



Animal Welfare & Supply Chains:

Where Human Health and Animal Wellbeing Collide

Professor Erica Lyman



Photo credit: Thanarak Khunton

Zoonotic Disease Risk: Facts & Figures

- Zoonotic diseases transfer from animals to humans
- Approximately 75% of new and emerging diseases are zoonotic
- Examples: zoonotic influenza (Bird Flu), pandemic human influenza (H1N1), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Ebola, HIV/AIDS
- West Nile fever, yellow fever and Zika virus – indirect zoonoses
- Leptospirosis, brucellosis, rabies, echinococcosis, Lassa fever virus



Photo credits: Aaron Gekoski, World Animal Protection



CENTER FOR
ANIMAL LAW STUDIES
Lewis & Clark Law School

Wildlife Supply Chains

- Foods, pets, medicine, fashion, décor, cosmetics, research and medical testing
- Overexploitation associated with higher risk of pathogen spillover
- Likelihood of testing positive for pathogens increases as wildlife moves along live animal supply chains → density and stress



Intervention: Zeroing Out Risks

- Harvest and/or Use Restrictions
- Burden sharing – exporting and importing countries
 - Import country moratoria
 - Domestic market closures
 - Harvest bans



Photo credits: Aaron Gekoski, World Animal Protection



CENTER FOR
ANIMAL LAW STUDIES
Lewis & Clark Law School

Intervention: Reducing Risks

- Managing risks when exploitation and demand-side drivers remain constant
- Address animal welfare – reduce stress, reduce density along supply chain
- CITES, One Health initiative, IATA Guidelines, industry policy, and domestic legislation



Photo credits: Aaron Gekoski, World Animal Protection

Sourcing

Processing

Packing

Transit/Shipment

Distribution

Retail/Markets

Consumption



CENTER FOR
ANIMAL LAW STUDIES
Lewis & Clark Law School



THANK YOU

Erica Lyman
ejt@lclark.edu

 CENTER FOR
ANIMAL LAW STUDIES
Lewis & Clark Law School