



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Joint Workshop of the GF-TADs Middle East for Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants Regional Roadmaps

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 27-30 April 2025



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



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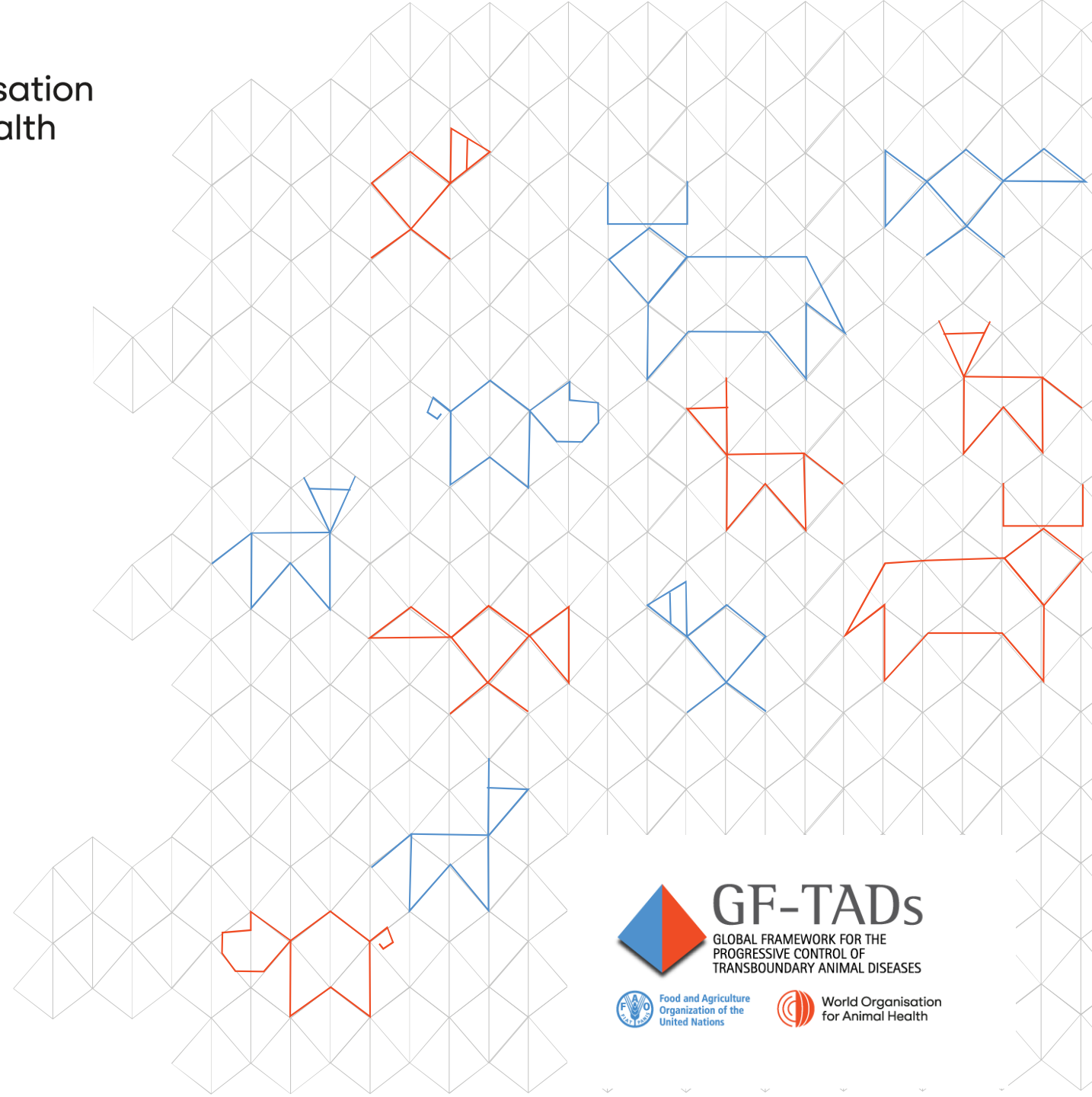
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Pre-survey results

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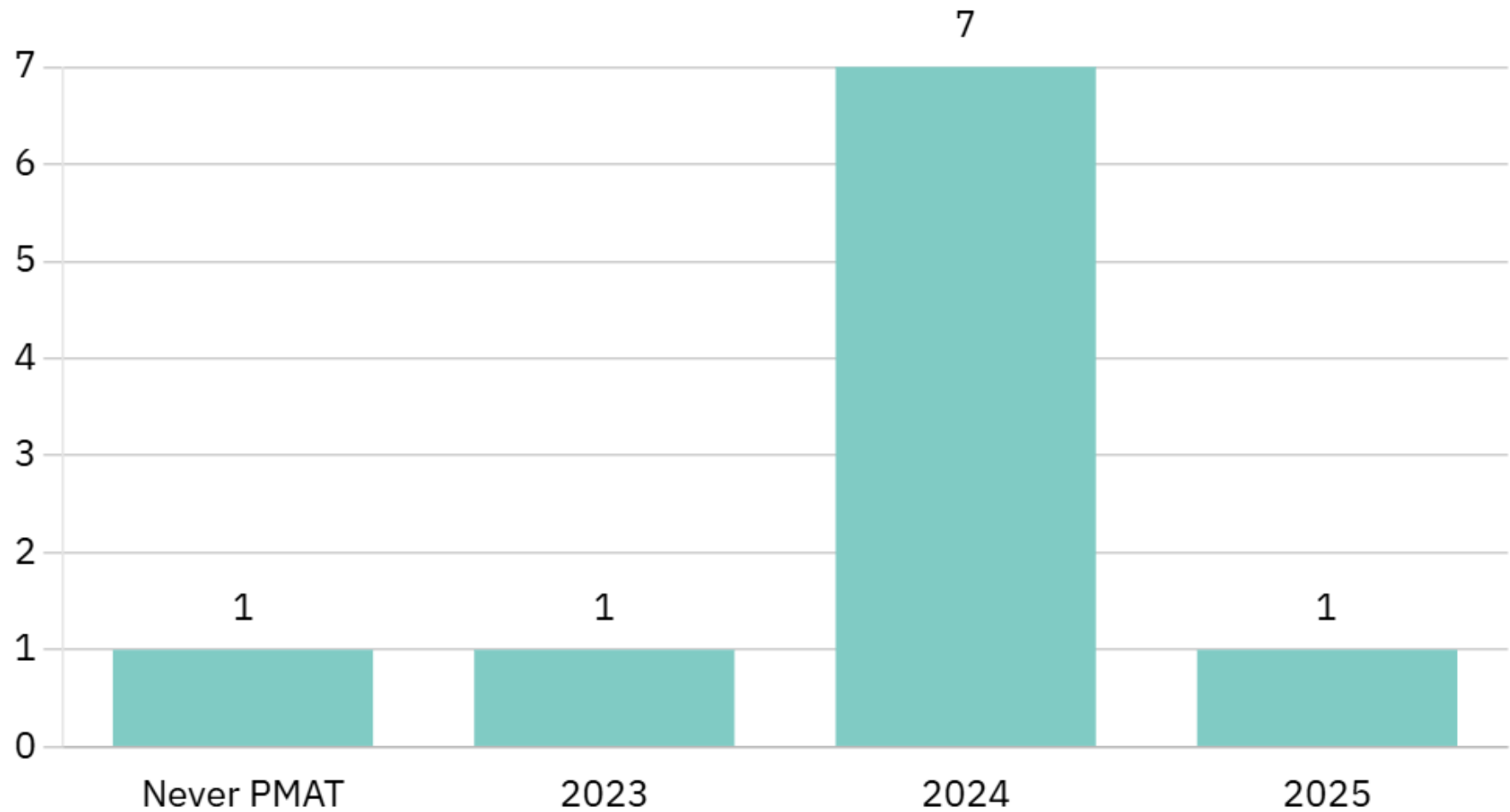
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Background

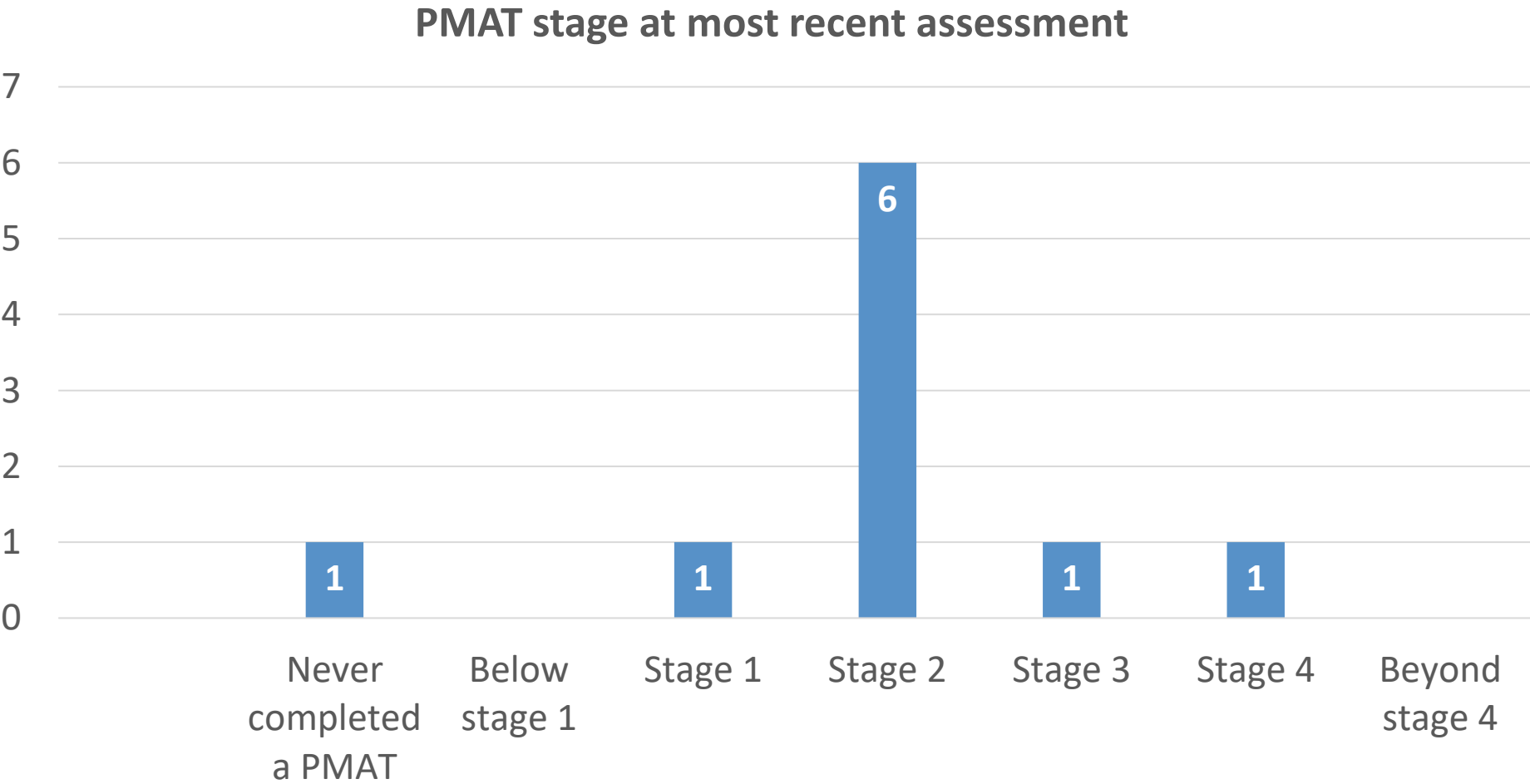
- 10 countries answered the pre-survey
- Small ruminant populations ranged from 50 000-32 million heads (median 3.3 million)
- PPR notifiable disease in all responding countries
- 9/10 have an appointed PPR focal point



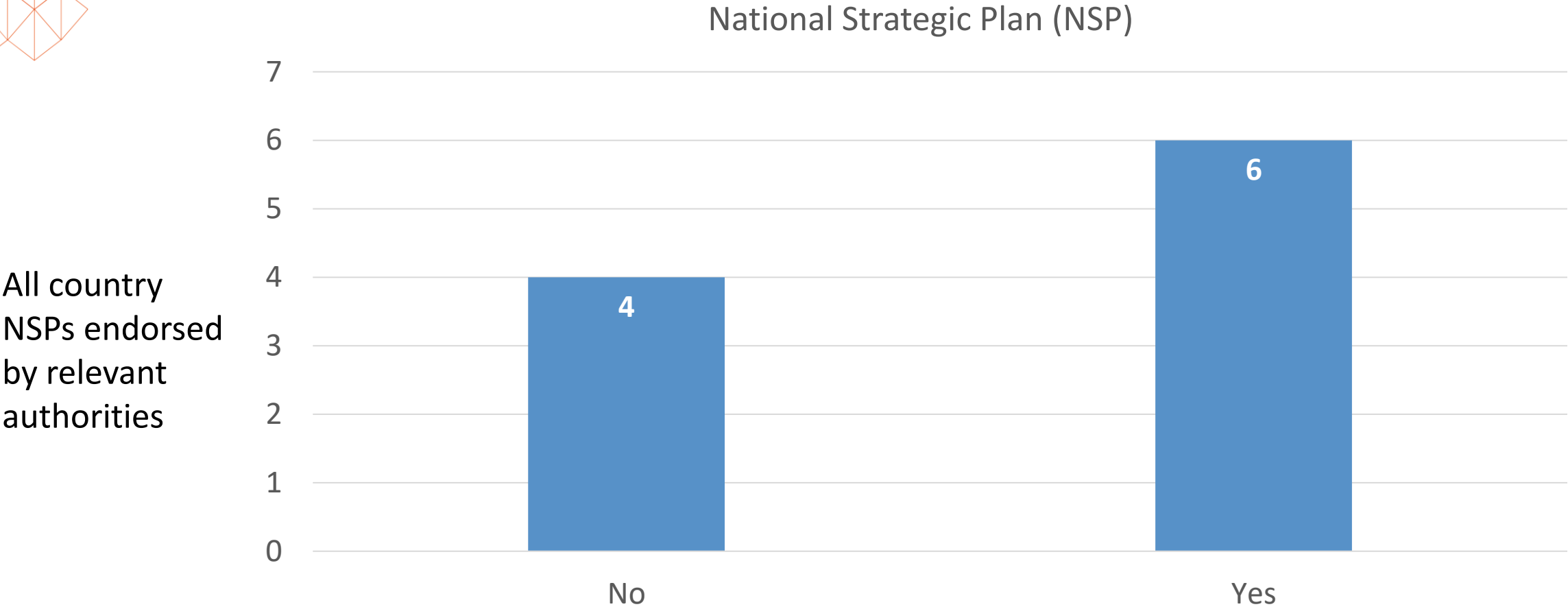
When was the last time your country completed a PPR PMAT assessment?



If you have filled PMAT, which PMAT stage was your country in your most recent assessment?

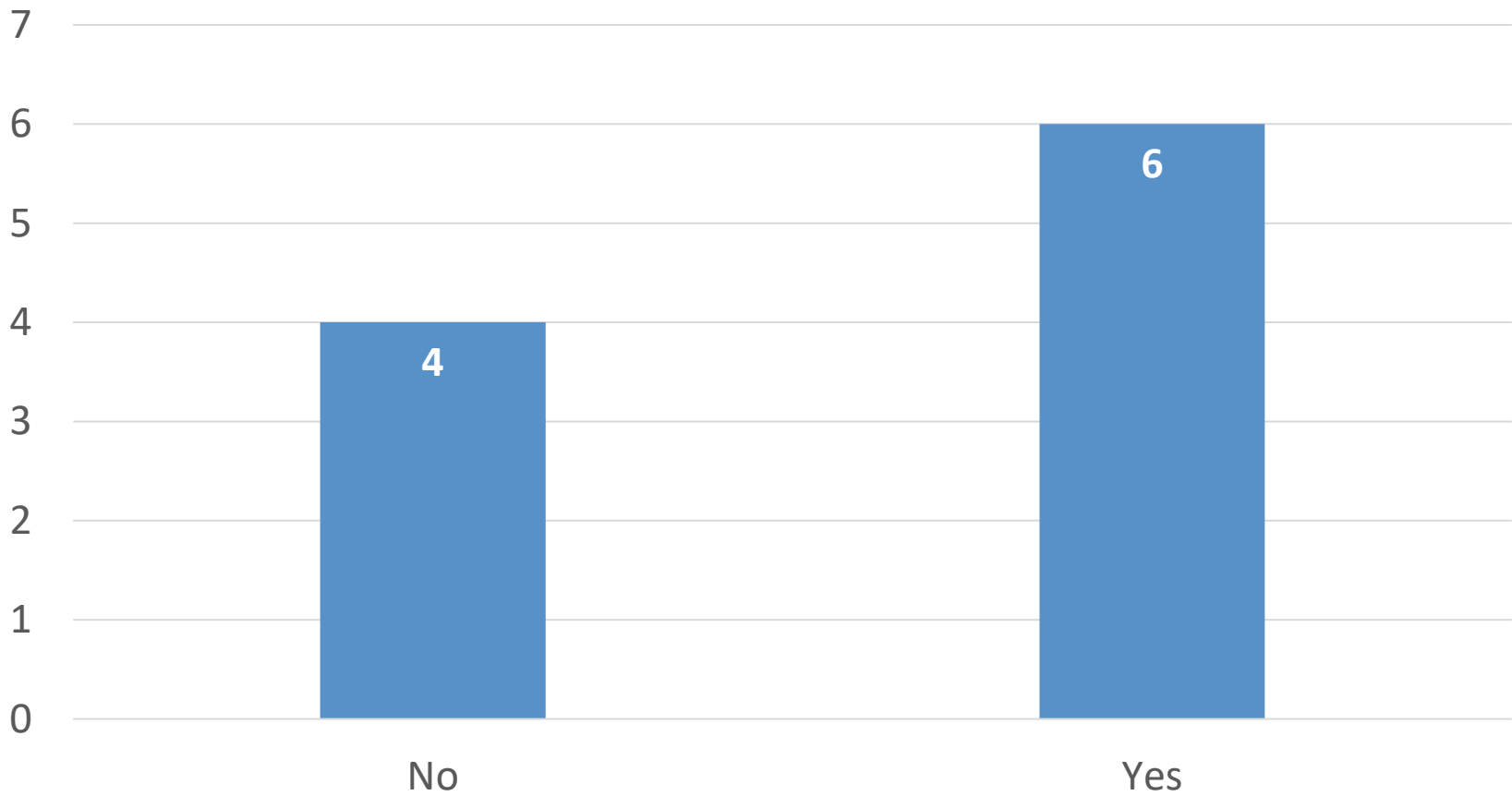


Has your country prepared a National Strategic Plan (NSP) for PPR control and eradication?



Does your country have a national contingency and preparedness plan for PPR?

Contingency and preparedness plan for PPR



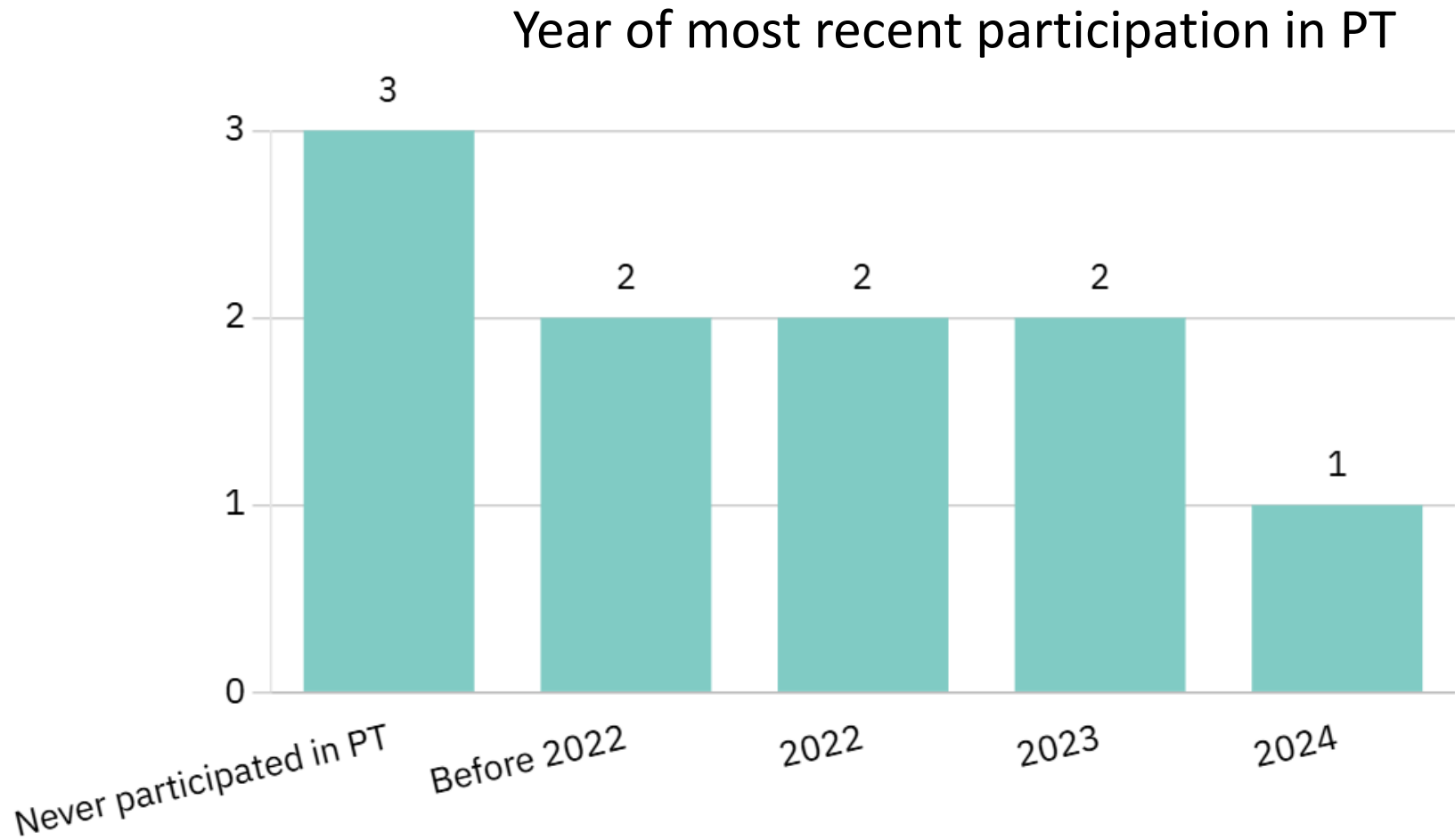
5/6 contingency and preparedness plans endorsed by relevant authority

PPR diagnostics

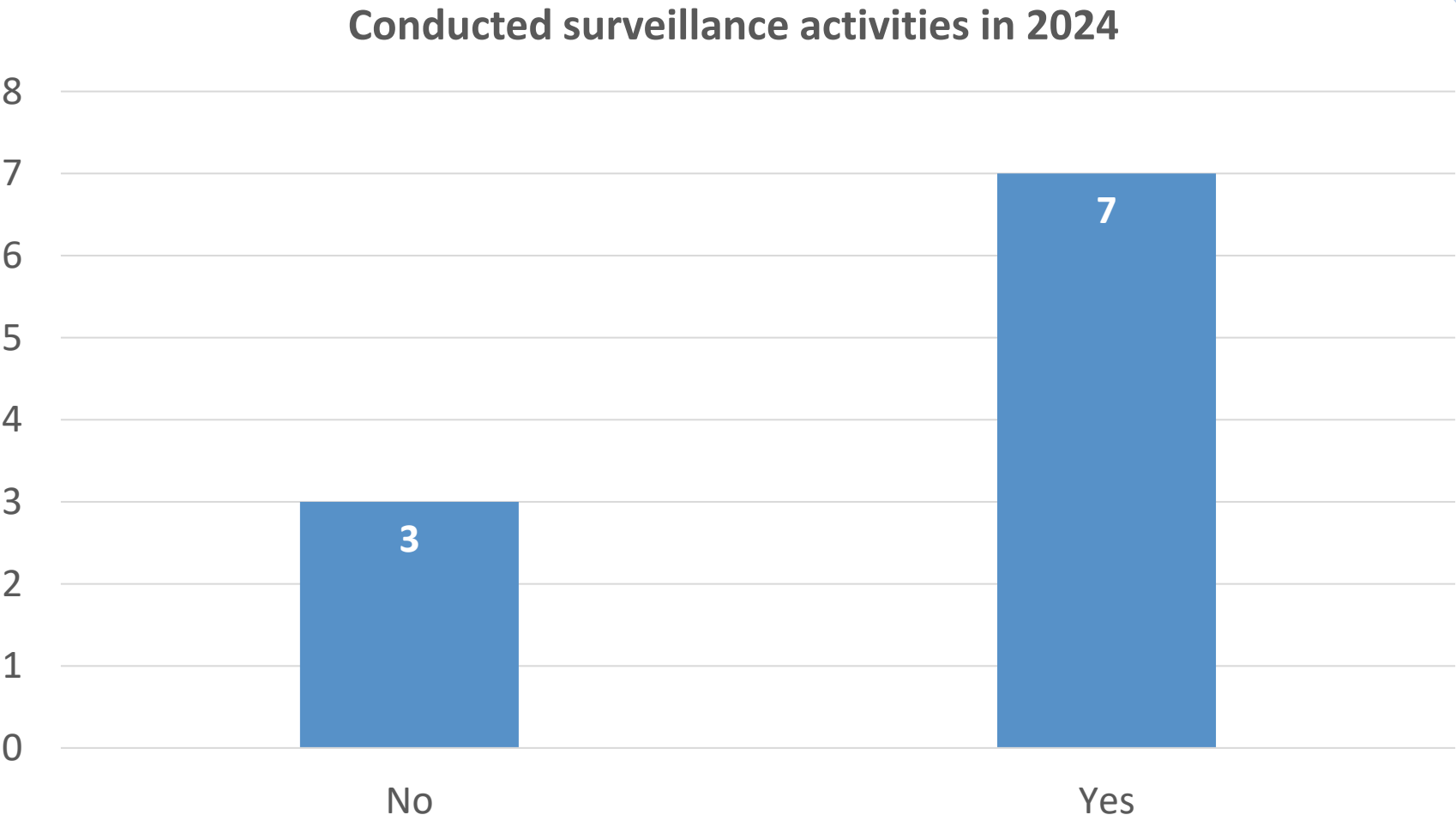
- 1-10 labs per country conducting PPR diagnostics (median 1.5)
- All countries have capacity for serological PPR diagnostics
- 9/10 have capacity for molecular PPR diagnostics
- 6/10 have access to genetic sequencing services (nationally or outsourced internationally)
- 6/10 have a PPR laboratory focal point



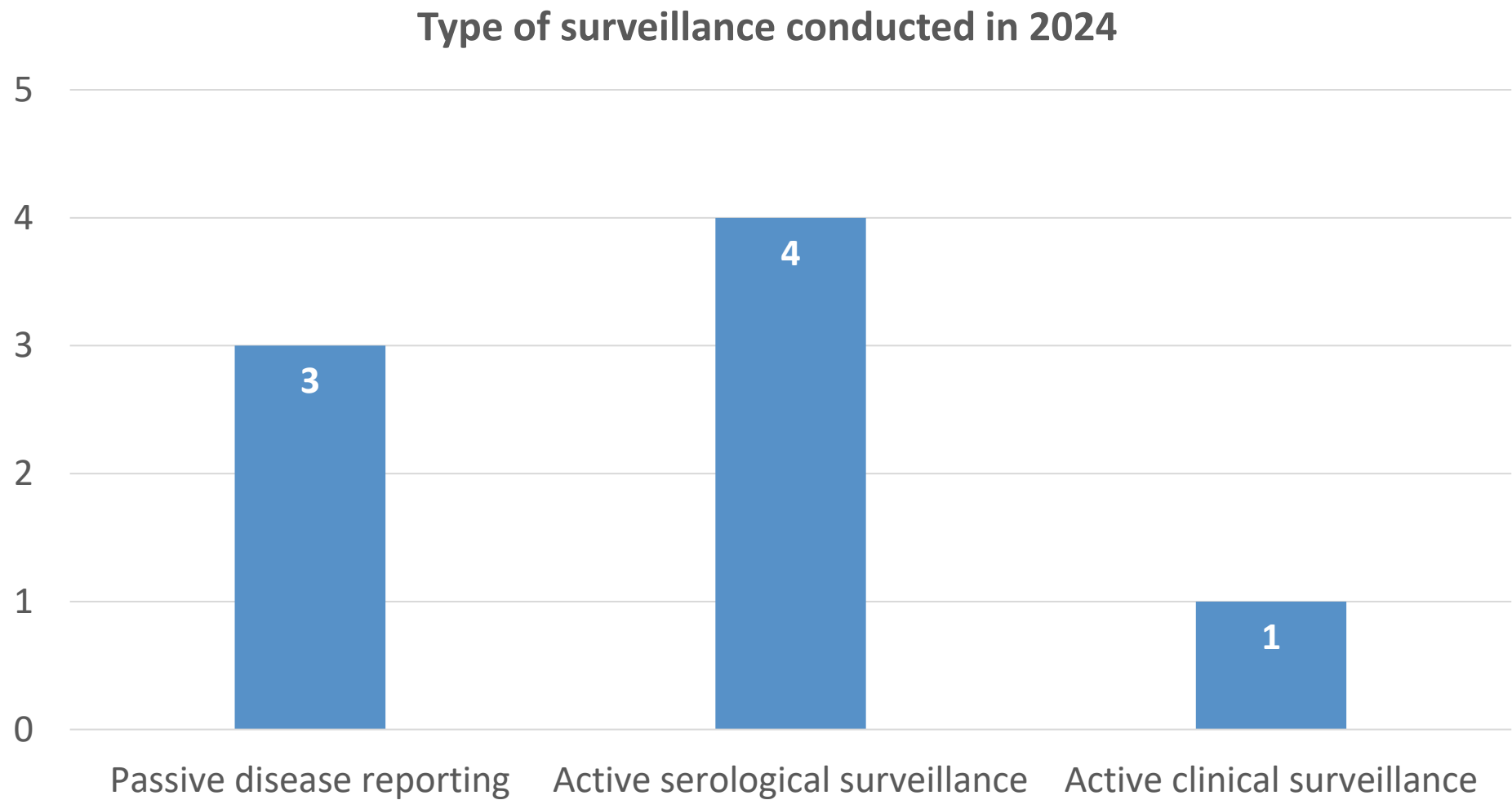
When was the last time your country participated in PPR inter-laboratory proficiency testing (PT)?



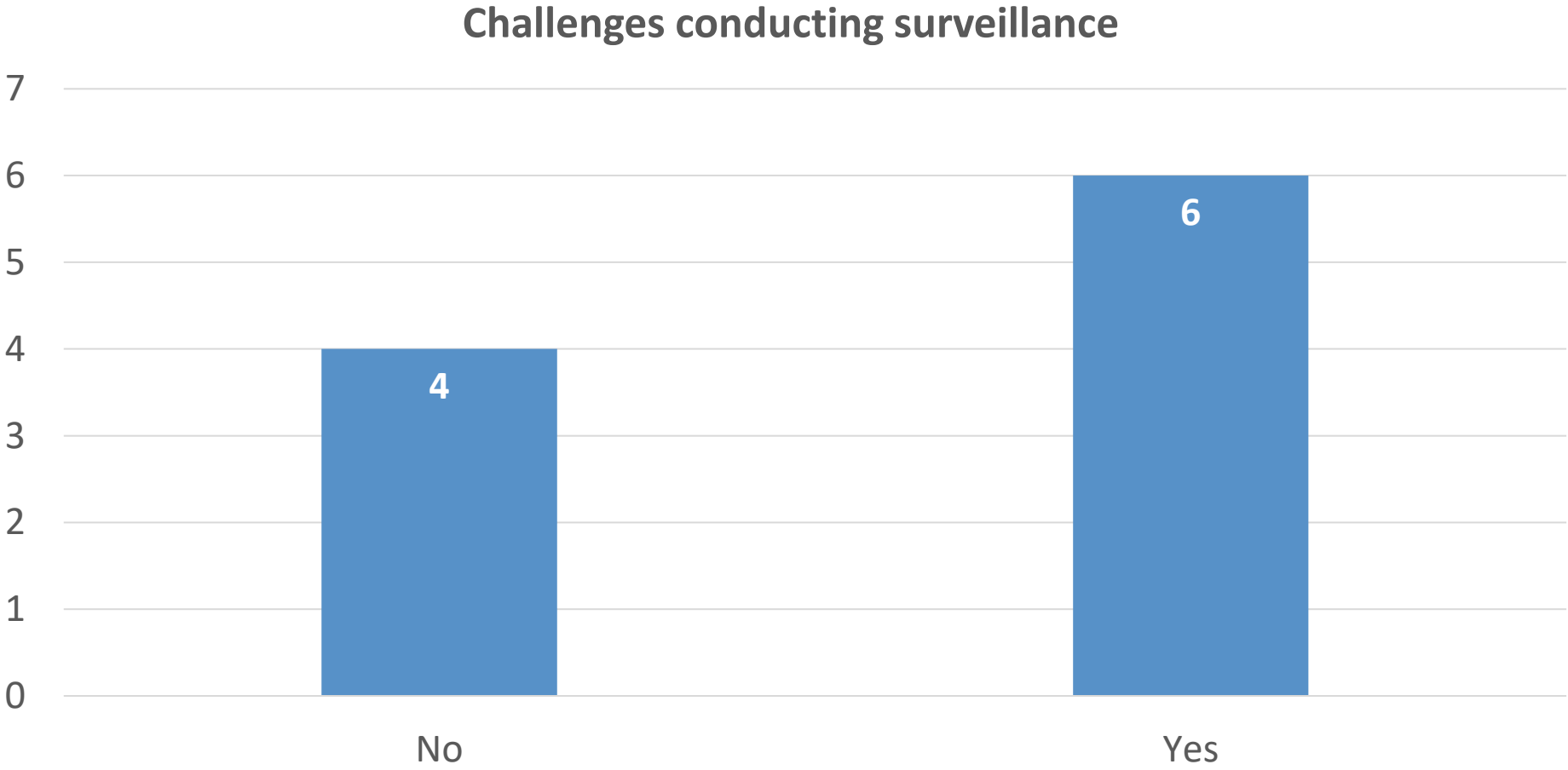
Has your country conducted any (active or passive) surveillance activities for PPR in 2024?



What kind of surveillance was being conducted in your country in 2024?



Do you experience any challenges when carrying out surveillance?





Challenges experienced by countries



Incomplete animal identification

Lack of funding

Lack of test kits

Difficulties conducting surveillance at live animal markets and slaughterhouses

Certain regions are inaccessible

Continuous animal movement

Lack of trained personnel



Challenges experienced by countries



Incomplete animal identification

Lack of funding

Lack of test kits

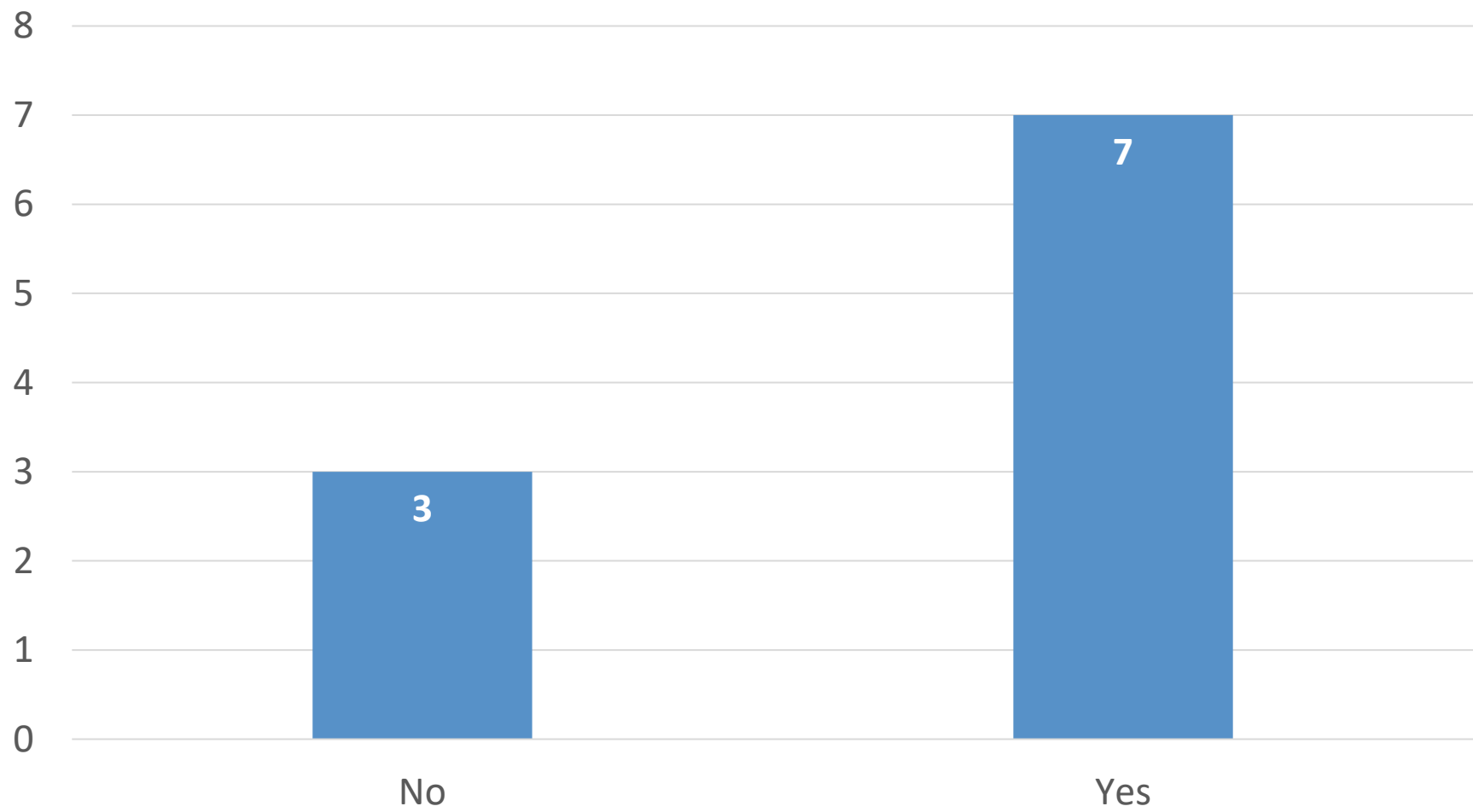
Certain regions are inaccessible

Difficulties conducting surveillance at live animal markets and slaughterhouses

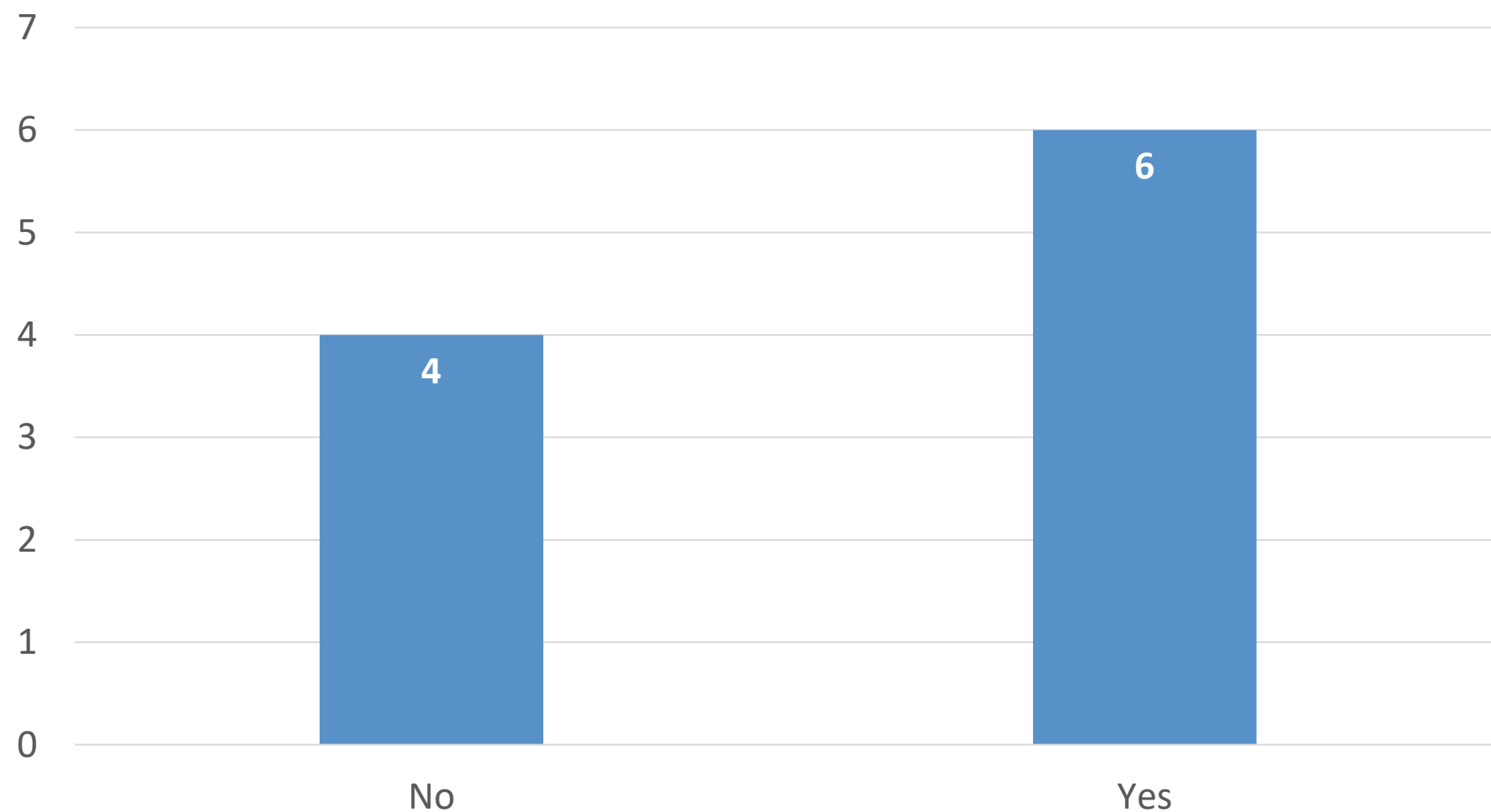
Continuous animal movement

Lack of trained personnel

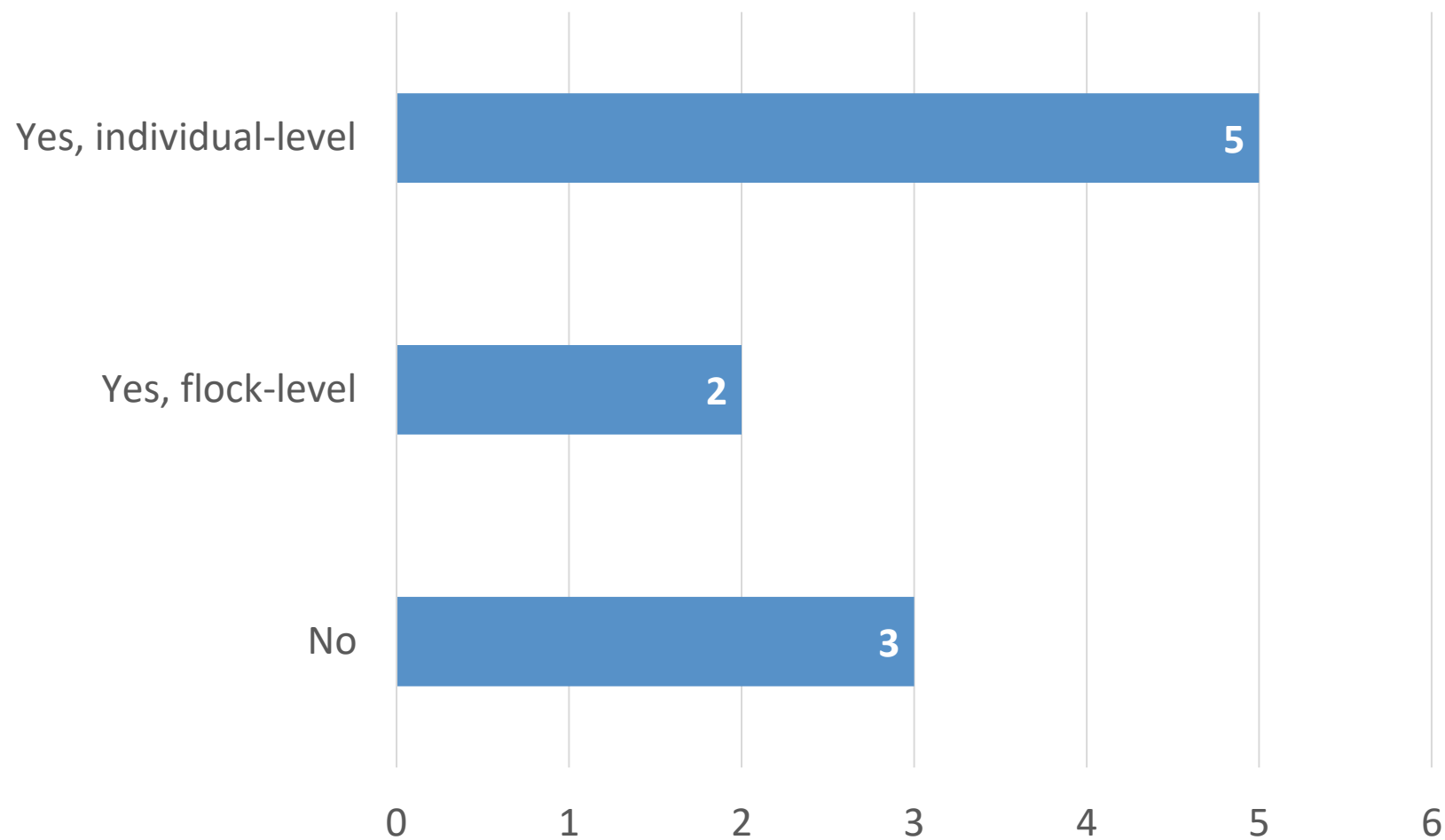
Do you have biosecurity/biosafety/quarantine protocols to prevent reintroduction and spread of PPR to disease free areas?



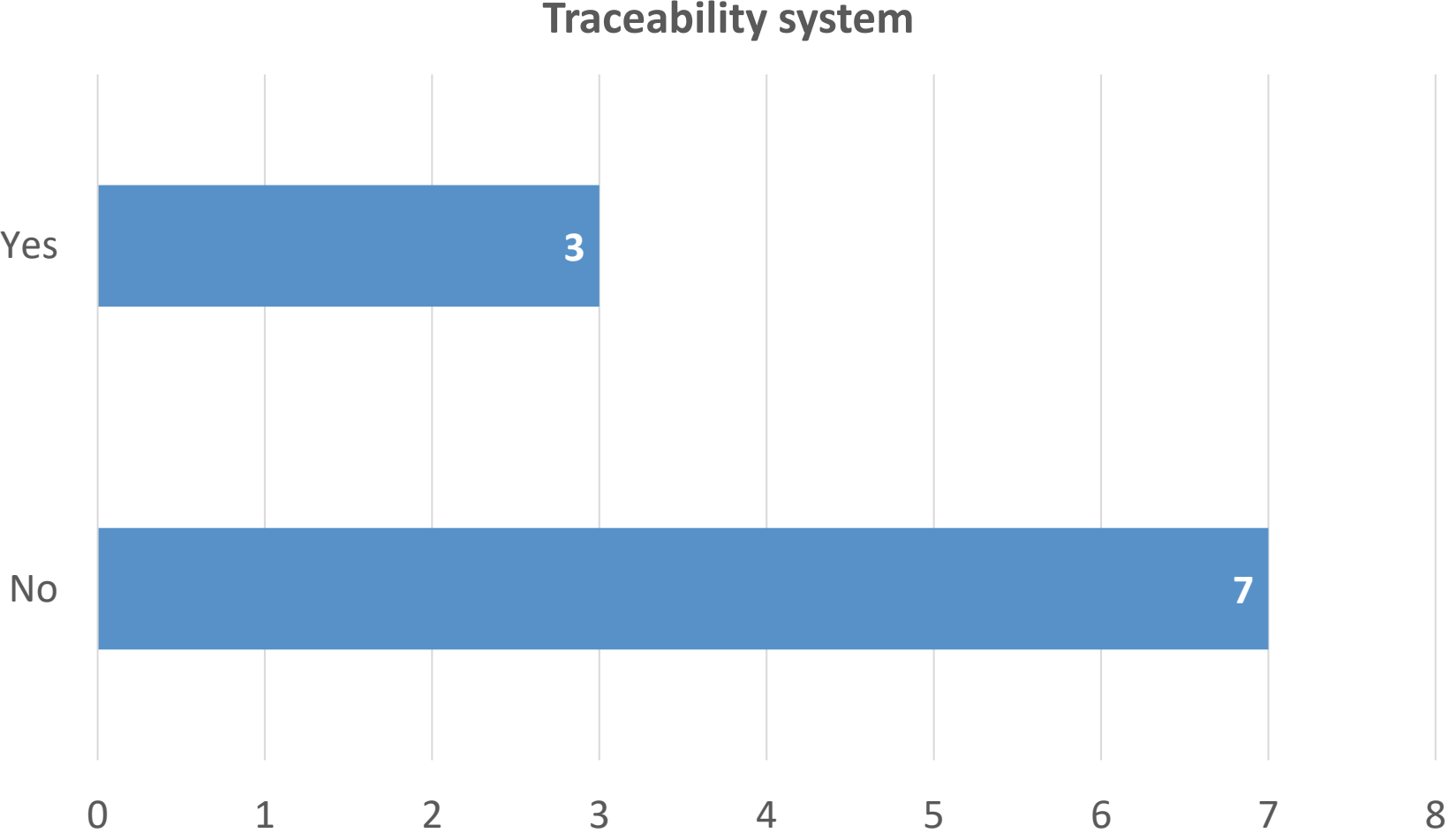
Do you have Epidemiology focal point for PPR eradication?



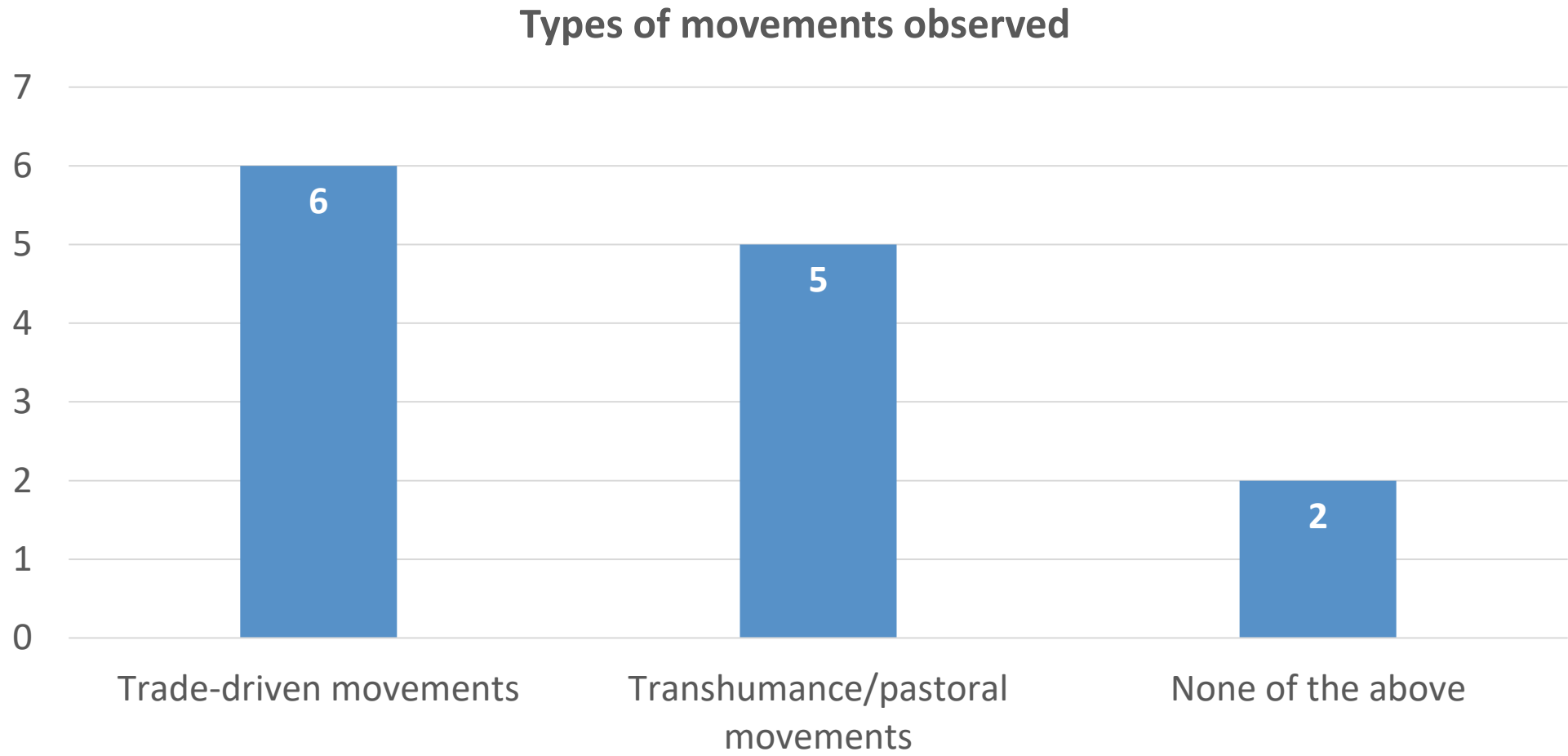
Is identification of the sheep and goats population a legal requirement in your country?



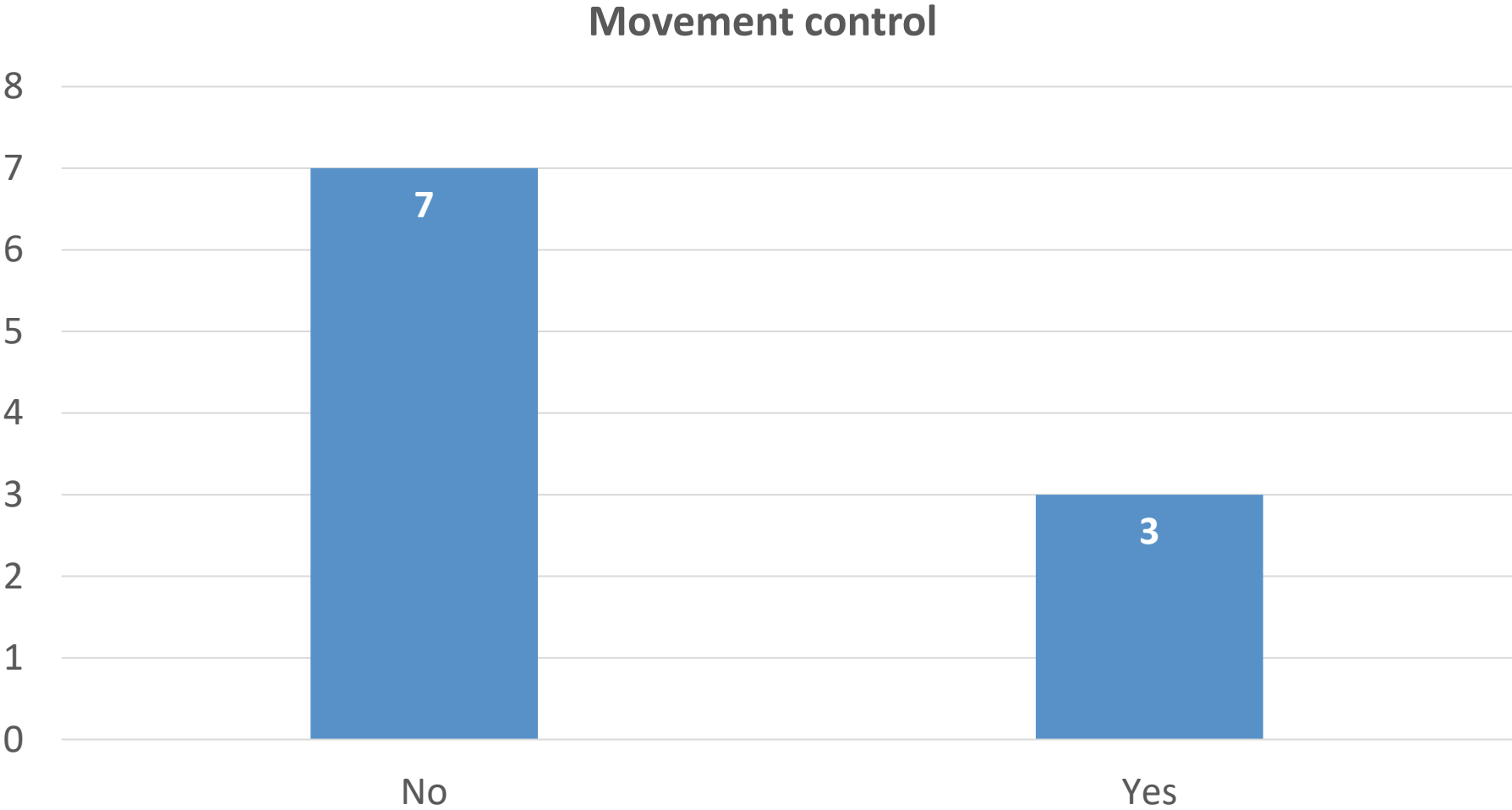
Do you have a traceability system to trace movements of the sheep and goat population in your country?



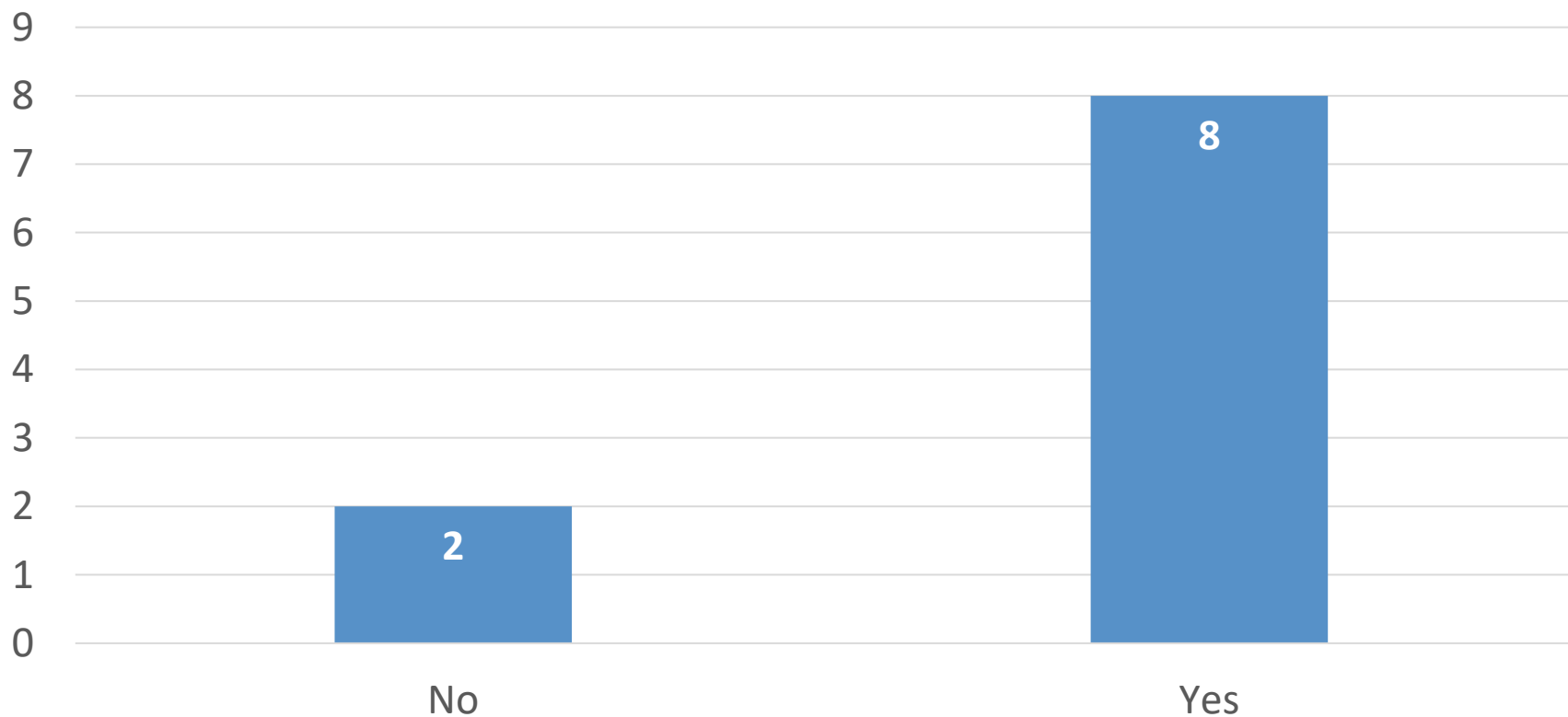
Which of the following movements of the small ruminant populations do you observe in your country?



Does your country have livestock movement controls?

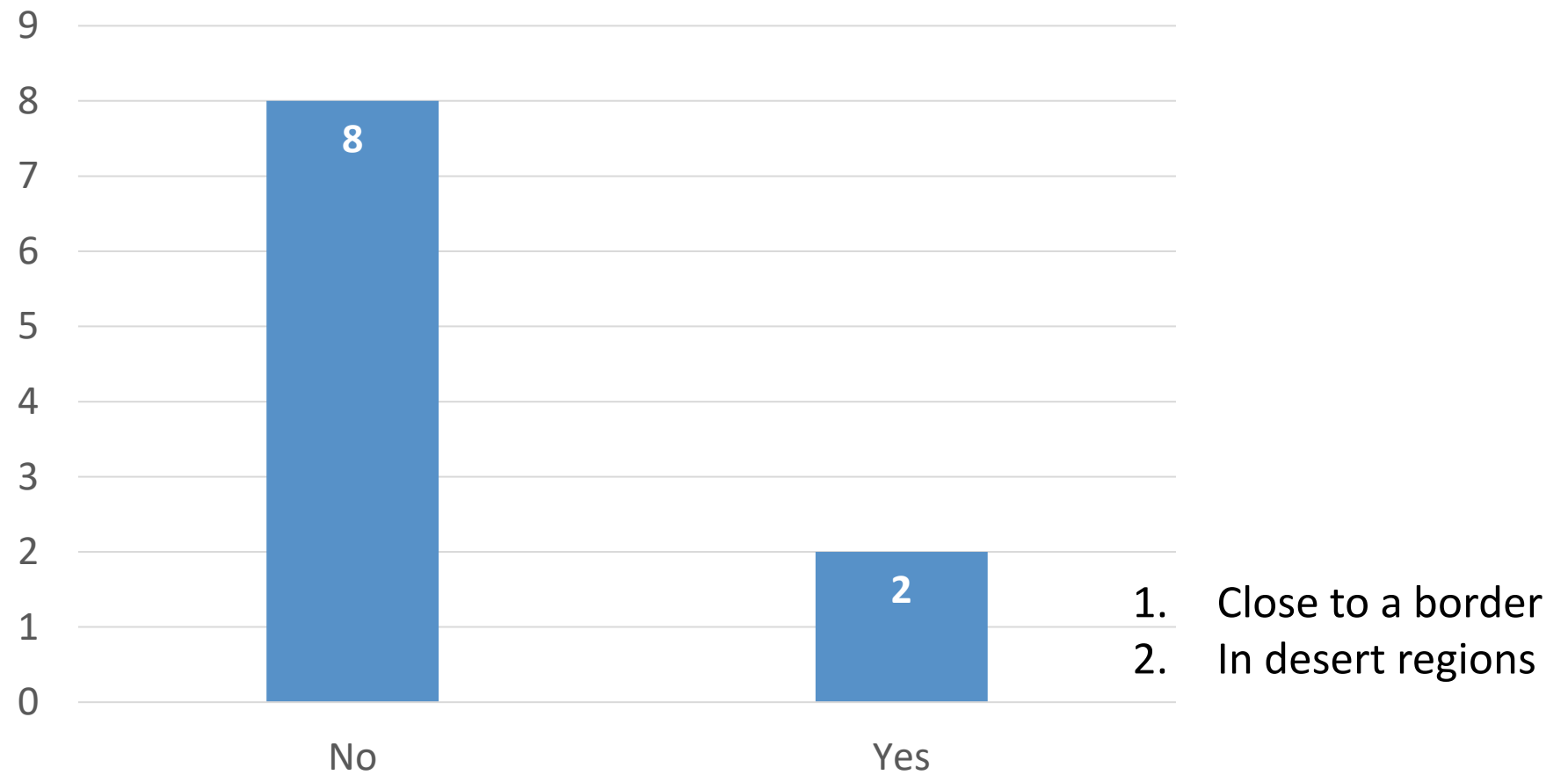


Has PPR ever been detected in your country?

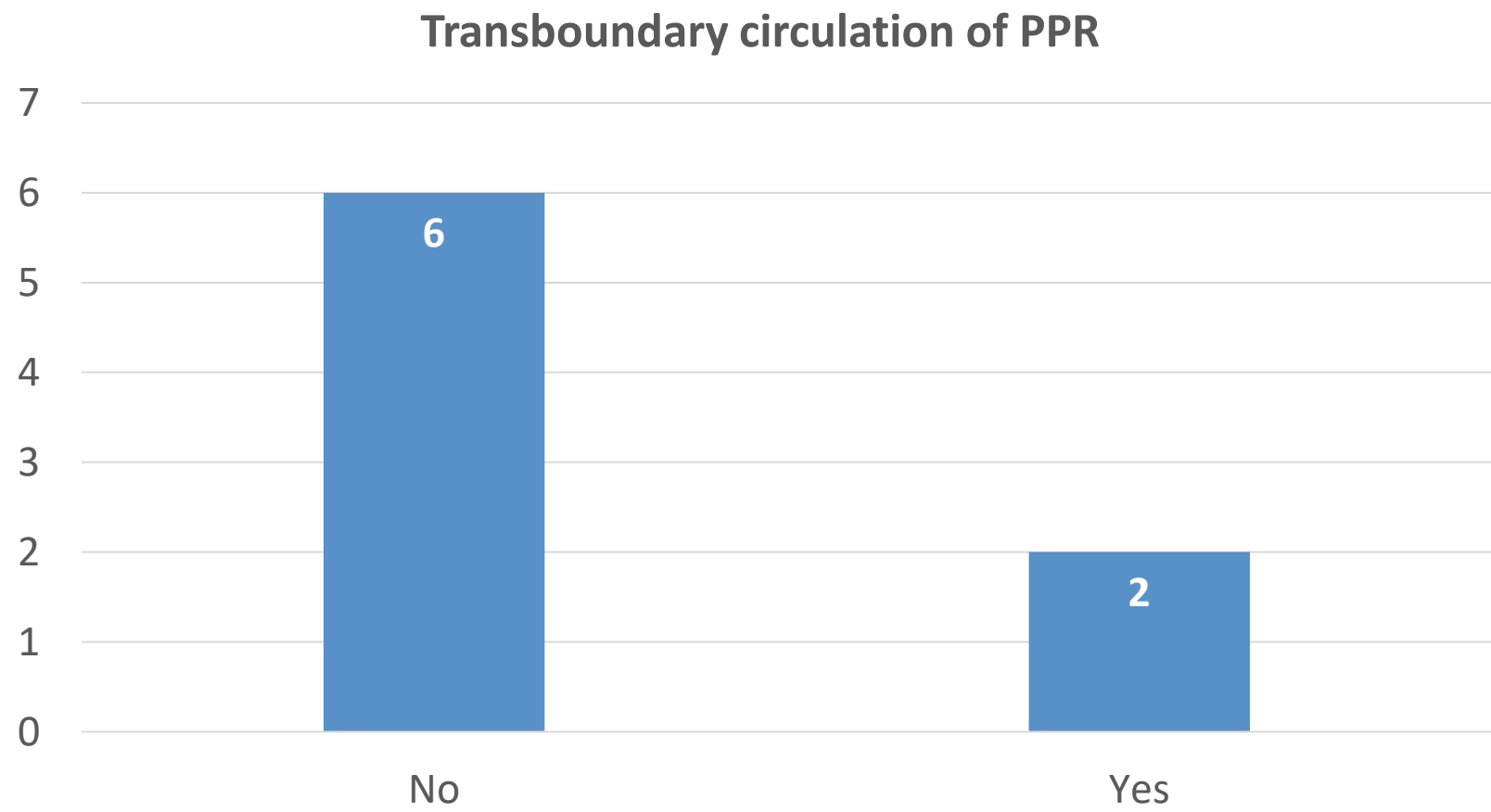


- Most recent detection: 1997-2025
- Lineage IV (n=4)

Are there regions in your country where PPRV is suspected to be circulating undetected due to limited surveillance?

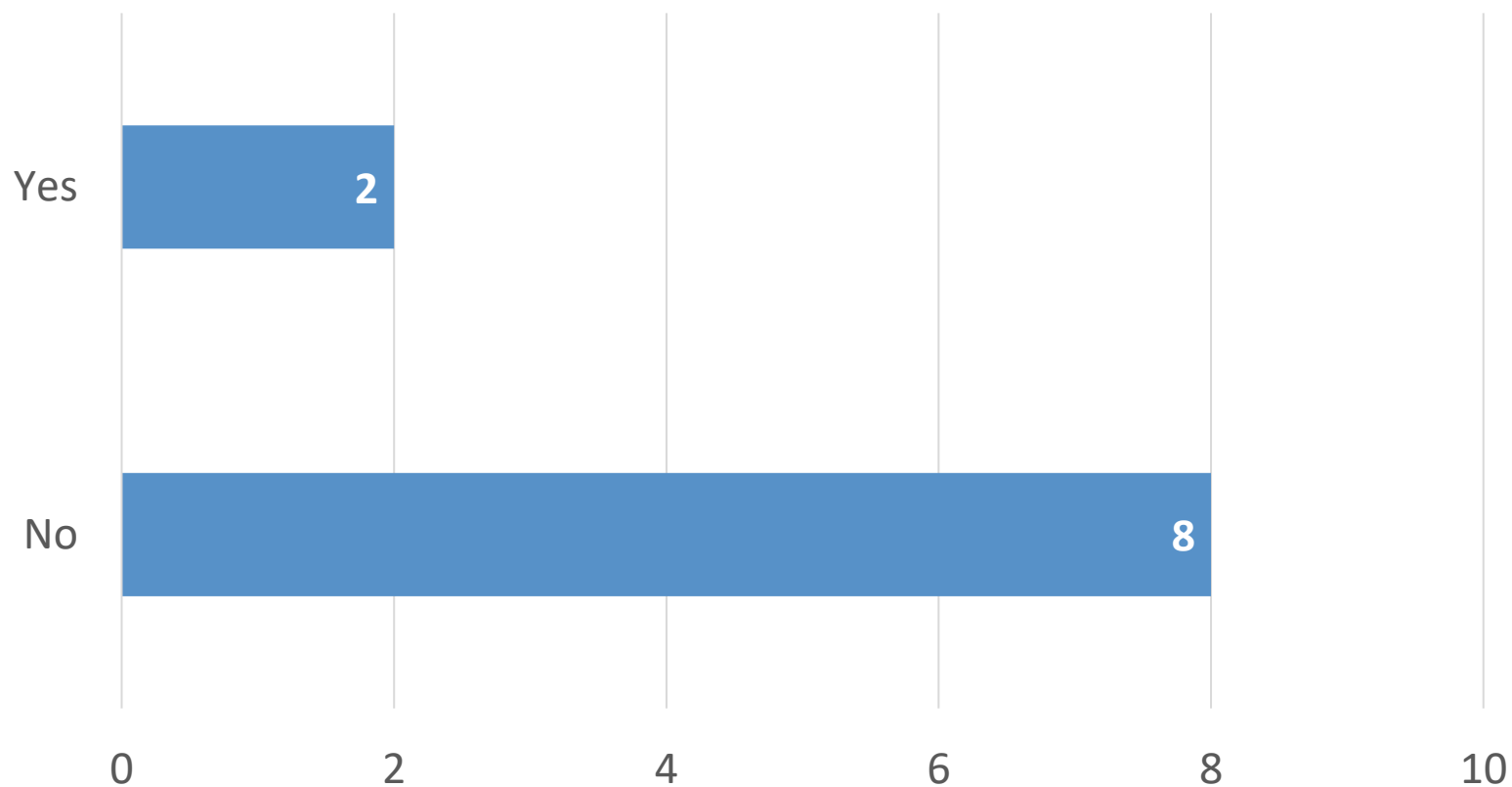


Have you identified transboundary epizootics where PPR seems to circulate across national borders?

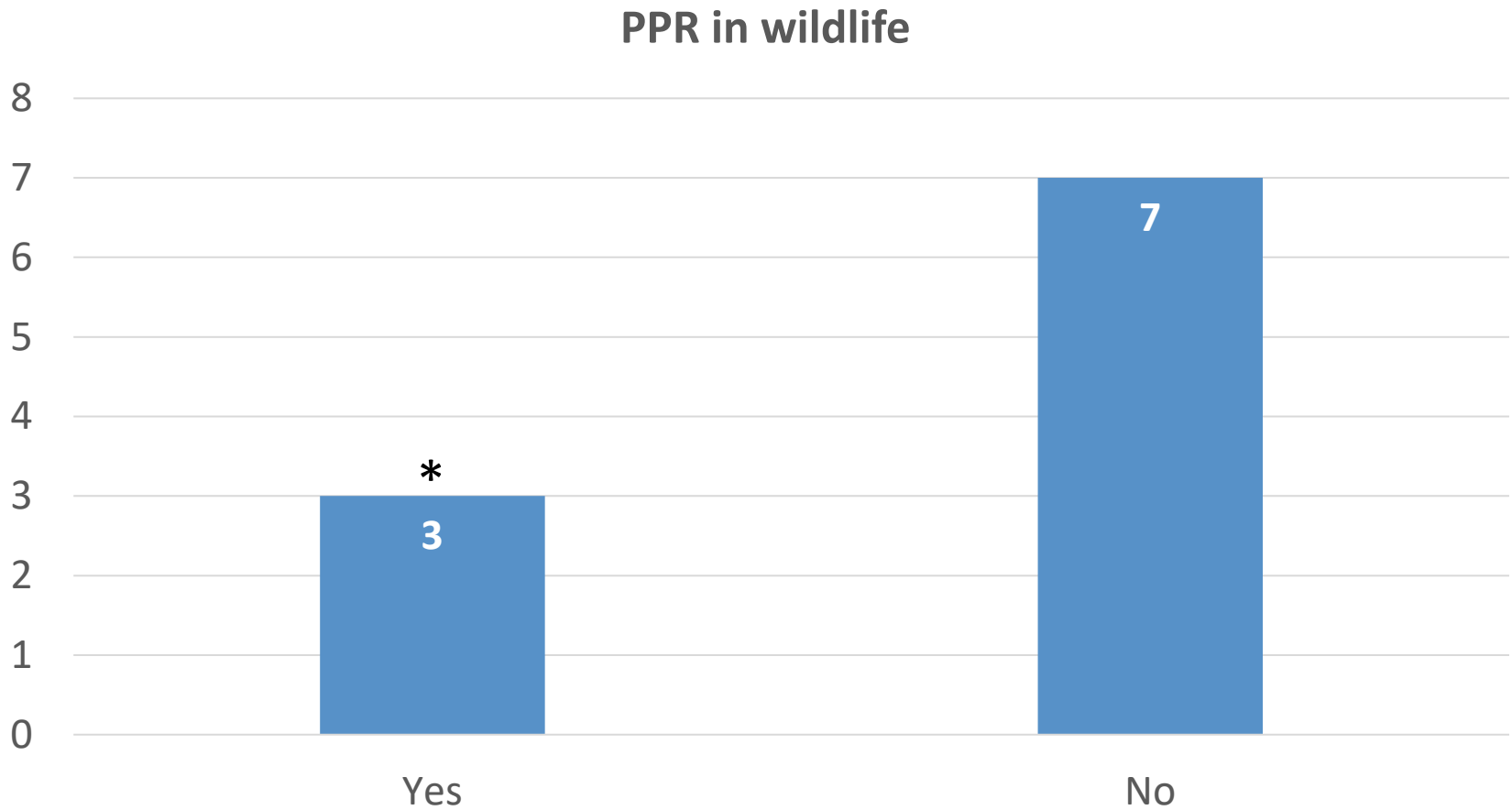


Is there any cross-border harmonisation (CBH) activities (vaccination and surveillance) carried forward between your and neighbouring countries?

Cross-border harmonisation activities with neighbouring countries

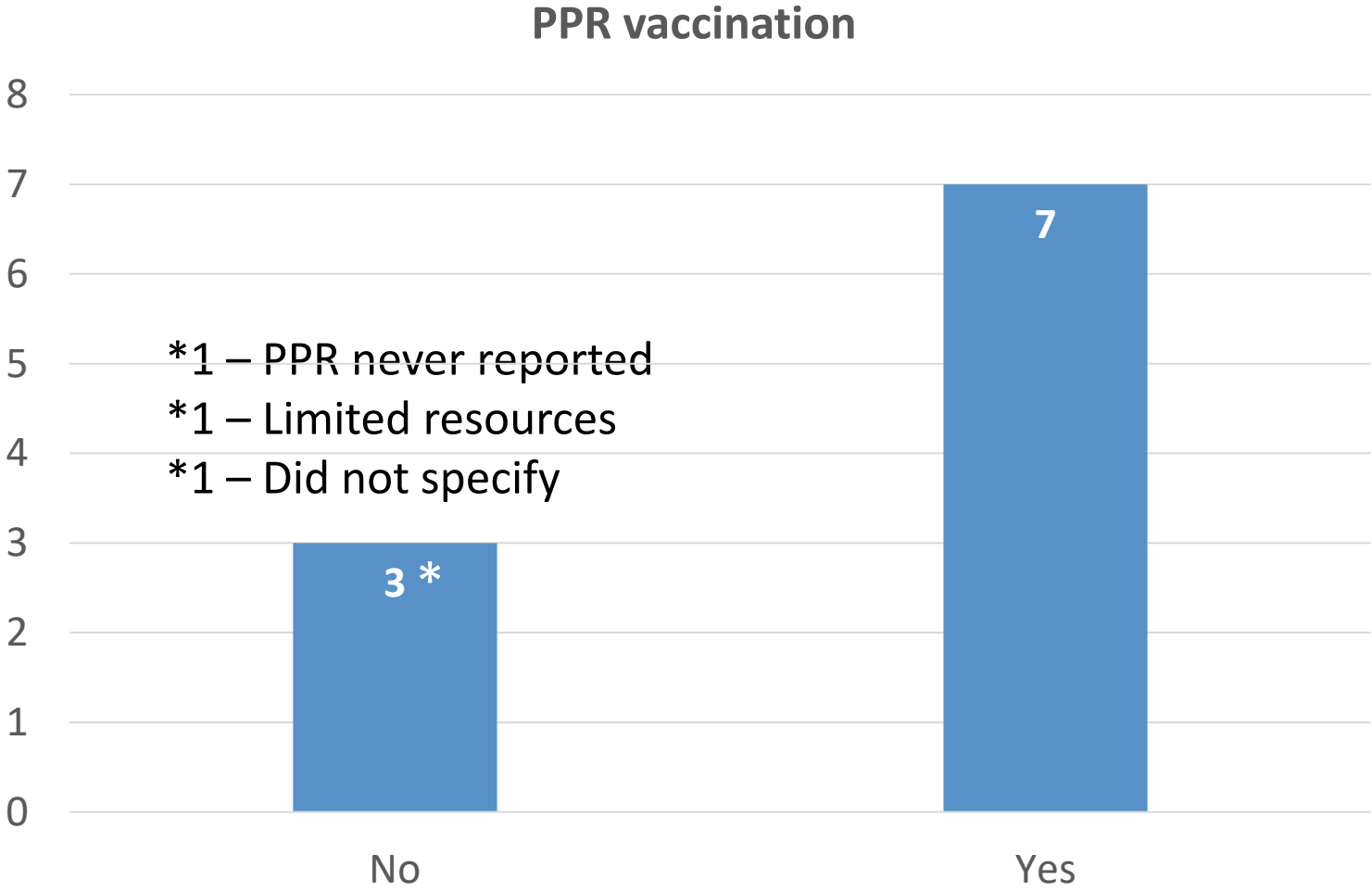


Has the wild ruminants in your country ever tested positive for PPRV antigens or PPR antibodies serologically?

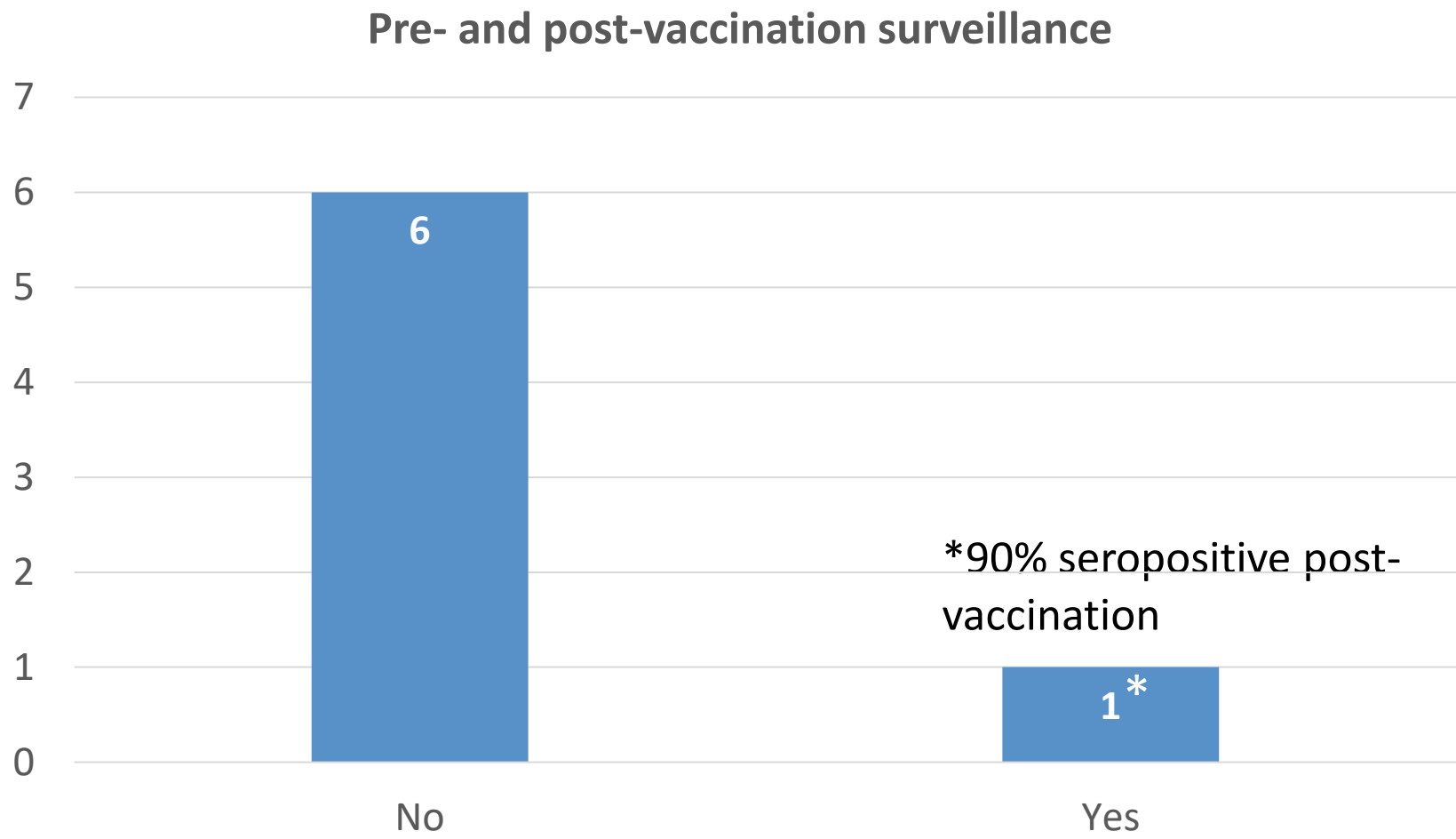


*Deer and gazelles
None of the respondents suspected that wildlife plays a significant role in PPR circulation in their country

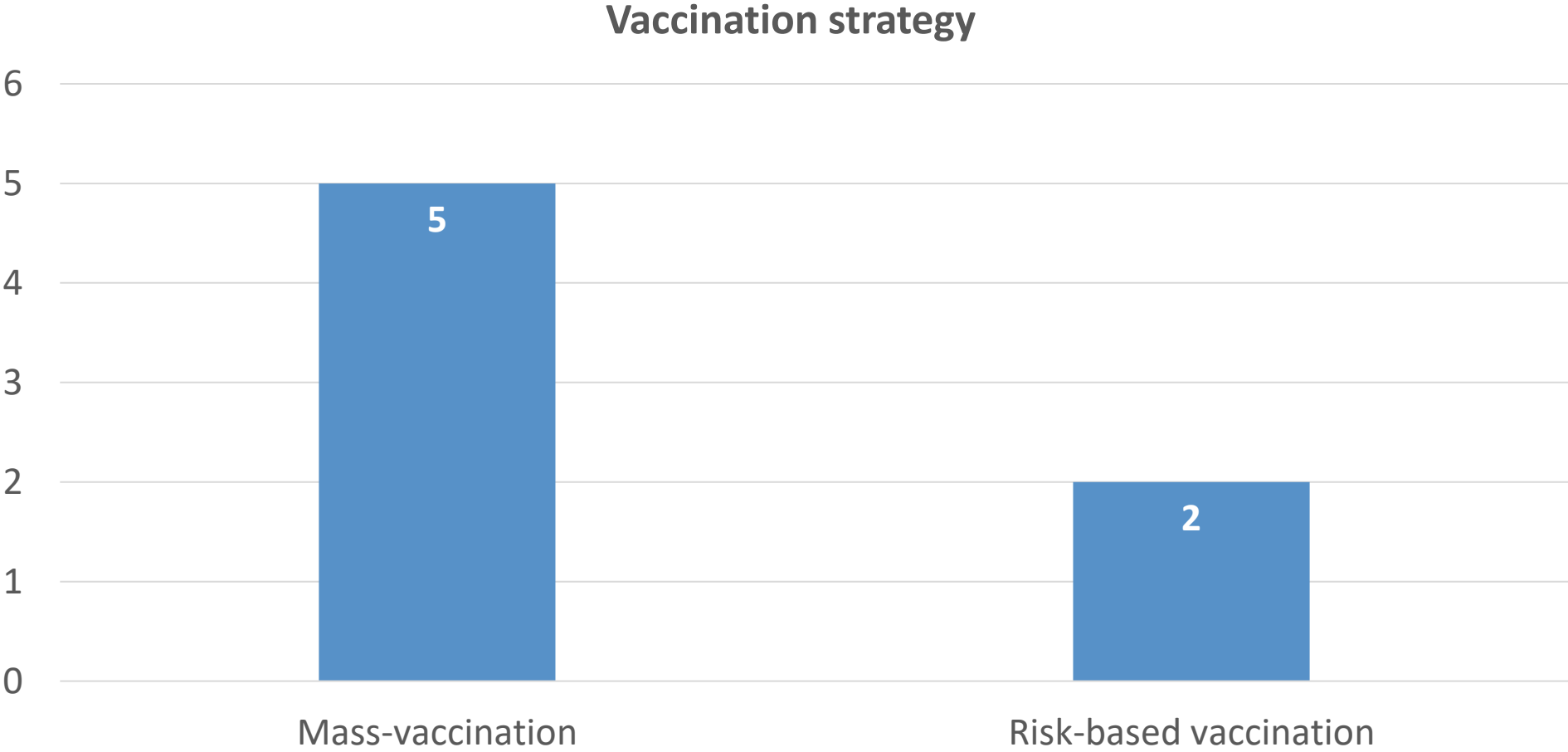
Do you vaccinate your sheep and goats against PPRV?



Do you conduct pre- and post-vaccination surveillance?



Which PPRV vaccination strategy is applied in your country?





Challenges reaching adequate vaccination coverage



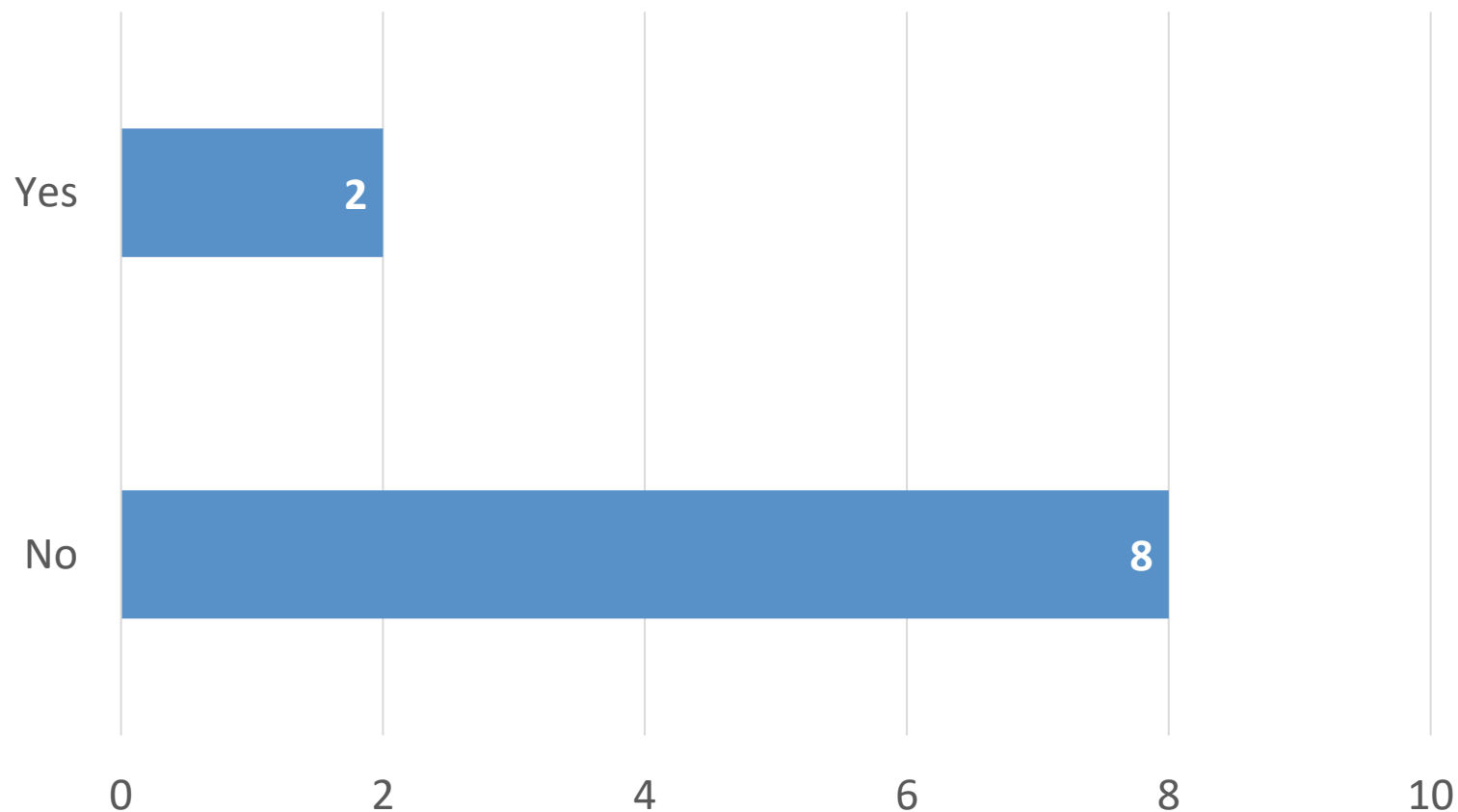
Lack of human resources

Lack of funds

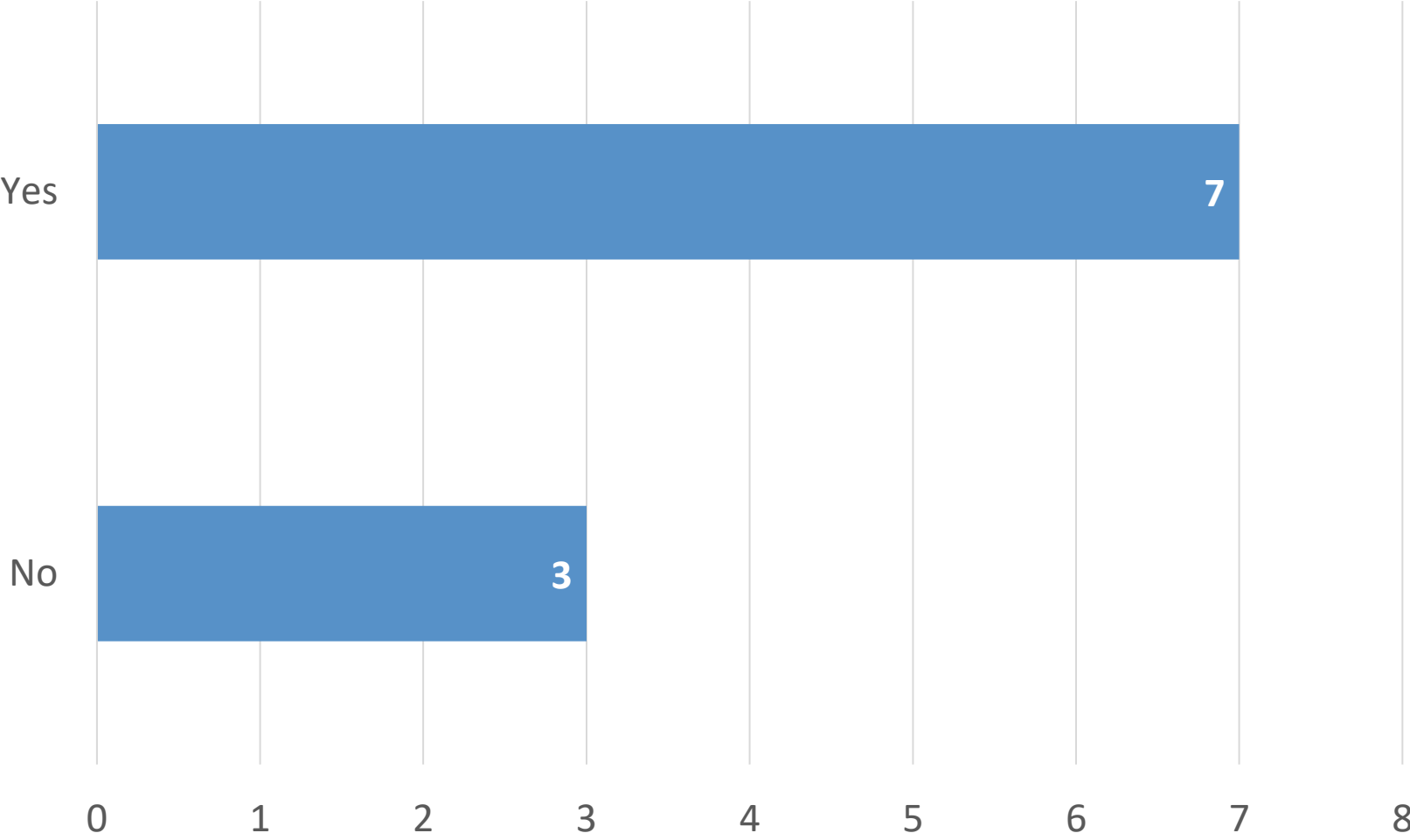
Populations in hard-to-reach
areas like desert areas

Difficulties accessing vaccines

Does your country have formal agreements with neighboring countries to coordinate PPR surveillance and control?



Would your country be interested in joint vaccination campaigns or synchronised PPR control activities with neighboring countries?

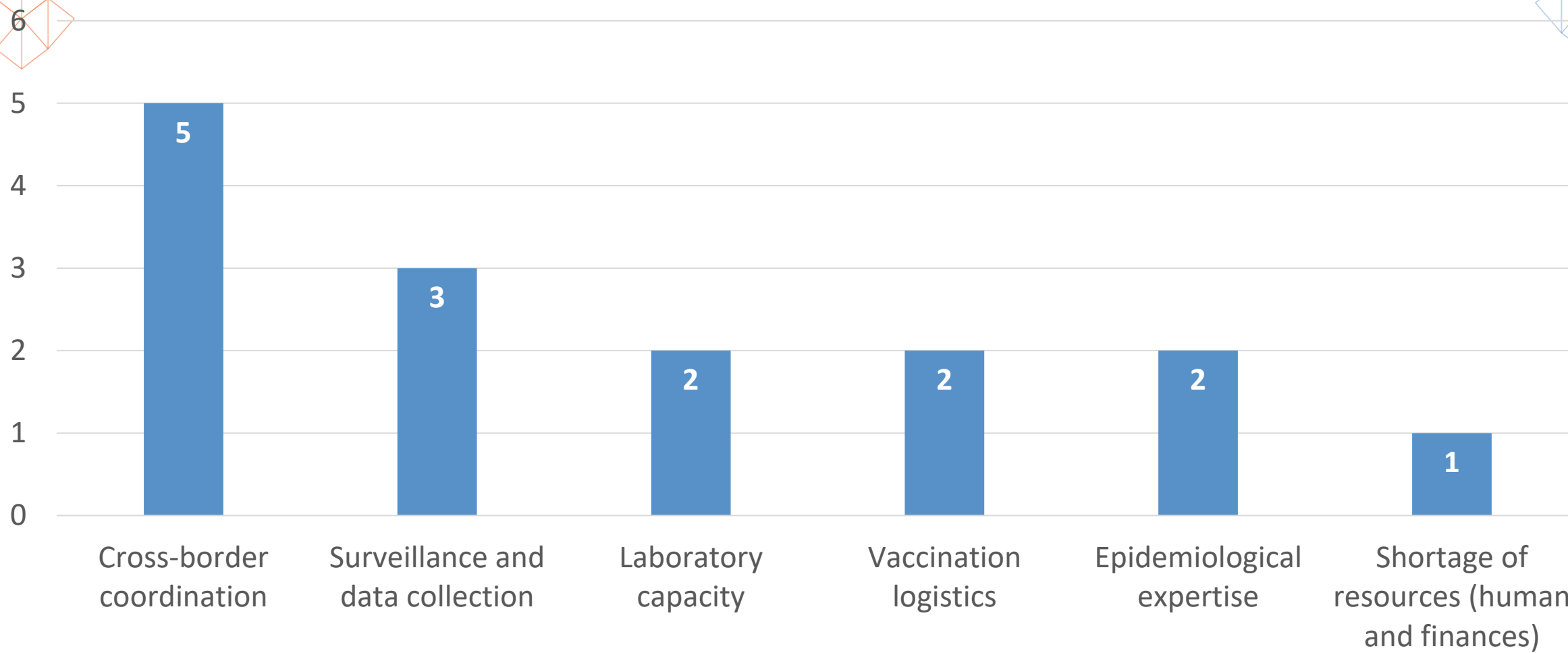


Awareness, advocacy and cost-benefit analysis

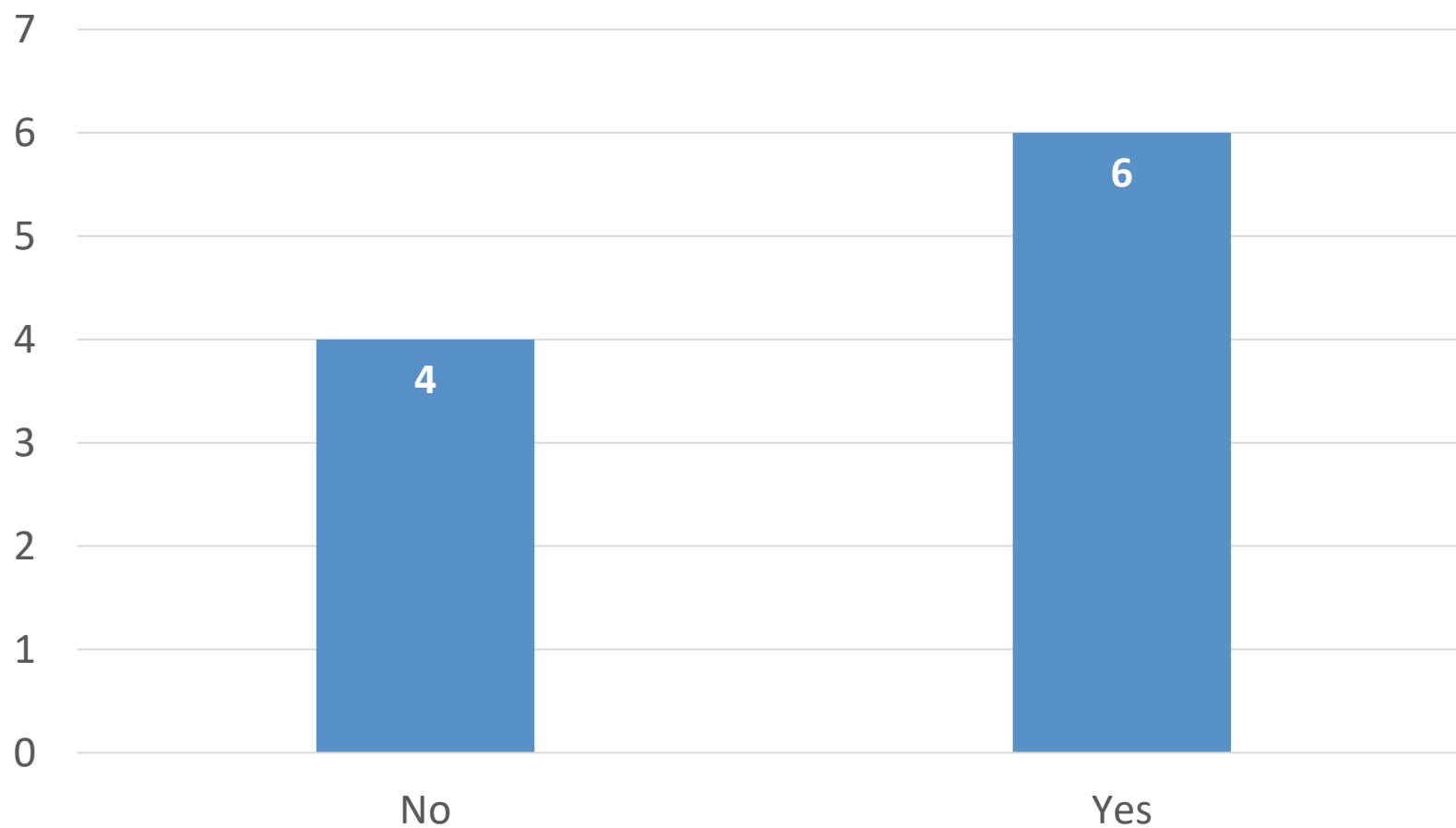
- 6/10 countries reported awareness activities for stakeholders in 2024
- 5/10 had conducted advocacy activities targeting policy-makers and decision-makers in 2024
- 0/5 countries had conducted cost-benefit analysis



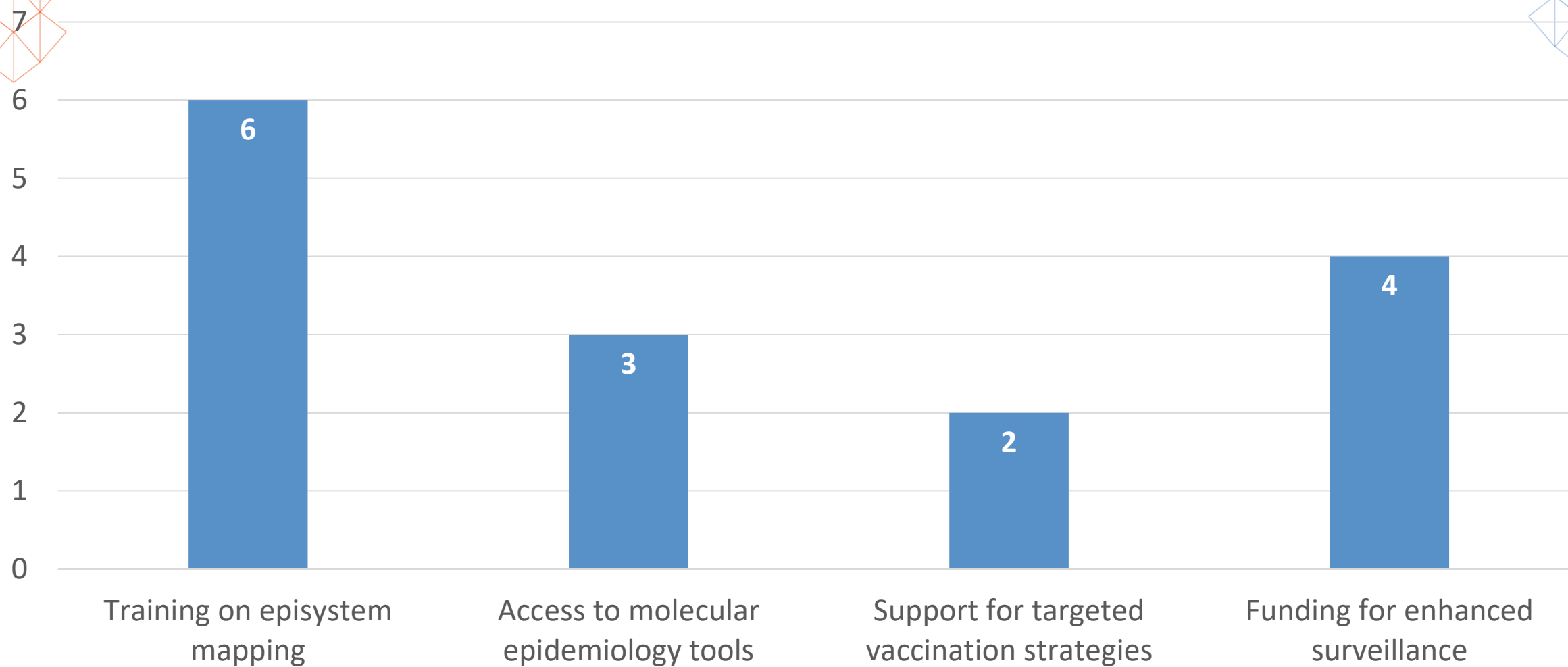
What are the main gaps in your country's capacity to implement an episystems-based PPR eradication approach?



Do you have full capacity (veterinary services following WOAHPVS) to control/eradicate PPR?

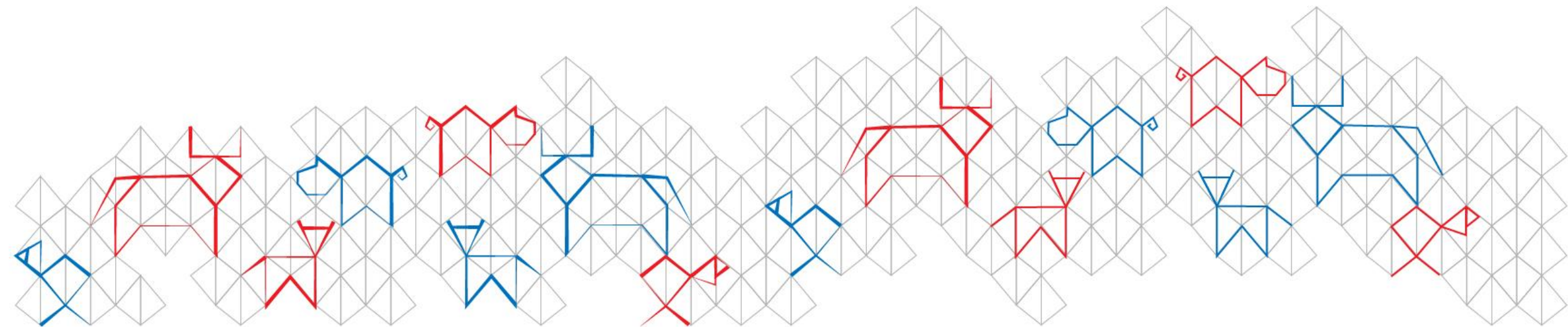


What technical support would your country benefit from to strengthen PPR eradication efforts?



Conclusions

- PPR detected in 8/10 countries and most countries are in PMAT stage 2 (control phase)
- Diagnostic capacity is overall good
- Surveillance challenges include hard-to-reach areas and lack of resources
- Majority of respondents do not have traceability system or movement control
- 7/10 vaccinate against PPR and vaccination challenges include hard-to-reach areas and lack of resources
- Only two countries reported cross-border PPR control harmonisation activities, but seven countries were interested in such activities
- Cross-border harmonisation activities highlighted as the main gap for implementing the episystem approach
- Episystem mapping training needed for countries to progress towards eradication



Thank You