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Overview of PPR situation in ECO Region

Regional Roadmap meeting, 2025

Viola Chemis, PPR Secretariat, WOAH



GF-TADS

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



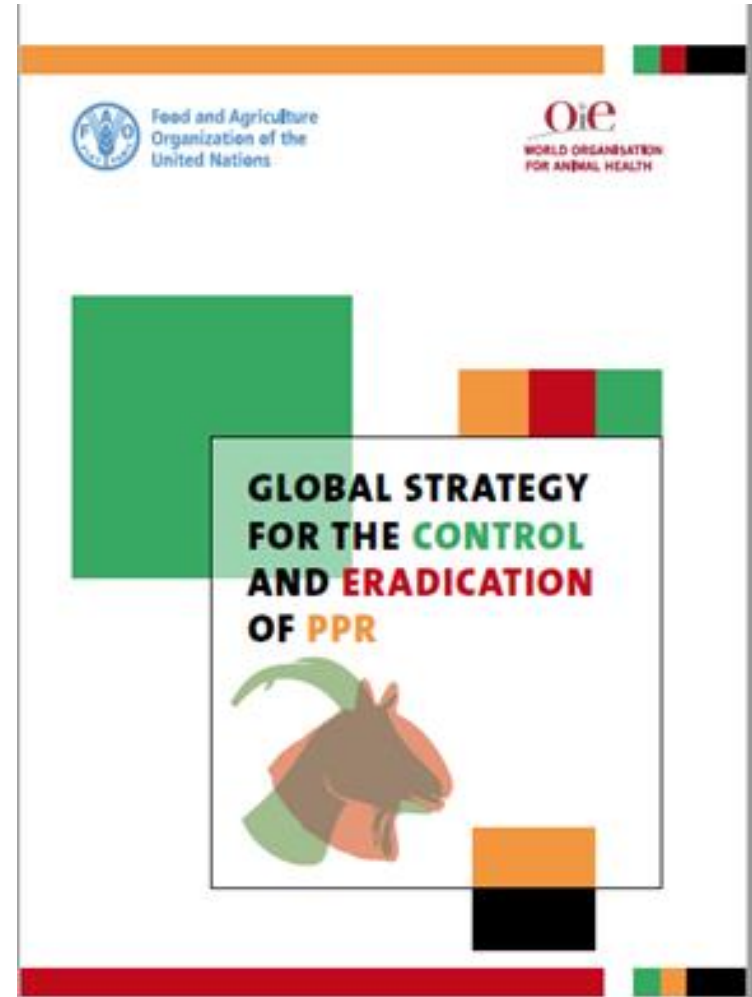
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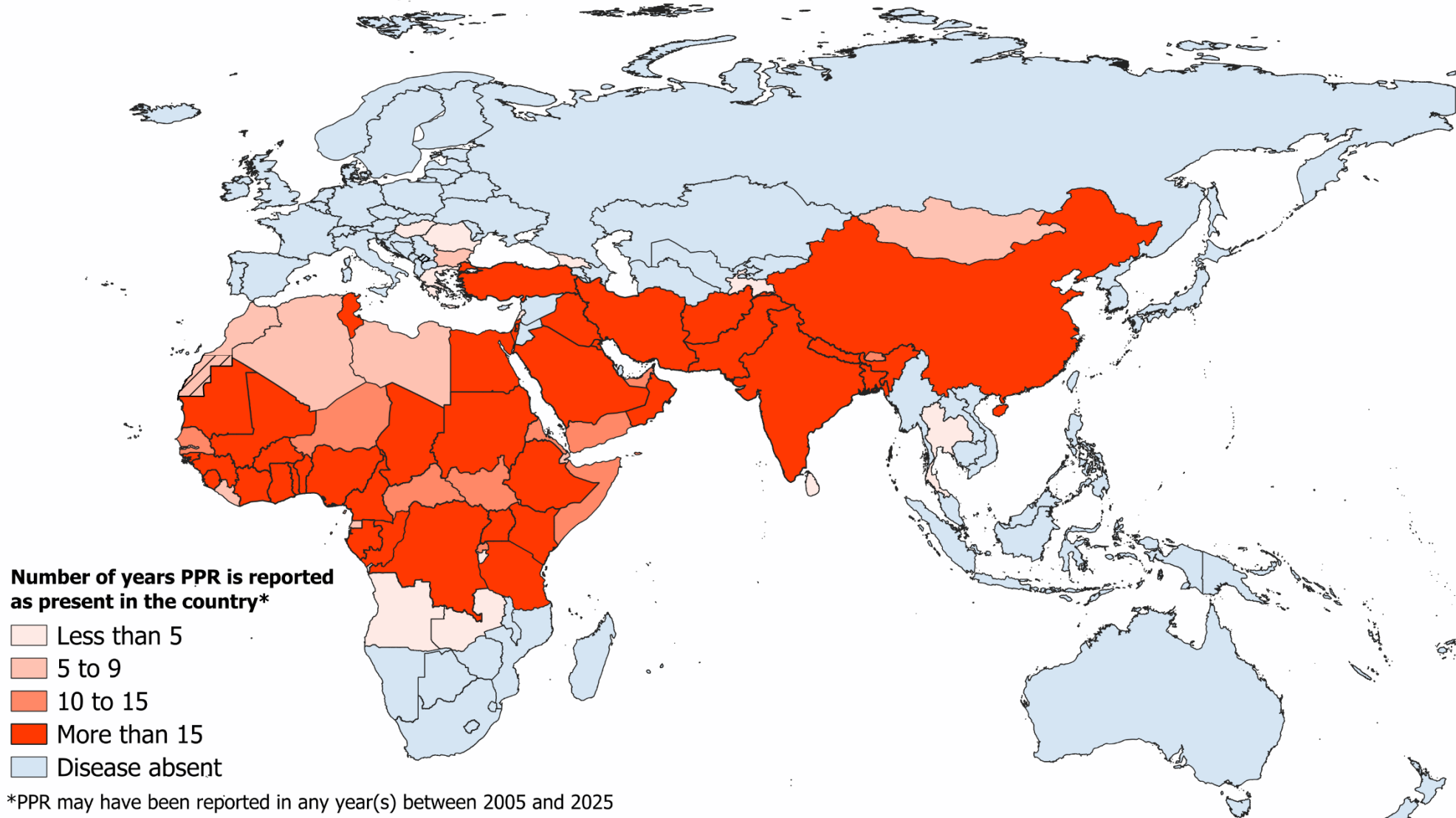
PPR GLOBAL SITUATION: INTRODUCTION

- Highly contagious viral disease affecting sheep, goats, and wild ruminants
- Up to 100% mortality in naïve populations
- Annual economic losses: **USD 2.1 billion**
- Threatens **330+ million people** dependent on small ruminants
- 70+ countries affected
- Entrenched in endemic areas
- Links to food security, gender equity, and livelihoods
- Review meetings, capacity building and related conducted to support national Veterinary Services



Global distribution of peste des petits ruminants (2005-2025)

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Data source: WAHIS, April 2025

GS/RES-19/PPR Status: MEMBERS RECOGNIZED FREE FROM PPR (57 + 1 zone)

Argentina	Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Poland
Australia	Denmark	Lithuania	Portugal ³
Austria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Russia
Azerbaijan	Estonia	Madagascar	Singapore
Belgium	Eswatini	Malta	Slovakia
Bolivia	Finland ¹	Mauritius	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	France ²	Mexico	South Africa
Botswana	Germany	New Caledonia	Spain ⁴
Brazil	Iceland	New Zealand	Sweden
Canada	Ireland	North Macedonia (Rep. of)	Switzerland
Chile	Italy	Norway	The Netherlands
Chinese Taipei	Korea (Rep. of)	Paraguay	United Kingdom ⁵
Colombia	Latvia	Peru	United States of America ⁶
Croatia	Lesotho	Philippines	Uruguay
Cyprus			

Namibia: one zone located south of the Veterinary Cordon Fence, designated by the Delegate of Namibia in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2014;

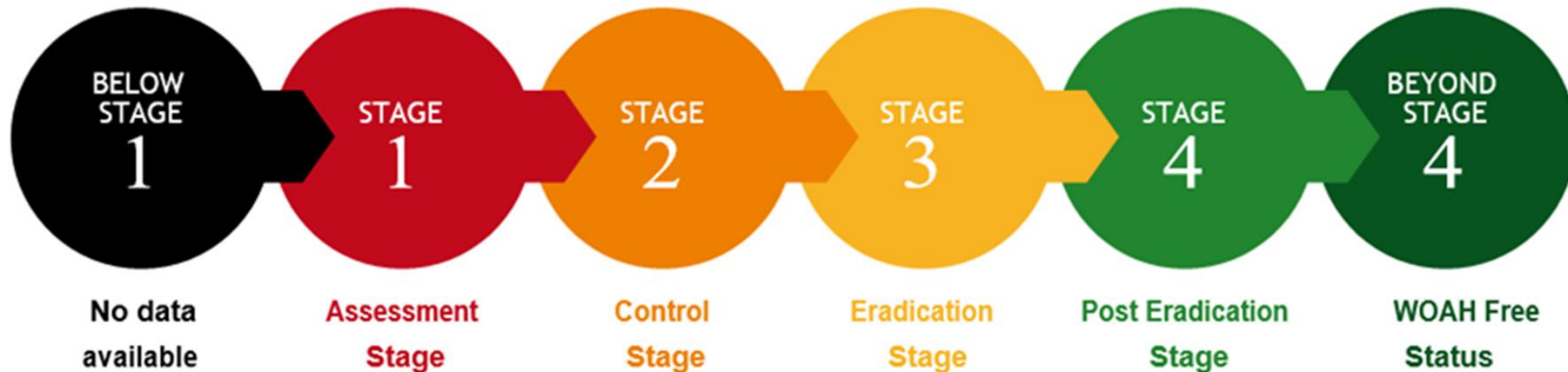
BACKGROUND: PPR ERADICATION

- ❖ The PPR GCES guiding eradication efforts through GEP 1 (2017-2021) => GEP II & III (also known as the Blueprint).
- ❖ GCES specific objectives: **eradication of PPR by 2030**; **reinforcing Veterinary Services** and **Reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases** of small ruminants
- ❖ Regional consultative meetings, regional roadmaps and technical support for integration of the epistemic approach been conducted across affected regions – Africa, Middle east and Asia Pacific – emphasis **proper understanding of the local disease risk** in various geographical areas and **production systems** and the dynamics of **animal movement**
- ❖ PPR Monitoring & Assessment Tool (**PMAT**) has been **revised**, available for countries



PPR Monitoring & Assessment Tool - PMAT

- Due to its transboundary nature, the PPR GCES recognises the need for **harmonising** PPR disease control and eradication **efforts** at the national, regional, and global levels.
- This should be guided by a proper **understanding** of the **local disease risk** in various geographical areas and production systems and the dynamics of animal movement.
- The global strategy's Strategic approach is based on four different Stages, each corresponding to a combination of **decreasing levels of epidemiological risk** and **increasing levels of prevention and control efforts**.

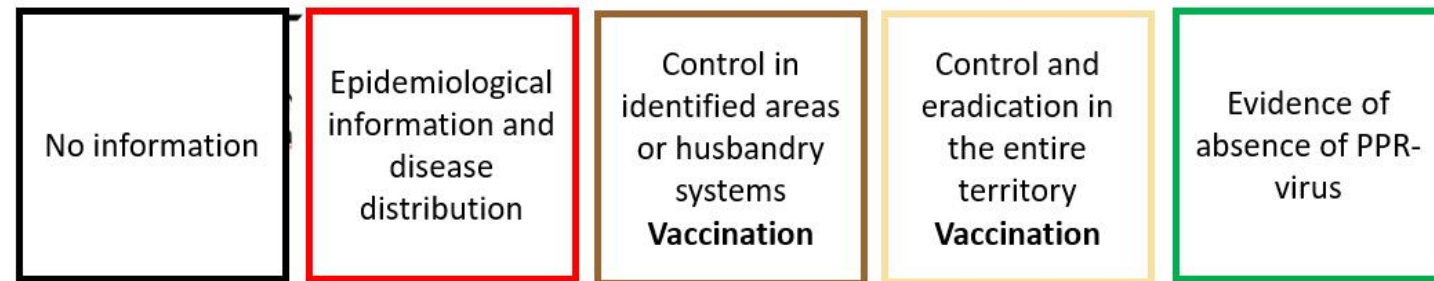


PMAT & OTHER TOOLS

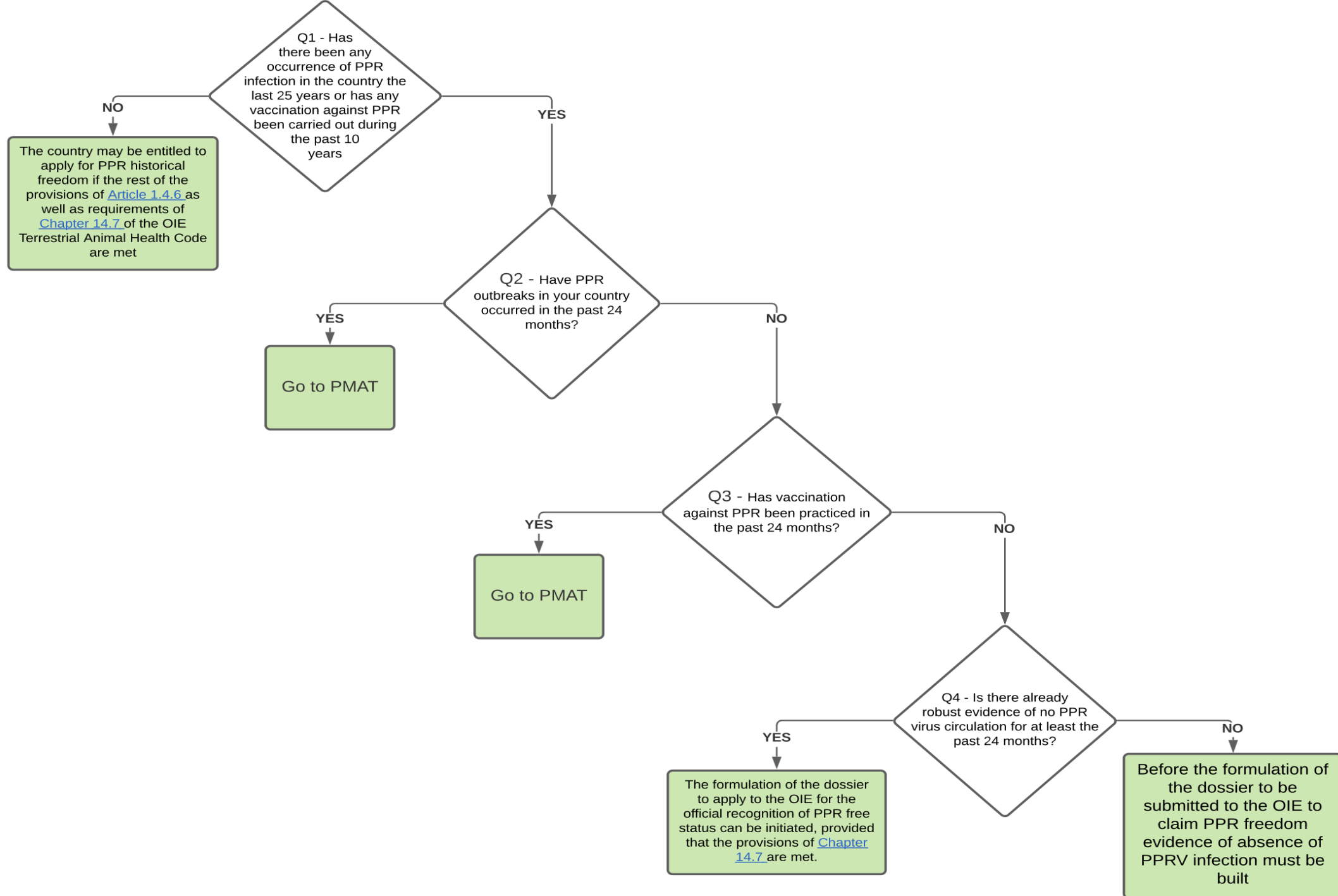
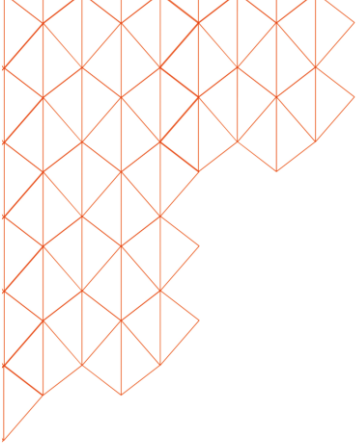
The Post-Vaccination Evaluation (PVE) tool guides countries in assessing vaccine effectiveness, encompassing the vaccine attributes and delivery, vaccination coverage, and immune response to vaccination.

Capacity building:

- Reference Laboratories and the network
- PVS with PPR specific content, lab twinning



- Surveillance and vaccination guidelines; also refer to horizontal chapters of the code (1.4-surveillance, 1.1-disease notification, 2.1-risk analysis, 3.2-evaluation of VS, 3.4-Vet Legislation, 5–Import/export procedures, 5.1-Obligations related to certification; PPR specific chapter 14.7)



WHEN TO USE PMAT

PMAT TOOL: Five main technical elements assessed for stepwise progression



Presence of a Legal framework supporting PPR Eradication



Capacity to develop surveillance plans and carry out surveillance in the field



Diagnostic capacity available, staff and infrastructure



Capacity to carry out disease prevention and control i.e., vaccination & livestock movement control



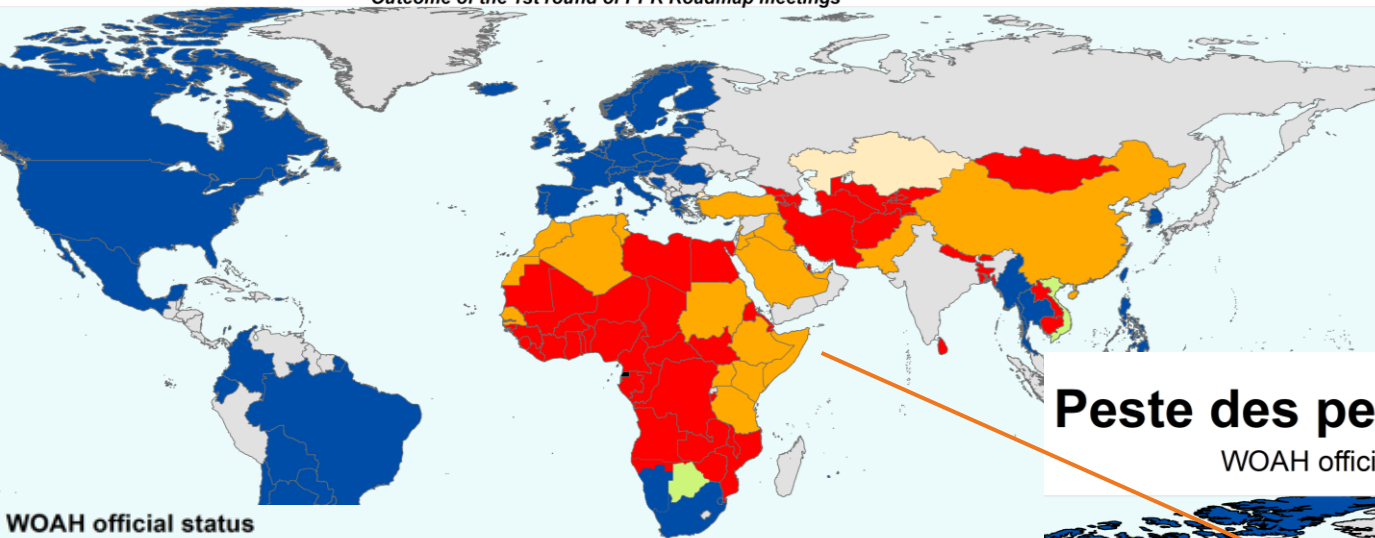
Willingness to involve the small ruminant stakeholders; traders, farmers & development partners

- At the national level, the country's progression on the stepwise approach depends on implementing activities set out in each stage and related to country capacities in five main technical elements.
- Activities in each Stage are appropriate to mitigate the risk in accordance with the evidence provided
- Implementing all relevant activities should enable countries to achieve a progressive decrease in the incidence of PPR
- For each stage, activities and their impacts are measurable using a self-assessment tool, the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT), which was developed to categorise countries according to the four stages.
- Links between PMAT and PVS critical competencies

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



WOAH official status

Members and zone recognised as free from PPR as of May 2024

PPR GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during their last PPR regional/epizone roadmap/consultation meeting (2017 - 2024)

4
3
2
1

Below 1

Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed

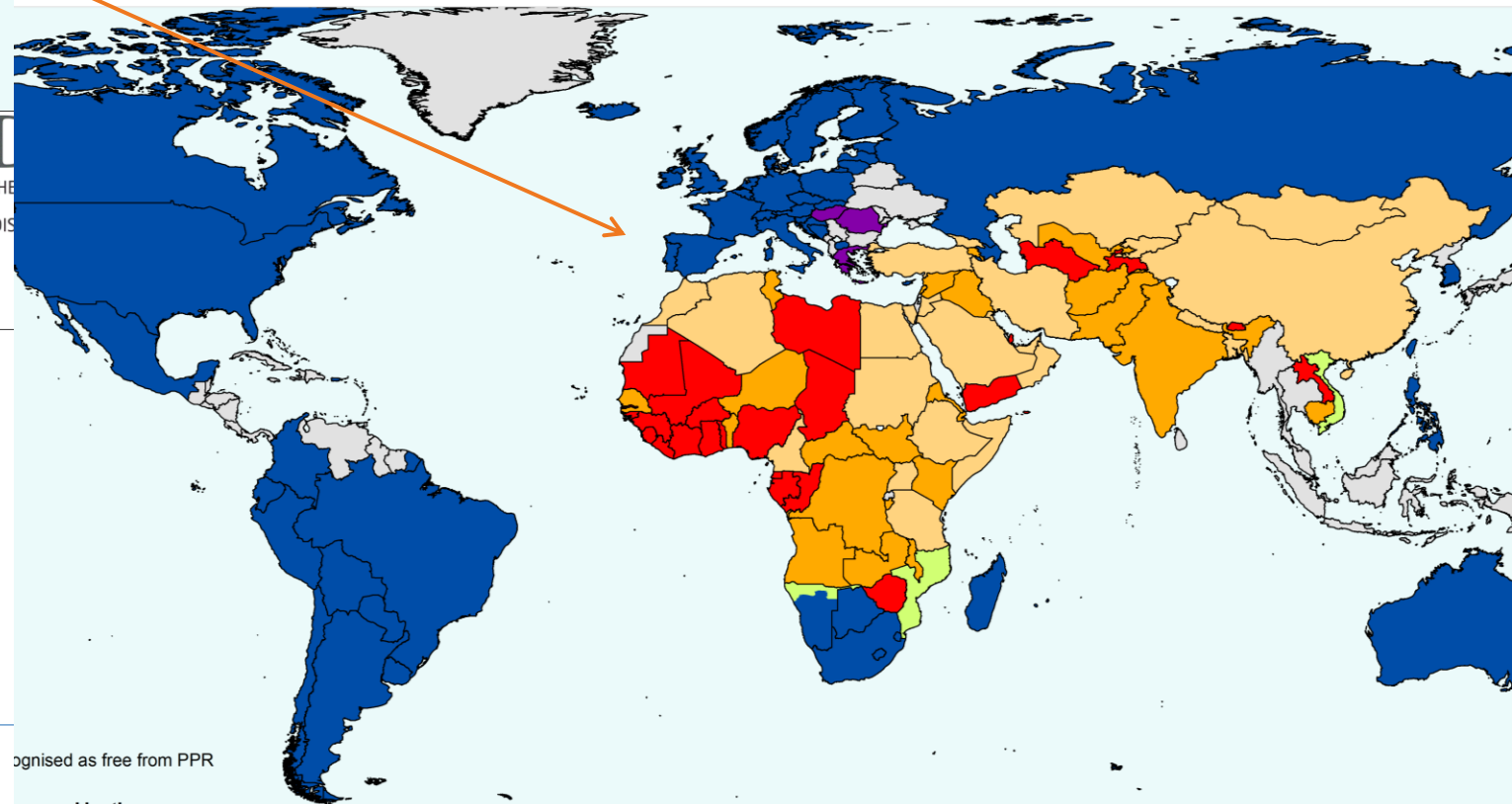
Suspension of PPR free status



Joint FMD-PPR Regional Roadmap West Eurasia/Central Asia

Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to May 2025

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



ognised as free from PPR

essed by the

Middle east RMM

- Countries at different stages of the PMAT
- Varying levels of capacities - surveillance, vaccination, diagnostics, and stakeholder engagement
- Challenges:
 - Illegal animal movement,
 - Funding gap, and
 - Gaps in biosecurity and surveillance.

Middle East [13]	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Bahrain*	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	Free	Free	Free	Free
Egypt	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4		
Iraq	Pending PMAT submission										
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3		
Kuwait	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Lebanon	Pending PMAT submission										
[Oman]	Pending PMAT submission										
Palestine	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3		
[Qatar]*	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3		
Saudi Arabia	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	Free	Free
Syria	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		
United Arab Emirates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Yemen*	1	1	2	2	2						

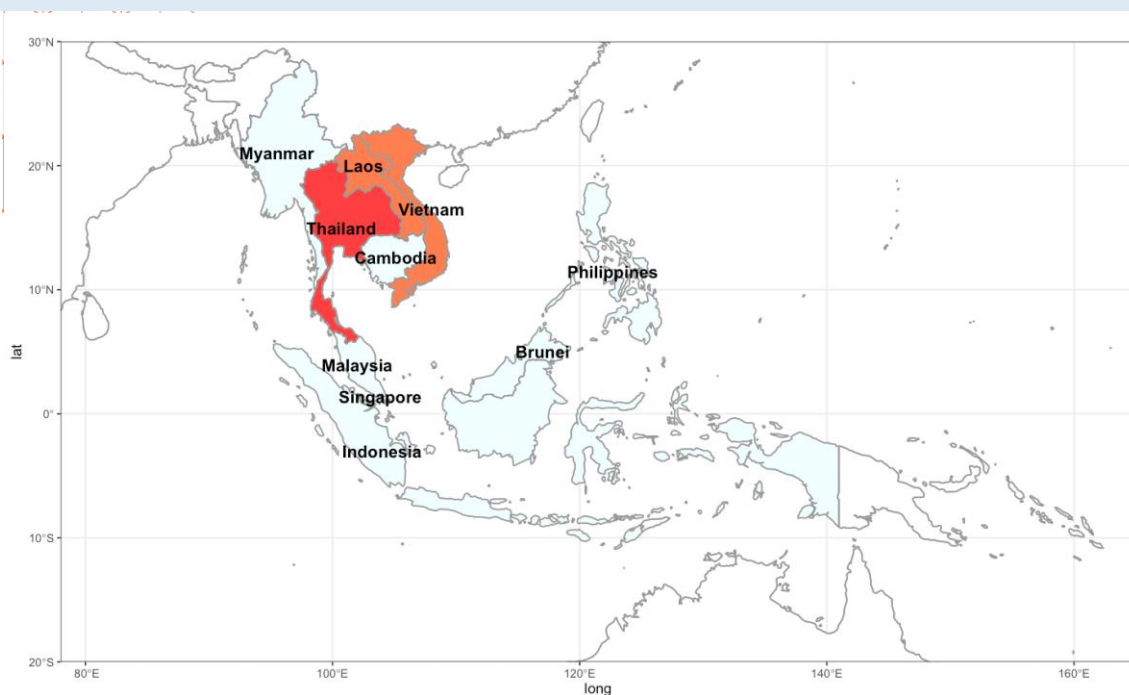
AFRICA – SADC, Eastern Africa, Western, Central, Northern Africa ROADMAPS

- PPR endemic in most countries
- Sub-regional meetings support identification of common challenges – interventions ongoing, resource mobilisation and discussion towards eradication continue
- Coordination & collaboration critical

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Angola												
Botswana												
Comoros												
D R of the Congo												
Eswatini												
Lesotho												
Madagascar												
Malawi												
Mauritius												
Mozambique												
Namibia (Protection Zone)												
Namibia (Free Zone)												
Seychelles												
South Africa												
United Republic of Tanzania												
Zambia												
Zimbabwe												

Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 3
Stage 4
Official free

ASIA & THE PACIFIC REGION



The ASEAN region has been historically free from PPR except for serological evidence of the disease in Laos and Vietnam and an outbreak in imported goats in Thailand

Theory of Change - ASEAN PPR Preparedness Strategy

Vision

The ASEAN Member States are officially recognised as PPR-free by WOAHP and maintain PPR freedom

Goal

To strengthen capacity in the ASEAN region to prepare, prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from outbreaks of PPR and other priority small ruminant diseases.

- Absence of incursion of PPR in the region*
- Prompt detection and containment of a future PPR outbreaks*
- Achievement and maintenance of the official recognition of Members' PPR-free status*

* The achievement of the goal will be indicated by meeting the three criteria.

Problem statement

PPR remains a significant concern for the ASEAN region because, if introduced, it can significantly impact small ruminant health and production and negatively impact farmers' livelihoods, the rural economy and food security.

Objectives

Objective 1

Establish effective coordination and cooperation framework for PPR preparedness (early warning and rapid response)

Objective 2

Improve capability of ASEAN Member States to prepare and respond to PPR

Objective 3

Strengthen capacity of veterinary workforce for early warning and rapid response

Outputs

1.1 Enhanced coordination among AMS

1.2 Enhanced communication and stakeholder engagement

1.3 A sustainable funding mechanism

1.4 A harmonised legal and regulatory framework

2.1 Strengthened surveillance systems in AMS

2.2 Strengthened laboratory diagnostic systems in AMS

2.3 Strengthened pre-border, border and post-border biosecurity.

2.4 Official WOAHP recognition of PPR-free status by 2030

3.1 The capacity of the veterinary workforce in the ASEAN region evaluated.

3.2 Training materials sourced and developed to strengthen workforce capacity.

3.3 Training programmes delivered to strengthen workforce capacity.

Outcomes

Outcome 1

The ASEAN region has enhanced coordination, legal and regulatory frameworks and resources for PPR early warning and rapid response

Outcome 2

The ASEAN region has enhanced capacity for early detection and rapid response to PPR incursions and other priority small ruminant diseases.

Outcome 3

The animal health workforce in the ASEAN region has enhanced capabilities for risk assessment, surveillance, PPR detection and emergency response



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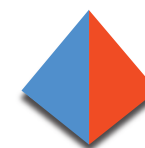


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CENTRAL ASIA - COUNTRY SUBMISSIONS

Viola Chemis, Sara Lyshom, PPR Secretariat - WOA



GF-TADs

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OVERVIEW OF THE PPR REGIONAL SITUATION – ECO REGION

Regional PPR Status

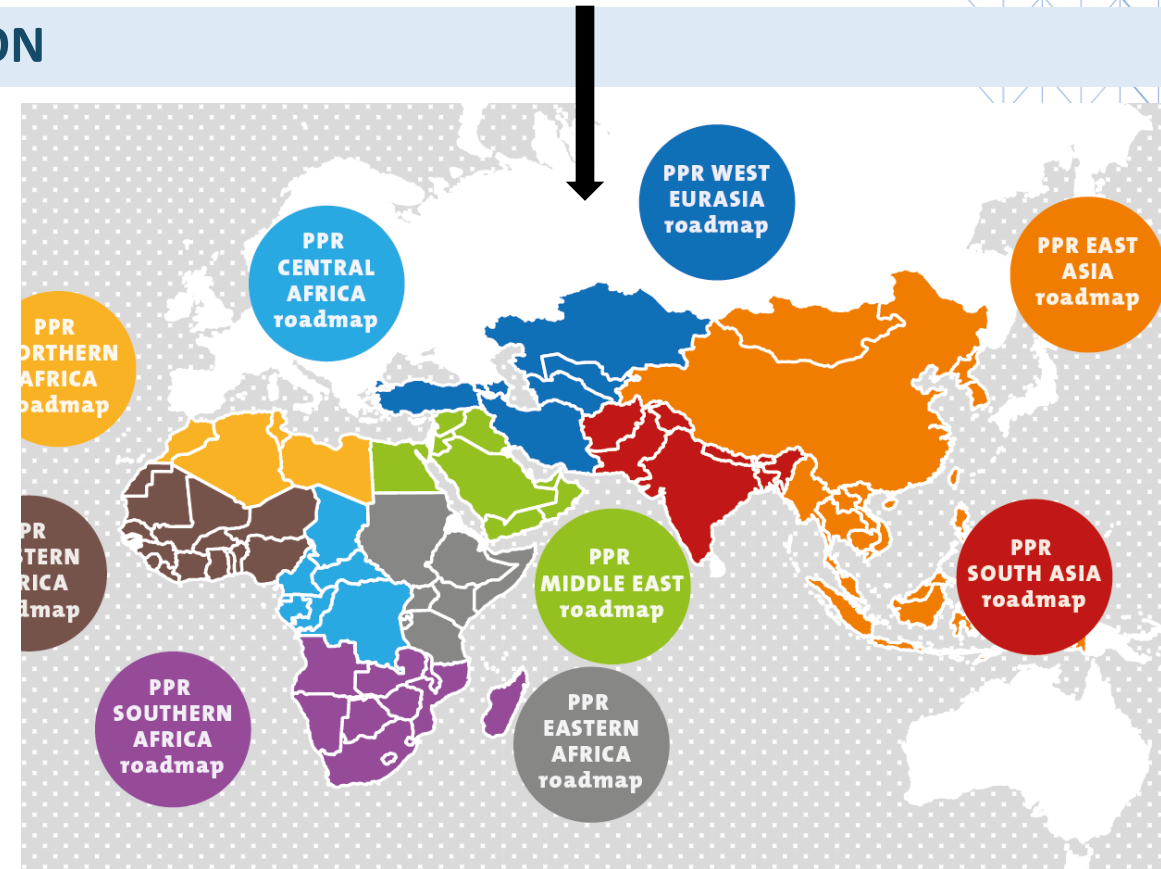
The ECO/West Eurasia region has mixed PPR status with some countries PPR-free and others managing ongoing endemic outbreaks.

Eradication Strategy and Tools

The goal is to eradicate PPR **by 2030** using the Global Control and Eradication Strategy supported by the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool.

Presentation reflects on:

- An overview of the PPR situation & country achievements,
- Challenges
- Strategic priorities toward eradication



OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY PPR STATUS

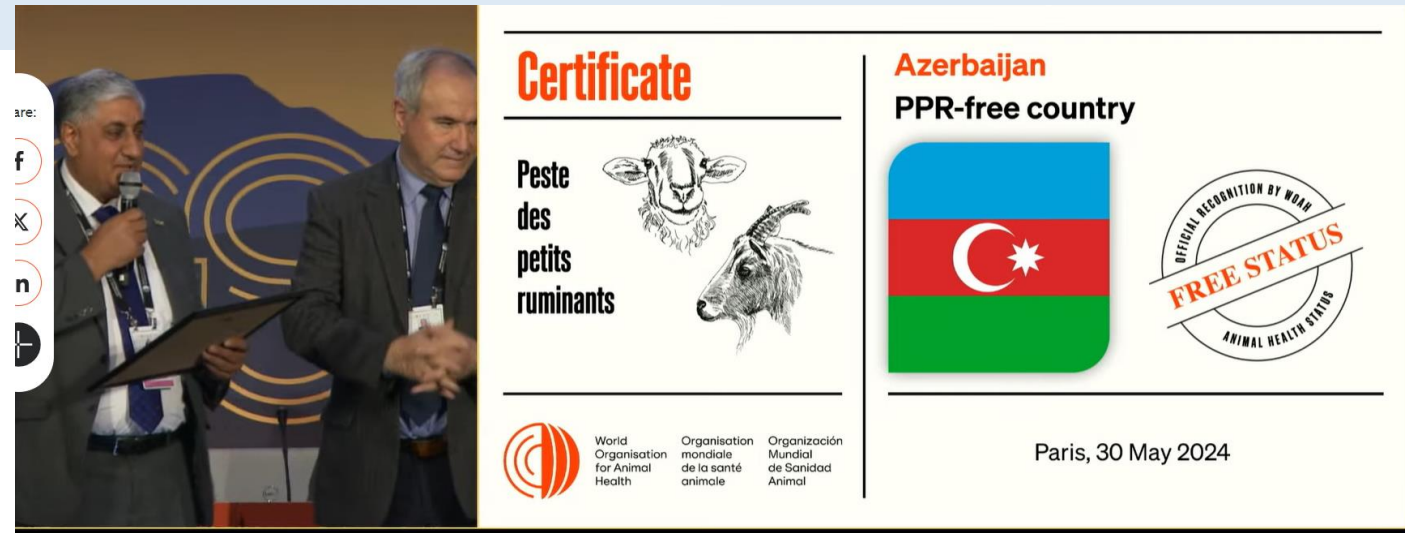
Azerbaijan is the only country in region with WOAHA free status recognition/officially recognized as PPR-free

Countries that have not reported PPR:

Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan

Kazakhstan:

- PPR has **never** been **reported**.
- Conducts **preventive vaccination** and risk-based surveillance, especially in buffer zones and high-density areas of small ruminants.
- There is also **active monitoring** of **wild** susceptible species like saiga antelope.



Armenia:

- **No cases** detected or reported.
- The epidemiological situation is currently **stable**
- **No vaccination** against PPR is conducted
- **Surveillance** in place, including inspection and document control at border checkpoint
- Sero-monitoring is planned but not yet implemented due to **lack of funding**

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY PPR STATUS CONT....

Kyrgyzstan

- **No cases** have been registered. Historically free from PPR.
- Maintains active and passive **surveillance**, including clinical monitoring and serological testing.
- **Vaccination** is conducted **annually**, targeting young animals. In 2024, over 2.4 million animals were vaccinated across all regions.
- Post-vaccination monitoring shows an average **immunity level of 86%**.
- Vaccines are procured regularly and distributed with cold chain management

Uzbekistan

- Has **never** registered PPR outbreaks = historically PPR-free, Conduct preventive vaccination
- Recognizes PPR as a high-risk disease (legislation) and includes it in its national control plans.



Turkmenistan

- No cases reported for PPR, no historical outbreaks.
- Conducts annual vaccination campaigns in 'buffer zones' and 'high-risk' regions
- Part of the proactive control strategy

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY PPR STATUS CONT....

- **Iran, Iraq, and Syria** are still managing endemic situations with **mass vaccination** and **epi-system mapping**.
- **Türkiye and Georgia** have controlled outbreaks and are progressing toward eradication stages
- **Challenges:**
 - ✓ Limited funding
 - ✓ Inadequate coordination
 - ✓ Incomplete coverage



Tajikistan

- Epidemiological stability - PPR outbreaks were reported historically, with the first in 2004 and last clinical cases registered until 2013.
- No recent outbreaks, but passive surveillance continues
- Passive surveillance conducted with electronic tracking of animal movements
- ELISA and PCR available
- Vaccination conducted on annual basis
 - ✓ In 2023 - 500,000 doses procured by government, and 200,000 doses imported by private entities
 - ✓ In 2024, about 35.2% of target population vaccinated - 242,573 animals
 - ✓ Vaccination focuses on young animals (from 3 months), with revaccination after 6 months.
- National PPR strategy developed for 2025–2028.

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY PPR STATUS CONT....

Georgia:

- First outbreak: 2016 (Tbilisi region)
- Second outbreak: 2024 (Kvemo Kartli region)
- Molecular analysis links virus to Lineage IV strains from China, Mongolia, Pakistan, Iran, and Kurdistan
- Have a good understanding of the animal movement patterns, risk maps (FAST disease), live animal – export and imports
- Mass vaccination resumed in 2024 (870,000 animals) and 2025 (900,000 animals).
- No wildlife surveillance system
- Plans to enhance active surveillance post-vaccination
- Use EIDSS for disease reporting.
- No legal basis for farmer compensation
- Coordination is led by National Food Agency (NFA) with multi-level stakeholder involvement
- Challenges:
 - ✓ Gaps in vaccine quality control and contingency planning
 - ✓ Weak enforcement of movement control; Incomplete animal ID and traceability system
 - ✓ Limited NGO/private vet participation
 - ✓ Low farmer awareness and weak communication

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY PPR STATUS CONT...

Iran

- PPR first reported in 1995, endemic with outbreaks between 2005–2011, recent control efforts significantly reduced cases
- Mass vaccination campaigns are conducted annually; Estimated 2024 vaccination coverage: ~71 million small ruminants
- Future vaccine need estimated at ~150 million doses.
- Diagnostics: ELISA and PCR available; genome sequencing ongoing
- Surveillance: Active and passive, but gaps remain
- Legal framework: PPR is notifiable; vaccination is compulsory.
- Challenges:
 - ✓ No endorsed NSP yet
 - ✓ Limited molecular capacity
 - ✓ Inadequate cross-border enforcement.

Iraq

- PPR first outbreak in 1997, endemic, especially in northern and northeastern governorates (Nineveh, Erbil, Dahuk, Sulaymaniyah).
- Vaccination campaigns conducted annually; 2023 coverage: ~85% (mass vaccination).
- Diagnostics: PCR and serology available
- Surveillance: Active and passive; improvements underway.
- Legal framework: Weak enforcement and laws need updating
- Coordination: National PPR Task Force and cross-border collaboration with Syria, Turkey, and Iran
- Challenges:
 - ✓ Incomplete coverage
 - ✓ Resource constraints
 - ✓ Security issues
 - ✓ Inadequate stakeholder engagement.

Syria

- PPR outbreaks reported near Turkish border in 2016.
- First sero-surveillance in 2019.
- Vaccination started 2020 and continues annually , provided figures for 2024 vaccination
- 2024 vaccination figures provided: Aleppo: 222,465, Hama: 190,078, Homse: 179,686, Draa: 80,000, Alswidaa: 34,425, Tartous: 25,100 (% coverage?)
- Diagnostics: Plans for central lab reactivation
- Surveillance: Passive; needs reactivation and expansion
- Legal framework: Gaps with enforcement; vaccination is voluntary
- Challenges:
 - ✓ Financial constraints
 - ✓ Inadequate lab capacity
 - ✓ Lack of coordination with neighbors

Türkiye

- PPR Reports - First inclusion as notifiable disease: 1997.
- Subsequent outbreaks 2020: 53 outbreaks, 2021: 44 outbreaks, 2022: no outbreaks, 2023: 3 outbreaks, 2024: 19 outbreaks, 2025: 3 outbreaks
- Last outbreak in Thrace: 2013.
- Vaccination ceased in Thrace in 2021 to pursue PPR-free status.
- Available diagnostic capacity: National and regional labs perform ELISA and RT-PCR. Sanger sequencing and full genome sequencing available. All labs operate under ISO 17025 standards. Participation in WOAHP proficiency testing.
- Surveillance: Passive surveillance nationwide
- Active surveillance in Thrace since 2016. Sero-surveys in Thrace (2022–2024): No seropositivity found.
- Wildlife surveillance
- Movement control enforced via 5 operational road control stations.
- Mass vaccination in Anatolia: 2022: ~18.8 million SR, 2023: ~15.6 million SR, 2024: ~21.8 million SR; Risk-based vaccination implemented since 2022 (% coverage?)
- Post-vaccination monitoring conducted annually
- Legal basis for: Compulsory vaccination, Movement control, Animal identification and traceability, Emergency response and funding
- Joint surveillance with Greece and Bulgaria in Thrace

Challenges Identified

Surveillance and Diagnostic

Inadequate surveillance, weak detection of subclinical/asymptomatic cases

Inadequate post-vaccination monitoring

Wildlife surveillance

Limited molecular capacity & absence of quality assurance systems affect accurate diagnosis in some countries

Low lab capacity and facilitation for sample submission

Legislation

Vaccination no compulsory

Insufficient enforcement

Vaccination Logistics

Cold chain issues and incomplete remote vaccination coverage disrupt effective immunization efforts.

Post vaccination monitoring – less reported

Legal and Stakeholder Constraints

Limited stakeholder engagement impede disease eradication strategies

Regional Collaboration

Cross-border cooperation

STRATEGIC REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Strengthening Surveillance

- Effective surveillance to detect subclinical PPR cases early
- Scale digital tracking
- Integrate wildlife monitoring

Enhancing Diagnostics

- Expand molecular diagnostic capacity
- Promote regional lab networks with proficiency testing participation.

Optimizing Vaccination

- Utilize episystem mapping, hotspots
- Improve vaccination planning & cold chain logistics
- Ensure vaccine traceability
- Monitor effectiveness of vaccination campaigns
- Rationalize use of vaccines

Legal Framework Reforms

- Support compulsory vaccination, movement control, and fair compensation through updated legal policies.

Boosting Stakeholder Engagement

- Tailored communication and multi-channel outreach to address anti-vaccine sentiment effectively
- More participation of value chain actors, resource sharing

Harmonizing Cross-Border Efforts

- Regional cooperation harmonizes surveillance, vaccination, and outbreak responses across borders effectively

Regional Advisory Group (RAG) for the ECO/Composition – elected in December 2021

RAG Composition – Voting members

Chairperson	CVO/Delegate of Uzbekistan	Dr Abrar Akbarov
Member	CVO Georgia	Dr Lasha Avaliani
Member	CVO Kyrgyzstan	Dr Adllet Sotovaldiyev
Regional Organisation	ECO Secretariat	Dr Can Aygul

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



Thank you