EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

Fortieth Session

Budapest, Hungary, 27-28 September 2017

Wednesday, 27 September 2017

13.45h – 15:00h

Side event 1. The effect of climate change on animal diseases, trade and food security in the REU region (linked to agenda time 3 and ECA document ECA/40/17/3).

Through a number of examples and case studies the side event will review some of the major challenges of TADs in the region and how climate change will further affect distribution and intensities patterns. Presenters will highlight the need for integrated and interdisciplinary approaches which also take into account the environmental and social contexts. Participants will discuss future collaboration and approaches in addressing future regional challenges.

Side event 2. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR): the loss of a major defense to the emerging challenge? (linked to agenda time 4 and ECA document ECA/40/17/4).

The side event will look at current implications and impacts of AMR in the REU region and the future scenarios under climate change. Presenters will assess the underlying reasons, current status and challenges faced in the region and how these will influence regional shifts in animal diseases. The One Health approach through the FAO/OIE/WHO tripartite collaboration with public and private sector organizations will be discussed as well as regional prevention and response measures.

Side event 3: Disease occurrence tracking, strategic response to TADs and informed decision making (linked to agenda time 5 and ECA document ECA/40/17/5).

The side event will look at examples of disease tracking and reporting schemes used in the REU region and available tools that can support national and regional efforts. Presenters will highlight the importance and need for systematic collection of other epidemiologically relevant information, such as host population data, production systems, vector distribution, risk factors and environmental variables. Discussions will be held on the need for the international sharing of disease occurrence information and other broader range of data to ensure that epidemiological monitoring and assessment of disease risks and their implications can be made more robust, reliable, but at the same time more accessible to the end users.

** All three side events will be held in parallel, so participants will be asked to choose one. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in EN/RU.*