

# The Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) training workshop for Asia and the Pacific region: Building capacity on emergency preparedness for PPR and dossier preparation for official recognition of PPR-free status by WOA

03-05 March 2025; Jakarta, Indonesia



The PPR training workshop, organised under the GF-TADs umbrella [FAO-WOAH coordination], hosted by the government of Indonesia, and funded by WOA RRAP through the support of the People’s Republic of China Fund (Voluntary Contribution of PR China to WOA), was attended by thirteen (13) countries [Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Fiji] in the Asia and the Pacific Region.

## Workshop Recommendations:

1. The epidemiological situation in the region, according to the result of the pre-workshop survey, has shown that the PPR situation in the region can be divided into the following groups:
  - i) Never reported PPR and officially recognized as PPR-free by WOA (Philippines)
  - ii) Never reported PPR and without WOA status (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam)
  - iii) Countries previously recognized as PPR-free by WOA that lost their freedom status (Myanmar and Thailand), and
  - iv) Infected but never reported PPR outbreaks in recent years (last report 2020 – Bhutan, Maldives).

The meeting recommended that to achieve the vision of global eradication of PPR by 2030, the collaboratively drafted workplan (Annex I below) must be implemented.

2. Considering the challenges faced by all participating countries identified in the pre-workshop survey and discussed during the meeting, it is recommended that:
  - i) WOA/CAHEC and FAO/IAEA organise series of PPR laboratory trainings for identified member countries
  - ii) Countries use their own resources to carry out surveillance according to relevant provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* and the *Manual for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)*,

- iii) FAO provides ELISA kits to countries and support for dossier formulation for official recognition of PPR-free status by WOA. H.
3. Considering that the **ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy (Implementation Plan and M&E indicators)** has been discussed and agreed during the meeting, it is recommended that this strategy be implemented with each stakeholder playing its role (Annex II).

## Annex I: Workplan 2025-2028

Countries	Sheep/Goat population	Last surveillance	2025	2026	2027	2028	Dossier Preparation	Submission of dossier for official recognition of PPR-free status to WOAH
Bhutan	59,201	2024 PT	Continue surveillance				2026	2027
Brunei Darussalam	10,000	2020	Second year of active surveillance  PT serology  Emergency response animal disease (ERAD) plan currently being drafted  Awareness campaign continuous	Simulation exercise (table)  Cross-border meeting with neighbouring countries  Request training in molecular PPR diagnostics  PT serological and potential molecular  ERAD plan endorsed	Submit dossier	NA	2027	2028
Cambodia	68881	2020 (500 samples)	Surveillance	2026 Surveillance	Dossier preparation		2027	2028
Fiji	195,000	-2025	Initiate diagnostics (PT) and plan to implement surveillance	Epidemiological study, surveillance, analyse data to prepare historical freedom,	Further surveillance, data collection and analysis of gaps for disease freedom	Dossier preparation and vetting with epidemiological analysis, then	2027	Submit dossier by 2027

				implement PPR contingency plan		submit before November 2027		
Indonesia	24,926,271	2023	Strengthen public awareness (webinars) targeting field officers and relevant stakeholders (including sheep and goat associations)  PPR proficiency testing (serological and molecular)	Continuous strengthening of public awareness (webinars) targeting the same audience  PPR proficiency testing (serological and molecular)  Active surveillance  Submit dossier for PPR-freedom to WOA	NA	NA	2025	2026
Lao PDR	843,110	2019 (1072)	2 <sup>nd</sup> surveillance Develop contingency plan	Continue the surveillance Approval Contingency plan	Simulation exercise	Dossier preparation	2026	2027
Maldives	10,000	Plan 2025		Awareness Contingency plan	Serosurveillance Data collection	Prepare dossier	2026	2027
Myanmar	2,213,436	2024 ()	Contingency plan drafted, second review 2017-second review	Dossier preparation Continue Sero-surveillance Participate PT (continue)	Submit dossier	Simulation exercise Risk assessment	2027	
Malaysia	479,289	2024 (2429)	Finalise the draft of Contingency plan Continue the surveillance	Continue surveillance program, Participate PT Simulation exercise tabletop	Writing dossier Continue surveillance Training /Awareness	Submit dossier	2028	

Philippines	3727518	Last surveillance: 2024	2025 - S+ Comprehensive emergency preparedness plan	2026 - S+ Comprehensive emergency preparedness plan Conduct simulation exercise PT programme	2027 - S+ Capacity building	2028 - S+ Capacity building	Maintain S+ Capacity Building	Maintain
Sri Lanka	750,987	2023 completed in 2024 (lab)	Submit dossier (contingency plan and exercise)	Free status	Free status		2025	2025
Thailand	1,634,494	2024	Ongoing active clinical and lab surveillance Review and revise Contingency Plan				2026	2027
Vietnam	3,100,000	No information		Surveillance			2027	2028
SPC supported Islands								
French Polynesia Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu	PICTs with sheep and goats	Preparation for surveillance: Strategy, consultation with countries and contract consultant	Surveillance (3 countries/ year)	Surveillance	Surveillance	Compile information for the dossier	2028/29	2029

**Annex II: ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy (Implementation Plan and M&E indicators)**

**Implementation Plan for ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy**

Activities number	Activities	Activity type	Implementer	Collaborator	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Remarks
<b>Goal</b>	<b>To strengthen capacity in the ASEAN region to prepare, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from outbreaks of PPR and other priority small ruminant diseases.</b>											
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>The ASEAN region has enhanced coordination, legal and regulatory frameworks and resources for PPR early warning and rapid response</b>											
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<b>Enhanced coordination among AMS</b>											
Activity 1.1.1	Establish Coordination and Governance mechanisms at the regional level to implement APPS	Meeting Recommendations	ASWGL/ACCAHZ	WOAH, FAO, AMS		x						
Activity 1.1.2	Designation of ASEAN Co-lead countries for PPR	Meeting recommendations	ASWGL	AMS, WOA, FAO	x							Thailand and Indonesia nominated by 29th ASWGL Meeting
Activity 1.1.3	Nominate National PPR Coordinator by AMS	Nomination	AMS	ASEC, WOA, FAO		x						AMS to nominate one Focal Person for PPR
Activity 1.1.4	Establish a National PPR Coordinator Network with clear TOR	Communication activities (group chat, email, informal)	ASEAN/ GF-TADs	ASEC, AMS, WOA, FAO			x					
Activity 1.1.5	Organise a regular meeting (bi-annual/ annual) meeting - face to face or virtual/ synchronize	Meeting	ASEAN/ GF-TADs	ASEC, AMS, WOA, FAO		x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Output 1.2</b>	<b>Enhanced communication and stakeholder engagement</b>											
Activity 1.2.1	Identify and prioritize other small ruminant diseases					x	x					

Activity 1.2.2	Mapping of stakeholders involved in prevention, detection and response and value chain to PPR and other small ruminant diseases	Surveys/ consultations	WOAH/ Partners	AMS, ASEC		x	x					
Activity 1.2.3	Develop a communication plan for PPR and other identified priority small ruminant diseases for ASEAN						x					
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct communication activities to sensitise all the key stakeholders on PPR preparedness (prevention, detection and response)	Communication activities	AMS	ASEC, WOH, FAO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Activity 1.2.4	Conduct meetings/ workshop between public and private sectors (Public-private partnership)	Meeting/ Workshop	AMS	ASEC, WOH, FAO		x	x	x	x			
<b>Output 1.3</b>	<b>A sustainable funding mechanism</b>											
Activity 1.3.1	Conduct value chain and cost-benefit study for small ruminants to guide the control of PPR and other important small ruminant diseases	Surveys/ consultations	Selected high risk AMS				x	x				
Activity 1.3.2	Organize advocacy activities for the Policy Makers, high-level decision makers and Partners to allocate resources for PPR preparedness	Advocacy activities	Selected high risk AMS	ASEC, WOH, FAO			x	x				
Activity 1.3.3	Prepare policy briefs and fact sheets including value chain of small ruminants and socio-economic impact of PPR to support advocacy efforts	Consultations	AMS, FAO, WOH	ASEC		x	x					

Activity 1.3.4	Map existing projects and resources available for enhancing preparedness for PPR and explore regional projects for PPR eradication	Consultations and surveys											
<b>Output 1.4</b>	<b>A harmonised legal and regulatory framework</b>												
Activity 1.4.1	Review legislation related to animal disease control and identified gaps in enforcing PPR/EIDs preparedness and response procedures	Meeting/ Consultations	AMS	WOAH, FAO		x	x	x	x	x			
Activity 1.4.2	Request for WOAH Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP) to assess the gaps and modernise the legislation	Meeting/ Consultations	WOAH, FAO	AMS, ASEC			x	x					
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>The ASEAN region has enhanced capacity for early detection and rapid response to PPR incursions and other priority small ruminant diseases</b>												
<b>Output 2.1:</b>	<b>Strengthened surveillance systems in AMS</b>												
Activity 2.1.1	Notify PPR outbreaks via WAHIS (immediate notification in case of incursion and six-monthly report if no incursion)	Missions	AMS	WOAH		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Activity 2.1.2	Conduct training on TADs surveillance including PPR	Workshop	FAO, WOAH	AMS			x		x				
Activity 2.1.3	Conduct active surveillance to proof freedom from PPR including risk-based surveillance (depending on country situation)	Surveys	AMS	FAO, WOAH, PPR Secretariat, Ref. Lab.		x	x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Output 2.2</b>	<b>Strengthened laboratory diagnostic systems in AMS</b>												
Activity 2.2.1	Designate ASEAN PPR Reference Laboratory	Meeting recommendations	ASWGL/ ACCAHZ	AMS, WOAH, FAO, ASEC			x						
Activity 2.2.2	Participate in PPR proficiency testing programme	Capacity building - PT	AMS, Ref Lab.	WOAH, FAO, ASEC			x	x					



Activity 2.2.3	Conduct regional training on PPR diagnosis	Training	FAO, WOA, RL	AMS, ASEC		x		x		x		
Activity 2.2.4	Training on interpretation of laboratory tests (sensitivity, specificity, serial/ parallel interpretation/ lab algorithm)	Training/ Workshop	Ref lab	AMS, WOA, FAO		x		x				CAHEC to include in their training programme
Output 2.3	Strengthened pre-border, border and post-border biosecurity											
Activity 2.3.1	Conduct risk assessments for the import of small ruminants and their products and develop risk management strategies	Capacity building/ Training	AMS	WOAH, FAO, ASEC		x		x				
Activity 2.3.2	Conduct cross-border meetings, training programmes and simulation exercise to strengthen biosecurity along the international borders	Capacity building/ Training	AMS	ASEC, WOA, FAO	x	x	x	x	x			WOAH, FAO and Partners will support regional level programme
Activity 2.3.3	Conduct public awareness to educate farmers/ traders on farm biosecurity and clinical signs of PPR and other important small ruminant diseases for early detection and reporting	Capacity building/ PT	AMS	FAO, WOA, Partners	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WOAH and Partners will support in translation of com materials
Output 2.4	Official WOA recognition of PPR-free status by 2030											
Activity 2.4.1	Develop a National PPR Contingency and Preparedness Plan and SOPs	Capacity building/ PT	AMS	WOAH, FAO, Partners		x	x			x		FAO, WOA, PPR Secretariat provide Contingency Plan template
Activity 2.4.2	Conduct training on dossier preparation for official recognition of PPR-free status, endorsement of official PPR	Training/ Workshop	WOAH, FAO, PPR Secretariat	AMS		x		x				ongoing training workshop in Indonesia

	control programme and status maintenance											
Activity 2.4.3	Submit dossier on PPR OCP/ PPR free status	Report	WOAH, FAO, PPR Secretariat	AMS		x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>The veterinary workforce in the ASEAN region has enhanced capabilities for risk assessment, surveillance, PPR detection and emergency response.</b>											
<b>Output 3.1</b>	<b>The capacity of the animal health workforce in the ASEAN region evaluated</b>											
Activity 3.1.1	Conduct workshop on veterinary work force assessment and planning to address capacity gaps	Workshop	AMS, WOH	ASEC, Partners			x	x				
Activity 3.1.2	Apply Emergency Preparedness and response (EPR) tool to identify strengths and opportunities to enhance capacities on EPR	Surveys/ consultations	AMS, Partners	WOAH, FAO			x	x				
Activity 3.1.3	Identify gaps preparedness and mapping required resource (vaccine, lab kits, experts)	Mapping	WOAH	ASEC, Partners			x	x			x	
<b>Output 3.2</b>	<b>Training materials sourced and developed to strengthen workforce capacity</b>											
Activity 3.2.1	Conduct a landscape analysis of the existing training programmes to identify available training materials and adapt them to the region's context	Review/evaluate - training resources	WOAH, FAO	AMS, Partners		x	x					
Activity 3.2.2	Share available training resources developed by WOH, FAO and PPR Secretariat to the Members	Training resources	FAO, WOH, PPR Secretariat	AMS, ASEC, ACCAHZ		x	x	x				
Activity 3.2.3	Use available training resources to facilitate online self-learning training programme (online training modules)	Training resources	FAO, WOH, PPR Secretariat	AMS, ASEC, ACCAHZ			x	x	x			

Activity 3.2.4	Establish Knowledge (Portal) bank and update frequently	Web-based	ACCANZ, WOH									
<b>Output 3.3</b>	<b>Training programmes delivered to strengthen workforce capacity</b>											
Activity 3.3.1	Conduct training on early detection and rapid response to PPR and other priority small ruminant diseases at the regional level	Training/ Workshop	WOAH, FAO, PPR Secretariat	AMS, ASEC		x		x				ongoing training workshop in Indonesia
Activity 3.3.2	Conduct training workshop and simulation exercise to test National PPR contingency Plan	Training/ Workshop	AMS, Partners	WOAH, FAO, PPR Secretariat			x	x				
Activity 3.3.3	ASEAN FETP+V expand ? need more epidemiologist	Training	ACCANZ, WOH	Partners			x	x	x			

### Monitoring and evaluation (M&E ) Logical framework for ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy (Baseline)

Results	Success Indicators	Baseline in 2024	Additional information	Source of information
<p><b>Goal:</b> To strengthen capacity in the ASEAN region to prepare, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from outbreaks of PPR and other priority small ruminant diseases.</p> <p><b>Vision:</b> All AMS achieve WOAHPPR Free status by 2030</p>	1. Number of AMS achieving WOAHPPR recognition of PPR-free status	2 AMS have WOAHPPR free status (The Philippines and Singapore)		Validated by WOAHPPR
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Regional coordination and cooperation for more effective prevention and control of PPR is improved	2. Functional and operational Governance structure for PPR prevention and preparedness in the ASEAN region in place	Thailand and Indonesia designated as ASEAN Co-Lead countries for PPR		ASWGL Meeting report
<b>Output 1.1</b> – Enhanced coordination among AMS.	3. Number of AMS who nominated National PPR Coordinator/ Focal Person to coordinate PPR preparedness activities.	Yes - 3 AMS No - 4 AMS Maybe/Don't know - 2		Survey questionnaire
<b>Output 1.2</b> – Enhanced communication and stakeholder engagement.	4. Number of AMS conducting stakeholder mapping for PPR preparedness and response and other important small ruminant diseases.	Yes – 3 AMS No - 5 AMS Maybe/Don't know - 1		Survey questionnaire

<b>Output 1.3</b> - A sustainable funding mechanism	5. Number of AMS with committed fund for PPR and small ruminant disease control?	Yes - 4 AMS No - 5 AMS	None of the AMS secured funding from donors or Partners for PPR activities	Survey questionnaire
<b>Out 1.4</b> - A harmonised legal and regulatory framework	6. Number of AMS for which legal and regulatory frameworks related to PPR, and other priority small ruminant diseases have been reviewed and revised.	Yes - 2 AMS No - 4 AMS Maybe/ Don't know - 4	PPR is notifiable diseases in 8 AMS PPR not notifiable disease in Laos	Survey questionnaire
<b>Outcome 2</b> - The ASEAN region has enhanced capacity for early detection and rapid response to PPR incursions and other priority small ruminant diseases.	7. Number of AMS with functional national PPR contingency and preparedness plans endorsed by their governments	National Contingency & Preparedness Plan Yes - 3 AMS No - 5 AMS Maybe/ Don't know - 1	None of AMS have their plan endorsed by the relevant Ministries/ Authorities	Survey questionnaire Contingency Plan
	8. Task force or National Committee In-charge of overseeing PPR and other emerging infectious diseases preparedness and response in your country	Yes - 4 AMS No - 4 AMS	1 AMS reported having a national task force for Zoonotic Diseases	Survey questionnaire Reports
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Strengthened surveillance systems in AMS	9. Number of AMS conducting active surveillance to prove freedom from PPR	Yes - 3 AMS No - 5 AMS Maybe/ Don't know - 1	7 AMS conducted surveillance activities for PPR in 2023 and 2024	Survey questionnaire Surveillance Report
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthened laboratory diagnostic systems in AMS	10. Designate a laboratory as the ASEAN Reference Laboratory for PPR.			ASWGL Meeting Report

	11. Number of AMS who participated in proficiency testing programme for PPR	Yes - 4 AMS (2 in 2024/2025) No - 5 AMS	All 9 AMS have the capacity to diagnose PPR using serological techniques 8 AMS have capacity to diagnose PPR with molecular tests.	Survey questionnaire
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Strengthened pre-border, border and post-border biosecurity	12. Number of AMS conducting risk assessments for the import of small ruminants and their products and developed risk management strategies	Yes - 2 AMS No - 6 AMS Maybe/ Don't know - 1		Survey questionnaire
<b>Output 2.4:</b> Official WOH recognition of PPR-free status by 2030	13. Number of AMS preparing to submit a dossier to WOH for official recognition of PPR-free status	Yes - 3 AMS		Validated by WOH
<b>Outcome 3:</b> The veterinary workforce in the ASEAN region has enhanced capabilities for risk assessment, surveillance, PPR detection and emergency response	14. Number of AMS with trained veterinary workforce with required capacity to respond to PPR incursion	Yes - 3 AMS No - 5 AMS Maybe/ Don't know - 1		Survey questionnaire
<b>Output 3.1:</b> The capacity of the animal health workforce in the ASEAN region evaluated	15. Number of AMS who conducted workshop on veterinary work force assessment and planning to address capacity gaps	Yes - 5 AMS Planned in 2025 - 1 AMS		WOAH SRRSEA
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Training materials sourced and developed to strengthen workforce capacity	16. Number of training resources on PPR preparedness and response accessible to the Members?	WOAH, FAO & PPR Secretariat compiled the list of resources for sharing to Members		WOAH, FAO PPR Secretariat

<b>Output 3.3:</b> Training programmes delivered to strengthen workforce capacity	17. Number of training activities/ workshops organised annually at the regional level	WOAH conducted online PPR training in 2022 Ongoing training on emergency preparedness and dossier preparation		WOAH, FAO PPR Secretariat
	18. Number of AMS who conducted PPR awareness-raising activities for stakeholders; and advocacy activities for the policymakers	Awareness: Yes - 2 AMS Not sure - 1 AMS Advocacies: Yes - 2 AMS Not sure - 2 AMS		Survey questionnaire