



40th session

European Commission on Agriculture

27-28 September 2017 | Budapest, Hungary

INFORMAL TECHNICAL DIALOGUE

Technical consultation on the effects of climate change on disease landscapes in the REU region

Date/time: 28 Sep 2017; 14:30 h – 16:15 h

The session is aimed to provide an informal dialogue which allows discussion on issues related to TADs in the region. The participants will review and discuss how the effects of climate change will influence disease landscapes globally and in the REU region, with particular technical focus on population, economic growth, trade, geo-political changes and urbanization. The session will build on the discussions from day 1 Plenary and the three parallel side events.

Proposed leading questions for the discussion

- Which factors influence the disease landscapes in the European and Central Asian region and how to mitigate climate change impact on prevention and control of emerging /re-emerging TADs?
- What are the ways to reduce the economic impacts of animal disease outbreaks? How to develop public-private partnership e.g. engage private sector in cost sharing of emergency preparedness, early detection and response to TADs and compensation of losses related to outbreak control and eradication of priority animal disease ?
- Which regional collaborations and actions could reduce the threats of TADs?
- What tools are available for national and local decision-making? How can the research community and technical people address this gap?

Time	Agenda item	Speaker
14:30 to 14:35 (5 mins)	Introduction to the objectives of the side event	Andriy Rozstalnyy (FAO REU)
14:35 to 15:00 (25 mins)	Changing global disease landscapes	Hendrik Jan Ormel (FAO AGAH)
15:00 to 15:15 (15 mins)	General comments and questions	
15:15 – 15:45 (30 mins)	Group work <u>Group 1:</u> What are the main risks for Europe and what are the three main actions to Detect and Respond to future Transboundary Animal Diseases? <u>Group 2:</u> What can Europe do to tackle disease threats at source? Is this Europe’s responsibility or well-defined self-interest? What are the three main actions to prevent Europe against future transboundary Animal Diseases?	Leos Celeda, Helen Roberts
15:45- 16:00 (15 mins)	Presentation of group conclusions and general discussion	Facilitators
16:00 – 16:15 (5 mins)	Session close	Andriy Rozstalnyy (FAO REU)

English and Russian simultaneous translation will be provided.

Background information

- Livestock is incorporated in climate change. It is one of the main contributors to climate change. On the other hand, it is also a victim of climate change and an entry point to mitigate climate change.
- The economic and demographic development has increased the pressure on the natural resources, and transformed the farming and natural landscapes. The expanding demand for animal products are rapidly growing both on global and in regional level.
- Livestock numbers and densities are key variables in epidemiology. In the last decades, the world’s chicken population increased by 272 percent, and the number of chickens slaughtered rose by 305 percent. The small ruminant population of the world increased by 28 percent, while the number of slaughtered animals increased by 74 percent, suggesting a less dramatic increase in productivity. Together, expansion and intensification processes in the livestock sector determine the number of animals kept.
- The current mobility of people and the volumes of trade in live animals and primary and processed animal products are unprecedented. Together, these developments can be characterized as epidemiological pressures and contribute to a worldwide redistribution of pathogens, vectors and infected hosts, which is setting off novel pathogen–host interactions and triggering new disease complexes.
- Globalization plays a role in the ongoing geographic redistribution of pathogens, hosts and vectors, through increased trade and traffic volumes and international passenger travel. Related drivers are land-use and climate changes. Where a combination of drivers is at play, a complex, multifactorial process is likely to emerge, usually making it difficult to identify how each driver contributes to the overall disease dynamics.
- Cost and losses during a livestock epidemic can include direct losses (the losses for animals culled, and products destroyed, along with the costs to control the epidemic) and indirect income losses (due to culling of animals, income loss due to surveillance or movement restriction zones). Consequential and other losses can affect the entire livestock sector with restricted national and international market access. Previous experiences from Western-European countries can provide a good example for countries to use compensation schemes, to share the risk between government and farmers and to ensure the cooperation of affected farmers, along with early reporting and to implement control measures on the affected farms. Public, public private and private funded compensation schemes can provide a solution to a global problem.