



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

PPR Regional Roadmap Middle East

29th – 30th April 2025,
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Viola Chemis, Regional Programmes Coordinator, WOA

Sara Lyshom, Status Officer, WOA

Satya Parida, FAO



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

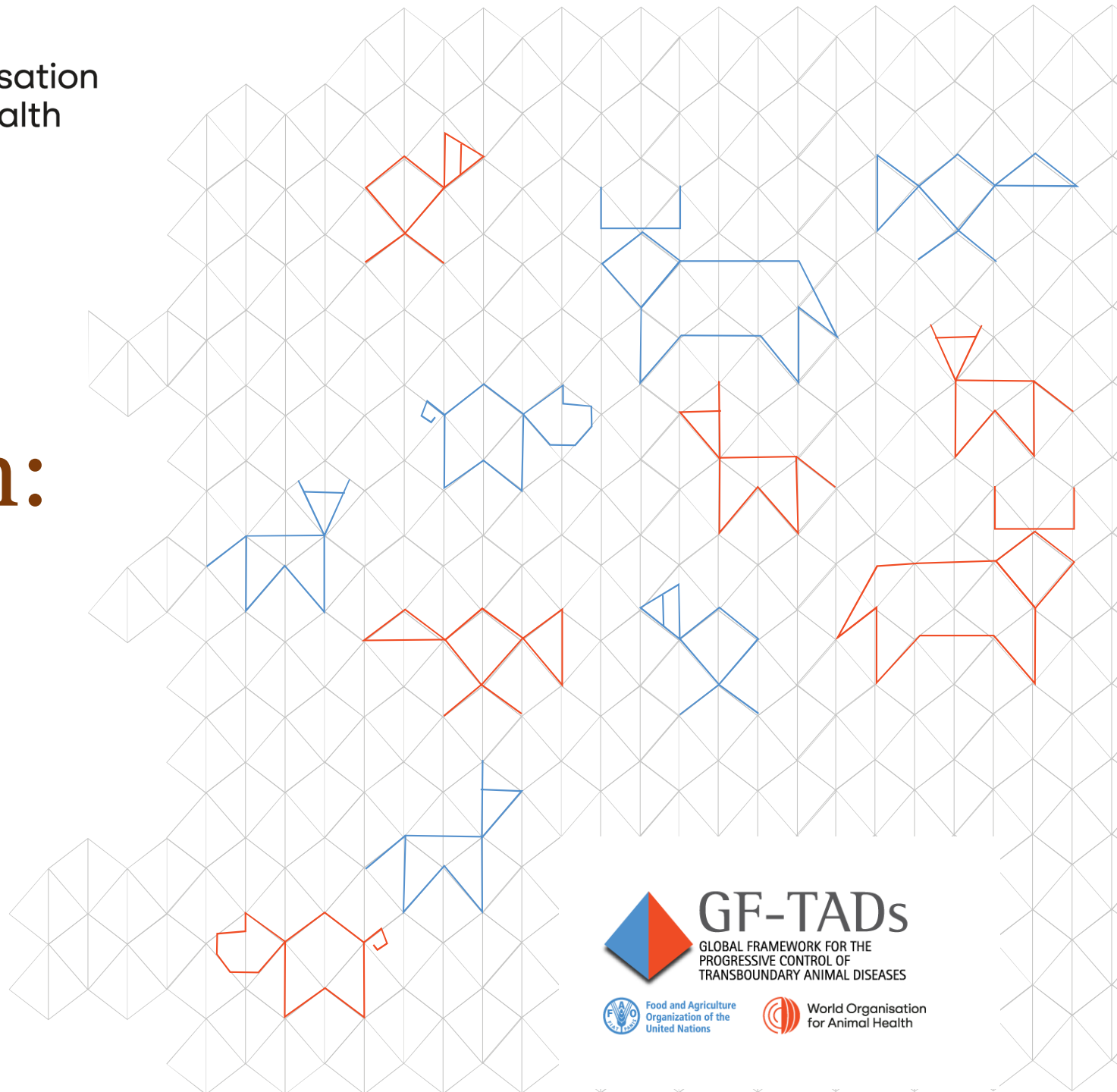


World Organisation
for Animal Health

Overview of the PPR Global and Regional Situation:

PPR GEP II/III & Blueprint

PPR Secretariat, FAO & WOAH



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



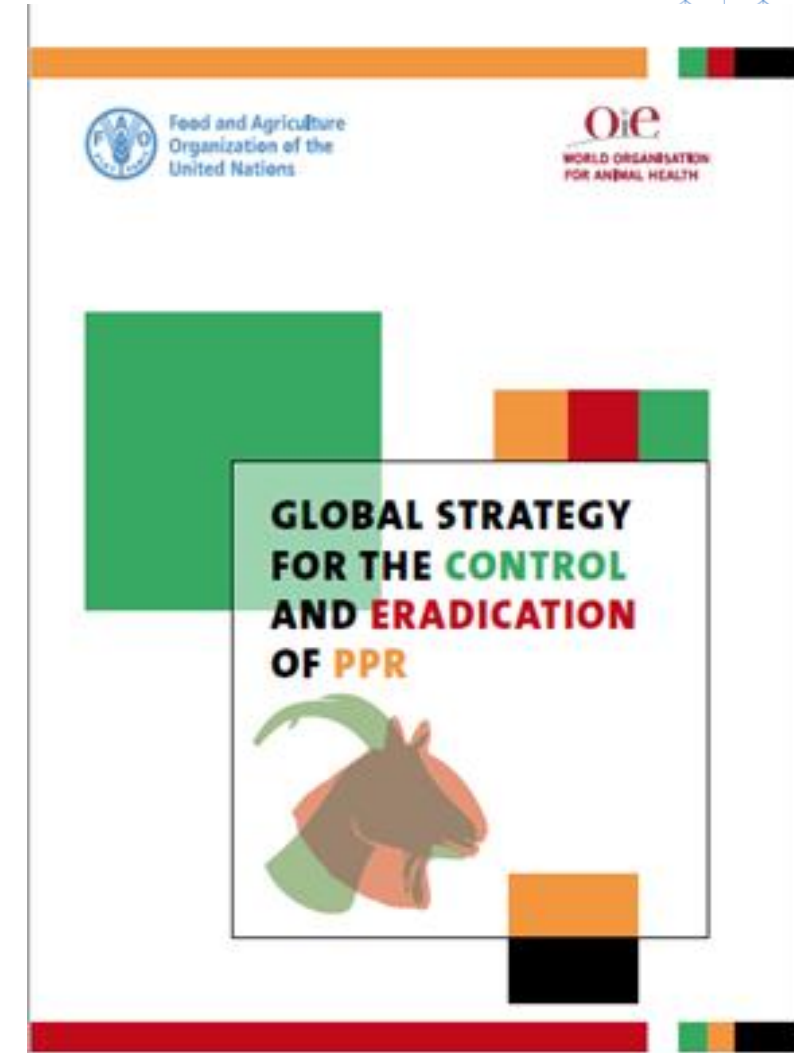
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health

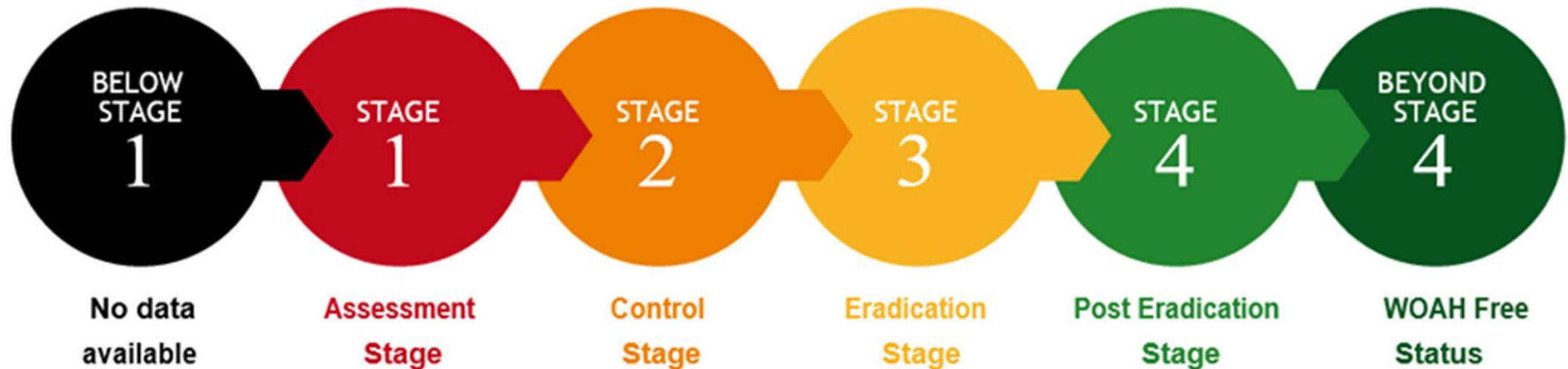
PPR Eradication: Objectives and approach of the strategy

- PPR is reported in over 68 countries in regions of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe (*three European Union countries declared outbreaks in 2024*) - The disease is a threat to the livelihoods of over 300 million rural families globally
- PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES) launched by WOA and FAO in 2015 under the umbrella of the GF-TADs, with a vision for PPR global eradication by 2030.
- Specific objectives
 - a) the **eradication** of PPR by 2030,
 - b) reinforcing **Veterinary Services**
 - c) **reducing the impact** of other major infectious diseases.



PPR control and eradication approach

- GCES 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)

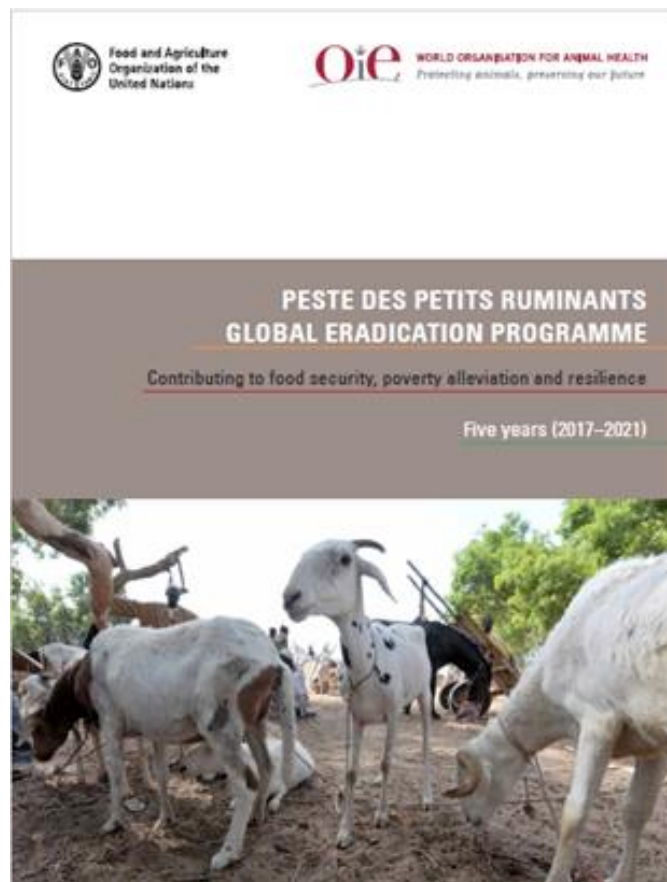


Peste des petits ruminant Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP)

- To operationalise the PPR GCES, a PPR Global Eradication Programme was developed

GEP Phase I (2017 – 2021): Laid foundation to commence PPR eradication:

- (i) Decreased epidemiological risk; increased prevention & control of PPR, reduction in prevalence
- (ii) support countries that have never reported PPR with demonstration of freedom



GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 – 2030):

was launched in November 2022 as the eradication phase and envisages eradicating the disease in two phases (II & III) by 2030.

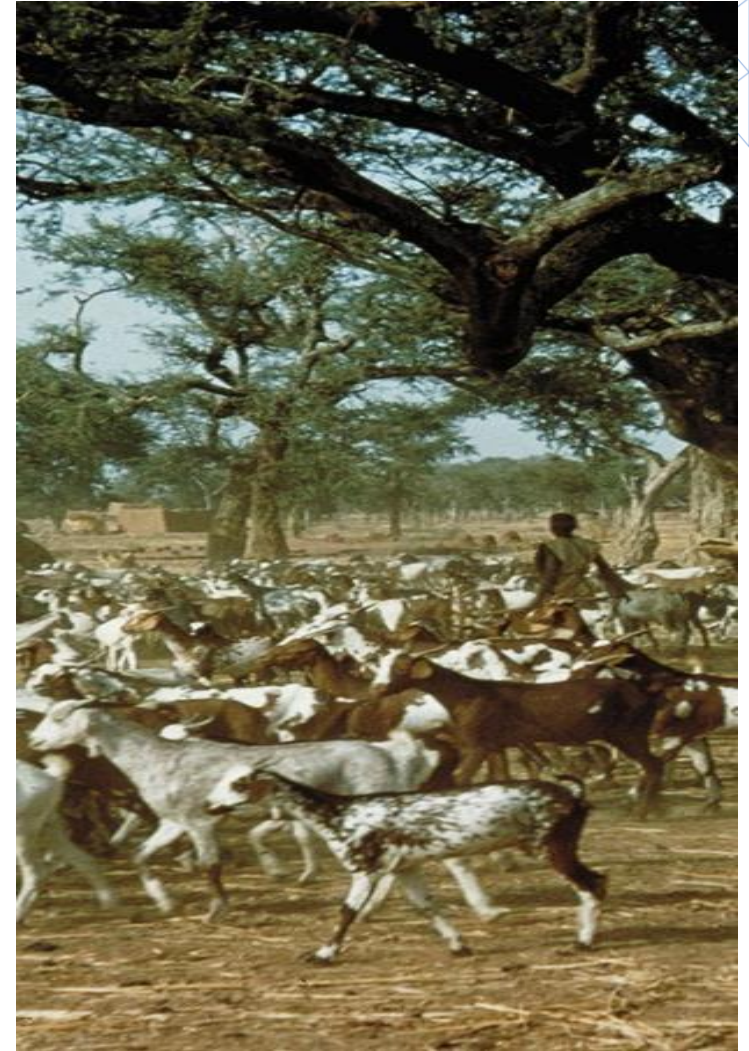
Budget estimates for phases II & III to eradicate PPR is USD 1.931 billion.



Rationale for Eradication

- One serotype
- No carrier state after infection
- No reservoir outside domestic small ruminants
- Vaccine with long-term immunity after a single dose, cheap to produce
- Thermo-stable vaccine to come
- Diagnostic tests available
- Many of the tools required for progressive control and monitoring already available

PPR is a
good
candidate
disease for
eradication



PPR GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAM (GEP) BLUEPRINT

GEP BP Objectives:

1st level Objective: Eradication of PPR by 2030 and reduced effects of small ruminants high-impact and zoonotic diseases

Second level objectives

Enhanced access of stakeholders, to livestock and livestock product markets

Enhanced access to animal health markets, strengthening PPCPs

Enhanced coordination and delivery of animal health programmes in context of one health

Strategic focus of the programme

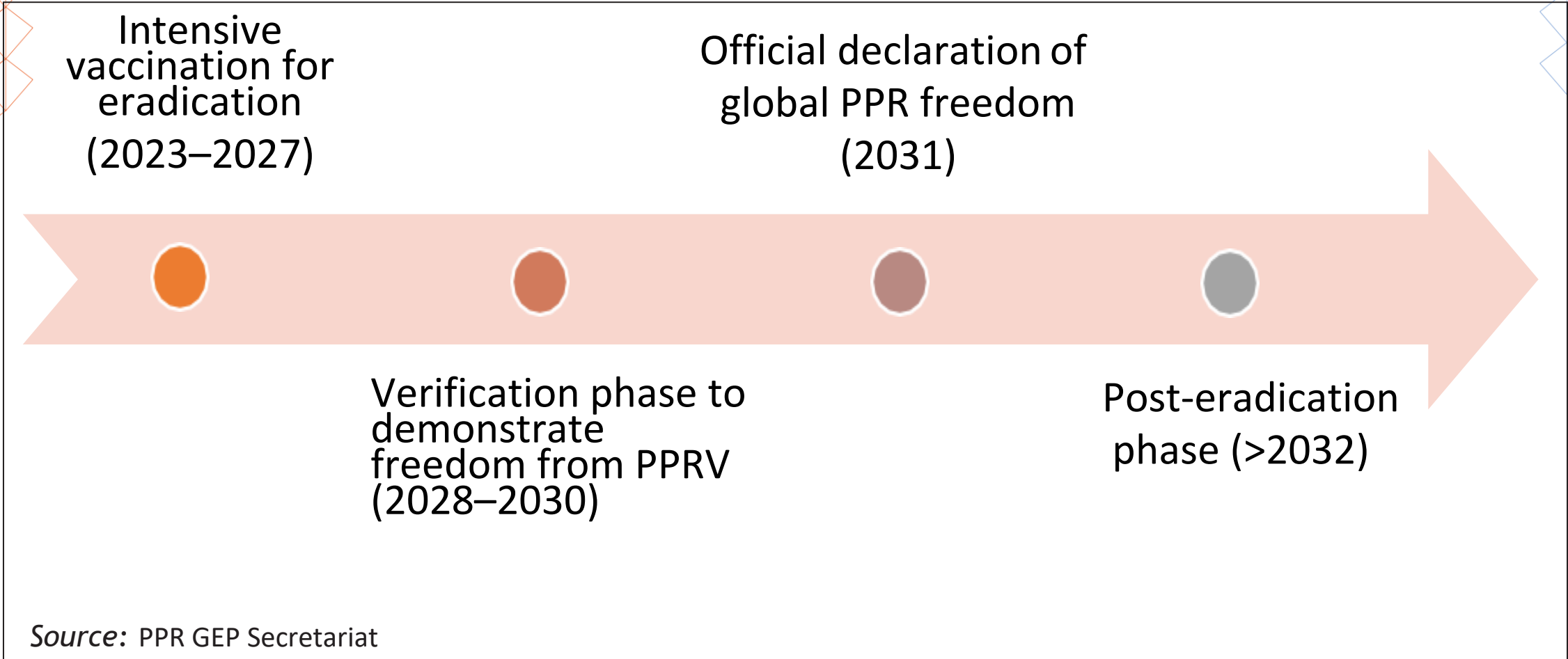
- To *stop virus* circulation by the end of 2027
- Strengthened and functioning national and international PPR epidemic risk management capability by 2027; episytem approach
- No more PPR outbreaks and cessation of PPR field eradication activities by 2028
- By the end of 2030, countries to have completed activities and collected the evidence to demonstrate freedom for PPRV
- Countries **never reported** PPR or **not reported** the PPR in **recent** years and need to provide evidence of absence of infection for official recognition of their PPR-free status by WOA

GEP II & III: Priority activities

- Countries to finalise activities for stage 1 (assessment) and track progress using the PMAT
- Integrate the episystem approach into control and eradication
- Countries infected with PPR where vaccination is carried out should assess if vaccination programmes contribute to PPR eradication
- Countries **not infected** with PPR where vaccination is carried out encouraged to plan vaccination exit strategies
- Countries that have **never reported** PPR or have **not reported** the disease in **recent** years should implement activities required for official recognition of their PPR-free status by WOA



Roadmap to PPR eradication



- Estimate USD \$1.69 (2023-2027)
- USD \$ 234 million (2028 – 2030)
- Total cost: USD \$ 1.931 bn

Resource Mobilisation:
Member countries to mobilise internal funding
Engage resource partners for additional investments

Risk Mitigation

Insufficient national resources and technical capacities

- Advocacy for political commitment
- Targeted technical & financial support
- Monitoring national progress (support)

Persistent reservoirs of infection in episystems

- Review of plans (national, and between countries)
- Targeted policy efforts => community-led & supported animal health services

Failure of national vaccination campaigns to eliminate virus circulation

- Adoption of "episystems" approach
- Revision of national plans => targeted interventions
- Adapting vaccination campaigns to local epidemiological context small ruminant population dynamics (& community-supported animal health policies and services)

Failure to meet milestone dates in the eradication programme

- Flexible timelines, care to prevent "re-emergence"

Examples of next steps

- ❑ **Update National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**
Strategies to align with the GEP Phase II & III Blueprint framework = Develop and implement **investment plans** derived from the NSPs
- ❑ Enhance coordination and harmonisation of interventions – regional coordination for sharing epidemiological information
- ❑ Episystem approach: focusing on Primary and secondary infected areas - map episystems (participatory epidemiology, tailored surveillance strategies)
- ❑ Targeted Vaccination campaigns
- ❑ Track and monitor progress using PMAT and ME framework, evidence based (GREN)
- ❑ In case of identified episystems beyond ME, establish inter-REC coordination mechanism
- ❑ **Link with other development agendas**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health



PPR SITUATION BASED ON OFFICIAL REPORTS - WAHIS



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

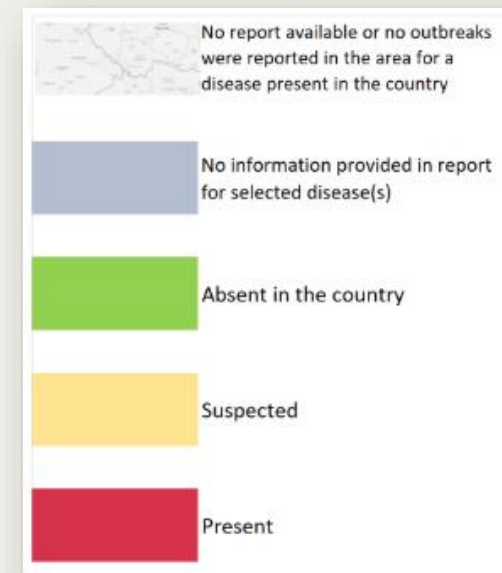
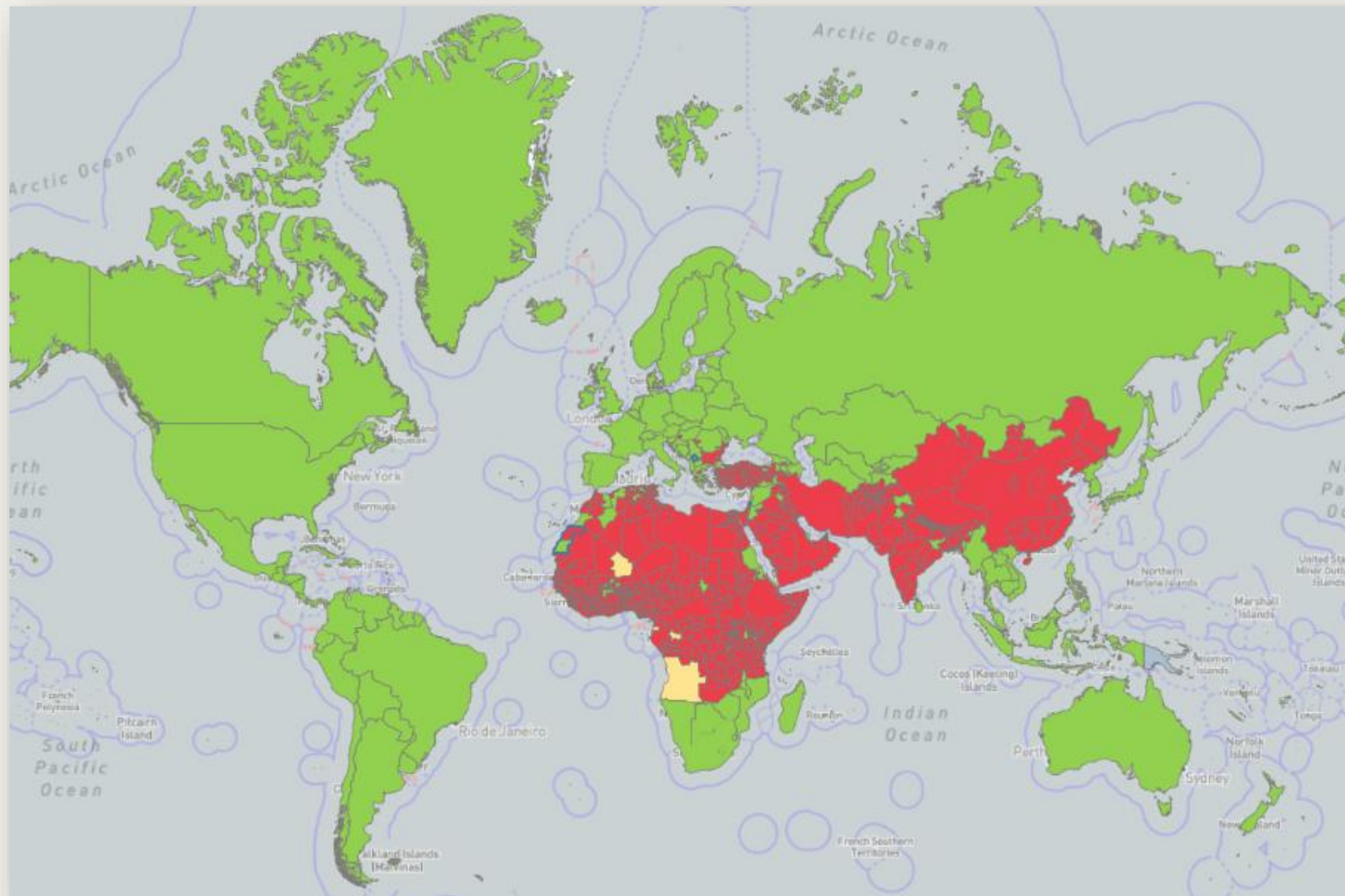


World Organisation
for Animal Health





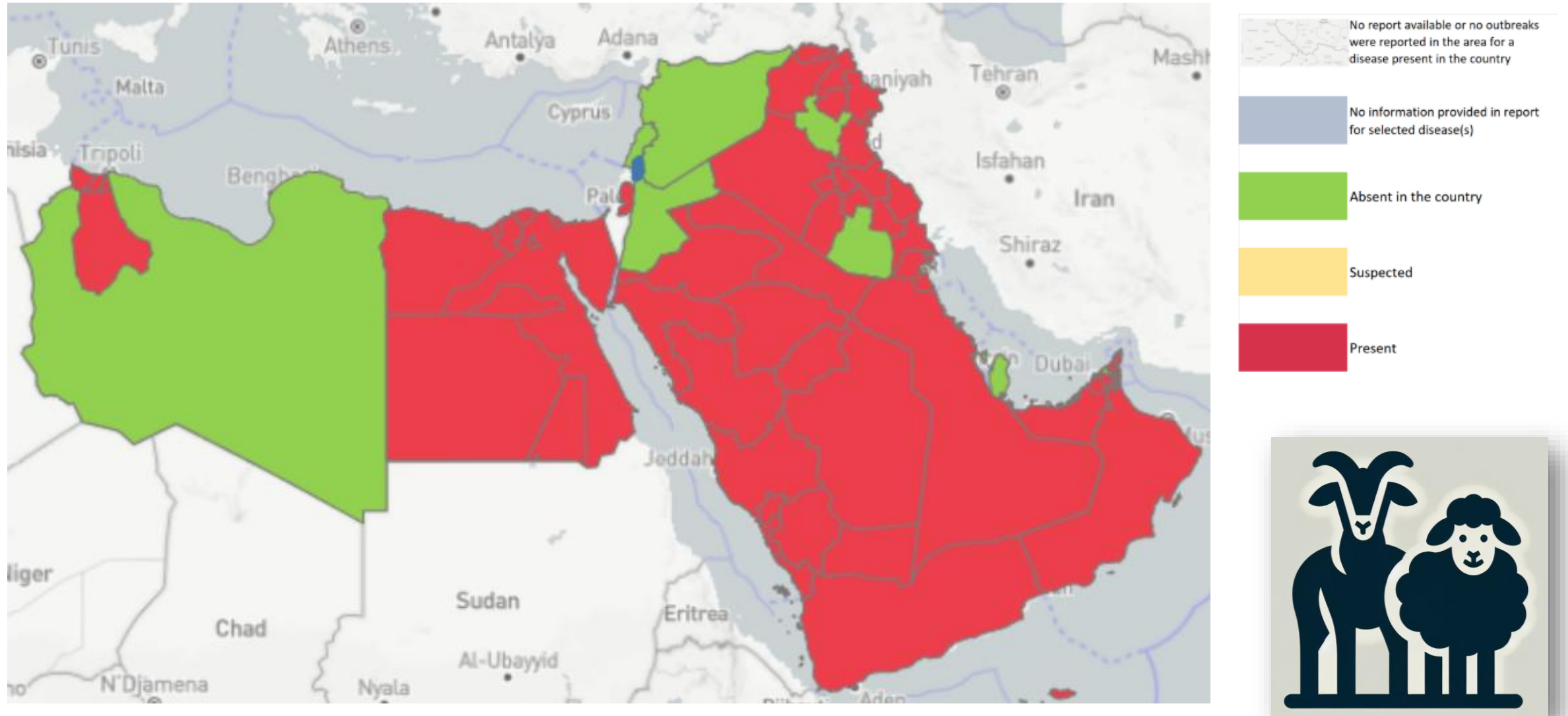
Present or suspected in 68 countries and territories





Regional distribution of PPR - Domestic

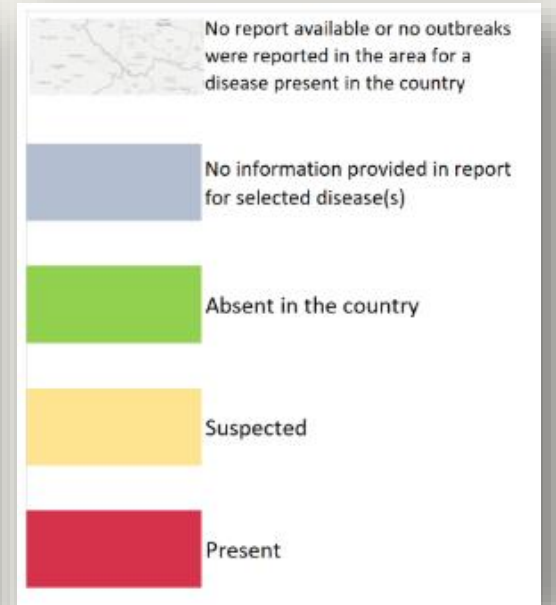
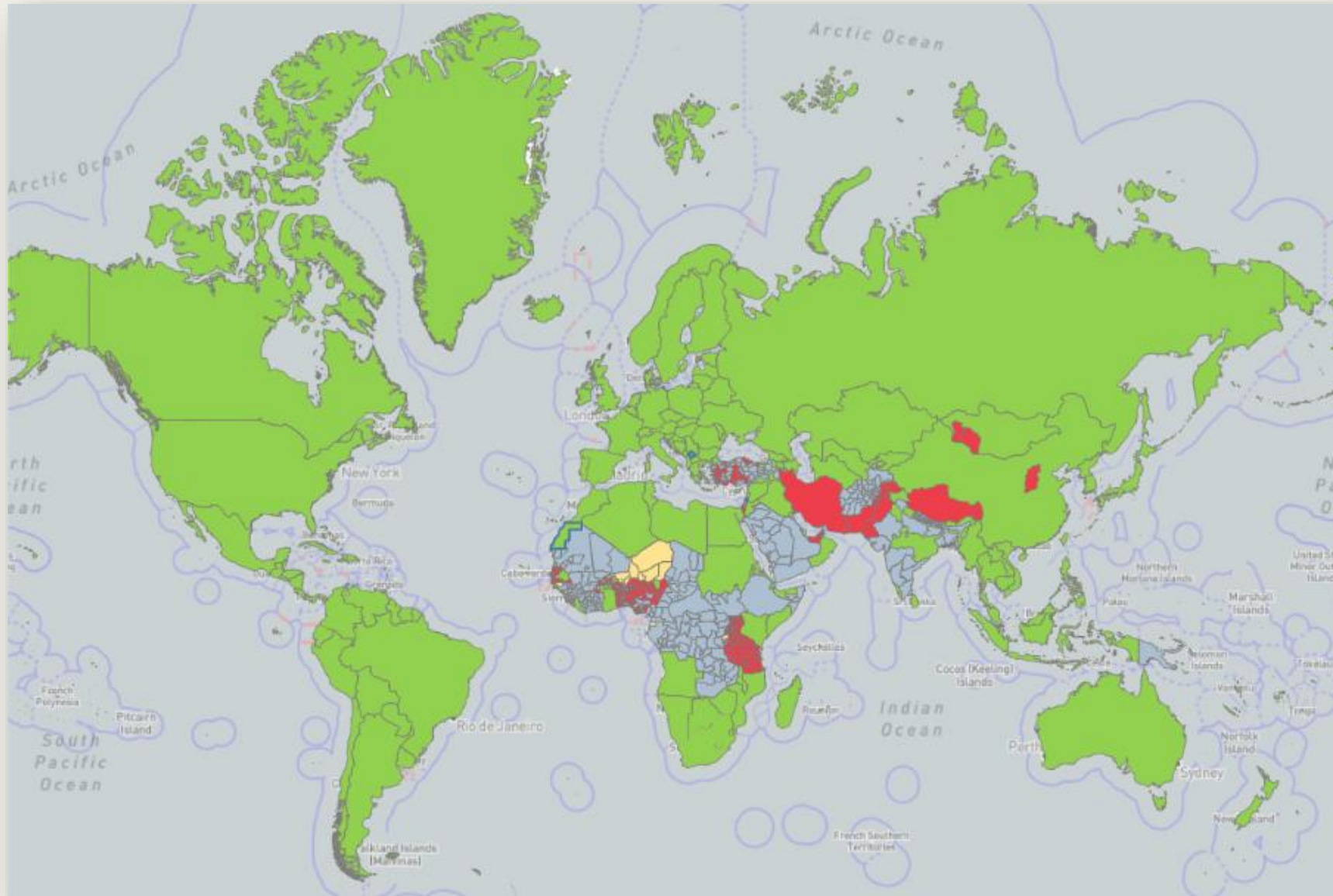
15



Extracted from WAHIS, SMR between 2020 – 2024



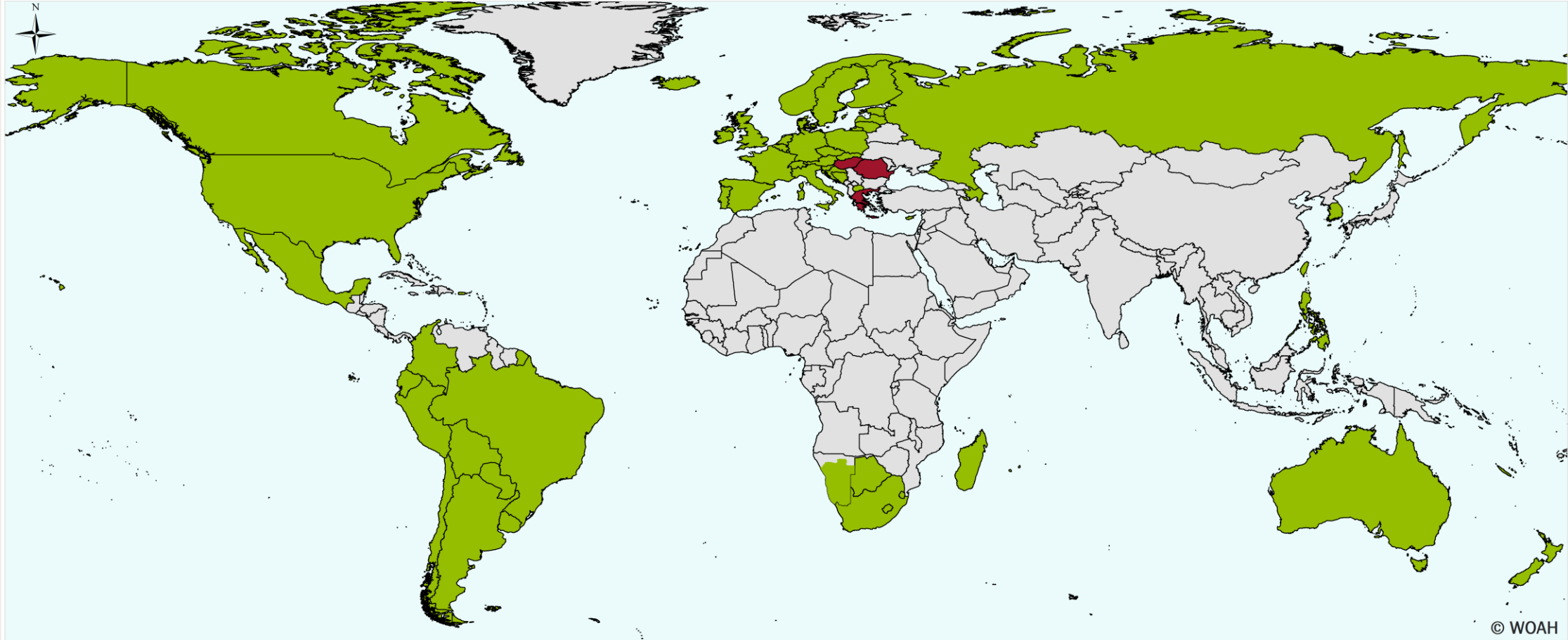
Present or suspected in 20 countries and territories








WOAH Members' official peste des petits ruminants status map

Last update January 2025



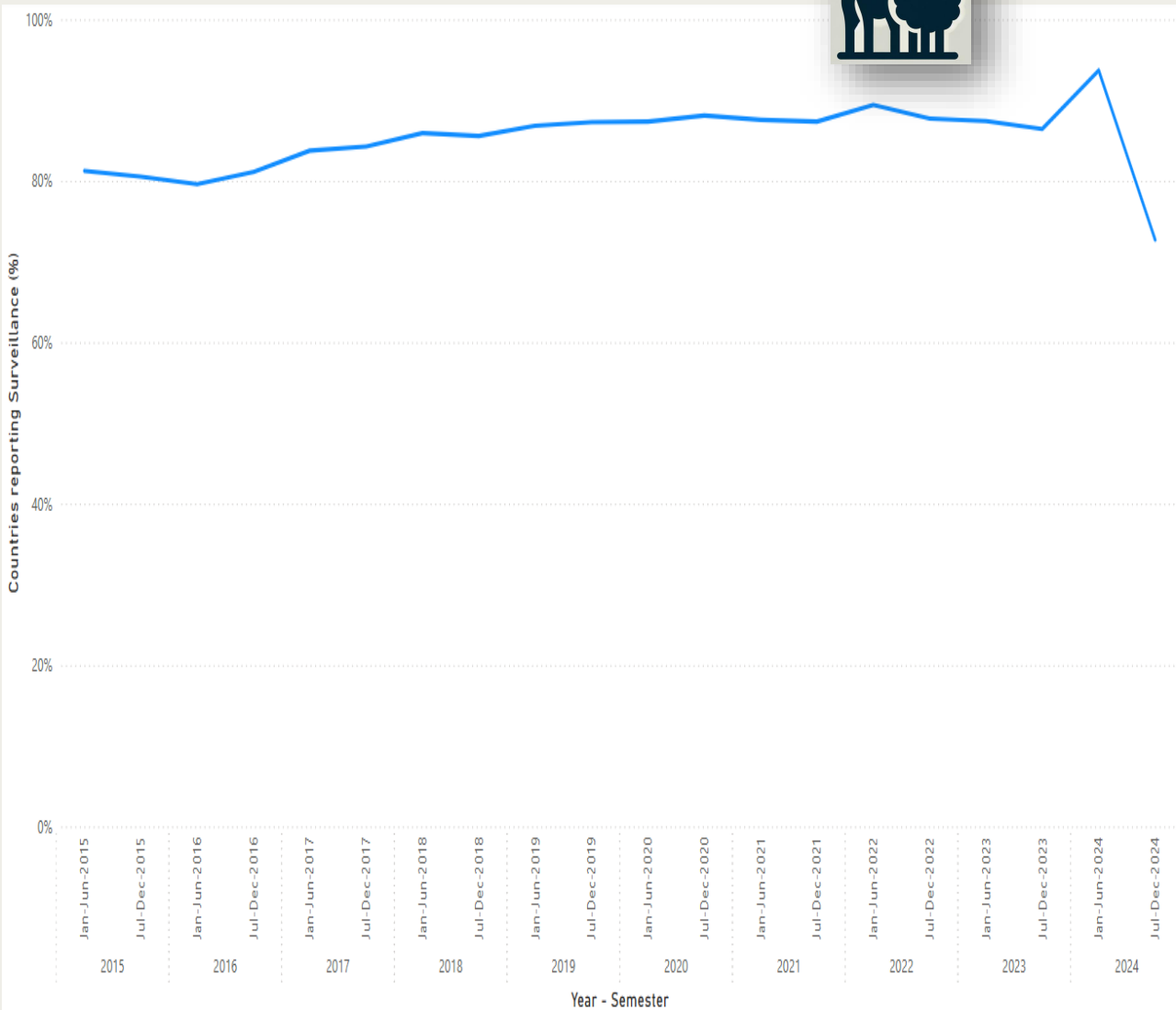
-  Members and zone recognised as free from PPR
-  Countries and zone without an official status for PPR
-  Suspension of PPR-free status



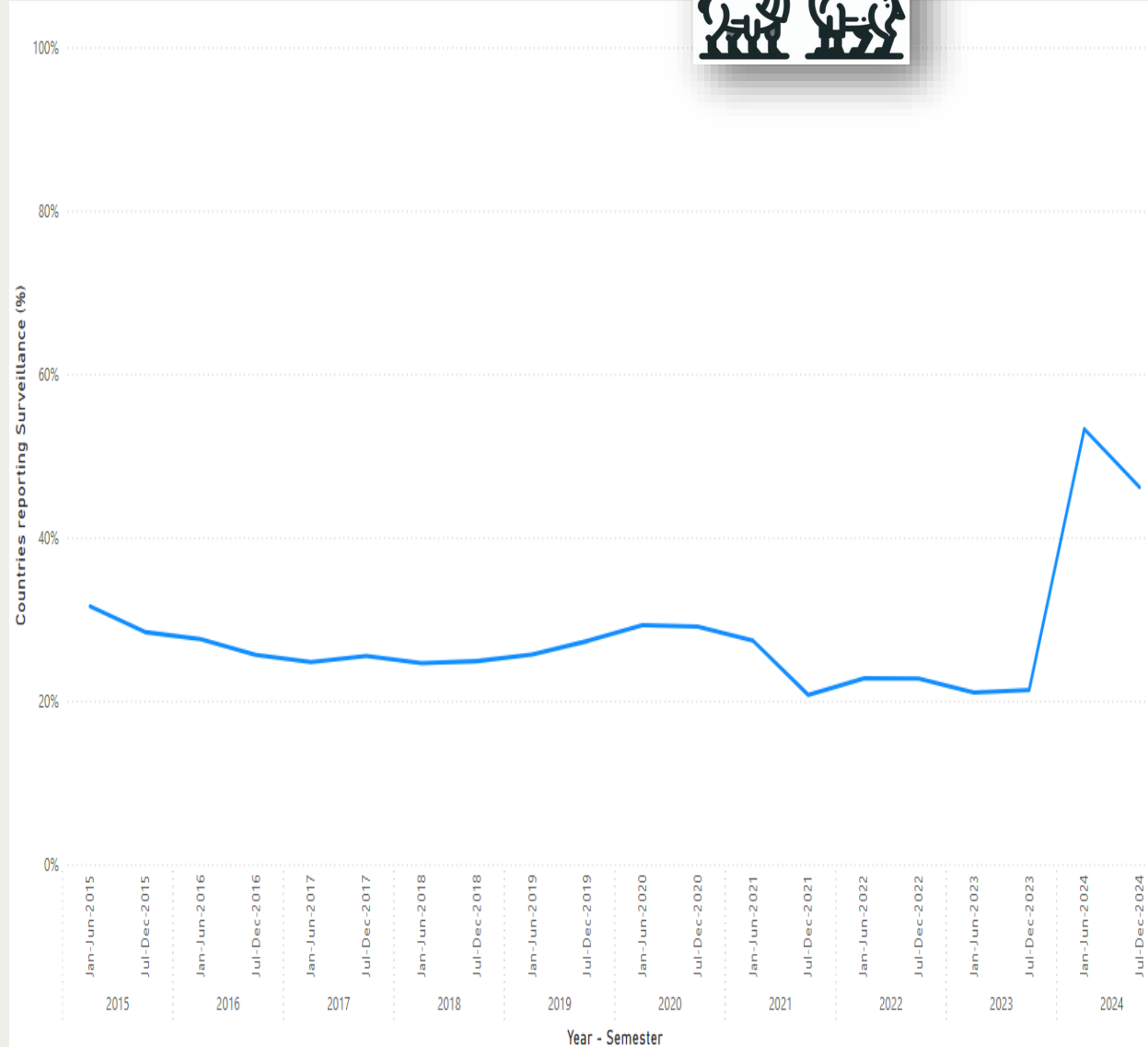
Evolution of surveillance in place for domestic and wildlife at global level

18

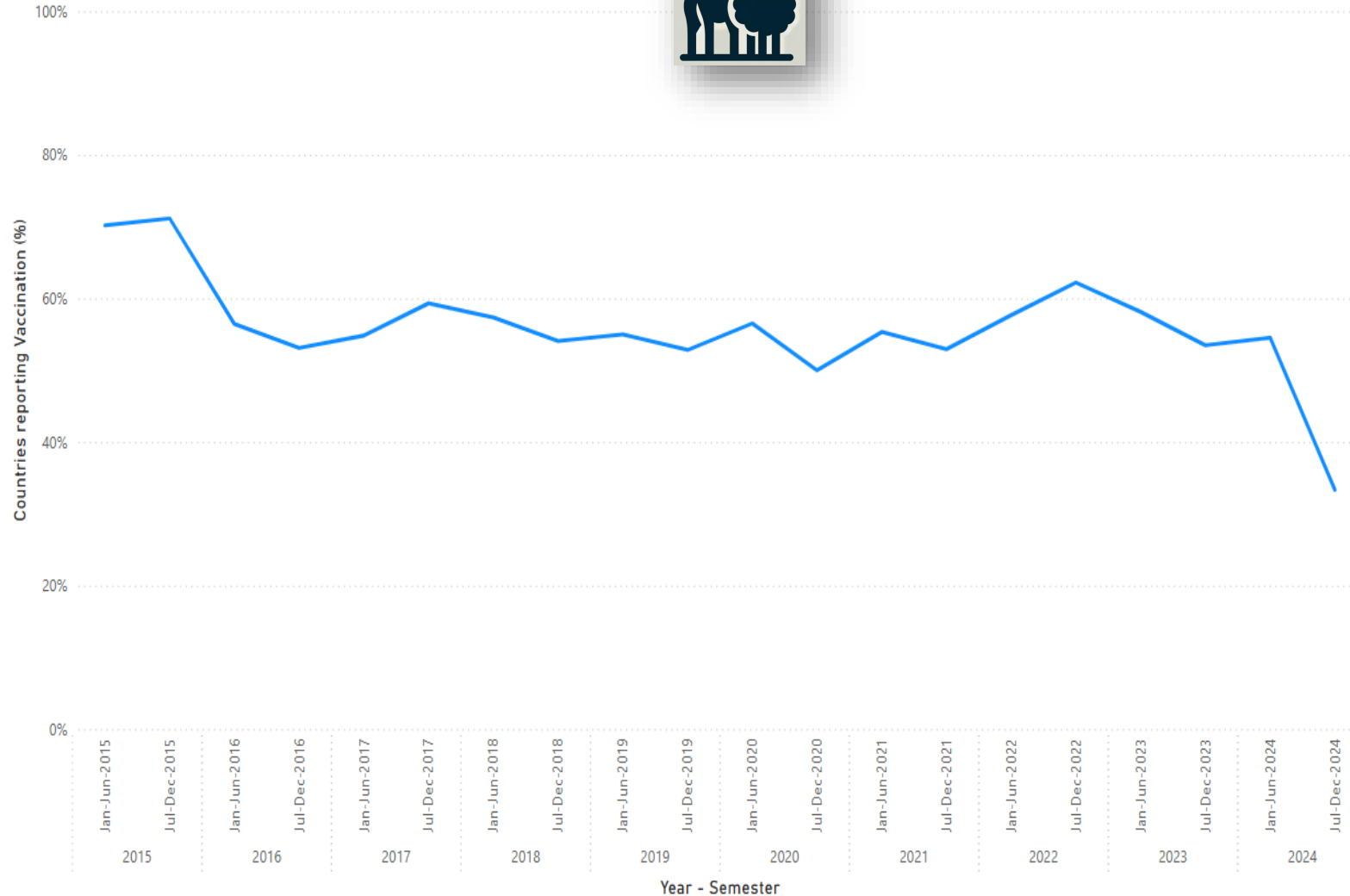
Domestic



Wild



Global level

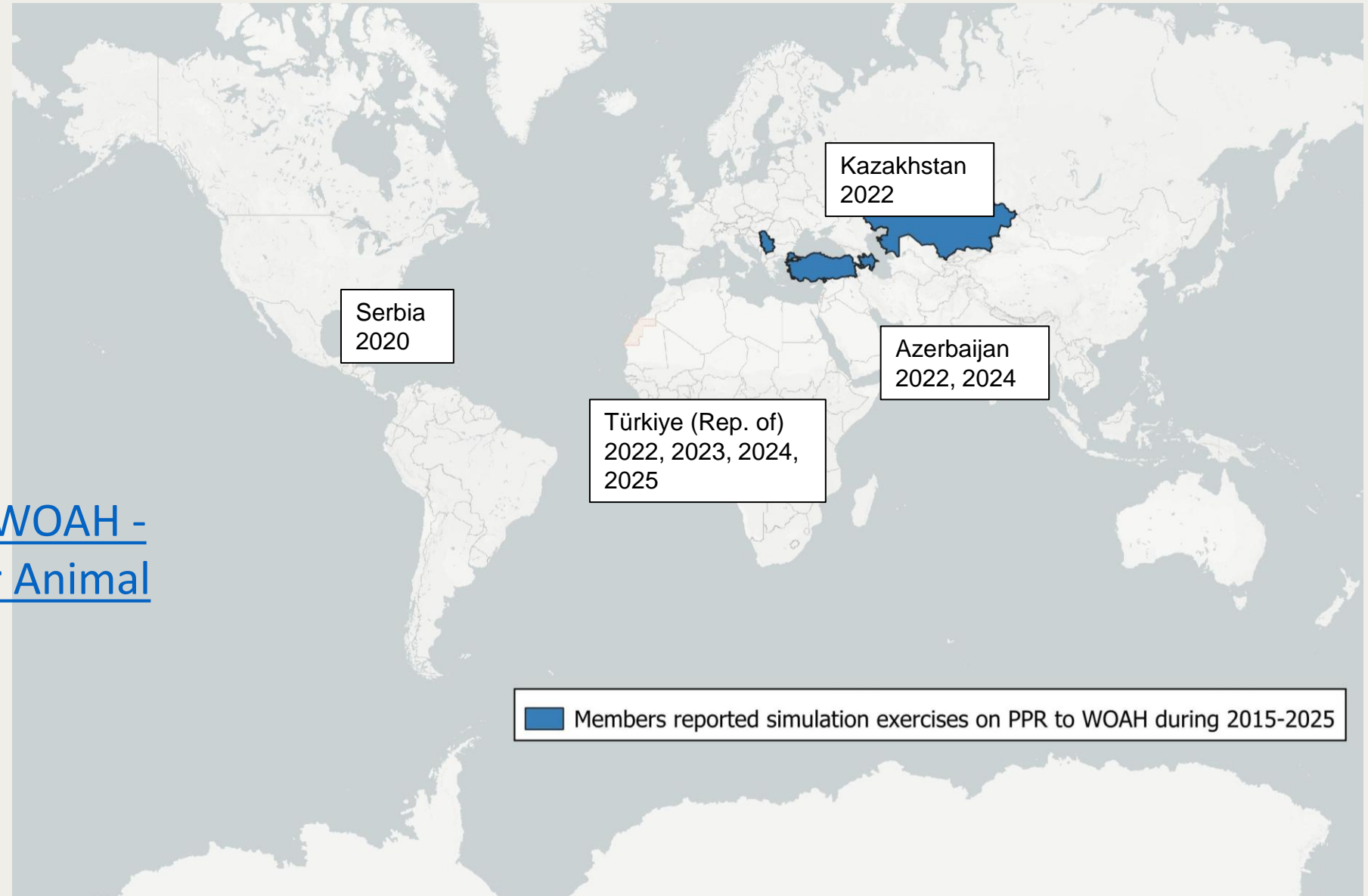


Regional level

In the middle East, countries reporting vaccination include Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Yemen between 2019 - 2024



Simulation Exercises - WOAAH - World Organisation for Animal Health





Thank you