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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

SEACFMD National Coordinators Virtual Meeting

Updates on VC and cattle trade



FAO RAP ECTAD



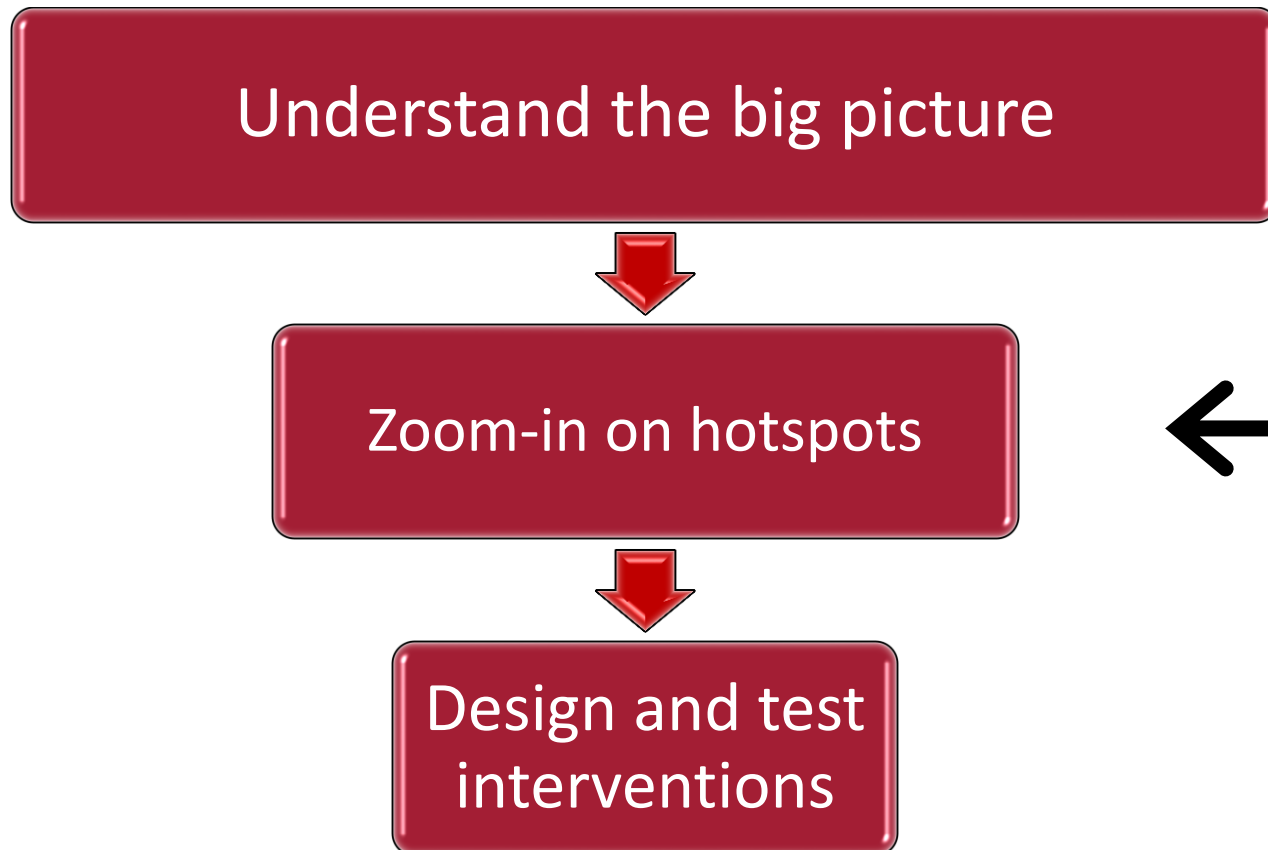
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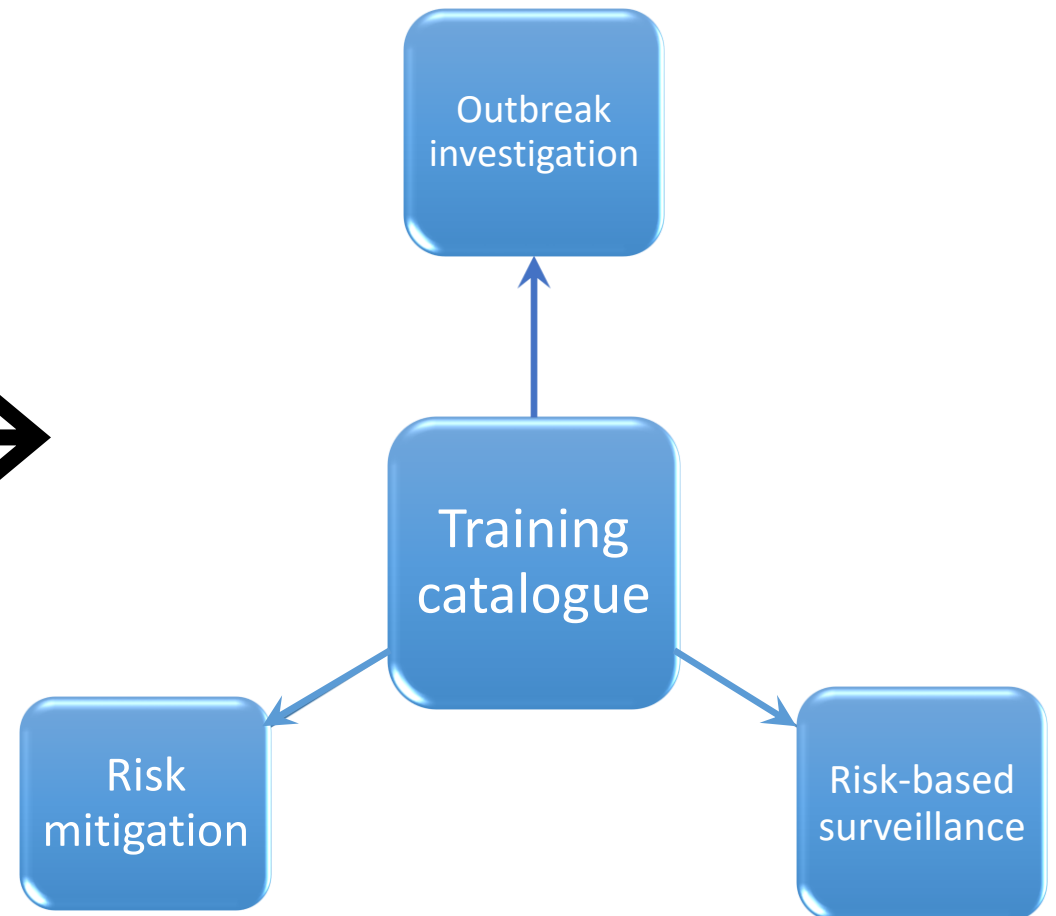
A. FAO framework for VCA for animal disease risk management in Asia

FAO framework for VCA for animal disease risk management in Asia

Two-step investigation approach



Build in-country capacity





Two-step investigation approach: First understand the big picture



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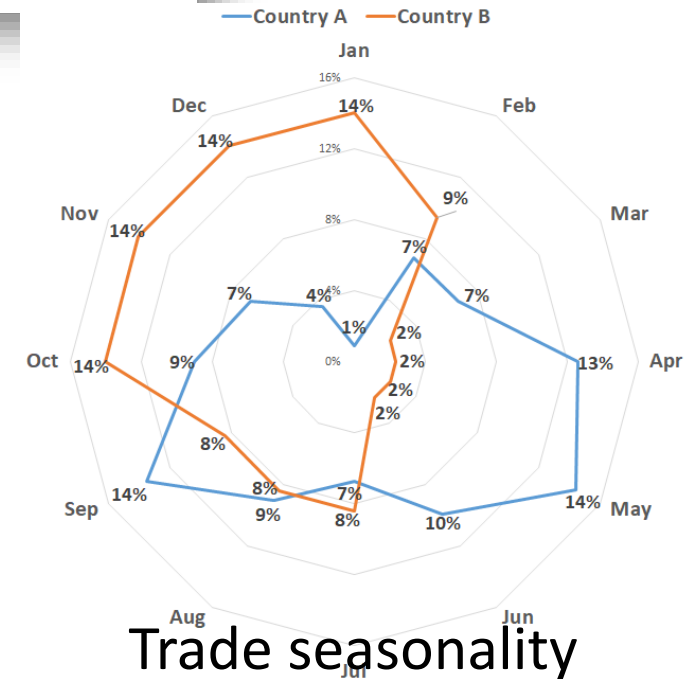
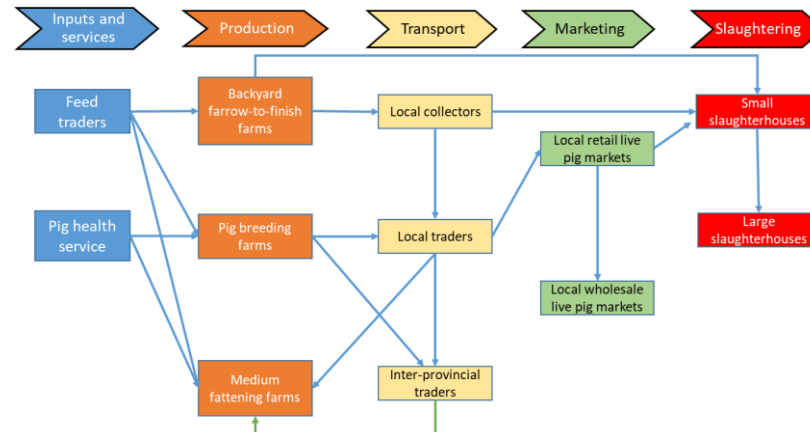
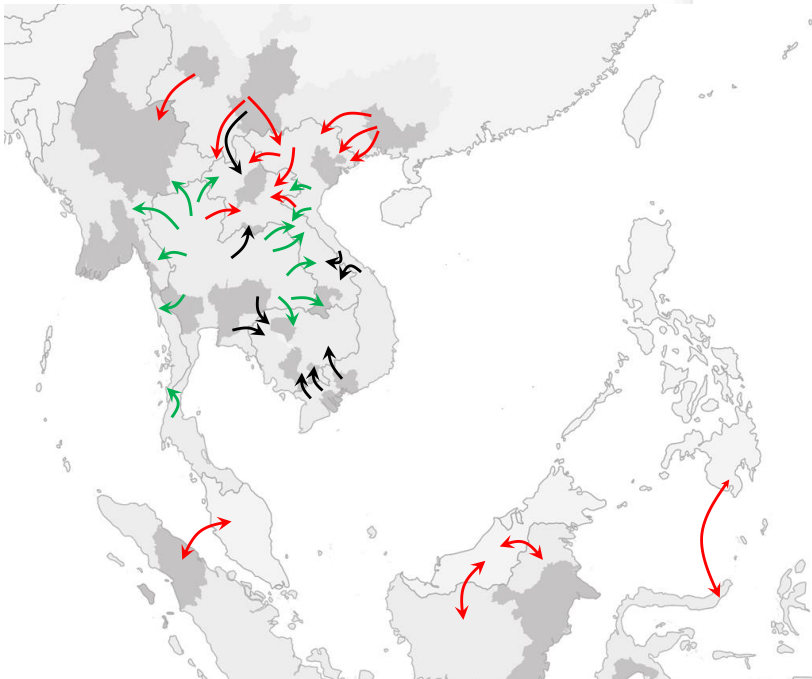


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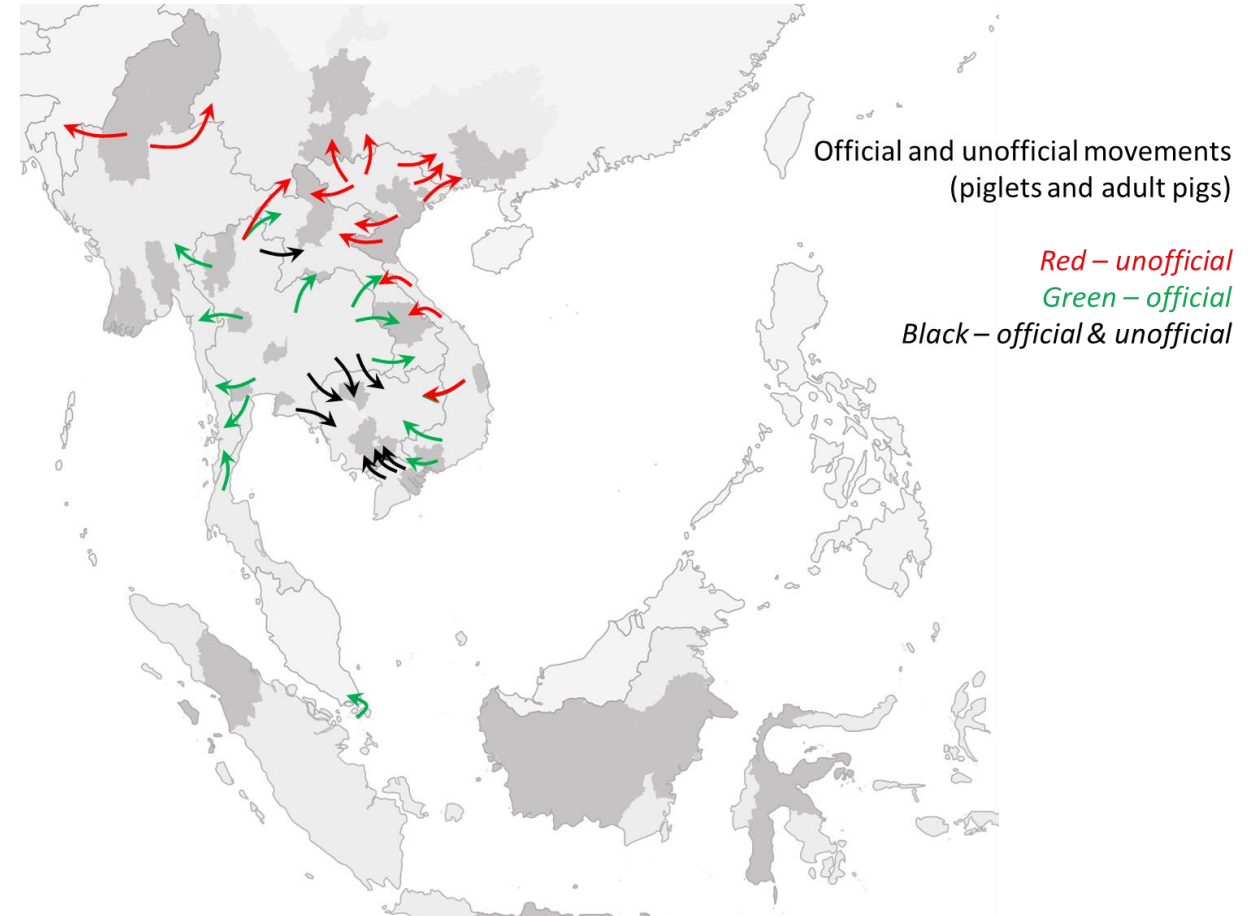
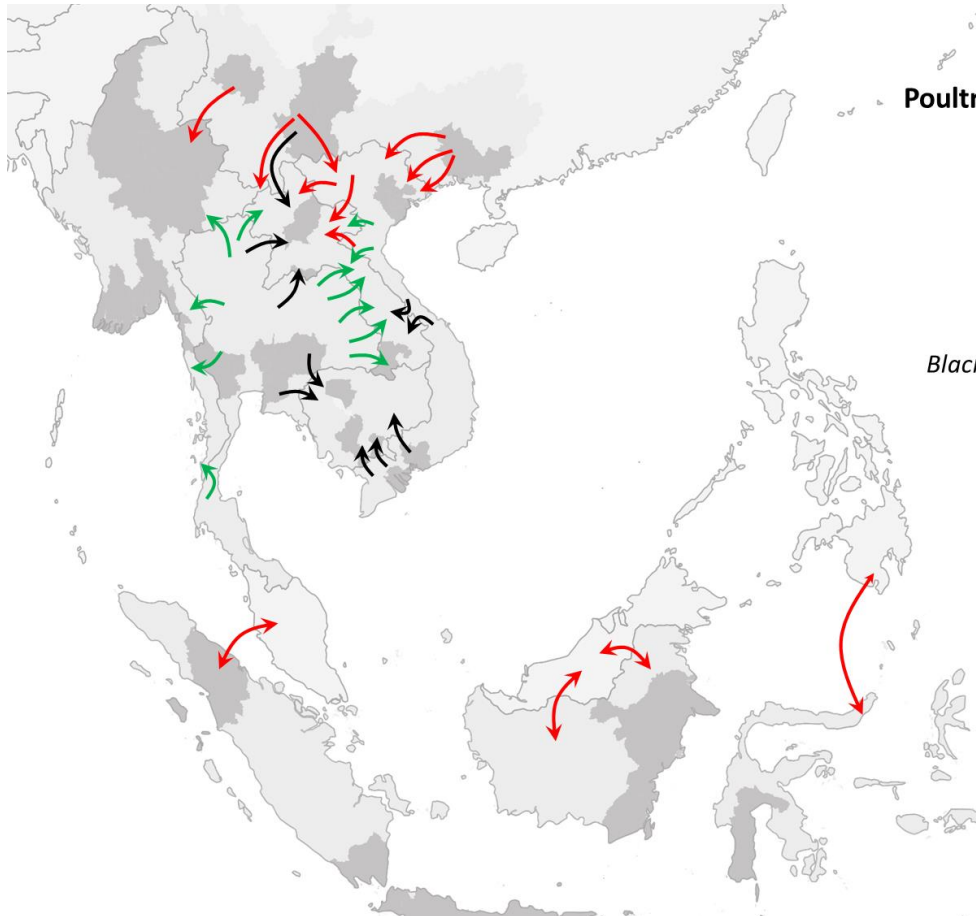


Livestock Value Chain Analysis for Animal Disease Risk Management

Guidelines: An approach based on expert opinion using participatory methods

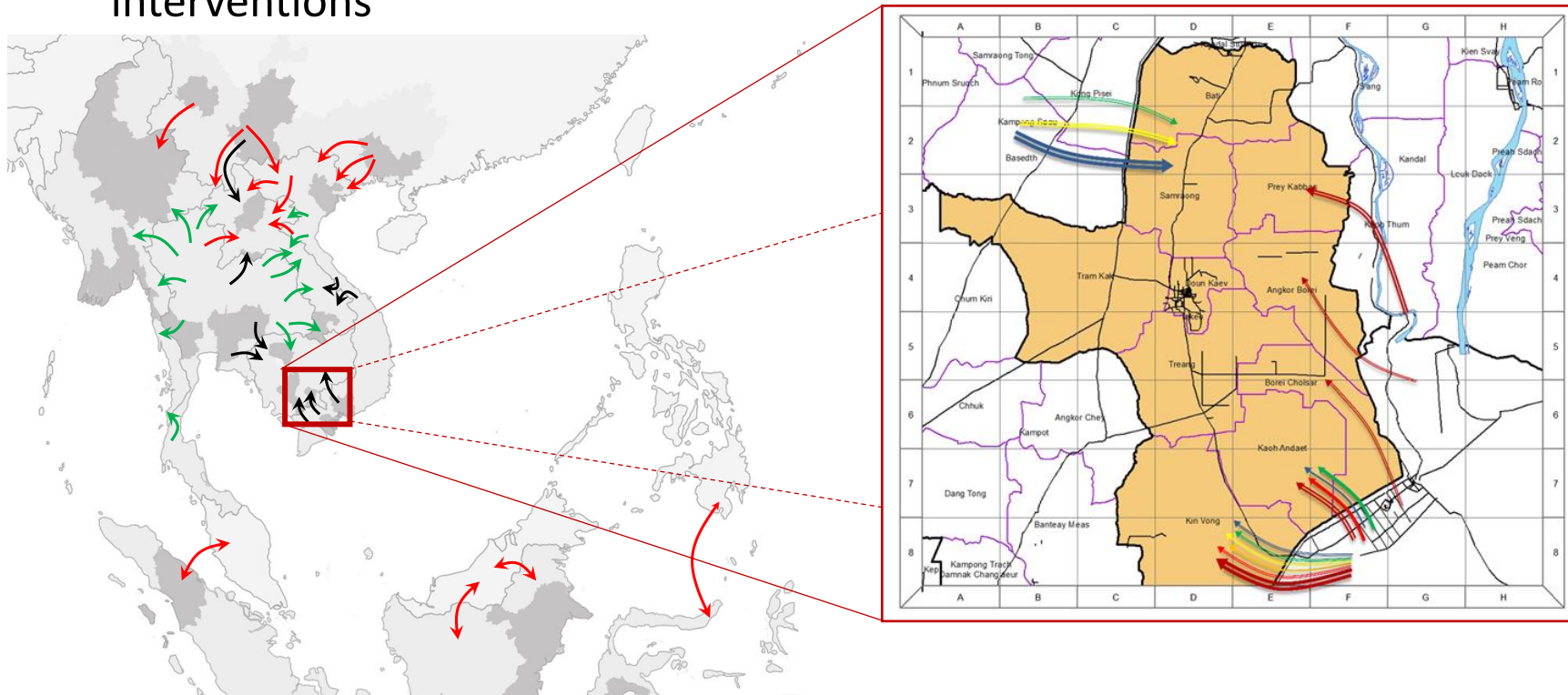


Example of outputs











Two-step investigation approach: Zooming in

- **Objective:** Better understanding of specific value chains that have been identified as high-risk for disease emergence/spread
- **Methodology:** Stakeholder mapping, field investigations, semi-structured interviews, surveys
- **Expected outcomes:** Identification of high-risk areas/periods/practices and formulation of risk-mitigation interventions

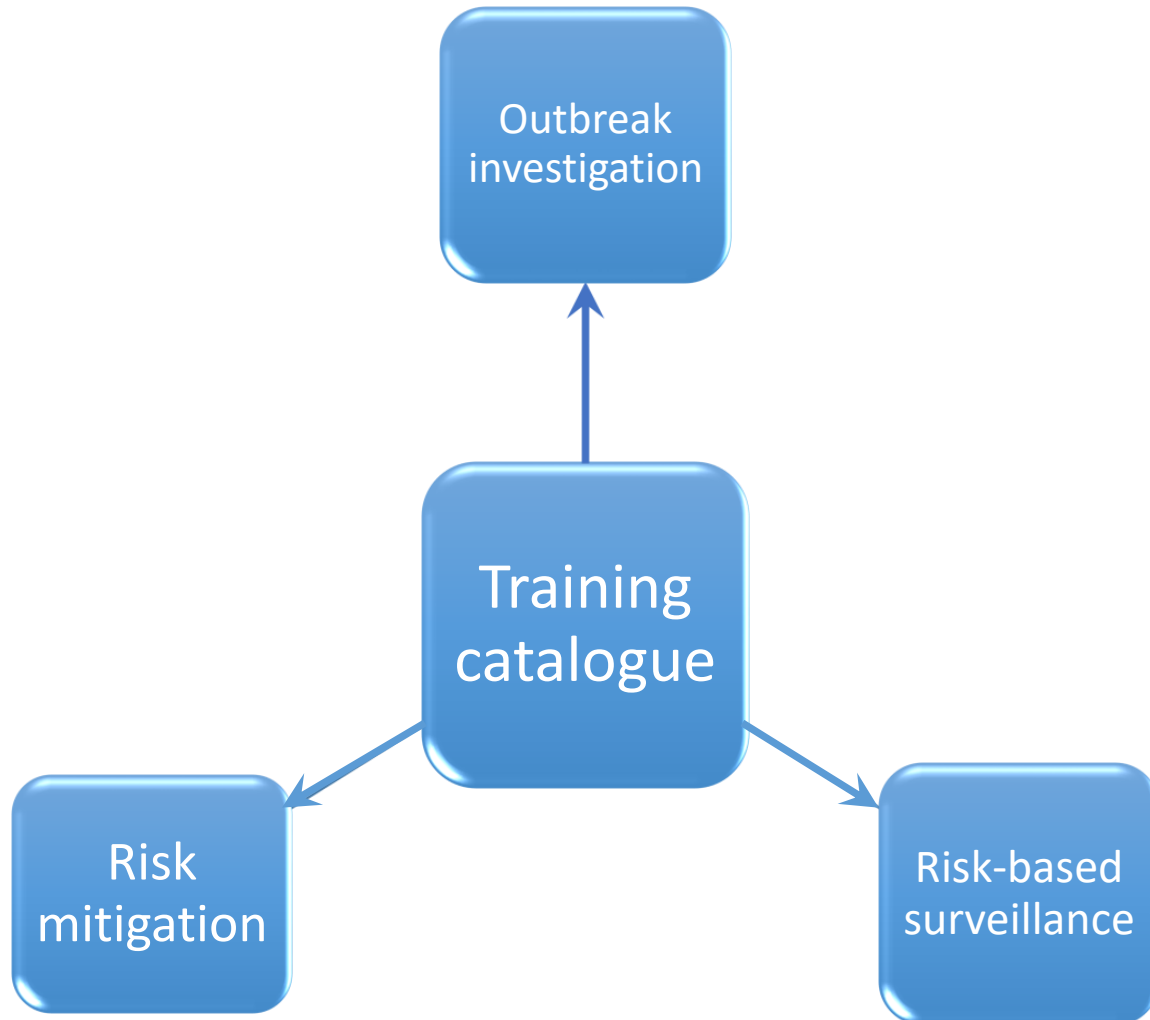


Investigate in details stakeholders' practices

Hatcheries	Producers	Traders	Sellers
 40% vaccinate day-old-birds before selling	 56% replace all their bird stock at the same time (all-in all-out)	 58% sell dead birds	 10% of LBMs have rules for keeping separate different species
 20% conducts veterinary inspection of day-old-birds before selling	 64% quarantine new incoming birds	 19% clean their vehicle between farm visits on the same day	 100% keep unsold birds at home to sell them the next day



Building countries' capacities to prevent, detect and respond



- Training on Value Chain Analysis for disease-risk management was **piloted for R-FETPV in 2017**
- Applications to **outbreak investigation, risk-based surveillance and risk-mitigation**
- The objective is not to create VC experts but to **provide better tools for field epidemiologists**
- All the trainings have been organized into a **catalogue of applied trainings**. Based on country interests and priorities, they can select the type of training they would like to implement.



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B. Updates on SSC project activities on cattle trade



SSC Output 2 – an overview

*Animal disease risk management improved
along the cross-border value chains*

Assess the capacities

(sustainable cattle production,
quarantine, movement
management, disease inspection)

Comparative analysis of disease risk management options

(Feasible, Profitable, Effective)

Cattle value chains

(Diagrams, mappings, practices)

*Improve
stakeholder
coordination
and foster
collaborations*

Risk management pilot project

(Feasible, Profitable, Effective)

Evaluate & Scale up





Assess the capacities

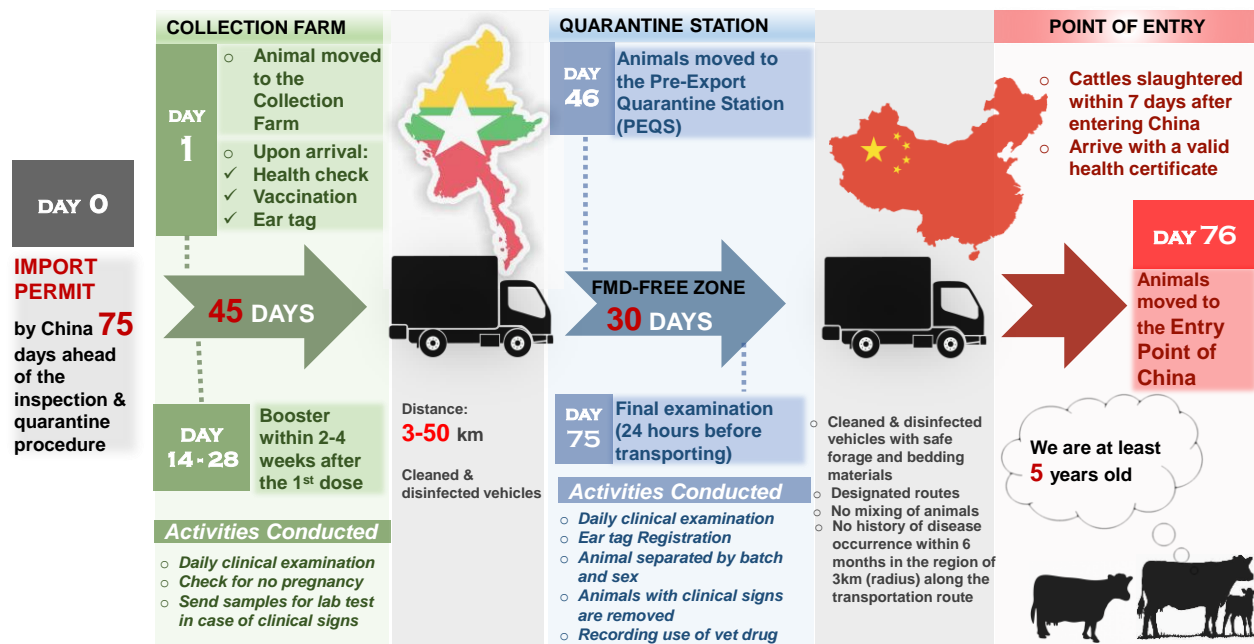
- Questionnaires to assess cattle production and trade capacities
 - Developed and shared with LBVD and DLF
- Calculator to estimate the sustainable level of cattle trade (in collaboration with CMU)
 - Developed, initially calibrated for Myanmar, to be discussed with LBVD



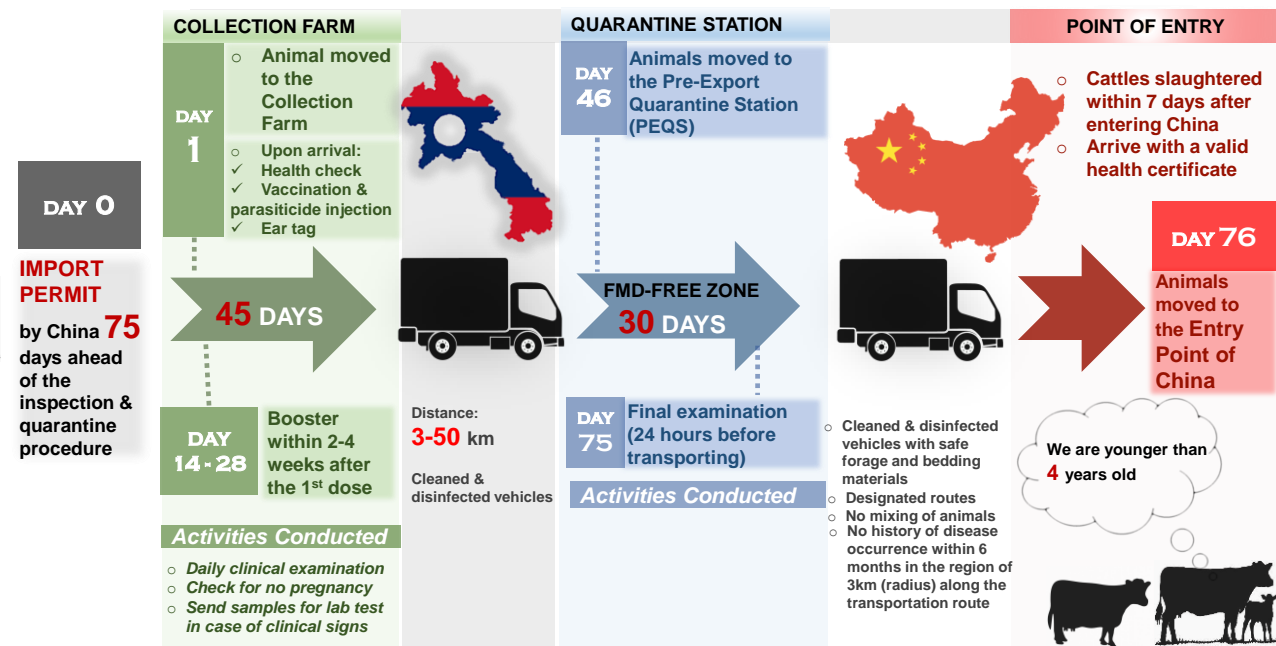
- What if the productivity of smallholders increases by 20%?
- What if the trade volume increases by 15%?

Cattle trade protocols were analyzed

China - Myanmar



China – Lao PDR



Different age requirement

Compare cattle trade protocols

- Calculator to estimate the cost of cattle trade protocols
 - Developed, initially calibrated using literature review
 - To be discussed with LBVD and DLF to refine the parameters

“The more expensive a trade protocol is, the less likely the stakeholders will comply”

Example:

Baseline senario		Cost/head(\$)	45 days in collection farm 30 days in quarantine station
Collection farm		234.50	
Quarantine station		165.75	
Cattle TradeProtocol Cost		400.24	

Alternative senario		Cost/head(\$)	20 days in collection farm 14 days in quarantine station
Collection farm		116.25	
Quarantine station		90.07	
Cattle TradeProtocol Cost		206.31	

-48% change in cost



COVID-19 challenge

- Expert consultations to collect data on the cattle value chain and trade were “postponed” due to COVID-19 (Myanmar and Lao PDR)
 - Concept notes and workshop material were already developed
- Alternative approaches are being explored and a proposal will be sent to LBVD and DLF later this month
 - Virtual expert consultation + field data gathering by field officers
- Goal: to deliver according to the 2020 work plan endorsed by the SSC steering committee in December 2019.



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Thank you



Protecting people, animals, and the environment every day