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# WOAH regional activities to support PPR Control and Eradication Strategy in the Middle East

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia  
27-28 April 2025

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WOAH – Regional Representation for the Middle East

**Joint Workshop of the GF-TADs for Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants Regional Roadmaps for Middle East Region**



**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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# PPR GLOBAL CONTROL AND ERADICATION STRATEGY (GCES) AND PROGRAM (GEP)

**Adopted and Launched in 2015**

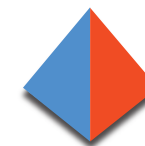
in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, under the umbrella of the (GF-TADs)

## Objective:

- Eradicate PPR by 2030 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

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

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



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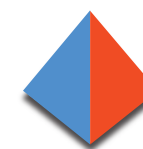
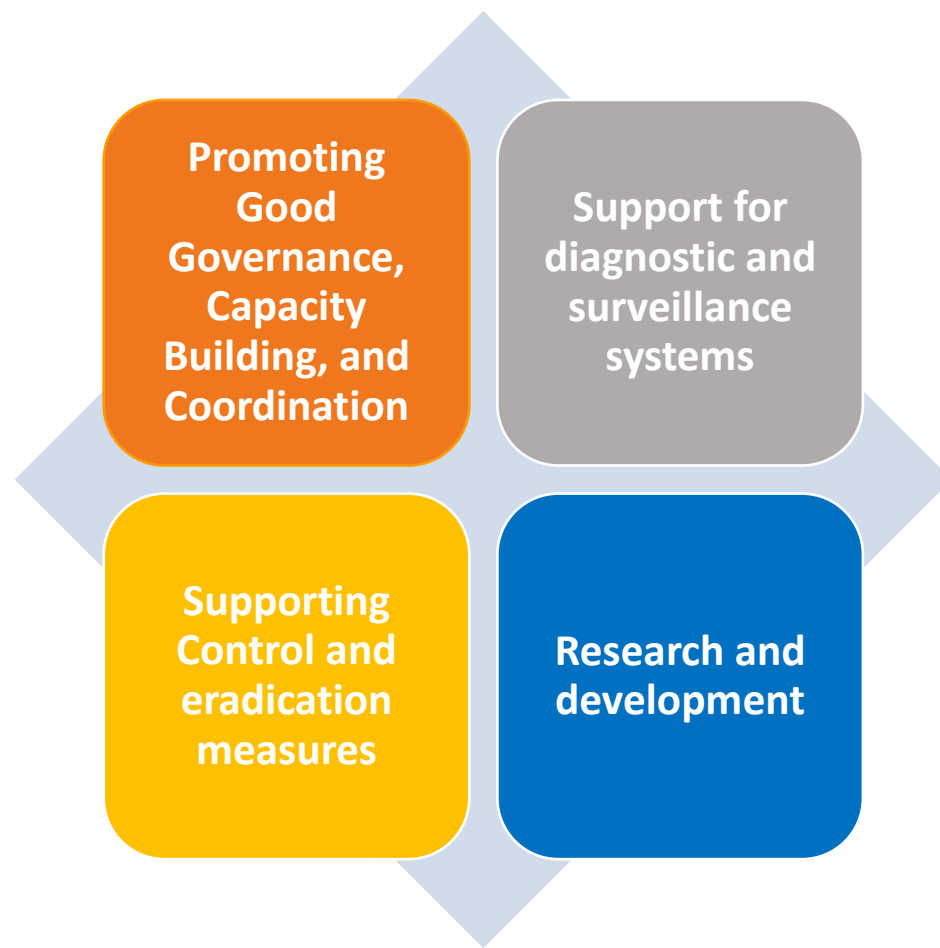
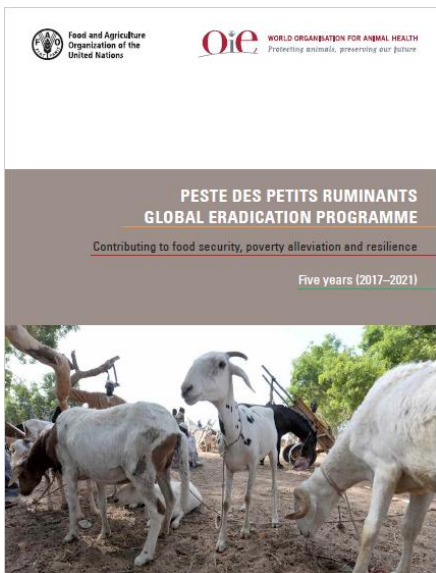


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# PPR activities in RRME

## Regional coordination framework

1. **First PPR Roadmap meeting for the Middle East countries**, Doha, Qatar – 2-3 December 2015. A regional coordinated approach for the control and eradication of PPR was established.
2. PPR Roadmap meeting for Middle East countries was held in Amman, Jordan 15 -19 October 2017, back-to-back with the 4th Middle East FMD Roadmap meeting. → ***First round of the GCES (2017-2021)***
3. Subsequently, The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) organised **two meetings, a Training Course on PPR PMAT** in the Arab Region 24-25 March 2021 and **PPR GEP Regional Consultation** on PPR control in Middle East, 31 March -1 April 2021 both meetings were held virtually.



## PPR activities in RRME

### Regional coordination framework

3. A **consultative meeting** to discuss **challenges in the implementation of the roadmaps for FMD and PPR** was held for East Mediterranean countries between 11 – 14 September 2022 in Beirut, Lebanon:

- FAO/WOAH GF-TADs regional steering committee organised, a consultative seminar for countries in the East Mediterranean, that are at stage 2 of the FMD-PCP and infected with PPR, to discuss the progress made and identify suitable solutions with the support of partner organisations.
- The meeting was attended by representatives from Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, WOAH, partners from AOAD, FAO, EU-FMD, ARRIAH and JOVAC.

4. PPR Control and Eradication Strategy **follow up meeting for the GCC States** and Yémen 1-3 March 2022





## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination

### Assessment of the PPR situation and update of the PPR Stages Progression

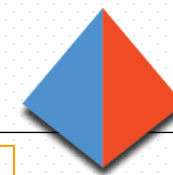
Countries have conducted assessments using the **PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)**. This tool was utilized to identify **PPR risk areas** and high-risk practices along the **small ruminants' value chains**, which may contribute to the introduction and spread of PPR.

#### Impact:

- Enhanced understanding of **high-risk zones** and practices within the region.
- Improved **targeted interventions** and **risk management** along the value chains, reducing the likelihood of PPR introduction and spread.



# PPR activities in RRME



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## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination



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### PPR Stage Progression 2017 – 2030

#### PPR Stages Progression Update and Confirmation:

During a regional meetings, the **PPR Stages Progression 2017-2030** was **provisionally updated**.

Countries were encouraged to review and confirm their final status and report to the PPR Secretariat.

Middle East [13]	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Bahrain	1	4	FREE											
Egypt	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	FREE						
Iraq	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	FREE				
Jordan	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	FREE				
Kuwait	3	3	3	4	FREE									
Lebanon	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	FREE					
[Oman]														
Palestine	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	FREE				
[Qatar]	2	3	3	4	FREE									
Saudi Arabia	2	4	4	4	4	4	FREE							
Syria	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	FREE	
United Arab Emirates	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	FREE					
Yemen	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	FREE				

#### Impact:

- Improved regional alignment on the PPR eradication timeline and progress.
- Clearer national priorities and timelines for PPR control, contributing to better coordination across the region.



## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination

### PPR National Strategic Plan (NSP)

Middle Eastern countries committed to **developing or updating their PPR National Strategic Plans (NSPs)** using the standardized template provided by the **PPR Secretariat**. Country representatives also agreed on a **common timeframe** for drafting their NSPs or contingency plans to ensure harmonized progress at the regional level..

#### Impact:

- Strengthened national planning and governance** structures for PPR control and eradication.
- Enhanced regional coordination** through alignment of national plans with the global PPR eradication strategy.

Countries	PPR NSP Formulation Status
Bahrain	PPR Contingency plan to be developed and has NSP since 2022
Egypt	has NSP since 2018
Iraq	has NSP since 2023
Jordan	has NSP since 2015
KSA	has NSP since 2022
Kuwait	NSP to be drafted and submitted
Lebanon	NSP to be drafted and submitted
Palestine	Draft NSP already reviewed by the PPR Secretariat. has NSP since 2017
Saudi Arabia	Animal health programme including PPR already developed. PPR plan to be aligned with the NSP and submitted for review by end of December 2017
Syria	PPR Contingency plan to be developed
UAE	Animal health plan already developed for several diseases including PPR and FMD since 2017. PPR plan to be aligned with the NSP and submitted to the PPR Secretariat for review
Yemen	NSP to be drafted and submitted





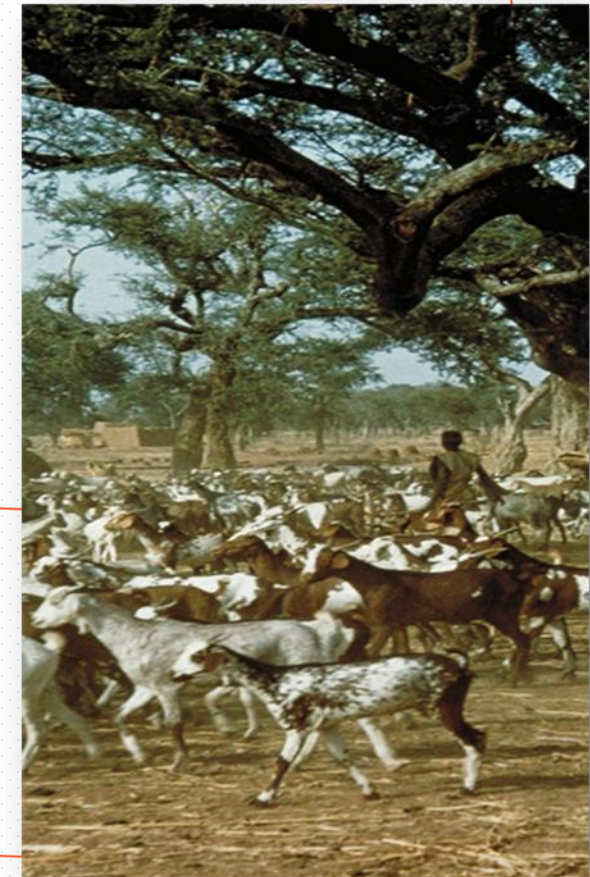


**Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination Support for diagnostic and surveillance systems**



## Regional epidemiology and laboratory networks

- 1- Support is ongoing for the **creation and reinforcement of regional laboratory and epidemiology networks** to promote information exchange and harmonized disease control strategies for FMD, PPR, and other key diseases in the Middle East.
- 2- As a first step, countries submit their point of contacts to PPR Secretariat to complete the exiting list.
- 3- FAO and WOAH in collaboration with the GCC Secretariat, explore the possibility to expand the existing GCC network to other ME countries.





## Supporting Control and eradication measures

### PPR Vaccination

- Countries adopt a mass vaccination or a risk-based vaccination approach aiming to reach 100% immunity of the flocks in hotspot areas;
- Countries carry out Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE) at the completion of each round of vaccination to evaluate the immune response and the population immunity;
- → **FAO and WOAHA support PVE training as needed.**



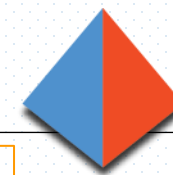
## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination

### WOAH PVS Pathway

- Countries make use of their WOAH PVS mission reports to:
  - ✓ estimate the capability of the Veterinary Services
  - ✓ identify the area where the Veterinary Service should build capacity to further progress toward PPR Eradication.
- Countries having carried out a PVS evaluation before, consider requesting a PVS Follow-up mission and that countries having identified specific needs under the PVS pathway (PVS legislation or PVS Laboratory) send an official request to the WOAH.



# PPR activities in RRME



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## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination



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## WOAH PVS Pathway

9 out of 14 countries have received a PVS mission

Activity/Mission	Activity Type	Region	Country	Official Request
National Bridging Workshop	Workshop	ME	Bahrain	Yes
Public Private Partnerships Regional Workshop	Workshop	ME	Bahrain	Yes
PVS Follow Up	Mission	ME	Bahrain	Yes
PVS Evaluation	Mission	ME	Iraq	Yes
Orientation Training Workshop	Workshop	ME	Jordan	Yes
VLSP Identification Mission	Mission	ME	Jordan	Yes
National Bridging Workshop	Workshop	ME	Lebanon	Yes
PVS Follow Up	Mission	ME	Lebanon	Yes
PVS Gap Analysis	Mission	ME	Palestine	Yes
Evaluation Specific Content - PPR	Mission	ME	Qatar	Yes
PVS Evaluation	Mission	ME	Saudi Arabia	Yes
PVS Gap Analysis	Mission	ME	Saudi Arabia	Yes
VLSP Identification Mission	Mission	ME	Saudi Arabia	Yes
Evaluation Specific Content - PPR	Mission	ME	United Arab Emirates	Yes
PVS Follow Up	Mission	ME	Yemen	Yes



## Supporting Control and eradication measures



### Control of other small ruminant diseases in support of PPR eradication

On the first roadmap only one single disease (Sheep and Goat Pox) has been prioritized by all countries but, therefore, agreed that countries should provide adequate epidemiological data for the other diseases for further consideration in their national PPR programme.

Countries	Priority DSR		
	Disease 1	Disease 2	Disease 3
Bahrain	CCPP	SGP	Enterotoxaemia
Egypt	FMD	SGP	Brucellosis
Iraq	Brucellosis	Enterotoxaemia	SGP
Jordan	FMD	SGP	Brucellosis
Kuwait	Brucellosis	SGP	FMD
Lebanon	FMD	SGP	Brucellosis
Palestine	Brucella	FMD	SGP
Qatar	SGP	Brucellosis	Enterotoxaemia
Saudi Arabia	Brucellosis	SGP	Enterotoxaemia
Syria	FMD	SGP	Enterotoxaemia
UAE	Brucellosis	FMD	SGP
Yemen	To be completed		





## Promoting Good Governance, Capacity Building, and Coordination

### • PPR Resource Mobilization

- ✓ Countries have been encouraged to **use socioeconomic data on the PPR impact to better advocate and mobilise financial resources**
- ✓ Countries advocate and raise awareness of decision makers and stakeholders as well as sensitize their national partners on the PPR GEP;
- ✓ **Countries map domestic budgets allocated for animal health interventions and in particular for PPR control and share consolidated information with the PPR Secretariat.**

**Partners could help after identifying needs** (national and regional) but most of the funds are targeting only **workshops, meetings and trainings** to support.

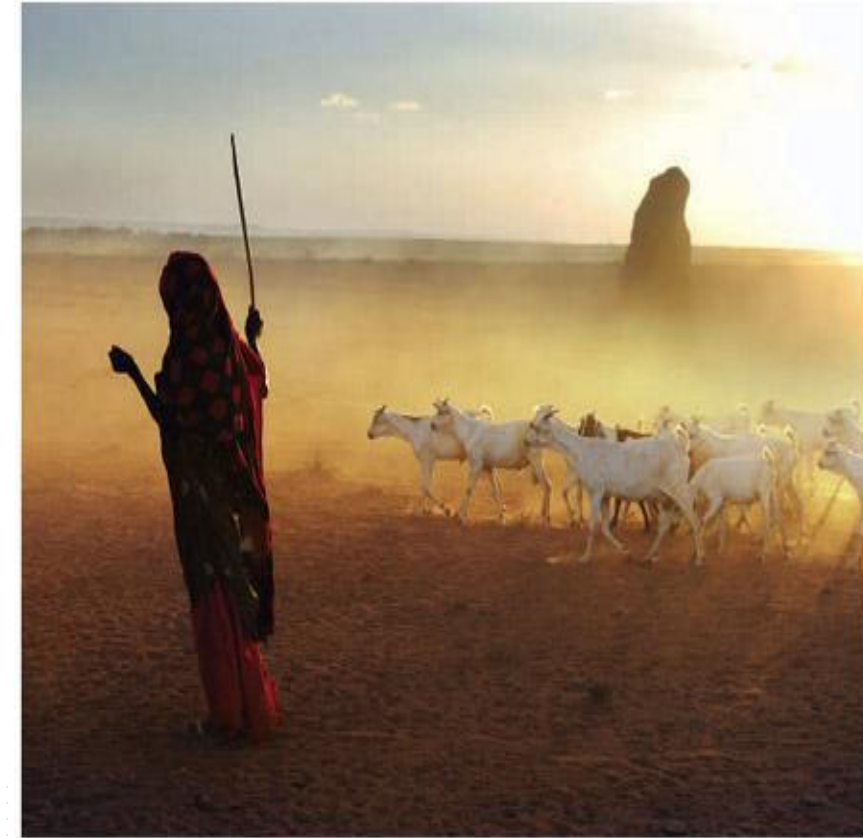


## Other activities

Supported countries to enhance disease transparency via monthly **WAHIS reporting** and promoted the application of WOAHTerrestrial Code standards for animal movement.



These actions have contributed to improved **early warning capacities**, **strengthened international trust**, **reduced disease spread risks**, and **safer trade practices in the Middle East.**"



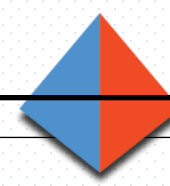


## Research and development

**WOAH is not a primary R&D laboratory organization** like FAO's labs or universities. However, **WOAH supports R&D indirectly** by:

- **Coordinating and standardizing diagnostics and vaccines.**
- **Accrediting reference laboratories and expert networks.**
- **Promoting harmonized research priorities** with FAO and partners.
- **Organizing technical meetings/workshops** on diagnostic innovation and vaccine evaluation.

FAO Joining with WOAHA and the Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA) hosted the 7th Annual Meeting of the Global Research and Expertise Network for (PPR-GREN) from 20-22 January 2025. 80 participant globally had joined physically, and similar numbers attended virtually to discuss PPR eradication.2025.



## Future activities

- Inter-regional workshop on facilitation of livestock trading between Africa and the Middle East
- Public Private Partnership workshop
- PPR risk in relation to livestock trading
- One Health joint action plan workshop



**TO BE  
CONTINUED**

# Thank you

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