FAO and the Global Partnership's Issues

- Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.
- FAO's mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy.

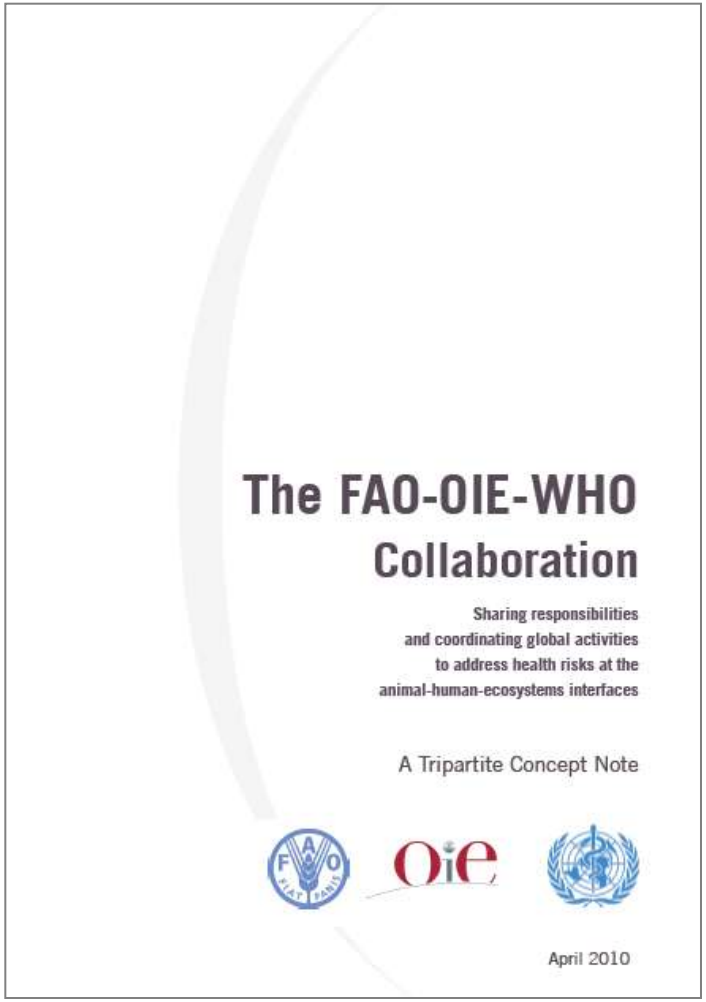
Putting information within reach. FAO serves as a knowledge network. We use the expertise of our staff - agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals A million times a month, someone visits the FAO Internet site

Sharing policy expertise. FAO assists member countries in devising agricultural policy, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals.

Providing a meeting place for nations. As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where rich and poor nations can come together to build common understanding.

Bringing knowledge to the field. Our breadth of knowledge is put to the test in thousands of field projects throughout the world. FAO mobilizes and manages millions of dollars provided by industrialized countries, development banks and other sources to make sure the projects achieve their goals. FAO provides the technical know-how and in a few cases is a limited source of funds.

Collaborative Framework



VISION

A world capable of preventing, detecting, containing, eliminating, and responding to animal and public health risks attributable to zoonoses and animal diseases with an impact on food security through multi-sectoral cooperation and strong partnerships.

BACKGROUND

Pathogens circulating in animal populations can threaten both animal and human health, and thus both the animal and human heath sectors have a stake in, and responsibility for, their control. Pathogens – viruses, bacteria or parasites – have evolved and perfected their life cycles in an environment that is more and more favorable to them and ensures their continuity through time by replicating and moving from diseased host to a susceptible new host.

While the integration of control systems across animal, food and human sectors has been attempted in some countries and regions, most country control systems are generally non-integrated with limited collaborative work.

However, the recent efforts to control highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and contributions towards pandemic preparedness have re-emphasized the need for enhanced concentration on reducing risks associated with zoonotic pathogens and diseases of animal origin through cross-sectoral collaboration, and have underscored the fact that successful and sustained results are possible when functional collaborations are established as is the case in many countries and internationally.

While FAO, OIE and WHO have long-standing experience in direct collaboration, the tripartite partners realize that managing and responding to risks related to zoonoses and some high impact diseases is complex and requires multi-sectoral and multi-institutional cooperation. This document sets a strategic direction for FAO-OIE-WHO to take together and proposes a long term basis for international collaboration aimed at coordinating global activities to address health risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interfaces.

A complementary agenda and new synergies between FAO, OIE and WHO will include normative work, public communication, pathogen detection, risk assessment and management, technical capacity building and research development.

Animal health priorities

- Rinderpest sequestration and preparedness
- Preparedness – GEMP (Good Emergency Management Practice)
- Early detection – GLEWS (Global Early Warning System)
- Reaction and response
  - ECTAD (Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases)
  - CMC-AH (Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health)

Good Emergency Management Practice

Overall approach to management of disease emergencies

Composed of multiple and expanding list of specific tools:

- ***"GEMP: The Essentials" manual***
- Technical Response SOPs
- Outbreak Communication Guide
- Others …..

GLEWS

Global Early Warning and Response System

Major animal diseases and zoonosis

Combining and coordinating the alert and response mechanisms of OIE, FAO and WHO

Forecasting, prevention and control

Sharing information

FAO EMPRES-I - OIE WAHID (World Animal Health Information Database) – WHO GAR (Global Alert and Response)

Analysis

Areas for future improvements?

-More “upstream” work required ← Drivers to disease events being reported

-Development of models for forecasting animal diseases outbreaks

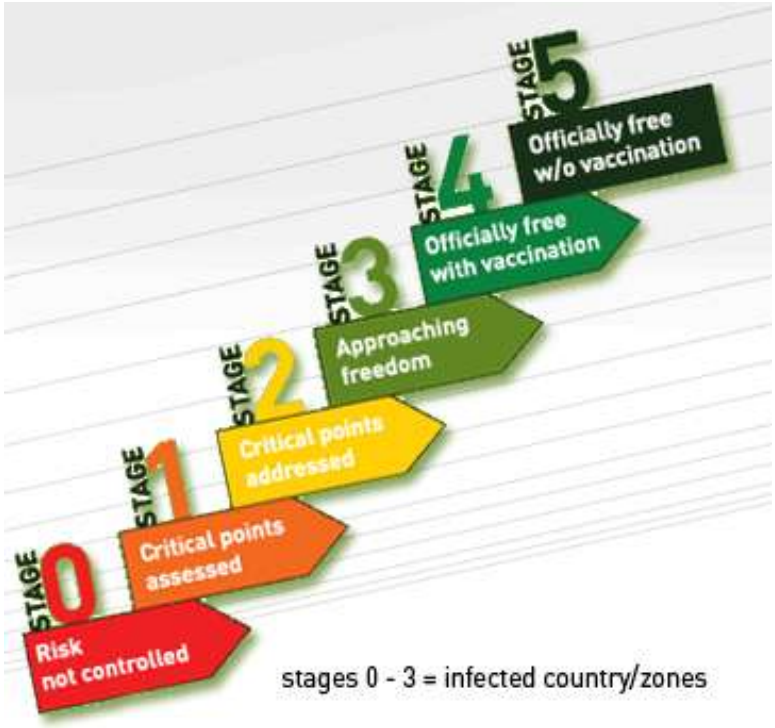
- Alignment of data collection, risk assessment and risk reduction measures..

Rinderpest

Prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases including zoonoses

Other animal disease priorities

- Foot and Mouth disease
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Rift Valley fever
- Anthrax
- African swine fever
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Rabies
- Brucellosis (PCP Approach)
- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
- Trypanosomosis
- etc...



Delivering *One Health*

What's it going to take?

Understanding complexity

Dealing with the unknown

Responding to uncertainty

We can make it happen.

Let's begin.

www.fao.org

ECTAD Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases

Plant health

- Phytosanitary capacity evaluation survey (PCE)
- Surveillance platforms
- Response to major pest outbreaks