Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health

China, Mongolia, and Central Asia Episystem Workshop for Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) eradication

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 1-3 April 2025

With support from:

中华人民共和国农业农村部
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Funded by the European Union

GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

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Status of PPR GEP implementation and pre-survey results

Sara Lysholm
PPR Secretariat

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PPR GEP Implementation

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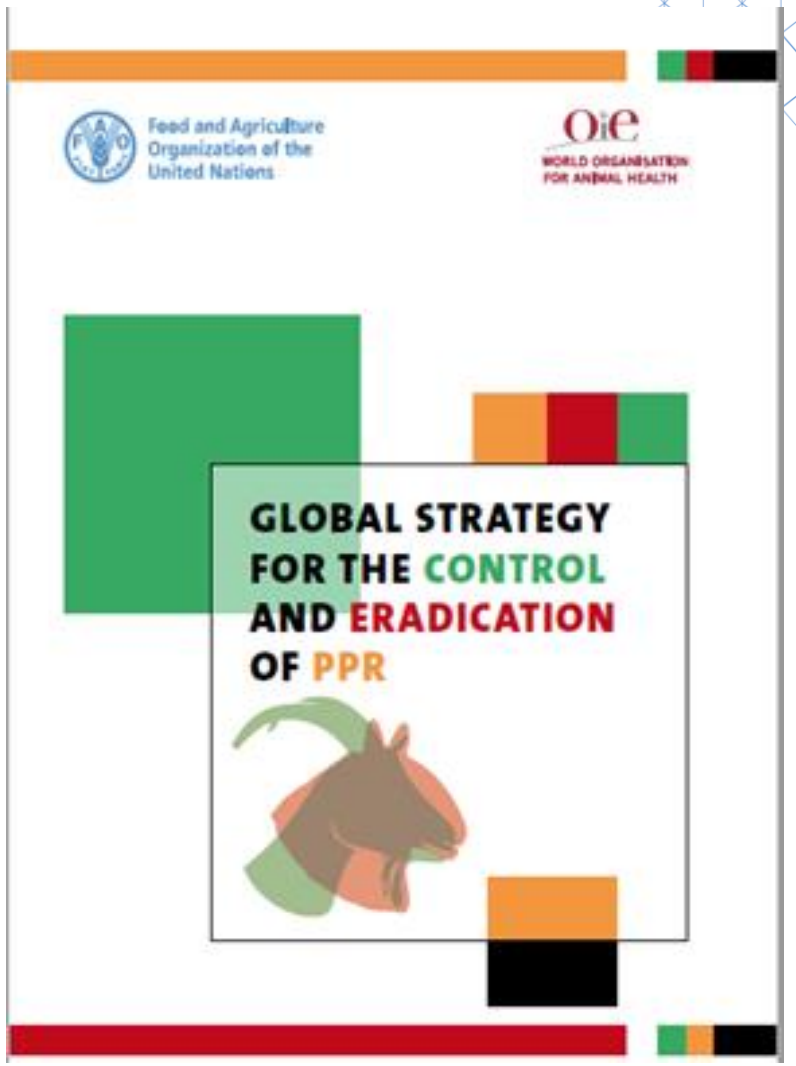
PPR Eradication: Objectives and approach of the strategy

- PPR is reported in over 70 countries in regions of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Europe
- Threat to the livelihoods of over 300 million rural families globally
- PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES) launched by WOAH and FAO in 2015
- Specific objectives

  a) the eradication of PPR by 2030

  b) reinforcing Veterinary Services

  c) reducing the impact of other major small ruminant infectious diseases



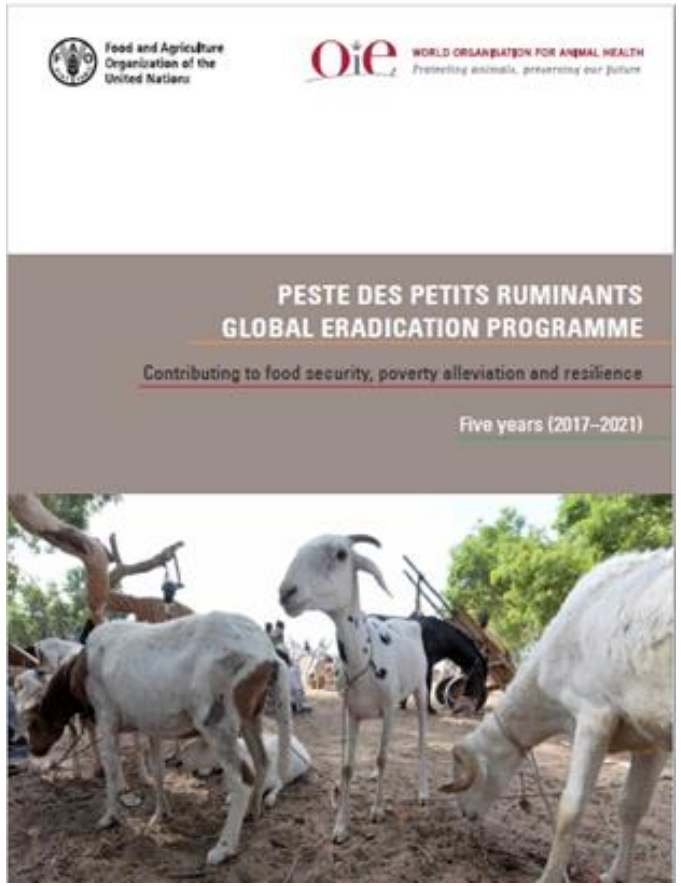
PPR control and eradication approach

- GCES based on four stages, each corresponding to a combination of decreasing levels of epidemiological risk and increasing levels of prevention and control efforts
- Self-assessment using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

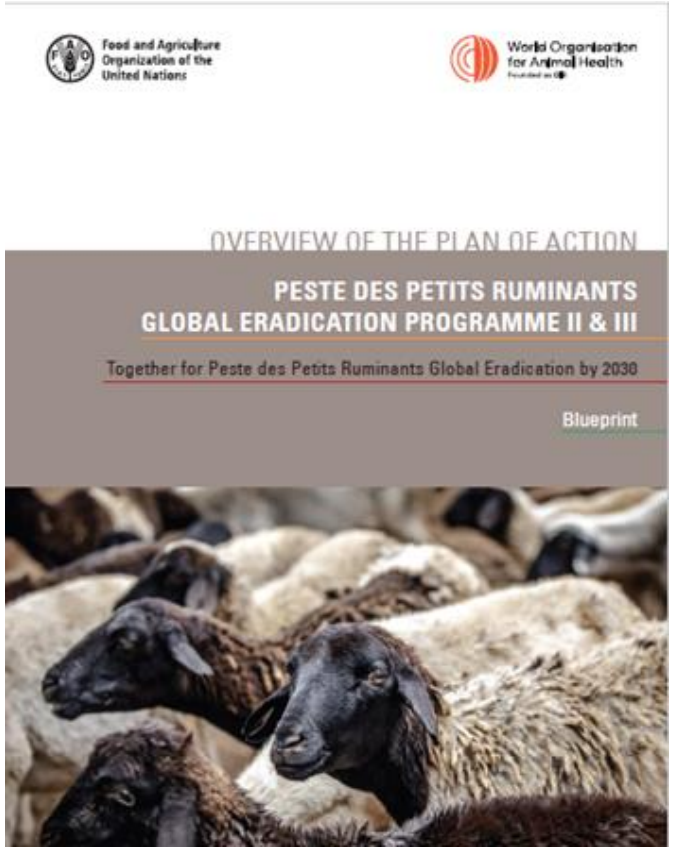
Peste des petits ruminant Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP)

- PPR Global Eradication Programme (GEP) operationalises the PPR GCES

GEP Phase I (2017 – 2021): Laid foundation to commence PPR eradication



GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 – 2030): Launched in November 2022 and corresponds to the eradication phase

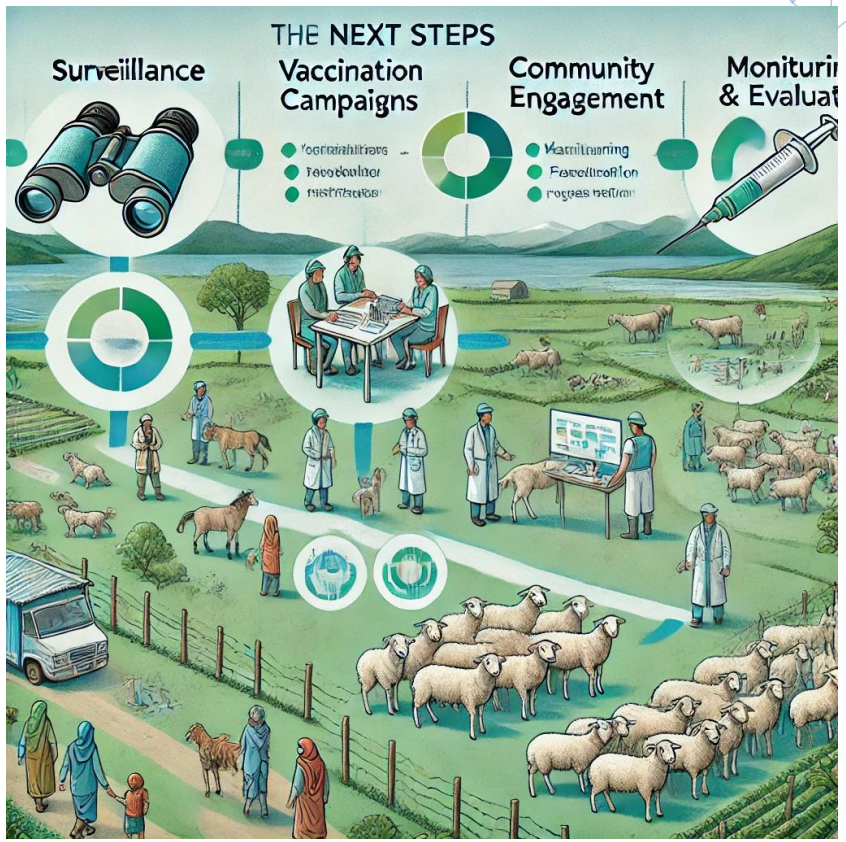


GEP II & III: Priority activities

- Countries to finalise activities for stage 1 (assessment) and track progress using the PMAT
- Integrate the episystem approach into control and eradication
- Countries infected with PPR where vaccination is carried out should assess if vaccination programmes contribute to PPR eradication
- Countries **not infected** with PPR where vaccination is carried out encouraged to plan vaccination exit strategies
- Countries that have never reported PPR or have not reported the disease in recent years should implement activities required for official recognition of their PPR-free status by WOAH

Examples of next steps

- **Update National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Strategies** to align with the GEP Phase II & III Blueprint framework
- **Develop and implement investment plans** derived from the NSPs
- **Map episystems**
- **Design tailored surveillance strategies**
- **Support targeted vaccination campaigns**
- **Establish inter-REC coordination mechanisms** that integrate identified episystems



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Pre-survey results

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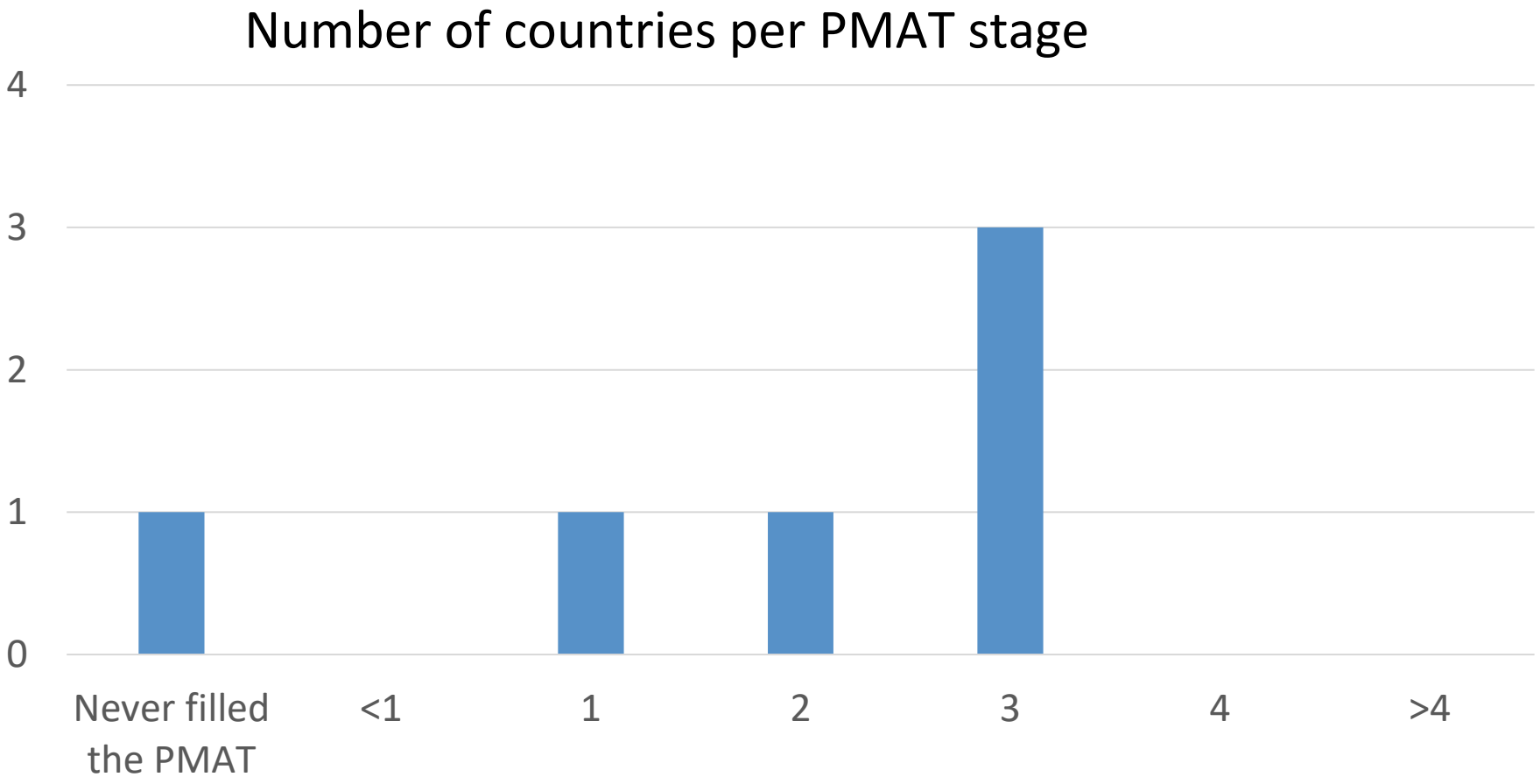
Pre-survey results

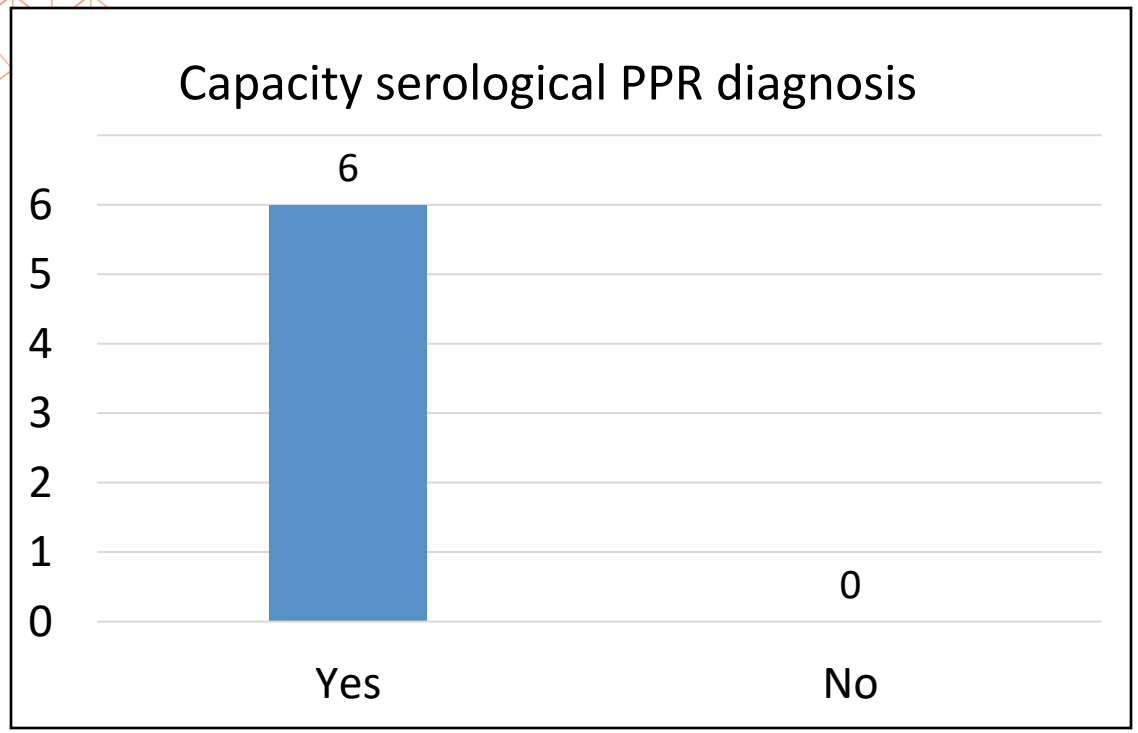
- 6 countries responded to the pre-survey
- Sheep and goat population ranging from 6.3-300 million heads

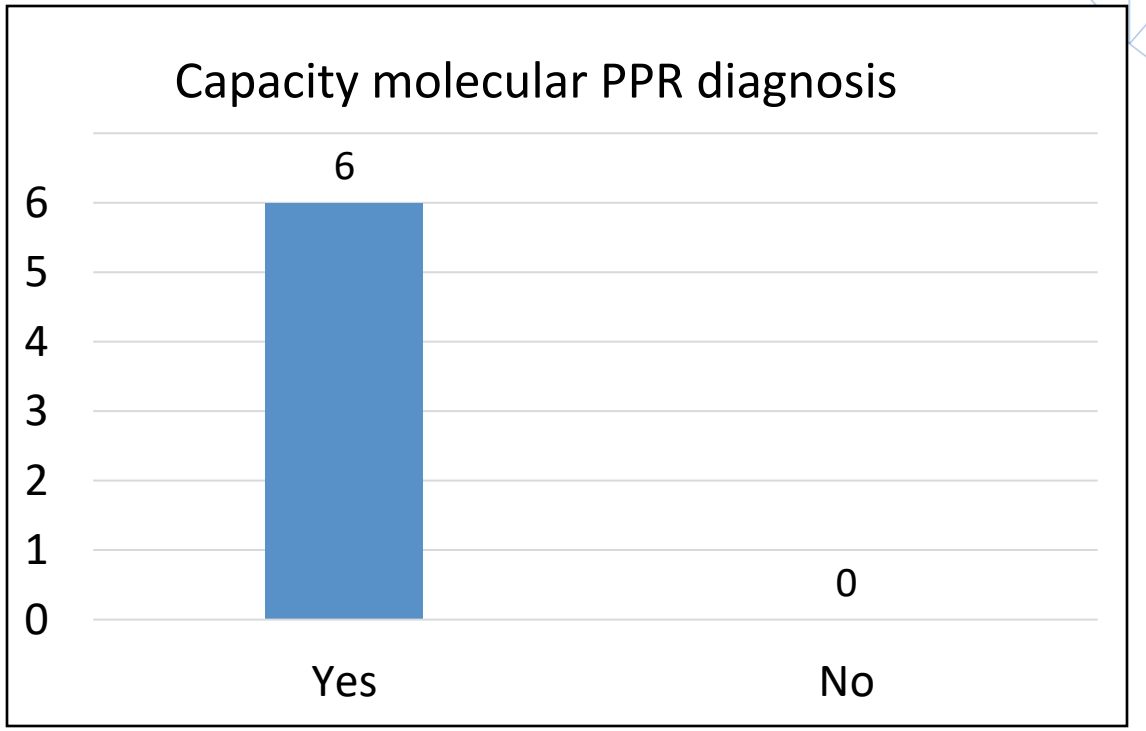
- 2/6 (33%) have a PPR national focal point
- 3/6 (50%) have a National Strategic Plan (NSP)
- 4/6 (67%) have a national contingency and preparedness plan

PMAT


Number of countries per PMAT stage
4
3
2
1
0
Never filled the PMAT
<1
1
2
3
4
>4

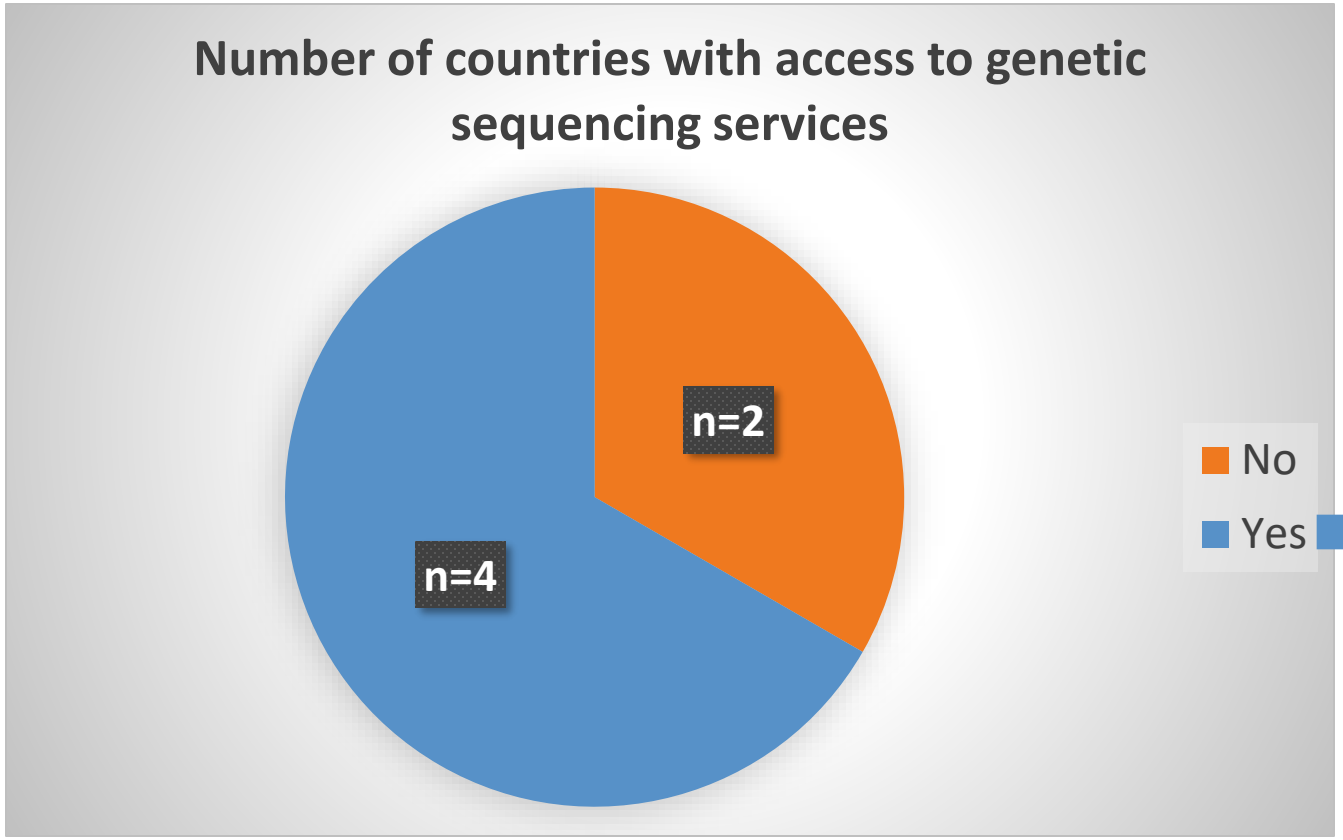
Diagnostics





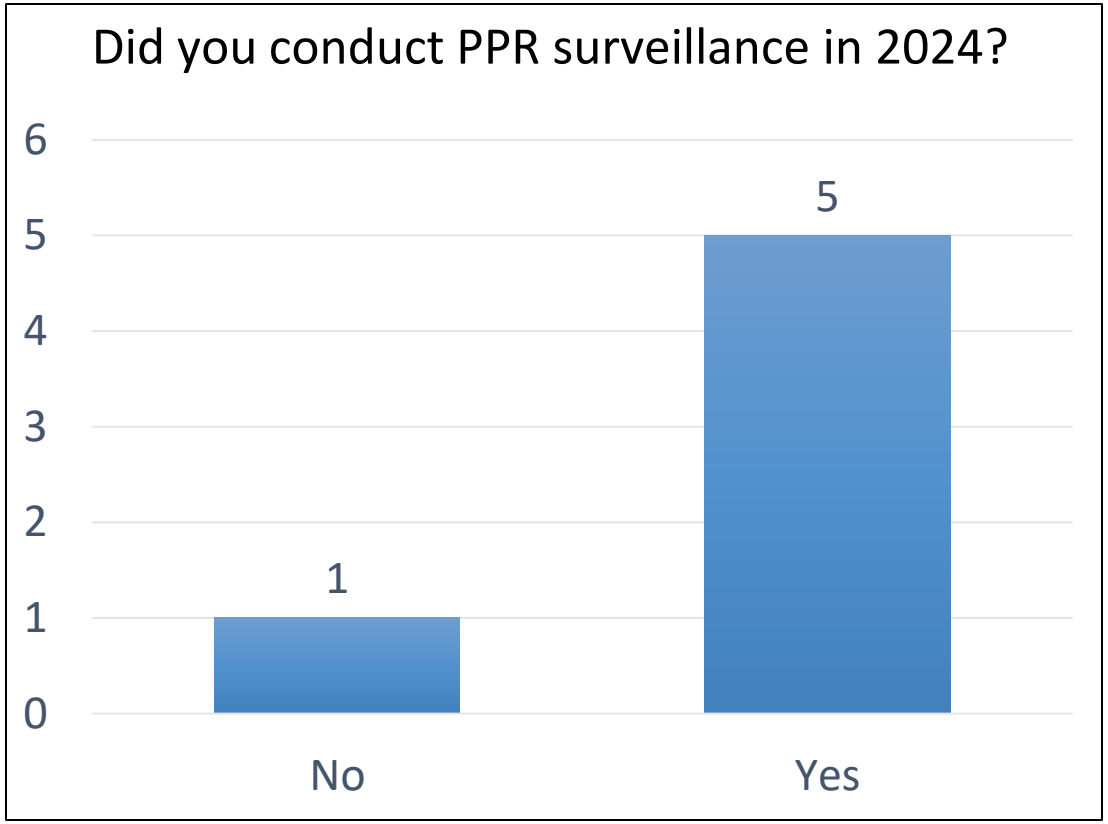
- 2-40 laboratories per country performing PPR diagnostics
- Two countries have never participated in proficiency testing (PT)

Diagnostics

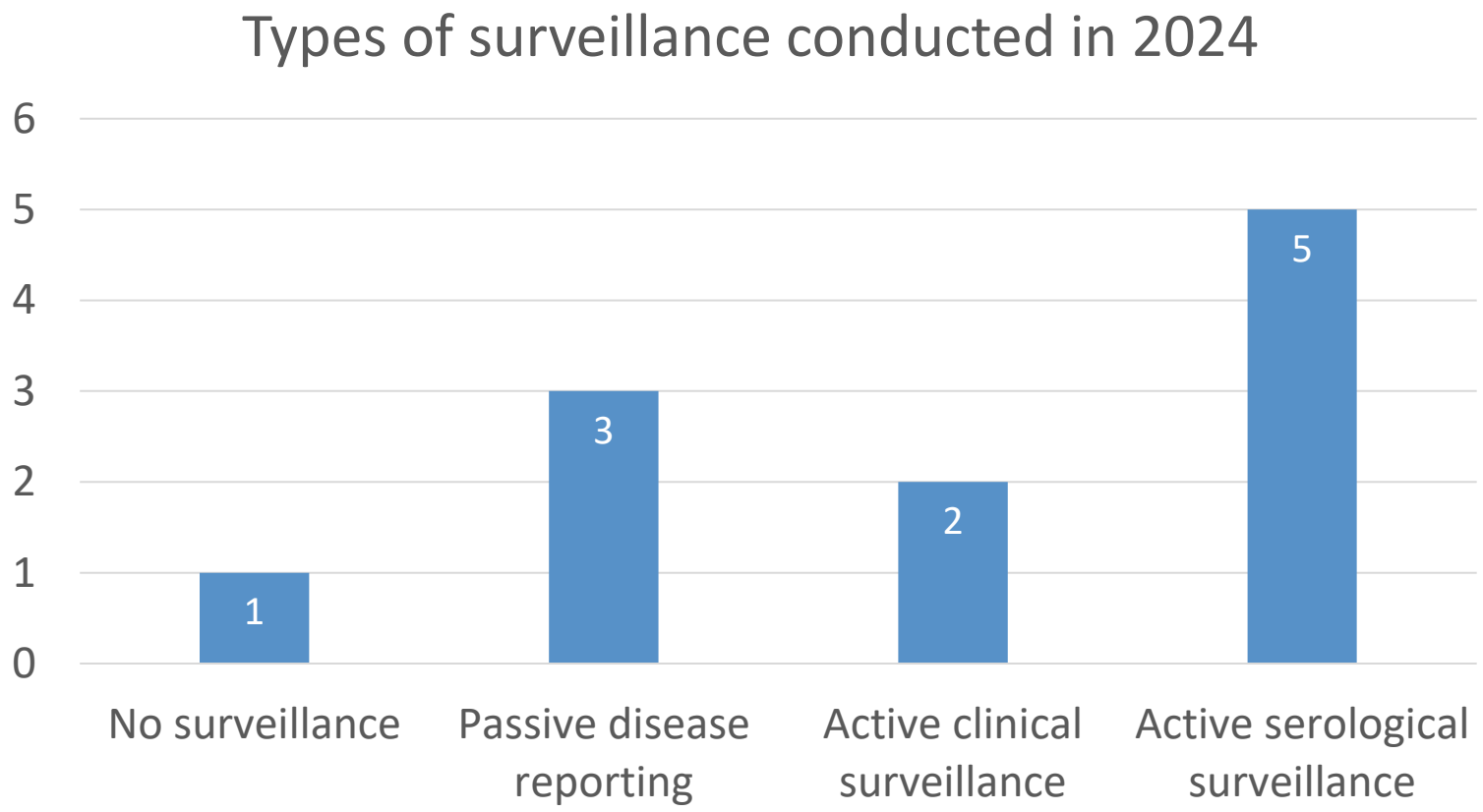


2 within the country
1 outsourced
1 both

Surveillance



Surveillance



- All countries had conducted awareness-raising activities for stakeholders in 2024

Challenges experienced by countries when carrying out surveillance activities

Small ruminants kept in mountaineous regions and other areas that are geographically difficult to reach

Circulation in wildlife

No problems

Animals moving between summer and winter pastures

Lack of finances

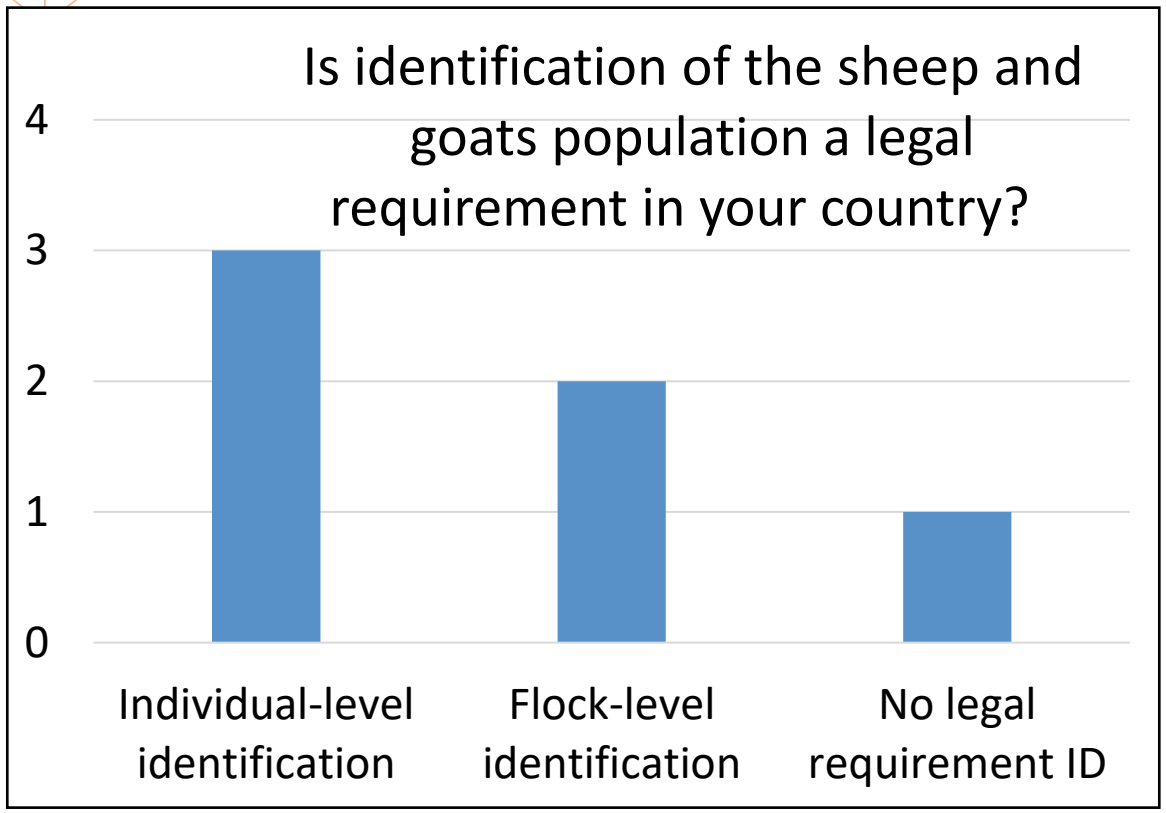
Lack of technical equipment and diagnostic tests

Poor willingness to report among stakeholders

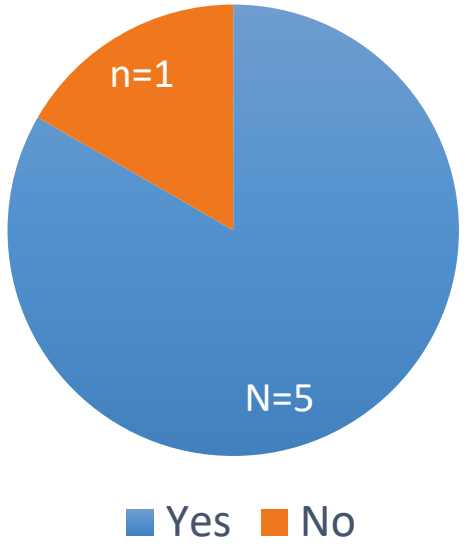
Shortage of human resources

Not all small ruminants are identified and registered

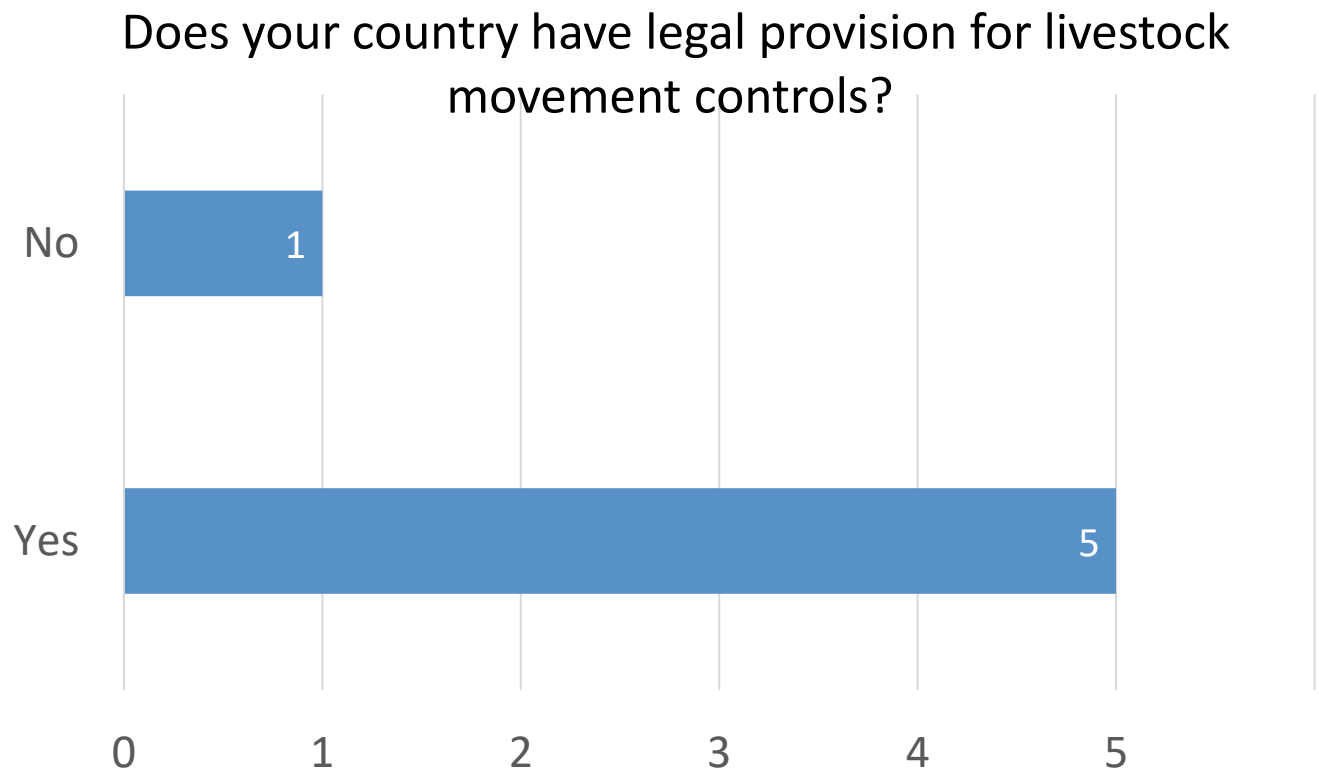
Identification and traceability



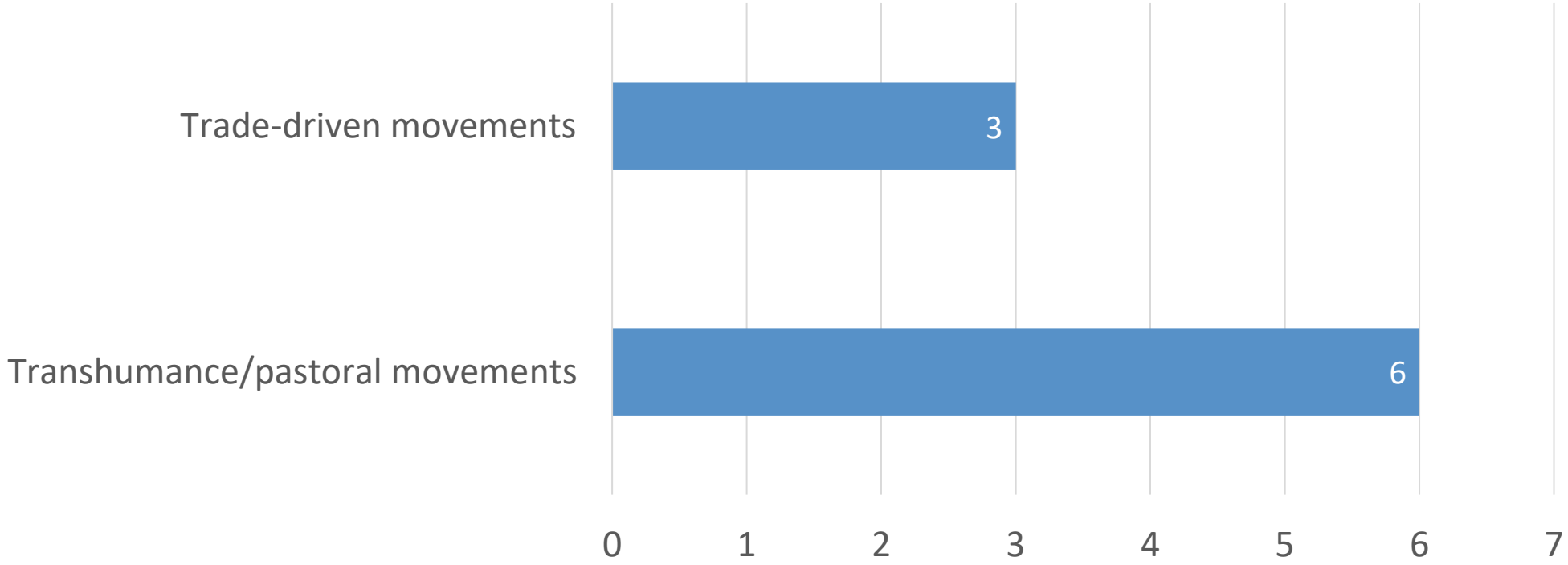
Do you have a traceability system to trace movements of the sheep and goat population in your country?



Livestock movement



Types of small ruminant movements



International trade

- All countries import live sheep and goats (ECO-region, Russia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, European countries, Australia and New Zeeland)

- 5/6 countries export (ECO-region, European countries, Nepal)

PPR history

- PPR reported in three countries
    - Last outbreaks in 2013, 2024 and 2025

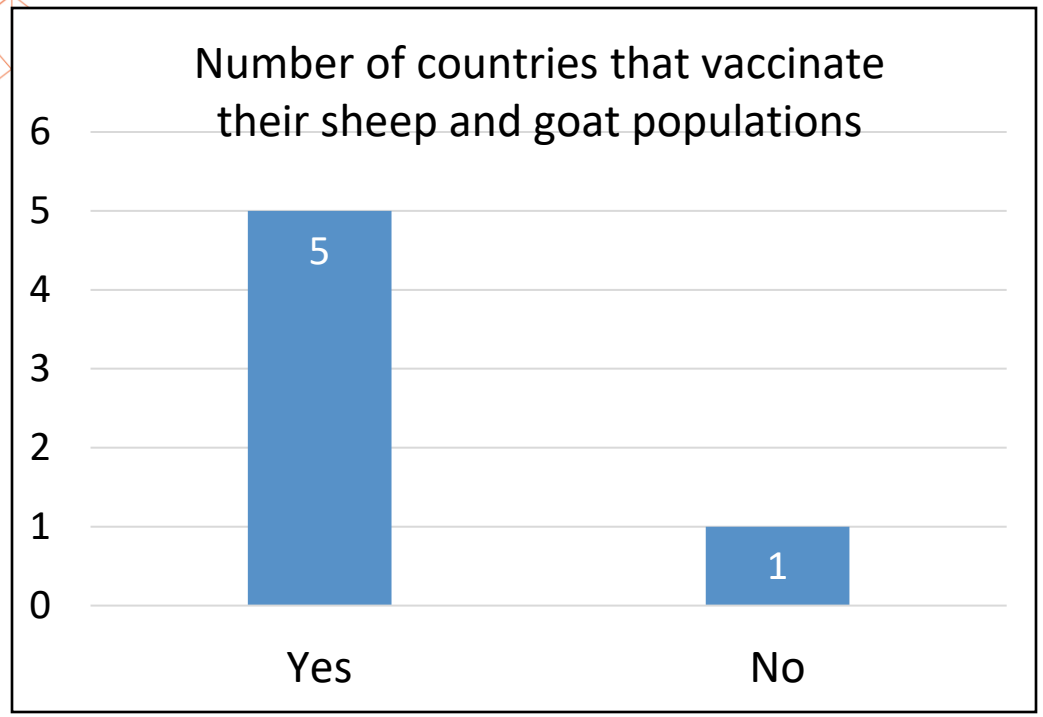
- Genetic information generated in two countries
- Lineage IV
- PPR suspected to mainly circulate in certain border areas
- None of the countries have regions in which they suspect PPRV to be circulating undetected

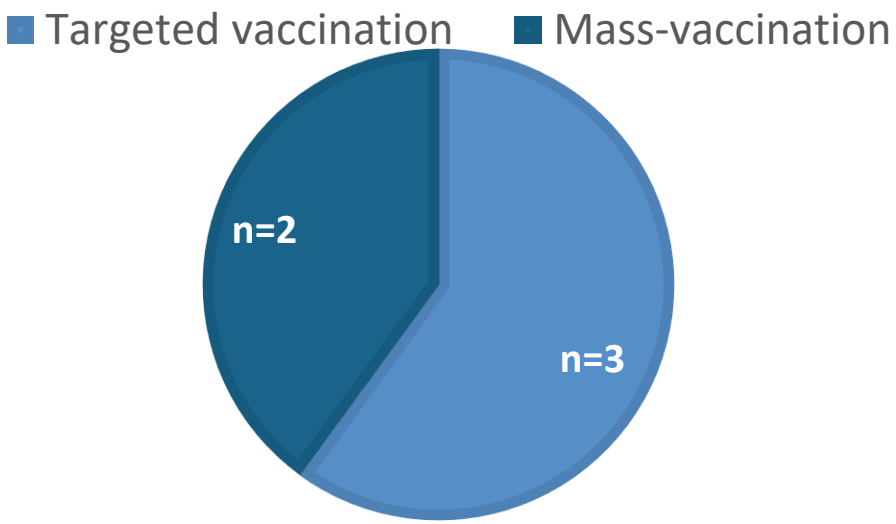
Wild ruminants

<u>Susceptible species</u>: Markhor goats, Marco Polo sheep, Goitered gazelle, Saiga antelope, Siberian Ibex, Himalayan tahr, common muntjacs, Argali sheep, Maral deer, Roe deer, black-tailed gazelle, Alpine ibex, mountain goats, gazelles (unspecified), deer (unspecified)

- All countries have populations of susceptible wild ruminants
- 4/6 had tested different wild ruminant species for PPR
- In two countries, wild ruminant species have tested positive for PPR (*Bharal, Argali, Gazella subgutturosa, Capra ibex and Saiga antelopes*)
- Contact between domestic small ruminants and wild ruminants dependent on geographical location and season, and occurs mostly in grazing lands and at water points

Vaccination





3 countries purchase vaccines from external producers
1 country national production
1 country both

Vaccination

- One country reported difficulties conducting vaccinations in certain areas, namely mountaineous regions
- Pre- and post-vaccination monitoring
  - Two countries did neither
  - Two countries did post-vaccination monitoring
  - One country did both pre- and post-vaccination monitoring

What are the main challenges that your country experiences related to PPR vaccinations?

Lack of funds

No problems

Lack of technical equipment

Shortage of veterinarians

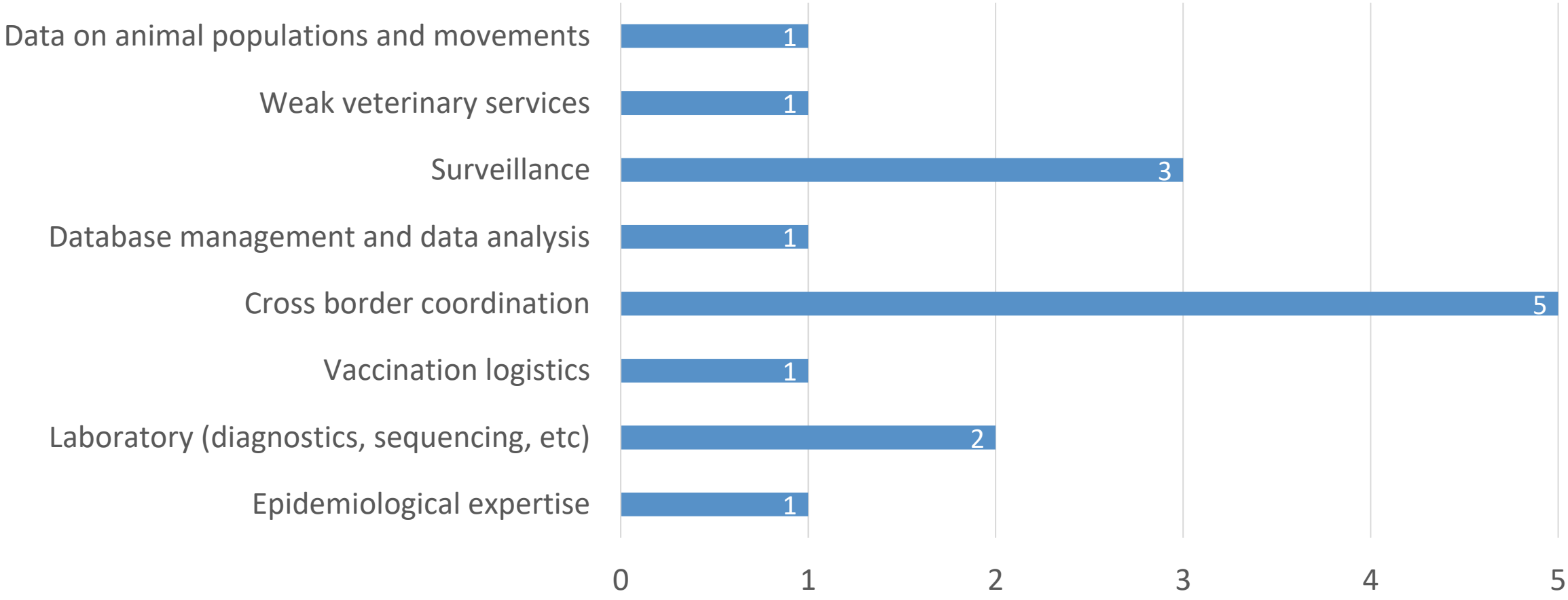
Vaccination plan not followed and contact with veterinary services is poor

Maintaining cold chain

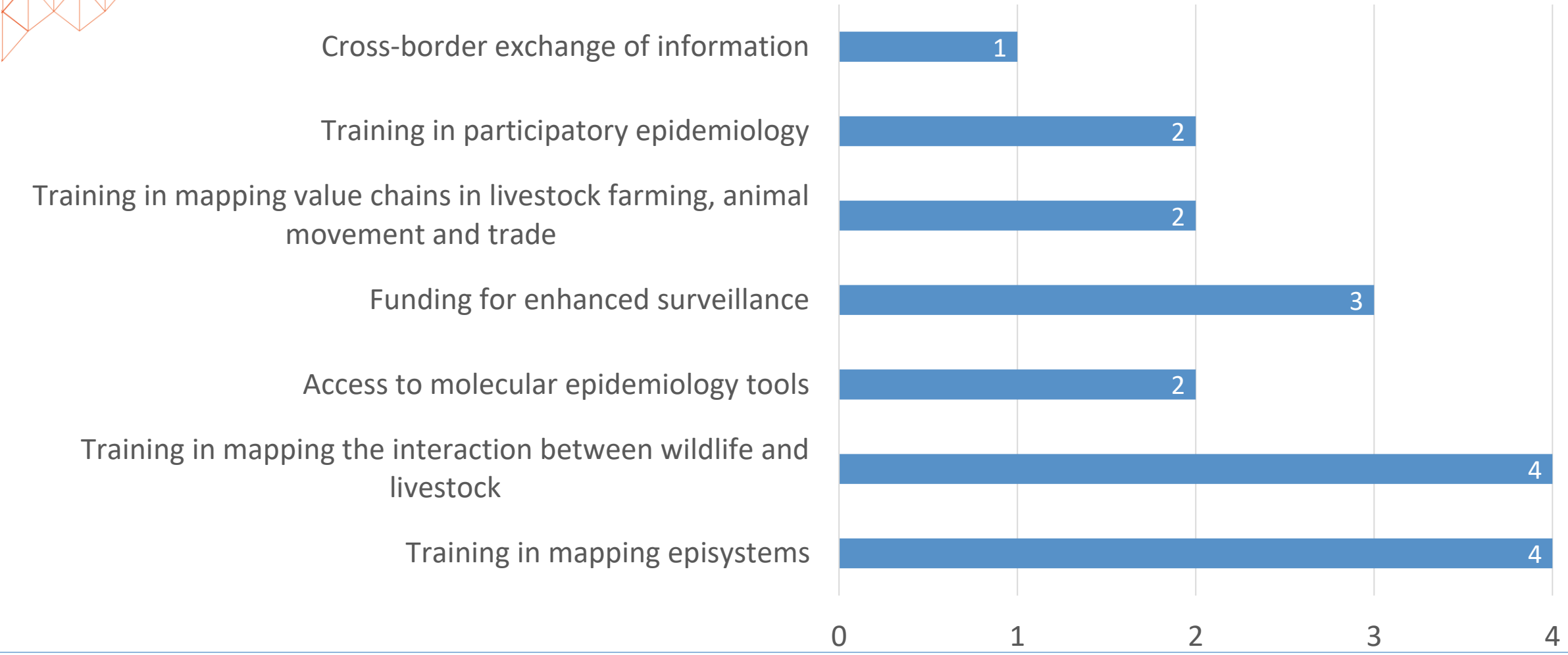
Cross-border harmonisation activities

- 5/6 countries would be interested in participating in joint vaccination campaigns and/or synchronised cross-border control activities

What are the main gaps in your country's capacity to implement an episystems-based PPR eradication approach?



What technical support would your country benefit from to strengthen PPR eradication efforts?



Thank you!

Questions?