



Healthier animals need fewer natural resources, allowing them to provide more food for less feed, water, and land. Keeping animals healthy is central to achieving the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) by 2030.

Specifically, healthy animals are tied to goals to reduce emissions, hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. Innovations in animal health therapies can also reduce the threat of disease by strengthening immunity, improving prevention, enabling earlier and more specific diagnosis, and facilitating more accurate, effective treatment.

SUSTAINABLE BENEFITS OF ANIMAL HEALTH INNOVATIONS

New Vaccines

More effective vaccines and delivery mechanisms can help protect against diseases by:

- Protecting the livelihoods of the millions worldwide who rely on livestock (SDG 1, 8,10)
- Reducing the need for antibiotics, which minimizes the risk of antimicrobial resistance and helps protect public and environmental health (SDG 3, 15)
- Reducing the risk of zoonotic diseases passing from animals to people by preventing them in animals in the first place (SDG 3)

Alternatives to Antibiotics

Developing new products that prevent or treat bacterial infection while reducing the burden on antibiotics offers:

- Improved efficiencies in animal agriculture, which generates greater income for farmers (SDG 1,8) and produces more food for the global supply chain (SDG 2)
- Reduced the risk of antimicrobial resistance, which strengthens global public health (SDG 3)
- Reduced the potential impact of antibiotic use on the environment (SDG 12)

Digital Technologies

Early detection of diseases and individually targeted treatments can help support sustainable development by:

- Reducing costs associated with sick animals and supporting agricultural productivity (SDG 1, 2, 8)
- Optimizing the use of labor and creating new opportunities for global agricultural workers and youth (SDG 1,8)
- Improving the accuracy of diagnostics and treatments, thereby reducing the need for antibiotics and helping protect public health (SDG 3)

Diagnostics

Improved diagnostics helps protect animals from severe disease, which:

- Safeguards the livelihoods of millions who rely on livestock (SDG 1, 2, 8)
- Reduces the need for antibiotics, which minimizes the risk of antimicrobial resistance (SDG 3)
- Limits the transmission of zoonotic diseases that spread between animals and humans (SDG 3)

Parasite Control

New methods for parasite control can help improve animal health and manage resistance to existing technologies, which can deliver sustainability improvements, such as:

- Greater productivity as a result of improved health (SDG 1, 2, 8)
- Reducing the potential impact of parasiticide use on the environment (SDG 12)

Nutrition

Improving animal health through precision nutrition, feed additives, and biological parasiticides offers greater sustainability, such as:

- Greater productivity as a result of improved health (SDG 1, 2, 8)
- Increased levels of traceability for consumers (SDG 12)
- Fewer resources needed and lower emissions (SDG13,15)

Safe Development

Developing ways to test new drugs or treatments that require fewer animals can protect animal welfare while making product research and development safer and more sustainable through:

- Developing treatments faster and with more precision to protect agricultural livelihoods (SDG 1, 8)
- Sharing knowledge of biomarkers across human and animal health (SDG 3)

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