

# 4th AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE - ACTION 2020



Animal Welfare, Wildlife And Environmental Conservation For Sustainable Development  
In Africa: Enhancing Nature-Based Solutions

## Virtual Conference Report

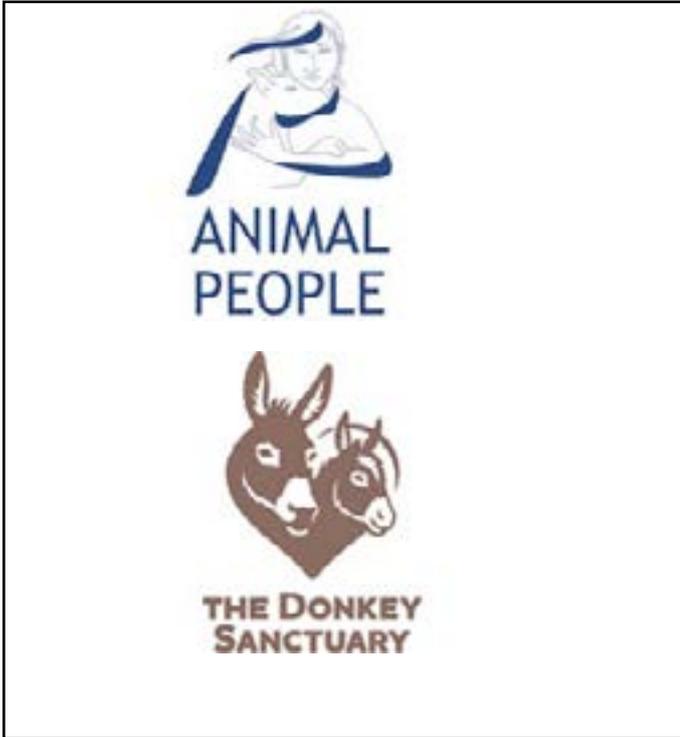


September 7-10, 2020



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# Acknowledgements



The organizing committee of the 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) jointly with Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) would like to express our deepest gratitude to every person who participated and attended the virtual conference. We are immensely indebted to you for making this conference a success. We are deeply honored to have the opportunity co-host this conference.

Allow me to point out that from the first conference in 2017 to last year's conference in 2019, the discussions have proven that animal welfare is an important integral part of sustainable development in Africa, and the AAWC has underscored that animal welfare, environmental protection and sustainable development are intertwined in the realization of One Health and One Welfare for the goodness of humanity and the world.

It is with this realization that the delegates in last year's conference adopted a resolution to start a process of mainstreaming animal welfare into the global environmental agenda. Civil society is facilitating a journey towards attaining a resolution at United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA). We call on government representatives and especially the CVOs and heads of animal protection organizations to lend your professional advice to your member countries in support of this process. Further, we are calling our like-minded partners to mobilize similar efforts in your respective countries globally for a successful global outcome.

We appreciate the Government of Kenya and the Government of Ghana for the full support of-

ferred to us. We express our gratitude to Hon. Peter Munya, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries who was represented by Harry Kimutai, Principal Secretary, State Department for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in Kenya.

We would also like to thank Dr. Mohammad A. Mahmoud; Minister of Environment, Nigeria, Jorge Laguna Celis, Director of Governance Affairs Office, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Alexander Juras, Chief, Civil Society Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Director and Head of Mission, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), H.E. Francisca Ashietey – Odunton, Ghana High Commissioner to Kenya, Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad, Member, House of Representatives of the National Assembly, Nigeria, Dr. Samuel Wakhusama, Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa - World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) who represented Dr. Karim Tounkara, Africa Regional Representative, OIE, Dr. Newman Scott, FAO Regional Office for Africa, Mike Baker, Chief Executive, The Donkey Sanctuary, Wolf Gordon Clifton, Executive Director, Animal People, Tennyson Williams, Regional Director - Africa, World Animal Protection, Dr. Marosi Molomo, Director of Epidemiology, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Kingdom of Lesotho and Board Member – Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW), for their sterling exposition of the theme through their presentations.

Our immense gratitude goes to our funding partners for financially supporting the conference. Without them, the animal welfare agenda would not have been at the forefront in all our minds. We heartily thank the Africa Network for Animal Welfare – USA, Animal People, Animal Welfare Institute, A Well-Fed World, Brighter Green, Center for Animal Law Studies, Lewis & Clerk University, Compassion in World Farming, Four Paws, Humane Society International, Regis University, The Donkey Sanctuary, Wellbeing International, World Animal Protection and WTS – Welttierschutzstiftung.

We are most grateful to our Conference co-hosting partners: the United Nations Environment

Programme (UNEP), the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW).

We appreciate the UNEP’s Civil Society Unit Secretariat representatives; Alexander Juras and Isaiah Otieno; the AU-IBAR office represented by Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy, Prof. James Wabacha and Dr. Hiver Boussini.

We thank the international representatives recognized from five (5) regions of Africa. We are grateful for the much-needed support in organizing the executing tasks that assisted and led to the success of the conference.

We express our special thanks to the Patron, Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong, the Board Chair of Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW), and the entire secretariat for making the conference a success.

Thank you to all speakers, moderators, panelists and delegates for sharing and deliberating the different informative topics to the diverse participants who attended the conference.

In conclusion, we thank you all our participants, presenters, and session moderators for enriching the discussion, with participation including representatives of government from 37 countries, 35 from Africa and 2 from Latin America (Chile and Nicaragua). This conference would not have been possible without you all.

Josphat Ngonyo  
Executive Director  
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

**UNEP** environment programme

**AU-IBAR** AFRICAN UNION INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

**ANAW** AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

## The 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference

September 7- 10, 2020

Theme: Animal Welfare, Wildlife and Environmental Conservation for Sustainable Development in Africa: Enhancing Nature-Based Solutions

**Virtual conference**

ANIMA PEOPLI, well-fed world, Animal Welfare Institute, Brighter Green, CENTER FOR ANIMAL LAW STUDIES, COMPASSION in world farming, FOUR PAWS, HUMANITY SOCIETY, REGIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT, THE DONKEY SANCTUARY, WTS, WellBeing INTERNATIONAL, WORLD ANIMAL PROTECTION

# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAWC	Africa Animal Welfare Conference
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
AU-IBAR	The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AWSA	Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CAAWO	Coalition of Africa Animal Welfare Organization
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
CSU	Civil Society Unit
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
EAC	East African Community
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HSI	Humane Society International
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KFC	Kentucky Fried Chicken
KVB	Kenya Veterinary Board
LAPA	Lawyers for Animal Protection in Africa
LiDeSA	Livestock Development Strategy
MGS	Major Groups and Stakeholders
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
SADC	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 Programme
UoN	University of Nairobi
USD	United States Dollars

# Conference Overview and Objectives



**Kahindi Lekalhaile**  
ANAW

The 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) commenced with a highlight of previous conferences presented by Kahindi Lekalhaile. He indicated that the conference had had major impacts on the policy direction of various governments across Africa. The presenter reiterated that the vision of the conference was based on the belief that animals should not suffer from pain, inju-

ry, discomfort and/or disease. He added that the mission of the conference was to bring together animal welfare stakeholders to deliberate on critical issues affecting animals, their values and their contribution to sustainable development in Africa.

The goal of the conference was stated as directed towards instigating policy development, review and plans for realising animal welfare best practices and that the attainment of desirable animal welfare practices can be achieved through involvement and participation of the people of Africa.

In conclusion, the presentation recognized that the recommendations arising from the conference would be valuable in developing the animal welfare policies by governments. It was also noted that significant strides had been made through renewed support for animal welfare across Africa as demonstrated through involvement by government and other stakeholders.

## Theme Exposition



**Dr. Marosio Molomo**

In acknowledging animal welfare as a critical aspect in the development process, Dr Marosi Molomo gave the theme exposition as she emphasized the need to have a balance between development and sustainability. She adopted the IUCN's definition of nature-based solutions (NbS) as "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecological systems that addresses societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biological diversity benefits". She

emphasised that NbS is an umbrella concept that recognises trade-offs between the production of a few immediate economic benefits for development and future options to produce full range of ecosystems services.

Dr. Molomo argued that NbS are intended to support the achievement of society's development goals and safeguard human well-being in ways that reflect cultural and societal values, in addition to enhancing the resilience of ecosystems, their capacity for renewal as well as provision of services.

The NbS could also be beneficial in addressing major societal challenges such as food security, climate change, water security, human and animal health, disaster risk and sustainable development. She finalised by stating that animal welfare-driven balanced development promotes responsible and wise use of natural resources, in order to protect the natural environment from destruction and careless human development behaviour in the name of modernity and progress of humanity.

# Welcome Remarks

- Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong - Board Chair, ANAW
- Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy - Director & Head of Mission, AU-IBAR
- Alexander Juras - Chief, Civil Society Unit, UNEP



**Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong**  
Board Chair, ANAW

Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong, the Board Chair of Africa Network or Animal Welfare (ANAW), commenced by welcoming delegates to the conference. He appreciated the theme and recognised that the conference was a great opportunity to discuss issues relating to animal welfare and more particularly those in line with conference theme: Animal welfare, environmental and wildlife conservation for sustainable development in Africa: enhancing nature-based solutions.

His remarks echoed the desire of the conference to come up with and discuss ways and solutions that would enhance and protect animals and nature. He called on everyone to reflect on their indigenous knowledge and how nature was part and parcel of their day to day lives. This would be great ground for which people could search and incorporate good practices that enhance animal welfare and the environmental standards at large.

He finalised by encouraging participants to pursue consensus and craft resolutions tailored towards the development and implementation of animal welfare policies by government authorities.



**Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy**  
Director & Head of Mission, AU-IBAR

Prof. El-Sawalhy began by observing that the conference was another unique milestone towards the integration of animal welfare in sustainable animal resources development in Africa. Further, he acknowledged the relationship between UNEP, AU-IBAR and ANAW and the support from conference partners.

He then restated the theme and noted its connection with the African Union Agenda 2063, which is a blueprint of Africa's development and transformation. He added that human beings, animals and the environment are inseparable owing to the fact that animals make a major contribution to people's well-being. This is a key reason why AU-IBAR considered animal welfare as an integral part of sustainable intervention for safeguarding the mutual relationship between human beings, animals and the environment.

He closed his remarks by stating that AU-IBAR continued to be an effective platform for animal welfare for the strategic partnerships and would continue to facilitate the establishment and operationalisation of regional animal welfare platforms.



**Alexander Juras**  
**Chief, Civil Society Unit, UNEP**

In his opening statement, Mr. Juras welcomed delegates to the 4th AAWC on behalf of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Further, he recognized the immediate achievements of the conference realised through tremendous growth and increase in diversity of participants including NGOs, academia, private sector and government representatives; quality of its delivery and content; and impact in the continent.

He highlighted the connection between the theme of the conference and that of the upcoming UNEA5 in 2021, which is “Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals”. He indicated that his UNEP colleagues would share more information regarding the planned UNEA and UNEP’s work on animal welfare in their scheduled presentations.

Mr. Juras acknowledged that during the planning process with ANAW and AU-IBAR, the anticipation was for a physical conference in Accra, Ghana. However, the COVID-19 pandemic altered the scenario, hence the virtual conference, which, though initially met with skepticism, has proven to have many advantages such as allowing for more participation and outreach; creating more equality among participants; allowing more flexibility in terms of time; and, the appreciation that the ecological footprint is much smaller than that of physical meetings.

He further reiterated that the AAWC was in itself a response to the pandemic as described by the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Antonio Guterres, as “... one of the most dangerous challenges this world has faced in our lifetime”. He said that UNEP would discuss the causes and effects of the pandemic including the lessons learned which would help avoid similar zoonotic disease outbreaks in the future. Finally, he thanked UNEP’s partners, ANAW and AU-IBAR, and expressed confidence that the conference would result in progress and concrete actions for the betterment of animal welfare.

# Goodwill Message

- **Mr. Mike Baker - Chief Executive, The Donkey Sanctuary, UK**
- **Mr. Wolf Gordon Clifton - Executive Director, Animal People**
- **Mr. Tennyson Williams - Regional Director, Africa, World Animal Protection**
- **Dr. Samuel Wakhusama, OIE**
- **Dr. Newman Scott - FAO Regional Office for Africa**



**Mike Baker - Chief Executive  
The Donkey Sanctuary, UK**

Mike commenced his address by appreciating the organizers for partnering with The Donkey Sanctuary in the virtual conference, and noted the gallant efforts towards protecting animals, as demonstrated by the diversity of speakers and the wide array of topics. He then acknowledged the Conference theme as useful in answering some of the key challenges faced today.

He outlined that at The Donkey Sanctuary, they believed that the welfare of working equids - donkeys, mules and horses - was key towards achieving sustainable development in many communities. Further, The Donkey Sanctuary's work on the UN SDGs was aimed at improving the recognition of working equids, building their care and welfare into national plans for sustainable development, and pointing out that many SDGs will become more achievable when the role of working animals is truly acknowledged and respected.

He argued that better-cared for working animals can mean better livelihoods for people, better access to safe water, easier access to markets, greater gender empowerment and more opportunity for children to get an education. He described this as a win-win situation for those who care for their animals, and governments seeking to achieve sustainable development.

He recalled that at the latest High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, The Donkey Sanctuary and World Horse Welfare launched the Working Animals Alliance to bring together Member States, UN Departments, NGOs and other interested parties as an informal alliance to push this agenda forward.

With much concern, he pointed out the donkey skin trade to supply the demand for Chinese traditional medicine as a great threat to donkey welfare in Africa. He noted that up to 4.8 million donkey skins a year were needed by this industry, and in some parts of Africa this had led to donkeys being taken or sold, therefore depriving communities of their working donkeys. He decried the skin trade as increasing the suffering of donkeys and cancelling out what many countries were doing to achieve sustainable development.

He described the conference week as an inspiration to all delegates to acknowledge the challenges ahead but take heart that through collective commitment, knowledge and skills, we would be able to build a better world for animals, and a safe and sustainable planet for all of us.

While concluding, he expressed a desire to be able to meet again in person in the future.



**Tennyson Williams**  
Regional Director Africa,  
World Animal Protection

Tennyson appreciated the current global health situation occasioned by COVID 19 and expressed sympathies and condolences to those affected by the pandemic.

He commended the organizers, AU and other global supporters for taking leadership in responding to the situation.

He also thanked the organizers of the conference and acknowledged the theme which he noted espoused the principle his organization believed in. He introduced World Animal Protection and explained their vision, “A world where animals live free from cruelty and suffering”.

He informed the delegates that World Animal Protection had developed and launched the Animal Protection Index (API) tool to enable the governments to evaluate and enhance the protection of animals.

He also reiterated that World Animal Protection was urging the global community to endorse the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (UDAW) which calls for the recognition of sentience in animals and hence the importance of protecting their welfare as a means of protecting human welfare.

He noted at World Animal Protection they were committed to championing transformational changes in farming systems that will lead to a better future for animals and humanity. Equally important, is the unacceptable system of wildlife trade where wild animals are treated as mere non-sentient commodities. This causes extreme suffering, which translates into an increased occurrence of diseases amongst them. Sadly, this makes them a serious threat to humanity. The WHO reports that about 75% of new or emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic in origin.

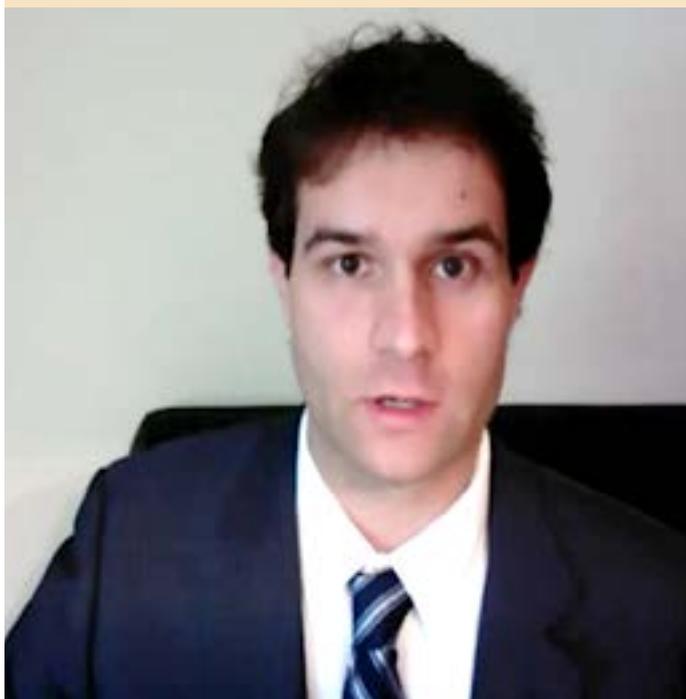
In closing he reiterated that World Animal Protection was convinced that only a total ban of global wildlife trade could salvage the grim future that Africa faced from biodiversity loss. He hoped that the meeting would deliberate on the issues agree on and reach a pragmatic position that would be useful to Africa, and to the global community. He wished the delegates pleasant deliberations.



**Dr. Samuel Wakhusama**  
OIE

Dr. Wakhusama started by stating that the strategic priority of the OIE stems from their mandate granted by all member states to be the global leader in setting international animal welfare standards. He continued that the strategy is executed under 4 pillars: development of animal welfare standards; capacity building and education; implementation of animal welfare standards and policies; communication with governments, organization and the public.

Next, he appreciated that the conference presented an opportunity for dialogue between governments and different stakeholders and hoped that the engagements would bring forth positive outcomes that would be adopted by various governments. He assured the conference of the OIE’s full support and said that the OIE was committed to offering support to every country’s effort to improve animal welfare standards and implementation.



**Wolf Gordon Clifton**  
Executive Director, Animal People

In his message, Wolf welcomed all delegates and thanked the organisers of the conference for hosting yet another conference despite the pandemic. He further recognised the opportunities Africa has in terms of having largely intact ecosystems because destructive practices such as factory farming are not fully entrenched in Africa.

He argued that there was a window of time to pre-empt the introduction of harmful industry systems with more ethical sustainable alternatives such as food systems that favour plants over animal-based proteins and infrastructures that respects the integrity of the environment and animals.

He acknowledged the role that AAWC has demonstrated in harnessing these advantages such as encouraging the establishment of sustainable industries.

Wolf recognised that the conference had created a network of animal advocates in Africa and has helped towards the adoption of the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) by AU-IBAR. He finally appreciated the partners, speakers and attendees for contributing towards a successful virtual conference.



**Dr. Newman Scott**  
FAO Regional Office for Africa

Dr Scott began by stating that animal welfare was a global common which forms an integral part of responsible development in the livestock sector and responsible management of wildlife in natural settings. Therefore, he continued, it should be integrated into the wider set of development issues, including food safety, food security, livelihoods, human and animal health.

Then, he informed delegates that FAO, being the secretariat of the Africa Forestry and Wildlife Commission, was working closely with the AU at the continental level to prevent a food security crisis. In line with this, FAO had established an online platform that is the Gateway to Farm Animal and provides a wide range of information relating to the welfare of farmed animals.

Finally, he stated that FAO will continue to support animal welfare issues in Africa in both natural ecosystems and agricultural farming environments.

# Key Note Address and Official Opening:

- **Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad, Member House of Representatives of the National Assembly, Nigeria**
- **Hon. Harry Kimutai, the Principal Secretary for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation**



**Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad**  
Member House of Representatives of the National Assembly, Nigeria

Hon. Datti commenced by expressing his gratitude to the organizers for holding the conference against the odds occasioned by COVID-19 pandemic. He then highlighted the relevance of the conference theme, especially in the context of conservation and sustainability, and emphasized the need to pay greater attention to animal welfare, given the cruel and unusual punishment that animals are usually subjected to in Africa and elsewhere.

He shared an example of Nigeria, whereby a long-standing conflict exists between pastoralists and crop farmers, but focus has never been on the animals entangled in this crossfire.

He noted the glaring gap in SDGs for failing to acknowledge animal welfare and appreciated the theme the conference theme for underlining the neglected link between animal farming, wildlife and animal conservation on the one

hand and sustainable development on the other. He singled out donkeys which contribute to the survival of over six hundred million households in rural communities around the world, and have now been classified by the United Nations as “working livestock”.

He recognized that though NbS is a viable solution to the threats to environmental conservation, animal welfare and wildlife, they are not captured in the SDGs.

He concluded by describing the conference as clearly a fertile setting for the cross-pollination of far-reaching ideas on a selfless theme, and appreciated that although the challenges were many, the delegates were present to forge unity and engage, so that future humanity would not need to bite their tongues by crafting convenient but ultimately pointless excuses for fatal inaction.



**Hon. Harry Kimutai**  
**The Principal Secretary for Livestock**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation**

The Cabinet Secretary (CS) for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives in the Republic of Kenya, Hon. Peter Munya, in a speech read on his behalf by Hon. Harry Kimutai, the Principal Secretary for Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, began by recognizing the integral and important part of animal welfare in the development of public policies for animal resource management across the world. In Kenya, he singled out the National Livestock Policy and the Animal Welfare and Protection Bill (2019) as key developments.

He further recognized the appropriateness of the theme and highlighted the importance of animal resources in maintaining the ecological integrity of terrestrial and aquatic environments, as well as increasing the national economic growth and the improvement of livelihoods. He noted that there is an inextricable link between zoonotic pandemics and poor animal welfare.

Hon. Munya appreciated the link of NbS to various contexts such as food security, ethical economic productivity, social justice, intermediate technology, wildlife preservation and climate change.

From a government perspective, he expressed the value of the context as an opportunity for innovative policy engagement jointly by public, private, governmental, non-governmental, communities and other stakeholders in animal resource management. He acknowledged that in such a forum, government stakeholders would look out for exemplary experiences and case studies to enlighten themselves and also create meaningful networks and linkages for improving animal welfare in various policies.

The CS concluded by congratulating the inter-agency collaboration effort in organizing the conference, and particularly recognized and thanked the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Africa Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), and Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) for jointly planning and hosting the conference with support from various partners from around the world.

Finally, he thanked government officials from across Africa attending and participating in the conference, and declared the 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference-Action 2020 officially open.

# Session 1: Farm Animal Welfare

- Dr Mwenda Mbaka, World Animal Protection
- Ms. Ellie Donohue-Miller. Campaigns Manager, Open Wing Alliance, USA
- Dr Janerose Mutura, Africa Network for Animal Welfare
- Mr. Ian Cawsey, Director of Advocacy, The Donkey Sanctuary
- Dr Bryce Marock, Veterinary Consultant, NSCPA
- Ms. Linda Evans, Senior Veterinary Adviser, The Donkey Sanctuary
- Dr Hiver Boussini, AU-IBAR

## Factory Farming: The Paradox between Increasing Productivity & Animal Welfare, which Way Forward?



**Dr Mwenda Mbaka**  
World Animal Protection

Dr Mbaka discussed the paradox between increasing productivity and animal welfare. He highlighted the power of nature and stated that there was need to increase productivity without the negative effects on nature – this from a simplistic point view meant that ecosystems consist of the environment and the diverse biological beings in that environment.

And as such, the functional diversity of the biological beings in the ecosystem

are designed to distribute the welfare of other organisms in ecosystem, including enrichment of the environment. He then illustrated by stating that sentience enables animals to make adjustments within the ecosystem to secure their survival.

The presenter stated that for animal welfare to be advanced, there was need to use nature-based solutions – technological advancements open the gate for natural phenomena & nature has unlimited power and knowledge and everything has to work hand in hand to improve animal welfare.

He then stated the need to advance and improve conservation practices as it would improve sustainability and enrichment of the environment. He discussed the role of animals and their place in the ecosystem. He discussed the negative effects of factory farming, emphasising the stress on animals in factory farms and the effects on welfare.

Dr Mbaka also highlighted the negative effects of live animals' trade and its impacts on the economy in various African states. He touched on the farming of lions and the pertinent welfare issues.

In conclusion, the presenter expressed that there was need to have sustainable practices that enhance the welfare of animals and translate to healthy animals and people.

## Global Perspective on use of cages in Poultry Farming



**Ellie Donohue-Miller**  
Campaigns Manager, Open Wing Alliance  
USA

Ellie started off by discussing the various poultry production systems, and advocated the use of cage free poultry rearing. She discussed the problems associated with battery cage farming such as overcrowding, debeaking and nesting injuries. She urged that by eliminating cages, we had an opportunity to improve the lives of poultry, owing to the fact that poultry, particularly chicken,

have many natural instincts that are essential for them to express normal behaviour such as perching, playing in the soil, nesting and being social animals. Scientific evidence shows that the inability to express nesting behaviours are one of the most detrimental welfare impacts to laying hens.

She shared the various social media strategies that Open Wing Alliance uses in various instances, and outlined successes that the campaigns had achieved. She stated that most of their campaigns were digital and based on extensive research to have a better understanding of the target companies' motivations.

In her conclusion, she encouraged the delegates to get involved in campaigns for better animal welfare standards for poultry. There has been a continued increase in demand of poultry products, resulting in farmers undertaking practices that reduce costs and disregard the welfare of animals.

## Status of Caged Poultry farming in Kenya

Dr Mutura acknowledged that poultry farming has been on the increase in Kenya for the past 15 years, and the industry had dramatically changed from the traditional systems to large agricultural units with an observable increase in the use of battery cages.

She then highlighted key animal welfare issues in caged poultry farming such as minimal movement of birds, transportation, viewing animal welfare as foreign concepts, overcrowding, loss of feathers occasioned by stressed animals, feather pecking among other welfare issues.

The study observed that there was a discrepancy of opinions on the use of cages in poultry farming especially due to vested interests of increasing profitability for commercial farming that disregard animal welfare.

Dr Mutura concluded on the need for targeted sensitization of stakeholders and the public on



**Dr Janerose Mutura**  
**Africa Network for Animal Welfare**

the benefits of good poultry welfare to the animals, the environment and health of consumers and farmers. She stressed the need for advocacy for effective legislation requiring the poultry industry to implement proper animal welfare standards

## Delivering the Sustainable Development Goals: The role of working equids and the threat of the donkey skin trade'



**Ian Cawsey**  
**Director of Advocacy, The Donkey Sanctuary**

Mr Cawsey started by acknowledging that the world is in the middle of a pandemic and that other factors like climate change were affecting the globe and that we needed to consider such risks and the potential of the occurrence of other pandemics in the future. He emphasised the role of animals in these challenges and that humanity needed to create a safe and sustainable world for the animals.

He outlined the role of The Donkey Sanctuary in improving donkey welfare in various parts of the world and discussed about the threat of donkey

skin trade and the role of animals in achieving SDGs and sustainability. He reiterated that well cared for working animals could play a crucial role in the attainment of the SDGs through building climate change solutions through sustainable farming, provision of transport and labor, access to markets, access to safe water, empowering of women and to education for children.

He decried the exploitation of donkeys for their skin, noting that this had adverse effects on the environment and communities.

In conclusion, he appreciated the opportunities arising from collaborations of various stakeholders in the animal welfare spectrum and singled out the Working Animals Alliance which was formalised last year at a UN convention that sought to promote the role of working animals in operationalising the SDGs and addressing climate change and public health issues. He invited interested organisations to join the alliance as it would enhance welfare standards across the world. Lastly, he recognized the role of stakeholders in spearheading the advancement of animal welfare standards in the various parts of the world.

## Animal Welfare Issues in Transportation of Live Animals



**Dr Bryce Marock**  
Veterinary Consultant, NSCPA

Dr Marock discussed animal welfare issues in the transportation of live animals such as starvation, dehydration, infections, traumatic injuries and noise. His presentation referred to Australia as a case study where proper welfare practices are not held by companies and recalled an incident in 2018 where sheep were transported from Australia to the Middle East under deplorable conditions.

To manage animal welfare concerns during transportation, he suggested solutions such as transporting live animals in air-conditioned holds, and developing sustainable farming practices in importing countries such as purpose built feedlots and fodder chains.

Finally, he appreciated the existence of animal transport legislation in some countries in Africa such as South Africa, Kenya and Namibia, and concluded by calling for the need to develop better transport practices as they directly impacted on the animals.

## Implications of farming donkeys: What does this mean to welfare and global risk of disease?

Linda began by discussing the practice of donkey farming, and observed that there could be no welfare-friendly way of farming donkeys. Problems associated with farming donkeys include: poor handling, restraint, inability to browse and express normal behaviour and stress which could lead to poor fertility or fatal metabolic disease; lameness; wounds; poor body condition and risk of disease spread.

She referred to a study by the University of Reading on the viability of donkey farming. The study results indicated that if you started with 200,000 female donkeys, it would take over 15 years to get an output of 1.2 million skins, and therefore concluded that donkey farming was not economically viable.

Finally, she highlighted the effect of bad welfare practices on animals and human beings, and called for the need to improve on the welfare of animals since this impacts directly on human health.



**Linda Evans**  
Senior Veterinary Adviser, The Donkey Sanctuary

## Animal welfare Strategy for Africa and APAW



**Dr Hiver Boussini**  
AU-IBAR

Dr Boussini presented an overview of Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA). The presenter observed that animal welfare as a concept is gaining consideration in Africa due to the increasing public health, population growth and development. He indicated that AWSA is benchmarked with OIE international animal welfare standards.

The presenter highlighted the principles guiding the framing of AWSA as follows: (i) the compliance with all the OIE animal welfare standards, (ii) Africa's animal product market, (iii) a system approach of the full range of animal welfare challenges including wildlife, farm animals, working animals, experimental laboratory animals, companion animals, animals used in sports and leisure.

He acknowledged that whereas many countries in Africa have very good animal welfare laws, implementations mechanisms had always been a challenge. Therefore, he implored African governments to develop vehicles that would promote holistic and multi stakeholder approaches to ensure that animal welfare is considered in its different contexts and situations as applicable in their countries.

Finally, he concluded by informing delegates that AWSA was endorsed by the AU and rallied participants towards resource mobilisation that would spearhead the actions and agenda of animal welfare in the continent.



**Conference sessions in Progress**

# Academic Roundtable:

- Prof. Janet Rumfelt - Moderator
- Dr Roberta Mancuso
- Dr April Samaras
- Dr Amy L. Balogh

## The preservation of biodiversity and the Anthropocene: What science and humanities have to say



**Prof. Janet Rumfelt**  
Regis University

The roundtable discussed the preservation of biodiversity and the Anthropocene: What science and humanities have to say. The panel was constituted of academia from Regis University, USA, and was moderated by Prof. Janet Rumfelt. The panellists were: Dr Roberta Mancuso, Dr. April Samaras and Dr Amy L. Balogh.

Prof. Rumfelt gave a history of what social science described as the geological epoch. The epoch started over 11,000 years ago and is described by scholars as the humanity's normal – a period of relative climate stability. She added that we were currently living in the Anthropocene period which connotes a period for which human beings are the fundamental driver of climate change, activities:

i. Creating environmental change

ii. Causing species extinction

As a consequence of this, the anthropogenic nature of these problems meant that humanities and social sciences were important partners in biodiversity conservation as these disciplines enabled us to gain a deeper understanding of the human condition; indeed, of what it means to be human. This thereby provides tools for the modification of human behavior, along with the motivation for making behavioral changes. They are rich repositories of the human experience and recount our attempts to make sense of the world and our place in it.

She remarked that “the more we think of ourselves as humans, the more likely we will develop a sense of obligation for the conservation of animals and the preservation of the environment”.

Prof. Rumfelt emphasized that religious teachings required people to conserve and take care of the environment. She observed that the Pope, in his teachings, stated that conservation of the environment required concerted efforts by all persons and many solutions, and welcomed the notion that people should be respectful of cultural differences of each other and work together towards restoration and conservation the environment.

## How Religious Studies Can Help People See Themselves as a Nature Based Solution

Dr Amy L. Balogh cited the IUCN's definition of NbS as actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems that address societal changes effectively and adaptively simultaneously providing human wellbeing and biodiversity benefits. She described NbS as an approach where people move from being passive beneficiaries of nature to proactively protecting, managing or restoring ecosystems as a contribution to addressing a range of major societal changes.

She referred to the Pope teachings where he made interesting observations on how humanity view themselves as entitled to the earth, hence plundering it, and this was reflected by the symptoms of sickness evident in the soil, water, air and in all forms of life. Furthermore, the Pope stated that this sickness is a mirror of the ailment that is present in human beings, which is the excessive anthropocentrism which is derived from the



**Dr Amy L. Balogh**  
Regis University

notion that the earth and the beings exist only for the good of human beings. He called for dialogue to discuss the roots of this ecological crisis and chart the path for progress.

She concluded by observing that religious teachings gave man the responsibility to care for the environment and animals and stated that humanity needed to rethink their relationship with nature and look for nature-based solutions.

## Environmental Communication and StoryTelling



**Dr April Samaras**  
Regis University

Dr April Samaras discussed the role of storytelling in preservation of biodiversity in the Anthropocene. She stated that communication is a great key to analysing the relationships between environmental problems, human perceptions, attitudes, behaviours, values, preferences and beliefs about the world in general. Communication further plays a central role in shaping our understanding of the natural world, and the role of humans and so, such understandings in turn influenced the way we act and our support for, or opposition to specific policies. She described com-

munication as that terrain where diverse points of view are able to be negotiated, and therefore environmental communication is the pragmatic and constituted vehicle for understanding of the environment, as well as our relationships to the natural world.

She highlighted the art of storytelling indicating that stories were important because they were used to communicate with influence and engage audiences. Stories also served as artifacts to be investigated in terms of content, actors' relationships, power and structure. In addition, they can be used to gather information, provide insight, and reframe evidence in ways that more science ordered formats miss out on. Stories also activate a part in our brain that allows the listener to turn the story into their own idea, making it relative to their own experience - this is neural coupling.

Finally, she appreciated the role of environmental communication in triggering citizen actions to bring positive change to the animals, environment and the people themselves.

## Social Psychology of Conservation

Dr Roberta Mancuso began by discussing the social psychology of conservation; the mindsets that lead to beliefs and behaviours that support or fail to support conservation. She argued that if people view themselves as part of the environment, they would be motivated to protect and preserve it.

She then introduced the minimal groups' theory, which states that being in different groups creates an us versus them or an in group versus out group mentality. Cultural and political biases tend to compound the above problem.

Dr Mancuso also discussed the psychological distance, which is the idea that when environmental threats are invisible, people do not consider them to be a real problem.

She then stated that social psychologists have solutions that they use to undo these barriers: (i) they could reframe the problem to minimize the difference between groups e.g. one might say the water our children drink in an advertising campaign versus water pollution is bad for the environment. And that decreases the emphasis on one group versus another; (ii) they could



**Dr Roberta Mancuso**  
Regis University

reframe to decrease psychological distance e.g. make environmental issues more visible or tangible and more personal; (iii) they could decrease mortality salience by increasing people's self-esteem and reminding them of their religious affiliation. Religion helps people find meaning in life and leads to pro-environmental behaviours and increase relevance by staying committed to the cause.

She finalised by stating that if we apply our knowledge of psychology, we could create commonalities across groups and bring people closer to critical environmental issues, reinforce emotional care, connection and empathy, and hence increase our personal relevance.

# Session 2: United Nations Session - Part 1

- **Mr. Jorge Laguna Celis, Director of Governance Affairs office, UNEP**
- **Mr. Isaiah Otieno, Project Management Assistant, UNEP**
- **Ms. Aurora Cheung, Associate Programme Management Officer**

## UNEA 5 and its Sub Themes



**Jorge Laguna Celis**

**Director of Governance Affairs office, UNEP**

In his introduction, Jorge acknowledged that humanity needs to affirm that the union between communities and nature and as such, animal welfare, healthy ecosystems – which include healthy and thriving wildlife – are necessary for achieving sustainable development.

He added that zoonotic diseases, such as the novel coronavirus, are on the increase, habitats for which wildlife depend on are shrinking and the proper standards of management of our livestock are being degraded while the basic principle elements that need to be followed to sustain and maintain livestock are close to non-existent or not being followed worldwide. He hoped that the conference would explore findings and recommendations that would help prevent other pandemics.

He focused on the relationship between the theme of the conference and that of the forthcoming United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), and encouraged various organizations represented in the conference to join hands and work together to make the oncoming decade a landmark moment for changing the way humans

and governments perceive nature.

He acknowledged that the SDGs were lagging in implementation because nature as a whole had been neglected and denied the utmost attention it required. He anticipated that the discussions during the conference would be helpful as UNEP prepared for UNEA 5, which was scheduled take place in the heart of Africa, the green capital of Nairobi, Kenya. Further, he implored the delegation to come up with concrete solutions that governments could adopt to ensure that nature was put at the centre of the SDGs.

He expressed keen interest in hearing more about how animal welfare can be put at the center of the nature agenda, at the centre of the social and economic agenda, so that all could speak of a truly sustainable development agenda. He also looked forward to how we could help advance a holistic point of view while involving different stakeholders with diverse cultural, economic and social backgrounds including, very importantly, the local communities – indigenous people – that have the knowledge of NbS that were there and tested, but not necessarily exploited to the level of innovation required.

## Opportunities for Major Groups and Stakeholders (MGS) to Engage



**Isaiah Otieno**  
Project Management Assistant, UNEP

Mr. Otieno discussed the role of NGOs as stakeholders in decision making at UNEA. He described UNEA as the biggest assembly in the world that attends to all matters related to the environment, and its process recognizes NGOs/civil society as the stakeholders in the decision-making process that is arrived at by the government.

He presented the opportunities at UNEA, and stated that NGOs' participation was mandated through a resolution made in July, 1996 during a meeting in Rio De Janeiro and is recognized by the Mem-

ber States. He explained that the civil society engaged with UNEP through nine (9) major groups as follows: Children and Youth; Women; Farmers; Workers and Trade Unions; Indigenous Peoples and their communities; Scientific and Technological community; Local Authorities; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); and, Business and Industry (private sector). Therefore, a civil society must be accredited under one of the nine (9) major groups to qualify for engagement with UNEP.

He reiterated the importance of civil society as they represented the voices of the people on the ground, and were in a position to give first-hand feedback on the effects of environmental degradation on the ground and also provided transparency that enabled UNEP to get conclusive reports from all parts of the world. Also of note, are that the partnerships created with governments which were important as they helped states implement specific projects which involved bringing people together, which was done through a resolution process that validated and vindicated the outcomes.

Isaiah concluded by informing delegates that the recommendations from UNEA were passed on to the implementing organisations, such as UNDP, which worked directly with governments. He encouraged all stakeholders to fully participate in all events at UNEA.

### How to Accredite With UNEP



**Aurora Cheung**  
Associate Programme Management Officer

Aurora indicated that by the time of her presentation, there were 610 organisations accredited by UNEP, and added that all of them belonged to one of the nine major group categories. She stressed that the importance of accreditation was to enable NGOs bring experiences and problems faced

by people on the ground to their member states so as to influence the policymaking process.

She outlined the criteria for accreditation as follows:

- i. Registered with a Member State of the UNEA/ Government for at least 2 years;
- ii. Non-governmental;
- iii. Not-for-profit making;
- iv. Have a major focus on the environment and/ or sustainable development;
- v. Have an international scope: working in more than 1 country.

In response to delegate questions, she indicated that the applications could be made through the UN website, and that the applying organization had to fully comply with the laid down requirements as stated on the application forms. She concluded by clarifying that the accreditation process was for organisations and not individuals.

# Session 3: Food Security and Food Systems

- **Dr Ali Hassan, Social and Animal Welfare Society (SAWS)**
- **Ms. Dawn Moncrief, A Well-Fed World**
- **Dr Angela Parry-Hanson Kunadu, University of Ghana**
- **Dr Francis Vorhies, Academic Director, African Leadership University, School of Conservation, Kigali, Rwanda**
- **Mr. Charles Karangwa, Regional Lead-Forests, Landscapes and Livelihoods, IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Region**
- **Dr Bojia Duguma, Country Manager at The Donkey Sanctuary, Ethiopia**

## Using Nature-Based Solutions to Tackle Food Security Challenges in Africa



**Dr Ali Hassan**  
Social and Animal  
Welfare Society (SAWS)

Dr Hassan began by acknowledging that food security is a major issue in Africa and explained that food insecurity was the lack of secure access to sufficient food.

He identified some challenges to food security as follows: population growth, illiteracy and lack of education, lack of an integrated African food policy for food security, lack of encouragement for traditional farming systems, limited experience in management of national calamities such as droughts and fires.

He argued that Nature-based Solutions were key to effectively responding to effectively addressing food security challenges and suggested that Africa should:

- i. Understand its societal dynamics
- ii. Improve their land management systems, which

- includes soil conservation, land rotation practices
- iii. Set sustainable agricultural practices, i.e. prioritise ecological stability
- iv. Optimise receptions of the different soil nutrients by governments providing efficient and sustainable fertilizers and other agricultural inputs for farmers

Dr Hassan suggested the following as some of the NbS to tackle food insecurity in Africa: have a consistent policy framework for food security; adapt agroecological farming systems to replace external inputs; encouraging traditional food systems; developing tolerant crop varieties and cultivars through adaptive research for drought, heat and flood situation; and, educating people about biodiversity and ecosystem services as the basis for societies' natural capital.

Furthermore, he stressed the importance of Africa having effective financial efforts to tackle food security crisis and concluded by urging Africans to adopt NbS in order to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

## The Benefits of Reducing Global Meat Consumption for Improving Global Food Security



**Dawn Moncrief**  
A Well-Fed World

Dawn discussed the benefits of reducing global meat consumption as a sustainable development strategy that mitigates climate change, promotes food security and protects wildlife and ecosystems in Africa and beyond. She illustrated the increasing trajectory that showed that meat consumption had doubled in the period 2000 to 2015, with 9 million animals being slaughtered every hour to sustain the increasing demand.

She talked about the unsustainability of animal agriculture by stating that animals were fed on more food than they produced, making it unsustainable because animal products were wasted in terms of

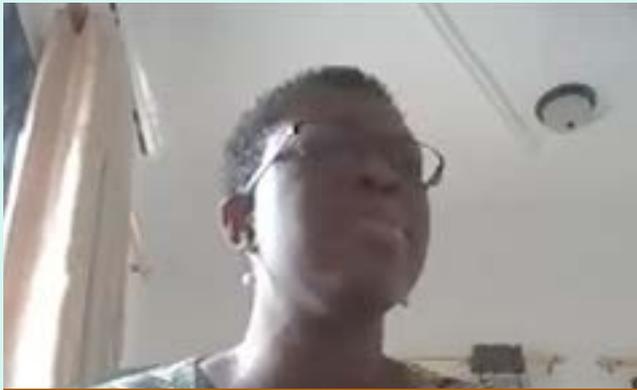
lost calories and nutrients. She also observed that grazing of animals was a leading driver of deforestation and resulted in emission of greenhouse gases.

Therefore, she argued that there was need to adopt natural plant-based options as an alternative to the expanding livestock production. She then drew her discussion to Africa, and explained that it was important for the continent to focus on adopting natural-based agriculture since there had been a steady increase in the consumption of animal products.

She observed that proponents of this could first dwell on the areas that require change, which are the elite societies with large franchises. She further argued that the notion of encouraging animal consumption to improve the livelihoods of rural communities needed to end as this had not been statistically proven but in the real sense it just encouraged a capitalistic culture.

In conclusion, Dawn encouraged NGOs to continually embrace and promote plant-based and plant-centred solutions, which could be done by incentivising transitions to plant-based diets and strategies that were safe to create a nourished and climate friendly future.

## Animal welfare and food safety in Africa: exploring natural solutions



**Dr Angela Parry-Hanson Kunadu**  
University of Ghana

Dr Kunadu's presentation was based on the findings of a study of the live markets in Ghana. She started by acknowledging that Africa was a developing continent with malnourished communities and therefore animal products were preferred as a rich source of high-quality proteins.

She concentrated on the live animal markets and especially on the food safety issues concerning

poultry handling, slaughter and consumption. She noted that with the increased consumption owing to the cheap imports, poultry been considered an important pathogen exposure pathway for many infections in Ghana. She further added that there has been an emergence of multi-drug resistance which had become a huge public health issue.

She pointed out the following instances of unhygienic conditions at the market that compromised food safety:

- Failure of proper hygiene by the merchants handling the animal products, e.g. they do not wash their hands before and after slaughter
- Inappropriate storage of the animal products
- Improper handling and catching of the birds
- Unsuitable modes of transportation

She concluded that there was need to explore green alternatives that were affordable, implementable and could be scaled-up in the Live Bird Market.

## The Potential of Using Nature-Based Solutions to Offset the Carbon Impacts of Industrial Livestock Production



**Dr Francis Vorhies**  
Academic Director, African Leadership University  
School of Conservation, Kigali, Rwanda.

Dr Vorhies discussed the approaches that could be taken by the livestock industry to mitigate climate impacts. He observed that cattle play an important role in emissions of greenhouse gases, and so, offsetting climate change would require a focus on the livestock industry. He further added that we were dealing with an industry that had compounded issues of animal welfare, public health, and had a direct impact on the environment.

His presentation was centred on climate change and how it could be mitigated by using Na-

ture-based Solutions in agriculture. He indicated that emissions emanated from the whole production process such from the actual land use, fertilizers and chemicals from the processing of feeds; and identified the main greenhouse gases in the livestock industry as methane and nitrous oxide.

He highlighted ways of reducing carbon footprints as follows:

- Improving productivity to reduce emission intensities for instance, improved husbandry practices could reduce emissions by 20 to 30%.
- Better livestock integration in the circular bioeconomy, such as, increasing the share of by-products or that humans cannot eat in the livestock food ratio, and, recycling and recovering nutrients and energy from animal waste e.g. Biogas.

He further suggested some ways of compensation or offset including a. capitalizing on NbS to ramp up carbon offset, b. use of regenerative forms of grazing that can provide carbon offsets since grasslands contain 343 billion tonnes of carbon, nearly 50% more than forests, c. Explore the potential of producing carbon neutral milk because producing 2 litres of milk emits 2.1kg of carbon dioxide.

He concluded by appreciating the academic fraternity for advancing research that enable the reduction of carbon emissions.

## IUCN Nature Based Solutions Standards



**Charles Karangwa**

**Regional Lead-Forests, Landscapes and Livelihoods  
IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Region**

Charles began by defining Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as actions that protect and sustainably manage the natural or modified ecosystems as the societal challenges are addressed. He focused on the African context and highlighted some of the challenges faced as malnutrition, food insecurity, water security issues, disasters and climate change.

He observed that NbS were best fit to solve some of these problems highlighted above by providing long-term sustainable ways to address and respond to societal problems. He highlighted a global standard to facilitate the NbS which has eight (8) criteria as enumerated below:

1. Societal challenges
2. Design at scale
3. Biodiversity net gain
4. Economic viability
5. Inclusive governance
6. Balance trade-offs
7. Adaptive management
8. Sustainability and mainstreaming

In addition to the criteria, he mentioned that the standard also had twenty-eight (28) indicators.

In his conclusion, Charles was optimistic that implementing NbS through improved governance mechanisms that promote transparency and oversight, hence enhancing environmental structures and producing greater benefits to the society.

## Animal Health and Human Health: Why nature-based solutions are a win for both



**Dr Bojia Duguma**

**Country Manager The Donkey Sanctuary, Ethiopia**

Dr Bojia started his discussion by defining nature as the unique planet created to accommodate life and biodiversity which was handed over to man as a steward to protect and preserve it. However, the acts of man destroyed nature, and restoration was proving difficult. He noted that most diseases in human health arose from animals, and reinstated that 60% of existing human infections were of zoonotic origin, even before Covid-19. His presentation emphasised the need for NbS because:

- i. They embrace the ecosystems
- ii. It adopts the systems approach to solving problems
- iii. It is not about fixing problems but also solving nature
- iv. It embraces sustainability and lasting solution
- v. It is about empowering community

He stressed that for effective change to be felt, NbS needed to be adopted by various government systems which ought to bring forth policy reforms that would encompass proper land use policy, the population growth of the continent, education systems and development.

He encouraged NGOs to have a united front in advancing such policies and partner with indigenous communities and sectors to effectively address issues of animal welfare, and fully incorporate the One Health System. He concluded by recommending the inclusion of policy reforms that would bring about social transformation that would encourage the current generation to take care of the ecosystem for the benefit of future generations.

In his final remark, he quoted the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed Ali, who said that: "Our natural environment is an important determinant of human health, and a healthy ecosystem that supports biodiversity is critical".

# Panel Discussion: Factory farming alternatives for secure, sustainable food systems in Africa

- Moderator: Mia MacDonald, Brighter Green
- Judy Mureithi
- Tozie Zokufa
- Kristie O'Neil
- Quixi Sonntag



**Mia MacDonald**  
Brighter Green

Mia introduced the panellists and shared the objective of the session as seeking to create a forward-thinking agenda for re-research, policy, innovation and collaboration across Africa with regard to alternatives to factory farming and sustainable food systems.

The panellists gave their contributions as follows:

### **Alternatives to Factory Farming in Africa: The Role of Participatory Community Engagement**

Ms. Sonntag began by observing that factory farming is not yet entrenched in Africa and therefore farmers could develop sustainable practices that would ensure good productivity as well as improved animal welfare. She noted that there was clear evidence of welfare concerns associated with factory farming.

She stated that Africa could learn from the lessons of developed countries and avoid the negative effects of factory farming. She concluded that there was need to have a participatory approach, where all stakeholders take part in decisions to take up Nature-based Solutions that would advocate animal welfare, improve and restore the environment.



**Quixi Sonntag**  
Lecturer and Faculty Community Engagement Coordinator, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa

### **Kenya’s Legal Framework And Its Implication On The Growth Of Poultry Farming**

Judy discussed the legal implications of the continued growth of factory farming in Kenya and emphasised the need for cross cutting laws that included policies that advocated for animal welfare, preservation of the environment, health and welfare for the consumer. She stressed the need for consumer education to help them to make informed decisions on the animal products that they intended to purchase.

She pointed out that there were no specific laws in Kenya that addressed poultry production and proposed a comprehensive policy to deal with all animal welfare aspects of the industry. She concluded by giving recommendations that could be included in policies to ensure proper animal welfare practices were adopted.



**Judy Muriithi**  
Lawyers for Animal Protection in Africa (LAPA)



**Tozie Zokufa**  
Regional Coordinator, Coalition of Africa Animal Welfare Organization (CAAWO)

Tozie called for the need to involve communities in policy making processes. He alluded to the fact that there is no proper research on the correct position of animal agriculture in Africa and challenged organisations to consider responding to this.

He reiterated the need to find solutions that were best suited for Africans and enable them to identify more with animal welfare and climate change as their pertinent issues in the continent. He challenged the delegates to think of a global strategy that would address food systems. He concluded by stating that Africans should strive to enhance the use of NbS to ensure proper animal welfare practices.

## Living Well Through Food: Examining Popular Kenyan Media for Messages About Food

Kristie discussed the food culture and how social media continued to influence the food that we eat. Her presentation was based on a study that she carried out on Kenyan food blogger, Kahuhi and her kitchen. She expressed concern that whereas she had a large following on social media and people see her as an authority of food, the blog featured fewer vegan meals and so promoted meat-based diets.

From the study, she pointed out the following findings, that: a. meat is most often described as what the family wants, b. vegetarian recipes are most often recognized as linked to good health, c. dishes using upcountry vegetables are typically vegan or vegetarian, and, d. recipes featuring Kenya brands and businesses, traditions, coastal and urban differences, urban vendors and supermarkets typically feature meat.

She concluded by stating that there was need to incorporate farmed based vegan options so as to improve NbS.



**Kristie O'Neill, Ph.D.**  
Independent scholar, Canada

# Session 4:

## United Nations Session - Part 2: UNEP's response to COVID-19 vis-à-vis environmental degradation

- Dr Johannes Refisch, GRASP Programme Manager and GRASP Coordinator (Officer-in-Charge), Ecosystem Division, UNEP
- Ms. Doreen L. Robinson, Chief for Wildlife, Ecosystems Division, UNEP

## UNEP's response to COVID-19 vis-à-vis environmental degradation



**Dr Johannes Refisch**  
GRASP Programme Manager and GRASP Coordinator (Officer-in-Charge), Ecosystem Division, UNEP

Dr Refisch began by noting that there has been an increase in consumption of animal products in various countries and the trend was likely to continue, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. He then cited the seven factors that drive zoonotic outbreaks as:

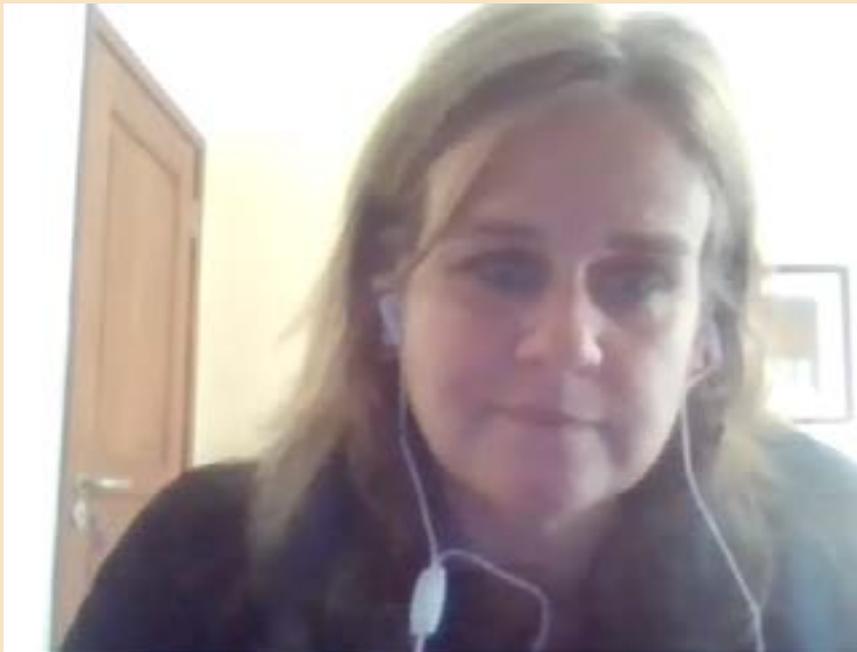
- i. Increasing demand for animal protein
- ii. Unsustainable agricultural intensification changes in animal or human hosts
- iii. Increased use and exploitation of wildlife
- iv. Unsustainable utilization of natural resources accelerated by urbanisation, land use change and extractive industries
- v. Travel and transport, where diseases can move around the world through human and animal travels; and wildlife trade.
- vi. Changes in food supply chains due to increased demand for animal source foods and availability of new markets for wildlife food.
- vii. Climate change: Many zoonoses are climate sensitive and a number of them would thrive in a warmer, wetter, and more disaster-prone world foreseen in future scenarios.

He gave a brief description. Coronavirus is made up of a large group of viruses that infect many animals and human beings and are responsible for numerous diseases. He zeroed in on SARS-CoV-2 which causes COVID-19 and appears to have been a recent mix or genetic recombination of viruses which appears to be identical to a previously identified bat coronavirus.

He added that bats are known as ecological reservoirs for a large number of zoonotic viruses and because of coevolution, they can host the viruses without getting sick. In response to a question from a delegate, he responded by stating that there was no sufficient evidence linking bats to the current COVID-19 pandemic despite the various zoonotic diseases' outbreaks like Ebola that were linked to bats.

### Characteristics of Zoonotic Diseases

- 60% of all emerging infectious diseases in humans are zoonotic.
- Viruses are the most likely type of emerging pathogens.
- Human-livestock interaction enhances the chances of spill-over.
- Livestock serves as an epidemiological infection bridge between wildlife and humans.
- COVID-19, Ebola, bird flu, and SARS are examples of recent zoonotic diseases.



**Doreen L. Robinson**  
**Chief for Wildlife, Ecosystems Division, UNEP**

Ms. Robinson discussed the linkages between the environment and the emergence of zoonotic diseases. She reiterated that the link between environmental and zoonotic diseases is very complex because the bio chains have not been studied very well and hence the need for more research.

She acknowledged that zoonotic diseases have always been in existence as long as human beings have been around.

In discussing the next steps, she stated that UNEP was on the forefront using the One Health Approach which is basically focusing on understanding the linkages between humans, animal and environmental health. She stated that there is need for a collaborative approach across multiple disciplines to attain optimal health for people, animals and the environment.

She outlined policy recommendation that would help to reduce the risk of future zoonotic pandemics and to 'build back better' as:

- raising awareness of health and environment risks and prevention;
- improving health governance, including en-

gaging environmental stakeholders;

- expanding scientific inquiry into the environmental dimensions of zoonotic diseases;
- ensuring full cost financial accounting of the societal impacts of disease;
- enhancing monitoring and regulation of food systems using risk-based approaches;
- phasing out unsustainable agricultural practices;
- developing and implementing stronger biosecurity measures;
- strengthening animal health (including wildlife health services);
- building capacity among health stakeholders to incorporate environmental dimensions of health; and,
- mainstreaming and implementing One Health approaches.

She concluded by touching on the matter of wildlife markets and stated that there was a need to reduce unsafe, illegal and unsustainable practices, and to ensure that people living alongside wildlife benefit from wildlife in ways that incentivise the long-term conservation of species and their habitats and make wildlife an economically viable land use option.

# Session 5:

## Education, Innovation, Research and Learning

- Sarah Jane Grant, Darwin Animal Doctors
- Dr Kebba Daffeh, WTS VETS UNITED Representative, West Africa
- Dr. Ghamli Ebenezer, Livestock Consultant and Veterinarian, Heifer Project in Ghana
- Nick Jukes, InterNICHE
- Lyne Iyadi, Information and Communication Officer, Brooke East Africa
- Desmond Rono, Knowledge Management and Researcher Officer, Brooke East Africa
- Anne Tudor and Kay Smith, iLearnAbout

## Guardians of the Forest Youth Rangers: Building a Resilient Community



Sarah Jane Grant  
Darwin Animal Doctors

Ms. Grant started her presentation by discussing the need for conservation education. She then introduced the rangers' program that is built on humane education and empowers students to be change-makers and a voice for wildlife and the environment. The program enables participants to develop a variety of practical life skills. The main methods of learning are a participatory approach which targets children, adults and young people and promotes effective communication skills.

The classes were offered in a mixed model which includes field, face to face and online classes. The syllabus was tailored to address the learning needs and the biodiversity of each region. In conclusion, she emphasized the need to adopt a community approach as it would create sustainable ways for the youth to be involved in conservation matters.

## Strengthening Animal Welfare in Africa Through Formal Education and Training-The WTS VETS UNITED Experience



Dr Kebba Daffeh  
WTS VETS UNITED Representative  
West Africa

Dr Daffeh started by sharing the mission of WTS VETS UNITED which is to improve animal health and welfare in the long-term by improving the academic and continuous education of animal health professionals. He discussed how animal welfare could be strengthened through formal education and training, and gave an overview of the education programme as follows: a. it was developed in 2015 by WTS, b. it is currently being implemented in The Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, c. It has trained about 4,000 students and 400 professionals (vets, para-vets and teachers).

He shared the progress of the programme in The Gambia and indicated that at its inception the

challenges included: lack of veterinary faculty; no animal health related courses at Gambia University and Gambia College; no Animal Welfare in Curriculum for College and University; and, hardly any practical training for students. Through this programme, the following achievements have since been realized:

- Bi-annual workshops by German and Gambian vets which started in 2015
- Weekly Animal Welfare lectures and practical clinics for students at College and University which started in 2016
- The curriculum was accredited in January 2020 at the Gambia College, while a curriculum review and accreditation was planned at the Gambia University in 2020/2021

He shared the results of an evaluation of the programme in 2019 which demonstrated the following impacts: improved technical skills, use of preventive measures in animal health management, holistic approaches to education and training, increased confidence among the animal health care professional, and, improved animal health and welfare.

Dr Daffeh concluded by indicating that in response to COVID-19, the programme was running online learning modules and had been able to empower over 300 students and 500 professionals with knowledge on animal welfare during the duration of the pandemic.

## Animal Welfare, Environment, Human Health and Technology: Why Replacing Animal Experimentation is Part of Sustainable Development



**Nick Jukes**  
**InterNICHE**

Mr. Jukes began by discussing the importance of knowledge and skills acquisition with a focus of the SDGs and focused on animal experimentation within research.

He discussed the progress that science had realised and introduced the mannequin used by students while practicing specific procedures at Cornell University.

He expressed appreciation that important pro-

gress had been made in the use of alternatives in the field of research.

He expressed concern that the use of animals in the faculties of learning has been harmful and identified issues such as dissection of purpose-killed animals; animal experimentation; ethical issues in the capture, breeding, transportation, caging, experiment, preserving and disposal of the animals.

He called for veterinary courses to be restructured towards incorporating knowledge of animal welfare, and the replacement and use alternatives in experiments.

He reiterated the concept of the three R's – Replacement, Reduction and Refinement -and explained that they originated from a lab animal science perspective that needed to be adapted by using replacement solutions, that were fully humane and enhanced the quality of practice classes.

In his conclusion, Nick indicated that there was need to stop using animals in experiments and fully replace them with alternatives.

## The Place of Indigenous Knowledge in Addressing Food Security, Food Safety and Animal Welfare in Africa

**Dr. Ghamli Ebenezer**  
**Livestock Consultant and Veterinarian,**  
**Heifer Project in Ghana**

Dr Ebenezer discussed the place of indigenous knowledge in addressing food security and animal welfare. He defined indigenous knowledge as the understanding, skill and philosophies by societies with long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings.

He stated that indigenous knowledge had a big role to play in food security and animal welfare as it informed decision making about fundamental aspects of day to day life. He argued that because tribal communities were viewed as living in harmony with nature, their traditional knowledge was essential in the sustainable use of resources.

He concluded by re-affirming the importance of indigenous knowledge as an alternative way of promoting development in resource-scarce rural communities in many parts of the world.

## Digital Innovation Technology: Use of Digital Social Media Platforms for Information Dissemination in the Donkey Skin Trade Campaign



**Lyne Iyadi**  
Information and Communication Officer,  
Brooke East Africa

They discussed how digital innovation had been used to disseminate information on donkeys. Ms. Iyadi began by discussing the plight of the donkey and the benefit of social media in interacting with the communities and talked about the benefit of social media on the donkey welfare campaign. She added that social media had made their community outreach more effective around the country. Finally, she recognized the importance of social media as an impactful platform if embraced well by organizations.



**Desmond Rono, Knowledge Management and Researcher Officer, Brooke East Africa**

Mr. Rono introduced the M-Punda application which was developed by Brooke East Africa and partners to ease communication between livestock owners and veterinary practitioners. This app had benefited farmers by linking them to animal health service providers and agrovet services. He concluded by indicating that the M-Punda app is also an efficient platform for learning and knowledge sharing; including access to news on animal welfare.

## Powering Conservation Education Programmes for Children



**Anne Tudor**  
iLearnAbout

In a joint presentation, Ms. Tudor discussed the empowerment of children through digital conservation education. They indicated that as economies worsened and disrupted by crisis such as COVID-19, communities and wildlife were affected putting important activities at stake, including the disruption of education; therefore, it required organisations re-strategize and incorporate new ways of learning.

They introduced a new educational program in Africa known as iLearnAbout and indicated that their approach was to supplement, and not displace, existing curricula. The programme was described as majorly online, free to download



**Kay Smith**  
iLearnAbout

and printable. They appreciated that internet access and technology was becoming more available throughout Africa, and technology was easily flexible and adaptable, especially at the time of the pandemic. They emphasised that the syllabus and frameworks have been set in compliance with the SDGs.

The presenters said that the platform is anchored on awareness, understanding on topics and actions from developing competencies. Finally, they stated that they planned to develop a pilot program in various African countries and create a social media campaign to have an effective outreach program.

# Session 6:

## Wildlife Health, Conservation and Management

- Ms. Catherine Chumo, Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
- Ms. Audrey Delsink, Humane Society International (HSI)
- Dr Gladys Kalema - Zikusoka, Founder and CEO, Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)
- Dr Meyir Ziekah, Zoo Veterinarian

## The role of Communication in Environmental Conservation and Animal Welfare



**Catherine Chumo**  
Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)

Ms. Chumo began by discussing communication as a tool for environmental conservation and animal welfare. She recognised the importance of communications for bringing about change, influencing mindsets, empowering a new generation, recording information for the future and solving conservation and management problems.

She focused on a case study of the campaign, Save Nairobi National Park, which successfully brought together stakeholders from all fields. The campaign was effective because of the following elements:

- A communication strategy was well devised with the target audience in mind
- They brought on board the mainstream media and the international media
- A competent communication committee guided the campaign
- The process was people-centered hence earning community ownership and legitimacy
- A diversification of channels were used

She highlighted some frequently made mistakes, and ended by referring to an anonymous quote: *“what we say is not necessarily heard, what is heard is not necessarily understood, what is understood is not necessarily acted upon, what is done is not necessarily repeated”*.

## Using Immuno-contraceptive Methods of Population Control to Reduce Both Lethal Interventions with Elephants and Human-wildlife Conflicts

Ms. Delsink began by discussing how easy it was for a private person to buy a piece of land, put up a fence around it in line with the national and provincial regulatory standards, and acquire elephants and/or other game animals. She then introduced the use of immune-contraceptive methods to manage elephant populations instead of using lethal population control methods.

She explained the benefits of using immune-contraceptives because they are non-steroidal and non-hormonal; are an alternative to culling which not acceptable. They are made of a biological product of animal origin derived from pig's ovaries.

She further elaborated that immuno-contraception is a possible solution to minimizing Human Elephant Conflict because it is a useful tool to reduce local population densities in the medium to long-term and, it reduces competition of local resources, limiting need for animals to leave



**Audrey Delsink**  
Humane Society International (HSI)

protected areas to look for additional resources.

She concluded that the method was an effective management tool, which had demonstrated success in various parts of South Africa. It was hence an important tool for human-wildlife conflict.

## Conservation and Public Health: Exploring Natural Solutions



**Dr Gladys Kalema - Zikusoka**  
Founder and CEO, Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)

Dr Kalema-Zikusoka started by discussing the link between conservation and public health, and emphasised the connection between interacting with wildlife and disease transmission.

She argued that human-wildlife interactions are important, but can also be detrimental to wildlife and could be mitigated with proper practices in conservation areas. This was the reason why CTPH promoted biodiversity conservation

which enabled people to coexist with wildlife through improving their health and community livelihoods in and around protected areas and wildlife rich habitats. She stressed the value of communities living in balance and harmony with nature and acting as stewards of the environment.

She further illustrated the organisation's successful programme with coffee farmers living around Bwindi National Park, where CTPH created a global brand that sells their coffee to the international markets. This is an innovative and sustainable income activity for both the communities living in proximity to gorilla areas and the organisation.

She concluded by sharing some of their engagements during the COVID-19 pandemic as training the community on public health issues, good hygiene and sanitation, family planning, nutrition, sustainable agriculture and encouraging people to report homes visited by gorillas to help control and mitigate possible transmission of disease.

## Animal Welfare and Human Health: A Case Study of the Harvesting and Consumption of Bush Meat



**Dr Meyir Ziekah**  
Zoo Veterinarian

Dr Ziekah spoke on how bushmeat continues to promote zoonotic diseases, and pointed out that dogs could be a medium for zoonotic diseases as they were primarily used to hunt wild animals that were used as food. He stated that wild animals have continually been captured for bushmeat by communities in Ghana who considered them as beneficial for supplements of proteins, traditional medicine, and trophies.

However, he categorically enumerated the dangers of bushmeat as spill-off from zoonotic diseases; loss of biodiversity and habitat; and animal welfare violation which involves hunters using crude methods of capturing and killing animals thus causing pain and suffering to them.

His conclusion, among others, was that bushmeat harvesting violates animal welfare regulations and presents high risk of zoonotic disease transmission, and hence called for sensitisation.

# Panel Discussion: Lessons from COVID-19

- **Moderator: Leida Rijnhout, Associate, Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future**
- **Prof. James Wabacha, AU-IBAR**
- **Mr. Philip Lymbery, Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming**
- **Dr. Jimmy Desmond, Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection**
- **Ms. Janice Cox, World Animal Net**

## COVID-19 Impact on Animal Resource Sector in Africa



**Prof. James Wabacha**  
AU-IBAR

Prof. Wabacha began by discussing the impact of COVID-19 on animal resources and referred to an assessment report which pointed out a major impact as overall productivity reduction in the sector. He suggested an analysis of the value chain to show how the local, national and regional markets work. He mentioned that due

to the size and structure of the animal resource sector, pandemics such as COVID-19 usually affect their functionality and have a ripple effect on the human population. This results in disruption of the value chain and the rapid erosion of livelihoods, since local communities rely on animals for food and nutrition and are dependent on livestock/wildlife-based livelihoods.

He called for the need to develop innovative solutions that would enable communities restore their economic state after the COVID-19 disruption. He observed that people tend to naturally gravitate towards natural based solutions and encouraged relationships/partnerships that incorporate viable survival and resilience mechanisms of the value chains and have wholistic approaches that serve communities.

## The One Health One Welfare Paradigm for Human Behaviour



**Dr. Jimmy Desmond**  
Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection

Dr. Desmond discussed the One Health One Welfare paradigm for human behaviour that is a wholistic view that includes animal welfare, environmental health, human health which enables and inspires the wellbeing of animals, people and their physical and social environment. This implies that if an ecosystem is out of balance, it might impact human health, wildlife health or domestic animal health.

He then highlighted the shared drivers of biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and disease emergence which are changes in land use; agricultural industry changes; food industry changes; human demography and behaviour; medical industry changes; international travel and commerce; breakdown of health; and, war and famine.

He argued that protecting biodiversity leads to better health outcomes for people who are living in high biodiversity areas, whereas biodiversity loss could lead to bad health outcomes. For instance, emerging infectious disease like the current coronavirus or the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014 and 2015.

He gave a case study of Liberia which incorporated the One Health Approach into their governance structure by creating strong collaborations across various sectors. This enabled them to better respond to disease outbreaks, including the current coronavirus crisis that the country dealt with well.

Dr. Desmond emphasized that there was need to always have knowledge of the diseases circulating globally so that the world could go ahead of the curve to collectively eradicate, prevent or minimise the spread of disease. He reminded delegates that disease outbreaks resulted from human actions and were not animals' fault, and hence the need to figure out a way of living harmoniously with animals. In conclusion, he appealed to humanity to radically change their behaviour in terms of how they interact with the planet and other species, to prevent such a health crisis in the future.

## Pandemic World: Why Future Food Security Relies on Moving Beyond Factory Farming



**Philip Lymbery**  
Global Chief Executive  
Compassion in World Farming

Mr. Lymbery began by noting that the present pandemic was a learning curve since it showed us the fragile nature of the society, and presented us an opportunity to make necessary changes to avoid similar occurrences in the future. He stressed that the continued involvement in industrial agriculture to tackle food demand, particularly for meat and dairy products, needs to

### Post-Covid Advocacy on Animal Issues

Ms. Cox began by reminding delegates that the current COVID-19 pandemic was a reminder of humans' dysfunctional relationship with nature and animals - and if we do not listen to nature's warnings, and take the preventative action needed, there will likely be more pandemics, of ever-increasing regularity and severity.

She quoted the statistic indicating that three out of every four new or emerging diseases are zoonotic in nature. This pandemic started with wildlife. But industrial animal agriculture was also a breeding ground for disease.

She stressed the need for advocacy on setting new priorities and new mindsets that would promote policies to ensure that humans live in harmony with nature, and a focus on sustainable consumption and production. Such advocacy would include the need to transform our broken food systems, ending wildlife trade, and moving towards dietary change

She observed that post COVID-19 recovery programs are spending multi-trillions of dollars, and it was essential that these did actually "build back better" (or rather "build forward") including supporting the prevention of future pandemics and

be re-evaluated as it compromised prospects of stopping runaway climate change.

Furthermore, he pointed out practices such as factory farming, as detrimental to the environment and being key breeding ground of pathogens that easily transmitted to humans. He strongly recommended a conscious approach in the food system that shifts from unsustainable industrial farming towards a future-fit food system based on regenerative agriculture. He added that this type of farming worked in harmony with nature and therefore the earth had the ability of producing enough nutritious food and making it available and affordable for everyone everywhere, without exceeding the ability of nature to cope.

In conclusion, Mr. Lymbery urged humanity to learn from the COVID-19 pandemic experience and to build a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive society which incorporates knowledge from indigenous communities.



**Janice Cox**  
World Animal Net

animal welfare, as well as climate change, biodiversity and environmental objectives. In particular, animal protection organizations were asking for assurances that finance would not be given for industrial animal agriculture or the wildlife trade.

Also, she reiterated the need to incorporate the One Health/One Welfare approach in all future policy advocacy, including encompassing animal issues in addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.

# Session 7:

## Animal Welfare and Environment: The Development Nexus

- Hon. Mr Justice Oscar Angote, Judge of the Environment and Land Court, Machakos, Kenya
- Wolf Gordon Clifton, Animal People
- Dr Andrew Rowan, CEO, Wellbeing International
- Titus Sagala, Country Director, Send a Cow and Laura Kavata, Brooke East Africa
- CDr Judy Kimaru, Campaign Manager, Animals in Disaster, World Animal Protection-Africa
- Dr Urvashi Rangan, Chief Science Advisor, GRACE Communications

## Environmental Justice and Development in Africa



**Hon. Justice Oscar Angote**  
**Judge of the Environment and Land Court**  
**Machakos, Kenya**

Hon. Angote began by discussing environmental justice and development in Africa. He mentioned that environmental justice historically was premised on ensuring that minorities and people of colour did not face disproportionate environmental burdens. He defined environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin or income with respect to environmental laws and their implementation. Next, he described the following components of environmental justice as follows: the right to have access to natural resources; ensuring that people do not suffer disproportionately from environmental policies, laws or regulations; and lastly, the participation and involvement of people and communities in decisions concerning environmental issues.

He stated that environmental justice seeks to tackle environmental problems through; an integrated framework of policies, laws and regulations; examines issues of procedural equity; and is inextricably related to sustainable development and social justice.

He explained that sustainable development and environmental justice were two sides of the coin in that, we can have a perfect situation with perfect equity, but disruptive to the environment and also have a situation where there is environmental sustainability with inequity. Therefore, environmental justice is concerned with aligning sustainable development with effective and equi-

table governance. He added that the principle of environmental justice requires that the exploitation of natural resources should be done with regard to social exigencies. These social experiences are the ones which will act as constraints when it comes to excellence.

In the context of Africa, with the natural resources sector arguably the largest driver of environmental injustice, there was need to explicitly recognise the rights of indigenous communities to live in a healthy environment – the environment is required to abide with the principles of environmental justice. Various African tools respond to environmental matters and these include:

- AU Agenda 2063
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (Article 24)
- African Commission on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2011 regional guidelines
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Resolution 224 (2012)

He observed that Kenya was moving in the right direction as it has constitutional provisions that give its citizens the right to a clean and healthy environment and has gone ahead to have specialised courts for ease of access to environmental matters.

He noted that civil society and grass roots community groups in Africa were using and developing critical legal empowerment tools to promote environmental justice, such as enhancing legal knowledge and literacy within affected groups, developing paralegal support mechanisms to inform communities, monitoring decision-making and norm-setting, organizing to promote constitutional and legal reform, and pursuing precedence-setting public interest litigation at national and local levels.

He concluded by noting that evidently there was still a long way to go in Africa in ensuring equity and equality in the access to and use of natural resources, and access to justice, among other requisite indicators for meaningful and sustainable development. He stressed that to improve environmental justice in Africa there was need for enhanced implementation, enforcement, and monitoring of sustainability laws using a human rights lens, especially at national levels that will help reduce environmental injustice in Africa.

## Rewilding and its Relevance for Animal Protection in Africa



**Wolf Gordon Clifton**  
Animal People

Mr. Clifton began by defining as a conservation approach that is focused on restoration of self-sustaining ecosystems. Next, he talked of two types of rewilding which are transformative wildness and pragmatic cosmopolitan rewilding. He then discussed the 6 rewilding approaches as follows: passive rewilding; plant rewilding; herbivore reintroduction; carnivore reintroduction; pleistocene rewilding; and island rewilding.

He cited some successful rewilding in Africa such as Samara Private Game Reserve in South Africa and Karura Forest in Kenya.

He referred to the many new roadways and railways being constructed in countries across Africa and noted that these have the potential to devastate wilderness, particularly by fragmenting habitats, therefore isolating animals and compromising their welfare. He suggested mitigation measures such as underpasses and overpasses, that will allow animals to safely cross. He echoed the importance of community development in rewilding by noting that it includes the development and promotion of alternatives to practices that have a disproportionately negative impact on the environment, such as food systems and industries which often follows discredited western models.

He concluded by stating that rewilding represents a new approach to conservation, which would benefit animal welfare and wildlife protection efforts across Africa. And recommended that the African conservation community and animal welfare advocates should incorporate rewilding in their work so as to contribute to the future of rewilding theory and practice.

## Animal Welfare, Environmental Conservation and Development: The Delicate Balance



**Dr Andrew Rowan, CEO**  
Wellbeing International

Dr Rowan discussed the delicate balance between animal welfare, environmental conservation and development. He highlighted the fact that consumption was growing, and there was need to manage consumption to more sustainable levels for example by increasing recycling, increasing product durability and designing products which use less primary raw materials. He pointed out that humans beings, starting at individual levels, had a role to play in reducing consumption.

After noting that most of the land on the planet is used by humans, he suggested that changes in food consumption and food policy was an area that could have substantial impact on wildlife conservation by sparing land for wildlife as opposed to producing animal products.

He gave the population trends in Africa, and projected that the continent's human population will increase from around 15% of the global population to over 35% and if one was to look at the population density globally and then consider the populations of wild predators and ungulates, the prospects for African wildlife were not encouraging.

He expressed concern regarding the many developments that were taking place in Africa and recommended that there was a need to develop a different mechanism so as to avoid continually affecting wildlife and the people living around wildlife.

He concluded by stating that it is possible to obtain the benefits of infrastructure development as well as benefits of tourism through sustainable economic modelling. This would require skilled leadership, careful research and sensitive development.

## Donkeys in Farming Systems and Livelihood Support in East Africa



**Titus Sagala**  
Country Director, Send a Cow

Ms. Kavata and Mr. Sagala began by highlighting some key information about donkeys including their resilience which enabled them to be used for multiple purposes in farming systems. He then outlined how donkeys contributed to lives and livelihoods as follows:

- generating income for the most marginalized households across East Africa
- providing cheap affordable and a sustainable source of power for traction and transport of goods and people
- empowering owners through independence, status, employment, health and wellbeing

### Status of African Union Member States Capacity for Disaster Response–Natural Disasters and Disease Outbreaks

Dr Kimaru introduced her topic by discussing what constituted animal emergencies and defined animal disasters as situations where animals like people find themselves facing hazards such as drought, fire, earthquakes, vehicle transport accidents, floods, zoonotic diseases, poisoning and water contamination. She further explained the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is the systematic analysis of all the underlying causes of disasters and finding ways to subvert or manage the causes within a sector.

DRR is often addressed through policy, national institutions, farming systems and natural ecosystems. The aim of DRR is to reduce the vulnerability of individual animals and herds, animal owners, farming systems, value chains and livestock assets.

She proceeded by explaining some common factors that drive disasters such as climate change and variability; human developments; natural

They mentioned their role in the farm system by pointing out that: a. working donkeys generated vital direct disposable income that enabled families to access food they needed and to pay for a wide range of expenses; b. they provided essential support to households' main income generation activities especially in the agriculture sector, c. they carried feed and water for cows and other livestock and connecting farmers to cooperatives and markets, and, d. they enable households save on expenses by transporting families to the market, hospitals, schools etc.

Mr. Sagala and Ms. Kavata also noted that donkeys contributed to the achievement of six SDGs and lamented that despite their crucial role, they are largely neglected, and their contribution to social and economic development overlooked including in government policies, and their welfare compromised. They ended by pointing out some threats to donkeys, the greatest being donkey slaughter for extraction of their skin to make traditional Chinese medicine. Nonetheless, they expressed hope that things were gradually improving for donkey welfare.



**Dr Judy Kimaru**  
Campaign Manager, Animals in Disaster,  
World Animal Protection-Africa

degradation; exploitation of natural resources; zoonosis leading to epidemics like Ebola and pandemics like COVID-19; and poverty, conflict and corruption. She concluded by mentioning the PrepVet course designed by World Animal Protection that seeks to equip Vets and Vet paraprofessionals in managing animal disasters.

## Science of Resistance in Animal Agriculture - The Case for Nature-Based Solutions



**Dr Urvashi Rangan**  
Chief Science Advisor, GRACE Communications

Dr Rangan made her presentation by describing the foodprint which is at intersection of environmental health, economic health, public health, animal health and worker health. She then gave a comparison between industrial and regenerative systems of production of which the latter made a healthy ecosystem.

She explained that food safety and food sustainability issues were often intertwined and then discussed factors that promoted resistance and virulence in food production as follows:

- 80% of antibiotics were used in producing food therefore driving up the global public health crisis of antibiotic resistance.
- Bacteria evolved to resist antibiotics, and routine antibiotic use accelerates this resistance making the drugs less effective in animals and humans hence occasioning a public health crisis.
- Pests evolved to resist pesticides, while weeds evolve to resist herbicides.
- Pesticide use exacerbated this problem leading to increased use and therefore reduced effectiveness (glyphosate, 2,4-D, dicamba).

Further, many pesticides are carcinogenic.

- Synthetic fertilizers degenerate soil and allow pathogenic bacteria to proliferate, and compromise fertility and nutrient uptake systems.
- Confinement spreads disease
- Unnatural diets compromise animal health
- Pasture raised, regenerative livestock have better gut health, harbor less e.coli and have a better meat and dairy nutrient profile than grain-fed.

She argued that the way animals were raised and confined provided a very conducive atmosphere for resistance to drugs. She expressed a concern that animal welfare continues to get little attention and yet poor welfare practices are a huge driver of diseases spread and resistance; for instance, not having proper manure management or having too many animals crammed together. She noted that cattle are healthier and require little drug treatment when they are not confined, when they have access to well managed pasture and when they eat a predominantly grass diet.

Scientific evidence shows that regenerative agricultural systems could regenerate degraded lands much faster, increase soil fertility over time hence reversing increasing potential for soil collapse; eliminate reliance of synthetic fertilizers promoting resilience and natural resistance to pests, weeds, disease, weather extremes; return equilibrium to water, carbon, nitrogen cycles; cultivate biodiversity in soils, ecology and plants; and, increase nutrient density from soil to food.

Dr. Rangan, therefore concluded that regenerative agriculture is a possible natural solution to resistance in animals.

# Session 8:

## Animal Law Discussions

### Protecting Farmed Animals Under the Law

- Prof. Delcianna J. Winders, Professor & Director Animal Law Litigation Clinic Lewis & Clark Law School
- Prof. Erica Lyman, Professor of Clinical Law & Director, International Environmental Law Project, Lewis & Clark Law School

## Protecting Farmed Animals Under the Law



**Delcianna J. Winders**  
**Professor & Director Animal Law Litigation**  
**Clinic Lewis & Clark Law School**

Prof. Winders began by discussing the animal law litigation clinic based at Lewis and Clark Law School. She then mentioned the aquatic animal law initiative that seeks to promote and protect the interests of aquatic animals, by advocating on their behalf through the legal system; promoting their value to the public by providing education about their cognitive, emotional and physiological capacities; and harmonising human, animal and environmental interests. She then

highlighted the legal protections of farmed animals in the United States. She stated that there were no laws that govern farmed and aquatic animals and there were limited protections for transportation and slaughter of some animals.

The US Department of Agriculture has the responsibility of promoting agriculture which can conflict with their mandates to protect farmed animals. There is a fundamental conflict of interest that leads to a host of problems, one of them that although birds are by far the largest proportion of land animals slaughtered for food, the US Department of Agriculture has excluded them through policy and regulation from the protections of the USA transport and slaughter laws. She was hopeful that the school's clinic's work would help illuminate that exclusion, and offer some guidance on the appropriate approaches to help improve the quality of the animals in USA.

She concluded on a very optimistic note when she reported that owing to the various campaigns throughout the country, nearly a quarter of the states had adopted legislation banning some or all of the cruellest confinement systems, with 12 states banning battery cages for egg laying hens, veal crates, and or gestation crates for pigs.

## Animal Welfare & Supply Chains: Where Human Health and Animal Wellbeing Collide



**Prof. Erica Lyman**  
**Professor of Clinical Law & Director, Inter-**  
**national Environmental Law Project, Lewis &**  
**Clark Law School**

Prof. Lyman opened her presentation by discussing zoonotic diseases and noted that approximately 75% of new and emerging diseases are zoonotic. She argued that the likelihood of testing positive for pathogens increased as animals and wildlife moved along the live animal supply chains and therefore there was need to have policies that address zoonotic diseases with a direct mention of animal welfare.

She suggested interventions such as adoption of new legislation, regulating wildlife supply chains, and imposing of market and harvesting bans.

She concluded that there was need to reduce and manage risks, and if the exploitation of animals and the demand for wildlife products were reduced; animal welfare would be addressed, hence reducing animal stress. Further, improving domestic legislation, industry policy, consideration of CITES, IATA Guidelines and adoption of the One Health initiative would greatly improve animal welfare standards.

# Session 9: Conclusion and Way Forward

- Dr Hiver Boussini, AU-IBAR
- Dr Mwenda Mbaka, World Animal Protection
- Prof. James Wabacha, AU-IBAR

## Towards Common Position on UDAW Ratification by African Member States and Animal Index Protection



**Dr Hiver Boussini**  
AU-IBAR

Dr Boussini discussed AU-IBAR's role to support the Universal Declaration of Animal Welfare (UDAW) as an African Union resolution. He highlighted the history of the campaign and its aim which was to formally establish animal welfare on the global political agenda, and set the scene for introducing the needed safeguards to protect animal welfare worldwide. He stated that UDAW currently had the support in principle of 46 countries along with intergovernmental organizations such as OIE, NGOs and other organizations.

He also informed delegates that for UDAW to be adopted by UNGA, issues relating to animal welfare needed to gain a critical mass of understanding and acceptance locally and internationally, and therefore, the conference was serving an important role. He concluded by observing that the theme of the conference spoke to the aspiration of the AU Agenda 63 of a prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

## An Overview of the Animal Protection Index-A ranking of countries on account of their Animal Welfare Legislations & Policies



**Dr Mwenda Mbaka**  
World Animal Protection

Dr Mbaka discussed the Animal Protection Index, a tool developed by World Animal Protection, which ranked states on account of their animal welfare policies and legislations. He stated that the tool had ten indicators, and its aim was not to name and shame countries, but rather to inspire them to improve their animal welfare leg-

islation based on current animal welfare science that also guided OIE standards setting.

In general, the index assesses presence of policies and legislation, and not enforcement. Its goals are to recognise animal sentience and prohibit animal suffering; presence of animal protection policy and legislation; establishment of supportive govt. bodies; and support for international animal welfare standards. He raised concerns that by March 2020, only 10 countries had fully implemented or exceeded the OIE animal welfare standards, and no state had issued an explicit ban on the culling of stray animal populations.

Dr Mbaka concluded by encouraging all members of the African Union countries to ensure that they implemented the recommendations for enacting legislation related to animal welfare standards.

## Towards Animal Welfare Resolution at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)



**Wachira Kariuki**  
ANAW

Mr. Kariuki began by giving the background and status of the process. He highlighted that conference themes have always had an aspect of sustainability, that is, the need to connect sustainable development, animal welfare and the environment. He then explained that initial progress had been made towards achieving animal welfare at UNEA.

He illustrated that the process would involve: (i) a concept paper explaining why animal welfare needed to be linked with the environment; (ii) A negotiation strategy that guides the secretariat on how to negotiate at the world stage; (iii) A text that would be taken as a draft resolution to next UNEA conference;

He finalised by indicating that the secretariat would hold follow up meeting to plan on how to move animal welfare matters to the world stage and especially through international bodies and the UN.



**Prof. James Wabacha**  
AU-IBAR

Prof. Wabacha indicated that AU-IBAR agreed with the conference and would therefore adopt the resolutions and work towards pursuing their realization. He reiterated AU-IBAR's mandate of bringing people together and affirmed their continued support of information sharing and coordination under their office.

He concluded by stating that AU-IBAR would carry out their mandate and work with African member states and all regional economic communities, and all partners involved in animal resources Development.

# Closing Remarks

H.E. Francisca Ashietey – Odunton  
Ghana High Commissioner to Kenya's

## H.E. Francisca Ashietey – Odunton Ghana High Commissioner to Kenya's



In her speech, read on her behalf by Mr. Josphat Ngunyo, Her Excellency Odunton acknowledged the theme and was optimistic that the conference resolutions will be adopted. She called on all participating states to adopt the resolutions so as to improve animal welfare standards in their countries. She called on all delegates to play a role in mainstreaming the Animal Welfare Strategy in Africa (AWSA) with the support of the Africa Union-Inter Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

She applauded the virtual conference and the delegates' participation in spite of the pandemic. She identified NbS as a key solution to the current challenges, and added that safeguarding biodiversity and animal welfare needed to be core in every country's agenda.

She appreciated the United Nations Environment Assembly for adopting this approach as its theme for UNEA5 and called on everyone from the United Nations, governments, civil society, academia, private sector, and individuals to play their respective parts in implementing the well-articulated resolutions arrived at during the conference. She implored states to see the connections between animal welfare and public health and to improve animal welfare standards so as to prevent future pandemics.

She thanked the speakers, especially for addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that they all offered solutions that were realistic and timely. She challenged delegates to start legislative drives that would seek to adopt the One Health approach.

In conclusion, she thanked the organiser of the Conference and welcomed everyone to Ghana for the next Conference, and declared the 4th Africa Animal Welfare Conference formally closed.

# Conference Resolutions

# Conference Resolutions

## FARM ANIMAL WELFARE

Farm animals are susceptible to conventional production systems. These subject them to various forms of suffering that compromise their health, behavior and general welfare while posing a higher risk to public health and destroy the environment. Intensive farming is being driven by rapid human population growth which has led to increasing demand for food and a belief that intensive farming is a panacea to solving food insecurity. It is exacerbated by a poor or non-existent policy and legislative environment governing the farm animal sector in Africa.

In cognizance of these threats, the delegates resolved as follows:

1. To call for a ban on the introduction of intensive production, factory farming and industrial systems in Africa.
2. Advocate for development of animal welfare-based policies and legislation to prevent the introduction, growth and promotion of factory farming systems in Africa.
3. Promote alternative animal welfare friendly methods and standards of animal production to safeguard and enhance animal production and animal health while improving environmental health and public health.
4. Encourage governments to enact and/or update laws to regulate animal welfare to reduce the suffering of animals throughout the production and processing value chain, which includes standards in keeping, rearing, handling, transportation, stockading, marketing and slaughter.

## ENGAGEMENT WITH UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Animal welfare is inextricably linked to good environmental health and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Working with UNEP offers civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders' opportunities and platforms to lobby and advocate for the inclusion of animal welfare and other animal issues into the global environmental agenda. It affirmed that the mandate of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is to ensure and encourage

active participation of all relevant stakeholders to align with UNEP in environmental governance based a strong science-policy interface.

Therefore, the delegates resolved as follows:

5. Urge African governments to support the process of developing and securing the adoption of an Animal Welfare resolution at UNEA.
6. Call upon the African governments to confirm their support for the Universal Declaration for Animal Welfare as an African Union resolution to the United Nations General Assembly.
7. Further, call on African governments to commit to implementation of the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa.
8. Encourage animal welfare civil society organisations to seek accreditation with UNEP.
9. Urge UNEP to engage member states and civil society to ensure that animal health and welfare and animal interests are considered in the context of Nature Based Solutions for environmental protection.

## ANIMAL WELFARE AND ENVIRONMENT: LESSONS FROM COVID-19

COVID-19 has proven that animals host many unknown lethal pathogens that are contagious to humans. These pathogens and other emerging viruses are most disruptive and deadly if not responsibly managed. The nature of viral outbreaks depends on how societies interact with and handle animals. The global wildlife trade has clearly been linked with the increasing occurrence of wildlife zoonotic diseases as people encroach in wildlife areas and exacerbate biodiversity/habitat loss. Likewise, animal and wildlife trade have clearly been linked with the global spread of zoonotic disease, which currently comprise at least 75% of all emerging zoonotic diseases.

To prevent future pandemics and manage the risk of outbreaks, delegates resolved as follows:

10. Call upon the governments to integrate animal welfare into the development agenda at the global, regional, national and local levels.
11. Urge governments to urgently implement a strengthened and coordinated global, continental, regional and national approach to zoonotic disease surveillance, reporting, response, control and prevention, both for domestic and wild animals.
12. Appeal to governments and civil society or-

ganizations to urgently increase awareness and sensitization about the likelihood of outbreaks for zoonotic hazards from unknown pathogens that live in the bodies of wildlife species targeted for human consumption as well as trophy harvesting and pharmaceutical research.

13. Appeal to governments to demand an immediate global ban on the wildlife trade to prevent future devastating pandemics and the ongoing rapid devastation of biodiversity.

## **ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY THROUGH BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM**

The increasing human population of Africa, environmental degradation and impacts of climate change are exerting great pressure on agricultural productivity, especially subsistence agriculture, which is the mainstay of food security in Africa. This has led to proliferation of produce from industrial farming that has a close confinement system which is a breeding ground for disease and overuse of antibiotics and this leads to antimicrobial resistance in human. Studies have shown that products from industrial farms are a threat to food safety which affects public health.

Further studies indicate that food security in Africa is increasingly worsened by the neglect of indigenous knowledge, indigenous crops and breeds of livestock that are more resilient to local climates and environmental conditions. Furthermore, studies show that biodiversity loss through an extractive utilization of wildlife is a serious threat to healthy ecosystems. The global wildlife trade has reached such alarming levels that it is a stark pointer to the fact that the global system is unable to control it.

In recognition of this situation, the delegates resolved as follows:

14. Encourage governments and civil society to promote nutritional and food security value of indigenous food crops and livestock, especially in the fragile ecosystems of the expansive arid and semi-arid lands of Africa. Further encourage national and local governments in Africa to adopt the rich nature-based indigenous knowledge in the application of solutions to the challenge on sustainability and productivity in the plant and animal re-

sources sectors, using evidence-based scientific backing to validate the proposed interventions and methods.

15. Urge governments and civil society to promote and adopt agro-ecological and regenerative methods as nature-based solutions, to enhance sustainable productivity in food and farming in Africa.
16. Call on development partners to support efforts to sensitize the public, using factual and effective delivery methods, on the short and long-term impacts of the unsustainable utilization of natural resources, including poor animal welfare, the consumption of products from unsustainable food production systems.
17. Call upon animal welfare stakeholders to promote the adoption of regenerative agriculture including livestock to address the and long-term impacts of the unsustainable utilization of natural resources, poor animal welfare and environmental pollution, including the consumption of products from unsafe food production systems
18. Call upon African governments to immediately ban the sale of donkeys and donkey skin trade from their countries as it has serious socio-economic threat to donkey-dependent communities, and urgently take donkey protection measures including the establishment and effective implementation of supporting policy and legislation.
19. Call upon civil society, international development organisations and governments to promote alternative sources of income and nutrition to communities in wildlife areas, so that they do not depend on bushmeat for their livelihood.

## **EDUCATION AND INNOVATION**

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the opportunity for use of digital platforms for communication and has availed innovative and resilient ways of how society interacts, exchanges information and transacts business.

In cognizance of these developments, delegates resolved as follows:

20. That governments, CSOs and NGOs to take advantage of the digital technology potential to empower the public through innovative technologies for education, sensitization and public awareness to enhance animal welfare and environmental integrity.
21. That governments and other stakeholders

acknowledge the importance of a multi-sectoral approach in communication, involving relevant sectors and media, for optimal impact.

22. Urge governments to invest in appropriate infrastructure and support research to spur the development, uptake and use of digital technology.

### **ONE HEALTH, ONE WELFARE**

The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the interconnection between animal welfare, human wellbeing and the environment. This connection calls for interdisciplinary collaboration. Hence, the One Health One Welfare is a model for holistic

policy collaboration. This enables and inspires the wellbeing of animals, people and their physical and social environment, by working across silos on science-based strategies and actions.

Therefore, the delegates resolved as follows:

23. Civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders to promote the adoption by international organizations and governments of the One-Health-One-Welfare concept to include issues of public health, biodiversity loss, animal welfare and environmental degradation.

# Annex 1: Conference Programme:

## Day 1: Monday September 7 2020

**Conference Moderator:** Josiah Ojwang

### OPENING SESSION

3.00-3.10 pm	Preliminaries-Moderator
3.10-3.20 pm	Conference Overview, Objectives and - <b>Kahindi Lekalhaile</b> , Africa Network for Animal Welfare
3.20-3.35 pm	Theme Exposition- <b>Dr Marosi Molomo</b> , Director of Epidemiology, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Kingdom of Lesotho
3.35-3.50 pm	<p>Welcome Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong</b>, Board Chair, Africa Network for Animal Welfare</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Prof. Ahmed El-Sawalhy</b>, Director and Head of Mission, African Union Intra-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Alexander Juras</b>, Chief, Civil Society Unit, United Nations Environment Programme</li> </ul>
3.50-4.10 pm	<p>Good will Messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Mike Baker</b>, Chief Executive, The Donkey Sanctuary, UK</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Wolf Gordon Clifton</b>, Executive Director, Animal People, USA</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tennyson Williams</b>, Regional Director-Africa, World Animal Protection</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Dr Karim Tounkara</b>, Africa Regional Representative, OIE</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Dr. Newman Scott</b>, FAO Regional Office for Africa</li> </ul>
4.10-4.20 pm	Keynote Address: <b>Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad</b> , Member, House of Representatives of the National Assembly, Nigeria.
4.20 -4.40 pm	Official Opening: <b>Hon. Peter Munya</b> , Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Republic of Kenya.
4.40-4.50 pm	Group photo
4.50-5.00 pm	<b>Break</b>
<b>SESSION 1: Farm Animal Welfare</b>	
5.00- 5.20 pm	Factory Farming: The Paradox between Increasing Productivity & Animal Welfare, which Way Forward? - <b>Dr Mwenda Mbaka</b> , World Animal Protection
5.20-5.40 pm	Global Perspective on use of cages in Poultry Farming - <b>Ellie Donohue-Miller</b> , Campaigns Manager, Open Wing Alliance, USA.
5.40-6.00 pm	Status of Caged Poultry farming in Kenya- <b>Dr Dennis Bahati</b> and <b>Dr Janerose</b> , Africa Network for Animal Welfare
6.00-6.10 pm	<b>Break</b>
6.10-6.30 pm	Delivering the Sustainable Development Goals: The role of working equids and the threat of the donkey skin trade' - <b>Ian Cawsey</b> , Director of Advocacy, The Donkey Sanctuary

6.30-6.50 pm	Animal Welfare Issues in Transportation of Live Animals- <b>Dr Bryce Marock</b> , Veterinary Consultant and <b>Grace de Lange</b> , Farm Animal Protection Unit Manager, National Council of SPCAs, South Africa.
6.50-7.10 pm	Implications of farming donkeys: What does this mean to welfare and global risk of disease? - <b>Linda Evans</b> , Senior Veterinary Adviser, The Donkey Sanctuary
<b>7.10-7.20 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>
7.20-7.40 pm	Animal welfare Strategy for Africa and APAW – <b>Dr. Hiver Boussini</b> , AU-IBAR
7.40-8.50 pm	<b>Academic Roundtable:</b> Moderator: <b>Prof. Janet Rumfelt</b> , Regis University, USA Panelists: <b>Dr. Roberta Mancuso</b> , <b>April Samaras</b> and <b>Dr Amy L. Balogh</b>
*****END OF DAY ONE*****	
<b>Day 2: Tuesday September 8 2020</b>	
<b>SESSION 2: United Nations Session-Part 1</b>	
3.00-3.30 pm	UNEA 5 and its sub themes - <b>Jorge Laguna Celis</b> , Director of Governance Affairs Office, UNEP
3.30-4.00 pm	Discussion
4.00-4.30 pm	Opportunities for MGS to engage – <b>Isaiah Otieno</b> , Project Management Assistant, UNEP
4.30-4.45 pm	How to accredit with UNEP – <b>Aurora Cheung</b> , Associate Programme Management Officer, UNEP
4.45-5.00 pm	Discussion
<b>SESSION 3: Food Security and Food Systems</b>	
5.00-5.20 pm	The importance of Animal Welfare in Food Systems- <b>Dr Victor Yamo</b> – Councilor for Kenya, Commonwealth Veterinary Association.
5.20-5.40 pm	Using nature-based solutions to tackle Food Security Challenges in Africa - <b>Dr Ali Hassan</b> , SAWS, Somalia
5.40-6.00 pm	The Benefits of Reducing Global Meat Consumption for Improving Global Food Security - <b>Dawn Moncrief</b> , A Well-Fed World, USA
<b>6.00 -6.10 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>
6.10-6.30 pm	Animal welfare and food safety in Africa: exploring natural solutions – <b>Dr Angela Parry-Hanson Kunadu</b> , University of Ghana
6.30 -6.50 pm	The Potential of Using nature- based solutions to offset the Carbon Impacts of Industrial Livestock Production- <b>Dr Francis Vorhies</b> , Academic Director, African Leadership University, School of Conservation, Kigali, Rwanda.
6.50-7.10 pm	IUCN Nature Based Solutions Standards- <b>Charles Karangwa</b> , Regional Lead-Forests, Landscapes and Livelihoods, IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Region
7.10-7.20 pm	Animal Health and Human Health: Why nature -based solutions are a win for both- <b>Dr Bojia Duguma</b> , Ethiopia
<b>7.20-7.30 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>

7.30-8.30 pm	<p>Panel Discussion</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Factory farming alternatives for secure, sustainable food systems in Africa</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <p><b>Dr. Marosi Molomo</b>, Director of Livestock and Agriculture, Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho and member, ANAW board of directors</p> <p><b>Judy Muriithi</b>, Lawyers for Animal Protection in Africa, Kenya</p> <p><b>Kristie O'Neill</b>, Ph.D., independent scholar, Canada</p> <p><b>Quixi Sonntag</b>, Lecturer and Faculty Community Engagement Coordinator, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, South Africa</p> <p><b>Tozie Zokufa</b>, Regional Coordinator, CAAWO, South Africa</p> <p>Moderator:</p> <p><b>Mia MacDonald</b>, Brighter Green, USA</p>
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\*\*\*\*\*END OF DAY TWO\*\*\*\*\*

### Day 3: Wednesday September 9 2020

#### SESSION 4: United Nations Session -Part 2

3.00-4.00 pm	<p>UNEP Response to COVID-19: Zoonotic Diseases Vis a Vis Environmental Degradation - <b>Doreen L. Robinson</b>, Chief for Wildlife, Ecosystems Division, UNEP and <b>Dr Johannes Refisch</b>, GRASP Programme Manager and GRASP Coordinator (Officer-in-Charge), Ecosystem Division, UNEP.</p>
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#### SESSION 5: Education, Innovation, Research and Learning

4.00-4.20 pm	Youth Rangers Building a Resilient Community- <b>Sarah Jane Grant</b> , Darwin Animal Doctors, Morocco.
4.20 -4.40 pm	Strengthening animal welfare in Africa through formal education and training - The WTS VETS UNITED experience, <b>Dr Kebba Daffeh</b> -Project Manager, WTS VETS UNITED, The Gambia
4.40-5.00 pm	The Place of Indigenous Knowledge in addressing food security, food safety and animal welfare in Africa - <b>Dr. Ghamli Ebenezer</b> , Ghana
<b>5.00-5.10</b>	<b>Break</b>
5.10 -5.30 pm	Animal welfare, environment, human health and technology: Why replacing animal experimentation is part of sustainable development- <b>Nick Jukes</b> , InterNICHE, UK
5.30-5.50 pm	Digital innovation Technology: Use of digital social media platforms for information dissemination in the donkey skin trade campaign- <b>Lyne Iyadi</b> and <b>Desmond Rono</b> -Brooke East Africa
5.50 -6.10 pm	Powering Conservation Education Programmes for Children- <b>Anne Tudor</b> and <b>Kay Smith</b> , iLearnAbout, UK
6.10-6.30 pm	Natural alternatives to animal testing and Medical Research in Africa, <b>Prof. Fawzy Elnady</b> , Egypt

6.30-6.40 pm	Break
<b>SESSION 6: Wildlife Health, Conservation and Management</b>	
6.40-7.00 pm	The role of Communication in Environmental Conservation and Animal Welfare- <b>Catherine Chumo</b> and <b>Sebastian Mwanza</b> , Africa Network for Animal Welfare
7.00-7.20 pm	Using Immuno-contraceptive methods of population control to reduce both lethal interventions with elephants and human-wildlife conflicts- <b>Audrey Delsink</b> , Humane Society International (HSI), South Africa
7.20-7.40 pm	Conservation and Public Health: Exploring natural solutions- <b>Dr Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka</b> , Founder and CEO, CTPH, Kampala, Uganda
7.40-8.00 pm	Animal welfare and human health: a case study of the harvesting and consumption of bush meat – <b>Dr. Meyir Ziekah</b> , Zoo Veterinarian, Kumasi, Ghana
8.00-8.10 pm	Break
8.10 -9.25 pm	<p><b>PANEL DISCUSSION: LESSONS FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC</b></p> <p>Moderator: <b>Leida Rijnhout</b> – Associate Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 impact on animal resource Sector in Africa, <b>Prof. James Wabacha</b>, AU-IBAR</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pandemic World: Why Future Food Security Relies on Moving Beyond Factory Farming-<b>Philip Lymbery</b>, Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming, UK</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Covid-19 Pandemic and Animal Welfare in Africa: Lessons for the Future- <b>Dr Yaw Danso Fenteng</b>, Head of Epidemiology, Veterinary Services Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ghana</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Post-Covid Advocacy on Animal Issues-<b>Janice Cox</b>, World Animal Net, South Africa</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Question and Answer session</li> </ul>
*****END OF DAY THREE*****	
<b>Day 4: Thursday September 10 2020</b>	
<b>SESSION 7: Animal Welfare and Environment: The Development Nexus</b>	
3.00-3.20 pm	Environmental Justice and Development in Africa- <b>Hon. Mr Justice Oscar Angote</b> , Judge of the Environment and Land Court, Machakos, Kenya
3.20-3.40 pm	Rewilding and its Relevance for Animal Protection in Africa- <b>Wolf Gordon Clifton</b> , Animal People, US
3.40-4.00 pm	Animal Welfare, Environmental Conservation and Development: The Delicate Balance. <b>Dr Andrew Rowan</b> , CEO, Wellbeing International, USA
4.00-4.10 pm	Break

4.10-4.30 pm	Rapid Infrastructural Development in Africa: Impacts on Animals and the Environment, <b>Dr Mohammad A. Mahmoud</b> , Minister for Environment, Nigeria.
4.30-4.50 pm	Donkeys in farming systems and livelihood support in East Africa- <b>Titus Sagala</b> , Send a Cow Kenya and <b>Laura Kavata</b> , Brooke East Africa
4.50-5.10 pm	Status of African Union Member States Capacity for Disaster Response– Natural Disasters and Disease Outbreaks– <b>Dr. Judy Kimaru</b> , World Animal Protection
5.10-5.30 pm	Science of resistance in animal agriculture-the case for nature- based solutions- <b>Ur-vashi Rangan</b> , Gracelinks, USA
5.30-5.40 pm	Plenary Discussions
<b>5.40-5.50 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>
<b>SESSION 8: Animal Law Discussions</b>	
5.50 -6.10 p. m	Protecting Farmed Animals Under the Law- <b>Prof. Delci Winders</b> , Center for Animal Law Studies, USA
6.10-6.30 p.m.	Animal Welfare and Supply Chains: Where human health and animal well-being collide- <b>Prof. Erica Lyman</b> , Lewis & Clark Law School, USA
<b>SESSION 9: CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD</b>	
6.30-7.00 pm	Towards common position on UDAW ratification by African Member States and Animal Index Protection – <b>Dr. Hiver Boussini</b> , AU-IBAR and <b>Dr. Mwenda Mbaka</b> , World Animal Protection
7.00-8.00 pm	Towards Animal Welfare Resolution at the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) Moderators: <b>Prof. James Wabacha</b> , AU-IBAR and <b>Wachira Kariuki</b> , ANAW
<b>8.00-8.10 pm</b>	<b>Break</b>
8.10-8.30 pm	Conference Resolutions- <b>Wachira Kariuki</b>
8.30-8.50 pm	Vote of Thanks- <b>Josphat Ngonyo</b>
8.50 -9.10 pm	Closing Ceremony: <b>H.E. Francisca Ashietey – Odunton</b> , Ghana High Commissioner to Kenya
*****END OF CONFERENCE*****	

# Annex 2: Participants List

## Participants List

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
1	Patricia Awori		Kenya
2	Abdelali Ziani	Animals Angels	Germany
3	Agnes Wanjiku Irungu		Kenya
4	Alfred Ntando Sihwa		Zimbabwe
5	Amba Coker	MoHS	Sierra Leone
6	Annie Groutage	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
7	Beatrice Oloo	Animal welfare Organization	Kenya
8	Benard Nyakundi		Kenya
9	Bojia Endebu Duguma	The Donkey Sanctuary	Ethiopia
10	Boscoh Kimathi	KENTTEC	Kenya
11	Christina Urso-Cale		Australia
12	David Chemirmir	Boehringer-Ingelheim	Kenya
13	David Kuusaal Tingan	Disease Investigation Farm	Ghana
14	Desiree David	Nelson Mandela University	South Africa
15	Dode Heim Myline Houehounha	UNESCO	France
16	Duncan Muthiani	ANAW	Kenya
17	Ebenezer Akakpo Ghamli	GAPNET	Ghana
18	Edward Boor	ELDORIFT Consultants	Kenya
19	Edward Ngesa	Highland estates limited	Tanzania
20	Emily Chemutai	Central Veterinary Laboratory-kabete, Kenya	Kenya
21	Emily Kilonzi		Kenya
22	Georgina Blumears	SAFCEI	South Africa
23	Gladys Kamasanyu	Help African Animals	Uganda
24	Hassan Aidaros		Egypt
25	Heni Haj Ammar	DGSV	Tunisia
26	Hiver Boussini	AU IBAR	Kenya
27	Ian Cawsey	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
28	Ibrahim Moses Muchule		Kenya
29	Irene Kamanja	EGERTON UNIVERSITY	Kenya
30	Isaac Lekoolool	KWS	Kenya
31	Isaiah Otieno	UNEP	Kenya
32	James Kibathi	Lamu county Government	Kenya
33	Janerose Mutura		Kenya
34	Jesse Mukisa Mutesasira	CoVAB	Uganda
35	Joan Magero	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Kenya	Kenya
36	Joel Nyamweya	GOK	Kenya
37	Jones Mutua	KEVEVAPI	Kenya
38	Joseph Macharia		Kenya
39	Joseph Njoroge		Kenya
40	Joseph Omega	University of Eldoret	Kenya
41	Judy Muriithi	LAPA	Kenya

42	Kaddy Kanagie	Animal welfare Advocates Association the Gambia	Gambia
43	Karangwa Charles	IUCN , International Union for Conservation of Nature	Rwanda
44	Kay Smith	iLearnabout	United Kingdom
45	Kim Rendle-Worthington	We Are All Mammals	United Kingdom
46	Kimutai Siele	Self	Kenya
47	Kiplangat Japhet Korir	Private mobile clinic	Kenya
48	Kisa Juma Ngeiywa	Independent Veterinarian/ Former DVS Kenya (2013-2017)	Kenya
49	Laetitia Zobel	UNEP	Kenya
50	Lamin Saine	Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture	Gambia
51	Lesley Sercombe		Kenya
52	Linda Evans	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
53	Lisa Mccarthy	Vet Treks Foundation	United States
54	Lydia Njihia	THE ANDYS VETERINARY CLINIC	Kenya
55	Mactar Seck	BROOKE West Africa	Senegal
56	Marsden Onsare	Aniworld Veterinary Clinic Limited	Kenya
57	Mohamed Omar Abdi	INTERN	Kenya
58	Mohsin Likoniwalla	Animal Care Centre	Kenya
59	Moussa Demsa Baschirou	CEEAC	Gabon
60	Nangoli Joshua		Uganda
61	Patricia Kingori	HOLOS CREATIVE SOLUTIONS	Kenya
62	Paul Maigua	Kenya Biogas	Kenya
63	Paul Mitamita	Pacanu	Kenya
64	Peterson Maina	University of Nairobi	Kenya
65	Prof. Jackson Ombui	UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI	Kenya
66	Prudence Jepkoge	Kenya Animal Welfare Advocacy Network	Kenya
67	Romina Giel	The Humane League	United States
68	Rotich Malakwen Jeremiah		Kenya
69	Roukaya Khorchani	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Tunisia
70	Ruphline Margaret Anyango	University of Nairobi	Kenya
71	Stella Michelle Bella Abessolo	Minepia	Cameroon
72	Sylviah Othieno	ELANCO ANIMAL HEALTH	Kenya
73	Viola Chemis		Kenya
74	Winpeg Moyo	Embassy of Zimbabwe	Kenya
75	Yvonne Omoro	County government of Kisumu	Kenya
76	Abdel Kamasai		Kenya
77	Abdi Mahamout Elmi Elmi	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in DJI-BOUTI	Djibouti

78	Abdou Ceesay	Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture	Gambia
79	Abdullahi Alhassan	Global Youth Biodiversity Network Nigeria	Nigeria
80	Abdul-Rahman Safian		Ghana
81	Abena L Lewis		Liberia
82	Abide Chipetu	Green Protect Environmental Solutions and Green Records Photography company	Zimbabwe
83	Afonso Semedo		Cabo Verde
84	Agnes Haloni	ANAW	Kenya
85	Agnes Ngonyo	-	Kenya
86	Ahmed TAZI	RAPAD Morocco	Morocco
87	Aisha Alice Sanoe		Liberia
88	Akintayo Owagbile		Nigeria
89	Alcinda Tembe Gaspar Gaspar		Mozambique
90	Alex Muyingo	Egerton University	Kenya
91	Alexander Juras	UNEP	Kenya
92	Alice Seda		Kenya
93	Allan Ncube	Siyabe animal welfare conservancy	Zimbabwe
94	Alphonse Matama	RNP	RWANDA
95	Amadou Manneh		Gambia
96	Amal EL Bekri		Morocco
97	Ambrose Ngeno	University of Nairobi	Kenya
98	Amelia Ribeiro		
99	Amos Sarpong		Ghana
100	Amy Balogh	United States of America	
101	Amy Cripps	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
102	Anbessie Alemayehu Mekonnen		
103	Andrew Rowan		United States
104	Angela Langat	ANAW	Kenya
105	Angela Parry-Hanson Kunadu	University of Ghana	Ghana
106	Angelo Dista		
107	Ann Njeri	Kenya prison service	Kenya
108	Anna Marry	Brooke	United Kingdom
109	Anne Tudor	iAfrica Foundation /iLearnabout	United Kingdom
110	Anselm Onyimonyi		Nigeria
111	April Samaras		United States
112	Asma KAMILI	Office National de Sécurité Sanitaire des Produits Alimentaires	Morocco
113	Assan Njie		Gambia
114	Aubrey Lavizzo		United States
115	Audrey Delsink		South Africa

116	Aurora Cheung	UNEP	Kenya
117	Ayubu Nnko		255784290501
118	Bangoura Daouda	Ministère Élevage	Guinea
119	Bantu Lukambo		Rwanda
120	Barnard Aseto	Farmvet Africa Ltd	Kenya
121	Beatrice Adhiambo		Kenya
122	Benjamin Kissi Sasu		Ghana
123	Benjamin Nguyo	Senior Animal Health officer	Kenya
124	ennour Mohamed Ali	General directoration of veterinary services (DGSV)	Tunisia
125	Benson Mwisa		712748516
126	Benson Ameda	Africa Veterinary Technicians Association	Kenya
127	Bettelhein Ramahefasao	Direction des Services Veterinaire	Madagascar
128	Bill B. Sulon		Liberia
129	Botlhe Modisane	Department Of Agriculture Land Reform And Rural Development	South Africa
130	Boughanmi Najet	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and Fisheries	Tunisia
131	Brian Mbanga		Kenya
132	Brenda Okumu		Kenya
133	Brooke Aldrich		United Kingdom
134	Bryce Marock	NSPCA South Africa	South Africa
135	Bubujal Loum		Gambia
136	Calvin Solomon Onyango		Kenya
137	Calvince Okoth	Farming Systems Kenya	Kenya
138	Cara Clancy	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
139	Carolin Breitenbach		Germany
140	Caroline Triza Njiru	ANAW	Kenya
141	Carolyn Kanana		Kenya
142	Catherine Chumo	Africa Network for Animal Welfare	Kenya
143	Catherine Kaingu	University of Nairobi	Kenya
144	Catherine Karungo	Moi University	Kenya
145	Cecilia Njoroge		Kenya
146	Ceesay Mahulay	Animal welfare association the Gambia	Gambia
147	Chaplain Prof Jared Akama		Kenya
148	Charity Kimeu		Kenya
149	Charles Kimwele	University of Nairobi/ CC-APAW	Kenya
150	Charles Motieri	Anivet	Kenya
151	Charles Munyi	Nobel veterinary centre	Kenya
152	Charles Odago	Andys veterinary clinic	Kenya
153	Che Gilbert Ayunwi		Cameroon
154	Cheikh LY	L3C	Senegal
155	Cheptot Beatrice	Kenya veterinary board	Kenya

156	Cheryl Heath		United Kingdom
157	Chiemeka Chiedozi		Nigeria
158	Chris Fegan	Catholic Concern for Animals	United Kingdom
159	Christopher Mwavuna	Individual	Kenya
160	Chukwuma Ogeregbe	Nigerian Army	Nigeria
161	Cleophas Ekai		Kenya
162	Concepta Nyongesa	Veterinary Department	Kenya
163	Cornelius Mwangi		Kenya
164	Cynthia Muhirwa		Uganda
165	Daniela Schrudde		Germany
166	David Gies	United States	United States
167	David Balondemu		Uganda
168	Debbie Vrdoljak		Zambia
169	Delcianna Winders		United States
170	Dembo Keita		Gambia
171	Dennis Bahati	ANAW	Kenya
172	Derrick Sentamu		Kenya
173	Desmond Rono		Kenya
174	Domintirah Nyambeki Ongubo	Laiser Animal Feeds	Kenya
175	Doreen Robinson	UNEP	Kenya
176	Doris Kiconco		Uganda
177	Dr Abukar Siraj	County Government of Garissa	Kenya
178	Dr Ali Hersi		Somalia
179	Dr Emma Preston	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
180	Dr Faraj Feisal	watamu veterinary clinic	Kenya
181	Dr Flora Zhou		Zimbabwe
182	Dr Joseph Kilonzi Kamonzo	Kitui county	Kenya
183	Dr Titus Kaitho	KWS	Kenya
184	Dr. Marsden Onsare	Aniworld Veterinary Clinic Limited	Kenya
185	Dr. Ruphline Margaret Anyango		Kenya
186	Dr. Sammy Limo Mumwareng		Kenya
187	Dr. Teresia Matiko	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenya
188	Dr. William Kiplagat		Kenya
189	Draru Favour Vanessa	Busitema univerty Arapai campus	Uganda
190	Draru Favour Vanessa	Busitema univerty Arapai campus	Uganda
191	Ebenezer Akakpo Ghamli	GAPNET	Ghana
192	Edith Kabesiime		Uganda
193	Edith Pendo	ANAW	Kenya
194	Elie BADAI	MINEPIA-Cameroun	Cameroon
195	Elizabeth Mbau		Kenya
196	Elizabeth Whitney	ANAW-USA board	United States

197	Ellie Donohue- Miller		Canada
198	Emmanuel Boure Sarr	BROOKE West Africa	Senegal
199	Emmanuel Midzi		South Africa
200	Eric Veihn		Liberia
201	Eric Borlay		Liberia
202	Eric Mwenda	Kenya nut company	Kenya
203	Erick Onsongo	ANAW	Kenya
204	Ernest Njoroge		Kenya
205	Essau Kipyego Serem	Nairobi Small and Companion Animal Hospital	Kenya
206	Eunice Omondi		Kenya
207	Eunice Robai Makunda		Kenya
208	Evans Kipkorir		Kenya
209	Evans Wanzetse	Kenyatta University	Kenya
210	Faith Mukuna		Kenya
211	Faith Kimani	Wakulima Agrovet	Kenya
212	Fatou M Jasseh Fatou M		Gambia
213	Faustin NDUILA		Kenya
214	Fiona Miles		South Africa
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217	Florence Makau		Kenya
218	Florence Mwaluko		Kenya
219	Francis Gakuya	Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenya
220	Francis Irung		Kenya
221	Francis Njoroge	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	Kenya
222	Francisca Santos		Cabo Verde
223	Franciscah Mailu		Kenya
224	Frank Vorhies	ALU School of Wildlife Conservation	United Kingdom
225	Franklin Amakove	MEAT TRAINING INSTITUTE	Kenya
226	Gabriel Wachira		Kenya
227	Garba Datti Muhammad		Nigeria
228	Gati Kennedy Chacha	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION	Kenya
229	Geoffrey Krop	Maasai University	Kenya
230	Geoffrey Mukora	MOALFC	Kenya
231	Geoffrey Muttai	Meat Training Institute	Kenya
232	Geoffrey Weny	RA international	Somalia
233	Gift Koah		Liberia
234	Githui Kaba		Kenya
235	Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka		Uganda
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238	Grace De Lange		South Africa

239	Haddy Gaye		Gambia
240	Hanitra Nirinalinoro Lucile	MAEP	Madagascar
241	Hannah Njeri	Muki farmers co-operative society	Kenya
242	Harimanana Rasoanari-malala	Madagascar	Madagascar
243	Harry Bignell		United Kingdom
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245	Hassan Lamrini		Morocco
246	Henry Mose		Kenya
247	Herman Wanhkau		Kenya
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249	Hesther Levy		Zambia
250	Hiver Boussini	AU IBAR	Kenya
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253	Isabel Meyer		South Africa
254	Jackem Otete	Kenyan youth biodiversity network	Kenya
255	Jackie Bennett		United States
156	Jacktone Achola	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries-Kajiado County	Kenya
157	Jade Spence		United Kingdom
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259	James Monwondor		Liberia
260	James Mulwa		Kenya
261	James Nguhiu- Mwangi	University of Nairobi	Kenya
262	James Wabacha	AU-IBAR	Kenya
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270	Jeanine Egger		Switzerland
271	Jean-Jacques Mouyabi		Gabon
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273	Jemimah Muiru		Kenya
274	Jemimah Njihia		Kenya
275	Jenna Hiscock	Credence Institute	south africa
276	Jenny Desmond		United States
277	Jenny Ripka		United States

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279	Joachim Charles		Tanzania
280	Joan Magero		Kenya
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282	John Gakunga		Kenya
283	John Nasieku	County Government of Kajiado	Kenya
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286	Joseph Collins		Ireland
287	Joseph Gakuha		Kenya
288	Joseph Mayson	Animal Law Reform South Africa	south africa
289	Joseph Muhu	ANAW	Kenya
290	Joseph Njenga	Unga farm care	Kenya
291	Joshua Rukundo		Uganda
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293	Josiah Kantiyok		Nigeria
294	Josiah Orori	Kisii county	Kenya
295	Josphat Ngonyo		Kenya
296	Joyce Thaiya		Kenya
297	Judy Bankman		United States
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299	Julie Kelly		United States
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302	Justine Wobusobozi	COVAB	Uganda
303	Justino José Simbo		Mozambique
304	Kahindi Lekalhaile		Kenya
305	Karim Ayibu		Zimbabwe
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309	Kathleen Rowan		United States
310	Katie Moore		United States
311	Kay Smith	iLearnabout	United Kingdom
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313	Kebba Kah		Gambia
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315	Kelvin Mwangi	University of Nairobi	Kenya
316	Kevin Lunzalu		Kenya
317	Kinyanjui Simon		Kenya
318	Kisa Juma Ngeiywa		Kenya

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327	Lekena Bereng		Lesotho
328	Leonida Osoro	Directorate of Veterinary Services	Kenya
329	Leopoldo Stuardo		France
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331	Linda Jeptoo Cheruiyot		Kenya
332	Linda Wiesner		Germany
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337	Lyne Iyadi		Kenya
338	Maanda Campbell Midzi		South Africa
339	Mabel Aworh-Ajumobi	Federal Ministry Of Agriculture And Rural Development, Dept Of Veterinary & Pest Control Services	Nigeria
340	Magda Youssef	General organization for Veterinary services	Egypt
341	Malek Zrelli	Tunisia	Tunisia
342	Manfred Macharia	PRIVATE VET	Kenya
343	Maria Évora	Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde
344	Marosi Molomo	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services	Lesotho
345	Marqfu Stephen	Kyambogo University	Uganda
346	Marthe Kiley-Worthington	Centre of Eco Etho Research & Education	United Kingdom
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348	Martin Isanda	Victoria Veterinary Centre	Kenya
349	Mary Njeri		Kenya
350	Maryanne Kagai		Kenya
351	Marylin Karani		Kenya
352	Mary-Theresa Agutu		Kenya
353	Maureen Kimani		Kenya
354	Maurice Kiboye		Kenya
355	Mbanwei Temben	MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES & ANIMAL INDUSTRY	Cameroon
356	Meghan Lowery		United States
357	Melanie Hood		Zimbabwe

358	Mercy Kinya	Bemu vet suppliers	Kenya
359	Meredith Whitney		United States
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362	Mkaya Mwanyasi		Germany
363	Modou Jaiteh		Gambia
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365	Mohamed Benata		Morocco
366	Mohamed M'beirick		Mauritania
367	Moira Felgate	MAPS	South Africa
368	Monipher Patience Musasa		Kenya
369	Monique Hunziker	Biovision Foundation	Switzerland
370	Morongwa Senyatsi		South Africa
371	Morris Gobeh		Liberia
372	Morris Darbo		Liberia
373	Morris M. Suah		Liberia
374	Moses Okoth	Medisel Kenya Ltd	Kenya
375	Mosoti Mogo	University of Nairobi	Kenya
376	Motunrayo Esan	UK Centre for Animal Law	United Kingdom
377	Mouhamadou Kone		Côte d'Ivoire
378	Mphane Molefe	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	South Africa
379	Mr. Samuel Theuri		Kenya
380	Muhammed Hazaly Bah	Animal welfare Association The Gambia	Gambia
381	Muia Onesmus		Kenya
382	Mwenda Mbaka		Kenya
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384	Narciso Amizade		Mozambique
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388	Neville Egesa		Kenya
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399	Pascal Mwachofi	ANAW	Kenya

400	Pascal Otieno		Kenya
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406	Patrick Munyi		Kenya
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410	Peter Kinyanjui	Kenya Veterinary Board	Kenya
411	Peter Mungathia	DVS	Kenya
412	Peter Umanah	Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest control Services, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Abuja	Nigeria
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421	Purity Karuga		Kenya
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425	Rene Castellon	MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES	Nicaragua
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427	Richard Male	RMA	United States
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431	Rodrigue Biobou		Benin
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437	Samuel Asumah	Rabies in West Africa-Ghana	Ghana

438	Samuel Nzuki		Kenya
439	Samuel Wakhusama	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	Kenya
440	Sanna F Kuyateh	Gambia	Kenya
441	Sara Sequeira	FOUR PAWS International	Austria
442	Sarah Dyer	United Kingdom	Kenya
443	Sarah Grant	New Zealand	Kenya
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445	Sarah Grant	Darwin Animal Doctor	New Zealand
446	Scott Newman	Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations	Ghana
447	Sebastian Mwanza	ANAW	Kenya
448	Senesie Margao		Sierra Leone
449	Serah Wanjiku	Animal club	Kenya
450	Sheena Dale		South Africa
451	Shepelo Peter		Kenya
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453	Shweta Sood		India
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456	Silas Lagat	University of Nairobi	Kenya
457	Silibaziso Manyonga	Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe	Kenya
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460	Simone Lovera	Global Forest Coalition	Netherlands
461	ophie Greger		Germany
462	Stanley Macharia Maina	Modern Ways limited	Kenya
463	Stephen Dunia		Ghana
464	Stephen Ronan	World Animal Net	United States
465	Stephen Tamanja		Ghana
466	Sulemana Sako		Ghana
467	Susan Kituku	Animix	Kenya
468	Sylvester Wakhu	DELIVERENCE CHURCH KAHAWA SUKARI	Kenya
469	Sylvester Languon		Ghana
470	Tadesse Amare		Ethiopia
471	Tafadzwa Dzinoreva		Ethiopia
472	Tamlin Watson	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
473	Tamsir Sallah	Animal welfare advocate Association the Gambia.	Gambia
474	Tanya Van Tonder		South Africa
475	Tanyaradzwa Muzenda		Zimbabwe
476	Tapiwa Chimbadzwa	Wildlife Conservation Action	Zimbabwe
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478	Tennyson Williams	WAP	Kenya
479	Teresia Matiko	Andys Veterinary Clinic	Kenya
480	Thembelihle Mhlanga		Zimbabwe

481	Theres Manthey	Welttierschutzgesellschaft e.V.	Germany
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488	Titus Mwai	County government	Kenya
489	Titus Omondi	Veterinary paraprofessional	Kenya
490	Tobias Ogutu	PRIVATE	Kenya
491	Tozie Zokufa		South Africa
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493	Valérie Adam		Morocco
495	Vanessa Amoroso	World Animal Protection	United Kingdom
495	Vanessa Cheronno Maritim		Kenya
496	Vasco Eddie Teah		Liberia
497	Veggie Victory	VeggieVictory	Nigeria
498	Veronicah Mbaire Chuchu	ICF	Kenya
499	Victor Moturi		Kenya
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502	Victor Toroitich	WAP	Kenya
503	Victor Yamo	World Animal Protection	Kenya
504	Victoria Wanjohi		Kenya
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516	Yaghouba Kane	World Horse Welfare	Senegal
517	Yao AKPO		Benin
518	Yohana Kasililah	Tanzania Animals Protection Organization	Tanzania
519	Yoseph Shiferaw Mamo	COMESA	Zambia
520	Youssef Ousseni Moutroifi	Ministry of Agriculture	Comoros
521	Yunusu Hamira	Busitema University Faculty of Agriculture and animal science	Uganda
522	Zineb L'iraqui		Morocco
523	Ziska Bekker		United States

**4th AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE - ACTION 2020**

**Africa Animal Welfare Conference**

**P.O. Box 3731 - 00506 Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: +254 (0)20 600 6510**

**Mobile: +254 (0) 727 23 4447**

**+254 (0) 733 61 7286**

**Email: [info@aawconference.org](mailto:info@aawconference.org) [www.aawconference.org](http://www.aawconference.org)**