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

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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



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GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Eradication Stage 3 of the PPR GCES stepwise approach: Support for Episystem

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WOAH

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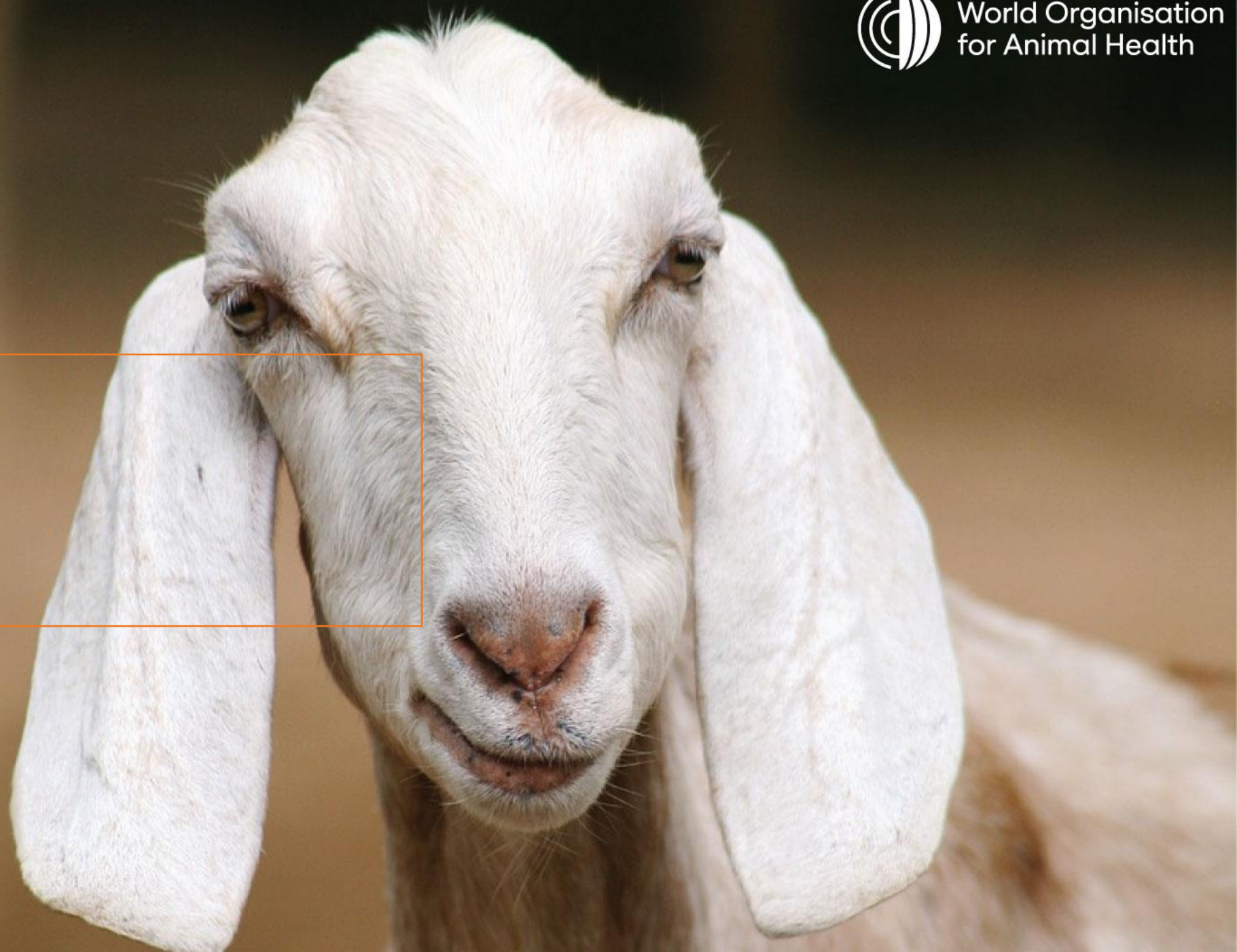
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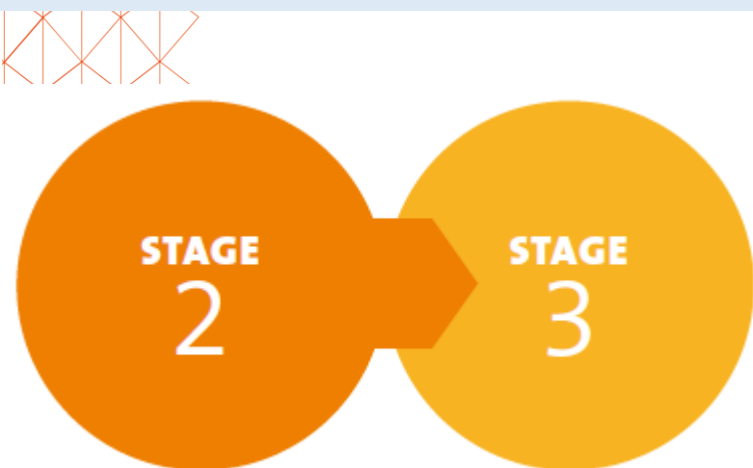
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PPR Eradication Stage:



PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy

With countries reporting that they are in stage 3, it implies that

Activities of stages 1 and 2 are completed as guided by the PPR Global Eradication Programme of 2017- 2021.

Stage 3 is the Eradication stage, which needs guidance of the eradication strategy.

Key characteristics of the PPR stage 3 are:-

- The occurrence of clinical disease in the vaccinated sub-population carried out in Stage 2 is expected to be nil.
- In the sub-populations not covered by the vaccination programme, there are three possible scenarios:
 1. There is no PPRV circulation.
 2. Cases/outbreaks occur only sporadically
 3. The situation remains endemic
- Scenarios 1 & 2 require strong control measures to be implemented.

The objective:-

- To eliminate PPR virus circulation nationwide and achieve eradication through aggressive control measures.

PPR Global Eradication Programme Blueprint

Stage 3 › Eradication Stage

A national **Eradication Strategy** is developed, taking into account

- Clinical outbreaks are rare or absent in previously vaccinated areas.
- Virus circulation may persist in non-targeted regions, requiring expanded interventions.
- By the end of Stage 3, no clinical cases or virus circulation should be detected.
- Recommended Stage 3 duration: average three years (from two to five years).

PPR Global Eradication Strategy

- To stop virus circulation by the end of 2027
- Strengthened and functioning national and international PPR epidemic risk management capability by 2027
- No more PPR outbreaks and cessation of PPR field eradication activities by 2028
- By the end of 2030, countries must have completed activities and collected the evidence to demonstrate freedom for PPRV

Activities at stage 3

- The country has to build the necessary capacity and resources to move towards an eradication programme
 - Implement a highly sensitive surveillance system to promptly detect PPR virus and take appropriate measures to control the situation.
 - Adopt a more aggressive control strategy to suppress virus replication in those premises where new clinical outbreaks may be detected.
 - The country must develop and have the capacity to implement the contingency plan that forms part of the eradication strategy.
- The Episystem approach provides for a targeted eradication where the virus is circulating

Key specific activities of stage 3

1) Diagnostics

- a. Strengthen laboratory quality assurance systems.
- b. Introduce advanced biomolecular techniques for virus characterization.

2) Surveillance

- a. Focus on early detection of and source of outbreaks
- b. Monitoring virus absence.
- c. Include wildlife and high-risk groups in surveillance

3) Prevention and control

- a. Expand vaccination to all remaining populations or implement stamping-out policies for outbreaks.
- b. Develop and test contingency plans for emergency responses.
- c. Enforce biosecurity measures and animal identification/traceability systems.

4) Legal framework

- a. Establish compensation schemes for culled animals.
- b. Strengthen legislation for import controls and outbreak management.

5) Stakeholder Involvement:

- a. Maintain communication campaigns to ensure vigilance and compliance.
- b. Engage stakeholders in outbreak reporting and eradication efforts.

GEP II & III approach to eradication – Episystem approach

- The GEP Phase II & III operationalises stage three of the GCES, which focuses on eradication activities.
- The approach to eradication is based on an episystem approach.
- PPR Episystems are often the last bastion of the PPR virus, most of the time in the periphery areas with no veterinary services and difficult-to-reach areas.
- To understand and eventually control how the PPR virus emerges and spreads in the episystem, we must consider the complex system of interacting biological, environmental, economic and social factors that make the PPRV resilient in the episystem.
- Disrupting and breaking the interactions will eventually control and eradicate the virus.



Thank You