



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Morocco Progress Towards PPR Eradication through vaccination

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

25 – 27 NOVEMBER 2025 QINGDAO, CHINA



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26-11-2025

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



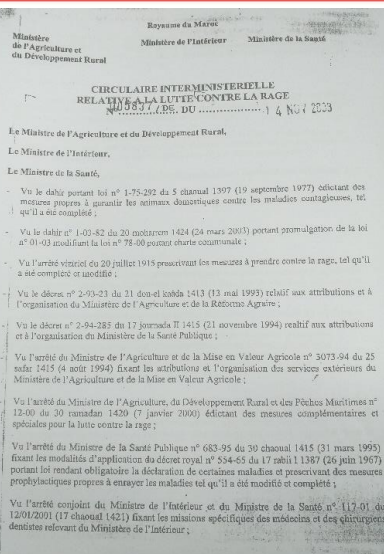
GF-TADS
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



- **La peste des petits ruminants is a notifiable disease in Morocco which implies the application of sanitary measures;**
- **PPR were absent in Morocco until 2008: Notification of the disease for the first time in Morocco.**
- **PPR control and prophylaxie are mainly based on animals vaccination;**
- **Disease is under control due to the efforts of national veterinary services (central, and local levels);**
- **Epizootie management Experience: «Success story».**

La PPR is under legislative and regulatory textes:

- Dahir portant loi 1-75-292 du 19 septembre 1977;
- Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime n°1404-08 du 1er août 2008, édictant des mesures complémentaires et spéciales pour lutter contre la peste des petits ruminants.
- National Emergency Plan (Le Plan National d'Intervention contre les Epizooties Majeures (PNIU).



Arrêté du ministre de l'agriculture et de la pêche maritime n°2271-13 du 17 moharrem 1435 (21 novembre 2013) relatif aux mesures complémentaires et spéciales pour lutter contre la rage animale.

(BO n°218 du 02/01/2014, page 67)

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA PECHE MARITIME,

Vu le dahir portant loi n°1-75-292 du 5 chaoual 1397 (19 septembre 1977) édictant des mesures propres à garantir les animaux domestiques contre les maladies contagieuses, notamment ses articles 3, 5 et 6;

Vu la loi n°25-08 portant création de l'Office national de sécurité sanitaire des produits alimentaires, promulguée par le dahir n°1-09-20 du 22 safar 1430 (18 février 2009), notamment son article 2,

ARRETE :

CHAPITRE PREMIER : DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

ARTICLE PREMIER. - La déclaration de la rage dans toutes les espèces animales qui, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 3 du dahir portant loi n°1-75-292 susvisé, est effectuée par les personnes mentionnées audit article ainsi que par les vétérinaires inspecteurs des laboratoires lors du diagnostic, doit être immédiatement déposée auprès du service vétérinaire de l'Office national de sécurité sanitaire des produits alimentaires (ONSSA) du lieu où se trouve l'animal atteint ou soupçonné d'être atteint de rage.

Cette déclaration doit mentionner l'identité du propriétaire ou de la personne en charge de l'animal et porter les indications relatives à l'identification dudit animal et, le cas échéant, à l'élevage d'où il provient.

Elle doit être effectuée selon le modèle fourni à cet effet par le service de l'ONSSA sus indiqué.

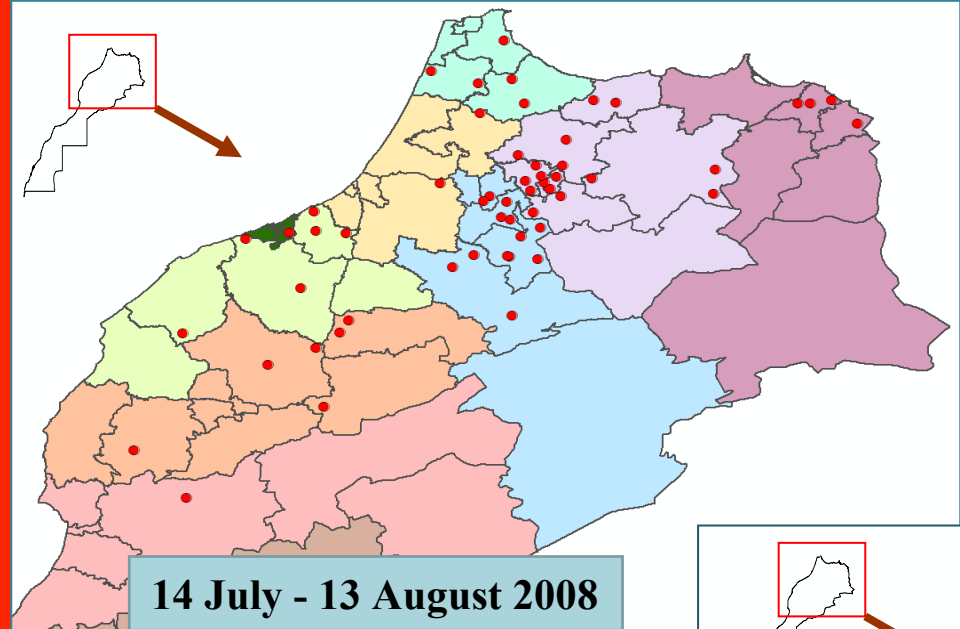
ART.2. - Pour la rage animale, les mesures complémentaires et spéciales visées à l'article 5 du dahir portant loi n°1-75-292 précité comprennent :

- 1) la vaccination préventive des animaux contre la rage ;
- 2) le diagnostic de la rage ;
- 3) la surveillance et l'abattage des animaux suspects ou contaminés par la rage ;



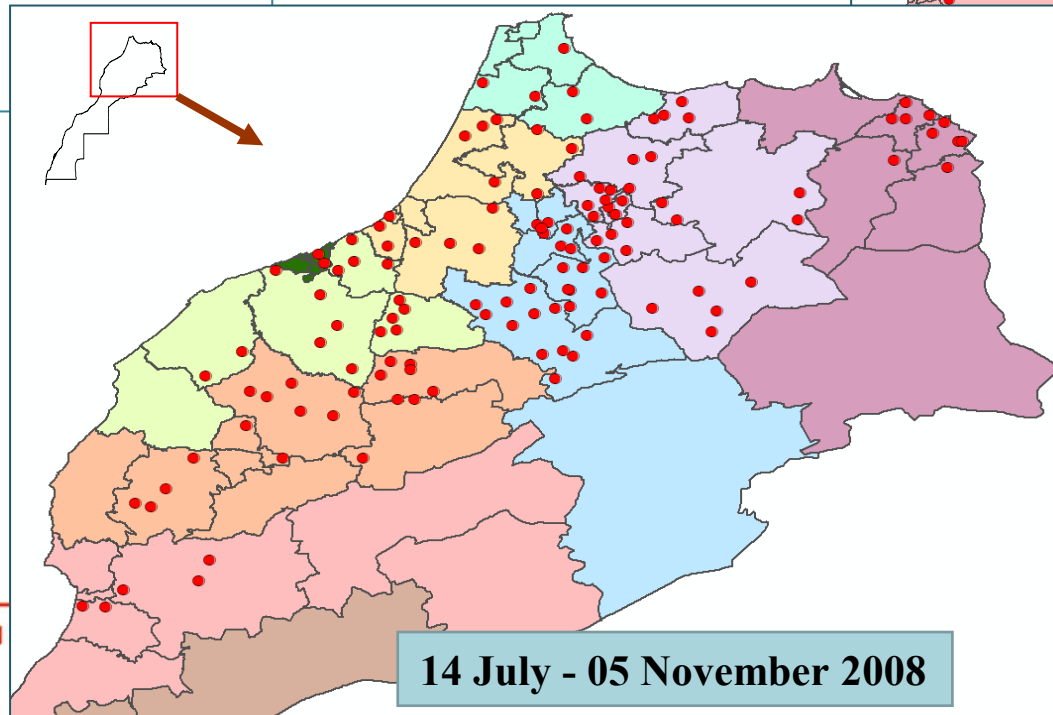
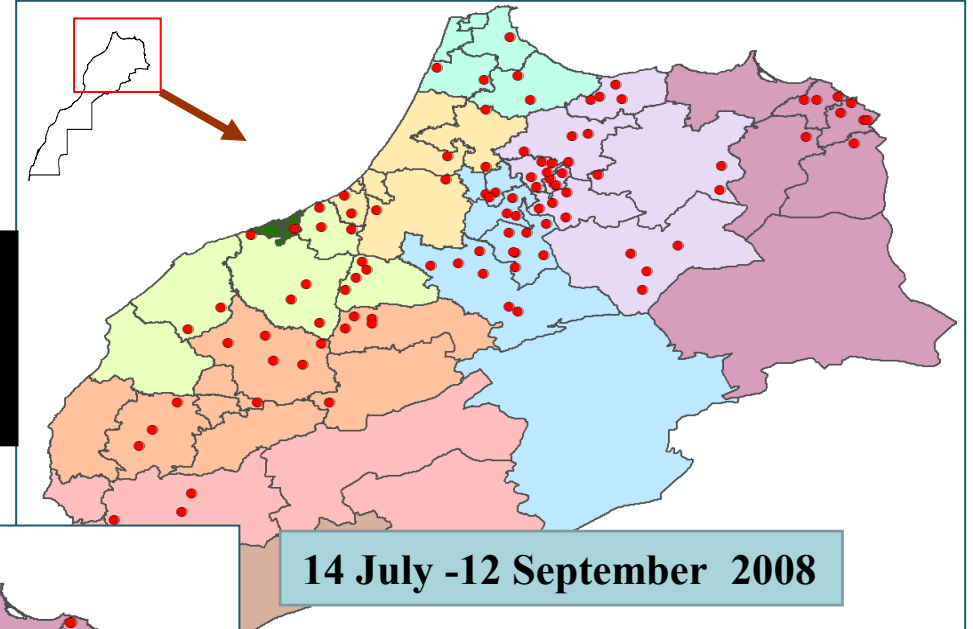
- The disease was first suspected in Morocco in July 2008: sheeps with clinical signs and unusual deaths;
- Laboratory diagnosis was made for the first time in a national laboratory “Biopharma”;
- Confirmation and genetic study were conducted in CIRAD (France): virus belonging to the **IV lineage**





**257 outbreaks
(36 provinces)**

**Mortality : 5.5 %
Morbidity: 11.9%**

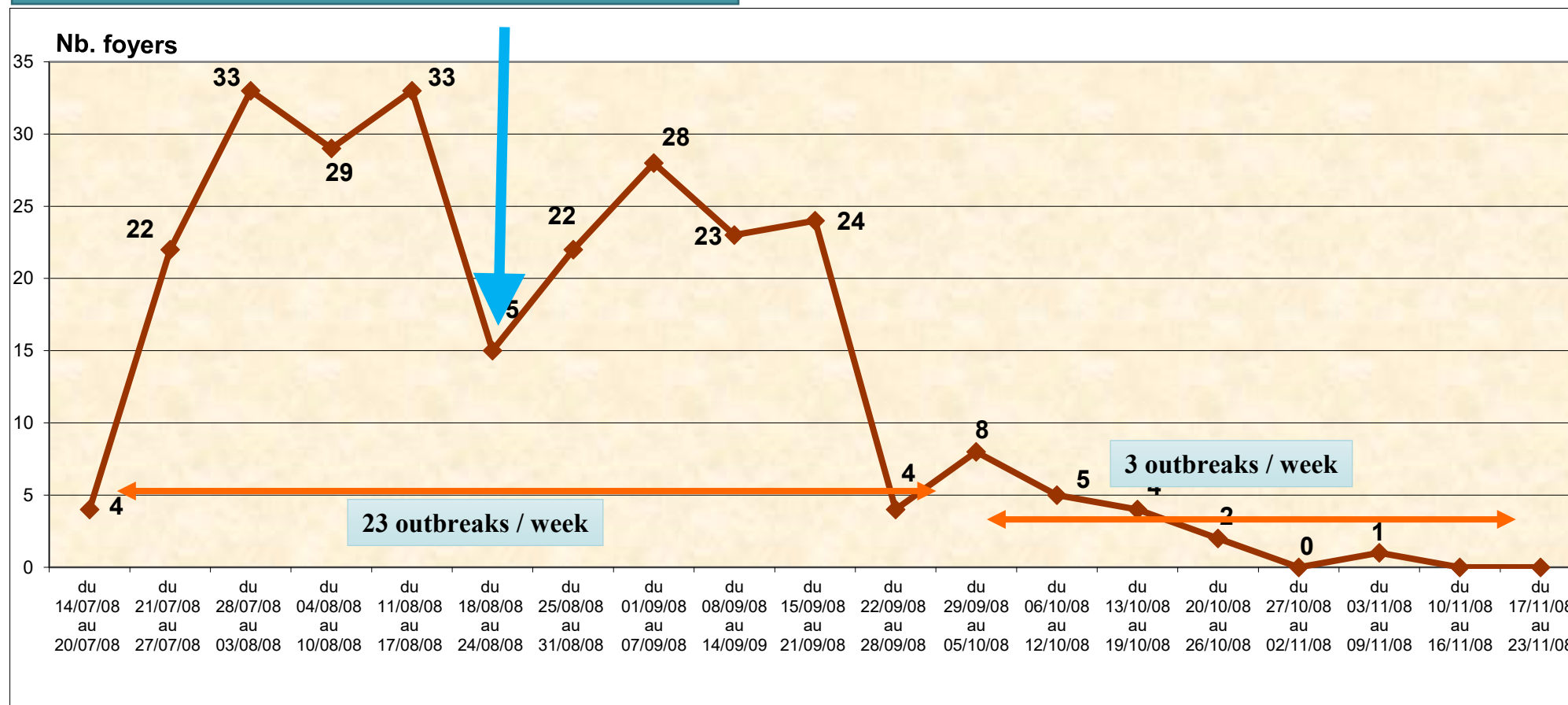


- Chaouia -Ouardigha et Doukkala-Abda
- Grand Casablanca
- Laayoune-Boujdour--Sakia El Hamra-Guelmim-EsSmara
- Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz et Tadla-Azilal
- Meknes-Tafilalet
- Oriental
- Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer et Gharb-Chrarda-Bni Hssen
- Sous Massa-Draa
- Tanger-Tétouan
- Taza-Al Hoceima-Taounate et Fès- Boulemane

**The outbreak was resolved
Nov. 5th, 2008**

Mass vaccination Campaign

Stamping out of Diseased animals

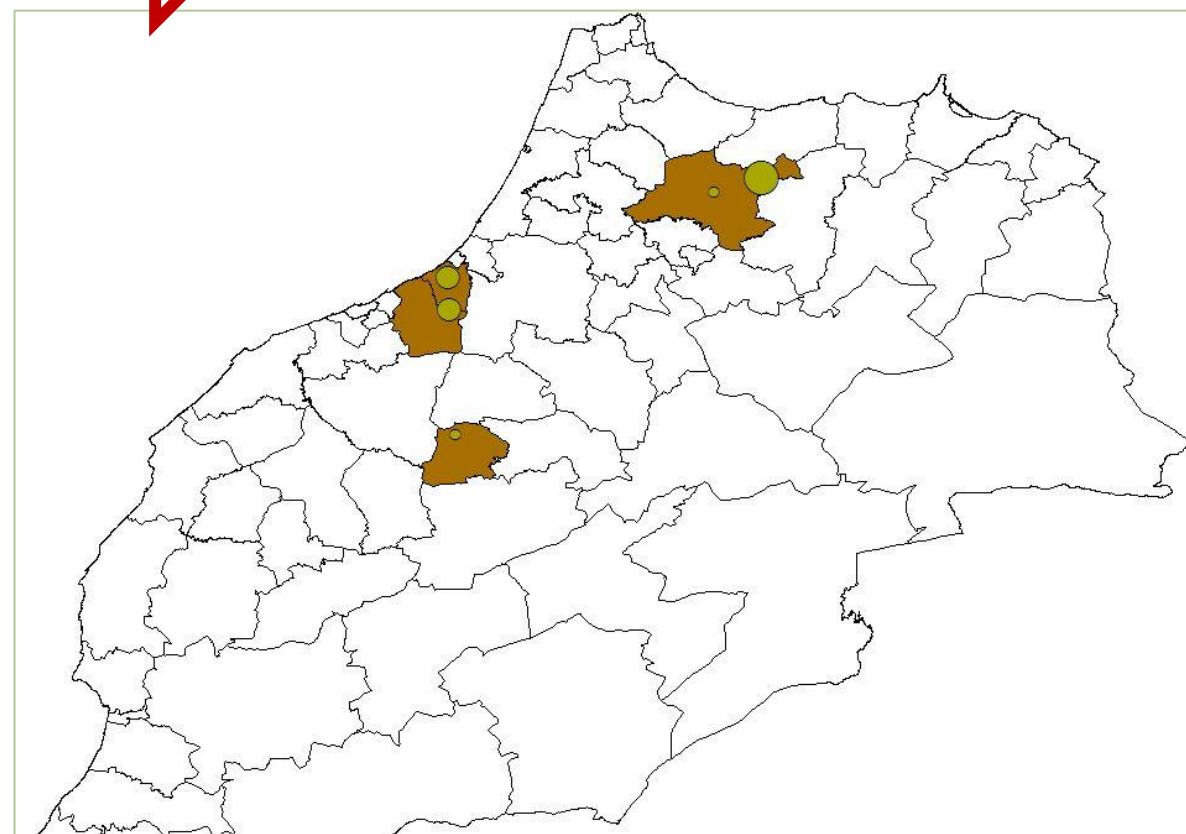
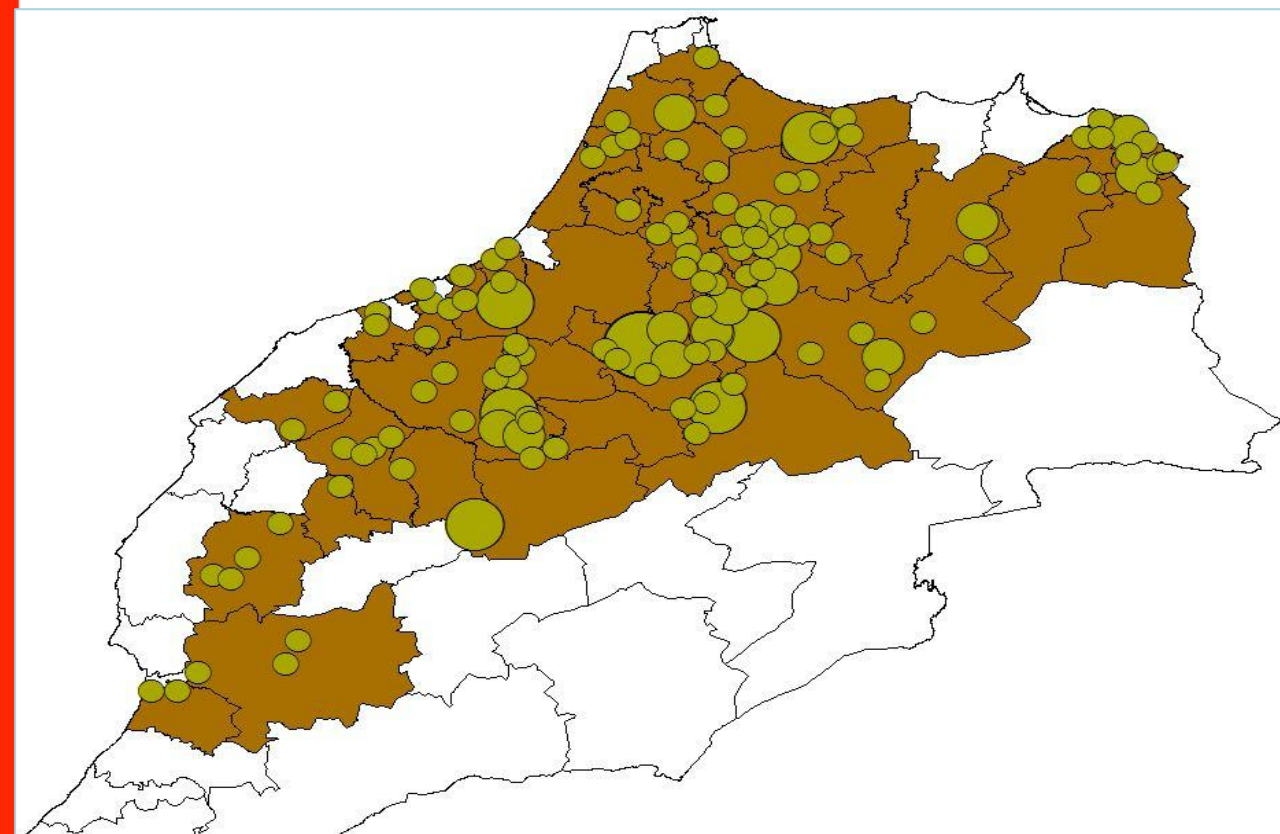


PPR Outbreaks in Morocco: geographic distribution 2015/2008

In 2008

7 Years

In 2015

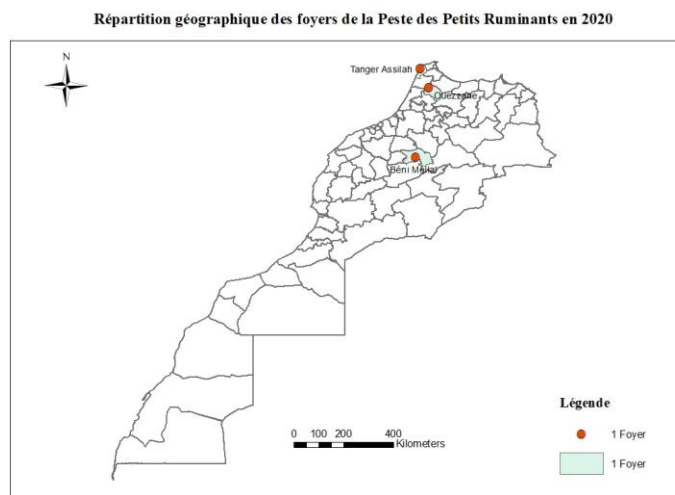


257 Outbreaks and 5633 cases in 2008

10 Outbreaks and 97 cases in 2015

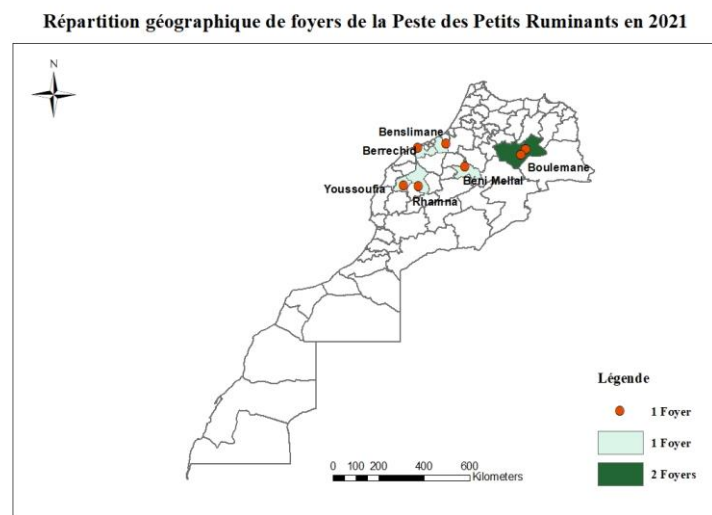
5 Years

En 2020



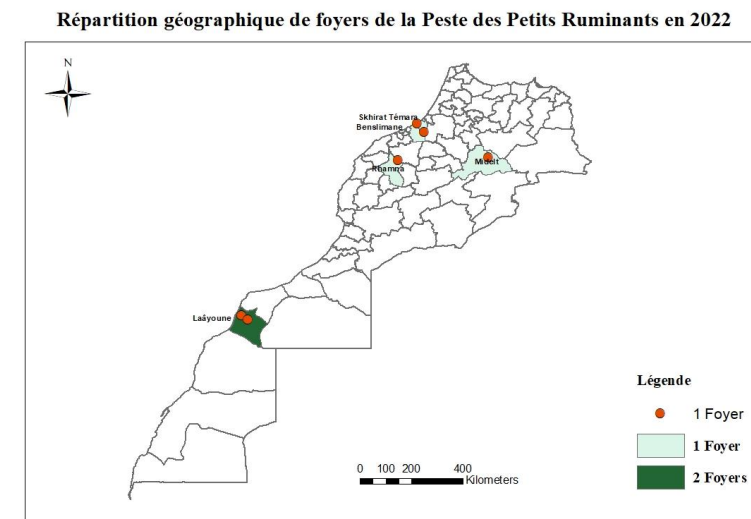
3 outbreaks and 103 cases in 2020

En 2021



7 outbreaks and 90 cases in 2021

En 2022



6 outbreaks and 55 cases in 2022

PPR National strategy: based on mass vaccination each 2 years

- **From 2008 to 2010 : 3 Mass vaccination Campaigns** of sheep and goats;
- **In 2011 : Regional Vaccination** of sheep and goats in « communes » located at borders in the East and South-East part of the country.
- **In 2015: Mass Vaccination Campaign** of sheep and goats using bivalent **vaccine** sheep pox/PPR (bivalent for sheep and monovalent for goats).
- **In 2020: Mass vaccination** of sheep and goats using bivalent **vaccine** sheep pox/PPR.
- **In 2022: Mass vaccination** of sheep and goats using bivalent **vaccine** sheep pox/PPR.
- **In 2024: Mass vaccination** of sheep and goats using bivalent **vaccine** sheep pox/PPR.



PPR National strategy: based on mass vaccination each 2 years

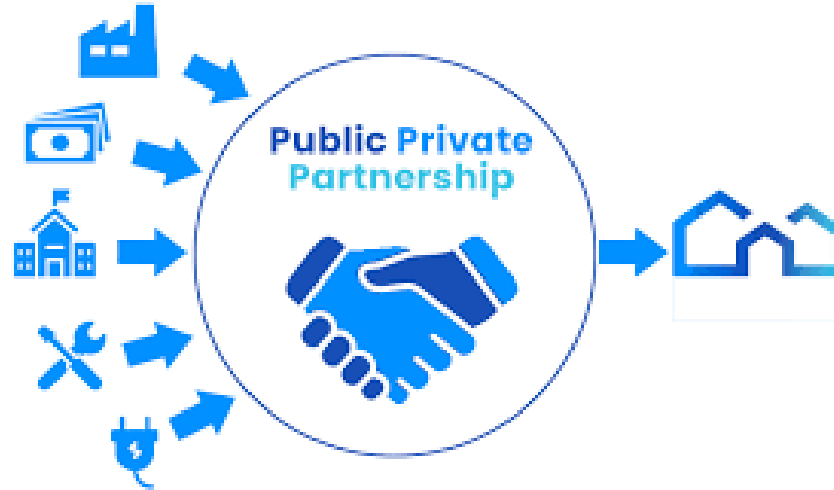
Year	Number of vaccinated sheep	Number of vaccinated goats
2020	18.195.171 heads	4.323.774 heads
2022	20.601.485 heads	5.198.979 heads
2024	14.718.588 heads	4.138.007 heads

PPR Vaccination budget (2020-2024)

100% National Budget

- 374.380.000 DHs (3 campaigns)
- 125.000.000 DHs (1 campaign)

- 35.000.000 DHs (1 campaign)
- 25% of total campaign budget



- 90.000.000 DHs (1 campaign)
- 75% of total campaign budget



PPR National strategy: based on mass vaccination each 2 years BUT also

- **Importation of Ruminants:** Required condition “ PPR free country”;
- **Controls** Reinforcement of **illegal movements** mainly at land borders;
- Achievements of **mobility studies**:
 - Animals flow characterization and main crossroads identification.
 - Production of risk maps;
 - Results can be used for outbreaks management, risks based surveillance,...
- Implementation of National **Animal Identification and Traceability** System (SNIT) (BV, Cam): to be implemented for SR

The PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

Tool of the PPR GCES measures activities and their impacts at each stage

The different stages identified in the Global Strategy are as follows:



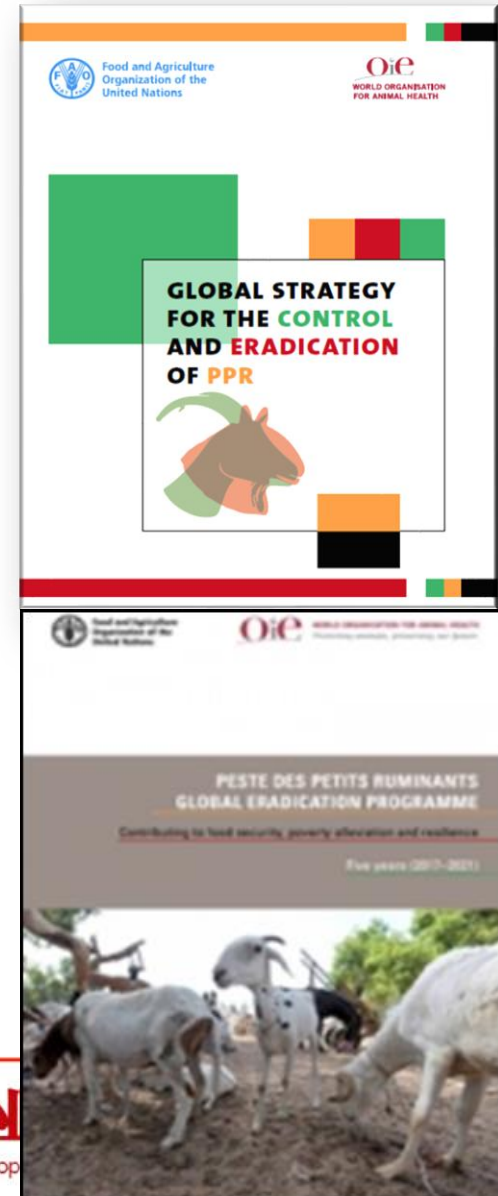


PPR IN MOROCCO : WHAT CAN BE LEARNED?



- The **vaccination coverage rate** and **vaccination rate** contribute to strategy success and objectives achievement;
- **Legal framework** and **harmonized procedures** are critical points to implement sanitary measures/strategy control success;
- Involvement of all **stakeholders** is a key element for strategy success;
- **Training and awareness** program are necessary for good crisis management;
- National laboratory capacities for PPR diagnosis ;
- The need to implement a **harmonized regional vaccination strategy within** all countries of the region, to be able to eradicate the disease.

- PPR is a priority disease for the Moroccan veterinary authorities and is the subject of **regular surveillance and control programs**;
- In order to achieve the ultimate objective, PPR eradication, the harmonization of **PPR cross-border strategies** is a key point;
- Mass vaccination campaigns must be planned in **coordination and harmony** by all the **countries of the region**, especially neighbouring countries;
- National strategies of all countries in the region for PPR eradication should be **in line with the PPR-GCES and the Pan-African Strategy**.





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