

GLOBAL BURDEN OF ZOONOSES TOWARDS SUSTAINED IMPACT

"Data for Policy Making: Insights from GBADs and FVE's Research and Policy Impact"

GBADS/DECIDE webinar • 19/02/2024

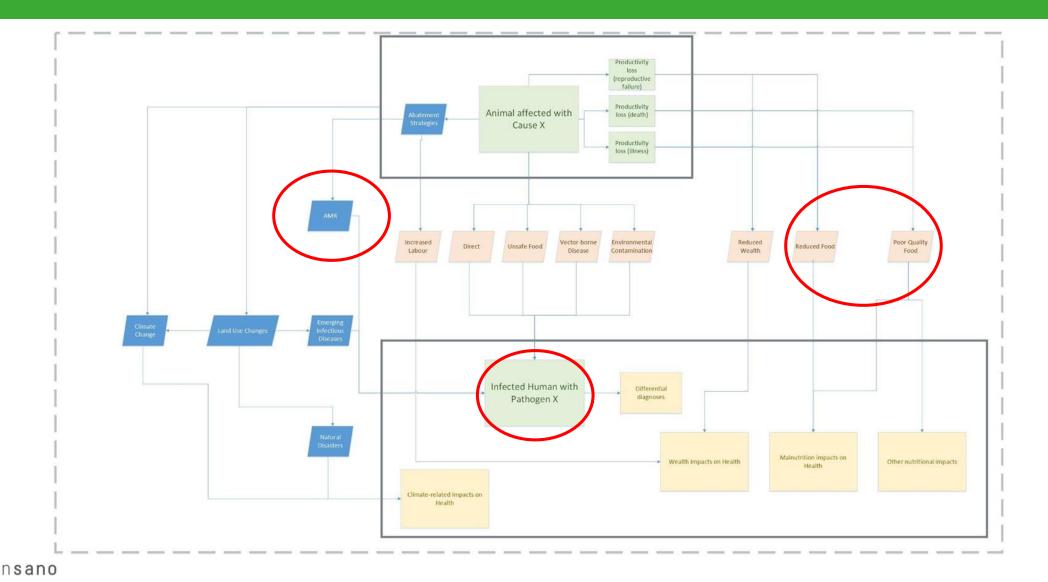
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Global burden of zoonoses





GBADs & Human health





GBADs • Global burden of zoonoses

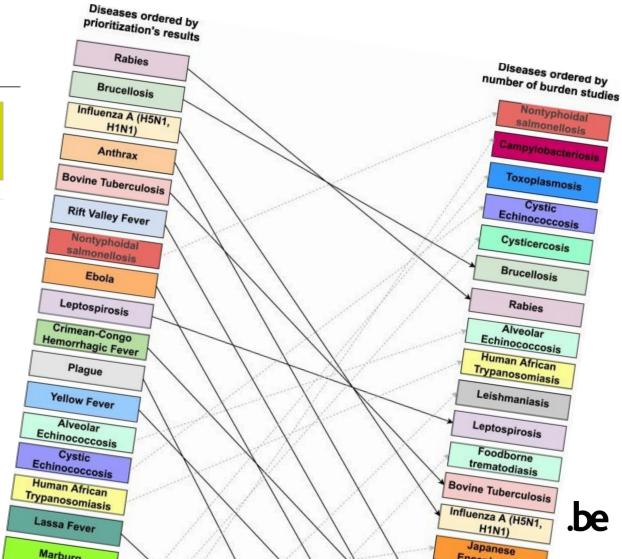


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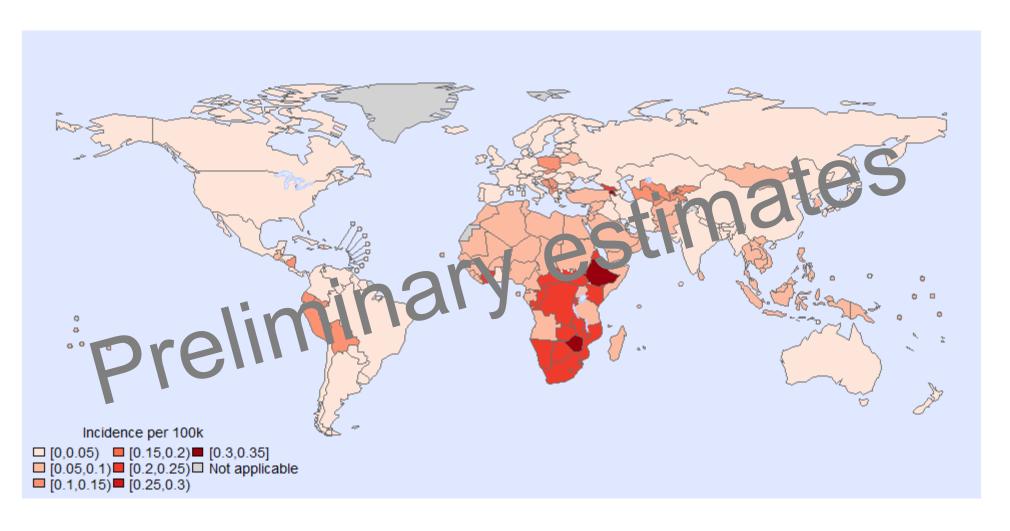


The global burden of neglected zoonotic diseases: Current state of evidence



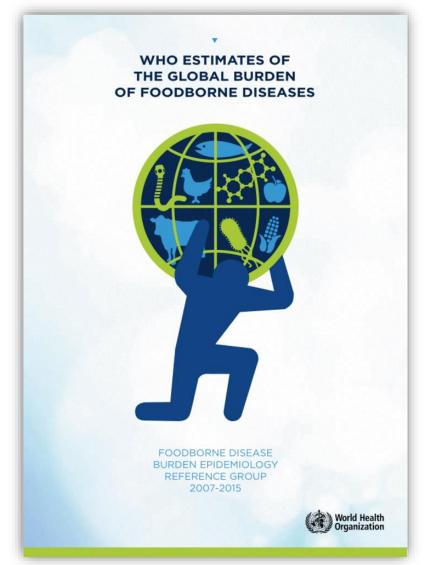


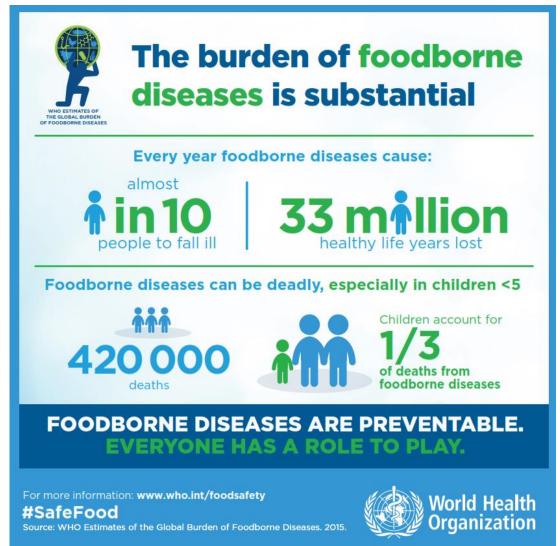
GBADs • Global burden of anthrax





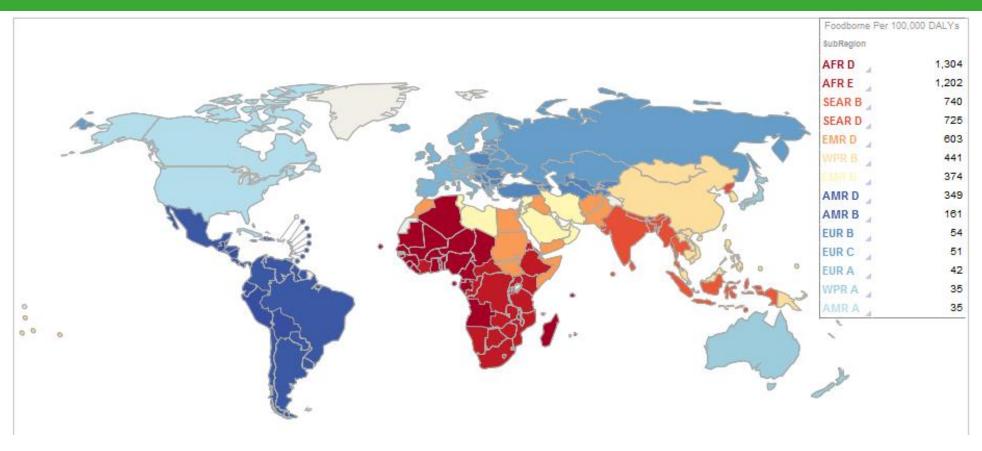
Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group







FERG • Key findings

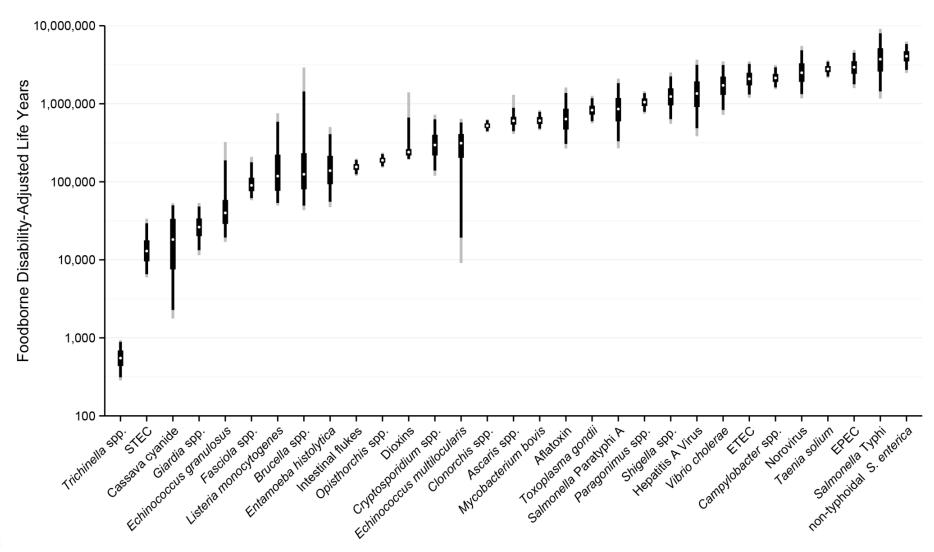


All hazards: 600M illnesses; 420k deaths; 33M DALYs

Diarrheal hazards: 550M illnesses; 230k deaths; 18M DALYs



FERG • Key findings





THEORY OF CHANGE

Global Burden of Zoonoses



Global burden studies aim to support priority setting

World Health Organization Global Estimates and Regional Comparisons of the Burden of Foodborne Disease in 2010

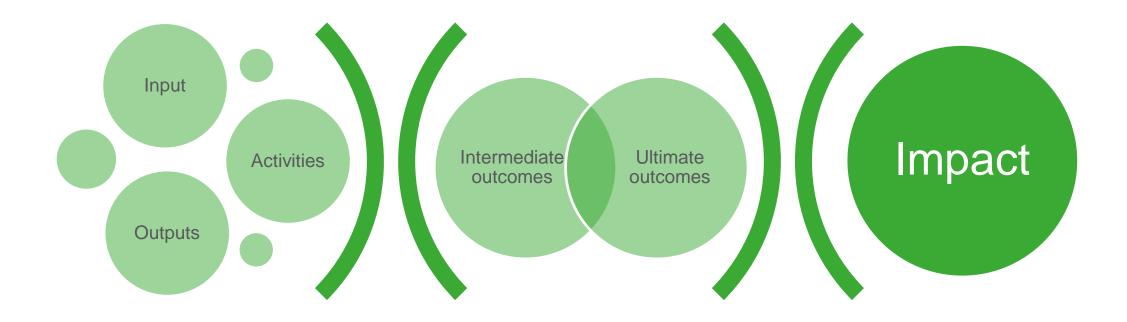
Arie H. Havelaar, Martyn D. Kirk, Paul R. Torgerson, Herman J. Gibb, Tine Hald, Robin J. Lake, Nicolas Praet, David C. Bellinger, Nilanthi R. de Silva, Neyla Gargouri, Niko Speybroeck, Amy Cawthorne, Colin Mathers, [...], on behalf of World Health Organization Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group * [view all]

Published: December 3, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001923

Recognizing the need for global and regional estimates of FBDs to guide public health policy, in 2006 the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the 'Initiative to Estimate the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases' [4]. The primary goal of this initiative is to enable policy makers and other stakeholders to set appropriate, evidence-based priorities in the area of food safety.



FERG • Theory of Change







FERG • Theory of Change

Inputs

- Expertise in epidemiology
- Access to data
- Collaboration with int'l partners and countries

Activities

- Data analysis
- Capacity building
- Information dissemination
- Advocacy

Outputs

- Comprehensive data on foodborne diseases
- Strengthened international collaboration



FERG • Theory of Change

Intermediate outcomes

Enhanced understanding of foodborne disease burden

Greater awareness among policymakers and the public about food safety

Improved capacity among countries to collect and analyze foodborne disease data



Increased adoption of evidence-based food safety policies and regulations

Increased international collaboration and harmonization of food safety standards

Enhanced food safety practices globally



Significant reduction in the global burden of foodborne diseases

.. leading to improved public health, reduced healthcare costs, and safer food systems worldwide



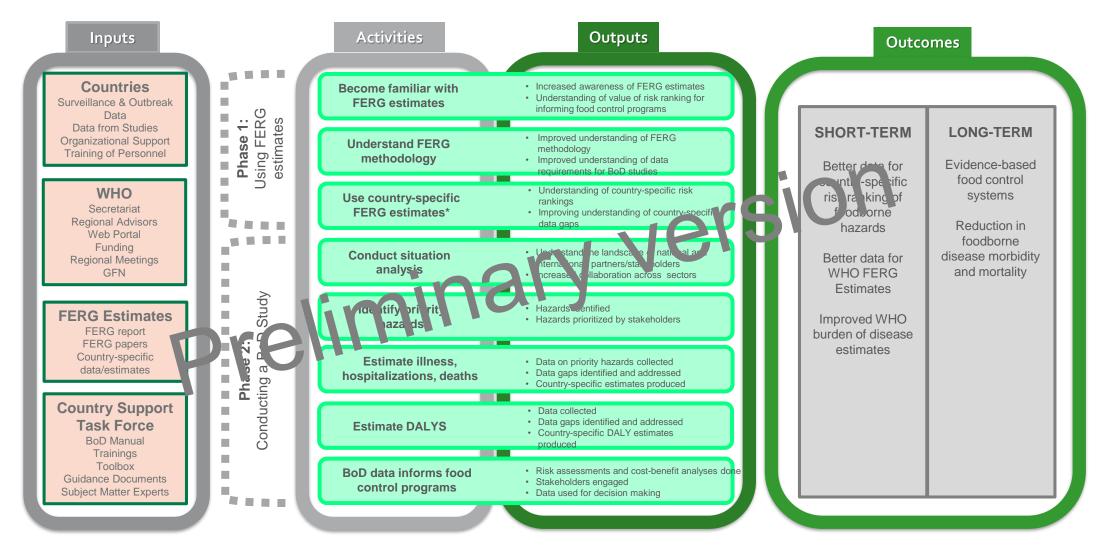
Impact pathways require increased availability

How to increase availability of estimates?

- ✓ Generate estimates at country level .. and make it relevant
- ✓ Generate regular updates .. and remain relevant
- Create attractive data visualisation tools
- ✓ Share estimates as open data
- ✓ Be transparent about methods
- ✓ Actively disseminate results .. and go from global to national



Logic Model for using FERG estimates or conducting BoD studies



Abbreviations: BoD Burden of Disease; CSTF Country Support Task Force, FERG Foodborne Disease Burden Epidemiology Reference Group, GFN Global Foodborne Infections Network, SME Subject Matter Expert, WHO World Health Organization

*Country-specific estimates can be supplied on request to the national food safety representative by Department of Nutrition and Food Safety (NFS), WHO, Geneva.

Towards a sustained impact

- Global burden initiatives establish global evidence bases
- Global burden initiatives strengthen international collaboration
- Improved methodological frameworks lead to increased availability
- Translation into national level can lead to sustained impact

