The relationship between improving animal welfare and addressing environmental problems is complex, and the extent to which they align or conflict depends on specific practices, policies, and contexts. Practices that enhance animal welfare can align with sustainable agricultural methods. For example, pasture-based systems, organic or agroecological farming benefit both animal welfare by facilitating more natural behaviours and the environment by reducing reliance on resource-intensive farming practices and improving biodiversity. High welfare production systems also produce healthier animals with better longevity thereby reducing resource consumption (and reliance on antibiotics). However, such systems are criticised as not being productive enough to feed the world. On the other hand, intensive farming methods are seemingly more efficient in their use of carbon-based resources but they prioritise high production at the expense of animal welfare. Interestingly they may also damage other aspects of the environment such as water quality or biodiversity. For example, the production of animal feed associated with such systems contributes to deforestation, habitat loss, and overuse of land and water resources. This highlights potential conflict between the current singular focus on anthropogenic climate change and other dimensions of environmental protection. It is likely that in balancing such issues, we may need to adopt systems offering greater benefits to animal welfare and non-climate change associated aspects of environmental protection in spite of higher greenhouse gas emissions. The concept of One Welfare acknowledges the interconnectedness of humans, animals and the environment and provides a framework for achieving a harmonious balance between animal welfare and environmental concerns.