

Bangladesh

Country Updates on Priority Animal Disease Prevention and Control

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Susceptible population size

Small ruminants are central to livelihoods, food security and gender-related SDGs.

- ❑ Goat rearing supports rural livelihoods and is linked to poverty reduction, food security and gender-related SDGs.
- ❑ PPR is a major threat to small ruminants and has important trade implications.

27.29 M

Goats

3.98 M

Sheep

0.14 M

Other susceptible stock



Goat



Sheep



ther Small Ruminants

Why it matters

High population density makes vaccination coverage, movement control and surveillance essential.



Production system overview

Bangladesh's goat and sheep systems range from traditional roadside grazing to intensive commercial farms.

Goat breed profile

Approx. 90% Black Bengal goat (BBG), 8% Jamunapari and 2% crossbred goats.

Black Bengal goats show multiple phenotypic coat colours; solid black is associated with high performance.

Production categories

Extensive and semi-intensive production

Tethering and intensive production

Integration into crop agriculture



Black Bengal goat

Feeding & housing

Intensive systems use cut-and-carry grasses, cultivated fodder and concentrate mixtures.

Traditional systems rely mainly on roadside and fallow-land grasses; water sources include tube-well and pond water.

Ground-level and stilted/perch housing systems are used.

Sheep distribution

Sheep are thinly scattered nationwide.

Higher concentrations occur in Jamuna river basin, Barind and Coastal areas.

Garole sheep occur as Bangladeshi North, Central and East types.

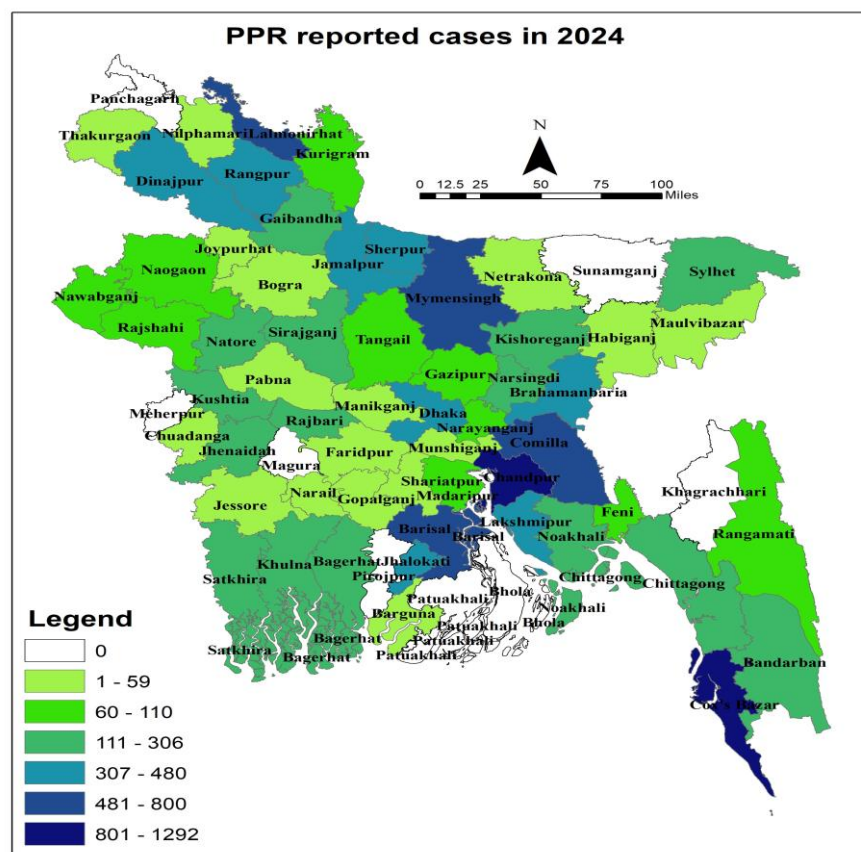


Sheep

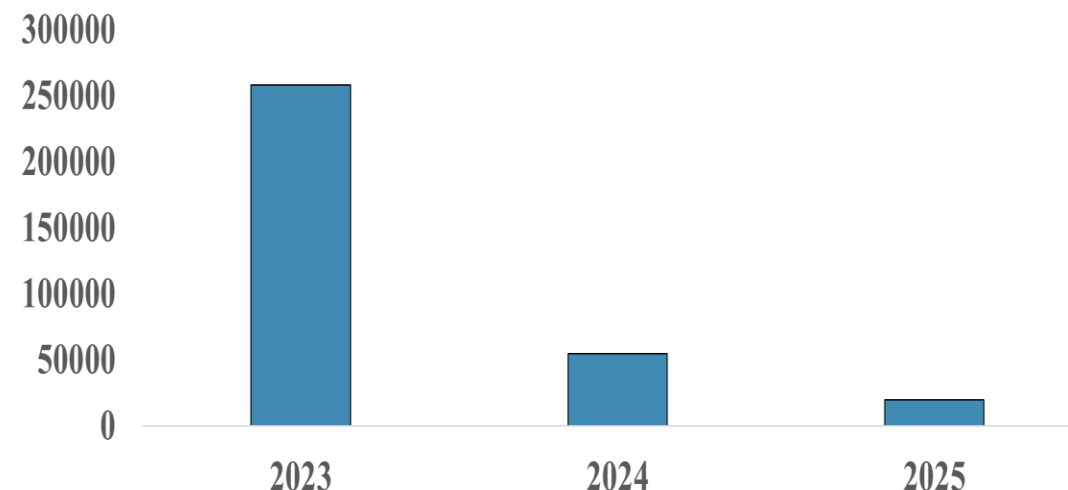
Disease situation

PPR remains present; eradication activities are ongoing.

Disease status: PPR remains present; eradication is ongoing



Clinically suspected PPR cases from 2023-2025

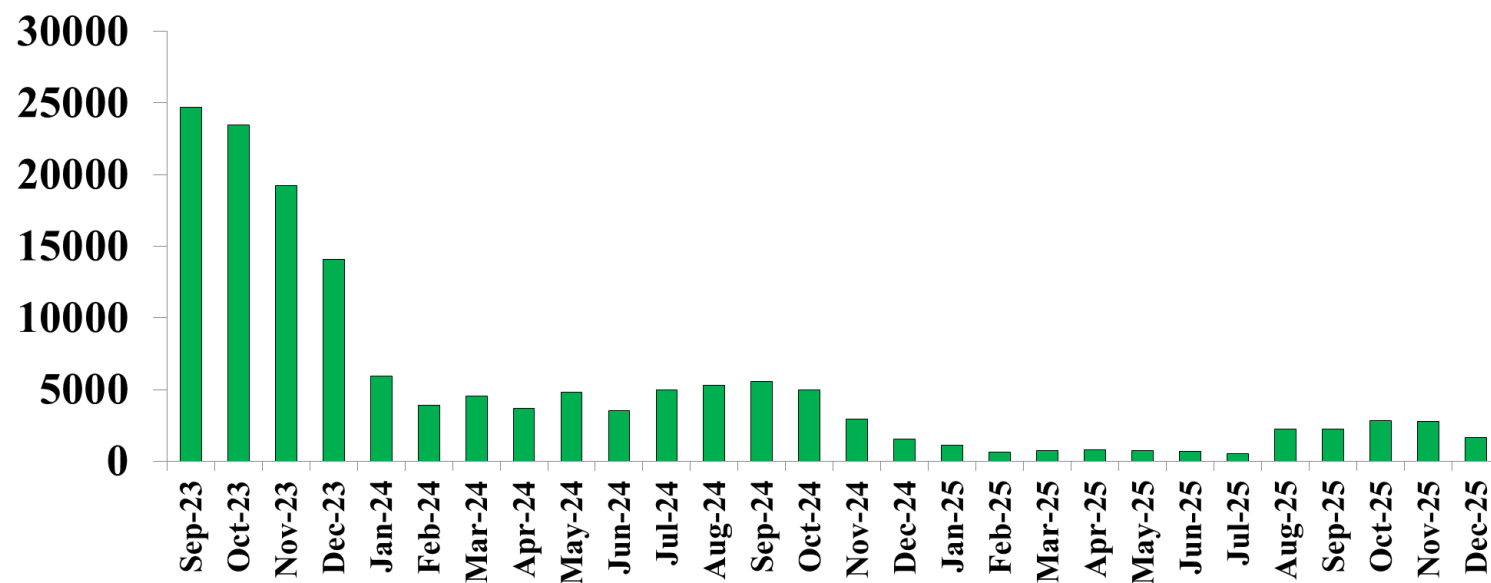


Clinically suspected PPR cases declined after the initial mass vaccination phase.

Disease trend

Month-wise reported cases show a sharp reduction and lower-level residual reporting in 2024–2025.

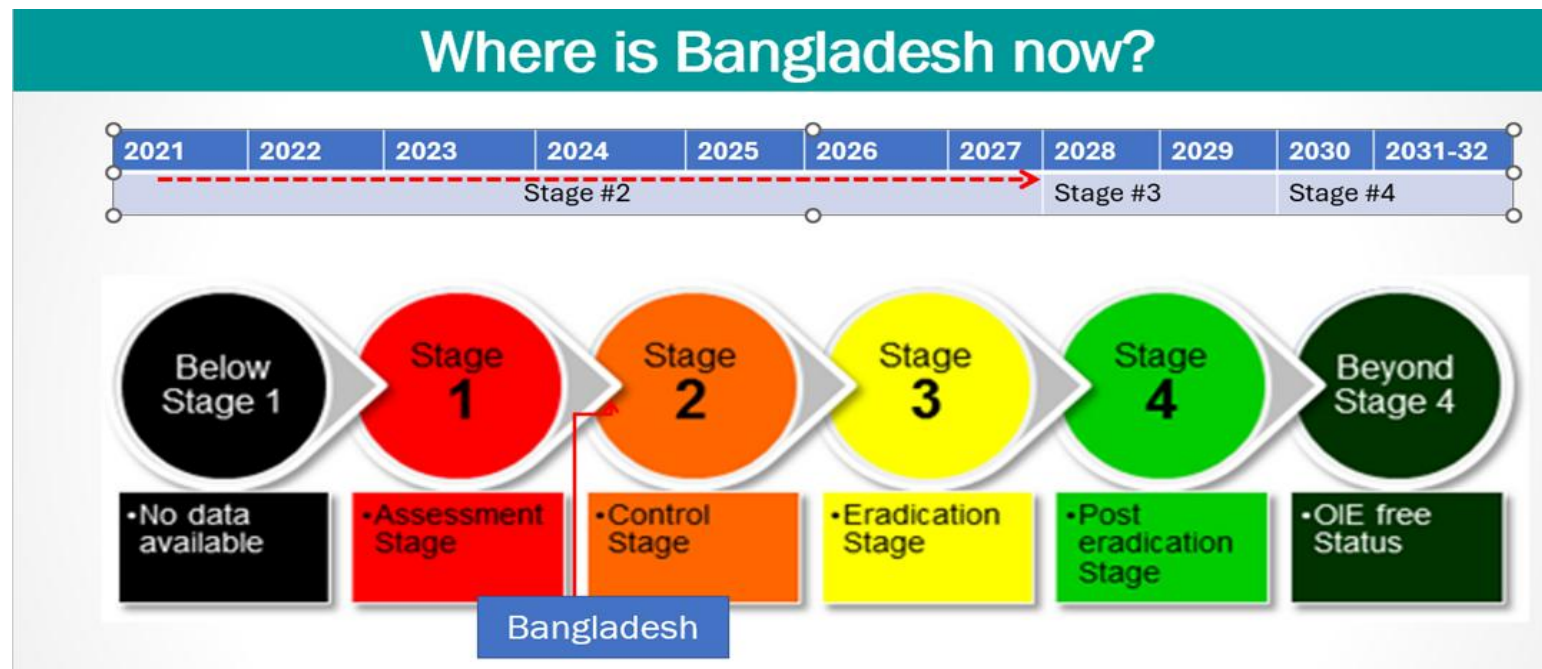
Month wise PPR reported cases from 2023-2025



Operational message: maintain sensitive reporting and targeted verification while completing mop-up vaccination.

Where is Bangladesh now?

Progress is moving from broad control toward eradication readiness.



Assessment

Control

Eradication

Post-eradication

Free status

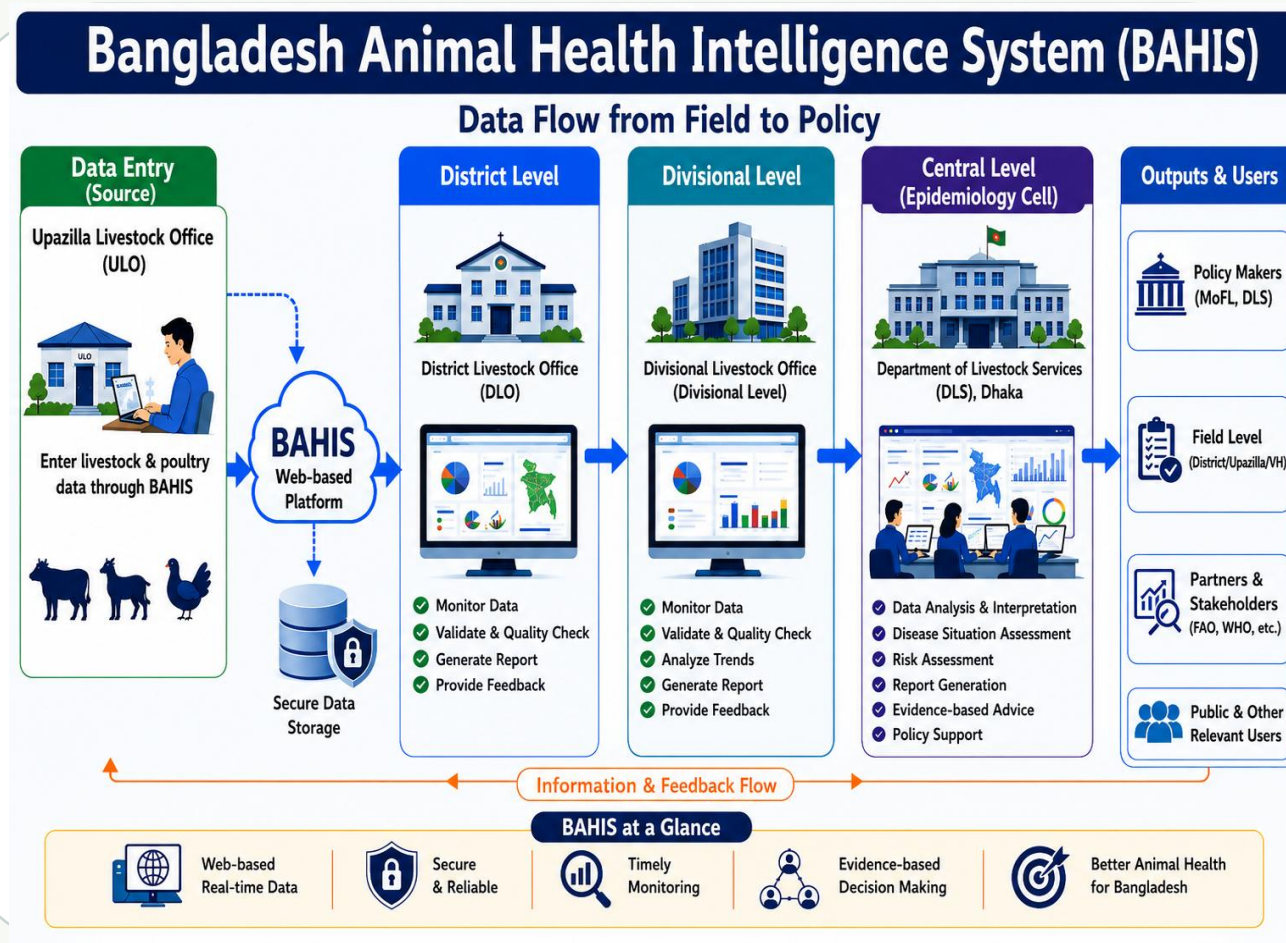
Passive surveillance and reporting

Clinically suspected PPR disease is reported through BAHIS.

- ❑ Passive reporting captures clinically suspected PPR cases through field-level disease reports.
- ❑ BAHIS supports digital data flow from field points to national dashboards.
- ❑ Surveillance data informs outbreak response and vaccination follow-up.

Bangladesh Animal Health Intelligence System (BAHIS)

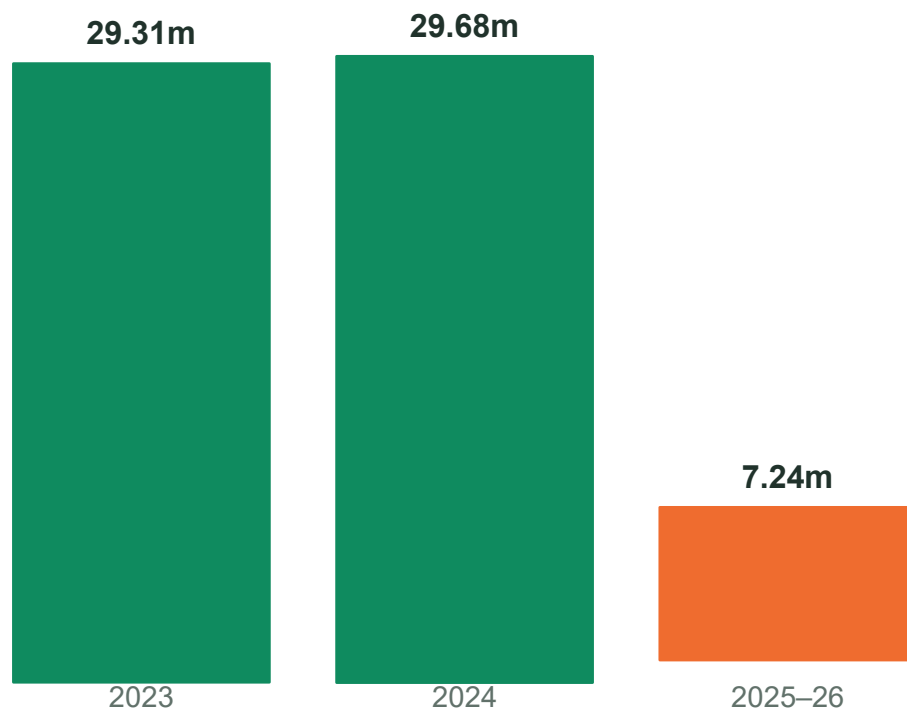
Data-driven reporting strengthens early warning, verification and national decision-making.



PPR mass vaccination

Two national vaccination rounds were completed in 2023 and 2024; mop-up continues in 2025–2026.

PPR vaccination doses



Vaccines used

Hester (Nepal) Live Thermovac PPR vaccine

LRI locally produced PPR vaccine

Programme note

Leftover animals, newborn goats and low-coverage pockets were included in subsequent vaccination efforts.

Campaign implementation involved central and local-level monitoring teams.

A NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE ERADICATION OF
PESTIS DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN BANGLADESH
(2024-2026)



DLS activities for PPR

Vaccination strategy

The programme shifted from targeted vaccination to mass blanket vaccination.

Before 2023

Targeted vaccination in high-risk areas, including one border division and selected goat-dense districts.

2023 onward

Mass blanket vaccination strategy introduced for large susceptible sheep and goat populations.

Implementation

Animals immunized at designated village collection points with structured coverage monitoring.

2025–2026

Leftover and newly born goats included through ongoing follow-up vaccination.

Monitoring & evaluation: central and local-level teams assess vaccination coverage and effectiveness.

Laboratory diagnostic capacity

Diagnostics are available centrally, while regional PPR testing capacity remains limited.

CDIL

Central capacity
PPR diagnostic testing available

BLRI

Reference capacity
Reference lab for PPR diagnostics

FDILs

Regional network
PPR testing capacity limited



Certificate of Successful Participation

This is to certify that the

**Central Disease Investigation Laboratory –
Bangladesh**

has participated in the **2019 Interlaboratory test on diagnosis of
Peste des Petits Ruminants by serological methods** and
obtained a perfect score

Score: 100%

The Animal Production and Health Laboratory of the Joint
FAO/IAEA Division would like to congratulate the laboratory
team for this significant result.

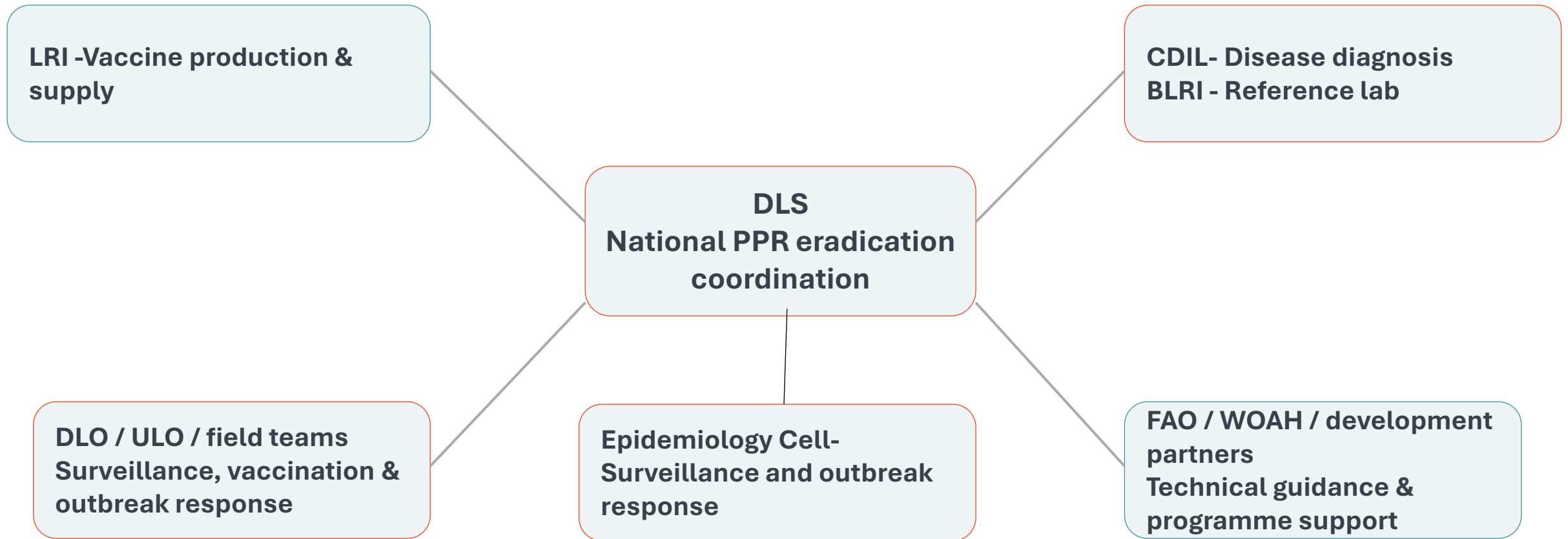
November 2019


Dr. Giovanni Cattoli
Laboratory Head
Animal Production and Health Laboratory
Seibersdorf/Vienna, Austria

Second-round sero-monitoring (2024)

2,488 samples tested
Overall positivity: 85.4%
(83.9–86.7%)

Collaboration with other stakeholders



Challenges and possible solutions

Priority actions should close the remaining technical and operational gaps.

Challenges		Priority action
Limited active surveillance	→	Introduce risk-based active surveillance and routine field sampling.
Low laboratory confirmation	→	Strengthen FDIL capacity for disease diagnosis.
Movement tracing is absent	→	Map small-ruminant movement and strengthen forward/backward tracing.
Border surveillance gaps	→	Risk-based border surveillance and enforce movement controls.
No effective vaccinated-animal identification system	→	Develop practical animal/vaccination identification and traceability.

Future plan

Sustain eradication activities and prepare for eventual PPR-free status.

01

Conduct national post-vaccination sero-monitoring

02

PPR active surveillance and laboratory confirmation, especially in high-risk areas

03

Strengthen passive surveillance in border districts

04

Revise/update the National Strategic Plan and work toward readiness to apply for PPR-free status

05

Secure an additional project/programme to sustain eradication activities and close technical gaps

06

Incorporate PPR priorities into the next PVS mission and address dossier feedback



Thank you!

Contact information

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*Bangladesh's continued commitment: coordinated vaccination,
surveillance and evidence-based eradication planning.*