



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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Cross-border harmonisation for Episystem: Some case study of MOU for collaboration

Simon Kihu
WOAH

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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



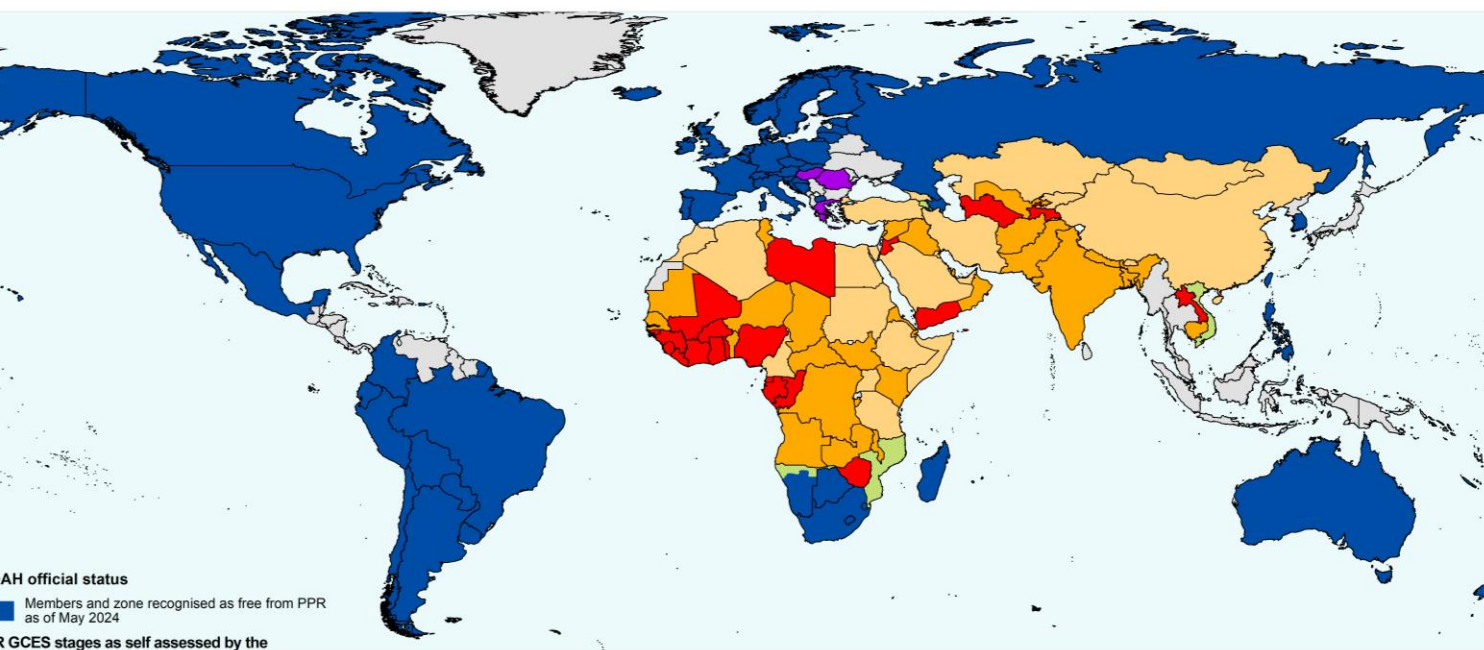
World Organisation
for Animal Health



Transboundary nature of Peste des petits Ruminants (PPR)

Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to January 2025

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)

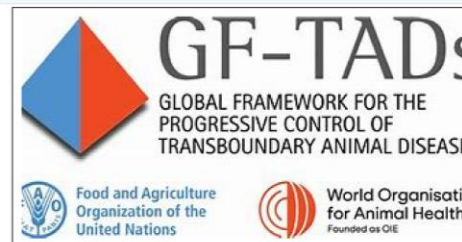


WOAH official status
■ Members and zone recognised as free from PPR as of May 2024

PPR GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during their last PPR regional/epizone map/consultation meeting (2017 - 2024)

4
3
2
1
Below 1

■ Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed
■ Suspension of PPR free status



PPR is widespread in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. The disease is now reported in European countries, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

As a transboundary animal disease, its control and eradication are dependent on the collaborative efforts of all infected, affected and countries at risk.

All affected countries share common borders.

This presentation highlights an example of a memorandum of understanding to assist in cross-border harmonization for control of animal diseases

Socio-cultural, economic and environmental context



- Livestock provides food, income, employment,
- Livestock provides dignity to families owning them due to the social prestige associated with livestock ownership.
- Livestock also serves as insurance to avert economic and climatic risks and is considered a means of wealth accumulation for pastoralist communities.
- Increased globalisation and demand for livestock and livestock products have increased cross-border trade and movement of livestock and people,
- Susceptible wild animals in cross-border areas have seasonal migrations across the borders

Context of livestock production in cross-border areas

- Cross-border areas mainly support pastoralism.
- Communities in close border areas are also closely linked by cultural ties that allow for shared grazing pastures, water and trade ties.
- For the pastoral and transhumance communities, in most cases, political borders do not hinder their seasonal movements and therefore most borders remain porous.



Challenges mainly affect cross-border communities

- **Climatic calamities**

Pasture-based mobile livestock production, being the lifeblood of hundreds of millions of pastoral people, suffers from unfavorable climatic conditions across vast regions of bordering countries.

This can cause a shortage of water and pasture/fodder, resulting in reduced production and sub-optimal productivity.

This, in turn, commanded frequent movements of pastoralists with their livestock in search of water and pasture during the long periods of scarcity as a coping mechanism



Challenges affecting cross-border communities



- Transboundary Animal Diseases
 - Transboundary Animal Diseases easily spread from one country to another and reach epizootic proportions.
- Reduce market access of livestock and livestock products from infected countries
- Livestock theft and other livestock-related crime, as well as political instability
- Remote and resource-poor setting

Wayforward

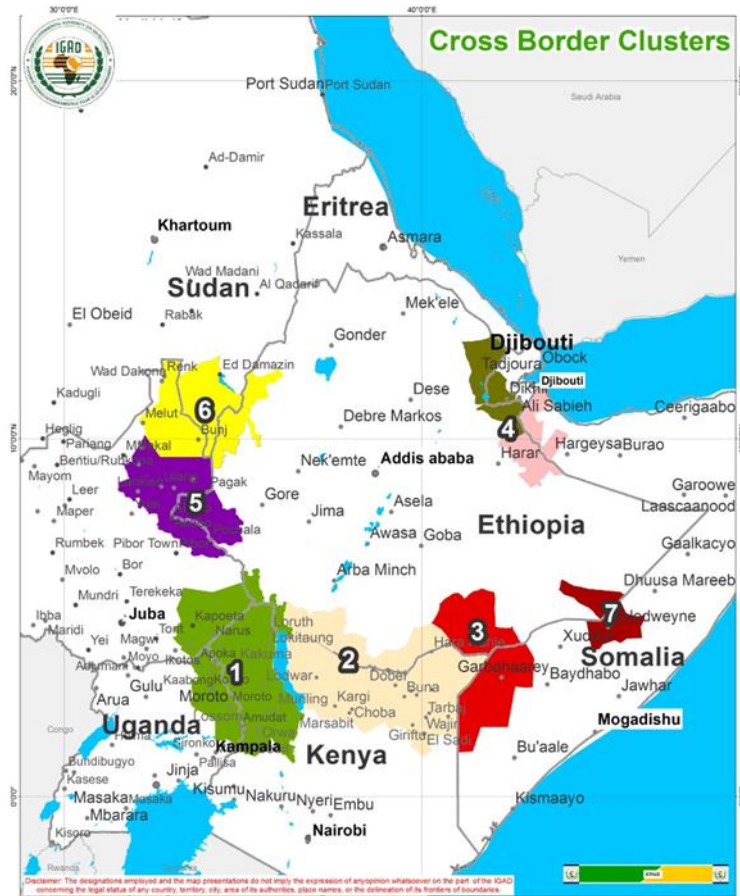


In recognition of the above context, policymakers need to address

- cross-border animal health,
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
- and market issues for the mutual interest of people on both sides of the border.

Case study on MOU for cross-border harmonisation on livestock health and trade:

Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)



IGAD has facilitated several bilateral and multilateral agreements among its members. The MOUs recognise

- *The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) highlights that the objectives of controlling TADs can only be achieved if countries pursue interdependent strategies to control infection at source.*
- *Better and safer livestock trade is hinged on adherence to*
 - *International animal health standards set by the World Organization for Animal Health,*
 - *The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement),*
 - *regional and continental collaborative frameworks such as the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) initiative by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR),*
 - *IGAD Regional Animal Health Strategy, IGAD regional SPS strategy and Animal Welfare Strategy, which provide fertile grounds for collaboration to promote better health and productivity of livestock.*

Key thematic areas of collaboration- Animal health

a) Strengthening cross-border livestock disease control and animal health service delivery and access at the interface of the countries

i. Harmonise major cross-border disease Surveillance activities.

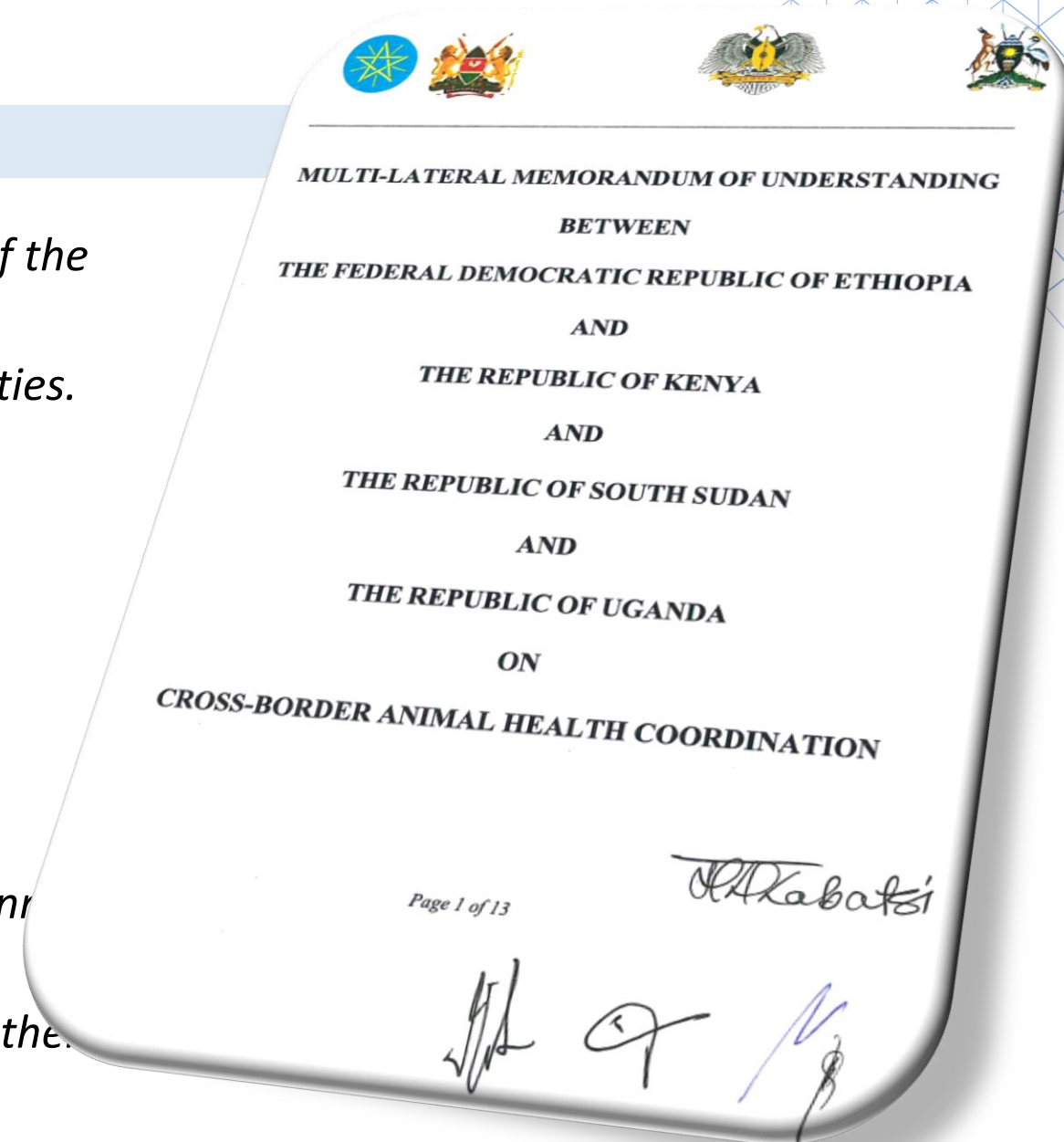
ii. Strengthen disease reporting and information sharing modalities

iii. Establish cross-border disease control and prevention mechanisms

iv. Facilitate access and use of cross-border disease control infrastructure (laboratories, cold chain facilities, livestock crushes, holding ground, quarantine stations, etc)

c) Capacity building of the community and veterinary personnel in the border areas for common use.

d) Strengthening regulatory frameworks and synchronising the efforts towards veterinary governance issues.



Key thematic areas of collaboration- Livestock trade

- e) Mapping of stock routes, livestock markets and natural resources (water and pasture)*
- f) Livestock identification, traceability, and certification systems.*
- g) Livestock marketing through the improvement of marketing infrastructure,*
- h) Promotion of Cross-border networking among stakeholders*
- i) Commit resources (financial, infrastructure and personnel) to achieve the agreed animal health issues and sanitary measures*



MOUs highlight the following points

- *Support for the development and implementation of regional strategies.*
- *Establishment of regional early warning systems to collect high-quality epidemiological information for action.*
- *Definition of primary endemic areas (sources) for priority TADs for focused efforts,*
- *Establishment of early response capacity at national, regional and intercontinental levels for targeted disease control,*
- *Establish Regional Support Units, with a cadre of epidemiologists and laboratory scientists.*
- *Organise and manage a national and regional Epidemiology and laboratory networks.*
- *Setting aside emergency contingency funds required for immediate assistance in containing an outbreak.*

Governance and coordination

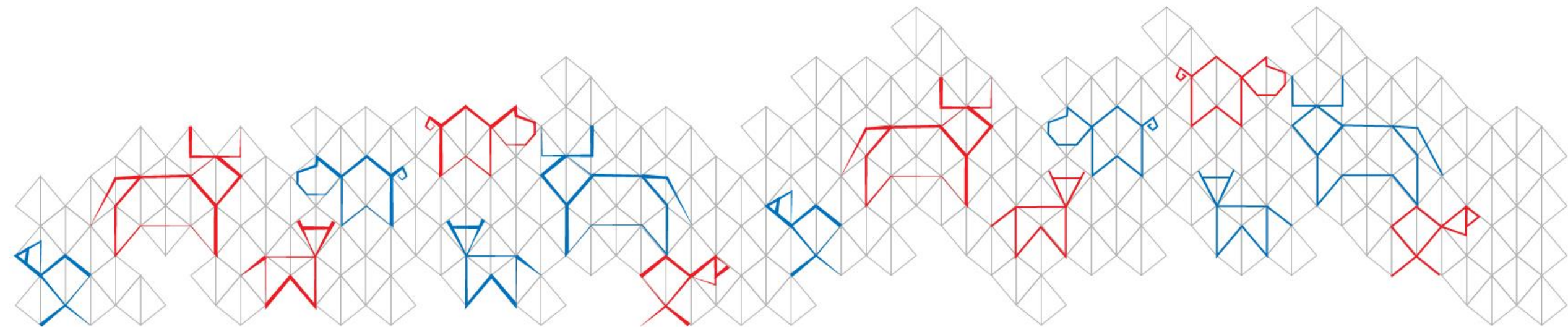
It is a political process and requires political commitment at the national, sub-regional, and regional levels.

There is a need to establish

- governance structures and teams to oversee the process
- a clear strategy to implement the collaboration areas

Key challenges in the implementation of the MOUs

- *The continuous threat of trade-sensitive and transboundary animal Diseases*
- *Inadequate veterinary services arising from low technical and human resource capacities for disease search, diagnosis and control;*
- *Inadequate communication and coordination between veterinary Authorities*
- *Inaccessible livestock-related infrastructure such as diagnostic laboratories, etc.*
- *Poor transport and communication infrastructure;*
- *Illegal movement of livestock in search of pasture, water and animal health services*
- *Livestock rustling, civil strife and insecurity;*
- *Informal and unregulated cross-border trade in live animals and their products;*
- *Abuse and misuse of veterinary drugs acquired through unregulated cross-border trade*



Thank You