



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



PPR Control Efforts in Ethiopia: Achievements and Challenges

Melkamu Tadesse(DVM, MSc.)

National PPR CEP Coordination Unit



Outline

1

Introduction

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Diagnostics

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Prevention and Control

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Legal Framework

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Mobilization of Resources

8

Cross-border Coordination,
Lesson learned

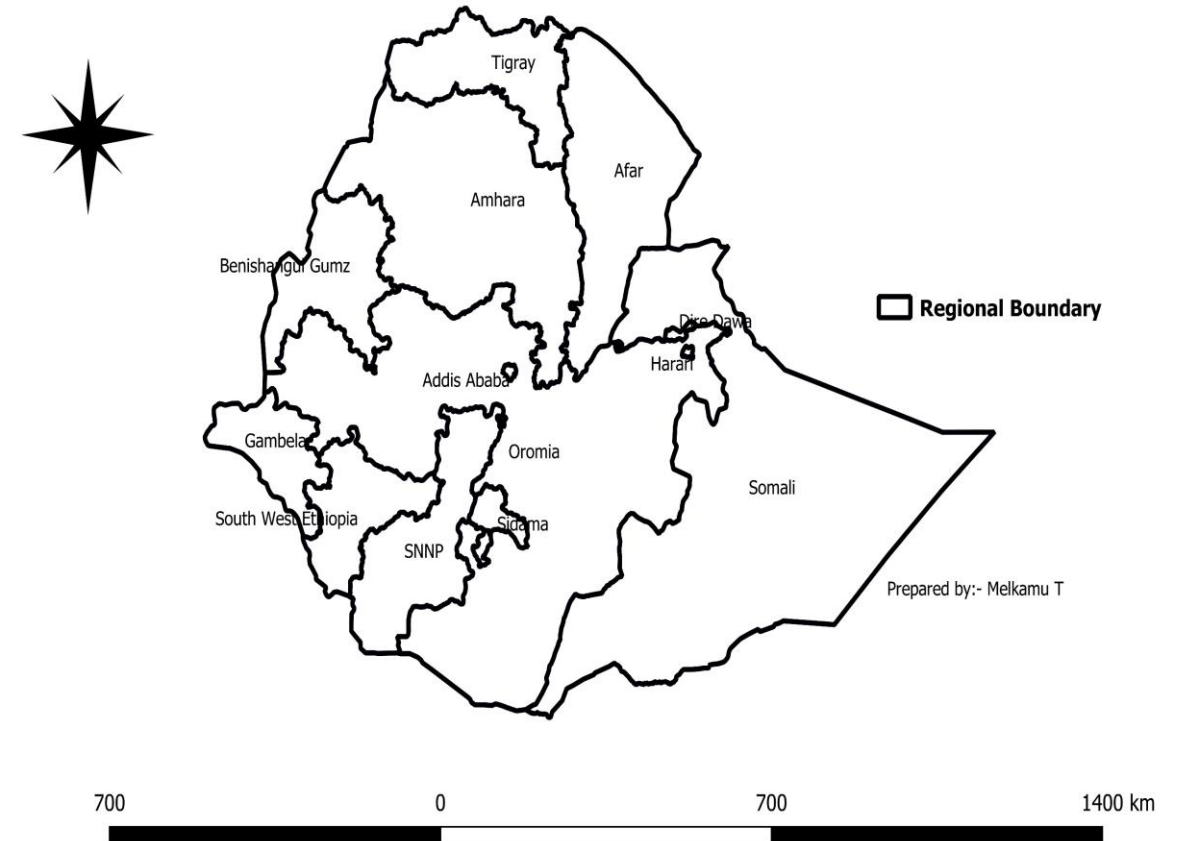
Introduction

- located in the Horn of Africa region of East Africa

Federal nation

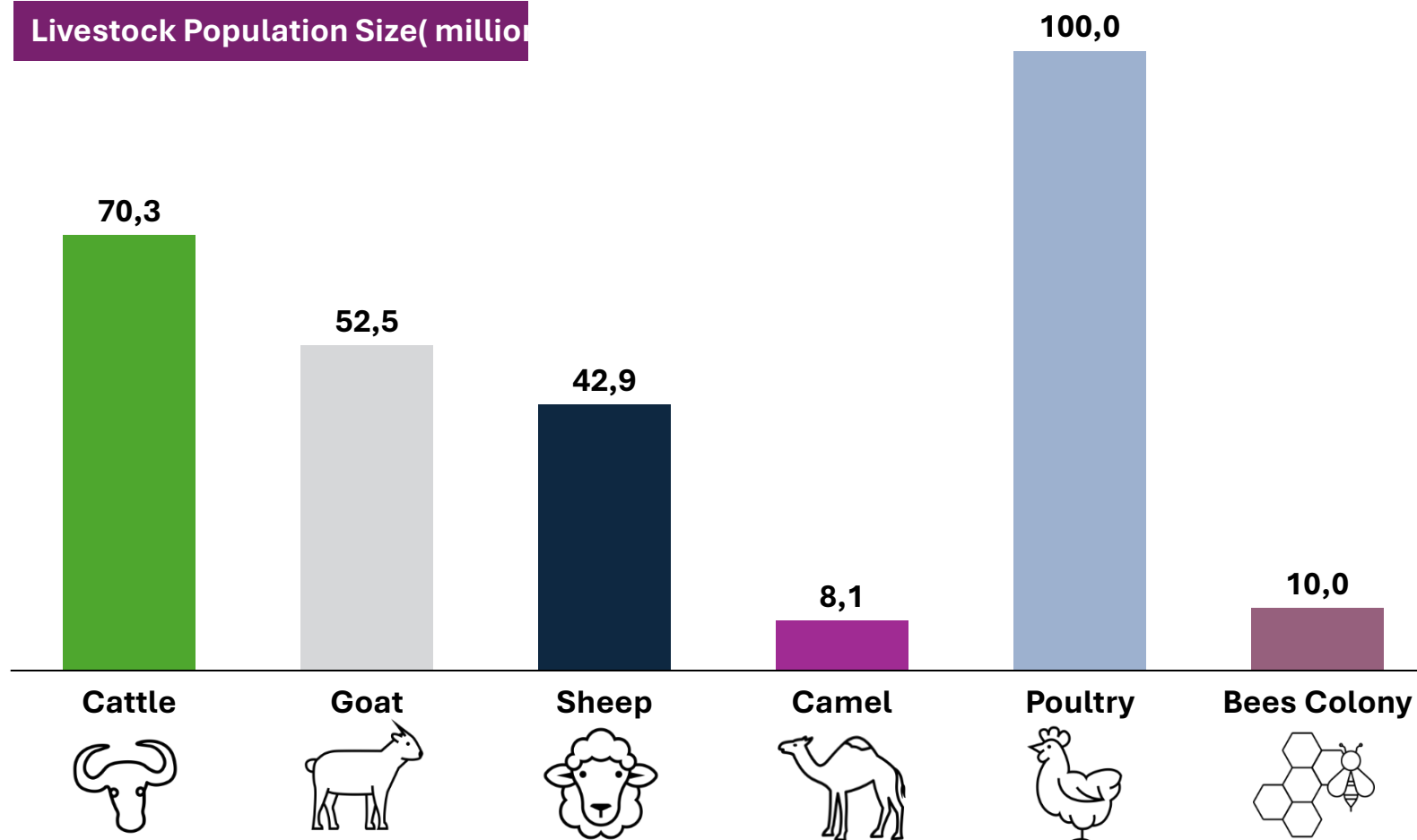
- 12 administrative regions
- 2 city administration

Ethiopia: Regional States and City Administrations



ETHIOPIA IS HOME TO THE LARGEST LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN AFRICA

Livestock Population Size(million)



Livestock is estimated to contribute

- ❑ 17%-19% to the national GDP and
- ❑ 45% to the agricultural GDP
- ❑ 16-19% of the total foreign exchange

Small Rts

- ❑ 2 % to national GDP

Source:- CSA 2021

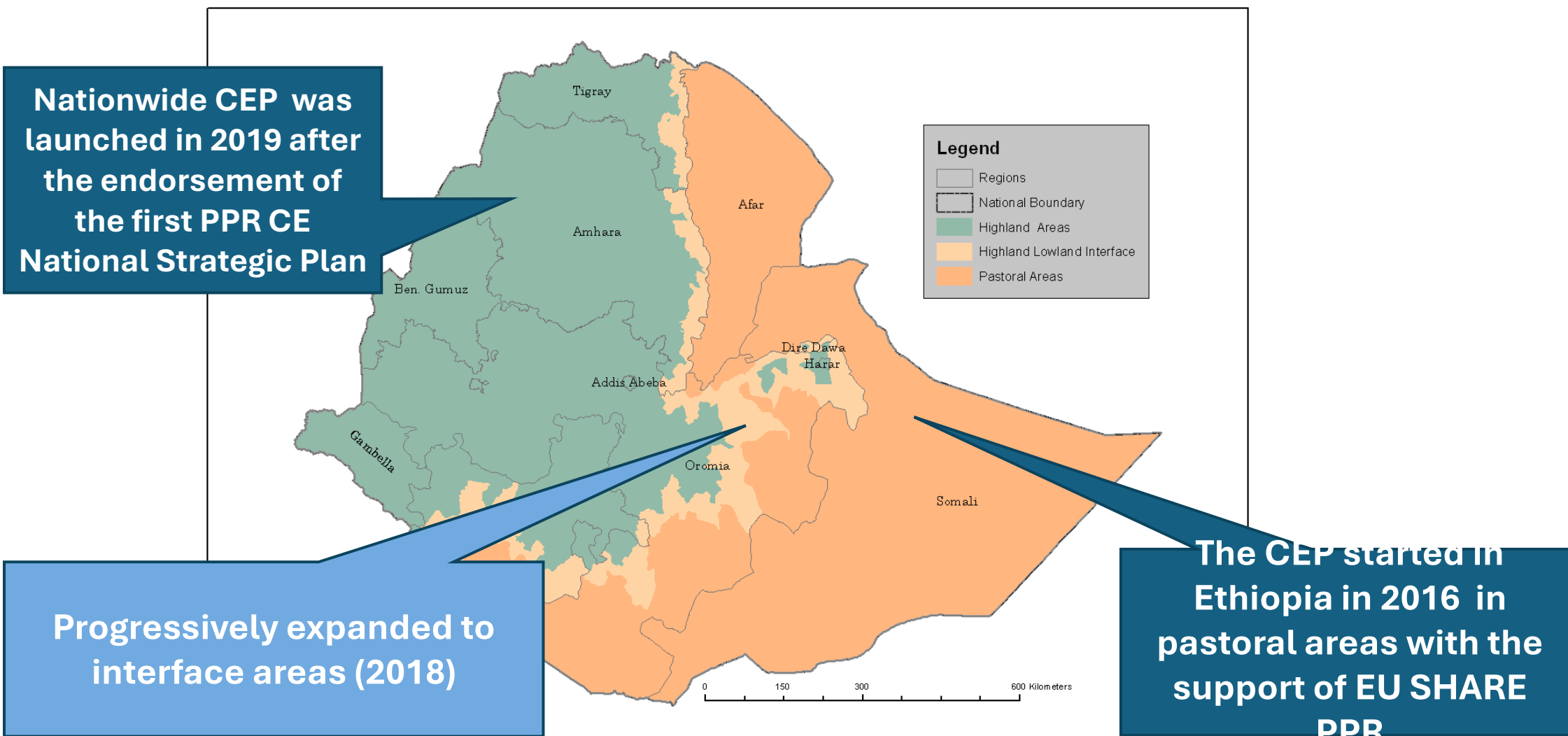
- Economic contribution Vs potential - minimal (minimum production and productivity)
 - Lack of feed
 - Low production & productivity of the Animal
 - Above all there is no doubt to say the biggest problem is the Animal's health issue
- widespread occurrence of TAD
- morbidity, mortality, and market restriction
- Therefore, Control of TADs is essential
- Tackling priority TADs is more realistic



- Hence, the federal government of Ethiopia prioritized disease using OIE tool of “Listing and Categorisation of Priority Animal Diseases, including those Transmissible to Humans.”

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	COUNT	Ethiopia		DISEASE:																
2				RYF	FMD	ECTO PAR	RABIE \$	CBPP	MAST TIS	PPR	SGP	LSD	TRYF \$	BRUC ELLOS	AMTH BAX	NCD	BTB	ANS		
3			Coefficient	MIN	MAX	AVERAGE														
9	DISEASES	Economic impact	5	1.185185	3.243832	2.365798														
11		Impact on human health	1	0	5.875	3.068333														
12		Societal impact	1	2.876384	6.875	4.364418														
13		Environmental impact	1	0	5	2.583333														
14	CONTROL MEASURE \$	Feasibility	0	4.166667	6.329012	5.533351														
15		Economic impact	0	2.142857	7.857143	4.47619														
16		Societal & environmental impact	0	1	6	3.5														
17																				
18																				
19																				
20	DISEASES	Economic impact		0	45.7681	31.1122	27.11	3.1357	10.33	50	32.538	46.263	20.285	38.126	35.643	18.35	32.533	30.385		
21		Impact on human health		9.654846	2.836879	4.751773	8.7234	2.8369	2.836	2.8369	2.8369	3.5732	8.26	7.513	2.8369	10	0			
22		Societal impact		10	0.521032	6.029777	4.7891	0.4715	0.843	1.0422	0	0.67	4.1191	6.5757	7.1464	7.3345	3.3702	2.2333		
23		Environmental impact		1.25	8.75	0	7.5	2.5	2	8.75	7.5	3.75	8.75	2.5	7.5	10	0	6.25		
24	CONTROL MEASURE \$	Feasibility		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25		Economic impact		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
26		Societal & environmental impact		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
27																				
28																				
29	Indicative prioritisation score	Absent diseases	2.6131																	
30		Risk of introduction	HIGH																	
31		Present diseases		7.235	5.237	6.02	1.87	2.04	7.83	5.36	6.69	5.34	6.93	7.23	4.9	5.82	4.93			
32		Diseases with uncertain status																		
33																				
34																				
35	Local Economic Impact CM Local Societal&Environment CM Results Interpretation																			

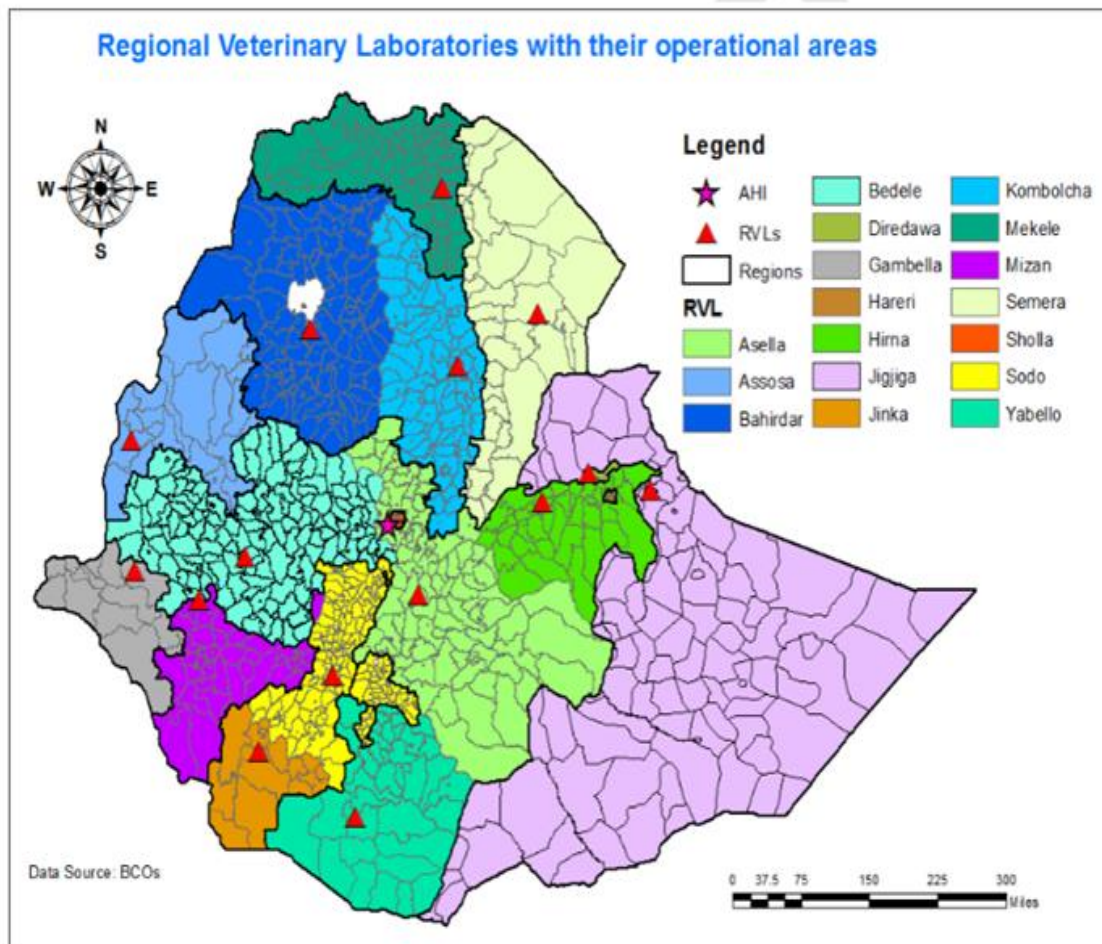
- Disease burden on small ruminants alone is estimated at **145 billion ETB** which accounts for 1.8% losses to the national GDP (GBADs, Ethiopian case study)
- PPR results in high morbidity and mortality which causes an annual estimated loss of **8 billion ETB** at the national level



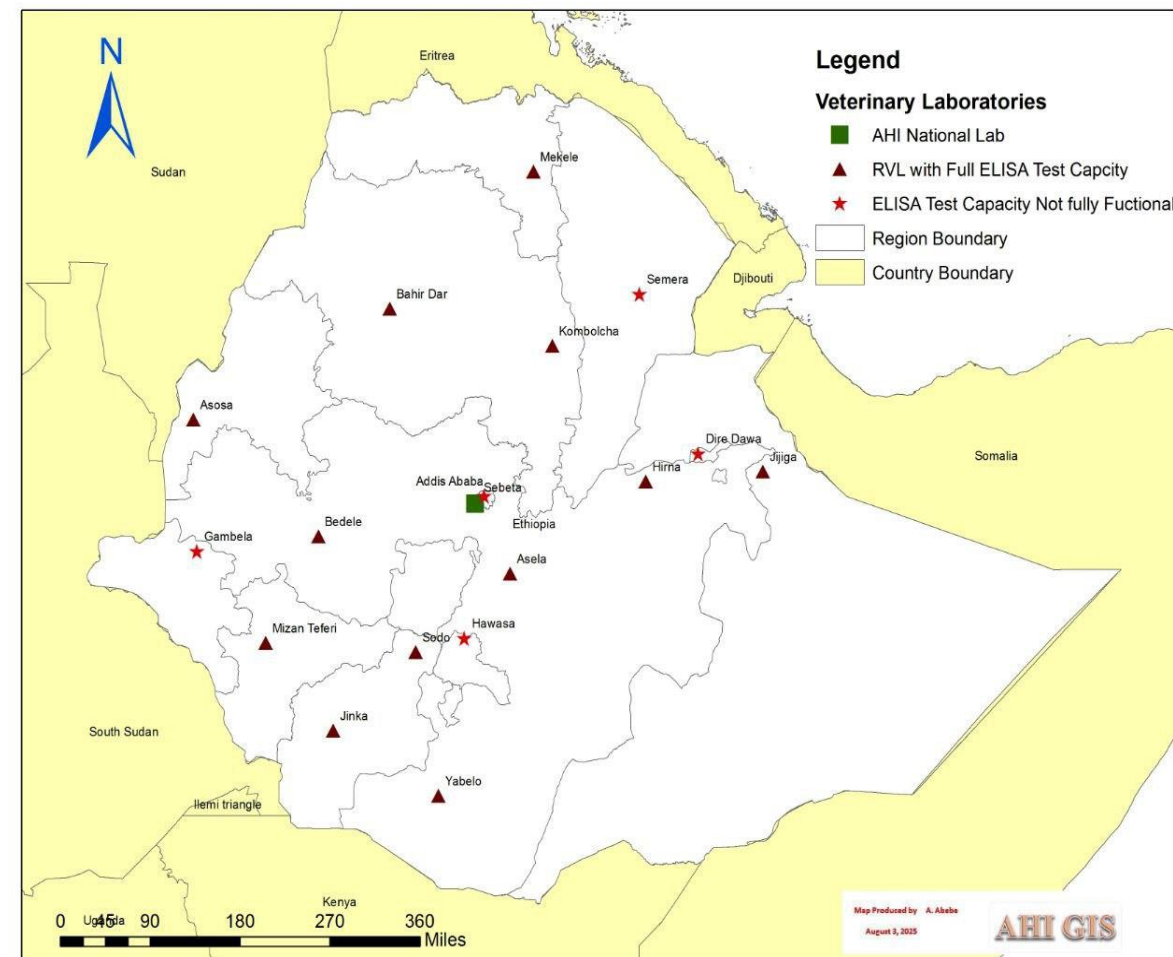
Achievements and Challenges

Components:

- Diagnostic
- Surveillance
- Prevention and Control
- Legal Framework
- Stakeholders
- Mobilization of Resources
- Cross-border Coordination



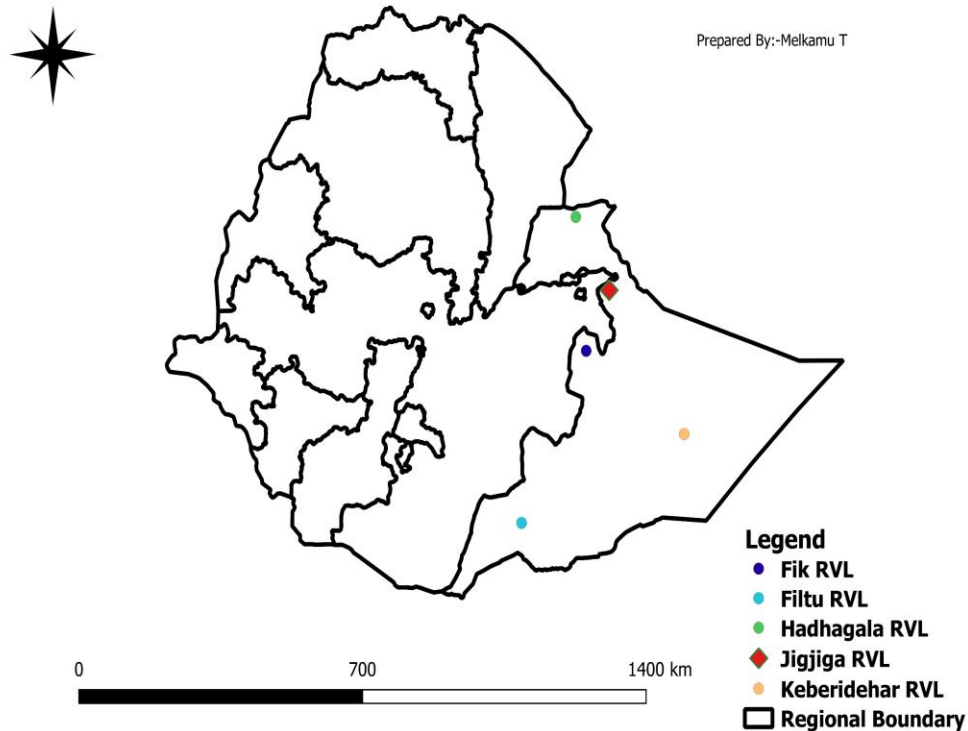
- RVL: Sero-surveillance – disease prevalence
- AHI: Sero-monitoring – vaccine response



- 11 RVLs can perform cELISA for PPR antibody and antigen detection
- AHI is the national reference lab

- 4 under construction (Filtu, Fik, Hadigala, & K/dahir)

Somali Region: New and Under-Construction RVLs



Filtu RVL



Fik RVL



- Capacity building training for a total of 439 field, regional, and national lab professionals by AHI
 - 63 professionals trained on QMS, advanced lab technique and sample collection, handling, and diagnosis
 - EUSHARE (2017-2019)
- 279 vet professionals trained in sample collection, and diagnosis and 68 trainees in advanced lab techniques (ELISA & Molecular technique)
 - LFSDP (2021-2022)
 - 96 field AH experts by 2 rounds (2024)

- Provision of lab consumables and kits:
 - Penside test for rapid diagnosis => HEARD, EU-SHARE, LFSDP,
 - c-ELISA, Ag-ELISA, PCR, cell culture available => WOA, EU-SHARE, LFSDP

▪ **Techniques available:**

- c-ELISA
- Antigen capture Sandwich ELISA
- RT-PCR

Genotyping will be started soon

- New generation sequencer machine procured by DTRA-USAID and installed at the AHI
- Genotyping done in collaboration with IAEA, Pirbright, and Penn State labs.



PT for PPR Serology test 2024

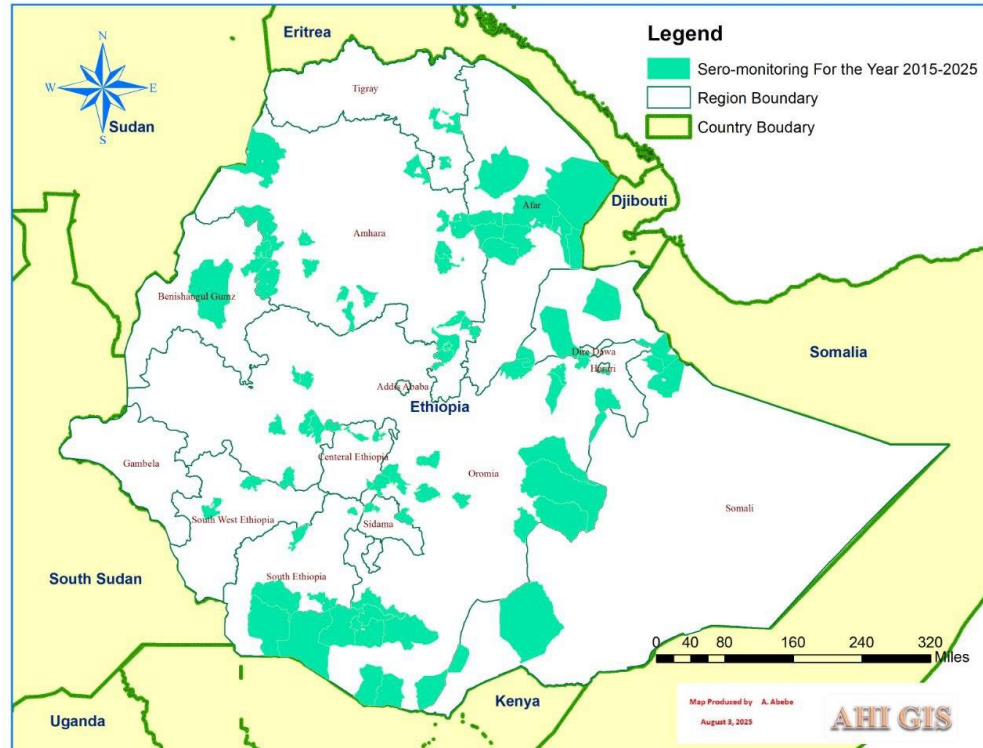


PPR PT nucleic acid detection 2024

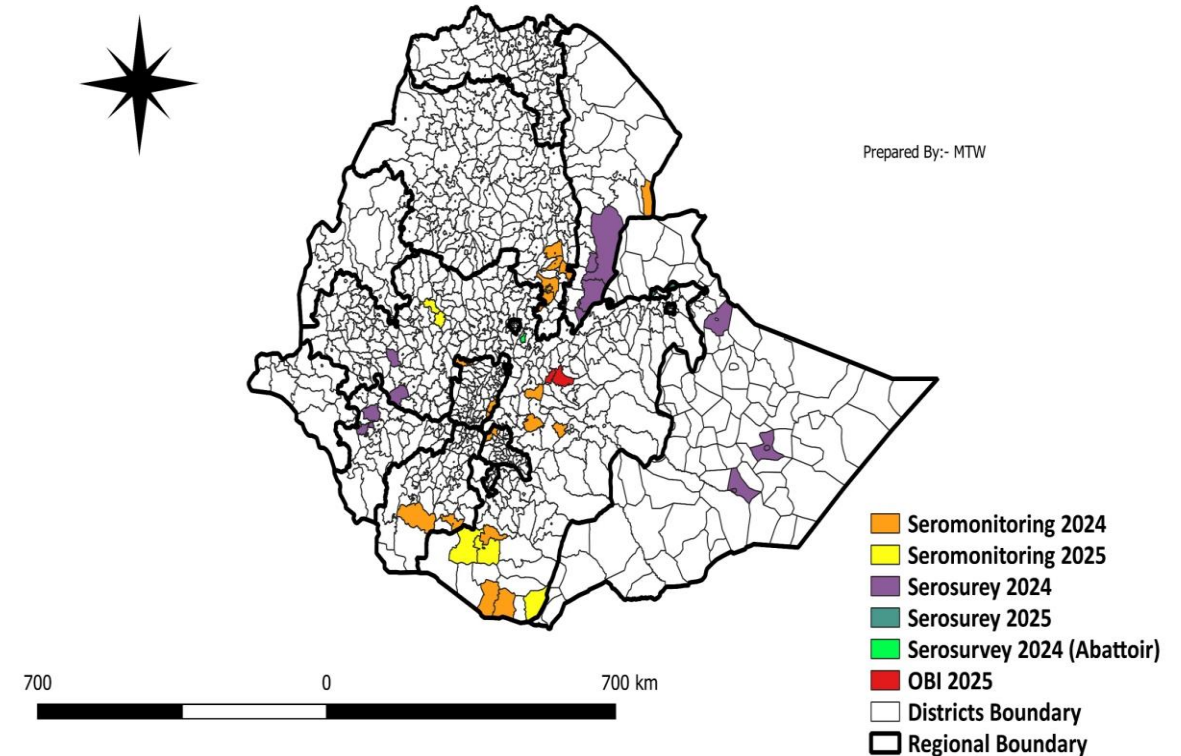


Interlaboratory Test Participation
Participates annually in IAEA-FAO interlaboratory
tests

PPR Seromonitoring (2015–2025)

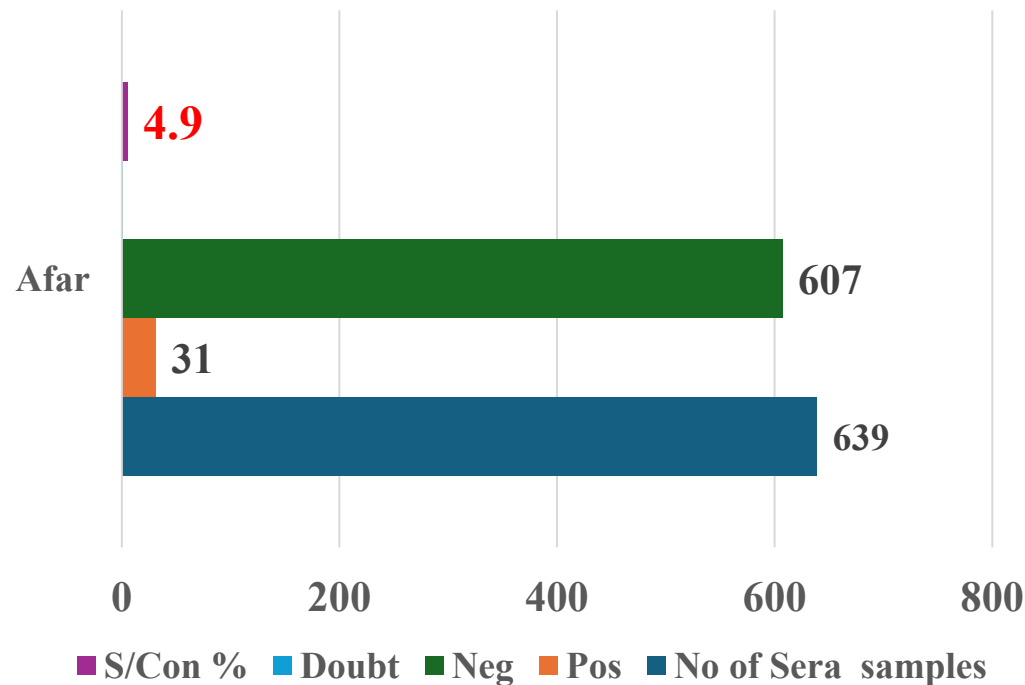


PPR Serosurvey, Seromonitoring and OBI Activities Conducted by WOAH Provided PPR cELISA Kits

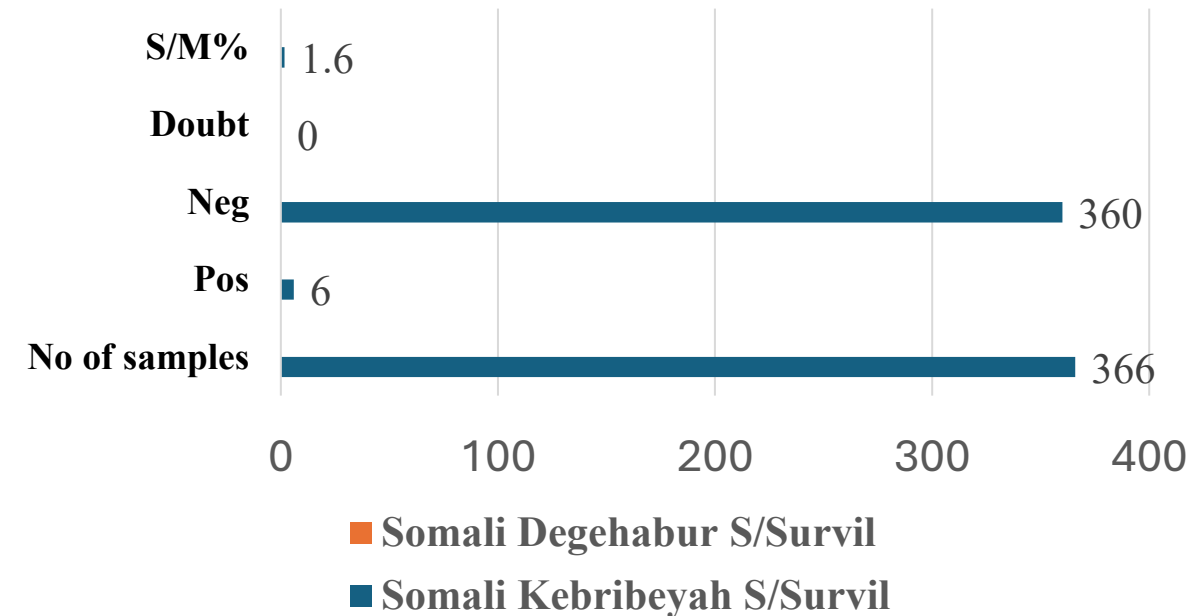


Research Activities for PPR Control and Eradication

Camel PPR Surveillance – Afar



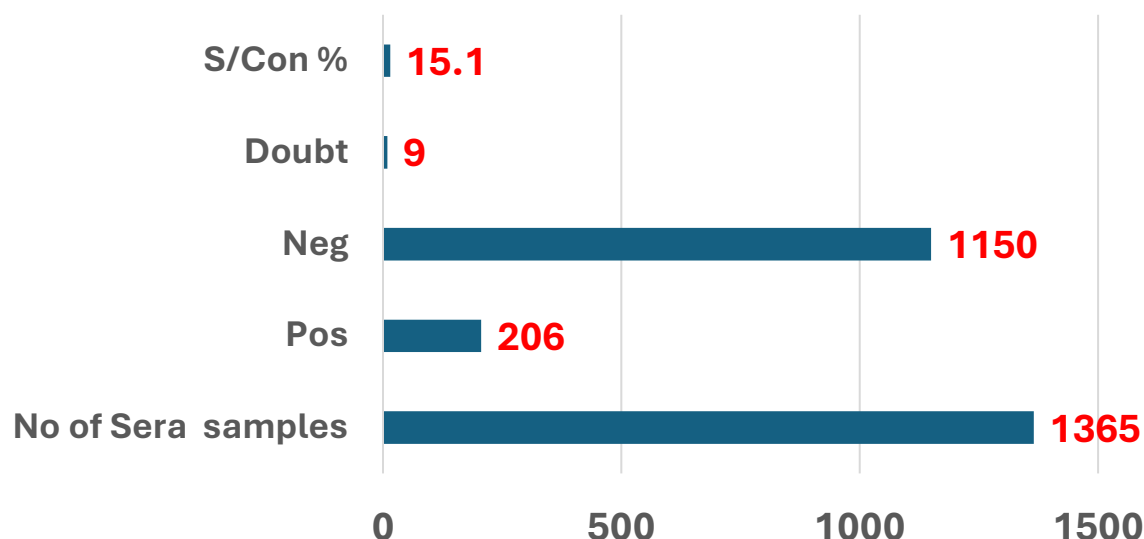
Camels PPR Surveillance – Somali Region





Oromia, E.Shoa, Modjo and Bishoftu Abattoirs

Oromia, E.Shoa, Modjo and Bishoftu abattoirs



Epidemiological and Experimental Research: Published Papers

communications biology

Article



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-024-06619-2>

Empirical and model-based evidence for a negligible role of cattle in peste des petits ruminants virus transmission and eradication

Check for updates

Catherine M. Herzog¹, Fasil Akilu^{1,2*}, Demeke Sibhatu², Dereje Shegu², Redeat Belaineh², Abde Aliy Mohammed², Menbere Kidane², Claudia Schulz³, Brian J. Willett⁴, Sarah Cleaveland⁵, Dalan Bailey⁶, Andrew R. Peters⁷, Isabella M. Cattadori⁸, Peter J. Hudson¹, Hagos Asgedom², Joram Buza⁹, Mesfin Sahle Forza^{2,10}, Tesfaye Rufael Chibssa², Solomon Gebre², Nick Juleff¹¹, Ottar N. Bjørnstad¹, Michael D. Baron⁶ & Vivek Kapur¹

Peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) is a multi-host pathogen with sheep and goats as main hosts. To investigate the role of cattle in the epidemiology of PPR, we simulated conditions similar to East African zero-grazing husbandry practices in a series of trials with local Zebu cattle (*Bos taurus indicus*) co-housed with goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*). Furthermore, we developed a mathematical model to assess the impact of PPRV-transmission from cattle to goats. Of the 32 cattle intranasally infected with the locally endemic lineage IV strain PPRV/Ethiopia/Habru/2014 none transmitted PPRV to 32 co-housed goats. However, these cattle or cattle co-housed with PPRV-infected goats seroconverted. The results confirm previous studies that cattle currently play a negligible role in PPRV-transmission and small ruminant vaccination is sufficient for eradication. However, the possible emergence of PPRV strains more virulent for cattle may impact eradication. Therefore, continued monitoring of PPRV

simulation and eradication is recommended.
Akilu et al. BMC Veterinary Research (2024) 20:473
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-024-04313-3>

BMC Veterinary Research

RESEARCH

Open Access



Comparative pathogenesis of Ethiopia/Habru/2014 Lineage-IV peste des petits ruminants virus in goats and cattle

Fasil Akilu^{1,2*}, Hagos Ashenafi², Tesfu Kassa², Hassen Chaka³, Demeke Sibhatu¹, Dereje Shegu¹, Abde Aliy Mohammed¹, Redeat Belaineh¹, Menbere Kidane¹, Hagos Asgedom¹, Tesfaye Chibssa¹, Getnet Mekonnen¹, Aseggedetch Sirak¹, Solomon Gebredufe¹, Claudia Schulz⁴, Catherine M. Herzog^{5*} and Vivek Kapur^{5,6*}

Abstract

Background Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious viral disease primarily affecting goats and sheep, with clinical manifestations ranging from peracute disease to subclinical infection, particularly in atypical hosts such as cattle. The role of atypical hosts such as cattle to the spread of PPR remains controversial, with conflicting reports in the literature. Despite its worldwide significance, considerable knowledge gaps exist regarding the pathogenesis and clinical progression in both primary and atypical hosts. This study aimed to elucidate the tissue tropism, pathogenesis, virus shedding, clinical progression, and pathology associated with experimental PPR virus infection in indigenous goats and cattle. To this end, 32 animals—16 goats and 16 cattle—were intranasally inoculated with the Ethiopia/Habru/2014 Lineage-IV strain of the PPR virus followed by detailed clinical evaluations and systematic sampling at pre-established intervals to assess serological conversion, viral shedding, and the pathogenesis of the infection across both species.



Major Diagnostic Achievement

- Confirmation of PPR outbreak samples by antigen detection technique
- Confirmation by conventional PCR technique
- Post-vaccination PPR antibody seroconversion evaluation
- Collaborative genotyping with IAEA, Pirbright, and Penn State

Major Challenge

- Diagnostic kit shortage due to foreign currency constraints
- Running costs for field activities are scarce
- Limited field vehicles available
- New generation sequencer installed at AHI is not yet operational

SURVEILLANCE



NADSS has two components:

- ADNIS
- DOVAR-II

All data collected through the two systems and reported to MoA



- MOA is implementing the National Animal Disease Surveillance System (NADSS)
- **ADNIS** is an android-based system used for timely notification of the occurrence of cases for the priority 22 diseases.
 - PPR among the list
- **DOVAR-II** is a web-based system designed for the collection and management of disease outbreaks and vaccination data



PPR Surveillance Documents

Syndromic
Surveillance
Manual

PDS Manual

PDS Trainer's
Guide

ADNIS Operational
Manual

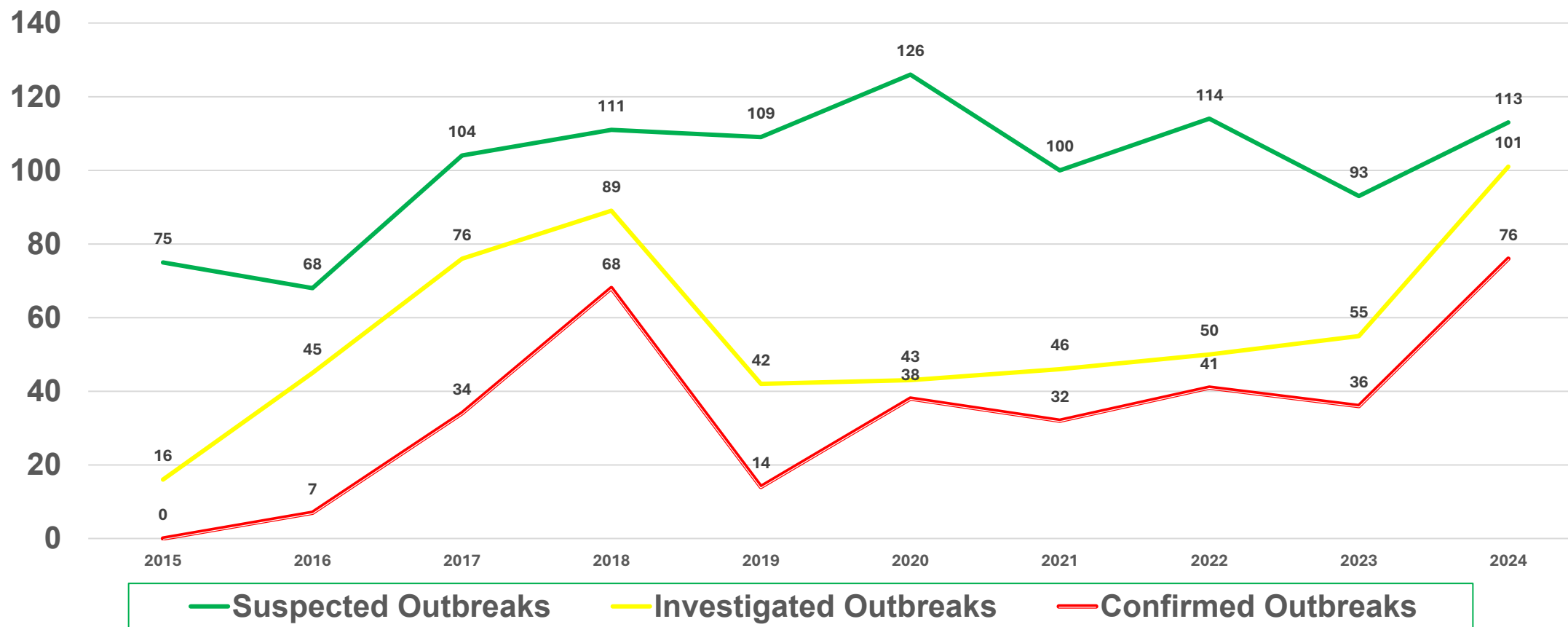
DOVAR-II
USER's MANUAL

Trained a total of 3,112 professionals of all level on knowledge and skills of surveillance tools:

- 2,210 professionals on PDS: ToT for 67 professionals from RVL and 2,143 district professionals
- 42 RVL professionals on GIS and risk mapping
- 860 district professionals on DOVAR II & disease reporting
- Wildlife Experts, Scouts & Rangers Trained – 54
- National PPR surveillance plan
- Epi-lab network
- NCM, RCM, TWG and TF



Suspected, Investigated and Confirmed PPR Outbreaks (2015–2024)



Major Surveillance Achievements

 Improved the surveillance system and detection of PPR

 understanding of district-level PPR status via risk map

 the quality of Vaccination (Sero-monitoring and surveillance vital role)

 Camel, abattoir, and active PPR surveillance.

Major Challenge

 Access to real-time animal movement data

 Integration of GIS and epidemiological modelling

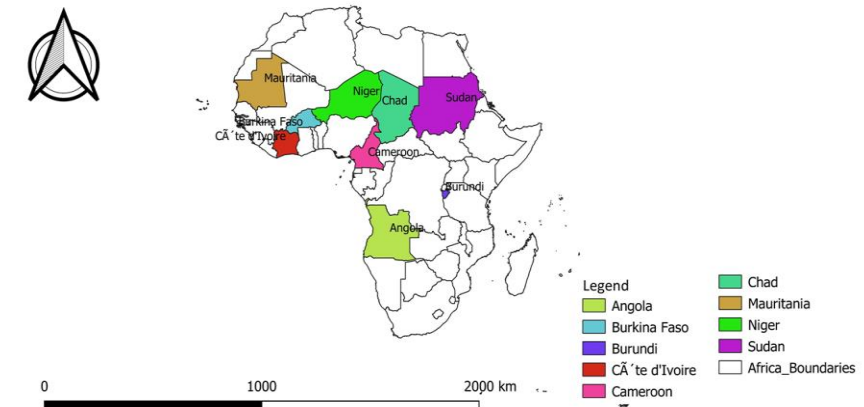
 Harmonization of protocols with neighboring countries

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- National vaccination strategy in place
- Strategy applied: Targeted vaccination based on risk
- Vaccine production capacity:- NVI
- Government initiative: Provides PPR vaccines free of charge



NVI Vaccine Distributed Africa
Countries



Melkamu Tadesse

key achievements

■ Capacity Building

- Delivered training programs on vaccination practices

■ Cold Chain & Logistics

- Procured and distributed solar-powered refrigerators:
 - 50 (EU-SHARE), 200 (RPLRP), 35 (LFSDP), 32 (HEARD), 5 (WOAH)
- Supplied 55 vehicles:
 - 24 (EU-SHARE), 31 (LFSDP)
- For **NVI**: Procurement equipment for PPR thermostable vaccine production (Lyophilizer)

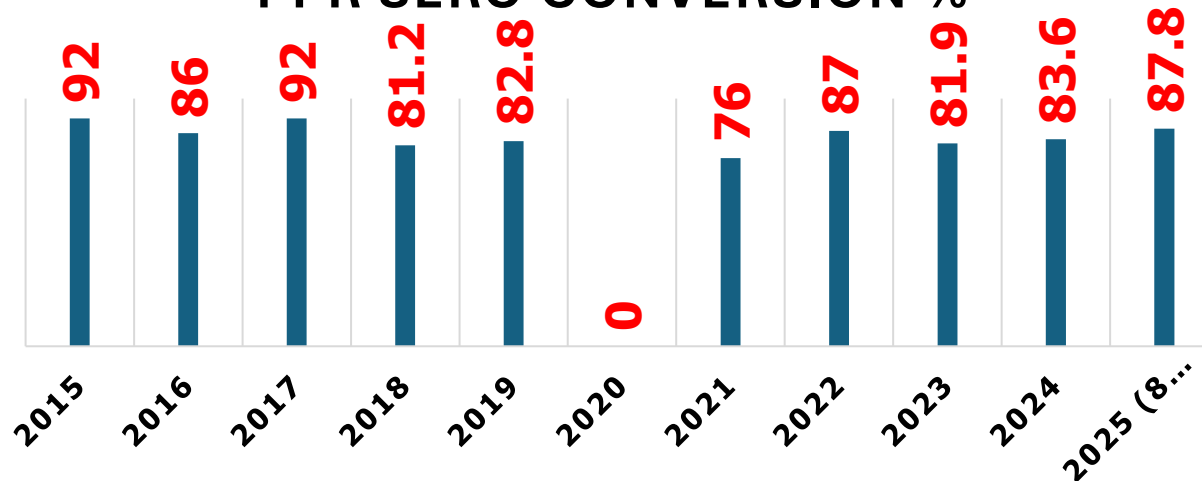
■ Other priority small ruminant diseases

- combined SGP and CCPP with PPR control activities based on regional prevalence
 - **SGP**: 5.4 shoats (2024)
 - **CCPP**: 3.2 shoats(2024)

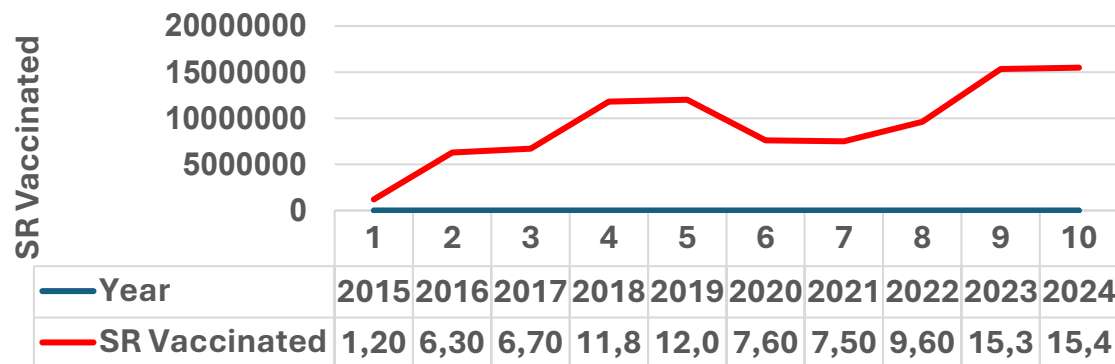




PPR SERO CONVERSION %



SR Vaccinated Against PPR (2015-2024)



AFRICAN UNION
الاتحاد الأفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE
UNIÃO AFRICANA

PAN AFRICAN VETERINARY VACCINE CENTRE
CENTRE PANAFRICAIN DES VACCINS VETERINAIRES
AU-PANVAC

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E-mail: aupanvac@africa-union.org

OIE collaborating Center for Quality Control
of Veterinary Vaccines



FAO Reference Centre for Technical Assistance in
Quality Control of Veterinary Vaccines

Vaccine Quality Certificate

PPR VACCINE
Batch No. PPR 08/2024

Certificate number: 1608

This is to certify that bottles/vials of PPR VACCINE batch No. PPR 08/2024 (100 doses per vial) Manufactured on 26/06/2024 and Expiring on 26/06/2026 produced by: NVI, ETHIOPIA, Passed Quality Control (QC) tests. Details are provided in the report (QCR 2987).



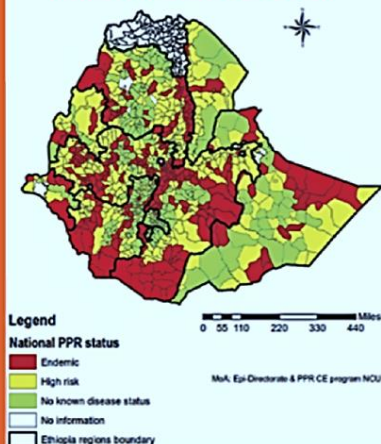
[Signature]

Ag. Director AU-PANVAC
Date 03 September 2024

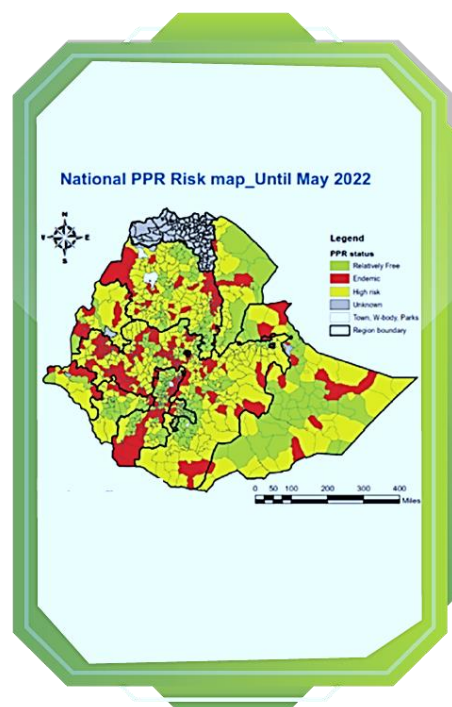
Version 2, AU-PANVAC/QMS/QF/124



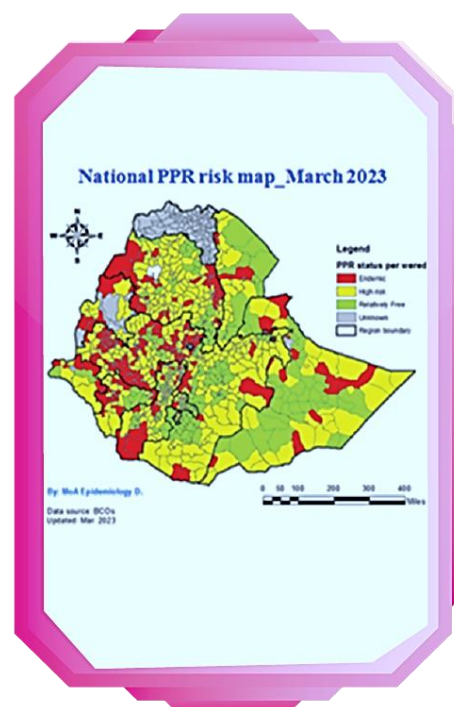
National PPR Risk Map_up to July 2021



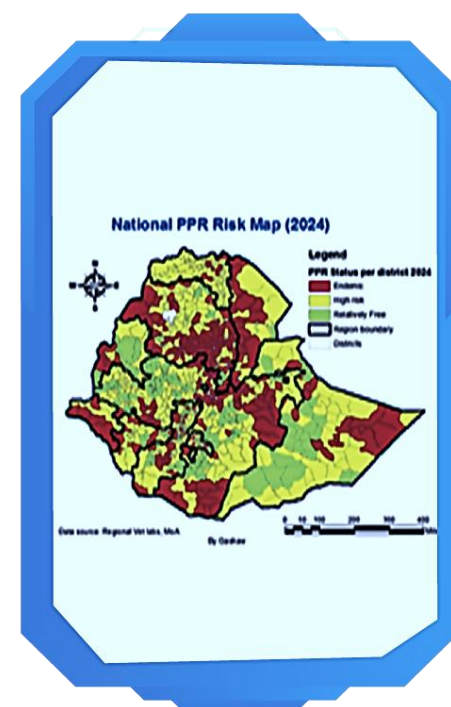
National PPR Risk map_Until May 2022



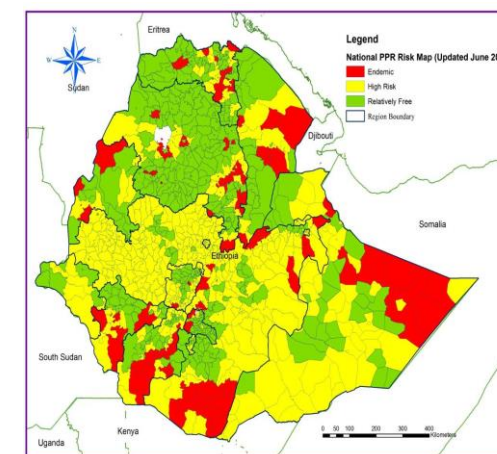
National PPR risk map_March 2023



National PPR Risk Map (2024)



The risk map also showed that the number of **endemic districts** are **decreasing** after refining and control progress



Major constraints encountered since 2017

Cold chain gaps remain in
some pastoral districts

Thermo-tolerant vaccine
production delayed (NVI)

Drought & Informal cross-
border trade of live animals

Short lifespan of shoats

Lack of secured budget for PPR
control in some regions

Insecurity and frequent droughts
(increased livestock mobility, disease
dissemination)

Restocking

Cultural festival (wedding,
gift)

- **Mandatory Identification of Small Ruminants**
(Herd & Individual – Part 4, Art. 11/1)
- **Operational Traceability System**
(Part 4, Arts. 10 & 11)
- **Control of Animal Movements**
(Part 4, Art. 12)

Major constraints

- Animal Disease Prevention & Control Proclamation No. 267/2002 (lack of animal welfare & traceability)
- Live Animal Marketing Proclamation No. 819/2014 (did not exercise as expected)
- Absence of subsidiary laws/regulations to enforce proclamations



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FEDERAL NEGARIT GAZETTE
OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

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ግጥሙ አዋጅ ቁጥር ፩ሺ፫፻፸፮/፪ሺ፲፮ የእንስሳት ጤና እና ደህንነት አዋጅ.....ገጽ ፲፱ሺ፻፳		Content Proclamation No. 1376/2025 Animal Health and Welfare ProclamationPage 19098
አዋጅ ቁጥር ፩ሺ፫፻፸፮/፪ሺ፲፮ የእንስሳት ጤና እና ደህንነት አዋጅ በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ ተግማኒነት ያለው የእንስሳት ጤና አገልግሎት በማስፈን ወጪ ገቢና ተሽጋጋሪ በሆኑ እንስሳት የእንስሳት ውጤቶች ተዋፅኦዎችና ቁሳዊ ዝውውር ላይ ወደ ሀገር ውስጥ ሊገቡ ወይም ወደ ሌላ ሀገር ሊዛመቱ የሚችሉ በሽታዎችን መከላከልና መቆጣጠር በማስፈለጉ፤		PROCLAMATION NO. 1376/2025 A PROCLAMATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE WHEREAS, it has become increasingly important to build an internationally reliable veterinary service delivery system that can prevent and control the entry or spread of animal diseases resulting from the export, import, and transit of animals, animal products, by-products, and controlled article;



STAKEHOLDERS



No	Organization	Roles
I	At national level	
1	Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Overall coordination and implementation of the NSP
2	Ethiopia Agriculture Authority (EAA)	Regulatory service, Bio-security, movement control, certification, abattoir and quarantine system
3	Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MoTC): Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)	Surveillance and control of PPR in wildlife
4	Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI)	Vaccine supply, Market inspection, and trade restriction
5	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Budget allocation and approval
6	Custom Authority	Illegal trade control, tax on animals, and inputs
7	Animal Health Institute (AHI)	Diagnostic, investigation, and research
8	National Vaccine Institute (NVI)	Vaccine production and dispatch
9	Universities	Diagnostic and research
10	Ethiopia Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)	Research
11	Environment Protection Authority	Disposal and sanitation
12	Ministry of Skills and Job Creation (MoSJC): Cooperatives	Micro-enterprise and industry parks on sheep and goat production, CIG
II	At sub-national level	
1	Regional Bureau of Agriculture/Livestock	Overall coordination of the NSP at the regional level
2	Veterinary Laboratories	Overall coordination and implementation of the NSP in operational areas
3	Finance Bureau	Budget allocation and approval
4	Trade and Industry Bureau	Micro-enterprise and industry parks on sheep and goat production, CIG
5	Research centers	Research
6	Wildlife Conservation Office	Surveillance and control of PPR in wildlife
7	Community	Collaboration and reporting
III	Developing partners, donors, associations	
1	Development partners (FAO, WOA, ILRI, IGAD, AU-IBAR)	Technical support, coordination, standardization, funds raising
2	Donors	Financial and logistic support
3	Associations (EVA, EAHPA, ESAP, traders, exporters, Cooperatives, etc)	Awareness, campaign, fundraising,
4	Privates	Awareness, vaccination, reporting, fundraising,

**National Program for Control and
Eradication of Pes des Petitis Ruminants
(NCEP PPR)**

Stakeholders Analysis

**Feb. 2024
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**



The Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia



**National Program for Control and
Eradication of Pes des Petitis Ruminants
(NCEP PPR)**

Communication Strategy

key findings and achievements

- Clear guidelines for communication
 - Role & responsibility
- NTM, RTM, NCM, RCM,

Major constraints encountered

- Weak engagement of association and privates
- Weak cross-border collaboration and information sharing

MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

- NSP been prepared and officially approved



- Sources of funding for the NSP
 - Government
 - Donors/funders
 - Developing partners





Year	Budget total du NSP	Budget national Country contribution (USD)	Contribution du donateur (1) EU -SHARE	Contribution du donateur (1) LFSDP	Project/Donor HEARD
2015		300,000	554,000 Euro	-	-
2016		350,000	4,670,345 Euro	-	-
2017		350,000	1,834,000 Euro	-	
2018		360,000	1,645,000 Euro	-	1 million Euro
2019	34,041,257 USD	650,000	573,949 Euro	27,402,200 ETB or 1,014,896 USD	1.1 million Euro
2020		700,000		32,752,926 ETB or 1,056,546 USD	1.3 million Euro
2021		900,000		80,484,720 ETB or 1,578,131 USD	2.5 million Euro
2022		1,200,000		85,358,410 ETB or 1,004,216 USD	2.6 million Euro
2023		1,600,000		70,074,386 ETB or 1,208,179 USD	2.5 million Euro
2024	69.3 million USD	2,200,000		57,057,057 ETB or 475,475 USD	0.5 million Euro

■ Ethiopia signed bilateral MoUs

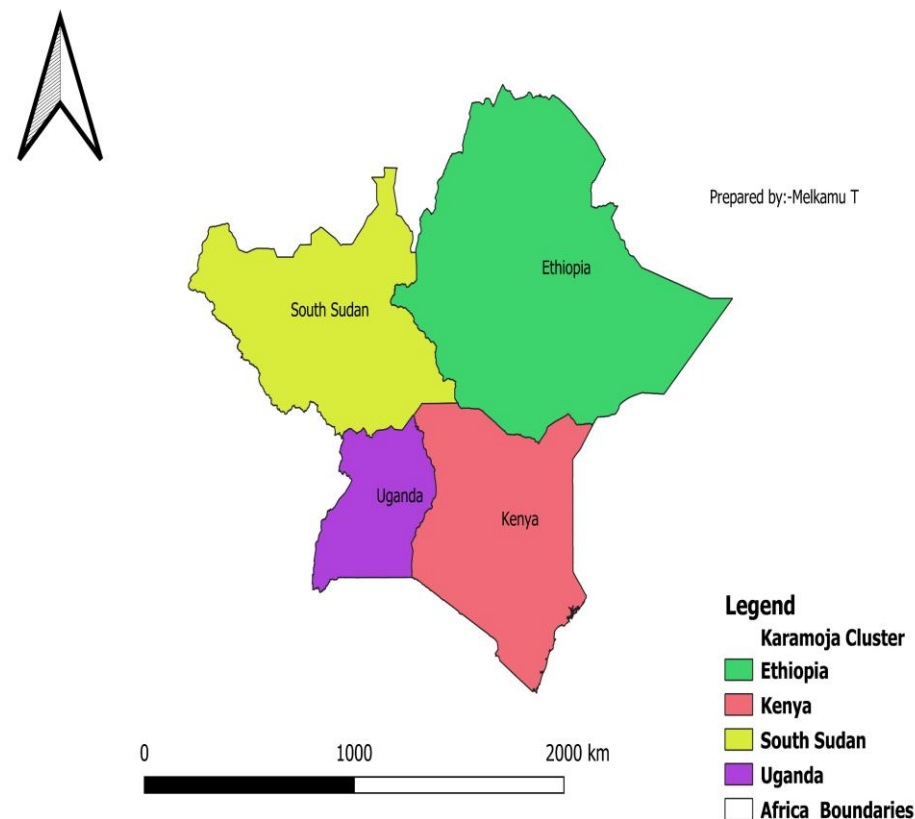
- Djibouti
- Kenya
- Somalia
- Sudan

■ Ethiopia Signed multi- lateral MoU

- Kenya
- South Sudan
- Uganda

**Karamoj
a Cluster**

**Karamoja Cluster (Multi-lateral MoU signed
countries with Ethiopia)**





PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Draft Communiqué

IGAD Ministerial Conference on Transhumance and Livestock Development

November 21, 2025

Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

We, the Ministers responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Arid Lands Development of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Member States; Republic of Djibouti, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Kenya, Federal Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Sudan and the Republic of Uganda, Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on this 21st Day of November 2025 for the Ministerial Conference on Transhumance and Livestock Development, under the IGAD Chair, Republic of Djibouti;

In the presence of the IGAD Deputy Executive Secretary, ILO Country Director for Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Special Representative to the AU, IGAD and ECA, Representative of the EU Delegation to Ethiopia, and the Deputy Director General of the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH);

Guided by the founding principles of the agreement establishing IGAD (1996);

Recalling the African Union Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (2011); Agenda 2063; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); the processes of Conference of Parties (COPs) of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Kampala Declaration on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (2022);

Recognising the centrality of transhumance and livestock development to the region's identity and economy, hosting huge livestock resources, supporting livelihoods and contributing significantly to the GDP of IGAD Member States;

Further recognizing that pastoralism's impact goes beyond its direct contributions to national GDP through livestock and livestock products, and also stimulates a wide range of economic benefits, where alternatives are scarce, creating decent employment opportunities and green jobs in multiple sectors including ranching, livestock trade, transport, leather processing, slaughterhouses, butcheries, and food services;



Further support multi-sectoral collaboration to invest in social services, in particular, education and health for mobile populations along transhumance corridors.

On the Management of Rangelands, Livestock Feed and Water Resources

Prioritise and Apply Participatory Rangeland Management as a regional approach for the governance and stewardship of communal and cross-border rangelands, including the coordination of customary and statutory rangeland institutions;

Support the development of certified forage seed systems, harmonised feed standards and regional frameworks for cross-border forage seed and fodder trade;

Invest in strategic feed reserves, strategic water points development, including drought-mitigation systems along grazing corridors;

Undertake integrated land restoration programmes, including reseeding, invasive species management, grazing systems and community-led rehabilitation, to safeguard rangeland ecosystems.

On Control of Priority Transboundary Animal Diseases:

Enhance harmonised surveillance and synchronized vaccination, diagnostic capacity and response systems under the IGAD Regional Animal Health Strategy, including improved laboratory networks, rapid diagnostics and real-time information sharing;

Recommit to the eradication of PPR (*Peste des Petits Ruminants*) by 2030 through expanded vaccination, strengthened veterinary services, and coordinated cross-border campaigns, particularly along transhumance routes and border markets;

Strengthen movement control systems, quarantine infrastructure, livestock identification and traceability to reduce the spread of transboundary animal diseases, which continue to trigger frequent export bans and disrupt market access;

Further Strengthen the IGAD One Health Platform to support integrated human-animal-environment health responses, with a special focus on zoonoses and Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR), climate-sensitive diseases and border hotspots.

On Livestock Trade and Market Access

Implement Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards and harmonize veterinary certification procedures and livestock movement regulations to facilitate safe, competitive intra-regional and international trade;

Scale up livestock traceability systems, market information platforms, and mobility monitoring tools to regulate cross-border trade and strengthen compliance with international standards;

Invest in strategic regional market and transport infrastructure, including livestock market centres, holding grounds, quarantine stations, abattoirs, feeder roads and livestock transport

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



Ethio-Kenya

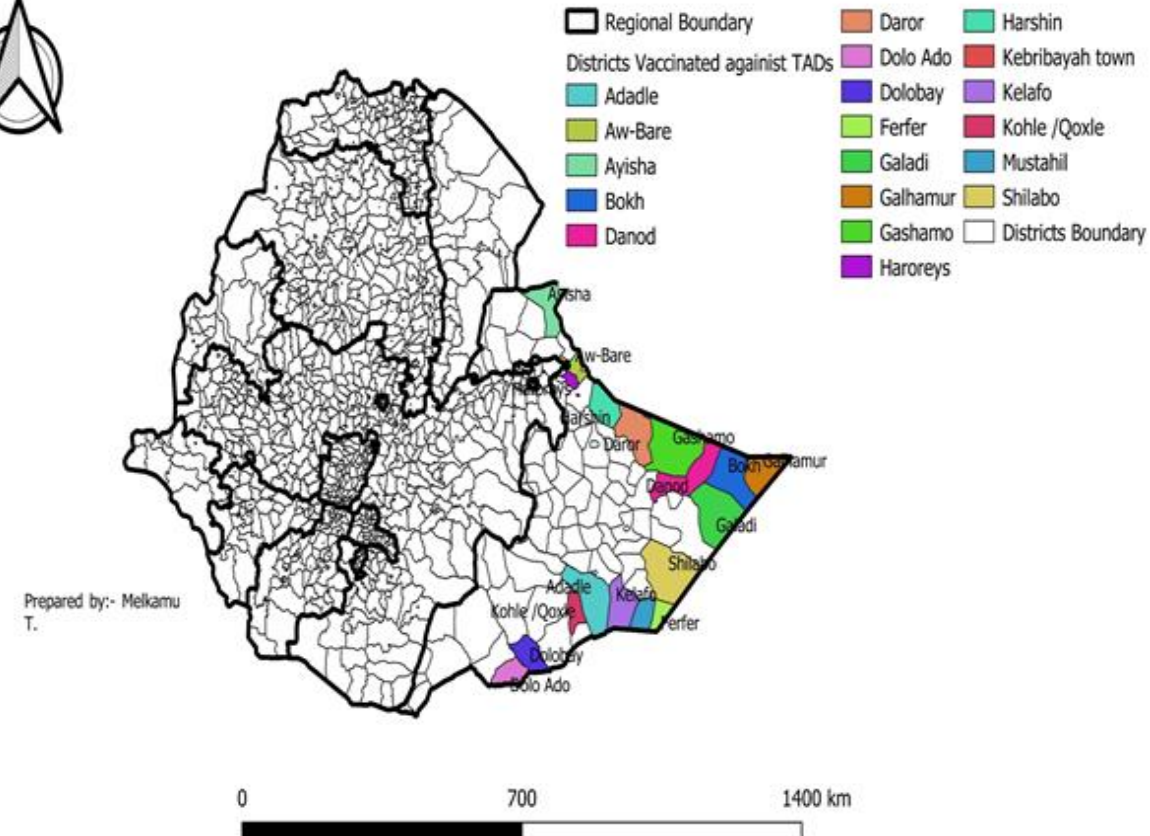
- Cross-border harmonized vaccination activity (October 2021)
- Planning Meeting:- 1 day (Ethiopia – Moyalle), 20th October 2021
- Launching Synchronized Animal Vaccination Along Cross-border Areas of Ethiopia and Kenya :- 21 October 2021
 - Moyalle district (Bochola kebele (Ethiopian side)
 - Mansille village (Kenya side)



Ethio- Somalia

- Cross-border harmonized vaccination activity (May 2025)
- Planning Meeting:- 2 day (Ethiopia, Jigjiga), 19 & 20th May 2025
- Launching Synchronized Animal Vaccination Along Cross-border Areas of Ethiopia and Somalia :- 22nd May 2025
 - Gadab & Gobyar village in Somali region, Ethiopia

Bordering Districts Vaccinated against TADs (SGP, CCPP, & LSD)



Ethio- Djibouti

- Cross-border harmonized vaccination activity June 2025)
- Planning Meeting:- 2 day (Ethiopia, Semera), 24 & 25 June 2025
- Launching Synchronized Animal Vaccination Along Cross-border Areas of Ethiopia and Djibouti :- 26 June 2025
 - Awusi Rasu, Eli Dar District Ethiopia

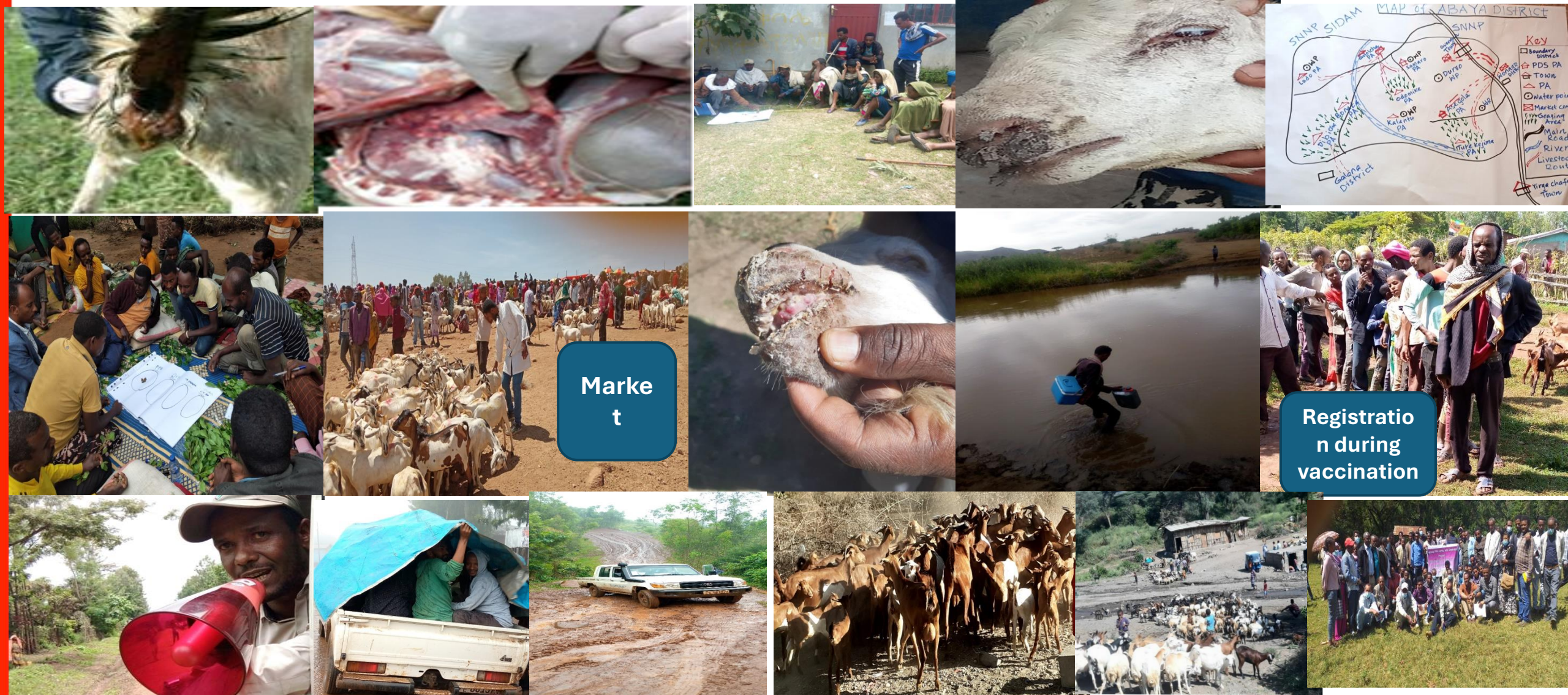


Main constraints to regional activities:

- Joint resource mobilization
- Insecurity: conflicts and insecurity in border regions hinder operationalization of MOU
- **Lack of harmonized functional IF (Still lack of action on the agreed IF)**
- Lack of Logistics and budget to sustain the cross-boarder harmonized activity
- Lack of data sharing, governance, and integrity regulations and guidelines



Team at Work



Self-assessment using the PMAT



Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	91.67
Surveillance	79.17	75.00	55.00	62.50	67.92
Prevention & Control	100.00	85.71	-	-	46.43
Legal Framework	95.00	91.67	75.00	25.00	71.67
Stakeholders	93.32	82.14	66.67	20.83	65.74
Averages within stages	93.50	86.90	59.33	35.00	

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surveillance	83.33	87.50	55.00	62.50	72.08
Prevention & Control	100.00	85.71	-	20.00	51.43
Legal Framework	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Stakeholders	100.00	96.43	75.00	25.00	74.11
Averages within stages	96.67	93.93	66.00	61.50	

- PVS FU Evaluation, focusing on PPR
 - 📅 Evaluation Period: June 16 – June 27, 2025



Opportunity

- Launched the Pan-African Programme for the Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
 - February 3, 2025
 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Conclusion

- Control and eradication program requires Strong commitment, coordination & stakeholder engagement are key to success
- Adequate funding, logistics, and skilled manpower are essential
- Effective surveillance and data use improve decision-making
- Enforcement of movement control and trade regulations is vital
- Regional collaboration enhances sustainability and impact
- Eradication strategies and implementation plans need to address episystems in a holistic and integrated manner

Way Forward

- Strengthen active & passive surveillance systems
- Integrate wildlife disease surveillance into the NAHSS for a holistic, real-time system
- Accelerate thermo-stable vaccine production
- Enhance regional & cross-border coordination and communication
- Ensure adequate budget, logistics & smooth fund flow
- Foster, private sector, NGO, and community participation
- Continue FAO and WOA's technical & financial support for PPR eradication



Especial Acknowledgements



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES



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

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



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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



VÉTÉRINAIRES
SANS FRONTIÈRES
SUISSE
VSF member of VSF International

PPR- GEP Secretariate



- Dr. Fikru Regassa (CVO)
 - PPR NCU and BCO members
- Dr. Hassen Chaka (FAO)



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





PPR eradication by 2030 or 2035 even 2040?

“So close, yet so far “

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Thank You

Think Globally, Act regionally