Animal Welfare Global Forum

“Animal welfare and UN-Sustainable Development Goals”

2 selected examples of linkage for Pig production systems

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Global animal protein production

world animal protein needs can be expressed in terms of "market demand" (or 'trade' for Private sector)
Countries contributing most to the INCREASE in production (type of meat)

- Beef
- Pork
- Poultry
- Mutton

OCDE/FAO (2019) «OECD and FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agricultural data Base
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-fr

Responses to Sustainable Development Goal n°1: "ZERO HUNGER"
1st link: Pig Production

GOOD HEALTH and WELL-BEING (mostly humans)

Good Health & WELFARE (animals)

"as antibiotics fail, global consumption of antibiotics skyrockets, further driving drug resistance!"


- launched by Health authorities,
- implemented with the help of technical institutions,
- with active participation of the professionals (farmers + private sector).

with all species: exposure to last Cephalosporins generation
- globally reduced by 94% in 2019 as compared to 2013

with Pigs: exposure to Colistine (post-natal 7= piglet weaning)
- reduced by 63% between 2015-2018.

exposure to Fluoroquinolones
- reduced between 3% to 0.5% over 2013-2018,

a global decrease in exposure was observed for all species in 2018-2019.

N.B. levels of exposure are estimated and expressed according to ALEA indicator (Animal Level of Exposure to Antimicrobials)
African swine fever (ASF) is a severe viral disease affecting domestic and (uncontrolled) wild pigs; this animal disease can be spread by live or dead pigs, domestic or wild, and pork products; transmission can also occur via contaminated feed and non-living objects due to the high environmental resistance of this virus. There is no approved vaccine against ASF, responsible for serious production and economic losses;
ASF and Compartmentalisation concept

the Key Point argument is linked to differences in concepts and practical implications (implementation) between:

**ZONING**

a ZONE is part of a country defined by veterinary authorities containing an animal population with a specific health status (purposes of international trade or disease prevention)

**COMPARTMENTALISATION**

(cf definitions in GUIDELINES, p142)

a COMPARTMENT is an animal-sub-population contained in one or more establishments, separated from other sub-populations by proactive biosecurity management systems and with a specific health status ...
A successful application of the GUIDELINES can only be effective if partners (individual farmers, large breeding units) become responsible actors in biosafety guidelines implementation process and make efforts to reach a reciprocal recognised status by authorities in both partner countries.

This year, the process became effective allowing a new start for pork meat trade between countries with reciprocal ASF-free recognized Compartments (exchanges between: New Zealand and UK, several French production units and CHINA - some in CANADA and USA production units are under negotiations).

(cf article in OIE - PANORAMA 2020 n°1:
« Role of swine interprofessional councils/organisations in efficient prevention and control of ASF, an exemple for on ground cooperative actions along Public-Private Partnership policy »
Exemple of on-farm actions against ASF by swine producers in implementation of zoning and compartmentalisation.
Livestock & Feeding regimen + Indirect GHG emissions (animals)

The concern: Soja is used as main feeding component in pig breeding according to the EU Commission (2019 report): 10% of world deforestation is linked to agricultural and forestry production and caused by EU consumption. Thus deforestation embodied in total consumption (or «imported deforestation») is linked to:
- soy
- palm-oil
- meat
- cocoa
- maize
- timber
- rubber

EU_{27} is consuming 10% of the global embodied deforestation

What is the share of responsibility of pork production? Is it the same all over the planet?
GLOBAL LIVESTOCK and GHG emissions

Kg CO2 - EQ.KG

from FAO - Livestock Solutions for Climate change

GLEAM 2.0, 2010
WHERE? CO₂ emissions by livestock

from FAO: Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) 2010
in many countries, breeders make efforts to reduce the impact of cultures for animal feed on climate:

➔ improving feed efficiency,
➔ reducing dependency to imported vegetal proteins (like for soja)
➔ progressive shifts towards protein crops (peas, feverfew, white lupin and local soya)
Thank you for your attention