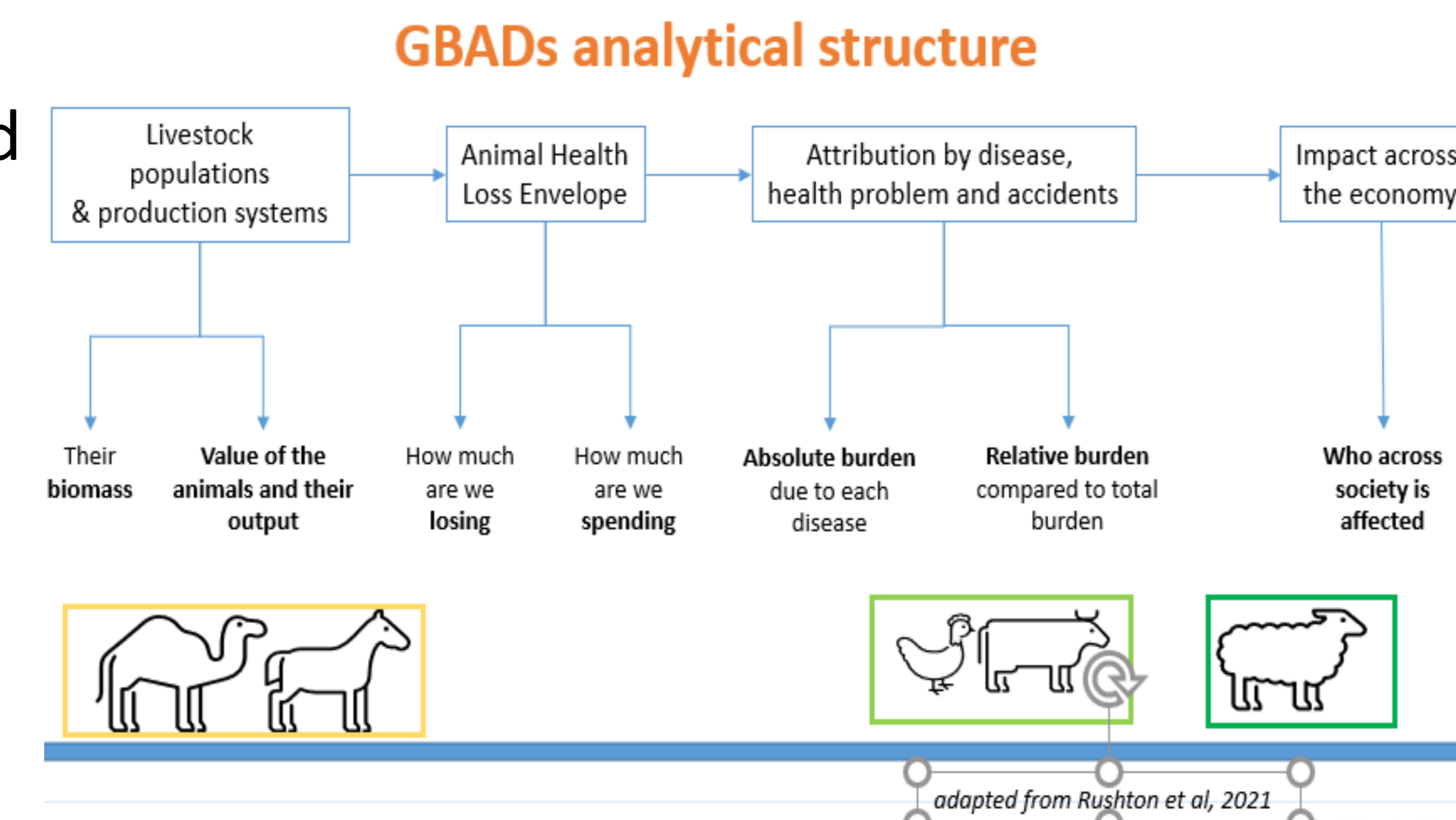


# Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs): Ethiopia case study

## Key results

- The disease burden in major livestock species was found to be very high; more than double of the existing production value in the respective species .
  - Farm-level disease burden for different species were:
    - Small ruminants USD 3.2 billion
    - Cattle USD 19.5 billion
    - Chicken USD 2.8 billion
  - Animal health expenditure constitutes less than 1% of the total estimated animal disease burden
  - Avoiding the disease burden of only small ruminants increases the national economic welfare by 1.8% of total GDP for Ethiopia.



## How the project contributes to government priorities

- The studies shows the scale of disease burden in the livestock sector and help to advocate and prioritize investment into the sector
- The relative burden different causes help focus priority areas of intervention

## Future steps

- Estimate the absolute and relative burden of individual diseases and causes
- Update the estimates over time into the future to monitor the burden
- Economic evaluation of disease control interventions

## Local partners

- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock commodity associations, Ethiopia Public Health Institute

## Program Partners

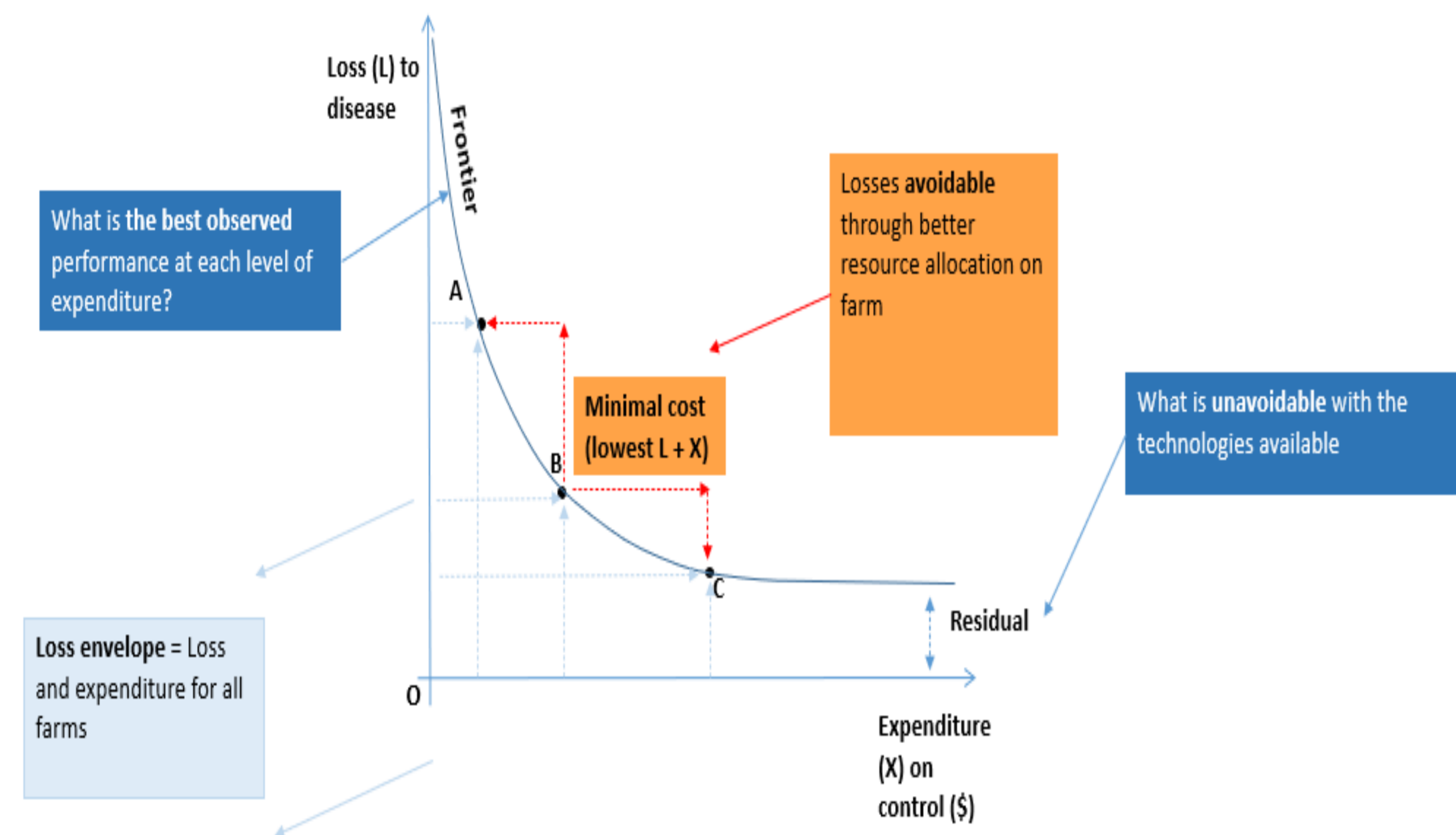


## Contact

Wudu Temesgen, ILRI, [w.temesgen@cgiar.org](mailto:w.temesgen@cgiar.org)

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AHLE framework in loss- expenditure frontiers. Adapted from Gilbert 2023

## Methods

- GBADs animal health loss envelope (AHLE) framework for farm-level burden
- Partial and general equilibrium models for wider economy burden

## The challenge

- There is massive underperformance in the livestock sector in Ethiopia
- Animal diseases are among the major factors for the underperformance in production
- Despite the importance of the estimate of economic and public health burden of livestock diseases, there is insufficient quantitative evidence for decision support
- GBADs Ethiopia case works to estimate disease burden for major livestock species nationally and regionally

## Objectives and outcomes

- To quantify the economic and public health burden of livestock diseased for evidence-based policymaking and improved disease control outcomes