

WellBeing International® Overview

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Who We Are

- **WellBeing International is a recently established U.S. 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization that is focusing its efforts on projects that increase the wellbeing of people, animals and the environment (the PAE Triad). Currently, our core projects include a global dog campaign, a project on the impact of humane & environmental education, a campaign addressing the problem of ocean plastic, and a program promoting corridors and connectivity for wildlife.**



Linking SDGs & Animal Welfare: A Global Perspective.



SDGs 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

- Animals factor (or should factor) in a number of SDGs. Few of the goals directly reference animals, ecosystems, or the natural world, but most indirectly rely on or benefit from animal welfare and wildlife conservation.
- **2 – Zero Hunger** (790 million people lacked adequate food in 2016, conversely hundreds of millions have plenty of calories but are also malnourished). Major inequalities in production/consumption of foods of animal origin.
- **3 – Good Health & Well-being** (Overuse of antibiotics on factory farms; Zoonotic disease threats widespread)
- **8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** (e.g. nature tourism – 80% of trips to Africa for wildlife viewing)
- **11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities** (companion animals (manage dogs in Bosnia), wildlife conflict)
- **12 – Responsible Consumption** (Foods of animal origin a big issue for inequality, environmental degradation, threats to wildlife)
- **13 – Climate Action** (Adversely affects all life – human, animal and plant: “Nature” will survive but not so sure about human society)
- **14 – Life Below Water** (Oceans are either maximally fished or overfished and suffering from extraordinary pollution)
- **15 – Life on Land** (Wildlife is under great threat. 75% of arable land is currently devoted to food production and projected to grow to 90% by 2050. No room for large wildlife and even small animals – e.g. bees – gravely threatened by human activity)



Selected SDGs & Animal Welfare

- **14 – Life Below Water** (Overfished, plastic & other pollution)
- **15 – Life on Land** (Wildlife is under great threat)
- **3 – Good Health & Well-being** (Overuse of antibiotics; Zoonotic diseases)
- **12 – Responsible Consumption** (Foods of animal origin)
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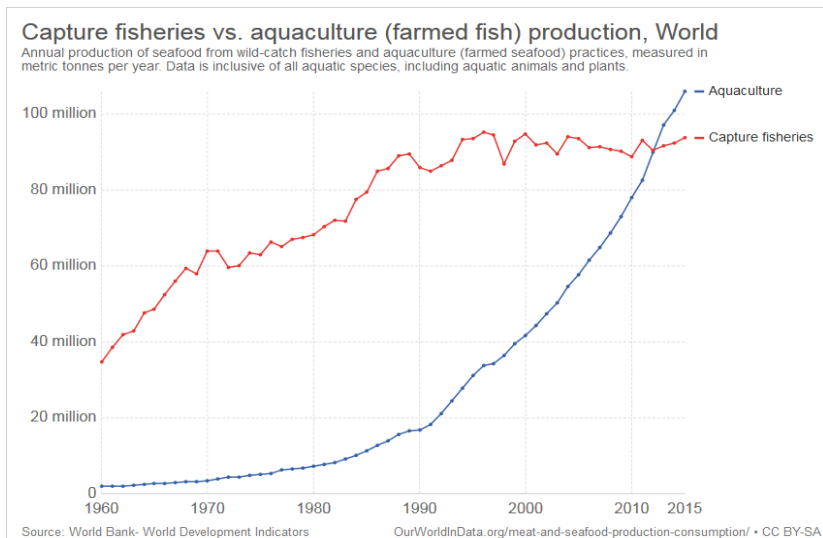
SDG 14

Life below Water



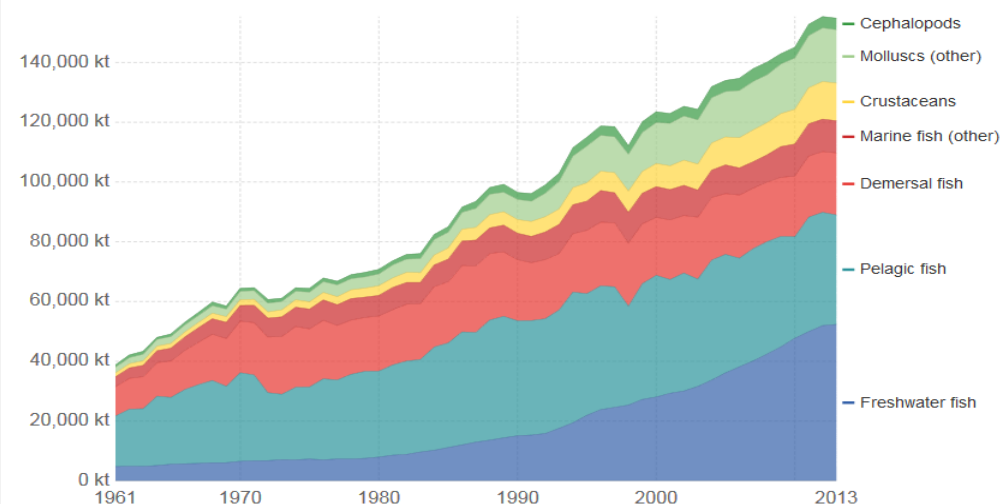
SDG 14: Life below Water - Overconsumption

- **Capture fisheries production peaked.**



Seafood and fish production, thousand tonnes, World

Total seafood and fish production measured in thousands of tonnes (kilotonnes) per year. Seafood and fish includes both marine and freshwater species, crustaceans, cephalopods and other molluscs.

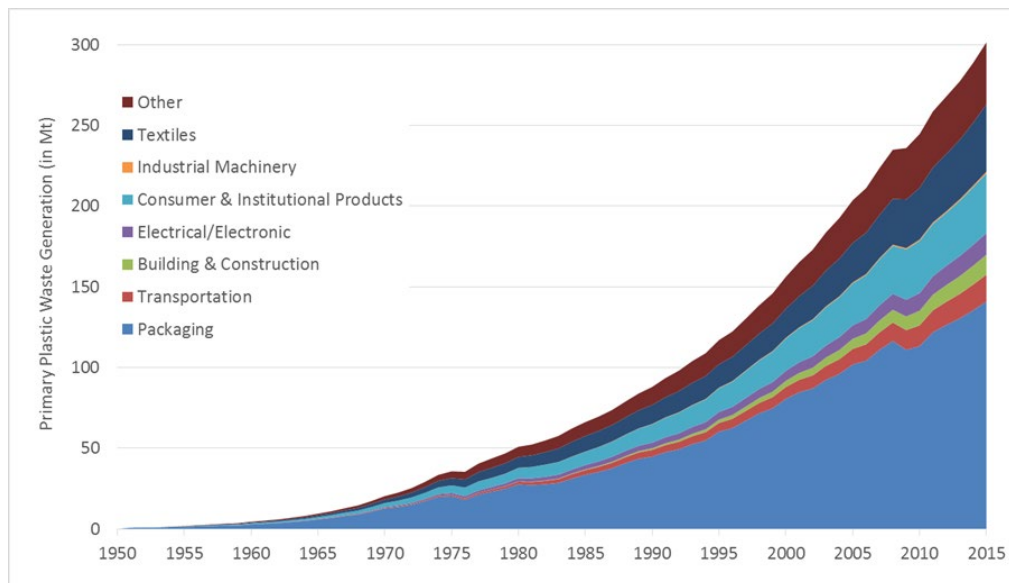


- **Aquaculture has many environmental/welfare issues.**

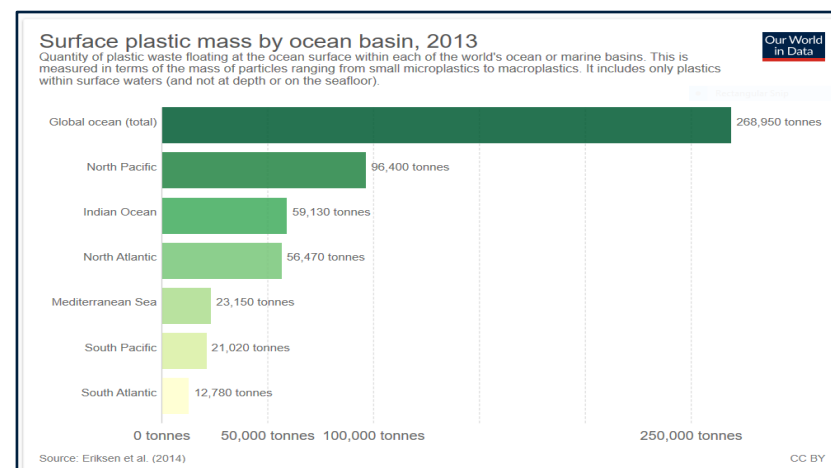
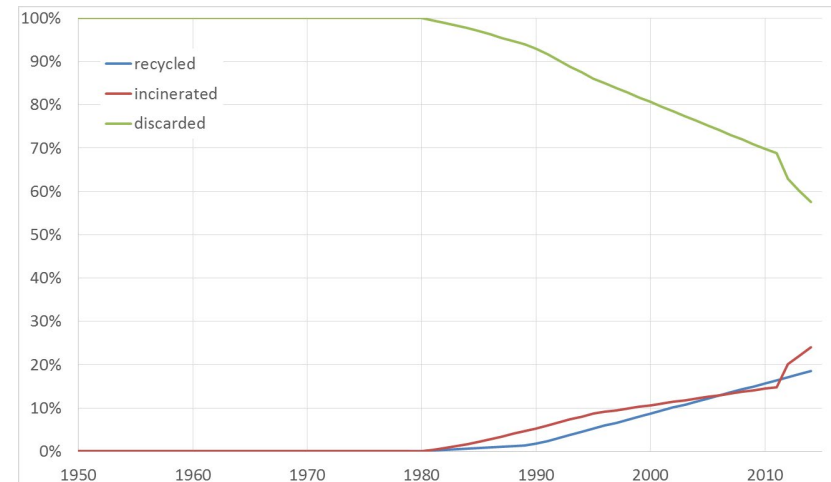


SDG 14: Life below Water - Pollution

- Plastic waste increasing dramatically



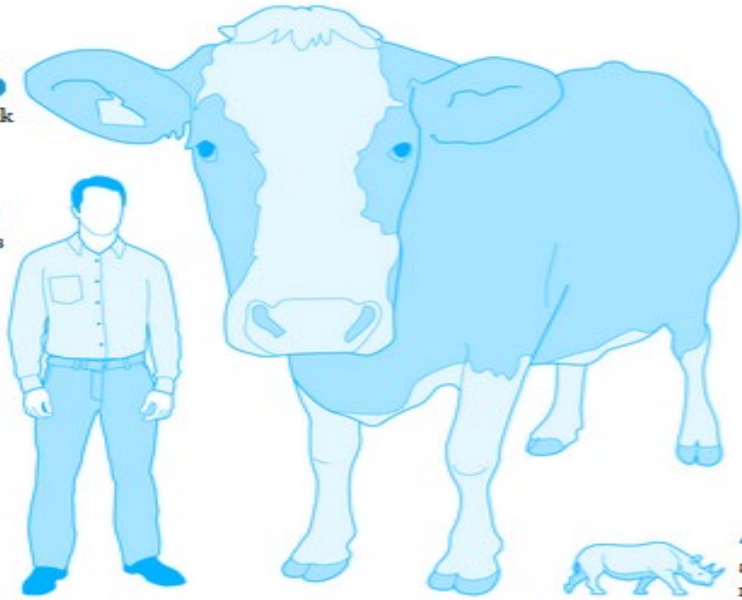
- More plastic being recycled but still too much ending up in oceans.



Of all the mammals on Earth, 96% are livestock and humans, only 4% are wild mammals

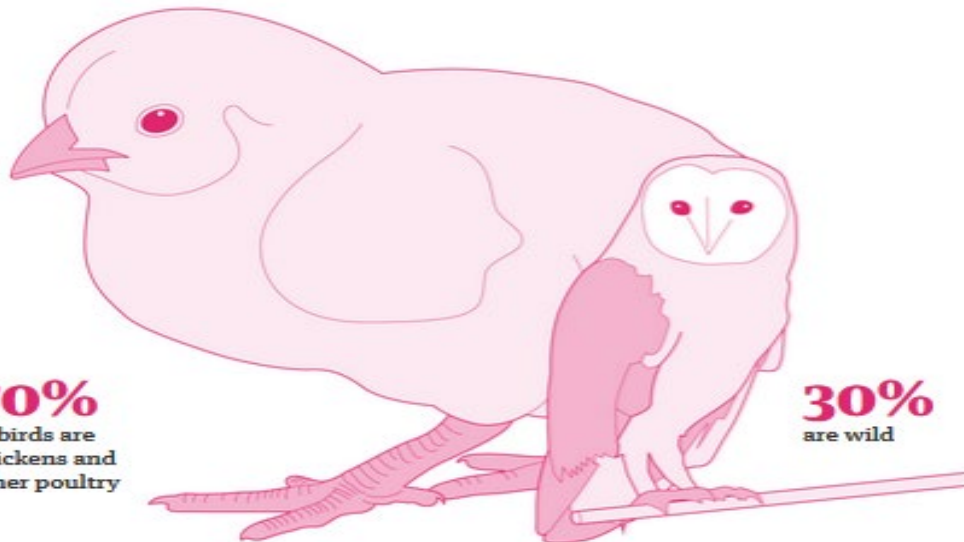
60%
are livestock

36%
are humans



4%
are wild
mammals

70%
of birds are
chickens and
other poultry



30%
are wild

Guardian graphic.

SDG 15

Life on Land

Wildlife remarkably limited

(with thanks to Gary Tabor, VMD, MES of the Center for Large Landscape Conservation in Montana for materials on “connectivity” issues)



SDG 15: Life on Land – Declining wildlife

- **Living Planet Index (WWF & London Zoo) – 60% decline in 16,704 wild populations since 1970 (on top of big declines from 1900 to 1970)**
- **IPBES 2018 on land – land degradation and habitat loss continues**
- **IPCC – 72% of terrestrial area used by humans**
- **Convention on Biological Diversity – Aichi target 5 Halve the rate of loss of habitat (at least) by 2020 & reduce degradation & fragmentation**

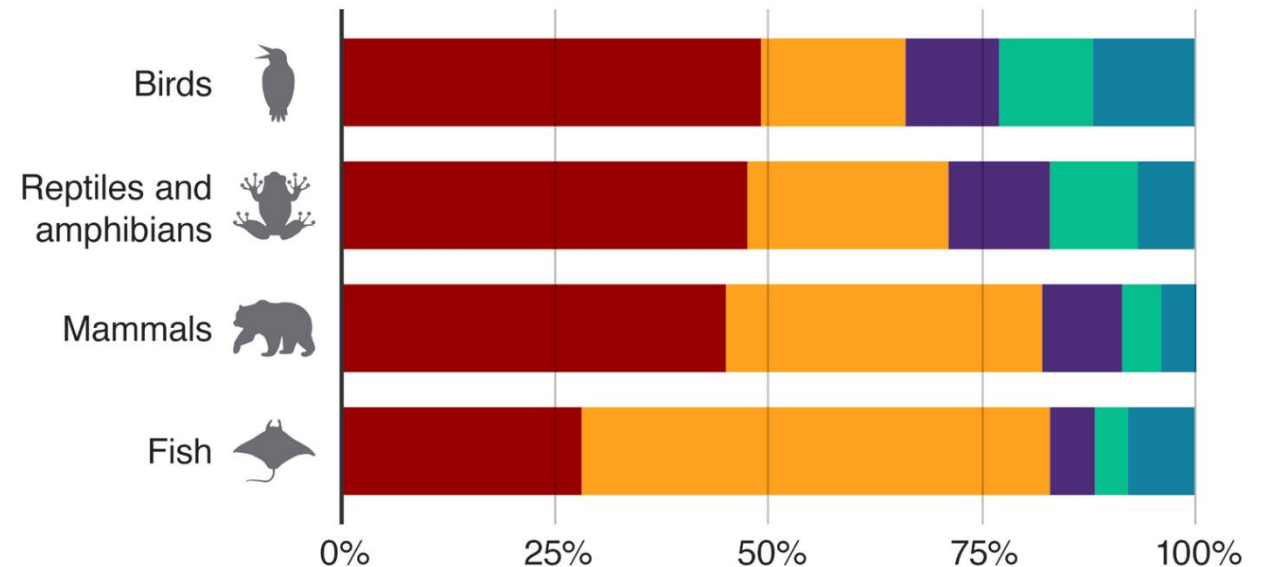
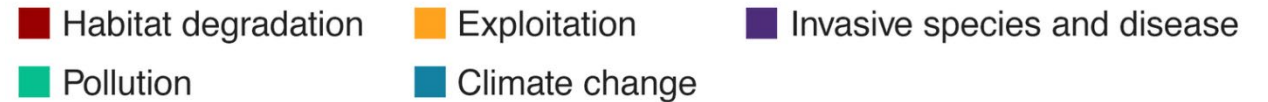


SDG 15 – Life on Land

- Since 1970, 3,789 populations evaluated by the Living Planet Index have declined by 60%.
- Declines before 1970.

Habitat loss is a major threat to biodiversity

The Living Planet Report assesses key drivers of species decline



Note: A sample of 3,789 populations evaluated by the Living Planet Index

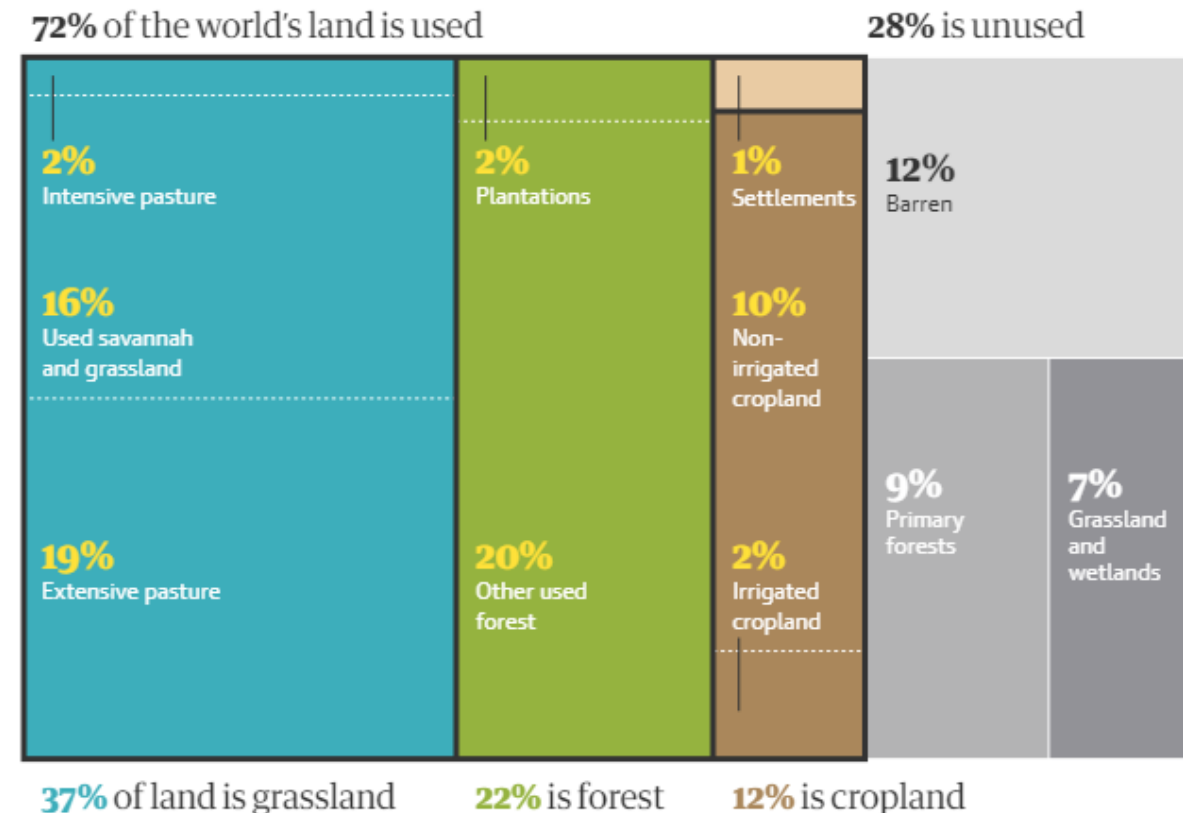
Source: WWF, Living Planet Report 2018



SDG 15 – Life on Land

- IPCC Report; Aug 2019 – Must transform way world produces food & manages land.
- Not much space left for wildlife and what is available is threatened by increasing fragmentation. Must maintain/restore connections between wild lands.

Most of the planet's land is used by humans



Guardian graphic. Source: IPCC. Note: percentage of ice-free land shown



World Business Council for Sustainable Development



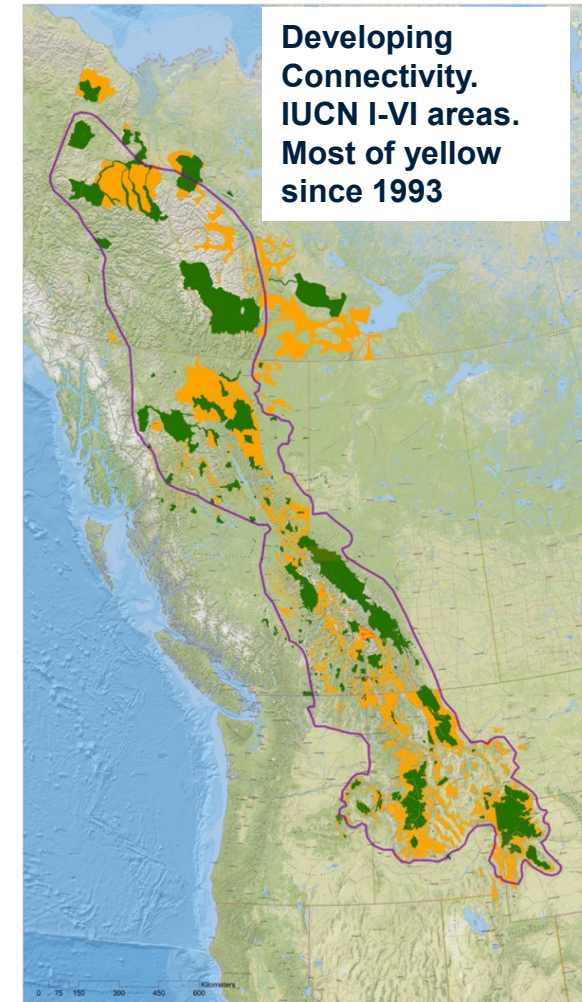
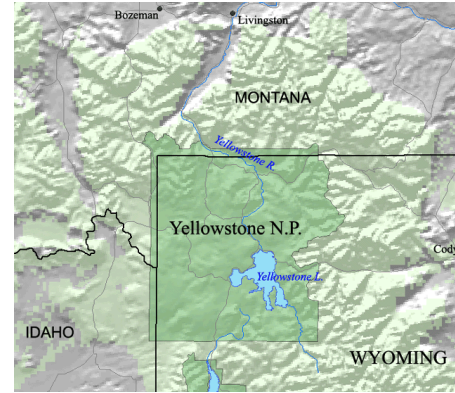
World Business Council for Sustainable Development

A CEO-led coalition of some 200 international companies (35 countries, 22 sectors) with a shared commitment to sustainable



Emergence of Connectivity Conservation

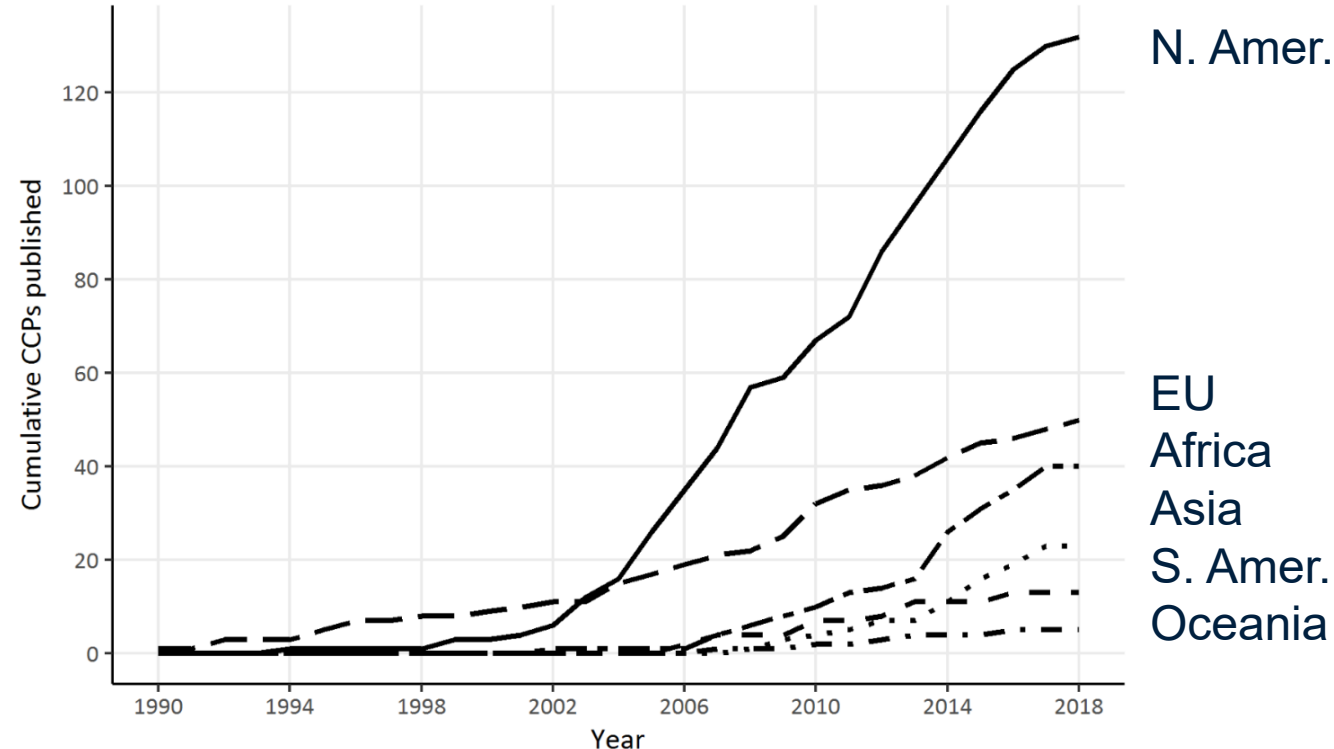
- 19th Century – National Parks
- 20th Century – Ecosystem Conservation
- 21st Century – Connectivity Conservation (A process – see Yukon to Yellowstone map (2013) at right.)





Countries with Laws Mandating Connectivity & Growth of CCPs

- **Republic of South Africa**
- **EU (and some EU nations)**
- **Kenya**
- **Tanzania**
- **Costa Rica**
- **Bhutan**
- **Israel**
- **Romania**
- **US states – New Mexico, California, N. Hampshire & Oregon recently passed laws**



Keeley et al. 2019;
30 years of connectivity conservation plans (CCPs)



**SDGs 3, 12,
8, 11**



SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being

- Zoonotic diseases have been and are a major contributor to human morbidity and mortality.
 - Tuberculosis, Measles, Rabies
 - Modern zoonoses like AIDS, SARS, Ebola, Hanta Virus emerging as humans and wildlife interact more closely
- Antibiotic resistance – three quarters of antibiotics produced annually are fed to animals, most in sub-therapeutic doses. Ideal way to drive resistance and modern intensive farming systems perfect incubators for potential new forms of Avian flu.



SDG 12: Responsible Consumption

- The FAO has argued that the world will need to double the production of foods of animal origin by 2050 to satisfy global demand for such products. But there are limited options for doubling such production (burn down more of the Amazon forests?). A number of recent high profile reports by experts (e.g. the Lancet's EAT Commission and the IPCC) have called for a reduction in the consumption of foods of animal origin for both human and environmental health reasons.



SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth

Despite all the previous doom and gloom, there are some more positive indicators.

Global tourism is growing and Africa has seen big increase in income, primarily for wildlife viewing. But countries will have to nurture and protect their wild spaces and not permit over-exploitation.



SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities & Communities

- In Bosnia, UNDP surveyed communities to find out what they needed. Were surprised that many communities complained about roaming dogs.
- Partnered with IFAW to engage four communities in a process to deal with roaming dogs. Community leaders and stakeholders convened to discuss, develop and implement viable solutions.
- The communities have resolved their dog problems and a positive side-benefit was a reduction in ethnic divisions in those communities.
- UNDP is now extending the project to two additional communities.





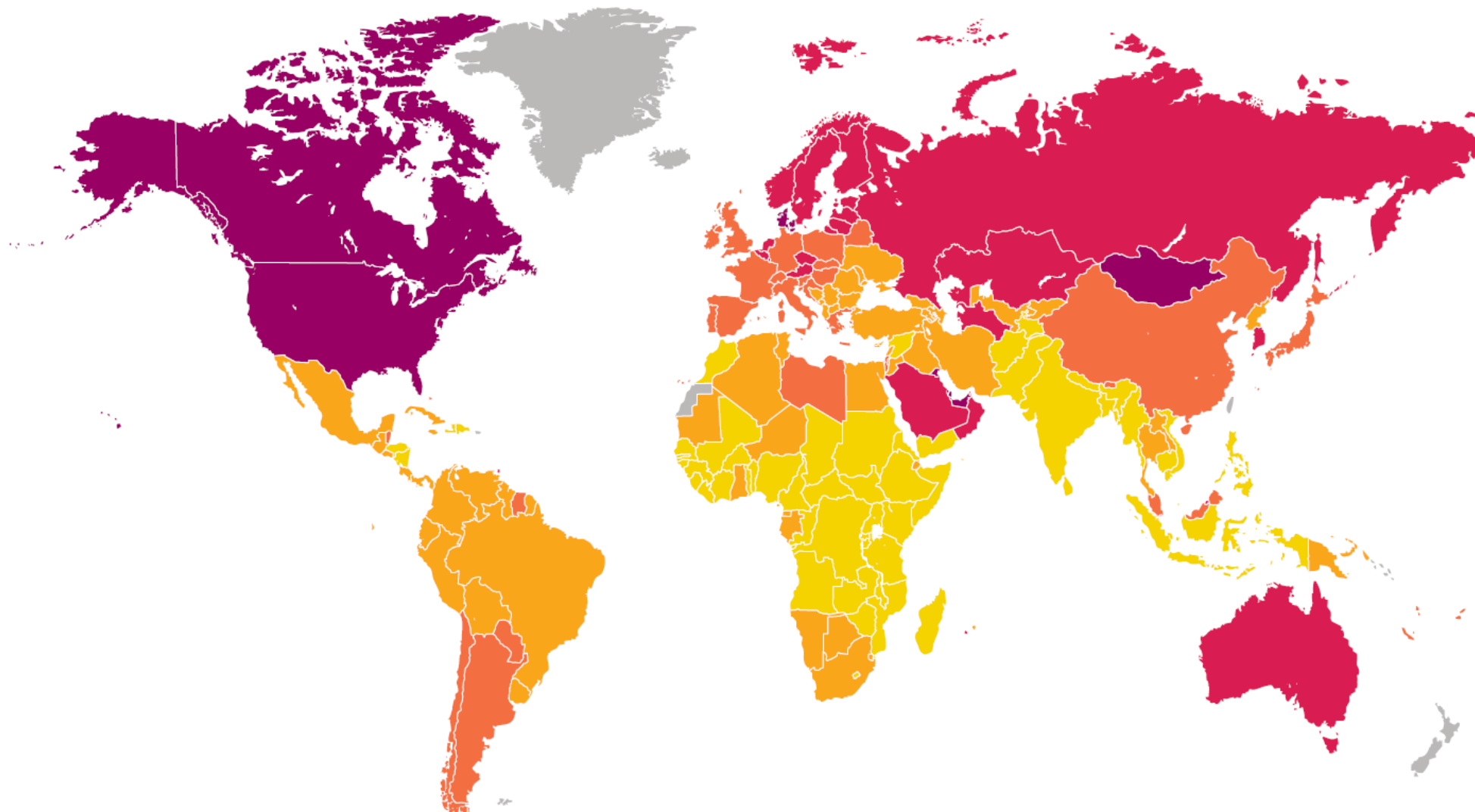
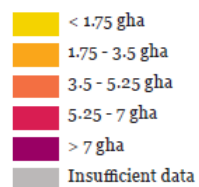
Concluding Comments



Consumption: Africa & South Asia lowest consuming regions

Figure 4: Global map of Ecological Footprint of consumption, 2014
Total Ecological Footprint is a function of both total population and rates of consumption. A country's consumption includes the Ecological Footprint it produces, plus imports from other countries, minus exports¹².

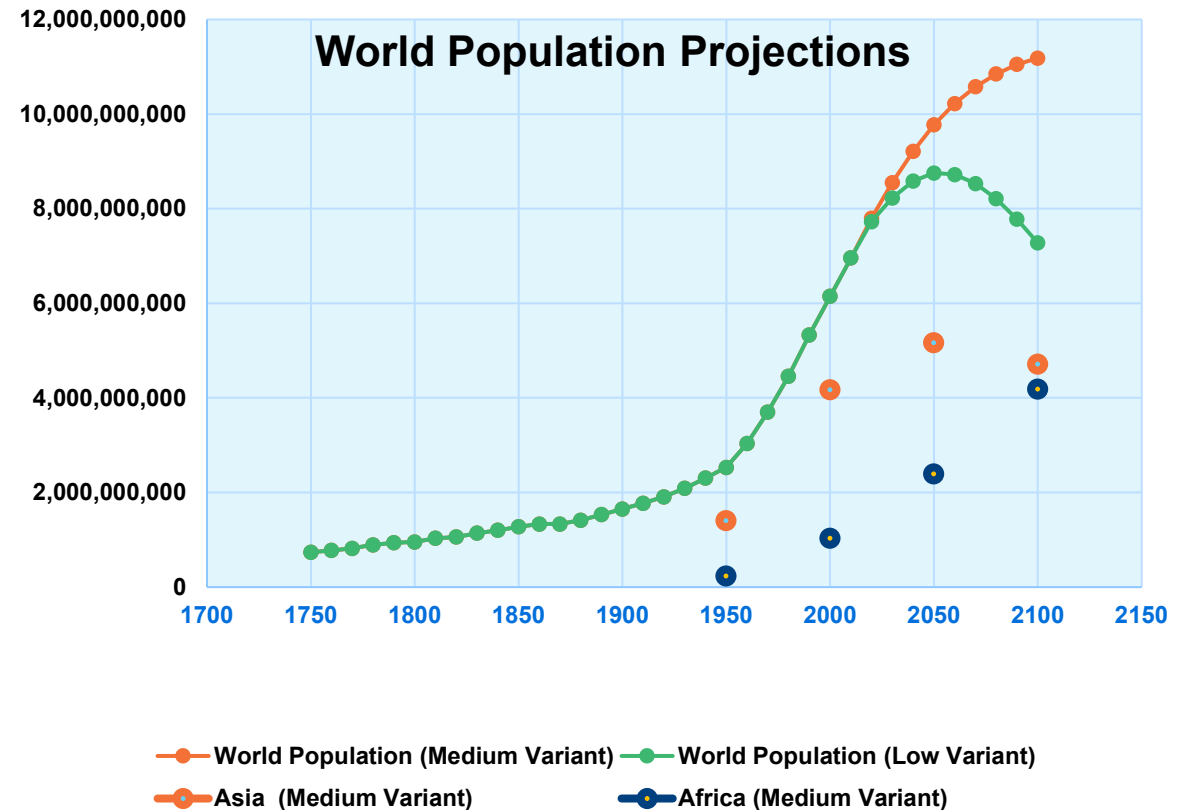
Key





Population Growth

- Low variant assumes a minimal number of unplanned pregnancies.
- Not a “pie-in-the-sky” option. Rwanda’s fertility rate dropped 25% in just five years following introduction of family planning programs and initiatives.
- People, animals & environment all benefit from a reduction in the human footprint.





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World Population Projections

