stories of working with NGOs and civil society in developing the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa. They were still unpacking AWSA into plans that had budgets, targets, indicators and timelines and also cascading the implementation strategy at regional level by developing regional animal welfare strategies. She finally mentioned that AU-IBAR was working to operationalize the APAW platform which will enable NGOs to be actively engaged.



Fazal Issa Abdulrahman, UNEP MGFC Representative Tanzania

In responding to the question on how African NGOs could be organized to have more impact in Africa, he said that there are various platforms that they could engage in such as UNEA process. He further elaborated four points on engaging during the platform which are: through preparation; strategic intervention which include development of general and specific text to be included in the resolution; coordination and mobilization through major groups; and the need to understand the status of the implementation and strategize in order to engage in future negotiations.



Session Eight: Bushmeat and Anti-poaching



Presenters

Dr. Dennis Bahati, Program Manager, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

David Gies, Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member

Jose Louies, Chief – Wildlife Crime Control Division, Wildlife Trust of India

Damien Mander, Founder, International Anti-Poaching Foundation

SessionChair

Kathleen Moore, Deputy Vice President- Animal Rescue, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)

Implications of Bushmeat Hunting and its Detriment to Animal/Environmental Welfare and Sustainable Development

The paper indicated that bushmeat has long been part of local consumption in many parts of Kenya, but recent trends indicated escalating incidences of poaching linked to killing of wildlife for bushmeat trade posing a great challenge to conservation and seriously affecting tourism in Kenya key parks. Such hunting is indiscriminate resulting to loss of countless species and infringement to animal welfare freedoms. The presenters noted that welfare issues identified include pain and injury to animals due to use of snares which causes a lot of pain and injuries; poor handling posing threat to both environmental and human health (zoonotic diseases) and diminishing of the hunted species.

In conclusion, they argued that illegal bushmeat had serious implications on the realization of the SDGs specifically SDG one, and 8 as a result of disruption of socioeconomic stability of people due to: zoonotic diseases that aggravate poverty and food security further risking actualization of SDG 17; bushmeat reduce wildlife populations that are a source of tourism which is one of the highest foreign exchange earners to national economic growth (SDG 8); and degradation of life on land (SDG 15). They recommended adoption of multi-stakeholder approach in combating illegal hunting of wildlife, new technologies; awareness and sensitization amongst the communities living in wildlife areas.



Dr. Dennis Bahati
Africa Network for Animal Welfare



David Gies
Africa Network for Animal Welfare- USA

Creating a Partnership against Cruel Traps and Snares



Jose Louies Chief
Wildlife Crime Control Division, Wildlife Trust of India

Jose started by saying that they were working on creating a Partnership Against Cruel Traps and Snares (PACTS) across the world because animals cannot see snares set on their paths. He elaborated that addressing traps and snare issues is a complex issue that involves more than the targeted animal, people and their way of life, conservation, livelihoods, laws, traditions, crop protection, wildlife trade among others. He indicated that an understanding of the motive for trapping, what they trap, types of trap and the seasonal differences were key factors in addressing the matter. Further, he emphasized the need to interact with local communities engaging in the practice of trapping and snaring or those benefiting from the bushmeat. He intimated that there was need to investigate snaring beyond the trapping event and establish if organized crime is involved. He recognized the strength in working together with governments and enforcement agencies to accomplish the aim of reduction of cruel traps and snare in the wildlife habitats.

Anti-Poaching

Damien narrated his experiences in the army on different missions in different countries focusing on counter terrorism. With the skills he had acquired in the military and the resource he had from the mission, he decided to make a difference by setting up the International Anti-Poaching Foundation in 2009. The foundation was designed to be the last line of defence for animals, protecting some of the most targeted species in particular elephants and rhinos. One of the larger programs run was at the Kruger National Park, protecting up to a third of the worlds rhino in an area that was accounting for 70% of rhinos that were dying each year. He came to a realization that in a continent that is projected to have over 2 billion people by 2040, it is the people that would decide the future of animals and conservation, not bigger fences and more guns, hence the cliché of winning hearts and the minds in the campaign. This happened at a time when there was a growing body of evidence showing that empowering women is the single greatest force for positive change in the world today. He then set up what is now the only nature reserve that is completely managed and protected by women who are involved in active protection and gathering intelligence from the local communities. He concluded by saying that after two decades of law enforcement and conservation, women, if given the opportunity, would save much more of the African ecosystems.



Damien Mander
Founder, International Anti-poaching Foundation

Session Nine: Donkey Skin Trade 2



Presenters

Samuel Theuri, Advocacy and Innovations Advisor, Brooke East Africa

Eston Muriithi, Program Manager, Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies

Dr. Tabitha Karanja, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)

Maurice Kiboye; Country Director for Kenya and Somalia VSF-Germany

Desta Arega, CEO Brooke Ethiopia

Session Chair

Fred Ochieng; CEO, Brooke East Africa

Community Interventions on Donkey Skin Trade, Opportunities and Challenges

The session began by screening a video that demonstrated the nature of the donkey skin trade and implications on livelihoods. Please find the video link here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hspHTIf0SXQ>



Eston Muriithi, Program Manager, Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies

The presentation began by recognizing some of the impacts of the skin trade such as reduction of donkey population, increased household workload especially for women who almost take the place of donkeys in water transport and ferrying goods to the market, deterioration of the welfare of the few working donkeys due to overworking/overloading, heightened insecurity as a result of donkey theft and increased poverty as donkeys become more expensive for those need them most.

Some community interventions to lessen the detrimental effects of this trade included support to donkey owners in construction of secure shelters near the living houses and integration of donkeys with other livestock and guarding them day and night. There was also noted increased awareness and surveillance through community policing and addressing breeding barriers through restocking female donkeys and improving care and protection of foals and pregnant donkeys.

In the conclusion, they noted the general call among donkey stakeholders in Kenya for a ban in the export of donkey skins and associated products and a crackdown on cross border smuggling of donkeys into Kenya for their skins.



Samuel Theuri, Advocacy and Innovations Advisor, The Brooke East Africa

Status of Donkey Slaughter in Kenya and its Implication on Community Livelihoods



Ms. Tabby Karanja - Lumumba, Agricultural Economists, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)

Tabby made a presentation that focused on results of a study that KALRO conducted in partnership with Brooke East Africa, the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS), United States International University (USIU) and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

The key results and findings of the are highlighted below: i). That the annual donkey slaughter rate was 5.1% against a population growth rate of 1.04% per year hence the conclusion that donkey population in Kenya would be decimated by 2023 ii). That there was indiscriminate slaughter hence disruption of the reproductive rate iii). Bush slaughter cases were also reported in different counties, with donkey owners recounting heavy socio-economic losses. iv). That there were discrepancies between number of stunning bullets and the number of donkeys reported slaughtered, hence pointing to instances of inhumane slaughter houses v). Discrepancies in the quantities of donkey products (skin and meat) exported as reported as reported by slaughterhouses against those captured by Kenya Revenue Authority and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

In discussing the report, it was reported that

the economics of slaughter negated any purported gains or profits from the trade based on the assumption that 25% of the donkeys slaughtered within the three-year period were working donkeys, and would otherwise have been used to generate the mean monthly income of USD 113.9 for donkey keepers and users, the income foregone was valued at USD 283 million during the reference period (2016 – 2018). Furthermore, exported donkey products (meat and skin) during the same reference period were valued at USD 18.2 million, revealing that the income foregone by donkey owners and users was 15 times more than the gross revenue generated from export of donkey meat and skin.

Recommendations of the study were: urgent regulation of donkey slaughter in the export slaughterhouses; an audit of actors along the donkey value chain to ascertain compliance with set rules and regulations; a comprehensive social and economic impact assessment of donkey slaughter and trade for all actors in the donkey value chain; and enhanced community sensitization on impacts of donkey slaughter on their livelihoods.

Donkey Use and Resilience Building; a Case of Somaliland

Maurice began by indicating that Somaliland has an estimated 1.1 million donkeys which were a key support system of the owners.

He reported that following Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany project intervention, there has been improvement in donkey welfare conditions through information, education, communication and advocacy campaigns, increased income levels for both donkey users and owners to an average of \$USD 16 per day as a result of improved access to healthcare services through skilled service providers. In conclusion, he said that addressing donkey health and welfare conditions is imperative as it contributes to household resilience building through labor costs reductions, increased incomes and investments in critical household needs and services.



Maurice Kiboye
Country Director for Kenya and Somalia VSF, Germany

Implication of Donkey Hide Trade for Ethiopian Donkey Population



Dr. Alemayehu Hailemariam
Head of Program Development, The Brooke Ethiopia

Dr. Hailemariam decried the emerging trend in trade in its skins and reported that one of the districts in the South of Ethiopia has seen an increase of movement of donkeys from Ethiopia to Kenya purportedly for slaughter. He reported that more than 3000 donkeys were diminishing each day and there was possibility of extinction. He concluded that donkeys and communities that rely on them for livelihoods are victims of the donkey hide trade.

Session Ten: AU-IBAR/OIE/IGAD



Presenters

Dr. Annie Lewa – Senior Projects & Programmes Officer; AU-IBAR

Dr. Samuel Wakhusama -World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

Dr. Ameha Sebsibe, Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD)

Dr. Anteneh Roba, CEO - International Fund for Africa

Session Chair

Prof. James Nkansah-Obrempong, Africa International University

Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa and Africa Platform for Animal Welfare, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)



Dr. Annie Lewa – Senior Projects & Programmes Officer,
AU-IBAR

Dr. Lewa's presentation highlighted that animal welfare contributes to human wellbeing in all their various uses, and therefore the disregard for animal welfare translates into negative impacts on human welfare as well. It is for this reason that African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) working with key technical partners and non-state actors developed the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) which is written to prevent and protect animals from unnecessary suffering.

The Vision of AWSA is an Africa where animals are recognized as sentient beings, leading continent in implementation of good animal welfare practices for a competitive and sustainable animal resource industry. She added that some strategic objectives of AWSA are: attain behaviour change, educate, inform, promote awareness, advocacy and good practices aligned to OIE standards; strengthen effective action on animal welfare (technologies, human resources, research, animal care, contribution to standard settings); and mainstream animal welfare in policies, strategies, legislation, investments, programs and projects.

Next, she expounded that the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) is a continental multi-stakeholder's platform that was created to support the implementation of the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa -AWSA. It brings together veterinary authorities, authorities in animal production and development, donors, development and technical partners, relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), training institutions, research institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). APAW is composed of three organs namely; The African General Assembly for Animal Welfare (AGAAW); The Coordination Committee for Animal Welfare in Africa (CCAWA) and The Secretariat. She said that Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) will require a great deal of political good will to fast-track mainstreaming of animal welfare sufficiently and allocation of adequate resources for its implementation. She concluded that there is need for AU-IBAR and partners to assist remaining RECs to develop Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (EAC, SADC, ECOWAS). At the same time, AU-IBAR and partners should assist/guide development and operationalization of implementation plans for the animal welfare strategies at all levels.

OIE Animal Welfare Standards



Dr. Samuel Wakhusama - World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Representative, Eastern Africa Sub-Region

Dr Wakhusama reported that OIE was established in 1924. It currently has 182 members spread across five regions in the world. Its mandate is “to improve animal health, animal welfare and public health protection world-wide”. In 2001, animal welfare was identified as a strategic priority for the OIE under the mandate granted by all Members (Resolution XIV from the 70th OIE GS, 26-31/ 05/ 2002). This is a mandate it executes as the leader in setting international animal welfare standards.

He said that one of the pillars of the OIE is the development of Animal Welfare standards. Details available at <http://www.oie.int/en/standard-setting/overview/>. In development of the standards, Texts must be applicable to 182 OIE Members with diverse socio-economic, agro-ecological, cultural and religious contexts. The standards Provide guiding principles rather than specific recommendations and the standards adopted by the OIE member states are ‘outcomes-based’ and not a ‘design or management-based criteria’. Once adopted by members, OIE has an elaborate process for their review and amendment. So far, there are 18 OIE standards on animal welfare available at <http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>.

He concluded by stating the challenges experienced during the process such as; complexity of animal welfare with important scientific, ethical, cultural, religious, economic and political dimensions and the need to address animal welfare on a global basis i.e. OIE standards need to be relevant to all members.

Africa: The Importing of Intensive Animal Agriculture and Land Leasing



Dr. Anteneh Roba, CEO - International Fund for Africa

Dr Roba spoke the increase in factory farming in Africa and linked this production system to animal suffering and exacerbation of global warming, land degradation and deforestation. He also indicated that land-leasing is a recent phenomenon in Africa where rich countries lease land in poor countries to secure food for their own population. Proponents claim that deals will help move host nation societies from subsistence to commercial farming, generate needed funds for the host nations and improve the host nation’s infrastructure. Critics point out that deals will exclude local farmers from their land, amount paid to the host country is minuscule in most cases and most leasers do not build the infrastructure of the host countries.

In his conclusion, he said that intensive food production and land leasing are not solutions for solving hunger in Africa since small-scale farmers have a wealth of locally relevant farming expertise. He stressed that African governments should support production of foods in ecologically sustainable ways and encourage domestic organic plant-based farming. He recommended a just and democratic systems that protect the African people from unjust national and international laws, ban the import of GMOs and ban land leasing.

Animal Welfare Action Plans for IGAD Countries



Dr. Ameha Sebsibe
Head, Livestock and Fisheries IGAD Centre
for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development

Dr Ameha said that there are eight countries that forms IGAD as a REC. The IGAD region is rich in livestock resources and have diverse genotypes (more than 60% of world camel, 10% of cattle, 9% of sheep and goat). Livestock is main source of livelihoods for millions & earn substantial foreign currency. Given the diverse and rich animal resources, IGAD is the only REC with a technical centre on livestock development in Africa, ICPALD.

He said that IGAD was the first REC to develop an Animal Welfare Strategy in Africa and was informed by an assessment of the status of Animal Welfare and compliance to OIE standards in IGAD member states. The strategy has five strategic objectives; institutional reforms and leverage on existing institutional arrangements, strengthen legal frameworks and enforcement, training and capacity development, communication, advocacy and awareness and coordination, leadership and partnerships.

On the status of implementation/achievements, he indicated that three publications namely; Assessment on the status of animal welfare and compliance to OIE standards in IGAD region, the regional strategy and action plan and the regional policy brief are available. He also indicated that IGAD has supported four Member States (Kenya, Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia) to validate the national animal welfare strategies. They also conducted a monitoring of the implementation of the national strategies at Member States level and currently, they are developing educational packages in collaboration with Animals' Angels

He concluded by urging IGAD/ICPALD together with the regional technical taskforce on animal welfare and other relevant partners to consider and continue to do joint resource mobilization to support the implementation. He assured that IGAD/ICPALD would continue to provide technical backstopping to Member States to develop concept note and mobilize resources nationally to implement the national strategy, and advocate for integrating Animal Welfare key activities in to livestock projects/programs.



DAY THREE



Session Eleven: Attainment Of Good Health And Wellbeing Through Improved Animal And Public Health Systems



Presenters

Jessi Flynn: Associate, MASS Design Group

Dr. Bryce Marock - NSPCA Veterinary Consultant, South Africa

Terence Chambati, Co-founder & CEO, Huchi Capital Limited

Poya Njoka, Chief Epidemiologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi

Session Chair

Andrew Rowan, Board Chair and Chief Program Officer, Wellbeing International

Combining, not Competing for Resources: The Role of Design in One Health. How can Infrastructure Development Leverage Human, Ecological, and Animal Health?



Jessi Flynn
Associate, MASS Design Group

Jessi said that landscape architect design shapes our world, rooms, landscapes we walk through, ways and decisions; land planning and materials. We can also make choices in the future that benefit animals; environment for sustainable development. She noted that population growth is an increasing concern and that often; population increase leads to land crisis and related effects. She said that we are competing for resources and those resources runs out, conflicts and stability are likely and this affect SDG 16.

One Health design is a strategy that put diverse healthy and productive habitat for human, animal and ecological growth. One Health is the fact that human ecological and animal health are intractably intertwined. Three quarter of communicable diseases that humans get originate in livestock or wildlife. And that often times, these diseases come to human as a result of breakdown of the ecology and poorly designed infrastructure. On One Health, she said that it give people, animals and the ecological systems to interact in their interdependencies and the reliance without one impacting negatively on the other. There are things that we can do to improve human ecological and animal health. She concluded that whereas often times we compete for resources and see agriculture as an enemy of conservationists, there is a possibility of finding a common goal through proper design.

Euthanasia of Animals for Disease Control Purposes

Dr Marock said that euthanasia can be very humane if done correctly but if done incorrectly and haphazardly it can be very inhumane. He gave some of the acceptable and practical methods of euthanasia that include containerized gassing units (inert gas mixtures - Argon at 80% and carbon dioxide (CO₂) at max. 20% in order to prevent unnecessary suffering), Nitrogen Foam Delivery System and mechanical aids for cervical dislocation. Inducing organ failure and heat stroke in animals over hours can never be justified.

He gave an example of the African Swine Fever (ASF) which is a deadly viral disease that is easily transmissible and can result in a 100% mortality rate. Of concern is the incubation period of up to 19 days. Swine fever outbreaks are notoriously done in a cruel manner throughout the world, even ignoring the OIE code. The NSPCA helped cull hundreds of thousands of pigs infected with Classical Swine Fever in the past and without rapid action, not only would suffering have been immense but food security and economic disasters would have resulted. He said that not all approved OIE methods are humane, practical or even environmentally friendly. Example: - whole house CO₂ gassing in poultry houses causes suffering, requires extraordinary amounts of CO₂ and the release of this extraordinary amount of CO₂ into the environment is controversial to say the least. He however noted that OIE terrestrial code chapter 7.6 - "when animals are killed for disease control purposes, methods used should result in immediate death or immediate loss of consciousness lasting until death; when loss of consciousness is not immediate, induction of unconsciousness should be non-aversive or the least aversive possible and should not cause avoidable anxiety, pain, distress or suffering"



Dr. Bryce Marock
NSPCA Veterinary Consultant, South Africa

Evaluation of Rabies Surveillance in Salima District in Malawi from June 2015 to May 2016



Dr Poya Njoka, Chief Epidemiologist,
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and
Water Development- Malawi

Dr. Njoka's presentation gave an account of a cross-sectional study conducted in Salima Malawi to assess quality of rabies surveillance data (timeliness & completeness), compare dog bites with Post Exposure Prophylactic (PEP) treatment temporal trends and assess Salima District's performance in rabies surveillance.

The study found that the timeliness and completeness was good which could be attributable to flexibility in reporting format (soft vs hard copies; physical vs electronic submission). There were some variations as one would expect the number of dog bites to match the number of PEP given. This could be as a result of dog bites referred for PEP by sub district veterinary officers, referral dog bite cases from neighbouring districts or selling of drugs by district hospital staff. They also found that the district performance in rabies surveillance was poor in data collection, analysis and interpretation. This could be due to shortage of trained veterinary personnel.

In conclusion, the study found that data reporting was late but largely complete; dog bite cases and PEP treatments showed temporal variation by month and that district performance in surveillance was good in most of the aspects of the surveillance cycle except in data collection, analysis & interpretation. The study recommended that there was need to undertake refresher training on data collection, analysis, interpretation and staff supervision to improve overall rabies surveillance performance in Salima District.

Using the Internet of Bees (IOB) as a Total System Catalyst for Sustainable Animal Welfare, Wildlife and Environmental Conservation



Terence Chambati - Co-founder & CEO,
Huchi Capital Limited

Terence said that insects are a very important connection to the world ecosystem and biodiversity. Most serve as pollinators for a huge variety of plants and vegetables as well as food for reptiles, birds, fish, mammals and even humans. He noted that the current insect decline is higher than that of birds and plants meaning that ecosystems will be disrupted. He identified the key culprits as: agriculture, pesticides, urbanization, deforestation, climate change and fertilizers. He further explained that in absence of bees, no pollination, no plants, no fruits; and that's how food and economic challenges would kick in and subsequent rise in food costs.

He said that to address this problem, the company is leveraging on the "Internet of Bees (IoB)". This is through smart hives that use sensors to record among others the location, temperature, humidity, sound, weight, pesticide residue, swarm management, harvest time, theft protection, hive displacement, curbing, parasites, pests & diseases. This data then helps you to optimize apiculture value chain. These insights will be our gateway to improving conservation awareness and introduction of Impact Keeping. He concluded by saying that bees help in the realization of the SDG specifically 1, 2, 3, 8, 13 and 15, in terms of improving quality of life, food security, higher yields, financial inclusion biodiversity to name but a few.

Session Twelve: Life On Land: Sustainable Wildlife And Environmental Conservation



Presenters

Mitigating Climate Change; Eradicating Single Plastic Use: Eng. Coletha Ruhamyia - Director General, Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)

Dr. Janerose Mutura, Veterinary Officer – Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Janice Cox - Director, World Animal Net

Session Chair

Tennyson Williams, Africa Regional Director, World Animal Protection

Mitigating Climate Change; Eradicating Single Plastic Use



Eng. Coletha Ruhanya Director General, Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)

Eng. Ruhanya remarked that there was need to put the spotlight on plastics pollution and its visible impact to marine and land animal life. She urged that there was need to reconsider single plastics use as a way of mitigating climate change for improvement of our animals' welfare which would require change in mindset starting with what is seen as small actions Reduce, Reuse and Refuse. She cited Rwanda's success journey to eradicate plastics which started in 2003 spearheaded by the Ministry of Environment. She urged investment in reusable alternatives like water dispensers, jugs and glasses which are good for the environment and also cost effective. She concluded by pitching for innovation in alternative to plastics, recycling and re-use.

An Assessment on Community Perspectives and Views on Natural Resource Management and Its Implications to Biodiversity Conservation

The study captured perceptions towards wildlife and their surrounding habitat in protected areas in Nakuru County. The study noted that perceptions and opinions of local people towards wildlife and their surrounding habitat is a critical element in biodiversity conservation and fortification that generally affects the welfare of the adjacent flora and fauna. Another finding was that community-based conservation was a key conservation tool, though this was pegged on the overall buy-in and backing from the community. It was noted that most of the respondents understood the definition of bush meat. Another note was that the level of awareness on laws governing wildlife and habitat conservation was low. Further, it was noted that majority of respondents were aware of the potential risks from consumption of bush meat. Another finding was that factors driving bush meat hunting and trade within the study community were unemployment, poverty and food security in order of their importance. Finally, it was noted that community members were willing to actively contribute and participate in wildlife and habitat conservation initiatives in the area. The study recommended the following: community sensitization and awareness on laws relating to bush meat hunting and trade; wildlife conservation and habitat protection; sensitization on hazards and risks associated with bush meat; community involvement and engagement in wildlife and habitat conservation initiatives; and investment on community support initiatives



Dr. Janerose Mutura - Veterinary Officer, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Struggling to Achieve a Global Deal to Save the Environment



Janice Cox - Director, World Animal Net

Janice Cox highlighted that there were various efforts to save the environment citing example of the Global Pact for the Environment (GPE) which is a French-led initiative, international group of experts in environmental law, original aim an international treaty. She said that there are several UN processes including the General Assembly (GA) but unfortunately many NGOs failed to attend these processes. Developing countries raised concerns regarding increased obligations, cost of business pressure, liability (e.g. cross-boundary environmental damage). She further noted that the EU would table at The United Nations General Assembly resolution welcoming and encouraging further work on principles and that a Big Opportunity existed for Africa through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) review a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Supporting Sustainable Development Through Humane Technologies and Alternatives to Animal Experiments in Education

Nick argued in his presentation that there are a couple of available alternatives including; virtual laboratory for teaching physiology, synthetic canine cadaver for practicing a range of different chemical skills and procedures as well as learning anatomy among many others

He noted that the focus is the replacement of harmful animal use within education and training to enable learning through alternatives. He added that alternatives are educational aids or teaching approaches that can replace harmful animal use and meet teaching objectives. He further said that use of animals in education presents multiple animal welfare and environmental problems that include; capture, breeding, selling, transportation, keeping, preparation, killing and experimentation and disposal. For educational purposes, the 3Rs include replacement, reduction and refinement of animal experiments but full replacement is possible.

He presented some of the available alternatives including; film & video, computer simulation & virtual reality simulators, models, mannequins & simulators, ethically sourced animal cadavers for example, through the body donation program, organs & tissue, clinical work with patients; animal volunteers, specimen preservation, perfusion, pulsation, in-vitro labs, student self-experimentation and ethical field studies

In conclusion, he said that alternatives are superior to harmful animal use and argued that 100% replacement of harmful animal use is possible.



Nick Jukes – Coordinator, InterNICHE

Session Thirteen: Civil Society Governance



Presenters

Rich Male, Consultant, Richard Male & Associates -USA

David Gies, Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member

Prof. Janet Rumfelt, Associate Professor, Liberal Arts, College of Contemporary and Liberal Studies, Regis University

Session Chair

Jessi Flynn, Associate, MASS Design Group

Sustaining your NGO: Successful Fundraising Tips



Rich Male,
Consultant, Richard Male & Associates,
USA

Rich noted that whereas raising funds was not easy was nonetheless inevitable. He also said the emerging trend to want to raise money from within a country averting an over reliance on foreign donations that were increasingly dwindling. He stressed that it was important to diversify funding streams to avoid over reliance on single source income.

He highlighted four key reasons why people give to your organizations as:

1. Because you asked.
2. Because they are emotionally moved.
3. Because you are changing lives and protecting wildlife.
4. Because they feel connected.

He noted some of the funding sources included religious institutions and churches, individuals (small to mid-gift level) rotary and service clubs embassies, corporations (corporate social responsibility) government grants private foundations/ institutional grants.

He concluded that one of the things that might be interesting is to host a symposium where you would invite some of the foundation and corporate leaders to tour/ visit your communities to understand who you really are because people give to other people who they know and trust. Its important to therefore turn those relationships into partnerships because partnerships are sustainable. When you think about fund raising, think about partnerships rather than relationships.

Governing Board of Directors: Differing and Similar Expectations for Overseeing NGOs in Africa and NGOs in America, a Comparative Analysis (African Western NGOs)



David Gies
Founder Africa Network for
Animal Welfare (ANAW)
USA

This comparative study arose out of a concern to understand how members of a western board of directors work effectively with their African counterparts in ways to strengthen their working alliance. They were guided by a key question on how partnering with African-Western NGOs boards improve their managerial co-relationship for increased effectiveness in a more integrated sense of governance. They noted that Western theories and assumptions of leadership tends to be the dominant theories that are taught in business schools and around the world. This ignores the fact the cultural differences could lead to a conclusion that looks like leadership in the west may not look like leadership in Africa and this is where cultural misfires take place. They concluded that participating in hybrid boards requires an understanding of the various context and a careful balance of the dynamics to avoid overstepping.



Prof. Janet Rumfelt,
Associate Professor, Liberal
Arts, College of Contemporary
and Liberal Studies,
Regis University

Session Fourteen: Conclusion And Way Forward



Panelists

Dr. Michael Cheruiyot: Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services – Republic of Kenya

Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen: Chief Veterinary Officer, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Josphat Ngonyo – Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Closing Ceremony presided over by Prof. Fekadu Beyene, Commissioner, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, Republic of Ethiopia

Panel Chair

Wachira Kariuki, Director of Advocacy and Legal Affairs, Africa Network for Animal Welfare



Dr. Cheruiyot observed that a significant number of African countries were represented and eight non-African which was commendable. He however, challenged the organizers to invite more African governments since they were not well represented yet governments are expected to give policy directions based on evidence and credible information. He further noted that cruelty of animals is on the rise and it need to be addressed.

He appreciated that the delegates gathered to share experiences and gain knowledge, but the challenge was whether the information was being disseminated effectively. He noted that government and civil society task is to complement each other and hence need to identify avenues for further interaction.

He referred to sessions on donkey skin trade where donkeys are being smuggled to Kenya from neighboring countries and challenged the civil society to work with governments to find solutions. Further, he decried the absence of discussions related to other animals that are suffering and whose plight need to be addressed.

He challenged the organizers to keep track of the resolutions and emphasized the need to present the status of this conference's resolutions in the 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC).

Closing ceremony



by Professor Fekadu Beyene - Commissioner, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, Republic of Ethiopia

Prof. Fekadu highlighted the significance of animal welfare in tackling climate change and pursuing environmental protection around the world. He reiterated that though animal welfare is a universal phenomenon, its relevance and application in Africa must be looked at in the national context and local-level situation of each country. He reflected on the variety and level of participation and concluded that the conference was clearly a success story for public-private partnership and commend the exemplary collaboration to hold the annual Africa Animal Welfare Conference as a platform for interrogating and assessing the importance of animal welfare to the future of humankind. He noted the critical challenge of a conference of such magnitude was to engage policy makers and facilitate the integration of the decisions, recom-

mendations and action plans in current and future animal resource management and development programs at country levels across Africa more so to enhance the achievement of the sustainable development goals by year 2030. He further urged the conference organizers to find ways of using the forum to advocate for persistent critical policy-engaged opportunities in order to add perceivable value to the sustainable development agenda in Africa, and expressed hope that the next conference would review the progress of outcomes from this workshop. Finally, he appreciated the organizers for choosing Ethiopia to host the Conference, and declared the 3rd Africa Animal Welfare Conference formally closed.

Annex 1

Conference Resolutions

A. ANIMAL WELFARE & SDGs

There are linkages between Animal Welfare and SDGs. While few of the Sustainable Development Goals directly reference animals, ecosystems, or the natural world, many others benefit from animal welfare and wildlife conservation. As such, the consideration of animals and their welfare is a valuable instrument to improve the long-term success, sustainability and attainment of the SDGs and improve the lives of people and animals in a holistic manner. In recognition of these linkages and the potential for animal welfare to contribute to the attainment of SDGs, the participants resolved to:

1. Undertake a continuous monitoring of evidence of contribution of good animal welfare, collation of this evidence into compelling scientific rationale, and then packaging the message into narratives that can easily be taken up and utilized for decision making throughout the value chain of human-animal interactions.
2. Build a bottom-up country-led implementation of animal wellbeing within development projects.

B. DONKEY SLAUGHTER AND SKIN TRADE

There is strong evidence that shows that the socio-economic value of donkeys far outweighs the value and returns from donkey skin trade. Further to this, the entire trade and slaughter of donkeys has been demonstrated to pose serious animal welfare concerns especially in handling, transportation and the slaughter process. Despite this, some governments have legalized the slaughter of donkeys and the export of their skins (and meat) to meet demand in China. The legalization of donkey slaughter - especially in Kenya - poses an immediate threat to donkey populations given that the rate of slaughter by far exceeds the natural reproduction rate. The licensing of donkey abattoirs coupled with illegal slaughter has also resulted in an increase in theft of donkeys from families that need them most, thereby pushing these families deeper into poverty. To address these concerns, the delegates resolved that:

3. International donkey skin trade be banned forthwith as it contributes to serious violation of animal welfare for donkeys and the ban provide that donkey theft linked to international skin trade be categorized as an economic crime.

C. CLIMATE CHANGE, TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH & TRAINING

Space-based technology offers a chance to improve animal welfare across the continent. There is also an opportunity to minimize the use of animals in educational programmes which exposes thousands of animals to harmful practices. Training on animal welfare across several disciplines, especially in agricultural and animal courses, can also help raise awareness while establishing a new breed of professionals who are more conscious of animal welfare. Climate change triggered, exacerbated by human activities is observed to increase suffering of all animals at the cost of human development and the environmental protection and acknowledging the direct relations between wildlife and forestry. In recognition of these challenges and opportunities, the delegates resolved that:

4. All stakeholders at international, government, private, community and individual levels find amicable innovations that adapts to climate change in a way that mitigates against or reduces untold suffering on animals, people and their environment in Africa such as restrictions on single use plastic bags.
5. Reform education policy to incorporate animal welfare as a cross-cutting issue in the development of the human society and environmental protection,
6. Incorporation of forestry in all discussions and interventions on wildlife conservation and animal welfare.
7. Adopt ways of reducing suffering of animals which are subjected to inhumane conditions and circumstances used in development of technology, research, knowledge advancements and industrialization in Africa.

D. ENGAGEMENT WITH UN ENVIRONMENT

There was initial cynicism over the place of animal welfare within the United Nations Environment Programme but this has since been overshadowed by rising recognition of the significance of animal welfare to the agenda of the UN. As such, the UN Environment Programme and the bi-annual UN Environment Assembly now provide an ideal platform for the civil society to get the attention of UN Member States to address animal welfare issues. Whereas a number of civil society organizations are already engaging with UNEA, it has been noted that quite a number are only active in the period of the Assembly as they do not take part in setting the agenda for the assembly, nor in follow up to ensure resolutions passed at the assembly are implemented in their countries. To maximize on the opportunities presented both by UNEP and UNEA, the delegates resolved to:

1. Table a resolution to UNEA through a member state that recognizes and affirm the contribution and significance of welfare of animals to environmental protection, social justice and sustainable development of society.

E. BUSHMEAT & ANTI-POACHING

Illegal hunting of wildlife for bushmeat is prevalent in many countries across Africa. Most of the hunting methods used are cruel, inhumane and destructive. The demand for illegal bushmeat spreads across boundaries of countries and even continents and is driven by the same factors similar to other types of transboundary crimes. The most common type of destruction from bushmeat hunting is extinction of species, destruction of invaluable ecosystems and livelihoods (increases poverty and risk to public health). To address these concerns, the conference participants resolved to:

2. Support the enforcement mechanisms for CITES, Convention on the Conservation on Migratory Species (CMS) and Ramsar Convention.
3. Encourage an inclusive multi-sectorial approach in addressing illegal hunting including local communities.
4. Undertake comprehensive research on poaching and the illegal bushmeat trade

F. ENGAGEMENT WITH OIE, AU-IBAR

African intergovernmental organizations such as OIE, AU and IGAD are at the forefront in pushing for animal welfare on the continent. For instance, the Africa Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) spearheaded efforts to develop the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa for as a way of consolidating synergy towards better Animal Welfare in Africa. Governments and civil society in Africa are currently at various stages of domesticating the implementation of Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa, coordinated through the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW). Still, there is room to speed up and enhance the impact of their work.

In order to tap into the potential presented by these organizations, delegates resolved that:

5. Governments support the implementation of the AWSA and the work of APAW, and mainstream animal welfare nationally.
6. The resolutions of the conference to be shared with AU-IBAR for transmission to the member states.

G. ATTAINMENT OF GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING THROUGH IMPROVED ANIMAL & PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS

Factory farming poses numerous animal welfare, environmental and health challenges. Factory farming is a major contributor to climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Farms facing disease outbreaks across the continent are using ineffective and cruel methods to cull affected or infected animals. There needs to be strong measures to deal with our broken food and farming system, including an international policy agreement, standards and legislation.

7. Lobby governments for the enactment and enforcement of animal welfare standards and the adoption of international polices and standards on factory farming.
8. Work towards a global agreement on regenerative agriculture, which is a conservation and rehabilitation approach to food and farming systems

Annex 2

Participant List

	Name	Organization	Country
1	Abraham Abu Fofana.	Liberia Animal Welfare & Conservation Society	Liberia
2	Achola Yala	Veterinary Services-Kajiado County	Kenya
3	Adeline Lerambert	Born Free Foundation	United Kingdom
4	A dugna Tolera	Hawassa University	Ethiopia
5	Agnes Haloni	ANAW	Kenya
6	Ahmed El-Sawalhy	African Union Inter Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)	Egypt
7	Ahmed Hassan Odhowa	Parliament of Kenya	Kenya
8	Alazar Asefa	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
9	Alemaeyhu Fanta	The Donkey Sanctuary UK	Ethiopia
10	Alemayehu Hailemariam	The Brooke Ethiopia	Ethiopia
11	Alemayehu Lemma	Addis A University	Ethiopia
12	Alexander Juras	UNEP	Germany
13	Ali Hassan	Social and Animal Welfare Service	Somalia
14	Alice Seda	KAWAN	Kenya
15	Aluel William Bany	Gatbany Veterinary Clinic	Sudan
16	Amal El Bekri	Rapad Maroc	Morocco
17	Amb. Nehemia Rotich	ANAW Board	Kenya
18	Ameha Sebsibe	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD)	Kenya
19	Amr Hamdy	Animal Welfare Association of Research and education	Egypt
20	Andrew Rowan	WellBeing International	United States
21	Angela Langat	ANAW	Kenya
22	Annie Lewa	AU-Ibar	Kenya
23	Anteneh Roba	International Fund for Africa	United States
24	Asmamaw Kassaye	The Donkey Sanctuary UK	Ethiopia
25	Bantu Lukambo	Innovation Pour Le Developpement Et La Protection De l'Environnement	Congo
26	Birhanu Hadush Abera		Ethiopia
27	Biru Ensene	The Donkey Sanctuary UK	Ethiopia
28	Bizimungu Joseph	Association Burundaise pour la protection de la Nature	Burundi
29	Blessing Chiriseri	IFAW- South Africa	South Africa
30	Bojia Duguma	Donkey Sanctuary - Ethiopia	Ethiopia
31	Bryce Marock	National Council of SPCAs	South Africa
32	Catherine Chumo	ANAW	Kenya

33	Chadwin Wafula	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenya
34	Chala Feyera	Alage ATVET College	Ethiopia
35	Che Gilbert Ayunwi	International Organization for Animal Protection (OIPA) Cameroon	Cameroon
36	Chiedozie Chiemeka	The Humane Global Network	Nigeria
37	Christina Urso-Cale	PAWS Tanzania	Australia
38	Clive Marwick	South African Veterinary Council	South Africa
39	Coletha Ruhanya	Rwanda Environment Management Authority	Rwanda
40	Damaris Rotich	ANAW	Kenya
41	Damien Mander	International Anti-poaching Foundation	Zimbabwe
42	Daniel Temesgen	ESAP	Ethiopia
43	Daniela Schrudde	Welttierschutzgesellschaft e.V.	Germany
44	Darsema Guluma	One Health Project	Ethiopia
45	David Gies	ANAW USA	United States
46	David Nyoagbe	Ghana Society for the Protection and Care of Animals	GHANA
47	Dennis Bahati	ANAW	Kenya
48	Desta Arega	Brooke Ethiopia	Ethiopia
49	Dinkitu Terfasa,	Addis Ababa University,	Ethiopia
50	Duncan Muthiani	ANAW	Kenya
51	Elizabeth Wathuti	Green Generation Initiative	Kenya
52	Emanuel Eyoh	SPCA Nigeria	Nigeria
53	Emma Slawinski	Compassion in World Farming	United Kingdom
54	Eston Muriithi	KENDAT	Kenya
55	Fasil Awol	Ethiopian Veterinary Association	Ethiopia
56	Fazal Issa Abdulrahman Dinmohamed	Sokoine Memorial Foundation	Tanzania
57	Fikadu Regassa	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
58	Fikiru Regassa	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
59	Florence Makau	Donkey Sanctuary Kenya	Kenya
60	Fred Ochieng	Brooke East Africa	Kenya
61	Gati Chacha	University of Nairobi	Kenya
62	Gebreegziabher Gebreyohannes	State Minister for Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Ethiopia
63	Gedhion Yilma	Export Abattoir	Ethiopia
64	Gena Medoff	ANAW	United States
65	Getachew Gebru		Ethiopia
66	Getachew Mulugeta		Ethiopia
67	Getachew Terefe	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
68	Gewado Ayele	EVA	Ethiopia
69	Grace de Lange	National Council of SPCAs	South Africa
70	Henry Ndede	UNEP	Kenya
71	Henry Nyarangi Mose	Thogoto Model Primary School	Kenya

72	Hon. Catherine Wanjugu Mburu	Judiciary Training Institute	Kenya
73	Honorable Garba Datti Muhammad	Nigerian Parliament	Nigeria
74	Imame Thiam	Veterinary Council Senegal	Senegal
75	Indraph Mugambi Ragwa	Kenya Veterinary Board	Kenya
76	Isabel Meyer	University of Cape Town	South Africa
77	Isaiah Otieno	Civil Society Support Officer, UN Environment	Kenya
78	James Nguhiu Mwangi	University Of Nairobi	Kenya
79	Jandre Le Roux	Animal SOS	Madagascar
80	Janerose Mutura	ANAW	Kenya
81	Janet Rumfelt	ANAW USA	United States
82	Janice Cox	World Animal Net	South Africa
83	Jean Claude Masengesho	New Vision Veterinary Hospital	Rwanda
84	Jessi Flynn	Rwanda Environment Authority	Rwanda
85	Joachim Elenzian Charles		Tanzania
86	Joe Ryding	Donkey Sanctuary Kenya	United Kingdom
87	Johnson Lyimo	Meru Animal Welfare Organization	Tanzania
88	Jose Louies	Wildlife Trust of India	India
89	Josiah Kantiyok	Veterinary Council of Nigeria	Nigeria
90	Josiah Ojwang	ANAW	Kenya
91	Josphat Ngonyo	ANAW	Kenya
92	Judy Muriithi	WildlifeDirect	Kenya
93	Juliet Muteta Wambua	Matungulu Primary School	Kenya
94	Kathleen Moore	International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	United States
95	Kathleen Rowan	WellBeing International	United States
96	Kennedy Ogutu	The University of Nairobi	Kenya
97	Kenneth Kamero	Victoria Eco Fashion Week	Canada
98	Kibebework	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission	Ethiopia
99	LaTesa Hughes		Ethiopia
100	Lekena Silvester Bereng		Lesotho
101	Livingstone Masija	Arusha Society for the Protection of Animals	Tanzania
102	Mandala Hunter-Ishikawa	Born Free Foundation	Ethiopia
103	Marilyn Adalo Karani	Government of Kenya	Kenya
104	Mary Romona Ndanyi	Kenya Veterinary Association- Women Branch	Kenya
105	Mary-Theresa Agutu	Kenya Veterinary Board	Kenya
106	Maryanne Kagai	KK Security Dog section	Kenya
107	Maurice Kiboye	Brooke East Africa	Kenya
108	Mercy Ngeno	ANAW	Kenya
109	Meseret Bekele	MOA, Public Health	Ethiopia
110	Mesfin Mangerew	MOA, Animal Welfare	Ethiopia
111	Mia MacDonald	Brighter Green	United States

112	Michael Cheruiyot	Deputy Director of Veterinary Services	Kenya
113	Michael OBrien Onyeka	Conservation International	Kenya
114	Moira Felgate	Mozambique Animal Protection Society	Mozambique
115	Ms. Mary Wanjiru Mwenje	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Kenya
116	Muluneh G/Mariam	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Ethiopia
117	Mwangi David Kiai	State Department for Livestock - Directorate of Veterinary Services	Kenya
118	Mwenda Mbaka	World Animal Protection	Kenya
119	Nazaria Wanja Nyaga	Kenya Veterinary Association	Kenya
120	Nick Jukes	InterNICHE	United Kingdom
121	Nina Atieno Dunn	KSPCA	Kenya
122	Nkansah Obrempong	ANAW	GHANA
123	Noga Shanee	Reclaim Conservation	Uganda
124	Olaf Bellman	Leibniz-Institute for Farm Animal Biology	Germany
125	Patrick Otieno Mtula	The Donkey Sanctuary	Kenya
126	Peter Ndung'u Wamwea	Consumater	Kenya
127	Philip Omondi Moyi	ANAW	Kenya
128	Poya Njoka	Malawi Government	Malawi
129	Prof Fekadu Beyene	Commissioner, Ethiopia Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Ethiopia
130	Purity Karuga	ANAW	Kenya
131	Purity Nguhiu	Kenyatta University	Kenya
132	Rainer Ebert	University of Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
133	Rich Male	ANAW USA	United States
134	Richard Itaba,	Tanzania Humane Charity (TAHUCHA)	Tanzania
135	Robai Makunda	ANAW	Kenya
136	Samuel Bakari	BirdLife	Kenya
137	Samuel Kahariri	Kenya Veterinary Association	Kenya
138	Samuel Theuri	Brooke East Africa	Kenya
139	Samuel Wakhusama	World Organization for Animal health (OIE)	Kenya
140	Sebastian Mwanza	ANAW	Kenya
141	Simone Lovera-Bilderbeek	Global Forest Coalition,	Netherlands
142	Solomon Onyango	World Organization for Animal Health	Kenya
143	Sophie Masika	Institute of Primate Research	Kenya
144	Tabitha Karanja	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	Kenya
145	Tafadzwa Dzinoreva	International Association of students in Agriculture and related Sciences	Zimbabwe
146	Teferi Abebe Kidane	Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad (SPANNA)	Ethiopia
147	Tennyson Williams	World Animal Protection	Sierra Leone
148	Terence Chambatii	Huchi Capital Limited	Zimbabwe

149	Tesfaye Megra	The Donkey Sanctuary UK	Ethiopia
150	Thomas Cherinet	World Bank - Livestock development	Ethiopia
151	Thomas Kahema	Tanzania Animal Welfare Society (TAWESO)	Tanzania
152	Tilahun Haile, Ethiopia	The Donkey Sanctuary UK	Ethiopia
153	Tom Sandi	Campaign Against Cruelty to Animals in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
154	Tony Gerrans	Human Society International Africa	South Africa
5	Tozie Zokufa	Coalition of African Animal Welfare Organisations	South Africa
156	Valarie Adams	ADAN Essaouira	Morocco
157	Wachira Kariuki	ANAW	Kenya
158	Wolf Clifton	Animal People, Inc.	United States
159	Yoa Novalis	Monde Animal En Passion-Maep	Ivory Coast
160	Yohana Kashililah	Tanzania Animal Protection	Tanzania
161	Zerubabael Getachew	Government Of Ethiopia	Ethiopia

Day 1: Monday September 2, 2019	
8.30-10.00am:	Arrival and Registration
OPENING SESSION	
Moderator: Bojia Duguma and Josiah Ojwang	
10.00-10.10am	Opening Remarks: Bojia Duguma Conference Overview and Objectives: Kahindi Lekalhaile
10:10-10:20am:	Theme Exposition: Animals, Environment and Sustainable Development in 21 st Century Africa: An Interlinked Approach: Dr. Mwenda Mbaka , External Affairs Advisor, World Animal Protection
10:20-10:30am:	A global Agreement for regenerative Agriculture. – Emma Slawinski , Director of Campaigns and Communications, Compassion in World Farming
10:30-10.40 am:	Welcome Remarks:
10.40 -11.05 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Ndede: Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office - Environment United Nations Environment Programme • Amb. Nehemiah Rotich: Conference Patron and Board Chair- Africa Network for Animal Welfare Good Will Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anteneh Roba: CEO - International Fund for Africa Mike Baker: Chief Executive - The Donkey Sanctuary Fred Ochieng: CEO – Brooke East Africa Wolf Gordon Clifton: CEO - Animal People Emma Slawinski: Director of Campaigns and Communications - Compassion in World Farming Tennyson Williams: Africa Regional Director - World Animal Protection Dr. Samuel Wakhusama: Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa - World Organization for Animal health (OIE) Prof. Ahmed Elsawalhy: Director; African Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
11:05-11:20am:	Key Note Address Dr. Michael Cheruiyot: Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services – Republic of Kenya Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen: Chief Veterinary Officer, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Official Opening Dr. Gebreegziabher Gebreyohannes, State Minister for Agriculture, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
11.20-11.30am:	Group Photo
11.30 – 12.00pm	Tea/Coffee

12:00 – 1:00pm	<p>SESSION 1: DONKEY SKIN TRADE 1</p> <p>Moderator: Simon Pope, Skins Campaign Manager, Donkey Sanctuary</p> <p>Under the Skin Report 2</p> <p>Biosecurity and Disease Risks of Donkey Skin Trade: A global perspective – Dr Getachew Mulugeta, Researcher, The Donkey Sanctuary</p> <p>Donkey Slaughter: Animal welfare and socio-economic analysis in Kenya- Dr Solomon Onyango, Partner Representative for WTG in Africa and OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, Kenya</p> <p>Policy and Strategy Inclusion of Working Equids in Development: A Key Step to ensure sustainable Equid Welfare – Dr Bojia Duguma, Country Representative, Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia</p>
1:00-2:00 pm	LUNCH
Moderator: Josiah Ojwang	
<p>SESSION 2: LINKING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ANIMAL WELFARE: REGIONAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES</p>	
<p>PANEL DISCUSSION (2:00 – 3:30)</p>	
<p>Panel Chair: Wachira Kariuki, Director of Advocacy and Legal Affairs, Africa Network for Animal Welfare</p> <p>AFRICA REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES:</p> <p>Dr Annie Lewa, Senior Projects and Programmes Officer, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)</p> <p>Dr. Ntombi Mudenda; President, Zambia Veterinary Association</p> <p>Dr. Josiah Kantiyok; Registrar, Veterinary Council of Nigeria</p> <p>Dr. Magda Shokry Abdelsaid Youssef; OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, Egypt</p> <p>Dr. Clive P. Marwick; President, South African Veterinary Council, South Africa.</p> <p>Dr. Imame Thiam; President, Veterinary Council of Senegal.</p> <p>Dr. Faouzi Kechrid; President, African Veterinary Association</p> <p>Mr. Eric Kimunguyi; CEO, Agrochemicals Association of Kenya and Secretary, Veterinary Inputs Suppliers Association of Kenya</p> <p>Dr. Indraph M. Ragwa: CEO – Kenya Veterinary Board</p> <p>GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE:</p> <p>Andrew Rowan, Board Chair and Chief Program Officer, Wellbeing International, USA</p>	
3.30 – 4.00pm:	TEA/COFFEE

12:00 – 1:00pm	<p>SESSION 1: DONKEY SKIN TRADE 1</p> <p>Moderator: Simon Pope, Skins Campaign Manager, Donkey Sanctuary</p> <p>Under the Skin Report 2</p> <p>Biosecurity and Disease Risks of Donkey Skin Trade: A global perspective – Dr Getachew Mulugeta, Researcher, The Donkey Sanctuary</p> <p>Donkey Slaughter: Animal welfare and socio-economic analysis in Kenya- Dr Solomon Onyango, Partner Representative for WTG in Africa and OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point, Kenya</p> <p>Policy and Strategy Inclusion of Working Equids in Development: A Key Step to ensure sustainable Equid Welfare – Dr Bojia Duguma, Country Representative, Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia</p>
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3.30 – 4.00pm:	TEA/COFFEE

SESSION 3**4:00-5:00 PM: ATTAINMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH IMPROVED ANIMAL WELFARE****Session Chair: David Gies**, Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member4:00-4:10pm: Animal Welfare Systems: design for sustainable benefit - **Dr. Isabel Meyer**4.10-4.20pm: Community Conversations to Improve Animal Welfare and Livelihoods in Ethiopia -**Mamusha Lemma**4:20- 4:30pm: The SDG ABC's: How Animal Protection Impacts All 17 Sustainable Development Goals - **Wolf Gordon Clifton**, Executive Director, Animal People4.30-4.40pm Thriving Together: Linking animal welfare to meaningful development strategies: **Kathleen Moore** - Deputy Vice President- Animal Rescue, International Fund For Animal Welfare (IFAW)4.40-5.00pm **Plenary Session /QA****SESSION 4****5:00-5:40 IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE; TECHNOLOGY; RESEARCH AND TRAINING ON ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS****Session Chair: Michael O'Brien-Onyeka**, Senior Vice President, Conservation International5.00-5.10pm A Rush toward Industrial Animal Agriculture? Cases, Consequences, Caution and New Commitments: **Mia MacDonald**- Executive Director, Brighter Green5.10-5.20pm Enhancing Animal Welfare by Integrating a Multidisciplinary One Health Approach in Training and Research: A Case Study of University of Nairobi Veterinary Training - **James Nguhiu**5.20-5.30pm Space-based technology and One Health: Delivering an integrated approach - **Joe Ryding**5.30-5.50pm **Plenary Session /QA****SESSION 5****ANIMAL LAW****Session Chair: Michael O'Brien-Onyeka**, Senior Vice President, Conservation International5:50-6:20 pm: Sustainability and Welfare: The Role of Animal Law: **Tony Gerrans** – Executive Director, Human Society International – Africa.Challenges of conservation in Africa: **Dr. John Waitthaka** - Board Chair – Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

*****END OF DAY ONE*****

Day 2: Tuesday September 3, 2019

8.00 – 9.00am: Registration

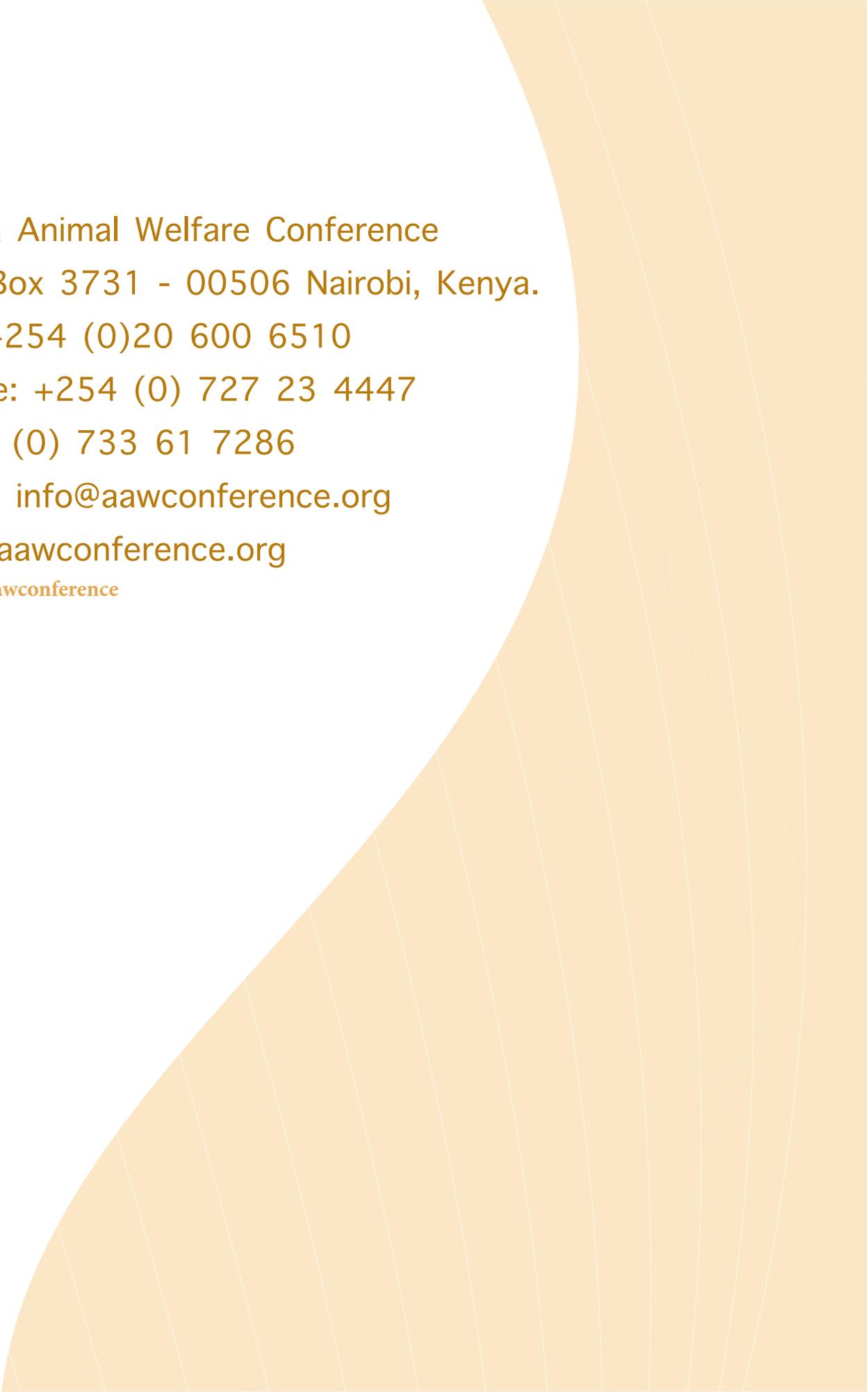
SESSION 6: UN Environment**Session Chair: Isaiah Otieno**, Civil Society Support Officer, UN Environment

9.00-10.00am	Outcomes of the fourth UN Environment Assembly: Alexander Juras , Chief, Civil Society Unit, UN Environment
10.00 – 10.30am	Expectations for UNEA 5: Henry Ndede , Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office, UN Environment,
10.30- 11.00am	Tea/Coffee
SESSION 7:	
UN Environment	
Session Chair:	Alexander Juras , Chief, Civil Society Unit, UN Environment
11.00-11.30am	Opportunities for Civil Society to engage with UNEA and UN Environment: Isaiah Otieno , Civil Society Support Officer, UN Environment
11.30 –1.00pm	Roundtable discusión: UNEA, UNEP, AU-IBAR and Regional Economic Councils as strategic partners to achieve animal welfare and sustainable Development in Africa. Panelists: Henry Ndede , Special Advisor, Governance Affairs Office, UN Environment; Josphat Ngonyo , Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare; Janice Cox , World Animal NET; Zerubbabel Getachew , Government of Ethiopia; Dr. Annie Lewa , Senior Projects & Programmes Officer; African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Fazal Issa Abdulrahman , UNEP MGFC Representative, Tanzania
1.00-2.00 PM	Lunch Break
SESSION 8	
2.00-3.20 PM: BUSHMEAT AND ANTI-POACHING	
Session Chair: Kathleen Moore , Deputy Vice President- Animal Rescue, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	
2.00-2.10 PM	Implications of Bushmeat Hunting and its Detriment to Animal/Environmental Welfare and Sustainable Development: Dr. Dennis Bahati , Program Manager, Africa Network for Animal Welfare and David Gies , Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member
2.10-2.20 PM	Creating a partnership against cruel traps and snares: Jose Louies , Chief – Wildlife Crime Control Division, Wildlife Trust of India
2.20-2.30 PM	Anti-poaching: Damien Mander , Founder, International Anti-poaching Foundation
2.30 –2.50 PM	Q & A
2.50-3.20 PM	Communicating Animal Welfare: Intersection between Wildlife and Domestic Animals: Dr. Paula Kahumbu , CEO - Wildlife Direct
SESSION 9: DONKEY SKIN TRADE 2	
3.20-4:10 PM	
Session Chair: Fred Ochieng ; CEO, Brooke Eat Africa	

3.20-4.10pm	<p>Donkey Skin Trade and Implications for Africa</p> <p>Community voices on implication of Donkey skin trade on livelihoods and coping strategies - Short video</p> <p>Community interventions on donkey skin trade, opportunities and challenges - Samuel Theuri, Advocacy and Innovations Advisor, Brooke East Africa and Eston Muriithi, Program Manager, Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies</p> <p>Status of donkey slaughter in Kenya and its implication on community livelihoods – Dr. Tabitha Karanja, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)</p> <p>Donkey use and resilience building; a case of Somaliland – Maurice Kiboye; Country Director for Kenya and Somalia VSF-Germany</p> <p>Implication of donkey hide trade for Ethiopian donkey population: Des-ta Arega, CEO Brooke Ethiopia</p> <p>Moderator guided Q&A session</p>
4.10-4.40pm	Tea/Coffee
SESSION 10 AU-IBAR/OIE/IGAD 4:40-5:40PM	
Session Chair: Prof. James Nkansah-Obrempong , Africa International University	
4.40-4.50 PM	Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa and Africa Platform for Animal Welfare, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR): Dr. Annie Lewa – Senior projects & Programmes Officer; AU-IBAR
4.50 -5.00 PM	OIE Animal Welfare Standards: Dr. Samuel Wakhusama -World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
5.00-5.10 PM	Animal Welfare Action Plans for IGAD Countries: Dr. Ameha Sebsibe , Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD)
5.10-5.20 PM	Plenary/Q and A
5.20-5.30 PM	Africa: The importing of intensive animal agriculture and land leasing: Dr. Anteneh Roba , CEO - International Fund for Africa
End of day Sessions	
5.30-7.00 PM: BOOK Launch:	
Book Title: <i>Africa and her Animals</i> .	
Author: Dr. Anteneh Roba , CEO - International Fund for Africa	
***** END OF DAY TWO *****	
Day 3: Wednesday September 4, 2019	
8.30– 9.00am:	Registration

	SESSION 11: ATTAINMENT OF GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING THROUGH IMPROVED ANIMAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS	SESSION 12: LIFE ON LAND: SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
	Session Chair: Andrew Rowan , Board Chair and Chief Program Officer, Wellbeing International	Session Chair: Tennyson Williams , Africa Regional Director, World Animal Protection
9:00-9:10am:	Combining, not Competing for Resources: The Role of Design in One Health. How can infrastructure development leverage human, ecological, and animal health? Jessi Flynn : Associate, MASS Design Group	Mitigating Climate Change; Eradicating single plastic use: Eng. Coletha Ruhanya - Director General, Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)
9.10-9.20am:	Euthanasia of Animals for Disease Control Purposes: Dr. Bryce Maock NSPCA Veterinary Consultant, South Africa	An Assessment on Community Perspectives and Views on Natural Resource Management and Its Implications to Biodiversity Conservation: Dr. Janerose Mutura , Veterinary Officer – Africa Network for Animal Welfare
9.20-9.30am:	Using the Internet of Bees (IOB) as a total System Catalyst for Sustainable Animal Welfare, Wildlife and Environmental Conservation – Terence Cham-bati , Co-founder & CEO, Huchi Capital Limited	Struggling to Achieve a Global Deal to Save the Environment: Janice Cox - Director, World Animal Net
9.30- 9:40am:	Evaluation of Rabies Surveillance in Salima District in Malawi from June 2015 to May 2016- Poya Njoka , Chief Epidemiologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi	
9:40-10:10am:	Plenary/Q&A	Plenary/Q&A
10.10 - 10.30am:	Supporting sustainable development through humane technologies and alternatives to animal experiments in education Nick Jukes – Coordinator, InterNICHE Moderator: Andrew Rowan - Board Chair and Chief Program Officer, Wellbeing International	
10.30 – 11.00	Tea/Coffee	
11.00 – 12.30: SESSION 13: CIVIL SOCIETY GOVERNANCE		
Session Chair: Jessi Flynn , Associate, MASS Design Group		
11:00-11:10am:	Sustaining your NGO: Successful Fundraising Tips - Rich Male, Consultant , Richard Male & Associates -USA	

11:10-11:20am:	Governing board of directors: differing and similar expectations for overseeing NGOs in Africa and NPOs in America, a comparative analysis (African western NGOs) - David Gies , Founder Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) - USA and Board Member and Prof. Janet Rumfelt , Associate Professor, Liberal Arts, College of Contemporary and Liberal Studies, Regis University
SESSION 14: CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD	
PANEL DISCUSSION 11.20 – 11.50 am	
Panel Chair: Wachira Kariuki , Director of Advocacy and Legal Affairs, Africa Network for Animal Welfare	
Dr. Michael Cheruiyot : Senior Deputy Director of Veterinary Services – Republic of Kenya	
Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen : Chief Veterinary Officer, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	
11.50 – 12.10 pm	Conference Resolutions
12.10-12.20 pm	Vote of thanks; Josphat Ngunyo – Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare
12.20 – 1.00 pm	Closing Ceremony presided over by Prof. Fekadu Beyene , Commissioner, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, Republic of Ethiopia
1.00-2.00 pm	LUNCH
*****END OF CONFERENCE AND DEPARTURE*****	



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