

PANORAMA

Cahier thématique



L'impact mondial des maladies animales (GBADs)



PERSPECTIVES

DOSSIER

AUTOUR DU MONDE

[\[Déploiement du programme GBADs\]](#)

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L'équipe du [programme « L'impact mondial des maladies animales » \(GBADs\)](#) s'est engagée à mieux comprendre nos systèmes d'élevage et leurs impacts positifs et négatifs sur la société et l'environnement, que ce soit au niveau local, mondial ou national. Il est urgent de développer des systèmes de renseignement qui permettront d'améliorer la prise de décision des gestionnaires de l'élevage afin de limiter les conséquences environnementales et les risques de santé publique liés à la production et à la consommation de produits de l'élevage, tout en aidant les populations du monde entier à accéder à des protéines et des micronutriments de grande qualité produits dans le respect du bien-être animal.

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RESSOURCES

▶ RESSOURCES EXTERNES

Roll-out of the Global Burden of Animal Diseases programme

MOTS-CLÉS

#L'impact mondial des maladies animales (GBADs), #impact environnemental, #impact socio-économique, #santé animale, #santé publique.

Comment

Roll-out of the Global Burden of Animal Diseases programme

With continuing population growth and rising demand for food, livestock and aquaculture are integral to improving food and nutrition security, health, and livelihoods. These positive contributions are being undermined, however, by the negative effects of livestock production and consumption on society and the environment – eg production of greenhouse gases, environmental degradation, emergence of zoonotic diseases, and antimicrobial resistance. Furthermore, excessive consumption of some livestock products is linked to a range of non-communicable diseases.

There is little evidence available for addressing these concerns through improving livestock production and animal health systems, and no systematic approach to understanding global livestock populations and the resources invested in animals by societies globally. Knowledge of the major constraints on livestock productivity and the means to address them are insufficient, and there is a need for better assessments of the impact of livestock on food security, disease risks, and climate change. In 2012, the Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBAD) programme was launched to address these critical issues.

Since that time, we have made progress in developing a comprehensive framework for characterising livestock populations and assessing the value invested in livestock, as well as a system to capture lost lives in production and societal expenditures on animal health issues (Figure). The GBAD programme recognises that many animal health problems are interacting production and nutrition issues that need to be resolved in a socioeconomic context.

An important organisational development has been the integration of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) within the leadership of the GBAD programme. This role acts upon OIE's 2010 mandate to improve understanding of the economic impacts of animal diseases and gain an important institutional platform to the GBAD programme. Through existing OIE partnerships, GBAD will strengthen links with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), and the International Livestock Research Institute. GBAD will focus initially on making global estimates of animal disease burdens, over time, this will be strengthened with in-depth country, disease, and sector-level studies. The GBAD programme also has strong engagement with research groups in Australia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, India, and the UK and is developing national case studies in these locations. The team has engaged with multinational companies involved in pharmaceuticals, livestock production, and data management in livestock systems.

The GBAD programme has themes that will describe where, how, by whom, and why animals are kept in populations and production systems. The themes will generate and integrate information on the losses contained in livestock populations and estimate the level of investment in animals and the infrastructure used to manage them (levels of production will be compared with a state with no disease and perfect health and monitor to estimate an Animal Health Loss Budget (AHL). Adapting methodology from the Global Burden of Disease Study¹ the AHL will then be attributed to specific causes through animal health morbidity and mortality. The AHL will account for loss and expenditure at farm level, and will calculate the impacts of lost animal health on the wider economy and trade and on human health. To support the latter, we will collaborate closely with the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation and WHO. The GBAD programme's themes will be supported by engagement with governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organisations. Additionally, education programmes will be established that provide a global knowledge framework to assess the effects of animal disease and health problems in livestock. In this way, GBAD will provide information to public and private sector decision-makers, adding value to their management of animal health and welfare.

Climate change and zoonotic disease are two of the major threats facing humanity, diseases with which



1. www.healthdata.org. Published online February 1, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foresight.2017.02.004>

L'OIE est une organisation internationale créée en 1924. Ses 182 Membres lui ont donné pour mandat d'améliorer la santé et le bien-être animal. Elle agit avec l'appui permanent de 329 centres d'expertise scientifique et 13 implantations régionales présents sur tous les continents.



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