

## Recommendations for infected countries

- **Define, strengthen, and adapt PPR episystems** – Identify and capacitate PPR episystems following the PPR Global Eradication Programme Phases II & III (the PPR GEP Blueprint), considering virus transmission dynamics, surveillance systems and livestock production systems at national and regional levels. Use a combined approach integrating genetic analyses, animal movement data and participatory epidemiology to refine and continuously reassess episystem populations to inform and improve disease control strategies and outcomes.
- **Incorporate the episystem approach in PPR strategies** – Ensure that national and regional strategies include the delineation of PPR episystems to improve the targeting of interventions.
- **Enhance knowledge of global PPR genetic data** – Strengthen efforts to generate, analyse and rapidly disseminate and publish PPR genetic data to support global data sharing.
- **Promote transparent information sharing** – Facilitate the open and timely exchange of epidemiological data with neighbouring countries to strengthen regional disease control efforts.
- **Strengthen regional coordination** – Align vaccination efforts and other control measures with neighbouring countries to enhance the effectiveness of PPR eradication strategies, supported by formal agreements (Memorandum of Understanding - MoU).
- **Develop and align National Strategic Plans (NSPs) with the PPR GEP Blueprint** – Draft or update NSPs in alignment with the PPR GEP Blueprint and using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) to assess progress and guide strategic adjustments in line with global best practices and objectives.
- **Targeted vaccination strategies** – Prioritise vaccination efforts in the most epidemiologically relevant small ruminant populations to maximise cost-effectiveness and impact.
- **Strengthen knowledge and management of national small ruminant populations** – Improve data collection and oversight of domestic sheep and goat populations to support effective movement control, vaccination strategies and other PPR eradication efforts.
- **Establish cross-border harmonisation episystem working groups to define episystems** – Facilitate structured cross-border cooperation by forming working

groups to define episystems and coordinate control strategies. Political commitment and diplomatic engagement are essential for success.

- **Implement cross-border harmonisation activities** – To strengthen the coordinated control and eventual eradication of PPR, the following actions are recommended:
  - a. Establish a 10km buffer-zone along the border to each country in close coordination and consultation with the veterinary authorities of the concerned countries;
  - b. Organise regular cross-border coordination involving local veterinary authorities to facilitate regular exchange of information. Creating a WhatsApp group could enhance communication.
  - c. Conduct synchronised annual vaccination campaigns using quality-controlled vaccines within the episystem, where feasible.
  - d. Facilitate timely sharing of outbreak data to enable rapid adaptation of emergency vaccination strategies across the episystem.
  - e. Develop and enforce legislative frameworks that support biosecurity measures and movement restrictions to limit disease spread.
  - f. Enhance surveillance activities (active and passive) within episystems and consider developing a PPR early warning system.
  - g. Develop regional mechanisms for vaccine quality assurance and procurement, potentially in collaboration with regional entities such as SAARC or similar bodies.
  - h. Utilise the expertise and support of FAO/WOAH Reference Laboratories and Centres, as well as the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, for genetic characterisation of virus strains.
- **Evaluate vaccination programmes** – Countries that are infected with PPR and vaccinate their domestic small ruminant population should regularly assess the effectiveness of their vaccination strategies to ensure their contribution to national and regional PPR control and eradication goals.

## **Recommendations for countries that never reported or PPR or have not reported PPR in recent years**

- **Take measures to demonstrate compliance for official PPR-free status** - Gather evidence and implement the necessary activities to demonstrate compliance with the WOAHP Standards, and submit application to WOAHP for official recognition of PPR-free status.
- **Strengthen emergency preparedness and contingency planning** - Based on an episystem assessment, prepare emergency preparedness plans and adapt contingency plans to ensure rapid containment in case of disease incursion.
- **Request technical support for capacity building** – Request support from FAO/WOAHP for laboratory capacity building and surveillance activities required for free status application.

## **Recommendations for WOAHP PPR Reference Laboratories/FAO PPR Reference Centres/FAO-IAEA joint centre (CJN)**

- **Offer training and guidelines on sample collection and analysis** – Offer trainings and guidelines to support appropriate sample collection and genetic analysis for PPR episystem delineation.
- **Support genetic analysis for episystem delineation** – Assist countries in conducting genetic analyses to define episystems and understand PPR transmission dynamics.

## **Recommendations for PPR Secretariat**

- **Publish and disseminate PPR episystem guidelines** – The PPR episystem guidelines should be published and made publicly available to all stakeholders.
- **Provide training on episystem delineation and eradication measures** – Organise and facilitate working and training sessions tailored to regional contexts to support countries in defining episystems and implementing targeted disease eradication strategies.
- **Facilitate inter-country collaboration** – Organise inter-country meetings that foster collaborations between countries, encourage knowledge exchange and strengthen regional coordination in disease control efforts. Support the development of joint strategies and harmonised approaches where applicable.

- **Enhance collaboration with wildlife experts in PPR eradication** – Facilitate engagement with wildlife specialists to address the potential role of wildlife in PPR epidemiology.
- **Facilitate data-sharing** – Enable countries to share information and data relevant to the PPR epizootic approach and to the control and eradication of PPR.