

Number 40

Livestock and Animal Health Mediterranean Perspectives

To be published in Summer 2017

Call for papers



CIHEAM

Sharing Knowledge, Feeding Future



CIHEAM STRATEGIC AGENDA 2025

OUR MISSIONS



Combating Triple Waste

1 Knowledge & Know-How

2 Natural Resources & Energy

3 Food Chain

Boosting Sustainable Agriculture and Food

4 Mediterranean Diet

5 Agro-Ecology

6 Food Safety & Quality

7 Access to Food

Investing In New Generations and Fragile Territories

8 Youth employability & employment

9 Rural & Coastal Development

10 Gender Equality & Vulnerable Groups Inclusion

11 Agro-Smart Business

Preventing Risk and Managing Tensions

12 Mobilities & Migrations

13 Climate Change

14 Animal & Plant Health

15 Agricultural Markets

OUR TOOLS

Education and Training

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Networks and Open Knowledge Platforms

Projects and Technical Assistance

Policy Dialogue and Partnerships

OUR APPROACHES

Holistic vision of Development

Multilateral Approach

Bottom-Up Collaboration

Problem Solving Oriented Projects

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About CIHEAM

Created in 1962, CIHEAM is a Mediterranean organization which works for improving sustainable agriculture and fisheries, for ensuring food and nutrition security and for developing rural and coastal territories capacities. The organization gathers 13 Member States from both shores of the Mediterranean (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) and works with several international and regional institutions.

We strongly believe that a Mediterranean that listens, acts and prepares a better future for the younger generations exists. We contribute to promoting solutions that lead to human development and sustainable growth and we work to strengthen intercultural dialogue.

Closely related to the peculiar needs of the countries, our actions rely on a bottom-up collaboration and a problem-solving approach. With our member states, public and private partners and academics we strive to meet the 4 following challenges:

- Struggling against “triple waste” (Knowledge-Natural Resources-Food);
- Boosting sustainable agriculture and Food;
- Investing in new generations and marginal territories;
- Preventing risks and managing tensions.

The CIHEAM pursues this cooperation mission through its 4 Institutes based in Bari (Italy), Chania (Greece), Montpellier (France), and Zaragoza (Spain), but also the Headquarter located in Paris (France).

The Watch Letter

This Quarterly Letter has been published since 2007 and is devoted to major topics in Mediterranean Agriculture, Food and Environment. While enabling the CIHEAM to gain a widespread recognition, it circulates analyses aimed at a heterogeneous public (policymakers, researchers, journalists, etc.) on emerging agricultural and food issues. The objective of the Watch Letter is to provide brief analyses which will fuel both the discussion on the Mediterranean and the broader global debate on food and agriculture.

The CIHEAM Headquarter is responsible for the direction and the management of this bilingual publication (English and French). Constant efforts are made to ensure a wide variety of contributor profiles in both geographic and professional terms. In the 37 issues published so far, we have published 350 articles involving more than 550 authors.

Watch Letter's Organization Chart

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Timetable

October - December 2016

Announcement and call for papers

February 2016

Deadline for the submission of a contribution and setting of the summary

February 2016 - May 2017

Reception of the articles and edition

June 2017 - July 2017

Publication of the Watch Letter 40

Technical Details for the articles

Languages

English or French

Length

2000-2500 Words (or 12,500 - 15,000 Characters)

Signature

Indicate your position-title and/or the institution you want to appear in the article

Title and Bibliography

Each article should have a clear title and a brief bibliography/webography (not more than 4-5 references)

Delivery

The paper must be sent via electronic mail at watch.letter@ciheam.org

A recent and good picture of the author(s) must be send (PNG or JPEG format)

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Watch Letter 40 - Terms of Reference

Sheep and goat plague, food and mouth disease or bluetongue disease, bird flu, mad cow disease... Animal epidemics are publicised when they reach developed countries, thus generating a wave of panic among consumers whose purchases of animal products may consequently decrease. Animal health is indeed particularly important in developed countries due to the efficiency of production and distribution systems as an animal epidemic can also affect human beings when it is the case of a zoonosis. This can therefore be an issue of public health, not to mention the significant economic impact of a health crisis. If animal health is only of public interest when affected by major epidemics, it is of constant concern for our breeders.

Poverty of rural populations and particularly the precarious financial situation of pastoralists in the southern countries, that proves to be decisive in health crises, is one of the main causes of the emergence and development of animal diseases. Breeders rarely have the capacity to provide care and adequate veterinary monitoring for their herds. Vaccines, deworming and *ad hoc* treatments cannot be administered on a regular basis in certain regions because of their cost and low availability.

If climate change has a significant impact on agriculture (see Watch Letter n°37), it also considerably affects livestock and the entire production chain of animal products whose consumption is increasing steadily with the standardisation of diets. The increase in global temperatures triggers disease and increases the risk of resurgence of infectious disease in animals and humans, especially because of the growing role of vectors such as insects and arthropods. The depletion and deterioration of natural resources also cause considerable damage to pets and livestock. Desertification has resulted in the disappearance of pasture and rangelands and droughts in North Africa and the Near East, causing the death of hundreds of thousands of animals. These net losses lead to the impoverishment and increased precariousness of the rural population where livestock is both a source of income and food. Due to the current context, particularly in the Near East, the international attention is also focused on issues related to animal health. Particularly vulnerable to political, security and climatic upheavals, pastoralists are sometimes forced to leave their land and move with their herds. Under these conditions, veterinary monitoring, the use of drugs, the access to a nutrient-rich diet and fresh water supply is almost impossible.

Far from being an issue of concern only in southern countries, animal issues also affect farmers in developed countries. Firstly, because intensive farming is, rightly or wrongly, criticised by the public due to the number and promiscuity of animals as both are conditions that favour contagion and the spread of diseases. Secondly, farmers are often accused of abusive preventive antibiotherapies on herds, as well as antibiotics to accelerate growth of animals and their weight.

In the Mediterranean, these issues are strategic. Within international institutions such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), whose mandate is to control risks for animal health and to improve food security, the cooperation between the States also revolves around the Mediterranean region. In 2009, the Mediterranean Animal Health Network (REMESA) was established with the aim of improving the prevention and fight against the major animal diseases. Striving for coordination and cooperation in the region, today this Network brings together 15 countries (7 European and 8 from North Africa and the Near East).

These factors lead us to focus on this subject for this new issue of the CIHEAM Watch Letter. Identified as priority n°14 in the Strategic Agenda of the CIHEAM 2025 together with plant health, animal health is a transversal subject that invites us to reflect upon several components of the Mediterranean agriculture.

First of all, on the livestock production in the Mediterranean:

- Is the pursuit of food self-sufficiency tolerable at all costs?
- How can the sensitivity of animal industries to international trade be reduced?
- What potential and which challenges are there for trade between third Mediterranean countries?
- Transnational cooperation (South-South and North-South) revolving around issues related to animal health veterinary research.
- Import policies of animal products and products derived from animals in third Mediterranean countries and their impact on national sectors.
- What are impacts of climate change and migration on the resilience of pastoralists?

Pastoralism in the Mediterranean, between "archaism" and "modernity"

- What economic profitability is there for conventional farming?
- Promotion and preservation of traditional farming, a producer of global public goods.
- Pastoralism, a component of sustainable territorial development.
- How can the resilience of pastoralists in the southern Mediterranean countries be enhanced?

Animal health and trade in the Mediterranean

- What is the current state of animal health in the Mediterranean?
- The necessary improvements of health monitoring devices and access to veterinary care.
- What are the emerging diseases in the Mediterranean?
- What are the social and economic consequences of health crises and how do socio-political tensions impact this sector?

Animal proteins at the heart of debate on food

- Eat less, eat better and eat local. What are contributions of Mediterranean animal production to this paradigm?
- Public health and food security: should the Mediterranean develop its animal production or reduce its consumption of animal products?
- Mediterranean Diet and globalisation of diets: what balance to find between public health and the sustainable development of Mediterranean farming?

This Watch Letter is aimed at recalling the fact that animal health concerns all Mediterranean consumers and the related challenges. The contributions of specialists of different nationalities, with different profiles and experiences are expected to make this issue, a collection of testimonies and current studies on the state of animal health in the Mediterranean, its future challenges and the possible solutions to strengthen regional cooperation.

Watch Letter 40 - Termes de référence

Peste des petits ruminants, fièvre aphteuse ou catarrhale, grippe aviaire, vache folle... lorsqu'elles atteignent les pays développés, les épidémies animales sont médiatisées et entraînent un vent de panique auprès des consommateurs dont les achats de produits animaux peuvent alors diminuer. La santé animale revêt en effet une importance particulière dans les pays développés en raison de l'efficacité des systèmes de production et de distribution, une épidémie animale pouvant affecter des êtres humains lorsqu'il s'agit d'une zoonose et constituer alors un enjeu de santé publique, sans oublier les répercussions économique considérables d'une crise sanitaire. Si la santé animale ne fait l'objet d'attention populaire uniquement lorsque des épidémies de grande ampleur les atteignent, il s'agit d'une préoccupation constante pour nos éleveurs.

L'un des principaux responsable de l'apparition et du développement des maladies animales demeure la pauvreté des populations rurales et en particulier la précarité financière des populations pastorales des pays du sud qui s'avèrent déterminants dans les situations de crise sanitaire. Les éleveurs ont rarement la capacité de prodiguer des soins et suivis vétérinaires suffisants à leurs cheptels. Les vaccins et vermifuges peuvent ne pas être administrés de façon régulière dans certaines régions en raison de leur coût et de leur faible disponibilité, il en va de même pour les traitements *ad hoc*.

Les changements climatiques, s'ils ont effectivement un impact considérable sur l'agriculture (voir Watch Letter n°37, 2016) affectent également l'élevage et l'ensemble de la chaîne de production des produits animaux, dont la consommation ne cesse d'augmenter avec l'uniformisation des régimes alimentaires. L'augmentation des températures globales est un facteur déclencheur de pathologies et augmente le risque de résurgence de maladies infectieuses chez les animaux, comme chez les humains, notamment à cause du rôle croissant des vecteurs tels que les insectes et les arthropodes. La disparition et l'altération des ressources naturelles entraînent également des dommages considérables pour les animaux domestiques et d'élevage. La désertification a pour conséquence la disparition de pâturages et de parcours et les sécheresses en Afrique du Nord et au Proche-Orient, provoquent la mort de plusieurs centaines de milliers de bêtes. Ces pertes nettes ont pour conséquence un appauvrissement et une précarisation accrue des populations rurales là où le bétail est à la fois une source de revenu et une source alimentaire. L'attention internationale se dirige également vers les questions de santé animale en raison du contexte actuel, notamment au Proche-Orient. Les populations pastorales, particulièrement vulnérables face aux soubresauts politiques, sécuritaires et climatiques, sont parfois contraintes de quitter leurs terres et de se déplacer avec leurs

troupeaux. Dans ces conditions le suivi vétérinaire est quasi-impossible de même que le recours aux médicaments, à une alimentation riche et à une eau douce.

Loin de concerner seulement les pays du sud, les enjeux de santé animale s'adressent également aux agriculteurs/éleveurs des pays développés. Premièrement car l'élevage intensif est, à tort ou à raison, vivement critiqué par l'opinion publique en raison du nombre et de la promiscuité des animaux, conditions favorisant la contagion et la diffusion des pathologies. Ensuite, l'on accuse régulièrement les éleveurs d'abuser d'antibiothérapies préventives sur les cheptels, ainsi que d'antibiotiques à effet facteur de croissance pour accélérer la croissance des animaux et de leur masse. En Méditerranée, ces questions sont stratégiques. Au sein d'institutions internationales telles que l'Organisation mondiale de la santé animale (OIE), dont le mandat est dédié à la maîtrise des risques pour la santé animale et l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire, la zone méditerranéenne est concernée par l'action de coopération entre les États. En 2009, le Réseau méditerranéen de santé animale (Remesa) a été créé dans le but d'améliorer la prévention et la lutte contre les principales maladies animales. Ce Réseau s'appuie visé à coordination et à la coopération des États de la région, il rassemble aujourd'hui 15 pays (7 pays européens et 8 pays d'Afrique du Nord et du Proche-Orient). Ces éléments nous incitent à nous saisir du sujet pour ce nouveau numéro de la Watch Letter du CIHEAM. Inscrite comme priorité n°14 dans l'Agenda stratégique du CIHEAM 2025, avec la santé des végétaux, la santé animale est un sujet transversal et nous invite à entamer une réflexion sur plusieurs éléments de l'agriculture méditerranéenne:

Tout d'abord sur les filières de production animale en Méditerranée :

- La recherche de l'autosuffisance alimentaire est-elle tolérable à tout prix ?
- Comment réduire la sensibilité des filières animales au commerce international ?
- Quels potentiels et quels enjeux pour un commerce entre les pays tiers méditerranéens ?
- La coopération transnationale (sud-sud et nord-sud) autours des enjeux de santé animale et de recherche vétérinaires
- Les politiques d'importation de produits animaux et d'origine animale des pays tiers méditerranéens et leurs impacts sur les filières nationales.
- Quels impacts des changements climatiques et des mouvements migratoires sur la capacité de résilience des populations pastorales ?

Le pastoralisme en Méditerranée, entre « archaïsme » et modernité

- Quelle rentabilité économique pour l'élevage traditionnel ?
- Promotion et préservation de l'élevage traditionnel, producteur de biens publics mondiaux.
- Le pastoralisme, une composante du développement territorial durable.
- Comment renforcer la résilience des populations pastorales dans les pays du sud de la Méditerranée ?

La santé animale et le commerce en Méditerranée

- Quel état des lieux sur la santé animale en Méditerranée ?
- Les nécessaires améliorations des dispositifs de contrôle sanitaire et d'accès aux soins vétérinaires.
- Quelles sont les maladies émergentes en Méditerranée ?
- Quelles sont les conséquences sociales et économiques des crises sanitaires et comment les tensions sociopolitiques impactent ce secteur d'activité ?

Les protéines animales au cœur du débat sur l'alimentation

- Manger moins, manger mieux et manger local, quelles contributions des productions animales méditerranéennes à ce nouveau paradigme ?
- Santé publique et sécurité alimentaire : la Méditerranée doit-elle développer ses productions animales ou réduire sa consommation de produits animaux ?
- Diète méditerranéennes et mondialisation des régimes alimentaires, quel équilibre pour la santé publique et le développement durable de l'élevage méditerranéen ?

Cette Watch Letter a pour vocation de rappeler combien la santé animale concerne l'ensemble des consommateurs méditerranéens et quels sont les enjeux qui y sont liés. Les contributions de spécialistes de nationalités, de profils et d'expériences différents sont attendues afin de faire de ce nouveau numéro un recueil de témoignages et d'études actuelles sur l'état de la santé animale en Méditerranée, ses défis futurs et les solutions envisageables pour renforcer la coopération régionale.

All the Watch Letters published

2007

1. Water Resources and Agriculture
2. Identity and Quality of Mediterranean Products
3. Zoonoses and Emerging Diseases

2008

4. Aquaculture Sector
5. Sociopolitical Impacts of the Rising Food Prices
6. Forest Fires
7. Organic Farming

2009

8. Agro-Business
9. Drought Management and Desertification
10. Agricultural Policies Outlook
11. Agriculture and Fisheries in the Islands

2010

12. Climate Change and Agriculture
13. Food, Nutrition and Health
14. Women in Agriculture
15. Agricultural Trade and Liberalization

2011

16. Olive Growing
17. Financing Agricultural and Rural Development
18. Urban Agriculture
19. Labelling Mediterranean Products

2012

20. Agri-Food Chain and Logistics
21. Enhancing Research
22. Education and Training
23. Cereals Trade and Markets

2013

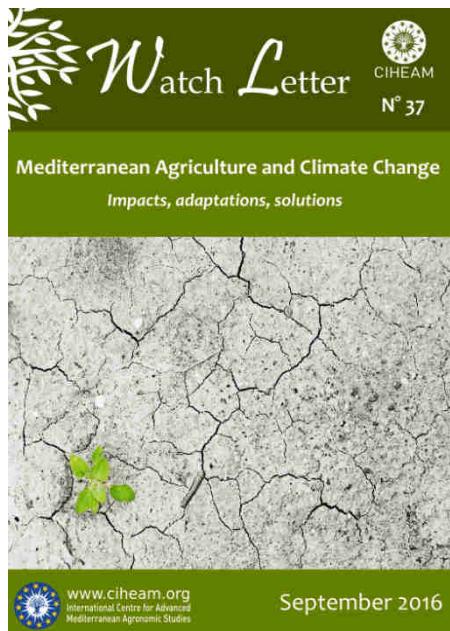
24. Rural Development
25. Mediterranean Forests
26. Farmer's Trade Union
27. EU CAP Reform and the Mediterranean

2014

28. Land Issues
29. Corporate Social Responsibility
30. Food Waste and losses
31. The Mediterranean Sea: Fisheries and beyond

2015

32. Feeding Expo Milano with Mediterranean perspectives
33. Invasive species: challenges and risks
34. Agenda post 2015 and Mediterranean Futures
35. Milk and Dairy Products
36. Crises and Resilience in the Mediterranean
37. Agriculture and Climate Change: Impacts, adaptations, solutions
38. Rural Innovations and Digital Revolution in Agriculture (to be published in December 2016)
39. Producer Organizations and Cooperatives for Responsible Investments and Sustainable Agricultural Development in the Mediterranean (to be published in Spring 2017)



All these issues are available in free access on www.ciheam.org