REPORT OF THE

1st INTERNATIONAL PAN AFRICAN ANIMAL WELFARE ALLIANCE (PAAWA) CONFERENCE

NAIROBI, KENYA

'MAINSTREAMING ANIMAL WELFARE IN AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT'

2nd – 4th September, 2013

Supported by

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ANAW USA

Acknowledgement

The Pan Africa Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA) is grateful to the many organizations, government officials and agencies that made this event such an incredible success.

In particular, PAAWA would like to extend its appreciation to:

- The African Union (AU)
- African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
- The Government of Kenya (GOK)
- The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- The European Union Animal Welfare Commission (EU)
- Royal Society for the Protection and Care of Anima International (RSPCA)
- Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
- International Fund for Africa (IFA)

We would also like to thank Donor Partners listed in this Report - who committed resources and technical support that ensured the success of this inaugural conference.

We must also mention the Organizing Committee and the Peer Review Committee for the work they did prior to the conference with a special mention to the ANAW team and PAAWA board.

Finally we would like to thank the presenters who put in time and effort to deliver quality papers and case studies, as well as, all the delegates who took the time to attend the conference. The conference simply would not have succeeded without the over 100 delegates from across Africa who took time to be with us.

List of Donor Partners in Alphabetical Order

1. African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
2. Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
3. Africa Network for Animal Welfare-USA (ANAW-USA)
4. Anonymous USA
5. A Well- Fed World
6. Cruelty Free International (CFI)
7. Donkey Sanctuary
8. Humane Society International (HSI)
9. International Association Against Painful Experiments on Animals (IAAPEA)
10. International Fund for Africa (IFA)
11. International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)
12. Marchig Trust
13. Onshore Foundation
14. Royal Society for the Protection of Animals (RSPCA)
15. Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad (SPANA)
16. World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

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Executive Summary

The three day conference which was held between 2nd – 4th September 2013, in Nairobi, Kenya, was attended by a wide range of stakeholders drawn from over 21 African countries (Botswana, Cameroon, DR. Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, , Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe) together with representation from several other countries outside Africa (USA, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Israeli, India, China) (*List of participants Annexed*)

In addition to presentations and Keynote speeches in the plenary, two additional sessions were held separately. InterNiche did an in-depth presentation on *Alternatives to Harmful Use of Animals in Educational Experiments and Teaching*, and the other was a documentary on *The Effects of the Global Consumption and Food Production on Animals and Human Health*.

The conference attendees included a high level African Union (AU) delegation, a delegation from the Government of Kenya as well as representatives of the European Union and the OIE.

At the end of the three day conference, the following commitments and action items were arrived at:

- The need to build political and professional good will with governments across Africa, intergovernmental institutions, regional blocks committees, the African Union, OIE and AU-IBAR to fast track the development, implementation and enforcement of animal welfare policies, declaration and standards
- PAAWA to operate a sustainable platform and forums through which stakeholders can positively engage to generate evidence based information which will inform policy and practices
- PAAWA to engage governments and key stakeholders to conduct a survey and report on the Status of Animal Welfare across Africa
- The need for PAAWA to spearhead the development of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS)
- Due to the increasing poaching across Africa, there is need to enhance collective effort to protect the animals and habitat
- Emphasize the need for governments to consider and recognize poaching as an economic crime
- To highlight the killing of animals for bush meat, which causes enormous suffering and yet is often eclipsed by more newsworthy concerns, such as the current elephant/rhino slaughter for poaching
- To promote and explain animal welfare as a traditional African value, based on the perennial relationship that African communities have had with animals and nature.
- PAAWA to work with WSPA and the Planning Group of the Africa Declaration for Animal Welfare, ADAW to advance the adoption of ADAW in Africa and strengthen its relations with the Africa Union and governments
- The African Union reiterated that they will not just sign the MOU with PAAWA but

will also devote their resources and personnel to animal welfare

- COMESA called on animal welfare actors to be aware of the broader and larger issues such as development agreements and climate change, asking PAAWA to engage in the ongoing Post 2015 Development agenda

Furthermore, participants also made personal commitments (*Annexed*) in support of PAAWA's mandate of promoting animal welfare in Africa

Some of the Key Leaders at the Conference: *From Left; Benson Wachira (PAAWA), Amb. Nehemiah Rotich (ANAW Board Chair), Prof Ahmed El Sawalhy (Director and Head of Mission AU-IBAR), Gideon Gathara (Conservation Secretary – Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources), Dr. Khadija Kassachoon (Principal Secretary – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Erastus Mwencha (Deputy Chairperson African Union Commission), Josphat Ngonyo (Secretary - PAAWA), Prof. James Nkansah-Obrempong (PAAWA Board Member)*

About the Conference

From Animal Welfare Workshop 2009 to PAAWA 2013

As a first step towards mitigating these challenges, in September 2009 and 2010, the Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) organized the Africa Animal Welfare Workshop 2009, under the theme 'Working Together Tackling Animal Welfare - Challenges in Africa' and the Animal Welfare Action Conference 2010, under the theme 'Tackling Animal Welfare in Africa for Development' respectively. These two events brought together animal welfare organizations from across the continent. In 2009, there was a representation of animal welfare organizations from 11 African countries, while in 2010; there were 35 animal welfare organization representatives from 28 African countries.

In 2009, the workshop identified and agreed on the need to work together and have in place the Africa Declaration for Animal Welfare (ADAW) as a complementary step to achieving the Universal Declaration for Animal Welfare (UDAW) initiated by the World Society for Protection of Animals (WSPA) and supported by animal welfare organizations worldwide. In the 2010 follow up conference, in addition to calling for the creation of a Pan African umbrella body spearheaded by a team from 5 regions with two representatives for each region a resolution was reached to develop a document on the status of animal welfare in Africa with a focus on Education and Awareness, Advocacy and Lobbying, Policy and Legislation, Community Participatory Engagement, Scientific Research, Capacity Building and the Africa Declaration for Animal Welfare as Animal Welfare priority areas. This led to the formation of the umbrella body, known as Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA). PAAWA is now fully operational and has an executive board, membership and a secretariat. The inaugural PAAWA Conference 2013 was therefore not just a build up from the discussions that have gone on for over five years, it was ground breaking in that for the first time participants were honestly addressing ethical and practical perspectives of the development of Africa, including ways in which this has compromised the freedoms and welfare of animals, and the need for these important aspects to be mainstreamed and expedited across the continent.

The overall objective of the conference was to provide a platform for information sharing among members, a capacity building and networking opportunity, and a forum to advance the animal welfare agenda in Africa, together with associated concerns including developmental, environmental and conservation.

PAAWA 2013 Framework

In a continent facing food insecurity, poverty, conflict and deprivation, discussions on the basic five animal freedoms is in almost all cases dismissed as reflecting a lack of priority or appreciation of the needs of Africa and its people.

This context informed the theme of the first International Conference of the Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA) - *Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development.*

The conference targeted diverse stakeholders who gathered in Nairobi, Kenya between 2nd and 4th September to dialogue and critically reflect on how to respond to the ever

increasing challenges of addressing Animal welfare within the highly commercialized and politicized development agenda of the continent and the world.

Program Co-chairs

Henry Ndede
Prof. James Nkasa-Obrempong
Cindy Milburn
Amb. Nehemiah Rotich
Ms. Donnamarie O'Connell
Dr. Mosoti E. Mogoa
Tennyson Williams
Dr. Thomas Kahema

Peer Review Committee Panel

Mrs. Janice Cox - Management Consultant
Ms. Donnamarie O'Connell- Senior Program Manager (Africa) RSPCA International
Dr. Demesi Mande; Vet Surgeon and Senior Lecturer University of Nairobi
Dr. Eddy Mogoa - Vet Surgeon and Senior Lecturer University of Nairobi
Mr. Paul Okumu- Consultant

Organizing Committee

- Mr. Tozie Zokufa
- Ms. Donnamarie O'Connell
- Dr. Julius Kariuki
- Mr. Josphat Ngonyo
- Mr. Samuel Theuri
- Mr. John Mbaria
- Mr. Paul Okumu
- Mr. Benson Wachira
- Mrs. Grace Thuo-Wachira

Conference Report Committee

- Mr. Paul Okumu
- Mr. Samuel Theuri
- Ms. Salisha Chandra
- Mr. Josphat Ngonyo
- Mr. John Mbaria
- Mrs. Grace Thuo-Wachira

Arrangement of Conference Sessions

- **Session 1**: Preliminary
- **Session 2**: Official Opening
- **Session 3**: Key Note Address
- **Session 4**: AW Law, Standards & Trade – A Global Perspective
- **Session 5**: Law, Standards and Legislation
- **Session 6**: Fundraising and Networking Opportunities
- **Session 7**: Health and Science; Alternatives to Animals used in Laboratories
- **Session 8**: Farm Animal Welfare
- **Session 9**: Compassionate Conservation
- **Session 10**: Companion Animals
- **Session 11**: Research and Animal Welfare Education
- **Session 12**: The Climate Change Equation
- **Session 13**: Working Animals; Moral Duty?
- **Session 14**: Back to the Future; Forging New Paths
- **Session 15**: Closing Ceremony

Conference Objectives

- To promote dialogue and enhance a greater appreciation and awareness of the link between Animal Welfare and Development in Africa;
- To meet and review the animal welfare agenda in Africa going forward;
- To create and strengthen relationship between animal welfare actors and other development workers;
- To connect animal welfare stakeholders to development practitioners;
- To promote the need to advance the Africa Declaration for Animal Welfare;
- To help PAAWA members to better communicate the animal welfare agenda across the continent.

Conference Proceedings

The following is a summary of the proceedings and key issues emerging from the presentations and discussions. It does not capture the entire narrative of the proceedings of the conference, neither is it a summary of the paper presentations, many of which are detailed scientific analysis and case studies that are available at PAAWA website: www.paawa.org

The report is divided into three sections.

1. The first section captures a summary of the emerging issues from the Key Note Address and the Team at PAAWA. These were intended to provide direction to the theme and helped shape the rest of the discussions.
2. The remaining sections capture the perspectives of governments and the presentations by various animal welfare actors.
3. The final sections are dedicated to general recommendations and country action agenda areas presented by participants.

Key Note Address:

Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development: *Risks, Challenges and Opportunities-Janice H Cox*

In her Keynote address, Janice Cox made the case that the inclusion of animal welfare in the development agenda was long overdue; and called on PAAWA to act as a collective advocacy force to address this issue, generating the political will needed to mainstream animal welfare in Africa's development – in policy and in practice.

"Strategic advocacy could help to persuade both governments and development organizations to mainstream animal welfare in their development work"

Janice Cox – Shaping the conference theme

She observed that the OIE is developing a growing body of science-based international animal welfare standards, which have been accepted by national governments across Africa.

At the regional level work has started on the development of Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS); and major international and regional organizations have now made commitments to animal welfare. There are unprecedented opportunities for the advancement of animal welfare.

On the continent, she observed that while there is general acceptance of the Animal Welfare International Standards, the actual situation on the ground is that welfare policies

are largely absent; legislation and enforcement are inadequate or lacking; and levels of education and awareness low. But there has been a major global shift in attitudes towards animal welfare, which now has its own policy environment. Where animal welfare concerns were once thought to be based on emotions, they are now backed by a body of animal welfare science, and can no longer be ignored.

This, according to Janice, is a positive development and offers great advocacy opportunities for animal welfare actors in Africa. However, the biggest challenge is that many of the changes we see in Africa are not anchored in long term policy and legislative agendas of the respective countries. This is a concern because change needs to be institutional to be sustainable. In order to mainstream animal welfare in development, it should be integrated into all relevant sectoral and cross sectoral policies and development programs. The other concern is the increasing focus on economic growth. While on the surface it appears to be aimed at reducing poverty in Africa, the reality is that a primary driver of economic growth involves placing strain on the earth's finite natural resources, the environment and animal welfare.

Looking forward Janice offered an opportunity that has presented itself in the current review of the development policy agenda. A new system is being designed to run from 2015, which will seek to merge the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have never included animal welfare. However, past experience has shown that, in practice, it is an enormous challenge trying to lobby for animal welfare in the context of 'Sustainable Development', which has developed into a utilitarian concept. Advocacy is further hampered by the UN system for consultation. The strategy for animal welfare actors is therefore to take advantage of the current post-2015 development policy review to present an alternative view which takes account of animal welfare. This must be done however small the window of opportunity, because if we let the window close-as it is about to -it will not open again for a long time to come.

Janice called for concerted strategic advocacy coordinated by PAAWA; and carried out at national, continental and international level in co-operation with PAAWA members and international animal welfare organizations. This should be aimed at moving the policy agenda from one of tacit agreement and debate to one of action. In addition to including animal welfare in the development policy agenda, she suggested three priority areas: -

- Promoting and supporting the proactive development of animal welfare across the continent (including the development and implementation of regional animal welfare strategies and national policy and laws).
- Persuading inter-governmental, governmental and development organizations to mainstream animal welfare in their development work – particularly those who have already made policy commitments to animal welfare at headquarters level.
- Calling for the institutional roll out of best practices, as opposed to the endless carrying out of 'pilot projects' where there are already known and tested interventions.

Presentation by PAAWA Team

Tozie Zokufa (PAAWA Chair), Carla Prayag (PAAWA Vice-Chair) Ambassador Nehemiah Rotich, ANAW Chairman and Josphat Ngonyo, PAAWA Secretary and ANAW Executive Director presented on behalf of PAAWA

Introduction of PAAWA

Carla introduced PAAWA and stated that although PAAWA came about in 2010 out of Africa Animal Welfare Action (AAWA) Conference 2010, its idea was mooted back in 2009 when ANAW brought together Animal Welfare representatives from 11 African countries.

PAAWA is now fully registered as an independent Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance, with membership from North, South, West, East and Central Africa set to champion collective advocacy for animal welfare in the region.

The presentations touched on key issues of animal welfare work in Africa.

Josphat Ngonyo (PAAWA Secretary) begun by calling for an urgent need to demystify Animal Welfare. He observed that this can be done by appreciating that the concept of animal welfare is not foreign to Africa, but deeply rooted African traditions, culture and philosophy.

Many of us think that Animal Welfare is a foreign concept, as a practitioner in this field, I do not share this perspective. We need to demystify "animal welfare." I believe we can do this by appreciating that animal welfare is rooted deeply into the African traditions, culture and philosophy. We need also to appreciate that good animal welfare plays an important role in sustaining "economic activities that people in the continent are engaged in"

Josphat Ngonyo (PAAWA Secretary and ANAW Executive Director)

In his speech, Mr. Ngonyo reminded participants about the true tenets of animal welfare which when clearly put forth is not an 'alien' concept removed from socio-cultural experiences in Africa but rather one that play an important role in sustaining economic activities that people in the continent are engaged in. He emphasized on the importance of involving communities in a bottom-up process in promoting animal welfare in Africa.

In his address, PAAWA Chairman (Tozie Zokufa) reflected on the need for African societies to appreciate the mutually-beneficial relationships with animals that we see daily. This aspect, he pointed out, is what is different between how people in Africa relate with animals and the practice elsewhere:

"For us to succeed in making people appreciate and treat animals well there is a need to root advocacy work on the social and economic realities that our communities face on a daily basis."

Tozie Zokufa – Chairman, PAAWA

For us to succeed in making people appreciate and treat animals well there is a need to root advocacy work on the social-economic realities that our communities face on a daily basis. For example promoting the welfare of animals in the communities requires making

members of these communities appreciate the benefit that accrue from being compassionate and kind to animals.

Ambassador Nehemiah Rotich reflected on the increasing poaching across Africa, considering that the contribution of wildlife is significant - 13% of GDP in Kenya and 70% in Tanzania. Poaching across the continent, he revealed, is at its worst levels in several decades.

"Poaching and other wildlife crimes have a local, national and international dimension. There is need to enhance collaboration between the police, Interpol, other international wildlife law enforcement agencies as well as the civil society in order to win the fight against wildlife crime and in turn guarantee the security of our wildlife."

Ambassador Nehemiah Rotich (ANAW Board Chairperson)

He reported that South Africa last year lost over 600 rhinos while Kenya had lost over 190 elephants by August 2013 alone. Most wildlife habitats, he noted, have been taken over by human habitation and commercial agriculture.

In conclusion, Ambassador Rotich said that defending the efforts to curb poaching is not enough. We must stop it, and stop it now.

Government and International Community Perspectives on Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development

Presentations and Speeches

1. H.E. *Mr.* Erastus Mwencha; Deputy Chairperson African Union Commission
2. Prof. Judi Wakhungu; *Cabinet Secretary for Environment, Water and Natural Resources; represented by Mr. Gideon Gathara, Conservation Secretary*
3. Mr. Felix Kiptarus Kosgei; *Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; represented by Dr. Khadija Kassachoon, Principle Secretary, Mionistry of Livestock Development*
4. Mr. William Kiprono; *Director, Kenya Wildlife Service*
5. Dr. Walter Masiga; *World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Sub-Regional Rep and Former Director and Head of Mission AU-IBAR.*
6. Dr. Bruce Mukanda; *Senior Program Officer AU-IBAR*
7. Mr. Dominique Davoux; *Head of Agriculture and Rural Development - European Union*
8. Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen; *Program Officer – World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)*

Animal Welfare and Conservation: Kenya Government

Government representatives were united in their call for better policies and collective effort to protect animals. They reiterated the commitment of the government of Kenya to animal welfare and to protect wildlife and habitat.

They pointed at various policy initiatives by the government, reaffirming their support for animal welfare as it contributes to the livelihoods of the communities that live with the animals.

The government further revealed that there is strong commitment to the enactment of an

improved Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill.

They noted that the Government of Kenya has now ensured that poaching is recognized as an economic crime. This declaration allows the government to take strong corrective measures, including long jail terms that in some cases include life sentences.

Vervet monkeys (present in the conference compound)

The Government revealed that although poaching is given prominence, it is no longer the biggest threat to animals. Killing of animals for bush meat, according to the government, is bigger than poaching of elephant, especially in Kenya.

Beyond wildlife the Kenya government revealed that it is determined to protect habitats, and especially to ensuring that wildlife habitats are protected now and into posterity.

In this regard, the government launched the *Kenya Wetlands Atlas* and a *Master Plan for the Conservation and Management of Water Catchment Areas*. These two policy documents provide detailed information on the dynamics of wetland ecosystems and their value to the economic development. They also offer a comprehensive implementation framework which takes into account the role of National and County Governments. Kenya also gazetted the *Wetlands Regulations* that facilitates the proper management and conservation of such habitats.

The government has reviewed the National Livestock Policy of 2008. The New Policy recognizes that animal welfare is a vital component of livestock production as expressed in the 'Five Animal Welfare Freedoms'. It also facilitates the promotion of responsible and humane care, use and management of sport, companion, research and farm animals, pets and wildlife. The challenge remains how to tackle the many and inter-locking social and economic challenges that affect the welfare of animals in Africa. These include issues such as poverty, disease, strife, and other economic and socio-political challenges that have hampered the realization of an Africa that is kind and at peace with its animals. The value that animals put into our lives cannot be gainsaid. This is more so in the agricultural-based economies of most countries in the continent. In these areas domestic animals and particularly livestock contribute nearly 60 percent of the combined agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

As part of its attempt to address shortcomings in animal welfare, Kenya is in the process of reviewing the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The aim is to develop supporting legal framework to address animal welfare issues.

Dr. Khadija Kassachoon – Principal Secretary

The government observed that in Kenya, for example, livestock is an important component of the economy as its contribution to agricultural GDP is only slightly less than that from arable agriculture. Kenyans, for example, rely on animals for draught power, fuel, manure and transport, all of which contribute significantly to farm productivity while the consumption of animal protein improves human health and ability to work. Improving the welfare of animals and protecting their health are pre-requisites for raising productivity and ensuring sustainable development.

"Africa is now experiencing a renewed wave of poaching that is more pronounced and sophisticated than what we have ever experienced before. This absolute cruelty is directed more at keystone species - the planet's last remaining herds of rhinos and elephants."

Mr. Gideon Gathara – Conservation Secretary

In conclusion the government representatives proposed that Platforms such as PAAWA, and its members, should seek forums through which they can positively engage governments not just on this very important matter, but on how to ensure that most people in the continent actively participate in strengthening the human-animal bonds those are so vital in poverty alleviation, environmental protection and sustainable development.

The government confirmed that it acknowledges the important role played by OIE as the global reference organization for animal health and has adopted the OIE animal welfare standards on transport, slaughter, control of stray dogs and use of animals in research.

As part of its attempt to address these shortcomings, Kenya is in the process of reviewing the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act*. The aim is to develop supporting legal framework to address animal welfare issues. This law will aid in monitoring and mitigating animal abuse, increase awareness of the importance of animal welfare, and promote training in animal welfare

Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS)

In His address Dr. Patrick Omondi of the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) opened by stating that as an arm of government it cannot advocate for non-use of wildlife corridors. That is why he called for synergy with animal welfare organizations that can raise public concerns as independent bodies. Noting that KWS faces several challenges in managing wild animals

- from taking care of captive facilities to maintaining animal orphanages

"Kenya has many laws, but, there are many cases of conflict of interest, that frustrate the work of law keepers and conservationists."

Dr. Patrick Omondi (KWS)

The biggest challenge according to KWS is indeed not weak laws – it is enforcement of these laws. He observed that while Kenya has many laws, there are many cases of conflict of interest that frustrate the work of law keepers and conservationists.

He called on animal welfare actors to appreciate the loss that is facing Africa. DRC and Cameroon have both lost their last rhinos!

The action is not just needed now, but it must be urgent and collective.

Africa Union

The Africa Union (AU) Deputy Chair Erastus Mwencha agreed with the Kenyan government that animals form a substantial part of GDP in Africa. According to the AU Animals contribute as much as 30 % of the GDP of the continent. And yet very little attention is paid to animal welfare.

"AU will not just sign the MOU with PAAWA; it will also devote resources and personnel to animal welfare."

Erastus Mwencha

He observed that governments panic when there are disease outbreaks such as avian flu or swine fever or mad cow disease. But he observed that many of these diseases are part of our effort to make quick and big profits, making us mistreat our animals.

He noted that the AU will not just sign the MOU with PAAWA; it will also devote resources and personnel to animal welfare. The AU has a focused program on animals that enjoin member states to devote at least 6% of their GDP to promotion of animal support activities. The AU is currently involved in eradication of diseases and pests and an extensive program on livestock medicine. It is important for the AU to promote the standards that will enable us protect animals.

Mr. Mwencha called for the support of PAAWA and its members.

But he also noted that beyond this there is an urgent need for regional and international cooperation on animal welfare.

Noting that the AU has a drive for change and for influencing implementation, Dr. Mwencha pointed out that, the big opportunity is the review of the MDGs; we need to have an animal-welfare angle to it.

He further stated that in Africa the AU is an important instrument.

Above all, he noted, the animal welfare movement should be led by Africans.

While he agreed that countries need to meet their social justice aspirations, while they are also allowed to meet the OIE standards. A lot of the solutions are available, but what is needed are local ones.

He concluded by observing that the industrial approach is not good for people; not good for food security; and requires rethinking.

World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

The OIE with membership of 177 states is responsible for ensuring the health of animals.

"Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing."

Dr. Walter Masiga - OIE

In their presentation at the PAWA conference Both Dr. Walter Masiga and Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen pointed out that animal welfare is a relatively new field in OIE and that while it was first identified as a priority in its strategic plan of 2001-2005, it was only reaffirmed three years later with the OIE principles on animal welfare included in 2004.

"The OIE has seen the need to improve animal welfare standards globally and is working in partnership with ISO for global standards that can lead to certification."

Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen - OIE

The OIE has seen the need to improve animal welfare standards globally and is working in partnership with ISO for global standards that can lead to certification. But the two expressed concern that while the OIE has the global mandate, few standards have been put in place, hence the need for greater collaboration with PAAWA and its members.

There are different forms of standards made by OIE on different aspects of animal welfare. In addition OIE has agreements with different international organizations, including the World Veterinary Association and the International Air Transport Association, IATA

The speakers noted that OIE has been recognized as the international standard setting organization, and they fully support the progress and work done on the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare (which itself includes recognition of the OIE's role).

In conclusion there was recognition within the OIE that while all countries across Africa have gone through the OIE standards, the standards are not generally implemented except to satisfy export requirements.

They asked PAAWA to take advantage of several OIE regional centers including regional representations in each of the regional centers. These offer opportunities for animal

welfare organizations to interact with the representations.

Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa - (COMESA)

Speaking on the second day of the Conference, Dr. George Wamukoya of COMESA called on animal welfare actors to be aware of the broader and larger issues such as development agreements and climate change. COMESA for example has been supporting Africa in the climate negotiations. Dr. Wamukoya noted that Africa is about to reach the two degrees limit. It will be catastrophic for fauna and flora in Africa, and worst of all to animals. This is worse if considered under the fact that most of Africa is already semi-arid

He urged for support from PAAWA in finding ways to deal with expected challenges of climate change that is leading to loss of habitat, human-wildlife conflict and mechanized agriculture and factory farming. He concluded that engagement in the ongoing Post 2015 development agenda is key for PAAWA.

European Union

Speaking on progress made by the EU, one of Africa's largest trading Partners; Mr. Dominique Davoux reported that the EU adopted an amendment to its founding treaty in 2010, which specifically covered animal welfare. The treaty explicitly states that animals are sentient beings. The adoption covers the entire value chain. In the case of the EU, Mr Davoux stated that because they have several member states, the first stepping stone was the adoption of the OIE standards.

"One of the areas that require attention is the formation of opinions and sensitization of issues on animal welfare among the people."

Mr. Dominique Davoux

He cautioned that in other cases the approach may be different, but animal welfare actors must recognize that the process begins with the public, not governments. One of the areas that require attention is the formation of opinions and sensitization of issues on animal welfare among the people. In the case of Europe, this sometimes involved sending shocking images to the public domain which mobilize opinions. Once this happened it quickly galvanized society around the need to set standards that can be applied at the national level. Mr Davoux indicated that this is a building-block approach. Build public opinion—setting up the standards and then setting up a framework

But it does not end there, according to the EU; the process involves negotiations and agreements on whatever standards ought to be upheld. The important thing is that a framework emerges that all can apply. The EU recognizes that there is need to replicate this at the African Union through the AU-IBAR. Part of this is the integration of human welfare and setting support to AU-IBAR. The second has to do with the attainment of food security in Africa.

Mr. Davoux however stated that there is a need to recognize and appreciate political motives in different countries. In his opinion animal welfare should be constructive rather

than combative.

For PAAWA to speak with one voice, he concluded, there is a need to set up practical action that everybody can participate in such as, for example, the World Animal Day.

Enabling Environment for Animal Welfare - Laws, Standards and Trade

Presentations

1. **Trade: Threat or Opportunity for Animal Welfare** - Adolfo Sansolini; Director –Animal Welfare and Trade- UK
2. **Animal Law- Justification and Potential Implication for African Continent** - Dean Pamela Frasch; Professor of Law at Lewis & Clark Law School - USA
3. **From Theory to Practice: Enforcement of Animal Welfare and Anti-Poaching Legislation** – *The LAGA Experience* - Ofir Drori; Director LAGA - Wildlife Law Enforcement - Cameroon
4. **Animal Protection from Theory to Practice: Lobbying for Animal Welfare Policy and Law** – *a case of Morocco* - Dr.Najlaa Bensalmia and Amal El Bekri - Morocco
5. **The Status of the Universal Declaration for Animal Welfare (UDAW) Which Way Forward? -** Graham Richie and Arjan Van Houwelingen - WSPA
6. **The Making of an Animal Welfare Law. The Intrigues, Challenges and Achievements – A Case of the Tanzanian Law**-Dr. Mohammed Bahari; Ag. Director Research, Training and Extension – Tanzania

Key Discussion Areas

Presentations during this session acknowledged that the key to animal welfare in Africa is to continue to strengthen ongoing animal welfare programs with a demonstration of the link between animal welfare and improved productivity and delivery of health and economic benefits to society. However, it was recognized that this should be treated with caution, as it is possible that using this approach may strengthen societies' perception that animals only need to be granted consideration in respect of their economic value.

Laws, standards and other forms of policy and legislation are essential and central tools to promote animal welfare. The legislative environment in many countries also continues to pose great challenges

Key areas for collective consideration include the following:

Dr Adolfo Sansolini, Director of Animal Welfare and Trade pointed out the need to push the adoption of existing standards of trade, especially in Africa. In recognition that trade has positive and negative effects, and he said it was key is to see trade as an avenue to promote animal welfare.

"Acceptable standards are therefore a central area that should be pursued by animal welfare actors, because it is the foundation of any proposed policies or legal framework"

Dr. Adolfo Sansolini

Legislation can have different roles. It primarily assures people that certain things cannot happen. Dr Sansolini showed that laws give people some confidence and assurance, for example, that what they buy is safe.

The process of adoption of laws varies across countries. While many laws hide under the pretext of enhancing food security, Dr Sansolini showed that when factory farming comes into rural areas, there is no guarantee that this would lead to poverty alleviation as proceeds from factory farming do not necessarily go to the poor.

He then proceeded to demonstrate how animal welfare supports human development. For instance, poverty and hunger have a presence in rural areas where there are no developed natural resources.

Dr. Sansolini concluded that while private standards are increasing all over the world they are still more prevalent in developed countries. He gave the case of Woolworths as an example of how private standards all over the world by one company can actually lead to support of animal welfare. Woolworths only buy free-range beef, free-range ham as well as free-range eggs. While there are standards such as the OIE Standards, these are overshadowed by governments' low commitment and a lack of legal framework in many African countries. Acceptable standards are therefore a central area that should be pursued by animal welfare actors, because it is the foundation of any proposed policies or legal framework. In the developed countries, the key is to understand existing standards on trade in animals and animal products, and use them as advocacy areas.

Amal El Bekri and Najlaa Bensalmia, in their case study of Morocco, lamented that the biggest challenge is getting official support for animal welfare law. In the case of Morocco the local legislators were not interested in lobbying for the law and a lot of effort had to be made to get high level support.

Dr. Mohamed Bahari observed that while the Tanzania Animal Welfare Act was enacted in 2002, its adoption has been a challenge. However Tanzania is in the process of coming up with a new constitution and there is hope that animal welfare will be adopted as one of the principles in the constitution. The support in Tanzania was boosted by the work of the Prime Minister, which made the animal welfare act easy to pass into law. However, the act still has weaknesses. The record of implementation is very low. Also, a major oversight was not making provision for animal welfare organizations to play a role in enforcement.

Dr. Bahari said that complaints and concerns from some sections of leadership and the public were resolved by involving national animal welfare actors – to show that this was not an attempt to impose Northern cultural values on Tanzania.

'complaints and concerns from some sections of leadership and the public were resolved by involving national animal welfare actors– to show that the AW law was not an attempt to impose Northern cultural values on Tanzania'

Dr. Mohamed Bahari (Tanzania)

He noted that it is important to recognize that countries across Africa are at varying stages vis-à-vis legislation. Some countries, he observed, have comprehensive laws dealing with animal welfare; others have sector-based laws e.g. wildlife, agriculture; while many do not have laws on animal welfare at all.

Dean Pamela Frasch of the Lewis and Clarke Law School observed that animal welfare

lawyers must critically analyze issues and not be driven by emotions. It is critical that animal welfare actors are clear about the context in which the animal law might succeed. Lessons on this can be drawn from the success of environmental protection laws.

'Corruption remains the leading hindrance to the implementation of laws'

Ofir Drori (LAGA of Cameroon)

In the case of LAGA, Ofir Drori observed that the enormity of wildlife poaching in Cameroon is deep rooted in national corruption. The trade revolves around organized corruption. The law in Cameroon exists, but it does not have impact because of corruption; LAGA had to rally support from several small organizations to carry out an effective campaign that has finally led to the arrest and conviction of several people on charges related to wildlife crimes.

Graham Richie and Ar Jan Van Houwelingen, both of WSPA, gave an update on the Universal Declaration on Animal Welfare, an initiative of several animal welfare organizations. Their concerted attempt now is to get the United Nations to adopt this Universal Declaration, much along the same lines as other declarations such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. To date the campaign has attracted the support of 66 countries. Sadly, none of them is from Africa. This is an area in need of strong advocacy because as a member of some of the most powerful UN voting Blocs, Africa is central to the adoption of UDAW.

Graham and ArJan requested PAAWA to be more actively engaged, emphasizing that it is a great opportunity for PAAWA to get involved by influencing the AU to adopt the UDAW. This way, they argued, the Africa version of the declaration would be easier to adopt. The proposed Africa Declaration on Animal Welfare (ADAW) by PAAWA should therefore build on and compliment the work of UDAW. WSPA and the UDAW team are developing a regional strategy with the hope of getting the UN General Assembly's 194 member states to adopt it.

Fundraising and Networking Opportunities

Presentation

1. Fundraising and Resource Mobilization Strategies – Richard Male,- President, Richard Male and Associates

Mr. Male expanded on the pre-conference workshop for raising funds in an increasingly competitive environment. He related best practices using current examples of successful fund raising strategies. The emphasis for grant making from foundations and corporations was to be smart about research for a good fit and to remember "people give money to people".

'People give money to people"

Mr. Richard Male

Health and Science; Alternatives to Animals Used in Laboratories

Presentations

1. **Best Practice and Alternatives to Animal Experiments in Education** - Nick Jukes – Coordinator; InterNICHE
2. **Animal experiments, Science and Consumer Safety: Strategies for Success in Research and Testing** - Nick Palmer; Cruelty Free International
3. **Human-Animal Connection: a Case of Animal Assisted Therapy in Promoting Human Health**-Philip Tedeschi – University of Denver – USA

In his presentation Nick Jukes of InterNiche categorically stated that there is a need for increased appreciation that the use of alternatives in education has a positive impact on quality learning, emotional and social liberties of students. The appreciation that learning does not necessarily require the use of living animals and that animals are not harmed in our quest for knowledge.

'Use of alternatives in education has a positive impact on quality learning, emotional and social liberties of students'

Nick Jukes of InterNICHE

Nick Palmer observed that in regard to cosmetics testing, many companies are looking for partners in African to do the testing as it is illegal in the EU. Accordingly a concerted global campaign is necessary both in Europe and Africa. And while not many African countries manufacture cosmetics (except South Africa) there is still need for a collective effort because Africa is still a large market for the products. As consumers, we must demand that the production process conforms to animal welfare standards.

'the key to addressing issues of animal testing and animal therapy is to identify the connection and interest of the African societies, including their connections with animals, and use this as advocacy entry points'

Prof. Sarah Bexel making the presentation on behalf of Prof Tedeschi

Prof. Philip Tedeschi presentation as delivered by Prof. Sarah Bexel reported that studies by Denver University have shown that animal assisted therapy is helping in the treatment of different human conditions. Studies by the University have shown a strong connection between animal abuse and domestic violence. On the more positive side, there are clear indications that companion animals can help in parenting skills and even in helping children with learning disabilities. In her opinion, the key to addressing issues of animal testing and animal therapy is to identify the connection and interest of the African societies, including their connections with animals, and use this as advocacy entry points.

FARM ANIMAL WELFARE

Presentations

1. **Animal Production in Africa and its Impact on Animal Welfare**-Tozie Zokufa; Chairman-Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance
2. **Factory farming and Commercial Fisheries: the Growth of Industrial Production and its Impact on Animal Welfare** - Sarah M. Bexell; Chengdu, Sichuan, China
3. **Stunning and Animal Welfare from Religious and Scientific Perspectives** - Amr Hamdy; AWARE – Egypt and Emmanuel Eyoh; NSPCA - Nigeria
4. **Good Agricultural Practices and Animal Welfare: Opportunities and Challenges Posed by Emerging Agricultural Technologies (such as Genetic Engineering) Towards Sustainability of Community Livelihoods and Animal Welfare in Africa**- Daniel Maingi; Scientist - Kenya

Key Discussion areas

In his opening presentation, Tozie Zokufa, observed that factory farming is being pushed by people in development under the guise of increased food security. However, factory farming as well as commercial fisheries impact negatively on animal welfare. Indeed, there are many dangers linked with factory farming that harmfully impinge both upon development and animal welfare.

'there is need to be very sensitive on the kind of biotechnology practices that Africa adopts, because many are likely to lead to greater food insecurity in Africa under the guise of biologically assisted food production

Dr. Daniel Maingi

One of the key drawbacks of factory farming is the use of large quantities of water, corn or crops. Furthermore, negative changes in farming methods leads to poor lifestyles whilst poor feeding is brought about by poor distribution of food.

Mr Zokufa emphasized the need to be very sensitive on the kind of biotechnology practices that Africa adopts, because many are likely to lead to greater food insecurity in Africa. He concluded by observing the need to make food production more socially just, economically feasible and environmentally friendly.

In their presentation, Emmanuel Eyo and Amr Hamdy stated that animal welfare also requires that every organization have euthanasia policies. Religions such as Islam have long included guidance about animal slaughter, which were designed to prevent animal suffering and prolonged pain.

'Animal welfare requires that organization have euthanasia policies to ensure animal'

Emmanuel Eyoh (Nigeria)

Euthanasia is in itself good when there are clear guidelines and rationale.

'Religions such as Islam have long included guidance about animal slaughter, which were designed to prevent animal suffering'

Arm Hamdy (Egypt)

They both observed that animals should not only be taken care of for their economic value. When the case for euthanasia or consumption is inevitable, we should borrow from the best practice in euthanasia and religious killing, both of which are designed to ensure the least pain for animals.

Companion and Working Animals

Presentations

1. **Animal Welfare in Training; Scientific and Education Values of Domestic Animals-Enhancing public**- private partnership in promoting responsible ownership of Dogs and Cats - Jared Sagini; University of North Dakota
2. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi – Member of Parliament and Writer – India
3. **How to Run a Successful Veterinary Clinic in Communities**- *Case Study of the Khayelitsha project in South Africa*-Jane Levinson; Project Manager - Khayelitsha project; Cape Town, South Africa
4. **Emerging Alternatives to Surgical Sterilization for Community Dogs and Owned Pets**"- David Gies – Board Member-Alliance for Contraception in Cats and Dogs
5. **Of Oxen, Donkeys and Women: Gendered Human Animal Relationships in Rural Africa Development Bojia Endebu** – Donkey Sanctuary
6. **Bearing the Burden; the Use of Welfare Indicators to Assure Animal Welfare in Working Animals** - Fred Ochieng – Director; Brooke EA

Key Discussion areas

The Khayelitsa Project, presented by Jane Levinson, is a classic case of how a community can care for animals if there is a strong relationship between the agency and the community. Drawing from her own personal experience and that of the project, she demonstrated that if the community is given respect and dignity, they will support the animal welfare institution and by extension the animals.

Dr. Jared Sagini of the University of South Dakota noted that cruelty to animals is rooted in historical and cultural foundations. In his presentation he indicated that mistreatment of companion animals in Africa is rooted in the low regard that tradition and culture has for animals. Dogs, for example, are seen as extra security, and not necessarily as companion animals.

But projects such as that in Khayelitsa show that cultures can change. For programs such as this to be sustainable they need to be anchored on some independent income sources.

Maneka Gandhi's address provided examples showing the need to overcome cultural boundaries in animal welfare.

David Gies of the Alliance for Contraception of Cats and Dogs called on animal welfare organizations to set indicators of progress in animal welfare (for individual animals and for the communities and owners of the animals).

Bojia Endebu and Fred Ochieng, in separate presentations, show-cased studies that revealed the disparity in treatment of animals such as donkeys - regarded more as working animals. Most of the African rural areas, they observed, depend on donkeys for work. Fred noted that to take care of farm animals, we must take care of women. This is because most of the responsibility for animals at home rests with women and children. Awareness, as well, must be targeted at this group.

COMPASSIONATE CONSERVATION

Presentations

1. **The Poaching Crisis and Wildlife Crimes; Which way for Africa's Range States?-** Bonaventure Ebayi – Director; Lusaka Agreement Task Force
2. **Animal Welfare in Conservation Practices: Mobilizing Society and Government for Animal Protection**; case of *United Against Poaching* and *Hands off Elephants Campaigns by:* Salisha Chandra; Coordinator, UAPO/ John Mbaria; Head of Communication & Media - Africa Network for Animal Welfare and Lois Njagi
3. **Evaluation on Ivory Trade in China** – Impact on Africa - Grace Gabriel; Asia Director – IFAW

Key Discussion areas

Dr. Bonaventure Ebenyi of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force noted that conservation across most of Africa is closely linked to tourism and the economic value of wildlife. While this should not be the main reason for government protection for animals, it still offers a window for animal welfare actors. Governments in collaboration with communities have played a central role in wildlife protection in many parts of Africa. But he observed that this is slowly being lost due to habitat encroachment and urbanization. Sport hunting, long considered the greatest challenge after poaching, is still practiced in some African countries such as Tanzania.

The Lusaka Task Force is calling for Africa Animal welfare actors to deal with the demand side and consumer nations of wild animal parts. Issues of high demand for ivory and rhino horns, as well as wild game, will not be addressed by focusing only on the supply side. To stop the killing, we must stop the demand, not just the supply. The case of China is one where demand strongly fuels supply.

Grace Gabriel of IFAW China presented an ongoing campaign to deal with the cultural and traditional values attached to ivory and rhino horns in China and most of Asia.

One of the greatest challenges to wildlife conservation is the great demand for wildlife meat and body parts in Asian countries, especially China. In the Case of China, IFAW studies had shown that because many of the funds and grants that China gives to African governments are 'unburdened' by the aid conditionalities of other donors (such as such as governance, transparency), relations between China and these countries are strong.

But Grace noted that it also leads to a lot of 'blind eye' to some of the challenges China poses in respect to trade in wildlife. Drawing from an ongoing campaign, Grace noted that in China protection agencies are also required to generate income from wildlife trade. That makes it very difficult for them to control trade in wildlife. And it does not help that Ivory has been a status symbol for China for centuries.

IFAW observed that unless we work to collectively support efforts aimed at reducing demand in these countries, we will not effectively address the supply points in Africa.

The case of IFAW advocacy in China is one that needs the full support of animal welfare actors.

The Hands off Elephants Project and the KUAPO initiative are however good cases of engaging the public in ensuring supply channels are cut off.

Lois Njagi of Hands off Our Elephants campaign show-cased this campaign, which is trying to bring awareness of the plight of elephants in Kenya.

John Mbaria and Salisha Chandra observed that in the case of KUAPO, poaching is seen as a symptom of the larger problems of the nation. When communities turn and begin to support and work with poachers, as is happening in some parts of Africa, then the problem is much bigger than just poaching.

'Community leaders say that were they to get real benefits from wildlife, they would zealously protect them from poachers in the same way they guard their livestock

John Mbaria (ANAW-KUAPO) & Salisha Chandra

They observed that wildlife tourism accounts for over 70% of tourism revenue in many African countries, including Kenya. KUAPO strongly believes that conservation is about addressing the people, as that is where the problems are and where the solution lies. Consideration of these campaigns should be on the realization that at community level people are looking for two things - recognition for their offer of land (benefits) and compensation for the loss brought about by interaction with animals.

RESEARCH ANIMAL WELFARE EDUCATION

Presentations

1. **Fostering a Sustainable Culture of Attitude and Care For Animals**; *a case study of the cattle respect program in India* Sophie Greger - Animals' Angels
2. **Catalyzing Change in Attitude and Behavior; *Promoting Animal Welfare Education in Schools*** - Diana Hulme; Education Director – Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad
3. **Advancing the Interests of Animals Through the Political, Legal, Cultural and Attitude Systems Through Effective Advocacy** - Stanley Mwangi; CEO - Network for Environment Communication and Animal Welfare Awareness

Sophie Greger of Animal Angels gave a harrowing account of poor animal transportation in India.

She implored delegates not to see this as an issue in India only, noting that the case of poor animal transportation is an area that needs the engagement of many animal welfare actors. Due to poor infrastructure and large distances, many communities across Africa still rely on animal transport, while many still have to transport animals to distant locations for slaughter or sale. The case of Animals' Angels in India, a program that seeks to ensure community engagement in addressing poor transportation is a good lesson for Africa.

Sophie said it has succeeded in building partnerships with communities, national organizations and international agencies. This, she noted is a good case for learning that can be applied to Africa.

Diana Hulme of the Society for the Protection of Animals Abroad (SPANA) noted that

animal welfare education in schools is an important step in enhancing respect, responsibility and compassion in children.

'Animal welfare education in schools to enhance respect, responsibility and compassion in children'

Diana Hulme of SPANA (file photo)

She reiterated that teaching children to be kind to animals has been a core objective of SPANA's work since the charity was founded 90 years ago. She said that children are taught that non-human animals are like humans in that they are sentient, have the same basic needs and can suffer if their needs are not fulfilled. She added that chilren are taught that animals play an important part in all our lives and that we have a collective responsibility towards them. Internationally, there is a growing movement towards this style of education as many believe it contributes towards creating a more stable and moral society. In Kenya, SPANA is collaborating with Africa Network for Animal Welfare to establish animal welfare clubs in schools that will be a platform for teaching animal welfare. She added that this program is being piloted with a long term plan of rolling it out across Africa.

Stanley Mwangi of the Network for Environment Communication and Animal Welfare Awareness asked that animal welfare organizations set indicators of progress in animal welfare (for individual animals and for the communities and owners of the animals).

He said that advocacy for animal welfare has come a long way and a lot of gains have been realized but a great deal remains to be done. The situation in Kenya and many African countries is quite depressing as far as animal welfare is concerned.

Among the challenges that undermine the welfare of animals in the region includes; weak animal welfare legislation and enforcement, entrenched negative attitudes towards animals, inadequate political participation, declining cultural and value systems, inadequate animal welfare education, low levels of media involvement as well political conflicts. All these are areas where advocacy efforts have been targeted with varying degrees of success.

He gave a nine point pillar to effective animal welfare advocacy

1. Obtain official authorization: Establish what kind of authorization is needed to the particular advocacy action you intend to take to avoid unnecessary confrontation with the authorities. With the necessary authorization you will be able to have petitions signed, undertake polls, walk on some streets among others.
2. Enthusiastic supporters: Find people who are passionate and enthusiastic about animal welfare and are willing to participate. Ensure these supporters have diverse attributes, professional backgrounds for instance communicators, politicians, legal practitioners and some who are well connected.
3. Mobilize funds: To effectively undertake an advocacy campaign finances are important and mobilizing of these resources should be done early enough. Explore the various methods of mobilizing resources.

4. Build necessary publicity for your cause: Use appropriate communication channels to create adequate publicity on important details concerning the advocacy activity before you undertake the exercise. Let people know what you are doing, why you are doing it and how they can participate if they are willing to support. Create a social media platform for people to air views, opinions and suggestions on the advocacy campaign.
5. Gather necessary information: This is the pivot of successful campaigns as it helps establish positions of various stakeholders on a certain issue and it also aid crafting of messages for your campaign. Polling and surveys are important ways of gathering information. Example of a message from a survey; Seven out of every 10 Kenyans beliefs the government can be able to reduce poaching of elephant by more than 3/4s.
6. Networking and partnership: Network with organizations and people whose cause resonate with yours and find ways of working together to synergize
7. Establish the positions of the opponents: Find out the bases of their arguments and come up with factual, convincing counter positions. Refer to the adverts they may have done, write ups, stories, statistics and come up with credible, concise, well thought out positions that are not political or emotional to avoid unnecessary provocation and loss of goodwill.
8. Adopt a balanced approach: Avoid taking controversial, demeaning, offensive, insensitive positions and focus on your credible, reliable and well founded points when communicating putting your message.
9. Don't quit: Advocacy is a process and for people to change and embrace a new way of doing things it takes time, patience, follow ups and perseverance. To succeed in advocacy campaigns you need inspiration, unfaltering motivation and strength of mind. Every freedom has a price and beneath any progress there is some sweat.

General Action Points from Presentations

Key Suggestions Gathered from Presentations

Based on the presentations, presenters and keynote speakers, including the Governments and their representatives, the following were proposed as potential next steps and areas of involvement for PAAWA and its members:

- Raise the profile of animal welfare as an African concept, not a foreign idea.
- Strategic advocacy to promote and support the development and implementation of regional animal welfare strategies and national policy and laws).
- Strategic advocacy to persuade inter-governmental, governmental and development organizations to mainstream animal welfare in their development work – particularly those who have already made policy commitments to animal welfare at headquarters level.
- Promoting the institutional roll out of best practices, as opposed to endless 'pilot projects'.
- PAAWA to conduct a survey and report on the Status of Animal Welfare Legislation across Africa
- PAAWA to work with WSPA and the UDAW Planning Group to advance the adoption of UDAW and the development of ADAW in Africa
- PAAWA to strengthen its relations with the Africa Union, beyond the proposed MOU.
- PAAWA to quickly tap into the interest of AU-IBAR to build new alliances with the AU and support some of AU-IBAR's animal welfare policy agenda across Africa.
- PAAWA and its members should engage in supporting curriculum development and support animal welfare education in schools, especially at lower level.
- PAAWA to operate a sustainable platform with which to engage governments and key stakeholders to strengthening the human-animal bond.
- Support members in key areas of legislation, campaigns and law enforcement through creative strategies such as those adopted by IFAW (China), Animal Angels (India), LAGA (Cameroon), Tanzania and Egypt.
- Advocacy to stop the use of ivory and rhino horns by addressing demand countries and not just limiting the campaign to supply countries.
- Advocate for law enforcement in difficult countries such as Morocco that requires lobby entry points such as the Monarchy.
- Consider using 'Practice Advocacy' in countries with no animal welfare laws, and 'Public Interest Litigation' where laws exist but are not applied. Practice Advocacy involves behavior that forces the country to, and society to begin to, consider the benefits of an action or a program, even if laws and policies do not exist. Public Interest Litigation involves taking high impact cases to court, not necessarily to win them, but to draw the interest of the public and generate a healthy debate on the subject.
- Promoting animal welfare and respect through fostering a sustainable culture of attitude and appreciation of animals.
- Build an international alliance and partnerships to end cosmetic testing on animals

There is great synergy in cooperation between local NGO and European NGOs. Local NGOs give instant credibility to the effort while International NGOs gain priceless knowledge from the locals.

- The role of maintaining animal welfare ought to be the responsibility of every one of us.
- It is also important for young people, and particularly school-going children, to be guided on how to be compassionate to animals.
- What governments can do is to work with other stakeholders so that animal welfare becomes encapsulated in laws and policies
- Requesting all participants in the PAAWA Conference as well as animal welfare organizations to consider sharing experiences and information so that all of us in Africa can make animal welfare part and parcel of the development agenda on the continent.
- Support the IFAW campaign in China and rest of Asia. More specifically work to Stop and remove the **online** platforms for sale of ivory and apply emerging **technologies** to curb ivory poaching

Key Recommendations for PAAWA Moving Forward

The following recommendations were agreed on as priority areas for PAAWA

1) ADAW and UDAW Campaigns across Africa, the United Nations and the African Union.
2) Post 2015 Development agenda, to ensure inclusion of animal welfare issues.
3) Collective mobilization and advocacy in the key area of policy/legislation across Africa.
4) Closer collaboration with the African Union through AU-IBAR
5) Stronger Partnership with the OIE, FAO and EU

Conference Photos

At Plenary

Some of the Chief Guests of the Conference

Participation at Conference

Groups Participation

Cindy (IFAW) Session Chair /Tennyson (WSPA) Session Chair /Paul - Moderator

Alternatives to harmful use of animals in education displayed during the conference

Other conference exhibitions

Conference banners

Participants networking sessions during health breaks

Communicating to Participants

PAAWA officials and partners meeting with Regional Economic Community (RECs) Reps

Receiving certificates at closing ceremony

Annexures Forecasting in to PAAWA Priorities

Proposals on collective support needed by PAAWA Members		
Collective support	**Collective advocacy**	**Proposed Country Action Points**
- **Communication** – newsletter, website and social media - **Membership**: Identification and recruitment of more members (especially for countries currently without any PAAWA member), clarity of membership criteria and TORs, capacity building of international council and clarity on the International Council TORs - **Database**: Develop a database of best practices - Resource mobilization - Research and sharing of information - Animal welfare education – curriculum in schools - **Linkages** with government, grassroots groups and other competent organizations - Report of member activities on the PAAWA website	- Policy legislation development & reviews - Law implementation and enforcement - Research based advocacy - Engage in a collectively organized campaign at the international level e.g. world Animal Day (or World Rabies Day) - Anti-poaching and bush meat advocacy - Campaign on animal transport - Use of alternatives in education and enhance curriculum development -	- Building contact with the government - Network with other NGOs in the country - Research on the status of animal welfare in the country - Review of laws and status of enforcement - Animal welfare in the curriculum - And lobby for the incorporation of AW in the curriculum

Commitments to action made by delegates at the PAAWA conference 2013

Name	COUNTRY	ACTIVITIES
Sarah Bexell	China	In partnership with PAAWA bring on health and animal welfare issues to human development organization Humane education curriculum and bring to education Assist with research initiatives (in particular, raise the possibility of research into the disruption of traditional values of animal respect/caring due to societal disruptions (such as colonial period/apartheid etc.). Evaluate interventions
Golicha Abdub	Kenya	Recruit and encourage partnership among animal welfare organizations and also to bridge gap between development and animal welfare organization Awareness creation through media to reach every corner of Kenya
	DRC	To back PAAWA in the advocacy to stop the oil exploitation project in the Virunga National park To support in the adoption of the laws for animal welfare To support in capacity building and the mobilization of funds
Shaaban Fayez	Egypt	Support and engage in addressing issues around economic value of donkeys in any country Give for investment for advocacy and legislation
Hamdy M Abubakr	Egypt	Communication with the other human right organization to help in education program. Sharing experiences with other NGOS.
Sophie Greger	EU	Spreading the word of PAAWA'S existence with animal welfare and human development NGO's as well as the EU Parliament Support in building of a network platform where best practices knowledge and experience can be exchanged between PAAWA and generally EU
Anthony Akunzule	Ghana	PAAWA in collaboration with the ministry of food and agriculture veterinary services directorate to organize an awareness stakeholders workshop on animal welfare
David Nyoagbe	Ghana	Review of existing legislation on animals Education on existing laws and legislation
Juliah Wangui	Kenya	Education on animal welfare in schools Review on law enforcement to ensure implementation
Reuben Wambua	Kenya	Strengthen animal welfare action in Kenya (AWAKE) so that it becomes affiliate of PAAWA and support its activities Take stock of the member organizations and clearly understand areas of focus and establish existing gaps in terms of addressing welfare of all animals Create awareness about PAAWA among NGO's corporates, government and the communities and lobby for their support
Maina Ngotho	Kenya	Anchor the proposed national guidelines 2013 in law either by legal notice or full act of parliament Assess and document institutions of lab animal care and use in Kenya
Aoife Mckeever	Kenya	Enforcement of marine park laws Recognition of poor state of marine environment in the country and the rapid deterioration caused by irresponsible tourism and fishing practices and appropriate resource mobilization in all attempt to reverse this
Dr. Tamara Jones	Kenya	Incorporation of private vet clinics into PAAWA
Paul Mwau	Kenya	With consideration to the new system and government Engage the country governments as stakeholders Grass root education and involvement through camps and forums to create awareness and attitude change towards animals in the various communities
Viola Chemis	Kenya	Through AWAKE finalize on policy and legislation review as well as sharing of final document and deliberations with stakeholders. The policy should be for all animals and wildlife Establish database and networking platform for all interested members
Irene Wairimu Gichingiri	Kenya	Enforce animal welfare related laws and policies. Political research and educational advocacy of animal welfare. Promoting human and animal welfare as interrelated issues.
Martin E. Ogoti	Kenya	Bringing governments close to animal welfare through legislation Make outreach to households through media, administration units etc. Introduce animal welfare education to primary, secondary and university.
Sammy Fred Odhiambo	Kenya	Holding a conference in March 2014; Theme: Animal Industry and the vision 2030 in relation to animal welfare
Marosi Molomo	Lesotho	PAAWA and AU-IBAR to convene a workshop with authorities of livestock in the country PAAWA and AU-IBAR to hold a workshop with livestock policy hub which has just been formulated under vet-gov in Lesotho regarding policy issues on livestock production veterinary services etc. vet legislation and the roles played by all stakeholders.
Morris Darbo	Liberia	Education and training Lobbying for the enforcement of Animal welfare laws Review of the laws
Akhter Zahour	London	Devise standards for minimum standards of legislation for all countries- minimum harmonization Challenge umbrella groups in that over time they can have touch with the grass root

		organizations Monthly Newsletters for members with news and developments handed in/ given by grass root organizations thus everyone can share in knowledge and news
	Malawi	Humane education Review of animal welfare legislation and policies. Network with government departments whose participation will bring about positive results in the animal welfare sector in Malawi
Dr Julius Chulu	Malawi	Inform the directorate on the existence of PAAWA. Formulate strategies for advocacy in tandem with AU-IBAR Push for endorsement of a regional strategy in animal welfare.
Stella Lutchanah	Mauritius	Work with the government to create standards of animal welfare that are achievable and measureable for all animals within Mauritius
Amal El Bekri	Morocco	Train leaders Help in advocacy Help lobbying Support projects on: Laws and legislation, Education and Network Help get credibility under a strong national body under PAAWA or partner with PAAWA
	Morocco	Stop the new law 56.12- they want to kill some breeds of dogs Develop a common law for animal welfare for Africa. Have an official presentation of PAAWA in Morocco
Moira Felgate	Mozambique	Network within the countries Report situation on ground in their country to PAAWA (annual report) Spread the word about PAAWA within their countries
Emmanuel Eyoh	Nigeria	To work with PAAWA to develop contact with regional blocs (ECOWAS secretariat) in Abuja, Nigeria. Both the ECOWAS secretariat and parliament is located in Abuja, Nigeria
Tom Sandi	Sierra Leone	Promote humane education in schools Strengthen animal health care Advocacy for animal welfare policy and laws
Dr Abdul Gulush	Sierra Leone	Review of animal welfare legislation. Animal welfare education, rabies and stray dog population control.
Tozie Zokufa	South Africa	Farm animal advocacy Humane education Stray dog population control
	Tanzania	Inclusion of animal welfare issues in the constitution. Inclusion of animal welfare in education. MoUs in working with the government and communities
Patrick Thomas	Tanzania	World movement to prohibit use of elephant/rhino horn products
Dr. Mohammed Bahari	Tanzania	Create awareness on the existence of PAAWA to our ministry or other A.W advocacy groups that have not attended this conference. Lobby A.W advocacy groups, present proposals to include A.W issues in the ongoing constitution preview draft constitution. Team-up with the national focal point officer for A.W in the ministry and ministry of natural resources in enhancing public awareness and education campaign.
Donnamarie O'Connell	U.K	Ensure that PAAWA is represented at regional and international levels and where animal welfare is discussed. Become an effective umbrella organization for the diverse membership base. Act as a focal point for communication and resource sharing in animal welfare in the continent. Ensure PAAWA is up to date on regional initiatives e.g. through OIE and AU-IBAR e.g. on livestock issues which could benefit from PAAWA's expertise on animal welfare.
Arjan Van Houwelingen	U.K.	Advance animal welfare from an ethical issue to a sustainable development issue.
Cindy Milburn	UK	In recognition that the emergence of PAAWA as a force within the African continent means it also has a chance to influence global animal welfare which in turn will benefit Africa PAAWA works with international groups such as IFAW to create model framework AW legislation PAAWA networks with other alliances such as Europe for animals and Asia for animals IFAW can facilitate
Graham Ritchie	United Kingdom	Give African voice to advocacy efforts at an international level leg. UN, OIE etc. Place animal welfare within sustainable development agenda in lobbying/ advocacy initiatives and policy development.
Melanie Hood	Zimbabwe	Support the implementation of humane education within the education curriculum Assist with helping rural farmers by implementing animal welfare friendly projects

List of Participants

NAME	COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION
ALEX OCHIENG OWUOR	UGANDA	UGANDA SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF ANIMALS
ABDUL GUDUSH JALLOH	SIERRA LEONE	SIERRA LEONE ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY
ADEELA SAYYID	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
ADELE BETTERIDGE	BOTSWANA/UK	PAAWA
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AMR HAMDY	EGYPT	ANIMAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
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ANNE MUHITHE	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
ANNE WANDIA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
ANTHONY NDUNGU	KENYA	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
ANTHONY NSOH AKUNZULE	GHANA	VETERINARY SERVICES DIRECTORATE
AOIFE MCKEEVER	KENYA/ BRITISH	LOCAL OCEAN TRUST, WATAMU
ARJAN VAN HOUWELINGEN	UNITED KINGDOM/ NETHERLANDS	WORLD SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
B. EBAYI	KENYA	LUSAKA AGREEMENT TASKFORCE
BANTU LUKAMBO	DR CONGO	INNOVATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
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BOJIA ENDEBU DUGUMA	ETHIOPIA	THE DONKEY SANCTUARY
BONIFACE MWANIKI	KENYA	NOT INDICATED
BRENDA OKUMU	KENYA	NOT INDICATED
CAREN NDETA	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
CARLA PRAYAG	MAURITIUS	PAN AFRICAN ANIMAL WELFARE ALLIANCE
CYNTHIA (CINDY) MILBURN	UNITED KINGDOM	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
DANIEL M M KSEE	KENYA	VETERINARIAN

DANIEL MAINGI	KENYA	GROWTH PARTNERS
DANIEL MUIRURI	KENYA	FARMING SYSTEMS KENYA
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DAVID GIES	KENYA/USA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
DAVID NYOAGBE	GHANA	GHANA SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF ANIMALS
DEBBIE VRDOLJAK	ZAMBIA/ SOUTH AFRICA	NDOLA SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF ANIMALS
DIANA HULME	UNITED KINGDOM	SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS ABROAD
DICKENS CHIBEU	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
DIFRODA WAWUDA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
DONNAMARIE O'CONNELL	UNITED KINGDOM	ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF ANIMALS INTERNATIONAL
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DUNCAN OCHIENG	KENYA	THE DONKEY SANCTUARY KENYA
EDDY MOGOA	KENYA	UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
EDITH PENDO	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
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FATUMA MATEMU	KENYA	THE BROOKE EAST AFRICA
FRED OCHIENG	KENYA	THE BROOKE EAST AFRICA
GEOFFREY THAITING'A	KENYA	LAKE NAIVASHA ECOSYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS COALITION(LANESCO)
GEORGE NJIHIA	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
GEORGE WAMUKOYA	KENYA	COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
GOLICHA ABDUB	KENYA	VSF BELGIUM
GRACE GABRIEL G	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
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IRENE GICHINGIRI	KENYA	AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
ISAAC MAINA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

ISABELLA WANDATI	KENYA	BUTERE FOCUSED WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
JAIRUS OKARI	KENYA	KENYA NEWS AGENCY
JAMES NKANSAH	GHANA	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
JANE LEVINSON	SOUTH AFRICA	MDZANANDA ANIMAL CLINIC
JANICE COX	UNITED KINGDOM	WORLD ANIMAL NET
JOAN KARANJA	KENYA	KENYA NEWS AGENCY
JOHN MBARIA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
JOSEPH OBWOCHA	KENYA	MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK
JOSPHAT NGONYO	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
JOYCE LUTUMIA	KENYA	NOT INDICATED
JULIA NDAGWATHA	KENYA	JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY
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LILYAN MATHAI	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
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MAROSI MOLOMO	LESOTHO	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY
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MARY FREDRICK FUMBWANI	TANZANIA	NOT INDICATED
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MARY-CLARE AGAMBA	GHANA	NOT INDICATED
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MAXWEL OYOKO	KENYA	ST JOHN CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL, KAJIADO
MELANIE HOOD	ZIMBABWE	VETERINARIANS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE ZIMBABWE
MOHAMMED M BAHARI	TANZANIA	MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK & FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

MOIRA FELGATE	MOZAMBIQUE	MAPS- MOCAMBIQUE ANIMAL PROTECTION SOCIETY
MOLEBONG SENTLE	SOUTH AFRICA	NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPCAs
MORRIS JR. DARBO	LEBERIA	LIBERIA ANIMAL WELFARE AND CONSERVATION SOCIETY (LAWS)
MWANZIA L MWANZIA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
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NEHEMIAH ROTICH	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
NICK DE SOUZA	KENYA	WORDL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
NICK JUKES	UNITED KINGDOM	InterNICHE
NICK PALMER	UNITED KINGDOM	CRUELTY FREE INTERNATIONAL
NIMROD MACHOKA	KENYA	ANAW
OFIR DRORI	CAMEROON/ ISRAELI	LAGA/ EAGLE NETWORK
PATRICK BASTIAENSEN	KENYA	OIE REPRESENTATION EASTERN AFRICA
PATRICK OMONDI	KENYA	KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE
PAUL MWAU		VETERINARIAN
PAUL OKUMU	KENYA	CONSULTANT
PAULINE GATHANGA	KENYA	NOT INDICATED
RICHARD MALE	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	RICHARD MALE ASSOCIATES
RICHARD SSUNA	MALAWI	LILONGWE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
ROSALIE OSBORN	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
RUBEN KIKWATHA	KENYA	KENYA NETWORK FOR DISSEMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES
SAGINI JARED	USA/KENYA	ASSOCAITE PROFESSOR
SAMANTHA OPERE	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
SAMMY ODHIAMBO	KENYA	KAWAN- UNIVERISTY OF NAIROBI
SAMSON ANABWANI	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
SAMUEL THEURI	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
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SOPHIE GREGER	GERMANY	ANIMALS' ANGELS

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T. RWEGASIRA	KENYA	LUSAKA AGREEMENT TASKFORCE
TABITHA WAINAINA	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
TAMARA JONES	KENYA	VETERINARIAN
TARWANASHE G HANYIRE	ZIMBABWE	WILDLIFE VETERINARY UNIT
TENNYSON WILLIAMS	SIERRA LEONE/ KENYA	WORLD SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS
THOMAS KAHEMA	TANZANIA	TANZANIA ANIMAL WELFARE SOCIETY
THOMAS-GODARD NSIMBA NSOKI	DR CONGO	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
TOM SANDI	SIERRA LEONE	CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN SIERRA LEONE (CCA-SL)
TOWFIK HOMY	KENYA	NOT INDICATED
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VIOLA CHEMIS	KENYA	VSF BELGIUM
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WALTER OTIENO	KENYA	AFRICA NETWORK FOR ANIMAL WELFARE
WENDY WILLSON	SOUTH AFRICA	NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPCAs
WILFRED OPIRA	UGANDA	THE BIG FIX UGANDA
YOHANA KASHILILAH	TANZANIA	TANZANIA ANIMALS PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

Poem: Speak for the Voiceless by Kimani Mwangi

Who will speak for the voiceless?

For their lives are degrading

Who will speak for the homeless?

For their existence is debasing

Who will speak for the dogs?

As their bodies are ailing

Who will speak for the donkeys?

As their backs are aching

Who will speak for the birds?

For their feathers are shaking

Who will speak for the bats?

For the myths are shocking

Who will speak for the jumbos?

As the dangers are rising

Who will speak for the rhinos?

As the hazards are swelling

It's you and me

To talk

To walk

And speak for the voiceless.

Address by Josphat Ngonyo; Secretary of the Pan-African Animal Welfare Alliance

Friends, colleagues and distinguised participants in Animal Welfare and in Development Sector from across the Continent:

I would like to welcome all of you to the conference. For those who are not from Kenya, please feel at home. Our common home Kenya, as the Spaniards would say, is your home. *Nuestro casa es su casa (*our home is your home).

So, why are we all here?

We are here to talk about how to protect the welfare of animals in our continent.

By "animal welfare," I would like us to adopt the definition given to "animal welfare" by the World Organization on Animal Health (OIE), which says that the welfare of animals is catered for if they are able to cope with the conditions in which they live, that it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe and able to express normal behavior.

Such animals should not be suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare therefor refers to disease prevention and treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter.

Having defined it this way, is it right then for people to continue seeing this as an "alien" concept that is removed from the socio-cultural experiences in Africa?

Is it right for people to continue regarding animal welfare as a concept driven by the West?

As a practitioner in this field, I do not share this perspective. I think we need to demystify "animal welfare." And I believe we can do this by appreciating that the concept of animal welfare is rooted deeply into the African traditions, culture and philosophy. We need to appreciate that good animal welfare plays an important role in sustaining economic activities that people in the continent are engaged in.

That said however, in a society where good and bad exist, there have been great atrocities meted on animals – for instance, burying of a cow alive in Kenya, bare-hand bull killings in South Africa, mass killings of pigs witnessed in Egypt, the out-of-hand poaching of elephants and rhinos currently in Africa's range states, inhumane slaughter and transportation practiced on daily basis in a number of our countries; just to name but a few.

Thus, there has been need for those of us in the animal welfare sector to involve communities living with animals, those in development sector and our Governments in a bottom-up process. We can achieve more working together and indeed as the saying goes we are better together. It is upon this philosophical basis that ANAW and subsequently PAAWA were founded and we are glad that PAAWA as an organization with regional representation has identified a partner in African Union – The Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources that also has animal welfare as one of its broad mandates, to work with. We are glad that African Union is well represented here today by its top leadership. We have no doubt that together with AU-IBAR and the African Governments represented here by the Africa Regional Economic Communities representatives, we will achieve a great deal.

The involvement of communities living with animals cannot be over emphasized. I personally, come from one such community. My family, living in Tsavo, were hunters but turned ardent conservationists and pro-animal welfare when employed to protect animals in Tsavo National Park. They also inspired me.

I now wish to end by heartily congratulating everyone who has managed to make it to the conference. I also trust that we are going to have fruitful discussions and that we will all take back home valuable insights on how we can make animal welfare a key component of Africa's development agenda

THANKYOU AND WELCOME ALL!

Address by H.E. Mr. Erastus Mwencha Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الأفريقي

UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA P. O. Box 3243 Telephone (251) 115 517 700 Fax: (251) 115 517844 website: www.au.int

It is an honor for me to have been invited to this official opening ceremony of the 1st Pan African Animal Welfare Conference and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the organizers for this invitation which, to me, is a demonstration of the confidence they have in the leadership of the African Union, through its Specialized Technical Office responsible for animal resources, the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) which this country has graciously hosted for the last 60 years and we are grateful. Indeed, AU-IBAR provides leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa by supporting and coordinating the utilization of animal resources, which include livestock, fisheries and wildlife, for the well-being of the people of Africa and the economic development of the Member States of the African Union.

Inspired by its vision of an Africa free from hunger and poverty in which animal resources make a significant contribution within the global arena, AU-IBAR supports AU Member States in close collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners.

Your Excellency, Among the several areas of focus of the African Union are the development and promotion of trade and the development and promotion of common African positions within the global arena in the various areas of development, including animal resources. The African Union Commission plays the role of facilitating these areas of focus through harmonization of policies and regulations among AU Member States.

Your Excellency, Distinguished Guests, Animal welfare issues have in recent times assumed significant importance particularly in the area of the general management of animals and trade in animals and animal products. Humane handling of animals is critical not only to the wellbeing of the animals themselves, but also to the health and economic wellbeing of the human population. Mishandling of animals may lead to their ill-health and degradation of the quality of products derived from them, to the extent that this leads to negative consequences on the human population, such as ill-health. We just need to remind ourselves of the recent pandemics of bird flu and swine flu which resulted in the loss of many human lives and huge economic losses especially among the small scale livestock keepers. It is, therefore, important that we all pool our efforts together in ensuring that animals are accorded the rights they deserve.

At this moment in Africa's history, we find ourselves in a position where internal pressures to recognize and deal with animal welfare issues are rising to the levels of those applied by external groups. The future of Africa's development is hinged on how it responds to both these pressures. In order to favorably compete in the international livestock markets, each AU Member State will not only have to introduce the appropriate guidelines for livestock trade, but also to regulate and enforce these guidelines in a way that local communities and people can benefit.

On its part the African Union Commission (AUC) is actively engaged in promoting the adoption of appropriate policies and measures by AU Member States, in order to ensure that Africa maintains the highest standards possible in animal welfare as it contributes to our wellbeing. Through AU-IBAR, the Commission is currently implementing a number of continent-wide initiatives aimed at achieving this objective. Among these are the Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (VETGOV), the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health in the IGAD Region, and the Participation

of African Nations in the SPS Standard-Setting Organizations, just to mention but few. In addition, the AU through its other specialized technical office, the Pan African Tsetse and *Trypanosomiasis* Eradication Campaign (PATTEC) also contributes to Africa's efforts to rid the continent of Tsetse and *Trypanosomiasis* that both affect animal health and human health. Further, the African Union's Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC) also remains at the service of all AU Member States to produce and certify vaccines for promoting animal health and contribute to their productivity.

Given our remit, the theme of this conference "**Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development**" could not be more apt and we are very pleased to be part of the 1st Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance Conference.

In the spirit of Pan Africanism and African Renaissance which is the Theme of the 50th Anniversary of the Organization of African Union, predecessor to the African Union, the AU seeks to lead the way in this renaissance and work with Animal Welfare organizations across the continent in order to present a unified and strong voice both for Animal Welfare as well as Development in the African context. In this regard, we would encourage initiatives to have appropriate African continent-wide policies and strategies adopted by AU Member States.

Lastly, on behalf of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, H.E. Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, I wish to thank the organizers of this conference for inviting us to be part of this noble initiative and wish you all fruitful discussions. I also assure you of our commitment to our continued collaboration in advancing the livestock sector for socio-economic development.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Speech by Felix Kiptarus Koskei, Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

I take this opportunity to welcome participants to this auspicious continental gathering on animal welfare. The conference comes at an opportune time because animal welfare is now a global trade issue.

The theme of the conference "*Mainstreaming Animal Welfare in Africa's Development"* is very appropriate as it hopes that challenges facing the livestock industry shall be addressed. These include poor husbandry practices, cruelty to animals, poor housing conditions among others.

It is important this conference prepares recommendations that would be useful in the development of policy and legislation to ensure that animal welfare is mainstreamed in all development activities within the livestock sector.

The value that animals put into our lives cannot be gainsaid. This is more so in agricultural-based economies of most countries in the continent where domestic animals, and particularly livestock, contribute nearly 60 percent of the combined agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In Kenya, livestock is an important component of the economy as its contribution to agricultural GDP is only slightly less than that from arable agriculture. Besides this, the animals that we keep in our homes provide food, income, comfort and are a means of diversifying risk and increasing assets. We rely on animals for draught power, fuel, manure and transport all of which contribute significantly to farm productivity while the consumption of animal protein improves human health and ability to work.

Ladies and gentlemen, If animals are such an important component in our lives, it is only wise that we cater for their welfare. We need to protect them in ways that can contribute to making their lives comfortable and devoid of violence. This is not an outlandish concept forced on us from outside Africa. For me, improving the welfare of animals, protecting their health are pre-requisites for raising productivity and is part and parcel of sustainable development. I applaud Bureau the African Union for setting up the Inter-African for Animal Resources (or AU-IBAR) that supports and coordinates the improved utilization of animals in the continent. It is encouraging that for more than 50 years, AU-IBAR has continued to coordinate major continent-wide efforts aimed at the eradication of animal diseases through several projects that span across much of Africa. My ministry fully supports such efforts and will continue to collaborate with AU-AU-BAR.

Ladies and gentlemen, In recognition that welfare of animals is crucial for sustainable development, the government brought together relevant stakeholders to review the National livestock Policy of 2008. The Policy recognizes that animal welfare is a vital component of livestock production as expressed in the Animal Freedoms. It also facilitates the promotion of responsible and humane care, use and management of sport, companion, research and farm animals, pets and wildlife. Kenya acknowledges the important role played by OIE as the global reference organization for animal health. In this regard, we participated in the World Assembly of OIE in May 2005 by joining other member states in adopting animal welfare standards on transport, slaughter, control of stray dogs, and use of animals in research among others.

As part of our effort to domesticate the standards, the government recognizes that achieving Vision 2030 requires addressing the poor levels of animal welfare in our livestock sector. In this regard, Vision 2030 has planned to implement four to five Disease Free Zones that would enable us meet international marketing standards. **Ladies and gentlemen,** We have realized that the existing laws do not adequately ensure the protection of animal welfare. We are aware that most citizens do not have adequate knowledge on animal welfare.The training for those who ought to be monitoring and minimizing cruelty to animals is limited. We have limited extension on animal welfare issues and animals are not given due attention during disasters like floods, droughts and fires.

As part of our attempt to address these shortcomings, we are in the process of reviewing the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Cap360)*. The aim is to develop supporting legal framework to address animal welfare issues. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has identified and gazette members of a task force that will collect and collate views on the shape this law ought to take. My ministry will ensure that the taskforce is well facilitated so that it can

accomplish this important task. The law will aid in monitoring and mitigating animal abuse, increase awareness on the importance of animal welfare, and promote training in animal welfare issues.

We encourage stakeholders to collaborate in addressing the safety of animals during disasters by setting up animal welfare centers and contributing to a disaster fund. Ladies and gentlemen, As we review our animal welfare laws here, the government appreciates that African countries are intricately connected historically, economically, socially and politically. All of us in Africa should ensure that we leverage such interconnections to improve the lot of our people through trade in livestock and livestock products. We should harmonize legislation on many aspects of animal welfare and develop shared approach that would help us in setting in place laws and regulations on such practices as good animal husbandry.

I would like to invite members of the Pan African animal Welfare Alliance to participate in initiatives aimed at harmonizing animal welfare laws or start dialogues in home countries that could lead to the attainment of this important matter. I thank the conference organizers for coming up with a theme the underscores the important correlation between animal welfare and poverty alleviation in the continent.

I concur with those who say that for wholesome development to be realized, we in Africa must incorporate the values of animal welfare.

I wish you brilliant deliberations. I now declare the Pan African Animal Welfare Alliance (PAAWA) Conference 2013 officially opened.

Thank you

Statement by Professor Judi Wakhungu, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry Of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

Ladies and Gentlemen

Thank you for inviting me to this conference on wildlife conservation. We have an intricate natural relationship with animals, as they play key roles in maintaining the integrity of ecosystems and in promoting economies and people's livelihoods at the regional and global levels.

My gratitude goes to all of you for your commitment towards a world that is compassionate to animals. I am sure that everyone present is aware that Africa is now experiencing a renewed wave of poaching that is more pronounced and sophisticated than what we have ever experienced before. This absolute cruelty is directed more at keystone species - the planet's last remaining herds of rhinos and elephants. Conservative estimates indicate that over 25,000 elephants continue to be slaughtered in Africa every year. This translates into the killing of one elephant every 15 minutes.

For us in Kenya, we have adopted a more aggressive anti-poaching campaign. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Bill, 2013 was published recently. The main purpose of the Bill is to broaden investment in the wildlife sector, in order to support livelihoods of the Kenyan people, among others.

Ladies and Gentlemen

In particular, enactment of the Bill will greatly enhance the fight against poaching of endangered species by stiffening the penalties meted out on offenders. We are committed to the fast-tracking of the enactment of this Bill and call upon all relevant stakeholders to support this initiative to conserve and protect our national heritage for posterity.

Consultations so far point towards a common understanding of the need to enhance the penalties – both sentences and fines – as stipulated currently in the Bill that is before Parliament. Section 79, Offences relating to endangered and threatened species, states that "*Any person who commits an offence in respect of an endangered or threatened species or in respect of any trophy of that endangered or threatened species shall be liable upon conviction to a fine of not less than ten million shillings or to imprisonment of not less than fifteen years or to both such fine and imprisonment.*"

Considering that poaching now qualifies as economic crime that leads to econo0mic sabotage, stakeholders are advocating for the fine to be raised to twenty (20) million shillings and the sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

On its part, the Ministry, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and relevant arms of Government have partnered to form a special anti-poaching unit named the Elite Inter-Agency Anti-Poaching Crack Unit, comprising of security officers from the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), the Administration Police (AP) and the General Service Unit (GSU). The special unit is under the command of KWS and has undergone special joint training at the KWS Law Enforcement Academy (LEA) at Manyani for deployment to poaching hotspot areas in the country.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government is committed to provide facilitation and equipment to support the Elite Inter-Agency Anti-Poaching Unit operations. In order to support the Unit, the Government has engaged partners, including the governments of United States, China and the United Kingdom for assistance. Plans are underway to recruit an additional 1000 KWs rangers to effectively tackle poaching.

The Government shall also deploy modern technology including aerial surveillance support to enhance their capacity to deal with poaching incidents. Already, the Government has established an Inter-Agency Task Force to advice and co-ordinate wildlife security management interventions across the country.

We have also positively engaged with governments of countries believed to form the biggest market for ivory and rhino horns. The aim is for these countries to raise awareness amongst their people about the grim reality visited upon our national heritage by poachers in order to satisfy their demand for ivory and rhino horns. Although poaching of elephants and rhinos happens to be given more limelight, it is by no means the only crime that threatens our wildlife and the

environment in Africa. I concur with those who say that commercial hunting for the meat of wild animals is now the most significant threat to the future of wildlife in Africa.

Further, the immense rise in the demand for timber and fuel wood has resulted in utter destruction of wildlife habitats, dispersal areas and migration corridors. Following this, we have experienced systematic and significant loss of animal species and more so the rare ones. Such human-induced threats to habitats degradation are compounded by climate change.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Habitat loss negatively affects our shared lives, because some of the habitats also happen to be vital sources of much-needed ecological services. The Kenya Government is determined to ensure that wildlife habitats are protected now and into posterity. In this regard, we recently launched *The Kenya Wetlands Atlas* and a *Master plan for the Conservation and Management of Water Catchment Areas*. The two documents provide detailed information on the dynamics of wetland ecosystems and their value to the economic development.

These documents provide a comprehensive framework, which takes into account the role of National and County Governments in a devolved system of governance focused on the people. We have also gazetted the *Wetlands Regulations* that will facilitate the proper management and conservation of such habitats. We are determined to retain the roles habitats play in the improvement of water quality, reduction of flooding and in sustaining river flows.

Lastly, I wish to thank the organizers and sponsors of this Conference for making it possible for participants to discuss how to tackle the many and inter-locking social and economic challenges that affect the welfare of animals in Africa. I hope that by the end of the day, the participants will share experiences on how issues such as poverty, disease, strife and other economic and socio-political challenges have hampered the realization of an Africa that is kind and at peace with its animals. Most importantly, I hope that the Conference will not end up as yet another talk shop. I believe that the deliberations will form the basis upon which policies and legislation are enacted all over Africa and concrete action taken to outlaw all forms of cruelty to animals. Towards this end, I invite organizations and concerned individuals to seek forums through which they can positively engage governments, not just on this very important matter, but also on how to ensure that most people in the continent actively participate in strengthening the human-animal bonds that are so vital in poverty alleviation, environmental protection and sustainable development.

With these many remarks, **Ladies and Gentlemen,** I now declare this conference officially opened.

THANK YOU.

Speech by Ms. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi – Member of Parliament and Writer – India

Enhancing public-private partnerships in promoting responsible ownership of dogs and cats

Dear All

I really would have loved to be in Nairobi in person because a Pan African initiative to save animals is truly an exciting idea. However several years ago I decided not to spend animal welfare money on travel so this written verse will have to convey all my thoughts and feelings.

I will try and keep things as short as possible and delve into my 30 years of experience to share with you. As many of you would know, the animal welfare movement has to be divided into the following categories, each requiring different laws and approaches:

- Pet animals and stray animals
- Animals used for experimentation
- Animals in the media

- Wild animals and their habitats, sale and smuggling
- Animals that are grown for slaughter

Many of us focus on pet and stray animals as perhaps these are easier to deal with and make laws for. I know that for years the stray dog population and the laws that I had made for them have taken a huge amount of my time and life as they are constantly being challenged. Prosecuting cruelty, stopping the municipal killing, making municipal laws for gated communities and buildings that forbid animal owners – the list is truly endless. However this is extremely important because of the visibility factor. If people know they will be prosecuted for cruelty, they tend to become more disciplined and a body of animal activists springs up. In India for many years millions of dogs used to be killed by the municipalities. Then in 2000 I had it stopped and sterilization and vaccination was made mandatory in every city. Now people have stopped the idea of killing dogs. There is still grumbling and secret killing but now each colony has its own set of animal feeders and defenders and centers have grown up for sterilization.

The second area of focus is animals used for experimentation. This involves millions of animals, specially the unloved white mice. Very unfortunately these animals are placed in a "scared space" no matter how useless and repetitive the experiments as evidenced by the fact that India has no patents even after thousands of experiments every year. This abuse led me to create CPCSEA : the government Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experimentation on Animals. This committee trained ordinary animal welfare people on what to look for and how laboratories fool you. Each lab and teaching unit that has experiments had a person assigned to them as the CPCSEA checker and an ethics committee was made mandatory. Initially, a lot of people resented this intrusion but as time went on, they began to appreciate our position and so we have been able to stop many useless experiments.

In addition to this, we looked at education and the use of animals there. In this regard, we achieved the following:

- Dissection in schools by children taking biology: The Ministry of Education finally put an end to this in 2000 after a 10 year long battle that I waged against Biology Teachers! I can proudly say that now there is no more dissection in schools.
- Dissection in zoology in colleges: This was stopped 2 years ago by the university Grants Commission after a series of meetings and workshops by zoology teachers
- Dissections in Medical colleges: Stopped in Undergraduate teaching course as recently as last week!
- Dissections in Dental colleges, Pharmacy colleges was stopped last year
- Experimentation for cosmetics by companies was made illegal last month by the drug controller general
- Experimentation in teachers training colleges will probably stop in a few months.
- Experimentation in household chemicals by companies: Thousands of lives are being saved with one stroke of the pen.

All this was possible because a small group of dedicated people did the research, held informative workshops for teachers and policy makers. My role was simply push the agenda on the political level. In our latest coup, the government has finally issued orders that no animal specimens be kept in school labs. Unfortunately many wild animals were being killed and then their bodies preserved and sold to schools and colleges to show children, but thankfully this is now illegal.

Moving on to the third category, animals in the media – many local films, advertisements and television serials often use animals as characters in their scripts. Animals are made to work unnaturally and many die during shooting. Even if they are treated well, oftentimes they send out the wrong message to the audience. We therefore went to court and got a law passed that any media that uses any animals has to get permission from the Animal Welfare Board of India without which they would not be able to get Censor Board certification.

Demand is the key driver of the trafficking in wild animal parts. Wild Animals will not be killed if we can get their markets to dry up. While much of the wildlife movement is concentrated on keeping animals in their habitat and creating and setting aside this habitat, we must become the main people who bust the urban markets both within the

country and abroad. This would involve:

- Constant raiding of know animal markets
- Developing and rewarding informers
- Media campaigns for one item at a time.
- Targeting restaurants that sell wild animal meat
- Stopping tourists from buying animal parts like horns and hair
- Putting one person on the computer to look at all the sites that are selling African animal parts legally and illegally. More than 25,000 such items will be found every day and have to be picked up by the police/wildlife wardens or whatever your controlling machinery is: people selling live birds and animals as well as parts. It is imperative that very strict laws be passed in each country.

I have deliberately left animal for slaughter to the last because that is the most difficult. In this arena, you will come up against organized crime, mafias, millions of dollars, paid politicians and the entrenched belief system that animal are meant for meat. But I believe you have to start in two areas:

1. The design of slaughterhouses and how they kill the animals. First it is important to establish a body that inspects slaughterhouses, which offers a mandatory animal friendly design. It is worth getting Temple Grand in of the USA to design something for you.
2. The transport of animals to the slaughterhouses. We have laws on how many animals can be taken and how. I made the laws. They are violated a hundred times a day but many violators are caught because laws exist. The nexus between the violators and the local police is extremely strong and each truck that carries animals pays a chain of police on the way. But you need to have the laws to start the work. In order to get the laws made you need to convince politicians that a stressed animal is a heart attack and cancer causing animal because his body fills up with adrenalin and acid which is passed on in the meat.
3. The state of downed animals 9 animals that are too sick to be killed and should be rescued
4. There cannot be killing in roadside shops on the street. This has to be mandated by municipal laws.

In pursuing animal welfare issues, of extreme importance are the following courses of action:

- The lobbying for laws and the compiling of data from all over the world to make the laws as foolproof as you can. I and two of my colleagues have compiled a book called Animal Laws of India which now has over 2000 pages because as each law is established through court cases, the book gets bigger and bigger. We have introduced it into law colleges and sent it free to judges and lawyers and it has proven to be a very useful tool
- Obtain as many pamphlets and booklets written on specific matters that need to be taught. Twenty years ago I hired people to write booklets on:
    - How to look after snakes (and separate ones on many animals in the Indian context)
    - Simple step-by-step instructions for First aid for Indian Animals. This is now distributed so that people who come into the movement know what to do.
    - Development of members in the organization on things like how to handle the media and how to deal with day-to-day problems. These 40 booklets are sent to animal welfare groups and it provides an excellent base on which to proceed. We have also written booklets for police training etc. I truly believe that there has to be written knowledge that is specific to the country and furthermore there HAS to be scientific knowledge to back all your arguments because love and respect are unfortunately not enough.
- Make friends in the political establishment. The animal movement fails because it is seen as a fringe movement that does not interact in the real world. Too many animal welfare groups spend all their time attacking each other. This is only done by the weakest of the weak. Many years ago a survey was done in America on what had caused environmental change in the 70s and 80s – was it people's movements or was it an official in the right place at the right time? The answer was that only 7% of change was caused by people's movements. **The right official in the right place caused 93%.** It is also important to have a specific agenda of making friends.

- You need powerful politicians and especially those that have an image of being "good" so that when they speak or lobby, no one can say no. They have to be taught and drafts of letters/laws have to be provided for them. One of the problems is that the movement members do not even bother to meet their local representatives or even make them aware of the problems.
- Make friends with police people. First, get permission to speak in police academies and explain the WHY of why animal welfare laws are important – not simply what they are. Then start wooing the local brass.
- Make friends with journalists. They will always be powerful and often one media story can turn the tide. If you can, make groups called Journalists for Animals. Make one person as the nodal head and their work is to send stories twice a week on issues to journalists all over the country. Concentrate especially on the television media.

- Actively solicit members. More importantly these members should be given things to do – mainly speaking engagements. Let each one speak to their schools, their classes, and local youth clubs, Rotary Clubs, Ladies clubs.
- Establish Kindness Clubs in schools, which give out prizes for "Most humane Child", based on specific criteria like working in shelters, adopting stray animals, acts of bravery in catching illegal sellers of wildlife etc. This prize is given on the annual prize day along with other prizes so that it becomes part of the normal way to be.
- Get Celebrities involved in specific issues. This has been the PETA way and it is successful as long as the celebrity is a role model. Also get doctors on your side as people are inclined to believe doctors more.
- Identify and work with senior respected lawyers. Some of them will do it free - Others need money so you have to able to pay top dollar.
- Lobby veterinary colleges to make animal welfare part of the syllabus. Too many veterinarians learn simply how to grow animals for slaughter as commodities and they have no understanding or fellow feeling for animals in themselves. They need to be retrained. See if you can gets the policy making body of veterinary colleges to make it mandatory for all vets to work in animal shelters during their holidays.
- Push for Establishment of top-down government institutions. For Example;
    - Animal Welfare Board which will pay NGOs (non-government organizations) to run shelters, ambulances, training programs etc.
    - Animal Welfare College/University: proper courses and degree that will make animal welfare people eligible to get jobs in zoo management, city animal management, animal shelters, laboratories, wildlife reserves, forest department, teachers etc. This will make animal welfare people respectable. Somebody will have to design the courses.
    - CPCSEA: to oversee experimentation
    - The Animal welfare Board should make sure that each district has an animal shelter and there should be a mandatory design and teaching on how to deal with animals there.
    - Wildlife Crime Control Bureau that cats as an alternative police force.
      In 1998 I established an animal welfare division as part of the Environment Ministry. This has proved to be useful in making laws and policies.

The animal welfare movement in my opinion needs to be a hard, very focused, militant, educated movement. You will come into contact with smugglers, criminals, and gunrunners, people who will not hesitate to kill. You need to be prepared all the time. You will have to learn and learn and learn and spread information all the time. For instance we learnt the existence of a dog fighting mafia that was bringing in dogs from Pakistan and Australia to fight and run in races. I had to move many ministers and finally got a ban on all dogs being brought into the country in April.

The most important thing is all this is to be vegetarian. You cannot claim to love animals and eat any of them. If you are not vegetarian, your movement will never be more than tokenism and it will not carry any moral force at all. If you are vegetarian, you will be able to push for what you want and get it quicker.

Finally in animal welfare there are two complementary groups; (a) the groups that run animal shelters and actively rescue and rehabilitate animals and (b) the groups that lobby and create opinion and laws. Neither can work without the

other. If you do not rescue animals, then you will have no moral backing and in the haste to work for animals of tomorrow you will forget the ones that need help today. The emphasis should be on opening several large shelters in every political district of the country, which will act as hospitals, rehab centers and adoption centers.

I have talked a lot about the lobbyists above. However, it is important to note that the lobbyists will have to share and work with the environment and habitat restoration movement as well. For the animal welfare movement, planting trees is as important as actually saving birds. These groups must come to protests together. United we can make a difference

There is of course much more and I would be happy to answer questions. I have been writing weekly columns for the last 20 years for 30 newspapers and magazines. While some of these have been lost in a pre-computer world, many of them are on the site www.peopleforanimalsindia.org <http://www.peopleforanimalsindia.org>. If you ever have time, you could look at them and feel free to take any information and use it in any way you like, even without attribution.

Thank You!

ADDRESS BY WALTER N. MASIGA- SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, OIE

PAN AFRICAN ANIMAL WELFARE ALLIANCE (PAAWA)
2013 CONFERENCE
2nd – 4th SEPTEMBER, 2013
KCB LEADERSHIP CENTRE, NAIROBI, KENYA
Dr. Walter N. Masiga
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

On behalf of the OIE Director General, Dr. Bernard Vallat, and on my own behalf, allow me to congratulate the newborn alliance, i.e. the *Pan-African Animal Welfare Alliance* on this first milestone meeting, which one could compare, if I remember correctly (it has been a while) to a baby walking upright for the first time. As the Representative of the *World organization for Animal Health* for Eastern Africa, please consider me as your uncle, the one who will stand by your side in times of hardship. On this grand occasion, I wish PAAWA and the best possible health and *welfare* to bloom into the paramount animal welfare alliance in Africa.

The *World Organization for Animal Health* (OIE) is an intergovernmental organization with a mandate from its 178 Members to improve animal health and welfare worldwide. According to the World Trade organization, the OIE is the reference standard-setting international organization. It is responsible for ensuring transparency of the animal disease situation worldwide, including diseases transmissible to humans, for the publication of disease prevention and control methods as well as for safeguarding the sanitary safety of world trade in animals and animal products, and ensuring food safety from their production phase. The OIE works with the permanent support of 284 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and 12 regional offices worldwide.

Animal welfare is a relatively new field of expertise and intervention for the OIE. But we saw it coming ! How can one not take account of animal welfare as one of the critical contributors to animal health and vice versa ? Hence, OIE animal welfare was first identified as a priority in the Strategic Plan 2001 – 2005. OIE Member Countries mandated the organisation to take the lead internationally on animal welfare and, as the international reference organisation for animal health, to elaborate recommendations and guidelines covering animal welfare practices, reaffirming that animal health is a key component of animal welfare.

The first-ever OIE Animal Welfare Working Group was inaugurated at the 70th General Session of the OIE in May 2002 and the first recommendations of the Working Group were adopted one year later. The OIE Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare were included in the Terrestrial Code in 2004. I myself was a member of this Working group for 6 years, from its beginning in 2001 until 2007. My colleague, Dr. Bastiaensen, will later today provide you with detailed information on the OIE standards.

Ladies and gentlemen, ten years ago, Member countries had widely varying perspectives and experience, based on the economic, legal, cultural, religious and social circumstances of each country. OIE recognised the need to raise awareness and improve understanding of the benefits that global standards could bring to Member countries. To this end, the First OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare was organised in Paris, in 2004. It was attended by representatives of the Veterinary Services of OIE Member countries, livestock producers and other actors in the meat sector, veterinary practitioners and international NGOs working in animal welfare. The conference helped build consensus amongst all those stakeholders on OIE's animal welfare objectives. Improved acceptance on the part of Member countries led to the adoption in 2005 of standards covering key aspects of transport, slaughter and killing for disease control purposes; and, subsequently, of standards on the humane control of stray dog populations, the use of animals in research and education, animal welfare and beef cattle production systems, and, most recently, animal welfare and broiler chicken production systems. Future standard-setting priorities include working animals, dairy, pork, veal, chicken and egg production systems.

Dear colleagues, the establishment of standards is one challenge. However, the implementation of the standards presents even greater challenges, especially in countries that face serious problems with animal health and food security. The OIE mandate does not include ´policing´ the implementation of adopted standards (for animal welfare or animal health for that matter). However, it continues to encourage Members to implement the standards that they have adopted. This is also the case with sanitary standards but is even more important with animal welfare standards, due to differing cultural and religious perspectives on basic aspects, such as the ethical obligations of human society towards animals.

With the objective of identifying the state of play with implementation of the standards and the tools needed to strengthen Members` capacities to implement the standards, the Second OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare (entitled *"Putting the Standards to Work"*) was held in Cairo, in 2008. Participants at this conference endorsed the fundamental role of national Veterinary Services (comprising both the private and public sector) and of the veterinary profession in improving animal welfare. This reality is reflected in the OIE Pathway for improving the quality of

Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Pathway), which, since 2010, includes specific critical competencies on animal welfare.

With the Third OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare, in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in November 2012, the OIE maintained its focus on supporting the implementation of standards. The conference theme: ``*Implementing the OIE standards - addressing regional expectations*``, recognised the value of mechanisms for coordination and collaboration at the regional level. With active engagement of its Regional Representations, the OIE continues to support the development of regional animal welfare strategies, which are now in place in Asia the Far East and Oceania, the Americas, and the OIE Region of Europe. A regional animal welfare strategy is under development in the Middle East, and we look forward to the development of one or several African (sub) regional animal welfare strategies. There has also been gradual growth in private animal welfare standards and specifications reflecting the concerns and interests of consumers, particularly those in developed countries. Perhaps in part due to the reluctance of trading countries to introduce specific measures, due to uncertainty about WTO compliance, animal welfare has also become a focus of attention for multinational food companies, with specifications relating to farm animal husbandry and transport increasingly applying to global trade in animal products. In some cases, these specifications are presented as detailed `regulations´ and `rules`, which have a rather close resemblance to provisions of EU Decisions and Directives – for example, the GlobalGAP standard for transportation of livestock.

While these specifications are voluntary, in that exporters may choose whether or not they wish to meet them, the market power of multinational food companies provides a compelling incentive for compliance. Compliance comes at a cost; not only putting the measures into practice, but also buying certification services from one of the many certified auditing agencies. Small scale farmers generally have less capacity to meet detailed specifications than large companies, and developing countries are often at a disadvantage due to issues of organisation (public and private sector) and national infrastructure. OIE Member countries have expressed concerns about the potential conflict between private

standards and OIE standards. Following discussion on the implications of private sector animal health and welfare standards for trade, the OIE World Assembly passed Resolutions in 2008 and 2010 calling upon the Director General to work with relevant public and private international organisations to ensure, inter alia, the consistency of private standards with those of the OIE. In 2009, the OIE convened an expert *ad hoc* group on the topic of private standards and also distributed a questionnaire on this topic. In addition to calling for greater efforts by OIE Members to implement the OIE animal welfare standards, three quarters of the respondents considered that private standards and certification could be a useful aid to the implementation of official standards. Nearly all respondents agreed that although animal welfare is not covered by the SPS Agreement, the OIE should continue to develop relevant standards.

As many of you will know, the *International Standardization Organisation* (or ISO), which has an official cooperation agreement with the OIE, has commenced work on the development of technical specifications on animal welfare. Whilst it is too soon to predict the precise outcomes of this ISO work there is no doubt that it reflects the growing global interest and concern about the welfare of food producing animals. OIE sees this as a very important initiative to facilitate and support global understanding and implementation of OIE animal welfare standards.

In view of this situation, and the need to improve animal welfare globally, OIE's ongoing work in setting science based animal welfare standards through its inclusive and democratic standard setting process; and in supporting Member countries in their efforts to implement them is of critical importance. Governments, international organizations and donors are urged to actively engage with the OIE in this important area of work.

Ladies and gentlemen, in summary, let me say this, the OIE has a global mandate and whilst it might surprise you or disappoint you that so few standards have been approved to date, you must realize that OIE standards need to be scientific, applicable, acceptable and affordable to all nations, in the northern hemisphere and in the southern hemisphere. This year's agreement amongst 178 Member States on new standards on broiler production system is no small feat and took us the better part of the past 5 years to achieve. And one can easily imagine how difficult i

t will be to reach agreement on layer production systems ! I hope to see and live the day that will happen. But while not everybody may be pleased with the outcome, at least it has been democratically agreed and scientifically underbuilt, which cannot be said about numerous private standards on animal welfare which are being imposed on our livestock producers, but without any premium prices being paid. We dare to hope that over time, this type of injustice will fade out as new standards get approved. I thank you very much indeed for your kind attention!