



Third PPR Roadmap meeting for Central Asia

26 - 28 August 2019, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Recommendations

Considering that

- PPR control and eradication requires regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization and coordination;
- Some countries never reported the disease, with or without vaccination, while the disease is endemic in three countries;
- Progression along the stepwise approach of the PPR control and eradication pathway requires (a) a comprehensive knowledge of PPR, including epidemiology, virological and socio-economic aspects; (b) a good understanding of the PPR Management and Assessment Tool (PMAT), that will be reviewed and updated by FAO and OIE in the coming months; and (c) the practical application of these elements when developing and implementing assessment, control and eradication plans;
- Effective Veterinary Services (VS) are indispensable for the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and that each country's PPR stage assessment includes reference to the relevant Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) criteria (critical competencies) related to the prevention and control of diseases;
- Surveillance of the disease implies the comprehensive knowledge of the number, distribution and drivers for small ruminant movements inside the countries and across borders as well as an early detection system in place;
- In most countries, the role of wildlife, as well as the presence of the PPR virus at domestic / wildlife interface is not known;
- Mass vaccination of targeted populations, following epidemiological assessment, with a quality-controlled vaccine, is the main tool for disease control and eradication in infected countries; Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE) is absolutely necessary to estimate the progress made in protecting sheep and goats against the disease;
- The implementation of the PPR GEP requires the involvement of all stakeholders, including Farmers Representatives and actors of the value chain;
- Regional laboratory and epidemiology networks are major tools for the implementation of the PPR GEP and the PPR ECO strategy, as well as PPR National Strategic Plans (NSPs);

- There is a need to mobilize adequate financial resources to fund the PPR NSPs, and to fill the funding gaps for the implementation of global, continental and regional programmes aiming at PPR eradication;
- Several shortfalls have been identified in the areas of human resources, including training and capacity building, and infrastructures;
- Awareness raising and advocacy campaigns are key to promote the social and economic benefits of controlling and eradicating PPR;
- There is currently no laboratory in Asia for the independent quality control of PPR Vaccine as it exists in Africa with the AU - PANVAC. This constitutes a growing constraint for ECO Countries implementing PPR vaccinations;

The participants of the third PPR Roadmap meeting for ECO recommend:

To countries:

- To finalize the drafting and endorsement process of their NSPs as soon as possible and to share the validated document with the PPR Secretariat for inclusion in the NSPs global repository;
- To secure funds in the national budget for the NSPs implementation and if needed mobilize further resources through donors.
- To carry out an assessment using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT), using its revised version when available;
- To countries implementing vaccination:
 - to carry epidemiological assessment for mapping the disease prior to vaccination and if needed request FAO assistance for the provision of ELISA kit;
 - to better plan their vaccination campaigns based on epidemiological assessment with 100% vaccination coverage of the targeted population. When possible, targeted vaccination should be considered;
 - to carry out systematically the Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE) at the completion of each round of vaccination to evaluate the immune response and the population immunity;
- To countries never having reported the disease, to initiate the necessary actions according to the OIE requirements with regard to official recognition of disease status and consider applying for the official recognition of their PPR free status or endorsement of their PPR official control programme;
- To attend the risk analysis and risk-based surveillance training to be organized by Global Partners and Institutions, including FAO;
- Particularly for countries at Stage 4 or historical free, to prepare Contingency Plans with assistance of Global Partners and Institutions, including FAO, and if needed request to FAO for a GEMP training.

- To consider including a PPR specific component when requesting for a PVS mission or follow-up mission to the OIE;
- To neighboring countries, to organize cross-border meetings as necessary, for a better coordination in disease control and exchange of information on animal movements.
- To systematically involve all the Stakeholders at each steps of the Control and Eradication process;
- To consider the possibility of using the OIE bank vaccine where some projects related to PPR eradication are presented in a country when the NSP is available.

To ECO Secretariat, with the support of FAO and OIE, to:

- Explore the possibility to establish a regional vaccine quality control laboratory, as proposed during the previous meetings in 2016 and 2017;
- Advocate with donors and partners, in order to fund the financial gaps identified by countries.
- Endorse the ECO regional PPR strategy and secure funds for its implementation.
- Explore the possibility to organise a meeting between the countries of the Regional Advisory Group (RAG) to discuss the regional approach for implementing PPR-related activities.

To FAO and OIE (through their joint global PPR Secretariat when appropriate), **to:**

- Liaise with the community of PPR Vaccine producers at global level, in order to exchange views on the packaging of PPR Vaccine taking into consideration that most of the time small ruminants are detained by smallholder farmers, with few animals;
- Inform the ECO countries on the possible ways to get Diagnostic Kits at a lower price, including through the support of donors and partners;
- Support establishing/strengthening regional epidemiology and laboratory networks within ECO countries through advocacy with donors and partners;
- Liaise regularly with the PPR Regional Advisory Group (RAG) - see below, and with ECO and the PPR National Points of Contact, as needed.
- Seek clarification from AU-PANVAC on logistics, procedures, timeframe for providing results and cost of its intervention for countries outside Africa.

In addition, the countries:

- Agreed on the attached updated **PPR Stage Progression 2019 - 2030** (Annex 1)
- Updated the table of other **priority small ruminants diseases (SRD)**, as follows:

Countries	Priority SRD		
	Disease 1	Disease 2	Disease 3
Armenia	Pasteurellosis	Sheep and Goat Pox	Viral diarrhoea
Azerbaijan	FMD	Blue Tongue	Pasteurellosis
Georgia	Ecthyma	Sheep and Goat Pox	Pasteurellosis
<i>[Iran]</i>	<i>Sheep and Goat Pox</i>	<i>Ecthyma</i>	<i>Blue Tongue</i>
Kazakhstan	Sheep and Goat Pox	Pasteurellosis	Ecthyma
Kyrgyzstan	Pasteurellosis	Sheep and Goat Pox	Ecthyma
Russian Federation	FMD	Sheep and Goat Pox	*
Tajikistan	CCPP	Pasteurellosis	Sheep and Goat Pox
Turkey	FMD	Brucellosis	Sheep and Goat Pox
<i>[Turkmenistan]</i>	<i>Ecthyma</i>	<i>CCPP</i>	<i>Blue Tongue</i>
Uzbekistan	Pasteurellosis	Sheep and Goat Pox	FMD

- Endorsed the composition of the **Regional Advisory Group (RAG)** - see Annex 4

Chair: CVO of Uzbekistan

Vice-Chair: CVO of Georgia

Vice-Chair: CVO Kyrgyzstan

Representative of ECO serving as secretariat

Observers: FAO, OIE

- Updated the situation of the **NSPs** :

Countries	NSP drafted (Y/N)	NSP endorsed (Y/N)
Armenia	To be finalized by 2019	2020
Azerbaijan	2017	2020
Georgia	To be updated 2019	2020
[Iran]		
Kazakhstan	2017	2018
Kyrgyzstan	To be updated by 2019	2020
Russian Federation	NA	NA (In 2018 a general National Strategy was adopted)
Tajikistan	2020	2021
Turkey	To be updated 2019	Already endorsed/to endorse updated version in 2020
[Turkmenistan]		
Uzbekistan	2016	Already endorsed/to endorse updated version in 2020

- Agreed to organize the next road map meeting in **2021 in Turkey**.

Acknowledgement

The participants of the ECO PPR Roadmap meeting are grateful to the Government of Uzbekistan, the State Veterinary Service and to the OIE Sub-regional Representation for Central Asia for the support extended to them during the preparation and the conduct of the meeting.

Tashkent, the 28 August 2019

Third PPR Roadmap meeting for Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Region
 26 - 28 August 2019, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Provisional roadmap for 2019-2030, based on self-assessment questionnaires

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Armenia	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	Status Free								
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	4	4	Status Free									
Georgia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	Status Free								
<i>Iran</i>	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free				
Kazakhstan (North)	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free										
Kazakhstan (South)	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free								
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	Status Free							
Tadjikistan	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	Status Free	
Turkey (Anatolia)	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free							
Turkey (Thrace)	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free							
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	Status Free		
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	3	4	4	Status Free									

In grey, countries that did not attend the meeting in Tashkent. Data to be updated later