



BRASIL BRAZILIAN FOOD SAFETY

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE-FREE ZONE

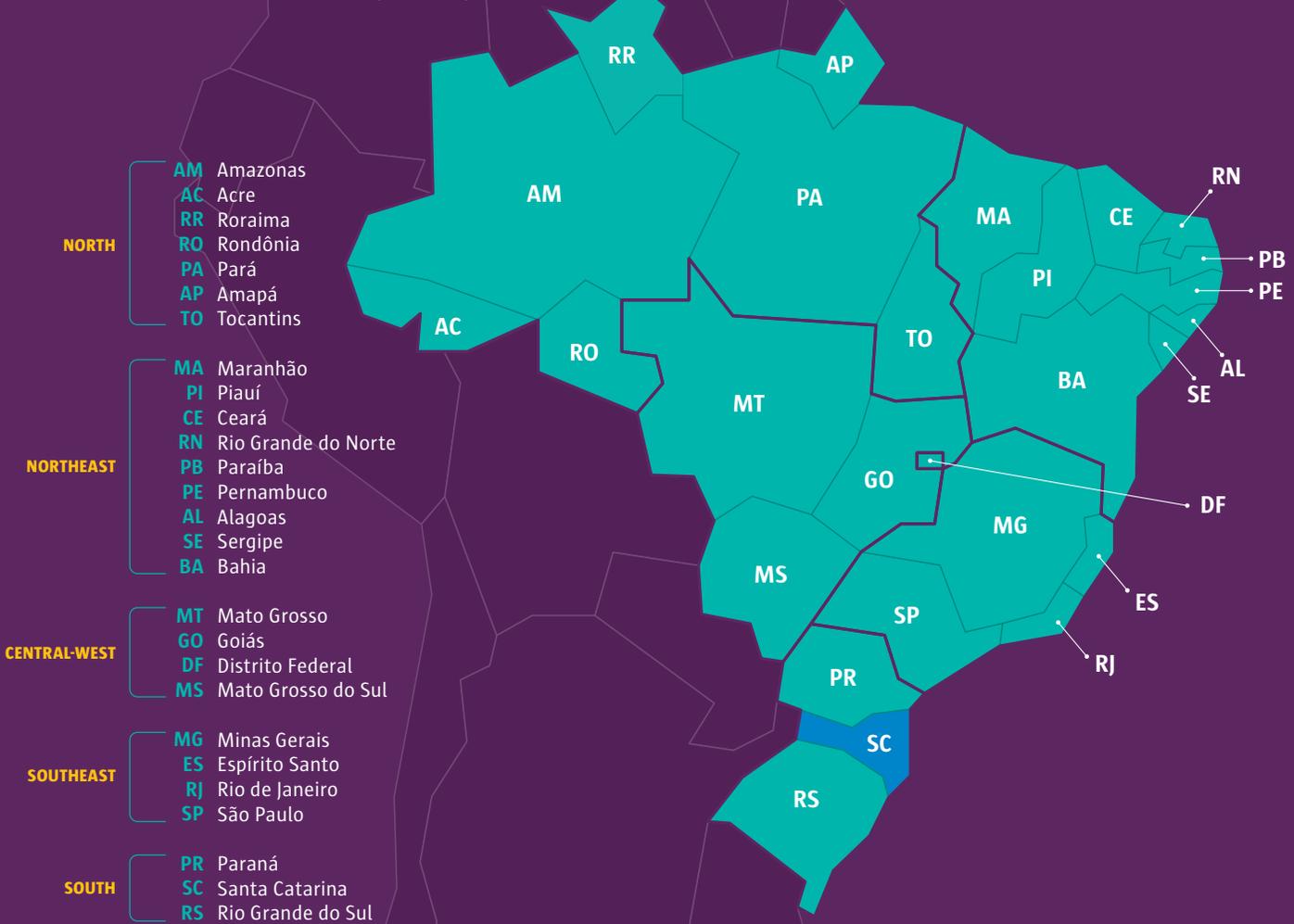
SINCE 1992, BRAZIL HAS HAD A SOLID DOMESTIC SANITARY PROGRAM, THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION PROGRAM (PNEFA). COORDINATED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY, PNEFA IS A JOINT ENDEAVOUR OF THE 27 STATE-LEVEL VETERINARY SERVICES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

PNEFA'S MAIN STRATEGY
PROGRESSIVELY IMPLEMENTING AND MAINTAINING DISEASE-FREE ZONES, ACCORDING TO THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE) GUIDELINES

PNEFA'S IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

- **Quality vaccines**, with laboratory production compliant with the FMD etiological agent requirements.
- **Risk analysis**, applied to the movement of animals at risk and their products
- **Prevention and control measures** against the risk of dissemination of FMD etiological agent

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE-FREE ZONE (FMD)



● Foot-and-mouth disease-free zone with vaccination / Recognized by the OIE

● Foot-and-mouth disease-free zone without vaccination / Recognized by the OIE



GEOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF FMD FREE ZONES IN BRAZIL

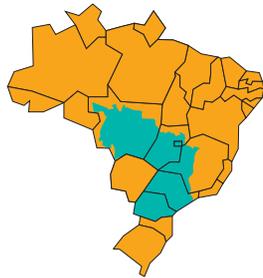
25 YEARS OF CONSTANT EFFORTS TO COMPLETELY ERADICATE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN BRAZIL

- Free from FMD with vaccination, recognized by the OIE
- Free from FMD without vaccination, recognized by the OIE
- Areas not recognized by the OIE



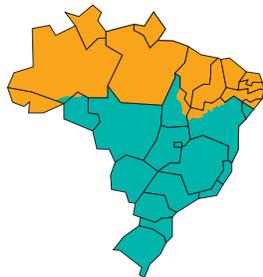
1998

The states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina were the first to be recognized as FMD-free with vaccination.



2000

The state of Paraná and the Federal District were recognized as FMD-free with vaccination. Parts of Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo also gain this recognition. However, the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul lost their FMD-free status as outbreaks were reported in Rio Grande do Sul.

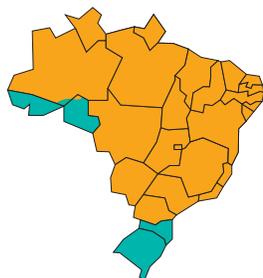


2001/2002

The states of Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, and Sergipe were recognized FMD-free with vaccination. Parts of Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Tocantins followed them; Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina regained their status.

2003

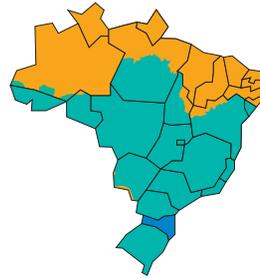
Expansion of the FMD-free area with vaccination in part of the state of Rondônia.



2005

May: the recognized FMD-free zone with vaccination was extended to the state of Acre and two municipalities of the state of Amazonas.

October: reappearance of the FMD virus in Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, ensued in the suspension of FMD-free status with vaccination for 11 states and the Federal District. Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul kept their FMD-free status.



2007

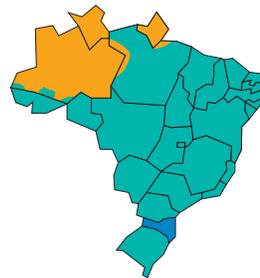
Santa Catarina became the first Brazilian state recognized by the OIE as FMD-free without vaccination.

2008

May: reinstatement of the of the FMD-free status for the states of Bahia, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sergipe and Tocantins.

July: reinstatement of FMD-free status for the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.

Reinstatement of the whole area which was suspended in 2005.



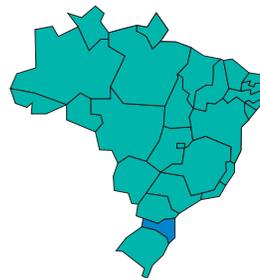
2011

February: reinstatement of FMD-free status with vaccination in the remaining part of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.

May: the protection zones in Bahia and Tocantins were recognized as FMD-free with vaccination and the extension of the FMD-free zone with vaccination in the states of Rondônia and Amazonas.

2014

May: the states of Alagoas, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte and the northern part of the state of Pará recognized as FMD-free with vaccination.



2018

February: the Scientific Committee of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recommended Brazil to be recognized as FMD-free with vaccination to its 180 Member Countries.

May: following the application to the OIE to be declared as entirely FMD-free, Brazil was officially declared as a FMD-free country.



PNEFA aims at creating and maintaining sustainable conditions to ensure continuity of the FMD-free status and to extend the number of free zones without vaccination (the highest classification) in 2023.

In view of the sanitary status achieved thus far, Brazil aims at consolidating it and strengthening the preventative measures against the FMD and extending the FMD-free zone without vaccination even further and, accordingly, will be contributing to the health of the Brazilian livestock.

The incremental implementation of FMD-free zones has significantly advanced in Brazil, now in its completion phase. The PNEFA Programme is aligned with the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, and the Guidelines of the Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PHEFA), and furthermore, contributes to the eradication of the disease in South America.