MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SETTING UP A SUCCESFUL ERADICATION PROGRAM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SURVEILLANCE









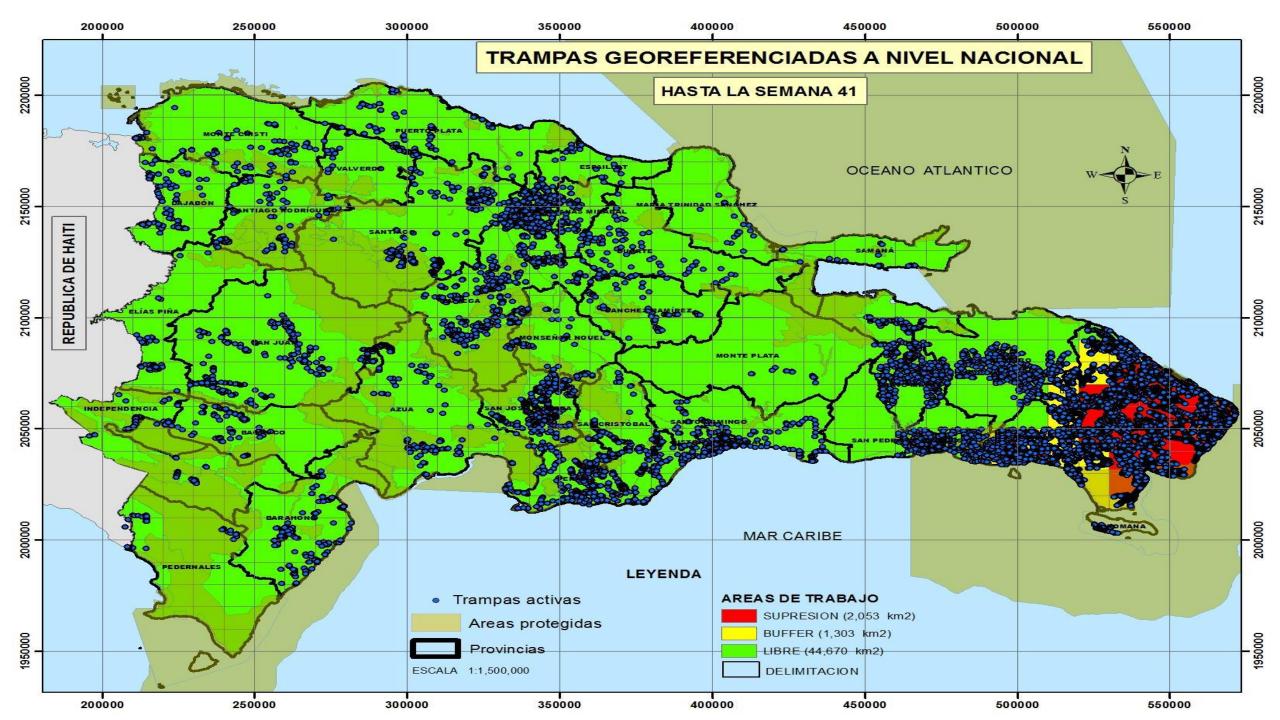




OUTBREAK FACTS

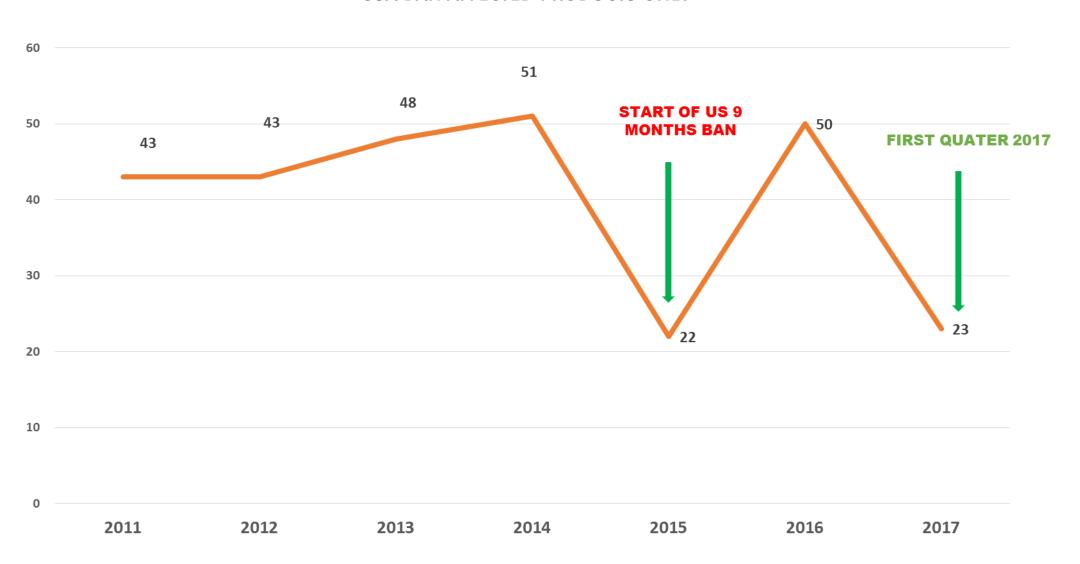
- The Presence of Med-Fly was reported on March 18 2015
- A solid surveillance network against non-native fruit fly pest was lacking
- The pest had already spread to 2053 Km² in the eastern part of the Dominican Republic
- An immediate ban to most exports of fruit and vegetables was imposed by trading partners, causing a loss of US \$40 million in 9 Months.
- 30,000 Jobs were at risk
- As an emergency response the Government established the MOSCAMED-RD Program.





EXPORTS OF DOMINICAN PRODUCTS TO THE USA VALUES IN U\$ MILLIONS

USA BAN AFFECTED PRODUCTS ONLY



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OUTBREAK

• The Outbreak was located on the Number 1 Tourist Destination of the Caribbean "Punta Cana"

Agricultural Production is Non-Existent

• The production sites of goods affected by the Ban were 200+ Kilometers away of the Outbreak

WHY THE BAN WAS ISSUED?

MY FAVORITE'S TEACHER QUOTE

"IN GOD I TRUST ALL OTHERS MUST BRING DATA"

THE INITIAL CHALLENGES

- SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE BAN
- MEDIA PRESSURE
- STAKEHOLDERS WANT ANSWERS
- RESOURCES ARE NEEDED
- **EVERYBODY WANTS TO HELP**
- WHY ERADICATION?



GETTING STARTED

USDA/APHIS COOPERATION

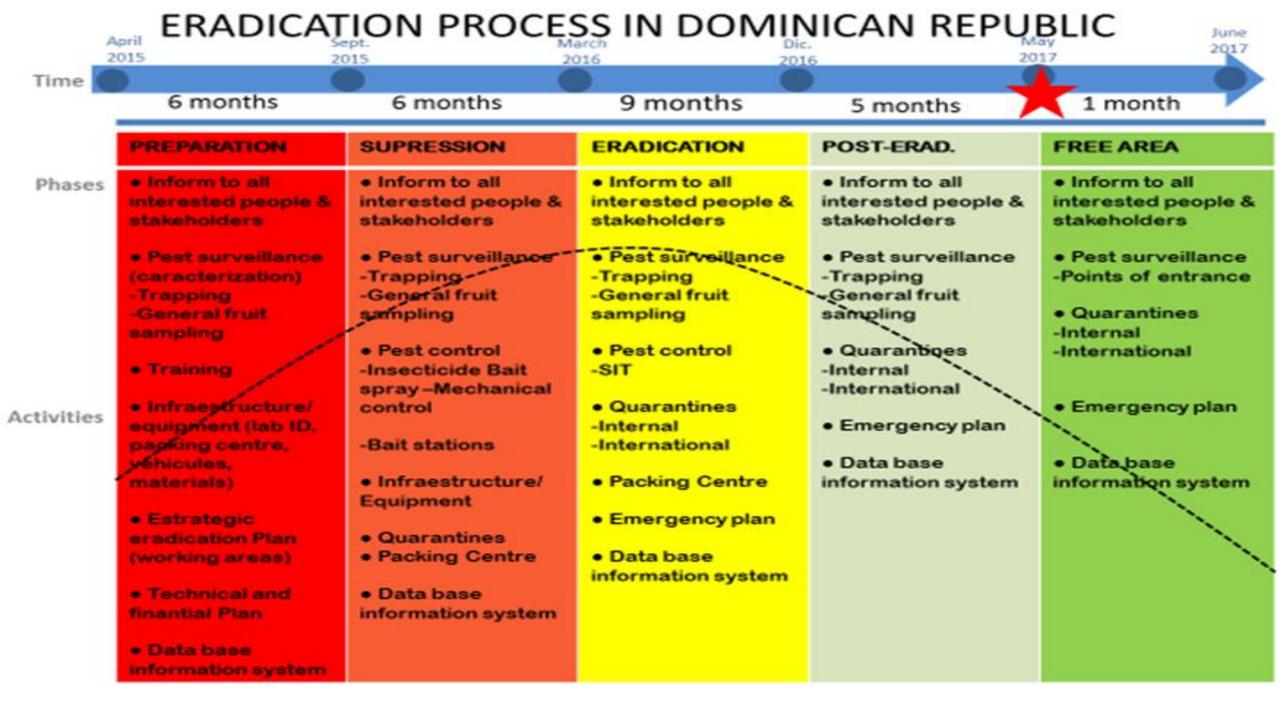
- ► IAEA/FAO TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC)
 - ► SEPTEMBER MEETING-2015
 - ► JANUARY MEETING-2016
 - ► OCTOBER MEETING-2016
- OTHER ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATION

 (MOSCAMED PROGRAM MAGA-SAGARPA-USDA, OIRSA, IICA)

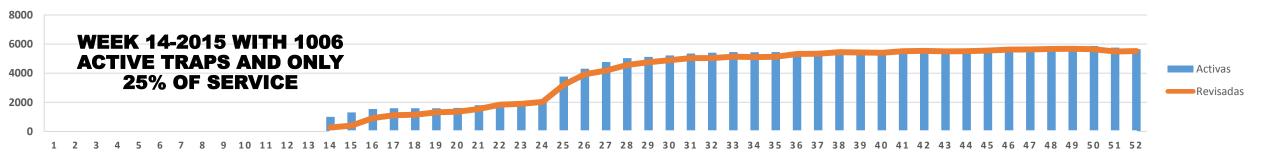


ESTRUCTURA OPERATIVA PROGRAMA

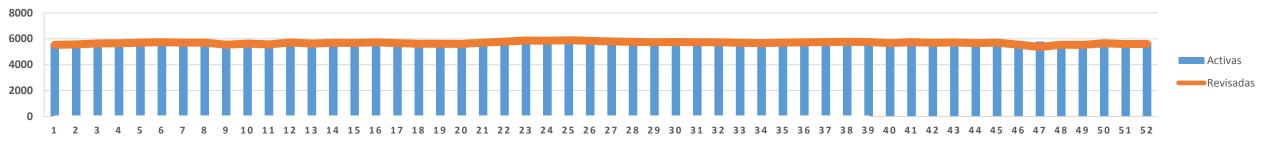
			MINISTERIO AGRICULTURA		TRAMPEROS Y OTROS TECNICOS		RECOLECCION DE FRUTOS		APLICACIÓN INSECT.		MILITARES		TOTAL	
No.	EQUIPO	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	No. PERSONAS	JORNAL	
1	Trampeo y Deteccion	29	131	38	182	0	0	0	0	1	5	68	318	
2	Aplicación y Control	2	10	0	0	0	0	24	115	0	0	26	125	
3	Control Mecanico / Recoleccion de Frutos	6	1	0	0	36	180	0	0	0	0	42	181	
4	Puestos Cuarentenarios	6	23	13	57	0	0	0	0	17	89	36	169	
5	Laboratirio y Muestreo de Frutos	5	25	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	46	
6	Administracion, Control de Calidad y Comunicación	11	57	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	62	
7	Geomatica	3	16	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	27	
8	Control Autocida / TIE	10	42	0	0	0	0	17	87	0	0	27	129	
	Totales	72	305	58	276	36	180	41	202	18	94	225	1057	



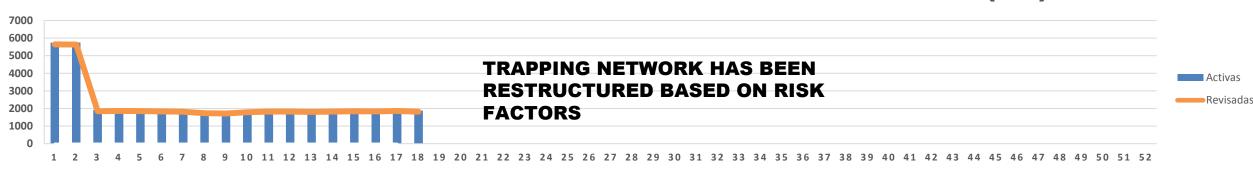
ACTIVE AND SERVICED TRAPS PER WEEK 2015 (LA)



ACTIVE AND SERVICED TRAPS PER WEEK 2016 (LA)

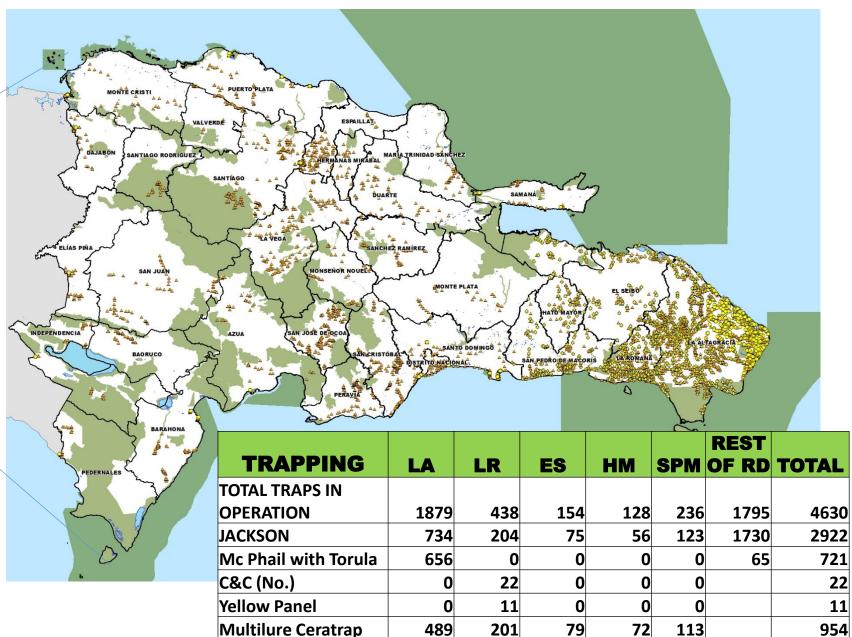


ACTIVE AND SERVICED TRAPS PER WEEK 2017 (LA)

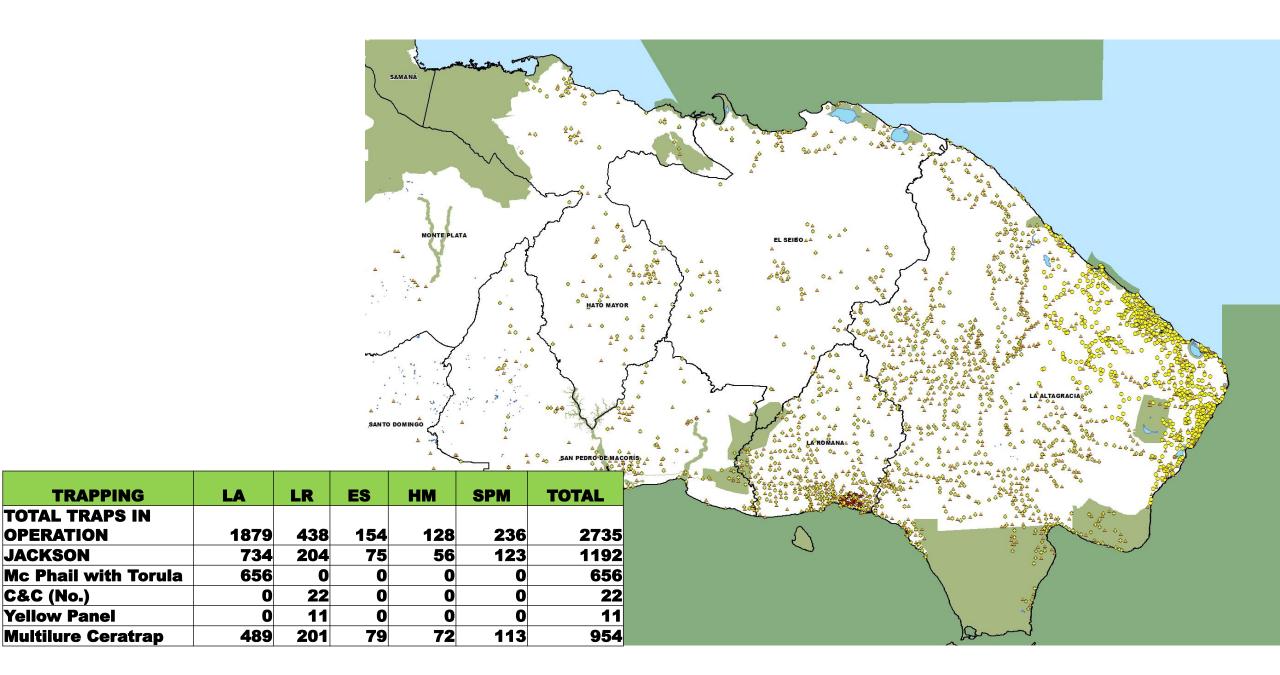


ACTIVE TRAPPING NETWORK AT NATIONAL LEVEL

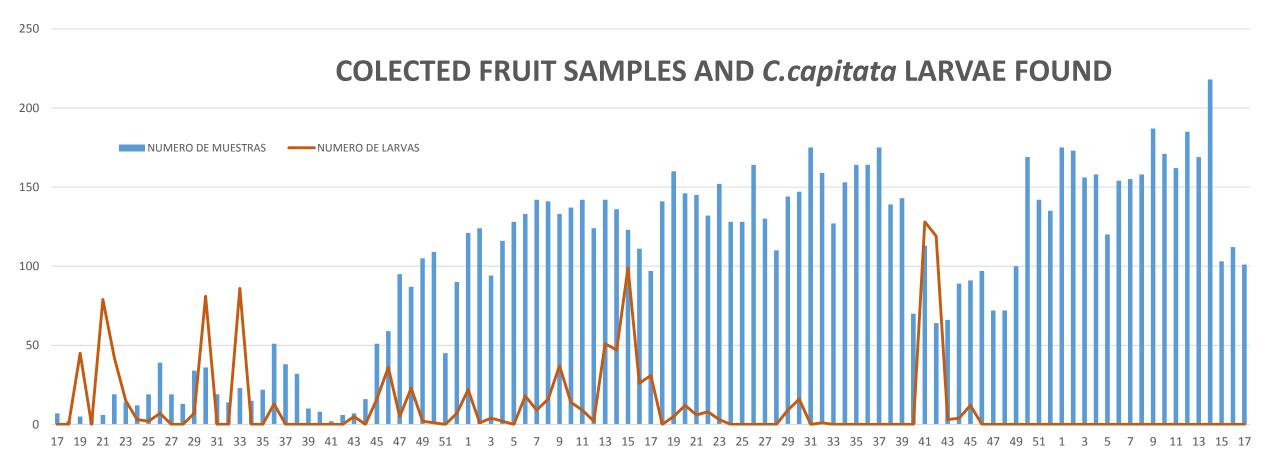




ACTIVE TRAPPING NETWORK IN THE EASTERN REGION







2015: W19=45, W21=79, W22=42, W30=81, W33=86, W46=36, W48=23 larvae.

2016: W1=22, W9=37, W15=99, W17=31, W41=128, W42=119 larvae.

Highest infestation: W21 2015; 7.4 Larvae per sample

FROM W46, 2016 TO W19 2017=0 LARVAE ARE FOUND (26 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS WITHOUT LARVAE DETECTIONS)



AREA-WIDE INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT



AERIAL BAIT SPRAY 7,692 HECTARES 11,647 LITERS OF GF120



23,704 HECTARES 49,177 LITERS OF GF120





BAIT STATIONS
28,176 WITH CERATRAP
21,133 WITH GF120
1,513 COMERCIAL
50,822 TOTAL

MECHANICAL CONTROL

COLLECTION OF FRUITS AND DESTRUCTION OR PRUNNING OF HOST TREES: Terminalia catappa, Fam Comtretaceae (ALMOND), Sideroxylon foetidissimum, Fam. Sapotaceae (YELLOW CAYA) y Simarouba berteroana, Fam.Simaroubaceae (BLACK CAYA).



FUIT COLLECTION

MECHANICAL CONTROL
1195 TONS OF FRUIT
6,721 PRUNNED TREES MAINLY
CAYA AND ALMOND



Terminalia catappa (ALMOND)



PRUNNING OF CAYA

BLACK CAYA

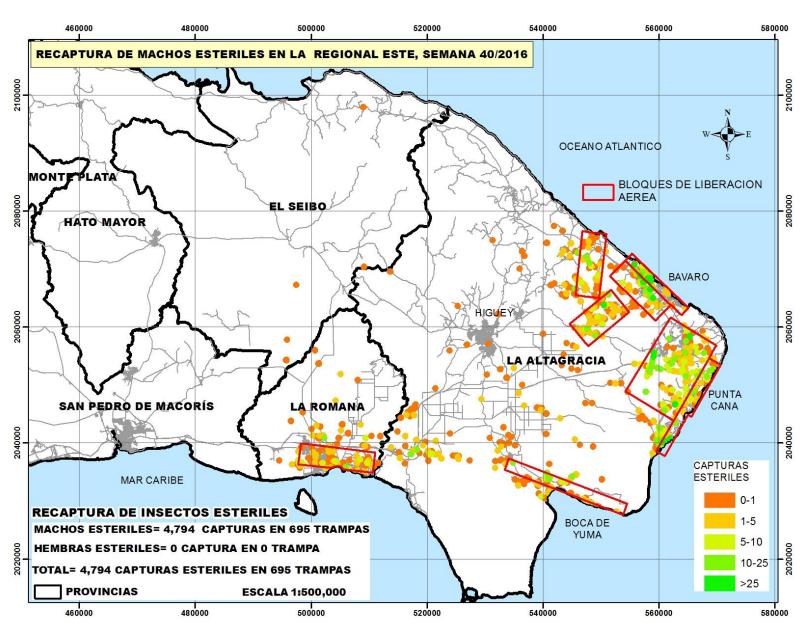


YELLOW CAYA





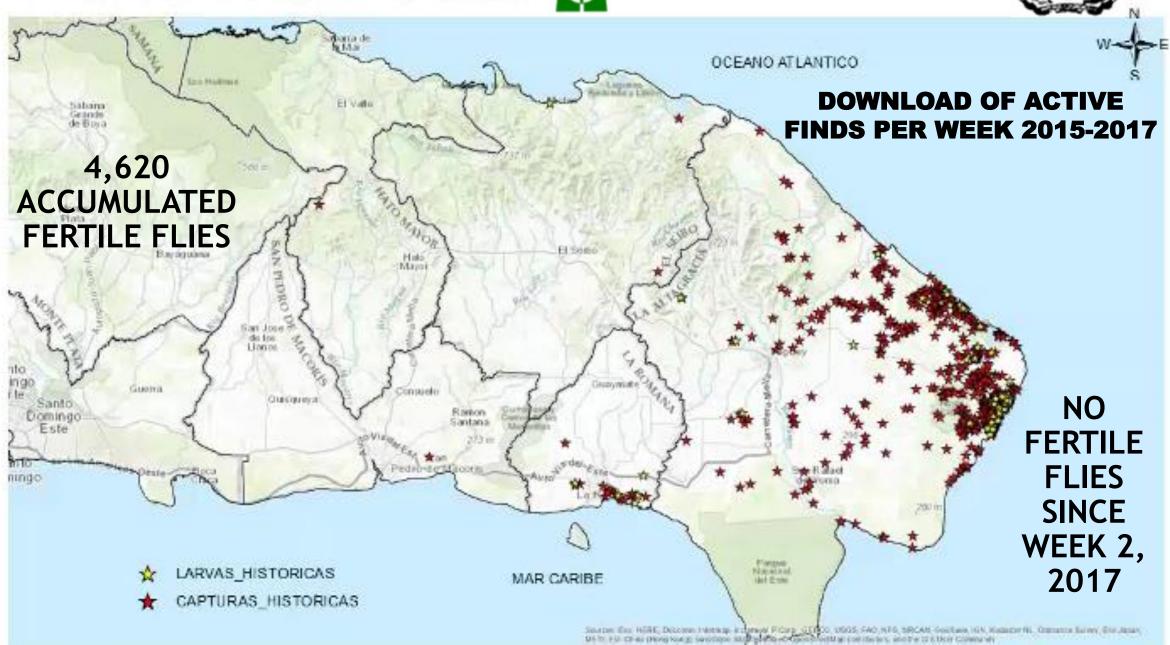
AERIAL RELEASE OF
72 MILLION FLIES PER
WEEK IN 8 BLOCKS
AND 10 MILLION
GROUND RELEASE
WITH A TOTAL OF
42,000 HAS.



BAJA EN SEMANA 25 DE 2015







RESULTS

- With these actions, after only 10 months the export ban to horticultural products was lifted in early 2016.
- Last Fertile Adult was detected on January 2017
- More than 3 Generations have passed since then with no adults or larvae found
- Control technology and a reliable trapping network is in place for early detection and eradication of potential outbreaks.
- As part of the management of pest free areas, the trapping network has been restructured based on risk factors, placing traps in ports of entry, host areas, touristic sites, markets and sites where pest presence was recurrent.

• CONCLUSIONS

- Eradication of the medfly from Dominican Republic is achieved in April and will declared eradicated by July 2017.
- In addition, the country has developed the capacity for early detection and emergency response and for area wide application of the SIT.
- This valuable experience could be shared with Haiti and throughout the Caribbean Region to strengthen the surveillance systems and to prevent similar situations which can result in serious economic and social losses.
- The IAEA and FAO and USDA joined hands to assist the country in the eradication campaign with assistance from regional organization such as IICA and OIRSA. The Guatemala-México-USA Moscamed Programme played a major role in assisting through technology transfer.

TOTAL INVESTMENT OF THE DOMINICAN GOVT BY CONCEPT VALUES IN U\$ DOLLARS

