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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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## OIE RECOGNITION OF PERU AS A FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE-FREE COUNTRY

### COMMUNICATION FROM PERU

The following communication, dated 10 October 2013, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Peru.

1. Since July 2004, there have been no cases of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Peru.
2. In 1998, Peru's National Agrarian Health Service (SENASA) initiated the eradication process by launching the National Foot-and-Mouth Disease Programme (PRONAF) under the "Foot-and-mouth disease control and eradication" project financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Activities proceeded along the following five lines:
  - a. Characterization of FMD ecosystems so as to identify Peru's high-, medium- or low-risk and FMD-free areas. Based on this information, SENASA developed strategies for the eradication process;
  - b. implementation of a regulatory framework for the FMD eradication process, which was adjusted as progress was made;
  - c. establishment of local animal health protection bodies (local animal health committees and community leaders) and a support network for PRONAF activities in remote parts of the country;
  - d. strengthening of permanent surveillance systems by means of yearly serological sampling in order to prevent the virus from spreading, timely response to cases of FMD, and introduction of animal quarantine measures in strategically placed checkpoints; and
  - e. strategic vaccination in high- and medium-risk areas and discontinuation of vaccination in low-risk areas.
3. An emergency health plan was also formulated and border conventions in northern and southern Peru were strengthened. In order to carry out the programme, the country was divided into three zones: **Zone I - Coastal, mountain and forest areas in southern Peru** (Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Ica, Madre de Dios, Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna, Cusco and Puno regions); **Zone II - Mountain and forest areas in central and northern Peru** (Amazonas, Loreto, San Martín, Ucayali, Huánuco, Pasco and Junín regions); and **Zone III - Coastal areas in central and northern Peru** (Tumbes, Piura, Cajamarca, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash, and Lima regions). Each zone was set targets to be met for the purposes of recognition by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).
4. During the 73<sup>rd</sup> General Session of the International Committee held in May 2005, the OIE granted the internationally recognized status of FMD-free without vaccination to ten regions in Peru (Ica, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Apurímac, Cusco, Puno, Moquegua, Madre de Dios and Tacna). During the 75<sup>th</sup> General Session of the International Committee held in May 2007, the OIE granted FMD-free without vaccination status to a further seven regions in the country (Amazonas, Loreto, San Martín, Huánuco, Ucayali, Pasco and Junín),

which meant that 88.44% of the national territory was internationally recognized as FMD-free without vaccination.

5. During the 81<sup>st</sup> General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates, held in May 2013, the OIE granted the internationally recognized status of FMD-free without vaccination to six regions (Lima, Ancash, La Libertad, Lambayeque, and parts of Piura and Cajamarca) and FMD-free with vaccination status to three regions (Tumbes, a part of Piura and the province of San Ignacio in Cajamarca). Therefore, 98.36% of Peruvian territory is now recognized as FMD-free without vaccination and 1.64% as FMD-free with vaccination.

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