

Cross Border TAD control

Conference on Agriculture Development in Central Asia: Workshop on Cross Border Animal Disease Control

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FAO

HQ: Rome, Italy

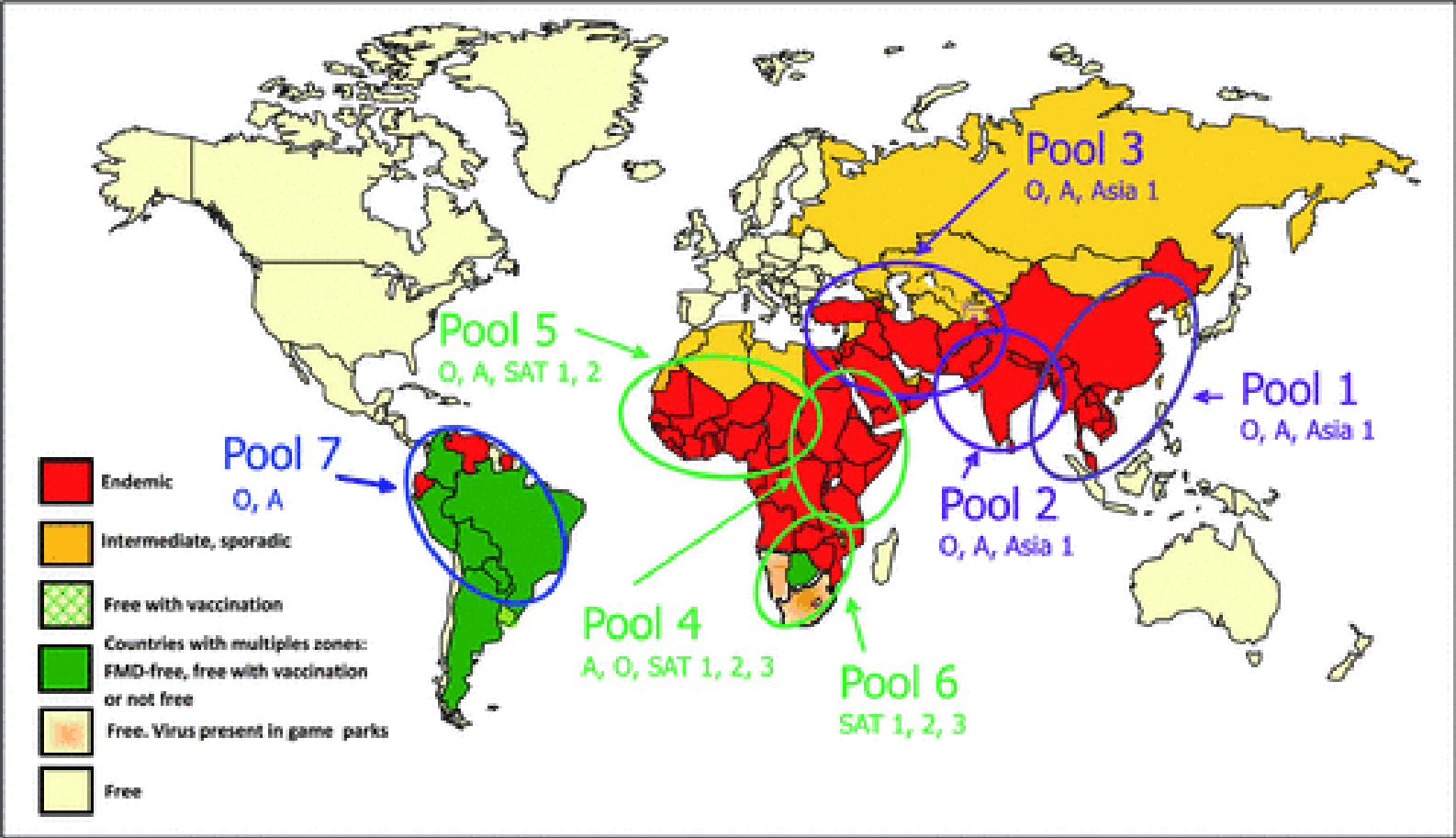
192 member countries
+ EU
Staff 3600 total
Budget 2012-2013
2.4 billion USD
7 regional offices
90 FAO country offices



Background

- FMD, HPAI, PPR and other TADs transmitted cross border in the regions
- Most of TADs spread by cross border animal movement
- Large amount of animals and products cross border illegally (formally)

Foot and mouth disease pools





More than 10,000 pigs cross border to China/day-By CCTV

- CCTV, 2016-11-21 08:13
- <http://finance.qq.com/a/20161121/005757.htm>

Cattle from Myanmar to Yunnan



By Dr Li Huachun

Cattle further movement in Country





Why animal and products cross the border

- Understand the drivers (ecological and human) of animal and animal products movement helps in developing sensible policies
- This includes similarities and differences across borders

Similarity between two countries

- Similarities
 - Cuisine (Spent hens soup)
 - Ecosystem (Environment)
 - Language and culture
 - Limited geographic barrier

Different between two countries

- Different
 - Animal production development level
 - Different demand for products influencing what moves across borders
 - Animal species
 - Animal and products prices
 - Tradition/Culture

Why ecosystems approach important for TADs control

- Formal quarantine systems can not prevented from animal cross border and animal diseases transmission in the region
- Diseases do not always respect borders

What is the ecosystems approach

Understood human activities, based on the best understanding of the ecological interactions and processes, so as to ensure that ecosystems structure and functions are sustained for the benefit of present and future generations.

What approaches used in the region

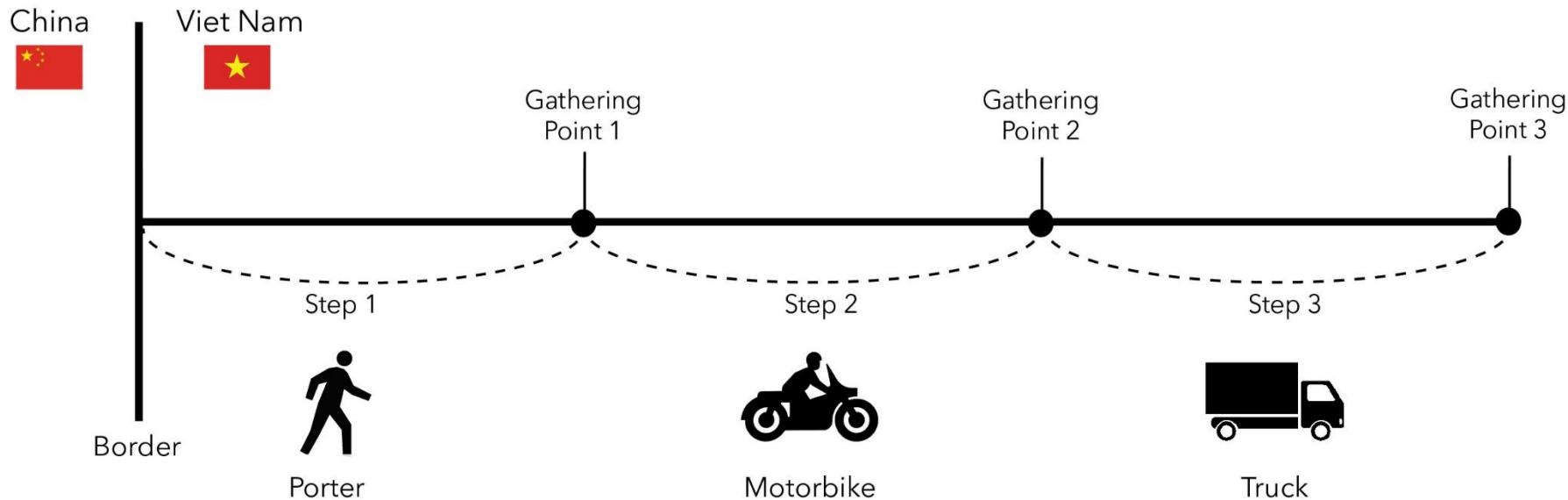
- CN-Vietnam: Value Chain Study
- CN-Lao PDR-Myanmar: Buffer zone
- CN-Mongolia: Disease free zone

Common mechanism: annual meeting, information sharing, technical support

Chicken Value Chain in Vietnam

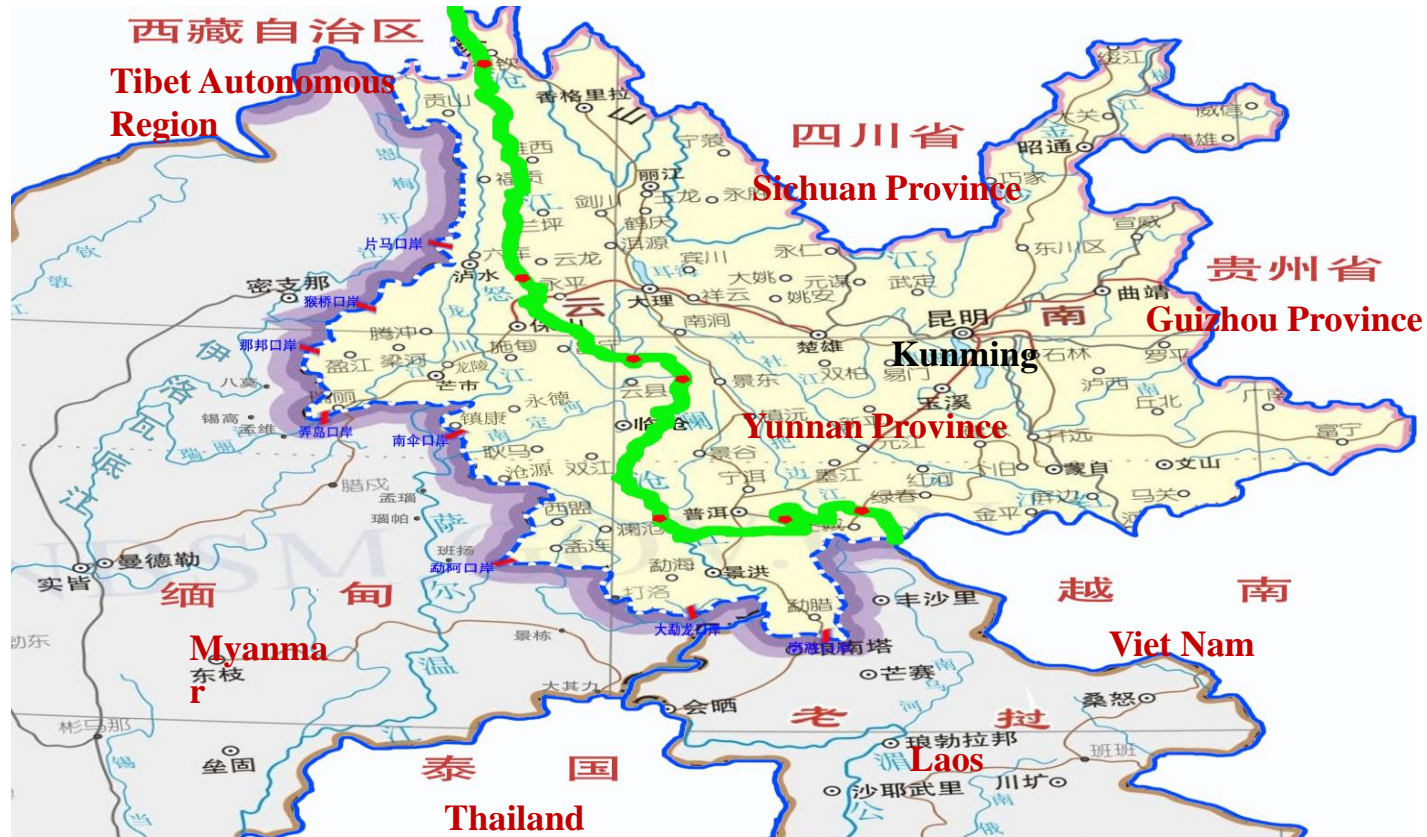


Description of poultry movement cross-border



Time	Some minutes to some hours	Some minutes to hour	1 hour to some hours
Distance	Some km, passed mountains/river	Some km to some tens of km	One hundred km to some hundreds of km
Cost	100,000-200,000 VND/trip	Cost: 200,000-300,000 VND/trip	Cost: depend on distance and movement situation
Trans. weight	30-40Kg or 60-200 young birds	100-150 kg or 500-700 DOBs	1 to some tons
Gathering point	Crossed border; onward transport by motorbikes	After border control area; onward transport by trucks	Near production/consumption centers

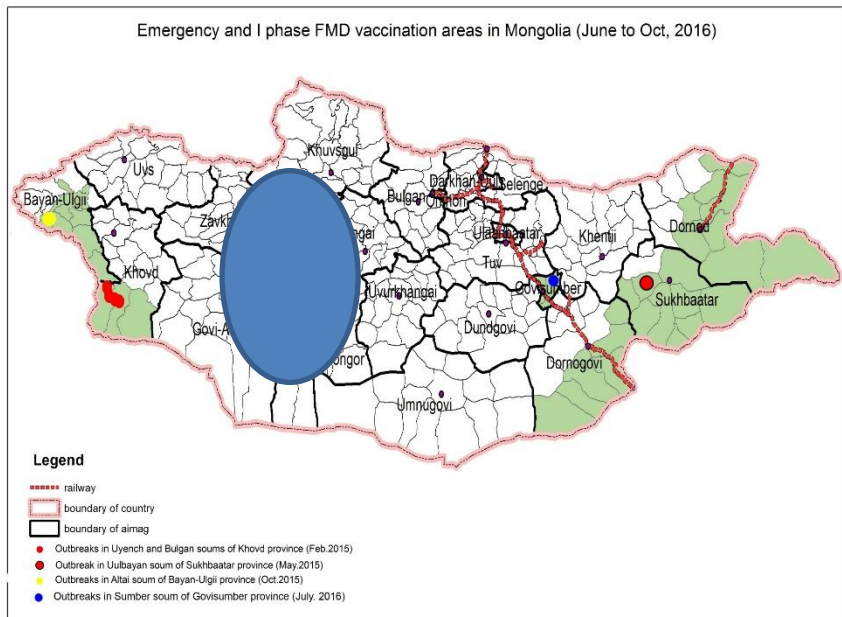
Buffer zone approach in Yunnan for live cattle



Zoning and Compartmentalization

- **ZONING:** animal sub-population defined on a geographical basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)

- **COMPARTMENTALIZATION:** animal subpopulation defined primarily by management systems and husbandry practices related to biosecurity



Conclusions

- Animal and products cross the border as above similarities and different
- Formal quarantine system can't stop animal and products cross the border
- Diseases do not always respect borders

Conclusions

- Reduce the risk of introduction of TADs and explore novel ways of regulating cross border trade should be considered—Ecosystem Approach
 - value chain (Price monitor and sharing)
 - Buffer zone
 - Compartmentalization/zooning
 - ...

Thank you