

An overview of Donkeys for Africa – seven years of service

We thank The Donkey Sanctuary for their assistance in compiling this review.

An African Donkey Welfare Workshop eight years ago led to the establishment of Donkeys for Africa (DfA) in 2017 - recognising the need for continued, structured contact between organisations and individuals involved in donkey care in Africa. By continuing to share information on projects, successes and failures, work in donkey welfare would become more efficient and effective.

DfA aims to promote communication along the themes of *Community programmes, Local and regional networking, Tertiary education, Exploring donkey-human interaction, Awareness-raising and advocacy, and Tracking emerging themes*, considered at that workshop.

The first issue of DfA appeared in April 2017. The initial four issues per annum soon grew to six, and each year one issue consists of eight pages.

The mailing list grew to include organisations and individuals who had not been present at the workshop in 2015. The benefit of including subscribers not directly connected to donkey welfare, was also recognised – so increasing awareness of donkeys, their challenges and their needs. The original anticipated network rapidly grew to include a global spread.

By early 2023 the newsletters reached subscribers in 66 countries.

DfA focuses on donkey welfare practitioners and organisations and highlights their projects, activities or conferences. Over 120 welfare organisations have been mentioned since 2017.

The majority of organisations featured are national or local African organisations. The coverage the DfA newsletter offers is especially valuable to promote the work of smaller undertakings.

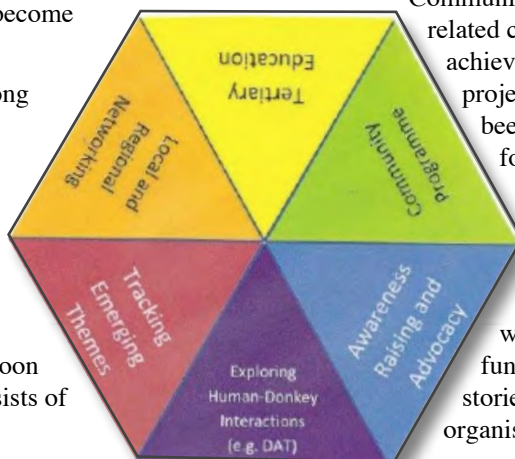
Community and network building around donkey-related causes is often cited as one of the biggest achievements of DfA. “Organisations and projects from over 30 different countries have been featured, indicating it truly is Donkeys for Africa” notes a review by the leaders in donkey welfare, The Donkey Sanctuary.

Communication during the Covid-19 pandemic was crucial, particularly as many organisations had to suspend their work. The newsletters connected them to funding and other organisations, sharing stories that helped people working for these organisations to realise that “We are not alone”.

DfA contributes to donkey welfare knowledge and research through its library which is regularly refreshed. The resources include reports (41%), educational resources (36%), multimedia (15%) and academic papers (8%).

Our website has received over 360 000 hits and around 80 Gigabytes of learning material has been downloaded.

DfA looks forward to continuing to serve anyone working for the welfare of these remarkable animals. We welcome your submissions, news and feedback. Together, through education and awareness, we can change how donkeys are treated in Africa and elsewhere.



Determining how many donkeys have been positively affected by a communication channel such as DfA is difficult. There is an increased awareness about the important role donkeys play on our planet. Educating and informing leads to a change of attitudes – which saves thousands of donkeys.

BROOKE ANNOUNCES BAN ON DONKEY SKIN TRADE TO BE IMPLEMENTED



Since the signing of the Dar es Salaam declaration at the Pan-African Donkey Skin Trade Conference in Tanzania almost a year ago, animal welfare officers across Africa have been working tirelessly to make this commitment a reality.

The African Union has endorsed the report ‘Donkeys in Africa

now and in the future’ – which Brooke contributed to – agreeing that a continental moratorium (ban) on the Donkey Skin Trade is urgently needed to protect declining donkey populations across all of Africa.

The ban is due to be adopted in February 2024 when the report’s recommendations are put forward to the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments.

7th African Animal Welfare Conference – Action 2023

25 – 27 September 2023

Hosted by the government of Rwanda, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), African Union Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), and Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)

The main theme was: “*Navigating the delicate balance of animal welfare, climate change, and development - concerted actions towards a healthy and sustainable development.*”

Sub-themes were:

- 1) Farm and working animals
- 2) Welfare of animals in disasters
- 3) Faith based perspectives of animal welfare and environmental conservation
- 4) Emerging trends in education and research
- 5) Wildlife and environmental conservation
- 6) Climate change and animal welfare (Panel discussion)

The conference was attended by 195 delegates in Kigali and 546 virtually from 38 countries across the world. The key resolutions that were drafted to capture recommendations from the deliberations throughout the three days are at:

www.aawconference.org/index.php/resources/news-updates/african-animal-welfare-caucus-gather-in-rwanda-to-explore-global-crisis-solutions

The importance of One Health, One Welfare was a recurring theme during the conference. This was examined from different angles and the impact of climate change was repeatedly recognised. Below are extracts of a few of the presentations:

Welfare of animals in disasters

Dr Judy Kimaru of Action for Protection of Animals Africa, pointed out some of the repercussions of extreme weather events in Africa since 2022, with approximately 19 million people affected and 4,000 fatalities. The influence of climate change on health, food security, water availability and development underscores the urgent need to bolster disaster resilience. The pivotal role of traditional knowledge in disaster management must be acknowledged.

Some recent natural disasters in Africa include a locust plague in 2020; drought in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia in 2020 – 2023; floods and landslides in DR Congo in May 2023 and the earthquake in Morocco in September 2023.

Dr Samantha Opere of The Brooke East Africa: Livestock dependent communities suffer immense stock losses but there is also the impact on the animals: starvation, thirst, overworking, displacement and lack of shelter, lack of veterinary care, distress and death.

Dr Opere mentioned the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). This outlines the minimum standards for humanitarian emergencies that impact on livestock. The guidelines provide communities, governments and NGOs with key principles which should be considered during humanitarian interventions to enable survival of livestock-based livelihoods. The LEGS interventions ensure good animal welfare through use of animal based indicators which align with the five animal welfare domains: nutrition, health, environment, behaviour, and mental state.



Farm and working animals

Dr Otieno Mtula, Africa Campaigns Manager at The Donkey Sanctuary spoke about the Global Donkey Skin Trade and its impacts in Africa. There is a call to action to support a 15 year Pan African moratorium on the donkey skin trade. This is in line with the resolutions coming out of The Pan-African Donkey Conference (PADco) held in December 2022 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. This conference produced the ‘Dar es Salaam Declaration on Donkeys in Africa Now and in the Future’.

Case Study of WTG-ANAW Community Focused Donkey Welfare Project in Kenya

Dr Dennis K. Bahati - bahati@anaw.org

Within a span of 10 years Kenya lost over 700,000 donkeys to the skins trade. Faced with a diminishing supply, the abattoirs turned to neighbouring countries Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

The Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW) in collaboration with WTG and the County Government of Marsabit carried out a rapid assessment of cross-border donkey movement between Kenya and Ethiopia. The aim was to assess the previous and current status of donkey movement along the border as well as the implication of the donkey skin trade on Marsabit County’s donkey population. It also hoped to establish incidences of donkey theft, key trade routes used in the donkey movement, and most importantly, the opinion of border communities on donkey cross-border movement.

During 2017, 2018 and 2019 high movement of donkeys and theft was witnessed with the destination being the abattoirs in Kenya. The findings also showed that informal and unofficial routes were preferred in traversing donkeys along the border rather than the official one-stop border post in Moyale town.

After the closure of the abattoirs the donkey population increased and the movement became purely for transportation, with still a high frequency of donkey movement along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. Awareness and education campaigns were needed to emphasise the importance of upholding donkey welfare since overloading, overworking, poor donkey health and malicious beating were key concerns.

The importance of media education was recognised, with increased media involvement in the campaigns against the cross-border movement of donkeys, slaughter, and the skins trade.

ANAW, WTG and the County Government of Marsabit are undertaking a donkey welfare & health programme to:

- 1) Enhance the quality and accessibility of services directly affecting donkey welfare by increasing the access to quality health services and improving donkey services.
- 2) Support the development of positive change in knowledge, attitudes, behaviour and practices of donkey owners and users with consequent improvement of donkey welfare.
- 3) Sensitise and create awareness within the media on the cross-border donkey movement and trade and its effects on community livelihoods.

Past, present and future use of donkeys in Africa

Dr Bojia Duguma, Country Representative, The Donkey Sanctuary Ethiopia

Dr Duguma called for the integration of efforts, policies and strategies to recognise the role of working animals in national, regional and international development plans, and hence the need to improve their welfare. Donkeys are integral to resilience building in rural communities in East Africa, they play an essential role in urbanisation and a crucial role in disaster relief and emergencies. He said “East Africa, more than any other region, is not ready for the skins trade: hence the need for a 15 years’ moratorium on the trade.”

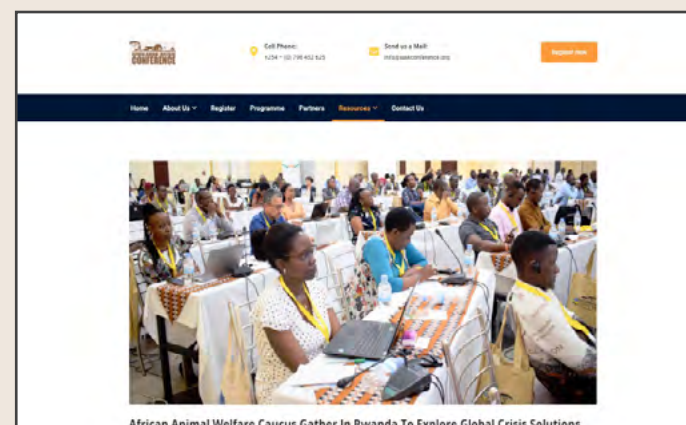
100 years of SPANA and its new strategy

Dr Linda Evans, Director of Global Animal Welfare at SPANA.

“As we move into our next 100 years, we will look towards the prevention of poor health and welfare by introducing prophylactic programmes of treatment and care; by continuing to train professionals to build capacity for accessible health care; by improving knowledge for owners of working animals; and by teaching children, youth and adults about caring for working animals and valuing their contribution to society.”

Dr Evans continued to say that working animals are often ‘invisible’, but they support livelihoods, food security, transport, infrastructure and access to opportunities such as education. Working animals contribute to the national economy, as well as to community health and wellbeing.

SPANAs’ mission to transform the lives of working animals in a world where animals, people and the environment are respected and thrive, will lead to examining the holistic picture of a world where the environment matters and is considered alongside the animals and people that inhabit it.



African Animal Welfare Caucus Gather In Rwanda To Explore Global Crisis Solutions

World Horse Welfare (WHW) Conference - ‘Horses & the Environment: Friend or Foe?’ 9 November 2023

This year’s theme explored the complex ways that equids interact with the environment around the world.

Presentations covered topics such as the environmental impact of horse sport, the challenges a changing climate poses on working horses, donkeys and mules around the world, and the use of horses as a conservation tool. The concept of One Welfare - that the welfare of the environment, equids and people are closely linked - was a constant thread in presentations and discussions. *The Chief Executive, Roly Owers*, acknowledged that the link between equids and the environment is a very large and complex subject: “When we start to think about the future, it is vital to remember that sustainability is about adaptation as well as mitigation, we must all be agents of change. We are all in the same herd.”

Horses, donkeys & building resilience to climate change in Senegal.

Dr Alfonse Sene, Director of Equine Development in the Senegal Ministry of Agriculture, pointed out that Senegal has the seventh largest donkey population in Africa.

He highlighted the important role of working equids, especially donkeys, and also the effects of climate change on the lives of equids in the country.

Pressure is caused by an increase in the amount of land used for agriculture, by overgrazing, and a policy of settling herders around hydraulic structures. As a result pastoralism in the Ferlo region, for example, is undermined by the growing uncertainty about the availability of natural resources in this constantly

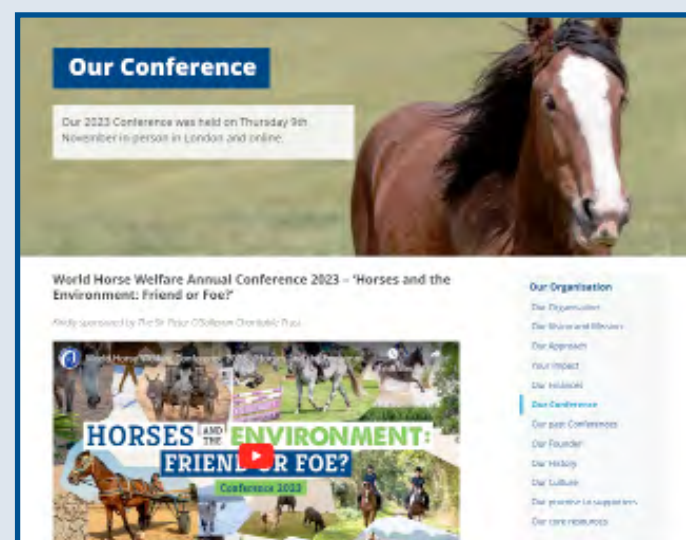
shrinking area. The Ministries of Livestock and Animal Production have developed a new strategy for the development of the equine sector, also to develop the promotion of donkeys.

When asked if there was a future for working animals, Dr Sene’s emphatic answer was Yes!

The recordings of the proceedings, also with Spanish and French subtitles, are available at: www.worldhorsewelfare.org/conference.



WorldHorseWelfare



11th Donkey Welfare Symposium presented by the University of California Davis “Busting myths about donkeys”

11 – 12 November 2023 with physical and virtual attendance.

Donkeys are ‘stubborn’ ?

The presentation by Ben Hart, behaviourist at The Donkey Sanctuary, took the form of an imaginary court case against the species *Equus asinus*.

Stubbornness is defined as having a dogged determination not to change one’s attitude or belief in spite of good arguments.

First Ben acted as prosecutor, explaining why donkeys can indeed be considered to be stubborn.

Amongst the evidence was the fact that they have been labelled stubborn for ages, trends on social media, and certain aspects of their behaviour.

Turning to present a case for the defense, Ben pointed out the positive contributions made by donkeys to the well-being of mankind over the ages. When we see a behaviour that we interpret as stubborn, perhaps it is an opportunity to learn more about donkeys – and ourselves. Their reluctance to comply with our demands is a clue to their emotional state and requires us to pay attention to their behaviour. Their behaviour is logical to their species, is justified, focused on self-protection and survival and indicates their innate intelligence.

Perhaps it is we who are being stubborn in not recognising and understanding the donkey’s behaviour.

When faced with comments from people with different

attitudes, Ben recommends responding by asking “Why do you say that?” and listening to their responses.

Dr Eric Davis from the University of California Davis presented a case study of a sick donkey that was diagnosed and treated for hyperlipaemia. Despite the appropriate treatment the donkey did not respond and was eventually euthanased. A necropsy revealed a cancerous mass in the abdomen. The hyperlipaemia was caused by the cancer. The message was that donkeys must be carefully examined because of their stoicism, and once the usual causes of pain and anorexia are ruled out the rarer causes must be pursued.

In a detailed discussion of interest to organisations and particularly donkey sanctuaries that rehome donkeys, reference was made to an article published by the Peaceful Valley Donkey Rescue, at:

<https://donkeyrescue.org/news/pvdr-newsletter/october-2023-newsletter/>

The truth about donkeys as livestock guardians

lists the many reasons why donkeys are not good livestock guardians, and why this is not in the best interests of the donkey.

The quick answer is that many of the donkeys that come into their rescue were livestock guardians that failed at their job and suffered long term neglect as a result.



University of California Davis.



Ben Hart, behaviourist at The Donkey Sanctuary.

My Horse’s Ears are Tick-ing

The simple lifecycles, the effects on host animals and the diseases carried by three common species of ear tick.

By Dr Karl van Laeren (BVSc)
Veterinary Internal Parasite (VIP) Strategies
96 Poplar Road, Blue hills, Midrand, 1685
info@vetps.co.za | +27(0)82 483 6299

Although it refers to horses these ticks are equally active on donkeys and mules.

1) Spinose ear tick (*Otobius megnini*) - head shaking tick, a soft bodied tick

- Occurs in horses, all domestic ruminants, sometimes cats and dogs. Very painful when a secondary infection or sensitivity accompanies the tick bite. Imagine what a horse goes through when each ear can have 50+ ticks in residence. The larvae look like small pink/white pearls while the large nymphs/adults are “Cellulite dimpled Michelin Man-like” but with 8 legs.
- Larvae and nymphs feed in the ear canal.
- Adults are non-parasitic and free living, breeding in cracks in roofing crevices (thatch roofs) and flooring in the environment. This free-living stage makes breaking the prevalence in old stable yards difficult to achieve. Adult females lay about 1,500 eggs.
- Resistance to common tick greases is recorded especially to the Synthetic Pyrethroid (Green labeled) class.
- These ticks do not transmit disease but cause considerable discomfort and head shaking. Epileptic attacks due to perforation of the ear drum with secondary sepsis established in the inner ear have been recorded in foals, and poor performance in sport horses can also be caused by high infestation of these ear ticks.
- “Fipro-ear” is an effective treatment agent. This is a concentrated compounded product specifically made for us at VIP Strategies.



2) Red legged tick (*R. evertsi*) – biliary fever tick, a hard bodied tick

- The larvae and nymphs reside in the ear canal of horses, ruminants and wild hares. They then fall out of the ear canal to moult in the environment into adult ticks that transmit biliary to the next equine host with no pre-immunity. The adult female tick feeds for 4 to 5 days before engorging and dropping off to start egg laying. Eggs hatch in about one month. Transmission of the parasite from tick to horse occurs just before the tick falls off the host so removing adult ticks is no guarantee of preventing disease transmission. Also, only a small percentage of red legged ticks carry biliary. In studs in the Robertson area of the Western Cape, South Africa, it has been shown that the lowest biliary antibody levels were in horses with the more intensive ear canal treatments and visa-versa. High antibody levels amounted to more exposure and more clinical cases so antibodies could be used to detect carriers but in endemic areas like Southern Africa antibodies also signify some form of protection against clinical disease. Only if horses are being exported off the African continent is a negative antibody titer required.



- These ticks pick up biliary from a clinical case or a carrier horse and transmit this as the adult to another biliary susceptible horse or they can find the same horse but now they seek out the groin, prepuce, perianal area or between the heel bulbs to attach. Note that many horses have a premunity to biliary. This means that they have a solid immunity that is maintained by the odd parasite in circulation so removing all ticks from horses all year round can result in less exposure to the parasite and then less premunity with the resultant increased susceptibility to biliary.
- These ticks transmit the small equine biliary parasite caused by *Theileria equi* (zero trans-ovarian spread which is very fortunate considering that this tick can lay up to 7,000 eggs). *Theileria equi* used to be called *Babesia equi* but has a different life cycle in the horse compared to a true *Babesia* parasite like *Babesia caballi*, the large equine biliary. Sending blood to a competent veterinary lab to establish which species of biliary is involved in a clinical case will help create a better tick management approach. This is evidenced by the fact that *B. caballi* is spread by a *Hyalomma* tick that practices trans-ovarian parasite transmission and is significantly more dangerous to become explosive in its prevalence. One *Hyalomma* tick can produce up to 2,500 infected progeny all looking for a blood meal!
- The larvae and nymph stages in the ear canal of a horse may be very short lived (less than 10-14 days). By regular ear treatments the incidence of *T. equi* can be reduced as the infection cycle is broken due to the adults being reduced by killing the first two stages in the life cycle. A good tick grease to the peri-anal area and the groin may be needed to kill off any survivors. Milder winters may have a longer ear canal period.

3) Brown Ear Tick (two species – *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus* and *R. zambeziensis*)

- This is the common tick in the ears of wildlife and cattle and can result in the broken ear cartilages one sees quite often in cattle ponies with zero ear treatments applied.
- A female can produce up to 5,700 eggs.
- Different stages occur at different times of the year. Adults in summer or rain season, larvae in cooler autumn months and nymphs in winter. Brown ear ticks are not likely to feed on livestock between October and December as they hide in the upper layers of the soil or below the grass during these months. Veld fires do not kill them. They may remain troublesome year-round in some areas.
- The Brown Ear Tick does not transmit diseases in horses but does transmit East Coast Fever / January disease and tick bite fever in humans.



Environmental, social, and governance guidelines

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) is a framework increasingly used to assess an organisation's practices and performance on various sustainability and ethical issues. It also provides a way to measure risks and opportunities in those areas.

Why is this relevant in donkey welfare work?

It is important because donors are more likely to support organisations that share their values across the three elements of ESG. Respecting and protecting people and environments will generate more good will with donors and the public at large. Organisations that openly declare their values, commit to action, and follow through with transparency, create trust.

**As an animal welfare organisation, here are some questions to ask yourself:
How does your organisation deal with the following?**

1) Environmental impact

- Climate change and carbon emissions
- Air and water pollution
- Biodiversity
- Renewable energy
- Deforestation
- Energy efficiency
- Waste management
- Water scarcity

2) Social impact

- Donor/supporter satisfaction
- Data protection and privacy
- Gender and diversity
- Employee engagement
- Community relations
- Human rights
- Labour standards

3) Governance framework and structure

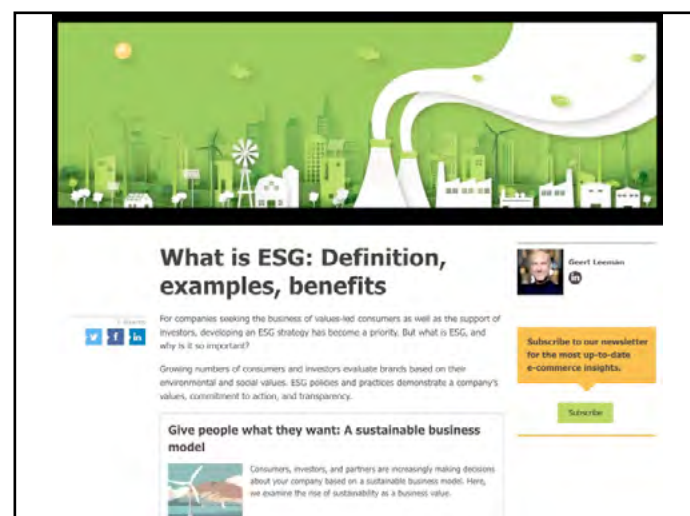
- Tax strategy – pay your fair share
- Executive remuneration – fair, reasonable, accountable
- Donations and political lobbying – play fair
- Corruption and bribery – hold people accountable
- Board diversity and structure

As your processes and practices become more efficient, employee productivity will tend to increase as well. Staff who enjoy psychological safety in the workplace tend to be more creative, innovative, and productive.

In these challenging times with increasing competition to gain and maintain the favour of donors, it is important to focus on their expectations which at the same time will benefit your organisation and thus the well-being of donkeys.

Nearly all the articles in this DfA newsletter emphasise the importance of recognition of One Health, One Welfare – the interconnectedness of wellness of animals, humans and the environment. ESG continues this theme.

<https://www.the-future-of-commerce.com/2023/01/24/what-is-esg-definition-examples-benefits/>



IN TURN – ANIMAL WELFARE BECOMES A KEY ESG THEME

Many financial institutions recognize that long-term value creation ties to sustainability. To achieve this, institutions are creating and enhancing environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) initiatives.

Animal welfare that aligns with many facets of ESG should be included in broader sustainability goals of companies and the financial institutions that support them.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released an update to its Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, in June 2023.

For the first time, animal welfare was included in its Guidelines, urging businesses to uphold animal welfare in their policies and practices.

“Enterprises should respect animal welfare standards that are aligned with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Terrestrial Code. An animal experiences good welfare if the animal is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress, and is able to express behaviours that are important for its physical and mental state.

Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and appropriate veterinary care, shelter, management and nutrition, a stimulating and safe environment, humane handling and humane slaughter or killing. In addition, enterprises should adhere to guidance for the transport of live animals developed by relevant international organisations.”

www.oecd-ilibrary.org/oecd/about

Community College produces animal welfare graduates



Liberia is considered to be one of the poorest countries in the world.

The country has faced a high unemployment rate, poor infrastructure, low literacy rate. The Ebola crisis in 2014/2015 killed over 4,000 people nationwide and affected every sector of the country.

With all these challenges to national stability, animal protection is not considered a priority.

Morris Darbo, the founder of Liberia Animal Welfare & Conservation Society (LAWCS), believes that education is the key to changing people's behaviours and attitudes toward animals. Recognition of the link between violence to animals and violence to humans adds weight to this.

LAWCS and its partner, WTS Vets United Programme, have assisted and enabled the Lofa County Community College (LCCC) to effectively run their animal health and welfare programme since 2019.

This was achieved through training for the lecturers, small grant

support for sustainability, provision of training materials, and revision and inclusion of the animal welfare programme in the school curriculum.

In May 2023, 35 students from LCCC graduated from the Animal Welfare Programme after nearly 2 to 3 years of intensive theoretical and hands-on practice in improving the health and welfare of animals.

Thank you to WTS Vets United Programme for the continued financial support.

<https://liberiaanimalwelfaresociety.org/>
www.facebook.com/LiberiaAnimal
<https://welttierschutzstiftung.org/en/vets-united/>

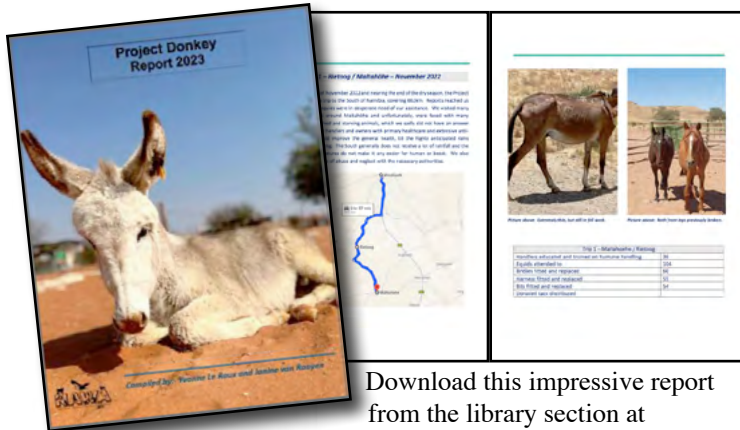


Liberia doesn't have a veterinary school. Together with their partner, WTS/WTG Vets United Programme, they are empowering animal science students and instructors of Lofa County Community College and Cuttington University in the animal welfare and health programme through theoretical and regular hands-on field practice. These students will graduate as Animal Welfare Technicians and Paravets.

2023 PROJECT DONKEY REPORT

The Namibian Animal Welfare Association (NAWA) has released The 2023 Project Donkey Report.

The project focuses on the working equids of Namibia, essential to the survival of the most rural and impoverished communities of Namibia. Project Donkey aims to uplift the communities by offering hands-on education and training in working equid welfare, supplying NAWA designed humane tack (locally produced by artisans in Namibia) and primary veterinary healthcare.



Download this impressive report from the library section at www.donkeysforafrica.org

Building sustainable organisations published by the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries.

It is inevitable that at some point in the future you will hand over the management of your organisation, or position to someone else, but what is not inevitable is how this happens. You may be caught up in the day-to-day management of the sanctuary, and it can be a struggle to think about or plan for the future.

Although this report focuses on animal sanctuaries, the principles apply to all organisations that aim to improve animal welfare. We suggest you download this publication, which is available in our on-line library, and at:

https://sanctuaryfederation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Building-Sustainable-Sanctuaries_English.pdf

Study the report and suggest to your management team that each member takes a specific aspect and analyses how the organisation performs on that aspect. Then, share all the ideas to see where there are points which require attention.

Repeat this exercise annually to keep the information relevant. Time spent on this now may well save time and heartache later, when sustainability may be challenged.

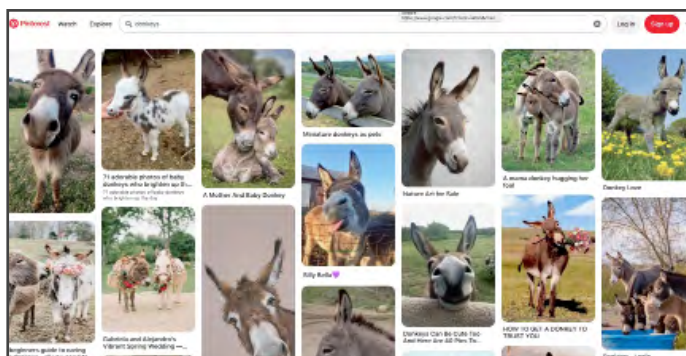


Festive donkeys

Donkeys have an ancient history that associates them with many religions as an animal of peace and goodwill.

A good source (albeit very western based) for happy donkey images, is PINTEREST. Follow the link to many happy donkeys. <https://za.pinterest.com/search/pins/?q=donkeys>

Images of happy donkeys to cheer you up



<https://phys.org/news/2023-10-donkeys-ethiopian-women-destitution.html>

Donkeys can be the difference between destitution and survival, new research has found. It also revealed that societal perception of donkeys as low-status animals has an impact on both the owners' lives and the well-being of the donkeys.

From the Editor

Another year has passed. This is often a time to plan for the next year but also a good opportunity for reflection.

If you feel tired, discouraged, stressed by financial constraints on your work, administrative burdens, staff or supporter problems, or are just plain exhausted, remember to take a moment to think also about the successes of the past year.

Every animal helped in any way – even if only to relieve it from further suffering – and every person who experienced your kindness and empathy and thus could project this onto their animals – there you have made a difference.

May you enjoy a restful and peaceful year-end and gain renewed energy and commitment to improve animal welfare where you can, in any way that you can.

The famous quote by Karen Davison (adapted) is worth remembering: "Saving one animal will not change the world, but for that one animal, the world will change forever."

editor@donkeysforafrica.org
www.donkeysforafrica.org
www.facebook.com/donkeysforafrica

DfA is supported by

Eseltjesrus Donkey Sanctuary

www.donkeysanctuary.co.za