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SOUTH SUDAN PEST DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) ERADICATION STRATEGY PROGRAMME UPDATES

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
- PPR Epidemiological situation and record of outbreaks in the country
- Achievements on stakeholders engagements ,diagnostics, surveillance and prevention and control of PPR to date.
- challenges facing the PPR Strategy implementation



INTRODUCTION

- Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR) or goat plague is an acute, highly infectious small ruminants associated with high morbidity and mortality that can kill 80-90 %of the herds, the disease is more server in goat with mortality that can reach 80-90 of infected herds
- The disease is one of the priority diseases indicated in the FAO-WOAH Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).
- South Sudan developed its own control & eradication strategy 2015 with the aim to eradicate the disease by 2023



OVERVIEW OF PPR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY



Current PPR epidemiological situation :

- 1. PPR disease is considered as endemic and ranked higher than CCPP, sheep and goat pox in the country.*
- 2. The disease has cost significant loss of small ruminants in the country due to deterioration of surveillance system resulting from the fragile security situation, natural disasters as floods, and lack of policies to guide and control the movement of the livestock.*
- 3. - two suspected PPR cases were reported in 2021, first case was reported in Nimule payam of Eastern Equatoria State (Border to Uganda) in October and 2nd case were in Wau County of WBGs.*
- 4. two suspected cases were reported in Magwi County –EES and Yei County –CE in 2022*



History of PPR outbreaks

- The first outbreak of PPR in South Sudan were reported and investigated in the greater Upper Nile region between 1972 and 1975 (Mohamed et al, 1975). Infection is believed to have been introduced through the western neighbouring countries of Chad and Central African Republic.



NUMBER OF PPR OUTBREAKS REPORTED FROM 2017 TO DATE

S/N	State/Local ity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1	CES						1		1
2	EES				1	1	1		3
3	WES								
4	WBG					1			1
5	NBG	7	5						12
6	LAKES								
7	WARRAP			1					1
8	UPPER NILE								
9	JONGLEI								
10	UNITY	2		1	1				4
	Total	9	5	2	2	2	2		



PPR ERADICATION CAMPAIGN EFFORTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Stakeholder involvement:

- The country participated in the global virtual launching event of the South Sudan PPR eradication campaign on 23 June 2020.
- Karamoja cluster cross border meeting conducted and MoU signed
- MoU between South Sudan and Sudan signed in Feb 2020
- The country participated in The 10th Eastern Africa and IGAD regional PPR eradication coordination and PPR Blueprint meeting held in Entebbe, UGANDA in May 2023
- Media engagements: awareness messages were developed and aired on major radio stations in the country.

DIAGNOSTICS



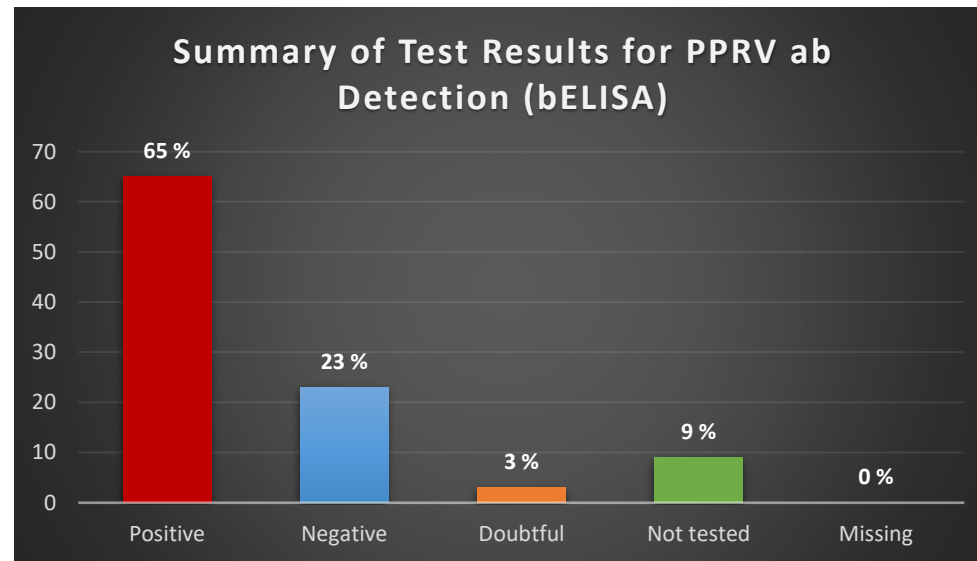
- ✓ Received 2 000 PPR test kits from PPR Secretariat through AU-IBAR and used for post vaccination sero-monitoring and surveillance.
- ✓ Capacity building: The ML&F, and FAO, with supports from donors i.e. USAID, EU, and Japan managed to train 106 field veterinarians during 2018-2021 in disease investigation, sample collection, and submission.
- ✓ *Establishment of the central veterinary laboratory (CVL) in 2019 capacitated to screen most endemic diseases in the country including PPR.*



- ✓ Capacity building: more than 3 training on PDS were conducted to field veterinarians from 2018-2021.
- ✓ A sero-monitoring for Peste Des Petite Ruminants was in Eastern A total of 1444 serum samples were collected from sheep (n = 415) and goats (n = 1029) from Oct to November 2021 from 5 counties namely: Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Magwi and Torit in Eastern Equatoria State.
- ✓ The samples were analyzed at the central veterinary laboratory (CVL) at Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries using PPR ELISA kit to detect PPRV antibodies.

Surveillance

- ✓ The overall prevalence was 65% were positive (a bit short of the desired 70% seroprevalence level of PPR virus antibodies) 23% tested negative and 3% were doubtful while 9% were not tested due technical challenges





PREVENTION AND CONTROL (INCLUDING VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED TO DATE)

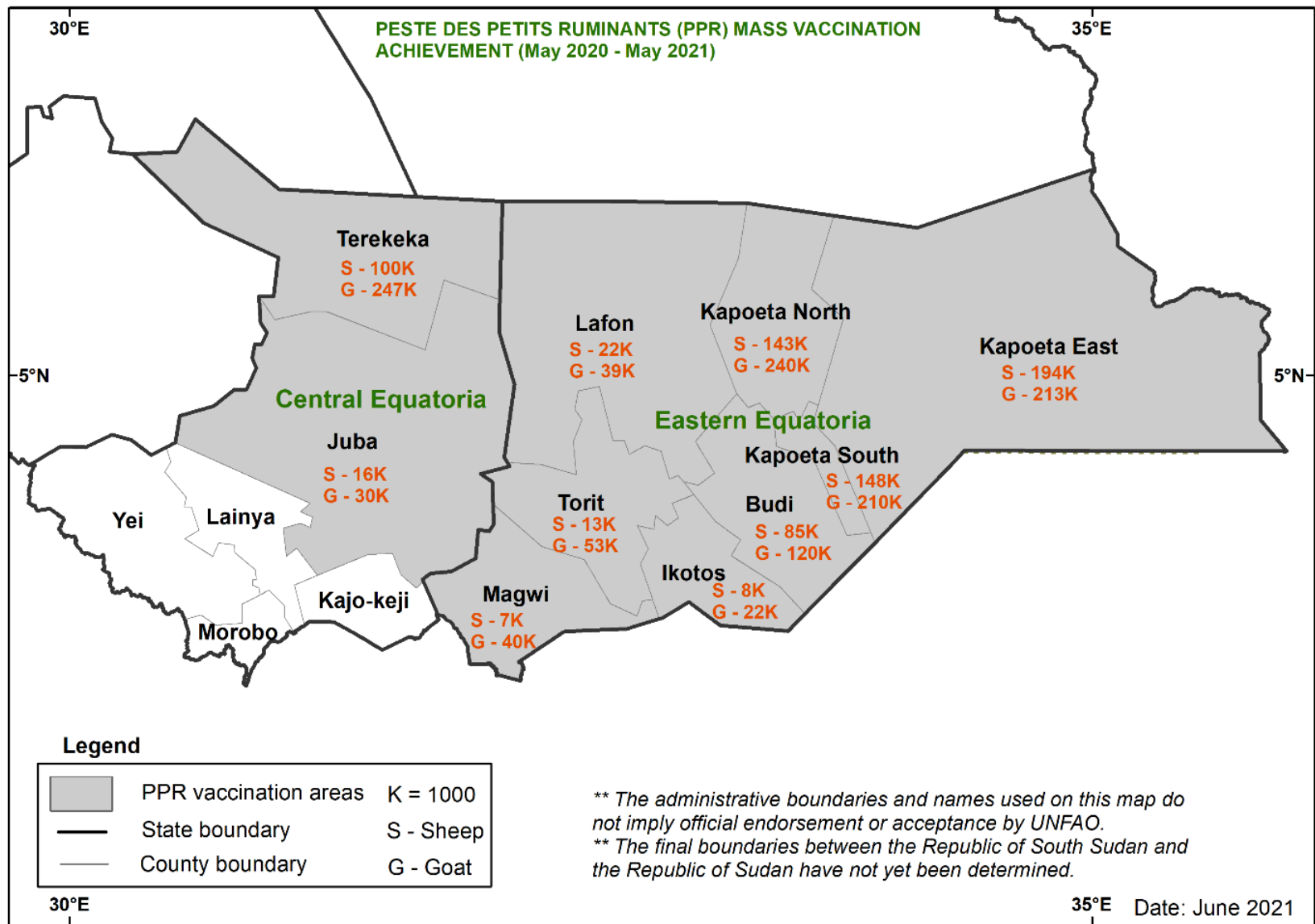
- ✓ FAO has contributed 3.6 million doses of PPR (2 million were used in Eastern Equatoria) in 2020
- ✓ PPR mass vaccination was conducted in all counties of EES and in Juba and Terkeka in CES from May 2020 to May 2021 with vaccination of **1,953,699** heads of goats and sheep
- ✓ As of July 2023 PPR vaccination achieved 1 497 850 sheep and goats
- ✓ An 5 million doses was procured through the support from FAO HQ and donors (DFID, EU, Norway, Japan, the United Nations Rehabilitation and Recovery Trust (Peacebuilding) fund) to support the country routine vaccination program in 2021-2022
- ✓ Currently, the stock of PPR vaccines is over 2 million doses million doses.



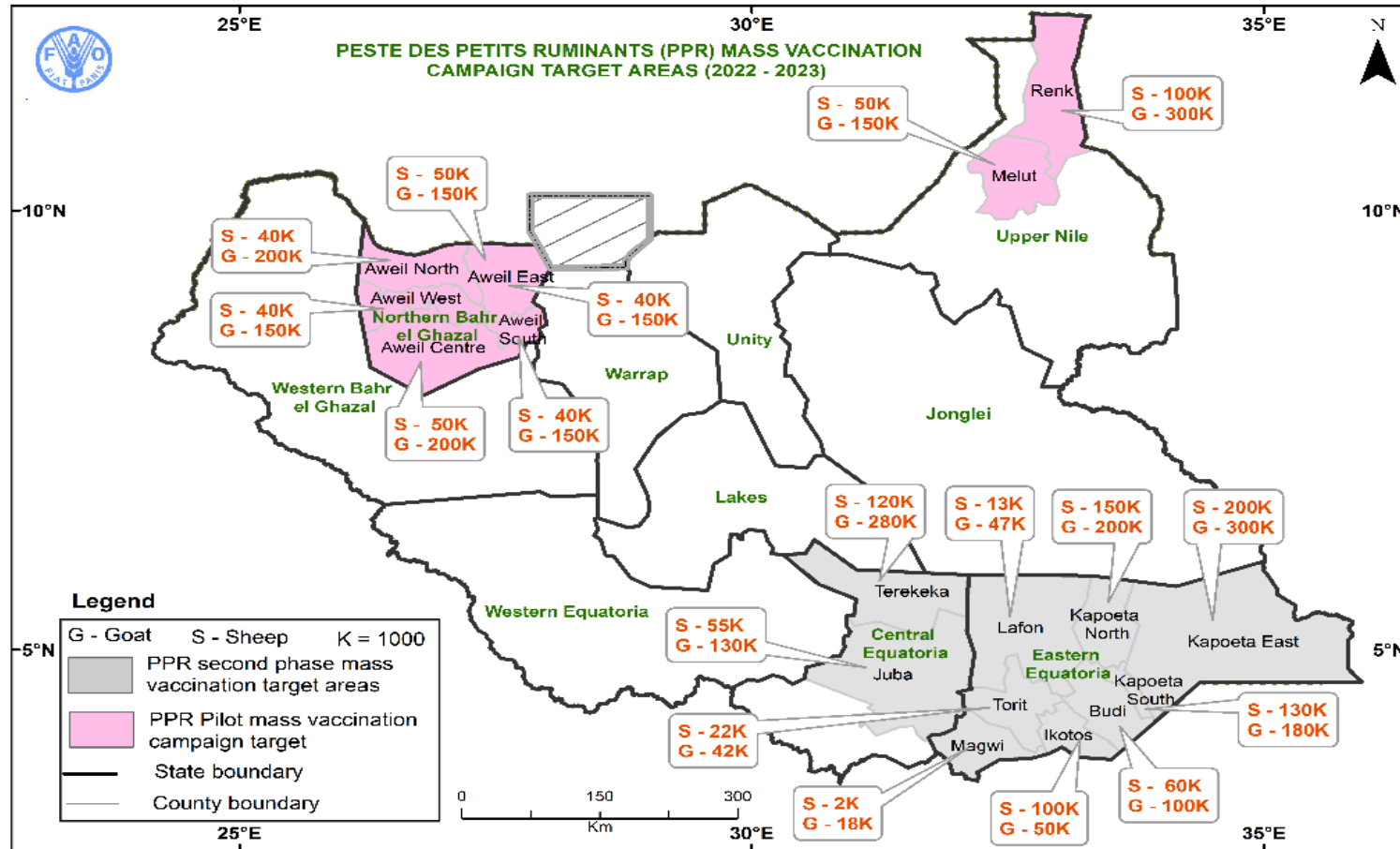
Vaccination of small ruminants against PPR disease in South Sudan from 2017-2021.

Period	Target	Achievement	Remarks
Oct 2016- Dec 2017	1 724 800	1 404 932	PPR vaccination conducted in all states of South Sudan.
Jan 2018 - July 2019	2 315 500	1 354 176	PPR vaccination conducted in all states of South Sudan.
Jan 2020 – Dec 2021	4,094,792	3,829,248	This includes the routine vaccination in all the states and the mass vaccination that was carried out in Eastern Equatoria State, and in Juba & Terekeka Counties.
Total	8 135 092	6 588 356	

PPR MASS VACCINATION AREAS FROM 2020-2021




PPR vaccination target and locations from Nov 2022- Dec 2023




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RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- ✓ with Support from FAO and donors community managed to embed vaccination campaigns in other projects (also supported by USAID)
 - ✓ Platform and entry point provided by the EU cross border project creating synergies with other projects
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Challenges facing the implementation of the PPR activities

- lack of advocacy on the PPR strategy and its implementation. to include stakeholders Partnerships with NGO, donors, pastoralist associations
 - Insufficient resources/budget(financial) to strengthen the surveillance system and vaccination activities.
 - Weakness in the disease reporting flow system-
 - Lack of data on PPR circulation in wildlife hence wildlife – need to better understand the role
 - ✓ Challenges of using and understanding PPR monitoring and assessment tool (PMAT) for South Sudan
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Recommendations

- ✓ *Need to strengthen the collaboration and coordination of activities conducted at cross border areas for effective achievement of goals*
- ✓ *Create awareness to engage all stakeholders in the eradication program*
- ✓ *Fund mobilization: Create opportunities to involve donors*





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