India PPP Targeted Support
2nd Virtual meeting – Experience sharing

# Sustaining FMD Zoning through strong PPP

## Brazilian experience in establishing, maintaining and financing FMD-free zones

**Márcia Mourão**
Official Veterinarian
Animal Health Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - Brazil

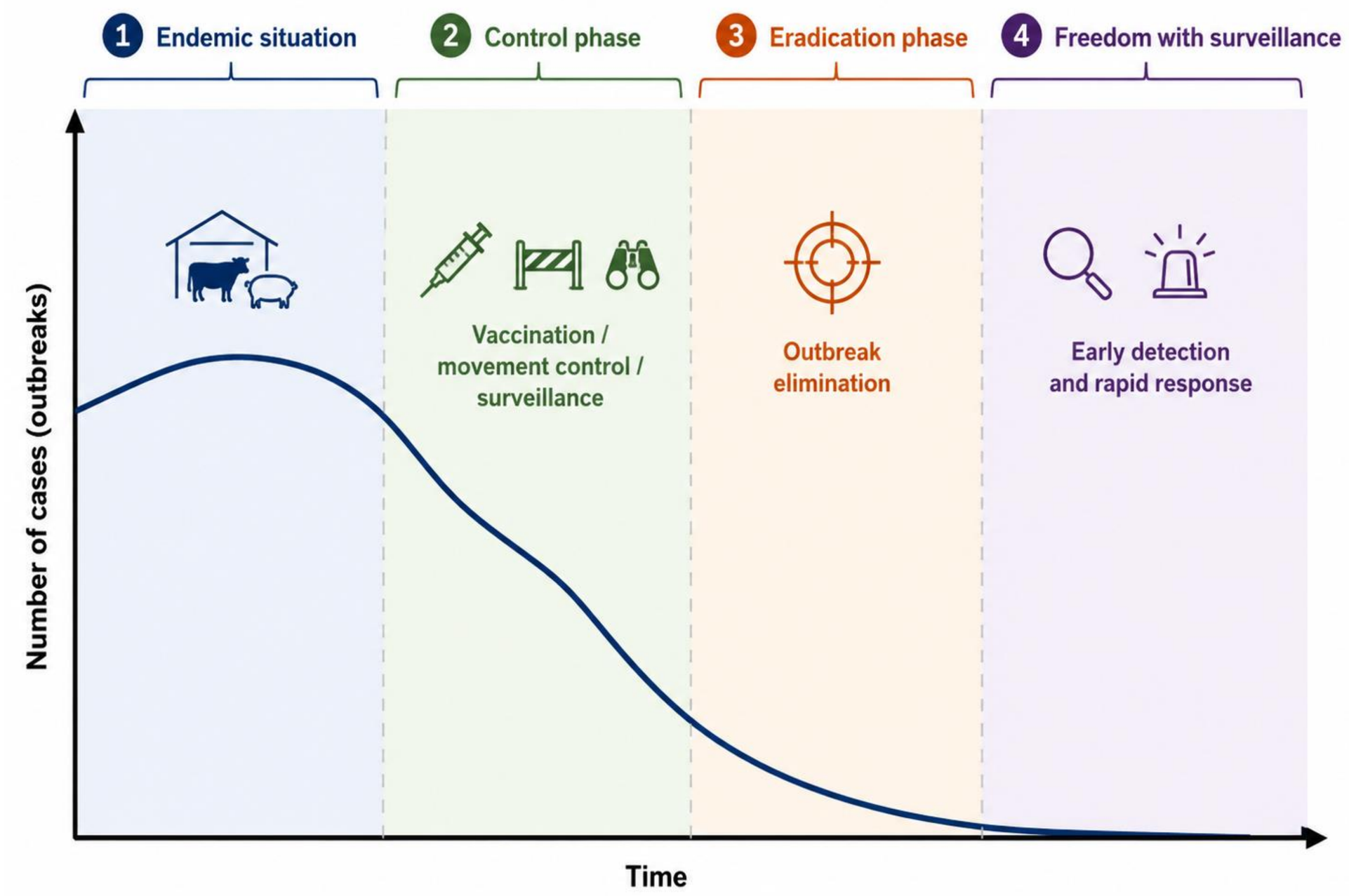
# Brazilian Experience

1. FMD Official Status
2. FMD Zoning Process
3. Private-Public Partnership in FMD zoning

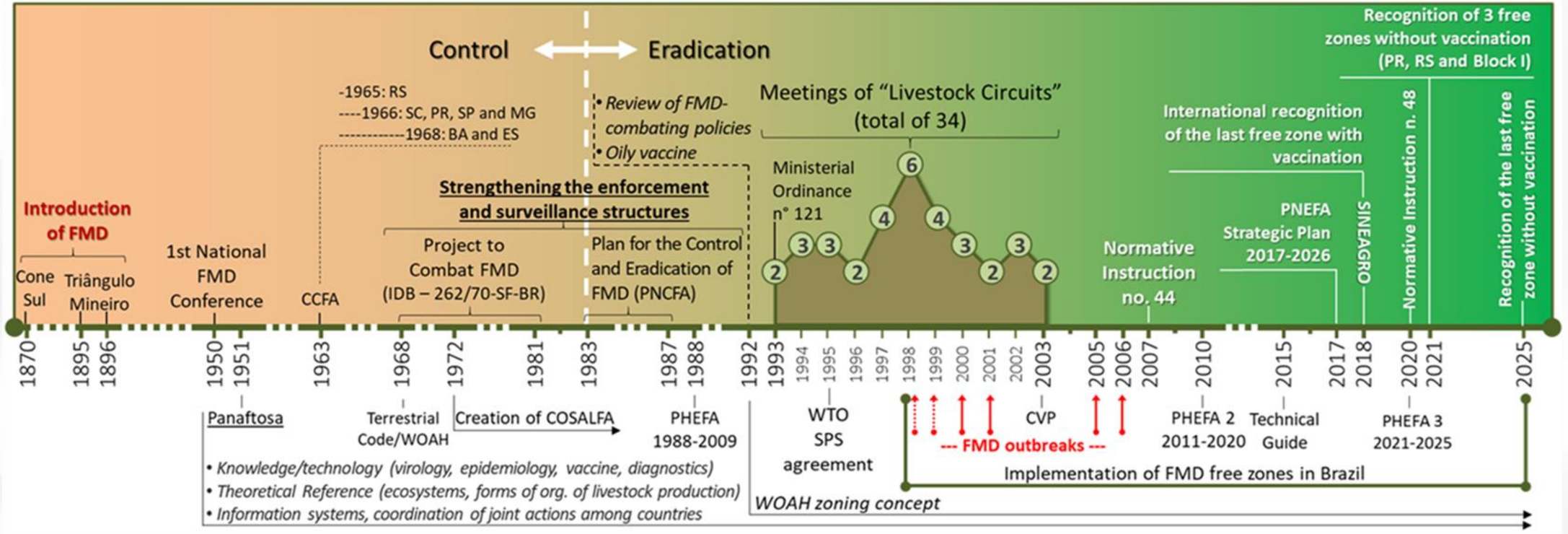
# WOAH official status for FMD



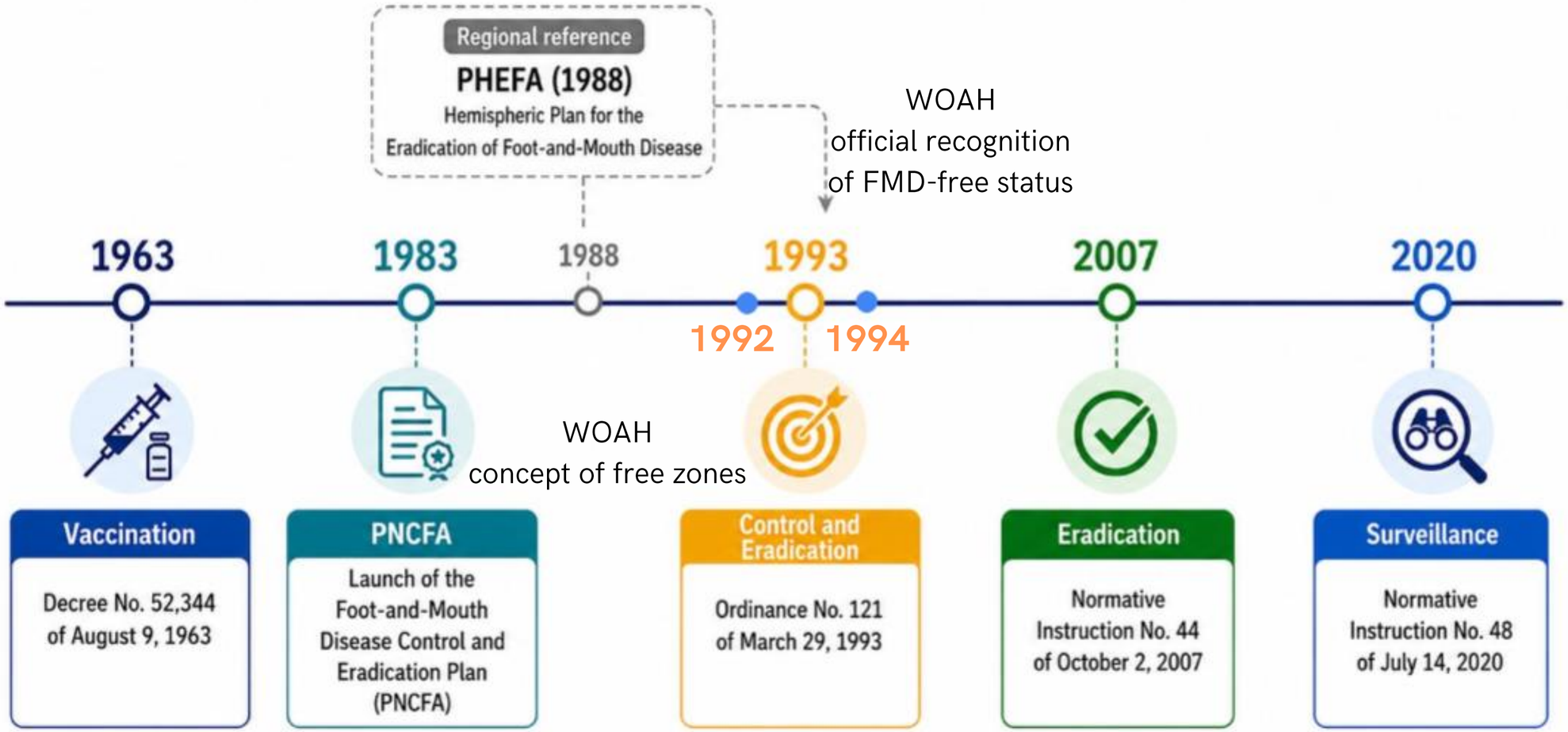
# Stages of FMD Control and Eradication Program



# Progressive control and eradication of FMD in Brazil: historical events

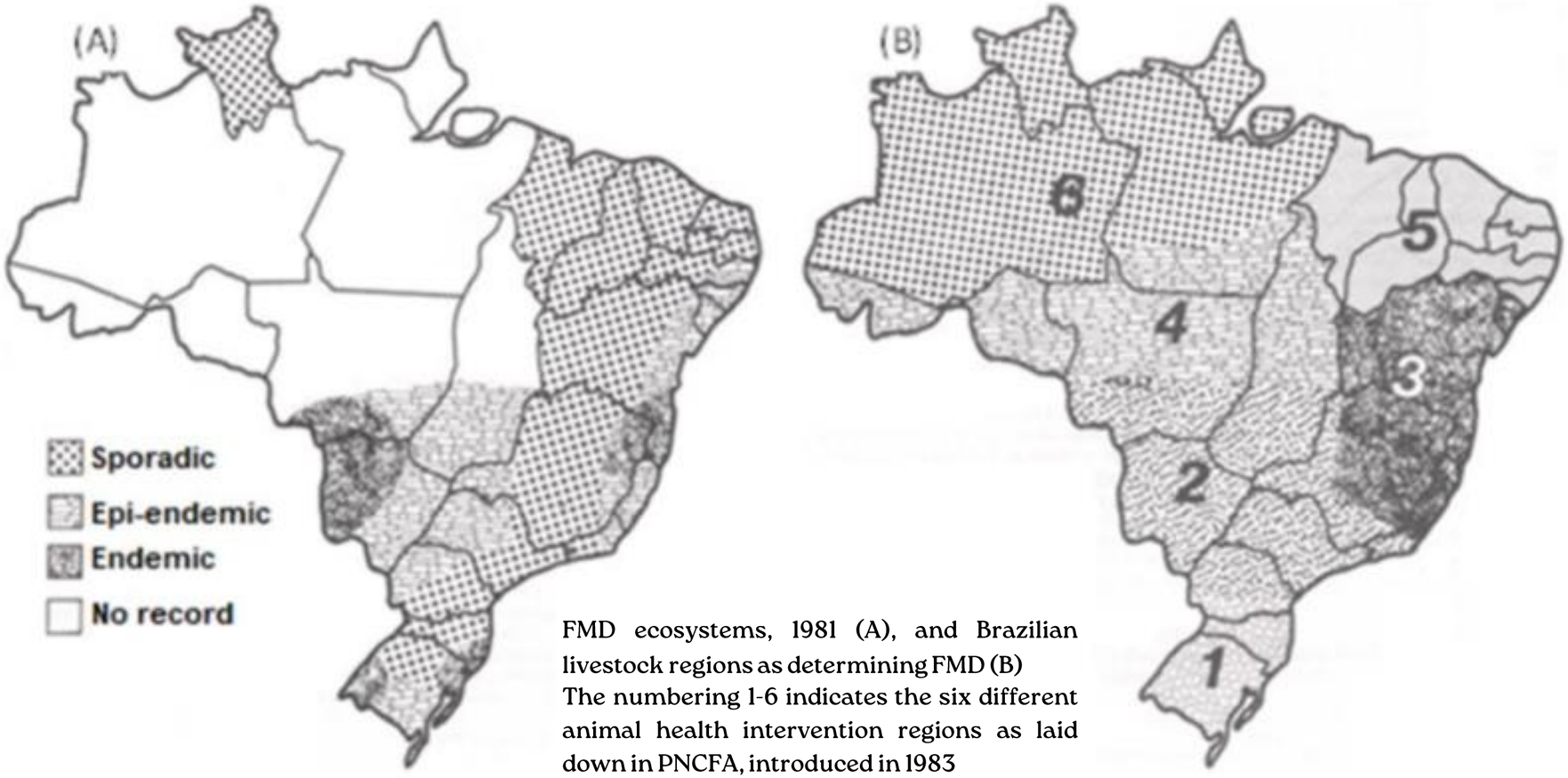


# Normative evolution of FMD control in Brazil



# Brazil's experience with the official recognition of FMD-free zones

## FMD ecosystems and livestock production regions




FMD ecosystems, 1981 (A), and Brazilian livestock regions as determining FMD (B)
The numbering 1-6 indicates the six different animal health intervention regions as laid down in PNCFA, introduced in 1983

# Brazil's experience with the official recognition of FMD-free zones

## 1992

Delimitation of livestock circuits for cattle marketing to support the definition of FMD-free zones



# WOAH official status recognition

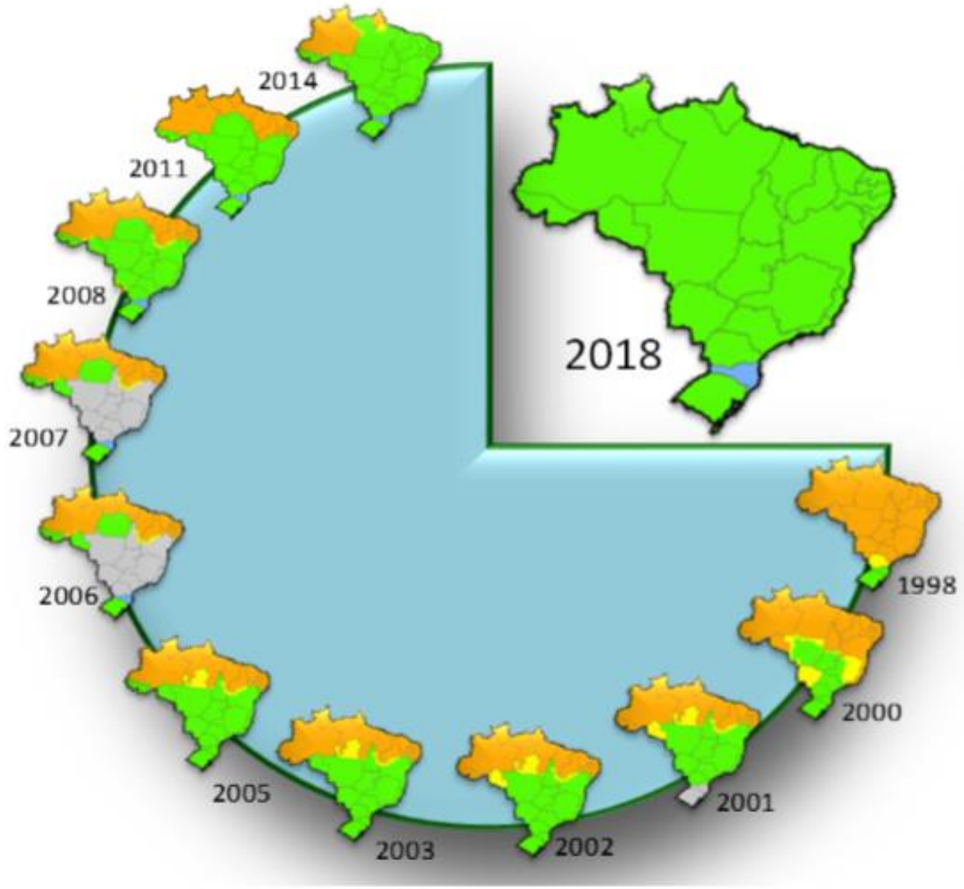
## Brazil's experience with the official recognition of FMD-free zones

**1950**
1st National FMD Conference

1983 PNCFA

1992 PNEFA

**FMD-free zones expansion**









# Establishing and sustaining FMD-free status

- Political support;
- Investment in veterinary services: capacities in animal health information system, epidemiology, statistics, laboratory and diagnostic;
- Financial sustainability – Public and Private;
- Productive sector – social participation - animal health committees and PNEFA State and National management teams;
- Surveillance system;
- Animal identification and movement control;
- Biosecurity / Preventive measures;
- Vaccines (availability, quality);
- Contingency planning & Emergency Preparedness;
- Regulatory framework;
- Awareness / Education;
- Regionalized activities and International Cooperation.

# Establishing and sustaining FMD-free status

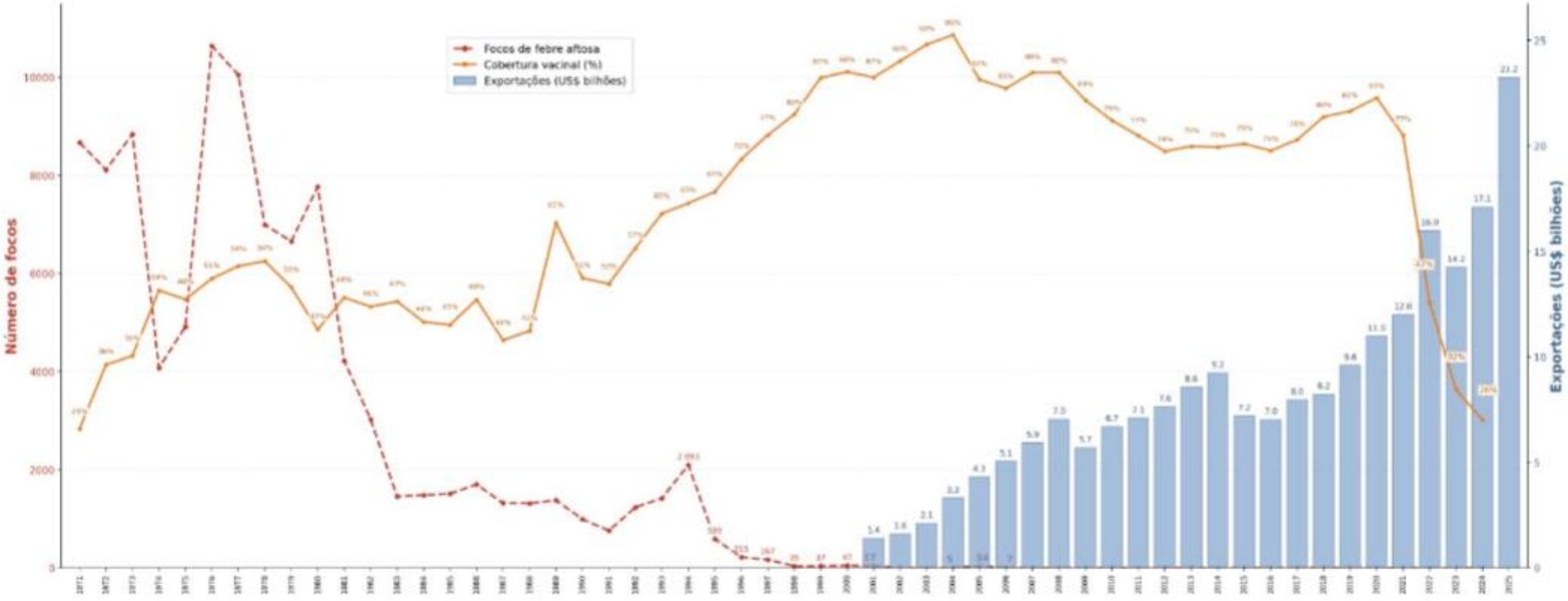
## Benefits and challenges

- Supports gradual implementation of the processes to control and eradicate FMD, especially in countries with large geographical areas.;

- To facilitate access to markets and trade:
  - transparency and detailed information on animal health status, surveillance, animal movement control, animal identification and certification systems;
  - ensuring resources for sustainable technical capacity and independence of Veterinary Service.

- Maintaining and expanding markets:
  - countries protocols and time in recognizing free zones
  - recognition does not automatically open markets
  - need for bilateral negotiation for acceptance by trade partners

# Brazil: foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks, vaccination coverage and exports of bovine + swine commodities (1971 - 2025)



# Stakeholders and partnerships

- Engagement with stakeholders to maximise the success of the zoning strategy






# Stakeholders and partnerships

- Communication: Forums for strategic alignment with private sector – States and National Management Teams, Animal Health Committees





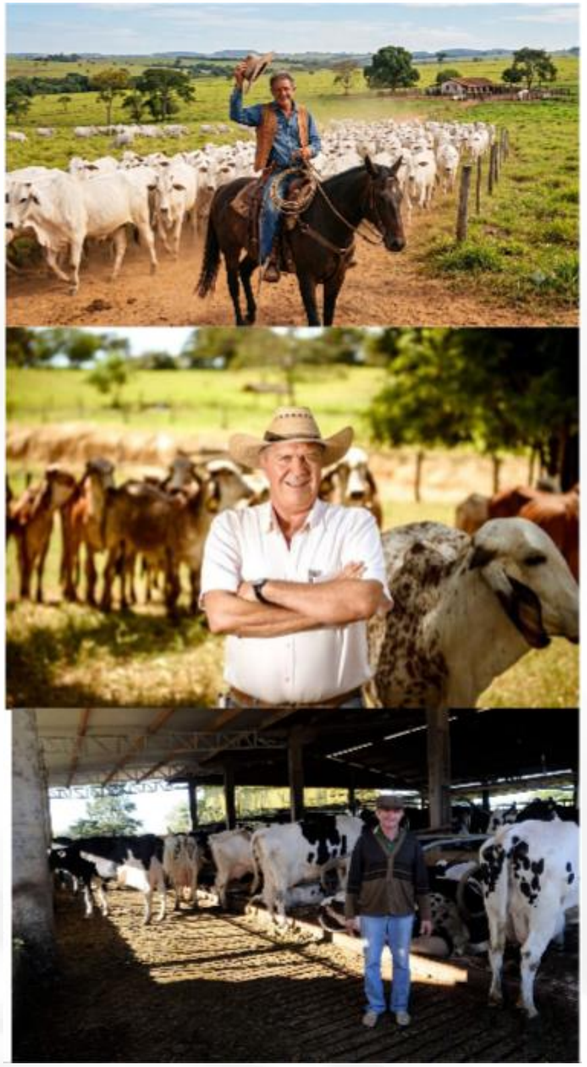

# Participation of private sector

| | |
|---|---|
| Infrastructure | units, posts, vehicles, and equipment |
| Human Resources | technicians, training, and mobilizable teams |
| Information | Farm and herd records, systems, and animal movement analysis |
| Surveillance | Reporting, serological studies, borders |
| Communication | campaigns, health education and forums |
| Emergency | logistics, equipment, supplies , compensation, and recovery |

# Participation of private sector

## *Cattle Owners*

- Vaccination of animals
- Biosecurity on farms
- Herd registration at the Local Veterinary Unit
- Updating herd records
- Legal animal movement – GTA
- Veterinary assistance
- Immediate reporting of any disease suspicion



# Participation of private sector

## *Vaccination: Veterinary Products Industry*

- Vaccine production, testing, storage and distribution to retailers - according to VS calendar/regulations at each vaccination campaign








- Keeping an updated database of stock and distribution of vaccines to the municipalities of all states during the vaccination campaign

# Participation of private sector

*Vaccination: Veterinary Products Industry*



- Keeping a regulatory supply stock



- FMD Antigen Bank for emergency use

# Participation of private sector

## *Vaccination: Veterinary Products Retailers*



- Agriculture supply stores: registered, licensed and inspected by the VS - maintain vaccine cold chain and support the orientation of the rural communities on the vaccine purchase, application and official declaration





- Provide adequate amount and packaging of vaccines for the farmers



# Participation of private sector

## *Vaccination: Veterinary Products Retailers*





- Awareness - public communication in vaccination campaigns

- Liaison with private veterinarians, cattle owners and OVS local veterinary units






# Participation of private sector

## *Vaccination: Farmers*

- purchase and application of the vaccine, according to the national vaccination calendar; declaration of vaccination at the local veterinary office












# Participation of private sector

*Vaccination: Producers Associations, States Veterinary Boards, Cattle Owners Unions*

- Public Awareness Campaigns on FMD Vaccination















# Participation of private sector

## *Private Veterinarians*

- Accreditation by the State Veterinary Services for Animal Health Programmes (Brucellosis and Tuberculosis)








- Animal Health Assistance to farmers – vaccination
- Reporting suspicion of notifiable diseases to the VS

# Participation of private sector

## *Private Funds for Animal Health Surveillance Support*

- Managed by Cattle Producers Associations / Agriculture and Livestock Federations /Industries
- Mandatory for the suspension of FMD vaccination
- Private financial contributions from cattle holders and companies
- Formal agreements with State Veterinary Service Agencies
- Use of funds is rapid/ simplified / less bureaucratic than public funds
- Strengthening animal health defense system









# Participation of private sector

## *Private Funds*

- Compensate farmers when herd is stamped out due to an FMD outbreak















# Participation of private sector

## *Private Funds*

- Financial support to activities of the official veterinary services:
  - development of information systems - computerization ;
  - animal identification and traceability systems; animal ear-tagging;
  - shipment of samples for testing in official laboratory;







# Participation of private sector

## *Private Funds*

- Financial support to activities of the official veterinary services:
  - acquisition of equipment and facilities for quarantine stations, border control posts, local veterinary units, laboratories;
  - financial support to emergency: equipment, supplies, vehicles, personnel ;
  - training and education for producers and paraveterinary professionals;











# Participation of private sector

## *Private Funds*







- Financial support to activities of the official veterinary services:
  - temporary human resources - administrative assistants, vaccinators, application of ear tags, support to inspection of animal movement at roads and rivers;
  - awareness campaigns;
  - international cooperation: donation of vaccines for neighbouring countries;
  - financing vaccines for familiar/small cattle holders;
  - projects with university/research institutions for epidemiological/risk analysis.

# Thank you!

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MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE
AND LIVESTOCK