



Food and Agriculture
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World Organisation
for Animal Health

1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

PPR Regional Advisory Group
presentation

Speaker : Dr. Abrar Akbarov

21-25/ September/2025, Belgrade, Serbia



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
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GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF PPR



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
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OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAMME II & III

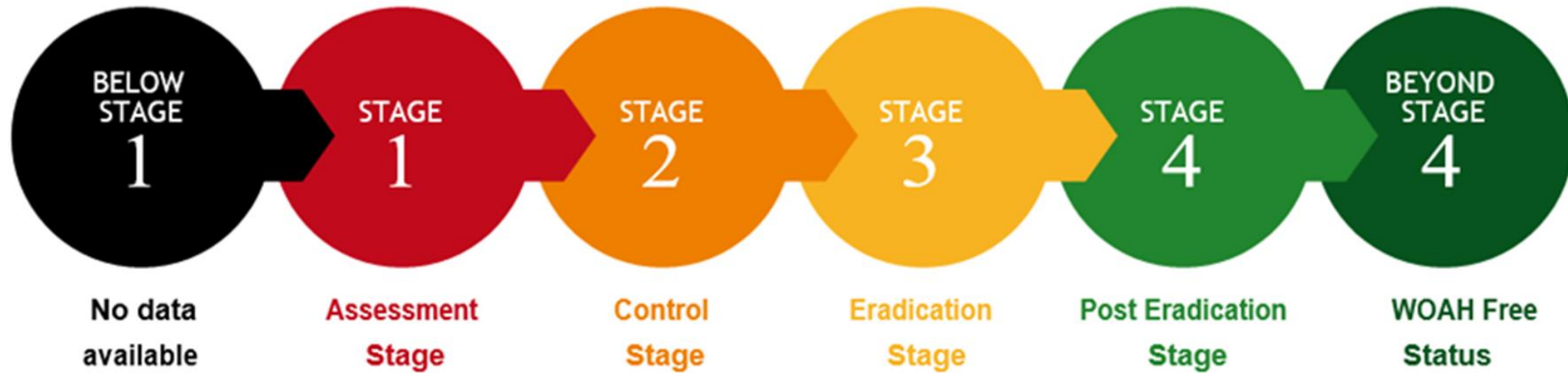
Together for Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication by 2030

In cooperation with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a number of effective activities are being carried out to reduce and gradually eliminate epizootic risks by supporting regional cooperation in combating transboundary diseases within the framework of the GF-TADs programme.

In 2015, the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES) was endorsed, aiming at the global eradication of PPR by 2030. The PPR GCES seeks to eliminate PPR by strengthening veterinary services and improving animal health worldwide by 2030.

PPR control and eradication approach

- GCES is based on four stages, each corresponding to a combination of decreasing levels of epidemiological risk and increasing levels of prevention and control efforts
- Self-assessment using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)



Aligned with the overarching PPR GCES, control and eradication of PPR at the national level is based on a stepwise approach with four Stages that correspond to a combination of decreasing levels of epidemiological risk and increasing levels of prevention and control.

Regional Advisory Group Meeting on FMD and PPR for West Eurasia/ECO held in Baku, Azerbaijan, 2-4 July 2024

RAG Composition – Voting members

- Chairperson CVO/Delegate of Uzbekistan
- Member CVO Georgia
- Member CVO Kyrgyzstan
- Regional Organisation ECO Secretariat

Annex 1- Updated PPR Stage Progression 2019 – 2030 for ECO Region
(Based on country self-assessment)

ECO	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia												
Iran*												
Kazakhstan – Zone 1 (North)												
Kazakhstan – Zone 2 (South)												
Kyrgyzstan												
Tajikistan												
Turkey - Anatolia												
[Turkey - Thrace]												
Turkmenistan*												
Uzbekistan												

* = Countries that didn't attend the meeting. Data to be updated later

The Global Goals

PPR is a fatal viral disease affecting sheep and goats, posing a serious threat to the health of small ruminants, food security, as well as the social well-being and income of small-scale producers in the approximately 68 countries where PPR is endemic.

When PPR spreads, up to 90% of small ruminants become infected, and 30–70% of the infected animals die.

Annual losses caused by PPR is estimated to an average of USD 2.0 billion worldwide.

PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS ALSO KNOWN AS SHEEP & GOAT PLAGUE



PPR situation in West Eurasia Countries

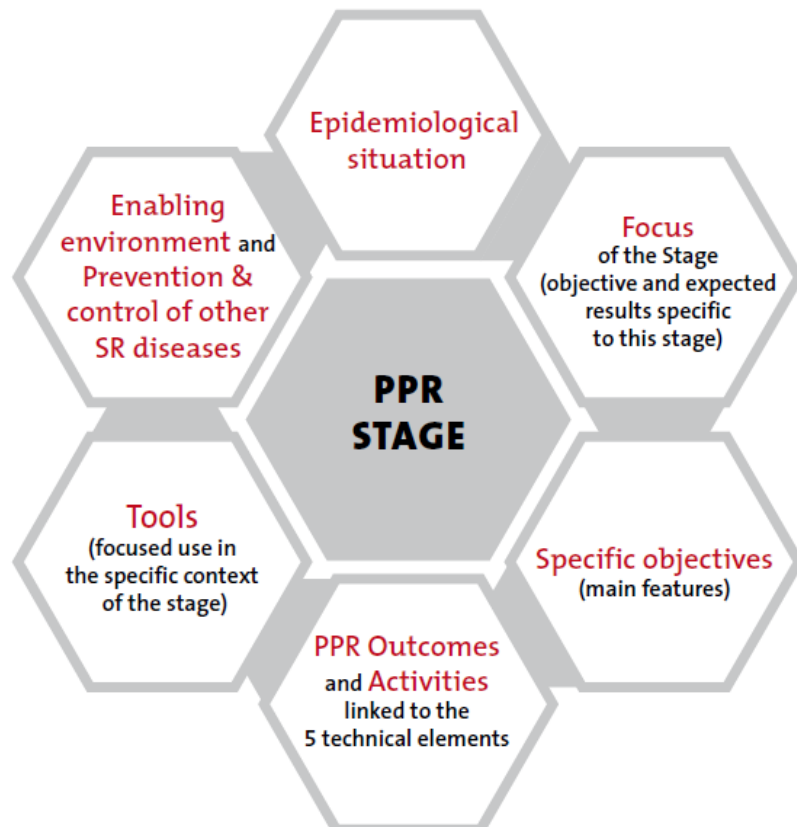
Azerbaijan:

- has been recognized as free from PPR according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* since 2024

Russia (as observer of WE Roadmap)

- has been recognized as free from PPR according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code* since 2020

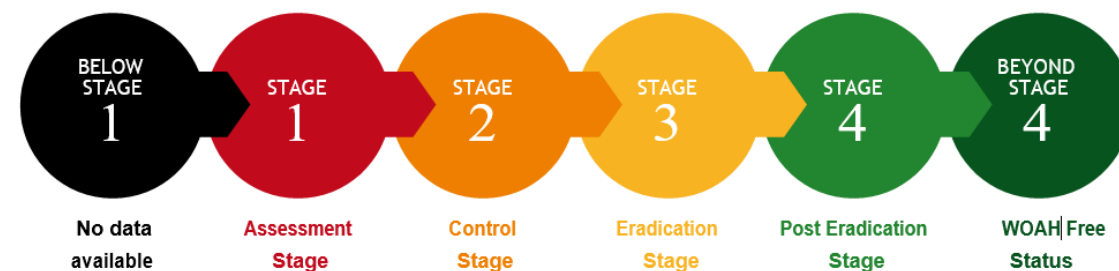
Countries in the region are adopting new approaches to the control and prevention of PPR, structured around six priority stages.



- Epidemiological situation
- Stage focus (*objective and expected results specific to this stage*)
- Specific tasks (*key features*)
- PPR results and activities (*linked to technical components*)
- Tools (*targeted use in the specific stage context*)
- Integration function – Environment and the prevention and control of other diseases

PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

- ❑ Companion tool to the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES) and a pillar of its implementation
- ❑ FAO/WOAH launched PMAT revision in 2020
- ❑ It serves to:
 - ✓ to qualify countries at the appropriate stage along the step-wise approach for the eradication of PPR (**assessment tool**) and
 - ✓ to monitor progress within a given Stage and provide an indicative list of activities to implement in the year to come (**monitoring tool**)



PMAT Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire is available electronically and is divided into 11 individual worksheets named as follows:

- (1) Preliminary Info,
- (2) Diagnostic system,
- (3) Surveillance,
- (4) Prevention & Control,
- (5) Legislation Framework,
- (6) Stakeholders' involvement

Those first 6 worksheets have to be filled in by the users

- (7) Output,
- (8) Pending activities Stage 1,
- (9) Pending activities Stage 2,
- (10) Pending activities Stage 3 and
- (11) Pending activities Stage 4.

These 5 last worksheets are automatically filled out according to the entries in first 6 sheets



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In cooperation with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a series of regional meetings were organized.

Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan
25–27 February 2025

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
1–3 April 2025

Almaty, Kazakhstan
19–21 May 2025



Regional training workshop on the procedures for the official recognition of status by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the endorsement of official control programmes

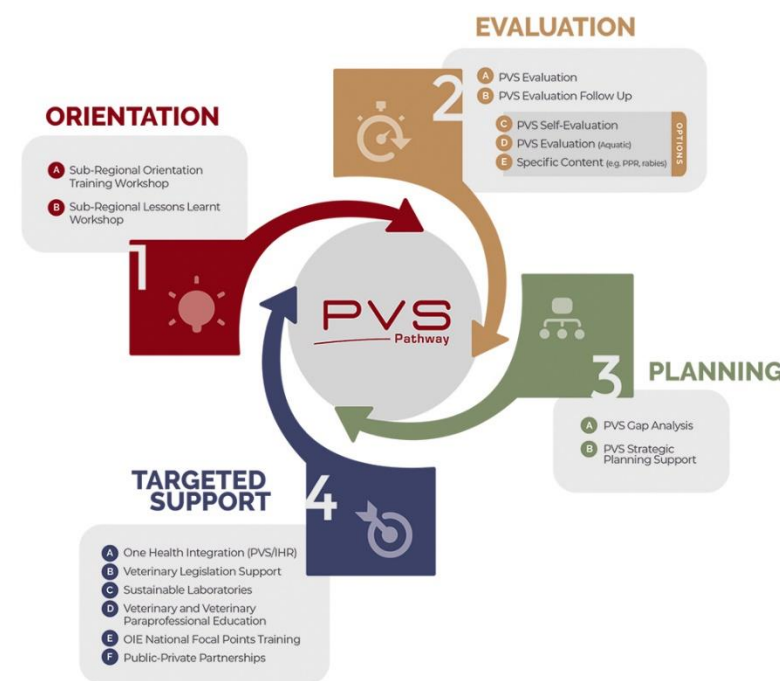
Workshop on the epi-system approach to the eradication of PPR for China, Mongolia and the countries of Central Asia.

Workshop on transboundary coordination aimed at promoting the epizootic/epi-system approach to assessing the spread and risk pathways of PPR.

At present, WOAHA and FAO are developing a number of measures and providing the necessary assistance to prepare for combating this disease and to ensure the implementation of activities in the event of its spread, as well as to achieve the official status of a PPR-free zone.

This year, with the support of **WOAH** and **FAO**, a **PVS** Pathway evaluation mission was carried out in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, during which the activities undertaken to combat PPR were reviewed.

Through the PVS Pathway, the capacity of national veterinary systems to prevent, control and eradicate PPR was assessed. To support the country's participation in global efforts to eradicate PPR, key competencies related to diagnosis, surveillance, legal frameworks and stakeholder engagement were reviewed, and the necessary recommendations were developed.



Discussion Questions / Results



During the meetings, a number of key issues were discussed, including the implementation of recommendations from previous sessions under the Member States' 'PPR Roadmap,' the assessment of the regional situation in controlling the disease, the implementation of measures outlined in national strategic plans, and the next steps on the agenda.

Achieved Results:

- ✓ Update on the epidemiological situation regarding PPR;
- ✓ Update on country progress along the stages of PPR control;
- ✓ Key activities undertaken for PPR control;
- ✓ Identification of pathways to advance PPR control in WOAHA Member States;
- ✓ Presentation and consideration of recent activities under the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) for incorporation into national components;
- ✓ Implementation of recommendations from previous sessions under the PPR Roadmap for WOAHA Member States;
- ✓ Assessment/update of the regional epidemiological situation regarding PPR and self-assessment of country progress towards PPR eradication in line with the stepwise approach of the PPR GCES;
- ✓ Review of the implementation of PPR control measures in countries (National Strategic Plans) and identification of next steps;
- ✓ Discussion on the development of a Resource Mobilization Strategy for PPR and regional partnerships;
- ✓ Briefing countries on WOAHA activities in support of the PPR GEP;
- ✓ Exchange of views on the application of the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT).

What kind of support can RAG need?

- Training and capacity building for junior-level veterinary service staff;*
- Regular monitoring;*
- Improvement of veterinary laboratory performance and establishment of linkages with local specialists;*
- Conduct awareness-raising and advocacy with donors and partners to finance gaps identified by countries;*
- Endorse the WOAHP regional PPR strategy and allocate resources for its implementation;*
- Explore the possibility of organizing a meeting among countries of the Regional Advisory Group (RAG) to discuss a regional approach to the implementation of PPR-related activities;*
- Inform WOAHP Member States about possible ways to obtain diagnostic kits at lower cost, including through donor and partner support;*
- Organize field simulation exercises to strengthen emergency preparedness for PPR.*



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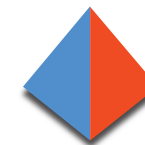
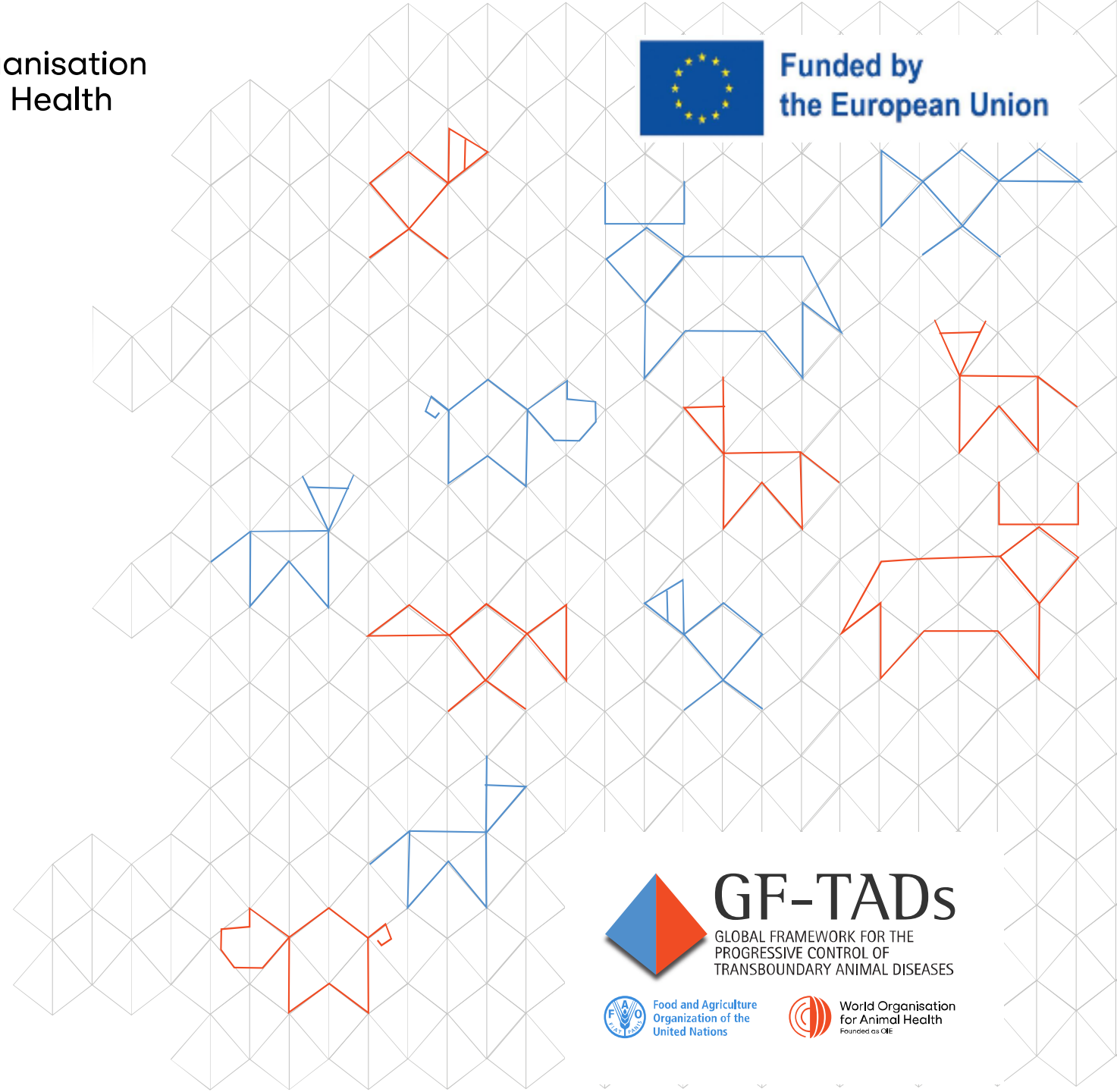


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THANK YOU



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