



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PPR GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EXPERTISE NETWORK (PPR-GREN)

25 – 27 NOVEMBER 2025 QINGDAO, CHINA



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



中国动物卫生与流行病学中心
China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center

A GF-TADS initiative for
PPR control



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



PPR Global Eradication Programme progress

Highlights from PPR side Event at WOAHS GS-92 & FAO Side Event,
May 2025

PPR Secretariat FAO-WOAH

INTRODUCTION: JOURNEY TOWARDS PPR ERADICATION

1. To review progress and lessons learnt during the past 10 years,
2. To advocate for resource mobilisation for PPR eradication,
3. To obtain commitments from donors and member countries to support PPR freedom by 2030 by providing political, financial, human resource and technical support at country level; and
4. To advocate to donors for contributions to the Global Eradication of PPR.



SETTING THE SCENE BY PPR SECRETARIAT

What is the Current PPR situation in affected countries?

- No countries moved from infection to freedom
- Progression along PMAT stages

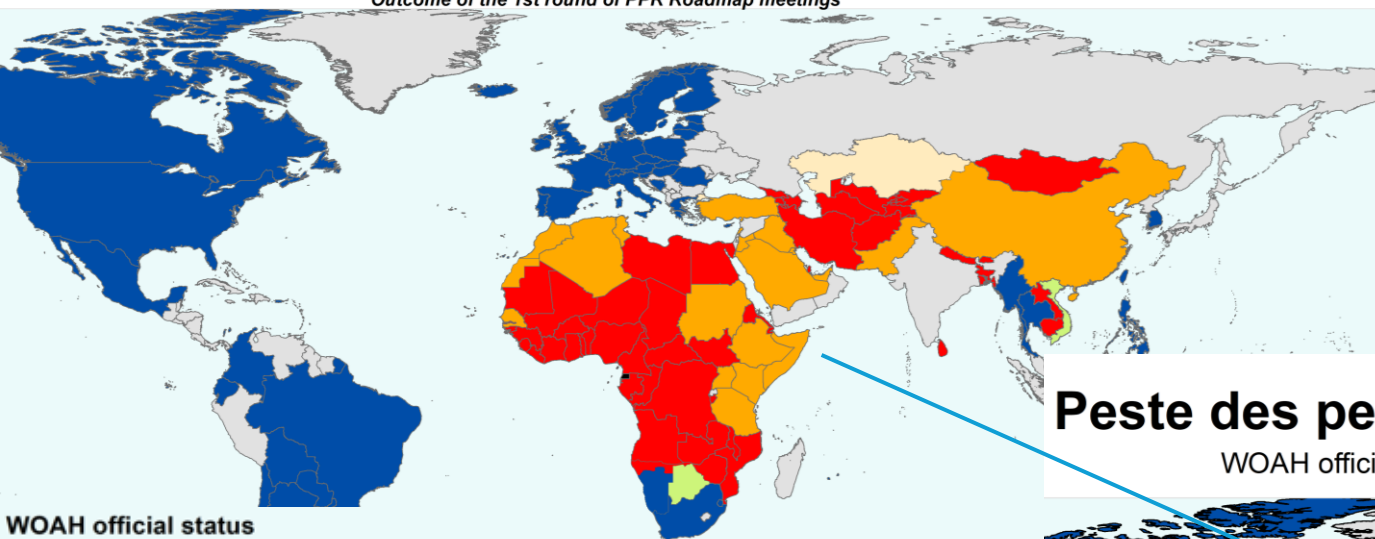


A goat showing severe symptoms of PPR

Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to 30 April 2017

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

Outcome of the 1st round of PPR Roadmap meetings



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 roadmap/consultation meeting (2017 - 2024)

4
3
2
1

Below 1

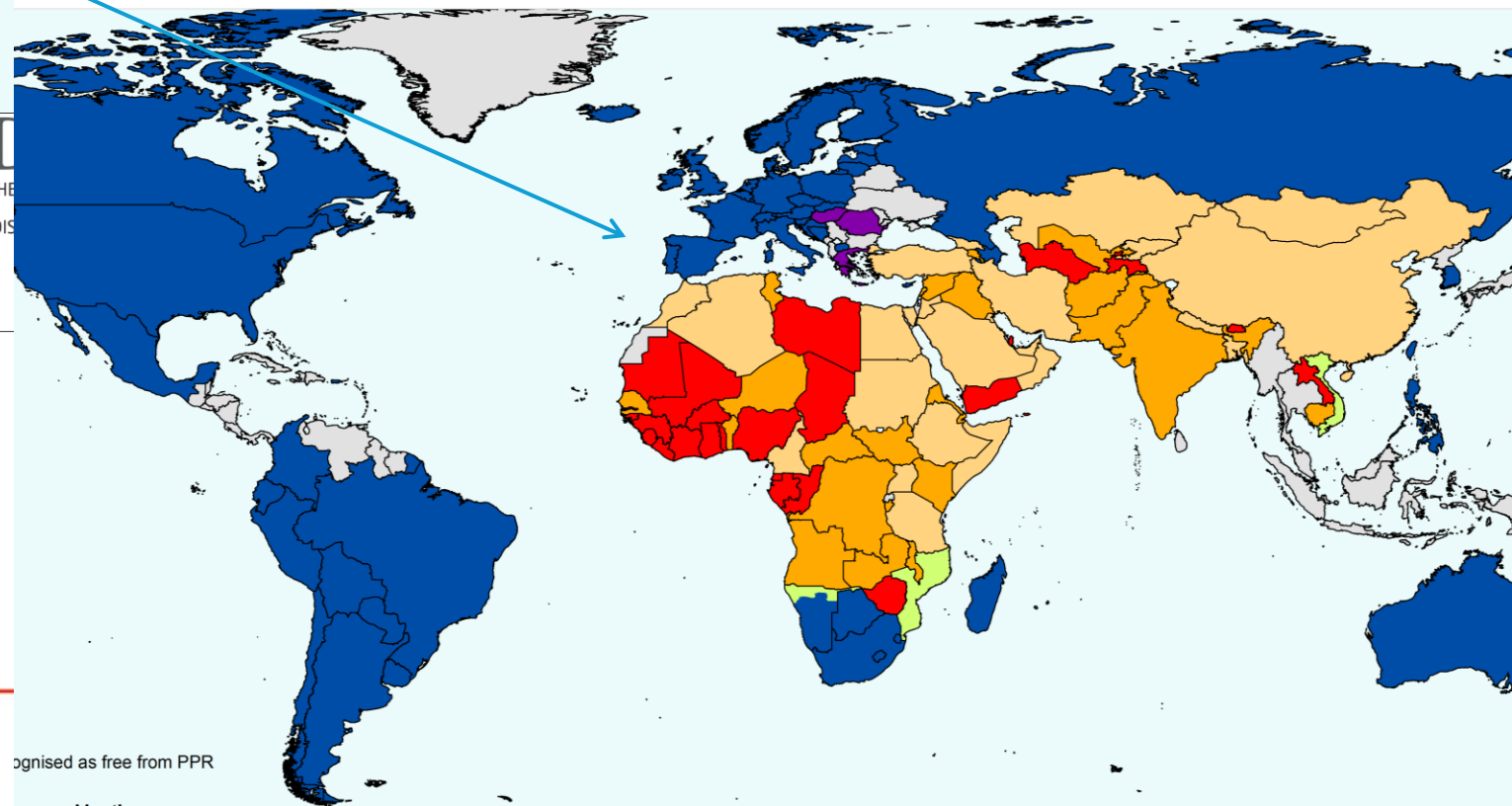
Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed

Suspension of PPR free status



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to May 2025

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



8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PPR GLOBAL RESEARCH AND
EXPERTISE NETWORK (PPR-GREN)

25 – 27 NOVEMBER 2025 QINGDAO, CHINA

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2015

- In the framework of the four PMAT progressive pathway stages, 19 countries are in Stage 1 (assessment stage), 42 in Stage 2 (control stage), 11 in Stage 3 (eradication stage) and 3 in Stage 4 (post-eradication stage)
- Thermotolerant and DIVA vaccines are almost available
- Diagnostic kits (ELISA, PCR, multiplex...) were developed and are already available,
- Technology transfer was carried out, in collaboration with the Reference Laboratories/Centres, 49 countries with more than 180 participants trained.
- PPR proficiency testing (PT) was carried out for more than 60% of infected countries.
- Network and partnership established fostering better project implementation
- Funding: 100% [10 countries], >50% [6 countries], 10-49% [8 countries] and <10% [22]; Resource partners engaging
- **Major problems: funding, insecurity, commitment, animal mobility...**

REMARKS BY PPR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

GS/RES-19/PPR Status: MEMBERS RECOGNIZED FREE FROM PPR (57 + 1 zone)

Adoption

Year 2025

GS/RES-19/PPR Status: MEMBERS RECOGNIZED
FREE FROM PPR (57 + 1 zone),

All on Historical basis!!!!

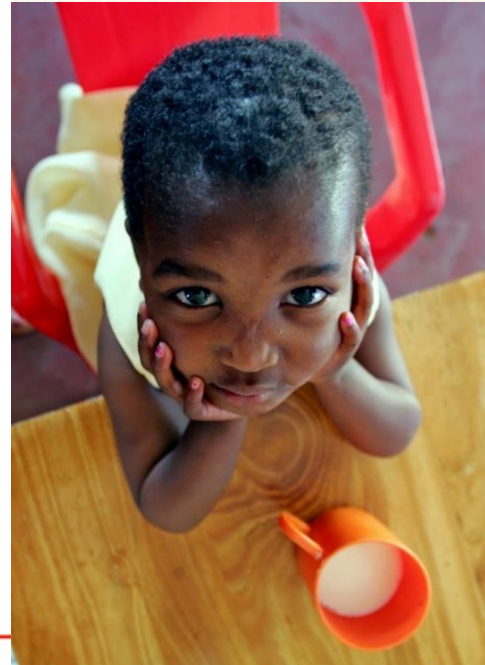
**Disease well controlled in some
countries through Important
Vaccination Campaigns (Control
doesn't mean Eradication)**



PPR GEP IMPLEMENTATION

Issues

- Inadequate stakeholder engagement and resource mobilization
 - ✓ limited domestic fund/budget allocation
 - ✓ Engagement of private sector?
- Efficient and effective utilization of limited available resources ?
- Countries are mostly exerting individual efforts while the whole exercise of eradication demands considerable collaboration and coordination (re-emergency of the disease)
 - ✓ Control versus eradication (avoid reactive vaccination)
 - ✓ Investment/Achievements easily diluted



Lessons

- Although limited -self financing country (encouraging)
- Need for a clear transition in proportion of funding from donor support to domestic financing (in proportion)
- Resource mobilization demands partnership among pertinent institutions and strong advocacy
- The experience in Africa could be expanded into other egio (eg ECO, SAARC...)

Panel Discussion: Key Take aways

- PPR Eradication, an international public good = infrastructure & systems for better Veterinary Services
- Feasible to eradicate, examples of countries in Europe controlled incursion (interventions in time, strict movement control, etc)
- Country commitments and strengthen private sector engagement – Morocco, China, India, Jordan, etc
- Strategic interventions – planned vaccination with high coverage, monitoring herd immunity
- Inclusion of women & youth = strengthen access to VS & empowers communities
- Socio-economic benefit emphasized = advocacy to unlock national and other resources
- Technology: DIVA vaccine request to be made commercially available
- Programmatic/systemic approach to PPR eradication = sustainable development
- Regional cooperation and collaboration

Call for Action to countries:

- *Do the math and prove cost efficiency of PPR programmes*
 - Use and contribution of data from socio-economic studies should be enhanced as these support national technical experts and line ministries to justify resource mobilization.
- *Adapt advocacy narrative to the benefits of PPR programmes that are the most relevant to your interlocutor*
- *Integrate the PPR programme into a systemic approach*
- *Do not rely on grants only*
- *Reflect honestly on what you can commit and deliver accordingly*



THANK YOU

