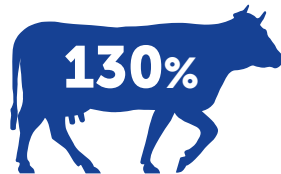


Why Better Livestock Health is Necessary to Meet Global Climate Commitments



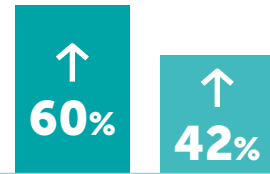
20% of livestock production is lost to disease each year¹

When productivity falls, more GHGs are expended in meeting food supply needs.



Animal disease can increase cattle emissions by up to 130%

UK research found Bovine viral diarrhoea and Johne's disease increases beef and dairy emissions by 130% and 40%, respectively.²



Livestock disease especially harms developing nations

An outbreak of cattle disease is associated with a 60% rise in emissions in a low-income nation versus only 42% in a high-income country.³



Existing technologies in health & husbandry can decrease livestock emissions by 18–30%⁴

This could enable livestock to serve 9 billion+ people in 2050 without increasing emissions.³



FAO has called on nations to prioritize animal health in climate commitments

A 2022 report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations urged countries to make "improved animal health...one of the key action points to reduce GHG emissions."⁵



Reductions in livestock disease can decrease GHG emissions by close to 1 billion tonnes

A 10-percentage point decrease in livestock disease levels would decrease emissions by 800 million tonnes – equal to the average annual emissions of 117 million Europeans.³

Livestock health is a proven climate solution. Support FAO's call to action by integrating livestock health into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and national climate commitments.

¹ World Organisation for Animal Health
² [Life cycle analysis of endemic diseases on GHG emissions intensity](#), Department for Food Environment and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom

³ [Animal health and Sustainability: A Global Data Analysis](#), Oxford Analytica
⁴ [Harnessing the power of livestock to drive sustainable development](#), FAO
⁵ [Role of Animal Health in National Climate Commitments](#), FAO