Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

PPR Global Eradication Programme (GEP) Blueprint

Global overview of the implementation of the PPR GEP and the revision of the 2030 deadline.

Njeumi Felix

PPR GEP Secretary

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

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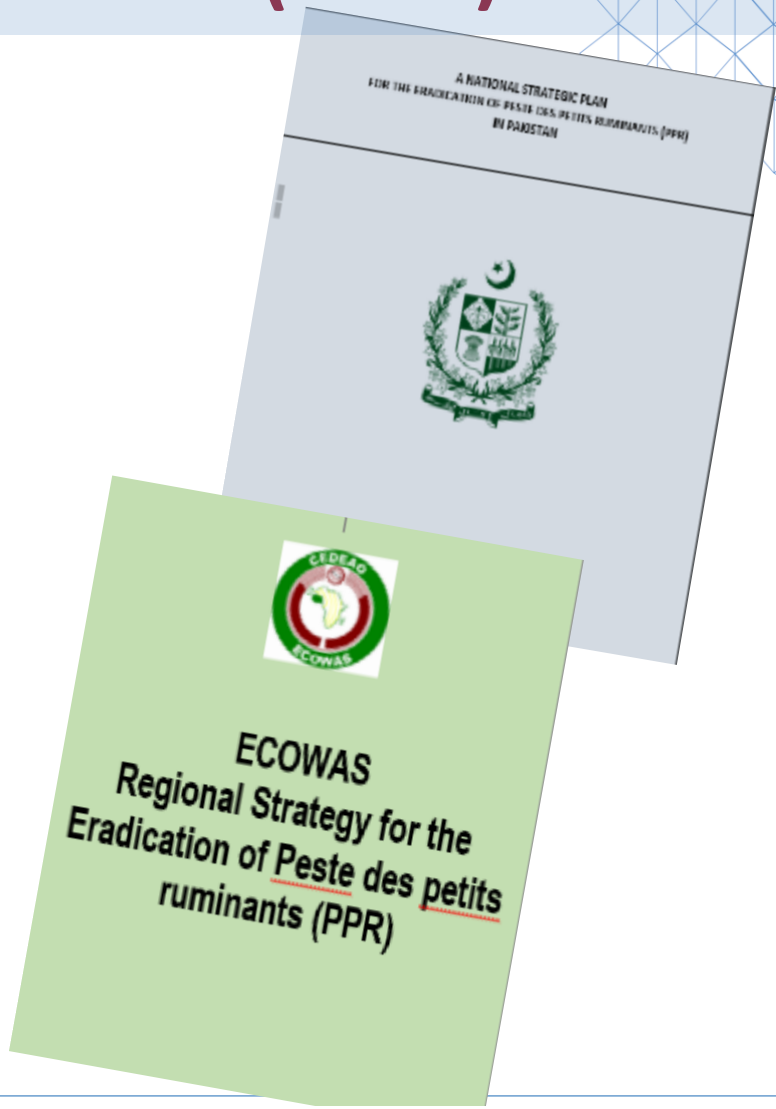
Regional Strategies and National Strategic Plans (NSPs)

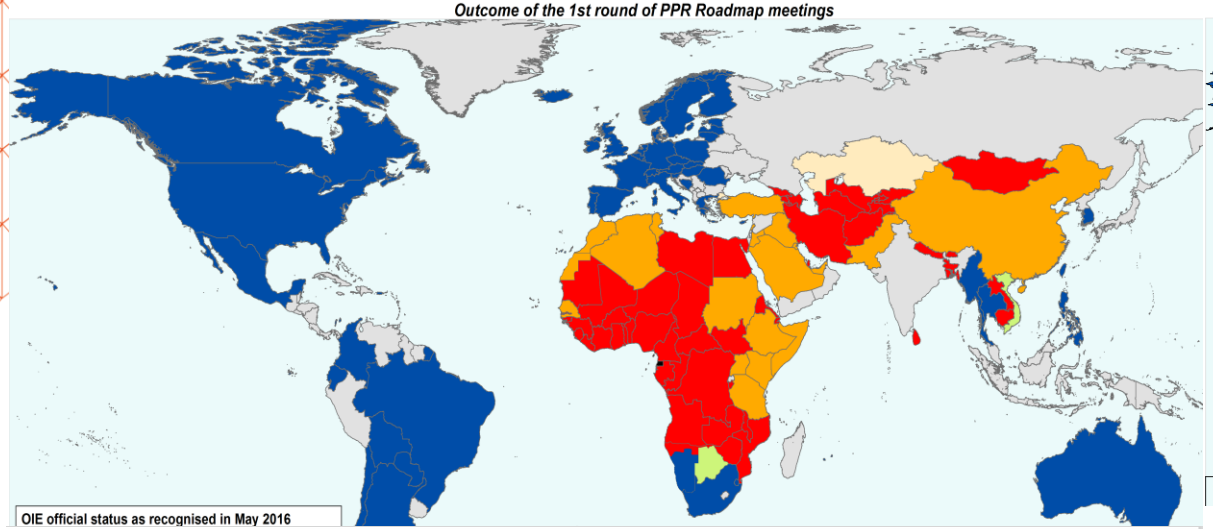
- **Regional** strategies in 8 of the 9 regions (ASEAN to come)
- **68 countries** have their NSP, elaborated with the support of AU – IBAR and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Establishment of the PPR NSP **Repository**
- Support for PPR national strategic plans and regional strategies implementation
- Donation of doses of PPR (10M in 2026)
- Support provided to countries to be officially recognized free of PPR.



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to 30 April 2017

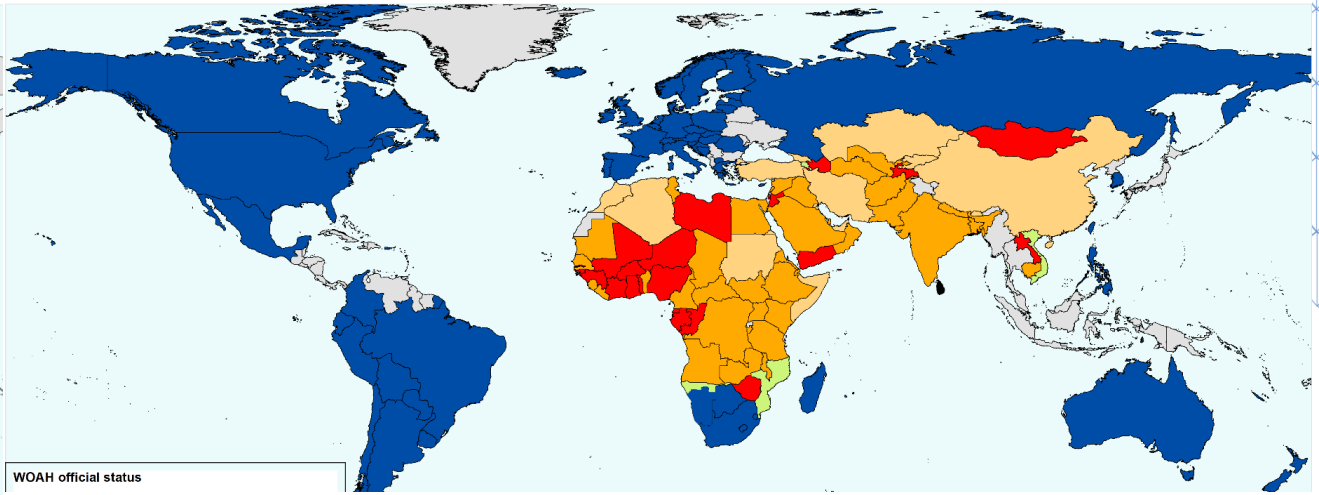
OIE official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES):

Outcome of the 1st round of PPR Roadmap meetings



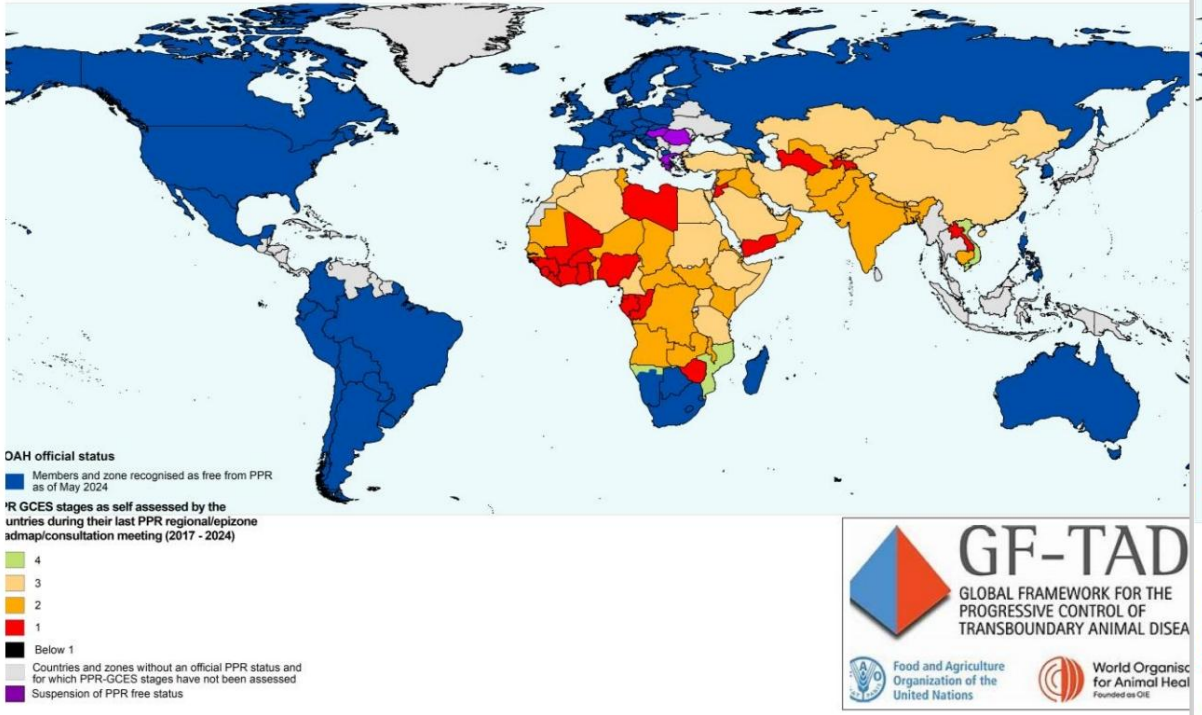
Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to June 2022

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



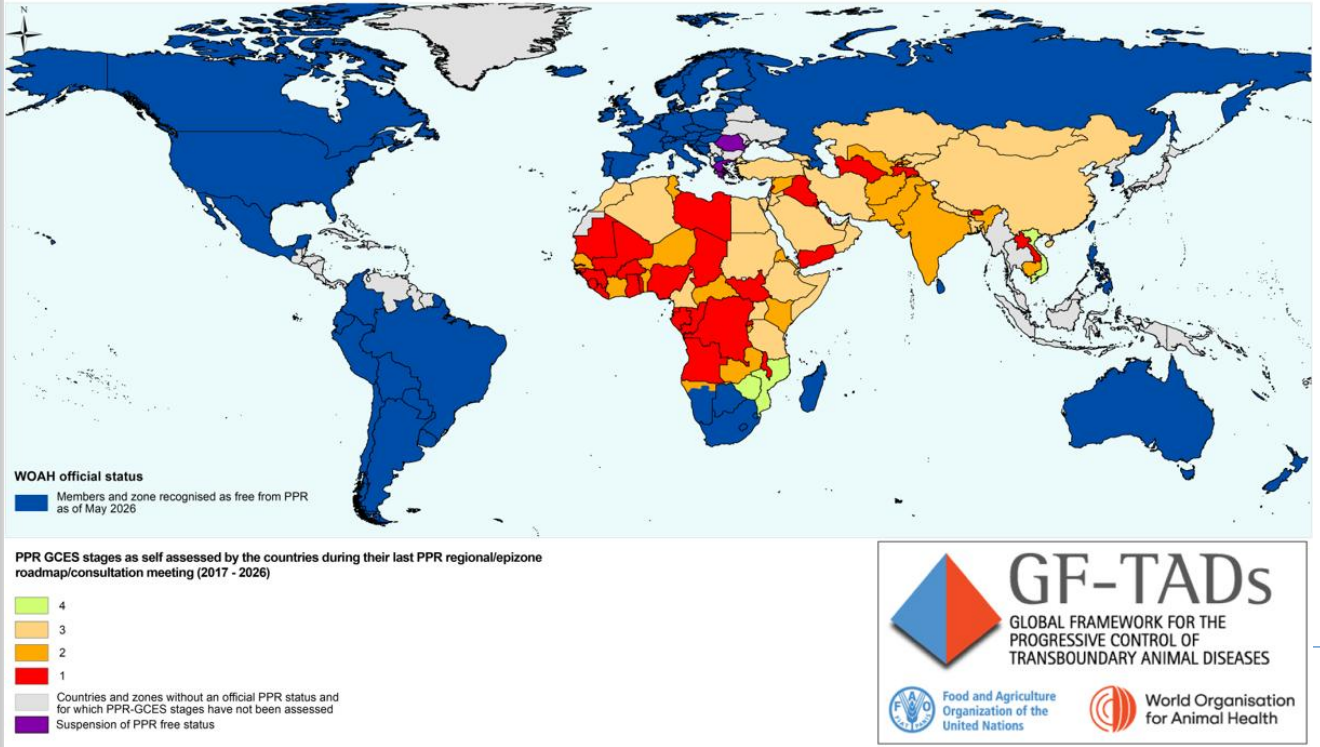
Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to January 2025

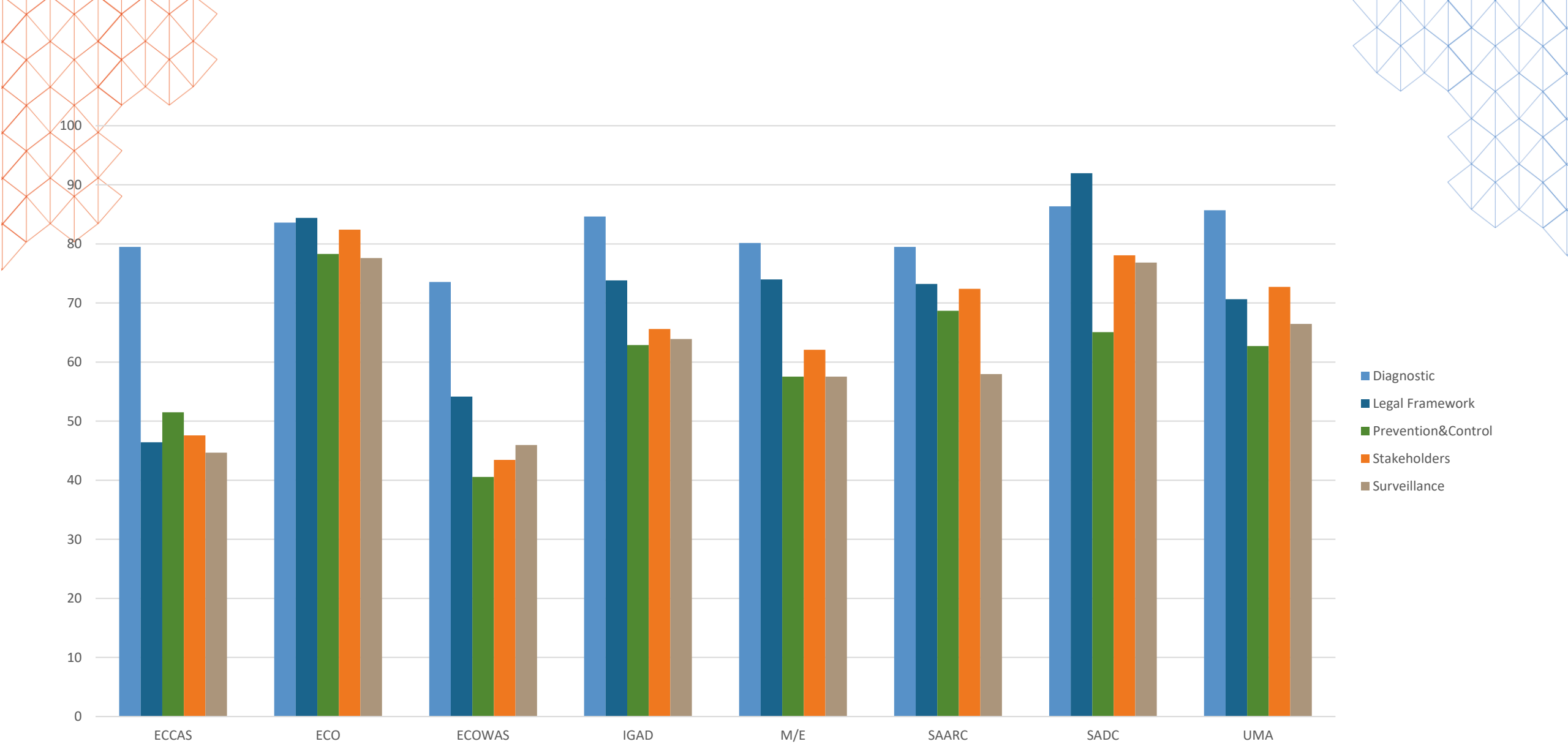
WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to May 2026

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)

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SAARC
SADC
UMA
Diagnostic
Legal Framework
Prevention&Control
Stakeholders
Surveillance

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS

- Partnering with global/regional/national institutions for PPR management
- Launch of e-learning PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)
- PMAT Translations: English, French, Russia available
- Advocacy/communication documents and capacity building
- Coordination with PPR reference labs, Centres of expertise, GREN groups, AU-PANVAC, Joint FAO/IAEA Animal Production and Health Laboratory
- Laboratory and epidemiological networks are strengthen at the global, regional and national levels.
- Laboratory network and technology transfer jointly with IAEA,

✓ VETLAB network in almost 80 countries, this to harmonize technical and scientific capacities,

✓ Develop a standardized multistep procedure for sequencing services

Extension of PPR ERADICATION DEADLINE 2040

During the first 10 years of the PPR GEP implementation, challenges faced during programme implementation included: dwindling funding, COVID-19 disruptions, global crises, insecurity, high host mobility, and an expanding PPR threat.

Considering the above, the Ambassadors of the Rome UN Agencies Permanent Representatives “friends of PPR” at their meeting in April 2024, recommended that

“***the objective of eradicating PPR by 2030 seems ambitious and a good review of lessons learned, challenges and other aspects should be undertaken and presented to the governance bodies of FAO and WOAH***”.

Between May and December 2025 was carried out the review progress in PPR prevention and control, as well as the feasibility of eradicating the disease by 2030.

A total of 109 countries as well as experts participated.

Extension of PPR ERADICATION DEADLINE 2040

The challenges identified have slowed down the progress of countries through the eradication pathway. Based on the survey responses, many countries have suggested revising the PPR GEP timeline and extending the programme objective deadline.

That suggestion was echoed at regional roadmap meetings and other events organized with different partners.

An extension would allow challenges to be addressed and would facilitate the consolidation of achievements, ensuring sustainability.

Stakeholders have suggested 2040 as a feasible deadline for PPR GEP.

This submitted to the FAO governing bodies in June 2026 and the new deadline of 2040 was approved.

It was launched during the high-level meeting on 22 September 2026 during the global conference on One Health in agrifood system (FAO, 21-23 September 2026).

Policy paper for extending the PPR eradication deadline to 2040: finalise and publish as soon as possible the policy paper as a FAO/WOAH document.

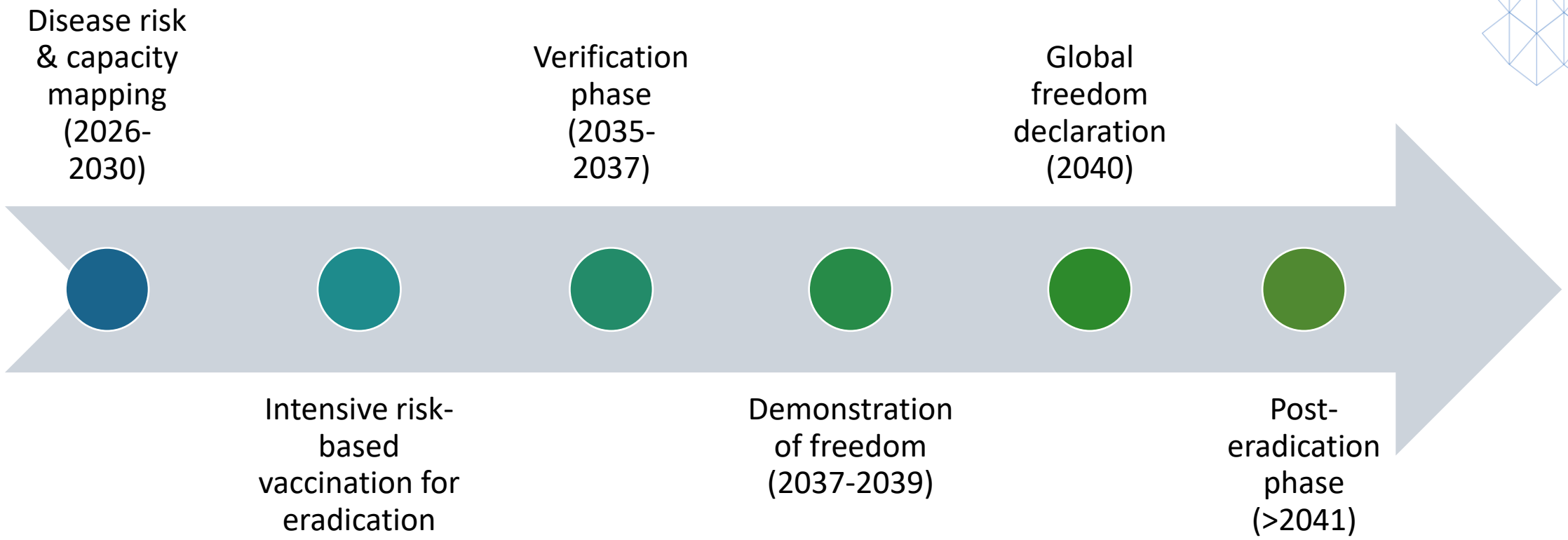
PRR roadmap toward 2040: must be jointly develop as the common reference framework for all partners. The framework should include: clear roadmap for implementation in some strategic groups of countries, validated by the national authorities, showing to potential donors the type of investments they can do based on their agendas, milestones and indicators.

EU-AU summit: evaluate the possibility of signing the Euro 50 million EU grant for PPR eradication in Africa during the EU-AU summit ahead of the FAO Ministerial conference in June 2027 (FAO HQ). Assess and discuss for PPR champion (HE Mahamat Idriss Déby, Chad president) a guest of honor.

PPR pledging conference: weigh the feasibility for organizing in the near future a pledging conference. The joint FAO/WOAH Secretariat is requested to prepare a roadmap (venue, date, budget, advocacy with ministries of Agriculture/finance, chronology of activities toward the pledging conference among other).

Partnership with IAEA: consider associating International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the above.

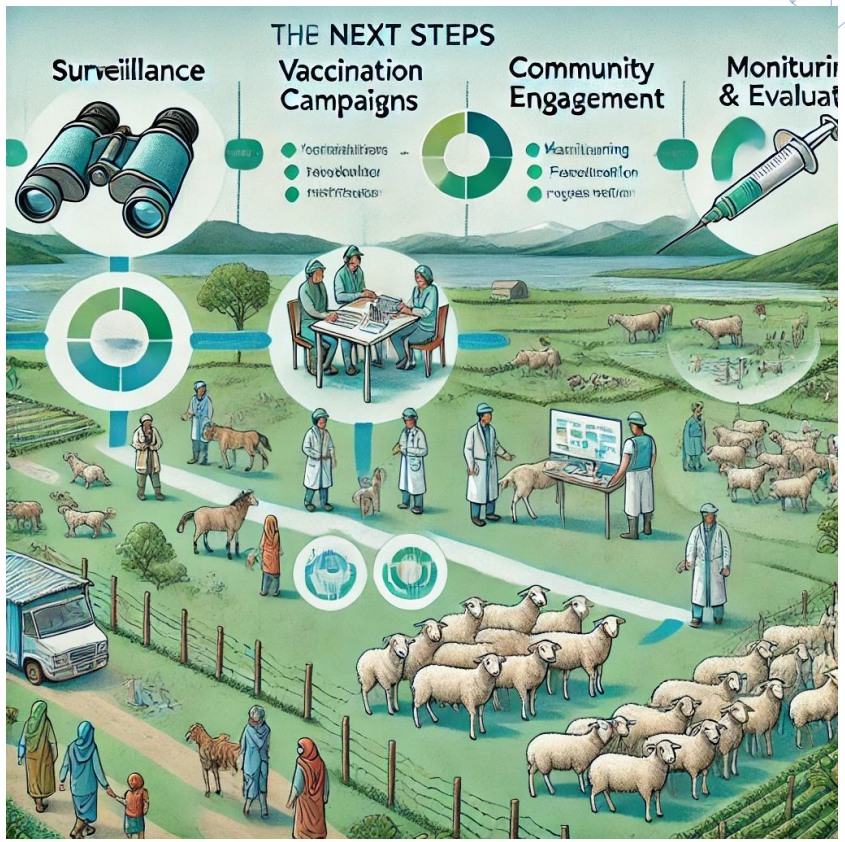
PPR in Europe and previously free countries: the expansion of PPR in previously free (or never reported) countries need special attention. Investigate through EU support and other donors support, the establishment of buffer zones/episystem in North Africa and Central Asia.



Legend: Timeline showing the latest year by which each phase of the PPR eradication programme must be completed. Countries are encouraged to complete each phase ahead of schedule, where possible, so that the benefits of PPR control and eradication for animal welfare and livelihoods can be realised sooner.

NEXT STEPS

- **Update National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Strategies** to align with the GEP (Global Eradication Programme) Blueprint framework.
- **Develop and implement investment plans** derived from the NSPs to ensure optimal resource allocation.
- **Map episystems and design tailored surveillance strategies,** with a particular focus on cross-border areas to enhance outbreak detection and management.
- **Support targeted vaccination campaigns** and establish robust mechanisms for post-vaccination impact evaluation.
- **Establish inter-REC coordination mechanisms** that integrate identified episystems for consistent transboundary disease management.
- **Apply adaptive management approaches** to the implementation of the PPR GEP Blueprint, incorporating contextual changes and lessons learned.



Thank you

