

Africa Animal Welfare Conference

Conference Report – Action2017



THE NEXUS BETWEEN ANIMAL WELFARE, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

AAW Conference

UNEP Headquarters Nairobi – Kenya

2-3 October 2017

Hosts:



List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
AU	African Union
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CS	Cabinet Secretary
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
DLS	Director of Livestock Services
DS	The Donkey Sanctuary
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEO	Global Environment Outlook
IRDNC	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
NASDU-UK	National Association of Security Dog Users
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMA	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
WWF	World Wildlife Foundation

Acknowledgement

It is with deep gratitude that I present this vote of thanks on behalf of the conference organizing committee.

The conference was a significant step in advancing animal welfare as we focus on theme “the Nexus between Animal Welfare, Environment and Development: Safeguarding our common destiny”. As animal welfare is increasingly becoming a global concern, we hope that the UN Environment will consider and embrace animal welfare as a key issue among its thematic areas and eventually UN Environment Assembly will address it as a key agenda.

Among the critical outcome of the Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017 was a policy brief addressing the issues discussed during the conference sessions. The different stakeholders from Africa and beyond contributed some actionable recommendations that are clearly documented in the policy brief.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Chief Guest CS Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Prof. Judi Wakhungu for gracing the opening session and to CS Willy Bett Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries being represented by the Principle Secretary, State Department of Livestock Dr. Andrew Tuimur for gracefully accepting to close the conference. We thank the UN Environment Regional Director for the Africa office Ms. Juliette Biao and UN Environment team led by Jorge Laguna-Celis, Secretary of the Governing Bodies of UN



Josphat Ngonyo
Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Environment, and Alexander Juras, Chief-Civil Society Unit for partnering with Africa Network for Animal Welfare and the Government of Kenya in co-hosting this event. We specially thank Lucy Mungai (former UN Environment staff), Isaiah Otieno, Laetitia Zobel, Kabawa Nganga and Barbara Murerwa as the UN Environment Secretariat who worked closely with the conference Organizing committee to deliver the conference.

We thank all our speakers, moderators and panellists for sharing their knowledge and skills enriching this conference profoundly.

We thank the organizing committee composed of international representatives, major animal welfare organizations based in Kenya and the Department of Veterinary Service. These are namely; Bantu Lukambo (Democratic Republic of Congo), Moira Felgate (Mozambique), Tom Sandi (Sierra Leone), Novalis Yao (Cote De Voire), David Nyaogbe

(Ghana), Dr. Nigatu Aklilu (Ethiopia), Adele Betteridge (Botswana), Amal El Bekri (Morocco) and Dr. Thomas Khahema (Tanzania); Samuel Theuri-Brooke East Africa, Dr. Solomon Onyango DS, Josiah Ojwag DS, Tennyson William-World Animal Protection and Dr. Joan Magero (Directorate of Veterinary Services).

We could not have achieved this without the support of our partners. I particularly wish to sincerely thank; The Donkey Sanctuary, A well-fed World, Humane Society International, Cruelty Free International, International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals, The William and Charlotte Parks Foundation and ANAW-USA for their generous financial support for this conference.

We thank the media representatives for their role in sharing and publicizing information about this conference.

I would also like to thank the joint secretariat team composed of ANAW and UN Environment for their hard work in making this conference a success.

Finally I would like to thank each and every delegate who travelled from near, far and wide to take part in this conference because without you, we would not have had this conference.

Please remember to sign Pollution-free commitment before end of this day.

Thank you all and God bless you.

Josphat Ngonyo

Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare

For the Organising Committee, Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017



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Conference Program



AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE 2017
October 2-3 2017, United Nations Complex, Kenya
 THEME: The Nexus between Animal Welfare, Environment & Development:
Safeguarding our common destiny

Day 1, October 2, 2017

8.00 – 9.00 Arrival and Registration

Opening Session – Moderator: Wachira Kariuki

9.00 – 9.10 **Introductions**

9.10 - 9.25 Conference objectives and overview : Kahindi Lekhalailaile

9.25 – 9.40 Key note address by Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi

9.50 - **Good will messages**

10.10 Dr. Marosi Molomo: Director of Livestock Services - the Kingdom of Lesotho

Alex Mayers: Head of Programs – The Donkey Sanctuary

Petra Ingram: CEO - Brooke

Dr. Samuel Wakhusama – OIE – East Africa Region

Prof. Ahmed Elsawalhy - Head of Mission and Director; Africa Union Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources

10.10 – **Welcoming and opening remarks**

10.30 UN Environment Executive Director/UNON

Government of Kenya – Cabinet Secretary: Prof. Judy Wakhungu – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

10.30 – Group Photo, Coffee Break

11.00

Session 1: Towards a Pollution Free Planet that supports Animal Welfare: UN Environment and the United Nations Environment Assembly

11.00 – UN Environment and the UN Environment Assembly, presentation by
11.30 Jorge Laguna Secretary of the Governing Bodies of UN Environment

11.30 – Pollution, the main theme of the 2017 Environment Assembly,
11.50 presentation by UN Environment Economy Division

11.50 – Questions and Answers

12.05

12.05 – Pollution and the Welfare of Domestic and Wild Animals, (Moderator-
12.45 Henry Ndede - UN Environment) Issues: One Health, Environmental Law, Animal Law, Attitudes and Practice Change. Panellists: Dr. Stephanie Itle-Clark – Director, Academy of Prosocial Learning & Dr. Stephen Albone – Director of Education Programmes; Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad, Prof. James Herbert-Williams- Director of the School of Social Work and Arizona Centennial Professor of Social Welfare Services; Arizona State University. Justice Nzioki wa Makau -Judge of the High Court of Kenya.

Panel 1

12.45 – Questions and Answers

13.00

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch Break

14.00 - UN Environment Assembly Resolution on Illegal Trade in Wildlife —
15.00 engaging local communities in wildlife management. (Moderator- Kahindi Lekalhaile; Africa Network for Animal Welfare) Panellists: Maxwell Gomera - Biodiversity and Ecosystems, UN Environment, Taye Terefi -

Panel 2: Policy & Partnership Coordinator - Africa TRAFFIC, Sam Weru - Consultant, Dalvis Consulting, Bonaventure Ebayi: Director; Lusaka Agreement Taskforce

15.00- Questions and Answers

15.20

15.20 – 15.40 Coffee Break

15.40 – Optional Workshop: Fundraising to enrich policy, community engagement and NGO intervention by James Kiplimo - Resource Mobilization Consultant

16.40 – 17.30 Meeting for international representatives (Agenda: Engagement Principles)

Day 2, October 3, 2017

Session 2: Animal Welfare in Africa

9.00 – 9.30 How can Civil Society and the Public Engage with UN Environment and the Assembly? Alexander Juras, Chief Civil Society Unit

9.30- 9.45 Questions and Answers

9.45 – Issues affecting animals in education, research and testing (Moderator- Prof. James Herbert -Williams- Arizona State University), Issues: Animals Used in Education Research and Training, Animals Used in Cosmetic Research. Ethics and Regulations Panellists: Dr. Fawzy Elnady – Professor of Anatomy and Embryology; Cairo University; Jack McQuibban –Public Affairs Advisor; Cruelty Free International,

Panel 3

Dr. Maina Ngotho – Senior Lecturer, and Head of Department, Animal Health & Production Mount Kenya University; Dr. Mwenda Mbaka – Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB)

10.35 – Questions and Answers

10.55

10.55 – 11.15 Coffee Break

11.15 – Key issues affecting the welfare of animals in the wild in Africa (Moderator- Tracy Bain – International Fund for Animal Welfare) Issues: **12.25** Sport Hunting; Human Wildlife Conflict/Coexistence; Access and Benefit; Wildlife Crimes. Panellists: Dickson Kaelo – CEO, Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association, Masha Kalinina – Wildlife Policy Specialist; Humane Society International, Wangui Gichuhi – Senior Principal Prosecution Counsel, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Dr. Francis Gakuya - Head of Veterinary Services; Kenya Wildlife Service, Dr. Lucy King - Head of Human-Elephant Co- Existence Program, Save the Elephants, Kenya.

Panel 4

12.25 – Questions and Answers

12.45

12.45 – Key issues affecting working animals in Africa (Moderator – Petra Ingram - Brooke) Issues: Donkey Trade, Working Dogs and Horse Welfare, Policy and Regulations Influencing Animal Trade, Communities and Livelihoods **13.55** Panellists: Alex Mayers - Head of Programmes; Donkey Sanctuary, Dr. Joseph Subirana World Horse Welfare; Dr. Stephen Ndurumo – Regional Manager, KK security, Dr. Desmond Tutu- Company Veterinarian, KK security, Samuel Theuri – Advocacy Officer; Brooke East Africa

Panel 5

13.55 – 14.45 Lunch Break

14.45 - Questions and Answers

15.05	
15.05	– Innovations and emerging issues in the Animal Welfare context
16.05	Issues/criteria: Factory Farming, Mobile Technologies, Global Village Canine Initiative, Animal transportation, Antibiotic use and Antimicrobial resistance. Presenters/Institutions: Dr. Solomon Onyango - Program Development Manager; Donkey Sanctuary, Tozie Zokufa - Humane Society International, Philip Tedeschi – Clinical Professor; Institute of Human-Animal Connection, University of Denver, Zoe Raw - Head of Research; Donkey Sanctuary
16.05	– Questions and Answers
16.25	
16.25	– Discussion/group work: scope, gaps identified and lessons learnt -
17.05	Wachira Kariuki
17.05	– Conference Resolutions and Way forward- Wachira Kariuki
17.20	
17.20	– Closing Remarks by Dr. Willy Bett – CS Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
17.30	and Fisheries
17.30	– Vote of thanks
17.40	
End of conference meeting	

Overview of the conference

The Africa Animal Welfare Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya at the United Nations Environment Program headquarters from 2nd - 4th October 2017 under a theme the “Nexus between Animal Welfare, Environment and Development: Safeguarding our common destiny”. The conference presented an opportunity for the United Nations to engage animal welfare civil societies on the issue of pollution, which was the 2017 UN Environment theme. Two hundred and eighty three (283) participants attended comprising of representatives from government agencies, animal welfare civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders such as academia, researchers, policymakers and development practitioners from Africa, and elsewhere, to debate on the subject of animal welfare and environment in the context of Africa’s development.

Conference Background

Africa is on a development growth path in sectors such as technology, industry, economy and infrastructure, among others. Alongside this growth has been increased pressure on existing natural resource and in different cases, leading to a competition for resources and space between man and animal. While some of these interventions have been environmentally friendly, some have instead resulted in environmental degradation that is manifested through varying environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution, food insecurity, poor waste and ecosystem management and loss of biodiversity.

Nutrient recycling that offer sustainable support to plants and animal lives have been greatly interfered with through destruction of natural forests by mankind. All these have significantly contributed negatively to human and animal welfare, thereby increasing human-animal conflict. Within this context, of environment and development, it is imperative to examine how animal welfare is considered. In cognizant of the existing gaps present in animal welfare, the Africa Network for Animal Welfare and the UN Environment recognize the need to sensitize civil society organizations to enhance conservation and animal welfare knowledge, and skills necessary to implement animal welfare and environment programs, projects and activities.

It is against this backdrop that the Africa Animal Welfare Conference- Action 2017 was held, bringing to the fore issues around animal welfare, environment and development amongst them pollution, food security, environmental health, animal welfare concerns, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The conference was aligned to the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063, which has a vision for “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena,” by integrating these issues to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The conference comprised several plenary sessions led by experts in animal welfare, conservation, pollution and Africa’s development featuring presentations and discussions by prominent academicians, policy makers, private sector actors, opinion leaders, young African researchers and representatives from development organizations.

Conference Objectives

The objectives of the Conference were:

1. To develop a critical mass of sensitized civil society organizations and animal welfare stakeholders in Africa who can champion and support the animal welfare agenda in Africa.
2. To identify gaps and challenges facing animal welfare policy implementation across Africa and provide an opportunity for adoption of resolutions for animal welfare implementation across the continent.
3. To generate an effective and well-informed caucus of animal welfare stakeholders cognizant of existing policies and legislation in most African countries that would then be in a strategic position to interrogate and influence discussions within governments and intergovernmental organizations on animal welfare and environment.



AAW Conference 2017 delegates

KEY NOTE ADDRESSES: OPENING SESSION

Dr. Marosi Molomo ANAW board member; Welcome remarks

“There are numerous examples of animal welfare impacts that result from interference with the environment such as the mass death of sea creatures due to pollution during off shore oil exploration in the ocean depths”



Dr. Marosi Molomo ANAW board member

Having described the term animal welfare as the total well-being of an animal in terms of health, comfort, care and the ability to express natural behaviour for any non-human animal, she said that this conference could not have come at a better time in this century for Africa. She said that Civil Society Organizations in Africa are working with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Inter Africa Bureau for Animal Resources of the African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to develop policy framework that promotes animal welfare awareness to governments, the private sector, academia, vocational trainings, communities, political leaders, policy makers and legislators. She expressed her belief that these policies and standards for Animal Welfare in Africa will be embraced and promoted too at the United Nations level in the near future.

She informed the participants that there are numerous examples of animal welfare impacts that result from interference with the environment such as the mass death of sea creatures due to pollution during off shore oil exploration in the ocean depths, and expressed her hope that the conference will interrogate animal welfare as a “nexus” between sustainable development and our common future as a global village.

She however pointed out that the conference had a challenging duty to harmonize all divergent views from various stakeholders and thereafter prepare conference resolutions and decisions that would appropriately advice future United National Environmental Assemblies; particularly concerning animal welfare status as a yard stick determining the state of the world environment. She further urged the conference to be a link between African Civil Society Organizations and inter-governmental agencies with animal welfare programs as well as relevant fora in the United Nations family and that there be a vibrant post-conference conversation amongst all stakeholders at local, national and international levels in Africa to enable most to share lessons, exchange experiences and mobilize resources.

Alex Mayers: Head of Programs – The Donkey Sanctuary

“Despite the great value of the contribution of donkeys to humanity, it’s multi-dimensional, multi-faceted role, it is under very serious threat - the inhumane and unsustainable skin trade.”



Alex Mayers – The Donkey Sanctuary

Alex thanked the conference organisers for inviting the Donkey Sanctuary to participate, to share and learn on what is increasingly becoming recognised as the future of collaboration in the field, i.e. cross-sectoral partnerships. He said that at the Donkey Sanctuary, they have been working for some time putting donkeys in the wider context.

He highlighted that donkeys are one of the species placed at the heart of the nexus being discussed and that as an organisation, they had identified six sustainable development goals and indicators where the donkeys are key in particular (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8). He noted that despite the great value of the contribution of donkeys to humanity, it’s multi-dimensional, multi-faceted role, it is under very serious threat - the inhumane and unsustainable skin trade. He invited the participants to take part in the session that would be discussing donkey welfare for further engagement on the threat and opportunity in protecting and promoting donkey welfare. He urged the participants to listen to each other with openness, with tolerance and with the strength to question each self, to challenge each self and to seek a better future in the face of the many challenges.



Delegates at the conference

Petra Ingram – Chief Executive Officer, BROOKE

“Brooke’s vision has always been to go much further than highlighting suffering and injustice, and bringing it to the attention of those with



Petra Ingram – C.E.O, Brooke

In her message, she demonstrated her consciousness on the powerful connections between animal welfare, human wellbeing and environmental health. She added that Brooke field experience clearly shows a delicate balance between these 3 elements, so much so, that negative impacts on one will almost always bring about similar negative impacts on the others.

She noted that poverty is a burden for both people and livestock and this makes both people and animals vulnerable to shocks brought about by a changing climate. She noted that no one sector is able to singlehandedly provide answers to humanity’s biggest challenges and that the conference was an important step towards a committed, collaborative process that has so much to deliver for people and animals in Africa and beyond.

She highlighted that Brooke’s vision has always been to go much further than highlighting suffering and injustice, and bringing it to the attention of those with the power to make decisions and shape the future.

To achieve this, Brooke works hand in hand with regional bodies, governments, and international institutions, others in the sector of animal welfare and not least, communities and animal health services on the ground, to find practical solutions for lasting improvement. Noting that Brooke’s work in help working horses, donkeys and mules is underpinned in its entirety by the invaluable twin concepts of One Health and One Welfare.

Further animal welfare can only ever be safeguarded if the fundamental, systemic challenges also affecting human development and the environment can be resolved. Petra added that the conference was a beginning of a journey that requires tremendous collective energy and support and that success is entirely dependent on the ability to work together now and in the long term. She reiterated Brooke’s commitment to continue supporting this important process and will contribute their unique understanding of realities in the field based on their long experiences.

Dr. Samuel Wakhusama – OIE Regional Representative– East Africa Region

“The OIE has provided relevant contribution to the continental strategy and action plan on Animal welfare with spearheading lead of AU-IBAR.”



Dr. Samuel Wakhusama - OIE

He said that animal Welfare (AW) has been identified as a strategic priority for the OIE since 2001, under a mandate granted by all members. One of its key deliverables is the development of science-based standards guidelines, provision of expert advice and the promotion of relevant education and research. More than 100 experts have participated in developing the OIE welfare standards that have progressed from transport, killing / slaughter and production of commercial beef and dairy cattle, and broilers. OIE has been working on standards for dairy cattle production which have become effective from January 2016. Recently, standards on welfare of working animals (equids and other working animals) have been adopted.

Guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health (VPH) have been developed. In the pipeline are production of standards on welfare of farmed reptiles and animal welfare and pig production systems.

In 2010, AW was introduced in the 5th edition of the OIE PVS evaluation matrix, in line with the development of the related standards. Out of the 50 African countries assessed through the PVS evaluation, only 12 reports provide an assessment on AW.

All African OIE member states now have an AW focal point with responsibilities to establish a network on AW experts within their countries; establishing and maintaining dialogue with Competent Authority for AW in their countries; receiving from the OIE reports on AWWG; conducting in-country consultation process with recognized AW experts on drafts and texts as well as draft standards proposed for the Code and preparing comments for the OIE Delegate on each of the relevant meeting reports reflecting the scientific view and position of the individual OIE Member country.

The OIE is pleased to have developed functional partnerships with many of the institutions, some of which are represented in this meeting.

“More than 100 experts have participated in developing the OIE welfare standards that have progressed from transport, killing / slaughter and production of commercial beef and dairy cattle, and broilers. OIE has been working on standards for dairy cattle production which have become effective from January 2016.”

At the continental level, the OIE has provided relevant contribution to the continental strategy and action plan on Animal welfare with spearheading lead of AU-IBAR. We will continue to provide relevant support when called upon.

The current meeting presents an opportunity to dialogue on the nexus between Animal Welfare, Environment and Development to safeguard our common destiny. It is my belief that the meeting will arrive at a productive result.

While the OIE views this conference as a timely and a welcome move, we would like to call upon all stakeholders to work together, especially since the African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) has been recognized at the African Union level in support of this strategic priority for the OIE, because of the increasing interest for AW in Africa and its potential impact on food safety and trade in the changing animal production systems towards more intensive and industrial systems.



Prof. Ahmed Elsalwaly - Head of Mission and Director AUIBAR

“The animal resource sector has the huge potential to deliver both the agricultural-led growth, and the socio-economic transformation envisioned in the Malabo Declaration for Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation and also the Agenda 2063, a 50 year’s strategy for the African continent in all spheres of social and economic development.”



Dr. Bruce Mukanda - AUIBAR

The Director’s message was delivered by his Senior Program Officer **Dr. Bruce Mukanda**. In his message, Prof. Elsalwaly thanked the organizers for extending an invitation to the African Union Commission (AUC) through the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

He said that AU-IBAR’s mandate is to support and coordinate the sustainable development and utilization of Africa’s animal resources (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) to enhance nutrition and food security and contribute to the wellbeing and prosperity of the people in the Member States of the African Union with the vision of an Africa in which animal resources contribute significantly to the reduction of poverty and hunger.

Noting that animal resources are vital to the livelihoods of rural Africa and are strategically important to the continent’s food and nutritional security, intra-African and global trade opportunities, the animal resource sector has the huge potential to deliver both the agricultural-led growth, and the socio-economic transformation envisioned in the Malabo Declaration for Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation and also the Agenda 2063, a 50 year’s strategy for the African continent in all spheres of social and economic development.

He added that animals contribute to human wellbeing in all their various uses. In agriculture, animals are central to production systems and their welfare is a key challenge in the delicate balance between their welfare and the socioeconomic demands.

Consequently, disregard for animal welfare often leads to poor animal health, production and productivity; and poor quality or contaminated animal-based food products, with resulting economic losses and public health concerns.

The intricate association between the welfare of animals and that of humans cannot be underscored without ensuring that the environment shared by the duo is well conserved.

"Coordination and partnership among stakeholders is crucial in advancing animal welfare agenda in Africa and that AU-IBAR in line with its mandate and convening power will be in the forefront in coordinating the activities of the recently launched African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW)"

He informed the participants that the conference comes at a time when Experts from African Union Member States just validated an Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) and officially launched the Africa Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) in July 2017 at African Union Commission (AUC) Headquarters.

The Strategy is crucial in promoting animal welfare principles and practices. It provides a framework and guidelines to support Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States to develop regional and national animal welfare strategies. He further informed them that the strategy is being considered for endorsement by the Specialized

Technical Committee (STC) of the Ministers in charge of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment during their meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for recommendation to the Head of States and Government Summit in January 2018 for Executive Decision. After which, it will become an official document of the African Union.

He emphasized that coordination and partnership among stakeholders is crucial in advancing animal welfare agenda in Africa and that AU-IBAR in line with its mandate and convening power will be in the forefront in coordinating the activities of the recently launched African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) and the implementations of the AWSA and action plan that need the vital support of RECs, MSs, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other key AW stakeholders in a cooperative and collaborative manner.

He concluded by underscoring the critical linkage between animal welfare and the environment and that the Commissioner of Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission, will look forward to reviewing the outcomes of the conference with a keen interest.

They will be incorporated and aligned the resolutions with the on-going efforts to operationalize the Africa Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa recently adopted by AUC-MS.

Welcoming and opening remarks



Prof. Judy Wakhungu, Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources - Kenya

Ladies and Gentlemen, It gives me great pleasure to speak to you this morning, at the official opening of the Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017 and to cordially welcome you, particularly delegates who have travelled from across Africa and the world to participate in this Conference.

The environment is part of animal welfare as animals, the environment and the people have always coexisted in an integrated and intricate relationship that is part of our daily lives. Unfortunately, our animals' ability to comfortably interact with the environment for which they live in, as I have mentioned before, is often compromised, misunderstood, neglected or overlooked due to lack of awareness. The spirit of existence has drastically changed over time, presenting great challenges for the environment, animals and human existence. The ever-increasing human population continues to exert pressure on available resources largely driven by economic activities, human settlements and infrastructure development,

“Many livestock keepers and producers, as well as wildlife managers, have isolated plastic litter as an important threat to animals.”

which continue to escalate the conflict in Kenya and across the globe. This conference also comes in time for the 2017 session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, that will take place in a little bit more than 2 months in these same premises, bringing together all UN member states to agree on how to address one of the most pressing environmental problems of our time: pollution of our air, land and sea, a theme that is closely related to the theme of our meeting today.

Ladies and Gentlemen; Kenya’s Constitution guarantees that “Every citizen has a right to a clean and healthy environment” and devolves legislative powers to the community level; this in addition to various legislations that cover all aspects of the environment, namely, air, water and land, including all living and non-living resources therein. However, the hallmark of a good law is not in its existence but what arises from the vagaries of its implementation.

On 28th August 2017, the Kenya government banned the production and use of plastic carrier bags countrywide, which had become a public menace, a threat to life, and a barrier to achieving the constitutional threshold for a clean and healthy environment.

Simply put, the demand for plastic bags as convenient, cheap and easily accessible materials for carriage and package outstripped the supply of management options for plastic wastes arising from the high usage. The answer to efficient management of and effective elimination of plastic wastes in Kenya was to legally stop the usage, production and distribution of all plastics in Kenya. Rwanda, Morocco and France provide the best lessons for this strategy. The ban is in a short transition phase to allow for adjustment and development of appropriate options before a vigorous enforcement happens shortly.

Ladies and Gentlemen; the negative effects of plastic papers on animal and human health were a major motivator for the ban. Apart from dispersing plastic wastes, many domesticated and wild animals have died from ingesting plastic bags in both rural and urban areas. Many livestock

keepers and producers, as well as wildlife managers, have isolated plastic litter as an important threat to animals. Apart from eating plastic bags, tons of plastic waste block the storm water drainage and waste water systems and depict visual pollution when trapped in trees, bushes, buildings and physical features. There are many reports of endangered sea turtles suffocating after eating plastic wastes confused for jellyfish in our ocean waters. Plastic bag pollution is just one of the threats to the well being of animals and the environment.

“The Kenya Government is keen to gain useful lessons from the deliberations and outcomes of this Conference on how to address animal welfare issues across all sectors of development in our society.”

Animal welfare is an issue arising from all these public sectors and a subject missing from key dialogues affecting each and every one of the aforementioned sectors. For instance, human health issues arising from consumption of products made out of animals treated with a high dosage of antibiotics and growth hormones to boost production have begun to emerge in Europe and Asia.

This raises the question of animal standards and protocols in food production for human consumption and efforts to reduce food insecurity.

Similarly, a lot of wild and domestic animals are prone to pollution from technological and structural exploratory activities such as energy production and biological technology. How can animal welfare standards provide a guideline to safe and healthy development of society?

Ladies and Gentlemen, the theme of this year’s conference is ‘The Nexus between Animal Welfare, Environment and Development: Safeguarding Our Common Destiny’, whose main objective is to discuss the dynamics of environmental conservation in light of the rise in pollution and environmental degradation. The conference, which is an Africa-wide platform, brings together an array of high calibre expertise from different nations across Africa and beyond to inculcate animal welfare values into mainstream environmental policy-making and legislation to the United Nations and Governments to enable a win-win situation for public health, animal health and production, environmental conservation, and development of society.

The Kenya Government is keen to gain useful lessons from the deliberations and outcomes of this Conference on how to address animal welfare issues across all sectors of development in our society. The government would be keen also to study and adopt how different countries have legislated animal welfare in the environment, health, and technology sectors. This is an eye-opening opportunity for both policy analysts and decision makers in environment and health ministries of our government.

Animal welfare civil society organizations should be encouraged and supported to continue holding and organizing these kinds of forums with full participation and attendance by the United Nations and National Governments.

Furthermore, the approach to tackling animal welfare and environmental conflicts

requires a consented partnership approach build on mutual respect that recognizes the value of each stakeholder. Our national development processes must integrate the needs of animal welfare and conservation in planning.

On behalf of my ministry, I can confirm that we will work closely with each and every stakeholder towards achieving our shared goals in the spirit of partnership. You can count on my ministry's full support and goodwill and I look forward to a great success of this 2-day conference. I wish you fruitful deliberations and look forward to the Africa Animal Welfare Conference, 2018.

Ladies and Gentlemen; Allow me to take this opportunity to once again welcome each of you to this conference and also say that it is my honour and my privilege to declare this Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017 officially open.



Conference Proceedings

Conference Proceedings

The following is a summary of the proceedings and key issues emerging from the presentations and discussions. It does not capture the entire narrative of the proceedings of the conference, neither is it a summary of the paper presentations. The full papers and presentations are available at the conference portal <http://www.aawconference.org/index.php/en/conference-presentations>

Session 1: Towards a Pollution Free Planet that supports Animal Welfare

Participants heard presentations on the themes of pollution free planet that supports animal welfare. Representatives from the UN Environment gave both presentations. Participants were also introduced to the Environment's role and mandate in the global and African Context. The following are highlights from 3 presentations made by:

1. *Mohamed Alan, Environment role and mandate in the global and African Context*
2. *Jorge Laguna, Secretary of the Governing Bodies of UN Environment*
3. *Alexander Juras, Pollution, the main theme of the 2017 Environment Assembly*



UN Environment:

Its role and mandate in the global and African Context

“Africa is endowed with both natural and human resource and has a great opportunity for their optimal utilization. However, Africa faces critical challenges that need urgent address.”



Juliette Biao - UNEP

Juliette Biao - UNEP Regional Director described the UN Environment as the leading global environment authority that sets the global environment agenda. In so doing, it promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations. It is the secretariat to the UNEA and the AMCEN. In its operations, the UN Environment has set a number of priority areas that include; Climate change, ecosystem management, chemical and waste, resource efficiency, disasters and conflicts, environmental governance and environment under review.

She indicated that Africa is endowed with both natural and human resource and has a great opportunity for their optimal utilization. However, Africa faces critical challenges that need urgent address. This includes; illegal logging, soil degradation, population dependence on biofuels, indoor pollution, poor waste management, ground water contamination, and environment related hazards.

Recognising the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, there are key priorities that the continent has focused to deliver among them; development, trade, poverty reduction, employment, peace and stability, poverty eradication and industrialization.

He concluded by saying that there is need to reposition Africa to use environmental conservation as a tool to benchmarking development and reversing environment loss, investing in innovation that eliminate poverty, improve internal ability to govern natural resources and strengthen coordination.

Towards a Pollution Free Planet

“The world has achieved an impressive economic growth that has resulted to increased pollution. Pollution is not a new phenomenon but is considerably neglected.”

According to the UN Environment, “Towards a pollution-free planet” is about encouraging a synergetic mix of actions and a whole system, multi-beneficial policy making approach that builds directly on existing internationally agreed environmental goals, including those relating to climate change, disaster and risk reduction and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its numerous pollution-reducing targets.

During this presentation, it emerged that the world has achieved an impressive economic growth that has resulted to increased pollution. Pollution is not a new phenomenon but is considerably neglected. It affects women, men and children differently however; the responses by governments, business and citizens remain limited in scope and scale.

Pollution is of different forms depending on the environmental media involved. This includes air pollution, fresh water pollution, land/soil pollution, marine and coastal pollution, chemical pollution and waste pollution.

Noting that there are a number of multilateral and regional environment agreements that provide a framework(s) for time bound actions, learning from what has worked well over time suggests that there is need to among other things;

1. Strengthen the science policy- society- interface.
2. Complement multilateral and regional agreements with more voluntary initiatives.
3. Engage diverse actors and stakeholders early on.
4. Engagement of business and industry in solutions
5. Integrated innovations for transitions and social safety nets, job

There is however need to appreciate existing gaps and challenges in the implementation of these agreements with an intention of addressing each of them. These challenges and gaps include; implementation gaps that result from lack of resources, inadequate administrative, financial and technical capacity; knowledge gaps resulting from inadequate awareness

and limited understanding of pollution; infrastructure gaps, limited leadership by financial institutions and industry, and insufficient recognition by different actors.

Five overarching messages to achieve this goal of a pollution free planet were presented. These are:

“Environmental governance needs to be strengthened at all levels – with targeted actions on 'hard-hitting' pollutants through risk assessments and enhanced implementation of environmental legislation (including multilateral environmental agreements) and other environmental measures.”

1. A global understanding on pollution is urgently required to make pollution prevention a priority for all and to integrate it into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and national accounts.
2. Environmental governance needs to be strengthened at all levels – with targeted actions on 'hard-hitting' pollutants through risk assessments and enhanced implementation of environmental legislation (including multilateral environmental agreements) and other environmental measures.
3. Sustainable consumption and production, through systemic approaches based on resource efficiency and lifestyle changes, has to be embraced by all and waste reduction and management must be prioritized.
4. Investment in cleaner production and consumption is required along with increased funding for pollution monitoring, infrastructure, management and control.
5. Multi-stakeholder partnerships and collaborations are vital for the innovation, knowledge-sharing and trans-disciplinary research needed to develop technological and ecosystems- based solutions.

To achieve these goals, there is therefore need to correct market and policy failures and facilitate change. This will be achieved by investing in among other things:

1. Evidence-Based Decision-Making
2. Enhanced Governance
3. Economic Instruments
4. Education for Change
5. Cooperation and partnerships

Pollution, the main theme of the 2017 Environment Assembly

“Pollution is an animal welfare concern and that humans have a responsibility in ensuring a clean environment for the animals towards their good welfare.”



Alexander Juras - UNEP

In his opening statement, Alexander Juras of UN Environment quoted R. Buckminster Fuller who said “Pollution is nothing other than resources we are not harvesting. We allow them to disperse because we are ignorant of their value”.

He called on the participants to recognise that at this time and age, pollution matters. It is no longer just a local problem but a global challenge posing risk to health, development, equity and future generations. As at 2015, it was estimated that costs of indoor and outdoor air pollution was \$ 5.3 trillion, greenhouse gas emissions \$4.9 trillion, chemicals, lead and mercury \$ 480 billion while costs of general waste pollution was \$ 216 billion. He noted that pollution is an animal welfare concern and that humans have a responsibility in ensuring a clean environment for the animals towards their good welfare. He added that wild and domestic animals are affected by all forms of pollution directly and indirectly sometimes in the same ways as humans do hence, solutions to pollution have to take into account the effects on wild and domestic animals and that pollution remains a key aspect of the agenda 2013 commonly known as the SDGs.

Alexander added that the UN had initiated an online campaign to beat pollution (#BEATPOLLUTION); he called upon citizens to commit to an action, sign the clean planet pledge and submit their pollution story. To governments, business and civil societies, he called upon them to register their voluntary commitments.

In conclusion, he reemphasised that a pollution free planet is within reach and is vital for overall human wellbeing and prosperity and for improving the conditions of the poor and the disadvantaged many of whom rely on well-functioning ecosystem for their survival. He said that with the right level of political will, public support and business engagement, it is within reach. Alexander finalized by saying that the United Nations Environment Assembly will contribute to achieve this.

<http://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/beat-pollution>
<http://www.unep.org/environmentassembly/clean-planet-pledge>

UN Environment and the UN Environment Assembly

“A pollution-free planet is within reach, and is vital for overall human well-being and prosperity, and for improving the conditions of the poor and the disadvantaged, many of whom rely heavily on well-functioning ecosystems for their survival”

Jorge Laguna representing the UN Environment indicated that all forms of pollution affect wild and domestic animals, directly and indirectly, sometimes the same way as human beings (e.g. air pollution). In the recent past and as a result of the livestock production practices, domestic animals have been a key source of pollution (e.g. agriculture, pets).

He added that overall, the world has achieved impressive economic growth but warned that if consumption and production patterns continue as they are, the linear economic model of “take-make-dispose” will seriously burden an already polluted planet.

Though pollution is not a new phenomenon, he noted that it is largely controllable and often avoidable, but considerably neglected. Pollution is no longer just a local problem but a global challenge posing risk to health, development, equity and future generations.

He said that solutions to pollution have to take into account the effects on wild and domestic animals, which calls upon the need to address various gaps in addressing the challenges of pollution.

He pointed out that there are critical gaps that need to be addressed collectively that include; gaps in implementation of relevant policies and legislations, gaps in knowledge, infrastructure gaps, leadership gaps, mispricing/invisibility of ecosystem values and externalization of pollution costs and insufficient recognition that producer and consumer

choices have pollution consequences.

He noted that a global action on pollution is urgently required to make pollution prevention a priority for all and to integrate it into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and national accounts. Environmental



Jorge Laguna - UNEP

“It may seem far away, but the best insurance policy for both current and future generations and the living world lies in strengthening the integrity of ecosystems that underpin our survival.”

governance needs to be strengthened at all levels - with targeted actions on 'hard-hitting' pollutants through risk assessments and enhanced implementation of environmental legislation (including multilateral environmental agreements) and other environmental measures.

In addition, he added that sustainable consumption and production, through systemic approaches based on resource efficiency and lifestyle changes, has to be embraced by all and waste reduction and management must be prioritized.

He called for a multi-stakeholder partnership and collaboration in areas such as innovation, knowledge-sharing and trans-disciplinary research needed to develop technological and ecosystems-based solutions.

Jorge concluded by saying that a pollution-free planet is within reach, and is vital for overall human well-being and prosperity, and for improving the conditions of the poor and the disadvantaged, many of whom rely heavily on well-functioning ecosystems for their survival. With the right level of political will, public support and business engagement, pollution-free planet is within reach. It may seem far away, but the best insurance policy for both current and future generations and the living world lies in strengthening the integrity of ecosystems that underpin our survival. The United Nations Environment Assembly will contribute to achieve this.



How can Civil Society and the Public Engage with UN Environment and the Assembly?

“Civil society’s engagement presents an added value through representation of those affected by environmental problems and related policies, legitimacy, transparency, expertise”



Charlotte Ndakorerwa - UNEP

Charlotte Ndakorerwa representing the UN said that the basis for civil society engagement with the UN Environment is the ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 on Consultative relationship between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations and Rio+20 Outcome Document “The Future We Want” and the United Nations Environment Assembly Rules of Procedure, Rule 70.

This engagement is categorised into 9 major groups as follows; Women; Children and Youth; Indigenous Peoples; NGOs, Local Authorities; Workers and Trade Unions; Business and Industry; Scientific and Technological Community; and Farmers.

To the United Nations, civil society’s engagement presents an added value through representation of those affected by environmental problems and related policies, legitimacy, transparency, expertise and knowledge awareness raising and implementation of decisions through providing financial means and expertise.

Organisations intending to work with the UN must go through a process of accreditation. Accredited organisations work in the major nine groups and receive relevant documentation.

Charlotte further informed the participants that civil society engagement can engage the 2017 UNEA through the following events; Global Major Group and Stakeholder Forum (27-28 November 2017), the Science, Policy and Business Forum (2-3 December 2017) and Multi-stakeholder Dialogue (5 December 2017) and urged them to get involved as much as possible.

Panel discussions

Interactive panel discussions were held as a useful way to trigger an exchange of viewpoints among experts and the participants. A moderator who directed the discussions led each of the panels. In total, six thematic panel discussions were held.

Panel 1: Pollution and the Welfare of Domestic and Wild Animals



Henry Ndede - UNEP

Henry Ndede-the UN Environment (*pictured*) moderated the first panel. Though it was one panel, two critical themes i.e. pollution and the welfare of domestic and wild animals and the role of humane education in achieving lasting behaviour change were discussed.

The panellists were;

1. *Prof. James Herbert-Williams- Director of the School of Social Work and Arizona Centennial Professor of Social Welfare Services; Arizona State University,*
2. *Justice Nzioki wa Makau -Judge of the High Court of Kenya,*
3. *Dr. Stephanie Itle-Clark – Director, Academy of Prosocial Learning &*
4. *Dr. Stephen Albone – Director of Education Programmes; Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad.*

Key issues from the presentations

Safeguarding our Common Destiny; Nzioki wa Makau

“Animal welfare is of a great concern to all who wish to see the continued existence of the planet we call home. “

With a quote from Prof. Wangari Maathai who once said, “We all share one planet and one humanity; there is no escaping this reality”, Nzioki wa Makau said that those words are ringing even more true today in that we are inhabitants of a planet in peril. With examples, from the massive floods in North America and a number of Pacific Islands, to the droughts that ravage our beloved world. He further added that as humans, we interact at various levels with the environment, animals and the ecosystem.

He shared a deep concern on science that shows that the protective band of oxygen molecules has been depleted leading to more ultraviolet and radioactive waves reaching the planet Earth and that the weather patterns around the world reveal all is not well.

He further added that animal welfare is of a great concern to all who wish to see the continued existence of the planet we call home.



Justice Nzioki Makau - Judiciary

He urged the participants to reflect on the definitions of animal welfare given by ANAW and other experts in the field, which is as the state of an animal, and the treatment the animal receives. On the other side, he looked at the term ‘environment’ as everything that is around us. He said that taken together the phrases animal welfare and the environment thus cover a very wide spectrum of our existence.

Citing examples from the super storms, droughts and floods experienced across the world, he said that the climate change deniers must have been ruining their fake science as they serve as a reminder of how real that global warming is and that the balance in our green planet has been upset. In these disasters, animals suffer a great deal. They are neglected in relief efforts and it is the carcasses of animals that drown during the flooding also impacting on the environment. He further added that it is encouraging to note that the Environmental Protection Agency in the US is

rolling back protections to natural habitats which would help reduce the impact of the global warming now taking place jeopardizing the survival of the planet.

In subsequent discussions, it was noted that the sum of the components – human action (or inaction), increased fossil fuel use, the deforestation of tropical forests, mining in nature reserves, railways through national parks and oil pipelines in wildlife refuges, the indiscriminate logging of trees, all contribute to the disaster that is global warming. The scientists advise that the rise in global temperatures will continue unless we reverse course. As the inhabitants of the earth, we have nowhere else to run to so our reality is to balance our development with the environment and animal welfare in order to continue to enjoy the bounty of our green (or somewhat green) planet.

Social justice, sustainable development, global practice, One Health; James Herbert

In his presentation, it emerged that there is overwhelming global evidence that atmospheric, geologic, hydrologic, biospheric and other earth system processes are now altered by humans.

To effectively address the complex social and economic development, conservation, and biodiversity issues, there is a need to look at the complex relation between man, animals and the environment as a unit.

The ensuing discussions led to a realisation that “One Health concept” is an integrative effort of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally, and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals, and the environment. Together, the three make up the One Health triad, and the health of each is inextricably connected to the others in the triad. It is interdisciplinary in nature and has a global implication.

It was suggested that for the world to achieve sustainable development goals there is need to:

1. Enhance and conserve the environment and natural resources for future generations.
2. Develop comprehensive health and development policies oriented toward sustainable development.
3. Develop and implement policies across a range of sectors: finance, labor, education, transportation, and health.



Prof. James Herbert –Arizona
State University

The Role of Humane Education in Achieving Behavior Change

“Humane educators are also tasked with the important role of modelling and providing the necessary resources so that students practice these behaviours and principles in their daily lives and that humane concepts are affirmed in the personal lives of their students.”

Stephen Albone and Stephanie Itle-Clark introduced this topic through two presentations. Discussions centred on humane education which helps develop change at the personal and community level and one that involves far more than the teaching of animal-related content and lessons.

Humane educators teach about animal welfare, environmental, and civic and social justice topics. Through the concepts involved in humane education, each educator has the chance to assist students and communities in developing compassion, a sense of fairness and justice, and respect for all living beings.

Humane educators are also tasked with the important role of modelling and providing the necessary resources so that students practice these behaviours and principles in their daily lives and that humane concepts are affirmed in the personal lives of their students.

It was noted that while organizations share responsibility for animal welfare, community takes responsibility for animal welfare. Organizations promote and provide veterinary training, teacher training, community training (emphatic), children’s training (affective), husbandry skills etc.



Dr. Stephen Albone - SPANA

A key issue raised was that we naturally incorporate emotion into our learning and into our choices. It is often an unconscious choice and action is based on belief. Events often activate the brain and the three domains of learning - Cognitive (head), Affective (heart) and Psychomotor) hands but how do we reach people at more than a factual or cognitive level so that we can bring about lasting behaviour change. First, we must provide the facts or the awareness building. The cognitive component is important and it is the core. But then, we must acknowledge the power of the affective domain – our emotional connection to ideas and knowledge.

Other issues raised concerned, whether we reach only the cognitive domain that focuses on intellectual skills (knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation) and teach only facts, whether we are not

creating the long-term change needed to help empower people, suggesting the need to advance beyond cognitive domain to other domains i.e. affective and psychomotor domain.

Affective domain refers to growth in feelings or emotional areas. It deals with attitudes, motivation, willingness to participate, valuing what is being learned, and ultimately incorporating the values of a discipline into a way of life. The affective domain refers to emotions as well as their outward expression. The Psychomotor domain includes physical and motor (or muscular) skills. In learning there is a progression from mere physical experience - seeing, touching, moving etc. - through the carrying out of complex skills under guidance, to the performance of skilled activities



Stephanie Itle-Clark – Prosocial Learning

independently.

The psychomotor domain refers to physical skills – in humane and prosocial education, think of this domain as the practice for prosocial behaviour that helps it to become muscle memory/ skilled movement.

Delegates acknowledged that when the learning domains work together, we achieve behaviour change.

HOW DO WE REACH MORE THAN JUST THE COGNITIVE?



Cognitive
Head



Affective
Heart



Psychomotor
Hands

Panel 2: UN Environment Assembly Resolution on Illegal Trade in Wildlife – engaging local communities in wildlife management



Kahindi Lekalhaile - ANAW

The panel discussion considered the theme on Illegal Trade in Wildlife-engaging local communities in wildlife management, with moderator Kahindi Lekalhaile of Africa Network for Animal Welfare. Panellists included, Maxwell Gomera – Biodiversity and Ecosystems-UN Environment, Taye Terefi, Policy & Partnership Coordinator - Africa TRAFFIC and Sam Weru, Consultant-Dalvis Consulting.

Throughout the three presentations, delegates debated recent alarming rise in illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and demonstrated how tough law enforcement is not enough to stop poachers devastating populations. They noted a general acceptance that local people must be empowered to benefit from conservation and be supported to partner with law enforcement agencies in the fight against wildlife crime.

Key highlights from the panellists

Community Based NRM - Going back to the basics, the Importance of Local Communities in Fighting IWT; Taye Teferi

Acknowledging that Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is a complex problem with multiple actors and that it is not just an enforcement issue, Taye Teferi indicated that in some areas efforts by state agencies in addressing IWT has led to human rights abuses and loss of lives and livelihoods and in other cases, led to destruction and undermining of trust and cooperation among stakeholders putting into question the legitimacy of the conservation regulations. Any response to IWT therefore needs to ensure that they do not worsen conservation efforts

“Consider providing a platform where communities will have a stronger voice in decision making as the magic key that has so far been ignored.”



Taye Tefare – Africa TRAFFIC

including worsening the human wildlife conflicts and destruction of habitats and wild life.

It should be noted that communities could be powerful positive agents of change. They can be a source of intelligence and stewards. It is also important to note that the current global, regional and national efforts have heavily focused on law enforcement along the entire value chain and on reducing demand for the illegal products. These important efforts have left out the most critical aspect; supporting communities to be active custodians.

He urged the delegates present to consider providing a platform where communities will have a stronger voice in decision making as the magic key that has so far been ignored. This is evident looking through some case studies such as the Namibia Association of CBNRM that started in 1993 with the support of the USAID funded LIFE Program. The project has led to increased wildlife populations, large landscape connectivity while conservation friendly enterprises have increased incomes to the communities.

In subsequent discussion, it was recommended that; there is need for clear policy and legislative guidance that recognizes and encourages meaningful community participation with the right level of incentives. Wildlife management within the broader land-use plan should be seen as an important economic activity that can support rural communities while contributing to nation development. Meaningful support should be provided to enhance sustained community engagement in wildlife management and related business ecosystems. As communities engage in and benefit from the wildlife enterprise, there will be need to have a national capacity support/backstopping structure to ensure sustainability. Ensuring that local leadership is inclusive and democratic with good accountability – guarding against ‘elite capture’!

Incentive Policies: An Innovative Way to Procure More Space and Security for Wildlife in Kenya; Sam Weru

Ecosystem services benefit people through provisioning services (food, water); regulating services (flood, degradation, disease); supporting services (soil formation, nutrient cycling); and cultural services (recreational, spiritual, religious). The SDG #15 – Seeks to ensure ecosystem services will be enjoyed by current and future generations.

“Incentives that supplement the legal norms are critical in persuading the landowners to implement practices that safeguard, rather than deplete natural resources.”

High levels of habitat and species diversity, endemism and ecological interconnectedness characterize Kenya. Vision 2030 identifies wildlife-based tourism as one of six key sectors planned to deliver a 10% growth rate each year.

WCMA 2013 & CLA 2016 enhance wildlife protection,- wildlife management as a form of land use.

The command and control nature of the legislations where punishment and penalties are a norm have failed to secure wildlife in their natural habitats particularly recognizing that over 70% of the wildlife are found outside Protected Areas. Therefore, there is need to recognize the important role communities play in protecting them.

Incentives that supplement the legal norms are critical in persuading the landowners to implement practices that safeguard, rather than deplete natural resources. To be effective, incentive schemes must have negotiated conditionality & a supportive policy, institutional & legal (PIL) framework. Several studies indicate a consistent lack of PIL frameworks necessary for implementation of incentive schemes.



Sam Weru – Dalvis Consultant

The initiative by the NRT has helped establish more than 30 community conservancies. This has helped to transform livelihoods, secure peace and conserve natural resources. The initiative has also helped build opportunities for peace-building and economic growth. In spite of the considerable gains made by community & private conservancies, several challenges and obstacles remain. Top on the list is the high costs incurred to keep wildlife secure.

Incentives for private landowners and communities to establish conservancies, corridors and dispersal areas will assure more space for wildlife. These incentives could include tax rebates, right to own the wildlife, government-provided extension services, and payment for ecosystem services.

Illegal exploitation and trafficking of wildlife - enforcement based solutions

Biodiversity and the goods and services it provides is a key component contributing to rural livelihoods, especially enhancing resilience in the face of the adverse impacts of climate change. Rural communities have not only lived with the rich biodiversity, but they have developed ways and means of managing and benefitting from its use through traditional knowledge and social and community rules.

“Despite concerted conservation efforts and the deployment of massive funding at various levels, the menace of IWT continues to devastate wildlife populations - effectively tackling of this problem remains a major global priority.”

With the growing human population, often poor/weak land-use planning and failure to recognize the critical importance and role of biodiversity to the national economy and rural livelihood, the loss of biodiversity has reached alarming levels. Despite concerted conservation efforts and the deployment of massive funding at various levels, the menace of IWT continues to devastate wildlife populations - effectively tackling of this problem remains a major global priority.

There are increasing policy commitments to take action against IWT at the local community level. This is consistent with the belief that local communities, who live with the wildlife, could provide better protection if they see it as their resource/asset and are able to benefit from it. So, meaningful and fully incentivized community participation in the conservation and management of the wildlife resource would have a better chance of sustainable conservation as well as livelihood enhancement. This shifts in paradigm that local communities become effective ‘resource custodians/stewards’ as major owners and beneficiaries of the wildlife resource is long overdue.

There is growing recognition that a well-designed and community embraced CBNRM approach in which communities take increasing responsibility for the care and sustainable use of the wildlife resource can help reverse the alarming decline of important wildlife populations. CBNRM alone is unlikely to stem the increasing challenge of militarized poaching of wildlife populations but meaningfully involving and working with local communities would create an enabling environment for effective law enforcement to comprehensively tackle the menace.

Panel 3: Issues affecting animals in education, research and testing



Prof. James Herbert –Arizona State University

Prof. James Herbert –Williams, Arizona State University chaired this important panel. Panellists that included Dr. Fawzy Elnady – Professor of Anatomy and Embryology; Cairo University; Jack McQuibban –Public Affairs Advisor; Cruelty Free International, Dr. Maina Ngotho – Senior Lecturer, and Head of Department, Animal Health & Production Mount Kenya University; and Dr. Mwenda Mbaka – Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB) aimed at raising awareness to the participants, and particularly the veterinary students and the faculty staff on the availability of the alternatives and to demonstrate that alternatives provide research and education institutions with authentic, affordable and ethical training resources that reduce the demand for live animals needed to deliver the same lessons. The delegates were also informed about legalities around the use of animals using a case of the Kenyan legislations

Key highlights from the panellists

Novel alternatives in education and training using; the Elnady technique

Over the years, animals have been used in education and training. Seeking to avoid the harmful use of animals is a necessity for veterinary education and training. Alternatives such as computer software and virtual reality, manikins, models, and plastinated specimens, are powerful training tools but may not always provide sufficient hands-on experience. Some are too expensive thus not affordable to many.

Tissue preservation is an ancient technology practiced in ancient Egypt e.g. use of embalmers for human cadaver mummification. Use of formalin in tissue preservation is widely practiced. Formalin has a pungent smell and is a hazardous. Plastination is a high cost

“This can help ensure a sufficient number of specimens for veterinary education and training, and contribute to the ending of the harmful use of animals and in addition to contribution of lowering environmental pollution.”



Prof. Fawzy Elnady – Cairo University

preservation technique that is used in labs and uses imported chemicals.

The Elnady Technique is a modified form of plastination. It is simple, inexpensive, and quick, uses available chemicals, kept at room temperature and uses no specialized equipment's. Tissues preserved using these techniques remain soft, flexible and durable. They are easily stored, can be cooled, have non-offensive odour and are safe to the environment.

The potential of using such specimens is broad. Organs, systems and whole cadavers can be developed for basic anatomy and dissection. For clinical skills, the technique has been successfully used in surgical suturing, upper respiratory endoscopy in the horse, dystocia in the cows and mare, amongst other procedures.

It can also support the study of embryology, pathology, parasitology and internal medicine. Using a body donation program, animals that die naturally or in accidents, or that are euthanized for medical reasons, can be preserved with the Elnady Technique. This can help ensure a sufficient number of specimens for veterinary education and training, and contribute to the ending of the harmful use of animals and in addition to contribution of lowering environmental pollution.

Some specimens developed (2014-2017) at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Cairo University Egypt (2016), at Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University USA and in 2017, at the College of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee University USA. The Elnady Technique is an innovative and inexpensive technique for preservation and presents great help for students and teachers.

Time for a global end to cosmetics animal testing; Jack McQuibban

“In 2013 a ban on imports (marketing) of cosmetics tested on animals into EU took effect. Now cosmetics containing ingredients tested on animals outside the EU after the ban cannot be sold”



Jack McQuibban – Cruelty free International

Leading organizations are working to end animal testing worldwide and are integral to the successful campaign for a ban on animal testing for cosmetics in the EU and now in a growing number of countries. Above all working with governments, regulators, companies and partner organizations worldwide is key in achieving the objective.

The UN Environment is particularly concerned, with the growing consensus that animals are sentient and therefore able to suffer and that such practices can no longer be justifiable for cosmetics' purposes and aware of the growing body of legislation on a national and supranational level that prevents the testing on animals for cosmetic testing. They are determined to facilitate global unity and adhere to the United Nations' standard on ethics for animal treatment. They are also conscious of the fact that there needs to be a multidisciplinary approach to the elaboration by the international community on an appropriate response to this problem.

European consumers have not had their safety compromised nor the range or quality of products available to them diminished. A significant proportion of these have been proven safe by non-animal methods or alternative testing regimes. Animal testing bans accelerated the development and validation of alternatives that often have use beyond cosmetics.

In 2004 there was a complete ban on testing of finished cosmetic products on animals and in 2009 there was a total ban on cosmetic testing ingredients on animals within EU. In 2013 a ban on imports (marketing) of cosmetics tested on animals into EU took effect. Now cosmetics containing ingredients tested on animals outside the EU after the ban cannot be sold

“It is time for a global end to cosmetics animal testing. Product and ingredient safety can be proven by non-animal methods, but we must comply with the local laws of the markets in which we operate.”

Across the world, the campaign to end cosmetics animal testing has been on going. In 2017, a second edition of the guide to assessing the safety of cosmetics without using animals was produced. The campaign has now been taken to the UN based on the United Nations Founding Charter, in particular Article 1, in which harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, which includes the solving of international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, is a founding purpose.

The current position is bad for animals; difficult for industry and unclear for consumers. It is time for a global end to cosmetics animal testing. Product and ingredient safety can be proven by non-animal methods, but we must comply with the local laws of the markets in which we operate.

Aware of the ever-growing global market in cosmetic products that furthers international trade and generates increased GDP, Bearing in mind that such products need to be considered as safe for the consumer; Aware that certain practices for product safety bring harm to animals, Particularly concerned, with the growing consensus that animals are sentient and therefore able to suffer and that such practices can no longer be justifiable for cosmetics purposes.



(Photo of Prof Elnady demonstrating the alternatives to University students during the conference)

Ethics and Regulatory Controls to Govern the Use of Live Animals in Research and Education; Dr. Mwenda Mbaka

“Long-standing research institutions have animal care and use committees (ACUC), which have spearheaded the welfare of laboratory animals”



Dr. Mwenda Mbaka- Kenya Veterinary board

Kenya has made deliberate efforts to grow as knowledge based economy as espoused in the Vision 2030 development blueprint. Biomedical research continues to be a major discipline of scientific investigations with major benefits in medical discoveries and interventions in human and veterinary medicine.

While the use of animals for research, education and training in Kenya is widely practiced, there is no documentation on source, species range, numbers, health and welfare of these animals. There is no documentary evidence of how many institutions and firms use laboratory animals in Kenya. This is not helped by the categorization of institutions into universities and research institutions. Long-standing research institutions have animal care and use committees (ACUC), which have spearheaded the welfare of laboratory animals; there are instances where there is more than one ACUC in the same institution. This of necessity means lack of harmony in welfare consideration of these animals. IPR remains the only institution who's ACUC was officially accredited by National Council of Science and Technology (NACOSTI).

Appreciating the need for standardized animal welfare considerations to match international best practice, NACOSTI, in consultation with IPR and CNHR, and in consultation with other stakeholders formed a Working Group in 2012. This resulted in a major achievement with the publication of new guidelines on care and use of laboratory animals in Kenya in 2014. It was the turn of NACOSTI to propel that to the next level by generating the requisite legislation and regulations to enhance the implementation of the new guidelines. It was anticipated that this would result in a harmonized national approach in the care and use of all categories of laboratory animals in Kenya. While this task remains outstanding, the role of ACUC in filling the gaps has not been diminished.

Animals are sentient, and therefore they should be handled humanely. The OIE guidelines on Animal Welfare state that animals have the right to the 5 freedoms. AW is entrenched in the constitution and relevant laws such as Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-professionals Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Cap 360).

“The Use of animals in veterinary training may risk violating of AW, due to the students’ ignorance”

The Use of animals in veterinary training may risk violating of AW, due to the students’ ignorance; e.g. injury to the animals, or stress due to fear–this may happen during manipulative handling, administration of medicines, breeding, or surgery, or overwhelming presence of many students per animal [stressful fatigue to the animal, or even injury] Cure-VSVP CAP 366] Section 45(1) requires the CS, through the Kenya Veterinary Board to develop regulations for standards to be adhered to.

Laboratory animal care & use in Kenya; whose call? Maina Ngotho

“It is also good to note that anything that causes pain in humans causes pain in lab animals.”

It is a basic agreement that vertebrates are sentient animals and that they feel pain. It is also good to note that anything that causes pain in humans causes pain in lab animals.

Two fundamental principles apply in the use of animals in labs; 3Rs (Replacement, Reduction and Refinement (1959) and the 5 Animal Freedoms (Brambell Report 1965).



Dr. Maina Ngotho- Mount Kenya University

The Institute of Primate Research (IPR) is one facility in Kenya that uses animals in research and testing. In the quest to promote the five animal welfare freedoms, the institute has made both policy and infrastructural changes. This includes adoption of the national guidelines for the care and use of animals in research and education in Kenya in its practice. As a long-standing research institution, IPR remains the only institution that Animal Care and Use Committees ACUC was officially accredited by NCST, now NACOSTI. The institute has made considerable expansion of the housing and accommodation facilities for the animals, providing them with more room to exercise their freedoms.

Panel 4: Issues affecting welfare of animals in the wild



Tracy Bain - IFAW

Most countries in Africa have a large number and variety of wildlife, including carnivores, herbivores, reptiles, birds, and primates, that live in the wild. Unlike domestic animals, their welfare is less discussed. Panellists under the leadership of **Tracy Bain** from the International Fund for Animal Welfare discussed this theme looking at trophy hunting, access and benefit sharing, innovation to address human-wildlife conflicts and law enforcement agencies collaborations and coordination efforts in combatting wildlife crime. The **panellists were**; Dickson Kaelo – CEO, Kenya Wildlife Conservancy Association, Masha Kalinina – Wildlife Policy Specialist; Humane Society International, Wangui Gichuhi – Senior Principal Prosecution Counsel, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Dr. Francis Gakuya - Head of Veterinary Services; Kenya Wildlife Service, and Dr. Lucy King - Head of Human-Elephant Co-Existence Program, Save the Elephants, Kenya.

Key highlights from the panellists

Trophy Hunting: A Threat to Africa's Wildlife; Masha Kalinina

Africa faces an unprecedented wildlife catastrophe. Many iconic species, especially those favoured by trophy hunters, are in a sharp decline mainly due to widespread poaching and habitat loss. According to IFAW report of 2016 titled "Killing for trophies", the number of imported and exported hunting trophies threatened taxa from 2004 to 2013.

Well-funded hunting and membership groups promoted the practice globally, incentivizing the killing through competitions that offer awards and prizes.

“Hunting block areas can be attractive not just for tourism, but also other alternative sustainable uses like farming (ex: coffee, cashews, etc.) which maintains land for wildlife.”



Masha Kalinina - HSI

According to the Humane Society International, incomes from trophy hunting cannot compare to incomes from tourism. In that, while trophy hunting provided 15,500 jobs, tourism created 2.6 million jobs in 8 countries. While trophy hunting earned the eight countries \$ 132 million, tourism earned them \$17 billion from overall tourism.

Hunting quotas are unsustainable. This was evident in Tanzania in the Ngorongoro crater where populations are estimated to have decreased by 66%. In Zimbabwe-Matetsi, trophy tusk sizes declined significantly from 2014-2015.

The trophy hunting multinational conglomerate is obscenely wealthy. It is rich and powerful and thrives in corruption and scandals to scale trophy hunting. It is also evident that trophy hunting ‘hurts’ tourism industry. Hunting block areas can be attractive not just for tourism, but also other alternative sustainable uses like farming (ex: coffee, cashews, etc.) which maintains land for wildlife.

Hunting industry lobbyists have devised a policy of Sustainable Use hence the need to interrogate this concept carefully.

Using Honey Bees as a Natural Elephant Deterrent; Dr Lucy E. King

Human elephant conflict is a common occurrence around wildlife areas. Elephants do not only cause destruction of property and crops but traumatizes families living within those areas.

“Elephants have come up with own innovative ways of going through these fences.”

There are a number of initiatives that have been implemented to prevent wildlife from accessing farmlands. This includes fencing despite that over time; elephants have come up with own innovative ways of going through these fences.

The Elephants and Bees’ Project is an application of an innovative study using an in-depth understanding of elephant behaviour to reduce damage from crop-raiding elephants using their instinctive avoidance of African honey bees. The



Dr. Lucy King – Save the Elephants

project explores the use of novel Beehive Fences as a natural elephant deterrent creating a social and economic boost to poverty-stricken rural communities through pollination services and the sustainable harvesting of “Elephant-Friendly Honey”.

Evidence collated by Dr. King proved elephants "will avoid live beehives at all costs." In fact, in her study, she found 94% of elephants to have moved away from the source of bee sounds within 80 seconds. A beehive fence is made up of interlinked beehives and 'dummy' beehives hung 10 meters (33 feet) apart and interlinked with a plain piece of fencing wire that, if disturbed, causes the whole fence to swing and release the bees.

The bee fence is a solution preferable to the desperate measures previously employed by farmers, including firecrackers, fire balls, dogs, stones, spears and guns. Further, the project is incorporating the planting of crops that attract bees such as sunflowers, which further improves incomes of families.

Access, Incentives, and Benefit Sharing; Dickson ole Kaelo

“During drought, livestock is not allowed to graze in protected areas while wildlife freely roams on farmed lands.”

Majority of Wildlife in Kenya and in Africa, occur in land occupied by local communities. There has been an increase in private land conversion to settlements and agricultural lands leading to land demarcation and fencing off wildlife from their migration routes thereby preventing them to exercise normal migration behaviours. In this scenario, resources are shared and conflicts are inevitable.

Across many areas communities complain of eviction from land, loss of access to water, pasture and other natural resources. They perceive wild animals as of more value to the state than the lives of humans – a perception created by the authorities. During drought, livestock is not allowed to graze in protected areas while wildlife freely



Dickson Kaelo – KWCA

roams on farmed lands.

Though wildlife earns a foreign income through tourism, communities and landowners do not ‘feel’ the benefits. Involving them in conservation and providing access to benefits is a critical point in conservation and preservation of spaces for wildlife.

The WCMA 2013 has created room for incentives and benefit sharing through provision for; Recognition of conservancies and wildlife conservation as a land use, Recognition of community wildlife associations and conservancy rangers, compensation for losses incurred from wildlife and community involvement in decision making, retention of benefits to offset costs.

Animal Welfare in Wildlife Conservation; Dr. Francis Gakuya

Wildlife forms part of Kenya’s biodiversity and heritage. It is an important source of tourism revenue accounting up to 15% of the Kenyan GDP and a major source of employment.

In wildlife conservation, animal welfare is often affected as a result of among other things; Human-wildlife conflicts, poaching for trophies and bush meat, retaliatory poisoning of carnivores that raid livestock, illegal trade in live wild animals – squeezed cages, overcrowding, starvation, deprivation of water, illegal keeping of wildlife – squeezed cages, indoor rearing (lack of sunlight), myths –leads to persecution of certain species such as hyenas, owls, wild dogs (“T9”), diseases especially chronic – if left unattended – belief that diseases are a natural phenomenon and no intervention is required.



Dr. Francis Gakuya –Kenya
Wildlife Service

Over time, the service has engaged itself in promoting animal welfare in conservation through; clinical interventions – injuries and diseases, capture and translocations, rescue of animals in distress – orphans, injured animals, human-wildlife conflict control/resolution – especially through engaging

“There is need to enhance community education and awareness towards animal welfare in wildlife conservation”

communities, compensation/consolation for loses, forensic science – bush meat, trophies (rhino horns, ivory) – evidence to support prosecution and through the enforcement of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Cap 360.

To further enhance the welfare of wild animals, there is need to enhance community education and awareness towards animal welfare in wildlife conservation. This should go hand in hand with honest and timely reporting of cases involving wildlife.

In addition, poaching and human induced wildlife conflict poses the greatest challenge to animal welfare and therefore should be deterred through enforcement of laws. There is also an urgent need for more veterinary professionals in wildlife conservation to take care of animal welfare issues. There is a further need to foster structured private and public partnerships with animal welfare agencies.

Collaboration and Coordination Efforts in Combatting Wildlife Crime: A Kenyan Prosecutorial Perspective; Gikui Gichuhi



Wangui Gichui – Office of The Director of Public Prosecution

Kenya has a complex relationship with wildlife. This state has resulted from high human population that has led to expansion into large agriculture activities, urbanization and in some cases, leading to human wildlife conflict.

There are a wide range of wildlife crimes including poaching, wildlife trafficking etc. These crimes lead to among other things; economic sabotage, banditry, global terrorism, piracy, human trafficking, child related offences, degradation of the environment and proliferation of small arms from war torn neighbouring countries.

Wildlife crime is an organized crime and is the fifth most profitable illicit trade in the world. Gangs work with local criminals leading to increase in corruption, extortion and violence.

Prosecuting wildlife crimes faces a number of challenges that include;

- Higher evidential standards expected by the courts.
- Lack of uniformity within the East African region on ivory e.g. TZ on sale of ivory stock..
- Lack of capacity both personnel and technical.
- Witnesses fatigue and facilitation.
- Mistrust between the agencies, different priorities.
- International cooperation – different legal regimes, lack of cooperation.
- Investigation process and procedures’ deficiencies.
- Chain of custody failures, lack of modern evidential collection and production methods e.g. video facilities
- Difficulty in turning intelligence into evidence
- Lack of tracing of assets and upstream offenders
- Complex and new legislation

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 have some pros and cons but it is considered fairly good. It has higher sentences in possession of wildlife trophy, a wider selection of criminal offences and has provisions for community engagements. However, some sections do not have penalty clauses and in some cases the high fines and imprisonment sentences typically means we have a trial on every case. Higher penalties mean a higher evidential burden.

To address the wildlife crime in Kenya, a number of measures are being implemented. This includes involvement of experts in investigations and prosecutions, procurement and use of equipment and technology, establishment of scene of crime and chain of custody procedures, coordination amongst wildlife agencies.

“Wildlife crime is an organized crime and is the fifth most profitable illicit trade in the world.”

Several judicial dialogues have been undertaken bringing together judiciary, law enforcement agencies among other agencies. These engagements have resulted to increased capacity of law enforcement agencies to address these crimes, effective prosecution of cases, asset tracing and forfeiture, legislative review.

There is room for doing more. This could be in:

- Plea bargaining mechanisms
- Restructuring of sentencing provisions
- Early involvement of intelligence sources at investigations
- Multiple charges
- Control delivery investigation systems so as to get top criminal minds
- Enhanced legislation

Panel 5: Working Animals Welfare



Petra Ingram – C.E.O, Brooke

Of all the working animals, donkeys are believed to suffer most abuse and cruelty due to poor management practices. The use of domestic animals to provide draught power is an ancient activity. The introduction of carts increased the transport capacity and efficiency of animals traditionally used for pack only. Surprising enough is an oversight on dogs as working animals beyond companion animals **A panel comprising of;** Alex Mayers - Head of Programmes; Donkey Sanctuary, Dr. Josep Subirana, World Horse Welfare, Dr. Stephen Ndurumo – Regional Manager, KK security, Dr.Desmond Tutu- Company Veterinarian, KK security, Samuel Theuri – Advocacy Officer; Brooke East Africa and Dr. Solomon Onyango – Program Development Manager; Donkey Sanctuary shared this session. Petra Ingram, the Brooke CEO moderated the session.

Key highlights from the panellists

Working Dogs' Welfare; Dr. Ndurumo M Stephen



Dr. Stephen Ndurumo –
KK Security

An animal usually domesticated and kept by humans can be trained to perform tasks. May be close members of households such as guide dogs, or otherwise - usually trained to provide tractive force such as draft horses, donkeys or sleigh dogs. Included in this category are working dogs used for protection, or detection work in civilian or military security purposes.

An animal usually domesticated and kept by humans can be trained to perform tasks. May be close members of households such as guide dogs, or otherwise - usually trained to provide tractive force such as draft horses, donkeys or sleigh dogs. Included in this

Working animal welfare is applicable in the following categories;

- Identification and record keeping
- Breeding Management – selection, maternal welfare
- Selection for best fit for task – breed, gender, age
- Training for specific task(s)- general purpose or detection work
- Housing / Boarding – after work
- Transportation to / from work
- Feeding – to match use
- Resting – R & R
- Handling and Training Equipment – leashes, harnesses, bite sleeves
- Healthcare – veterinary support, health insurance
- Retirement / Removal from work – due to age or ill health
- Disposal Policy
- Specialty considerations for harsh environments
- Sensitization of those working with dogs

category are working dogs used for protection, or detection work in civilian or military security purposes.

In Kenya, the number of households keeping dogs for security purposes has increased. More importantly, the number of dogs employed in commercial security is increasing. Working dogs are becoming important drivers of revenue for security companies and also significant in supporting livelihoods for those working with these dogs. The only compensation we can give working dogs is good welfare and accord them the five freedoms. The welfare of working dogs is enforced by users prompted by either;

- Statutory requirements - Law
- Industry standards – Law + Consumer organizations
- Peer requirements – professional associations
- Brand promise / Corporate culture – creed / pride
- Lobbying by the public or end users or animal services or charities

Majority of working dogs are assets of registered security companies and thus their welfare is best addressed with this in mind where possible quantifying the gains associated with improving their welfare. Welfare practices are ‘costly’ – provision of the 5 freedoms for working dogs cost money and time.

Implementation of animal welfare in working dogs;

Dr. Desmond Tutu

“There are challenges experienced in implementing Animal Welfare practices for Working Dogs in Africa. This include lack of knowledge on animal welfare and poor compliance”



Dr. Desmond Tutu – KK Security

Working dogs are constantly faced by human and environmental factors.

Human factors often arise from failure to provide; a secure, clean, spacious and well ventilated kennels for the dogs, adequate quantity and quality food and clean water, medical services and disease control and preventive measures in addition to suitable transport allow dogs to express normal behaviour. Some dogs are kept in confinement and trained by inflicting pain and the dogs become aggressive out of fear and distress.

Environmental factors imply the site where the dogs are kennelled and deployed to work. These include, climatic conditions, vegetation, human influence such as pollution and non-conductive residential areas-some areas are swampy and this predispose the dog to foot pad conditions such as Pythiosis (*Phycomyosis* or Swamp Fever)

There are challenges experienced in implementing Animal Welfare practices for Working Dogs in Africa. This include lack of knowledge on animal welfare and poor compliance, lack of Government services to inspect and implement the animal welfare act, lack of policy and weak laws regulating the industry resulting to the poor state of animal welfare in most kennels, inadequate training and implementation of animal welfare amongst the personnel working with the dogs while most of the clientele in the risky environments of dog deployment do not care about the dog's welfare.

Regular inspection of kennels is recommended. There is also need for inspection of kennel site, kennel construction and vetting of trainers. The social stigma imposed on dogs is a state of the mind that must be dealt with to help enlighten the communities on animal welfare.

The government must enforce laws governing animal welfare and a deliberate effort put for introduction of international standards like those set by National Association of Security Dog Users (NASDU-UK). There is hope for the welfare of working dogs.

Under the Skin: How the global trade in donkey skins impacts on animals, people and the environment; Alex Mayers

“The trade in donkey skins has not only affected the donkey population but has led to multiple problems ranging from pollution, illegal and inhumane killing in the bushes among other criminalities.”



Alex Mayers – The Donkey Sanctuary

Donkeys are valuable to the lives of owners and users in both commercial and non-commercial manner. They are not just draught animals but have been found to be good companion animals used in animal assisted therapy.

The donkey has over time acquired a new status as a production animal in food and medical sectors. Primarily and of great concern is the production of *ejiao* a Chinese herbal medicine that is produced from the skin.

It is estimated that since the early 80's, the donkey population has been on a decline something that we should be concerned as global citizens. The growth of the skin trade has led to escalation of theft across different parts of Africa. The trade in donkey skins has not only affected the donkey population but has led to multiple problems ranging from pollution, illegal and inhumane killing in the bushes among other criminalities.

A number of countries have banned the trade while others have suspended the trade temporarily. It is believed that the rate of replenishing stock through reproduction falls way below the demand for the donkey for skin and other products.

The Donkey Sanctuary calls for a halt to the trade in donkey skins to produce *ejiao* until the impact of the trade can be assessed and shown to be both humane for donkeys and sustainable for the communities that depend on these donkeys.

In particular, The Donkey Sanctuary urges other countries affected by this trade to follow the lead taken by Burkina Faso and Niger and ban the slaughter and export of donkeys for their skins. The Donkey Sanctuary urges governments and the industry to join them in raising public awareness about the impact of this trade so that *ejiao* consumers can make an informed choice.

This is in addition to calling on governments and local authorities to join efforts to support affected communities, protecting them from the illegal trade and preventing the decimation of donkeys through the legal trade.

Donkey Theft and Trade; the Pain of Loss and Anguish for Donkey Owners in Kenya; Samuel Theuri

“There is anecdotal evidence that shows a strong demand for donkey products (skin and meat) that is driving theft and illegal killing of donkeys to unsustainable levels, and that most donkey populations in Africa are already in decline or soon will be, dramatically.”

The issue of donkey theft, illegal killings and trade may seem to be a usual topic that has been tackled, but there is need to repeat it over and over to make sure that the issues discussed gain due attention and focus. Donkeys are assets-this means that they can be acquired, developed and transferred. They are acquired for a number of reasons all related to promoting human welfare (income, saving on time, renewable energy, climate change resilience, food security among other reasons). They get improved and developed through acts such as training to work etc. They are transferred willingly or unwillingly.

From an assessment carried out by the Brooke, it was realised that 16% of owners are still willing to sell their animal to slaughter while 84% abhor the thought to do that. Prosecution of theft and illegal killing has not been easy. Partly because the owners are not willing to prosecute these cases, the law enforcement officers are reluctant to listen to the complaints, issues on chain of custody and points of proof in such prosecutions, to name just a few. Communities are key in this conversation because on one part they facilitate its happening and on the other they have the solution to this problem.

Exploring this issue further, there is anecdotal evidence that shows a strong demand for donkey products (skin and meat) that is driving theft and illegal killing of donkeys to unsustainable levels, and that most donkey populations in Africa are already in decline or soon will be, dramatically.

News of hardworking donkeys stolen, killed and stripped of their skins overnight is now becoming common. In the last 6 months BEA partners working in Kenya alone reported over 1,800 donkey theft cases from community groups. Media reports of donkey theft or skinless carcasses found in bushes are now a common occurrence. The theft and killing witnessed

“Donkey theft and illegal killings are criminal activities that deprive and impoverish community livelihoods”

in the recent past can only be compared to poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

As has been done to save rhinos, elephants, whales and other endangered species, there is need for collective responsibility in protecting the donkey. It is important to note that animals cannot change their welfare but people can. This realisation places a special responsibility to people, placing communities at the fore of defence in protecting donkeys from theft.

Mid this year, and having consulted widely Brooke realized that communities have solutions to their problems hence when motivated,

they can come up with some viable, ideas to deal with this theft menace. Brooke launched a community competition in five counties that had initially reported large cases of theft incidents. Some of the solutions that the communities proposed and are currently being implemented include; technological and neighbourhood surveillance and tracking systems, establishment and registration of a system of identification and proof of ownership, alarm and alert system, integration of donkeys along other animals, shelters and awareness initiatives to protect, care for and enforcement of laws.



Samuel Theuri–Brooke E. Africa

It is important to note that donkey theft and illegal killings are criminal activities that deprive and impoverish community livelihoods and that the current levels of trade in donkey products may not be sustainable and could lead to donkey population declines and corresponding declines in economic opportunities for communities.

Brooke has been implementing a series of small ordinary initiatives whose ripple effects are extraordinary. These include; supporting communities to develop local secure methods to protect their donkeys from theft (Protection), strengthen our partnerships with organisations, institutions and highest levels of diplomacy to reduce demand (Partnership), collaboration and information sharing with entrepreneurs, government and other stakeholders on long term sustainable solutions (Information) and awareness creation among politicians, diplomats, policymakers and decision makers, so that they may better understand why this “threat” deserves to be a high priority and why they should devote further human and financial resources to address it (Awareness).

The contribution of working equids to climate change prevention and mitigation: An asset to safeguard; Josep Subirana Jové

Working equids support livelihoods worldwide. They play an important role in climate change. Though their greenhouse gas emissions have not been studied much as other livestock e.g. dairy and beef animal, there is need for scholars to prioritize of the plight of equids as is for other species.

Their contribution in the climate change debates has greatly been dominated by how they enable owners and families survive the effects of climate change such as droughts and floods.

Donkeys provide draught power that is renewable and that is environment friendly as compared to other mechanized systems e.g. vehicles.



Dr. Joseph Subirana – World Horse Welfare

Working Equids Welfare in Africa; Dr. Solomon Onyango

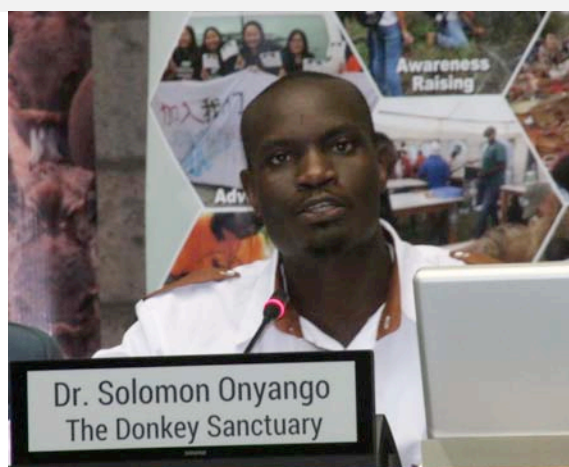
Working equids in Africa mainly fall under the category of horses and donkeys. They play a key role in sustaining rural and peri-urban livelihoods

However, little consideration is given to their welfare and care. This has seen them put to work while in poor welfare state whilst limited interventions provided by the local government systems and other service providers. Race horses are generally the only equine that can be said to be in good conditions.

Poor harness and cart designs and usage, mistreatment in the form of whipping, over working, overloading, poor handling practices in the form of use of bits and tether ropes, poor feeding and straying, diseases due to limited involvement of the vet care system in their welfare, neglect and occupational related injuries.

According to Donkey Sanctuary, data collected between 2007 and 2017 in Nairobi and Lamu on plastic bags related colic cases, 13 donkeys died in Nairobi while 98 died in Lamu.

Skin trade is taking livelihoods away and this is causing environmental pollution due to waste products from the slaughterhouses and bodies left to rot due to the illegal bush slaughter.



Dr. Solomon Onyango – The Donkey Sanctuary

Innovations and emerging issues in the Animal context

Presenters in this session included:

1. Tozie Zokufa - Humane Society International,
2. Philip Tedeschi - Clinical Professor; Institute of Human-Animal Connection, University of Denver,
3. Zoe Raw - Head of Research; Donkey Sanctuary

Key highlights from the panellists

Therapeutic Role of Dogs in Human Health; Prof. Philip Tedeschi, (Presented by: Dr. Maryanne Kagai)

In Africa, Dogs have been victimised and misunderstood yet they play a key role in the home unit and in the community in general.

In line with the conference objectives, there is a need to discuss the various ways animal (Canine) welfare can be in-cooperated in development through promoting human health.

Humans and canines have a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between people and other animals that is influenced by behaviours that are essential to the health and well-being of both. This includes but is not limited to, emotional, psychological, and physical interactions of people and dogs.

Dogs understand human pointing and gestures; imitate people with some of them being able to pick up aspects of human language and communication very quickly. They also increase social interaction, emotional support, and empathy, promote nurturing skills and decrease stress and depression, loneliness and feelings of isolation, aggressive behaviours, reduced psychiatric symptoms.



Dr. Maryanne Kagai – ANAW

“Humans and canines have a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between people and other animals that is influenced by behaviours”

Dogs are being used for diverse interventions human life. The University of Denver’s Bridge Project utilizes a canine in the special education classroom with Pet Partners. They are used for intervention in military trauma, for intervention with prisons population, intervention in oncology and chronic illness, intervention in loneliness and healthy ageing, intervention in child trauma and welfare, intervention with persons experiencing homelessness.

Donkey Welfare for Rural Livelihoods; Developing a Toolbox to Facilitate Change; Zoe Raw



Zoe Raw – The Donkey Sanctuary

“In the course of their use, often donkeys are exposed to cruel and inhumane treatments.”

Working animals play a critical role in the lives of rural, urban and peri-urban areas. They provide the much-needed draught power for both commercial and non-commercial activities thereby supporting livelihoods. Donkeys are used by whole families; men, women, youths and children. In the course of their use, often donkeys are exposed to cruel and inhumane treatments.

Improving their welfare faces some practical challenges such as limited access to resources, limited expertise and barriers to creating change, lack of engagement from communities, fear of change, disbelief that new methods will be effective.

To address these challenges, animal welfare organizations (the Donkey sanctuary, Brooke, World Horse Welfare and SPANA) formed the International Coalition for Working Equids (ICWE). Through this coalition, the organizations pull in knowledge, expertise and experience into and equine welfare toolbox whose outcome is improved equine welfare.

‘My Plate, My Planet’; Tozie Zokufa

More than 77 billion animals are raised for food per year worldwide. More than 1 billion animals were slaughtered in 2013 in South Africa alone, including cattle, pigs and poultry. More than 95 percent of the country’s egg-laying hens are confined in battery cages, spending nearly their entire lives in virtual immobilization. Animal products have much larger water footprints than non-animal products.

Just over 50 percent of pregnant sows spend their lives in crates where they are unable to exercise, fully extend their limbs, or engage in much important natural behaviour. Encouragingly, according to SAPPO all new pens created will be open.



Tozie Zokufa – HSI

The farm animal sector makes up 29% of global agriculture water requirements. By 2023, 33% of the world’s population will live in areas of absolute water scarcity.

Green Monday in South Africa is a day set for animals, for the planet and for health. For the day to be successful, the organizers are working with other partners and ambassadors. During this

day, they promote the plant-based versions of foods alternative to meat, readily available alternatives such as nut milk and cheese, as substitute to meat products, and dairy-free ice cream.



Delegates at the conference

Fundraising Workshop

Fundraising to Enrich policy, Community engagement and NGO Interventions

The following essentials for fundraising were shared and discussed.

- Understanding the Resource Mobilization Cycle
- Understanding the External Environment
- Appreciating and Analyzing Competition
- Develop and Manage a Resource Mobilization Plan - based on the genuine needs of the target stakeholders or community
- Build / strengthen capacity
- Building Donor Relationships with Your Organization
- Measuring and communicating Impact
- Engaging boards
- Continuous Learning and Improvement in Resource Mobilization Strategies
- Develop Partnerships
- Working with governments

A special feature of the conference was the fundraising workshop objectively to share experiences of the key tenets in Fundraising for Not-for-profits in the animal welfare sub sector. A number of issues were revisited that included an exploration of how organizations can raise the income needed to carry out its mission, maintain their work and strengthen organizational sustainability, where the required resources can be found and how to sustain your organization and work.

It was noted that fundraising is emerging as a widely recognized profession around the globe; from “baby boomers” to young professional fundraisers. New fundraising and communication channels, although growing, are not replacing traditional channels hence the need to focus on the total supporter journey vs. traditional “donor management.”

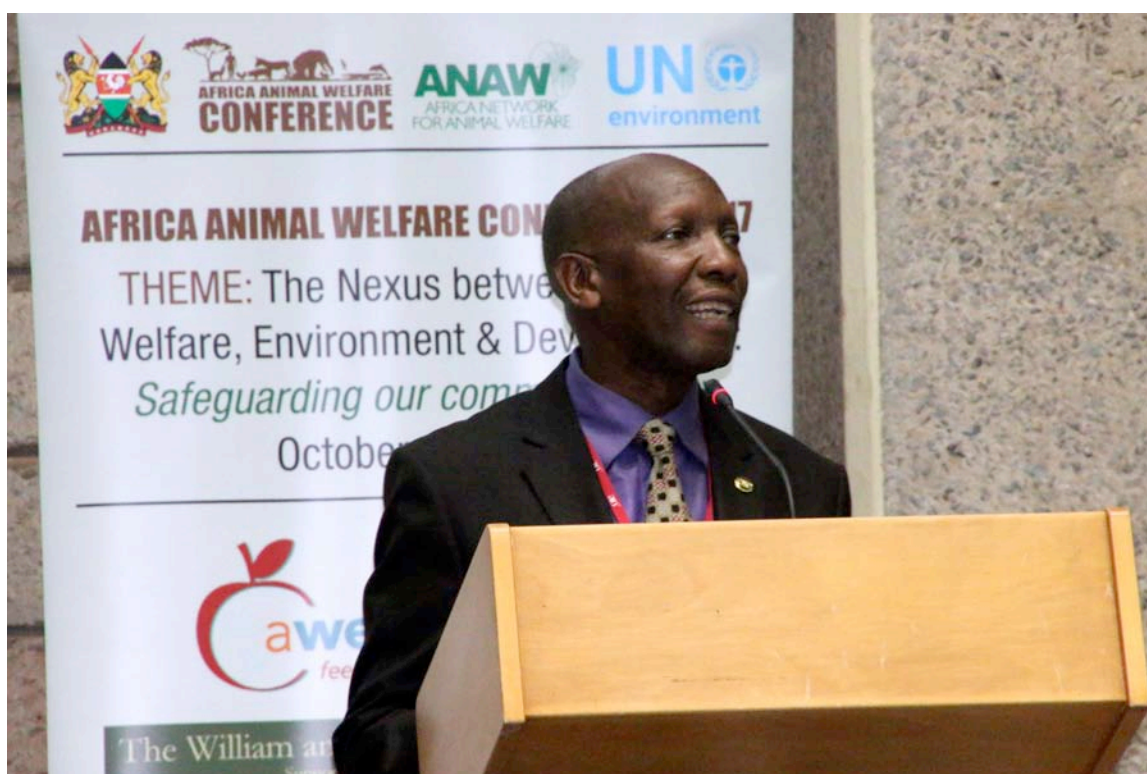
According to the Global Trends in Giving report 2007, individual donors worldwide are predominantly women (73%) and the vast majority of individual donors (61%) prefer online giving; 14% direct mail; 14% through events; 6% through mobile and 5% through work place giving.

Participants were informed that NGOs face a myriad of internal challenges in their effort to raise funds. These include; high rates of senior management turn-over, capacity limitation within organizations, accountability and transparency - central pillars of good governance, founder syndrome, strategic and operational plans and over reliance on external aid. While external challenges include; donor country priorities are changing, criteria being used/applied to organizations donors’ preferences, donors’ conditional ties, political interference, rules and regulations within a country for accessing government funds, donor prejudices.

Closing Session

Closing Remarks

The closing remarks was read by Dr. Thomas Dulu (A.g. Director of Veterinary Services) on behalf of Hon. Willy Bett, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries



Dr. Thomas Dulu – Directorate of Veterinary Services

It is indeed a great honour for me to make a few closing remarks at this Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017. First, allow me to express my gratitude to all those who made this conference a reality.

The mandate of my Ministry is to improve livelihoods and ensure food security through the creation of enabling environment and ensuring sustainable natural resource management including livestock production and marketing among others. I am briefed that this conference has already addressed the need for responsible livestock production through applying animal welfare best practices that are sensitive to animals, people and the environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Livestock sub-sector in Kenya contributes 12% of the GDP and 30% of agriculture GDP. It employs about 50% of national agriculture workforce and about 90% of ASAL workforce. 95% of ASAL household income comes from this subsector. This conference brings to fold the contribution of animals to the economy and the livelihood of many Kenyans.

The contribution of livestock sector in Africa's GDP is usually underrepresented in calculating the GDP estimates of African nations. This is usually because of many factors such as where the size of a national herd may not be known yet we are expected to appreciate that animals are an integral part of our livelihoods. In the global scenario, roughly 1 billion people depend on animals for their livelihoods. Animal welfare is key to achieving sustainable development.

I am sure you all agree that Africa has seen one of the largest spurts of growth in all sectors such as technology, industry, economy and infrastructure, among others. Alongside this growth, there has been a population increase estimated at about 3.5 million people per month, which has resulted in increased pressure on our natural resource. This has led to rise in competition for resources between man and animal, bringing forth interventions and innovations to maximize existing opportunities.

Ladies and Gentlemen

While some of these interventions have been environmentally friendly, some have instead resulted in environmental degradation that is manifested through varying environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution, food insecurity, poor waste and ecosystem management and loss of biodiversity. Nutrient recycling that offers sustainable support to plants and animal lives have been greatly interfered with through destruction of natural environments by mankind.

Animals, on the other hand, affect human health. There are many diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans and that are why Kenya under the Vision 2030 strives to have disease free zones. What this means is that health policy and regulations that include animal welfare protects human health.

Let me recall on the theme of the conference "nexus between animal welfare and environment" and the primary objective of this conference; first provide a platform for stakeholders to share lessons and experiences, discuss the implications of this relationship and propose interventions, resolutions and guidelines to policy and decision makers and secondly to raise awareness on animal welfare agenda development in Africa and its nexus with environmental pollution, degradation and development. I would like to re-state that animals are an integral part of our environment and if we ignore animals and their welfare they will and they have affected the habitat and our biodiversity. We must consider Conservation and environment policies that include animal welfare.

Today, a new phenomenon of intensive farming, what is normally called factory farming, is taking root in Africa and impacts on animal welfare, people and environment. According to FAO, livestock is responsible for 18% of greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, we must put in place strategies policies that promote humane farming practices that improve food security, protects health and reduce negative environmental effects.

Environmental degradation in most cases brings to us natural disasters which affect people and animals every year. I do believe this conference has explored ways to harmonize the humanitarian stakeholders and animal welfare stakeholders to see how they can work together to mitigate the loss of animals and livelihoods during such disasters. It is also important to come up with risk mapping and reduction and emergency relief programmes as a means of mitigation.

As I conclude allow me to refer to two issues.

First, Kenya hosts two technical arms of regional bodies that is IGAD centre for pastoral areas and livestock development (ICPALD) and AU-IBAR which has been instrumental in drafting regional and African strategies respectively. IGAD's strategy on Animal Welfare and IGAD Member States National Strategies on animal welfare

and the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) and African Platform for Animal Welfare (APAW) under the leadership of AU-IBAR are initiatives that civil society organization must work closely to ensure adoption and implementation of the strategy in their programmatic areas.

Secondly, the meeting we had during the last three days came in time for the United Nations Environment Assembly that will take place in almost exactly 2 months from now. I believe that your deliberations have underlined the important relationships between the Assembly theme "Pollution" and the issue of Animal Welfare and encourage you to carry your findings into the Assembly to which some of you participate.

This conference, therefore, is a rallying call for all stakeholders to recognize and appreciate that animal welfare is part of our life, environment and development and to work with your communities, decision makers and the private sector to make this understood.

Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish to express gratitude to the organizers and participants for sharing their experiences and coming up with recommendations and resolutions to governments and practitioners across Africa.

I now, therefore, declare this conference officially closed.

Thank you

Participants' List

Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2017		
Name	Organization	Country
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