

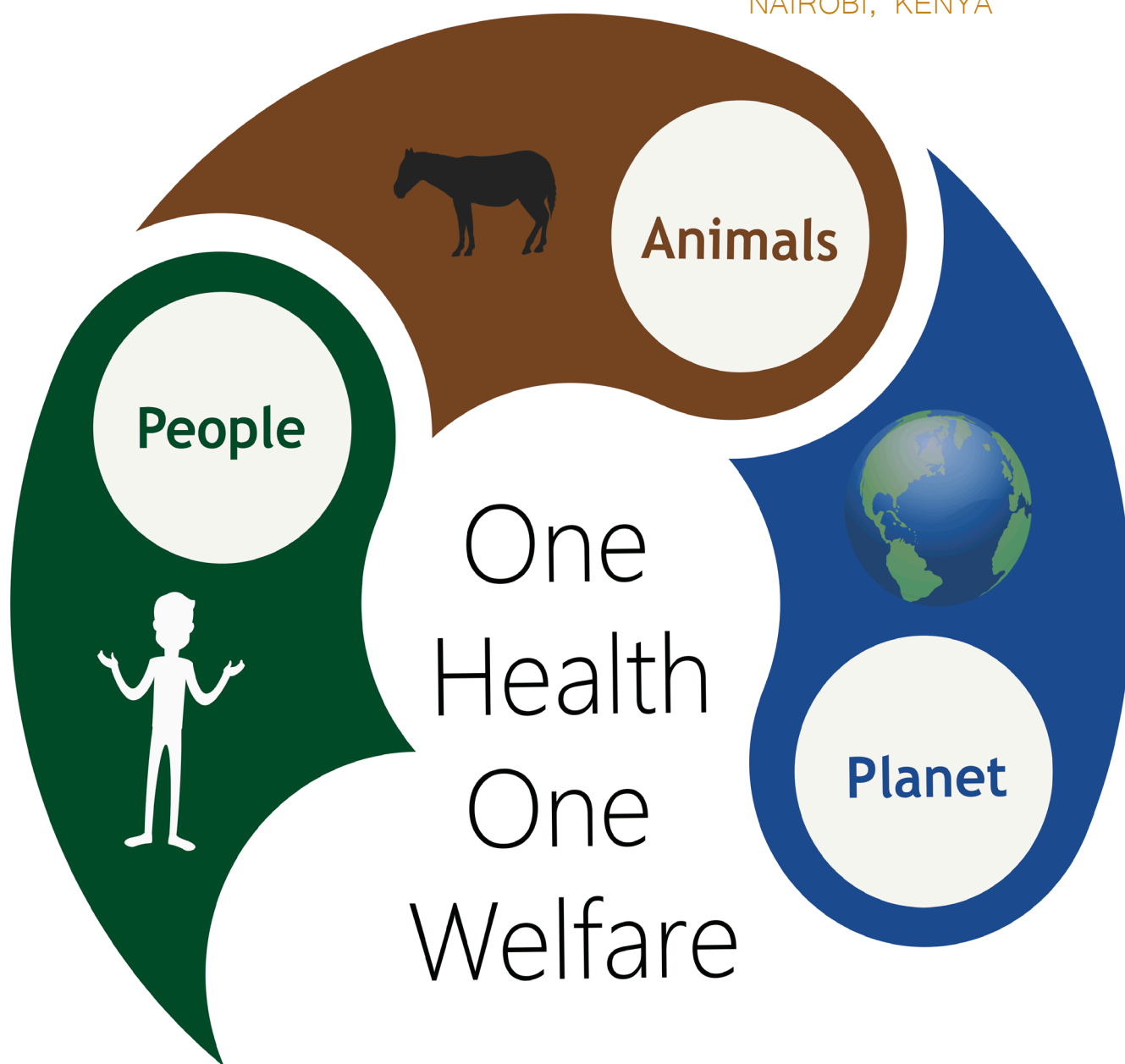
AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE 2018

People, Animals & the Planet; One Health One Welfare

3-5 SEPTEMBER 2018

UNITED NATIONS COMPLEX

NAIROBI, KENYA



Acknowledgement



Josphat Ngonyo
Executive Director Africa
Network for Animal Welfare

Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) on behalf of the entire Organizing Committee is grateful for the collaborative effort that each and every person gave in realizing a successful 2018 conference.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the Chief Guest Director of Veterinary Services Dr. Obadi-ah Njagi, for accepting to grace the opening of this year's Africa Animal Welfare Conference and to our keynote speaker, Prof. PLO Lumumba for honoring our invitation and delivering a most challenging and yet inspirational speech setting the right tone for the conference. We thank the UN Environment Deputy Division Director Monika Gail Mac Devette and UN Environment team led by Jorge Laguna-Celis, Secretary of the Governing Bodies of UN 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 Isaiah Otieno, Laetitia Zobel, and Kabawa Nganga as the UN Environment Secretariat who painstakingly worked with the Conference Organizing committee to make the conference a reality.

We thank all our speakers, moderators and panelists for sharing their knowledge and skills enriching the 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); and Dr. Joan Magero (DVS).

We thank each funding partner who committed resources and technical support in enabling the success of the conference. We recognize; A Well-Fed World, Animal People Forum, Animal Welfare Institute, Center for Animal Law Studies - Lewis & Clark Law School, Compassion in World Farming, International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals (IAAPEA), International Fund for Africa, The Donkey Sanctuary and World Animal Protection for their financial support. We thank World Animal Net for their technical support.

We must also commend the Organizing Committee and the Technical Review Committee for the work they did prior to the conference with a special mention of key Resource Professionals within ANAW, the Office of the Director of Veterinary Service, Riara University, and Centre for Animal Law Studies - Lewis & Clark Law School who in a most indefatigable way helped in shaping the conference agenda into a reality.

Finally, we would like to thank the presenters, moderators and session chairs who put in time and effort to deliver quality presentations and discussion agendas, as well as, all the delegates who took the time to attend and actively participate in the conference. Thanks to media houses that played a key role in publicizing the conference, including KTN, Ebru Africa TV, The Star Newspaper, Daily Nation and Animal 24-7. The conference simply would not have succeeded without the over 200 delegates from across Africa and abroad who took time to be with us.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A-CDC	Africa - Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
AU	African Union
CPR	Committee of Permanent Representatives
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CSO's	Civil Society Organizations
CYNESA	Catholic Youth Network for Environmental Sustainability in Africa
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services
DS	Donkey Sanctuary
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KSPCA	Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OECP	Open Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGP	Small Grants Programme
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
USD	United States Dollars
WCMA	Wildlife Conservation and Management Act
WAN	World Animal Net
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Our sponsors:



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- Alex Mayers; Donkey Sanctuary	
- Dawn Moncrief, Founding Director; A Well Fed World	
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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Day 1, September 3, 2018

8.00-9.00 Arrival and Registration

OPENING SESSION

Moderator: Josiah Ojwang

9.00-9.15 Conference Overview & Objectives: **Kahindi Lekalhaile**

9.15-10.00 Opening Remarks/Goodwill messages

- **Amb. Nehemiah Rotich**, Conference Chair
- **Monika Gail Mac Devette**, Deputy Division Director; UN Environment
- **Tennyson Williams**: Regional Director; World Animal Protection
- **Alex Mayers**: Donkey Sanctuary
- **Dawn Moncrief**: Founding Director; A Well-Fed World
- **Pamela Frasch**, Associate Dean of Animal Law and Executive Director, Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis & Clark Law

School

- **Dr. Obadiah Njagi**, Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, Republic of Kenya
-

10.00-10.30 Key Note Address - **Prof. PLO Lumumba**

10.30-11.00 **Group Photo, Tea Break**

SESSION A: ANIMALS IN THE WEB OF LIFE

Session Chair: **Dr Solomon Onyango**, Committee Member, Kenya Veterinary Association

11.00-11.30 **Keynote Presentation:**

Animals: An essential linkage to a healthy environment, better health and sustainable livelihoods: **Dr. Mwenda Mbaka**, President of Association of African Veterinary Statutory Establishment and Operationalization Task Force

BREAKAWAY SESSIONS

11.30-12.40

Panel A: Wildlife

Panel Chair: **Lucy Waruingi**, CEO, African Conservation Centre

Sub-topics: Wildlife Crime: **Col. Brian Oppelt**, South Africa; Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking: Case study of Virunga National Park: **Balembe Balagizi**, Congolese Wildlife Authority; Wildlife Extinction: **Eunice Robai**, Animal Welfare Outreach Officer, Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW); Conservation Innovations- **Mainza Moono**- 400ft Inc.

Panel B: Animal Production Systems

Panel Chair: **Justin Marceau**, Professor of Law, University of Denver

Sub-topics: Welfare of Animals used in Educational Experiments: **Nick Jukes**, Coordinator, InterNICHE; Slaughter houses: **Dr. Diana Onyango**, Executive Officer, KSPCA; Antimicrobial resistance: **Dr. Yewande Alimi**, Public Health Officer, A-CDC; Factory Farming; **Tozie Zokufa**, Executive Director, A Greener World, South Africa.

12.40-13.00 **Session Summary**

13.00 – 14.00 **LUNCH BREAK**

SESSION B: STATE OF THE WORLD

PRESENTATIONS:

Session Chair: **Dr. Irene Naigaga**-Regional Programme Manager, One Health, Central & Eastern Africa.

14.00-15.45 **Presentation 1:** Role of Judiciary in Environmental Law in Africa:
Hon.Lady Justice Antonina Kossy Bor, Judge, Environment and Lands Court.

Presentation 2: Linking Sustainable Development Goals to One Health & One Welfare: **Prof. James Herbert Williams**, Arizona State University, USA.

Presentation 3: Community Engagement in Environmental Conservation
Dr. Edwin Sabuhoro: President, Gorilla Guardians, Rwanda.

Presentation 4: One Health and Cancer: A Comparative Exploration of Human and Animal cancers: **Dr. Kelvin Momanyi**, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

Presentation 5: Genetically Modified Organisms:

- a) **Dr. Richard Oduor**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Kenyatta University.
- b) **Dr. Daniel Maingi**, Executive Director, Growth Partners Africa.

15.45-16.00 **Session Summary**

16.00-16.30 **Tea Break**

8.00 - 16.30 Exhibition & Networking

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

Day 2, September 4, 2018

8.30 – 9.00 Day's registration

9.00-12.30: **United Nations Environment Program**

Session Chair: **Ken Mwathe**, Birdlife International

9.00-9.45 **Presentation:** “Accreditation process and rules and civil society preparations towards UNEA”. Presentation and Discussion by **Charlotte Ndakorerwa**, Civil society engagement at UNEP,

9.45- 10.30 **Presentation:** “UNEA 3 outcomes and UNEA 4 objectives, themes and its preparatory process”. Presentation and Discussion, by **Laetitia Zobel**, UN Environment.

10.30- 11.00 **Tea Break**

11.00-13.00 Innovative solutions for environmental challenges and SCP

Laetitia Zobel/ Charles Arden Clarke- One Planet Network (10YFP) Sustainable Consumption and Production Programme of UNEP. **Kamar Yusuf** (Private Sector unit) - Private sector engagement towards UNEA-4. **Allan Ottaro** (Director of Catholic Youth Network of Environmental Sustainability in Africa). **Wolf Gordon Clifton**, Director of Animal People



SESSION C: THE PLANET IN RELATION TO ONE HEALTH & ONE WELFARE	SESSION D: AFRICA ANIMAL LAW CONVENTION
14.00 – 15.00	14.00 – 15.00
<p>Session C Part One</p> <p>Panel Discussion: Welfare of Working Animals</p> <p>Panel Chair: Dr. Samuel Kahariri, Chairman, Kenya Veterinary Association</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <p>Working animals: Enhancing the link between the welfare of working horses and donkeys and sustainable human livelihoods: Penny Ward, World Horse Welfare</p> <p>Donkey skin Trade in Africa: are breeding farms feasible?: Alex Mayers, Donkey Sanctuary</p> <p>Donkey Powered Solid Waste Management Standard Practice (One health model) in Hawassa, Ethiopia: Bojia Duguma, Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia</p>	<p>Moderator: Wachira Kariuki</p> <p>Welcome and Introduction</p> <p>Prof. Pamela Frasch, Associate Dean of Animal Law and Executive Director, Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis&Clark Law School</p> <p>Prof. Robert Gateru, Vice Chancellor of Riara University</p> <p>Josphat Ngonyo, Executive Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare</p>
15.00 – 16.00 Session C: Part Two	14.40 – 15.05
<p>PRESENTATIONS</p> <p>Session Chair: Prof. James Herbert Williams, Arizona State University, USA.</p>	<p>Session 2: Developing Animal Law: The Essential Role of Education: Prof. Pamela Frasch, Associate Dean of Animal Law and Executive Director, Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis & Clarke Law School</p>
<p>Presentation 1 : Practical Moral Solutions to Achieve a Sustainable Future: Dr. Gabriela Kaplan, President, Lifewatch Group</p>	<p>15.10-16.00</p> <p>Session 3: Defending Africa's Wildlife:</p> <p>Jim Karani, Legal Affairs Manager, Wildlife Direct</p> <p>Amy P. Wilson, Attorney, Director of Animal Law Reform South Africa</p>
<p>Presentation 2: Ocean Pollution by Plastics and its effects on Marine Life: Innocent Maloba, WWF</p>	<p>16:00 – 16:30 Tea Break</p> <p>16:30 – 17:25</p> <p>Session 4: Crimes Against Animals: Challenges in Prosecution</p> <p>Gikui Gichuchi, Senior Principal Prosecution counsel, ODPP</p>
<p>Presentation 3: Cause and consequences of industrialization (Climate Change, Habitat Loss, Degradation, Desertification, Deforestation mining: Paul Karanja, Deputy Executive</p>	<p>Rodah Ogoma, Senior Assistant Director, ODPP</p> <p>17:30 – Session Summary</p>
16:00 – 16:30	
<p>Presentation 4: Emerging Infectious and Lifestyle Diseases: Dr. Atenah Roba, International Fund for Africa.</p>	

Day 3, September 5, 2018

8.30 – 9.00 Day's registration

SESSION E: LEADERSHIP AND FUNDING	SESSION F: AFRICA ANIMAL LAW CONVENTION
9.00-9.45	8.30- 09.00
<p>Leadership</p> <p>Session Chair: Tennyson Williams, Regional Director, World Animal Protection</p> <p>Presentation: Leadership Beyond the 21st Century: Michael O'Brien Onyeki, Senior Vice President-Africa Region, Conservation International.</p> <p>Leadership and Civil Society Governance: Prof. Janet Rumfelt, Regis University, Denver, USA</p>	<p>Session Chair: Justin Marceau, Professor of Law, University of Denver.</p> <p>Session 1: Animal Welfare Protection Systems</p> <p>Wachira Kariuki, Africa Network for Animal Welfare.</p>
9.45-10.30	9.00-9.50
<p>Funding and Resource Mobilization</p> <p>Session Chair: Donald Odera</p> <p>Session Guide: Building Endurance-Setting Your Priorities Right (Funding Partners interaction session with stakeholders)</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Nancy Chege, Country Programme Manager, GEF Small Grants Programme, UNDP</p> <p>Good Financial Grant Practice: Dr. Michael Kilpatrick, Senior Advisor, Good Financial Grant Practice Programme, The African Academy of Sciences</p>	<p>Session 2: Animal Law Education - Where to Start?</p> <p>Winnie Nyaboke Onkoba, Advocate</p> <p>Hon. Allan Temba Sitati, Senior Resident Magistrate.</p>
	9.50 -10.25
	10:25 – 10:30
	Animal Law Conference Closing remarks

10.30 – 11.00 **Tea Break**

11.00 – 11.45 **Conference Resolutions/ Way forward**

11.45-12.15 **Closing Remarks and Vote of thanks**

12.15-13.15 **Lunch and departure**

*****E ND OF CONFERENCE*****



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Africa Network for Animal Welfare, a Civil Society Organization accredited by UN Environment and the UN Economic and Social Council partnered with UN Environment and the Government of Kenya to co-host the 2nd “Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2018” under the theme: People, Animals and the Planet: One Health, One Welfare.

The three-day conference from the 3-5 September 2018 was attended by a total of 259 delegates, 53 of them having travelled from 25 different states across Africa and from overseas. Plenary presentations and panel discussions concentrated much on the inter-connectedness of people, animals and the planet with a view to enhancing One health, One welfare for all. A special session on Animal Law was incorporated into the discussions, one that brought together experts of law who exchanged ideas particularly on how Animal Law Education can be mainstreamed within the current systems of education while escalating community awareness.

By the end of the three-day conference, commitments and actions were arrived at with resolutions being brought to the fore. Detailed resolutions are embedded within this link. In summary, participants resolved to: Increase engagement with the United Nations and its members to promote the relevance of Animal Welfare to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals;

- Encourage liaison with different stakeholders in the sensitization of animal welfare and developing a critical mass of sensitized public who can champion animal welfare;
- Work towards the formulation, enactment and review of policy to develop current standards of animal welfare, taking into account legislation in the field of animal welfare and the environment;
- Involve youth in developing a model blue print of environmental and animal welfare sustainability;
- Appeal to government and non-governmental organizations to integrate policy on the environment, animals and people in a holistic approach as opposed to sectorial approach;
- Integrate sustainable consumption and production in animal welfare and the environment;
- Stress the need for measurable ways of assessing impact and tracing progress in animal welfare and the environment;
- Agree to participate in crafting animal laws in Africa;
- Support the development of strategic frameworks for animal welfare in Africa;
- Pursue engagements with humanitarian agencies to improve the welfare of animals, especially animals in disaster situations;
- Encourage partnerships with accredited legal institutions to incorporate animal law into legal curriculums;
- Capacity building animal welfare, wildlife and environmental civil society organizations in Africa on governance and advocacy matters.



BACKGROUND TO THE CONFERENCE



Many strides have been made so far by different stakeholders in Africa to promote animal welfare and Wildlife and Environmental Conservation across Africa. This is in appreciation of ongoing efforts, but at the same time being cognizant of various gaps and challenges facing animal welfare and conservation in Africa. Key among these is the knowledge and skills to generate and implement homegrown solutions. There is need therefore to sensitize and invite civil society organizations to fora to capacity build animal welfare and conservation practitioners with the knowledge, skills, and influence attitudes and advocacy abilities necessary to implement animal welfare interventions and influence policies in different countries across Africa.

Animal and environmental wellbeing are important indicators of human development, as well as being important in their own right. Thus, they need to be core components of development decisions taken by governments, corporates and multilateral institutions.

Africa Animal Welfare Conference, 2018 aimed to generate discussions around this hypothesis hence the theme: People, Animals and the Planet: One Health, One Welfare.

The conference was meant to complement the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) aim 1 as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 numbers 1,3,6,7,12,13,15,17.

Additionally, it was to complement African Union's agenda 2063 aspirations Nos 1, 7 and the call to action by the African Union Assembly on Climate Change. The goal is to propagate an effective and well-informed caucus of animal welfare and environmental stakeholders cognizant of existing policies and legislation in most African countries. The existence, uptake, practicability and interpretation of animal welfare standards and practices as well as sustainable environmental conservation interventions are low among most African communities. The vision is that by providing such avenues for discussion and exchange of ideas, these gaps will be addressed for improved animal welfare and environmental protection.

Additionally, the 2018 forum was to facilitate information sharing and networking to support coordinated efforts for faster realization of animal welfare and environmental protection in Africa.

It was against this backdrop that stakeholders came together through the Africa Animal Welfare Conference - 2018 to identified gaps, and come up with a way forward.

Africa Animal Welfare Conferences are coordinated by ANAW with the support of like-minded partners aimed at achieving specific objectives.

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES: OPENING SESSION



**Amb. Nehemiah Rotich,
Conference Chair**

In his opening speech, Ambassador Nehemiah mentioned that connecting animal welfare and the environmental agenda with people is critical in ensuring sustainable development. Coexistence of the three components determines the future of the planet. A change in one of them affects the others over time. The changes witnessed over the years have been negative and distractive, hence the concerns that were to be raised in the conference.

Ambassador further added that the conference was to bring together different sectors to deliberate on how they can affect a multisector approach towards elevating the situations at hand. He mentioned that the main aim of the conference was to highlight major crosscutting concerns within respective sectors. Furthermore, a conference is said to be as good, and useful, as its outcomes. The 2018 conference had a rather ambitious program, given the broad breadth and deep depth of issues.

We need to make meaningful contributions at the local level, and also to bring these issues up at global level. Furthermore, these stakeholders were the voice that acted as the alternative voice to the animals and the environment. There is need to make informed decision on animals, environment and the people.



**Monika Gail MacDevette
Deputy Division Director; UN Environment**

In her speech, Monika highlighted that the UN Environment was proud to cohost the conference as this was a viable platform to give information on the upcoming United Nations Environment Assembly in its fourth session, which was scheduled to take place from 11th -15th of March 2019 on the theme “Innovative solutions to environmental challenges and sustainable consumption and production”.

There is need to know how stakeholders can use nature sustainably. Furthermore, animals are under human care and form part of their assets but neglecting them leads to neglecting the welfare of humans in return. Animals eating garbage in the form of plastics is one example of negligence of the welfare of animals by humans. The plastics they eat have a drastic effect on the animal’s nutrition and digestion in general. What goes in is what comes out in the form of what we eat from the animal’s flesh and milk. When humans neglect proper waste management, animals will ingest hazardous materials from garbage. The animals then suffer poor health and this disease-causing organism ends up in humans after ingestion. Animal health is part of human health, as they are part of the human food chain. There is therefore the need to positively influence the welfare of the animals under human care also for the purpose of ensuring a healthy food chain; only then can humans realize that they are not necessarily doing animals a favor.

One health, One welfare simply means there is interdependency between human health and that of animals, as well as the environment. Humans can find ways of having a healthy environment and animal welfare where both of these are human resources. There is need to provide leadership and partnerships in caring for the environment through inspiring people to improve their quality of life without affecting future generations.



Tennyson Williams

Regional Director; World Animal Protection

Tennyson in his speech stressed that the development agenda of Africa will not be realized if animals are not part of the solution. By 2050 livestock production will be double what it was in 2000. At the moment, more than 70 billion animals are farmed for food each year. World Animal Protection moves the world to protect and rescue animals in disaster zones. They have helped governments and communities to recover and rebuild. When disaster strikes, the impact is devastating to the animals and communities that depend on them. Animals have been used to earn a living and for security purposes, as tones of millions of people depend on them for food and a source of livelihoods. World Animal Protection recognizes that animals and human lives are interlinked. They move the world to protect 1 million animals in communities. They also help governments to manage dog populations humanely and to vaccinate them against rabies. Animal protection is a force that creates a better world because all people depend on animals. They play a big role in lifting families from poverty. Taking care of animals is not a luxury of the rich or western world, but rather a sustainable development agenda, which includes sustainable agriculture and human and animal conflict.



Alex Mayers

Donkey Sanctuary

In his speech, Alex mentioned that fifteen countries of the world are standing together against the donkey skin trade. There are 44 million donkeys around the world. They are closely linked to livelihoods and also water access to families that depend on them. Donkey skin trade is becoming a threat to not only the donkeys themselves but also for the livelihoods that depend on them. As a consequence, between four and ten million donkeys will need to die every year in order to meet the demand for ejiao (gelatin obtained from the skin of the donkey (*equus asinus*) by soaking and stewing). It is used as an ingredient in the traditional medicine of China, a demand that is unsustainable, whilst simultaneously causing mass-scale suffering to donkeys and risking the livelihoods of millions of people who depend on them. Rural villages from Africa to South America have had their donkeys stolen, slaughtered and skinned, impoverishing them in an instant and possibly changing their lives forever. He further added that it is necessary to halt 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 them. In particular, The Donkey Sanctuary urges other countries affected by this trade to follow the lead taken by Burkina Faso and Niger and to ban the slaughter and export of donkeys for their skins.



Dawn Moncrief

Founding Director; A Well-Fed World

Dawn in her speech mentioned that A Well-Fed World advocates for shift towards global food security to address hunger. They work to save and conserve animals who are harmed by over grazing, climate change and ecosystem degradation in the world. These animals directly affect human livelihoods as they play a big role in food security. She added that the livestock industry has dire consequences around the globe.

Keynote Address

Prof. PLO Lumumba



Prof Lumumba in his speech highlighted that, “It is an indictment in which we have gone away from our spiritual trajectory. We maltreat animals when slaughtering them, the animals that we live with every day. That shows how we are not considerate with animal treatment and their lives. Why is it that the welfare of animals is critical to human beings? How do we interact with animals? We have national parks across the world. We have universities famously known for churning out professionals to cater for animal wellbeing.

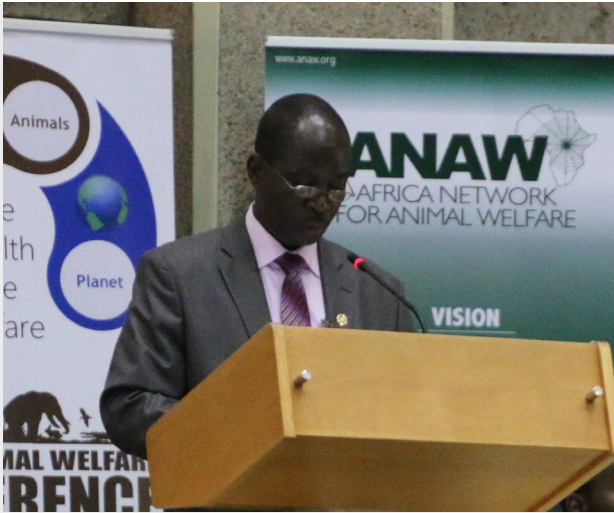
For there to be biodiversity, we need to have care for flora and fauna. Mother Earth should be cared for in the way it is intended. It is in our interest that we protect Mother Earth, even if it is for our selfish gains.

Has it ever occurred to us that we should take care of that which we consume so as to not let them go into extinction? Welfare of animals should be given priority to ensure sustainability. Imagine, if we existed with no animals? That human beings were the only animals in existence. Ask and answer the question, what will be the relationship between man and animals in conflict prone areas? E.g. DRC and CAR where there are no vaccinations taking place.

Are there international instruments we put in place for cross country migration? What are the legal interventions that are put in place?

We are gathered here to recognize that we are all animals; the difference is that we are the rational animals. We must have a peaceful co-existence for biodiversity for earth’s renewal.”

[Africa Animal Welfare Conference 2018](#)



Dr. Obadiah Njagi
Director of Veterinary Services, Republic of Kenya

The human population is increasing daily and this is set to increase development. This means there will be competition for natural resources which in return tampers with the ecosystem. Some of the development inventions are not environmentally friendly, with man having lost biodiversity. Emerging trends in diseases has also been observed. The One Health approach would prevent disease, reduce costs, improve food safety and security, and save lives. For example, potential disease outbreaks would be identified early in animals, before emerging and spreading into human populations. One Health requires disparate professions, working in diverse institutions that have distinct missions, priorities, and funding, to work together.



Pamela Frasch
Associate Dean of Animal Law and Executive Director, Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis & Clark Law School

In her speech, Dr. Frasch highlighted that they have a long tradition of educating lawyers including a tradition of educating animal law attorneys. Animal lawyers are important in advocating for animal welfare not only for ensuring the existence of appropriate animal welfare laws and policies but also for ensuring that these laws are enforced. Empowering communities and advocating for animal welfare, is a great stride to ensuring One Welfare One Health.

SESSION A: ANIMALS IN THE WEB OF LIFE

Session Chair: Dr Solomon Onyango, Committee Member, Kenya Veterinary Association

Animals: An essential linkage to a healthy environment, better health and sustainable livelihoods

Keynote Presentation:



Dr. Mwenda Mbaka
President of Association of African
Veterinary Statutory Establishment
and Operationalization Task Force

In his presentation, Dr. Mbaka highlighted that as long as politics of food and poverty exist, politicians come up with concepts of food and aid in exchange for votes. There is need to change to politics of real development. There is need to develop policies that ensure sufficient allocation of resources in the animal welfare sector for research, production and protection. The role of veterinarians to mainstream animal welfare issues is critical. Wealth retention at animal owner level is critical, whereby market dynamics that impoverish animal owners are looked at. A key determinant of animal welfare is the environment in which it inhabits. Outcomes of Violations of Animals Welfare

- Disrupted digestive and metabolic functions. This suppresses productivity and its general performance. About 70% of African communities rely on animal resources for livelihoods.
- Immunosuppression. This causes an increase in demand for drugs and also increased cost of production and risk of drug residues in foods.

There is a need to move from the mentality that animal welfare issues are foreign. Animal Welfare is closely linked to healthy environments. Healthy animals lead to fewer contaminations and also less Veterinary Public Health challenges. Animal welfare is closely linked to livelihoods; where animal welfare is taken care of there is high productivity, less costs of production, food security, better health and better housing. There should be inclusion of animal welfare training at all levels of formal education so as to increase knowledge about the importance of animal welfare in society.

Panel A: Wildlife

Sub-topic: Wildlife Crime

Panel Chair: Lucy Waruinge, Chief Executive Officer, Africa Conservation Centre

Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking, Situation in Kenya

There is a 40% conviction rate of wildlife related crime in Kenya currently. So far, offenders have been brought to justice in over 121 courts under 15 groups of 15 volunteer lawyers. Poor presentation of evidence is a hindrance of bringing convicts to book. The year 2017 registered 95% of conviction rates with 237 arrests. A total of 223 of the arrests were crimes relating to ivory. There is a need to teach relevant agencies about handling crime scenes. Establishment of forensic laboratories would also help in combating wildlife crimes. It is also emerging that most animals are dying due to negligence as compared to poaching. Recent case scenario being the 11 rhinos that died while being relocated to Tsavo National Park.



Jim Karani - Wildlife Direct

Wildlife Extinction



Eunice Robai
Africa Network for Animal
Welfare (ANAW)

Africa Network for Animal Welfare works with communities and different stakeholders in animal protection. According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), more than 26,000 species are threatened <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>.

Classification is as follows; from Vulnerable to Endangered, then Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and, finally, Extinct. Species categories are- invertebrates, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Each is categorized by its existing features.

Major threats to extinction include:

- Population growth
- Habitat loss which goes hand in hand with fragmentation
- Change of environment
- Invasive species
- Environment pollution

Recommendations include:

- Gathering appropriate data needed
- Working with local reserves and communities
- Sensitization of animal protection
- Involvement of media in animal conservation
- Bringing governments on board in animal protection policies

Conservation Innovations

Technology is changing on how humans investigate and protect planet Earth. The increased portability and reduced cost of data collection and synthesis tools, for instance, from visual and acoustic sensors to DNA sequencers, online mapping platforms and apps for sharing photos, have rapidly transformed how research and conservation of the natural world is undertaken. Giving access to estimates of wildlife across the continent by tracking helps in providing a rough idea of the wildlife population being focused on. Increasing the number of drones to survey the numbers of wildlife continent-wide will be of great help in assessing the population of animals.



Mainza Moono
400ft Inc., Zambia

Human-Animal Conflict

The project aims at providing water to wildlife in times of drought. This serves Tsavo West and East including Lake Jipe. On the first day of drought 10,000 liters of water was provided to elephants. Supplying water for elephants in already existing watering troughs and establishing additional ones at strategic locations will help in curbing human-wildlife conflict as the animals move to human settlements in search of water. What has been done;

- Expansion of water holes
- Digging of waterholes to harvest water during rains
- Water pans for both big and small animals
- Installation of solar pumps in Tsavo in a mileage of 30Kms

In Conclusion; long term survival of elephants at Tsavo can only be guaranteed by providing security and water in their traditional strongholds. Patrick notes that if animals are treated well, they are harmless but when treated harshly, they retaliate.



Patrick Mwalua,
Tsavo Guardian (Water for the Elephants Project)

Plenary Reactions and Responses on Presentations for Panel A

1. What is the most successful reach out so far to villages?
2. Providing alternatives to bush meat with income generating activities so as to reduce poaching. The sensitization has also been done in schools.
3. How do we avoid disasters?
4. Civil societies should engage more in animal protection awareness. Poachers could also be turned into rangers after their effective rehabilitation and sensitization.
5. What is the benchmark of identifying wildlife crime enforcement?
6. Self-assessment by checking previous laws. Also having similar judicial prudence and note comparison.
7. What can be done in engaging governments on wildlife crime involving other countries?
8. By involving NGOs in reaching out to other countries where such organizations have their presence in. Signing of agreements across countries to locate and extradite offenders will also be an effective way to engage governments. Having a mutually agreed system to share intelligence for regional protection would also be very helpful.
9. What can be done by government to expand on animal protection?

Panel B: Animal Production Systems

Panel Chair: Justin Marceau, Professor of Law, University of Denver

Sub-topic: Slaughterhouses



Dr. Diana Onyango
Kenya Society for the Protection
and Care of Animals (KSPCA)

The manner in which livestock is reared, transported and slaughtered, determines the quality of the meat that ends up on our plates. Animal Welfare aspects are often not considered. Animals are transported in congested trucks; followed by them being forcibly removed from these trucks on arrival.

Prevention of cruelty Act CAP 360 states that; A Person who, whether in a slaughter house or abattoir or in any place, and whether for human consumption or not, slaughters an animal:

1. In such a manner as to cause it more suffering than is necessary, or
2. In the sight of another animal awaiting slaughter;

Shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand shillings or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both. 95% of slaughter houses in Kenya do not have stunning equipment. This therefore, this means that animals are not being slaughtered in a humane way. The equipment is all imported and not locally assembled. According to the RSCPA Animals must either be killed instantly or rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes - OIE standards of slaughtering and Systematic Approach to Humane Handling and Slaughter

- Assessment of the animal
- Design facility
- Evaluate the handling methods
- Respond to evaluations

KSPCA has been carrying out training on how to slaughter animals in a humane way. Despite this, KSPCA lacks adequate support from government and other non-governmental agencies. There is need for collaborations and partnerships in advocacy activities.

Factory Farming



Tozie Zokufa

Executive Director, A Greener World,
South Africa.

Africa is set to have a boom in demand for animal foods over the coming decades. By 2050, the demand for animal product consumption will increase by 70%. It is also due to the desire for increased levels of animal protein as societies become wealthier.

Opportunities;

An estimated 63% of the total African population will be made up of youths by 2050. These are the target audience for the 4th industrial revolution. The youths should now be encouraged to engage in farming as well as industrialization.

Conclusion

Each stakeholder has a role to play in thinking in an interconnected way, engage in coordinated efforts and have collaborative interdisciplinary actions.

Antimicrobial resistance

Microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites are resisting drugs. This resistance has made medicines ineffective, making infections persist, increasing the risk of spread to others. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that there will be about a 99 percent increase in consumption of antimicrobials by the year 2030. With the increasing demand for animal proteins, global consumption of antibiotics in animal production is expected to increase by 67 percent by 2030.

The emergence of antimicrobial resistance in Africa is driven by systematic misuse and overuse of antimicrobial agents in animals by professionals, farmers and quacks.

The Africa-CDC framework for antimicrobial resistance 2018-2023 has as its primary objective to improve surveillance of antimicrobial resistance among humans and animals as well as to delay emergence. The framework seeks to limit transmission and mitigate harm among patients infected with antimicrobial organisms.

Antimicrobial resistant microbes are found in people, animals, food, and the environment (in water, soil and air). They can spread between people and animals, including from food of animal origin, and from person to person. Poor infection control, inadequate sanitary conditions and inappropriate food-handling encourage the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

Plenary Reactions and Responses on Presentations for Panel B

1. Other than abattoirs, people in the grassroots have no idea of how to slaughter chicken and cows in humane ways. How is KSPCA reaching out to people?
2. Government officers are tasked with duties to ensure that people within the local authority are informed on ways of slaughtering animals in humane ways. That is where meat inspection comes in, when slaughtering livestock in home-steads.
3. What of livestock traders who transport animals for slaughtering?
4. There are regulations that give clear guidelines on how to transport livestock.
5. Most animals are from the rural set up where there is no medical care, a good percentage of diseases are being treated with a wide range of medications for animals. What approach should be taken for rural farmers?
6. What are the legal policies on the ground for donkey slaughtering in Kenya?
7. Donkey meat is gazetted as food in Kenya. The donkey abattoirs are not slaughtering as many donkeys as previously. Loopholes in existing policies may have created such a scenario.
8. What are the investment options to discovering new drugs to avoid AMR?
9. A-CDC is currently working on legislative policies that will support AMR in governments of each member state. There are countries that have policies. A-CDC's task is to ensure they are solidified to meet global standards. www.africacdc.org

SESSION B: STATE OF THE WORLD

Session Chair: Dr. Irene Naigaga-Regional Programme Manager, One Health, Central & Eastern Africa

Role of Judiciary in Environmental Law in Africa

Magistrates are involved in the investigative part of determining dispute issues, and standard of proof and onus of proof come into play. In environmental cases the standard of proof must be beyond reasonable doubt. If there is no proof the judge or magistrate acquits the suspects.

In Kenya, article 42 of the constitution provides that every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment which includes having the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures. Article 69 (1) The State shall-(a) ensure sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits;

Article 70 (1) If a person alleges that a right to a clean and healthy environment recognised and protected under Article 42 has been, is being or is likely to be, denied, violated, infringed or threatened, the person may apply to a court for redress in addition to any other legal remedies that are available in respect to the same matter. The right to a healthy and clean environment is equal to the right to life among other rights provided in the constitution. There is no right that is more superior to the other.



Hon. Lady Justice Antonina Kossy Bor,
Judge, Environment and Lands Court

The right to a healthy and clean environment is the highest form of rights in the hierarchy of constitutional rights. A clean and healthy environment is the sustainer of life itself which is the trajectory on which all other forms of rights gravitate. This right is fundamentally the right to life.

Challenges in enforcing environmental crime

- The issue of standard of proof. If prosecution is not done to high standards, the court acquits the suspect.
- If cases are not brought to court, development of laws becomes difficult.
- People only report cases that affect them directly because of apathy on the sides of the citizens.
- Cases are not brought to court since most of them are settled domestically.

One Health and Cancer: A Comparative Exploration of Human and Animal Cancers

Cancer is the number three killer in Kenya, with a 7% annual total national mortality. So what is the link between One Health & cancer? Collaborative research plays a key role in deciphering and solving cancer challenges.

Globally, the burden of cancer is continually increasing and Africa is now awake to address cancer, evident with the recent increasing publicity and sensitization campaigns such as the 9th Stop Cervical, Breast & Prostate Cancer in Africa conference

There some of the cancers that affect both human and animals (dogs) and some dog species are greatly affected. Human treatment requires a staged approach.

In the study, the results show that breast cancer cases are high in females i.e. both dogs and human whereas prostate cancer is in males. We also get to learn that skin and bone cancers are common in both male and female dogs. In both human and dogs, incidents of cancer increase in advanced age.

The commonality of some cancers in both humans and dogs fortifies that it may be possible to use essentials in the study of human and cancers in Kenya and Africa.

Linking Sustainable Development Goals to One Health & One Welfare



Prof. James Herbert Williams,
Arizona State University, USA

It is important to have environmental humility. Humans are involved with the environment to move things forward. Understanding the relationship between animals and humans will create a One Health paradigm. More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or seas without any pollution removal. Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles. One Health outcomes translate from inter-organizational partnerships. This brings strong partnerships with NGO's. There is also interdisciplinary training that helps in capacity building for global collaborations. So as to transform the World; The 2030 agenda for SDG's 2030 have to be achieved. Social determinants of health are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. The Grand Challenges are a call to action, for every field and profession, to join together to create a just, equitable, and thriving society.

Community Engagement in Environmental Conservation

Tourism, over export of goods and services, contributes 29% of Rwanda's economy. However, there has been an increase in illegal poaching of apes since the year 2007 to 2015. In efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of apes, it is necessary to increase the need to protect their habitat. These are some of the actions that have been taken:

- Conversations on conservation which has led to creating awareness on effects of killing wildlife.
- Enterprise development for community members like setting up community-based tourism, arts and crafts and individual business start-ups.
- Providing jobs for poachers to stop poaching and promote care for wildlife.



Dr. Edwin Sabuhoro
President, Gorilla Guardians,
Rwanda.



Genetically Modified Organisms:

Dr. Daniel Maingi, Executive Director, GrowthPartners Africa

Many people inject Posilac on cows to make them produce lots of milk. Posilac is a recombinant bovine somatotropin molecule delivered as an injectable supplement. It is designed to increase milk production in dairy cattle. Injection of posilac to cows has a diverse effect on it in the sense that it has the potential to create predisposing factors that trigger other diseases like Mastitis. This is an animal welfare concern. The milk from these cows is not only tinted with blood but could also have a variety of antibiotics that may be harmful when ingested by humans.

Regulatory frameworks in animal's biotechnology have not been catered for in the Biosafety Act of 2009. There are no clear safety guidelines on genetic mutations in the environment. A lot of African countries are missing out on this debate in the UN because of lack of Manpower/ Genetic engineers to help think through the process. A lot of money is spent on Gene drive research, it is time to ask why.



Dr. Daniel Maingi
Executive Director, Growth Partners Africa

Dr. Richard Oduor, Senior Lecturer, Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Kenyatta University

There is need to adopt technology that will rapidly enhance food security. In Africa 65% of the labour force is employed in agriculture. The farmers are ageing and youth are out for white collar jobs. We have seeds that are at risk of diseases or changing climatic conditions. Genetic engineering simply helps modify the seeds to adopt to the changing times, which in return curbs food shortage and biodiversity. According to Dr Oduor, the debate on GMO is two sided; you are either for it or against it.



Dr. Richard Oduor
Kenyatta University

Linking Sustainable Development Goals to One Health & One Welfare

Question and Answer

Why are scientists holding patent and intellectual property rights to GMO products if they are not doing anything new?

The art and newness of the product to the market is what is intellectual property and also most of these scientists go through the process to make a living out of it.

The GMO product that is already created, has it been tasted to prove that they will not cause harm? Who should bare the blame if harm is experienced?

Genetic modification is done in biosafety laboratories and is taken to field trials before being released to the market. Labeling the products is important and products that are imported into the country are labelled for consumers to know out rightly what they are purchasing.

Presentation One:

Outcomes of United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) 3 and the Programme for UNEA 4

Presentation and Discussion

UNEA was created in June 2012. UNEA 4 will be held in 2019 from 11-15 March, under the theme; Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Consumption and Production. The theme has 3 subthemes including; sustainable food systems; life cycle approaches to resource, energy, chemicals and waste management; and innovative sustainable business development at the time of rapid technological change.



Laetitia Zobel
UN Environment

Expected Outcomes for UNEA 4

1. New and reinforced existing partnerships to promote Innovative Solutions and Sustainable Consumption and Production. This will have concrete report on environmental topics.
2. A new programme of work and budget for the UNEP for 2020-21

Opportunities for Major Groups to engage in UNEA 4 include:

To provide written comments on all pre- and in-session documents.

- CPR meetings prior to the assembly and annual CPR subcommittee to be held in October 2018
- Global Major Groups and Stakeholder forum
- Science Policy Business Forum
- Orally during all public meetings of OECPR and UNEA
- Lobbying, bilateral meetings, influence member states prior to the assembly

Challenges

- Linking the 2018 UNEA with 2019 assembly.
- How to increase meaningful engagement of Major Groups before and during the 2019 Assembly.
- How to ensure substantive contributions from Major Groups and obtain increased involvement from a diverse of partners.
- How to get more involvement of large and influential organizations.

Plenary Reactions and Responses on Presentations on Presentation One

How can one access to the report from the assembly?

1. The draft is available for accredited organizations on the United Nation's portal. There are 4 reports uploaded annually.
2. How can one get more spots for representation?
3. Upon accreditation of NGO's/Networks, is there an evaluation process in relation to performance?
4. UN is still looking into the process of evaluation as is now moving into an online platform and it will give directions on who is active, who is not. Those who are inactive are likely to lose their accreditation in the long run.
5. Are there opportunities for Consultancy firms to attend the 2019 assembly? It falls under for-profit firm. If is hired by an accredited NGO to work for them, then such would ride on the organization's accreditation to participate. As a private sector participant, one can also showcase one's products in the exhibitions as well, most especially if one is consulting on matters environmental.

Presentation Two: “Opportunities for Major Groups to engage with UN Environment and the Assembly”

Presentation and Discussion



Charlotte Ndakorerwa
UN Environment

There are several opportunities for civil societies and NGO’s to engage with UN Environment and the Assembly.

According to ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31, there should be a consultative relationship between UN and NGO’s.

International Non-Governmental Organizations/9 Major Groups includes; -Women; Children and Youth; Indigenous Peoples; NGOs, Local Authorities; Workers and Trade Unions; Business and Industry; Scientific and Technological Community; Farmers.

These categories of groups are the major focus of the UN Environment, as they represent those most likely to be directly affected by environmental problems and related policies.

UN Environment has a set procedure for accreditation of civil society/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Registered NGOs should;

1. Be not for profit
2. Be in existence for at least 2 years
3. Have interest in the field of the environment
4. Have international scope

There are only reserved seats for the nine major groups during the UN Assembly.

The group has an opportunity for written and oral interventions as well as receiving relevant documentation and has access to the CPR portal.

Plenary Reactions and Responses for Presentation Two:

How does UN accredit CBO’s?

1. UN looks at organizations that have an international scope of work. CBOs may not be accredited directly but can join a network membership that is accredited. That way the CBO joins UN meetings mostly when they are regional in nature.
2. Does UN work with education institutions?
3. A lot of universities are public and hence obtain accreditation. UN has partnerships with universities and also students on specific UN Environment programs.
4. Are there student associations that deal with environment?

The environmental education unit on ecosystem has partnerships with students and universities and supports student-based projects.

Panel C

Panel Discussion: “Innovative Solutions for Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Production and Consumption”

Laetitia Zobel, UNEP Science Division (on UNEA 4 theme), www.ecoinnovation.com

The Environment Assembly embodies a new era in which the environment is at the center of the international community’s focus and is given the same level of prominence as issues such as peace, poverty, health and security.

Challenges of UNEA 4

Linking the 2018 UN Environment Assembly with the 2019 Assembly

- How to increase meaningful engagement of Major Groups before and during the 2019 Assembly
- How to ensure more substantive contributions from Major Groups and get more and different partners involved
- The role of the private sector
- How to get more large and influential organizations involved
- Funding for Major Groups engagement and their participation

One Plan for One Planet strategy of 2018-2022. It has four (4) objectives which define a common vision, objective and stock taking review made over the years.

Role of the business sector

UNEP's private sector unit works with different partners to help in land restoration and wildlife conservation. UN Environment has been working with the private sector for many years through projects, such as the Finance Initiative; the Global Programme of Action for Protection of the Marine Environment; and the 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and Production, just to name a few.

The Sustainable Innovation Expo is the UN Environment Assembly's platform for sharing the latest information on innovation and technology from both private and public sectors, on sourcing investment and on contributing to the solutions that address the world's environmental challenges.

In 2019, UNEA will also organize the Sustainable Innovation Expo around the theme of Eco-Innovation and Sustainable Financing; focusing on challenges and solutions to food security; waste management and energy



Kamar Yousuf
UNEP Private Sector Unit

Environmental Innovation and Sustainability

CYNESA brings together youths from eight African nations on environmental degradation. Religious and faith organizations are also involved in addressing issues to do with environmental care.

The nature of the challenge posed by climate change, including climate justice, requires the input of all in society and a fundamental shift in lifestyles. Faith communities and young people have a critical role in shaping the way climate change is addressed on the African continent. International trade on endangered species is a project by CYNESA that seeks to empower youths on curbing environmental challenges.



Allen Otaru, Director
CYNESA

Wolf Gordon Clifton, Director of Animal People Forum



Wolf Gordon Clifton

Factory farming has begun to take hold for a majority of animal products in South Africa, which are now produced in factory farms (Jankielsohn 2015). Industrial animal agriculture will become standard across Africa unless preempted by sustainable alternatives. Traditional food systems can also have harmful ecological impacts. Six million tons of bush meat is taken from the Congo basin annually, both for local, subsistence and commercial farming.

For future planning, alternative food systems are the way to go. This includes plant-based proteins which require 99% less water to produce a pound of grain than a pound of meat. It also produces 78-95% greenhouse emission less than meat. Small scale animal agriculture could also be a viable method of alternative food systems.

Conclusion

- Animal agriculture is a major driver of climate change.
- There exists an opportunity for African nations to lead the world in developing sustainable food systems but there is a narrow window of opportunity. This is due to the race against climate change, population growth, and factory farming.
- NGOs across Africa are already leading food system reform, but there is need and opportunity for governments and industry to support the process.
- Alternative foods include traditional plant proteins, meat alternatives and limited small-scale animal agriculture. NGO's across Africa are leading food system reforms, but there is a need and opportunity for governments and industries to become part of the process.

Plenary Reactions and Responses to Presentations

1. How can we implement innovation without developing skills in Africa?
2. There is capacity building and training involved towards sustainable consumption and production by the African Group in UNEA 3.
3. How does UNEP help NGO's provide funding?
4. Is there a short program to train civil society organizations on Alternative Food Systems?
5. No curriculum exists; UN can only give information for leads and guidance. However, UN is open to considering future engagements
6. Is factory farming viable?
7. It is a short-term plan that is based on its effect on human and the environment.
8. How do we sustain our national parks? There is invasion/invasion of the parks from locals



SESSION C: THE PLANET IN RELATION TO ONE HEALTH, ONE WELFARE

Panel Chair: Dr. Samuel Kahariri, Chairman, Kenya Veterinary Association

Working animals: Enhancing the link between the welfare of working horses and donkeys and sustainable human livelihoods

Panel Discussion: Welfare of Working Animals

Equine project in Lesotho



Penny Ward
World Horse Welfare

Lesotho is located in Southern Africa. It is a landlocked country, approx. the size of Burundi, with a population of just under 2 million. Two thirds of the country consists of mountainous highlands. Less than 10% of land is suitable for agriculture.

With so little land available for agriculture, livestock production is the main source of livelihood. Approximately 72% of Lesotho's population depends on animals for jobs, food, income, transport, social status and cultural identification. Working equids in particular make a significant contribution in this regard. The goods and services that they provide improve productivity, enable income generation and strengthen the resilience of farming systems.

However, these working equids and their owners face a number of challenges common to many small-scale farmers in other countries, such as:

- Difficulty accessing skilled services, as well as goods, tack, medication.
- Negative husbandry practices detrimental to equid welfare. These practices are often related to poverty, necessity or the lack of awareness.

Despite the significant contribution to rural livelihoods, for example enabling and supporting livestock production, horses and donkeys are not regarded as productive livestock or 'lucrative' animals by the government and are virtually invisible in the development sector.

As with many areas affected by poverty, human health issues in this context are a major challenge. People living in remote villages are many hours away from the nearest health facility. Horses and donkeys are relied on in these situations and play a significant role in enabling access to health and other community facilities and services.

Project activities include a range of interventions to improve working equids' health and welfare and to ensure their continued productivity, such as access to primary health care, hoof care, tack fitting and repair, veterinary services, and owner education as well as training and building the capacity of Ministry staff and extension workers at different levels.

At community level the project has also trained and is building the capacity of 48 government extension workers in 16 resource centers in basic equine welfare and husbandry to improve the quality of extension services and provide accessible support to owners and users of working equids.

Community based equine service providers such as farriers and saddlers are being trained to provide owners with affordable access to skilled farrier and tack repair services.

The relationship between equine welfare and human health and well-being is a 'win-win' for animal welfare and Sustainable Development Goal metrics. Measures to reduce poverty, end hunger, enable economic growth and promote human health will be more effective if we strive to improve the welfare of working equids.

Donkey Skin Trade in Africa: are breeding farms feasible?

Humane handling of donkeys before slaughter is essential. Donkeys are used for transport but they are overloaded and their welfare ignored. Economically, donkeys are a great source of livelihood as they are used in farming operations and to transport goods to markets.

Challenges for Donkey Farming

- Breeding; long gestation period of 12 months, slow to mature. They take up to 3 years to mature physically; propensity for difficult births and take 6-10 months to wean.
- Farming/Holding; Propensity for Hyperlipidemia; stress related infectious diseases; zoonotic diseases; competition for resources, increased need for hoof care, behavioral enrichment.
- Animal Welfare has to be fully taken into account at all stages.
- Transport also has an impact on the health and wellbeing of the animals, so welfare need must be met here too.



Alex Mayers, Donkey Sanctuary

Donkey Powered Solid Waste Management Standard Practice (One Health Model) in Hawassa,

There are 3000 cart pulling donkeys in Hawassa and its suburbs. Of which over 400 are Donkeys dedicated to transport solid wastes. Solid waste management is a Public Health concern, Animal Welfare as well as Environmental Health and Safety – a One Health concern.

Donkeys are at risk of traffic accidents as they share tarmac roads. Standard care for a donkey pulling cart is a function of the following; the driver is required to have knowledge and skills about donkeys, carts and road traffic regulations.

There is therefore a need to raise public awareness and transform their attitudes through education. Community empowerment will help in raising awareness on the use of bins and segregation of wastes.

The key objective is to formulate best practices for animal powered solid waste management. This is enshrined in SDG 11. Public waste is a global concern as it is becoming a source of dispute amongst countries and communities.



Bojia Duguma, Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia

Plenary Reactions and Responses on Panel C

1. What is being done to discourage the government from allowing donkey slaughter and the skin trade? What is the Donkey Sanctuary doing to curb the possible extinction of donkeys?

It is easy to deal with the above challenge if there are laws and legislation that stipulate that it is a violation to engage in the donkey skin trade. There is need for creating public awareness and also involving relevant stakeholders in spearheading this.

However, it is good to have a population census of donkeys, so there can be monitoring of the progress of these animals.

2. How are donkey droppings produced by donkeys in the course of their work managed?

Donkeys are disciplined animals. They are able to bond with the donkey drivers. The drivers can estimate when the donkey is about to ease itself and collects the droppings in polythene bags. This is thrown back to the waste transported.

3. Are there plans for other working animals apart from donkeys and horses?

There are various organizations that focus on livestock in general, which puts the other working animals into consideration.

Practical Moral Solutions to Achieve a Sustainable Future

Session Chair: Prof. James Herbert Williams, Arizona State University, USA



Dr. Gabriela Kaplan
President, Lifewatch Group

According to UNFPA the world population is projected to be 10.2 billion by 2017. Population growth leads to competition for resources for both humans and animals. Family planning is a tool that will help in curbing human population pressure.

Ocean Pollution by Plastics and its effects on Marine Life : Innocent Maloba, WWF

Approximately eight million tonnes of plastic enter the ocean every year. Marine animals are fragile and easily interrupted by foreign bodies in their ecosystem. The plastics that find their way into the ocean are ingested. This is because the marine life may mistake it for food. The accumulated microplastics cause digestive problems to marine creatures causing death. What affects marine life will eventually affect humans. When they accumulate bioplastics, humans consume them indirectly in the form of sea foods.

Some Initiatives Carried Out

- Waste management to reduce plastics as Cardiff and Oslo are targeting
- The closed loop ocean initiative that raises resources

The international community must come together and agree on a clear, legally binding commitment towards ending marine plastic pollution.

Cause and Consequences of Industrialization (Climate Change, habitat loss, degradation, desertification, deforestation mining)



Paul Karanja
Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP-Kenya)

Global Warming – refers to an increase in average temperatures of the earth. This has caused climate change. The greatest impact is more rains that cause floods or minimal rains that result in drought. There are changes in ecosystems caused by unpredictable weather changes.

Water pollution based on industrial effluents like heavy metals, chemicals etc. These effluents cause diseases and sometimes death to the aquatic animals. Human settlement has led to deforestation.

The international community has not acted enough: “recent World Summits on the environment have not lived up to expectations because, due to lack of political will, they were unable to reach truly meaningful and effective global agreements on the environment”.

Individuals should take conservation measures such as tree planting, car-pooling, reduce food waste and recycling.

Emerging Infectious and Lifestyle Diseases



Dr. Anteneh Roba, International Fund for Africa

With the ardent of modernity and social improvement in Africa, there has been changes in diets. Chronic non-communicable diseases account for almost 66% of deaths such as diabetes, cancer, obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

Africa experiences the highest percentage of deaths from non-communicable diseases, which was not the case 30 years ago. Diabetes and Hypertension is almost becoming a pandemic. Breast cancers and prostate cancers are now common. These were hormonal instigated diseases but now what we consume from animal proteins is a contributor.

Unfortunately, there is lack of expertise to deal with these diseases in Africa. Even the simplest of diagnostics has to be done in referral hospitals.

Emerging infectious diseases; they are emerging due to how humans handle animals or their consumption. This is referred to as zoonosis. Zoonotic diseases are transmitted through interaction with animals - an example being bird flu. These diseases can also be associated with consumption of animal products.

Unregulated farming is one of the causes of zoonotic diseases. Animals are not vaccinated and the farmers are not aware of how to handle animals and care for them.

Plenary Reactions and Responses from Session Presentations

1. Does WWF use assessment tools?
2. What actions are being taken to stop water bottles and straws from finding their way to the marine environment?
3. In the coastal parts of Kenya there are many organizations that engage in ocean clean ups alongside the coastal strip. Through sustainable production, bottles can be recycled and reused. At the global level, there's an ad hoc group involved in formulating policies on marine pollution and plastic bans.

Avoiding consumption of animal production, is it viable for reaching One Health goals?

Meat consumption discussion is culturally based, and it will take time before the world reaches consensus on the subject of vegetarianism.



SESSION D: AFRICA ANIMAL LAW CONVENTION 2018

Opening Remarks

Developing Animal Law: The Essential Role of Education

There is need to create general awareness amongst communities, law drafters and also law implementers on Animal Welfare owing to the existing deficiency when it comes to animal welfare in regards to law.

Just like human beings, Animals have a personality and feelings. For peaceful co-existence, it is important to not only protect the welfare of people but that of animals as well. Human beings are custodians of animals and should ensure that they take the responsibility of protecting all animals.

During post colonialism, communities took care of animals out of the respect for heritage and culture. Unfortunately, somewhere along the line that became fragmented and disappeared. As custodians, human beings should ensure that they revert back to the 'animal protection' way of life. This may be implemented through laws which will bring to the fore development of animal welfare as time goes by.

Years back, children and women were thought not to have rights. They merely existed to be seen and not to be heard, but that has changed over time. Sensitization is the best approach towards getting the general public to understand the importance of animal welfare as a nexus for development.

Developing, enforcing and interpreting laws on animals, is a sure way of getting the general public to understand the importance of animal welfare.



Prof. Pamela Frasch, Associate Dean of Animal Law and Executive Director, Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis & Clark Law School

The need for Animal Law in Africa



Josphat Ngunyo
Executive Director - ANAW

Animals just like human beings have feelings. They feel pain and become frustrated just like we do. That is why they need advocates who speak for them.

For law students and practitioners', animal law is becoming increasingly marketable. It would be best to consider the field for the creation of jobs in the near future. A couple of years ago, Africa Union (AU) did not want anything to do with Animal Welfare: In their strategic plan of 2011 there was nothing about this included. Yet this year – 2018 - the AU has an animal welfare strategy for Africa.

We need to change in order to lead in a changing world. We need to change our perspective. An untransformed reformer seldom inspires reformation. Where the interest of the animals is considered, there is need to walk the talk.

There is also need to incorporate animal law in the education system for the next generation. This will ensure the universities are churning out law graduates whose specific mandate is championing animal welfare.

Plenary Reactions and Responses

1. View on ownership of exotic animals;
People should not be allowed to own exotic animals as these have a lot of disadvantages. Implementation is however hard because giving an example of the USA, different states have different laws relating to the ownership of exotic animals.
2. Where does the law draw the line as animals are used in conducting research, especially primates?
Kenya has laws and guidelines.
3. Are animals over worked due to poverty - so people can feed themselves and their children?
Poverty is not the reason we are cruel - why you are being cruel to an animal is down to your attitude.
4. Transportation of animals - is there any stipulation by law of how animals should be transported?
Collection of evidence relating to the abuse of animals. Police are trained to treat evidence on cruelty to animals like the way they would treat any other evidence.

Noted Highlight:

The Veterinary Association in South Africa won a case on emotional and verbal abuse of animals.

Defending Africa's Wildlife



Jim Karani,
Legal Affairs Manager, Wildlife Direct

Court surveys performed by a team of fifteen (15) lawyers covering 121 courts from 2008 – 2017 and over 3,500 wildlife crime court files were scrutinized and analyzed.

A culture of forensic awareness towards a keener appreciation of evidence should be built. This is through: evidence preservation, protection of scene of crime & guarding against contamination of evidence through proper custody, identification and understanding of an exhibits evidential value.

However, of importance to note is that not everything at the crime scene is evidence that can prove a case!

In 2013 there was a 44% conviction rate, whereas there was 74% in 2015 and 95% in 2017. This is a positive increase in conviction rate! This simply means, if you are charged there is a firm guarantee you will be sentenced.

A total of 9 fugitives of justice facing various wildlife crime offences are at large. Of these, three are on Interpol's most wanted list for trafficking in ivory. Nicholas Jefwa and Samuel Jefwa are wanted for illegally exporting 6,400 kilograms of elephant ivory from Kenya to Thailand and Singapore. This remains Kenya's largest illegal ivory export!

Some of the ways that could be used to protect Africa's wildlife is by ensuring the survival of species and allowing biodiversity to flourish. Various considerations like the economic implication of defending them are:

- Where is the money going?
- What are the community or private interests?
- What are the better prospects in wildlife-based tourism?
- Distorted reputation of wildlife tourism.
- Value of animals in the wild and biodiversity.
- Pressure on law enforcement.

Wildlife ranching, otherwise known as game breeding, is a relatively new industry having taken off in 1991 with the promulgation of the Game Theft Act of South Africa, which allowed private ownership of game, so long as it was adequately enclosed or fenced.

There are also some lingering problems with the legal framework on wildlife in South Africa. There is;

- Lack of welfare for wild animals
- Implementation issues
- Scientific basis for legal decision
- Inconsistency in laws
- Concurrent jurisdiction- national government.

Current efforts towards consumptive utilization in Kenya are the gazette notice of what can be consumed and what cannot be consumed.

Ethical considerations in animal protection are;

- Animal use – this is the use of animals for experiments in institutions of higher learning and even in research centers.
- Effects on humans – this is in relation to when animals harm humans in the process of their co-existence.
- Human wildlife conflict – the issue of compensation vs encroachment of conservancies and parks.
- Effects on the environment.



Amy P. Wilson



Crimes Against Animals: Challenges in Prosecution



Gikui Gichuhi Senior Principal Prosecution Counsel, ODPP

There are progressive milestones towards championing for animal welfare. Little by little the message is getting home and we are getting enthusiasts who want to advocate for animal welfare from legal perspectives, as well as from a social change perspective.

There is need for Kenyans to be aware of issues of animal welfare, rather than focus only on wildlife which has taken center stage because of its economic value in tourism.

You would sound insane in Kenya years back when you would talk about animal welfare, yet there is a growing consciousness and realization that animals should be taken care of. Building a pool of enthusiasts is a sure way of spreading the word of animal welfare, from one individual to another. The strategy is to have people come together to chat about the way forward and be the ambassadors of what has been agreed upon.

In the process of prosecution of animal cases, every stakeholder is involved. Majorly, the police, veterinarians, vet pathologist, public, prosecution, judiciary, experts and animal welfare organizations.

Realizing the bare minimum as regards to animal rights and freedoms is linked to: healthy diet, shelter and comfort, Rapid diagnosis and treatment including preventive services, Spaces and facilities to express normal patterns of behavior and conditions and treatment free from mental suffering.

Some of the challenges in prosecuting animal cases are:

1. Animals as victims
2. Difficulty in ascertaining proof of injury
3. Use of animals as evidence rather than exhibits
4. General lack of understanding from the public
5. Archaic laws that do not stipulate penalties on animal welfare violations
6. Competing priorities and the balance question
7. Companion animals vs farm animals vs wildlife
8. Culture, which varies from one community to the other.



Rodah Ogoma, Senior Assistant Director, ODPP

Way Forward from Discussions

- Sensitization of the masses with regards to animal welfare and not just wildlife protection.
- Review of the law to at least international standards of welfare.
- Review how we treat animals in an all rounded way.
- Understand what animals really mean to us and our environment.

DAY 2: Animal Welfare Protection Systems

Point of agreement: All agree animals need to be protected and all stakeholders should come together to address the animal welfare agenda. Though it has not yet been agreed to which extent the protection should reach. To alleviate pain and suffering in animals we must also have laws and legal systems that govern how animals are treated.



Wachira Kariuki, Legal Officer
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

For this to happen:

1. Sanctions must be enforced through a well-known system
2. Animal welfare offenders should be punished and held responsible
3. Creation of public awareness on offences regarding animal welfare
4. Protection systems need to provide a protection environment in both policies and practice
5. Protection systems must provide for animal disasters and place responsibility on specific agencies
6. Cruelty cases should be properly monitored - Animal cruelty cases are a multidisciplinary effort hence all should work together in dealing with animal cruelty cases
7. A legal framework should be provided at a national level
8. An animal act should be created in order to fully cater for the animal welfare agenda

For enforcement to take place: Regular exchange of information among agencies, consultation, experience sharing and coordination should take place at both national and regional levels and capacity building and training to enhance enforcement capabilities.

Animals in Disaster

It is important to realize that, time has come and it is here for us to rise and maintain the profile of animals in disaster to a level where, there are specialized neutral animaltarian agencies to help animals in disaster and work hand-in-hand with the humanitarian agencies. In most cases people who are rescued and have left their animals behind are not happy.

Protection system establishes a national legal framework together with common procedural mechanisms for the strictest control of veterinary services and animal welfare protection.



Animal law education- where to start?



Hon. Allan Temba Sitati,
Senior Resident Magistrate

Statutes relevant to animal issues by which magistrates are empowered to hear and determine cases include:

1. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act No. 47 of 2013.
2. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act cap 360

Under Order 47 of the Civil Procedure Rules, magistrates double up as Deputy Registrars with additional powers in civil proceedings to act as taxing masters when so specially appointed by the Chief Justice.

Some of the applicable statutes in conducting animal cases include: Wildlife and Conservation Management Act, Prevention of Cruelty towards Animals, Evidence Act and the Penal code.

A successful litigant ought to be fairly reimbursed for the costs he/she has had to incur. The advocate remuneration order specifies what fee and costs should be charged for different matters.

The importance of the magistrate as a taxing officer in attracting new lawyers to the profession has been well recognized before. This was in the case of *PREMCHAND RAICHAND AND OR -Vs- QUARRY SERVICES OF EAST AFRICA (No. 3) (1972) E.A. 162* where the Judge was determining a question of law about how a taxing officer ought to address the policy questions of legal fees.

A magistrate as an educator: during judicial attachments, the magistrate is required to teach and guide e.g. interpretation of law, practice and substantive law, case trials and judgement writing e.g. *Wildlife Crime Digest 2016* which publishes selected decisions by judges and magistrates on various wildlife crimes. The limitation of law and practice notwithstanding, many magistrates have great passion for promoting animal law education and legal information generally. For example, it was observed that while decisions and judgements of Judges were automatically being reported in the official government law reporter (the Kenya Law Reports (KLR)) and uploaded to their website www.kenyalaw.org, magistrates' decisions were not being so reported yet the magistrates have the bulk of cases.

www.kenyaanimallaw.org is working on establishing an online legal resource database that will contain decisions of magistrates on many animal law related subjects. The aim of this project is to make freely available both recorded & typed judgments and rulings by Kenyan magistrates as a way of promoting animal law education.



Winnie Nyaboke Onkoba
Advocate

Animals should be considered as vulnerable and also companions. The need of biodiversity and ecosystem, sustainability and prevention from extinction, preserving values and humane treatment of animals are some of the reasons why animals do need our protection. This can be done by:

1. Proper sensitization on animal protection
2. Proper legislation
3. Punishing animal offenders and preserving their habitat
4. Sensitization on the importance of animals
5. A model curriculum should be put in place i.e. criminal law, contract law, law of torts, intentional inflict of harm, property law, animals in research and international wildlife law should be included in the curriculum to find the best way forward on the animal welfare and protection agenda.
6. A 'vet shelter' should be established to cater for animal needs, to educate, fight against animal cruelty, provide animal shelter, vet services and advocacy on animal welfare issues

The focus audience should include law students, veterinary doctors, prosecutors, lawyers, judges and animal rights activists. Our general goal should be freedom from pain, thirst, hunger, discomfort and injury.

Moving forward- Opportunities in Animal law in Africa and around the World

As a Kenyan student doing an LLM in Lewis and Clark law school the US, Justice Makau actively participated in affairs that relate to affairs that related to his host country and managed to go for a few trips. The trips he took opened his eyes to how environment and animals have a close correlation.

Justice Makau notes that it is important for us to increase our knowledge on animal law and welfare. This is because animals need more lawyers, judges, elected officials, government agencies, shelters and sanctuaries, private practitioners, legislative staff, NGOs, academia and policy advocates.

Animals need more lawyers. One does not have to get a LLM degree to be the voice for animals. As a prosecutor Natasha worked on animal cruelty cases often. They are trying to develop international law as far as they can. They have offered International scholarships to many of their students on Animal Law. They also help to find attachment placements for as many qualified attorneys as possible.

Some of the things that need to be done are to equip the students to start animal law training in their home country on advocating for animals from a legal perspective.

Student groups in universities are also a greater way of enlightening; creating a voice for animals. The students do not need to be law students. There is also a need for cross training for lawyers. In the training, prosecutors and magistrates should also be involved so as to have a better understanding of what is expected of each individual in animal protection cases.



Hon. Justice Nzioki wa Makau,
Board Chair Tsavo Trust



Natasha Dolezal,
Director International Animal Law,
Centre for Animal Law Studies at Lewis Clark Law
School

ACTION PLAN

Some of the measures to be taken include:

1. Sensitization of the people
2. Bring everyone on board to take part on the animal welfare and protection agenda
3. Animal welfare to be engrained in the curriculum not only in undergraduate programmes
4. Animal welfare to be given a multi-agency approach
5. Ensure vet welfare is taken care of in order to get better animal welfare

SESSION E: LEADERSHIP AND FUNDING

Session Chair: Tennyson Williams, Regional Director, World Animal Protection

Leadership Beyond the 21st Century



Michael O'Brien Onyeki, Senior Vice President-Africa Region, Conservation International

Africa is a young continent with old leaders. We operate in a not so good political context.

The Quadruple Warmly

- Emissions
- Deforestation
- Ocean acidification
- Run-away population growth – 300M babies will be born before 2030

A change in mindset is required to lead in a fast-changing world. Leadership that remains fixed and static is obsolete, irrelevant and dangerous. Leaders everywhere are struggling to lead. We need a success building mindset. Leaders need to recognize that we are living in a fast changing world. Doing nothing is not an option.

Leaders need not look for a one-size fit all solution practice as stipulated in the OODA Loop Framework. Best principles are better than best practices. They

have to be cultivated. One needs to unlearn and relearn. Not once but often.

A leader should take time to make sense of a changing world. This is one's primary task; sense making. A leader is also a problem solver and one that empowers his/her juniors.

What does your organization smell like?

The way your staff behaves around you tells a lot. When they speak in hush voices, then they are not comfortable around you. Required leadership in Africa is equal to programmes, operations and governance excellence.

Great leaders are crazy thinkers, think big and go nuts. The first group of followers takes a great step in making a great leader and is the first group of people who support your ideas, even when they do not fully understand them.

Plenary Reactions and Responses to Leadership Session

1. Are leaders struggling because they are not connecting with the people that they lead?

When leading in a set up where you do not know what the future holds, always be on top of things. Reinvent yourself by acquiring knowledge and being at par with current happenings.

Leadership and Civil Society Governance



Prof. Janet Rumfelt
Regis University, Denver, USA & President,
ANAW-USA Board

Tourism is a great driver for sustainable development – the number of international visitors to Africa has risen. UNWTO notes that tourism is capable of meeting the SDG's as per its financial/economic contribution.

Africa is rich with mammalian diversity- unfortunately the number of wildlife is declining. Many African wildlife populations are in serious decline.

Conservation is needed for this situation to be reversed, so as in return to attain the SDG's goals.

Local communities are critical in conserving wildlife and combating poaching. The report by Chartered Wealth Management (CWM) states that protection of wildlife has to be incentivized. There is need for communities to have voices in national and international forums for Animal welfare. Regenerative Principles (of leadership drawn from the design principles of Mang and Haggard):

1. Design for evolution
2. Partner with place
3. Work from potential not problems
4. Find your distinctive value-adding role

Plenary Reaction and Responses from Session

1. Work from potential not problems

Do not put too much focus on the problems rather, the potential in the community that can help in solving the problem. Good leaders put opportunities to people, rather than amplifying the problem.

2. Design for evolution

Work with people in developing their capacity. You want to help communities arrive at change. You simply help them pass through the barriers to arrive at change.

3. How do you apply the four principles to conservation in parks?

Helping the rangers in the park and focusing on how you can partner with them in creating a solution for the wildlife.

4. Is there a mechanism for transfer of knowledge?

There are organizations that are sharing knowledge across borders who are using the four principles. People also share their experience based on the principles.



Funding and Resource Mobilization

Session Chair: Donald Odera

Session Guide: Building Endurance, Setting Your Priorities Right (Funding Partners interaction session with stakeholders)

SGP promotes community-based innovations, capacity development and empowerment through sustainable development projects of local civil society organizations. The funding that is given goes to registered organizations that go to communities directly.

SGP focal areas include:

- Biodiversity Conservation,
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation,
- Prevention of Land Degradation,
- Protection of International Waters,
- Reduce the use of Chemicals and Waste

The SGP Grant Award Process

At the beginning of each phase, each country programme develops a Country Programme Strategy (CPS) using participatory means. The CPS is aligned to priorities and strategies of the GEF, UNDP, SGP global and the respective government.

A Call for Proposals based on the CPS, is widely disseminated. Proposals developed by CSOs are submitted to SGP offices, and forwarded to NSC for review. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to communities through registered CSOs. Regular grants are up to USD 50,000. Strategic grants are < USD 150,000. One conservation project that SGP funded was the repatriation and reintroduction of the Bongo antelope in Kenya. 18 Bongos were repatriated and they currently number around sixty (60). They are conserved around the forest area in preparation to release them to the forests. They had been hosted in a zoo in the US for preservation as they had been in threat of becoming extinct.

Good Financial Grant Practice: Rethinking the way we do funding

What is the problem we are trying to solve? About 150B dollars annually goes to funding programmes in Africa. Unfortunately, this money does not reach the grassroots. Out of 100\$ given, only 2\$ reached the beneficiary. Fraud is the greatest elephant in the room. So, what is the cost of due diligence?

The disruptive tool by GCC helps reduce frictional costs - administration and time to undertake due diligence and assurance activities. It also increase transparency, improves financial governance and provides an aspirational pathway. It equally 'levels the playing field' and 'democratizes' grant funding, increasing the number of grantees.

In June '18 this was adopted as a new international standard by the African Organization for Standardization. The standard can be used in any country globally. Significant use outside Africa supports the case to propose it as a New Work Item for progression as an ISO standard.

Plenary Reactions and Responses from Session

1. How do you help fund community conservation groups?
2. How likely is it for one to get findings from SGP after several applications?

Some proposals do not align to the priorities that are in the country programmes strategy, so there is a need to develop the proposals appropriately.

1. How to apply for grants workshop?
2. Future plans on how to train CSOs on fundraising?
3. What are the criteria and process of partnering with GFS?
4. What mechanisms are put in place to ensure practical execution of the project by the government?

Giving assurance to funders that you are going to use the funds appropriately. Is it possible SDP can work on a workshop on proposal writing for funding. The proposals will be able to meet the required standards.



Nancy Chege
GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), UNDP



Dr. Michael Kilpatrick
The African Academy of Sciences

Conference Resolutions

1. Increase engagement with the United Nations and its members to promote the relevance of Animal Welfare to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals;
2. Encourage liaison with different stakeholders in the sensitization of animal welfare and developing a critical mass of sensitized public who can champion animal welfare;
3. Work towards the formulation, enactment and review of policy to develop current standards of animal welfare, taking into account legislation in the field of animal welfare and the environment;
4. Involve youth in developing a model blue print of environmental and animal welfare sustainability;
5. Appeal to government and non-governmental organizations to integrate policy on the environment, animals and people in a holistic approach as opposed to sectorial approach;
6. Integrate sustainable consumption and production in animal welfare and the environment;
7. Stress the need for measurable ways of assessing impact and tracing progress in animal welfare and the environment;
8. Agree to participate in crafting animal laws in Africa;
9. Support the development of strategic frameworks for animal welfare in Africa;
10. Pursue engagements with humanitarian agencies to improve the welfare of animals, especially animals in disaster situations;
11. Encourage partnerships with accredited legal institutions to incorporate animal law into legal curriculums;
12. Capacity building animal welfare, wildlife and environmental civil society organizations in Africa on governance and advocacy matters.

Closing Remarks

This conference could not have come at a better time than this, when the Universal Declaration of Animal Welfare (UDAW) is being placed in the development agenda, and all developments are geared towards achieving the sustainable development goals. Animal welfare may fit in all these goals; however SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production is particularly relevant.

It came out clearly that a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach is needed in tackling these complex and inter-related challenges. I hope the new networks and friendships you have made will help to add value to your work. From what we have learned, UN Environment has structures that can enhance this networking, and for that reason let those organizations that are eligible for accreditation do so in order to have a chance to contribute during the UN Environment Assembly in March 2019.

Looking at the theme of the conference People, Animals and the Planet; One Health, One Welfare, I would like to say that animals are a major part of our environment and if we ignore animals and their welfare, then this will not only impact these animals, their habitats and our biodiversity; but ultimately also affect our health and wellbeing - with serious consequences, some of which we are experiencing today.

The organizers of this event should make an extra effort to mobilize policy makers to participate and, if possible, make representations on these issues. The government of Kenya through various governance instruments is already committed to making positive change; and in the face of dwindling resources we need each other to move forward.

AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE 2018 PARTICIPANTS LIST

Name	Organization	Country
Anne-Marie Dzinoreva	International Association of Agriculture and Related Sciences	Zimbabwe
Tanya van Tonder - Hysamen	FOUR PAWS Animal Welfare Foundation	South Africa
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Tennyson Williams	World Animal Protection	Sierra Leone
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Thomas Kahema	Tanzania Animal Welfare Society (TAWESO)	Tanzania
Tom Sandi	Campaign Against Cruelty to Animals in Sierra Leone (CCA-SL)	Sierra Leone
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Kamar Yousuf	UN Environment	Kenya
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Gikui Gichuhi	Directorate of Public Prosecution	Kenya
Michael Kilpatrick	The Africa Academy of Sciences	Kenya
Justice Nzioka wa Makau	Board Chair, Tsavo Trust	Kenya
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Gertrude Mashakwe Mungoma	National NGO Council	Kenya
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Irene Mumbi	Mediaset	Kenya
Rogers Ouma	Mediaset	Kenya
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Faith Nyamai	Daily Nation	Kenya
Smriti Vidyarthi	National Television	Kenya
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David Kedode	TNR TRUST	Kenya
Davinder Sikand	The Wildlife Foundation	Kenya
Diana Onyango	Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals	Kenya

Dr Kelvin Momanyi	International Livestock Research Institute	Kenya
Dr Mwenda Mbaka	President of Association of African Veterinary Statutory Establishment and Operationalization Task Force	Kenya
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Dr Samuel Kahariri	Kenya Veterinary Association Chairman	Kenya
Dr Solomon Onyango	Kenya Veterinary Association Committee Member	Kenya
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