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10th West Eurasia FMD Roadmap Meeting Recommendations (Dushanbe - Tajikistan): Review and discussion on implementation mechanism

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GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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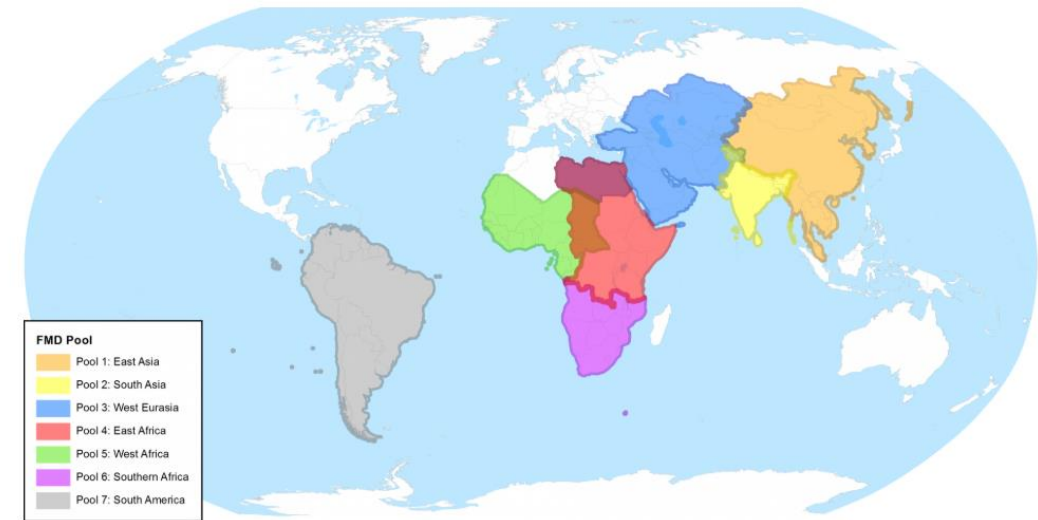


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Regional Roadmap platforms – background

12 countries belong to the West Eurasia (WEA) FMD Roadmap

- Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
- The WEA roadmap region belongs to the FMD virus (FMDV) Pools 3
- Since [2008](#), after [Shiraz declaration](#) during a very first meeting in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran, **Nine FMD roadmap** ([2009](#), [2010](#), [2012](#), [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#), [2019](#), [2023](#), [2025](#)) and **Three Epidemiology and laboratory network** ([2017](#), [2021](#), [2022](#)) meetings for the West Eurasia region have been held
- All meeting reports are available at the GFTADs website [<https://www.gf-tads.org/fmd/events/en/>]
- Regional Roadmap meetings are regularly organized as GF-TADs events by the FMD Working Group hand-in-hand with FAO and WOAHA regional/(sub)regional offices



<https://www.foot-and-mouth.org/#fmdv-pools>

Review of Recommendations, Discussion and RAGs advice on implementation and monitor the recommendations



10th West Eurasia FMD Roadmap Meeting Recommendations -Nov 2025

Overarching recommendations that apply to both FMD and PPR activities

A) To foster an enabling environment for FMD control, and PPR eradication, and emergency management:

1. To **continue the roadmap process** for West Eurasian countries to work towards freedom from clinical FMD in West Eurasia by 2027 and eradication of PPR by 2030; the next meeting is proposed to be held in 2027
2. **Sub-regional FMD & PPR meetings be organised** among neighbouring countries under the GF-TADs umbrella to ensure (i) the harmonisation objectives and modalities of vaccination strategies; (ii) the improvement of information sharing on outbreaks, animal movements/migration routes and hot spots, market prices, to gain a clear understanding of FMD & PPR situation in the sub-region;
3. **Advocate for increased investment** in FMD prevention and control and PPR eradication, effectively communicating to decision makers through policy briefs and other means, supported by socio-economic studies when key evidence gaps are identified.
4. **Increase the awareness of stakeholders along the value chain** (including livestock owners, transporters, traders, private sector and consumers) about FMD and PPR, and their control and eradication strategies, respectively. This is needed to enhance disease reporting, engage with national and regional disease strategies, strengthen biosecurity measures and ensure compliance with control measures and vaccination.
5. Continuously **improve capacity in technical expertise** (surveillance, laboratory, epidemiology, economic analysis, emergency management and vaccination) and improve infrastructure, employing virtual platforms as well as cascading knowledge at national and regional levels.

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Overarching recommendations that apply to both FMD and PPR activities

6. **Harmonize systems** across neighbouring and epidemiologically linked countries including health certification systems (cross-border movements and trade), laboratory protocols, surveillance, disease reporting, epidemiological methods and vaccination to enhance compliance, regular communications and streamline procedures and improve understanding of results.

B) To achieve Sustainable and Coordinated Vaccine Supply Chains and Quality Systems

7. **Establish a regional system for vaccine procurement and quality assurance** to support sustainable vaccination programs. This includes harmonized procurement procedures, cold chain management, and mechanisms for prequalifying vaccine suppliers.

C) To enhance surveillance to provide the information needed to control FMD and eradicate PPR

8. **Investigate the constraints on sample collection and shipment** and develop solutions to facilitate the collection and transport

9. **Develop mechanisms to enable accurate and timely testing** of FMD and PPR samples and reporting of results

10. **Develop or adopt a platform to analyse and disseminate information** about transboundary disease outbreaks

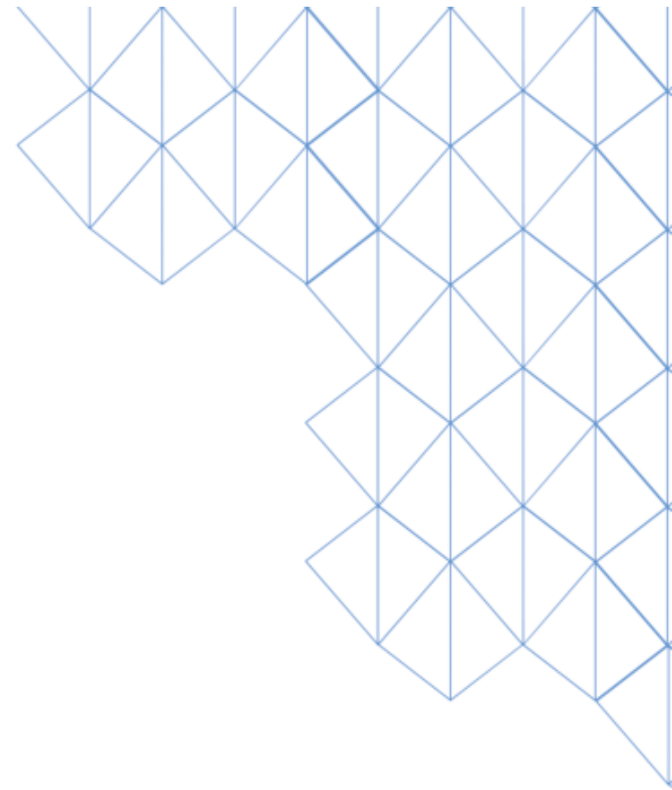
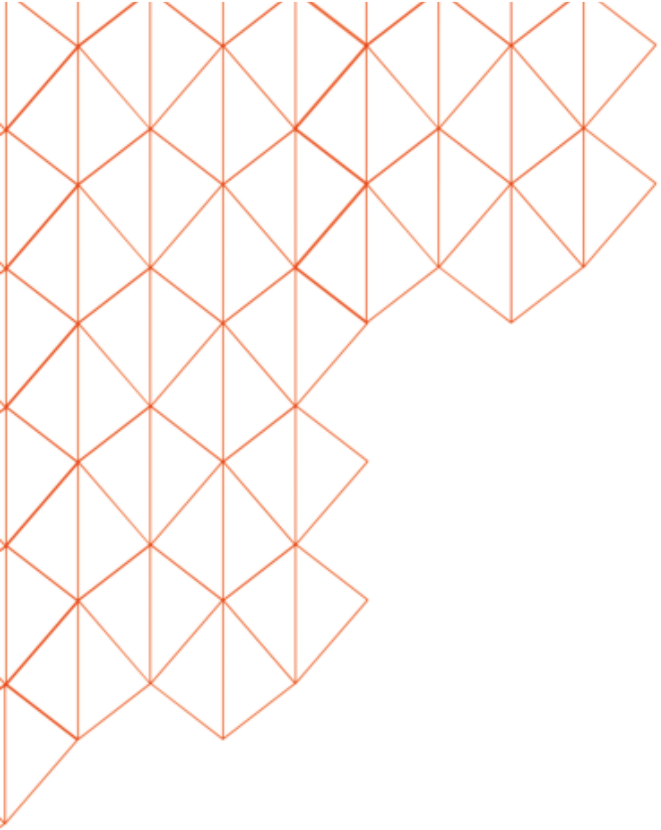
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D) To improve FMD control and PPR eradication through strong biosecurity and movement controls

11. Develop best biosecurity practices for farms, livestock markets and transporters, and encourage their adoption
12. Improve awareness and understanding to reduce the risks associated with animal movements at regional level, including uncontrolled and informal movements, by consolidating existing movement information and strengthening cross-border collaborations (for example, Memorandums of Understanding, wider engagement of stakeholders).
13. Improve livestock identification systems to enable traceability which will facilitate movement controls, designing effective surveillance and vaccination programmes, and post-vaccination monitoring.

Recommendations that are specific to FMD control

14. Countries that have not progressed from PCP-FMD Stage 1 since the beginning of the Roadmap process, to be encouraged to develop their RBSP to reach at least Stage 2 of the PCP-FMD by 2027;
15. Strengthen the prevention, preparedness and response capacity for exotic FMD strains
16. Strengthen the West Eurasia Epidemiology (EpiNet) and Laboratory (WeNet) networks
17. Establish and maintain regional virus monitoring and vaccine-matching systems
18. Implement structured post-vaccination monitoring and sero-surveillance



Thank you