PPR Global Eradication Programme
Overview

Bouna Diop
FAO/OIE PPR Global Secretariat
Facts about Small ruminants

Global small ruminant population: **2.1 billion head**
- 59.7% in Asia
- 33.8% in Africa

300 million poor farmers rely on small ruminants

Small ruminants produce **milk, meat, wool, fiber, skins** & support livelihoods of the value chain actors involved in trade

Demand for small ruminant meat and milk will increase by **177% by 2030**
Why should we eradicate PPR?

- PPR, a destructive, fast spreading viral disease that kills sheep and goats
- Cause of huge economic hardship
  **US$1.5-2 billion/year**
- Great challenge to sustainable small ruminant farming in the developing world
- Endemic in many countries
- Spreading rapidly in many areas of the world (Georgia and Mongolia infected in 2016)
- We eradicated rinderpest and we have many of the tools to successfully eradicate PPR
PPR situation, Poverty and Small ruminants

Poverty Level

Small ruminants population density

PPR Prevalence
OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map

Last update May 2016

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- **Green**: Member Countries and zone recognised as free from PPR
- **Gray**: Countries and zone with no OIE official status for PPR
Countries affected by PPR (as of September 2016)
Out of the global 208 countries and territories to be accredited by the OIE

- 53 are accredited OIE PPR free status
- 79 never reported PPR and could move toward free status
- 62 report presence of PPR
- 14 are with unknown status
- 76 countries/territories for major programme focus
PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES)

Adopted during the FAO/OIE International Conference, Abidjan 31 March – 2 April 2016
Overall Objective

- A productive small ruminant sector contributing to global food security and nutrition, human health & economic growth, particularly in developing countries
Specific Objectives

- The Eradication of PPR by 2030 which requires:
  - In infected countries, achieving a progressive reduction of the incidence and spread, leading to final eradication of PPR
  - In non-infected countries, maintaining their officially recognised PPR-free status

While at the same time:

- Reinforcing Veterinary Services
- Improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases of Small ruminants
PPR GCES – Main principles

- Three levels:
  - National
  - Regional
  - Global

- Three components:
  - Component 1 – PPR Eradication
  - Component 2 – Reinforcing Veterinary Services
  - Component 3 – Combined disease control (other small ruminant diseases)
PPR GCES – Approach

Step-wise approach to eradication at national level

Four Stages
Stage 0: No data available

Stage 1: Understanding of the epidemiological situation and disease distribution

Stage 2: Control in identified areas or husbandary systems (vaccination)

Stage 3: Control and eradication in the entire territory (vaccination)

Stage 4: Evidence for the absence of virus circulation

Application to free statues (14.7.31)

National Strategic Plan
Timelines

- Stage 1 → minimum 12 months and up to 3 years
- Stage 2 → 3 years (from 2 to 5 years)
- Stage 3 → 3 years (from 2 to 5 years)
- Stage 4 → 2 years up to 3 years
Key technical elements of each stage

Legal framework

Surveillance

Diagnostic

Prevention and Control

Stakeholder involvement
Linking the PPR step-wise approach to the quality of VS (Component 2)

Capacity of VS considered as the ‘Enabling Environment’ (Component II)

12 CCs
27 CCs
29 CCs
33 CCs

OIE standards on quality of VS

(Mostly) Assessment Level 3 of OIE PVS Critical Competences
Regional approaches

- Coordination
- Laboratory Networks with Regional Leading Laboratory
- Epidemiology Networks with Regional Leading Centre
- Regional Vaccine Banks
- Regional Road Map Meetings

The regional networks are tools of paramount importance

Photo credit: Iran Vet Organisation
International approaches

Integration and coordination of regional activities at the global level

- OIE-FAO Reference Laboratory Network
- International Epidemiology Network
- PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN)
Monitoring & Evaluation

A dedicated Tool has been developed for M&E of the GCES:

PPR Monitoring & Assessment Tool

PMAT
Formulation PPR GEP - Key Steps

- Establishment of the FAO/OIE PPR Global Secretariat in Rome
- Regional Roadmap meetings to consult countries and RECs
- Brainstorming meeting, Nagarkot, Nepal April 2016
- Establishment of a Drafting Committee
- Peer Review Meeting, Rome July 2016
- Review and clearance of the PPR GEP by FAO and OIE Management
PPR Global Eradication Programme
(PPR GEP)
Key Features
PPR GEP - Rationale

- Availability of prevention and control tools/measures
- Lessons learned from the global eradication of rinderpest
- Benefit cost ratio is estimated at 33.8
- 39th FAO Conference, June 2015
- 84th General Session of the OIE, May 2016
- G7 Ministers for Agriculture, Niigata Declaration (April 2016)
- G20 Agriculture Ministers declaration in Xi’An, China (June 2016)
- PPR-GEP will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supporting the achievement of many of the SDGs.
PPR GEP - Objectives

- Lay the foundation for and commence the eradication of PPR by reducing its prevalence in currently infected countries.

- Develop capacity for non-infected countries to demonstrate the absence of PPR virus as a basis for official recognition of PPR free status by the OIE.

- Strengthen national VS and their systems as the key players in the successful implementation of the PPR GEP.

- Where appropriate support activities to reduce the prevalence of other priority small ruminant diseases.
PPR GEP - Approach

- Multi-country, multi-stage process involving assessment, control, eradication and maintenance of PPR virus free stages (stages 1-4 below).

- The four stages described in the PPR-GCES correspond to a combination of decreasing levels of epidemiological risk and corresponding levels of prevention and control.
PPR GEP - Framework

4 Main Components:

- Promoting of enabling environment and reinforcing veterinary capacities
- Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems
- Measures supporting PPR eradication
- Coordination and Management
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 1: Promoting of enabling environment and reinforcing veterinary capacities

Building an enabling environment for PPR GEP implementation requires:

- a logical and structured framework,
- full support and involvement of farmers, pastoralists, traders etc
- the adaptation of the legal framework, and
- the strengthening of Veterinary Services.
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 1: Promoting of enabling environment and reinforcing veterinary capacities

Main areas of work:

- Stakeholder awareness and engagement
- Preparation of PPR Strategic and Technical Plans at country and regional levels
- Legal framework reinforced
- Stronger VS in support of PPR eradication
Component 2: Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems

Aims to support efforts to better understand the presence (or possibly the absence) of PPR in a country or region, its distribution among the different farming systems, the patterns of spread and, ultimately, to establish a decisive control plan based on the information acquired.
Component 2: Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems

Main areas of work

- Assessment of the epidemiological situation
- Establishment of a functional surveillance system
- Strengthening laboratory capacities
- Regular coordination meetings and exchange of information between stakeholders from different countries will be facilitated through the regional epidemiology and laboratory networks.
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 3: Measures supporting PPR Eradication

Different measures will be combined namely, **vaccination**, improved biosecurity, animal identification, movement control, quarantine, stamping out etc. Vaccination will play a vital role.

- **Vaccination**

  Depending on the assessment and surveillance data, the vaccination should be time-bound with high coverage to achieve necessary stock immunity in high risk areas.

  2-year vaccination with 1 year follow-up with farm visit to vaccinate young animals

**Target population: 1.5 billion animals in five years**
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 3: Measures supporting PPR Eradication cont...

Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE)

Improved biosecurity

PPR Contingency Plan and other measures

Demonstration of PPR freedom

Countries historically free from PPR and/or countries entering in Stage 4 will be assisted to apply for the OIE official recognition of PPR free status
Component 3: Measures supporting PPR Eradication (cont...)

Control of other small ruminant diseases in support to PPR eradication

Although PPR eradication remains the main focus of the programme, there is value in incorporating some elements of control of other diseases of small ruminants. Countries will be supported to formulate/design and implement appropriate control plans for the other prioritized SR diseases.
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 4: Coordination and Management

The success of the PPR GEP requires the establishment of functional coordination mechanisms at global regional and country levels

Country level

PPR national committee to be established by the relevant authorities to serve as a forum for information sharing, planning and reporting on progress made, challenges encountered. PPR national coordinator to be appointed

Regional level

Coordination through respective RECs.
Regional Advisory Group (RAG)
PPR GEP - Framework

Component 4: Coordination and Management

Global level

PPR Secretariat

Advisory Committee

PPR Global Research and Experts Network (PPR GREN)
PPR GEP - Costs

- Estimated global costs: $ 996 Million for 5 years
Conclusion

By improving the livelihoods and increasing the resilience of hundreds of millions of the world’s poorest people, PPR eradication is a key contributor to sustainable development and building peace through security in some of the most vulnerable and unstable regions on Earth.

In this regard, the broad international consensus and political support, the high rates of return of investment in disease eradication, which spans generations, and the proven FAO-OIE partnership, are strong guarantees of success.
Thank you for your attention