

World Organisation for Animal Health

Training Workshop on Animal Disease surveillance

Peste des Petits Ruminant (PPR)-Free Recognition: The Philippine Experience

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Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Animal Industry

12-13 November 2026

Manila, The Philippines



The Philippines

- An island country of Southeast Asia in the western Pacific Ocean consisting of **more than 7000 islands and islets**
- 3 Island Groups: Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao

Goat and sheep population (as of June 30 2026)

- Total goat inventory was estimated at **3.49 million heads**
- About **99.7%** of the country's goat population came from **smallhold farms**, 0.2% from commercial farm and 0.1% from semi-commercial farm
- Sheep population in the Philippines is too small and is considered as a minor/emerging commodity compared to major livestock like swine, poultry and cattle



OIE

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale | World Organisation for Animal Health | Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

CERTIFICATE

Peste des petits ruminants status of the Philippines

This is to certify that, following a recommendation of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE approved on 26 May 2015 the proposal that the Philippines be recognised by the OIE as a country free from peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in accordance with the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2014).

This recognition is based on the documentation submitted to the OIE by the Delegate of the Philippines. The Delegate of the Philippines to the OIE has the obligation to notify the OIE immediately if there is any change in the epidemiological situation relating to PPR in the Philippines and to confirm annually that the epidemiological situation has remained unchanged, according to the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

Paris, 28 May 2015

Karin Schwabenbauer
President

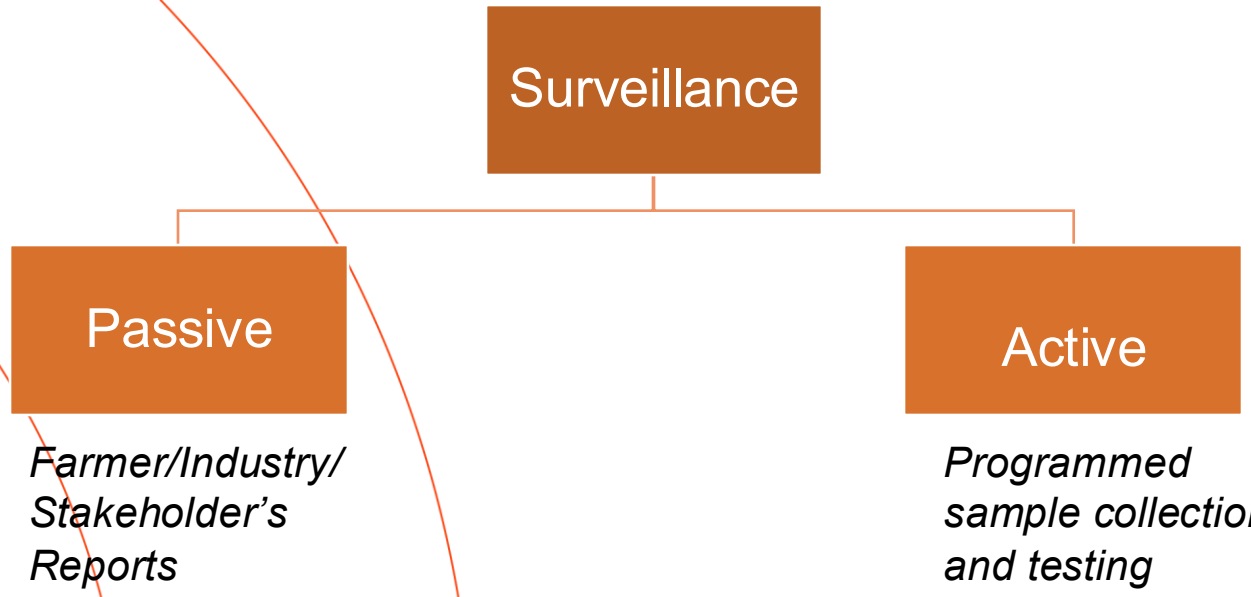
Bernard Vallat
Director General

The Philippines is officially recognized by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) as a country free from **PPR** since May 2015.

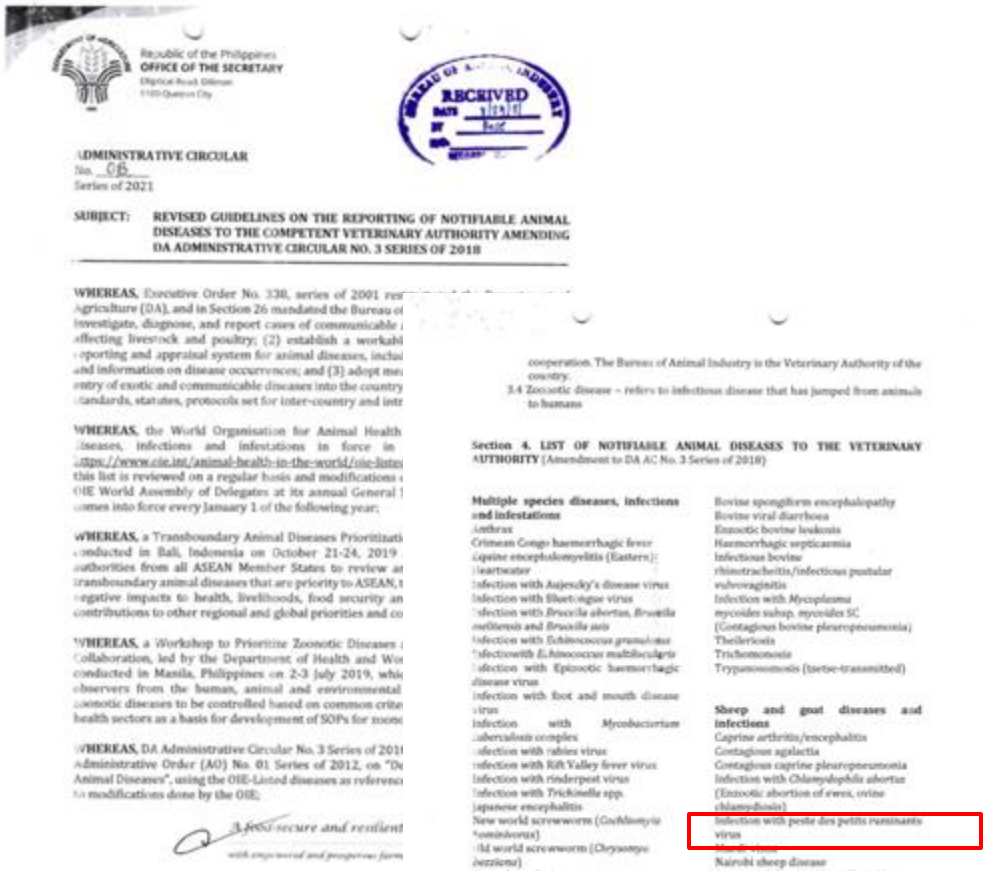
Surveillance Objective and Strategy

- **Objectives:**
  - To provide evidence that no PPR virus is circulating during the preceding 12 months (as a requirement for annual reconfirmation of PPR-free status submitted every November).
  - Early detection of the disease.

- Combination of two surveillance methods:



Passive Surveillance



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Elliptical Road, Diliman
1100 Quezon City

RECEIVED

ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR
No. 08
Series of 2021

SUBJECT: REVISED GUIDELINES ON THE REPORTING OF NOTIFIABLE ANIMAL DISEASES TO THE COMPETENT VETERINARY AUTHORITY AMENDING DA ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR NO. 3 SERIES OF 2018

WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 338, series of 2001 re... Agriculture (DA), and in Section 26 mandated the Bureau o... investigate, diagnose, and report cases of communicable ... affecting livestock and poultry; (2) establish a workabl... reporting and appraisal system for animal diseases, inclu... and information on disease occurrences; and (3) adopt me... entry of exotic and communicable diseases into the country ... standards, statutes, protocols set for inter-country and int...

WHEREAS, the World Organisation for Animal Health ... diseases, infections and infestations in force in ... (https://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed... this list is reviewed on a regular basis and modifications ... OIE World Assembly of Delegates at its annual General ... comes into force every January 1 of the following year;

WHEREAS, a Transboundary Animal Diseases Prioritizati... conducted in Bali, Indonesia on October 21-24, 2019 ... authorities from all ASEAN Member States to review a... transboundary animal diseases that are priority to ASEAN, ... negative impacts to health, livelihoods, food security an... contributions to other regional and global priorities and co...

WHEREAS, a Workshop to Prioritize Zoonotic Diseases ... Collaboration, led by the Department of Health and Wo... conducted in Manila, Philippines on 2-3 July 2019, whi... observers from the human, animal and environmental ... zoonotic diseases to be controlled based on common crite... health sectors as a basis for development of SOPs for zoon...

WHEREAS, DA Administrative Circular No. 3 Series of 201... Administrative Order (AO) No. 01 Series of 2012, on "D... Animal Diseases", using the OIE-Listed diseases as referenc... to modifications done by the OIE;

A food-secure and resilient ... with empowered and prosperous farm...

cooperation. The Bureau of Animal Industry is the Veterinary Authority of the country.
3.4 Zoonotic disease – refers to infectious disease that has jumped from animals to humans

Section 4. LIST OF NOTIFIABLE ANIMAL DISEASES TO THE VETERINARY AUTHORITY (Amendment to DA AC No. 3 Series of 2018)

Multiple species diseases, infections and infestations
Anthrax
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
Heartwater
Infection with Aujeszky's disease virus
Infection with Bluetongue virus
Infection with *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis*
Infection with *Echinococcus granulosus*
Infection with *Echinococcus multilocularis*
Infection with Epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus
Infection with foot and mouth disease virus
Infection with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex
Infection with rabies virus
Infection with Rift Valley fever virus
Infection with rinderpest virus
Infection with Trichinella spp.
Japanese encephalitis
New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
Paratuberculosis
Q fever
Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
Tularemia
West Nile fever

Cattle diseases and infections
Bovine anaplasmosis
Bovine babesiosis
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Bovine viral diarrhoea
Enzootic bovine leukosis
Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis
Infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia)
Theileriosis
Trichomonosis
Trypanosomosis (tsetse-transmitted)

Sheep and goat diseases and infections
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
Contagious agalactia
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
Infection with *Chlamydophila abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)
Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus
Nairobi sheep disease
Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)
Scrapie
Sheep pox and goat pox

Swine diseases and infections
Infection with african swine fever virus
Infection with classical swine fever virus
Infection with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus

A food-secure and resilient Philippines ... with empowered and prosperous farmers and fisherfolk

- **DA AC No. 08, Series of 2021 -** "Revised Guidelines on the Reporting of Notifiable Animal Diseases to the Competent Veterinary Authority Amending DA Administrative Circular No. 3 Series of 2018

Passive Surveillance



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
NO. 30
Series of 2024

SUBJECT : LIST OF BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDU
DISEASES AND PROCEDURES ON AN

WHEREAS, Office of the President (OP) Administrative Order
"Creating the Philippine Inter-Agency Committee on Zoonos
Responsibilities, Other Related Matters and Providing Funds T
the Philippine Inter-Agency Committee on Zoonoses (PhIC
prevention, control, and elimination of zoonotic diseases as w
sustainable mechanism to strengthen the animal-human inter

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture (DA) has been iden
PhICZ to lead on the prevention and control of zoonotic
domestic animals;

WHEREAS, the DA, together with Department of Health (DOH
and Natural Resources (DENR), issued a Joint Administrativ
"Guidelines to Operationalize the Philippine Inter-Agency Co
provide guidelines for the effective operation of the PhICZ as t
Health" mechanism to strengthen the coordination betwe
environment sectors to prevent and control zoonotic diseases

WHEREAS, DA Administrative Circular (AC) No. 08, Series of 2
the Reporting of Notifiable Animal Diseases to the Competent
AC No. 03, S. 2018," was issued to improve the animal
investigation for better scope and comprehension of the anim
and to strengthen the implementation of the prevention, co
emerging and re-emerging animal diseases;

WHEREAS, the BAI, refers as the Bureau, by virtue of Act No. 3
of Animal Industry, Defining its Powers and Functions, Pr
Appropriation for its Organization and Operation," is mandat
the livestock industry in the country by controlling and era
diseases of domestic animals;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Executive Order (EO) No. 338, Series
Department of Agriculture, Providing Funds Therefor, and for
to investigate, diagnose, and report cases of communicable and
livestock and poultry, among others;

Section 5. LIST OF BAI PRIORITY ANIMAL DISEASES

5.1. Multispecies
5.1.1. Anthrax
5.1.2. Aujeszky's Disease or Pseudorabies
5.1.3. Brucellosis (Brucella abortus, melitensis, and suis)
5.1.4. Foot and Mouth Disease
5.1.5. Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex

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Malaganang Agrikultura, Maunlad na Ekonomiya!

5.1.6. Rabies
5.1.7. Trypanosome spp.
5.1.8. Japanese Encephalitis
5.1.9. Old World Screwworm
5.1.10. Paratuberculosis or Johne's Disease
5.1.11. Q Fever
5.1.12. Surra

5.2. Bovinae
5.2.1. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis
5.2.2. Hemorrhagic Septicemia
5.2.3. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
5.2.4. Lumpy Skin Disease
5.2.5. Paratuberculosis
5.2.6. Tick-borne Parasitic Diseases (Anaplasmosis, Theileriosis, and Babesiosis)

5.3. Caprinae
5.3.1. Peste des Petits Ruminants
5.3.2. Ovine Epididymitis
5.3.3. Sheep Pox and Goat Pox

5.4. Suidae
5.4.1. African Swine Fever
5.4.2. Classical Swine Fever
5.4.3. Highly Pathogenic Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome

5.5. Avea
5.5.1. Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis
5.5.2. Avian Mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum and synoviae)
5.5.3. Fowl Typhoid and Pullorum Disease
5.5.4. Avian Influenza
5.5.5. Newcastle Disease

5.6. Equidae
5.6.1. Equine Infectious Anemia
5.6.2. African Horse Sickness Virus

5.7. Leporidae
5.7.1. Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease

5.8. Apinae
5.8.1. American Foulbrood

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- **DA AC No. 08, Series of 2021 -** "Revised Guidelines on the Reporting of Notifiable Animal Diseases to the Competent Veterinary Authority Amending DA Administrative Circular No. 3 Series of 2018
- **BAI MC No. 30, Series of 2024 -** " List of Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) Priority Animal Diseases and Procedures of Animal Disease Reporting

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Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR
No. 21
Series of 2025

SUBJECT: CATEGORIZATION OF PRI
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDU

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI
Order No. 292 s.1987, is mandated to investigate
communicable animal diseases, as well as to
prevention, and promote the development of livest

WHEREAS, the emergence of animal diseases is c
productivity, food security, public health, and glob
the animal production losses are linked to animal

WHEREAS, in the Philippines, there has been
diseases aligned with international guidelines fr
(WOAH), Association of Southeast Asian Nat
Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, as well
European Union (EU) Commission;

WHEREAS, the BAI Memorandum Circular (MC)
animal diseases using a multi-criteria decision
from BAI technical officers on animal health, bo
evaluating over 100 reportable WOAH diseases
impact, urgency of disease reporting, and laborato

WHEREAS, to enhance the strategic allocation of
refine and organize this list into a categorical fram

NOW, THEREFORE, to provide clear guidance
Authorities in the efficient and effective imple
control programs, border control measures, and
diseases are categorized as follows, along with c
concerned:

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GENERAL PR

Section 1. COVERAGE

The Memorandum Circular shal
priority animal diseases as identi
categories, an animal disease cate

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Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

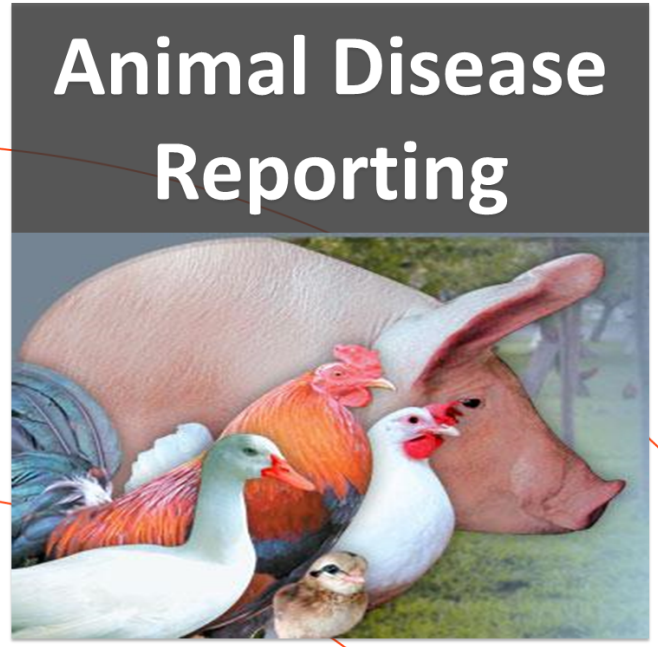
Table 4.1. Priority animal diseases identified by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), classified under the five categories: Threats to Disease Freedom (T), Assigned to Farm-Level Action Diseases (A), Zoonotic Diseases (Z), Endemic and Economically Important Diseases (E), and Rapidly Spreading Diseases (R).

Threats to Disease Freedom (T)	Assigned to Farm-level Action Diseases (A)[2]	Zoonotic Diseases (Z)	Endemic and Economically Important Diseases (E)	Rapidly Spreading Diseases (R)
Foot and Mouth Disease	Highly Pathogenic Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome	Anthrax	Avian Influenza	Newcastle Disease
Peste des Petits Ruminants	Bluetongue	Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Complex	Rabies	Classical Swine Fever
Lumpy Skin Disease	Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis	Q Fever	African Swine Fever	American Foulbrood
African Horse Sickness	Aujeszky's Disease or Pseudorabies	Japanese Encephalitis		Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia	Bee Pests (*Acarapis woodi*, *Tropilaelaps* spp., Varroosis, and Small Hive Beetle)	Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*, and *B. suis*) and Ovine Epididymitis		Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy[3]	Sheep and Goat Pox	Salmonellosis[4]		Caprine Arthritis-Encephalitis
	Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *M. synoviae*)	Avian Influenza[5]		Enzootic Bovine Leukosis
		Rabies[6]		Surra
				Equine Infectious Anemia
				Paratuberculosis
				Brucellosis

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- **DA AC No. 08, Series of 2021 -** "Revised Guidelines on the Reporting of Notifiable Animal Diseases to the Competent Veterinary Authority Amending DA Administrative Circular No. 3 Series of 2018
- **BAI MC No. 30, Series of 2024 -** " List of Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) Priority Animal Diseases and Procedures of Animal Disease Reporting
- **BAI MC No. 21, Series of 2025 -** "Categorization of Priority Animal Diseases Listed by the Bureau of Animal Industry"

Passive Surveillance



Routine disease reporting

Disease outbreak investigation

Field Reports of Sick/Dead Animals

Livestock Inspectors, Agricultural Technicians, Meat Inspectors, private practitioners, BHERTs*, Community

Municipal Veterinary Office / City Veterinary Office or Municipal Agriculturist Office / City Agriculturist Office

Provincial Veterinary Office or Provincial Agriculturist Office

DARFO RADDLs and RQRTs

BAI (AHWD/Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory)





Bureau of Animal Industry
Animal Disease Diagnosis and Reference Laboratory

Confirmatory diagnosis

- **Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RADDLs)**
- Provincial Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratories

Submission of samples

Submission of samples

Livestock raisers/farmers
Municipal/City/Provincial Veterinarians/Agriculturists
Field workers from DARFOS/LGUs

ANIMAL DISEASE INCIDENT REPORT (ADIR)

- **Quick & Reliable Reporting**
  The platform empowers individuals to promptly report cases of animal disease, whether the information comes directly from field personnel or through verbal communication.
- **User-Friendly Mobile Access**
  Available as a mobile app download, it offers a simple interface for submitting vital details, ensuring that authorities can respond rapidly and take immediate action and verification
- **Strengthening Animal & Public Health**
  By streamlining reports from all sources, the system guarantees effective disease control and prevention, ultimately protecting animal welfare and public health.

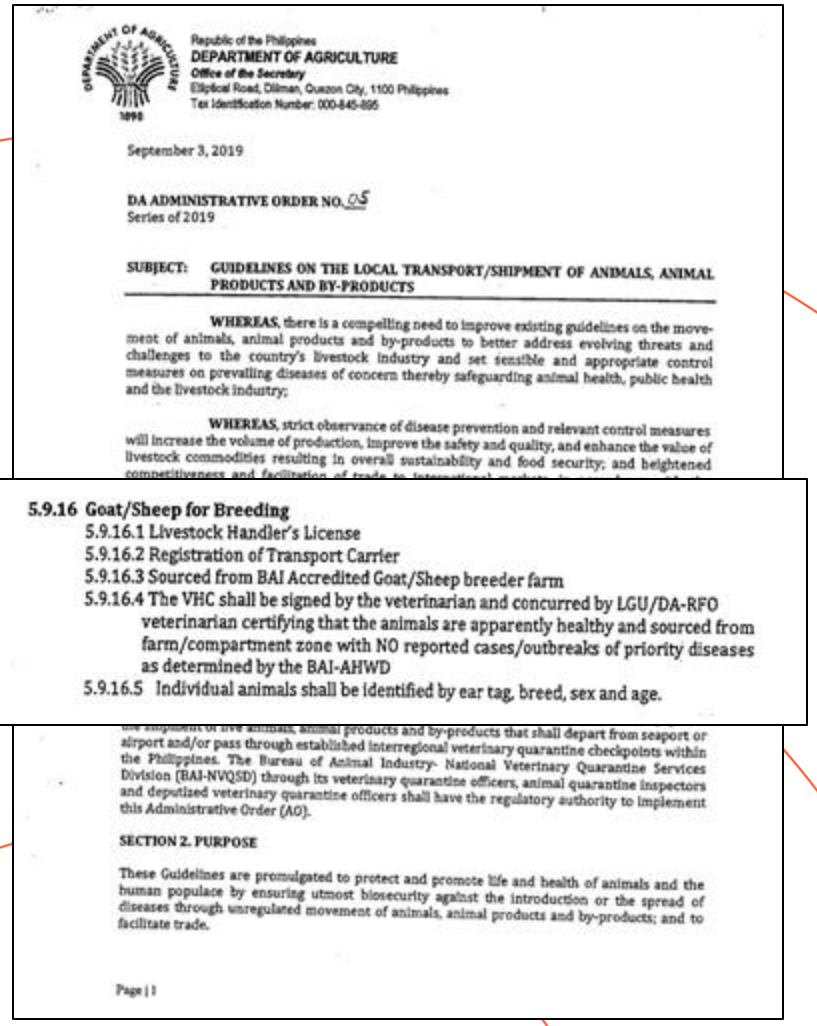


Active Surveillance

- **Samples collected through the Risk-based Surveillance for Foot and Mouth Disease**
  - FMD Risk-based Surveillance is being conducted biannually (May and October) for high risk areas; annually (either May or October) for Medium Risk Areas; Low Risk Areas are exempted from sample submission.
  - Samples collected from Goats and Sheep as part of the FMD Risk-based surveillance are also tested for PPR to establish freedom from the disease.

- **Samples collected as part of the requirement prior to local movement of Small Ruminant**
  - Negative test result for Brucella and Small Ruminant Lentivirus are required prior to local transport of small ruminants. Samples collected for this purpose are also tested for PPR to establish freedom from the disease.

Other Prevention and Control Measures



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, 1100 Philippines
Tax Identification Number: 000-845-895

September 3, 2019

DA ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 05
Series of 2019

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES ON THE LOCAL TRANSPORT/SHIPMENT OF ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

WHEREAS, there is a compelling need to improve existing guidelines on the movement of animals, animal products and by-products to better address evolving threats and challenges to the country's livestock industry and set sensible and appropriate control measures on prevailing diseases of concern thereby safeguarding animal health, public health and the livestock industry;

WHEREAS, strict observance of disease prevention and relevant control measures will increase the volume of production, improve the safety and quality, and enhance the value of livestock commodities resulting in overall sustainability and food security; and heightened

5.9.16 Goat/Sheep for Breeding
5.9.16.1 Livestock Handler's License
5.9.16.2 Registration of Transport Carrier
5.9.16.3 Sourced from BAI Accredited Goat/Sheep breeder farm
5.9.16.4 The VHC shall be signed by the veterinarian and concurred by LGU/DA-RFO veterinarian certifying that the animals are apparently healthy and sourced from farm/compartment zone with NO reported cases/outbreaks of priority diseases as determined by the BAI-AHWD
5.9.16.5 Individual animals shall be identified by ear tag, breed, sex and age.

airport and/or pass through established interregional veterinary quarantine checkpoints within the Philippines. The Bureau of Animal Industry- National Veterinary Quarantine Services Division (BAI-NVQSD) through its veterinary quarantine officers, animal quarantine inspectors and deputized veterinary quarantine officers shall have the regulatory authority to implement this Administrative Order (AO).

SECTION 2. PURPOSE

These Guidelines are promulgated to protect and promote life and health of animals and the human populace by ensuring utmost biosecurity against the introduction or the spread of diseases through unregulated movement of animals, animal products and by-products; and to facilitate trade.

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- **Local Movement Control**
  - **DA AO No. 05, Series of 2019 and DA AO No. 13, Series of 2025** requires the following requirements:
    - Veterinary Health Certificate/ Veterinary Attestation
    - Sample Collection and Testing
    - Shipping Permit
  - **DA AO No. 08, Series of 2004, and BAI MO No. 12, Series of 2004**, requires the following requirements:
    - Handler's Registration
    - License to Operate Transport Carrier

Other Prevention and Control Measures

- **Facility Regulations**
  - **Republic Act No. 8485 and DA AC No. 04, Series of 2015,** mandates the registration of all animal facilities under the BAI.
  - **DA AO No. 04, Series of 2007,** requires all accredited small ruminant breeder facilities to submit diagnostic results confirming the absence of significant animal diseases.
  - **DA DC No. 07, Series of 2017**, allows animal facilities to obtain certification to align with the best local standards and ASEAN goals.
  - **BAI MC No. 19, Series of 2019**, oversees farm animal disease monitoring and ensures compliance with biosecurity measures.

Other Prevention and Control Measures

- **Importation Control**
  - **RA No. 3639, RA No. 9296, and DA AO No. 26, Series of 2005:** The Philippines does not allow the importation of live susceptible animals into the country from PPR infected countries.
  - Border inspection posts are established in cooperation and in constant coordination with the Bureau of Customs (BOC), Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Philippine Postal Authority.
  - All imported animals, animal products and veterinary products must comply with the import requirements from BAI to be allowed entry in the country (Quarantine Site Certification and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Permit).

Collaboration with Other Stakeholders

- **The Bureau is actively joining meetings and other related activities with our regional partners (particularly WOAH and FAO):**
  - Peste des Petits ruminants: Training workshop for Asia and the Pacific (2025)
  - Regional workshop on lumpy skin disease (LSD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) control in Asia and the Pacific (2026)

- **The Bureau also has activities dedicated to priority transboundary animal diseases (TADs), such as, but not limited to:**
  - Animal Health and Welfare Coordinators Meeting/Workshop (Biannually);
  - Animal Health Congress (Annually);and
  - Several sub-national/local TADs meeting

Challenges

- Monitoring and conducting routine disease surveillance across smallholder backyard farms in remote areas is challenging.
- Priority focus and national funding are frequently diverted toward managing other livestock and poultry diseases such African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza.
- Although the country has several preventive measures in place, it currently lacks a formally documented Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for PPR.

Impact/Benefits of WOAH PPR-Free Recognition

- Maintaining disease-free status protects food security and livelihood of local smallholder farmers and backyard raisers.
- Policymakers are encouraged to prioritize PPR and the small ruminant industry to preserve the status of the country and secure its continued maintenance.
- The small ruminant industry is also more compliant and engaged with the regulations as they witness the results of efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate animal diseases.
- Maintaining disease-free status enables the potential export of live small ruminants, breeding stock, and meat products to international markets.

Thank you!

