



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

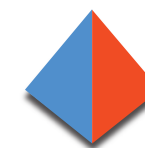


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1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

National Food Agency

Tengiz Chaligava 22-25/September/2025, Belgrade, Serbia



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Brief overview of PPR epidemiological situation

- **First outbreak was reported in 2016**
- Sheep farm located in Tbilisi Region
- “Unknown” disease accrued only in Lambs
- Clinical signs started in end of December
- Flock moved from Samtskhe-Javakheti region on November



 Bluetongue, Georgia Print / Close	
Information received on 23/01/2016 from Dr Mikheil Sokhadze, Chief Veterinary Officer Deputy Head, National Food Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Tbilisi, Georgia	
Summary	
Report type	Immediate notification
Date of start of the event	12/01/2016
Date of confirmation of the event	15/01/2016
Report date	23/01/2016
Date submitted to OIE	23/01/2016
Date event resolved	15/01/2016
Reason for notification	First occurrence of a listed disease in the country
Causal agent	Bluetongue virus
Serotype	Not typed
Nature of diagnosis	Laboratory (basic)
This event pertains to	a defined zone within the country
Related reports	Immediate notification (23/01/2016) Follow-up report No. 1 (28/01/2016)

New outbreaks (1)

Outbreak 1	Tbilisi, Varketili Farming, Varketili, TBILISI
Date of start of the outbreak	12/01/2016
Outbreak status	Resolved (15/01/2016)
Epidemiological unit	Farm
Affected animals	Sheep
Affected population	Farm, Service, milk, Agriculture





Brief overview of PPR epidemiological situation

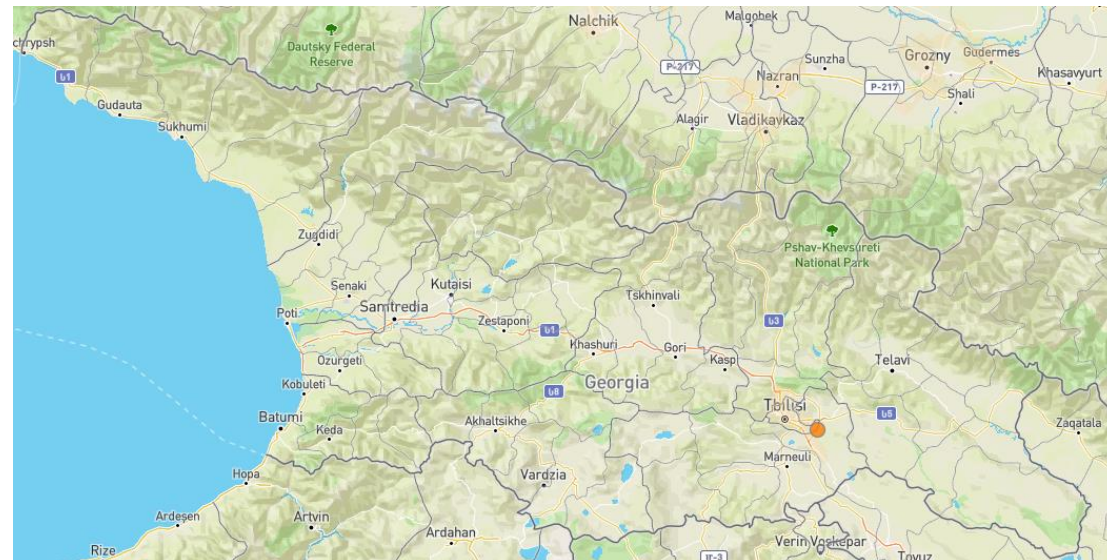
- **Second outbreak was reported in 2024;**
 - START DATE - 2024/02/22;
 - CONFIRMATION DATE - 2024/03/01;
- Susceptible – 1700;
- Cases – 95; Death – 77; Killed – 18;
- Sheep farm located in Kvemo Kartli Region;
- 2200 sheep, out of them 600 lambs
- Flock moved from Samtskhe-Javakheti region on November
- **BLAST analysis of the obtained N-gene sequences revealed the presence of PPRV in all three samples and demonstrated nucleotide identities of between 95.7 to 97.7% with Lineage IV PPRVs from China, Mongolia, Pakistan, Iran, and Kurdistan**





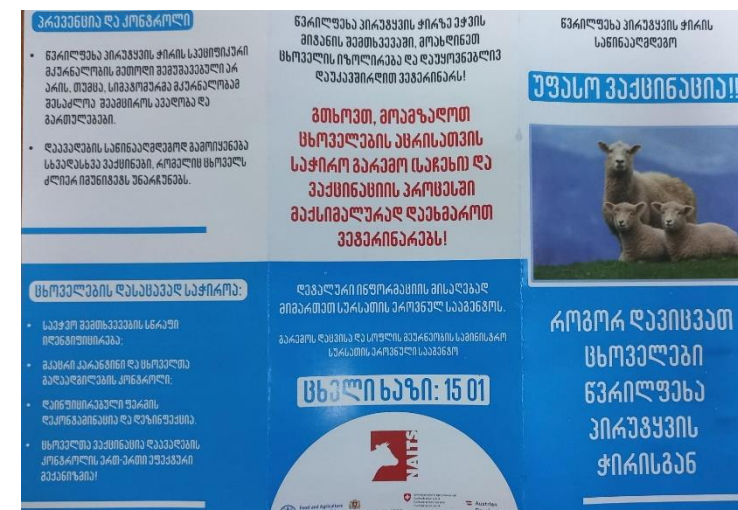
Control Measure during Outbreak

- Disinfection;
- Movement control;
- Official destruction of animal products;
- Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste;
- Quarantine;
- Surveillance outside the restricted zone;
- Selective killing and disposal;
- Surveillance within the restricted zone;





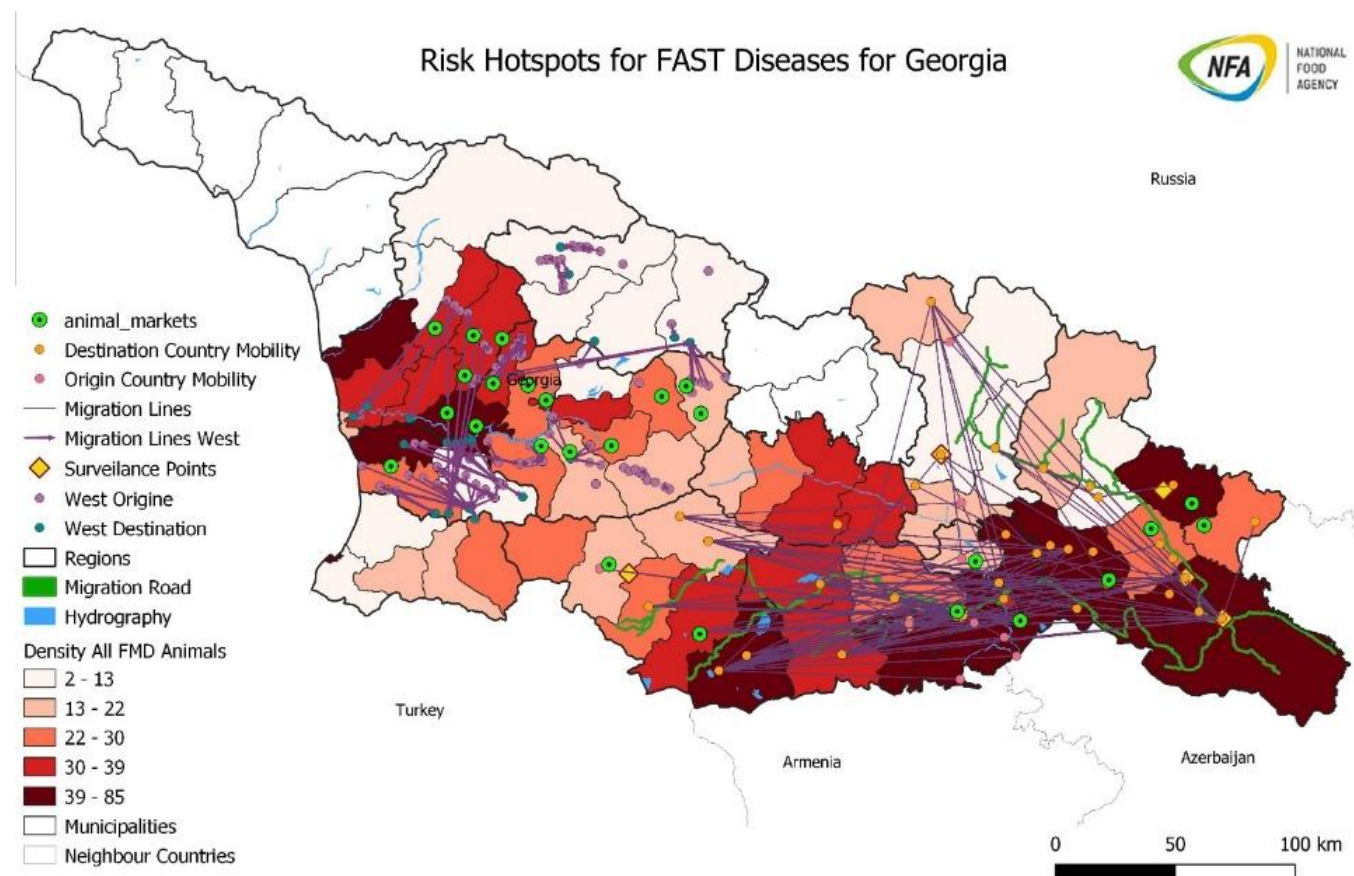
- 1 000 000 doses PPR vaccine donation;
- 1 000 000 disposable injection needles for vaccination;
- 1 000 double ended vacuum needles;
- 1 000 vacuum tub serum separation;
- 250 cool boxes for field veterinarians;
- Printing procures and leaflets;



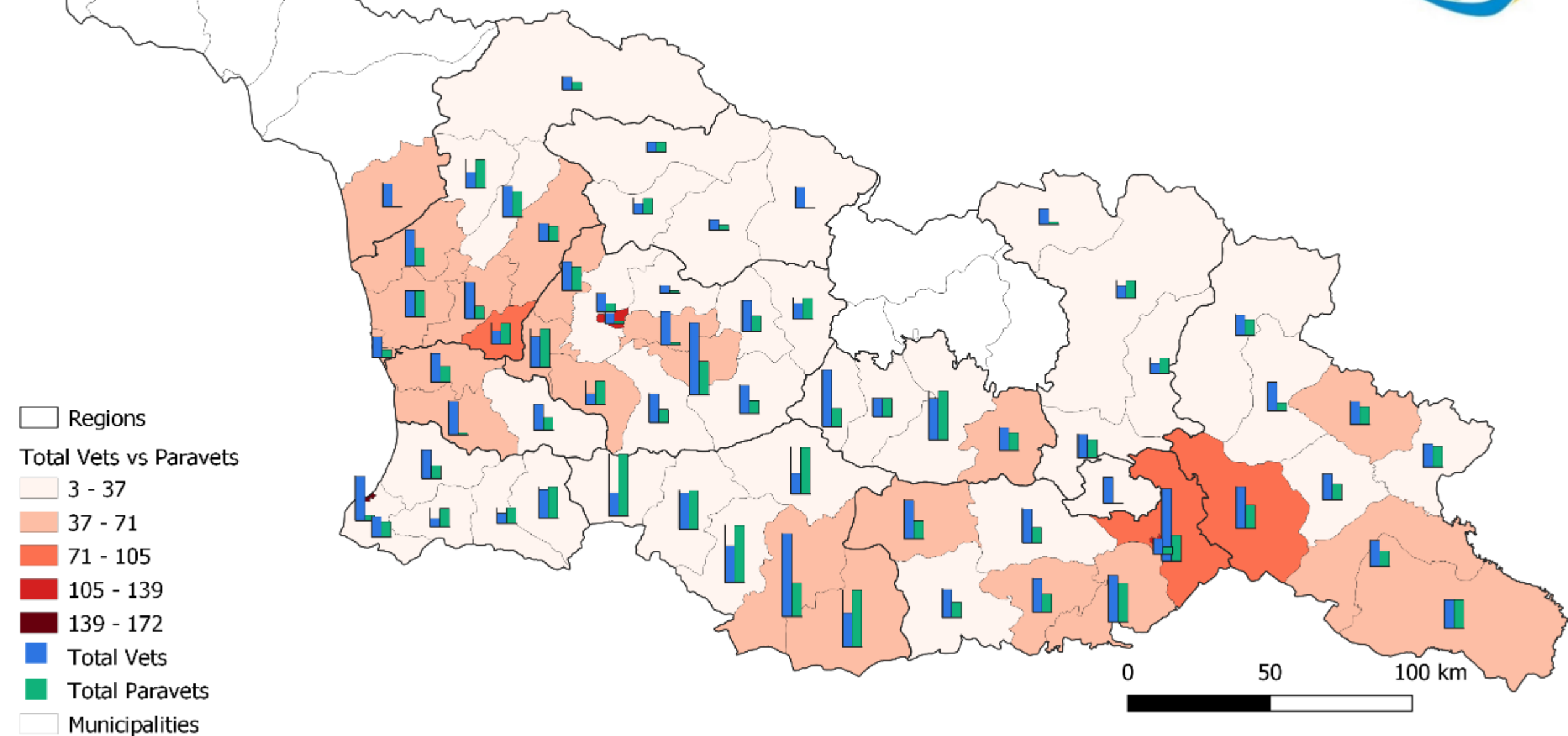


Risk assessment through ArcGIS

Animal Density SR/LR;
Seasonal Migration SR/LR;
Live Animal Market;
Vet inspection points;
Water sources;
International Trade;
Pasture;
Animal Market;
Quarantine Zones;



Densiti of Total Targeted Animals / Total Vets vs Paravets





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FOOD AGENCY OF GEORGIA

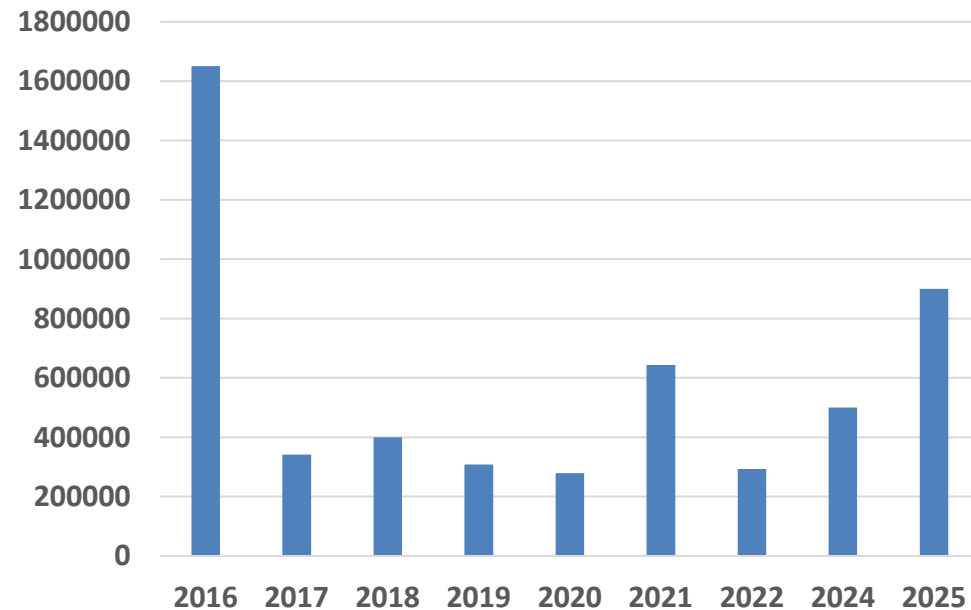
FAO has donated:

In 2020 - 400 000 doses PPR vaccines;

In 2022 - 500 000 doses PPR vaccines;

In 2024 – 1 000 000 doses PPR vaccines;

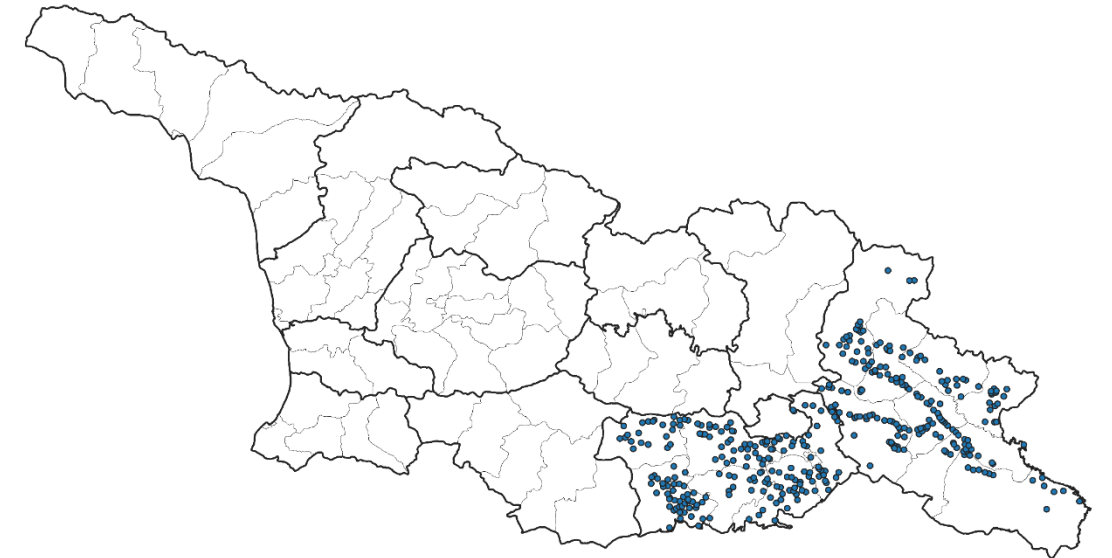
PPR Vaccination / revaccination of SR 2016-2025 YY



PREVENTION AND CONTROL



PPR Vaccination in Georgia, 2022



• Vaccinated Villages
□ Regions
□ District

0 50 100 km





Vaccines have been used in Georgia

- 2016 – 2018 YY – Russian Federation - FGBI «ARRIAH»
- Registration- 27.01.2021 – 27.01.2026
- 2019-2022 YY - Turkey - Dolvet;
- Registration - 03.06.2019 – 03.06.2024
- 2020 Y – Nepal (Hester Biosciences Nepal Private Limited) – **FAO Donated**





Post Vaccination Sero Surveillance 2025

1. *Confidence level – 95%; population size – N of animals 600000; Expected prevalence – 70%, error 4% in which 505 SR were identified, which was rounded by 500 sample.*
2. Sample size calculation were calculated using online sample size calculation <http://www.winepi.net>. (Sample size/estimate percentage) **Confidence level – 95%; population size – N of municipalities 22; Expected prevalence 90%, error 10%** according this calculation 21 herd which was rounded by **20 which will be tested;**
3. The total sample size is 500 samples divided into 20 herd ($500/20=25$), which means that 25 samples in each random selected herd.

The screenshot shows the WinEpi website interface for sample size calculation. The browser address bar shows 'winepi.net/uk/index.htm'. The page title is 'WinEpi Working in Epidemiology'. The left sidebar has a 'Sample size' section with a 'Start' button. The main content area is titled 'Sampling: Estimate Percentage (3)'. Under 'Data', it states: 'Target is to determine needed sample size to estimate percentage with an established margin of error:'. The input parameters are: Confidence level % : 95%, Population size : 600000, Expected prevalence % : 70.00%, and Accepted error % : 4.00%. Under 'Results', the calculated values are: Sample size : 505, Sampling fraction : 0.08%, Adjusted sample size : 504, and Adjusted sampling fraction : 0.08%. A 'Back' button is at the bottom.

Parameter	Value
Confidence level %	95%
Population size	600000
Expected prevalence %	70.00%
Accepted error %	4.00%
Sample size	505
Sampling fraction	0.08%
Adjusted sample size	504
Adjusted sampling fraction	0.08%



Post vaccination evaluation (lessons learnt)

- Animals identification and registration is crucial;
- Vaccination should be done before or after migration;
- High quality thermos boxes in the field are crucial;
- Clear and transparent communication can help maintain or build public trust in vaccination programs;
- Local veterinarian are recommended to work in the community;





PPR NSP implementation

- Challenges and drawbacks:
 - limited capability to capture and characterize PPR events in wildlife;
 - Animal migration;
 - Movement control;
 - Lack of legal basis for compensating farmers in case of culling for eradication;
 - No sufficient sanitary conditions in compartments;
 - Limited awareness among stakeholders about PPR eradication efforts and their roles;
 - Lack of private sector involvement in disease prevention and control;



Epidemiological Assessments to Identify Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) risk hotspots and Transmission Pathways in Georgia'

- Extensively review of literatures on PPR disease in Georgia;
- Map key stakeholders of the small ruminant value chain (including public and private sectors) and small ruminant movement/density;
- Analyse market networks for small ruminants and identify potential disease hotspots and transmission pathways.
- Prepare overall monitoring and surveillance system/Plan for the country;
- Conduct risk-based survey and PPR disease outbreak investigations complemented with biological sample collection and analysis;
- Validation of PPR risk map and the surveillance strategy/plan with key stakeholders nationally (25-30 person);





Training and Awareness Campaign

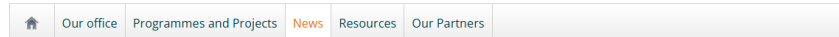


- Trainings for official veterinarians
- Trainings for private veterinarians
- Different kind of booklets and informational papers were distributed to the farmers During vaccinations and sero-survey process.
- Veterinary authorities has close collaboration with sheep association and other private sector.



English ქართული ენა

FAO in Georgia



Awareness rising campaign about the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Georgia



28/11/2024 The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), within its technical cooperation project (TCP) "Emergency assistance for the control of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in Georgia", together with the National Food Agency, is launching an awareness raising campaign in the regions about the PPR eradication.

The information campaign consists of a video demonstrating the symptoms of the disease, its spread, vaccination and the importance of obtaining a PPR-free country status; as well as brochures produced in Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani languages to be distributed to the target groups. On top of that, workshops are planned for veterinarians, farmers and shepherds with the following schedule:

- Samtskhe-Javakheti region - Akhaltsikhe - 29-30 November
- Shida Kartli region - Gori - 1-2 December
- Kakheti region - Telavi - 6-7 December
- Kakheti region - Dedoplistskaro - 8-9 December
- Kvemo Kartli region - Bolnisi - 13-14 December
- Mtskheta-Mtianeti region - Bazaleti - 15-16 December

During the workshops, representatives of FAO and the National Food Agency will talk in detail about the disease and inform participants about PPR rapid detection and emergency response.



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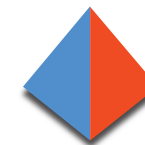
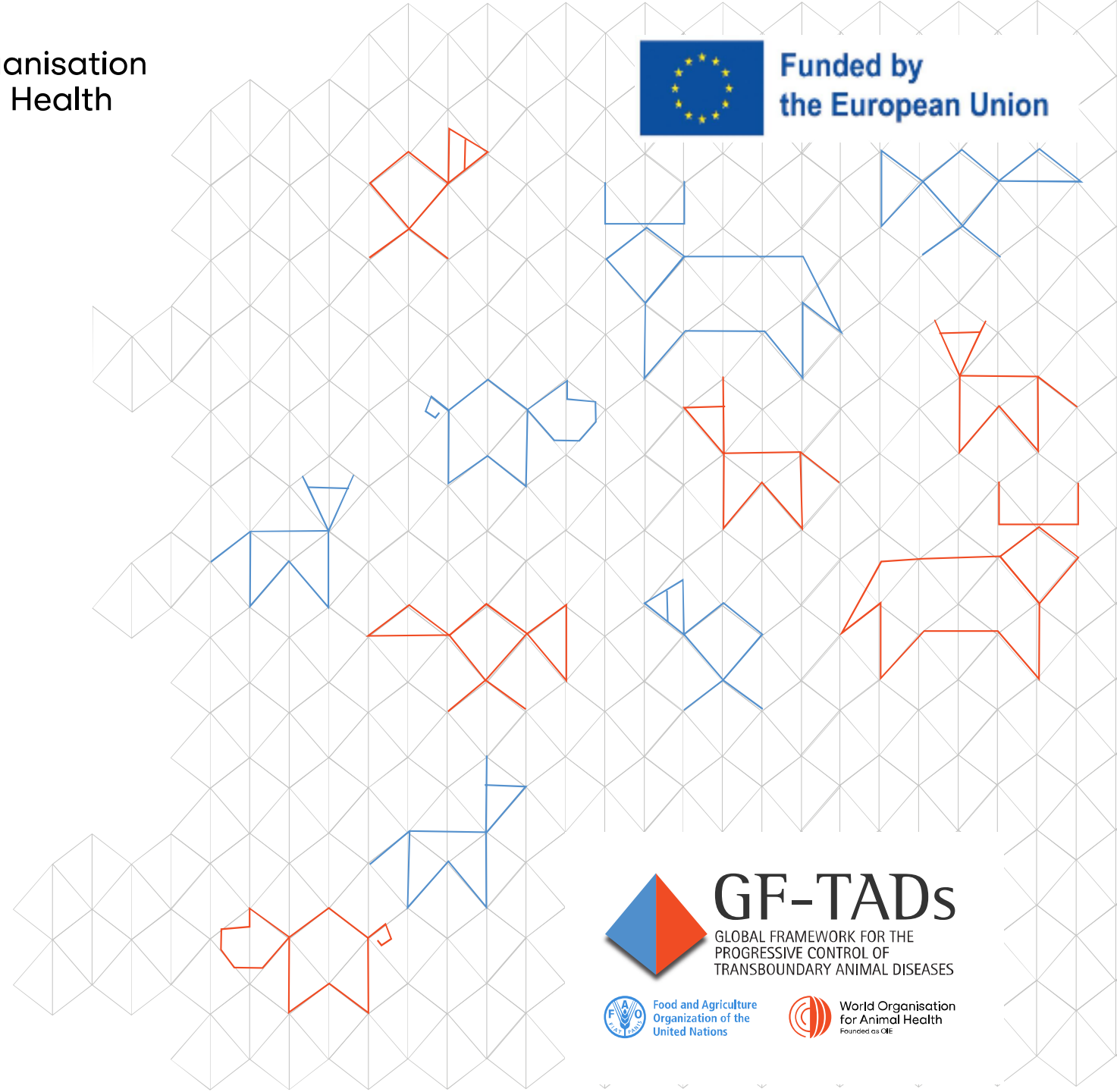


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