The objective of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division regarding Animal Health is, in view of ensuring food security, to progressively control and prevent major livestock diseases, including those of zoonotic nature, in developing countries through improved diagnosis, surveillance and control techniques using nuclear and nuclear related serological and molecular technologies.

Transboundary livestock diseases pose a major challenge to the production and distribution of food of animal origin, particularly when they impact on international trade. Progressive control and eradication of these diseases require action at national and international level to develop and apply improved techniques and strategies for diagnosis and surveillance, and to set national guidelines and standards for disease control.

Nuclear, and nuclear-related serological and molecular techniques are sensitive, robust, specific and rapid, and offer significant advantages over other methods, including the possibility of point-of-care use, to support the joint efforts of veterinary authorities, extension services and farmers to control and eradicate diseases that impair productivity and trade in livestock and their products. In partnership with FAO, OIE, and WHO, the Joint FAO/IAEA Division operate a Training and Reference Centre at Seibersdorf and carry out strategic and applied Research & Development to develop and validate these techniques and to transfer them to all our Member States. Through IAEA and FAO Technical Cooperation (TC) projects these techniques are appropriately implemented and used, and integrated, within national, regional and global programmes for the control or eradication of major livestock diseases and zoonotic infections.