



Food and Agriculture
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World Organisation
for Animal Health

8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PPR GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EXPERTISE NETWORK (PPR-GREN)

25 – 27 NOVEMBER 2025 QINGDAO, CHINA



中华人民共和国农业农村部

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China



中国动物卫生与流行病学中心
China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center

A GF-TADS initiative for
PPR control



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



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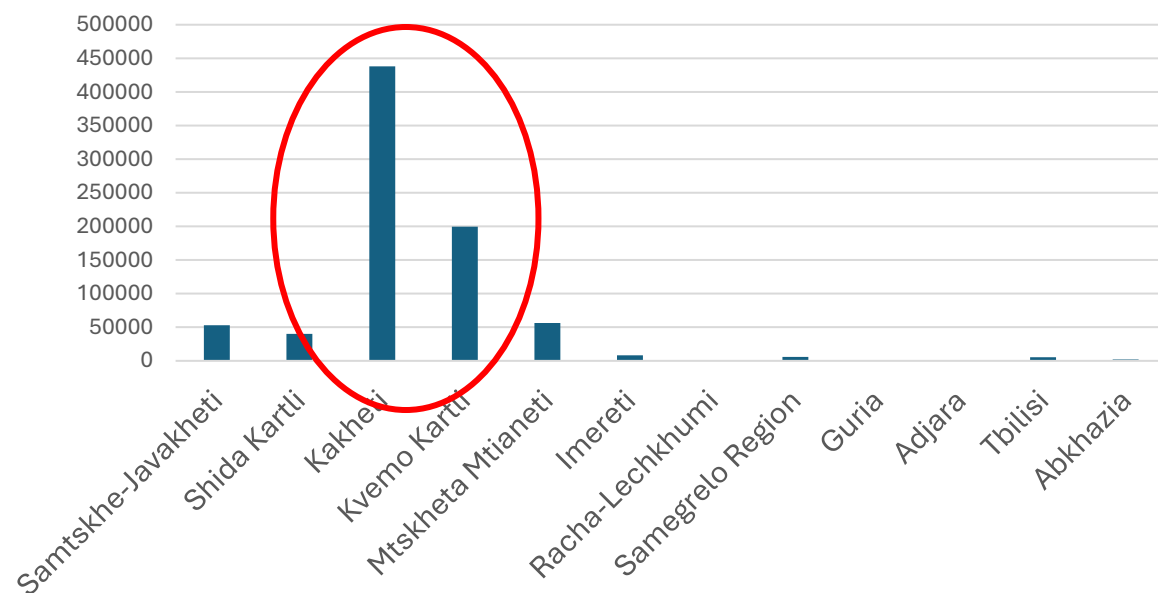


World Organisation
for Animal Health

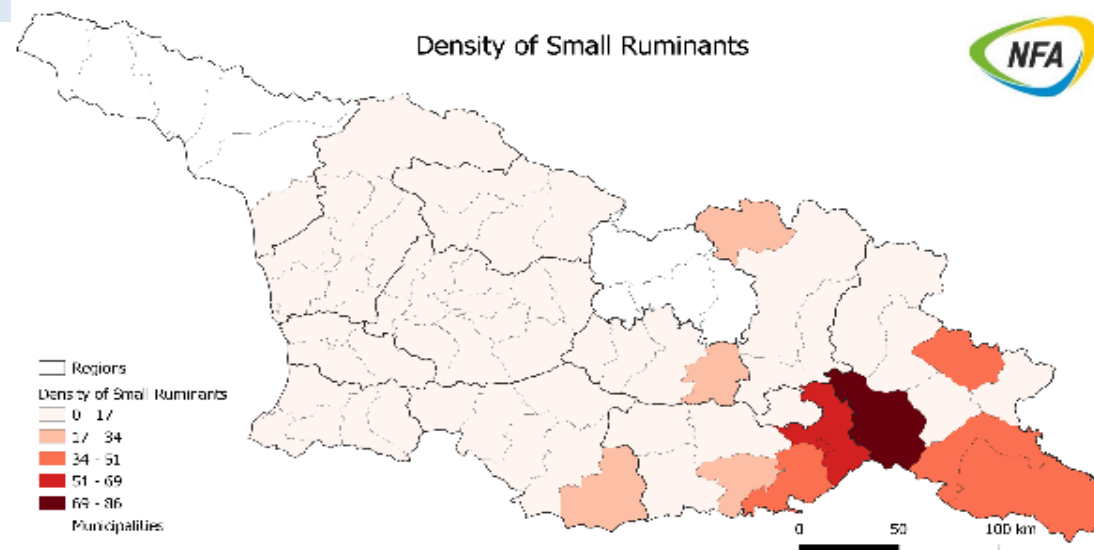
BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PPR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

- The territory of Georgia covers 69,700 km²
- 12 regions, 65 districts, 3211 villages
- Small ruminant population – 900 000;

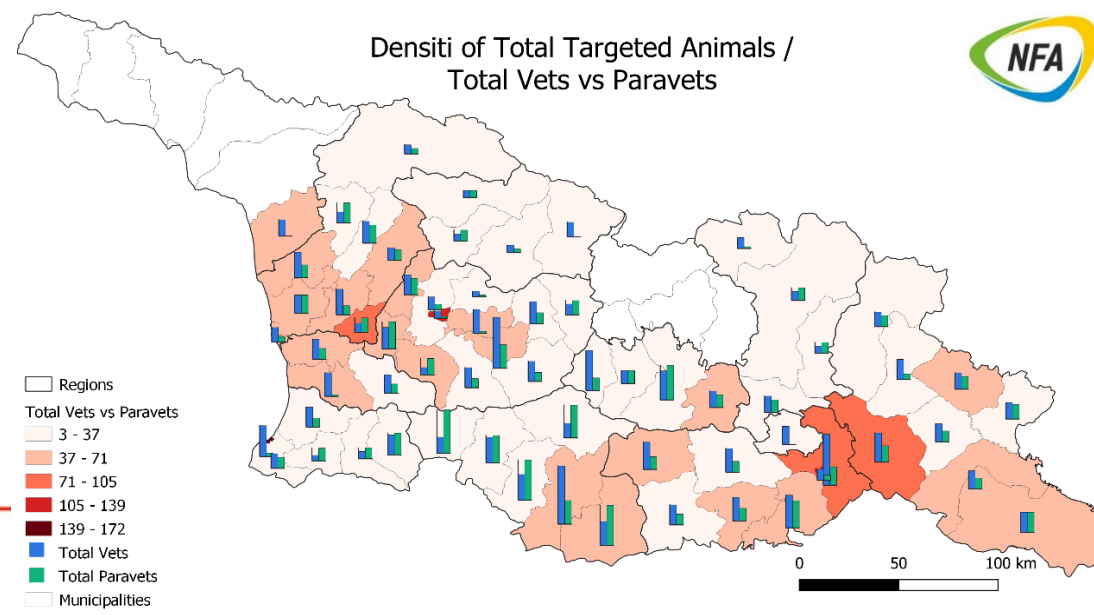
Distribution of SR



Density of Small Ruminants



Density of Total Targeted Animals /
Total Vets vs Paravets



BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PPR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

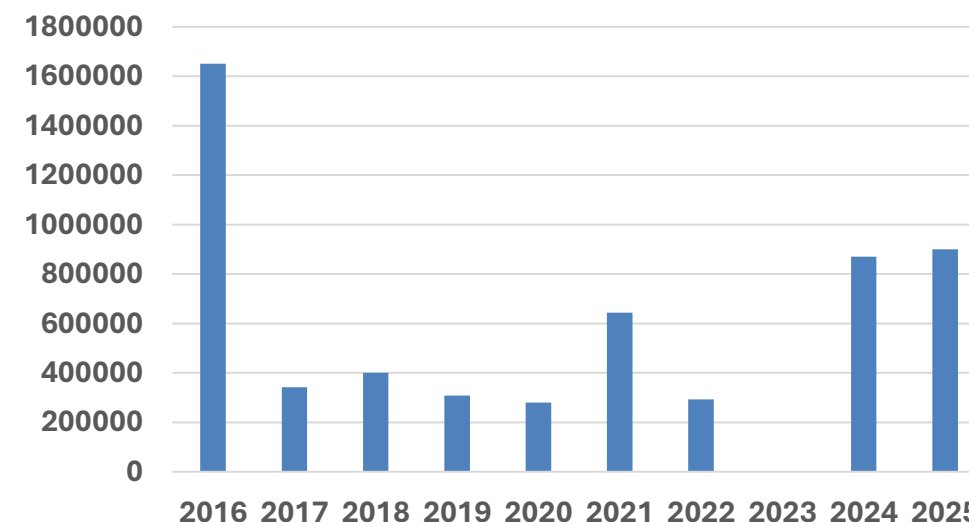
- First outbreak was reported in 2016;
- Sheep farm located in Tbilisi Region;
- Second outbreak was reported in 2024;
- Sheep farm located in Kvemo Kartli Region;

BLAST analysis of sequences demonstrated nucleotide identities of between 95.7 to 97.7% with Lineage IV PPRVs from China, Mongolia, and

FAO has donated following number of PPR vaccines

- 400 000 doses in 2020
- 500 000 doses in 2022
- 1 000 000 doses in 2024

PPR Vaccination / revaccination of SR 2016-2025YY



PPR curent situation is stable

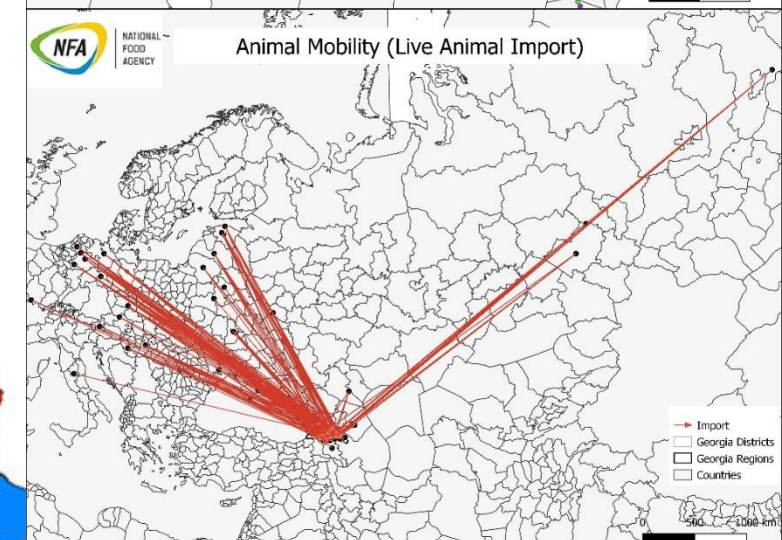
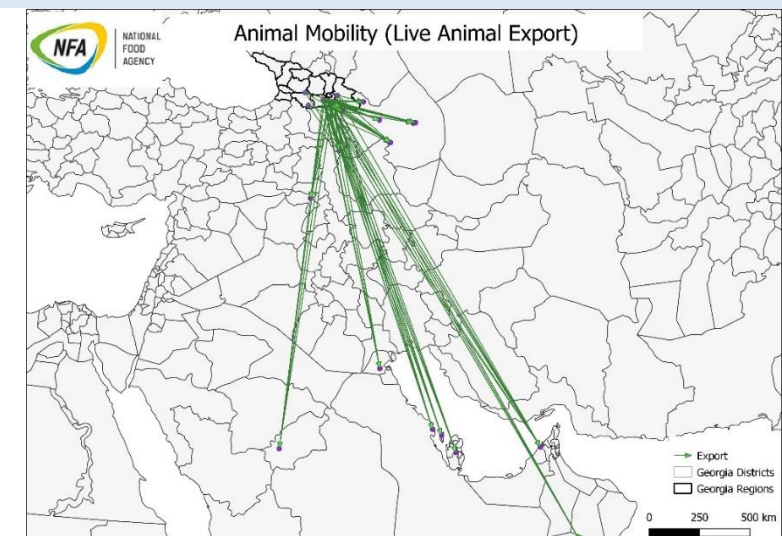
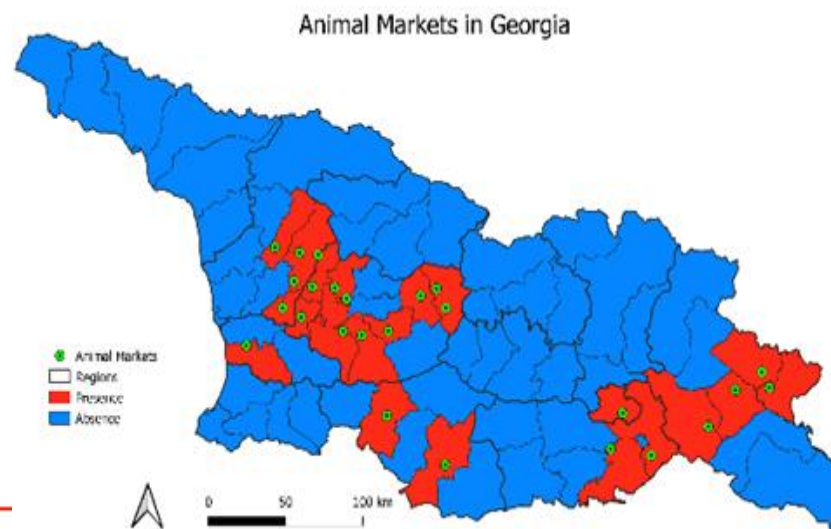
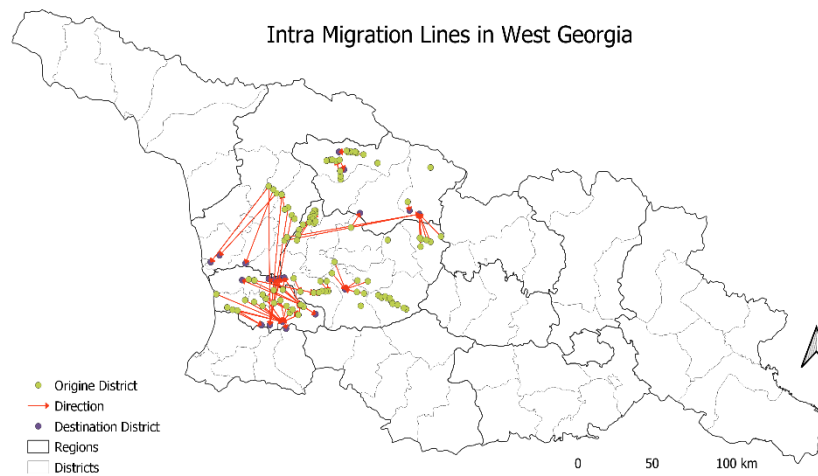
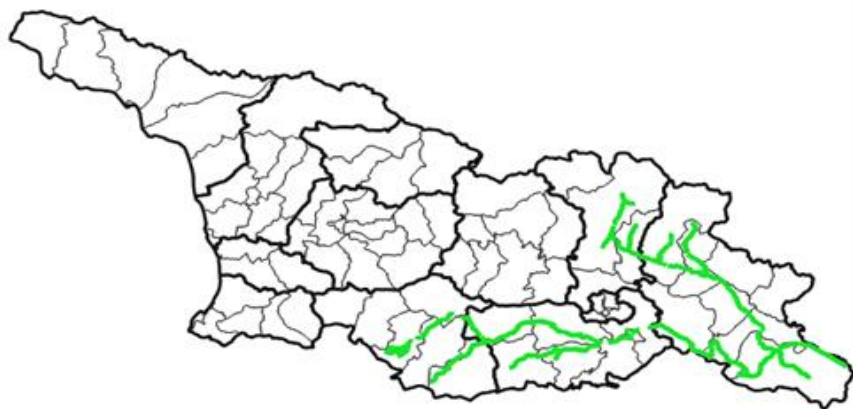


FAO Support

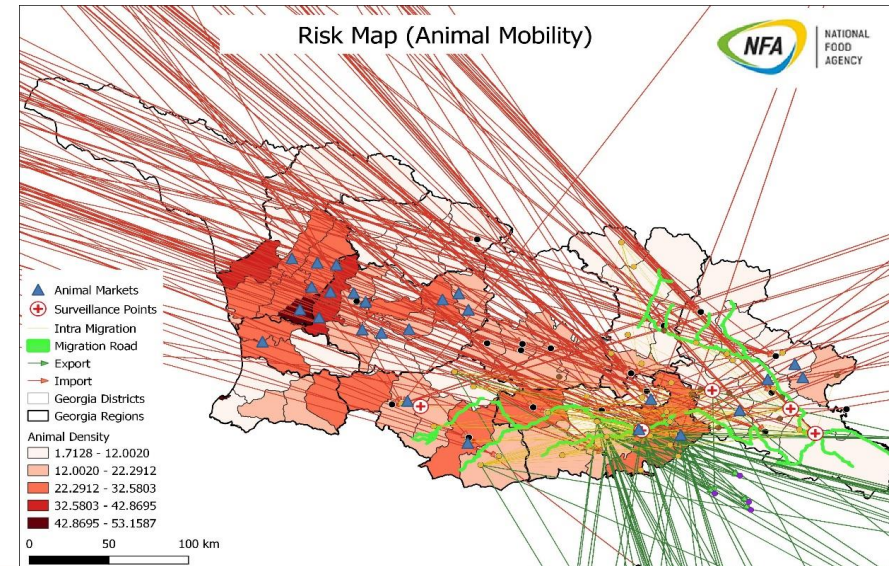
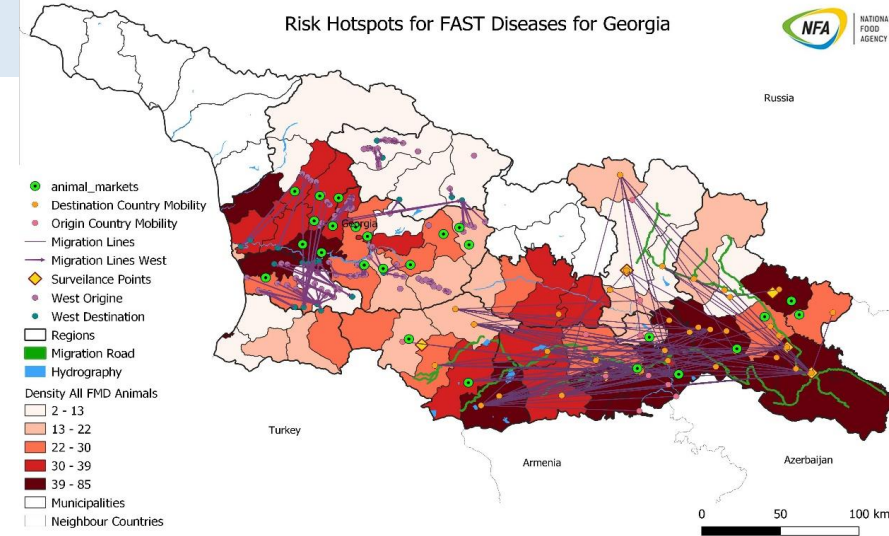
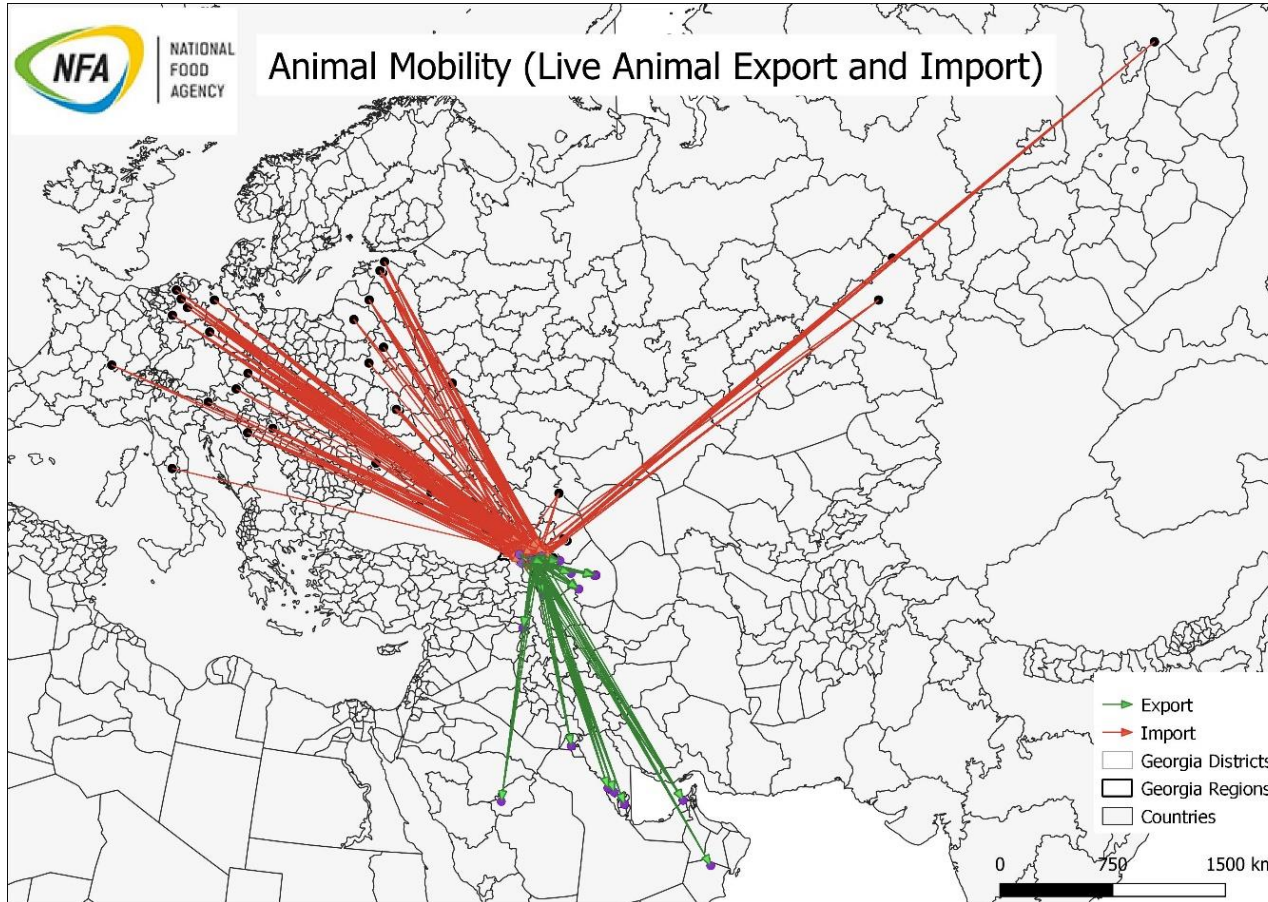
- 1 000 000 doses PPR vaccine donation;
- 1 000 000 disposable injection needles for vaccination;
- 1 000 double ended vacuum needles;
- 1 000 vacuum tub serum separation;
- 250 cool boxes for field veterinarians;
- Printing procures and leaflets;

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PPR EPISYSTEMS

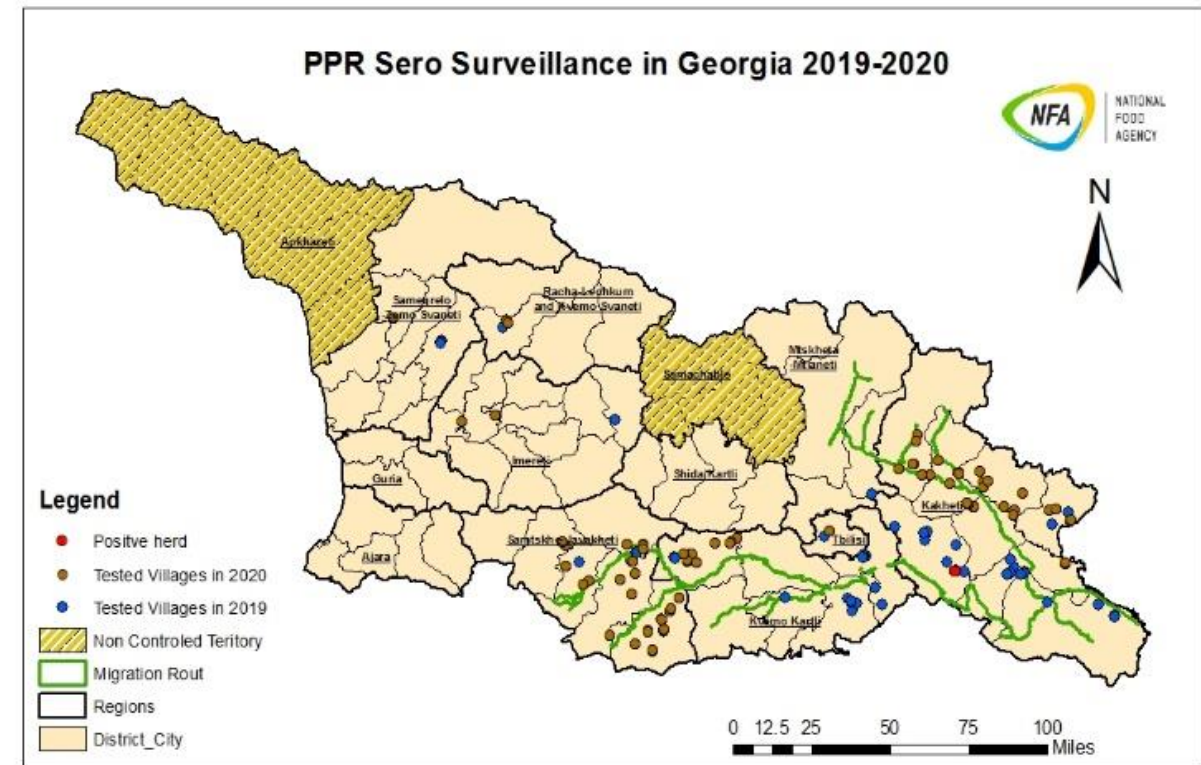


PPR EPISYSTEMS



Targeted Sero Surveillance 2019-2020

- Active sero-survey campaign (Project) in Georgia which was funded by DTRA;
- Totally 3 200 SR has been tested under this project;



Participatory Surveillance 2020

- The study was carried out in Georgia in June 2019;
- Four Regions were included in the study:
 - Kakheti,
 - Kvemo Kartli,
 - Samtskhe-Javakheti,
 - Tbilisi.



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Perceptions of pastoralist problems: A participatory study on animal management, disease spectrum and animal health priorities of small ruminant pastoralists in Georgia

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ABSTRACT

Small ruminants support the livelihoods of millions of poor pastoralist and sedentary households around the world. While pastoralists are generally not amongst the poorest in terms of assets, they are frequently marginalised in terms of their access to political power, health and education. This study was undertaken among pastoralist households keeping small ruminants in four regions of the country of Georgia. Small ruminants are an important cultural, social and economic asset in Georgia and are mainly managed in a transhumant pastoralist system. Georgia suffered its first, and so far only outbreak of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) in 2016. This qualitative interview study was designed to acquire contextual understanding of local small ruminant husbandry and the livelihood situations of the participating pastoralists, and to detect historical, unreported PPR outbreaks. Focus group discussions comprising participatory epidemiology tools and other forms of interviews were used to explore small ruminant management, disease spectrum and management, and animal health priorities.

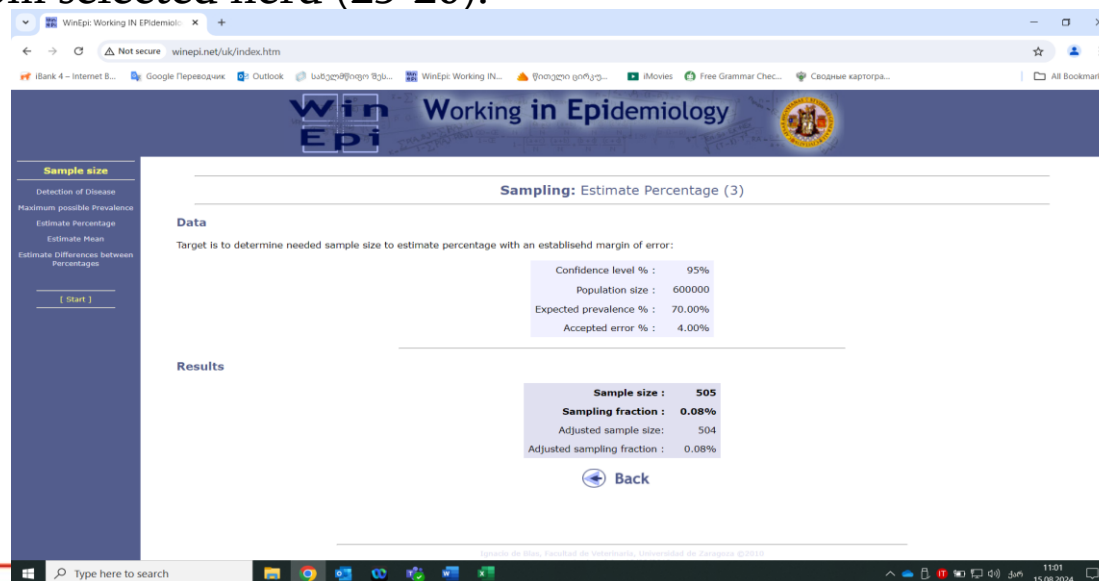
The participants had experienced a wide variety of animal health constraints, with intestinal worms, brucella, pyramplasmosis, pasture-related problems, predation and lameness emerging as priorities. No historic, unreported PPR outbreak was detected in this study, and PPR was not a priority for participants. Instead, the day-to-day reality of animal health for the pastoralists was characterised by co-infections of mainly endemic pathogens, and problems related to other challenges such as access to land, feed and genetic resources. The rationale behind the participants' prioritisation of animal health problems was supported by the need to pay extra attention to animals in order to avoid risk factors, keep animals healthy and minimise the negative impact of disease or management problems: the various epidemiological and clinical parameters of the prioritised diseases; the economic impact of the specific problems and the zoonotic potential of diseases and predation. Even within regions, and within seemingly socially and culturally homogeneous groups, there were important local differences in the problems faced by pastoralists that affect their livestock management. This study underlines the importance of a contextualised understanding of the local disease panorama and complexities in the livelihood situations of rural people when designing actions to improve animal health in general or, more specifically, passive surveillance as well as prevention or control measures. Finally, it is concluded that to achieve such an understanding, there is a need for participatory, scoping-style studies that specifically acknowledge diversity and power relations.



Perceptions of pastoralist problems: A participatory study on animal management, disease spectrum and animal health priorities of small ruminant pastoralists in Georgia

Post Vaccination Sero Surveillance

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 **20 herd** will be tested;
3. The total sample size is 500 samples divided into ten municipalities (500/20=25), which means that 25 samples in each random selected herd (25*20).



The screenshot shows the 'WinEpi Working in Epidemiology' website. The 'Data' section contains the following input values:

- Confidence level % : 95%
- Population size : 600000
- Expected prevalence % : 70.00%
- Accepted error % : 4.00%

The 'Results' section displays the calculated values:

- Sample size : 505
- Sampling fraction : 0.08%
- Adjusted sample size : 504
- Adjusted sampling fraction : 0.08%

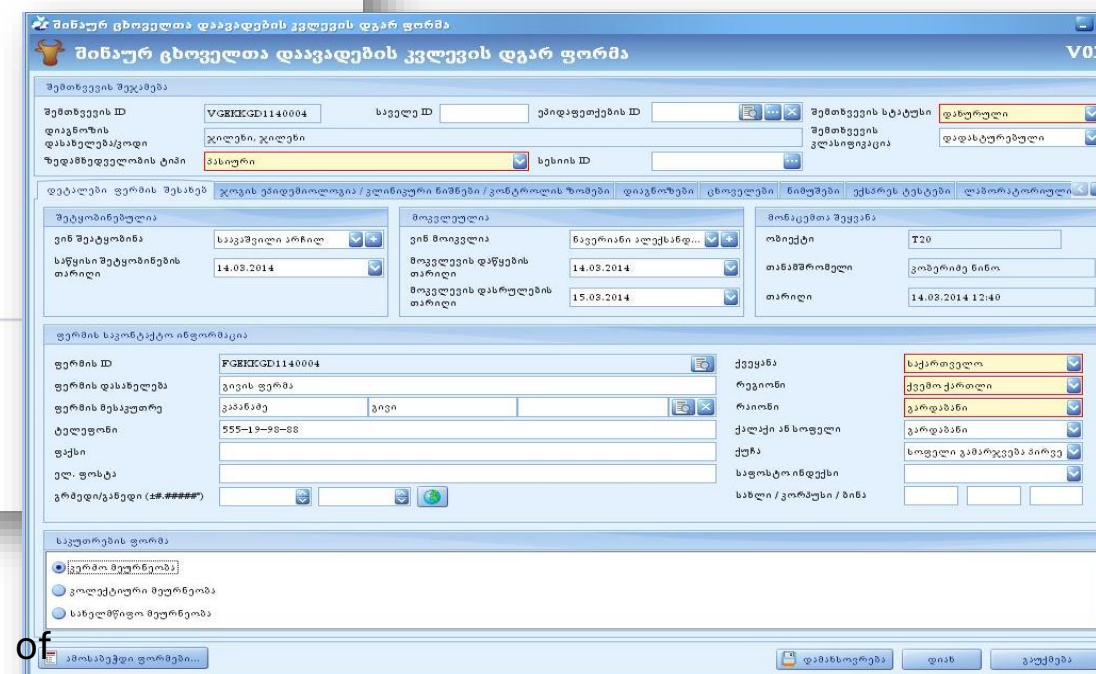
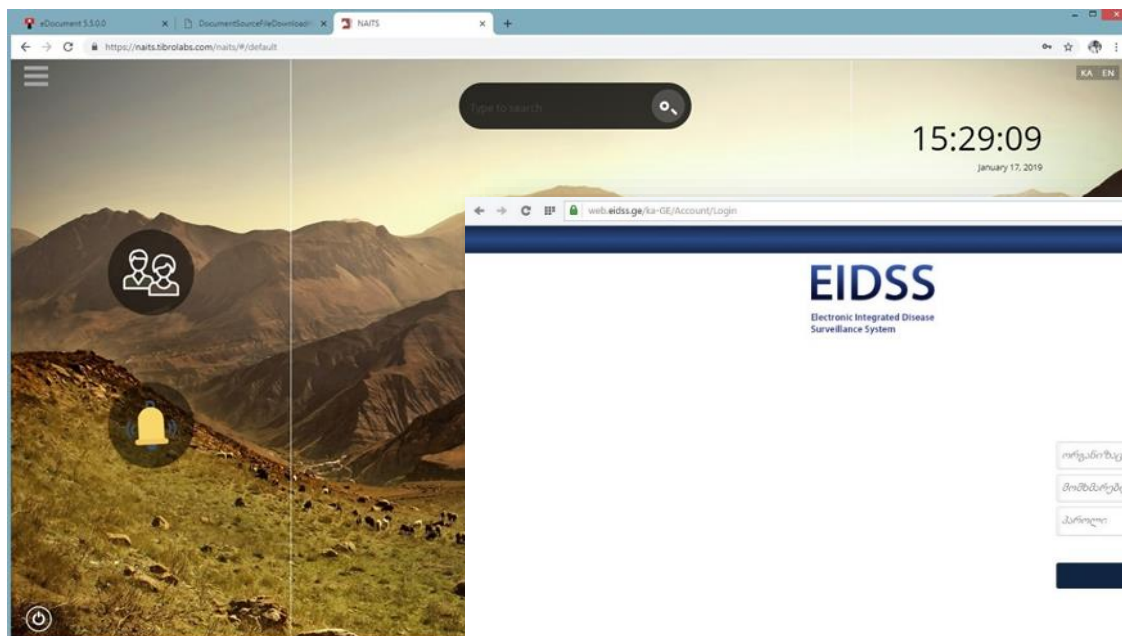
A 'Back' button is visible at the bottom of the results section.

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



Electronic systems EIDSS and NAITs



System includes Veterinary, Human Health, Laboratories;

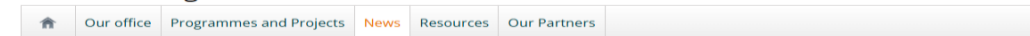
System ensures quick exchange of information and creation of database;

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.



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

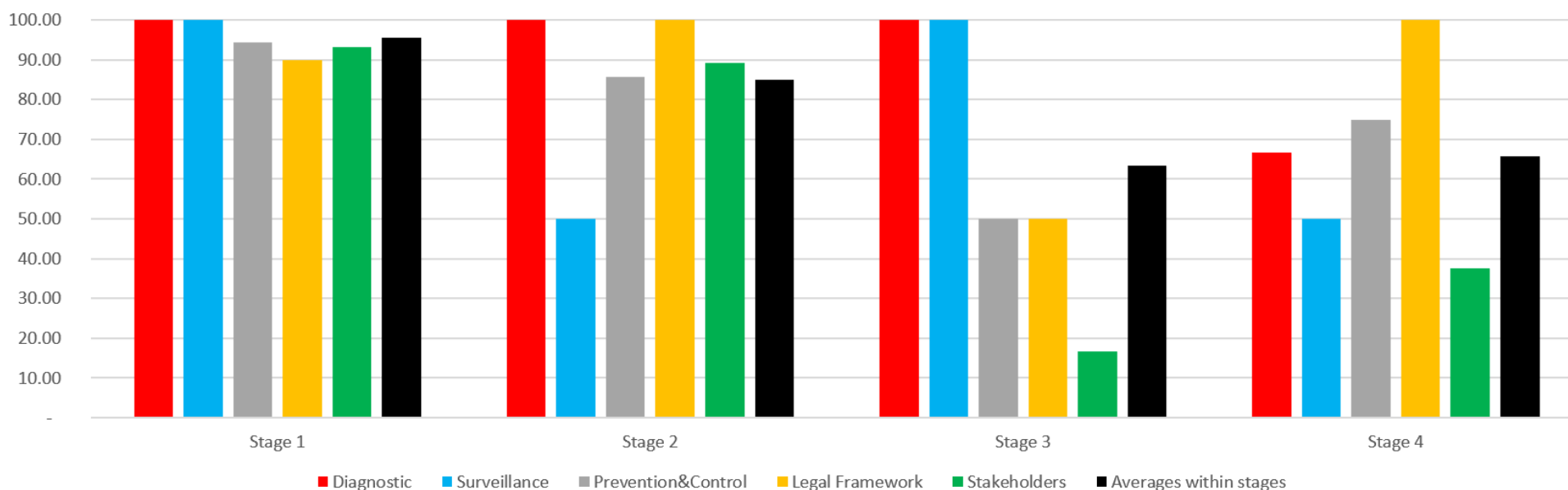
During the workshops, representatives of FAO and the National Food Agency will talk in detail about the disease and inform participants about PPR rapid detection and emergency response.

PMAT OUTPUT

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	91.67
Surveillance	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
Prevention&Control	94.43	85.71	50.00	75.00	76.29
Legal Framework	90.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	85.00
Stakeholders	93.32	89.29	16.67	37.50	59.19
Averages within stages	95.55	85.00	63.33	65.83	

Overall level of achievement by Stage



PMAT OUTPUT

- **Strengths:**
 - Diagnostic;
 - Legal Framework;
- **Weaknesses:**
 - Stakeholders;
- **priority actions to progress:**
 - *Surveillance*
 - *Prevention and control*

PMAT Result from 2024

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	91.67
Surveillance	91.67	62.50	70.00	37.50	65.42
Prevention&Control	72.22	28.57	50.00	80.00	57.70
Legal Framework	75.00	66.67	41.67	100.00	70.83
Stakeholders	93.32	71.43	8.33	29.17	50.56
Averages within stages	86.44	65.83	54.00	62.67	

PMAT Result from 2025

Overall level of achievement by Stage and Technical element in %

Technical element	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Averages across stages
Diagnostic	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	91.67
Surveillance	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
Prevention&Control	94.43	85.71	50.00	75.00	76.29
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SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES

- **Gaps in Surveillance system:**
 - *No surveillance system in wildlife;*
 - *No capacity to rapidly detect any event consistent with PPR in wildlife populations;*
- **Priority / pending activities:**
 - *Adequate surveillance activities to mitigate the risk of PPR virus introduction into the country;*
 - *Enhance active surveillance in the country after the stopping vaccination;*

PREVENTION AND CONTROL - LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **Gaps in Prevention and Control:**
 - *No possibility to do quality controls of vaccines to be purchased by Authority;*
 - *No tested contingency plan at least once in simulation exercises;*
 - *No legal basis for compensating farmers in case their animals are culled;*
- **Priority / pending activities:**
 - *Endorse National Strategic Plan by National Veterinary Authorities;*
 - *Enhance Animal movement control;*
 - *Enhance Animal identification, registration and traceability for small ruminants;*
 - *Enhance legal mechanism to impose movement control and biosecurity*

measures;

STAKEHOLDERS

- *Inconsistent Information Flow Between government and private sectors;*
- *Limited Communication with Farmers and Pastoralists;*
- *Insufficient Feedback from private sector;*
- *Low Awareness of farmers;*
- *Language and Cultural Barriers in different Regions;*

PPR National Strategic Plan (NSP) Implementation

- *National Strategic Plan (NSP) has been elaborated based on FAO and PPR secretariat support;*
- The coordination mechanism of PPR control and eradication in Georgia operates under a **multi-level, multi-stakeholder system** led by the **National Food Agency (NFA)**;
 - Structure and Key Actors;
 - *Veterinary Department (NFA Headquarters);*
 - *Regional and District Levels;*
 - *Laboratory Network;*
 - *Border Control;*
 - *Stakeholders and Partners;*

PPR National Strategic Plan (NSP) Implementation

Coordination Tools and Mechanisms

- Regular coordination meetings and national workshops;
- Communication strategy for awareness and stakeholder engagement;
- Performance Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) for evaluation;
- EIDSS (Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System) for reporting data;

Main Challenges in Implementing the NSP

- Limited participation of NGOs, local governments, and private veterinarians;
- Limited capacity to detect virus circulation in wildlife and asymptomatic animals;
- No legal compensation scheme for culled animals;
- Weak enforcement of movement control and sanitary mandates;
- Incomplete framework for animal identification and traceability;



Thank you