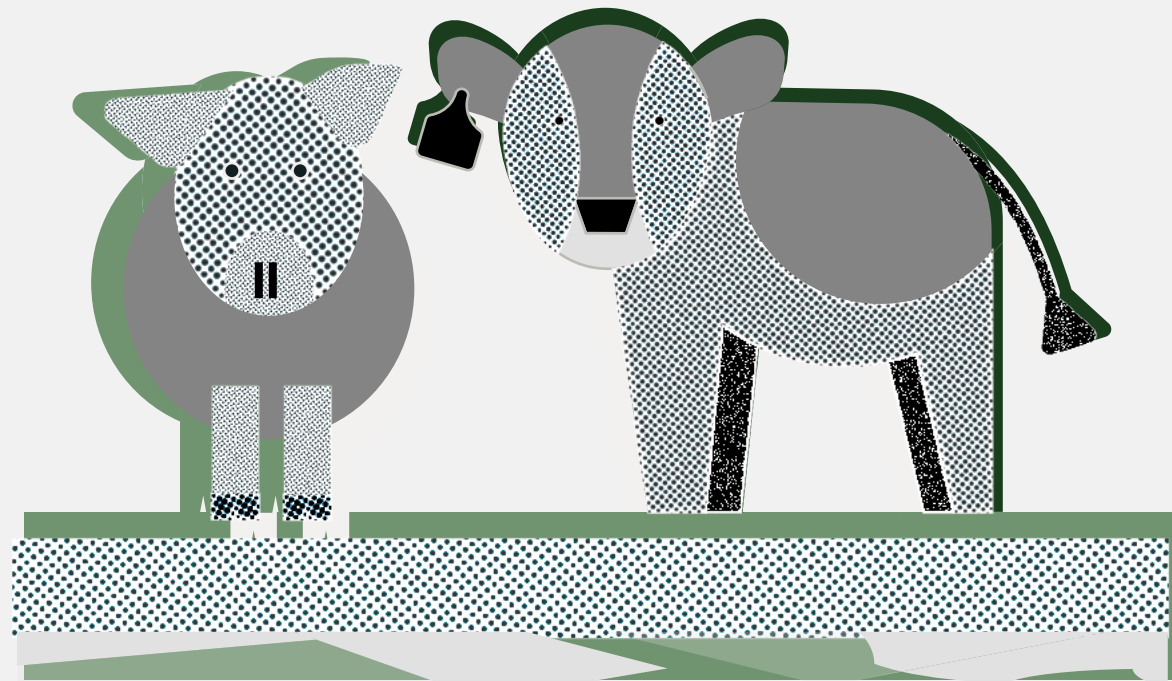
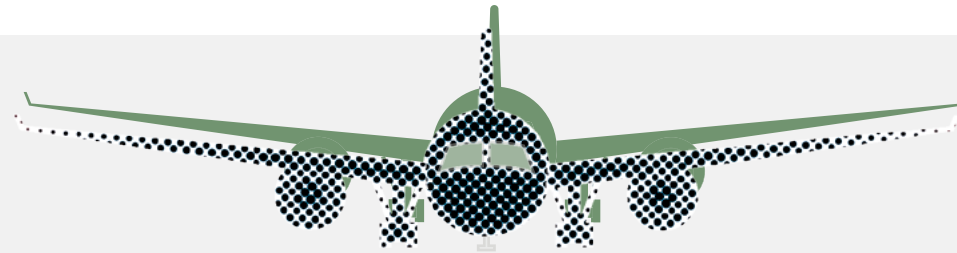




Zoonoses

Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (ZIDs)

Diseases that spread between animals and humans, with causal agents being pathogenic microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites.



Climatic hazards influence

58%
of infectious diseases reported to have impacted humanity worldwide.²⁰

Climate, a determinant of health, interacts in complex and dynamic ways with both biophysical and social environments, thereby shaping health outcomes at both individual and population levels. Climate change influences the dynamics of zoonoses by altering interactions among hosts, vectors, and pathogens.^{21,22}



The changing global patterns of zoonoses reflect not only individual behaviours. They are the result of complex social and ecological changes.

The Chickens Fight Back
David Waltner-Toews

Zoonoses Drivers

Embedded in socio-ecological systems, drivers of zoonoses include ecosystem and environmental disruptions, land-use changes, agricultural and livestock systems, wildlife use and exploitation, urbanization, global mobility and trade, antimicrobial resistance, and climate change.^{23 24 25 26}

These drivers have transformed the environments in which human and animal populations coexist, reshaping interactions at the human-animal-environment interface and increasing the potential for zoonotic disease spread. As examples, loss of natural habitats brings wildlife into closer contact with human settlements and domestic animal species; ecological disruption displaces animal populations and alters their movement; and climate-driven shifts in wildlife and vector distributions change patterns of exposure.^{27 28}

Ecosystem disruption, through habitat loss, climate change, or other anthropogenic activities, increases the risk of zoonoses.²⁹