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# 5TH AFRICA ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE -ACTION 2021

Theme: *One Health, One Welfare - For a Better and Greener Tomorrow*



## Conference Report

**November 1 - 3, 2021**

**Accra International Conference Centre (AICC),  
Accra, Ghana**

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# Acknowledgements



**Josphat Ngonyo** | Executive Director  
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Convening 564 participants physically and online at the Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) - Action 2021 in Accra, Ghana, presented an opportune global platform for civil society organizations, government representatives and institutions, academic institutions, diplomatic leaders, and animal welfare practitioners to discuss, inform, deliberate, acquire knowledge, strategize, network and partner. We give truly heartfelt gratitude to all who made time to attend and participate at the conference.

When we look at the background of the Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC), we are greatly humbled to have partnered and worked with the Government of Ghana, UNEP and AU-IBAR in organizing and co-hosting the conference.

The culmination of this conference reflected the strong impact it has made in meeting the need of a high-level forum for interaction on animal welfare issues in the continent since its inception. The first and second Africa Animal Welfare Conferences were held in 2017 and 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya. The third conference was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2019 and the fourth conference was held virtually in 2020, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

We achieved great success in organizing and hosting the 5th Africa Animal Welfare Conference - Action 2021 and we were able to gain strides in furthering animal welfare deliberations in Africa.

We would like to deeply thank the Government of Ghana for its kind and vital support in organizing and hosting this successful conference. We thank Hon. Dr Kwaku Afriyie, Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), Republic of Ghana; Cynthia Bediako, Chief Director, MESTI; Peter Dery, Director of Environment, MESTI; and Emelyne M.S Wright-Han-

son, Senior Development Planning Officer, MESTI, for gracing the event and always opening his doors for us during preparations for this conference. We also sincerely thank the Ministry of Food and Agriculture led by Hon. Dr Owusu Afriyie Akoto and the Director of Veterinary Services, Dr Patrick Abake, for their immense support in the preparation of, and active participation at this the conference. We are honored to have them.

We thank the Ghana High Commission in Kenya under the great leadership of H.E Amb. Dampsey Bediako Asare, High Commissioner of Republic of Ghana to Kenya, for its indispensable support in guiding, organizing and participation in this conference.

We give profound thanks to H.E Gobopang Duke Lefhoko, the High Commissioner of the Republic of Botswana to Kenya and Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad, Member, House of Representatives of the National Assembly, Nigeria, for their participation in this conference. We do not take their support for granted.

It is with immense gratitude that we humbly thank United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Civil Society Unit Secretariat representatives: Alexander Juras Chief, Civil Society Unit and Isaiah Otieno for their valuable support in planning and active participation in this conference. We deeply appreciate African Union - InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) representatives led by Dr Nick Nwankpa, Acting Director Prof. James Wabacha and Dr Hiver Boussini, for their support and active participation. We thank our co-hosting partners for the fruitful partnership we have enjoyed over the years.

We would also like to thank Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Representative, Southern Africa Region; Wolf Gordon Clifton, Executive Director, Animal People; Tennyson Williams, Regional Director - Africa, World Animal Protection; Philip Lymbery, Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming International and Marianne Steele, Acting Chief Executive Officer, The Donkey Sanctuary.

The international representatives from the five (5) regions of Africa were indispensable in discussing and organizing the conference. We thank you all. We pay particular gratitude to David Nyoagbe for his commitment and relentless efforts in coordinating the conference planning process in Ghana. We sincerely thank Prof. James Nkansah Obrempong, Conference Patron and Board Chair, Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) and the Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) secretariat for its steadfast hard work and dedication to ensure that the grand event was a success.

We sincerely thank the following partners without whom it would have been a challenge to host this conference: Africa Network for Animal Welfare – USA; Animal People; Animal Welfare Institute; A Well-fed World; Center for Animal Law Studies -Lewis & Clark Law School; Compassion in World Farming; Regis University; Donkey Sanctuary; World Animal Protection; and Welttierschutzstiftung (WTS). Many thanks for the financial, technical and kind support and for standing with the secretariat in making this conference a great success.

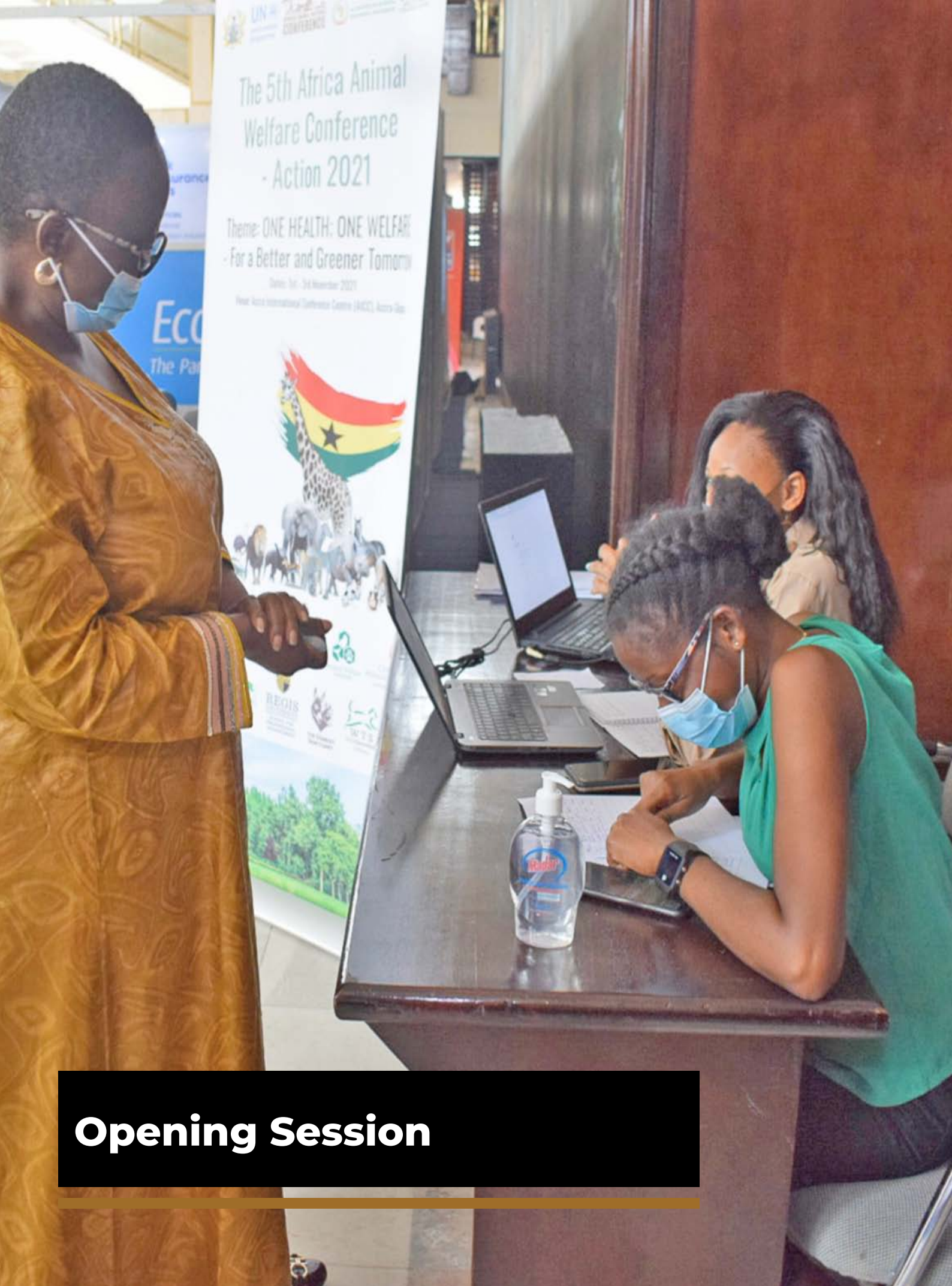
Our deepest gratitude goes to the speakers, panelists, moderators, and delegates for productively playing a vital part in all the sessions during the three-day conference. The informative deliberations and discussions aid in developing the field of animal welfare and ensures a better future for animals in the continent and across the globe.

Josphat Ngunyo  
Executive Director  
Africa Network for Animal Welfare



# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAWC	Africa Animal Welfare Conference
ANAW	Africa Network for Animal Welfare
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
AWSA	Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSU	Civil Society Unit
DVS	Directorate of Veterinary Services
EAC	East African Community
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
HSI	Humane Society International
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KFC	Kentucky Fried Chicken
KVB	Kenya Veterinary Board
LDS	Livestock Development Strategy
LITA	Livestock Training Agencies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OWA	Open Wing Alliance
NSPCA	National Council of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UoN	University of Nairobi
USD	United States Dollar
WTS	Welttierschutzstiftung



# Opening Session

## Conference Overview and Objectives



**Kahindi Lekalhaile** | Research and Planning Director  
Africa network for Animal Welfare

Kahindi Lekalhaile began by thanking delegates for taking time to attend the conference both physically and virtually. He acknowledged the effort made by stakeholders at the conference to address animal welfare concerns at a time when Africa's vision, functions and development policies aimed at eliminating animal suffering.

He gave a highlight of previous conferences and indicated that the conference had impacts on the policy direction of various governments across Africa. He reiterated that the overall goal of the conference was to continue building useful knowledge on the interlinkages between public health, animal health and environmental health in the context of animal welfare.

He stated the objectives of the conference as mainstreaming animal welfare and highlighting the continental and developmental agenda. In his closing remarks, Kahindi inspired hope and motivation as he highlighted the strides made in a renewed support for animal welfare across Africa demonstrated through involvement by government and relevant stakeholders.

## Theme Exposition



**Wachira Kariuki** | Policy and Public Affairs Director  
Africa network for Animal Welfare

In acknowledging the importance of animals, Wachira gave the theme exposition which emphasised that a holistic understanding of the relationship between the environment, public health and animal welfare was important if it were to achieve the goal of achieving optimal health of people and the environment.

He stated that animals were critical even at the basic level of existence in that they were crucial to maintaining the ecosystem in which human lives depend. He emphasized that animal welfare, environmental health, and human health were all part of a delicate cycle of survival that needed to be treated with careful consideration and delicate balance to ensure the continuation of life on earth, and the enjoyment of the benefits accruing from that symbiotic relationship. It was for this reason that animals and their welfare were steadily becoming emerging factors to consider as a major aspect of policy and legislation in the development agenda within Africa and globally.

Wachira stated that the conference intended to bring to focus the importance of animal welfare in the achievement of sustainable development and prevention of future pandemics. There was consensus and sufficient scientific evidence to turn our attention towards greater focus on animal welfare in an integrated way that encompasses human health and environment. He concluded by stating that Africans interact economically, culturally, and socially closely with animals in their daily lives.





**Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo** | OIE Representative, Southern Africa Region, Botswana

Dr Letshwenyo started off by giving a brief background of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). He stated that the organization is responsible for animal health, welfare and veterinary public health and has, therefore, set science standards for these areas.

He added that there were 182 countries that had signed on as members of OIE, but their strength was in having accredited facilities called reference centres which were collaborative in function and action.

He gave the definition of animal welfare as the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives.

This means that welfare is in play during transportation, slaughter, or in ordinary daily lives. He emphasized the importance of having a scientific basis for animal welfare owing to the fact that animal welfare is complex with scientific implications, ethical considerations, cultural considerations, religious, economic, and political dimensions. For instance, what would be considered poor animal welfare in one culture would be acceptable in another.

Dr Letshwenyo described the OIE standard setting process and indicated that anybody could propose standards through their local OIE delegates.

He discussed the four (4) strategic pillars of the global OIE animal welfare strategy which included:

- Development of animal welfare standards
- Capacity building and education
- Implementation of animal welfare standards and policies
- Communication with government organizations and the public

He further stated that OIE encourages different regions to have regional animal welfare strategies, because that highlighted the progress in the regional priorities, regional governance and action plans.

He concluded by stating the importance of monitoring the progress of these strategies through self-evaluation tools and national roadmaps to ensure conformity with the original goals set by the regions.

### **The four (4) strategic pillars of the global OIE animal welfare strategy includes:**

- **Development of animal welfare standards**
- **Capacity building and education**
- **Implementation of animal welfare standards and policies**
- **Communication with government organizations and the public**



# Welcome Session

## DR NICK NWANKPA, ACTING DIRECTOR, AFRICAN UNION INTER-AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES (AU-IBAR)



**Dr Nick Nwankpa**

Acting Director,  
African Union Inter-African  
Bureau for Animal Resources  
(AU-IBAR)

Dr Nwankpa began by welcoming delegates to Ghana and applauded the successful collaboration between UNEP, ANAW and AU-IBAR. He stated that the conference continued to make tremendous steps towards the development and integration of animal welfare in sustainable animal resource development in Africa. Nick cited that animal welfare principles were key determinants of animal resource development and trade. Therefore, it was on this basis that animal welfare strategies should form the legal framework, basis for community education, awareness campaigns, and inclusion of every stakeholder in active engagement and participation towards improving animal welfare. This was the basis of AU-IBAR's implementation of the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA).

Nick cited the theme of the conference, 'One Health, One Welfare – For a Better and Greener Tomorrow' and emphasized that it was important for stakeholders to understand the link between the health of the animals, planet, and mankind. He reminded people of the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic which continued to devastate the globe and its link to animals. He warned that the current deforestation, habitat degradation and fragmentation were the greatest drivers of climate change, biodiversity loss and emergence of new diseases. He emphasized that integrity of animals, planet and people was the anchor of sustainable development.

He concluded by encouraging a multi-sectoral approach to partnerships and collaborations that were key to addressing the diverse drivers of sustainable development. He expressed hope by acknowledging that the conference had representation from various sectors that were integral in the promotion of animal welfare standards and thanked Ghana for hosting the conference.

## ALEXANDER JURAS, CHIEF-CIVIL SOCIETY UNIT, UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)



**Alexander Juras**

Chief-Civil Society Unit,  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Alexander appreciated the opportunity accorded to UNEP to co-host the conference and reiterated UNEP's willingness to continue supporting the conference. He highlighted the continued growth of the conference and noted the considerable development in terms of participation, quality and most importantly, impact.

He continued by stating that the 2021 conference theme was closely related to UNEP's flagship event, the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA). He then stated that countries would table an animal welfare resolution that sought to establish the nexus between animal welfare, environment, and sustainable development during UNEA 5.2. The successful tabling and adoption of the resolution would be monumental to animal welfare. Finally, he expressed confidence that the conference would result in progress and concrete actions that could be instrumental ahead of UNEA 5.2 in February 2022.



**Prof. James Nkansah-Obrempong** | Board Chair, Africa network for Animal Welfare

Prof. Obrempong welcomed all delegates to the conference and stated that the conference was a great opportunity to discuss issues relating to animal welfare, particularly those in line with theme of the conference: One Health, One Welfare – For a Better and Greener Tomorrow.

He explained that the conference sought to come up with ways and solutions that would enhance and protect animals and nature. He encouraged everyone to look back to their indigenous knowledge and to how nature was part and parcel of their day to day lives, which would be a great ground to search and incorporate great practices that enhanced animal welfare standards and the environment at large.

He ended by encouraging the delegates in the conference to agree on a common ground on issues to be discussed by way of conference resolutions and thereafter, to collaborate with policy makers to come up with better animal welfare policies.

## b) Goodwill Messages



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

He started by acknowledging that the conference had grown tremendously, attracting an incredible range of delegates, including animal welfare and conservation practitioners, policymakers, scientists, faith and community leaders and others - united by a shared vision of a future in which compassion and respect for animals and their protection were woven into the fabric of a flourishing human society.

He mentioned that AAWC has been the birthplace of many important new projects and partnerships, including a resolution as an outcome of the 3rd AAWC in 2019, to table an animal welfare resolution at UNEA. He continued by acknowledging the governments of Ghana, Burkina Faso, Senegal, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, who were co-sponsoring the resolution and continued to collaborate in developing a final working draft that would be tabled at UNEA. This resolution would enshrine animal welfare and United Nations policy as a component of mitigating climate change and biodiversity loss, combating the spread of zoonotic diseases, feeding the world equitably and sustainably through food system reform and other areas of sustainable development. He stated the resolution also spotlighted animal sentience, while acknowledging that protecting animals undoubtedly benefited human society in countless ways.

He concluded by thanking delegates for taking time to attend the conference and applauded the organizers for their exemplary leadership to bring animals to the center stage in the global agenda.



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

Tennyson welcomed delegates to the conference and appreciated the efforts of the organizers to successfully hold the conference despite the Covid-19 pandemic. He remarked that World Animal Protection was proud to be associated with this great initiative and had witnessed the conference grow in leaps and bounds both in the number of participants, the strength of resolutions and resultant action plans. He also commended the conference organizers and appreciated that AAWC had continued to provide a platform for stakeholders to deliberate and take steps towards securing and promoting animal welfare in Africa.

Finally, he stated that there was need for all stakeholders to build and nurture stronger and resilient engagements so that together, actions would be taken to reverse the direction of systems that compromised animal welfare and biodiversity.



**Marianne Steele** | Acting Chief Executive Officer Donkey Sanctuary, UK

Marianne acknowledged the dignitaries present and the delegates who took time to attend the conference. She then highlighted the main goals of the Donkey Sanctuary and stated that at the time, ending illegal donkey trade was the key focus of their work.

She was optimistic that the conference would bring forth great networks that would continue to advance good animal welfare practices across the globe.



**H. E. Amb. Damphey Bediako Asare** | High Commissioner of Ghana to Kenya

Amb. Damphey welcomed the delegates to Ghana and expressed hope that the conference would bring forth fruitful deliberations that would be instrumental to policy development and promotion of animal welfare throughout Africa.

He introduced the proposed animal welfare resolution at UNEA and narrated the journey from inception to the current state. He was optimistic that the partnership between the co-sponsoring states would ensure successful tabling of the animal welfare resolution at UNEA. He reported that Ghana had successfully announced its intention to table the resolution at the just concluded Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) meeting in Nairobi and reiterated that the main objective of the resolution was to establish the animal welfare – environment – sustainable development nexus.

In conclusion, His Excellency remarked that animals were part and parcel of African culture, economic and social life, and it was therefore important that dedicated action be taken to protect animals and their welfare in the UN policy process. He emphasized that this needed to be a priority to every member state with a view to forestalling the devastatingly negative consequences to animals, the environment, and human health, as evidenced by the Covid-19 pandemic.

## C) KEYNOTE ADDRESS AND OFFICIAL OPENING



**Hon. Dr. Kwaku Afriyie,**

Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation,  
Republic of Ghana

The Hon. Minister welcomed delegates to Ghana and expressed gratitude to the organisers for arranging such an impactful event in Ghana. Dr Afriyie stated that the conference was designed to focus on the issues from different dimensions, particularly those that enhanced the progressive development of society through advocating for better human health and increasing protection for the natural environment.

The Hon. Minister highlighted the following important aspects of the conference:

- i. To create a premier African platform for stakeholders to address issues concerning animal welfare in Africa.
- ii. To address issues from different dimensions and encourage the development of society through advocating for better human health, increased protection for the natural environment and enhancing the welfare of animals.

He emphasized that animal welfare was a human responsibility at the individual level and a collective issue as a part of animal welfare advocacy, civil society organization and government. He applauded the partnership created owing to the conference and encouraged the delegates to continue with such partnerships as they promoted economic development and accountability in government.

Dr Afriyie commented on the theme of the conference capturing the aspiration of Africa regarding the status of animal resources. In his opinion, the One Welfare concept summarized the relationship between public health and animal health as it were; it was therefore important that partnerships were nurtured to promote sustainable development in Africa.

He mentioned the effort by Ghana, Senegal, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Burkina Faso in working towards introducing an animal welfare resolution to UNEA. He stated that there was a need to address animal welfare in various international platforms as they are integral for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. He was optimistic that the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow would provide a great platform for the co-sponsoring states to highlight the importance of the resolution to the rest of the world.

Finally, he welcomed everyone to tour the country to see the marvels offered by Ghana and expressed hope that the conference would bring forth favorable deliberations that would be instrumental in developing policies across Africa.



**Session One** | **One Health, One Welfare as a solution to Pandemics and other Public Health Issues**

## Session Moderator



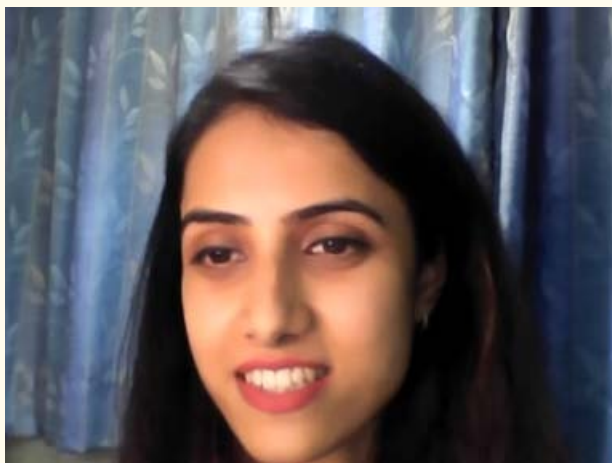
**Philip Lymbery** | Global Chief Executive  
Compassion in World Farming

Philip began by stating the mission of Compassion in World Farming, which was to end factory farming for animals, people, and the planet. He added that One Health, One Welfare was a solution to pandemics and other public health issues. He pointed out that Covid-19 had exposed the fragility of the society globally, and that the interconnectivity of animals, people and the planet had been felt in the last two years of the pandemic. Philip then reminded delegates that world leaders were converging at COP 26 in Glasgow, UK, to deliberate on the future of the planet, and specifically on climate change.

He remarked with great concern that climate change was linked to the collapse of nature, hence diminishing the health of the planet, and this was at the heart of how we treated animals. He concluded by emphasizing that animal welfare and health were intrinsically important issues at the center of what needed fixing for a livable future for all of us.

Phillip's presentation was followed by a word of welcome and introduction to the panellists.

## Animal Agriculture and their Link to Global Pandemics



**Pavitra Krishnan** | India

Pavitra commenced her presentation by stating that the first signs of agriculture were traced back to 12,000 years ago when farmers practiced subsistence farming. Since then agricultural practices had changed, as a result threatening both human beings and ecological processes. The change was manifested by the great revolution that incorporated industrialization in animal agriculture.

Pavitra then defined industrial animal agriculture or factory farming as a system of farming in which many animals are kept in small, tightly enclosed areas in order to produce large amounts of animal products as quickly and as cheaply as possible. The sector was not just harmful for the environment but was also largely responsible for degrading public health and human rights, and for animal welfare violations. She continued to elaborate on the negative impact of industrial animal agriculture as follows:

- Raising livestock generated about 14.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions

- Water contamination
- Soil degradation and biodiversity loss
- Factory farming is responsible for 91% of the destruction of the Amazon
- Poor health for workers:

Most firms practicing factory farming hire underage workers or illegal immigrants to ensure maximum exploitation and profit by paying low wages due high unemployment rates clubbed with weak labor laws in most countries from the global south. This often exacerbates human rights violations and leads to the exploitation of workers employed to produce animal derived products. Due to overworking and underpayment, workers are forced to operate in unbearable working conditions, leading to major health consequences.

On the topic of the health impacts of industrial animal agriculture, Pavitra brought in the aspect of pandemics and how Covid-19 brought to light how fragile, and extractive our global food systems really were. She highlighted that one of the most prominent connections between animal agriculture and new viral pathogens was the interface with wildlife. Ecosystems rich in biodiversity were not only rich in animal and plant life, but were also a wild reservoir for evolved viruses and our increasing proximity to wildlife was one of the most common sources.

She elaborated that farmed animals could also be transmission sources or bridging hosts, carrying the infections from wild animals to human beings. This meant that the vast majority of animals involved in historic and current zoonotic events were mostly domestic in nature. These could be livestock and domesticated wildlife raised for consumption and other activities, as contact rates with them was high. She finished by stating that there was a need for stakeholders to work together towards creating a more equitable partner network and to amplify voices from across the globe against factory farming.



## Assessing the Feasibility and Practicability of Applying the ‘Welfare Quality Assessment’ Protocol for Dairy Cows among Dairy Farms in Kiruhura District, Uganda



**Dr Paul Ssuna** | Makerere University, Uganda

Dr Ssuna began by informing delegates that the welfare quality assessment protocols were developed as part of an EU funded project in 2014, where animal-based measures were developed for assessing welfare on farms mainly in Europe.

He then gave a disclaimer that the protocol could not be applied in production systems in Africa, evidencing his research, which sought to assess the feasibility and practi-

cability of using the welfare assessment, welfare applied assessment protocol for dairy cows on extensive dairy farms in Rhoda District, Western Uganda. The hypothesis was to test whether the welfare quality assessment protocol was suitable for adoption in those production systems, which measures could be adopted as they were, which ones required modification, and which ones could be eliminated from the protocol. In order to avoid interfering with the welfare of the animals and farm routines, he reported that activities under the project were done during routine milking and grazing of the animals.

Dr Ssuna explained that they made two visits to the project site and did assessments which lasted one hour. The measures were categorized considering farm variations that were observed during the visits. They therefore categorized the measures into those that were feasible for application, some with modification, and others were eliminated from the protocol.

He concluded by stating that the study showed that not all measures in the welfare quality assessment protocol for dairy cows could be applied to extensive dairy production systems, and adaptation was necessary to incorporate the Ugandan context and animal breeds.

## Animal Welfare and Pandemic Risk Mitigation: The role of One Welfare



**Dr Mark Jones** | Head of Policy, Born Free Foundation, UK

Dr Jones commenced by thanking the organizers for giving him the opportunity to speak during the 2021 AAWC conference. He informed the delegates that Covid-19 was a reminder of other zoonoses which had continued to impact negatively on the globe. He then stated that around 70% of all emerging infectious diseases originated from wild animals. It was therefore critical to address the risks associated with viruses in wild animals that could be transferred between wild animals or into domestic livestock, where they could quickly amplify and mutate and potentially spread to people.

He explained that crowding, stress and injury among wild

animals in trade, provided a perfect environment for pathogens to spread and mutate, while the proximity associated with these activities lead to opportunities for disease transmission between individual animals and between species, and potentially to people.

Dr Jones informed delegates that results of a study by a panel of global scientists from the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services showed that the economic cost of the current Covid-19 pandemic was at least 100 times the estimated cost of preventing pandemics. He continued to state that solutions to pandemic risk lay firmly in changing human behavior and having an understanding that avoiding and mitigating animal welfare harm was key.

He concluded by asserting that the One Welfare, One Health framework fostered interdisciplinary collaboration to improve human and animal welfare internationally. It also helped to promote key global objectives such as supporting food security, sustainability, reducing human suffering, and improving productivity within the farming sector through a better understanding of the high value of welfare standards. More so, there was need in valuing and mainstreaming wildlife, nature protection and animal welfare into all decision making, and adopting a robust implementation mechanism that ensured adequate wildlife and nature protection.

## Prevalence of Welfare Associated Lesions and Practices and the Association with Pork Quality



**Dr Sentamu Derrick Noah** | International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi

Dr Noah presented findings of a study carried out in Kiambu County in Kenya. He began by defining animal welfare as the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lived. He then argued that the welfare of animals, humans and the environment were interconnected, and therefore ensuring animal welfare in turn preserved human and environmental welfare, hence the One Welfare concept. He gave an overview of the Kenyan law that recognized pig welfare such as the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Cap360, 2012; Animal Disease Act Cap364, 2012; and the Animal Welfare and Protection Bill, 2019.

Dr Noah then took the delegates through his study, with its objectives to :

- Document and communicate the prevalence of welfare lesions and practices at porcine slaughter
- Analyze the relationships and associations between the various lesions and practices and technological meat quality.

He informed the delegates that the study looked at the following points of the value chain: farm, transport, lairage and slaughtering. He noted that pig welfare was wanting. He advised that the following pre-slaughter handling and meat quality ought to be considered:

- It was important to note how pigs were handled before slaughter affected and determined the quality of pork
- Pork could turn out normal (RFN), overly exudative (PSE & RSE) or with a bad appearance and high susceptibility to spoilage (DFD)

- The above meat categorization had financial implications especially at the point of product marketing and sale
- Overly exudative meat led to loss in weight of the meat with time, while meat with bad appearance influenced customer perception and decision and became bad faster than other types of meat.

Dr Noah then reported that 47.98% of pigs were delivered in the morning and slaughtered on arrival. He mentioned that slaughtering pigs immediately on arrival without rest was significantly associated with harvesting RSE pork. It was hence advisable that pigs be rested for at least 1 hour before slaughter as this allowed them to recover from the stressful processes of transport, loading and unloading. Resting also calmed pigs and eased their subsequent handling.

Other notable welfare issues were marks engraved on the pig body. From the study, 77.07% of pigs were marked with sharp objects for easy identification in the slaughter line. This was unnecessary injury and pain caused to pigs and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act prohibited such practices. Further, pigs were not well stunned which was evident through vocalizations, body movements/shaking, rhythmic breaths and eye movements. Dr Noah recommended that ideal stunning should render the animal unconscious, should be done with proper restraint to safeguard human life, should be quick with minimal pain, and there should not be post – consciousness signs.

In his conclusion, he observed that high prevalence of welfare lesions and practices observed indicated need for:

- Educating pork value chain stakeholders that pigs were sentient beings; able to suffer and feel pain
- Handling pigs inhumanely had consequences on their finances
- That most practices observed in the handling of pigs were prohibited by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1962 with penalties clearly stated
- Review of the law and fixing the gaps in its implementation.

After the study, he reported that the study team mobilized over 60 slaughterhouse workers and the administration and gave them feedback. They were also taught about animal welfare and proper animal handling practices. He finalized his presentation by noting that there was a need to educate farmers on the handling of pigs in humane ways, as improper and inhumane handling led to economic loss.



## **Session Two**

### **The Interplay between Wildlife and Livestock Trade and the One Health, One Welfare Approach**

## Session Moderator



**Prof. James Wabacha** | AU-IBAR

## Wildlife and Livestock Trade and One Health



**Prof. Raphael Folitse** | School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

Prof. Folitse commenced by giving an outline of his presentation where he would discuss the livestock and wildlife trade. He shared statistics indicating that it was estimated that more than 40,000 live primates, 4 million live birds, 640,000 live reptiles, and 350 million live tropical fish were traded globally each year.

He described the livestock trade as involving selling livestock for meat and/or breeding and added that in livestock markets the farmers have the chance to sell directly to consumers. He noted that in many parts of Africa movement of livestock was dictated by trade and transfer of flocks in search of better pastures, and that this movement poses a risk of transmission, spread and emergence of infectious

pathogens.

The professor highlighted the dangers associated with wildlife and the livestock trade as follows:

- i. Increased animal to animal contacts, animal to human contacts
- ii. Increased risk of disease transmission and spread between different species of animals
- iii. Disease transmission and spread between humans and animals, for instance, increased contact with wildlife such as bats leads to higher risk of pathogen spill over from animals and humans
- iv. Mixing of different pathogenic variants generate new variants and novel pathogens
- v. Increased risk of emergence of new pathogens that have potential threat to humans, animals, and the environment.

In conclusion, he explained that owing to the connectivity between humans, animals, and their shared environment, their healths are linked. Therefore, the One Health concept is aimed at addressing the health issues at the human-animal-environment interface through collaboration among different disciplines such as human health, animal health, environmental health, and other relevant sectors.

He added that there was a need to develop guidelines for the monitoring and surveillance of the wildlife and livestock trade; this could be done by establishing mechanisms that would ensure that countries effectively carried out research and documented all wildlife and livestock markets to ensure proper and effective monitoring.

## The Role of the Aviation Industry in International Trade in Wildlife

In his presentation, Dr Muinde highlighted the role of the aviation industry in the trade of wildlife and decried the fact that wildlife trade was growing at a very fast pace and was worth more than \$42 billion shillings in 2021.

His research pointed out that the most species that are traded in the wildlife markets are from Africa. The study identified 20 routes that were used by the airlines to ship wildlife to at least 18 different countries. He described the wildlife transportation processes as inhumane; for example, there was overcrowding, with different species put in proximity, and this created an environment in which diseases could emerge to mutate and spill over to humans. Furthermore, this could also cause a surge in invasive species which could affect the destination countries.

He concluded by remarking that the main challenge of implementing regulations regarding trade in the aviation industry was the difference of laws operating in different countries, where what may be illegal in one country is considered legal in another. This was a major challenge in the prosecution of perpetrators of wildlife trade.



**Dr. Patrick Muinde** | Research Manager,  
World Animal Protection, Kenya

## Wildlife Trade, Livestock Trade, and the Impact on One Health



**Dr Meyir Ziekah** | Wildlife Veterinarian, Kumasi Zoo Manager, Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, Ghana

Dr Meyir Ziekah highlighted that Ghana's wildlife estate accounts for 5.6% of the country's land area, which includes 21 protected areas, and expressed concern that the demand for traditional medicines, pets, bush meat, and decorations, continued to fuel illegal wildlife trade in Ghana. He then indicated that Ghana exported 150,343 and imported 133,472 different wild animals comprising reptiles, insects, rodents, primates and other mammals.

Meyir argued that the wildlife trade provided an environment that promotes disease transmission mechanisms that not only cause human disease outbreaks, but also threaten livestock, rural livelihoods and native wildlife, because bringing in wildlife from other countries may introduce diseases to our native wildlife and compromise public health. He referred to an incident in 2003, when an outbreak occurred in the United States owing to the transportation of a monkey from Ghana to the United States.

In his opinion, there was urgent need to incorporate the One Health concept as a critical factor in the promotion of multidisciplinary and inter sectoral collaboration efforts by different stakeholders to mitigate the spread of zoonotic disease.

In conclusion, he observed that illegal trade in wildlife was likely to increase human exposure to zoonotic diseases, which could lead to habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, introduction of harmful and alien species to countries as well as animal cruelty, and that there was high likelihood of disease outbreak due to poor handling, and transporting of animals in the trade of wildlife and livestock.

He called for the establishment of better regulations to promote good handling of animals at airports to reduce transmission of zoonoses.



**Session  
Three**

**UNEP Session**

## Session Moderator



**Isaiah Otieno** | Civil Society Unit, UNEP

## Introduction to UNEA-5



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

Alexander explained that the main objective of the session was to spread the word about UNEP; one of only two UN agencies that have their global headquarters in Kenya, a developing country, and in Africa, utilizing the large presence of NGO's, experts and governmental representatives from all around Africa. This would make participants understand what UNEP is, about its works, how it works, what you can expect from UNEP, what opportunities could be present to the stakeholders available in the delegation, and how to engage with UNEP. The other objective is to make the link between animal welfare, the environment, nature protection, sustainable development, and international processes.

While discussing United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), he informed the delegation that UNEA is the highest-level environmental decision-making body in the United Nations; in effect, it is the parliament for the environment. It brings together government representatives including ministers and heads of state, and also offers a meeting place for civil societies, the private sector, experts from science and other areas, and in some instances, it engages faith-based

organizations. As a background, he narrated that UNEA was put in place in the aftermath of the RIO +20 conference, one of the biggest environmental summits in recent times, which resolved to have UNEP strengthened. The meeting further resolved to have meetings every two years, and the meeting continues to bring together delegations of up to 10,000 people.

In a forward-looking manner, he discussed UNEA 5.2, which was expected to have decision makers from all of the world coming together to consider the remaining substantive matters of UNEA 5.1 and also to have a ministerial declaration under the theme of strengthening actions for nature to achieve the sustainable development goals, which was also the overall theme or topic of UNEA 5.1. He further reminded the delegates that UNEA 5.2 was to be a hybrid event.

Alexander congratulated the African countries that had taken a lead in resolutions or co-sponsored resolutions at UNEA. For example, there was a draft resolution from Rwanda and Peru on an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution. There was also a draft or the idea of a draft resolution on mineral resource governance from Argentina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Senegal, and Switzerland. The African group has announced their intention to have a draft resolution on the circular economy and a draft resolution on biodiversity; and an announcement from Ghana with the support of Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, South Sudan, Ethiopia, on a draft resolution of animal welfare.

Finally, he encouraged the organizations present at the Conference to become accredited to UNEP so that they could be actively engaged in their processes. He also advised the delegates to strengthen their impact by creating partnerships that promote cooperation across Africa.

## MGS Engagement in UNEA 5



**Isaiah Otieno** | Civil Society Unit, UNEP

Isaiah encouraged the delegation to work with their governments to implement change. He gave an example of the conference where civil society has successfully engaged governments to hold the regional conferences which bring together delegations throughout Africa to discuss and come up with recommendations that will improve policy engagement.

He then stated that UNEA encourages civil society to get accredited to UNEP so as to be actively involved in its activities and processes, and that UNEA engages 9 major groups. He described the accreditation criteria as highlighted below:

- i. The organization must be registered in a State which is registered as a member of UNEA for at least 2 years.
- ii. It must be not governmental
- iii. Must be a not for profit
- iv. Must be for sustainable development or for the environment
- v. Organization must have an international scope in their impact and work.

The application can be made through the UN website, and the applying organization must fully comply with the laid down requirements as stated on the application forms. It was emphasized that the accreditation process was for organizations and not individuals.

He elaborated that UNEP guides civil society and endeavors to offer continued assistance throughout the accreditation processes whenever assistance is needed, and that civil society is directly involved in the stakeholder forum where they define the meeting agenda.

Isaiah encouraged the delegates to look for opportunities that they could actively take part in. He concluded by inviting the delegates from all civil society organizations present to get accredited, since this was the only way in which they could bring experiences and problems faced by people in their communities to their member states to influence the policy making process.

### CIVIL SOCIETY ACCREDITATION CRITERIA

1. **The organization must be registered in a State which is registered as a member of UNEA for at least 2 years.**
2. **It must be not governmental**
3. **Must be a not for profit**
4. **Must be for sustainable development or for the environment**
5. **Organization must have an international scope in their impact and work.**



## Status of MGS Preparations towards UNEA 5 outcomes of the International Consultations, Outcome of the work of thematic clusters etc



**Ayman Bel Hassan Cherkoui** | UNEP

Ayman, who joined the Conference online from COP 26 Summit in Glasgow, Scotland, expressed deep appreciation to the organisers of the Conference for inviting him and according him chance to speak.

He gave a chronology of the many meetings that the Africa Major Groups and Stakeholders had engaged in prior to the 18th Ordinary Session of the Africa Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in 2021.

He referred to the statement by the Africa MGS on World Environment Day 2021, calling for concerted actions toward the environment, and informed

delegates that the full statement was available online. He highlighted the statement by the Africa ministers in which they welcomed the outcomes of the Africa MGS meeting, and noted that this was a very strong endorsement of the MGS work.

Ayman highlighted key points of the Africa MGS summary statement to include:

- That they welcomed UNEP's facilitation of global, regional and national environmental policymaking and implementation through, inter alia, support of environmental negotiations, education, policies, law, assessments and the promotion of access to environmental information
- They expressed profound appreciation that the UNEP Headquarters are located in Africa and that Africa must be an important component of the identity of UNEP and support the call by the African group for a more coordinated regional delivery of the programme of work, including through strengthening UNEP in Nairobi
- That they called upon AMCEN to lend its support and active participation to a successful UNEP@50 commemoration that results in tangible and positive outcomes globally and for Africa.

He concluded by making a very strong appeal for African countries and civil society to participate actively at UNEA 5.2 in 2022, and asked the civil societies accredited to UNEP for continued support, urging those not yet accredited to apply for UNEP accreditation.

## Outcomes of the International Consultations, Outcome of the work of thematic clusters:



**Djatougbe Aziaka** | UNEP

Djatougbe Aziaka commenced her presentation by making reference to the MGS meeting held online from 7-9 September 2021. She reported that 558 people had registered for this international consultation ahead of UNEA 5.2. The meeting called for parties to act at the global level to accelerate global environmental decision-making and seek transformative change.

She observed that the meeting mainly called on states to:

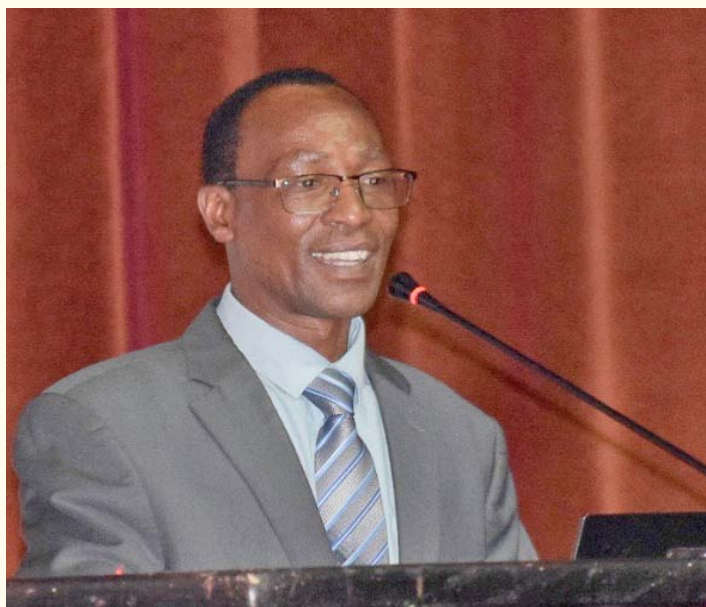
- work towards a joint position in support of a global treaty to curb plastic pollution
- address the environmental dimensions of armed conflicts and military activities
- adopt an ambitious post-2020 framework on

biodiversity

- highlight the contribution of the private sector to food systems and the circular economy
- ensure an inclusive and just transition through a focus on rights holders, including female food producers, young people, indigenous communities, and environmental defenders
- pursue a One Health, One Welfare approach linking human, animal, and environmental health for post Covid-19 recovery
- adopt a global legal mechanism to phase out highly hazardous pesticides by 2030
- adopt a globally agreed SDG 14 framework at the 2022 UN Oceans Conference: and
- push for transformational and systemic change to the food system at the UN Food Systems Summit scheduled for October 2021
- pursue a joint statement regarding UNEA 5.2 on the need to address the link between nature and biodiversity protection, human and animal health.

Djatougbe discussed the draft resolution jointly presented by the governments of Rwanda and Peru that sought to address plastic pollution, and the critical role that UNEA stood to play in the transport of the global food system.

In her conclusion, Djatougbe remarked that as an African Major Group of Stakeholders, it was important for the coalition to draft joint statements that show unison in beliefs because Africa was an important component to the identity of UNEP.



**Josphat Ngonyo** | Executive Director  
Africa Network for Animal Welfare

Josphat Ngonyo expressed gratitude to the delegates present at the Conference and was optimistic that the conference would produce more resolutions that would promote enhanced partnerships with governments and organisations throughout Africa.

He narrated the background of the journey of the animal welfare process towards UNEA, tracing the origin from a resolution reached at the 3rd Africa Animal Welfare Conference (AAWC) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2019. During this Conference, delegates noted that animals had not been sufficiently recognized by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) as key issue of focus, despite there being a strong link between animal, human and environmental health, and the contribution by animals to sustainable development goals.

It was resolved by the delegation to embark on a process to mainstream animal welfare on the global environmental agenda by developing a resolution that would be tabled at UNEA. The AAWC secretariat was given the mandate to work towards the realization of the resolution at UNEA.

The secretariat then reached out to other animal welfare stakeholders to constitute a steering committee and a

technical committee. This then set forward the strategy and developed key documents related to the process. The documents were: concept paper, draft resolution text, negotiation strategy and fundraising strategy.

As spelt out in the negotiation strategy, the secretariat reached out to various member states, and eventually five states had committed as co-sponsors of the resolution at the time of the Conference. These were: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Additionally, on 26th October 2021, Ghana had expressed its intention to table the resolution and there was immense optimism that the resolution would be successful once tabled at UNEA 5.2.

He outlined some key next steps as below:

- COP 26 Glasgow meeting - the Ghana Environment Minister had scheduled a meeting during COP 26 to appeal to colleagues from other member states to support the resolution
  - A meeting was scheduled to reach out to the International Diplomatic Corps to support the resolution.
- He concluded by thanking the delegates for their continued support and urged them to reach out to their governments to support this noble resolution.

### KEY STEPS TO THE ANIMAL WELFARE RESOLUTION

- **COP 26 Glasgow meeting - the Ghana Environment Minister had scheduled a meeting during COP 26 to appeal to colleagues from other member states to support the resolution**
- **A meeting was scheduled to reach out to the International Diplomatic Corps to support the resolution.**



**Alexander Juras**

Chief Civil Society Unit,  
UNEP

The session started with a video highlighting the earth's degradation, and the message called upon everyone to take action as climate change continued to threaten future generations. Alexander reminded the delegates that 2022 would mark 50-years after the Stockholm Conference. The Stockholm Conference founded UNEP; so, for the last 50 years, UNEP had coordinated worldwide efforts to confront the planet's biggest environmental challenges. This global cooperation has helped to repair the ozone layer and they were working tirelessly stop endangered species from becoming extinct.

He added that UNEP at 50 Celebrations will take place five decades after the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, and 50 years after the UN Conference on the Human Environment that was held in Stockholm. At that time in 1972, governments gathered in Stockholm, Sweden, after a two-year preparatory process at the first United Nations Conference on the Environment to consider the need for a common outlook and for common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world towards the preservation and enhancement of the human environment. It was the first conference ever where we had the word environment in the title.

The key political outcome of the Stockholm conference was the Stockholm Declaration on the human environment with 26 principles. For instance, Principle 1 established the

right to a safe environment that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing and noted that humans have a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. The conference also set up the landscape for international environment governance and International Environmental Cooperation. By creating UNESCO, the United Nations Environment Programme was amended to keep the broad environment under review, catalyze international and national action and cooperation underpinned by scientific findings, provide policy, guidance, coordinate environmental activities within the UN system and provide support for the implementation of environmental programs and policies.

He then emphasized that the Commemoration of 50 years of UNEP in 2022, would provide a unique opportunity for the international community not only to celebrate the successes of the 50 years of UNEP, but also to take stock and demonstrate to the world that UNEP was fit for purpose by presenting a forward looking and impact-oriented vision on how to effectively integrate environmental sustainability in the context of the implementation of the 2030 agenda.

He concluded by assuring delegates that UNEP welcomed input from civil society and expressed desire that every organization represented would be involved in one way or another in the UNEP @50 celebrations.

## Stockholm +50:



**Laetitia Zobel** | Civil Society Unit,  
UNEP

Laetitia Zobel acknowledged the previous presentation by Alexander Juras which had set the basis for her talk, and added that the Stockholm 2022 celebration will be a commemoration of the UN Conference on the Human Environment. This conference was attended by delegates from 113 countries who drew up the Stockholm Declaration and an action plan for the human environment.

In outlining the programme of the upcoming Stockholm + 50 Conference in 2022, she stated that it would have three important leadership dialogues that would reflect on the urgent actions that were needed towards a healthy planet and prosperity for all. There would also be principles of engagement which will look into the intergenerational responsibility that we all have.

She finished by stating that there was hope that the celebrations would bring forth recommendations that would contribute to an environmental dimension of sustainable development to accelerate the implementation of commitments in the context of the decade of action and delivery of sustainable development, including a sustainable recovery from the negative effects of Covid-19 pandemic.





**Session Four** | **Improving Animal Welfare to ensure Food Security and Safety**

## Session Moderator



Daniela began by introducing each panellist and gave an overview on FAO and the mission of the organization. She explained that the welfare, health, and well-being of animals is at the core of FAO's mandate as the organization values the belief that the welfare of the animals is connected to ensuring the welfare of people.

**Daniela Battaglia**

Livestock Production Officer,  
Animal Production and Health Division,  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations (FAO)

## Introduction



**Fiona Miles**

Country Director,  
FOUR PAWS South Africa

Fiona focused her presentation on how Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improved food security increases by ensuring good animal welfare in the livestock sector.

She began by informing the delegation on the strides made in the booming livestock production industry which continued to lead to an increasingly intensified process globally. She added by stating that the intensification has been exploited with governments supporting the practices despite its failure to address the global inequalities in people's diets.

She stated that these actions facilitate a strong negative impact and cause catastrophic consequences on the environment, which in turn renders food production a vulnerable

sector.

She emphasized that keeping livestock healthy had a direct impact on human health and the environment. She asserted that Covid-19 has shown the world just how interconnected animal welfare and human health are to the overall well-being of this planet. She cited that animal and environmental health can be guaranteed by promoting small scale and traditional food producing techniques such as pastoralism, which has supported human civilization for centuries. Livestock is critical as it plays multiple essential roles such as providing manure or animal power, which ensure efficient reliable livelihoods for many households.

In addition, these farming systems can effectively respond to challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation and increased market access to an increasingly globalized economy through maintaining and valuing local and traditional knowledge, continuous innovation, and successful adaptation. The sector can by its very nature mitigate the effects of climate change.

Fiona finished her presentation by stating that there was dire need for governments to support farmers. The government can encourage and invest in their skills. It is crucial that the concept of animal welfare be institutionalized, across policies and within the education sector. Such initiatives must have a multi-disciplinary and collaborative stance across all the sectors thereby bringing about great progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Keynote Address by Xavier Manteca, Professor of Animal Behaviour and Animal Welfare, School of Veterinary Science in Barcelona



**Xavier Manteca** | Professor of animal behaviour and animal welfare, School of Veterinary Science Barcelona

Xavier introduced the presentation by stating that animal welfare is a multi-dimensional concept that focuses on the physical health of the animals, the absence of disease and injury, and the emotional state and their behavior. He further explained that this gives rise to three main elements under the concept of animal welfare, i.e., physical health, emotional state, and behavior. He added that there are four physical domains of welfare, which are nutrition, environment, health, and behavior. Animals may go through positive or negative experiences within each of these domains.

Xavier went on to explain why and how improving farm

animal welfare is likely to increase food security. He stated that improved farm animal welfare and food security can be explained by two different mechanisms. The first mechanism cites that improving farm animal welfare increases production performance of farm animals. A marked significant increase in production performance is seen when farm animal welfare is addressed and improved. The second mechanism caters to good health where a reduced immune function is noted when an animal is experiencing stress. Risk factors that cause several diseases include stress, physical discomfort, and aggression between animals under nutrition. These are common welfare problems that do not pertain to the domain of health, which will lead to diseases. Xaver inferred that improved farm animal welfare ensures healthier animals – which is in turn important for food security.

He concluded by presenting recommendations on how to improve animal welfare. His ideas were threefold:

- Animal welfare should not be seen as a stand-alone issue as it is interlinked to the environment, and human health
- Welfare problems in intensive production systems should not be addressed in isolation. The extensive production systems should also be examined as they are equally important in many parts of the world and are equally relevant
- We must focus on training and education of stock people as it empowers farmers and is often the most effective strategy to improve the workflow of farm animals

## Case study by Rebecca Doyle, Senior Professor at the University of Edinburgh



**Rebecca Doyle** | Animal Welfare Scientist, International Livestock Research Institute

Rebecca gave a presentation on a case study she is currently undertaking in Ethiopia. She began by looking at the relationship between animal welfare and agroforestry in the different production settings. She indicated that agroforestry is the integration of

livestock and trees - the systems have a lot of animal welfare benefits or opportunities for animal welfare. They provide shade and are essential for thermal regulation.

Agroforestry provides grazing environments that promote natural behavior. She relayed that trees which have a nutritional component act as an alternative feed source, particularly in periods of low forage availability. Rebecca asserted that agroforestry ecosystems are part of a climate resilient livestock production system.

She cited that the preliminary results of the case study show that in limited tree access sites, there were a higher proportion or a higher frequency of skinny cattle compared to those that have good tree access; supporting the sets of hypothesis that having an agroforestry system increases the opportunities in food resources available to animals. She concluded by stating that investing in animal welfare brings other benefits and governments should explore that.

## Panel discussion



**Prof. James Wabacha** | AU-IBAR

The panel discussion began with Dr. Wabacha explaining the mission and vision of AU-IBAR in promotion of great animal welfare practices in Africa. Dr. Wabacha stated that the successful projects by AU-IBAR have been made possible through continued collaboration with many organizations and governments.

He mentioned that the Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA) is a successful initiative led by AU-IBAR where the strategy was endorsed in 2018 by African Union, heads of state and government.

He added that some of the actions that have been carried out since the development of this strategy involve aligning regional and welfare strategy with the strategy both at member state level and at the regional economic level.



**Matthew Watkins** | Senior Manager – Food Reform for Sustainable & Health (FReSH)

Second on the panel to speak was Matthew Watkins who stated that businesses were continually changing how they work after noting that through implementing policies that improve animal welfare, sustainability improves. This in turn has brought about improvement of other related outcomes, which have been seen to drive better businesses. In addition, there has been intense consumer pressure, which has forced companies to step up in improving their standards of production. Companies are also improving their practices owing to pressures from investors who are insistent on doing better business.

The panel discussion was concluded by stating that animal welfare is important, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, and more specifically, in ensuring food security and safety. There is therefore a need for continued cooperation and joint coordination of efforts towards preparing specific actions that address animal welfare in Africa in the different countries, in the different sub region, and in the different regions of the continent.







**Session Five** | **Environmental Health, Climate Change and Human – Animal Welfare: The Interlink?**

## Session Moderator



**Hiver Boussini** | AU-IBAR

## The Detrimental Effects of Climate Change on Animal Welfare and various Mitigation Strategies



**Dr. Kwaku Adomako** | Department of Animal Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

Dr. Kwaku Adomako began by highlighting the main cause of climate change; the uncontrolled accumulation of atmospheric greenhouse gases bringing about increased temperatures. He then stated that crop production directly affects animal production hence animal production is immensely affected by crop production. He reiterated that because climate change affects the quantity of feed production and pasture development, this in turn increases the cost of producing animals. Bearing in mind that farm animals have the range of temperature within which they can perform at optimum beyond these thermoneutral zone animals who experience stress.

He concluded by stating that there is a need to mitigate the effects of climate change to ensure maximum animal production levels are maintained.



**Philip Lymbery** | Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming International

Philip Lymbery began the presentation by questioning the likelihood of ending factory farming. He stated that the well-being of people, animals and the planet are interconnected – bringing about the concept of One Health, One Welfare. He emphasized that in order to protect people, animals must be protected too.

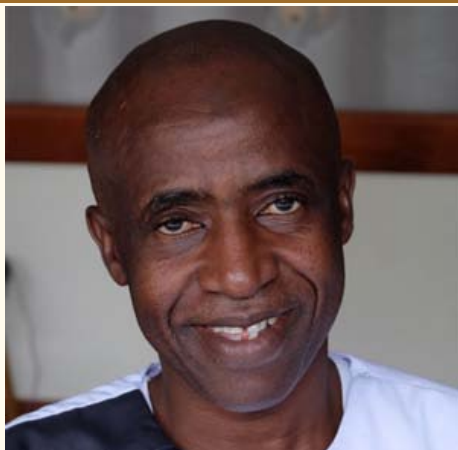
He cited that industrial animal agriculture fails to protect animals which exacerbates deforestation, a major driver of the decline in the world's wildlife. He informed the participants that industrial animal agriculture is responsible for the use of more than two

thirds of the world's antibiotics and is the biggest single source of food waste on the planet. In addition, 40% of the world's entire grain harvest is fed to industrially reared animals. He stated that this grain cereal and soya is enough to sustain 4 billion people. As animal feed, much of the food value in terms of both calories and protein is lost in the production of factory farmed meat. The crises of pandemic climate and biodiversity emergency present an urgent need to end factory farming and the consumption of animal sourced foods.

Phillip stated that regenerative farming has the power to be transformative as it not only builds back better soil health and biodiversity, but also supports the best animal health and welfare i.e., nature positive regenerative farming.

He finished by quoting the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, who said “transforming food systems is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals”. He added that transforming the food systems lies in setting measurable targets for the reduction of animal sourced foods, diversifying proteins, making sure that increasingly their supply chain shifts to being alternative proteins and regeneratively sourced proteins. It lies in the financial sector, ensuring that agricultural funding only supports the transition toward health oriented regenerative farming, and of course in governments using policies for change directives, incentives and subsidies to steer towards health oriented regenerative food and farming.

## Environmental Health, Climate Change and Animal Welfare



**Dr Kebba Daffeh** | The Gambia

Dr. Daffeh stated that the interrelationship between animal welfare, climate change and environmental health is complex and multi-dimensional. Sustainable livestock production practices, such as large-scale industrial production, are known to destroy the environment. It has been established that improving animal health and welfare reduces emission intensity and enhances resource efficiency, reducing motility and improving animal welfare.

He added that livestock products have the potential to strengthen in resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability to climate shocks, as livestock systems

tend to be more resilient than crop-based systems. The consequences of climate change include fragile ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, and significant reduction in environmental sustainability. These are intrinsically linked to environmental health and well-being, and animal welfare within the framework of One Health.

He reiterated that industrial animal production has grave consequences for the environment as it is unsustainable and not animal welfare friendly. He then reminded the participants that factory farming is now in Africa and is continuing to grow and expand, e.g., the battery cage system, which is now not practiced in the EU and other countries but is expanding in Africa.

He emphasized that chemical pollution, improper waste disposal, waste, and solid waste, including plastic waste, water contamination leading to poor water quality and climate change, are issues exacerbated by high dependency on a fragile ecosystem and inadequate regulatory framework pertaining to proper management of environmental hazards, including proper disposal of waste products on base from animal.

Dr. Daffeh concluded by stating that there is a need to strengthen conservation, with an efficient utilization of natural resources, tree planting, and boosted fire prevention and control. He affirmed that tree planting protects the environment. It is also good for the welfare of animals, and is good for public health, human health and biodiversity.

## The trade in Donkeys and their Skins: A risk to global health

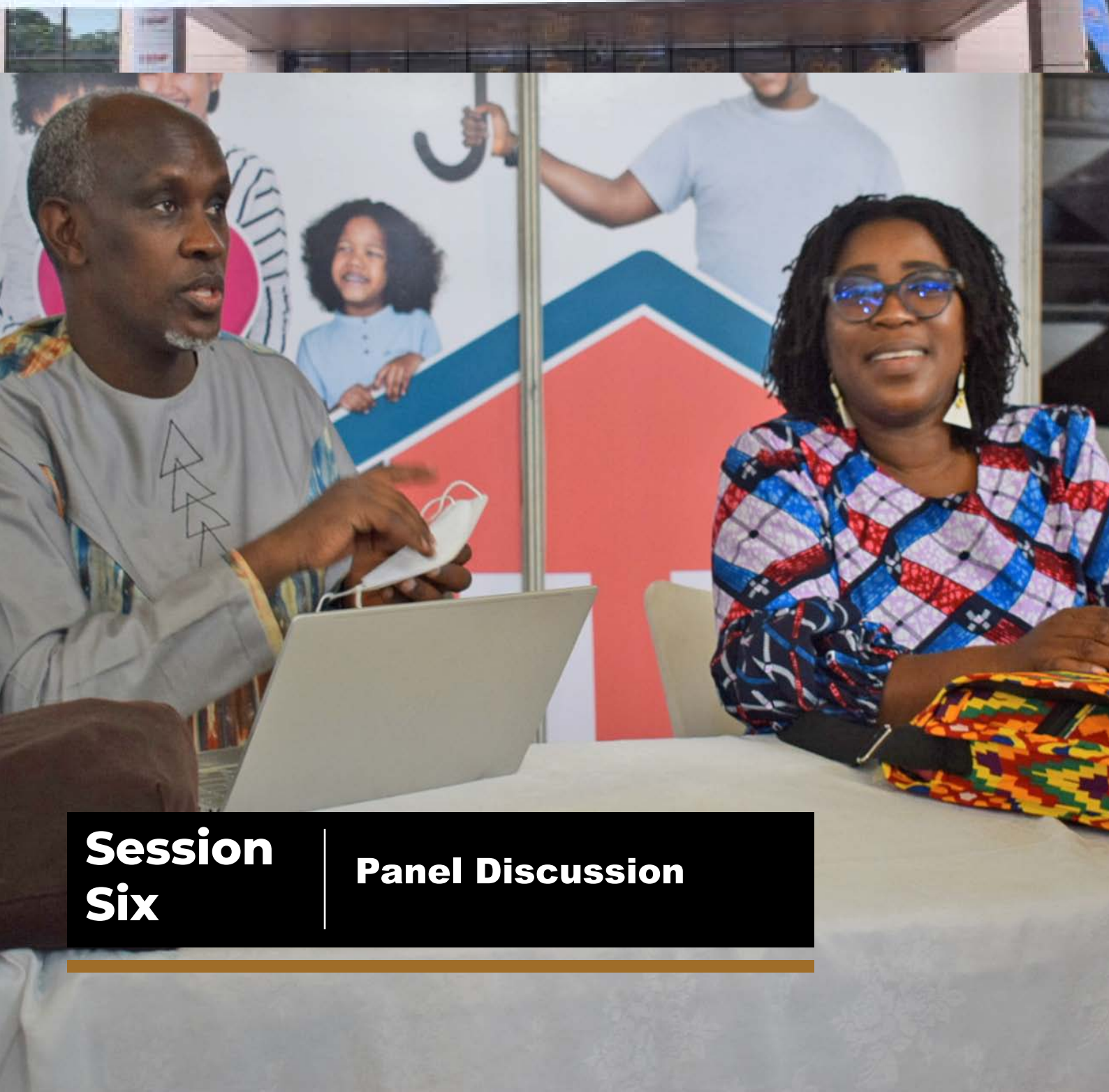


**Dr. Linda Evans** | The Donkey Sanctuary

Dr. Evans stated that donkey skins are being traded owing to their use in Chinese medicine. She stated that over the years the donkey has been neglected and mistreated and that there is strong evidence demonstrating the ill treatment of donkeys. Mistreatment of donkeys is seen during transportation and in the inhumane killing of donkeys to meet the need of the escalating global trade in its skin.

The donkey trade directly affects the communities living with donkeys as their livelihoods are greatly impacted on by the poachers. In addition to the inhumane treatment of the donkeys, there is the inhumane skinning of the donkeys, which poses the risk of transmission of diseases to communities living with them. She added that there is a need to establish mechanisms to ensure that there is traceability in order to ensure that the illegal donkey trade is reduced.

She concluded by stating that donkeys contribute greatly to the economic development of every country and there is a need to safeguard them for the betterment of countries that solely rely on the donkey as a resource.



**Session  
Six**

**Panel Discussion**

## Changing Social Norms and Individual Behaviors: Cultivating Regenerative Virtues through Education and NGO Outreach

### Session Moderator



**Prof. Janet Rumfelt** | Regis University

Prof. Janet Rumfelt introduced the panel. Indicating principles of philosophical theories, she argued the importance of virtuous behavioral changes to live in harmony with the natural world. She further stated that mass extinction of animals is caused by human activities which continue to destroy the environment and biodiversity. She added that human behavior was facilitating biodiversity loss, and climate change. She further added that human beings were not living in balance with the natural world and would face catastrophic consequences if the current way of way of living was altered. She then handed over to Dr Baxter who discussed the topic 'Cultivating regenerative virtues in education.'



**Dr Katherine Baxter, PhD** | Operations Manager ANAW-USA

Dr Baxter began by demonstrating the interconnectivity between culture and biodiversity, and how it needed to be harnessed. She contrasted the virtues and vices of societal behaviour to demonstrate how education is used as a tool to direct society through cultivating regenerative virtues. This included: exploiting the mechanism of education in directing human potential; leveraging on educational context to explore the opportunities presented by universality and diversity; and, using the framework presented by regenerative virtues to fuse the universal capacity for the development of an environmental moral identity. She outlined five regenerative virtues towards cultivating an environmental identity as follows:

- Recognizing interdependence
- Bearing witness
- Practice moderate and mindful consumption
- Wonder and awe for creation and all life
- Self-care and compassion

David Gies took over to present on the topic 'Regenerative moral exemplars in education and non-profit work'.



**David Gies, M. A.** | Chief Financial Officer ANAW-USA

David began by drawing an analogy from Maslow's hierarchy of needs and emphasized that generally for humans to live a virtuous life, they needed to have the basic essentials of life provided for. He cited a deviated increase in poverty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic that has exacerbated damage to the environment as people sought ways of meeting their needs. He connected the regenerative virtues with the gallant efforts by various champions from the non-profit sector engaged in conservation initiatives that seek to meet the basic human needs as well as conserve the environment. David summarized his presentation by highlighting the following:

- That educating for an environmental identity is an essential ingredient to social change
- The value of nature is not purely economic; it is personal and individual
- Nature goes above monetary exchange for wonder and awe witnessed in the collective way that people live and die in the period of their existence
- Finally, one of the key elements to saving the planet, is to educate the exemplars that honor life well lived.

David handed over to Prof. Kinoti who commenced the session by giving an NGO case study on Lifewater's Regenerative Community WASH Strategy.

Prof. Kinoti began by delving into the statistics on the billions of people who lack water, sanitation and hygiene services in the developing countries. He pointed out Lifewater's Regenerative Community WASH Strategy as a response to alleviation of these challenges by focusing on promoting Healthy Villages, which ensures that every child has access to safe water and sanitation in their homes, schools and villages. He then emphasized the triad relationship between access, education and sustainability, as a basis of a healthy village in developing nations.

Finally, Prof. Kinoti demonstrated how the Lifewater model facilitated individual and social change by actualizing the regenerative virtues of interdependence through partnerships; witness through awareness creation by involving those who lived away from the villages; mindful consumption for human well-being by ensuring that people had access to adequate water for use; awe and wonder that helped people to appreciate the resources they had in their community; and, value towards self-care and compassion.



**Prof. M. D. Kinoti, PhD** | Professor of Development Practice, Management & Leadership, Regis University

## Social behavior change during covid-19 with relation to human and wildlife interactions



**Arno de Klerk** | NSPCA, South Africa.

Arno de Klerk began his presentation by giving an overview of the implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on people's livelihood in South Africa. It led to the demand of bushmeat and an increase in the hunting of wildlife using dogs. He then highlighted the welfare issues of hunting dogs which include poor living conditions, including crowding, overuse and work for long hours – sometimes without food, and lack of veterinary services. He then gave an overview of categories of hunters in South Africa: traditional/subsistence hunters; taxi hunters who hunt in largescale for commercial purposes; and, opportunistic hunters who hunt for skins that are traded for medicinal purposes.

He further reported that there was a growing and disturbing trend where children were increasingly used to take part in illegal hunting using dogs. This is because the justice system hands lesser penalties to children such as community services or no charge at all. He indicated that hunting using dogs was not sustainable since it placed one's own needs above the others. As the way forward, he recommended the need for enhanced enforcement of legislation to curb illegal hunting using dogs and strengthened community education and engagement.



**Douglas Wolhuter** | NSPCA, South Africa.

Proceeding from where Arno ended, Douglas cited a recent case in South Africa where a court asserted that animal welfare and conservation are intertwined values in that no decision could be made concerning animals without consideration of animal welfare. He then shared the impacts of Covid-19 on animal-human interactions during the Covid-19 pandemic. He indicated that from their observation, Covid-19 had both positive and negative impacts. In terms of positives, he highlighted that as a consequence of movement restriction such as curfews and lockdowns, animals were able to move freely both in and out of their habitats, demonstrated by sightings of leopards in urbanized areas. These restrictions also witnessed a reduction in animal trafficking due to increased police presence and patrols on highways.

On the negatives, he highlighted because of the boredom brought about by the lockdowns and curfews, people gradually started to reconnect through social media (such as WhatsApp) and NSPCA noted that this was becoming a main platform for trafficking of wildlife. As the lockdown levels decreased, there was increased interaction with wildlife that resulted in overfeeding, and consequently overbreeding, to levels that were unmanageable. These increased interactions also heightened the risk of zoonotic diseases, and raised the level of aggression to people due to the constant proximity. He concluded that NSPCA was best placed to deal with the impacts of the above consequences.



**Session Seven** | Trends in Education, Training, Research and Innovation

## Session Moderator



**Dr Mwenda Mbaka** | Animal Welfare Expert

## Trends of Training and Research in One Health



**Prof. Benjamin Emikpe,** School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

Prof. Emikpe began by giving a background to livestock in Africa, which he estimated at 3.2 billion, with 68% of the animals being in a rural setting. He proceeded by noting that zoonotic diseases are on the increase, and this came with an attending threat to health security, noting that about two-thirds of emerging infectious diseases have been identified as zoonotic, including Covid-19, which was still being investigated. He reiterated that there

was a need for enhanced research for rapid response and containment. He provided an analysis on One Health research trends in Africa, indicating that South Africa was leading in this research, while training in One Health was led by East Africa. His analysis demonstrated that East Africa was leading in both research and training on zoonoses in Africa.

The scholar presented research data indicating the prevalence of heavy metal accumulation in food across the continent with studies revealing that West Africa has the highest presence of heavy metals in foods, while Central Africa has the least presence. He also mentioned that most research on zoonoses in Africa were focused on ebola, anthrax, rabies, swine flu, Rift Valley fever, avian influenza, brucellosis, tuberculosis (TB) and Q fever.

He then proposed structures for training in Africa and recommended training at the community level, student level, graduate level and at the African One Health Research Centre (African CDC). In conclusion, Prof. Emikpe highlighted the deficiencies of training and research, and mentioned that human and veterinary schools must be geared towards research activities, postgraduate programs and short courses. He further highlighted that the regulatory councils have to facilitate the required programs to address gaps in One Health and also train residences and consultants through fellowships in One Health. Finally, he emphasized the critical role in government and development partners in One Health training and research.



## Animal Welfare Training at Livestock Training Agencies (LITA) colleges in Tanzania. Experiences and Successes



**Sophie Greger** | Head of International Project Development, Animals' Angels, Germany

The presentation was jointly delivered by Sophie Greger and Jackson Tembo. Sophie began by addressing the improvement of the law enforcement of farm animal markets in Tanzania and cited the statistics of farm animals in the country, with chicken leading at 87.7 million, followed by cattle at 33.9 million.

Farm animals, especially cattle and goats, were sold in the animal markets which number about 420 in Tanzania. She noted that the biggest welfare risks during transportation to markets included heavy beating and overloading. Sophie argued that the main tool for improving animal welfare at market and during transport was legislation. In connection with these animal welfare issues at animal markets, she reiterated that their role involved training livestock field officers because of the crucial position they held in improving animal welfare at market.

Methods for training the field officers were distribution of leaflets, posters, training videos, booklets and banners, which introduced them to markets and animal transportation. The education materials were tailor-made to respond to and address the situation of Tanzanian markets and provide hands-on experiences.



**Jackson Tembo** | Animals' Angels Ambassador, Tanzania

Jackson gave a background on the structure and content of the training offered at the Livestock Training Agencies (LITAs), which are livestock sector-government training institutions in Tanzania. He emphasized that one of the modules taught at LITAs is animal welfare.

The training structure of this program involves practical skills and experiences such as visiting livestock units, official visits to livestock markets, special visits to police check points, and abattoirs and slaughter slabs.

He mentioned some challenges faced while delivering the program as follows: inadequate learning materials on animal welfare; and entrenched cultural practices and mind sets by indigenous livestock keepers that harm animals.

He also highlighted the following successes, which include provision of learning materials by Animals' Angels (AA); establishment of animal welfare students' clubs at LITA campuses; holding workshops on animal welfare; reduced violence on animals by truck drivers during transportation, and a gradual change of cultural practices that harm animals.

## Exploring the Impact of Covid-19 on the Working Equid Community Across Southern Africa

### Session Moderator



Penny Ward gave an overview of the World Horse Welfare study on assessment of Covid-19 on the working equid community across 14 partner projects countries covering Latin America, Africa and Asia.

**Penny Ward** | Regional Coordinator, World Horse Welfare, South Africa



Paseka Kompi took over and focused on the Lesotho study which involved a survey of seventy-four equid owners from three agri-ecological zones. He noted that there were 3.3 million equids (donkeys and horses) in Lesotho and the main uses were for transport, ploughing, racing and tourism/pony trekking. He then presented the overall results of the study as follows:

- 80% of the respondents reported a decrease of their household income in comparison to the pre-covid levels
- 67% reported a reduction in their monthly income from equid use
- 76% reported an increase in cost of maintaining or keeping equids
- He further highlighted some coping mechanisms that the equid owning communities used during the Covid-19 pandemic as follows:
- 15% of the households resorted to asset disposing and some more vulnerable households sold their equids
- Households reported selling at least one donkey and two horses. Generally, more households sold horses than donkeys.

The study also documented increased vulnerability of the household which was displayed through a decrease in income levels, job losses, reduced income from equids and severe anxiety resulting to poor mental health. In conclusion, he stressed that since equids play a key role in supporting livelihoods, there was need for concerted efforts by government, humanitarian and animal welfare NGOs to address animal and human welfare collaboratively.

**Paseka Kompi** | National University of Lesotho

## Myths and realities of animal use and alternatives in education and training: from skills acquisition to sustainable development



Nick Jukes introduced the subject of animal experimentation as part of conventional practice in the fields of education, training, research, and testing. He mentioned that current animal use in laboratories includes dissection, animal experimentation and other instrumental animal use that cause harm to animals. These methods harm and kill animals within the practical class? and foster cruelty measures such as wild capture, breeding, transportation, caging and keeping, preservation and disposal.

He therefore suggested the following humane alternatives and innovations when using animals in education and training: animation, videos, clay models, synthetic canines, donor animals, bleeding suture pads, self-test evaluations, interactive 3-D software technology and work with real patients in a clinic and not animals in pre-set conditions. Although some technology may be expensive, it can be shared between universities and avoid use of live animals.

**Nick Jukes** | Coordinator InterNICHE, UK

## How do we ensure the welfare of bats in research in Ghana?



**Dr Richard Suu-rie** | University of Ghana

Dr. Suu-rie began by describing the bats species as a reservoir of pathogens including its association in the Corona Virus and hence the justification for the bats research. He mentioned that 40 % of bats were threatened with extinction and that there existed little or no knowledge of the bats species. He argued that bats are important in the eco-system as they are involved in seed disposal, pollination, and arthropods suppression. Insectivorous bats also control insect populations.

He noted that 20% of mammalian species were bats. He also mentioned the long history of association with viruses and other pathogens of public health concern, including SAR, Corona Virus. This explains the reason researchers are giving attention to bats. He elaborated on the merits and demerits of various practices of bats capture including mist netting, pole net trapping and harp trapping, and the after-capture handling which includes bagging and caging. He mentioned that animal welfare concerns are considered during both sampling and handling to ensure that the processes and procedures are non-invasive, painless and sensitive to the welfare and comfort of the bats. He concluded by emphasizing that bats should be released in the right way, preferably at the sight of trapping and allowing them to fly voluntarily. They should also be monitored post-release.





**Session Eight** | **Animal Welfare and Sustainable Development**

## Session Moderator



**Dr. Nick Nkwampa** | AU-IBAR

## Donkeys and Sustainable Development in Ghana: The Impact of Donkey Slaughter and Trade in Donkey Skins



**Dr. Anthony Nsoh Akunzule** | CAPNET Ghana

Dr Anthony Akunzule began by explaining that donkeys are concentrated in the northern part of Ghana and used for farm work and transportation of goods from households to the markets. The main market is located at the northern border of Ghana with Burkina Faso at Yeliwongo market. Common routes for movement of donkeys originate from Yeliwongo market into Ghana- Yua-siringu-Kadinda-Vea.

He stated that unfortunately, donkeys move from place to place without rest and face animal welfare issues/concerns. A key destination for donkeys from Yeliwongo market is Bolgatanga donkey market (BDM), from where traders source them for slaughter within Bolgatanga municipality. The skin from the slaughtered donkeys is considered valuable and the meat sold at Bolgatanga and other available markets. He mentioned that campaigns against donkey slaughter arose in the northern part of Ghana, as donkeys that were slaughtered for consumption were now being decimated for their skins. Moreover, there is indiscriminate slaughter of donkeys, including the pregnant and the weak.

He pointed out that the slaughter of donkeys for their skins had negative impacts on the community for the following reasons:

- Loss of donkeys draught power and transport services
- Less availability of donkey manure for crop production
- High cost of farm production where tractors are used instead of donkeys
- Soil degradation caused by deep ploughing by tractors rather than donkeys
- Less visibility of donkeys in livestock production



**Ulle Deventer** | Six Freedom/ GAP Net

Ulle Deventer and Eva Lydeking then outlined the economic benefits of horses in Ghana, which include racing, beach riding and ceremonial festivities. They stated that horses faced numerous welfare challenges in Ghana, such as lack of safe places for themselves and their caretakers, mental and physical abuse, no free movement, incorrect self-treatment, denial of veterinary assistance, and lack of care and feeding.



**Eva Lydeking**

## West Africa's Approach to One Welfare



**Dr Mactar Seck** | Brooke West Africa, Dakar, Senegal.

Dr Seck began by introducing Brooke, which is an international charity that protects and improves the lives of horses, donkeys and mules and thereby gives people in the developing world an opportunity to escape poverty. He also described the vision, mission and work of Brooke and highlighted that Brooke West Africa is at present in Senegal and Burkina Faso. Dr Seck defined the One Welfare concept highlighting the interconnection between animal welfare, human well-being and the environment.

He remarked that the One Welfare concept is gaining understanding among people and that it is important to turn this into operationalization and practical solu-

tions. This is what Brooke is currently implementing in its operations.

He described BWA's operationalization of one welfare concept, approaching it from 3 axes:

- Helping communities to thrive – through savings and loan groups and fodder production
- Improving animal welfare – through awareness raising, training on animal husbandry practices and support/training of service providers
- Protecting the environment – through re-forestation and agroecology

He listed the expected outcomes of their One Welfare pilot projects as follows:

- Reduction in animal abuse
- Improved animal welfare through addressing social problems
- Improving animal welfare by addressing poverty and local community support
- Providing evidence on dependence on animal welfare, human well-being and the environment.

In his conclusion, Dr Seck argued that Brooke West Africa's existing work supports and aligns with the use of the One Welfare concept, and that the One Welfare concept could be implemented through relatively simple and sustainable initiatives.

## Good Animal Welfare as the Cornerstone of Sustainable Development: South African Experiences



**Morgane James** | NSPCA, South Africa

Morgane James' presentation focused on working donkeys and reiterated their commercial uses and how they contribute to economic development in South Africa. They are mostly used in transport and household work and donkeys are generally considered valuable. She described some of the challenges, which included: insufficient nutrition because of climate change, poor harnessing, bad living and working conditions. Donkeys were also victims of violence with incidents of stabbing and burning on the rise. She mentioned NSPCA's response strategies which included education, awareness, and law enforcement. Because of restrictions during the pandemic, the NSPCA has had to adapt to the challenges by engaging smaller groups. Morgane called on everyone to play a pro-active role in promoting the sentience and intrinsic value of animals as well as preventing their suffering. She encouraged all to take a different approach, asking everyone to be on board in protecting animals from cruelty. She stated that if we did not take on those costs, the animals will pay with their lives.



**Nazareth Appalsamy** | National Council of SPCAs, South Africa

Nazareth continued the presentation by discussing the interconnectivity of sustainability and animal welfare. He commented on the complex relationship and difficult balance between sustainability, the high demand for food, welfare and the impact on the environment. He further highlighted two case studies: one of a failed government piggery project and muelsing? of sheep as cruel practices. He noted the global welfare trends of rapid population growth, need for environmental management, increased consumption, and reiterated the need for sustainable production. He concluded that there was a need to proceed with caution as we aspire to achieve sustainable development while giving consideration to animal welfare and the environment.



**Session  
Nine** | **Animal and Environmental  
Law, Advocacy and Campaigns**

## Session Moderator



**Dr Mary Agutu** | Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB)

## The Theory and Practice of Institutional and Policy Advocacy for Equine Welfare



**Samuel Theuri** | Advocacy and Innovations Advisor, Brooke East Africa

Samuel Theuri delivered a presentation that was jointly prepared with Dr Kinoti. He began by giving a brief background of Brooke East Africa, and shared their strategy of engagement involving community work, animal health and advocacy. He continued by remarking that many animal welfare problems were mostly caused by the behaviour of people, poverty and resource challenges and institutional factors such as policies, and hence the need for Brooke EA's engagement in advocacy. He

noted that his presentation would focus on advocacy for stopping donkey slaughter for skin trade in Eastern Africa. He then identified the key issues surrounding donkey slaughter and skin trade as donkey rapid population decline, indiscriminate slaughter including pregnant and young donkeys, amongst other factors that tended to compromise community livelihoods. He revealed that East Africa had the highest number of donkey abattoirs with Kenya leading with four, and two each in Tanzania and Uganda.

Samuel reported that Brooke EA's goal was towards achieving a ban of the skin trade. Due to intensive advocacy against Donkey Hide Trade (DHT) by Brooke EA and partner organizations, none of the abattoirs were operational. He then gave some practical advocacy activities that Brooke EA engaged in such as providing technical support for petitions and letters of action to government, mainstreaming animal welfare in the school curriculum, media messaging, engagement with line institutions and policy actors and lobbying governments.

He concluded by saying that advocacy was a critical recipe for promoting and influencing change towards regulation and a ban of commercial donkey slaughter, and that Brooke called for a total ban of donkey slaughter globally, regionally and in East Africa. He recommended that there was a need for critical engagement of academic theories as they contributed to tactics for effective practical advocacy and helped to predict the outcome of an action.



## Farmed animal protection and the law: How to address the question of food security, animal welfare, environmental and human health in an integrated way Considering One Welfare and, in an Afro-centric context



**Tony Gerrans** | Executive Director,  
Humane Society International Africa,  
(representing CALS)

Tony Gerrans started by stating that animals are regarded as property and the law does not expressly provide for their legal protection. He demonstrated instances of such cases where animals are either excluded or not protected by law, such as:

- The assumption that when the environment is protected, animals are also protected. For instance
- Whole categories of animal are simply written out.
- Narrowly defining animals to whom the Act applies or by exempting certain of them from overt cruelty
- There are always procedural difficulties in prosecuting animal cruelty using criminal statutes as the victims cannot not speak.

Tony then brought in the aspect of increased food demand which has led to the farming, slaughter and consumption of over 88 billion animals annually. He expressed concern that the emergence of industrialized animal agriculture since the end of World War II has had prolific consequences for the welfare of farmed animals. This systemized abuse of animals has been normalized as standard agricultural practice, though in reality it is animal abuse.

Mr Gerrans argued that as well as animal welfare concerns, there were other critical demerits of industrial animal agriculture, such as: reduction in food balance; food sector energy consumption; 14.5%+ anthropogenic GHG emissions; it is the largest sectoral source of water pollution; antimicrobial

resistance; deforestation and habitat loss caused by growing of feed crops; zoonotic diseases; poor diet and human health; and exclusion of communities from rural employment. To address these challenges, he recommended the use of company law to leverage financial pressure for farmed animals through changing business methodologies of food production and distribution companies, through agricultural reforms such as stock exchange listing requirements and consumer protection laws, e.g., food labelling standards in South African Law.

He remarked with concern that the law in itself is not sufficient to drive the desirable change in animal welfare; therefore, other approaches, such as global policy instruments like Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the emerging One Health, One Welfare concept, could be ideal in tackling the harms of industrial animal production.

In terms of food production, he noted that the majority of food is produced on small farms, but farms are getting bigger and squeezing smaller farms off the land. He cited statistics from UNEP and FAO which indicated that small scale farmers produced up to 80% of the food in the non-industrialized countries globally. Furthermore, in Africa this situation is more pronounced with small farms comprising 89.6% of all farms, but controlling only 14.7% of agricultural land.

In conclusion, he argued for the adoption of the One Health, One Welfare framework as an opportunity for re-vamping food systems in local scales and challenging the ingrained assumptions of the benefits of intensive animal agriculture. He argued for recognition that community-based agriculture was better integrated into sustainability policy than intensive animal production, and that traditional methods of producing food, when supported by appropriate technologies, are not under-developed, old fashioned or inefficient.

Finally, he recommended working towards the evolution of the One Health, One Welfare framework and ensuring that it provides an effective tool for reforming our food systems and reducing the suffering of farm animals.

## Corporate Campaigns



**Jennie  
Hunter**

The Humane League

Jennie commenced her presentation by a brief introduction of Open Wing Alliance (OWA), a coalition of over 80 organizations whose goal was to end animal abuse worldwide, especially the cruel practice of keeping hens in battery cages. She then launched her presentation by giving the reasons for corporate campaigns as follows: that this was easier than changing public opinions; it was easier than changing the law; it has had a positive impact on millions of chickens. She

then described the strategies of the steps that OWA uses in corporate campaigns.

1. Dialogue to improve animal welfare standards
2. Choosing a campaign target (it was easier to start with a smaller target)
3. Research to enable them to know the target well
4. Launch the campaign through e-mails, petitions and social media actions.

She then pointed out some key methodologies in the campaign such as days of action, online adds, protests and media attention. This usually forms the first phase of a campaign.

She said that if the target company failed to respond, the actions would be escalated to the next phase of the campaign, which is more serious and involved more targeting of the executives and secondary targeting where the companies' stakeholders are involved in the campaigns. The aim was to exert pressure on corporates to make a move towards eliminating animal cruelty.

Jennie then remarked on the progress achieved in the campaigns by OWA that had resulted in over 100 global cage-free policies, which had been achieved as at 2021, and the increase in cage-free eggs in the US. She concluded by mentioning that corporate campaigns were not universal and therefore there was need to adapt them to the specific region or country. For example, in some countries aggressive campaigns were illegal, and so dialogue or digital campaigns would be used.



## Animal Welfare Legislation in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria

Hon. Garba Datti began by commenting on a general perception in Africa that animals were undeserving of welfare. He stated that this attitude was fueled by the poor economic condition of the people, which made them scoff at any attempt to introduce animal welfare measures regardless of any utility the animals have to the people of Africa. He indicated that that attitude appeared to have affected animal welfare legislation in the continent. He then introduced his presentation as a case study documenting his experiences of animal welfare legislation in Nigeria.

He argued that Nigeria has had some form of legislation that protected animals against cruelty and referenced the Criminal Code Act that was legislated in 1916, which had clear penalties prescribed against cruelty against animals. He delved into his personal experiences in initiating and sponsoring the Donkey Export and Killing (Prohibition) Bill, 2018, in the Nigerian House of Representatives. He said that he was inspired to move this legislation by the harsh treatment of donkeys he witnessed in Nigeria, such as cruelty during transportation and inhuman slaughter of donkeys through strangulation.

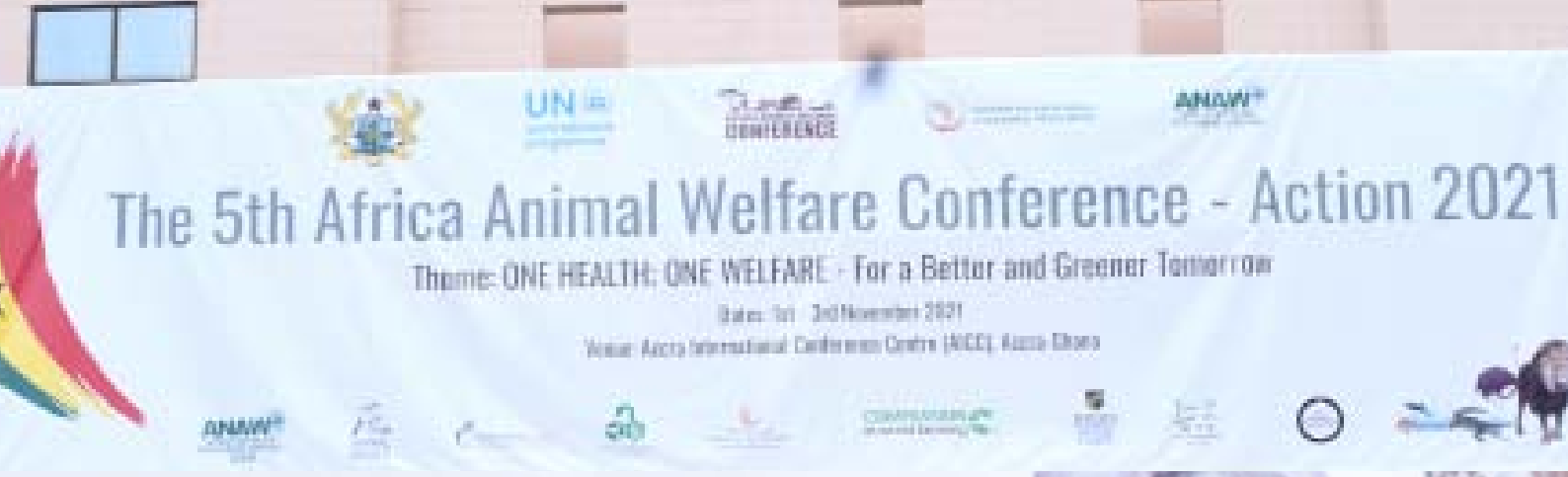
He then noted that the Bill, though noble in its attempt to prohibit the killing and export of donkeys that had suffered, experienced several starts and stops in its progress, which illustrated the practical difficulties of advancing animal welfare legislation in Africa in general, and in Nigeria specifically. Although the Bill received overwhelming public support from the members of the House of Representatives, especially the House leadership, it was not submitted to the President of the Republic of Nigeria for assent to become law. This was due to a long delay in the Senate for a period of over two years. Interestingly, during this period a Member of the Senate had introduced a Bill on the same subject, which seemed a clear attempt to counter or water down the proposed Bill



**Hon. Garba Datti** | Member of the House of Representatives, Nigeria

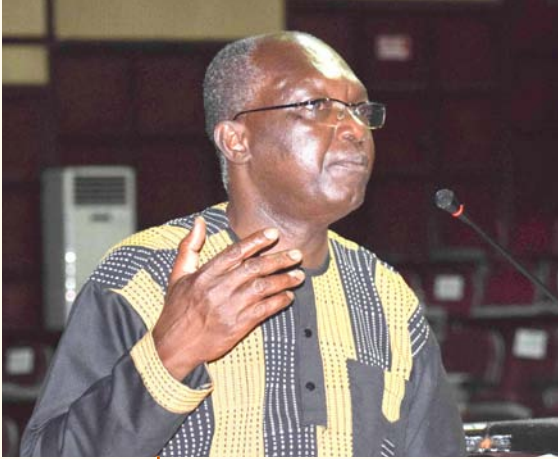
from the House of Representatives. However, the Hon. Garba Datti indicated that he had engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in order to have them issue an order that prohibits the killing and exportation of donkeys from Nigeria, and that seemed to be bearing some fruit. In closing, he made the following recommendations towards enhancing animal welfare legislation for Nigeria:

1. The urgent need both for general animal welfare legislation and specially dedicated legislation to address the peculiar needs of species
2. There was need for domestication of international treaties related to animal welfare
3. The need for new legislation and enhancing the existing animal protection legislation to have substantial deterrent penalties
4. Need to sensitize law enforcement agencies to enforce the animal welfare and protection legislation
5. The executive and legislative arms needed to work in synergy towards substantially improved budgetary allocations to animal protection and welfare.



# Conclusion and Way Forward

## Update on the implementation of Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA)



**Dr Hiver Boussini** | AU-IBAR

Dr Boussini began by stating the goal of the Africa Animal Welfare Strategy (AWSA), which is to transform the animal resources industry through the adoption of good animal welfare practices for the wellbeing of humans, sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth. He then outlined some recent achievement of AU-IBAR, which included:

- Development of IGAD animal welfare strategy and action plans
- Support in the development of ECOWAS animal health and welfare strategy

- Establishment of the regional animal welfare network in Eastern Africa
- Partnering with ANAW and UNEP to host the annual Africa Animal Welfare Conferences.
- Mainstreaming animal welfare in national legislation (animal welfare bills and Acts).
- Supporting member states on the national common position on the OIE animal welfare standards
- Engagement of the PanAfrican Parliament (PAP) and national members of parliament on animal welfare related issues at national, regional and continental levels
- Strengthening the APAW secretariat with recruitment/secondment of staff through animal welfare partners.

Hiver reported that among other projects, AU-IBAR, as a co-leader with ANAW and WFA, was currently supporting the animal welfare resolution process towards UNEA 5.2 in February 2022 and hosting the APAW secretariat.

Dr Boussini highlighted some challenges encountered as:

- Low level in implementation of AWSA
- Inadequate coordination of animal welfare activities by partners of APAW
- Lack of a communication strategy on AWSA
- Lack of resources to implement the plane of activities
- Impact of Covid-19 on animal welfare issues across the continent

In conclusion, Hiver listed several next steps, key amongst which were reviewing the previous action plan (2018-2021) and developing the next action plan (2022-2025).

## Conference Resolutions



**Dr Mwenda Mbaka** | Animal Welfare Expert

1. To mitigate against the risk of pandemics and public health concerns, the African Union (AU) should develop policies to gradually phase out factory farming in Africa.
2. To urge African governments to develop policies that enhance the One Health, One Welfare approach while interacting with animals to mitigate against the risk of zoonotic diseases and pandemics.
3. To enhance food security and safety in animal production, governments should develop and promote the compliance of a code of practice to safeguard animal welfare.
4. To call upon animal welfare NGOs in liaison with AU-IBAR to generate a report on the status of wildlife trade in Africa, pronouncing the economic, environmental, public health and social impact and to develop policies and a code of practice in wildlife use and trade in Africa.
5. To urge African governments in collaboration with AU to develop policies that promote agro-ecology, especially farming approaches that use ecologically fit animal and crop varieties as a mitigation against climate change.
6. To call upon governments and academic institutions to promote research and curriculum development that enhances One Health, One Welfare in the African continent.
7. To call upon civil society organizations to work with communities and governments in promoting One Health, One Welfare within the continent to enhance animal welfare and environmental protection.
8. To encourage governments and civil society organizations in Africa to sustain discussions and advocacy strategies at regional and continental platforms, to curtail the slaughter of donkeys and trade in their skins.



**Dr Dennis Bahati** | Programme Manager, ANAW

## Concluding Remarks and Closing Ceremony

Dr Abake began by noting that mother earth had been abused and there would be consequences to humanity. He then expressed on behalf of the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Dr Owusu Afriyie Akoto and the Chief Director of Agriculture, their deep appreciation to ANAW, the conference organizing committee and to all the delegates for making the conference a success in spite of the Covid-19 pandemic. He then expressed optimism that the theme One Health, One Welfare – For a Better and Greener Tomorrow, was instructive towards improving animal welfare and for the goodness of humanity in the whole world. He further called on all players involved to have a role in the adoption of animal welfare in Africa.

Dr Abake expressed hope that the conference resolutions would be adopted, and that professionals would lend their support and advice for the improvement of animal welfare. He also noted with gratitude that CSOs were greatly involved towards a path of attaining an animal welfare resolution at UNEA 5.2 in 2022, and called upon on like-minded partners to do the same globally. He closed by saying that all creature, big or small, had a right to live and be loved.



**Dr Patrick Abake**

Director of Veterinary Services  
Republic of Ghana,



# Appendix

## Appendix 1: Conference Programme

### 5th Africa Animal Welfare Conference – Action 2021

Theme: *One Health, One Welfare - For a Better and Greener Tomorrow*

Venue: Accra International Conference Centre (AICC), Accra, Ghana

Date: November 1 - 3, 2021

## PROGRAMME

NOTE: Time is indicated as Ghana Standard Time (GMT/UTC + 0)

Day 1: Monday November 1, 2021	
Conference Moderators: <b>David Nyoagbe and Josiah Ojwang</b>	
OPENING SESSION	
8.30-10.20 a.m.	Arrival and Registration of Delegates; Tea/Coffee
10.20-10.30 a.m.	Preliminaries – Moderators
10.30-10.40 a.m.	Conference Overview and Objectives: <b>Kahindi Lekalhaile</b> , Director of Research and Planning, ANAW
10.40-11.00 a.m.	Theme Exposition: <b>Wachira Kariuki</b> , Director of Policy and Public Affairs, Africa Network for Animal Welfare
11.00-11.15 a.m.	International Standards on Animal Welfare, <b>Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo</b> , OIE Representative, Southern Africa Region, Botswana
11.15-11.35 a.m.	Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Prof. James Nkansah-Obrempong</b>, Chair, Board of Directors, Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW):</li> <li>□ <b>Dr Nick Nwankpa</b>, Acting Director, African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)</li> <li>□ <b>Alexander Juras</b>, Chief-Civil Society Unit, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</li> </ul>
11.35 a.m-12.00 pm	Goodwill Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Wolf Gordon Clifton</b>, Executive Director, Animal People</li> <li>□ <b>Tennyson Williams</b>, Regional Director – Africa, World Animal Protection</li> <li>□ <b>Marianne Steele</b>, Acting CEO, The Donkey Sanctuary</li> </ul>



12.00-12.15 p.m.	Special Address: <b>H.E. Amb.Dampthey Bediako Asare</b> , High Commissioner of Ghana to Kenya
12.15-12.50 pm	Keynote Address and Official Opening: <b>Hon. Dr Kwaku Afriyie</b> , Minister for Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Republic of Ghana
12.50-1.00 pm	Group Photo
<b>1.00-2.00 pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>SESSION 1: One Health, One Welfare as a Solution to Pandemics and Other Public Health Issues.</b>  <b>2.00 - 3.30 pm</b>  <b>Session Chair: Philip Lymbery</b> , Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming International	
2.00- 2.15 pm	Animal Agriculture and their link to Global Pandemics, <b>Pavitra Krishnan</b> , India
2.15-2.30 pm	Assessing the Feasibility and Practicability of Applying the ‘Welfare Quality Assessment Protocol for Dairy Cows Among Dairy Farms in Kiruhura District, Uganda, <b>Dr Paul Ssuna</b> , Makerere University, Uganda.
2.30-2.45 pm	Animal Welfare and Pandemic Risk Mitigation-the role of One Welfare, <b>Dr Mark Jones</b> , Head of Policy, Born Free Foundation, UK
2.45-3.00 pm	Prevalence of Welfare Associated Lesions and Practices and the association with Pork quality, Nairobi, Kenya, <b>Dr Sentamu Derrick Noah</b> , International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi, Kenya
<b>3.00-3.30 pm</b>	<b>Q &amp; A Session</b>
<b>3.30-4.00 pm</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>
<b>SESSION 2: The Interplay between Wildlife and Livestock Trade and the One Health, One Welfare Approach</b>  <b>Session Chair: Prof.James Wabacha</b> , AU-IBAR  <b>4.00-5.30 pm</b>	
4.00 -4.15 pm	Wildlife and Livestock Trade and One Health, <b>Prof. Raphael Folitse</b> , School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
4.15-4.30 pm	The Role of the Aviation Industry in International Trade in Wildlife, <b>Dr Patrick Muinde</b> , Research Manager, World Animal Protection, Kenya

4.30 -4.45 pm	Wildlife Trade, Livestock Trade and the Impact on One Health, <b>Dr Meyir Ziekah</b> , Wildlife Veterinarian, Kumasi Zoo Manager, Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission, Ghana
4.45-5.00 pm	Q and A
<b>*****END OF DAY ONE*****</b>	
<b>Day 2: Tuesday November 2, 2021</b>	
<b>SESSION 3: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</b>	
<b>Session Chair: Isaiah Otieno</b> , Civil Society Unit, UNEP	
<b>9.00 am-1.00 pm</b>	
9.00-9.15 a.m.	Introduction to UNEA 5, <b>Alexander Juras</b> , Chief, Civil Society Unit, UNEP
9.15-9.30 a.m.	<b>Q and A</b>
9.30-9.45 a.m.	MGS engagement in UNEA 5, <b>Isaiah Otieno</b> , Civil Society Unit, UNEP
9.45-10.00 a.m.	Q and A
10.00-10.30 am	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>
10.30 -11.00 a.m.	Status of MGS preparations towards UNEA 5- outcomes of the International Consultation, outcome of the work of thematic clusters etc, <b>Djatougbe Aziaka/Ayman Bel Hassan Cherkaoui</b>
11.00-11.30 am	<b>Q and A</b>
11.30-11.50 a. m	Animal welfare resolution at UNEA 5.2 -current status and actions required, <b>Josphat Ngonyo</b> , Executive Director, ANAW
11.50 a.m.-12.00 pm	<b>Q and A</b>
12.00-12.20 pm	UNEP @ 50, <b>Alexander Juras</b> , Chief, Civil Society Unit, UNEP
12.20-12.30 p.m.	<b>Q and A</b>
12.30-12.50 p.m.	Stockholm + 50, <b>Laetitia Zobel</b> , Civil Society Unit, UNEP
<b>12.50-1.00 p. m</b>	<b>Q and A</b>
<b>1.00-2.00 pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>SESSION 4: Improving animal welfare to ensure food security and safety</b>	
<b>Convened by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and FOUR PAWS</b>	
<b>Session Chair: Daniela Battaglia</b>	

2.00 – 3.00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Introduction</b></li> <li>□ <b>Fiona Miles</b>, Country Director, FOUR PAWS South Africa</li> <li><b>Daniela Battaglia</b>, Livestock Production Officer, Animal Production and Health Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</li> </ul> <p><b>Keynote:</b> <b>Xavier Manteca</b>, Professor of animal behaviour and animal welfare, School of Veterinary Science in Barcelona.</p> <p><b>Case study:</b> <b>Rebecca Doyle</b>, Animal Welfare Scientist, International Livestock Research Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ <b>Panel discussion</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Wachira Kariuki</b>, Policy and Public Affairs Director, Africa Network for Animal Welfare</p> <p><b>Matthew Watkins</b>, Senior Manager- Food Reform for Sustainability &amp; Health (FReSH), World Business Council for Sustainable Development</p> <p><b>Prof. James Wabacha</b>, African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)</p>
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**SESSION 5: Environmental Health, Climate Change and Human-Animal Welfare: The Interlink?**  
**Session Chair: Dr Nick Nkwampa**, Director, AU-IBAR

3.00-3.15 pm	The Detrimental Effects of Climate Change on Animal Welfare and Various Mitigation Strategies, <b>Dr Kwaku Adomako</b> , Department of Animal Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
3.15-3.30 pm	<b>Philip Lybery</b> , Global Chief Executive, Compassion in World Farming International
3.30-3.45 pm	Environmental Health, Climate Change and Animal Welfare, <b>Dr Kebba Daffeh</b> , The Gambia
3.45-4.00 pm	The trade in donkeys and their skins: a risk to global health, <b>Dr Linda Evans</b> , The Donkey Sanctuary
<b>4.00-4.30 pm</b>	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>

**SESSION 6: Social Behavior Change.****Session Chair: Prof. Janet Rumfelt**, Regis University**4.30-5.20 pm**

Panel Discussion: Changing Social Norms and Individual Behaviors: Cultivating Regenerative Virtues through Education and NGO Outreach

Panelists:

Prof. **Janet L. Rumfelt**, Ph.D., Professor and Chair, Liberal Arts Department, Regis University

Dr Katherine Baxter, Ph.D., Operations Manager, ANAW-USA

**David Gies**, M.A., Chief Financial Officer, ANAW-USA**Prof. M.D. Kinoti**, Ph.D., Professor of Development Practice, Management and Leadership, Regis University5.20-5.40 pm: Social Behaviour Change During Covid-19; with relation to human and wildlife interactions, **Arno de Klerk** and **Douglass Wolhuter**, NSPCA, South Africa\*\*\*\*\***END OF DAY TWO**\*\*\*\*\***Day 3: Wednesday November 3, 2021****SESSION 7: Trends in Education, Training, Research and Innovation.****Session Chair: Prof. James Herbert-Williams**, Arizona State University**8.30-10.00 am**

8.30-8.45 am	Trends of Training and Research in One Health, <b>Prof. Benjamin Emikpe</b> , School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
8.45-9.00 am	Animal Welfare Training at Livestock Training Agencies (LITA) colleges in Tanzania. Experiences and Successes. <b>Jackson Tembo</b> , Animals' Angels Ambassador, Tanzania and Sophie Greger, Head of International Project Development, Animals' Angels, Germany.
9.00-9.15 am	Exploring the Impact of Covid-19 on the Working Equid Community Across Southern Africa, <b>Penny Ward</b> , Regional Coordinator, World Horse Welfare, South Africa: and <b>Paseka Kompi</b> , National University of Lesotho
9.15 -9.30 am	How do we ensure the welfare of bats in research in Ghana? <b>Dr Richard Suu-rie</b> , University of Ghana.
9.30-9.45 am	Myths and realities of animal use and alternatives in education and training: from skills acquisition to sustainable development, <b>Nick Jukes</b> , Coordinator, InterNICHE, UK

9.45-10.00 am	Q and A
10.00-10.30 a.m.	Tea/Coffee Break
<b>SESSION 8: Animal Welfare and Sustainable Development.</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr Annie Lewa, AU-IBAR</b> <b>10.30-11.45 a.m.</b>	
10.30-10.45 am	Donkeys and Sustainable Development in Ghana: The Impact of Donkey Slaughter and Trade in Donkey Skins, <b>Dr Anthony Nsoh Akunzule</b> , Executive Director, Ghana Poultry Network
10.45-11.00 am	Effects of Housing Type, Arrival Time and Feeding Management on Broiler Growth, Welfare and Meat Quality, <b>Dr Jacob Alhassan Hamidu</b> , Department of Animal Science, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana
11.00-11-15 am	West Africa's Approach to One Welfare, <b>Dr Mactar Seck</b> , Brooke West Africa, Dakar, Senegal.
11.15-11.30 am	Animal Welfare; A Panacea to Sustainable Livestock Production”, <b>Prof. Balarabe Magaji Jahun</b> - Director, Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
11.30-11.45 am	Good Animal Welfare as the Cornerstone of Sustainable Development: South African Experiences, <b>Morgane James</b> and <b>Nazareth Appalsamy</b> , NSPCA, South Africa
<b>SESSION 9: Animal and Environmental Law, Advocacy and Campaigns.</b> <b>Session Chair: Dr Indraph Ragwa, CEO, Kenya Veterinary Board</b> <b>11.45 AM-1.00 PM</b>	
11.45 am-12.00 pm	Farmed animal protection and the law: how to address the question of food security, animal welfare, environmental and human health in an integrated way Considering One Welfare and, in an Afro-centric context, <b>Tony Gerrans</b> , Executive Director, HSI Africa, representing CALS
12.00-12.15 pm	The Theory and Practice of Institutional and Policy Advocacy for Equine Welfare, <b>Dr Raphael Kinoti</b> , Regional Director, Brooke East Africa and <b>Samuel Theuri</b> , Advocacy and Innovations Advisor, Brooke East Africa
12.15-12.30 pm	Corporate Campaigns, Jennie Hunter, The Humane League
12.30-12.45 pm	Animal Welfare Legislation in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria, <b>Hon.Garba Datti</b> , Member of the House of Representatives, Nigeria.
12.45-1.00 pm	Q and A
1.00 -2.00 pm	Lunch

## SESSION 10: Conclusion and Way Forward

2.00-2.30 pm	Update on the implementation of Animal Welfare Strategy for Africa (AWSA), <b>Dr Hiver Boussini</b> , AU-IBAR
2.30-2.50 pm	Conference Resolutions: <b>Dr Dennis Bahati</b> , Programme Manager, ANAW and <b>Dr Mwenda Mbaka</b> , Animal Welfare Expert
2.50-3.00 pm	Vote of Thanks: <b>Josphat Ngonyo</b> , Executive Director, ANAW
3.00-3.15 pm	Concluding Remarks: <b>Dr Patrick Abake</b> , Director of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Republic of Ghana
3.15-3.45 pm	Closing Ceremony:  Presided over by <b>Hon.Dr Owusu Afriyie Akoto</b> , Minister for Food and Agriculture, Republic of Ghana

\*\*\*\*\*END OF CONFERENCE\*\*\*\*\*

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

	Name	Organization	Country
1.	Abdirizak Dahir		Kenya
2.	Abdoulie Ceesay		
3.	Abdul -Rahman Safian	West Africa Centre for the Protection of Animal Welfare(WACPAW)	Ghana
4.	Abdullahi Mohamed		
5.	Abdulmalik Abubakar	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	Nigeria
6.	Abdul-Rahman Safiam	WACPAW	Ghana
7.	Abena L Lewis		Liberia
8.	Aboagye Prosper	KNUST	Ghana
9.	Abraham Z. Helen	Diamond Equine Network	Ghana
10.	Achiley Hamida	Net 36 Vista	Ghana
11.	Adam Lukman	West Africa Centre for the Protection of Animal Welfare(WACPAW)	
12.	Adeline Lerambert		
13.	Adeniyi Adedoyin	Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services	Nigeria
14.	Adolfo Sansolini	AnimalWelfareAndTrade	United Kingdom
15.	Adolfo Sansolini	AnimalWelfareAndTrade	United Kingdom
16.	Adongo Christian	KNUST	Ghana
17.	Afrim Yeboah Afia Dufie Emmanuella	KNUST	Ghana
18.	Ageo KAB		
19.	Agnes Haloni	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
20.	Ahmed Tazi	RAPAD Morocco	Morocco
21.	Akasha Kumi	University of Ghana	Ghana
22.	Akomea Messiah	DVM_ KNUST	Ghana
23.	Akosua Nyarko		Ghana
24.	Akua Poma Owusu		Ghana
25.	Albert Oppong	Ghana News Media	Ghana
26.	Alex Juma	SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE KENYA	Kenya
27.	Alexander Juras	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Kenya
28.	Alexis NYANDWI	African Youth in Livestock Fisheries and Acquaculture Incubation Network	Rwanda
29.	Aliyah Bayali Musa	MESTI	Ghana
30.	Alois Mutisya		Kenya
31.	Aluizah Amasaba		Ghana
32.	Alvey Moenga		

33.	Amal El Bekri	Rapad Maroc	Morocco
34.	Amaniampong Kuniteng	KNUST	Ghana
35.	Amaniampong Sandra Kwarteng		Ghana
36.	Amasaba Aloisah	Ghana SPCEA	Ghana
37.	Ambrose kipyegon	University of Nairobi	Kenya
38.	Ameyaw Effah Stephen Albright		Ghana
39.	Amo Edinam Lordina	KNUST	Ghana
40.	Ampofo Kate Kwarteng Adjoa	KNUST	Ghana
41.	Amy Cripps	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
42.	Amy P Wilson	Animal Law Reform South Africa	United States of America
43.	Angela Langat	ANAW	Kenya
44.	Anisia Muriuki	Kevevapi	Kenya
45.	Anisia Muriuki	Kevevapi	Kenya
46.	Ann Njeri		Kenya
47.	Anne Kinyua	Kenya Communities upgrading Standards	Kenya
48.	Anne Tudor	i Africa Foundation	United Kingdom
49.	Anne Wandia	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
50.	Anne-Marie Dzinoreva	International Association for Students in Agriculture and Related Sciences (IAAS)	Zimbabwe
51.	Annie Groutage	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
52.	Anselm Onyimonyi	University of Nigeria, Nsukka	Nigeria
53.	Antonate Akuom	Safari vets	Kenya
54.	Antony Blaze		
55.	Anyanful Alvin Kwesi Opoku		Ghana
56.	Arno De Klerk		
57.	Asampana Kofi Engbme Maxwell	KNUST	Ghana
58.	Asante bernice Effah	KNUST	Ghana
59.	Asiamah Emmanuel Kwame Effah		Ghana
60.	Asumah Susan	KNUST	Ghana
61.	Aubrey Lavizzo		United States
62.	Aubrie Keegan	Animal People	United States of America
63.	Ayman Cherkaoui	UNEP	
64.	Ayubu Samwel		
65.	Ayuune Sampson	KNUST	Ghana
66.	BAGANINEZA Onesphore		



67.	Bantu Lukambo	IDPE	Congo
68.	Barnard Aseto	Soluvet International Ltd	Kenya
69.	Beatrice Oloo	Animal welfare	Kenya
70.	Benard Hillam Sakwa		
71.	Benjamin Baffour-kyei	DVM _ KNUST	Ghana
72.	Benjamin Nguyo	Department of livestock	Kenya
73.	Benjamin Oppong	MESTI	Ghana
74.	Benjamin Twebaze		
75.	Benson Kabachia		
76.	Benson Wachira	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
77.	Bereket Girma	Born Free Foundation	Ethiopia
78.	Boateng stephen Kofi	KNUST	Ghana
79.	Boateng Stephen Kofi		
80.	Bojia Endebu Duguma	The Donkey Sanctuary UK _ Ethiopia	Ethiopia
81.	Brian Mbanga	ANAW	Kenya
82.	Bruno Matata	ICCM	DRC
83.	Cailen LaBarge	SEED: Strategies for Ethical and Environmental Development, Inc.	United States of America
84.	Caleb Adutusum Opoku	Net36	Ghana
85.	Calvin Solomon Onyango	Farming Systems Kenya	Kenya
86.	Calvince Okoth	Farming Systems Kenya	Kenya
87.	Carolin Breitenbach	WTS	Germany
88.	Caroline Njiruh	ANAW	Kenya
89.	Catherine Chumo	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
90.	Cecilia Njoroge		Kenya
91.	Charity Kimeu	ANAW	Kenya
92.	Charles Mwaniki		
93.	Charles Senkondo	AADLC	Tanzania
94.	CHIEMEKA CHIEDOZIE	THE HUMANE GLOBAL NETWORK	Nigeria
95.	Christina Urso-Cale	PAWS Tanzania	Australia
96.	Christoph May	Welttierschutzgesellschaft e.V.	Germany
97.	Christopher Mwavuna	State Department for Livestock	Kenya
98.	Christopher Namilonga	Department of Fisheries	Zambia
99.	Christopher Tuffour Amoako	GVMSA KNUST	Ghana
100.	Clara Gobbe	World Federation for Animals	Belgium
101.	Coblavie kofi Dennis	KNUST	Ghana

102.	Collince Masheti	Kakamega County	Kenya
103.	CORNELIUS MWANGI	MEAT TRAINING INSTITUTE	Kenya
104.	Cromwell Ackon Earl	KNUST	Ghana
105.	CYNTHIA SERWAA AKO-TO OSEI	MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	Ghana
106.	Daniela Battaglia	FAO	Italy
107.	Daniela Schrudde	Welttierschutzgesellschaft e.V. (WTG)	Germany
108.	Darko Kelvin	KNUST	Ghana
109.	David Balondemu	Bam animal clinics	Uganda
110.	David Dakora		
111.	David Gies	Africa Network for Animal Welfare-USA	United States of America
112.	David Joseph Allieu	Civil Society Advocacy Network on Climate Change And The Environment Sierra Leone (CAN-SL)	Sierra Leone
113.	David Livingstone Mensah	UG school of Vet med	Ghana
114.	David Muthee		Kenya
115.	David Nyoabe		Ghana
116.	Dawuni Gilbert	KNUST	Ghana
117.	Debbie Vrdoljak	Private Practitioner	Zambia
118.	Dennis Bahati	ANAW	Kenya
119.	Derrick Adu Asare	School of Veterinary Medicine - University of Ghana	Ghana
120.	Dirriba Mengistu	Oromia Agricultural Research Institute	Ethiopia
121.	Djatougbe Aziaka	UNEP	Togo
122.	Doamba Benoit	Ministry For Environment, Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
123.	Dorothy Asare	GAPNET	Ghana
124.	Douglas Ayensu	MESTI	Ghana
125.	Douglass Wolhuter		
126.	Dr Abukar Siraj	County Government of Garissa	Kenya
127.	Dr Anthony Nsoh Akunzule	CAPNET	Ghana
128.	Dr Bryce Marock		
129.	Dr David Waweru	Machakos County	Kenya
130.	Dr Gabriela Kaplan	lifewatch Group	United States of America
131.	Dr Hiver Boussini	AU-IBAR	Kenya
132.	Dr Jacob Alhassan Hamidu		
133.	Dr Jane Kiama	Amram VETS Suppliers	Kenya
134.	Dr Joan Magero	Independent Consultant	Kenya

135.	Dr Katherine Baxter	ANAW-USA	United States of America
136.	Dr Kebba Daffeh	WTS VETS UNITED	Gambia
137.	Dr Kisa Juma Ngeiywa	Independent	Kenya
138.	Dr Kwaku Adomako	MESTI	Ghana
139.	Dr Linda Evans	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
140.	Dr Mactar Seck	The Brooke - East Africa	Kenya
141.	Dr Marilyn Karani	Gilead Oneglobalhealth consultants ltd	Kenya
142.	Dr Mary Theresa Agutu		Kenya
143.	Dr Meyir Ziekah	Wildlife Division, Forestry Commission	Ghana
144.	Dr Michael Cheruiyot	kenyatta University	Kenya
145.	Dr Moetapele Letshwenyo		
146.	Dr Paul Ssuna		
147.	Dr Raphael Kinoti		
148.	Dr Richard Suu-rie		
149.	Dr Rodi Ojoo	University of Nairobi	Kenya
150.	Dr Samuel Asumah	RIWA	Ghana
151.	Dr Sentamu Derrick Noah	International Livestock Research Institute	Kenya
152.	Dr Wanderema S.N Wessonga	Animal Welfare and Protection Organisation (AWPO)	Uganda
153.	Dr. Bashiru Boi Kikinoto	VSD	Ghana
154.	Dr. Bonodong Guri	RIWA-Ghana	Ghana
155.	Dr. David Odouri	Maasai Mara University	Kenya
156.	Dr. Desmond Tutu		Kenya
157.	Dr. Digne Moustafa	The Brooke - East Africa	Kenya
158.	Dr. Hope Otsyra	School Of Vet , Ghana	Ghana
159.	Dr. Jonathan Amakye	Veterinary council of Ghana	Ghana
160.	Dr. Maryanne Kagai	KK security,K9 section	Kenya
161.	Dr. Mwangi David Kiai	State Department for Livestock, Directorate of Veterinary Services	Kenya
162.	Dr. Mwenda Mbaka	AU-IBAR	Kenya
163.	Dr. William Kiplagat		Kenya
164.	Duncan Muthiani	ANAW	Kenya
165.	Dwomoh Nana Yaw	KNUST	Ghana
166.	Ebenezer Effah		
167.	Eddy Mogo	University of Nairobi	Kenya
168.	Edel Odhiambo	KWS	Kenya
169.	Edith kabesiime	World Animal Protection	Uganda

170.	Edith Pendo		Kenya
171.	Eduard Mensah	Ghana SPCEA	Ghana
172.	Edward Amposah	Lavet Hospital	Ghana
173.	Edward Boor	RTI INTERNATIONAL	Kenya
174.	Edward Njoroge	ANAW	Kenya
175.	Edwin Kirui	Private practitioner	Kenya
176.	El Hadji Ibrahima Bacham Diop	Embassy Of Senegal At Nairobi	Kenya
177.	ELIZABETH MAINA	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS KENYA	Kenya
178.	ELIZABETH MURUGI		Kenya
179.	Elizabeth Whitney	ANAW-USA board member	United States of America
180.	Elmira Aleynikova		Kenya
181.	Elyas Jilaow Hirsi	Garissa county government	Kenya
182.	Elynn Njeri	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
183.	Emannuella Boateng	KNUST	Ghana
184.	Emelyne Wright-Hanson	MESTI	Ghana
185.	Emily Chemutai	Berur veterinary supplies and agrochem	Kenya
186.	Emma Preston	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
187.	Emmanuel Aiyisi Ansah	DVM UG	Ghana
188.	Emmanuel Dongbataazie Piiru		
189.	Emmanuel Midzi		
190.	Emmanuel Odunze	FOUNDATION FOR ANIMAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	Nigeria
191.	Enhill Mabel	KNUST	Ghana
192.	Eric Ogola	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology	Kenya
193.	Erick Onsongo	ANAW	Kenya
194.	Ernest Adu		
195.	Ernest Odonkor	Veterinary	Ghana
196.	Eshun Frimpong Daniel	KNUST	Ghana
197.	Essau Kipyego Serem	Maasai Mara University	Maasai
198.	Esther Amoako-Mensah	KNUST	Ghana
199.	Eunice Makunda	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
200.	Eunice Njoki		Kenya
201.	Eunice Omondi		Kenya
202.	Eva Lydeking		
203.	Evarest Maguo	PAWS Tanzania	Australia

204.	Eveline Njeri		Kenya
205.	Ewusi Nana Akua Priscilla	KNUST	Ghana
206.	Faraj Bakkar	National Centre for Animal Health	Libya
207.	Fatmata Bockarie	Breakthrough ACTION Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
208.	Fatuma Abubakar	Ministry of Information, Ghana	Ghana
209.	Felistus Manasi	Dairy Training Institute, Naivasha	Kenya
210.	Fiona Miles	FOUR PAWS	South Africa
211.	Florence Kasirye	Uganda Veterinary Board	Uganda
212.	Florence Odu		Ghana
213.	Fortune Yembu		
214.	Foster Poasangma	WAPCA	Ghana
215.	Frakoh Emmanuel	KNUST	Ghana
216.	Francis Anarfo	KNUST	Ghana
217.	Francis Gakuya	Wildlife Research and Training Institute, Kenya	Kenya
218.	Francis Migwi	Rudev	Kenya
219.	FRANKLIN AMAKOVE	Meat Training Institute	Kenya
220.	Freda Atsen	MESTI	Ghana
221.	FREDERICK NUSETOR	MOFA	Ghana
222.	Gabra Daiti	MESTI	Ghana
223.	Geoffrey Muttai	Directorate of Veterinary Services	Kenya
224.	Getachew Mulugeta	The Humane Global Network	Nigeria
225.	Gilbert Osei	School of Veterinary Medicine - University of Ghana	Ghana
226.	Gladys Kamasanyu	Help African Animals	Uganda
227.	GLADYS MILLY ABER	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries	Uganda
228.	Gloria Essel	Ghana Poverty Network	Ghana
229.	Gloria Holm-Graves	MESTI	Ghana
230.	Glory Adade	School of Veterinary Medicine - University of Ghana	Ghana
231.	Godfred Ekow Sey		
232.	Grace de Lange		
233.	Grace Masengesho	New vision veterinary hospital	Rwanda
234.	Guy Pfeffermann	Management Skills for Wildlife Conservation	United States of America
235.	Gyamfi Melissa Dankwah		Ghana
236.	Hannah Katharina Keller	FOUR PAWS	Austria

237.	Hannatu Adamu	Ahmadu Bello University Zaria	Nigeria
238.	Hans Tshinzela Mbale	D.R. congo embassy	DRC
239.	Henry Mose	Africa network for Animal welfare(ANAW)	Kenya
240.	Hezekiah Kandie		Kenya
241.	Holly Little	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
242.	Hon. Dr Kwaku Afriyie	MESTI	Ghana
243.	Hon. Duke Lefhoko	Botswana High commission	Botswana
244.	Hon. Garba Datti Muhammad	Nigeria National Assembly	Nigeria
245.	Hope Kamene Kameta	University of Edinburgh	Kenya
246.	Ignatius Ngome		
247.	ILLIASU ABUBAKARI		
248.	Inelia Buys		South Africa
249.	Inusah Mohammed Mesheri		Ghana
250.	Isaac Lekoolool	Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenya
251.	Isaac Maina	ANAW	Kenya
252.	Isabella Aletta		
253.	Isaiah Otieno	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Kenya
254.	Issah Orech	Goodlife Pharmacy Limited	Kenya
255.	Ivy W. Ng'iru	Mpala Research Centre	Kenya
256.	JACINTA MUIGAI	Private sector	Kenya
257.	Jack Omolo	Kilifi County	Kenya
258.	Jackson Tembo	LIVESTOCK TRAINING AGENCY - LITA	Tanzania
259.	Jacktone Achola		
260.	Jade Spence	Humane Slaughter Association	United Kingdom
261.	James Karani		
262.	James Keben	TUPADO	Kenya
263.	James Monwondor	Liberia Animal Welfare and Conservation society	Liberia
264.	James Mutua	Green-fy Africa	Kenya
265.	James Mwangi	Taita Taveta University	Kenya
266.	James Wachira	AU-IBAR	Kenya
267.	Jane Njuguna		
268.	Janerose Mutura	ANAW	Kenya
269.	Janneke Merckx	The Donkey Sanctuary	United Kingdom
270.	Jean Claude Masengesho	Rwanda Animal Welfare Organization	Rwanda

271.	Jean Claude Masengoshio	Rwanda Animal Welfare Organization	Rwanda
272.	Jean Paul	Rwanda Animal Welfare Organization	Rwanda
273.	Jemberu Alemu Megenas	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
274.	Jemimah Njihia	Maasai Mara university	Kenya
275.	Jenna Hiscock	Animal Advocacy Africa	South Africa
276.	Jennie Hunter		United States of America
277.	Jenny Desmond	Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue & Protection	Liberia
278.	Jeremiah Oppong Gyedu	KNUST	Ghana
279.	Jesse Mukisa Mutesasira	Makerere University	Uganda
280.	Jessicah Kurere	Vetinwild consultancy	Kenya
281.	Joan Atter		Ghana
282.	John Ater	Embassy of Senegal, Nairobi	South Sudan
283.	John Muchibi		
284.	John mwei Musyoka	Vet department	Kenya
285.	John Ndung'u		
286.	John Orimbo	British Council - Next Generation Kenya	Kenya
287.	Johnson Lyimo	Meru Animal Welfare	Tanzania
288.	Johnson Opoku Bannor	KNUST	Ghana
289.	Jonas NDUWIMANA		
290.	Joseoh Mayson		
291.	Josep Byaruhanga	Research Center for Tropical diseases and Vector Control, Makerere University	Uganda
292.	Joseph Kodzo Eglitse	UG	Ghana
293.	Joseph Larbie	KNUST	Ghana
294.	Joseph Muhu		Kenya
295.	Joseph Muthiani	WAP	Kenya
296.	Joseph Nii Laryea Ahwa	School of Veterinary Medicine - University of Ghana	Ghana
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298.	Josiah Ojwang	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
299.	Josiah Orori		
300.	Josphat Ngonyo	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya
301.	Judy Muriithi	ANAW	Kenya
302.	Juliet Wambua	Matungulu AIC primary school	Kenya
303.	Justus Kiilu		Kenya
304.	Kahindi Lekalhaile	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)	Kenya

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306.	Karin Siegmund	WTS	Germany
307.	Kassim Alhasan	Tech Generation	Ghana
308.	Katali Benda	National Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank	Uganda
309.	Katrina Hammond	Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) -USA	
310.	Kay Smith	iLearnabout	United Kingdom
311.	Kelvin Maina	Vima Veterinary Services	Kenya
312.	KELVIN MARABI		Kenya
313.	Kelvin Momanyi	World Animal Protection	Kenya
314.	Kemboi Joan	University of Nairobi	Kenya
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317.	Kimutai Siele		Kenya
318.	Kingsley Kwabena Amoako	University of Ghana	Ghana
319.	Koffi Obidiaba		Ghana
320.	Koketso Chibae	Botswana High commission	Botswana
321.	Kwarteng Angela		Ghana
322.	Kwasi Damso	GWMA	Ghana
323.	Kwofie Princess Stevana	KNUST	Ghana
324.	Laetitia Zobel	UNEP	
325.	Lara Wallis	Animal Law Reform South Africa	South Africa
326.	Larry Joseph Dute	University of Ghana	Ghana
327.	Laura Kavata		
328.	Lawrence Ayanleke		
329.	Lawrence Macharia		
330.	Leah Cage		
331.	Leopoldo Stuardo	OIE	France
332.	Lesley Sercombe		
333.	Linus Cheruiyot		
334.	Lord Ayilobiga	KNUST	Ghana
335.	Lordy Adonis		
336.	Louis Annas Nukunu	KNUST	Ghana
337.	Louise de Waal	Blood Lions	South Africa
338.	Lucy Njeru		Kenya
339.	Lydia Mageto		
340.	Lyne iyadi	World Organisation for Animal Health	Kenya



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342.	Machua Irungu	Private vet	Kenya
343.	Madeline Nyamwanza	Lilongwe Society for the protection and care of animals (LSPCA)	Malawi
344.	Majaliwa Muindo		Congo
345.	Malek Zrelli	Ministry of agriculture	Tunisia
346.	Manfred Macharia	Private practitioner	Kenya
347.	Marc-Cyrille Eloundou nka	Ministry of Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries	Cameroon
348.	Marcel K. A. Kipoyonon	Ambassador of DRC, Ghana	Ghana
349.	Margaret Otieno	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	Kenya
350.	Mariane Solomon	Greenlife company limited	Ghana
351.	Marie Claire TUMUSABE		
352.	Mark Jones	Born Free Foundation	United Kingdom
353.	Mark obidiaba	KHPTC	Ghana
354.	Mark Owusu	Veterinary services MOFA	Ghana
355.	Marsden Onsare	Aniworld Veterinary Clinic Limited	Kenya
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357.	Mary Clare Agamba		Ghana
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359.	Mary Inuani	University of Nairobi	Kenya
360.	Mary Mwaniki	Lamu Animal Welfare Clinic	Kenya
361.	Mary Mwenje		
362.	Mathilde Punter		Australia
363.	Matthew Watkins	WBCSD	Switzerland
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365.	Maurice Cherogony	Maurice Chegony	Kenya
366.	Maurice Karani	International Livestock Research Institute	Kenya
367.	Maurice Kiboye	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany(VSFG)	Kenya
368.	Maxwell Dextler Ampofo	KNUST	Ghana
369.	Mercy Njue		Kenya
370.	Mia MacDonald	Brighter Green	United States of America
371.	Michael Wainaina	Ahiti Kabete	Kenya
372.	MISEDIA KENNETH WERE		
373.	Mme Zineb Liraki		Ghana
374.	Modeste Sezibera Mparirwa		
375.	Mohamed Nassiru Jalloh	KNUST	Ghana

376.	Mohamed Nur Adhan	Agricultural Sector Development Sup	Kenya
377.	Mohamed Sallieu Bah	SIERRA LEONE ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY	Sierra Leone
378.	Moira Felgate	MAPS - Mozambique Animal Protection Society	South Africa
379.	Monipher Patience Musasa	IFAW	Kenya
380.	Monique Hunziker	Biovision Foundation	Switzerland
381.	Morgane James		
382.	MORONGWA SENYATSI	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	South Africa
383.	Morris Darbo		
384.	Moses Okoth		
385.	Moses Olinga	IFAW	Uganda
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389.	Moturi Victor	Radio France International	Kenya
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391.	Mr. Nyonko Largon Ahua	University of Ghana	Ghana
392.	Mr. Samuel Theuri	The Brooke - East Africa	Kenya
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394.	Mukami Ruoro	Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenya
395.	Mukami Ruoro	Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenya
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397.	Mureithi Pauline		Kenya
398.	Mustapha Badjie	Animal welfare Association	Gambia
399.	Mwikali Mugachia	Garden veterinary	Kenya
400.	Nancy Mulwa		Kenya
401.	Nangoli Joshua	Busitema university	Uganda
402.	Naphtal Mwanziki	Kenya Veterinary Board	Kenya
403.	Narciso Armizade Arnaldo		
404.	Nazareth Appalsamy		
405.	Nazaria Nyaga	Kajiado Vet Service	Kenya
406.	Nderitu Nyaga		
407.	Nelly Bargoiyet		Kenya
408.	Neville Agesa	SOUTH COAST TURTLE CONSERVATION GROUPS	Kenya
409.	NGARI WANJIRU		

410.	NGETICH WYCKLIFF		
411.	NICHOLAS SARFO GYAM- INAH	KNUST	Ghana
412.	Nick Juke	InterNICHE	United Kingdom
413.	Nick Jukes	InterNICHE	United Kingdom
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415.	Nishka Dsani	Veterinary Services Directorate	Ghana
416.	Nodjimadji Rirabe	Direction des services veterinaires	Chad
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419.	Offei Ofori Gideon	DVM KNUST	Ghana
420.	Ogwang Emmnauel Okol		
421.	Olaf Bellmann	Research Institute of Farm Animal Biology (FBN)	Germany
422.	Olivia Nakasozi	Lyantonde district local government	Uganda
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424.	Oppong' Eyedu Jeremiah	KNUST	Ghana
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426.	Osei Richard Boadi	KNUST	Ghana
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428.	Paa-Cobena Abrahams	University of Ghana	Ghana
429.	Paseka Kompfi	National University of Lesotho	Lesotho
430.	Patricia Koech		
431.	Patrick Abakeh	VSD	Ghana
432.	Patrick Muinde	World Animal Protection	Kenya
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436.	Pavitra Krishnan	50by40	India
437.	Pearl Mokoka-Nawa	Department of Veterinary Services	Botswana
438.	Penny Ward	Regional Coordinator	South Africa
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440.	Peter Adu-adiaye	LINGUACOM	Ghana
441.	Peter Keter		Kenya
442.	Peter Kimondo	DVS- kenya	Kenya
443.	Peter Muckle	SaddleAid	United Kingdom
444.	Peter Mwangi	Center for Biotechnology and Bioinformatics	Kenya

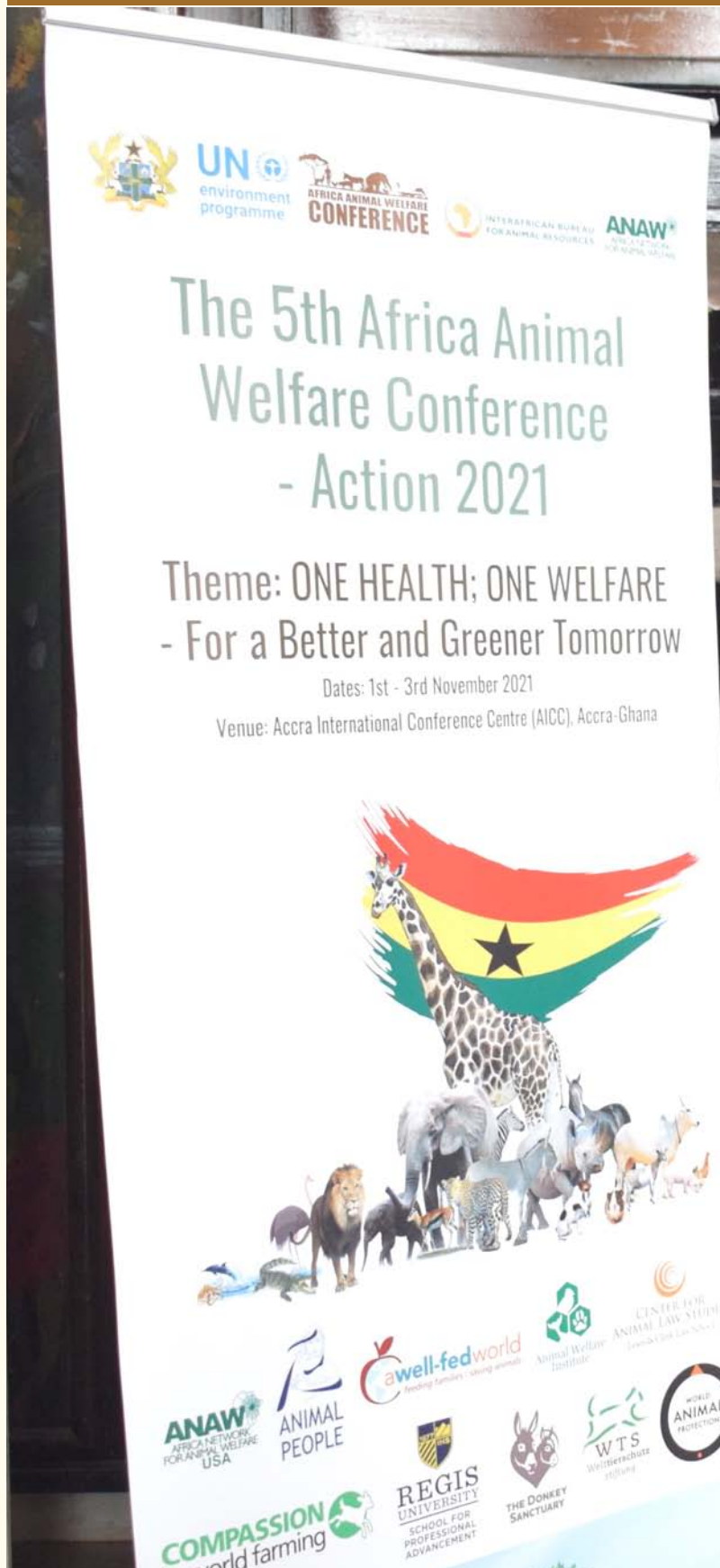
445.	Peter Ngugi		Kenya
446.	Peter Waruraya		Kenya
447.	Philip Lymbery	Compassion in World Farming International	United Kingdom
448.	Poya Njoka	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development	Malawi
449.	Prince Takpa		
450.	Prof. Balarabe Magaji Jahun		
451.	Prof. Benjamin Emikpe	School Of Vet KNUST	Ghana
452.	Prof. Charles Kimwele		
453.	Prof. Jackson Ombui	University of Nairobi	Kenya
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462.	Qassim Omar		
463.	Quarshie Nathiel	KNUST	Ghana
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466.	Rafael Borges		
467.	Rebecca Doyle	University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom
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469.	Rebecca Ejom		Ghana
470.	Rebecca Hectoria Bfankson	Ghana Education Service	Ghana
471.	Rezagui Hsifa	Billy for compassion, humanity and empathy	Algeria
472.	Richard Erecu	CIDO	Uganda
473.	Richard Klottey Botchway	School of Vet medicine	Ghana
474.	Richard Wottey Botchway		
475.	Robie Chacha		Kenya
476.	Rouguiatou Ka	The Brooke - East Africa	Kenya

477.	Roulex George Owino	SHMPA(Shire Highlands Milk Producers Association)	Malawi
478.	Ruth Adjadeh		Ghana
479.	Ruth Mawena	UG	
480.	Safania Amukune		Kenya
481.	Safo ohene Kwaku	KNUST	Ghana
482.	Sambou Dibba	Animal welfare	Gambia
483.	Samuel Mensah	Forestry	Ghana
484.	Samuel Wakhusama	OIE	Kenya
485.	Samwel Doozie	DVM UG	Ghana
486.	Sandra G. Samuels	Society for the conservation of nature of Liberia	Liberia
487.	Sandra Padikie Nyumutei	School of Veterinary Medicine - University of Ghana	Ghana
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489.	Sarah Ayak	Embassy of South Sudan, Kenya	South Sudan
490.	Sarah Dyer	Voice4Lions	United Kingdom
491.	Sarah Locke		
492.	Sarpong-Agyapong Fredrick	KNUST	Ghana
493.	Seba Sona	VOA	Ghana
494.	Sebastian Mwanza	ANAW	Kenya
495.	Selorm Tettey		
496.	Senzighe Mruttu		
497.	seraphin majaliwa	Ministry of environment DRC	DRC
498.	Severine Erismann		Switzerland
499.	Sharon Masiolo		
500.	Sharon Naini		
501.	Sheena Dale		Australia
502.	Sian Edwards		
503.	SIDIK BABA SULEMANA	West African Centre for the Protection of Animal Welfare	Ghana
504.	Silas Lagat		
505.	Simon Dzombo		
506.	Simon Kainga		
507.	simon keter		
508.	Simone Lovera-Bilderbeek		
509.	Sophie Greger		
510.	Sophie Masika	Directorate of veterinary services, Kenya	Kenya

511.	Specioza Chelangat	University of Nairobi	Kenya
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513.	Stella Lutchanah		
514.	Stella Muthike		Kenya
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517.	Stephen Ronan		
518.	Stuart Norris		
519.	Sylvia Baluka Angubua	Makerere University	Uganda
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521.	Tanya Rachel		
522.	Tennyson Williams		
523.	Teresia Matiko		
524.	Thomas Kahema	TAWESO	Tanzania
525.	Timothy Lesuuda		
526.	Timothy Orode	Moroto district local government	Uganda
527.	Titus Mukungu	Veterinary Inspector	Uganda
528.	Tony Gerrans		
529.	Tornui Kwame Dayan Tito	LEGON UG	Ghana
530.	Tornui. K. Daniel	LINGUACOM	Ghana
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532.	Tsega Berhe Debesai		
533.	Ulle Deventer	Six Freedoms /GAP net	Ghana
534.	Umar Ibrahim		Ghana
535.	Valérie Adam	RAPAD MAROC	Morocco
536.	Vasco Eddie Teah	Liberia Animal Welfare and Conservation Society	Liberia
537.	Victor Senyo	MESTI	Ghana
538.	Victoria Amunga	VOA	Kenya
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540.	Vincent Ochindo	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya	Kenya
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544.	Wendy Phillips		
545.	wesdom Seku	Ghana atomic energy commission	Ghana

546.	William Boamah	Vetenary services	Ghana
547.	WILLIAM OSEI KWADWO		
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551.	Winfred Kidada	Kenyan Government	Kenya
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554.	Yahya Msangi	Welfare Togo	Togo
555.	Yakubu Alhassan		
556.	Yaw Agbeko Soku		Ghana
557.	Yeboah Bertha Asuamah	KNUST	Ghana
558.	YILKAL KEBEDE	MINSTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Ethiopia
559.	Yohana Kashililah	Tanzania Animals Protection Organization	Tanzania
560.	Yunusu Hamira	Busitema University	Uganda
561.	Yvonne Omore		Kenya

## Appendix 3: Conference Organizing Committee Members



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2. Josphat Ngonyo – ANAW Executive Director and Head of Conference Secretariat
3. Josiah Meshack Ojwang – Conference Chair
4. Alexander Juras – UNEP
5. Isaiah Otieno – UNEP
6. Hiver Boussini – AU-IBAR
7. Dr Peter Kimondo – Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS)
8. Dr Patrick Muinde – World Animal Protection
9. Joseph Muthuri - World Animal Protection
10. Dr Solomon Onyango – OIE
11. Dr Mwenda Mbaka – Animal Welfare Expert
12. Otieno Mtula – The Donkey Sanctuary
13. Florence Makau - The Donkey Sanctuary
14. Samuel Theuri – Brooke East Africa
15. David Nyoagbe – Ghana
16. Amal El Bekri – Morocco
17. Dr Thomas Kahema – Tanzania
18. Dr Bojia Duguma - Ethiopia
19. Anne-Marie Dzinoreva – Zimbabwe
20. Bantu Lukambo – DRC
21. Purity Karuga – ANAW
22. Edith Pendo – ANAW
23. Catherine Chumo – ANAW
24. Duncan Muthiani – ANAW
25. Wachira Kariuki – ANAW
26. Kahindi Lekalhaile – ANAW
27. Sebastian Mwanza – ANAW
28. Dennis Bahati – ANAW
29. Brian Mbanga – ANAW
30. Angela Langat – ANAW
31. Maureen Magalasia – ANAW
32. Eunice Robai - ANAW





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