



Animal health matters

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Animal health in development - its role for poverty reduction and human welfare (EBA 2017:03)

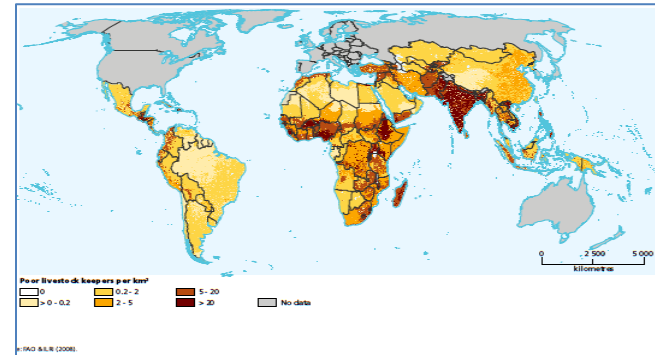
Jonathan Rushton, Arvid Ugglå and Ulf Magnusson



Livestock, livelihood and food security



- › 750 million livestock keepers worldwide are living on less than 2 USD a day
- › Very low productivity due to chronic diseases and very vulnerable to contagious diseases
- › Strong arguments for a gender-sensitive approach as women constitute the majority of poor livestock keepers



- › Livestock is critical for food security for 200 million pastoralists
- › 165 million children are stunted because of lack of micronutrients
- › Animal source food is rich in these essential micronutrients

Animal health and the global threat from zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance



- › Zoonoses to be contained at source
- › Hits the poor the worst
- › Preventive animal health reduces the need for antimicrobials
- › Most excessive use in emerging economies and OECD countries



Animal health and natural resource use and climate change



- › Livestock production in low-income countries often viewed as a very inefficient user of natural resources
- › Healthy animals use less water and land and emit less greenhouse gases per kg egg, milk and meat produced
- › Great potential for improvement by applying existing concepts

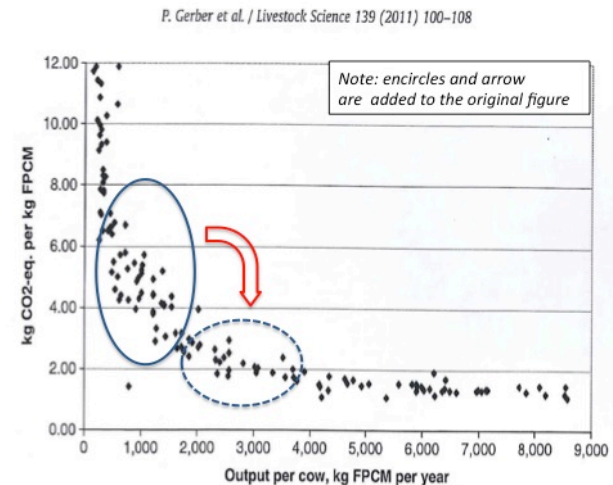


Fig. 5. Relationship between total greenhouse gas emissions and output per cow. Each dot represents a country in the database.

Animal health and the Sustainable Development Goals



Figure 1: Animal health, especially in low-income countries, relates to several of the 17 SDGs, see table 1 and the running text for details.

No Poverty and Livestock

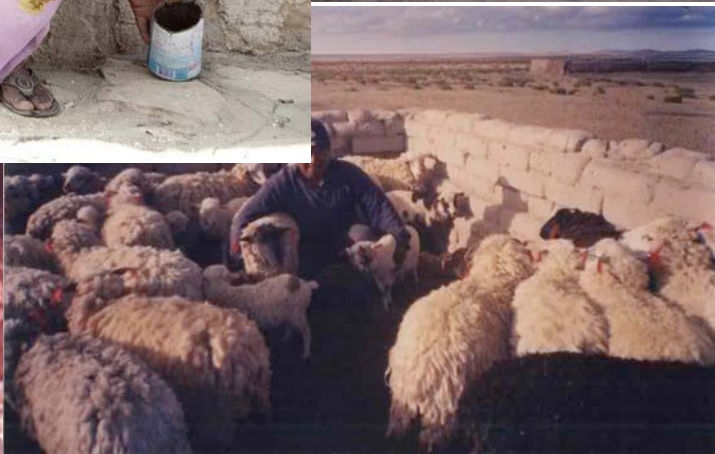
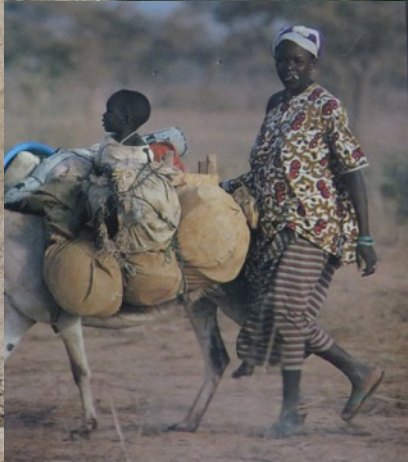


- › Millions of people across the world live and work alongside their animals
- › Each individual animal has value
- › Each livestock product – manure, milk, draught power – has value
- › Each animal is valued – as an investment, as a way to raise immediate cash, as a way to change a lifestyle

No Poverty and Livestock



- › Millions of people across the world live and work alongside their animals
- › Each individual animal has value
- › **What do these people look like?**
- › Each livestock product – manure, milk, draught power – has value
- › Each animal is valued – as an investment, as a way to raise immediate cash, as a way to change a lifestyle



No Poverty and Animal Health



- › Small changes in the health status in animals can change their market value
- › Appearance of disease can create variability in production and increase the costs of healthcare
- › Chronic diseases rob a family of their income
- › An epidemic disease that kills can cause ruin of a family's major investment
- › Animal disease can halt a means to move up the ladder out of poverty

No Poverty and Animal Health

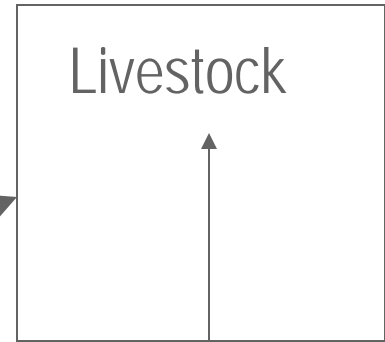


- › Small changes in the health status in animals can change their market value
- › **Good animal healthcare creates stability and encourages confidence to invest in better animal production practices**
- › An epidemic disease that kills can cause ruin of a family's major investment
- › Animal disease can halt a means to move up the ladder out of poverty



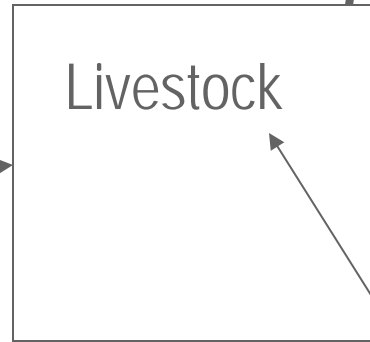
*Improving
socio-economic status
(Stepping up or out)*

Rich



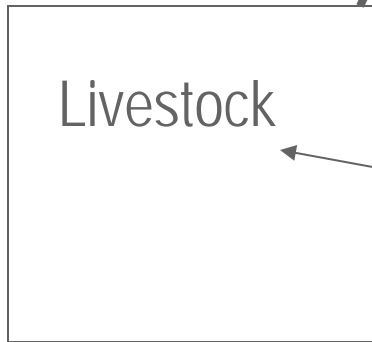
Livestock

Medium



Livestock

Poor



*Maintaining
socio-economic status
(Hanging in)*

Decent work and economic growth, livestock and animal health



- › Livestock need to be supported by inputs
- › The animals and livestock products enter output markets
- › There is much transport and processing of these animals and their products
- › Every animal and unit of product generates economic activity and employment

Decent work and economic growth, livestock and animal health



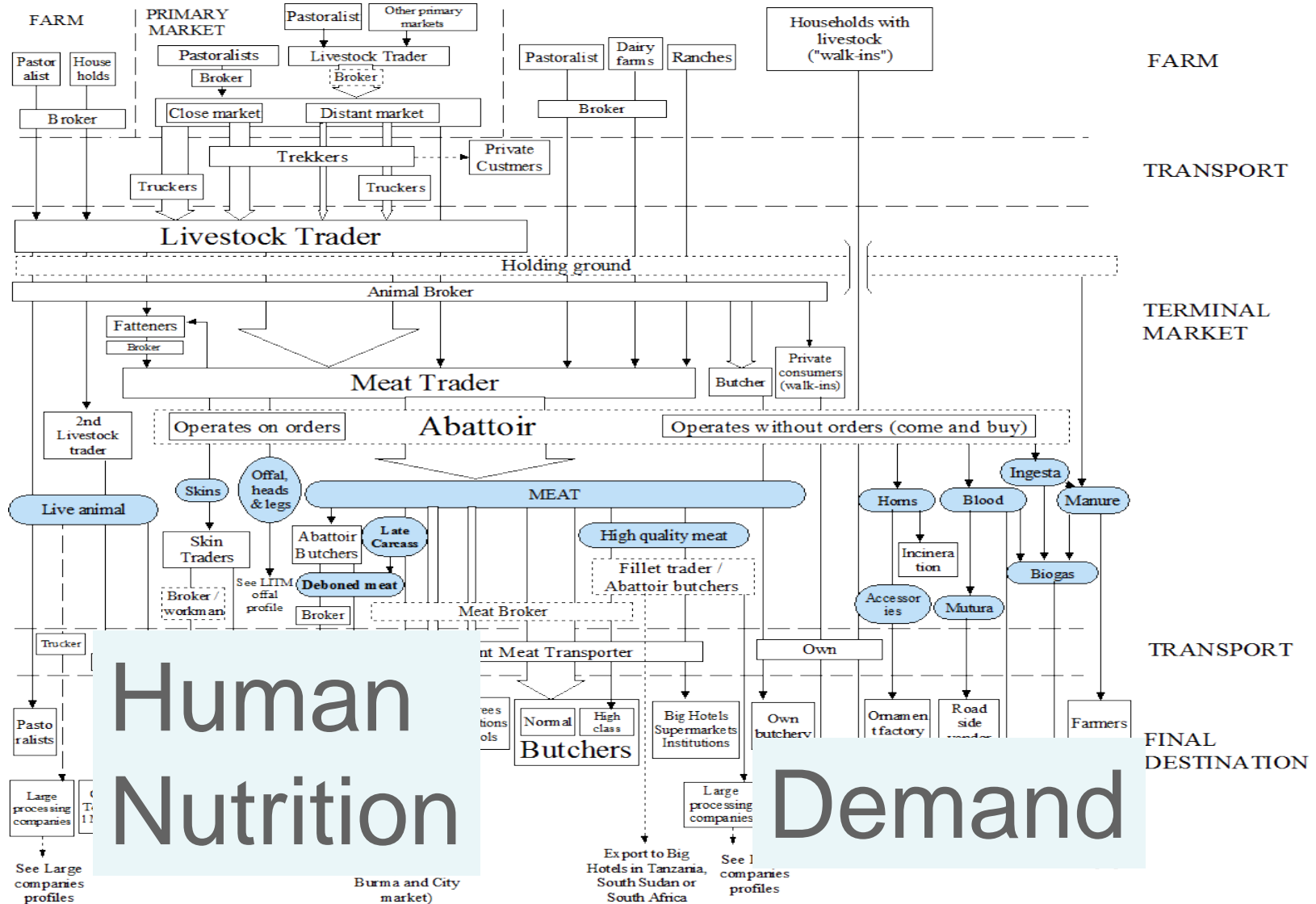
- › Livestock need to be supported by inputs
- › The animals and livestock products enter output
- › **Investment in the input and output value chains requires stable animal health status**
- › **Animal health systems underpin livestock sector growth**
- › Every animal and unit of product generates economic activity and employment



Livestock food system map - Nairobi



Alarcon et al., 2017 doi:10.1016/j.agssystem.2016.12.005



Zero Hunger, Livestock and Animal Health



- › Malnutrition levels in sub-Saharan Africa are high with high prevalence of stunting
- › Early life undernutrition can impact on health and cognitive development
- › These in turn have negative consequences on society as a whole
- › The causes of malnutrition are fairly well understood and effective nutrition-specific interventions have been identified
- › There are positive relationships between female livestock ownership and height for weight measures of children in urban settings
- › Animal ownership relates to better nutrition at household level this has been reported for stunting in rural populations



- › Malnutrition levels in sub-Saharan Africa are high with high prevalence of stunting

- › **E Animal ownership and access to animal**
- › **T source foods is important for individual and**
- › **T societal development**
- › **n Ensuring these animals are healthy**
- › **T underpins food access**

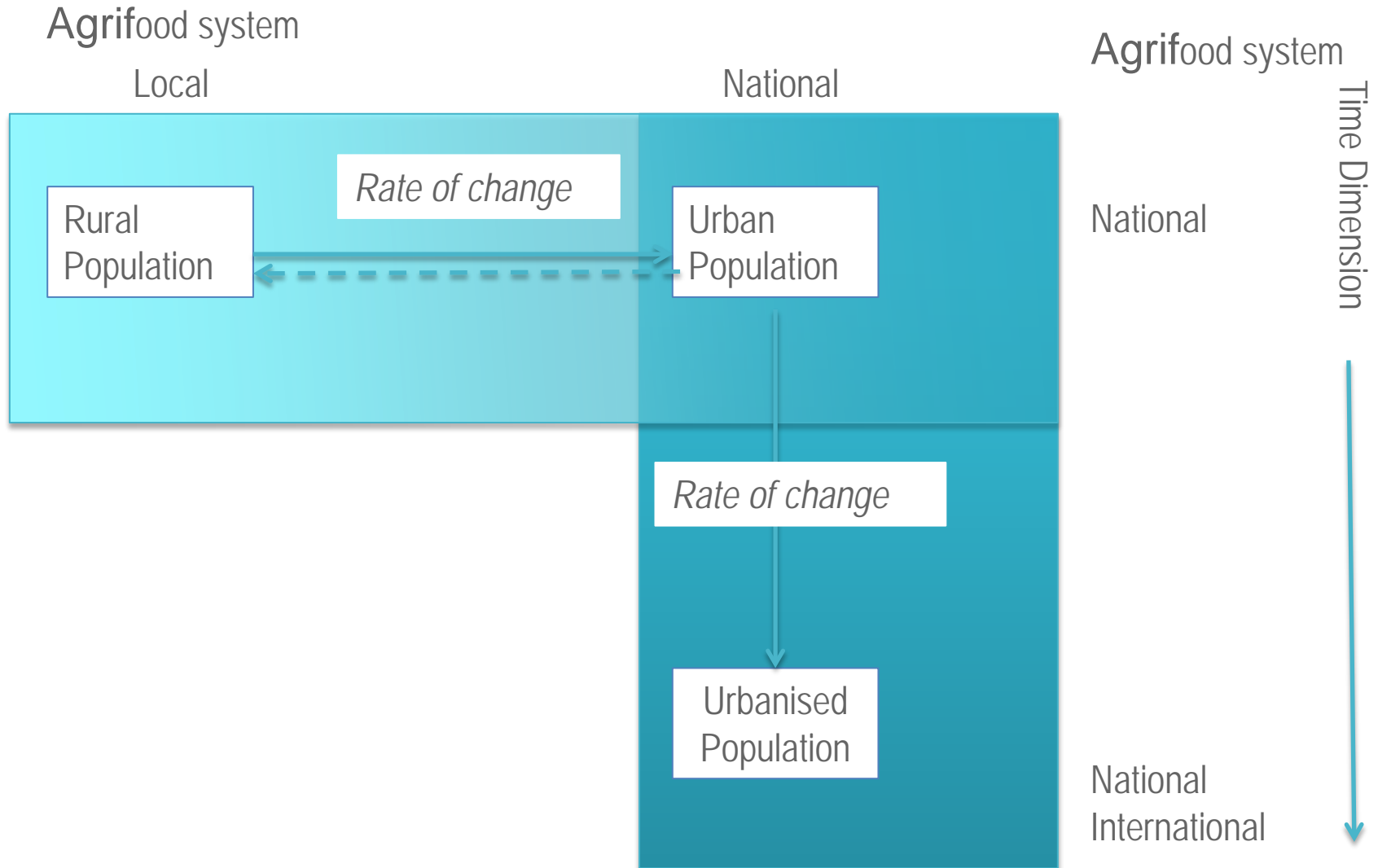
and height for weight measures of children in urban settings

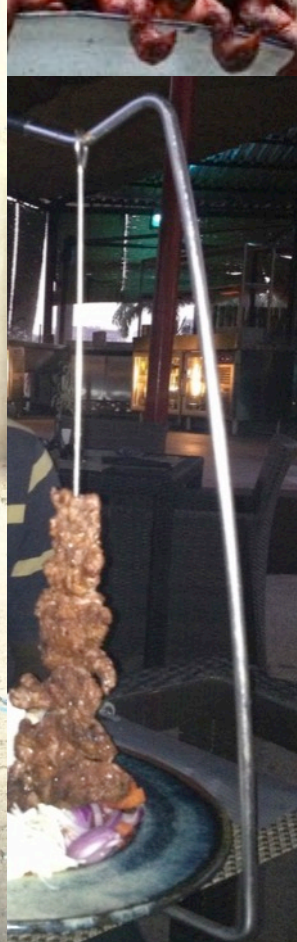
- › Animal ownership relates to better nutrition at household level this has been reported for stunting in rural populations

People and Agrifood Systems



Geographical dimension 





Key messages



- › Livestock are all around us
- › They play a critical role in the lives of millions of poor people in terms of:
 - Providing an activity that can maintain a livelihood and help to climb out of poverty
 - Generating economic activity and employment across the livestock sector and the animal source food systems
 - Providing high quality nutrition to the people who need it most
- › This can only be achieved if animal health is maintained at a high level

Key messages



- › Livestock are all around us
- › They play a critical role in the lives of millions of poor people in terms of:

– Providing an activity that can maintain a livelihood and help to climb

Our animals health is our health

- Generating economic activity and employment across the livestock sector and the animal source food systems
- Providing high quality nutrition to the people who need it most
- › This can only be achieved if animal health is maintained at a high level

How can we achieve this?



- › Educating our professionals to play their role in society
- › Helping our livestock farmers in terms of literacy
- › Improving our communication channels and technology routes so farmers have the best access to what is available at an affordable price
- › Ensuring the markets for their products are well managed
- › Allowing our consumers the best possible chance to receive high quality nutrition at affordable prices

Our recommendations

1. *Assessment of efficiency*



- › There is a great need for data collection and analysis processes to determine the burdens of animal disease and costs of disease management
 - We need estimates of the Global Burden of Animal Diseases
- › This will allow prioritisation of resource allocation between and within disease and animal health problems

Our recommendations

1. *Assessment of efficiency*



- › There is a great need for data collection and analysis processes to determine the burdens of animal disease and
- Sweden is well placed to contribute to this process with its outstanding position in surveillance, prevention and control of livestock diseases**
- ›

Our recommendations

2. *Efficient delivery and public private partnerships*



- › Many countries are lacking systems of animal health delivery that reflect the development of the livestock sector
- › Concerns exist on management of emerging disease, antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance
- › It calls for innovative methods of efficient delivery and the need to explore public-private partnerships

Our recommendations

2. *Efficient delivery and public private partnerships*



- › Many countries are lacking systems of animal health delivery that reflect the development of the livestock sector
- › **Sweden could be seen as a role model, since it combines a uniquely low use of antimicrobials in the livestock sector with high productivity and good animal welfare.**

Our recommendations

3. *Building human capacity*



- › Many countries have problems in developing an educated cadre of animal health professionals and livestock owners that reflect the demands of the livestock systems
- › Capacity is needed in the education systems to improve both the strength and depth of the people working in animal health systems

Our recommendations

3. *Building human capacity*



- › Many countries have problems in developing an educated

Sweden has over the years developed an advanced educational and training capacity in animal health and production.

- › **Efforts are directed towards both practitioners and academics, often coming from LICs in Africa and Asia**

Acknowledgements



- › We want to thank Betty Bisdorff for her work on the early compilation of the literature for parts of the document
- › We want to thank our organisations for their understanding during the writing of the document



One Health oriented Livestock Food Systems

Helping PEOPLE, Protecting PEOPLE
Working with PEOPLE





Animal health matters

Jonathan Rushton • Arvid Uggla • Ulf Magnusson

Barbara Weiland • Cecilia Nordin van Gansberghe

Ola Möller • Gun-Britt Andersson

TWITTER:

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