



Federation  
of Veterinarians  
of Europe

# FEDERATION OF VETERINARIANS OF EUROPE

## Embracing Sustainability in Veterinary Practice

David Black

12<sup>th</sup> May 2022





**Vet  
Sustain**

**Championing  
Sustainability  
In The Veterinary  
Professions**

Leveraging  
change for a  
sustainable  
future;

Empowering  
Enabling  
Inspiring



# What do we mean by Sustainability?

Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.

## Regenerative Practices?



# What are the issues?

We have been warned that we have only **12 years to avert a climate and ecological disaster** that would threaten human civilisation and the natural world

**Nature is declining globally at unprecedented rates** — and the rate of species extinctions is accelerating, with grave impacts on people around the world now likely

**75% of new infectious diseases are zoonotic** – many originating as a result of human behaviours at the animal-human-environment interface

We have been warned that **the threat of antibiotic resistance** is as great as that from climate change – threatening the lives of an estimated 10 million people by 2050

**Animal welfare challenges persist** in our domestic species, with increased risks to standards in the UK with impending post-Brexit trade agreements



# United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>4</b> QUALITY EDUCATION 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 
<b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<b>17</b> PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# Veterinary Sustainability Goals



## Diverse and abundant wildlife

Conserve and enhance natural landscapes, habitats and biological diversity and abundance of wild terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal species.



## A good life for animals

Safeguard and advocate for the health and welfare, in life and at the point of death, of animals under our care and those that are affected by human activity.



## Net zero warming

Implement and promote decarbonisation through energy efficiency, the generation and use of renewable energy, mitigation of global warming and sequestration of carbon.



## Health and happiness

Safeguard and enhance the physical and mental wellbeing of people and support a transition to livelihoods and lifestyles that are fit for the future.



## A no-waste society

Minimise the usage and disposal of resources and materials, and support a transition to a circular economy.



## Enough clean water for all

Uphold best practice in fresh water conservation and protection to mitigate water stress and prevent water pollution.



This matters...

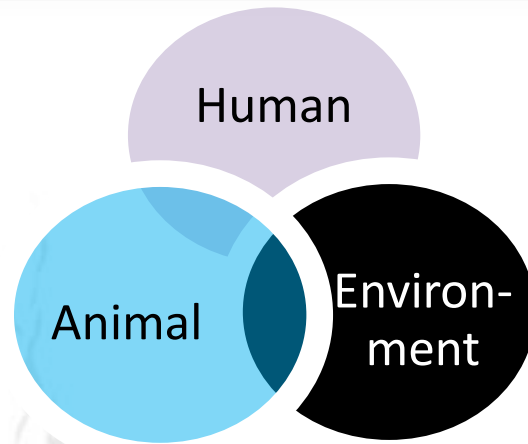


" I PROMISE AND SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I will pursue the work of my profession with integrity and accept my responsibilities to the public, my clients, the profession and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and that, **ABOVE ALL, my constant endeavour will be to ensure the health and welfare of animals committed to my care.**"





# Veterinarians typically live and work at the animal- human- environment intersection





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## COP26 Stand Concept



# Influencing the agricultural sector

## *Inform ourselves, understand the science, technology and terminology*

- Understand the science (eg GWP\*, carbon footprints,)
- Understand the terminology (organic, regenerative, sustainable +/- intensification)
- Be aware of legislation and policy (The Agriculture Act 2020, Farming Rules for Water, Farming is Changing, ELMS, Animal Health and Welfare Pathway etc)
- Optimise health and welfare at all times (BVA Policy on Sustainable Agriculture)
- Understand the impacts of genetics/genomics and (advanced) breeding
- Ensure responsible medicine use across clients' farms – we are the gatekeepers
- Consider feed conversion efficiency as well as land use efficiency

Net Zero will be Impossible without Farming

Farming is part of the solution to global warming

GWP\* - improving efficiencies by 0.33% pa will contribute to global cooling

If all dairy cattle had UK yields, global milk supply could be maintained with 181 million fewer cows (69%)

*Jude Capper – BCVA 2021*



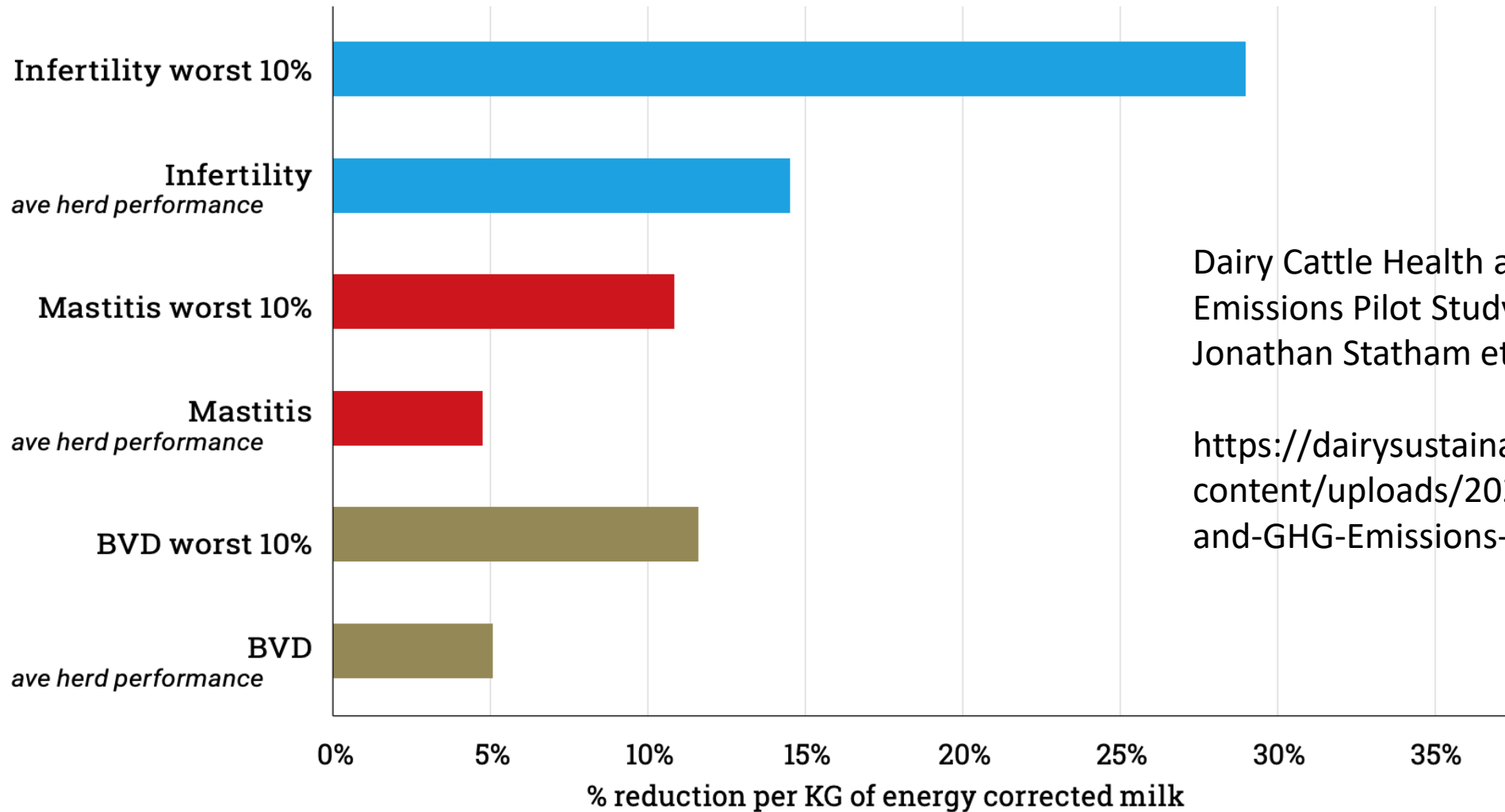


# Sustainability within Farm Animal Practice

- Disease control and eradication
  - Increasing productivity and efficiency
  - Decreasing antimicrobial usage
  - Increasing vaccinations
  - Reducing losses
- High levels of welfare
  - Animal Welfare Bill 2021
- Improving the genetics of the national herd
  - Genomics and Epigenetics
  - Advanced Breeding techniques



# Potential reductions in GHG Intensity of Milk Production – UK



Dairy Cattle Health and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pilot Study: Chile, Kenya and the UK  
Jonathan Statham et al 2020

<https://dairysustainabilityframework.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Dairy-Cattle-Health-and-GHG-Emissions-Pilot-Study-Report.pdf>

Figure 5: Potential reductions in GHG intensity of milk production in the UK, showing performance of average and worst 10% of herds



# How do we define Animal Welfare?

- Brambell Report - 1965
- The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) 1979
- The concept of the “Five Freedoms”

More recently, with better scientific understanding it has been suggested that the Five Freedoms focus too much on poor welfare and suffering

“For animals to have “lives worth living” it is necessary, overall, to minimise their negative experiences and at the same time to provide the animals with opportunities to have positive experiences.”

Mellor 2016



# An Introduction to Sustainability in Farm Vet Practice



## An Introduction to Sustainability in Farm Vet Practice

A Case Study Series Compiled by the Vet Sustain Food and Farming Working Group

March 2021

Vet Sustain

In Association with:



### Vs The environmental impact of antimicrobials

Alasdair Moffett BVMS, MSc, MRCVS, Veterinary Surgeon at Synergy Farm Health

Multiple pathways exist for antibiotics to enter the environment. A 'One Health' perspective that incorporates the complex relationship between animals, humans and the environment is therefore essential to tackle antimicrobial resistance, (AMR) effectively. The whole AMR story has driven the sort of vetting we all aspire to do, and the vetting which should form part of our future. Working together with farmers to produce healthy productive livestock, whilst minimising the need for antimicrobial intervention is the goal for each, and every one of us.



#### Animal Health

Keeping animals healthy is key to reducing the necessity for antibiotic treatment. Knowledgeable animal husbandry is cited as the most important factor in reducing antibiotic use, but other management practices, such as correct stocking density, improved nutritional programmes, vaccination strategies, optimal housing and ventilation, slurry management and genetic selection can all be adopted to minimise the need for antibiotic use.

Reducing prophylactic use also has a key role: for example the last 5-10 years have seen a shift from routine intramammary treatment of all cows at dry-off, to selective treatment based on pre-existing mammary infections.

#### Antibiotic alternatives

Metals such as copper, zinc, or arsenic are commonly used in animal feeds as alternatives to antibiotics. However, antibiotic resistance can be co-selected by metals, and the bio-accumulation in soils (notably of copper) both potentially limit the contribution of their use in tackling AMR. Other alternatives, such as herbal materials, may be worth pursuing, although by definition, their antimicrobial activity can also select for resistance.

### Vs Veterinary Engagement in Sustainable Pig Farming

Tom Hill BVSc MRCVS and Ed Bailey BVSc CertAVP (Cattle) MRCVS, George Vet Group

Pig production can be a highly sustainable form of livestock production, based on the ability of the pig to thrive on a wide range of diets. By-products from the food industry, crop residues and cereals which don't make the grade for human consumption can be transformed into meat much more efficiently by pigs than by ruminants. For millennia humans have used the ability of pigs to turn over-abundance into a versatile meat which is a cornerstone of many national cuisines. Pigs are the main driver for global warming potential and so feed efficiency and feed sourcing are key factors for sustainability. The land sparing versus land sharing arguments apply here, with pigs playing an important role in mixed farming operations as we seek to improve our diets and reduce our environmental impacts from food production<sup>1</sup>.

The veterinary sector is relatively small but has been positioning itself as a highly visible source of independent specialist advice for proactive farmers.

For pig vets, the aim is to produce the pig with the highest welfare, and as efficiently and daily liveweight gain as possible. Progress with feed efficiency and daily liveweight gain has had a major impact on sustainability, with greenhouse gas emissions per unit of product reduced by 20% in 2000 and 2017<sup>1</sup>. Feed makes up a significant proportion of the carbon footprint of pork and so small changes to feed conversion can have major impacts.

Improving welfare is a key role in driving these changes. This has been achieved with a focus on high welfare and a much higher proportion of producers raising pigs outdoors rather than in intensive indoor systems.

Historically antibiotic use has been high, but progress in reduction has been remarkable. Antibiotic use averaged 278mg/PCU in 2015 but has reduced by over 60% to 110mg/PCU in 2019<sup>2</sup>. RUMA, PVS and many other stakeholders are working hard to reduce this further. Use of AHDB's electronic medicine book has allowed vets to benchmark their usage, and how they compare with similar producers. This benchmarking has opened discussion and is a real driver for reduced antibiotic usage.



### Vs Talking all things carbon

Tom Hill BVSc MRCVS, Veterinary Surgeon at Synergy Farm Health

There is a significant increase in livestock carbon and UK GHG emissions. The CIEL 2020, Veterinary Surgeon at Synergy Farm Health



Reducing the use of inorganic fertilisers when producing forage, and effective utilisation of manure are additional key areas to target. Finally, improved genetic selection of ruminant livestock to boost fertility, feeding efficiency and health through improved immunity to common diseases can contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions, combined with gains in profitability.

End Note: Measuring methane and its carbon equivalence is a topic of hot debate, relating to the relatively short half-life of methane, which is not captured by current metrics. For those interested, see [Frontiers | Agriculture's Contribution to Climate Change and Role in Mitigation Is Distinct From Predominantly Fossil CO2-Emitting Sectors | Sustainable Food Systems | frontiersin.org](#), and [Climate change, ruminant methane and GHG\\* - Vet Sustain](#) for further discussion on this topic.





# A Veterinary Approach to Sustainable Food & Farming

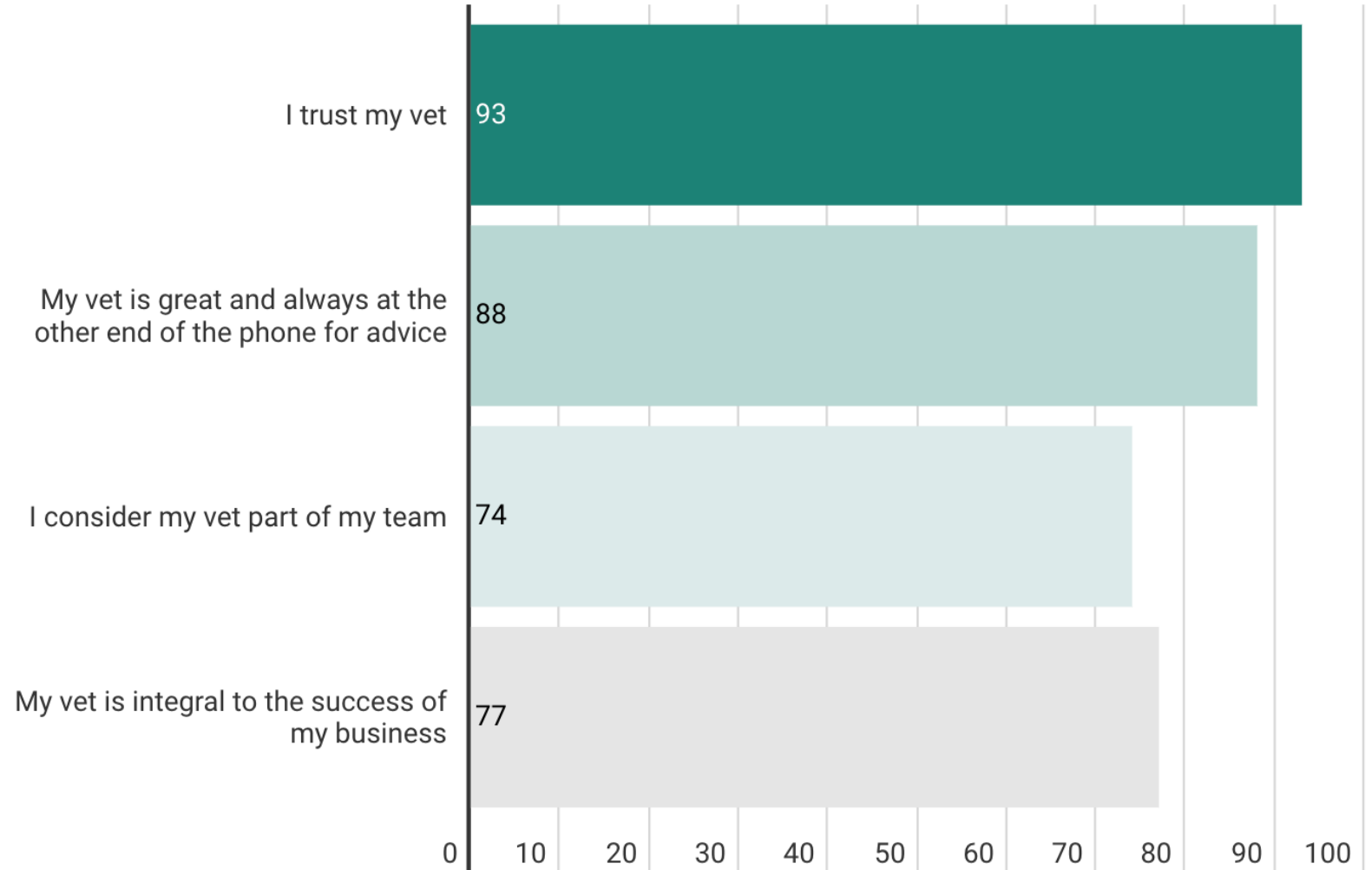


- Hosted on an e-learning platform
- 10 module course accredited with LANTRA
- Available to entire veterinary team
- To be launched by VetSalus & Vet Sustain in Summer 2022

# Trusted Professionals – Farmers' Opinions



Survey supported by XLVets and VetPartners (2021)





# Advocacy

## The CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of animals under our care

Average individual human carbon footprint in the UK;  
13.4 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) per year.

SPECIES	AVERAGE TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT OF ALL THE ANIMALS UNDER THE CARE OF EACH VET PER YEAR
EQUINE	524 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
DOGS AND CATS	1,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
SHEEP	7,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
DAIRY CATTLE	24,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
PIGS	27,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
BEEF CATTLE	30,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
FARMED FISH	36,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year
POULTRY	99,000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e per vet per year

	ANNUAL UK CARBON FOOTPRINT (IN MILLION TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> E)	REFERENCES
DAIRY	18.4	AHDB, 2014; Shahbandeh, 2020
BEEF	15.4	Poore and Nemecek, 2018; Defra, 2020b
POULTRY (MEAT + EGG PRODUCTION)	9.6 (7.5 + 2.1)	Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Poore and Nemecek, 2018; Defra, 2020a; Egg Info, 2021
CAT	4.3	Okin, 2017; PDSA, 2020
DOG	3.9	Okin, 2017; PDSA, 2020
PORK	2.7	Poore and Nemecek, 2018; Defra, 2020b
LAMB	1.9	Poore and Nemecek, 2018; Defra, 2020b
HORSE	1.0	Engel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
FISH	0.8	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, 2021; MacLeod <i>et al.</i> , 2020

Prentis, A. Carbon Footprint of the animals under our care, *Veterinary Practice*, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2021 online version.





# Regenerative Agriculture

Regeneration is based on

- Diversity and connectance
- Use principles not prescriptions
- Observe and listen
- Right animals, right place, right time
- Soil health is critical



## Gabe Brown – Five Principles

1. Minimal Mechanical Disturbance
2. Diversity - of Plants and **Animals**
3. Protect and cover the soil
4. Maintain active root systems
5. Integrated **Livestock** Systems





# Complexity – humans don't do it so well



Credit - Alex Thomlinson





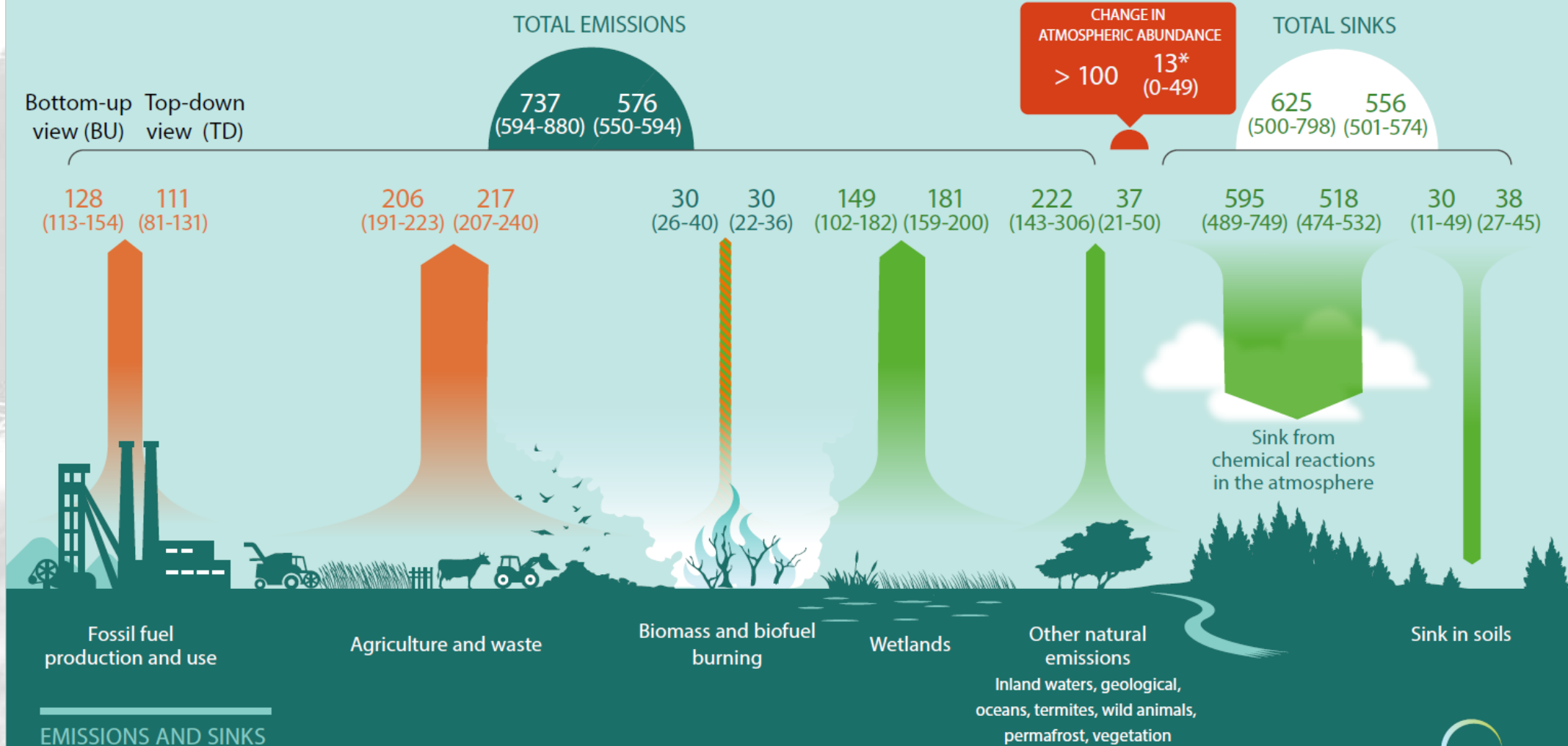
# Problems arise in degraded systems

- Complexity is lost
- Landscapes are vulnerable and fragile
- Functionality is compromised
  - Sunlight capture is compromised
  - Minerals, nutrients and water don't cycle as well
- Animal health is compromised
  - More medical interventions and other inputs are required
  - Problem species emerge

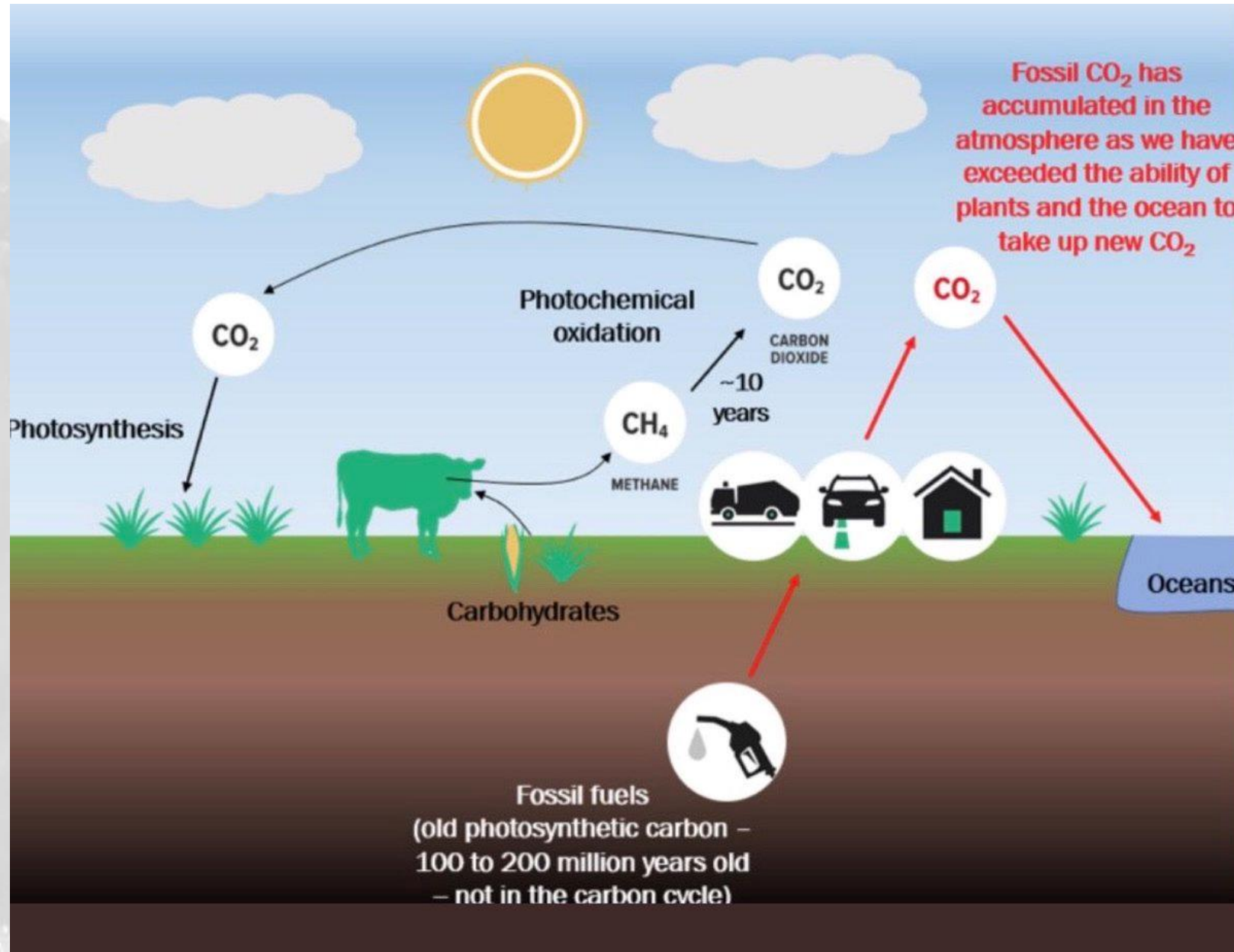


# Methane

## GLOBAL METHANE BUDGET 2008-2017



# The Biogenic Cycle



*Credit  
Frank Mitloehner  
UCDavis*



# GWP\* vs GWP<sub>100</sub>

**CH<sub>4</sub> 28 times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub>  
But oxidises over ~12 years**

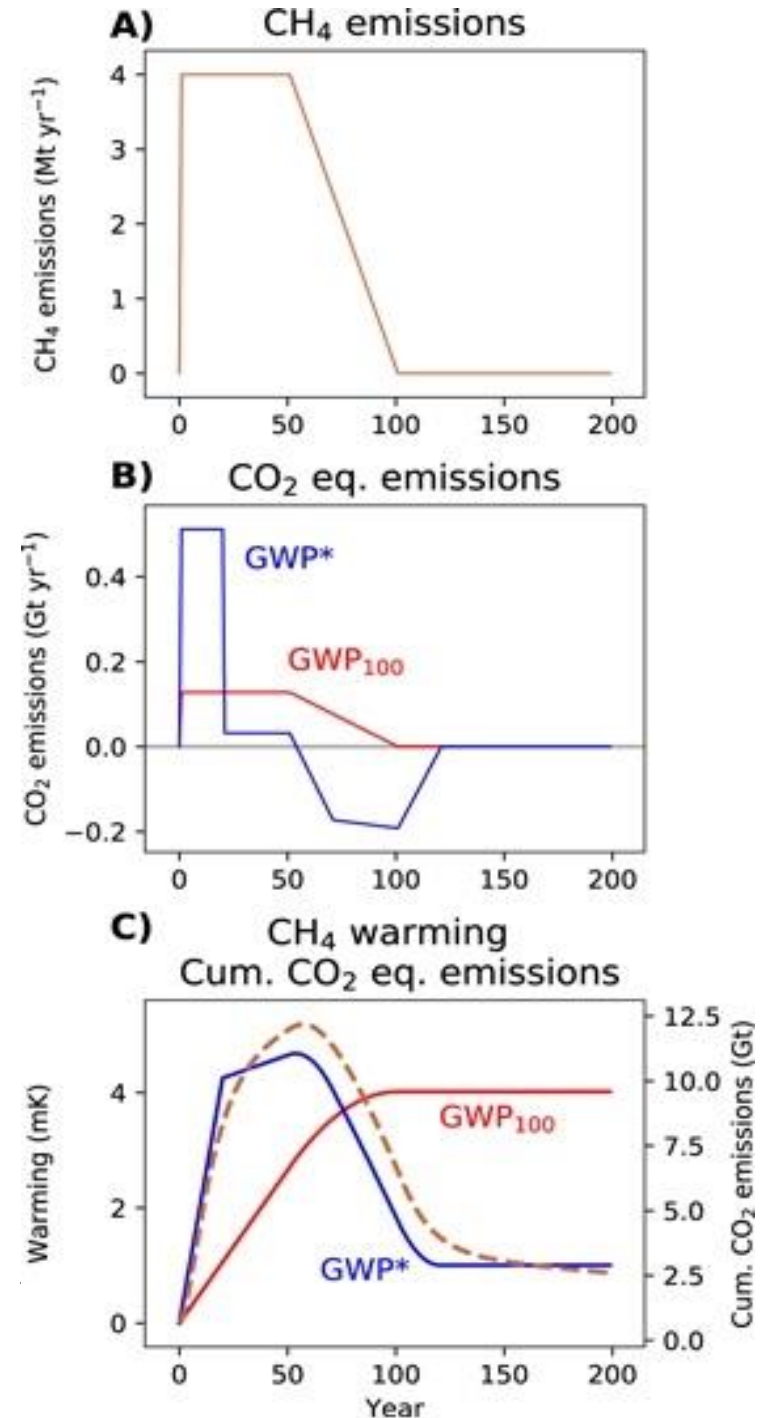
Figure 4 from;

Demonstrating GWP\*: a means of reporting warming-equivalent emissions that captures the contrasting impacts of short- and long-lived climate pollutants

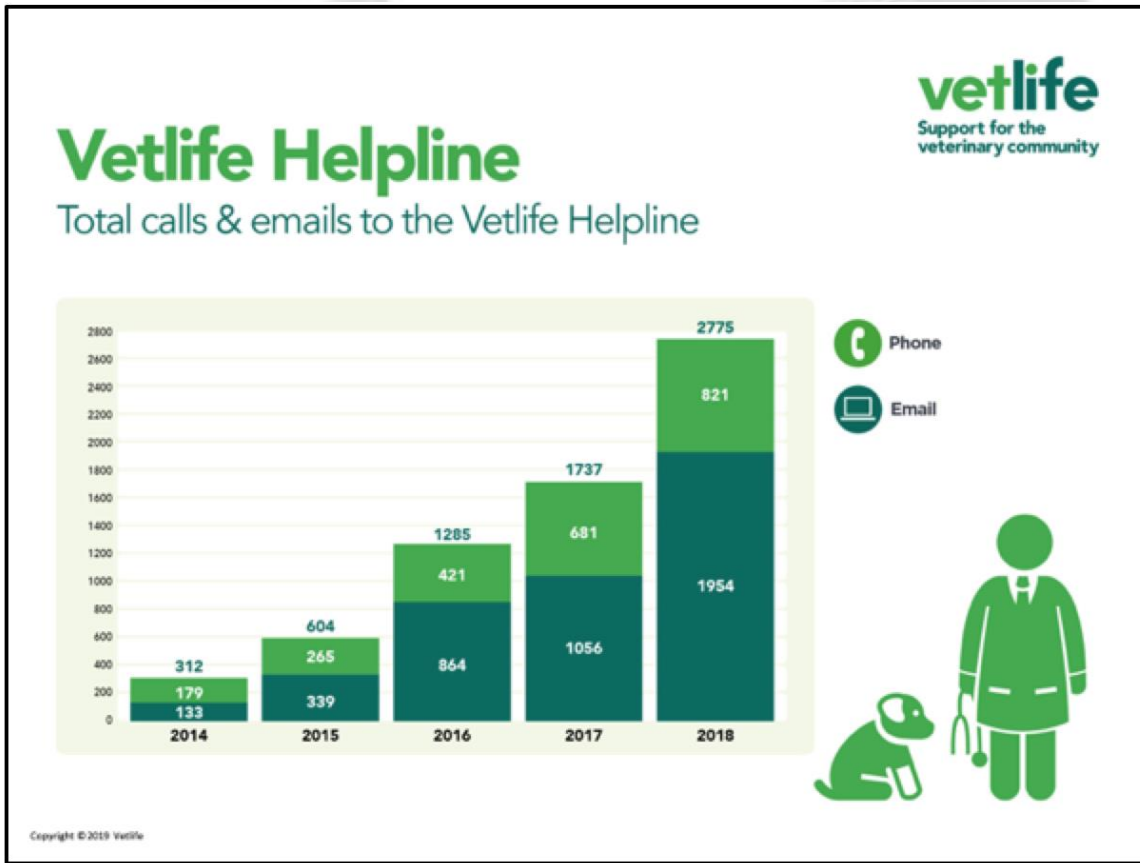
John Lynch et al 2020 Environ. Res. Lett. 15 044023

doi:10.1088/1748-9326/ab6d7e

A demonstration of (A) a step-change to sustained CH<sub>4</sub> emissions for 50 years followed by a decline to 0 emissions over the following 50 years, and (B) corresponding annual CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions using GWP<sub>100</sub> or GWP\* (red and blue lines, respectively), followed by (C) the warming resulting from those CH<sub>4</sub> emissions (dashed orange line) overlaid with cumulative GWP<sub>100</sub> and GWP\* CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions (solid red and blue lines, respectively).



# Veterinary Mental Health



## BVA NEWS

### Vetlife Helpline celebrates its 30th anniversary

The 24/7 support service Vetlife Helpline is entering its 30th year of providing confidential support to the veterinary community.

VETLIFE – with its three services, Vetlife Helpline, Vetlife Health Support and Vetlife Financial Support – has been supporting the veterinary profession for more than 100 years. The centrally administered Helpline service is currently provided by 93 volunteer responders. The team of volunteers are all veterinary professionals and three dedicated members will celebrate 25 years’ service this year.

#### A busy time for Vetlife

The past two years have brought unprecedented challenges for the veterinary community and also for the Vetlife Helpline, which has responded to more than 7000 contacts for support over the pandemic period. In 2021 alone, Vetlife Helpline volunteers responded to 3390 contacts



by email and telephone – an average approaching 10 contacts every day.

Common themes raised by those seeking support during 2021 included mental health concerns (56 per cent) and stress (38 per cent), with further work-related issues ranging across job demands, concerns about support at work, working conditions, work-life balance, and more. Callers experiencing physical health problems, family and relationship issues,

bullying, self-harm, bereavement, and violence and abuse were also supported, as were the eight per cent of callers who discussed suicidal thoughts or behaviour.

Commenting on the nature of contacts received over the past year, Vetlife Helpline Manager Rosie Allister said: ‘Confidentiality is at the core of what Vetlife Helpline does. When we talk about these themes and numbers of contacts we never identify situations or people but these numbers represent real people in real situations. We are glad they got in touch with us and gave us the opportunity to try to help. It’s a privilege to be part of a helpline that has been supporting the veterinary professions for 30 years. I’d like to encourage anyone who is thinking of getting in touch not to hesitate, we are here for you.’

• Vetlife Helpline is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year on 0303 040 2551 or via anonymous email at <https://helpline.vetlife.org.uk/>

In 2021; 3390 contacts – 56% Mental Health, 38% Stress Related



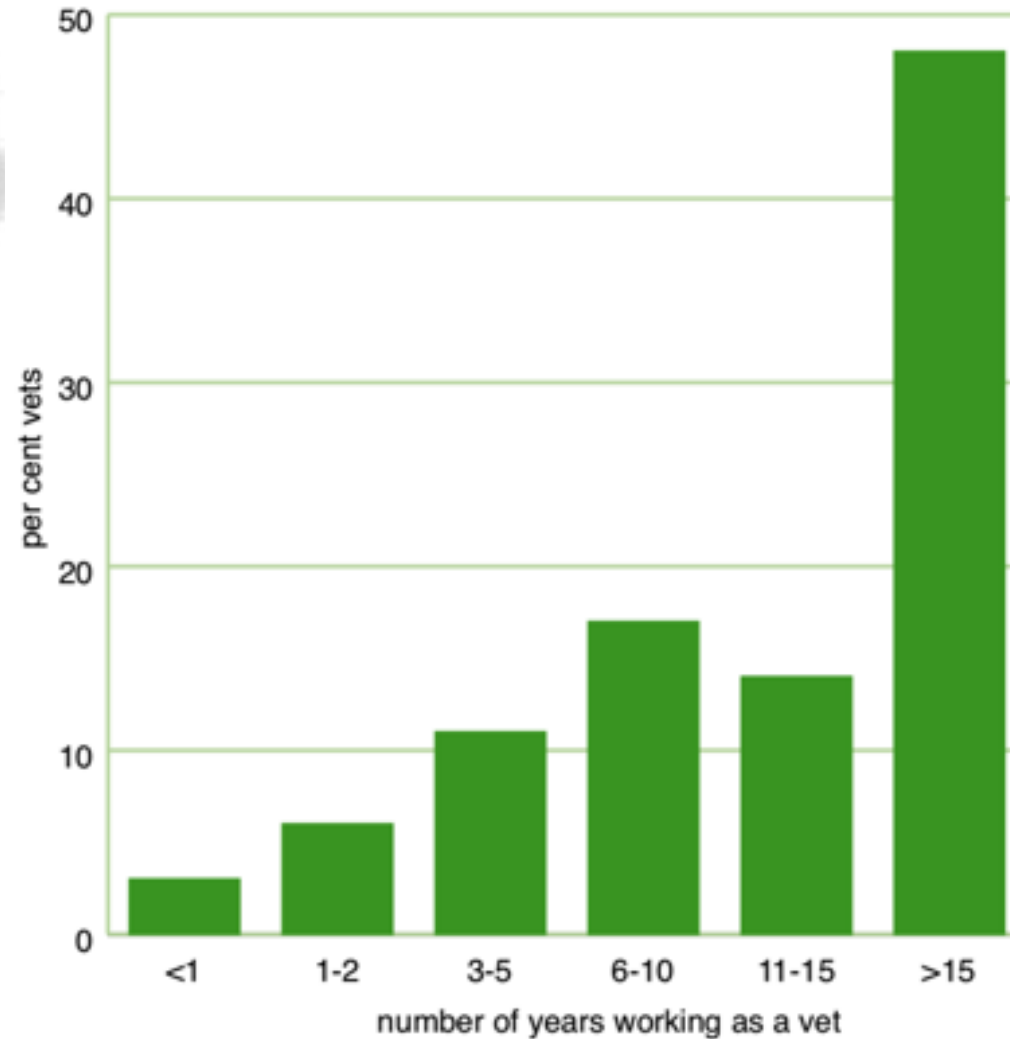


# Expectations

Do you feel your career to date has met, or exceeded your expectations?

FVE Survey of the  
Veterinary Profession in  
Europe - 2015

Number of years working as a veterinarian -  
Europe



# 59% OF VETS FEEL THEIR CAREER HAS MET, OR EXCEEDED, EXPECTATIONS



Base: 535

To what extent has your working life matched the expectations you had when you first entered the profession?



**Much better than expected – 7%**

**Slightly better than expected – 14%**

- **More likely to be:** retired/not practising, earning >£55k, >55yrs, not in small/mixed practice, men

**As expected – 38%**

- **More likely to be:** business owner/partner, in mixed practice

**Only met some expectations – 38%**

- **More likely to be:** qualified <15yrs, <35yrs, women, intending to leave the profession

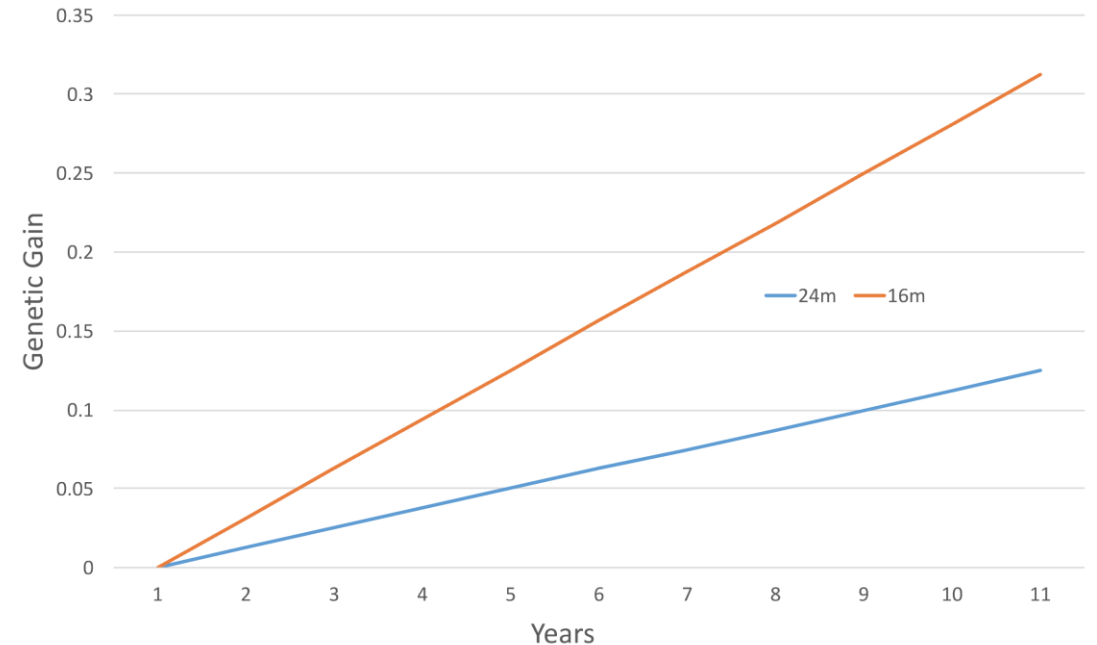
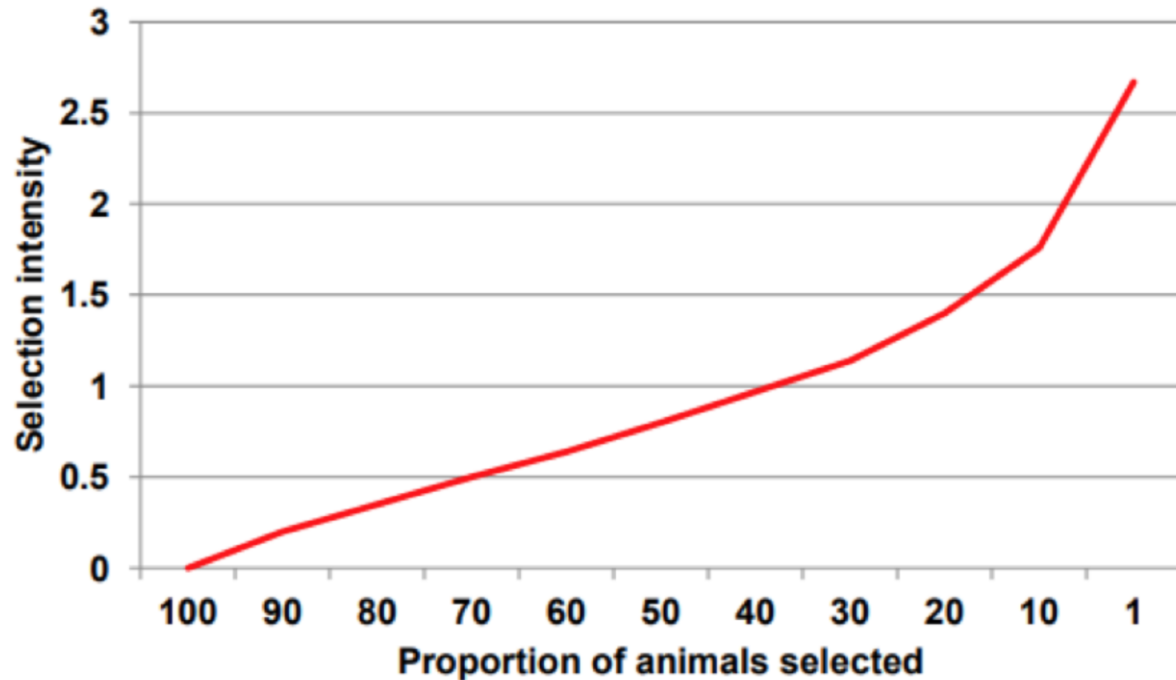
**Not met any expectations – 3%**



# Heritability x Phenotypic Variability x Selection Intensity

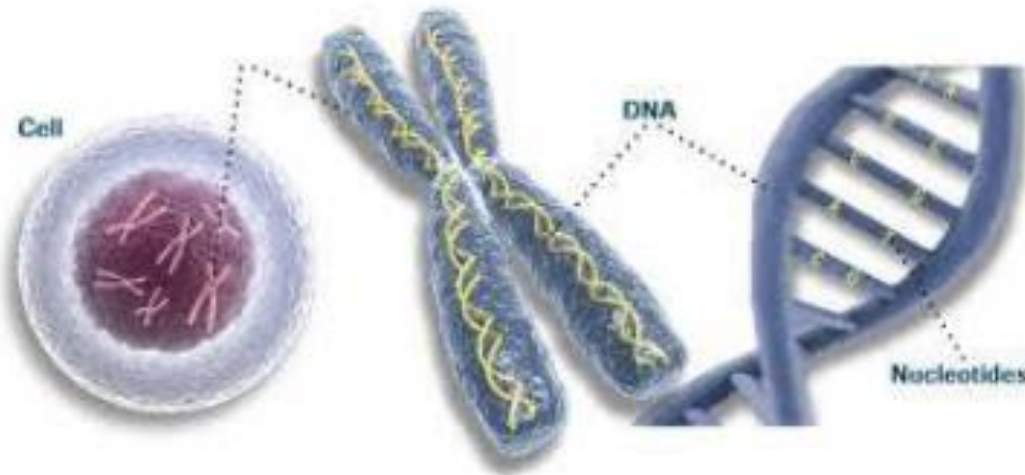
Genetic Gain =

Genetic Interval



# What is genomics?

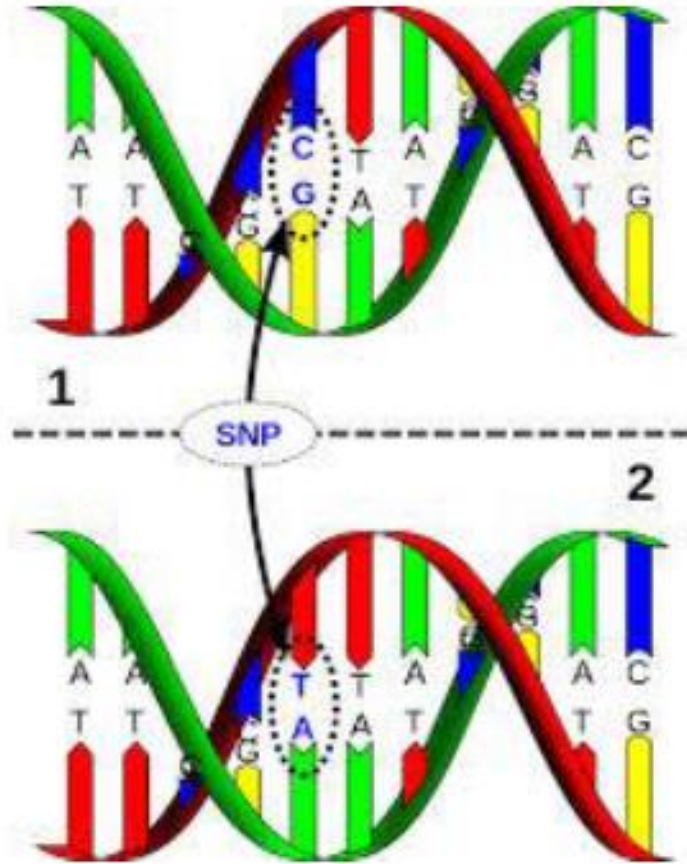
- Study and evaluation of genes to predict the performance of animals and their offspring.
- Availability of bovine genome – 2009



- 30 chromosome pairs
- 22,000 genes
- 3 billion base pairs



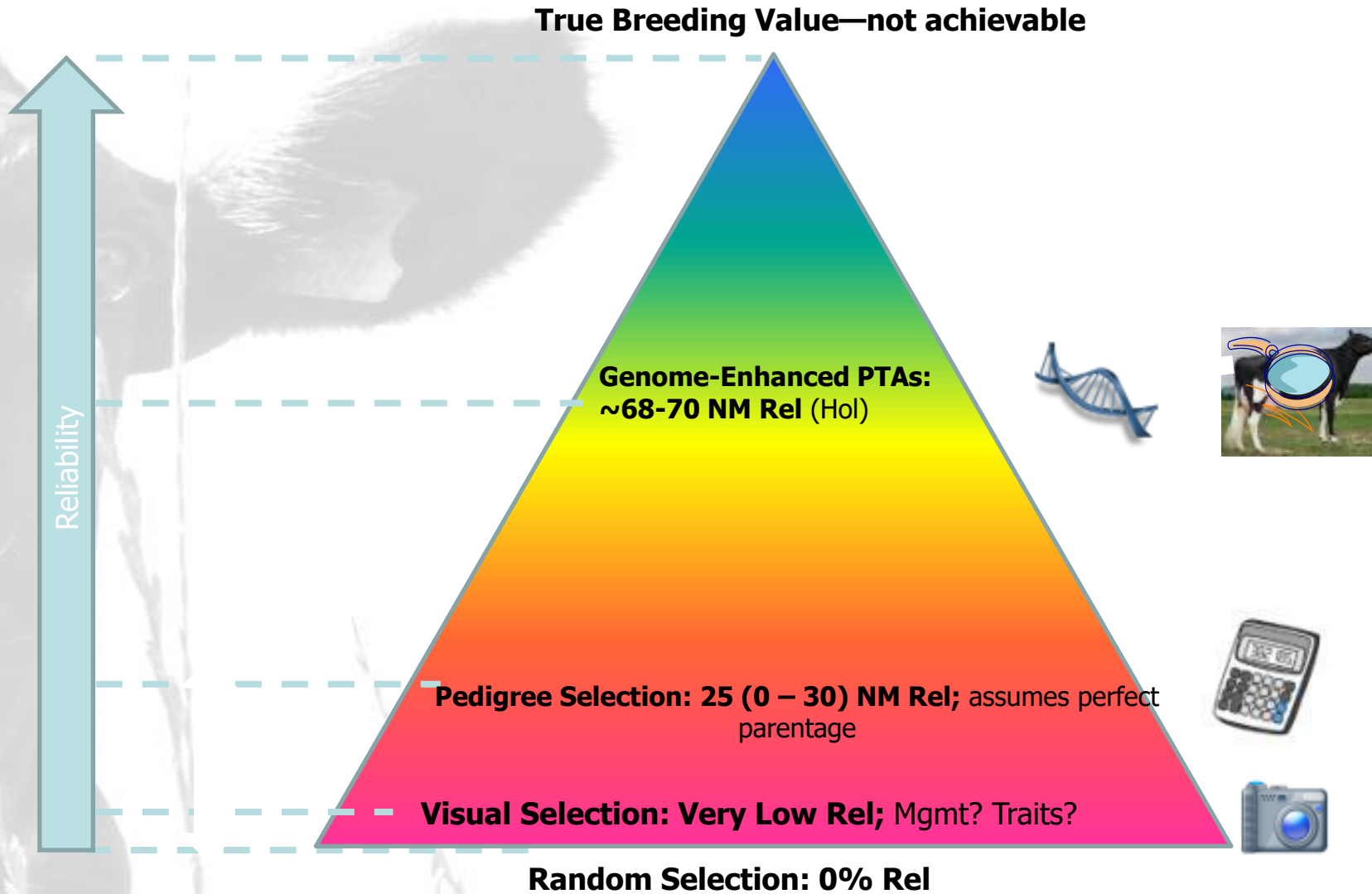
# Genomics - SNP's (SNIPS)



- **Most common type of genetic variation**
- **Each SNP represents a difference in a single DNA building block.**
- **Information from certain SNP's important;**
  - **Locate genes of interest.**
  - **Or alter gene function themselves.**

**Prediction of animals genetic merit**

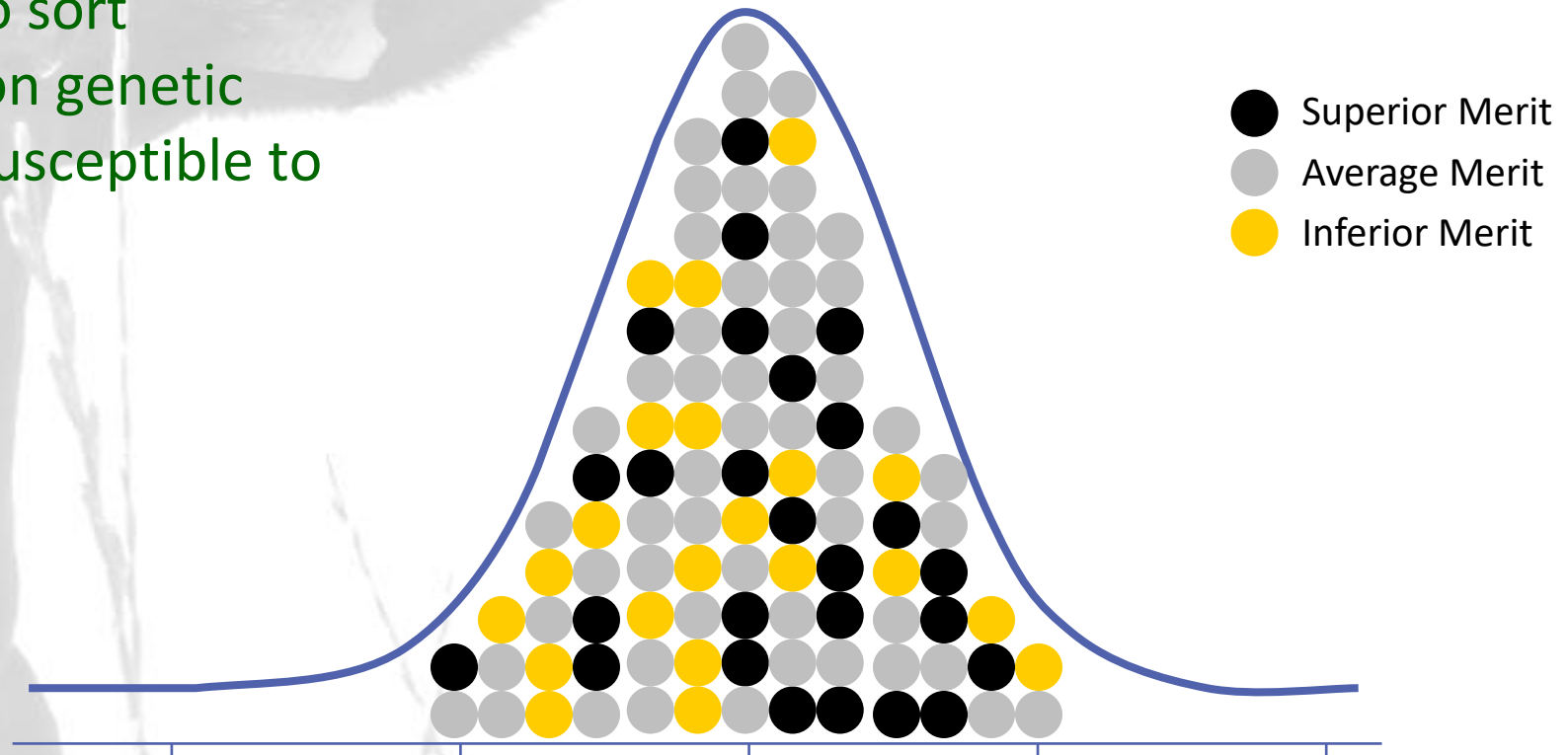
# Reliability increases confidence in our breeding decisions





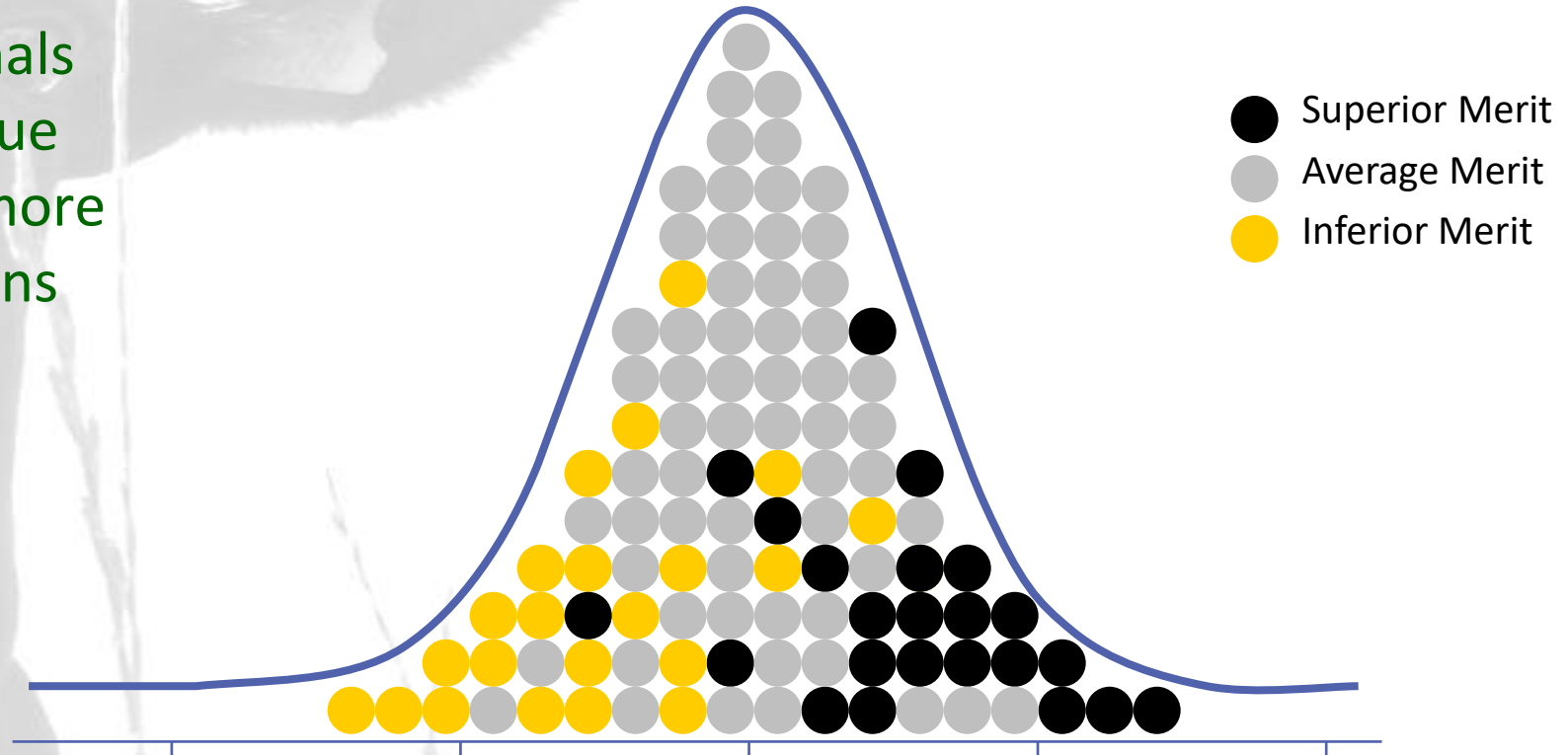
# When Reliability = Parent Average

We can begin to sort animals based on genetic merit, but are susceptible to mistakes



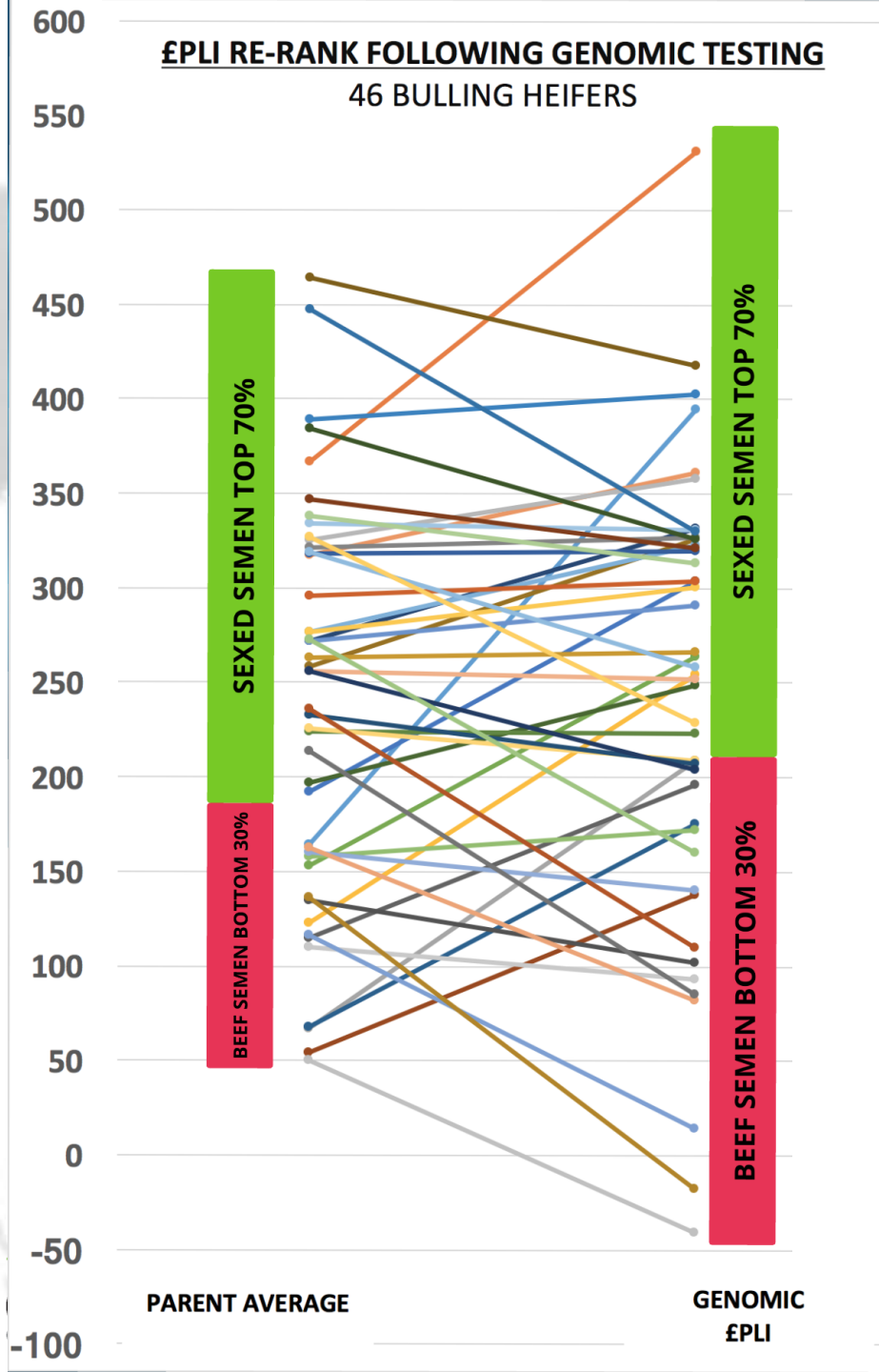
# With Genomic Reliabilities

High reliability predictions help to sort animals based on their true genetic merit = more accurate selections





# Practical Use



# Advanced Breeding - Activf-ET



Activf-ET OPU and Transfer Teams

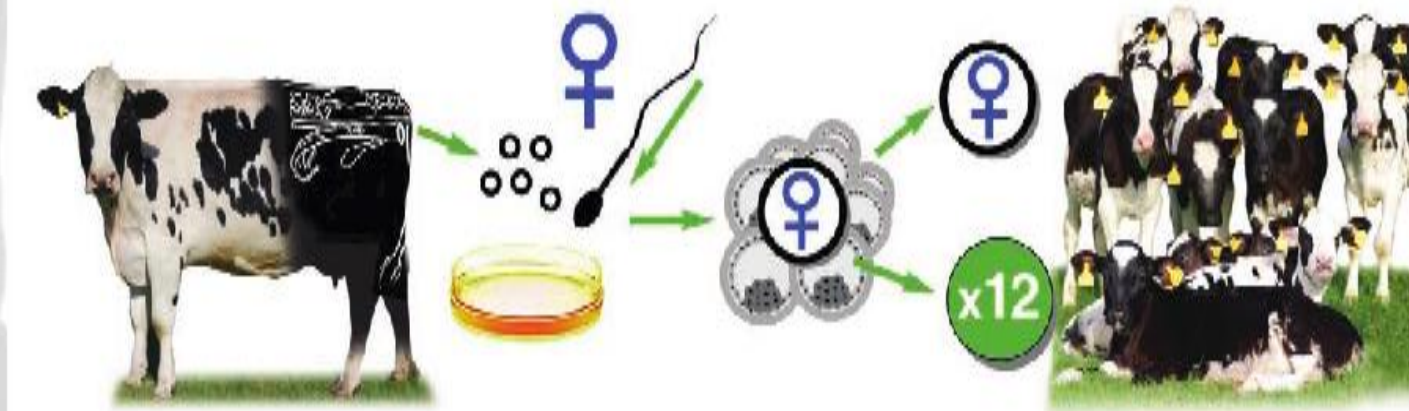
- Transfer Teams
- OPU Centres
- Laboratory

Activf-ET  
ADVANCED CATTLE BREEDING TECHNOLOGY

METCALA HOUSE  
10000 WILMINGTON PIKE

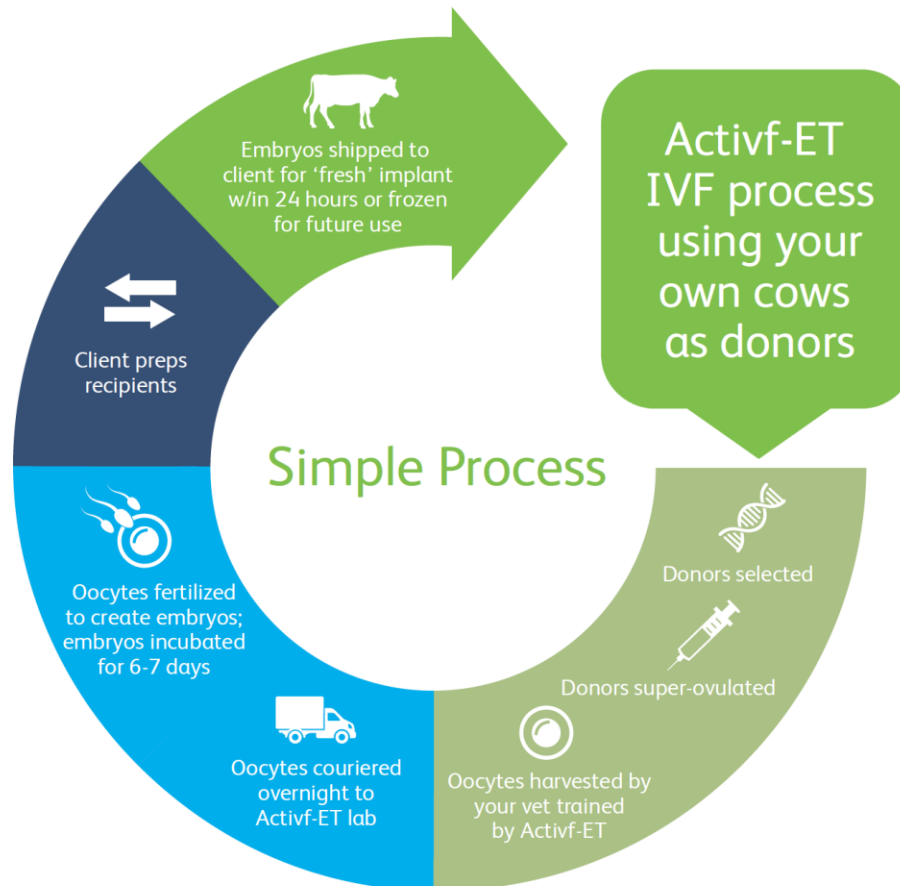
www.activf-et.com

Activf-ET  
ADVANCED CATTLE BREEDING TECHNOLOGY



# Activf-ET In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF)

Specialising in IVF Technologies to accelerate genetic progress



## Benefits of IVF



Faster genetic progress



Fertilise multiple donors' oocytes with a single unit of semen

7

Can work with heifers at 7 mths

1

Oocytes can be collected during first third of pregnancy



More calves/donor/year

2

Can collect every 2 weeks



Frozen IVF embryos show higher conception % during heat stress periods



Genetic recovery from voluntary cull animals



ALLIANCE BOVITEQ

ID No ID

Y1

08-JUN-16

: 11 13:35:40

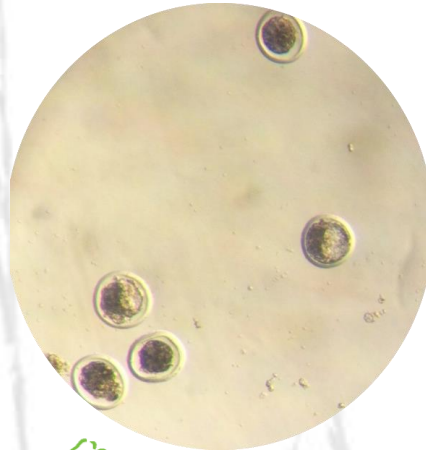
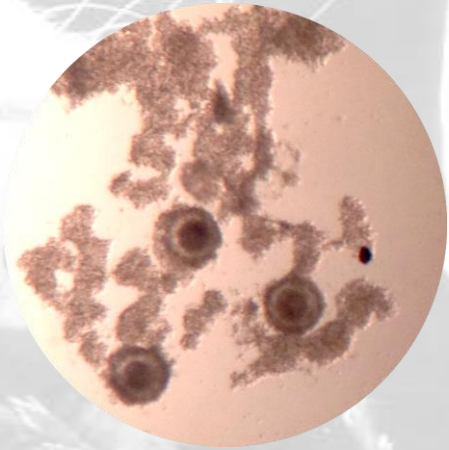
44Hz

DVA: 69%  
7.5M

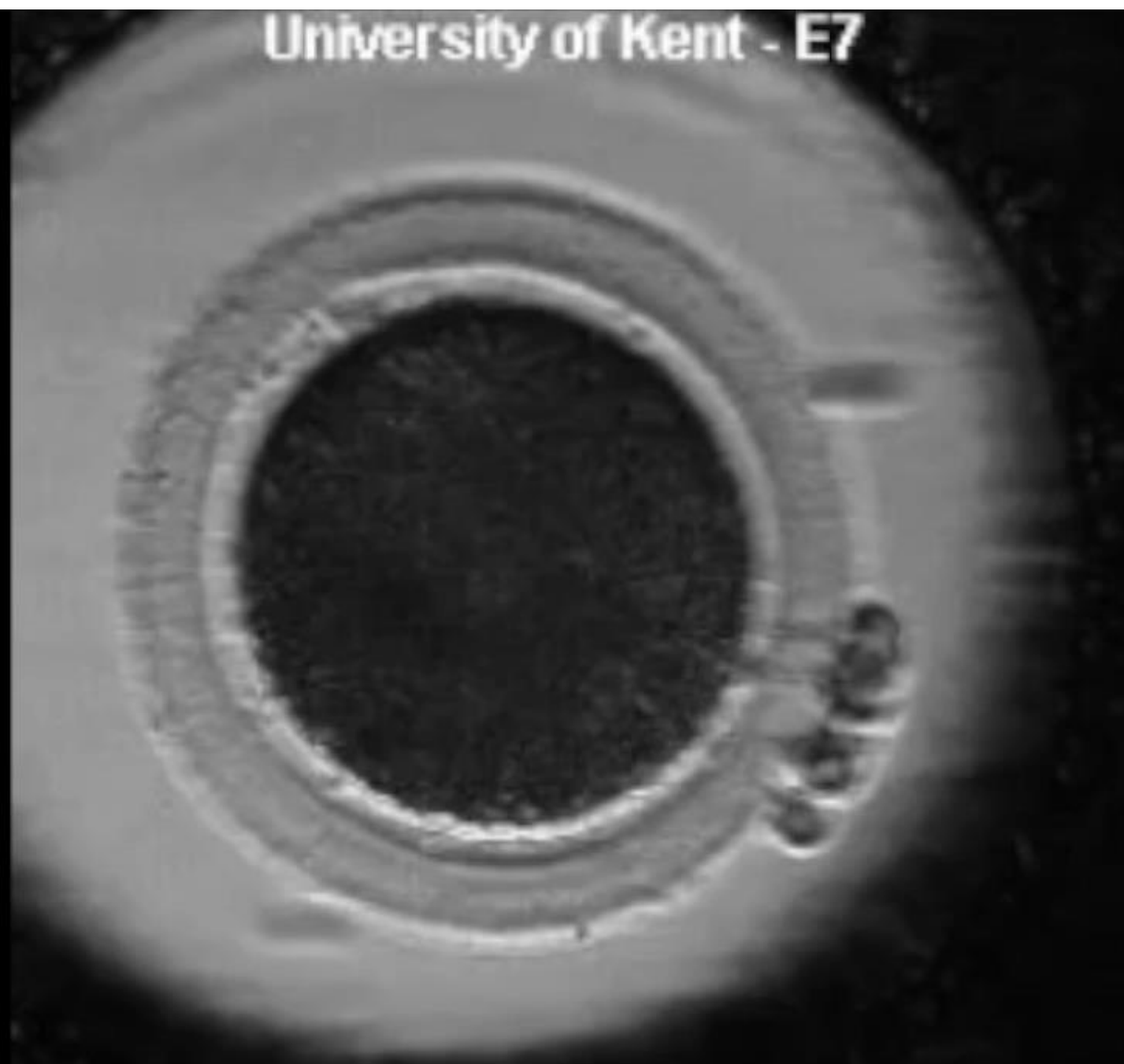
R05  
G70  
C04

① 1:OPU Auto 1P    ② Auto 2P    ③ Auto 3P    ④    ⑤    ⑥ Manual Focus  
MI=0.29 TIBCO.4

# IVF Lab

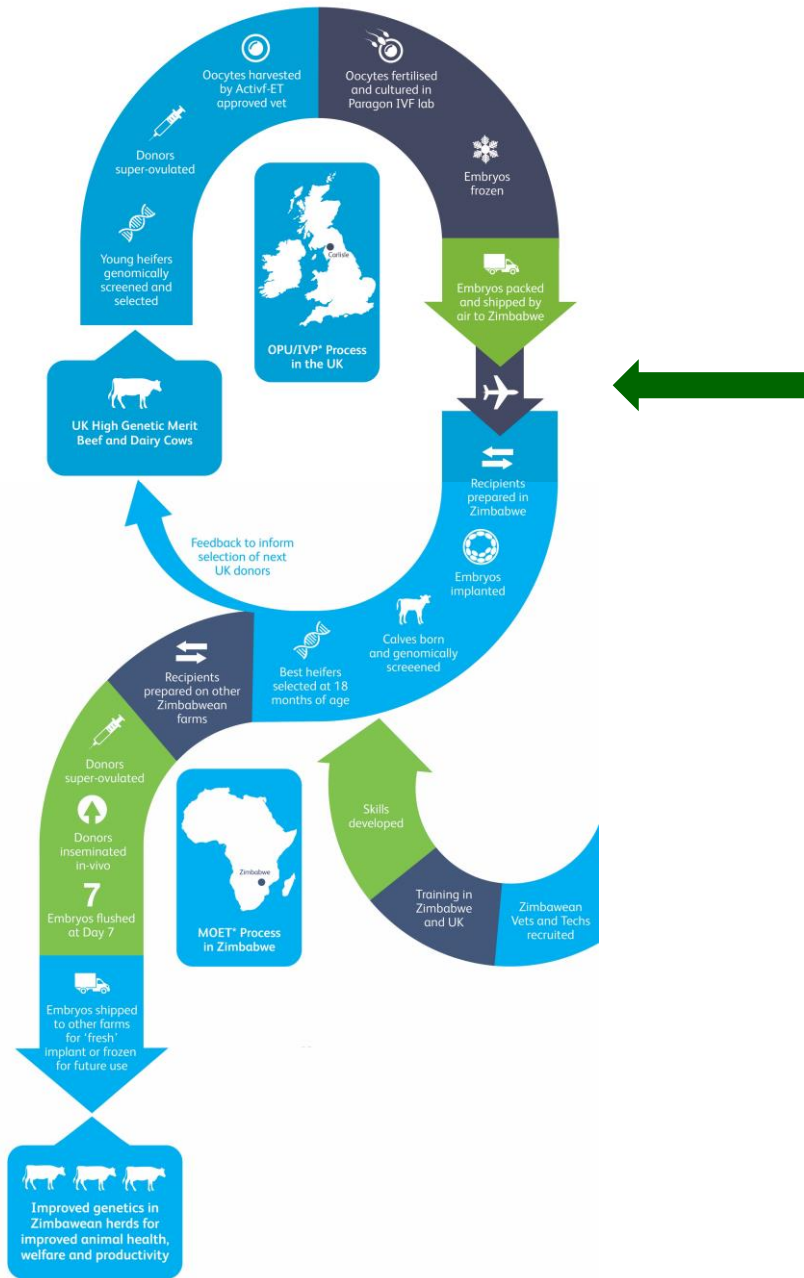


University of Kent - E7





# Genetic Improvement of Cattle in Zimbabwe Utilising Advanced Breeding Technologies



## The “Funnel and Cascade” Innovation

By combining and utilising the latest cattle genomic and breeding technologies we can efficiently select from a large untapped reserve of UK cattle genetics identifying desirable traits.

By efficiently producing OPU/IVF embryos we can “funnel” the genetic improvement and send it to Zimbabwe where we can then amplify these traits locally, thereby creating a “cascade” of benefits.

# The Opportunity in Developing Countries

## Who Benefits?

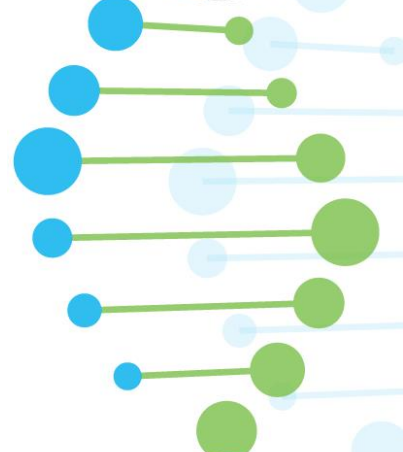
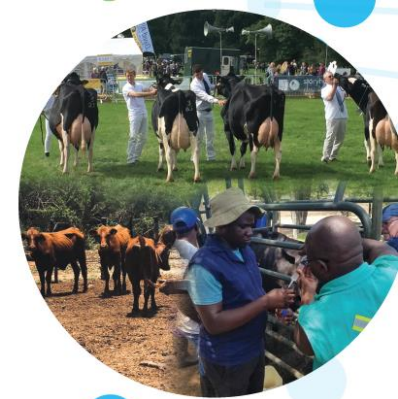
- Zimbabwe plc
- Zimbabwean Partners
- United Kingdom plc
- The population of Zimbabwe
- Women in Zimbabwe
- Cattle in Zimbabwe

## Future Opportunities

- Refine the technologies to maximise the genetic improvements
- Develop a toolkit to roll this technology into other developing countries
- Refine the genomic selections – including more complex health and sustainability traits to suit African conditions

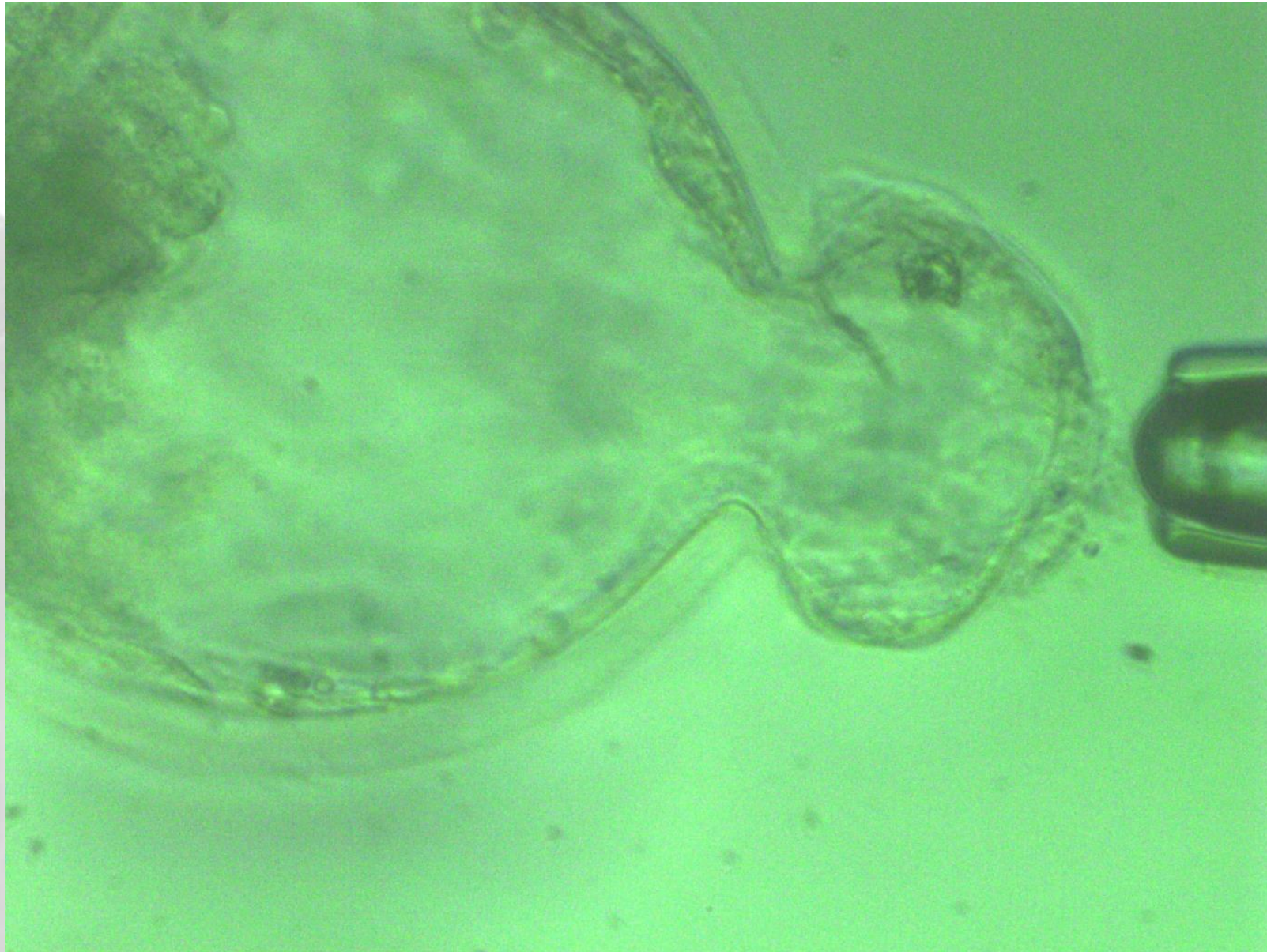
## A Sustainable Solution

- Improved cattle genetics
- Trained and Supported Vets and Techs
- Nutritious, healthy and safe food
- Improved income for farmers and smallholders
- Healthy animals are more efficient, have less environmental impact and require fewer antibiotics



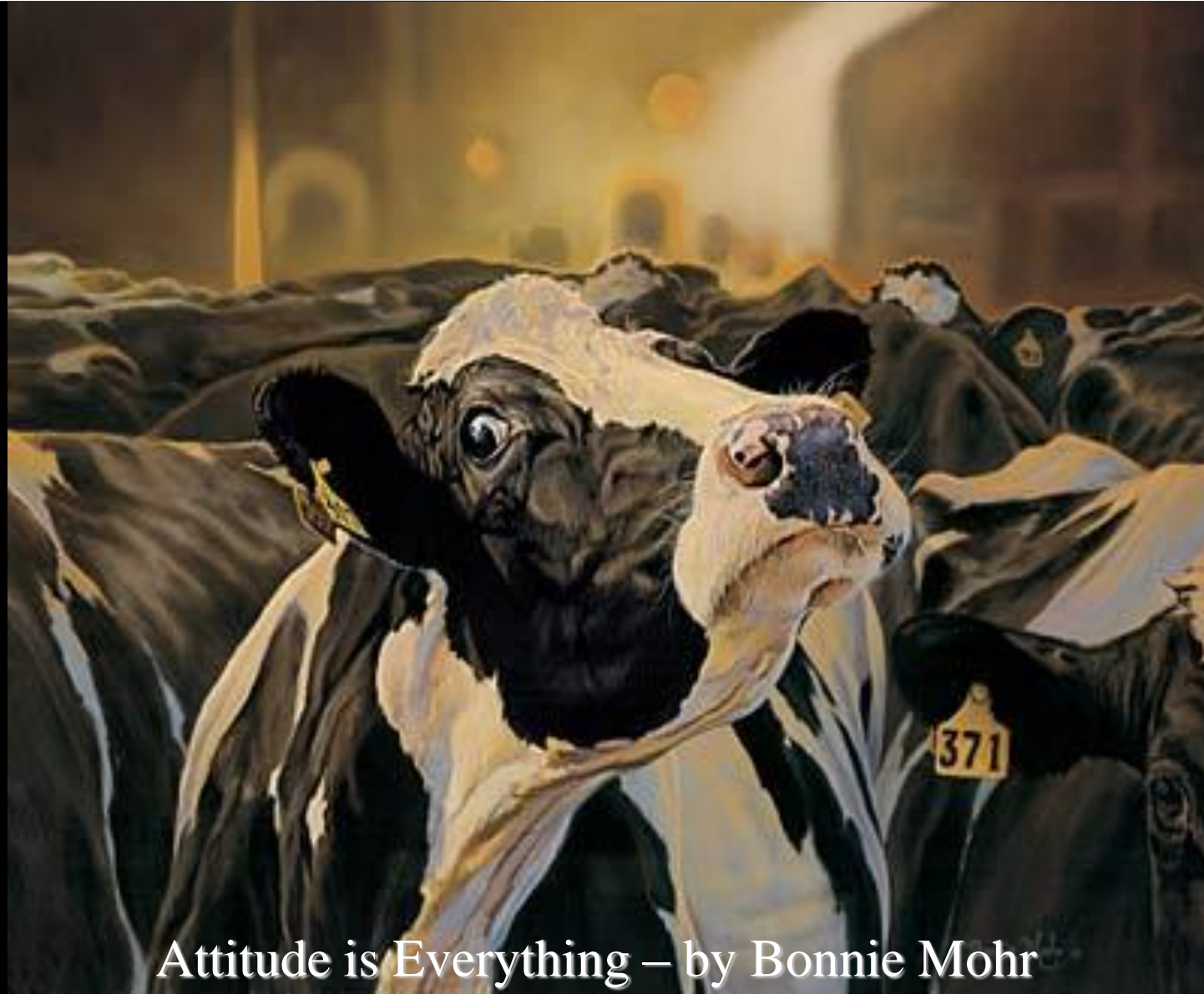


# Embryo Biopsy





# The Future of Farming needs A Healthy Industry which needs Healthy Animals



Attitude is Everything – by Bonnie Mohr



Gracias, Dank,  
Merci, Thank you