

## Poster topic 11

## Poster 1

### **Global animal diseases surveillance initiative**

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During the rinderpest eradication period, FAO and partners supported the implementation of disease management campaigns, the establishment of epidemio-surveillance and laboratory networks as well as the collection of sera from rinderpest susceptible species that lead to the eradication. It elimination significantly contributed to improving the livelihoods and food security of almost a billion people. During the 37<sup>th</sup> FAO Conference (2011), the resolution declaring global freedom from rinderpest was endorsed by all 192 members countries. One of the recommendations of this resolution ‘encourages FAO to take full advantage of the rinderpest eradication achievement and apply the lessons learned to prevent and control other diseases impacting food security, public health, the sustainability of agriculture systems and rural development’. In line with this recommendation, the overall objective of the global animal diseases surveillance initiative is to contribute to the global animal health security through strengthen epidemio-surveillance systems and establishing sera/tissue banks, using the findings of the tested samples to formulate, monitor and evaluate disease management schemes. Lacking information on disease prevalence and impact remains a major impediment to improve incomes and livelihoods that accrue to livestock raisers through livestock trade. The initiative aimed to: (1) Promote the development/implementation of methods including quality assurance procedures for the design and implementation of the epidemio-surveillance system; (2) Establish a global sera bank and up-date it regularly; (3) Test these sera to examine the role of potential new pathogens and finding to be used for the formulation of diseases management strategies; (4) Improve research in epidemio-surveillance system and response preparedness for better disease management; and (5) Implement diseases management schemes to sustain livestock trade.