



Food and Agriculture
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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

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



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Thematic Vaccination Group

Dr. Mohammed Saddam Bin Tarif
Group's Focal Point

Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture

Background of Vaccination Thematic Group

2nd PPR GREN Meeting: 2019-Kenya

Discussions	Updates
During that meeting, participants agreed on four thematic areas for PPR-GREN work: 1. PPR Epidemiology including socio-economic factors and the livestock-wildlife interface, 2. PPR diagnostics, 3. PPR vaccine and delivery, 4. Outreach, advocacy and communication in order to facilitate awareness raising, resource mobilization, and both local and national participation in PPR eradication programme	Following all presentations, the meeting participants were broken into 3 working groups: (i) Atypical Domesticated PPRV Hosts group, (ii) Wildlife group, (iii) PPR Vaccination Programme group and (iv) Socio-economics working group. Objectives assigned to those working groups were to come up with research themes, which results might be beneficial for PPR-GCES in redesigning the PPR Eradication Strategy.

Background of Vaccination Thematic Group

2nd PPR GREN Meeting: 2019-Kenya

Recommendations

Establish risk mapping to better inform vaccination plans

Use post vaccination evaluation results as indicators instead of focusing only on vaccination,

Identification of the following research topics for the near future:

- ❖ Development of disease mathematical model to help informing vaccination strategies,
- ❖ Impact of different diluents on vaccine efficacy,
- ❖ Perceptions of the value of vaccination & impact on acceptance,
- ❖ Develop differential diagnostics for post-vaccination monitoring/reassurance
- ❖ Cost-benefit analysis of vaccination for increasing uptake

At this second PPR GREN meeting, the thematic areas were revisited, and a tentative agreement was made to establish four working thematic groups with respective focal points until next meeting; including the **VACCINATION THEMATIC GROUP** i.e. **Vaccination Strategy** (*vaccines, epidemiology, modelling and human behaviour/social science aspects*): Bryony Jones, Mohd Saddam Bin Tarif and Nimmo Gicheru

3rd PPR GREN Meeting : 2020-Virtual

Discussion:

SESSION 1: VACCINES, SURVEILLANCE AND VACCINATION STRATEGIES

Participants identified issues that might delay PPR eradication. The areas needing improvement are as follows:

In vaccines:

- continued development and assessment of thermo tolerant PPR vaccines (standard operating procedures, including minimum criteria, to be finalised by AU-PANVAC);
- field trials of intranasal vaccines – monitoring ease of use and efficacy under field conditions compared to subcutaneous administration;
- assessments of the effectiveness of current PPR vaccines in camels and endangered wild species.

3rd PPR GREN Meeting : 2020-Virtual

Discussion:

SESSION 1: VACCINES, SURVEILLANCE AND VACCINATION STRATEGIES

Participants identified issues that might delay PPR eradication. The areas needing improvement are as follows:

In modelling and vaccination strategies:

- meta-population models of local transmission and contact networks;
- implications of population heterogeneity for PPR transmission and vaccination;
- variance in model predictions depending on a relationship between transmission rates and population density;
- modelling of various vaccination strategies in diverse production systems (pastoralist, agro pastoralist, sedentary mixed farming);
- mass vaccination, pulse vaccination, timing and frequency of vaccination.
- age groups to be vaccinated (Should young animals be excluded?);
- targeted vaccination

4th - 5th – 6th & 7th PPR GREN Meetings

Recommendations & Outcomes

Build on previous recommendations on vaccination research topics.

Encourage finalising the development of PPRV DIVA vaccines, including field trials and commercialisation and their use to speed PPR-GEP II implementation

Describe options for and perform case studies of vaccination delivery systems that can be adapted for each specific context

Regarding PMAT; there is a need to invite all countries to start the vaccine coverage map and the disease stages where they stand. & Prepare by sub-region a series of maps showing country yearly stage and in parallel the coverage percentage and the PPR outbreak.

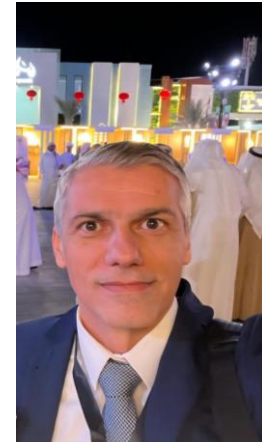
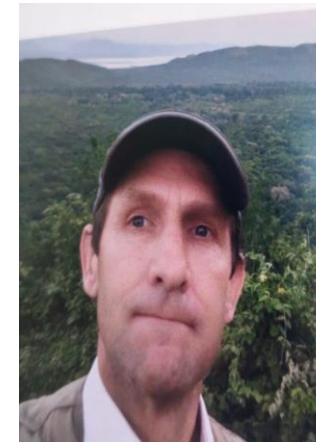
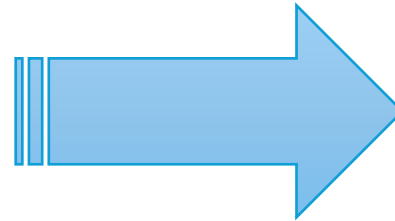
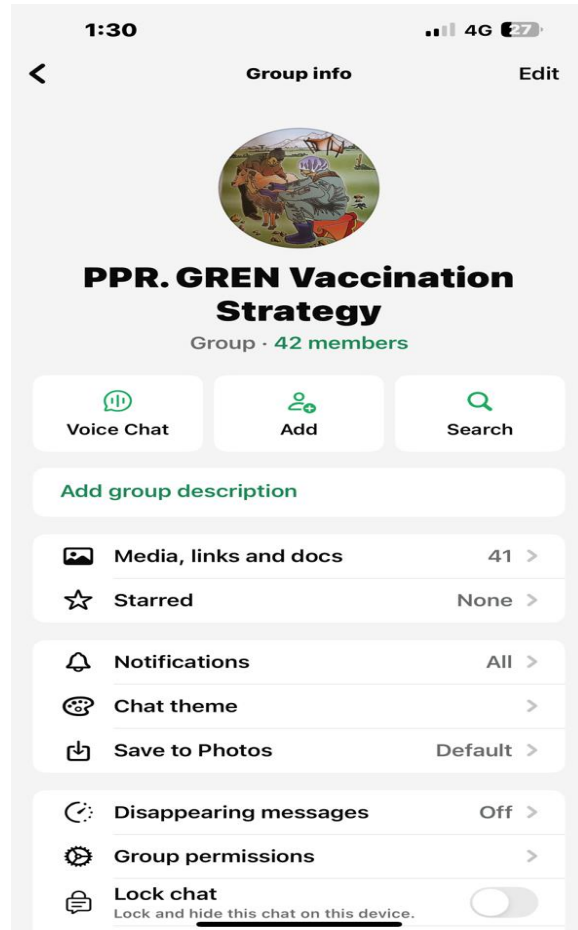
Encourage strategies between countries to harmonize the vaccination & Through RAG (Regional Advisory Group), countries in each region need to develop a regional strategy.

There is a need for research to use different diluents and stabilizers for validation to extend the shelf life after reconstitution, encouraging Thermo Tolerant vaccines.

Countries to move towards the **cessation of vaccination by end of 2027** and focus on surveillance to confirm eradication.

The suggestion was made to **create a new epi-systems group** for to focus on this important topic, with Dr. Arnaud Bataille volunteering to lead the establishment of the epi-systems group.

Management of Thematic vaccination Group 2019 - 2025



CONCLUSIONS-RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECOMMENDATIONS TO FAO AND THE WOAHP- Research Priorities in Support of PPR Eradication - Vaccine and vaccination strategies:

1. Evaluation of risk-based approaches to surveillance and vaccination.
2. DIVA vaccines and tests – validation for field use.
3. Combining the eradication of PPRV with the control of other sheep and goat diseases.
4. One Health Approach. Pilot and evaluate One Health approaches at the community level for delivering PPR eradication interventions

CONCLUSIONS-RECOMMENDATIONS:

VACCINATION/SURVEILLANCE STRATEGIES REQUIREMENT

1. Field vaccination tests (followed by an evaluation campaign) for evaluation of vaccination strategies presented as most effective in modelling work
2. Collection of animal mobility data and other risk factor data to produce risk maps and inform targeted, risk-based vaccination strategies
3. Collection and centralization at the national level of resources available to implement vaccination campaigns and identify major gaps for resource allocation



Thank you for your attention

Any Questions?