



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS, 2024 & 2025

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



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REVIEW OF PAST RECOMMENDATIONS (2024 & 2025)

PPR Secretariat



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REVIEW OF RAG AND RMM RECOMMENDATIONS

Evolution of recommendations: 2023

Strong focus on:

- Building **NSPs**
- Understanding **episystems**
- Launching **vaccination scale-up (2023–2025)**
- Wildlife interface studies
- Resource mobilization

2024 RAG Recommendations

Focus on:

- Operational improvements
- Emergency preparedness (simulation exercises)
- Harmonised cross-border activities
- PMAT-based tracking

2025 (RMM)

Focus:

- Recognised efforts of partial implementation

Emphasis on:

- Monitoring implementation
- Data sharing (e.g., sequencing, PVM)

Increased attention to:

- Transition strategies (e.g., cessation of vaccination)
- Understanding the pathway to progression towards PPR-free status

RECOMMENDATIONS & REFLECTION

1. Strengthen Surveillance & Evidence-Based Control

- Use **PMAT regularly** to track progress and guide strategies – about 50% PMAT submissions
- Enhance **active, passive & risk-based surveillance**, including early warning systems
- Improve detection of **subclinical circulation** and expand **wildlife surveillance**
- Scale up **digital tracking**, animal ID and reporting systems

2. Optimize Vaccination Strategies

- Implement **high-coverage, risk-based vaccination** targeting key episystems
- Strengthen **post-vaccination monitoring (PVM)** and data use
- Improve **cold chain, vaccine traceability, and planning**
- Develop **clear strategies for cessation of vaccination** (critical for Stage 4)

3. Address Key Epidemiological Drivers (Ecosystem Approach)

- Identify and target **PPR episystems and hotspots**
- Improve understanding of **animal movement** and production systems
- Strengthen **livestock movement** control and transboundary risk management

RECOMMENDATION & REFLECTION CONT.

4. Enhance Regional Coordination & Cross-Border Action

- Implement **harmonized cross-border strategies**:
 - Coordinated vaccination
 - Joint surveillance
 - Information sharing
- Conduct **simulation exercises** for emergency preparedness
- Strengthen **regional data sharing** (incl. WAHIS, sequencing)

5. Strengthen Systems & Enabling Environment

Improve:

- **Diagnostic and molecular capacity**
- **Legal frameworks** (movement control, compulsory measures)
- **Veterinary workforce and resources**

Increase:

- **Stakeholder engagement and awareness** (farmers, private sector)
- **Sustainable funding and political commitment**

6. Accelerate Progress Toward PPR-Free Status

- Develop and implement **endorse/funded National Strategic Plans (NSPs)**

Progress either towards:

- **WOAH endorsement of control programmes (Stage 3)** or
- **Dossiers for PPR-free status (Stage 4);**
Ensure compliance with **Terrestrial Code requirements** (beyond PMAT)

PPR Epidemiological Status Updates ECO Member Countries, informing Recommendations

Officially PPR-free	Never reported PPR (mostly preventive vaccination)	Historically infected but currently stable	Advanced control / => eradication	Endemic / active control
Azerbaijan	Armenia (no vaccination; surveillance)	Tajikistan (last case 2013)	Türkiye (zonal approach; Thrace moving to free status)	Iran
	Kazakhstan (preventive vaccination – seized 2026; surveillance)	Georgia (outbreaks 2016, 2024-resolved)		Iraq
	Kyrgyzstan (vaccination = high immunity)			Syria
	Turkmenistan (vaccination in buffer zones)			
	Uzbekistan (no vaccination; surveillance)			

Regional Roadmap: 2025 - 2028

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	>4	>4	>4
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2	2	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4
Georgia	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	>4	>4	>4
Iran*	2	2	1	1	1	1	1#					
Kazakhstan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	>4	>4	>4
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	>4
Russia		>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4	>4
Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	>4
Türkiye – Anatolia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Thrace **	3	4	4	4	4	4	4					
Turkmenistan*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1#					
Uzbekistan							1	1	4	>4	>4	>4
Syria **	2	2	2	2	2	2	2#	2	2	3	3	
Pakistan **	2	2	2	2	2	2	2#	2	3	3	3	4

Subject to submission of updated PMAT

*Turkmenistan and Iran did not attend the meeting and PMAT Stage 1 were maintained by default.

SUMMARY – RECOMMENDATIONS

Core technical recommendations and gaps

- Use **PMAT** for tracking progress
- Strengthen:
 - i. **Surveillance** (active + passive)
 - ii. **Livestock movement control**
- Implement: **Risk-based vaccination** and **PVM**
- Develop: **Episystem-based** control strategies
- Enhance:
 - i. **Cross-border** coordination
 - ii. Emergency **preparedness**
 - iii. Data sharing (risks)
- NSP development still incomplete in several countries
- Improve Wildlife surveillance

LESSON LEARNED: RELEVANT FOR PPR ERADICATION

Vaccination works but must be strategic

- Mass vaccination successful but:
- Needs targeting (episystems)
- Requires PVM: Survey indicated variability in immunity levels (65–91%)

Surveillance is critical but inadequate

- Passive + serological surveillance widely used
- Weak detection of subclinical cases remains a challenge

Transboundary movement drives persistence

Need:

- Cross-border harmonisation
- Movement tracking systems and reporting

Institutional lessons

Strong veterinary systems are foundational:

- Legal frameworks
- Diagnostic capacity
- Workforce
- Stakeholder engagement

LESSON LEARNED: RELEVANT FOR PPR ERADICATION

Operational:

- Funding constraints
- Remote/hard-to-reach populations
- Weak animal identification systems

Countries progressing fastest:

- Use **risk-based** approaches

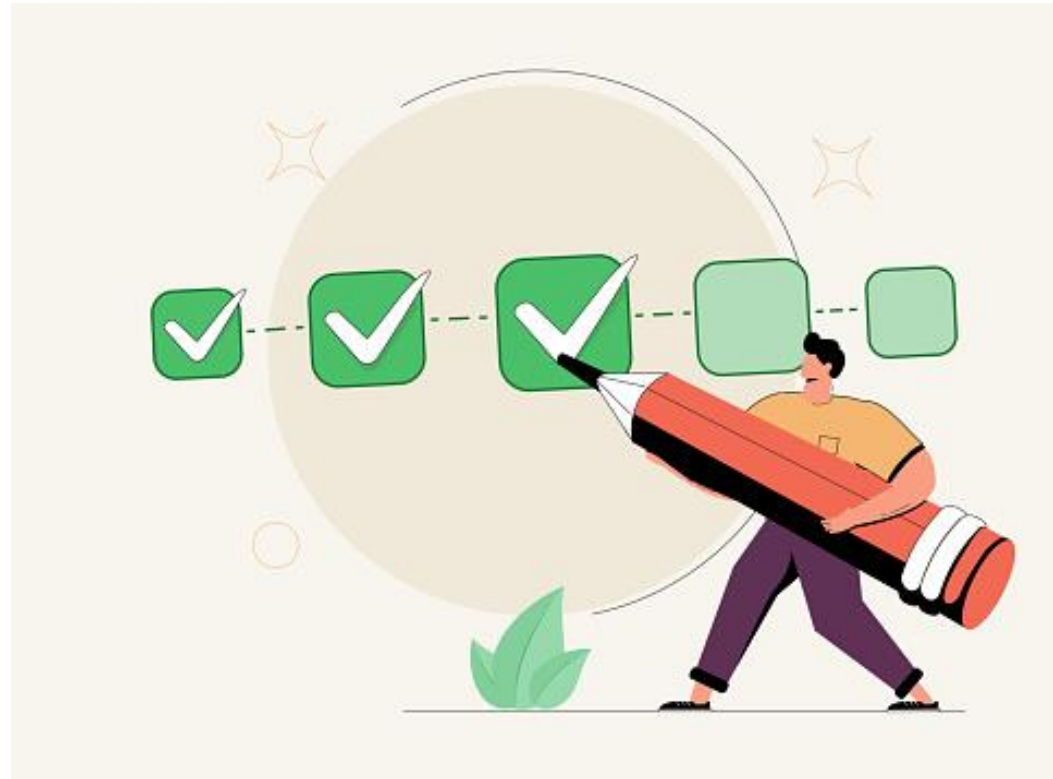
Integrate:

- Surveillance
- Vaccination
- Stakeholder engagement

Transboundary movement drives persistence

Need:

- Cross-border harmonisation
- Movement tracking systems and reporting



Interactive session