Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health

Pre-survey results and insights from pre-meeting webinar country presentations

Viola Chemis and Sara Lysholm

PPR Secretariat

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

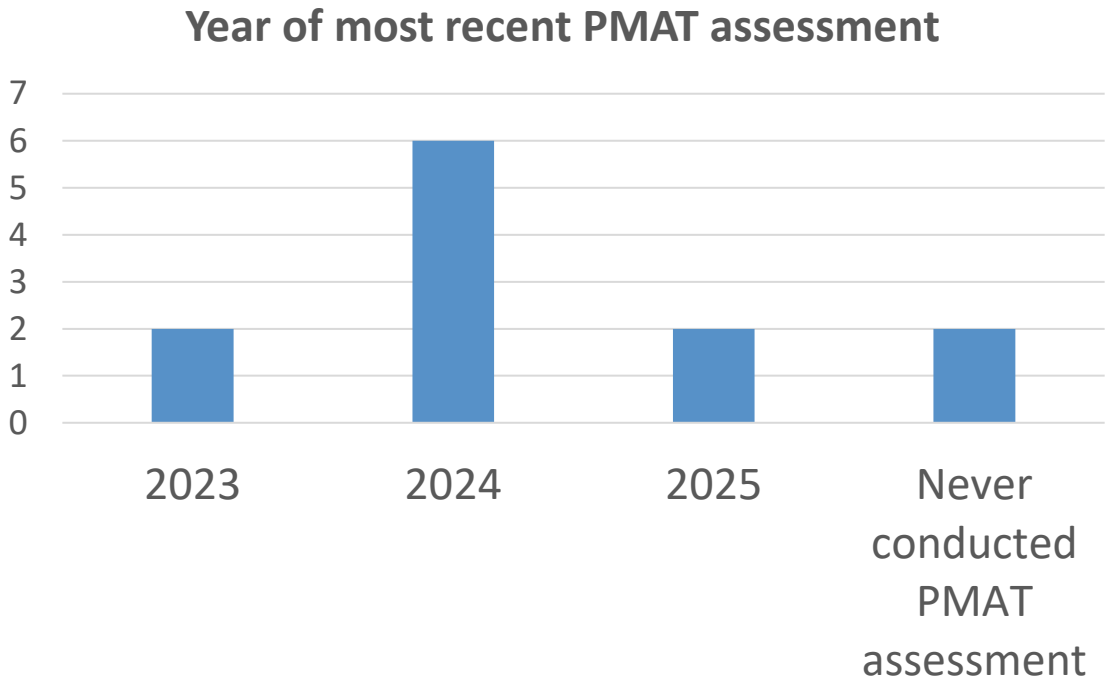
World Organisation for Animal Health

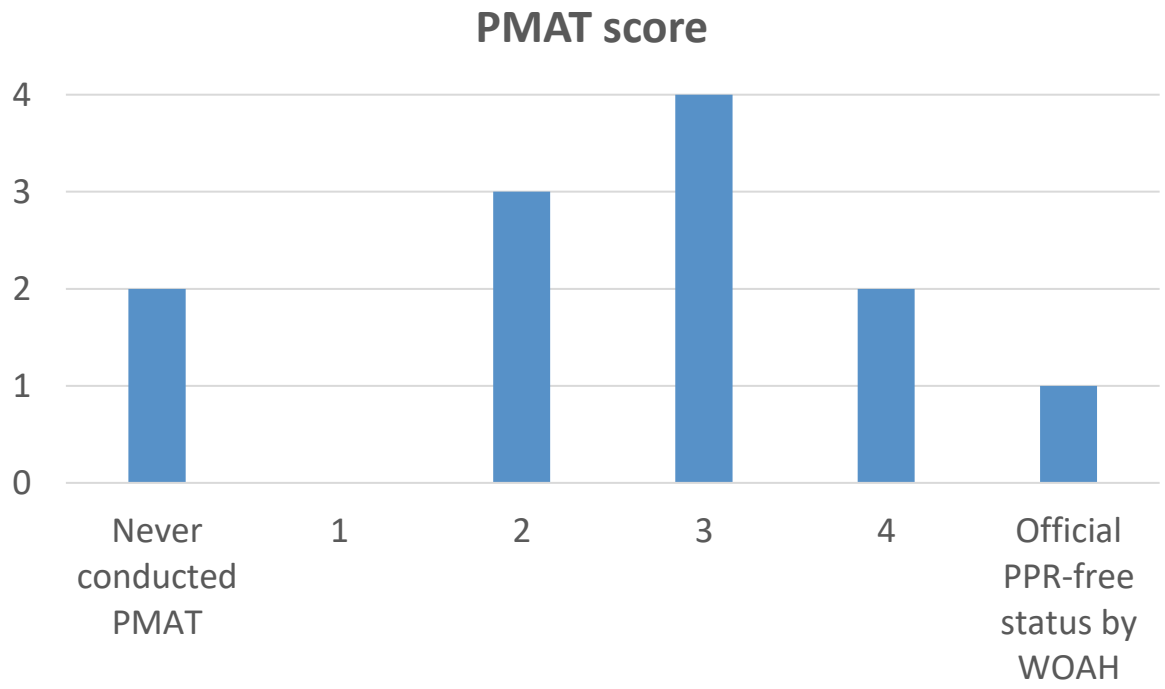
Pre-survey results

- 12 countries responded to the pre-survey
- Small ruminant populations ranged from approximately 700 000 to 100 million, unknown in some countries
- PPR legally notifiable in 10 of 11 countries
- PPR focal point in 8 of 12 countries

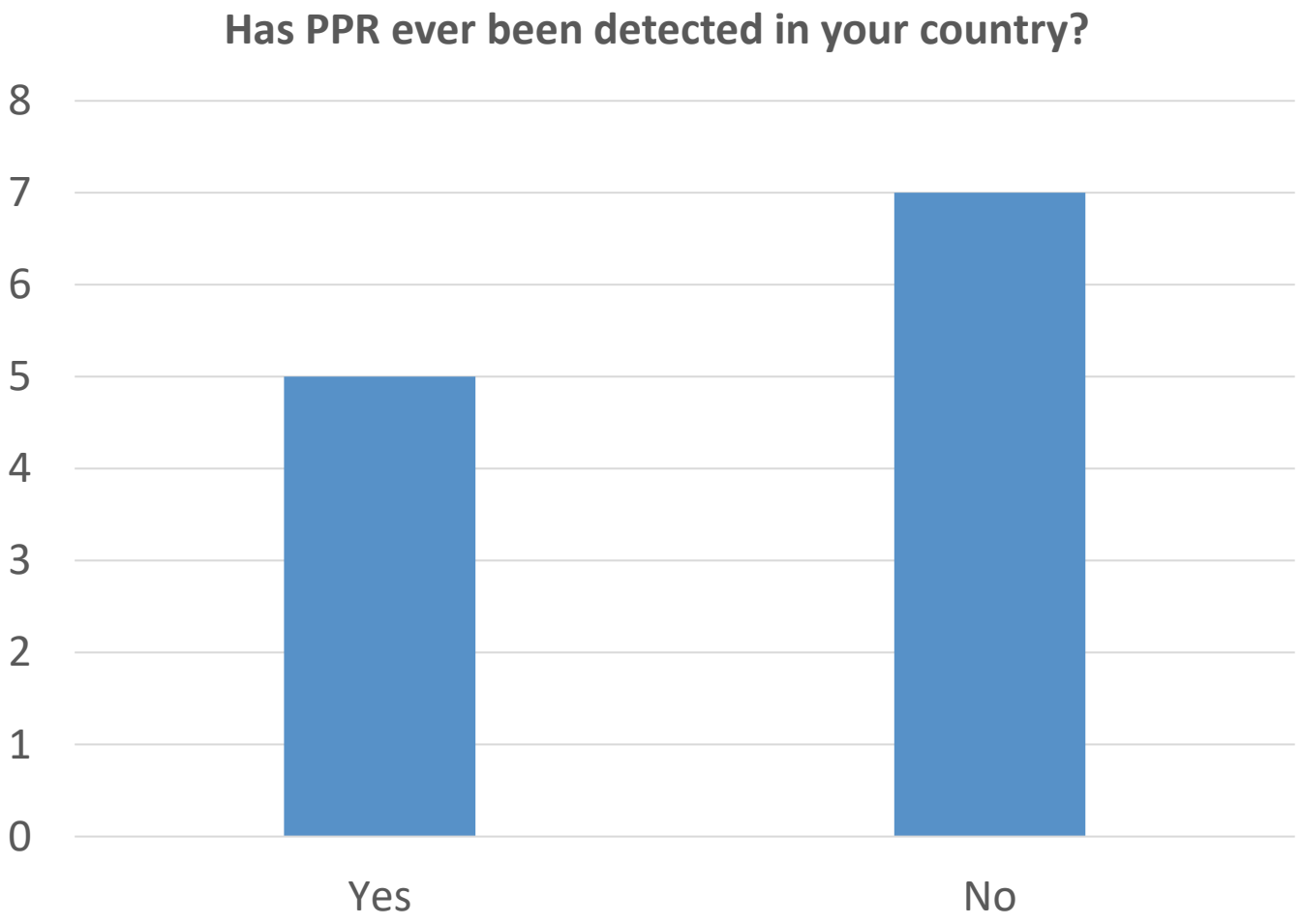
PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

- PMAT assessment conducted in 10 of 12 countries





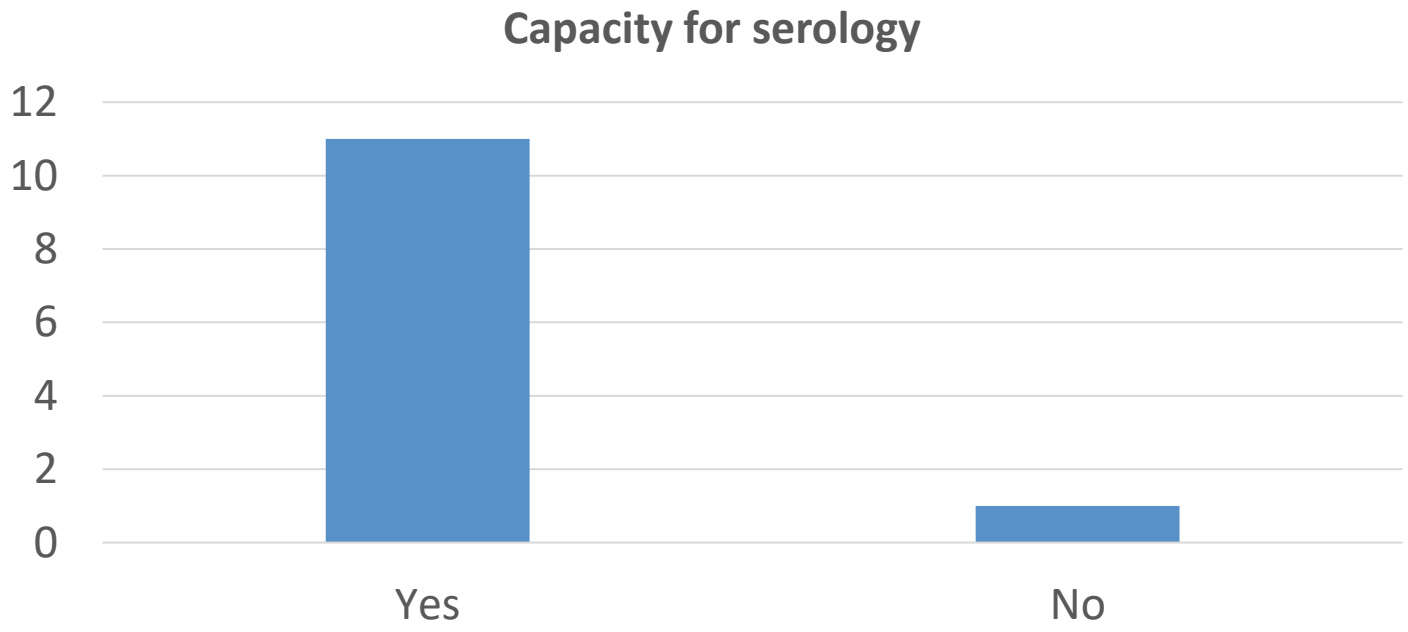
Has PPR ever been detected in your country?



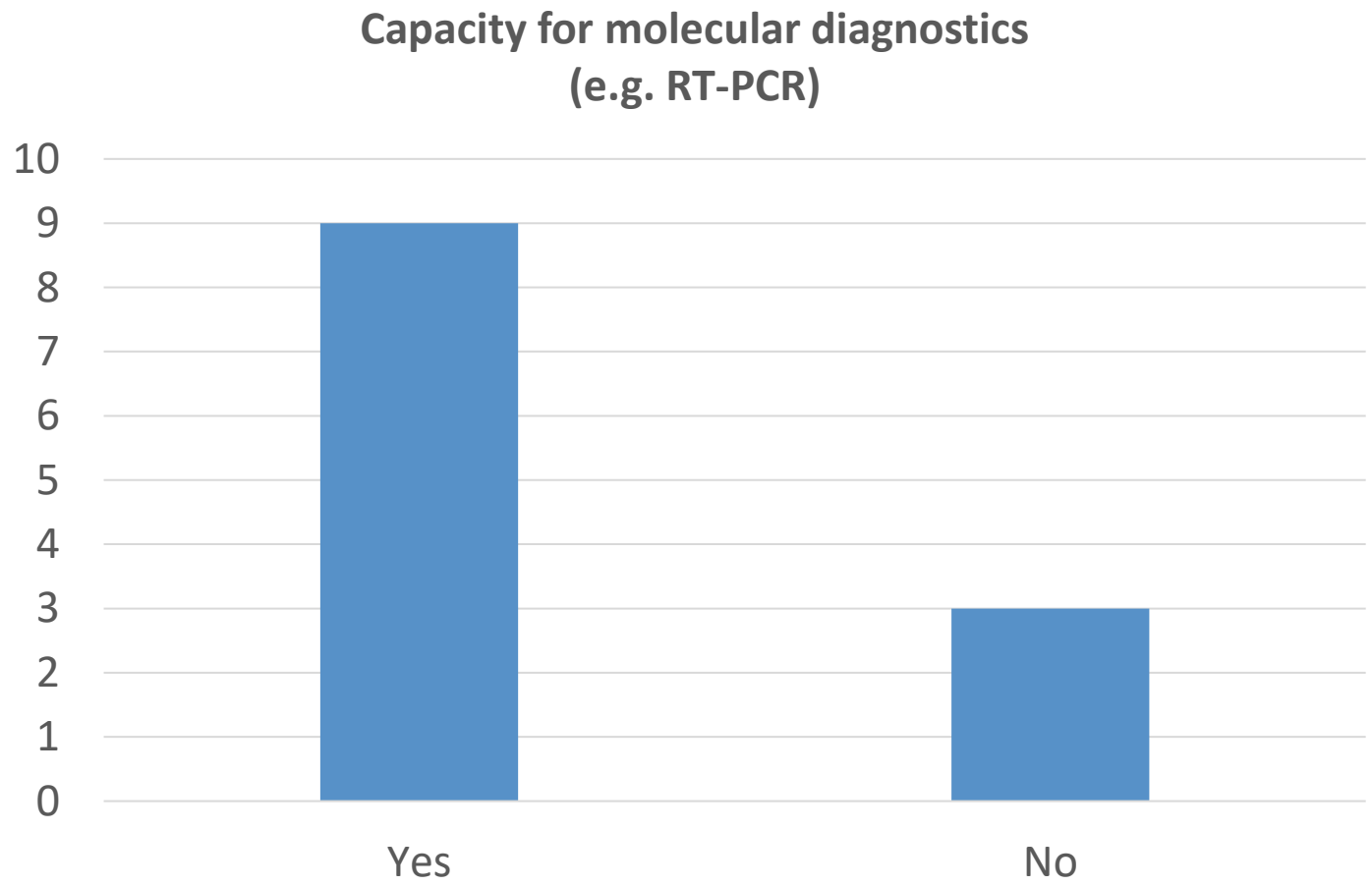
- 4 countries detected PPR in either 2024 or 2025, one country several years ago
- Lineage IV
- Transboundary circulation of PPR suspected by three countries

PPR diagnostic capacity

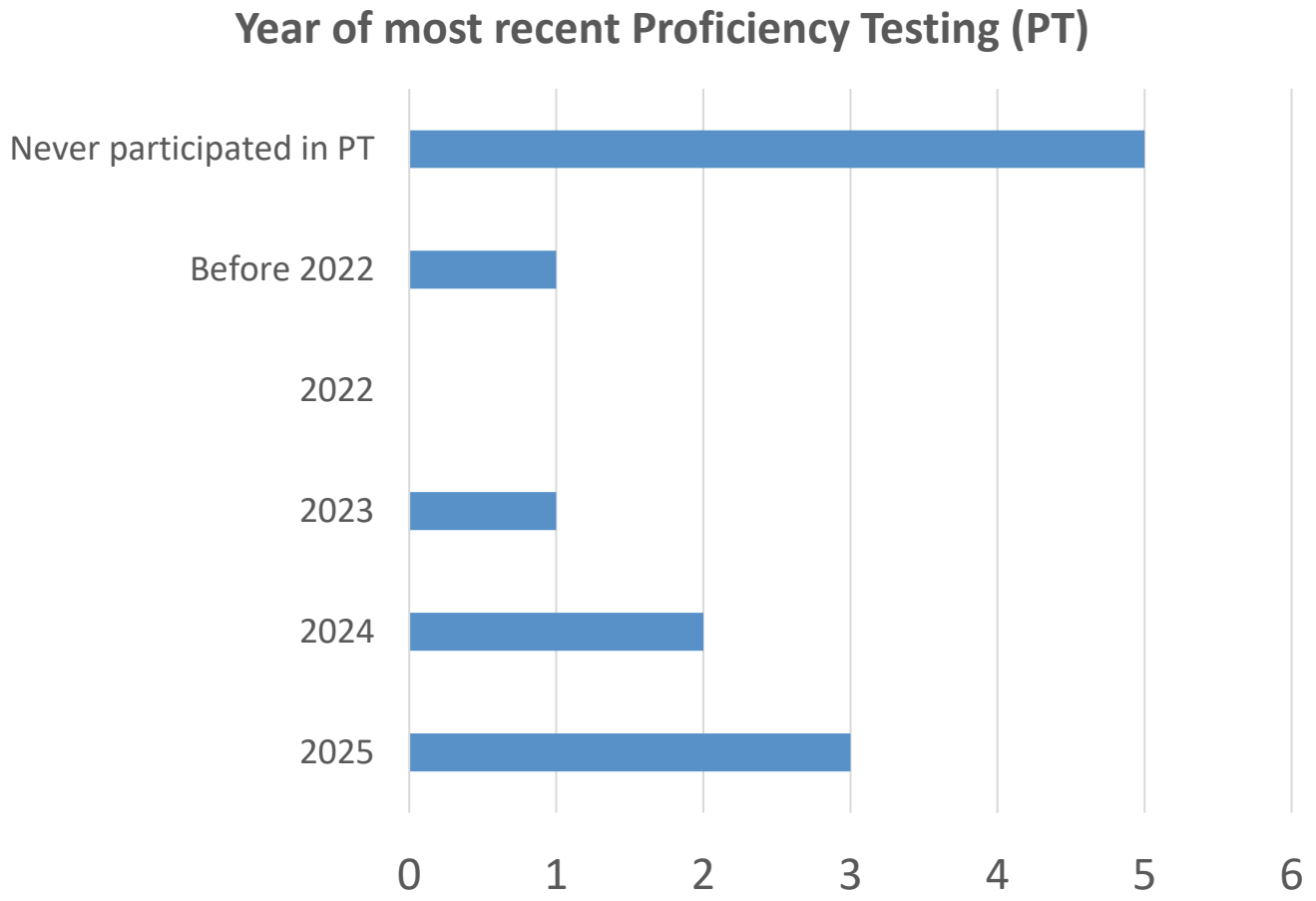
- Number of laboratories performing PPR diagnostics in the country ranged from 0 to 23 (median 3 labs)



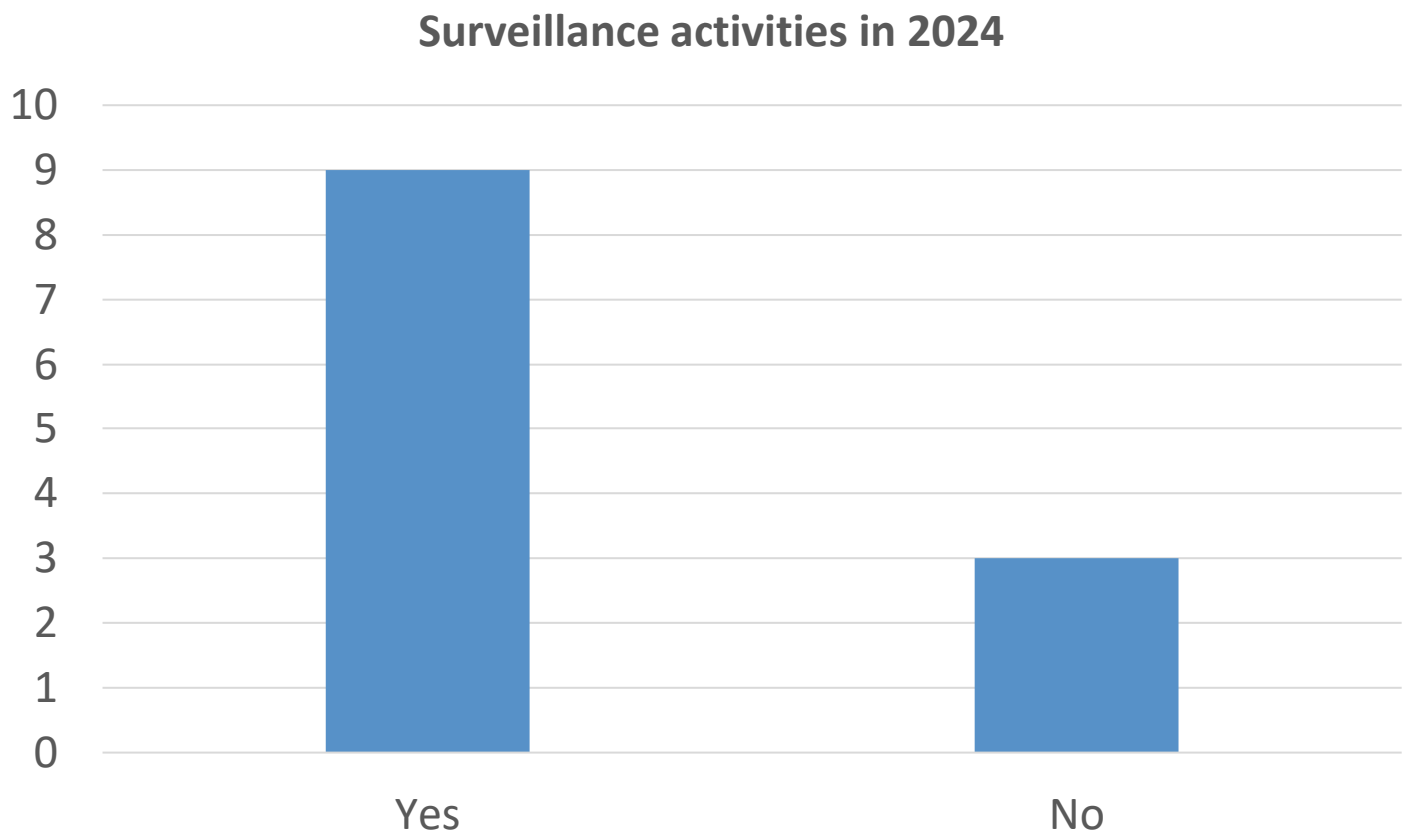
PPR diagnostic capacity



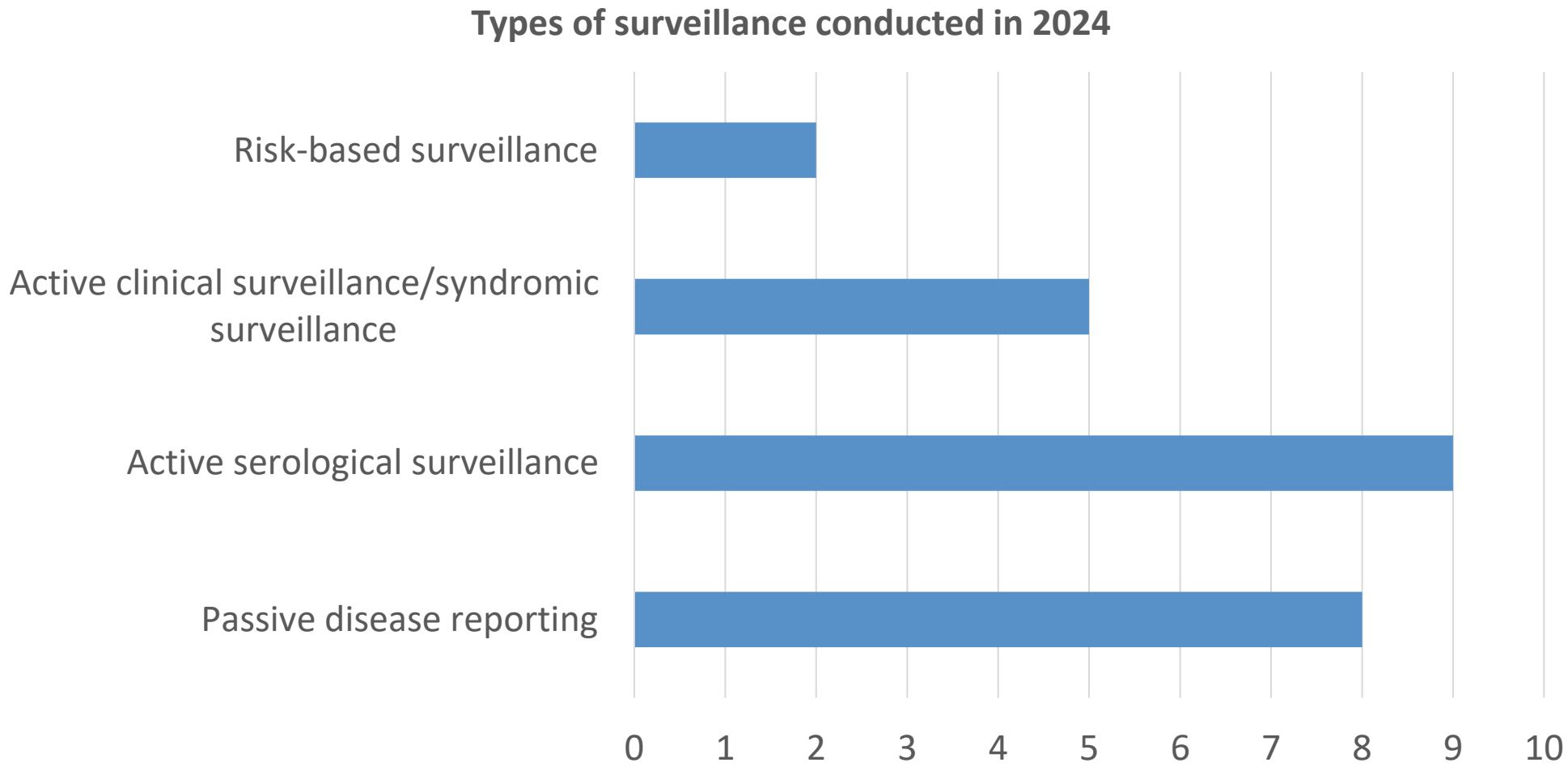
PPR diagnostic capacity



PPR Surveillance



Surveillance conducted in 2024



Challenges with surveillance

Lab diagnostic capacity

Animals difficult to reach certain parts of the year, e.g. when they are at pasture

Manpower and capacity

Low awareness impeding passive surveillance

Financial resources

Informal transhumance and cross-border movement

No challenges

Long distance to labs

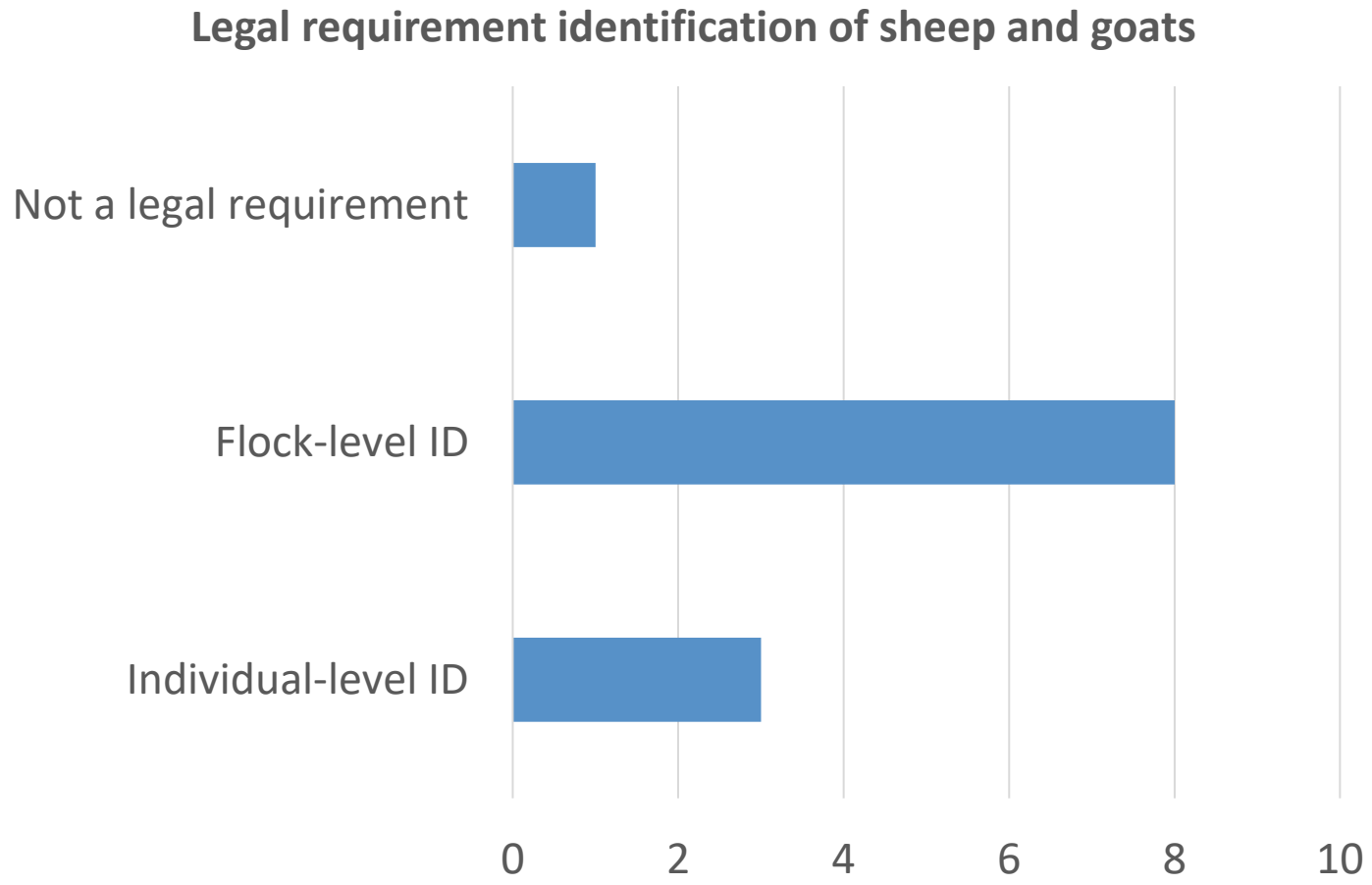
Coordination between different regions and sectors

Conducting surveillance in remote and hard-to-reach areas

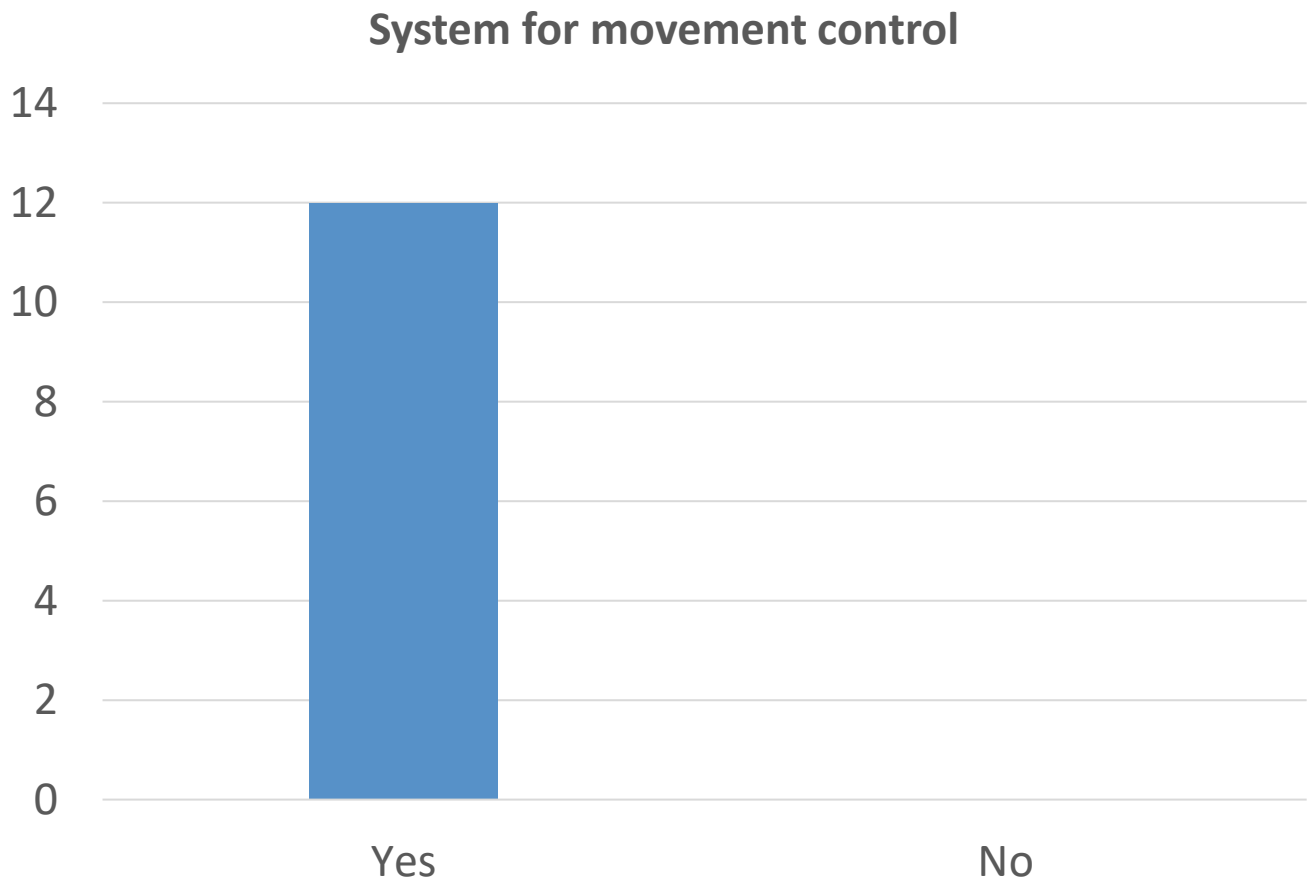
Inadequate ID and registration of small ruminants in the country

Surveillance in susceptible wild hosts

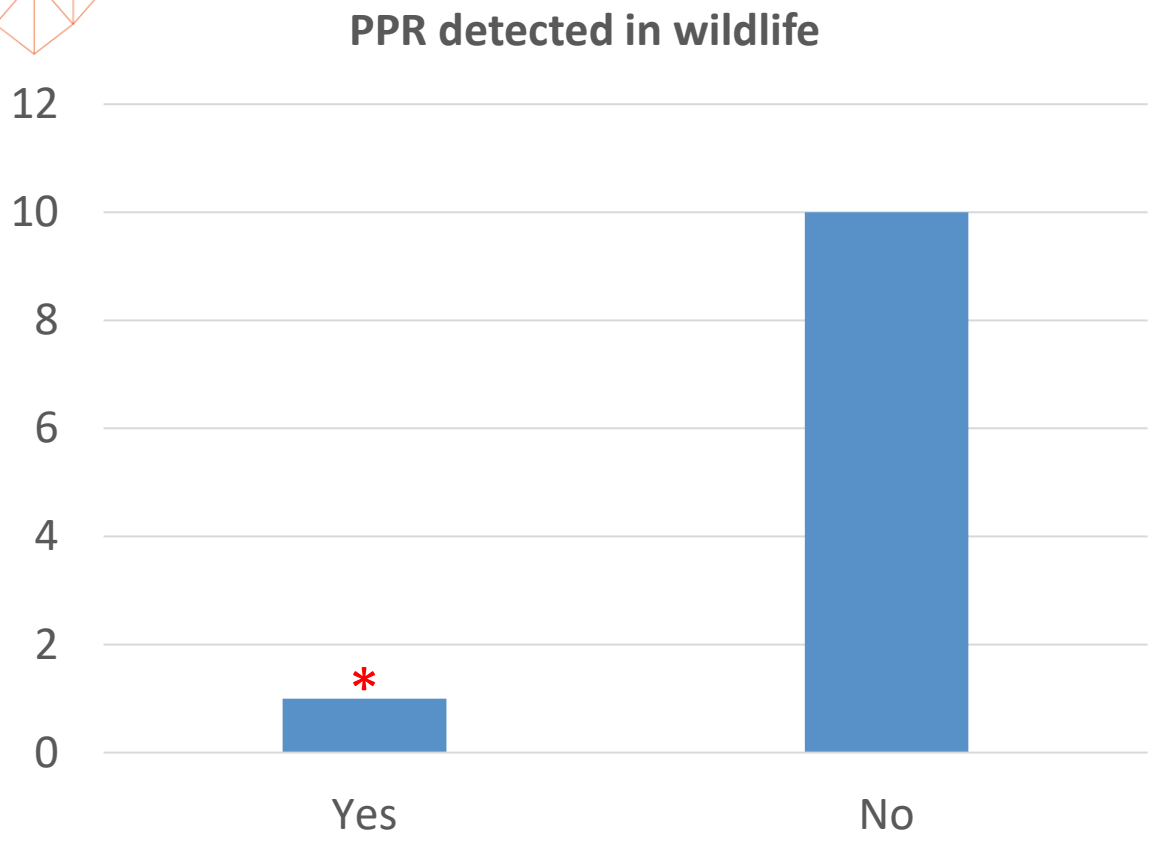
Identification of the national flock

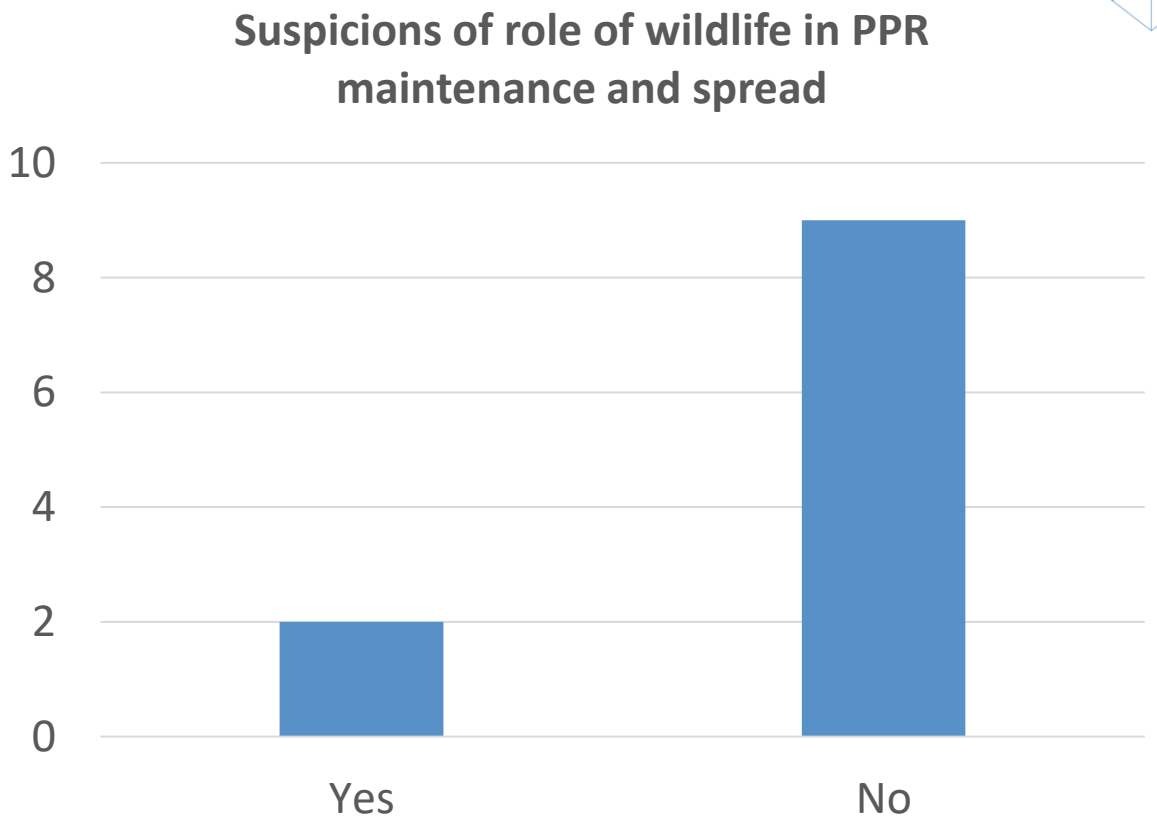


Movement control



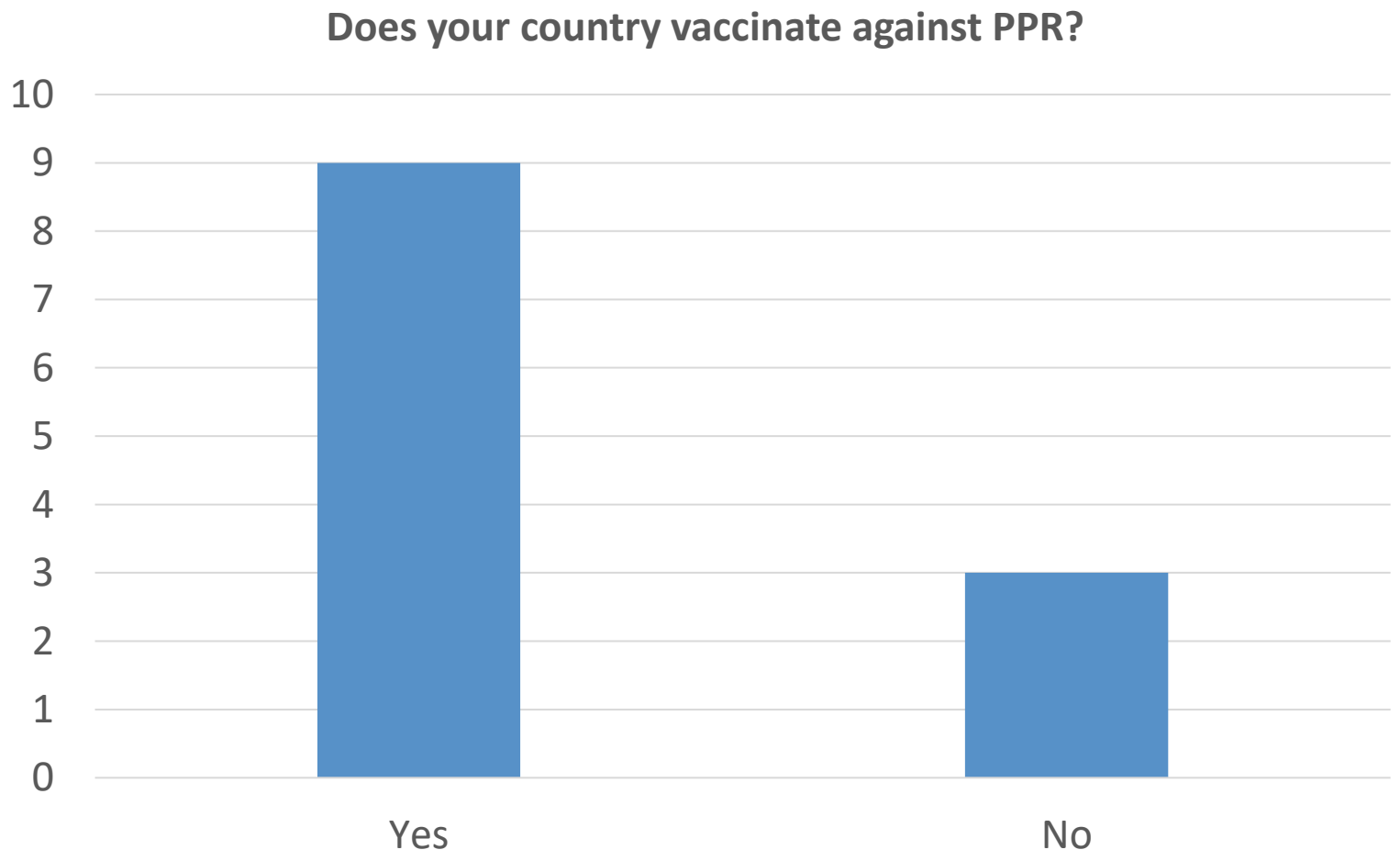
PPR in wildlife





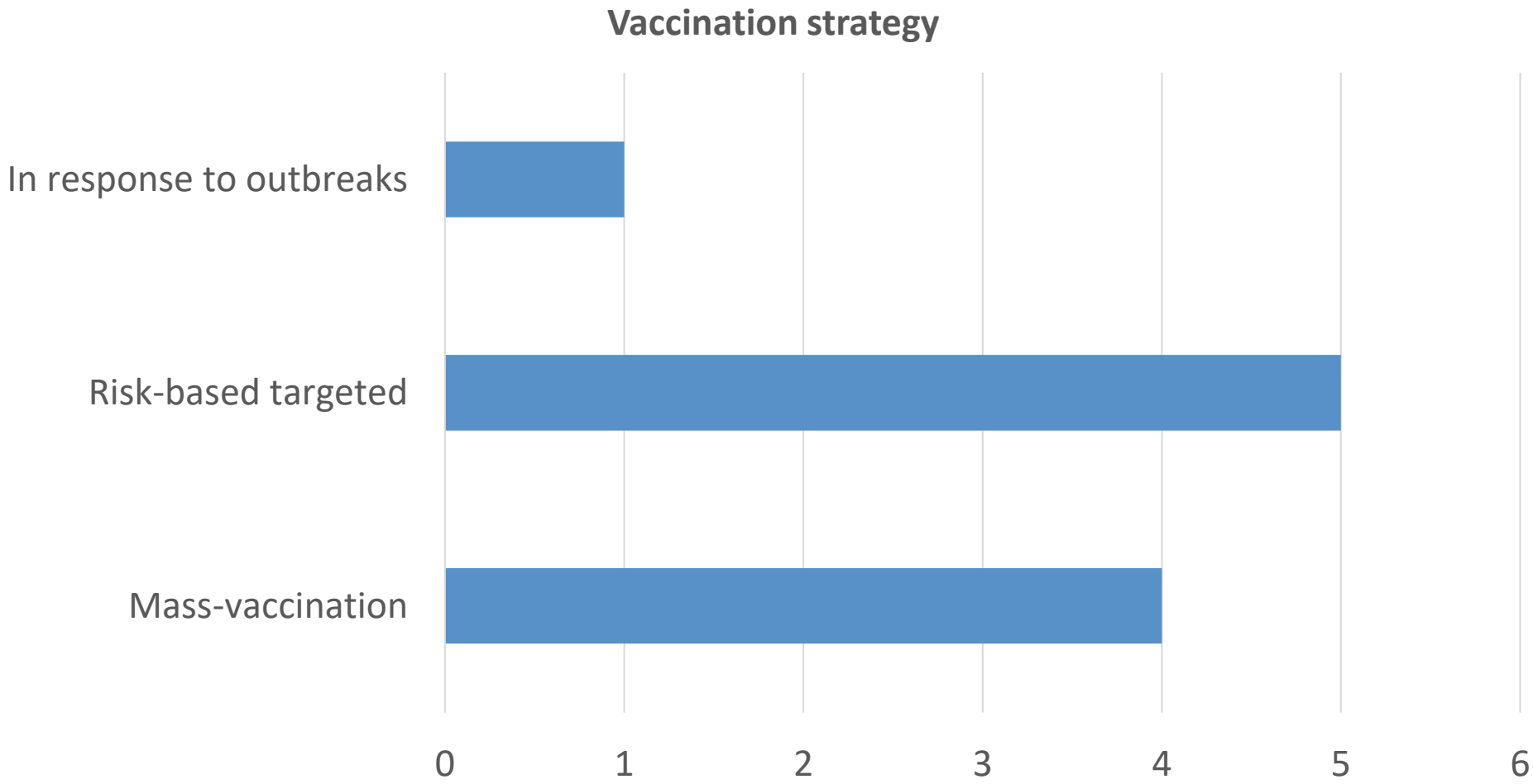
*Case detected in Ibex

PPR vaccination

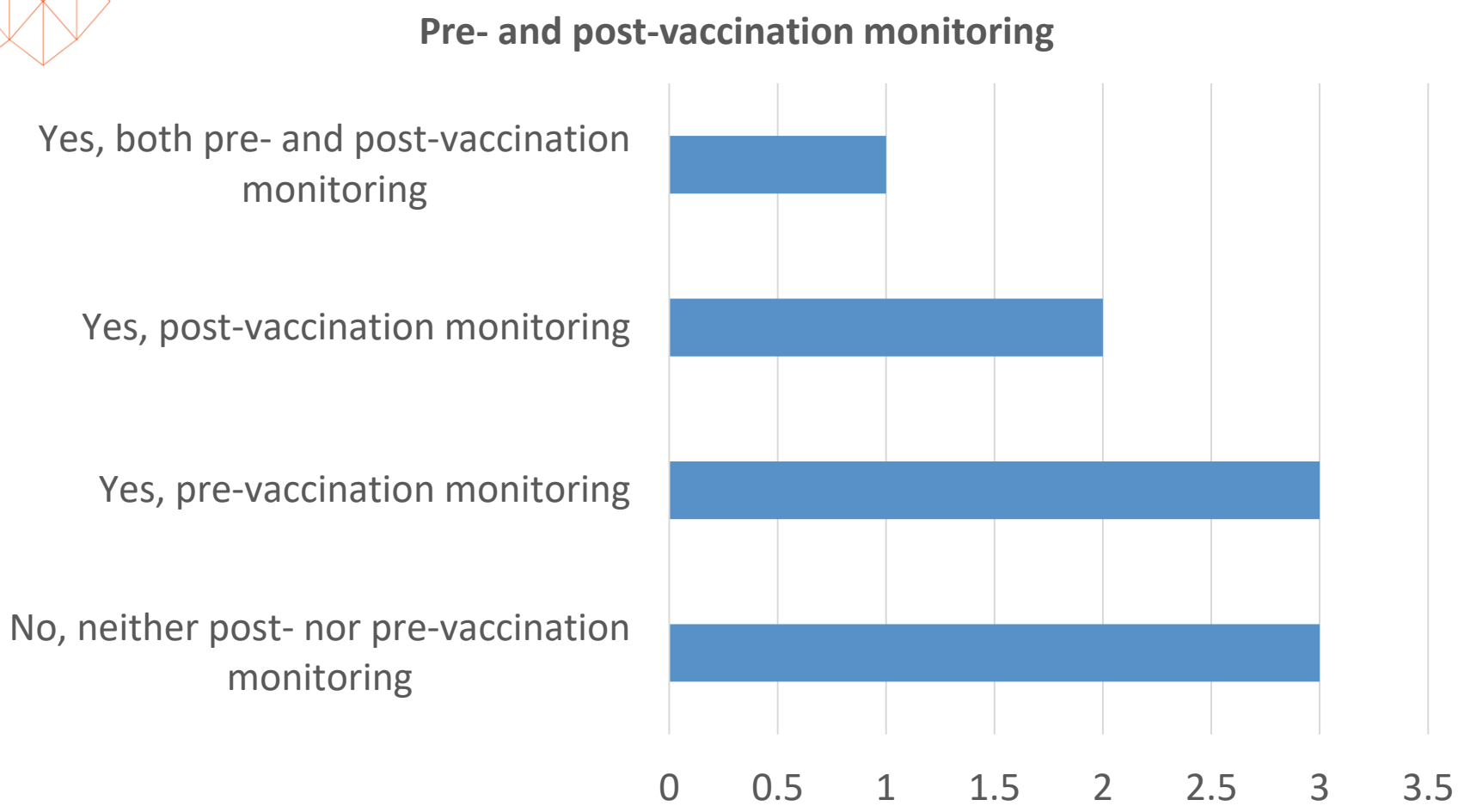


- 2/7 experience difficulties vaccinated in certain areas of the country due to remoteness and/or geopolitical situations

PPR Vaccination



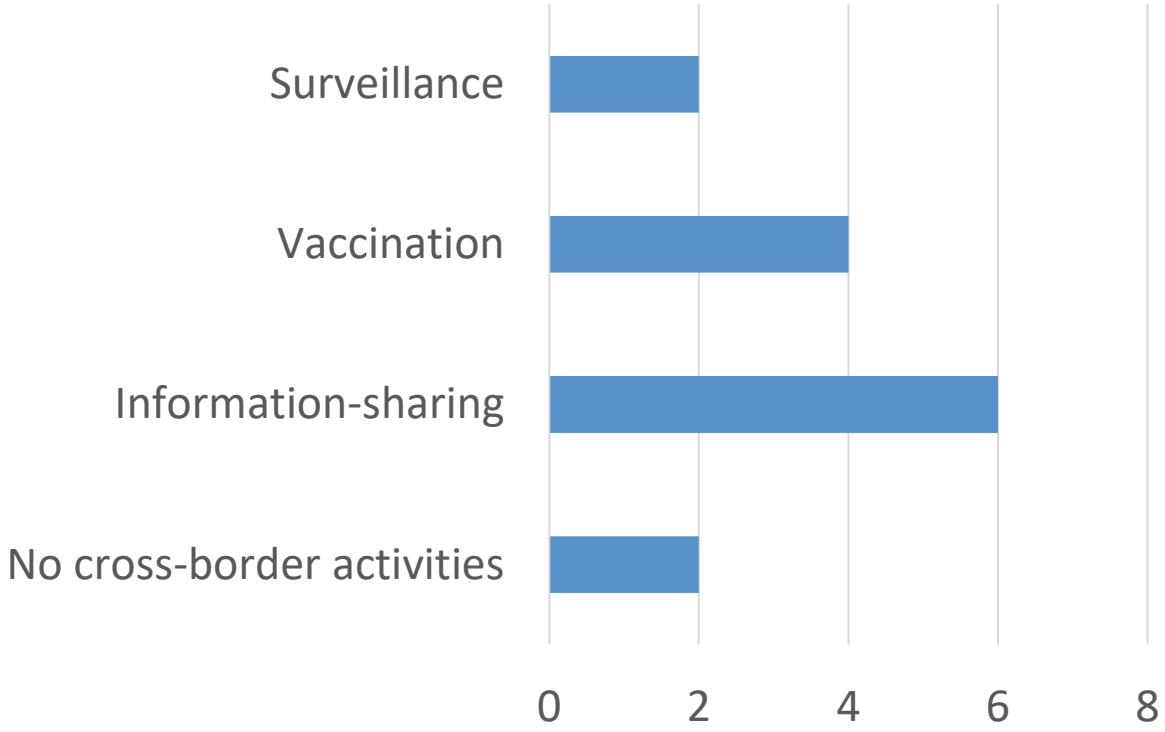
Pre- and post-vaccination monitoring



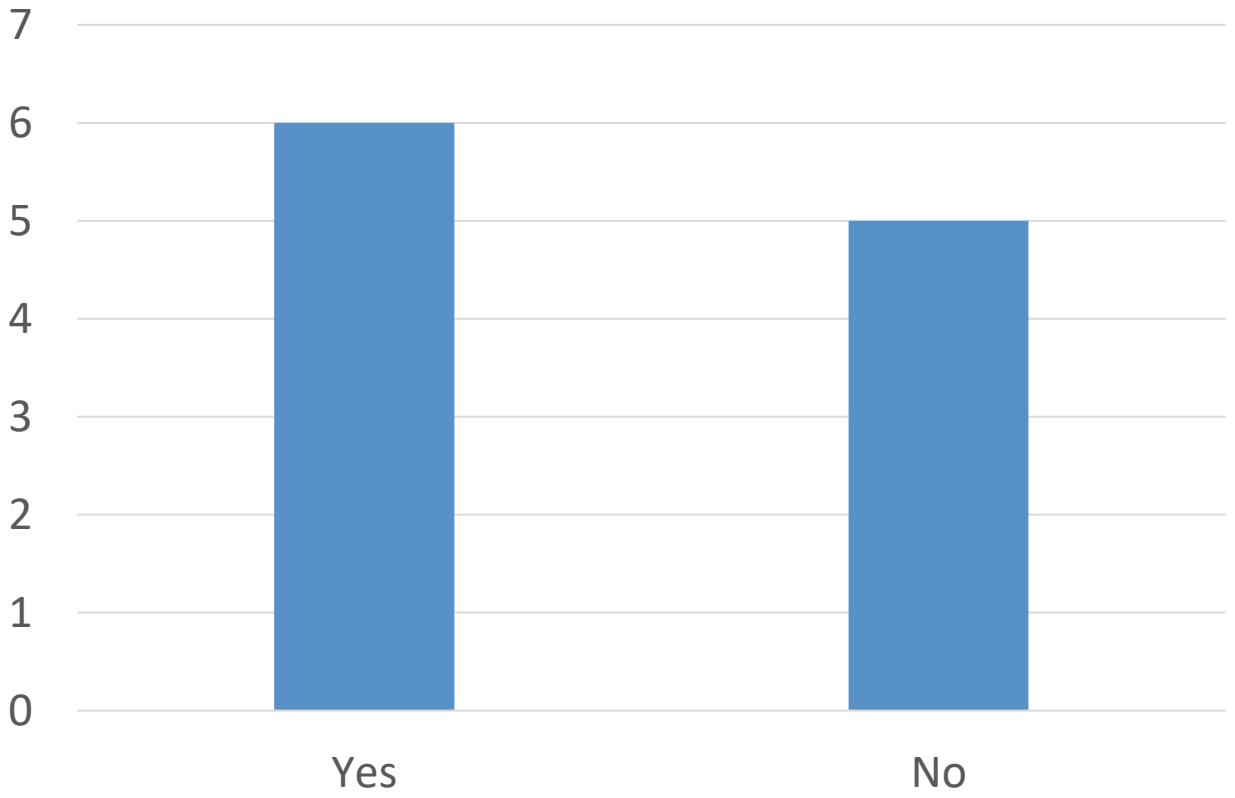
- Post-vaccination flock immunity ranged from 65-91% (median 80%)

Cross-border harmonisation

Are there any cross-border harmonisation activities between you and neighbouring countries?

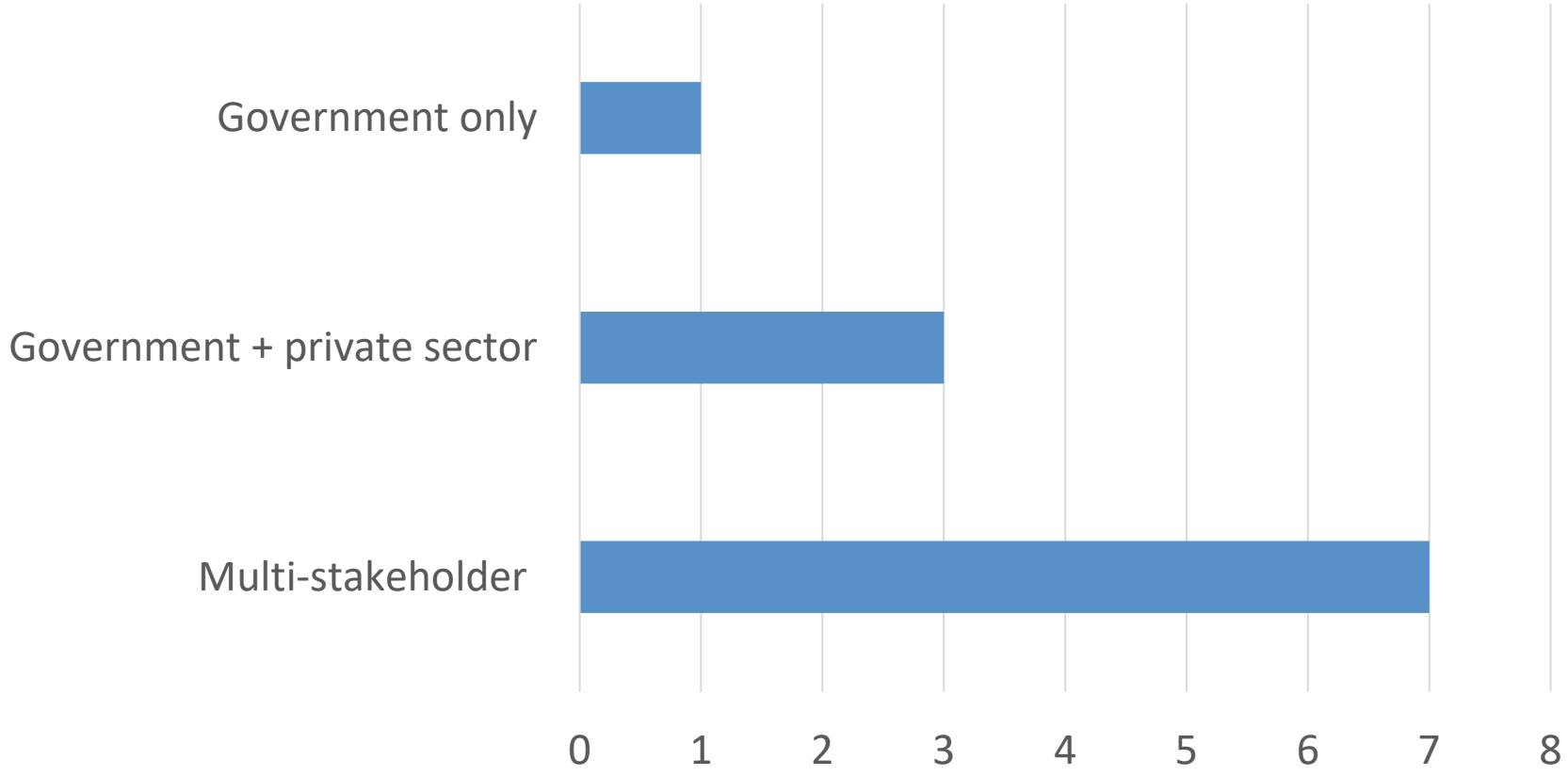


Interest in cross-border harmonisation with neighbours



Parnership

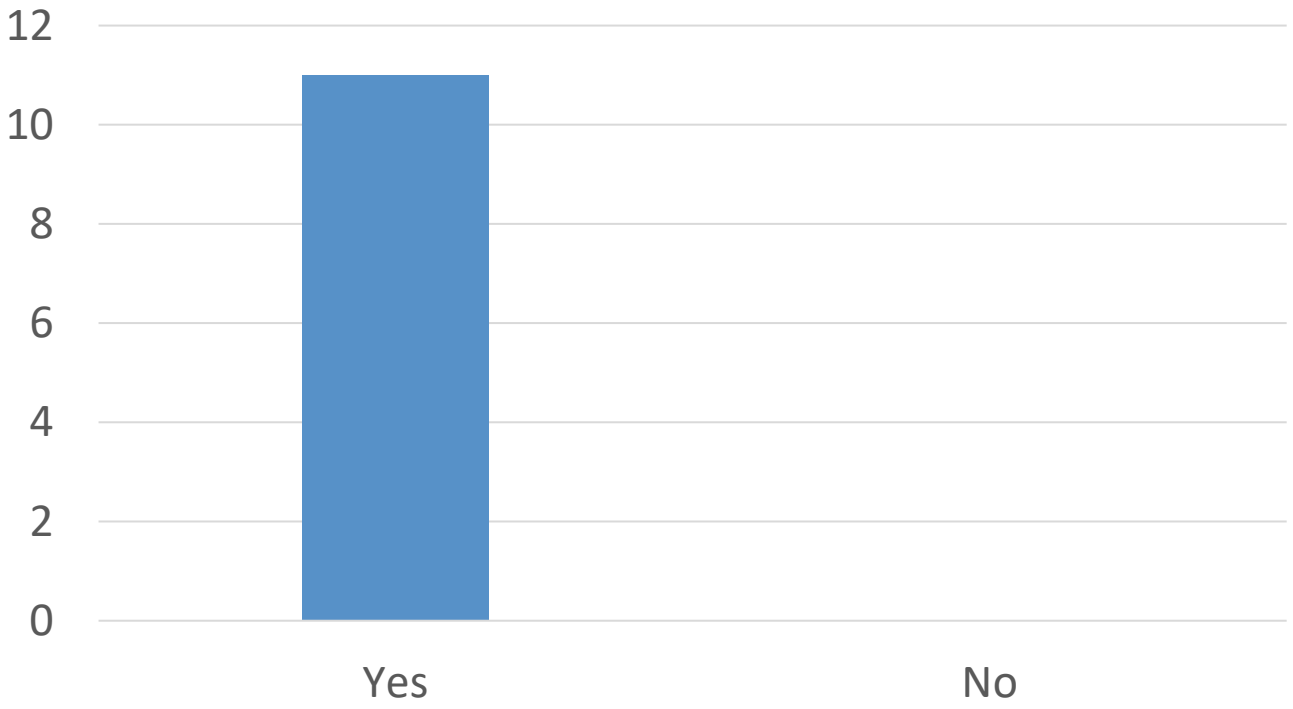
How would you describe the partnership on PPR eradication in your country?



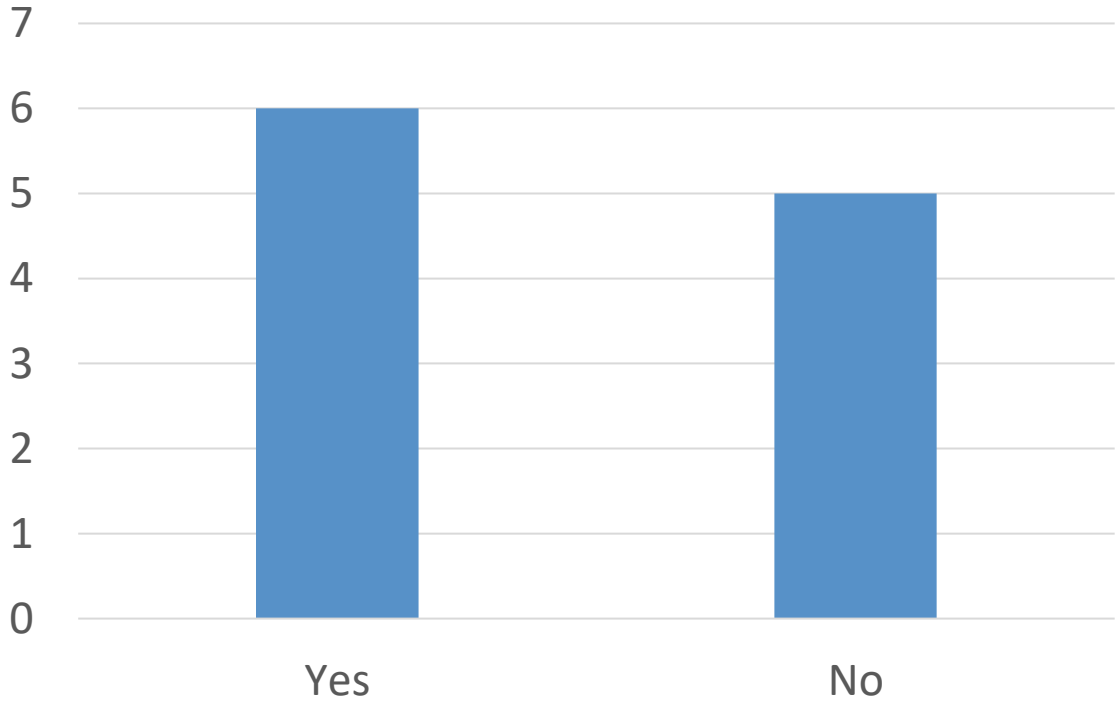
Involvement of private sector ranging from none and limited to close involvement in control and eradication activities

Awareness and advocacy

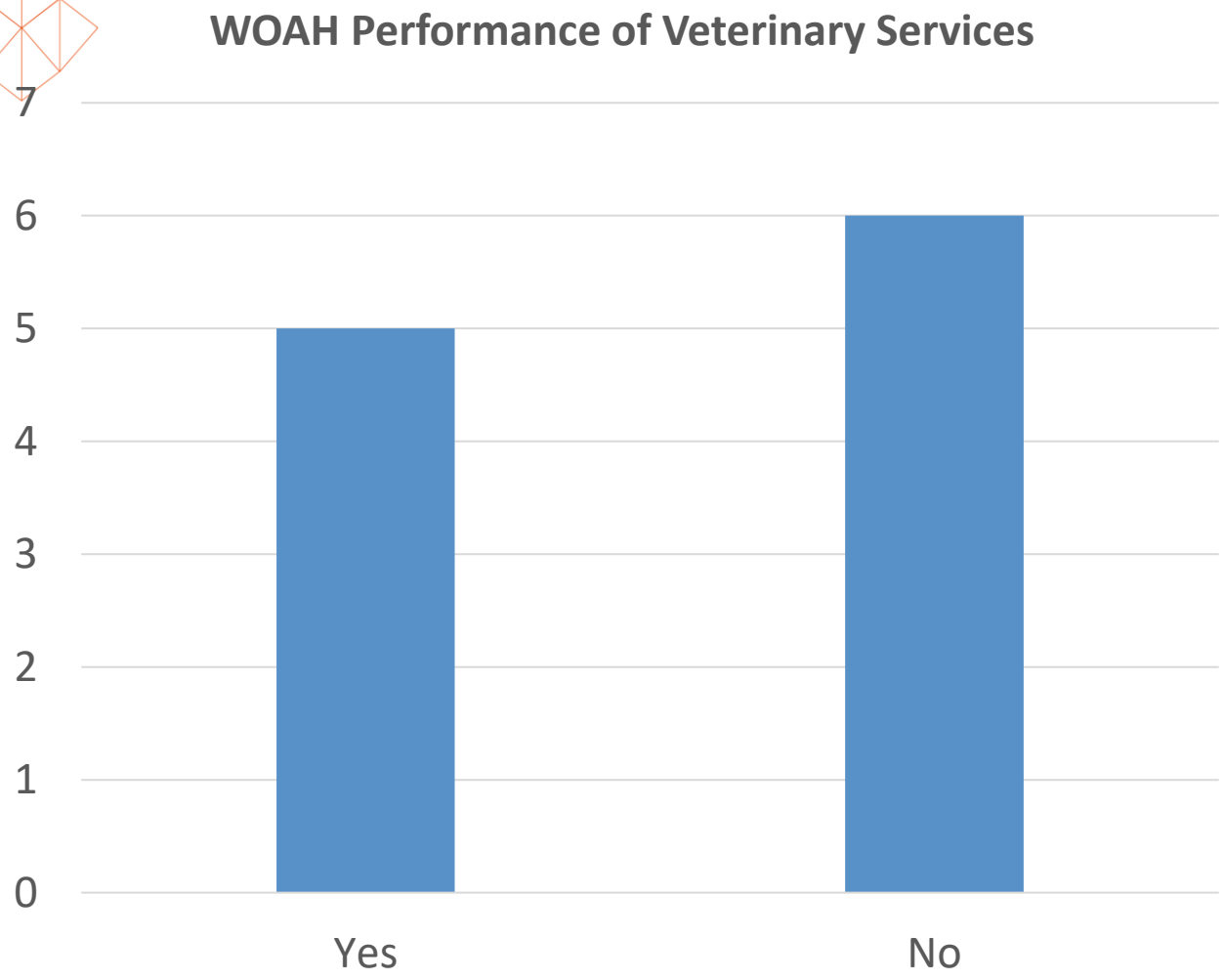
Have PPR awareness-raising activities for stakeholders been organised in your country in 2024?



Have advocacy activities for policymakers and decision-makers been organised in your country in 2024?



WOAH Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)



Gaps identified in PVS

Separating and maintaining status of disease-free and infected areas

Decreased interest of stakeholders in the disease due to the prolonged process of gaining freedom

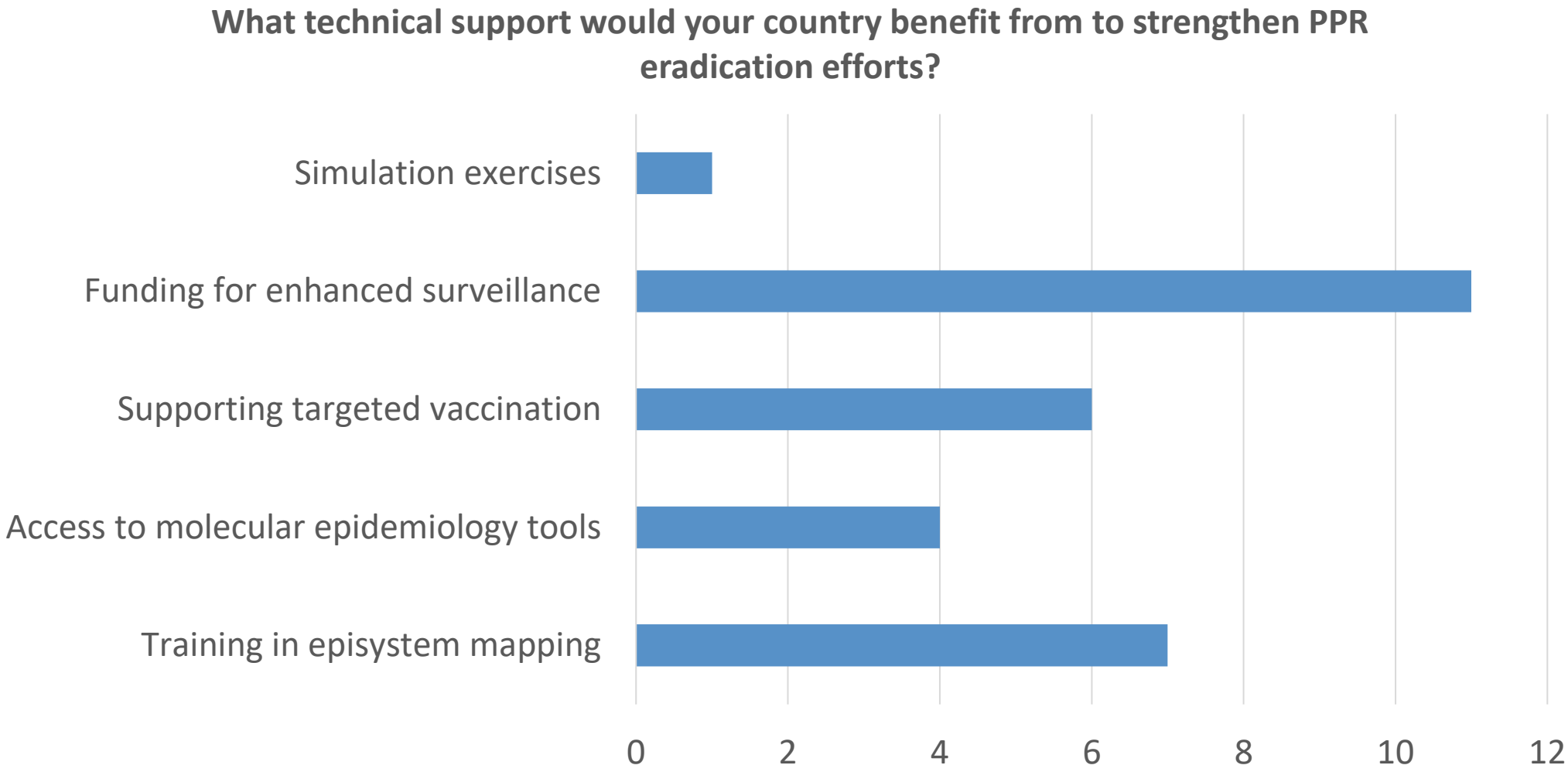
Limited human resources

Limited number of adequately trained veterinary workforce

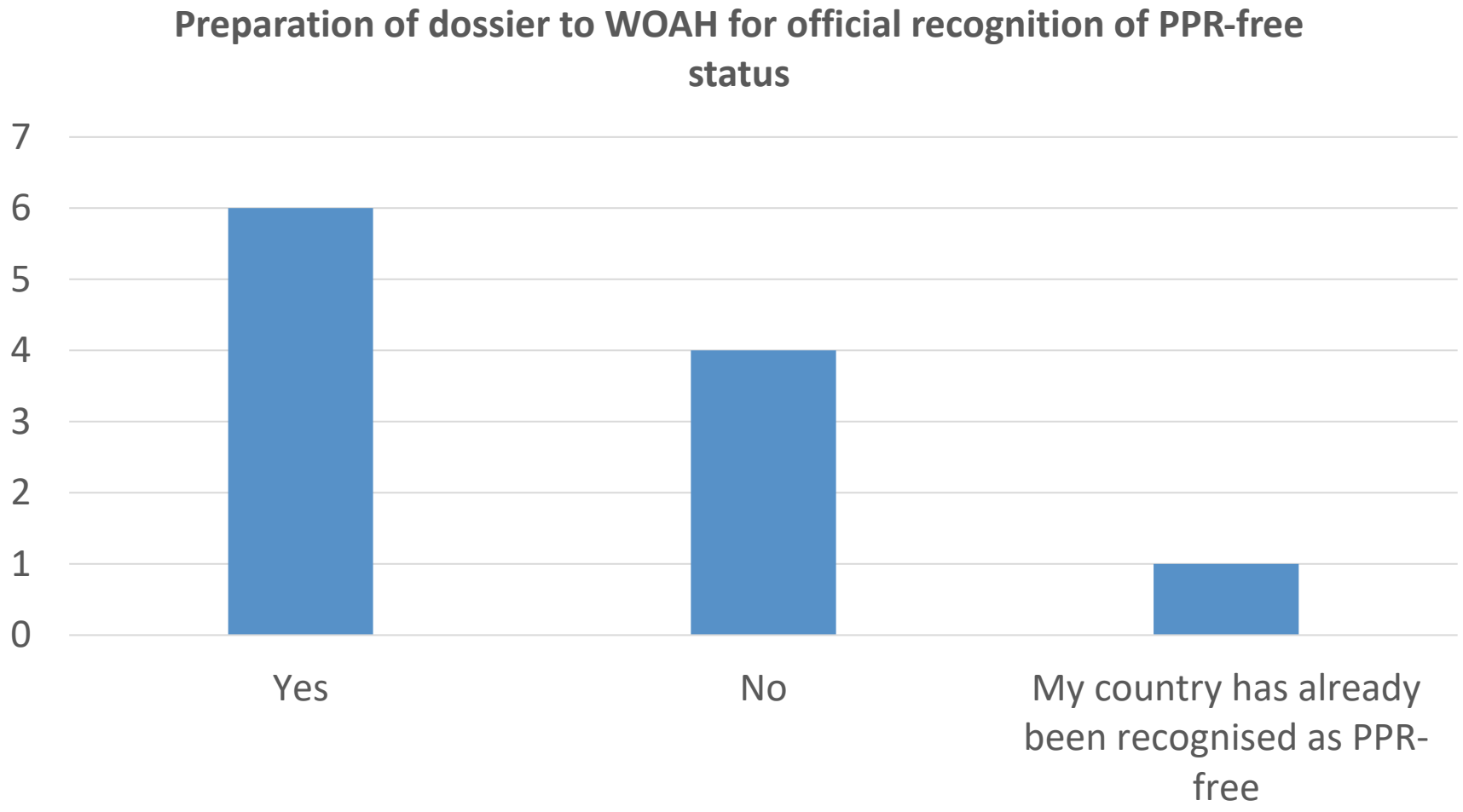
Access to diagnostic reagents

Including wildlife in disease surveillance

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



Has your country started compiling the necessary information to submit a dossier to WOAH for official recognition of PPR-free status?



List up to five significant achievements (1–5) in the implementation of the PPR Eradication Programme in your country from 2015 to 2025

Successful control and/or eradication of the disease in some areas of the country

Successful cessation of vaccination in country as whole or in certain areas

Enhanced diagnostic capacity

Mass-vaccination successfully conducted

Improved coordination and collaboration with neighboring countries

Financial gains following a reduction in PPR outbreaks

Improved surveillance capacity and disease reporting

Increased farmer awareness

Developed and endorsed National Strategic Plan (NSP)

Improved veterinary workforce capacity

List up to five major bottlenecks (1–5) encountered in the implementation of the PPR Eradication Programme in your country from 2015 to 2025

Transhumance movements

Increased animal movements, for example in connection to festivities

Lack of identification of the national sheep and goat population

Weak Legal and Regulatory Framework

The difficulty in separating disease-free and infected areas and maintaining this status

Transboundary movements and constant risk for re-introduction from infected neighbors

Difficulties conducting disease control activities in some parts

Absence of DIVA vaccine

Geo-political situation in the country and its neighbors

Poor knowledge of socio-economic impact of PPR

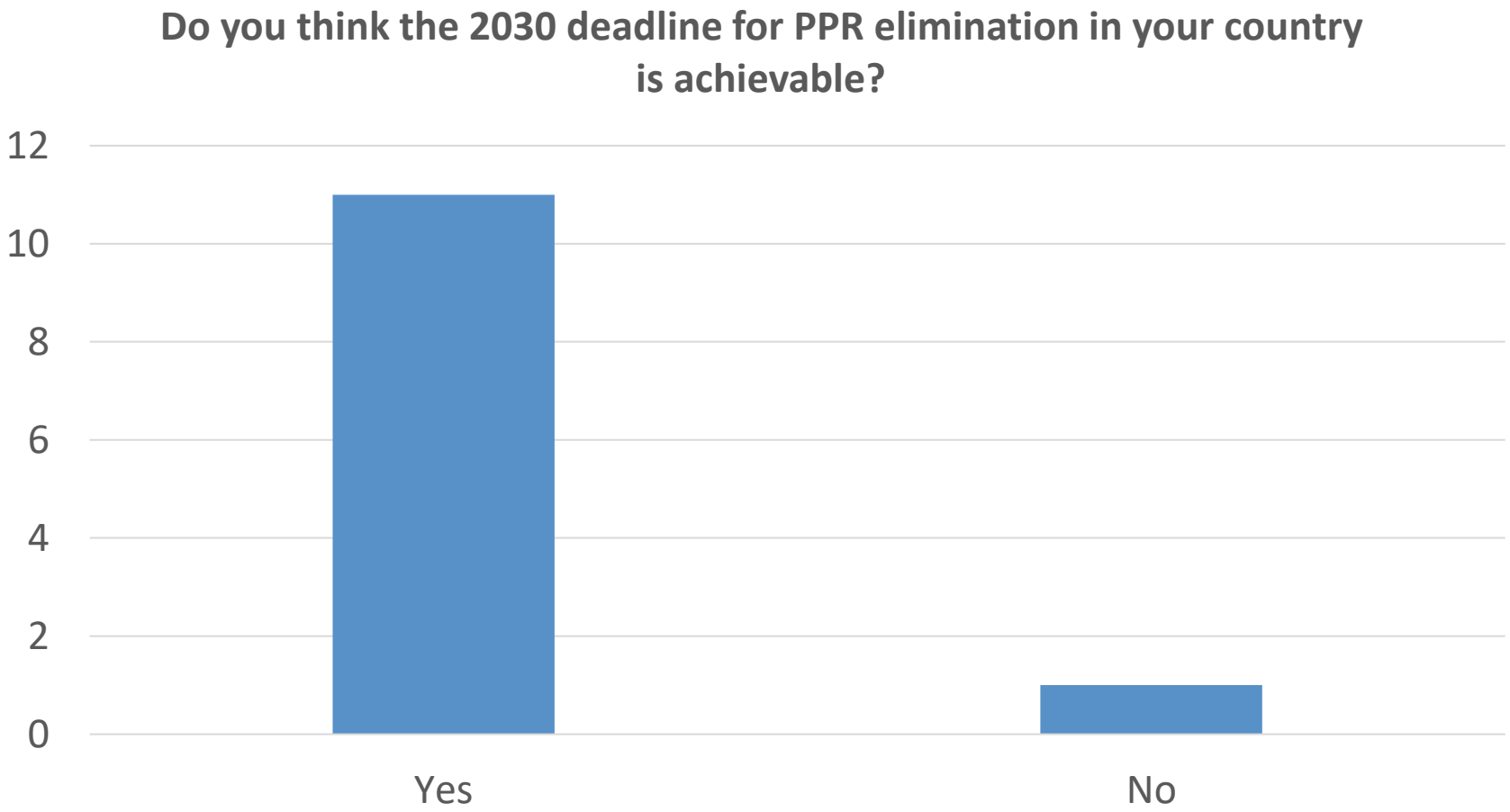
Sustainable funding

Insufficient veterinary capacity and infrastructure

Political will

Stakeholder awareness and compliance with disease control measures

Feasibility of 2030 target



Thank you for your attention!