

Coronavirus shows we must get serious about the well-being of animals

May 25 2020, by Kendra Coulter



Industrial animal agriculture in our own backyard could very well be the cause of the next pandemic. Credit: Unsplash

COVID-19 raises crucial questions about how best to move forward from the pandemic and its many effects. We are reassessing key political and economic assumptions and perceptions of what is possible and desirable.

Basic income guarantees, public child care, loan forgiveness and other

programs are laudably being considered as we recognize the fragility and interconnectedness of our socioeconomic web, and grapple with how to prevent future harm.

We also need to take [animals](#) seriously. Our families, communities and society include animals. There are inspiring, mutually beneficial and [even life-saving](#) ways we engage with other animals. But animal suffering not only harms other species, it endangers our own. This is a significant ethical and moral matter. It is also fundamental to the future of our economic, environmental and [physical health](#).

This is not about vegans versus omnivores, or pitting cities against rural cultures. This is about humans and the future of life on Earth.

Consumption of animals

[Science tells us](#) that whether the next lethal pathogens are viral or bacterial, people will likely get them from consuming animals. And the scary truth is that we are exacerbating both threats.

There are [millions of viruses inside animals](#) that humans never encounter—until people [touch and consume those animals](#). We do not have vaccines for virtually any of these viruses.

[Antibiotic resistance](#) and [strengthened bacterial infections](#) are also significant challenges. A major reason is that overcrowded factory-farmed animals are [given antibiotics](#) when they're not sick. Industrial animal agriculture in our own backyard could very well be the cause of the next pandemic.

What do we do about these chilling realities? We have to start taking animals' presence and well-being seriously. There are many important policies and paths worth considering; three are particularly salient.



Civets are thought to have played a role in the SARS outbreak. Credit: Pixabay

Stop exotic animal trade

First, we need to curb the trade in exotic animals.

Millions of animals, from [snakes to turtles and monkeys](#), are taken from the wild and shipped across borders for pet ownership, entertainment, consumption and research.

Much of this is currently legal, despite the risks of zoonotic (animal to human) virus transmission. The stakes are too high and the health

landscape too fraught for this to continue.

It's never been good for the animals, and it's not safe for us. More robust national restrictions are needed, along with enforcement.

Industrial agriculture

Similarly, we must confront the dangers of industrial animal agriculture head on.

The industrialization and corporatization of animal agriculture hasn't helped our health or our rural communities. The number of farms continues to plummet as family farms are replaced by large, highly automated corporate facilities that often trap and overcrowd animals in cauldrons of disease.

[Statistics Canada](#) reports that there are now only 193,492 farms in this country. In 1996, there were close to [300,000](#).



Monkeys are among the exotic animals that are shipped across borders. Squirrel monkeys are seen here. Credit: Pixabay

As author Jonathan Safran Foer and food academic Aaron S. Gross put it, the intensive confinement of chickens in particular is the [Silicon Valley](#) of dangerous viral development and mutation. Nearly [800 million chickens were killed](#) in Canada last year.

And it has become unequivocally clear in recent weeks that contemporary [slaughterhouses](#) are dangerous [for workers](#), in addition to being fatal horror shows for animals.

It's time for bolder [public policy](#) that cultivates more sustainable

agriculture, plant-based foods and drinks, and [lab-grown meat](#) and milk. Canada has already proven to be fertile ground for innovative product development and plant-based proteins. In fact, producers of pulse crops (lentils, chick peas) [are thriving](#), not seeking public handouts.

We need a thoughtful transition to more sustainable [and safer](#) forms of food production that create [good, humane and sustainable jobs](#). This will involve the [private sector](#), but public and labour leadership and investment are also urgently needed.

Although its infection-transmission risks are significantly lower, plant-based agriculture still needs to be approached sensibly. And [migrant workers](#), who make so much fruit and vegetable cultivation possible, deserve basic labour rights, safety, proper housing and [personal protective equipment](#) at the absolute minimum.

One Health

Third, we should embrace the concept of [One Health](#)—the recognition that human, animal and environmental health are inextricably connected. The idea of [One Health](#) should figure in our personal consumption choices as well as our political decisions.

In education, health, law enforcement, food, care and every other sector, One Health should be at the heart of thoughtful, responsive and pro-active policy-making and practice.

Similarly, there are clear opportunities to learn from Indigenous perspectives on [integrated well-being](#).

The animals deserve better, and so does our species. A simple return to the status quo is not only unjust, it is dangerous.

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