INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION

CASE STUDIES:

DAIRY WELFARE CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGs

GASL ACTION NETWORK ON ANIMAL WELFARE

CAROLINE EMOND
IDF DIRECTOR GENERAL

9th Multistakeholder Partnership Meeting: Innovation for Sustainable Livestock Systems

Tuesday 10th September 2019
What is the International Dairy Federation

- More than 40 member countries.
- 75% of world milk production
- 1,200 experts, 17 Standing Committees & 3 Task Forces.
- Accredited to the FAO, Codex, OIE, UNEP

Global Dairy Expertise since 1903

IDF represents the entire dairy sector

Our expert members cover a wide range of professional activities
What is the International Dairy Federation?

We provide science-based evidence and advice for standard and regulation setting.

Serve as the global voice of dairy to intergovernmental organisations.

Provide a forum for the global dairy sector to reach consensus on key dairy issues.

Farm Management

Animal Health & Welfare
Case studies are inspiring stories for good animal welfare practices in dairy production at a global scale.

FOR A DAIRY FARMER TO BE SUCCESSFUL AT PRODUCING MILK OF GOOD QUALITY, THE WELFARE NEEDS OF DAIRY ANIMALS MUST BE MET.

IDF’s Guide on Animal Welfare promotes the implementation of good animal welfare practices in dairy production at global scale and refers to key international Standards. This guide identifies five key Action Areas to be considered when developing and implementing quality management systems for dairy animal welfare: stockmanship, feed and water, physical environment, husbandry practices and health management.

The IDF Guide is intended for use by farmer organisations, dairy processors and farmers. The guide results of collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
Dairy Animals Welfare Case Studies

Yearly collection since 2006

Mastitis
Lameness
Cow and Calf Separation
Animal Health Management – mastitis

Mastitis Control in India: A Sustainable model for the developing world

- More than 70 per cent of dairy animal owners are small holders having 1-2 animals and mastitis is one the major reason of economic losses to these farmers.

- Mastitis annual losses are estimated at USD 107 million (2009). Around 60% of the losses are due to the sub-clinical form.

- The farmer usually remains unaware of the existence of this form in his animals.

- National Dairy Development Board’s programme is implemented in 25 locations covering more than 1500 DCS across nine states in India.

By S K Rana (NDDB)
Animal Health Management – mastitis

SDG 1: No poverty – The control model attempts to reduce poverty by increasing animal productivity and, saving costs on treatment.

SDG 3: Good health and well-being: The control model reduces or rationalizes the use of antibiotics thereby stalling the probable emergence of antimicrobial resistance and promoting good health and well-being.

SDG 5: Gender equality: More than 80% of dairying activities in the household are carried out by womenfolk who also carry out measures for control and management of mastitis.

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities: Milk production in India is more about livelihoods than a business.
The camel population in Kenya is estimated to be approximately **1 million** and the majority are kept under traditional management.

**Camel milk** calculates for 70% of all milk consumed by pastoralists in northern Kenya as well as **40% of their daily calorie intake**.

The development of a control strategy to reduce subclinical mastitis in camels adapted to pastoralist conditions, has the overarching goal of **reducing hunger** and improving **food security**.

By D. Seligsohn (SVA and SLU)
Dairy Animals Welfare Case Studies

Animal Health Management – mastitis

Subclinical mastitis reduction in Camels in Kenya

Camels are vital for the subsistence of pastoralists inhabiting arid and semi-arid regions in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

**SDG 1: No poverty** – Due to their unique adaptations to harsh climate, the camel is an important production animal, providing milk, meat, hair, hides and a means of transport.

**SDG 2: Zero hunger**: The project has a special focus on control of *Str. agalactiae*, which produces severe reduction of milk production.
Public acceptance is pivotal for a sustainable dairy production, and in the Nordic countries, the early separation of cow and calf is a management practice that the public finds problematic.

Dairy farmers and the industry in the Nordic countries now show an increased interest in allowing more cow-calf contact to improve animal health and welfare.

Rearing systems allowing contact are currently practiced in both loose-housing and tie stall barns with year-round or concentrated calving.
Dairy Animals Welfare Case Studies

Husbandry practices – Cow and calf
Norway and Sweden

There is an increased consumer interest in calf rearing systems which allow cow-calf contact.

**SDG 2: Zero hunger:** how to implement resilient agricultural practices in the Nordic countries that increase productivity and production

**SDG3: Good health and wellbeing:** through the One-health concept, the strong link between AW and animal health.

**SDG12: Responsible consumption and production:** supports sustainable food production systems with strong consumer demands and efficient use of resources

Hanna Eriksson
Health management - Lameness

Prevent, recognize and manage lameness as quickly as possible

- Lameness is one of the main concerns regarding animal welfare in dairy herds worldwide.

- Regular **claw trimming** improves claw health. Yet, each lesion is different and must be treated with **appropriate** treatment.

- In Sweden a reimbursement, called the Claw coin, was introduced in 2016. In France, a dedicated website is available for farmers.
Health management - Lameness

Prevent, recognize and manage lameness as quickly as possible

**SDG3: Good health and wellbeing:** through the One-health concept, the strong link between AW and animal health.

**SDG12: Responsible consumption and production:** Improved farm profitability, Reduced antibiotic use, Improved farmer image.
Dairy Animals Welfare Case Studies: 2019

- Stockmanship
- Health – significance of positive emotions
- Health – mastitis
- Reproduction
- Separation of cow and calf
- Pain assessment
- Lameness
- Biosecurity
- Modern Technology and useful tools
- Nutrition
- Responsible use of AM
- Use of animal based measures
- National accreditation programmes
- ......others

KEEP POSTED

Next issue October 2019
Register your interest:
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8th IDF International Symposium on Sheep, Goat & other non-Cow Milk

4 & 5 May 2020
Brussels
Thank you