

OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK FOR ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS

FMD and PPR Regional Advisory Group for Central Asia Azerbaijan – 2-3 July

Dr. Alexandre Fediaevsky

Dr. Corettie Medjo-Byabot

29 June 2026

Emergency, Preparedness and Resilience Department



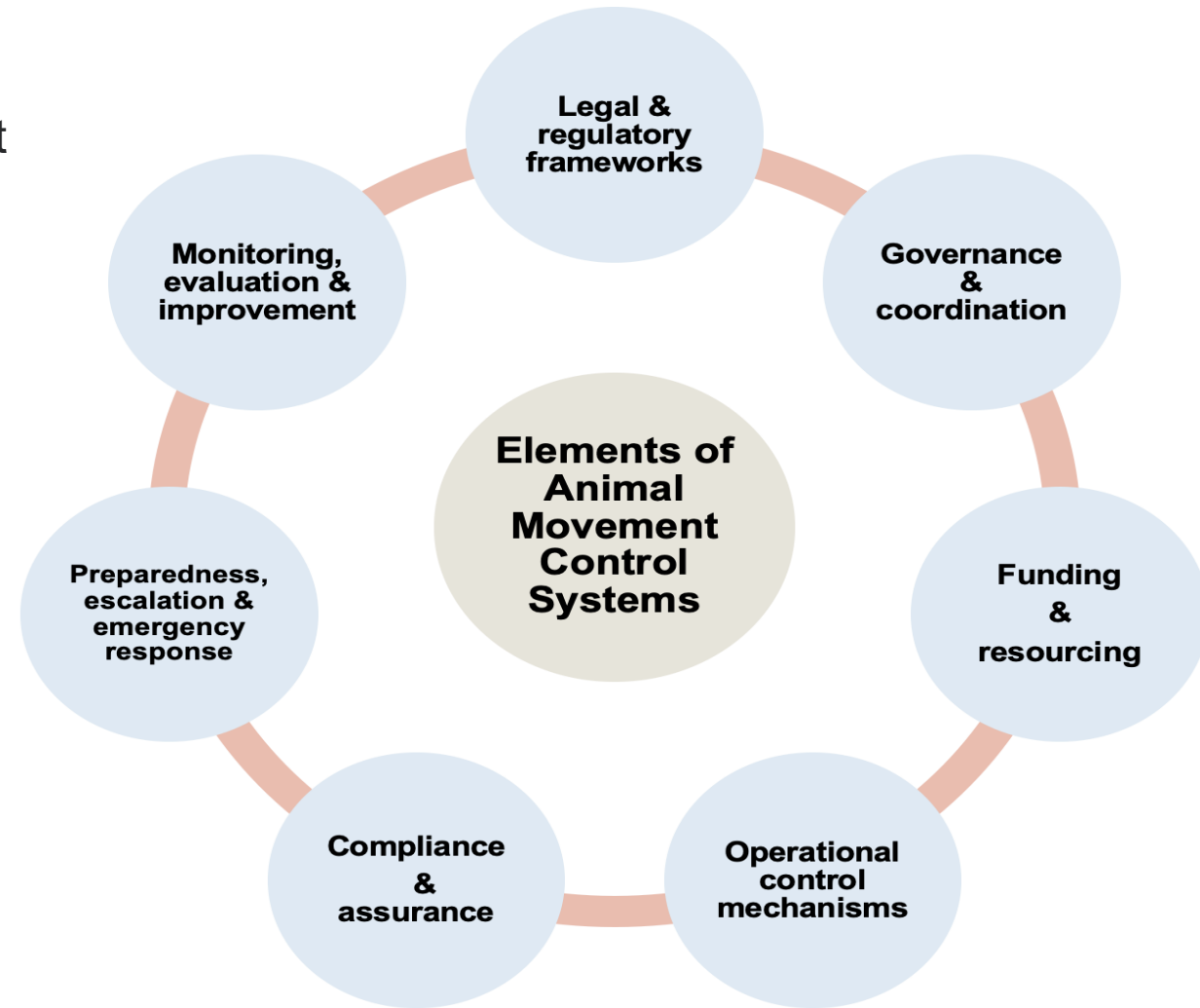
World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

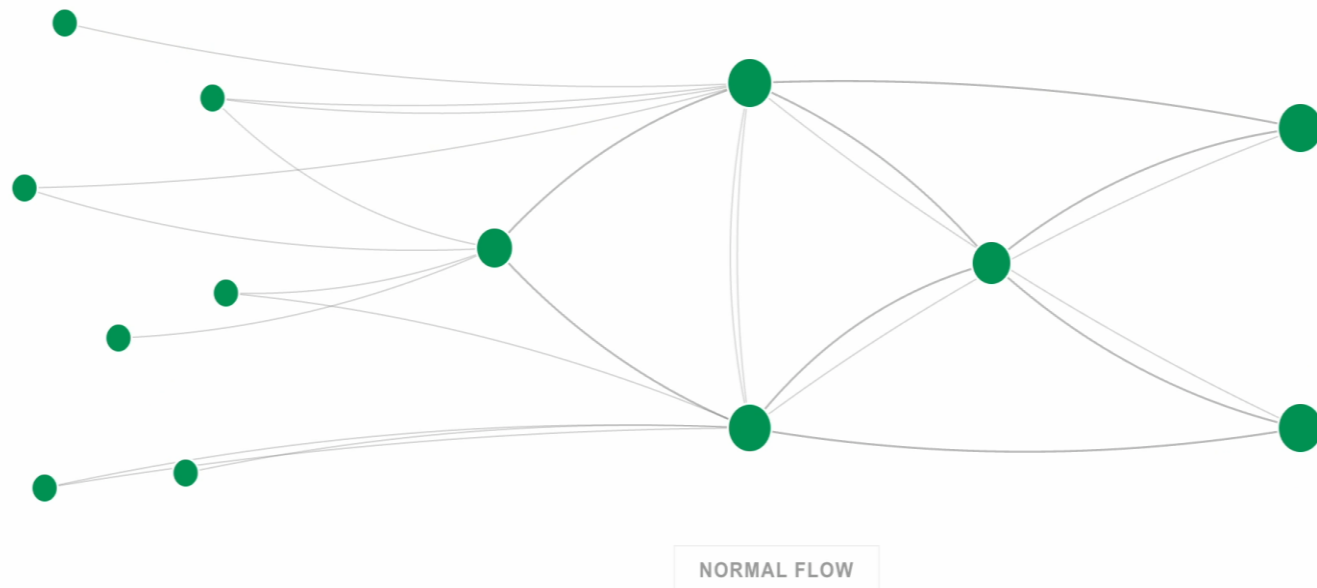
Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



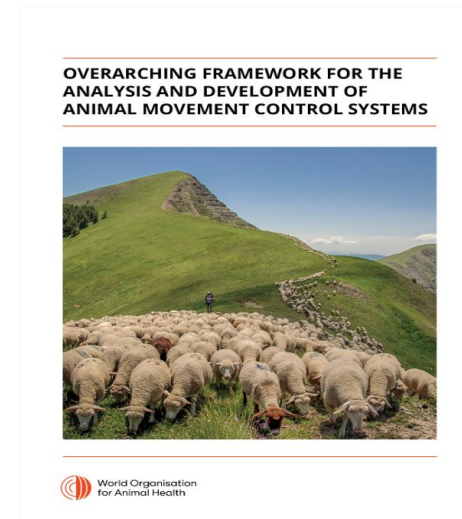
- ❖ Movement control systems operate through seven interdependent functional elements that enable competent authorities to regulate, monitor, restrict, or facilitate animal movements.
- ❖ The elements do not imply hierarchy or sequence; they describe distinct but interrelated functions that may be distributed across different authorities, administrative levels, and organisational arrangements.
- ❖ Together they should form a scalable, adaptable arrangement capable of functioning across routine conditions, heightened surveillance, outbreak response, and recovery.

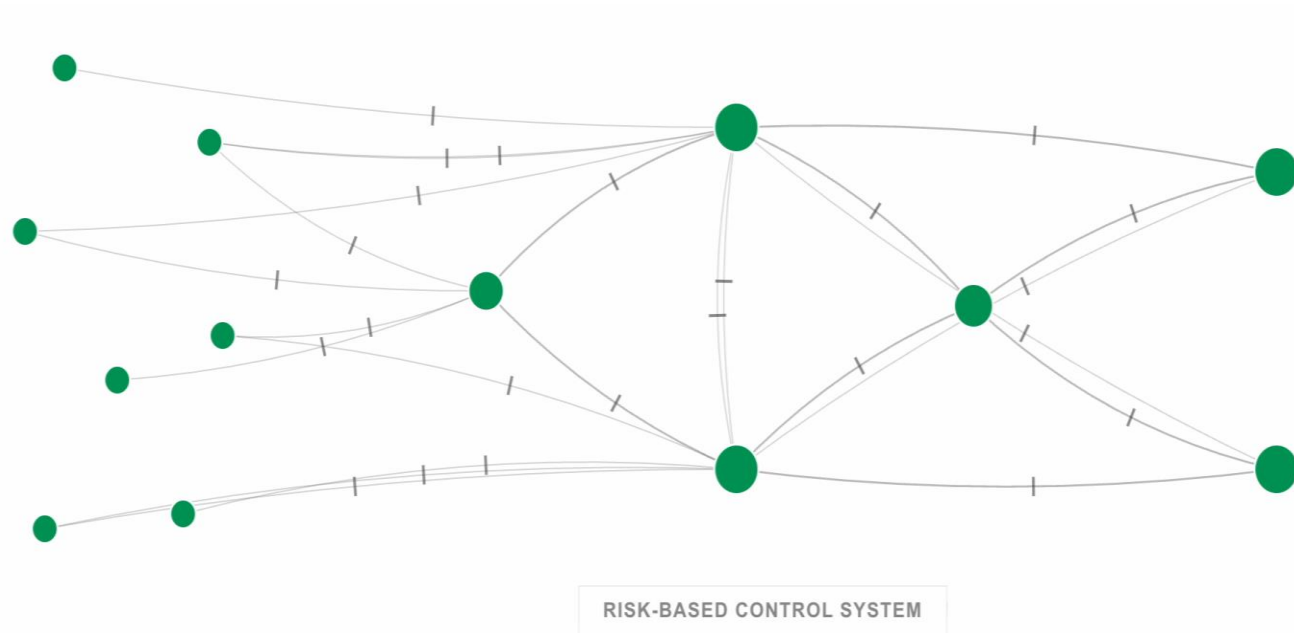




Animal movement networks are:

- ❖ Highly connected
- ❖ Intertwined with livelihoods, food security, animal and human health
- ❖ Control measures that are poorly designed can have significant negative impacts and consequences
- ❖ Control measures which are not supported by capable systems may be ineffective in achieving the desired outcome





Mature systems look like:

- ❖ Layers of controls, some routine, some activated only for emergency or advance stage eradication
- ❖ High levels of institutional cooperations
- ❖ Sufficiently resourced (people, funding, training etc)
- ❖ Routinely reviewed and adapted to changing risk and conditions
- ❖ Traceability and digitalisation are key enablers





CONCEPTS AND CONTEXT

What animal movement control is, and why it matters

1 Introduction
Purpose, scope, intended users, application contexts

2 The movement challenge
Animal movement as disease pathway and policy problem

3 Guiding principles of animal movement control
Core principles underpinning the framework

4 What animal movement control is
Definition, and the difference between measures and systems

RISKS, MEASURES, AND CONSEQUENCES

The analytical building blocks of movement control

5 Understanding movement risk
Hazard, release, contact, exposure, and consequence factors

6 Types of movement control measures
Certification, spatial controls, permits, and verification

7 Secondary and unintended consequences
Welfare, livelihood, trade, and downstream impacts

8 Mitigating secondary and unintended consequences
Contingency planning, compensation, communication

COMPLIANCE, ACTORS, AND SYSTEMS

From individual measures to a movement control system

9 Enforcement and non-compliance
Informal movements, detection, proportionate response

10 Stakeholders in movement control systems
Public, private, and community actors and their roles

11 From control measures to control systems
Seven-element architecture and institutional ecosystem

Part 1: Conceptual foundations

- ❖ How movement generates disease risk
- ❖ Types of control measures
- ❖ Secondary and unintended consequences
- ❖ Stakeholders and institutional roles
- ❖ Ten guiding principles

PART 1



Understanding
Animal Movement
Control



PHASE 1

Situation analysis and preliminary risk identification

1

Understanding animal movement systems

OUTPUT

Baseline picture of priority pathways, institutional ecosystem, and existing measures

2

Identifying and prioritising movement risks

OUTPUT

Preliminary risk profile identifying priority pathways and key risk concerns

PHASE 2

Risk analysis and design of control measures

3

Defining outcomes, scope and objectives

OUTPUT

Design specification. Outcomes, scope statement, and objective statement

4

Selecting and combining control measures

OUTPUT

A coordinated set of measures assessed for proportionality, contextual fit, and system readiness

PHASE 3

System assessment, development and implementation

5

Assessing system capacity against performance criteria

OUTPUT

Capacity profile across the seven elements, identifying binding constraints

6

AMCS development priorities

OUTPUT

A small set of priority development areas linked to risks and performance criteria

7

Implementing and adapting

OUTPUT

Implementation considerations, indicator set, and review mechanisms

Part 2: Analytical methodology

- Seven sequential modules
- From understanding movement systems and risk through to implementation
- Supported by practical guidance and tools

PART 2



Movement Control System Analysis and Development



1. Risk-based and network-informed decision making

2. Proportionality and pathogen-specificity

3. Feasibility and operational practicality

4. System coherence and institutional coordination

5. Interoperability of systems and information

6. Adaptability to changing epidemiological conditions

7. Inclusiveness and stakeholder engagement

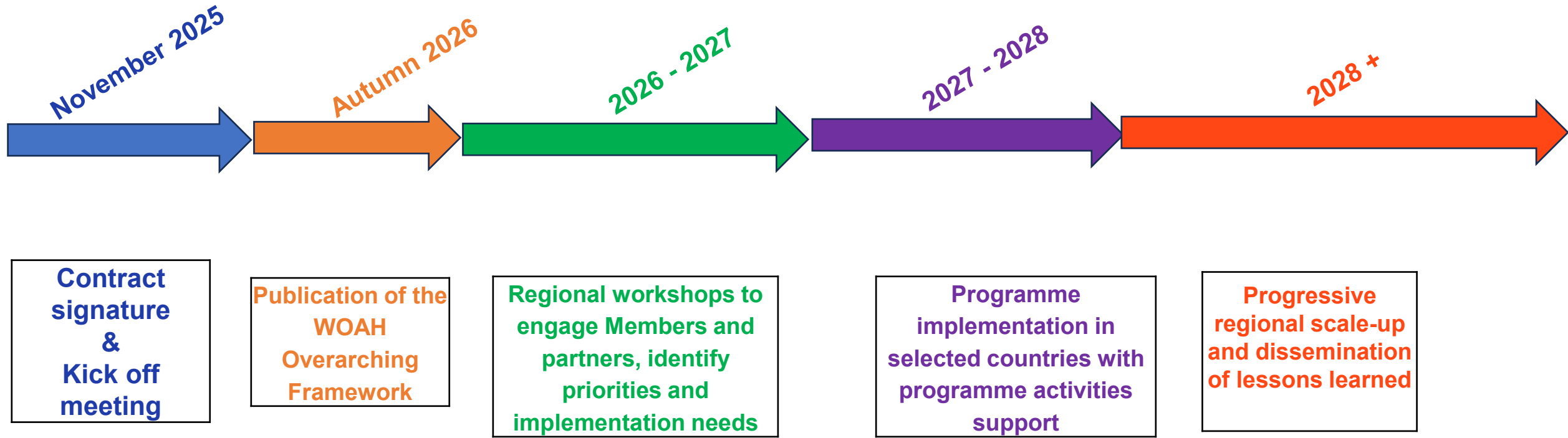
8. Continuous improvement and learning

9. Timeliness and high-risk period management

10. Traceability and digitalisation as system enablers



Overarching Framework Components	WOAH Terrestrial Animal Code	Key WOAHS Tools
Governance & Institutional Arrangements	Chapters 3.2, 3.4	PVS Pathway; PVS Evaluation; PVS Gap Analysis; Veterinary Services strengthening tools
Animal Identification & Traceability	Chapters 4.2, 4.3	PVS Pathway; WAHIS; WOAHS Standards; Traceability systems
Movement Intelligence & Risk Analysis	Chapters 1.4, 1.5, 2.1	WAHIS; PVS Information System (PVSIS); WOAHS Collaborating Centres; Risk assessment tools
Surveillance Integration	Chapters 1.4, 1.5	WAHIS; Laboratory Twinning; Sustainable Laboratories Support Missions; WOAHS Reference Laboratories; Public–Private Partnerships (PPP)
Official Disease Status Recognition & Maintenance	Chapters 1.6, disease-specific chapters	Official Disease Status Recognition Programme; WAHIS; Self-declaration processes; Scientific Commission assessment; Disease-specific evidence requirements
Movement Controls & Certification	Chapters 5.1–5.7 (note: 5.4 – 5.7. recently adopted at 2026 WOAHS GS)	PVS Evaluation; WOAHS Standards; Veterinary certification systems; Border control measures
Biosecurity	Newly adopted 4.X. Biosecurity Chapters 4.14, 6.4, 6.5	PVS Pathway; Sustainable Laboratories Support Missions; WOAHS Collaborating Centres; Biosecurity frameworks
Zoning & Compartmentalisation	Chapters 4.4, 4.5	Official Disease Status Recognition Programme; PVS Pathway; WOAHS Standards; Zoning and compartmentalisation approaches
Animal Welfare During Transport	Chapters 7.2–7.4	WOAHS Collaborating Centres; Animal welfare standards and guidance
Disease Control Programmes	Chapter 4.19, disease-specific chapters	PVS Gap Analysis; WAHIS; Reference Laboratories; Public–Private Partnerships (PPP); Control programme monitoring
Disease-Specific Measures	Disease-specific chapters (FMD, PPR, ASF, HPAI, RVF, LSD, CBPP, etc.)	WOAHS Reference Laboratories; Official Disease Status Recognition Programme; WAHIS; Disease-specific control and eradication strategies
Wildlife-related Risk Management	Disease-specific chapters + surveillance provisions	One Health initiatives; WAHIS; WOAHS Collaborating Centres; Wildlife surveillance approaches
Reference Laboratories & Diagnostic Capacity	Chapters 3.2, 3.4 + disease-specific chapters	WOAHS Reference Laboratories; Laboratory Twinning; Laboratory strengthening programmes
Safe Trade & Border Management	Section 5 (Chapters 5.1–5.7)	WOAHS Standards; Veterinary certification; Import risk analysis; Border inspection systems





PART 1



Understanding
Animal Movement
Control

PART 2



Movement Control
System Analysis and
Development

Thank you

OVERARCHING FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL MOVEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS



World Organisation
for Animal Health