



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

FMD control and trade environment in the region

Ashish Sutar
Capacity Building Coordinator

27th Meeting of WOAHS Sub-Commission for Foot and mouth disease in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia
Bangkok, Thailand (3 – 6 September 2024)

Outline

- Key drivers of trade
- Bilateral agreements, and regional initiative to facilitate trade
- Barriers of safe trade environment - Upper Mekong experience
- WOAAH capacity building activities and tools
- Summary



Importance of safe trade

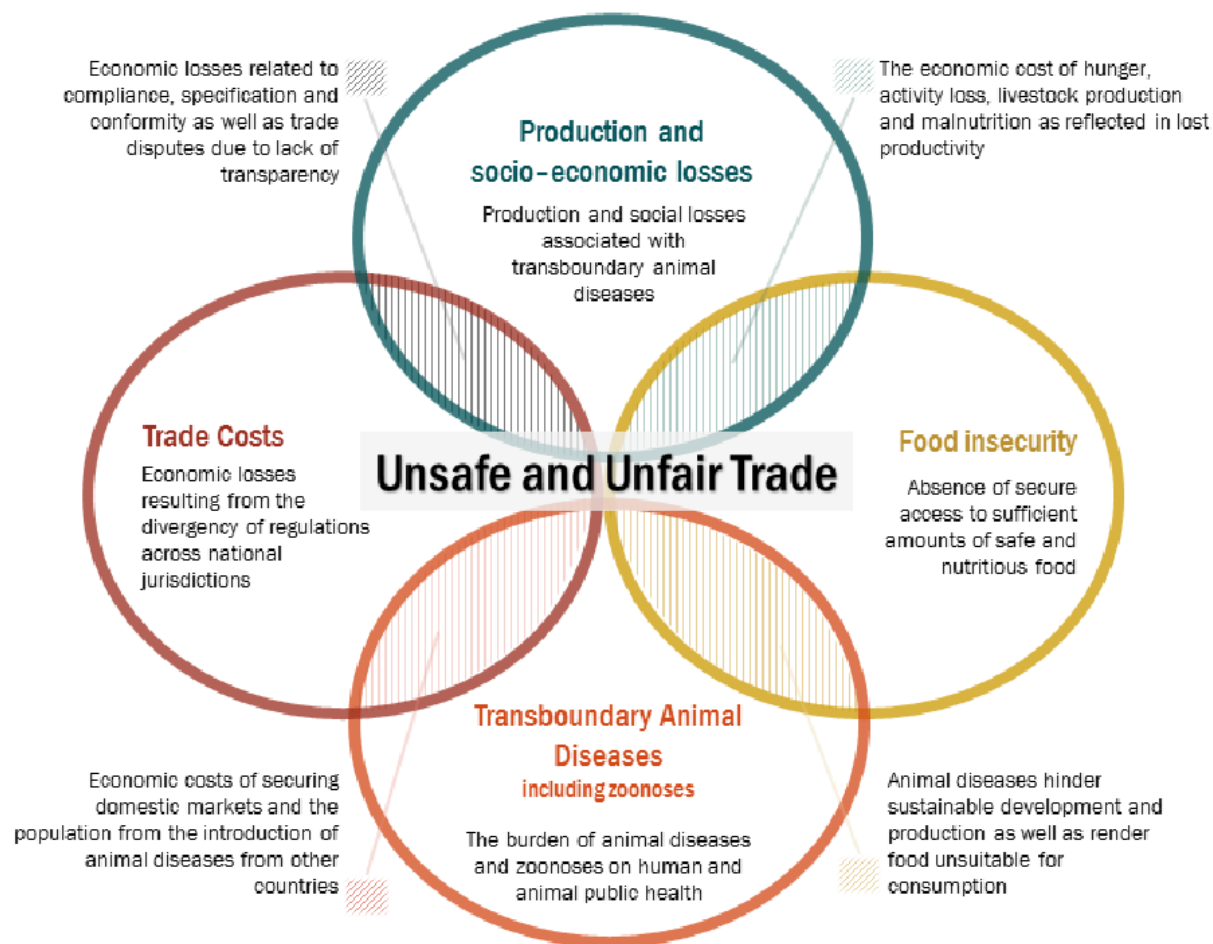


Figure 1.0 Unsafe and unfair trade

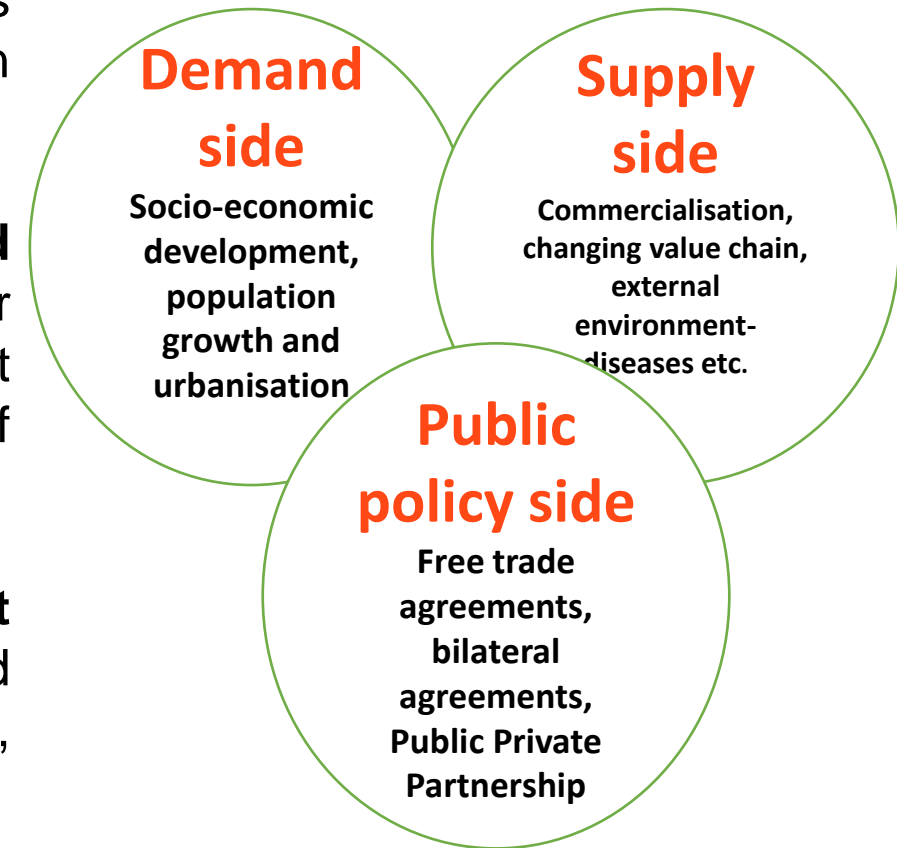
<https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2021/03/safe-trade-for-sustainable-development.pdf>

Economics

- Animal diseases cause the loss of at least 20 % of livestock production globally [WOAH 2016].
- Half of the member states (63) who responded to the WOAH questionnaire survey indicated that they had had problems with their trade due to neighbouring or trading partners having transboundary diseases. [WOAH 2016]
- The cost benefit analysis studies on FMD control and eradication programme conducted in the past in South- East Asia.
 - For example, If FMD were to be eradicated from Thailand , the eradication would be economically viable, even without exports, with a predicted benefit-cost ratio of 3.73 ->**exports, the economic justification for control becomes much stronger with a benefit-cost ratio of up to 15:1 being achieved.** [Perry etal 1999]
 - Philippines study particularly benefiting the **commercial pig sector indicated benefit-cost ratio of 1.6–12 depending on level of exports.** [Randolh etal,2002]
 - **Average economic losses of farmer due to LSD outbreaks : Dairy cooperative 2461 USD**

Key drivers of trade

- Globally, both **livestock production sectors continue to grow rapidly**. The global demand for agricultural products is projected to increase by 70%, with the aim to feed a population estimated to reach 9.1 billion by 2050. (FAO 2019, UN 2013).
- **Livestock contributes more than 20% of value added across Southeast Asia**. Smallholder farms (< 2 ha) account for more than a quarter of total livestock production in Southeast Asia with the average smallholder keeping a small number of animals. (ACAIR, 2022)
- The **widespread movement of large ruminants throughout South-East Asia and China** has been extensively documented (Smith et al., 2017, Smith et al., 2015, Poolkhet et al., 2016, Shen et al., 2019, ADB, 2015, FAO, 2013)
- **Market analysis conducted found that the price of livestock** (US\$ per kg liveweight) tripled across markets in SE Asia and China, from \$1.10 in Myanmar up to \$3.60 and \$4.00 in China and Vietnam respectively. (Smith et al., 2015)



Bilateral agreements

- **China and Lao PDR: agreement on Quarantine and Hygiene Requirements for cattle imported from Laos for Slaughter by China**". From February 10, 2021, cattle that meet the requirements will be imported from Laos, Imports resumed on 28 September 2023. established in Sing district, Laung Quarantine stations Namtha, which are fully invested in and operated by private sectors in collaboration with local Lao PDR authorities.
- **China and Myanmar: Construction of a zone and quarantine area at Kutkai, Shan state in Myanmar.** Technical assessments and cooperation visits conducted (2023).

中华人民共和国海关总署

公告

2021年 第14号

根据我国相关法律法规和《中华人民共和国海关总署与老挝人民民主共和国农林部关于中国从老挝输入屠宰用肉牛的检验检疫卫生要求议定书》规定，自本公告发布之日起，允许符合相关要求的老挝屠宰用肉牛进口。现将进口老挝屠宰用肉牛检验检疫卫生要求予以公布（见附件）。

特此公告。

中华人民共和国海关总署
中华人民共和国农业农村部

公告

2023年 第91号

根据风险评估结果，自本公告发布之日起，解除缅甸掸邦北部贵概镇部分区域口岸防疫禁令。该区域位于37个地理坐标点的连线范围内（经纬度坐标和区划图见附件），对缅甸上述区域口岸防疫禁令不再执行。

附件：贵概镇防疫区隔离屏障及坐标图

海关总署 农业农村部
2023年7月14日



Bilateral trade initiatives

- **Vietnam** signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** with the **General Administration of Customs of China**, outlining the requirements for establishing FMD-free zones using vaccines. Following this, a Memorandum of Cooperation focusing on animal disease prevention and control was signed with the People's Government of the Zhuang Autonomous Region in Guangxi, China. **(Dec,2023)**



Bilateral agreements to facilitate trade

- **Cambodia** : Development of '**Disease Control Zone**' near the Prey Veng province in Cambodia will help both Cambodia -Vietnam to facilitate cross border trade of livestock. Livestock Health and value-chain Infrastructure Improvement will be undertaken under '**Cross-border Livestock Health and value-chain Infrastructure Improvement Project**'.
- **Indonesia**: Indonesia requires ruminant livestock imports to be from FMD-free countries (Ministry of Agriculture Regulation 15/2021). there was ONE agreement signed for **live cattle importation from Brazil to Indonesia** in 2022. Brazil is FMD-free country based on zones, additional regulations on cattle imports was established (Government Regulation 4/2016 and Minister of Agriculture Regulation 32/2023).



Joint statement to facilitate safe trade

Joint Statement on harmonising Procedures for Livestock Movement among Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (2016)



Signed on May 26th, 2016 in Paris, France

Signatories:		
		
Dr Sen Sovann	Dr Gongmin Wang	Dr Somphanh Chanphengxay
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Veterinary Bureau Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
CAMBODIA	PR China	LAO PDR
		
Dr Kamarudin Bin Md Isa	Dr Ye Tun Win	Dr Ayuth Harintharanon
Department of Veterinary Services	Livestock Breeding Veterinary Department	Department of Livestock Development
MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	THAILAND

Joint statement agreement on :

- **Develop, strengthen and improve procedures managing movement of the livestock and their products** each country
- Procedures for managing and the health risk associated with the livestock and their products will be developed and **harmonized** based on **WOAH code and other international standards.**
- **Biateral or multi-lateral agreements on regional livestock movement and trade** should be developed and implemented
- Upper Mekong Working Group, should serve as the focus for the **development of standardised protocols and procedures to support cross-border trade** in livestock, **including development of control zones**
- **Encourage technical collaboration and information sharing** among Member countries on managing the movement animal and animal products
- International donors and partners, agencies, including **OIE and FAO continue to support capacity building in the region** through workshops and training sessions with assistance from relevant international experts
- Will continue to utilize various regional platforms such as **ASEAN+1** and **ADB initiated Greater Mekong Sub-region SPS Agreement** in pursuing the harmonization of regional biosecurity and livestock movement management including development and mutual recognition of control zones.

15th Upper Mekong Working Group (UMWG) 24-26 Apr,2024

- NOTED changes in the animal movement pathways and market demand post-COVID-19 in the Upper Mekong region.
- AGREED to strengthen cross-border information sharing, and engagement to improve FMD surveillance, early detection response, and animal movement control.
- REQUEST WOAHA SRR SEA to support the study of Animal Movement pattern and changes to better understand animal movement risk pathways, changes based on demand, supply and price fluctuation.



Barriers for safe trade in Upper Mekong Countries (April 2024)

Many pathway trails across borders

Illegal animal trading and movement

Lack of information on the disease situation in the country resulting into lack of trust for cross-border trade

Shortage of human resources

Lack of authorities (enforcement) to control animal movement

Profits to traders is low

Availability of vaccines to achieving coverage and challenge to routine vaccination

Reluctance of farmers for animal identification

FMD control at bordering areas and cross borders

Define roles Leadership of traders: business and animal trading
VS can provide technical support for free zones, free farms

Lack of International partners for FMD control

Challenge to maintain zone

Policy actions for safe trade environment (April 2024)

Agreement in quarantine procedure and diagnostic

Official agreement on the requirements and must share common goals to work together for the economic growth

Both parties shall reduce taxes and fees imposed by the government

Optimize the approval process and time.

Create FMD free zones/areas at border to quarantine export/import animals

Risk assessment and surveillance at border areas

Share the animal disease and movement information

Sharing information on FMD and other major animal diseases.

Strengthen vaccination and biosecurity measures against major animal diseases including FMD

Enhance Public awareness

Enhance the FMD diagnosis and control capacity of relevant countries through training

Strengthen cooperation and communication of VS with other departments including Laboratories

WOAH Supported Studies

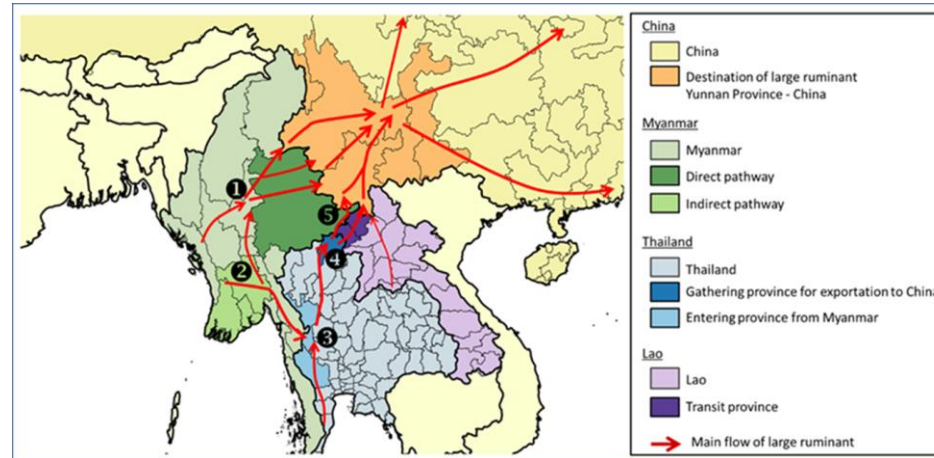
Movement pathways and market chains (2015)

Traders Incentive study (2020)



Movement pathways and market chains of large ruminants in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PR CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN STANDZ INITIATIVE



Traders Incentive Study to Facilitate Safe Livestock Trade in Upper-Mekong Sub-Region



Polly Smith, Nancy Bourgeois Lüthi, Li Huachun, Kyaw Naing Oo, Aloun Phonvisay, Sith Premashthira, Ronello Abila, Phillip Widders, Karan Kukreja and Corissa Miller

A.T. Kyaw
H.C. Li
M.M. Olive
V. Phouthana,
S. Tangkawattana,
P. Widders

*‘Considering that stakeholders working within the trade have continued to operate through **changes in the movement pathways and have adjusted their trading patterns** to suit current demands. >>> **identifying traders operating within the livestock trade pathways could have a more enduring benefit.** This could be particularly useful where dialogue is established between large-scale traders and government authorities in an attempt to explore measures to reduce the risk of disease spread through trade movements.*

Risk communication for traders

FMD recognition

*How to recognise disease
in your cattle and other
farm animals*

Farmers, traders

Action plan to fight against FMD

*Farmers, Veterinary
Paraprofessionals*

Biosecurity

*3 Key principals to protect
animals from FMD*

Farmers

How to avoid buying sick animals

*An easy-to-follow check
list*

Traders

Biosecurity guidelines for traders

*4 steps to protect your
animals and preserve
your profits* Traders

Sampling for FMD diagnosis

*The role of veterinarians
and paraveterinarians*

How to avoid buying sick animals



An easy-to-follow checklist for traders:



Ensure the animals (cattle, goats, and swine) you buy are healthy and vaccinated against foot and mouth disease (FMD).



Report suspected FMD or other disease cases to the local animal health authorities.



Always co-ordinate with the local animal health authorities regarding animal health status and disease suspicions.



Support veterinary services and local animal health authorities in implementing animal movement control in the event of an outbreak.



Check and maintain all records such as location, animal details (health status, identification, ear tags), and their ownership records.



Regularly observe your animals for any clinical signs.



Do not mix the animals, keep them separated by batch (date, location, or herd).



Always buy animals from reliable sources.



Risk analysis using sociological approaches



- Following Value chain activities and **related identification of high-risk groups, risk communication measured were intensified towards these groups in relevant geographies.**
- DVS Sarawak is **developing an SOP for the interdivisional movement of FMD-susceptible animals.**
- In Sabah, the DVS has **increased clinical surveillance near the border to neighbouring countries and Borneo Island.**
- **Sociological approaches** have also been **applied** in surveillance activities by the DVS.



- BAI acknowledged **improved understanding of the native pig production and pig and pork product movement to markets** in the Philippines.
- Helped VS in Abra and Mountain provinces to **identify critical points in the pathway where possible incursion of ASF** may occur.
- Appropriate **mitigation measures have been taken** including, **Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interview** to inform the **preparation of education and communication materials** in preparation for vacation prior to national events leading to a travel peak. (e.g. Christmas Chinese New Year).

Stakeholder coordination and engagement at the national level

Stakeholder consultation workshop – FMD in depth risk assessment, Malaysia (3-5 Oct,2023)



Animal movement discussion with MAQIS, Cattle traders and Producers at Kedah, 3 Oct 2023



Animal movement discussion with Cattle and Pig traders and Producers at Johor, 4 Oct, 2023

4
Workshops

131
Participants

Capacity building to facilitate safe International trade

- Workshop to strengthen capacities of VS to facilitate safer international trade organised by WOAHA from **12-14 December 2023** in Bangkok, Thailand.



13
Members

40
Participants

Recommendations

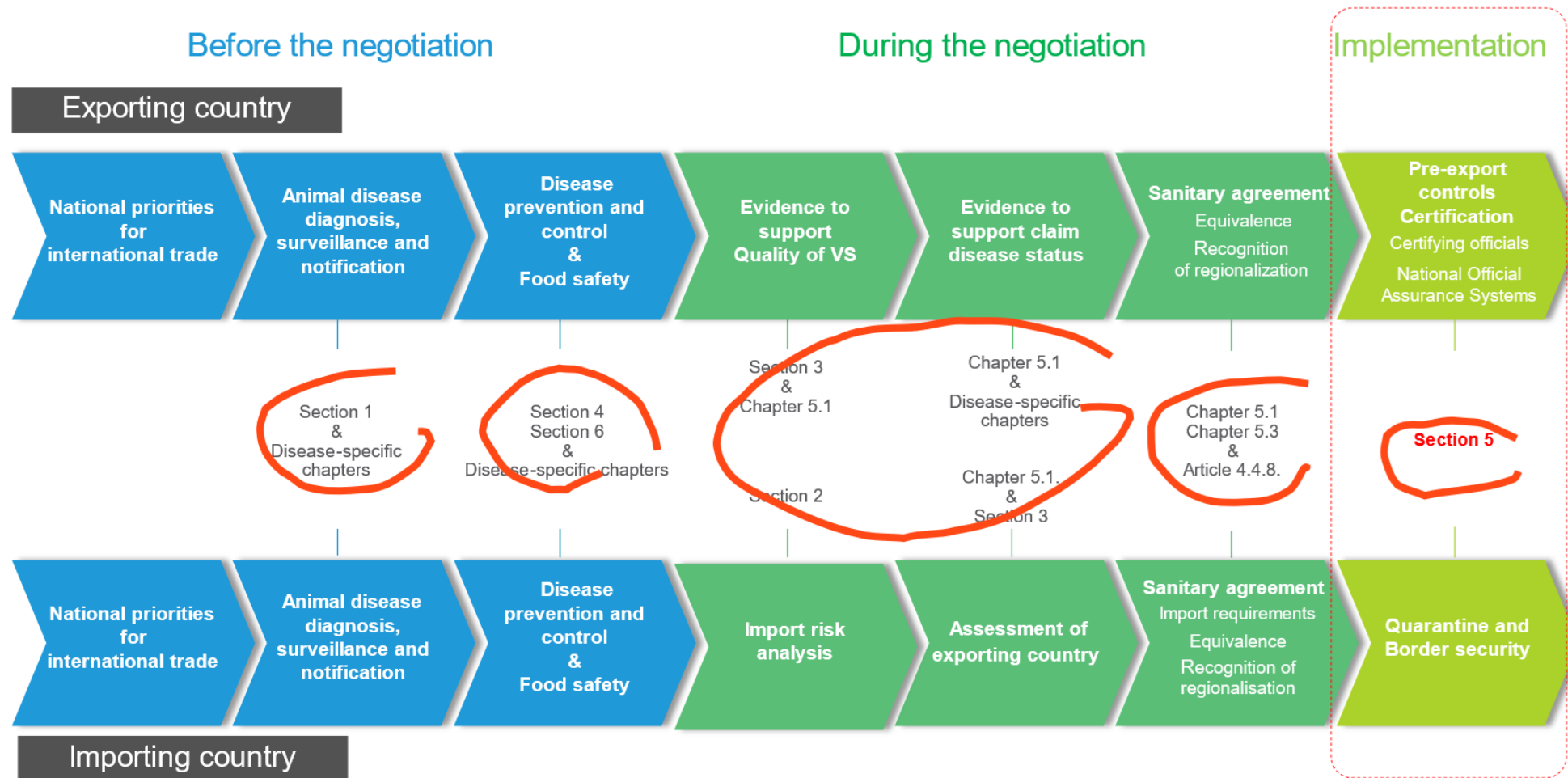
- **Encourage collaboration between Veterinary Authorities and other national government agencies** involved in SPS safe trade (e.g. Customs, Trade ministries), as well as national private sector stakeholders (e.g. industry associations, import/export sector).
- **improve understanding of relevant WOAAH standards; identify region's priority hazards in the commodities; sharing risk management approaches** to hazards.
- Deepen understanding of **SPS safe trade** through self-directed learning (WOAH Training Platform; WTO Country Trade Review and e-Ping; and ASEAN e-modules.)
- Support development of the **Region's Import Export network** through identification of Veterinary Authority National contact points



Role of Veterinary Services in safe trade



WOAH Standards are the basis for common understanding and trust



ASEAN – SPS e-training ([link](#))



Below are the e-learning modules for the ASEAN Regional Guidelines for the Implementation of International Standards related to SPS Measures:

Search modules...

Search

Guideline 1: International Frameworks



Guideline 2: Pest Risk Analysis

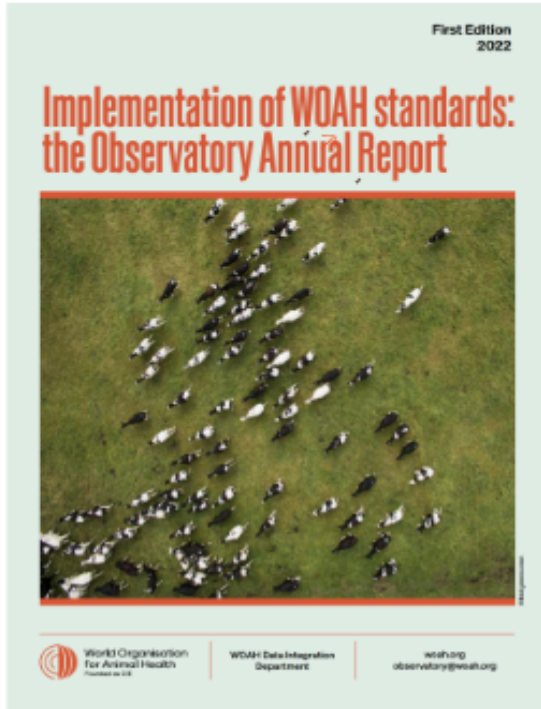


Guideline 3: Food Safety Risk Assessment



Guideline 4: Animal Import Risk Analysis





Observatory Annual Report, First Edition, 2022



Observatory Annual Report 2022 | Key findings



Observatory Annual Report 2022 | Key findings

The following supporting documents are also available:

- An indicator matrix describing the indicators in a standardised manner
- A data catalogue, i.e. an organised record of data assets

Observatory Annual Report 2022 | Key findings

Zoning and compartmentalisation

The international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) for zoning and compartmentalisation support Members in preventing and controlling disease spread and contribute to ensuring safe trade of animals and related commodities. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

A growing number of Members are reporting the application of zoning but effective implementation remains challenging

71% of Members report applying zoning for at least one disease, notably to control high pathogenicity avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, Newcastle disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever and peste des petits ruminants.



On average, Members report applying zoning for **14 to 20** diseases per year with no major variations over time but some variability across regions.

Some Members report the presence of a disease limited to one or more zones, yet they do not always report applying zoning to control it

Some Members report applying zoning without movement control measures despite movement controls being a prerequisite to the effective implementation of zoning

Some Members report applying zoning as a control measure for a disease despite reporting its absence from their territory

Case studies: African swine fever (ASF)

46% of Members that report the presence of ASF restricted to one or more zones also report applying zoning.

86% of Members that report applying zoning also report applying movement control to contain this disease.

Among the 38 Members that report applying zoning to control the disease, **49%** reported its absence from their entire territory or never reported it.

A limited number of Members report applying compartmentalisation for at least one disease but there is a slight increasing trend



Members' capacity regarding zoning and compartmentalisation remains limited

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is:

29% Zoning

14% Compartmentalisation

Recommendations

- World Organisation for Animal Health**
 - Further clarify that the absence of a disease from one or several zones should only be reported if zoning measures are in place.
 - Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.
- Members**
 - Implement zoning together with movement control.
 - Consider further implementing zoning and compartmentalisation standards.

Access the full information [here](#)

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.



	Use, challenges and impact of zoning three selected diseases	Use, challenges and impact of compartments 1 disease	Animal welfare transport by land & sea implementation and challenges faced
Target	Vet. Services of Members	Vet. Services of Members Private sector (companies + national/regional associations)	Vet. Services of Members
Methods	Questionnaire to all Members	- Questionnaire to all Members & Industry - Focus groups	- Questionnaire to all Members - Qualitative consultation of a selection of Members
Expected deliverables	Descriptive report; factsheet; (dashboard; scientific paper)		
Expected date of publication	Descriptive analysis published. Analysis of factors influencing zoning acceptance by trade partners on-going	2025	2024



Thematic study on zoning

- **65%** of WOAH Members completed at least one of the three questionnaires, **47%** completed all three questionnaires

• Main findings:

- Zoning used primarily for disease control
- Positive impact on disease control and on trade
- Amongst WOAH Members using zoning,

- 1/4 of legislation
- 1/3 of the practice

have not integrated WOAH standards

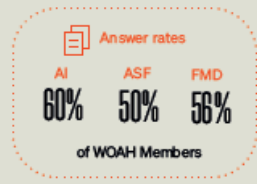
- Took more than 2 years for the zone to be recognised by trade partners for 1/2 of the requests (AI and ASF free zones).

Factor analysis

OBSERVATORY THEMATIC STUDY • KEY FINDINGS

Insights on Members' zones for avian influenza, African swine fever and foot and mouth disease

The international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on zoning support Members to prevent and control disease spread and contribute to ensuring the safe trade of animals and their products. However, the effective implementation of zoning standards remains challenging, and Members' capacity remains limited, as previous work shows. WOAH's Observatory monitors the implementation of WOAH standards and has therefore decided to focus its first thematic study on zoning. A survey was launched as a first step to assess the use of zoning for avian influenza (AI), African swine fever (ASF) and foot and mouth disease (FMD) and the associated challenges and benefits in WOAH Members from 2018 to 2022.



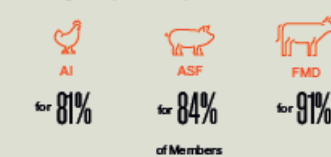
Zoning was used by:



The top challenges for implementing zoning are:



Zoning has a positive impact on the control of:



Members should better integrate WOAH standards in to their legislation and practices. The survey reported that:



Acceptance of zones by trading partners

can take up more than two years, e.g. in half of the acceptance requests related to AI or ASF

is mainly driven by transparency and trust in the certification system from both an importer's and exporter's perspective

World Organisation for Animal Health	Members
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to advocate for the need to allocate both human and financial resources to support Veterinary Services • Explore ways and partnerships for the development of cost-benefit analysis capacity within Veterinary Services, to support decision making in zoning approach • Continue to advocate for the proper use of zoning-related WOAH standards for international trade • Continue to develop capacity building activities aimed at fostering sound national assurance systems, based on high quality Veterinary Services and robust veterinary certification • Consider organising inter-regional forums to share Members' practical experiences and develop a «toolbox» containing potential approaches they may adopt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all the prerequisites (e.g. surveillance, identification and traceability system) are in place before considering establishing zones • Assess if they have the capacity and resources required to effectively implement and maintain zoning and perform cost-benefit analyses • Integrate zoning-related WOAH standards into their legislative framework and practices • Invest and prioritise the development/maintenance of robust certification systems and transparency to build trust with trading partners • Raise challenges they face at WOAH forums, share experience with other Members and seek support and capacity building, when needed

Further analysis of the data collected through this survey will be carried out in the near future. This will be followed by a second study focused on compartmentalisation for AI.



WOAH Standards and tools

- The WOAH Codes and Manuals provide for **sound science-based risk management measures allowing safe trade.**

- WOAH Technical Report (2020) can be accessed [HERE](#)

(I) International trade regulatory framework

(II) Role of Vet Services in International trade

(III) Challenges faced by Members and examples of successful practices

(IV) Vet services to secure competencies to secure and facilitate safe trade

(V) Capacity building activities to reinforce VS capacity on trade.



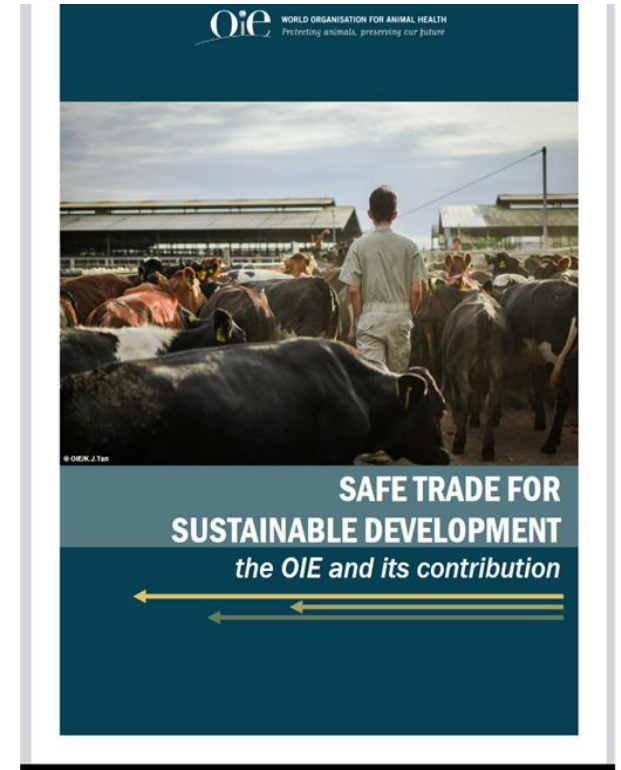
[Required competencies for VS with context to International trade:](#)
Opportunities and challenges



[WOAH Guidelines on the PPP in Veterinary Domain](#)

Summary

- **Illegal animal movement remains a challenge** in the region requires comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach including engagement with traders.
- **International regulatory framework** and **WOAH standards** contribute effectively to the global standard landscape to facilitate safe international trade.
- **Quality of Veterinary Services and good governance** is prerequisite to develop and maintain transparency, trust and confidence among trading partners.
- **Strengthening capacities of Veterinary Services in safe trade, zoning** is crucial including collaboration between Veterinary Authorities and other national government agencies involved in SPS safe trade (e.g. Customs, Trade ministries), **as well as national private sector stakeholders (e.g. industry associations, import/export sector).**



<https://www.woah.org/ap/uploads/2021/03/safe-trade-for-sustainable-development.pdf>



Thank You