

The PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy & Related Activities

Eran Raizman

On behalf of the PPR Working Group

Brussels, 30 September, 2015



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

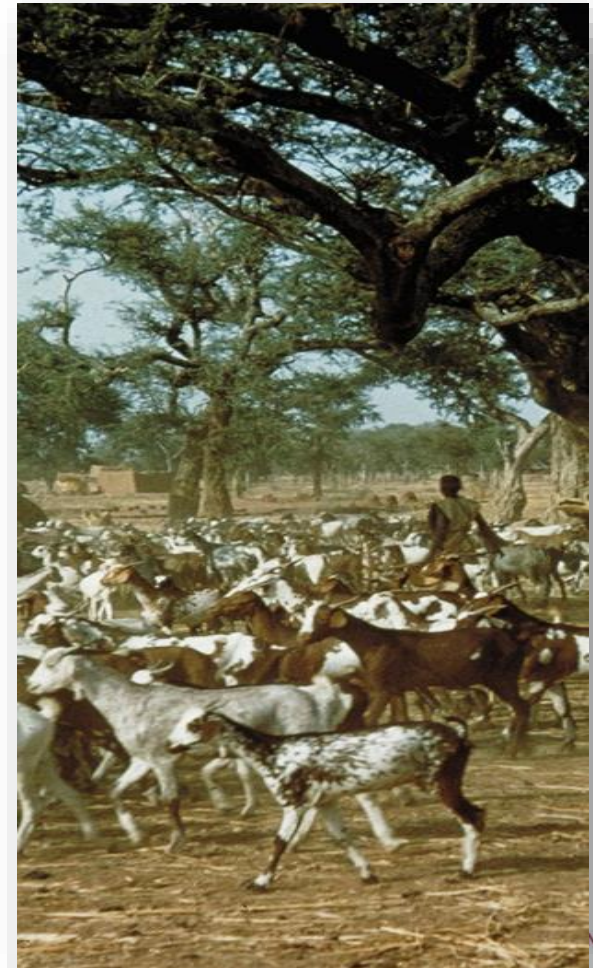
Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Well our worst fears have been confirmed this morning, my wife Jan is allergic to our Springer Spaniel . I know this isn't a rehoming site, but could somebody please find it in their heart to help me out? Her names Janet and she's 43!!

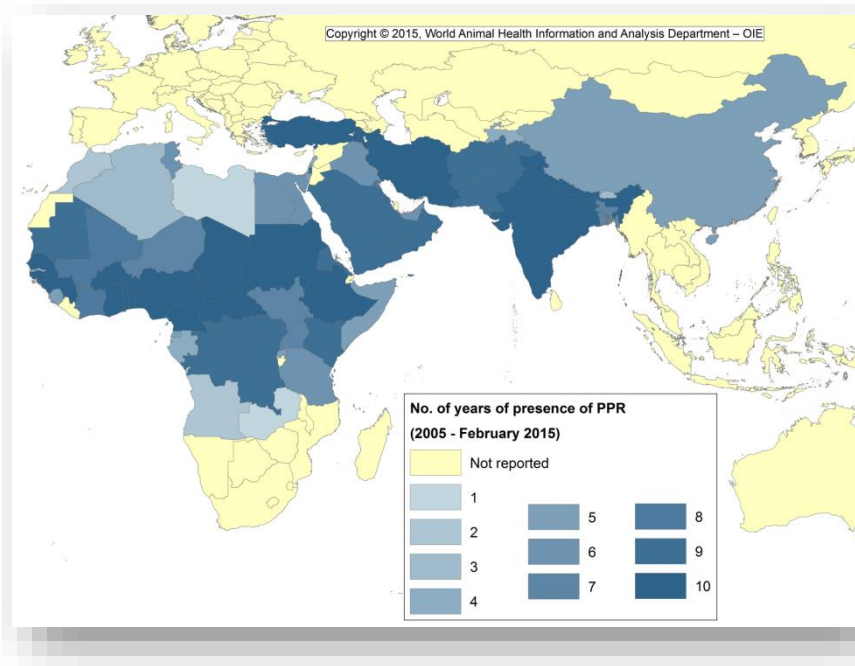


Why PPR is an excellent candidate for eradication after RP?

- Only one serotype
- No carrier state
- No reservoir outside domestic small ruminants
- Vaccine induces a long and stable immunity
- Thermo-stable vaccines are in development
- Diagnostic tests are available
- Most of other tools are available



Importance of PPR



Map of outbreaks during the period 2005 - 2015

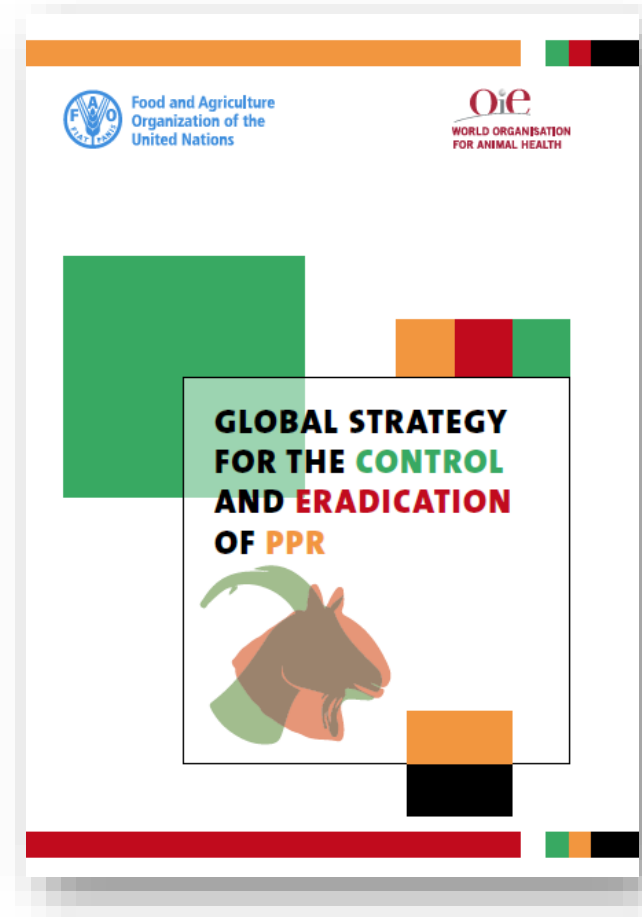
Was acknowledged at:

- 5^{ème} Global Steering Committee of GF TADs (Paris, Oct 2012)
- OIE 82^{ème} General Assembly (Paris, May 2014), Resolution No.24
- FAO 24^{ème} COAG and FAO 150^{ème} Conseil (Rome, 2014)

And is supported and governed by GF – TADs global.

Justification for the development of the Strategy

- To improve animal production in view of food security, poverty reduction and enhanced and sustainable development
- To reduce the economic impact of PPR
- To improve general animal health
- The veterinary services are at the heart of disease control programmes and will be strengthened



A SWOT Analysis was conducted

1.3.2. SWOT analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Component 1 – PPR control and eradication			
- Very effective and safe live attenuated vaccines - Effective diagnostic tests,	- Increasing mobility of live small ruminants for trade - Lack of reliable information	- Growing political support for control and eradication of PPR - Use of rinderpest eradication	- Political instability and security problems. An infected country under crisis constitutes a permanent
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Component 2 – Strengthening Veterinary Services (VS)			
- Experience gained from recent crises, e.g. highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 or FMD in Europe - Recognition of the role of VS - OIE standards on the quality	- Prevalence and incidence of animal diseases - Weak VS in some countries - Other priorities than animal health and veterinary public health in some countries'	- VS are a global public good, eligible for public investment and international aid - Growing global demand for animal protein - Important livestock	- Impact of governance on the delivery of VS in the development context - Long land borders (risk of TAD incursion), particularly with countries at risk
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Component 3 – Prevention and control of other major diseases of small ruminants			
- Some already mentioned for PPR and VS e.g. experience from previous crises, recognition of the role of VS, PVS Pathway available, GF-TADs mechanism in place at global and regional levels - Political willingness to control diseases - Vaccines available for certain diseases - Improved access to ICT - OIE standards for many	- Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. VS to be improved, lack of appropriate delivery systems and PPP, other priorities than animal health and veterinary public health (VPH), weak roles of some stakeholders (producers and consumers, private veterinarians, etc.) - lack of sufficiently effective vaccines for some diseases - No multivalent vaccines available to allow combined	- Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. growing global demand for animal protein, livestock development potential, possible access to higher value markets, donor interest in animal production and improved control of animal diseases, PPP for improvement of the efficacy of animal health systems, etc.	- Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. good governance of VS, lack of border controls (particularly with countries at risk), vulnerability of pastoral herders - Some small ruminant diseases are not considered priorities for control - It may sometimes be considered that the other diseases to be included could compromise the progressive
	- insufficient understanding by livestock owners of the benefits of preventing and controlling animal diseases		

- **Strength** - Tools are available
- **Weakness**- VS resources (financial, human, physical)
- Engagement of farmers
- **Opportunity** - Interest of international community
- **Threats** - lack of sanitary information

A consultative process was applied

- Meeting with experts and international partner organisations, Rome, October 2014
- Peer review by selected experts of the draft strategy
- Contribution by the OIE Scientific Commission
- Finalised by the PPR working group

Abidjan International Conference, 31.3. – 2.4.2015

- Presentation of the strategy to 300 participants, politicians and donors
- Adoption of the strategy
- Available online at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4460e.pdf>



Objectives of the Strategy

- **Eradication of PPR by 2030:**
 - In infected countries: reduce the incidence and spread in a progressive approach towards eradication of PPR
 - In free countries: assure that free status remains
 - In parallel:
 - Reinforce the capacity of VS
 - Improving health of small ruminants by reducing the impact of other SR diseases

The principles of the Strategy

- **National, Regional & Global level**
- Combination of vertical (diseases) as well as horizontal (VS) approaches
 - Composant 1 – **PPR**
 - Composant 2 – **Veterinary Services**
 - Composant 3 – **Combination with other SR diseases**



Photo credit: CIRAD

The principles of the Strategy

- Risk-based approach
- PPR control shall have a positive impact on infected as well as free countries
- The reduction of PPR incidence is therefore a common interest for infected as well as free countries
- The eradication of PPR is considered a **public good!**

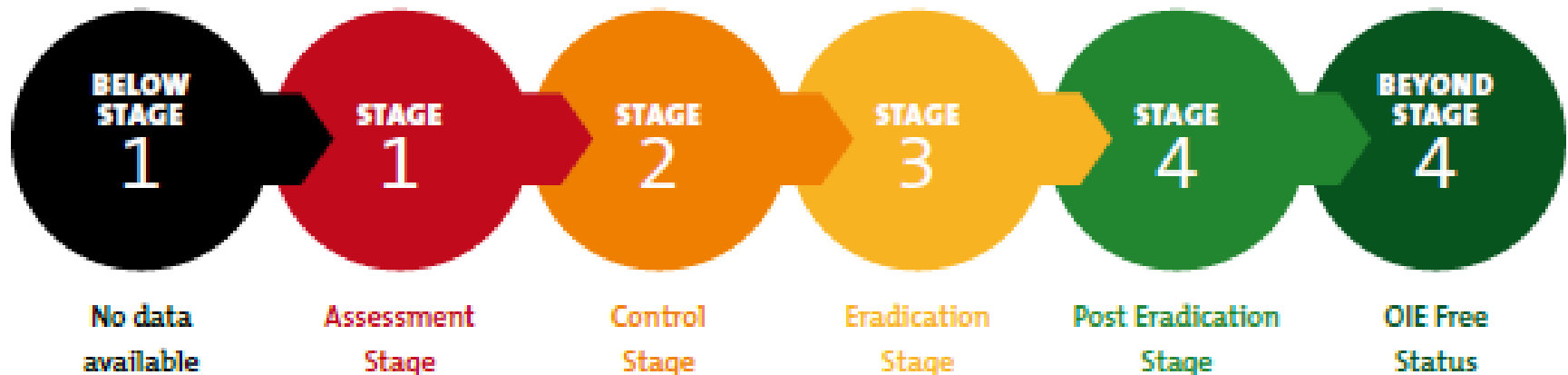


Anticipated timeline to achieve eradication

	2015	2020	2025	2030
“Stade 0”	25 %	0%	0%	0%
Stade1	30 %	0%	0%	0%
Stade 2	30 %	50%	20%	0%
Stade 3	10 %	25 %	30%	0%
Stade 4	5 %	25 %	50 %	100%

Reduction in % of infected countries over time

Step-wise approach towards eradication



From

To

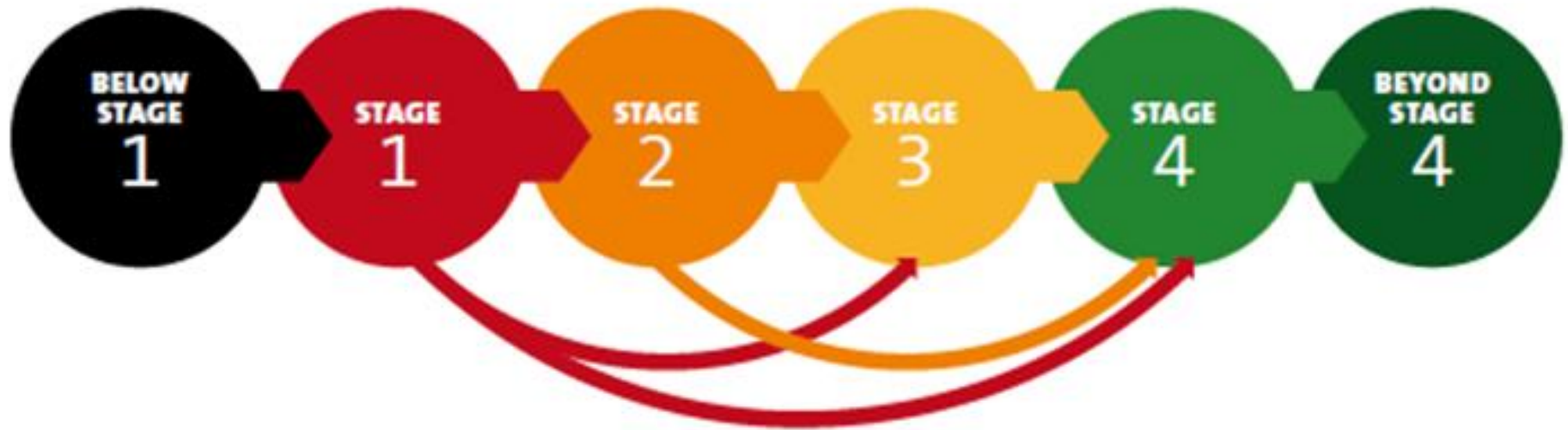
Stage 1 – assessment of the epidemiological situation

Stage 4 – absence of circulating virus - countries are ready to submit their dossier for official recognition of country freedom to OIE

The different stages

	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4
	Assessment Stage	Control Stage	Eradiction Stage	Post-eradiction Stage
FOCUS	Improved knowledge about PPR situation	Disease control in part of or the entire country	Achieve the eradication of the disease in the entire country	Demonstrate that there is no more virus circulation

Fast track in the stepwise approach



Characteristic elements per Stage

Five technical elements characterise each Stage



Legal framework



Surveillance



Diagnostic





Prevention and Control




Stakeholders

Progressivity of each technical element along the stages

	Stage 1 (Assessment)	Stage 2 (Control)	Stage 3 (Eradication)	Stage 4 (Post-eradication)
Diagnostic	To establish laboratory diagnostic capacity mainly based on ELISA methods	To strengthen the laboratory capacity through the introduction of bio-molecular methods for a better characterization of field strains	To further strengthen laboratory capacity to support eradication through the introduction of a laboratory quality assurance system	To maintain laboratory capacity as in the previous Stage and strengthen the differential diagnostic pathways. To start implementing PPRV sequestration activities
	Stage 1 (Assessment)	Stage 2 (Control)	Stage 3 (Eradication)	Stage 4 (Post-eradication)
Surveillance	To implement monitoring activities and evaluate socio-economic impacts	To implement surveillance incorporating a response mechanism and risk mitigation measures	To strengthen surveillance incorporating an emergency response mechanism	To shift the goal of surveillance to proving the absence of PPR

Progressivity of each specific objective along the succession of the stages

	Stage 1 (Assessment)	Stage 2 (Control)	Stage 3 (Eradication)	Stage 4 (Post-eradication)
Prevention & Control	<p>No vaccination</p>	<p>Targeted vaccination</p>	<p>Either mass vaccination or vaccination of the remaining non vaccinated zone (depend on the result of Stage 2 and monitoring system in place)</p>	<p>No vaccination (or emergency vaccination with back in Stage 3)</p>

Focus on vaccination

Generic tools to be used

- **Generic tools:**
 - Diagnostics laboratories
 - Epidemiology Centers/teams,
 - GLEWS, and their Regional and International Networks,
 - OIE standards,
 - OIE PVS Pathway (**voluntary**),

Specific PPR tools:

- PPR Monitoring & Assessment Tool (PMAT)
- Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE)
- Regional vaccine banks
- PPR-GREN



20

Research and knowledge development

- Socio economics
- Epidemiology
- Vaccine delivery systems
- Vaccines and vaccination
- Diagnostic tests



Photos : credit Adama Diallo



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

OIE
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Anticipated timeline to eradication for Africa

Table 1
Timeline of expected results: Global

Global	2015					2020					2025					2030				
Stage	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5**
No of countries	3	36	32	12	13	0	4	40	25	27	0	0	8	39	49	0	0	0	0	96
%	3	37	33	12	15	0	4	42	26	28	0	0	8	41	51	0	0	0	0	100

Table 2
Timeline of expected results: Africa

Region	2015					2020					2025					2030				
Stage	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5	0*	1	2	3	4/5**
No of countries	3	19	19	3	11	0	4	25	12	14	0	0	8	24	23	0	0	0	0	55
%	5	35	35	5	20	0	7	46	22	25	0	0	15	44	43	0	0	0	0	100

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	24 months and up to 3 years

Governance

GF-TADs principles and governing bodies

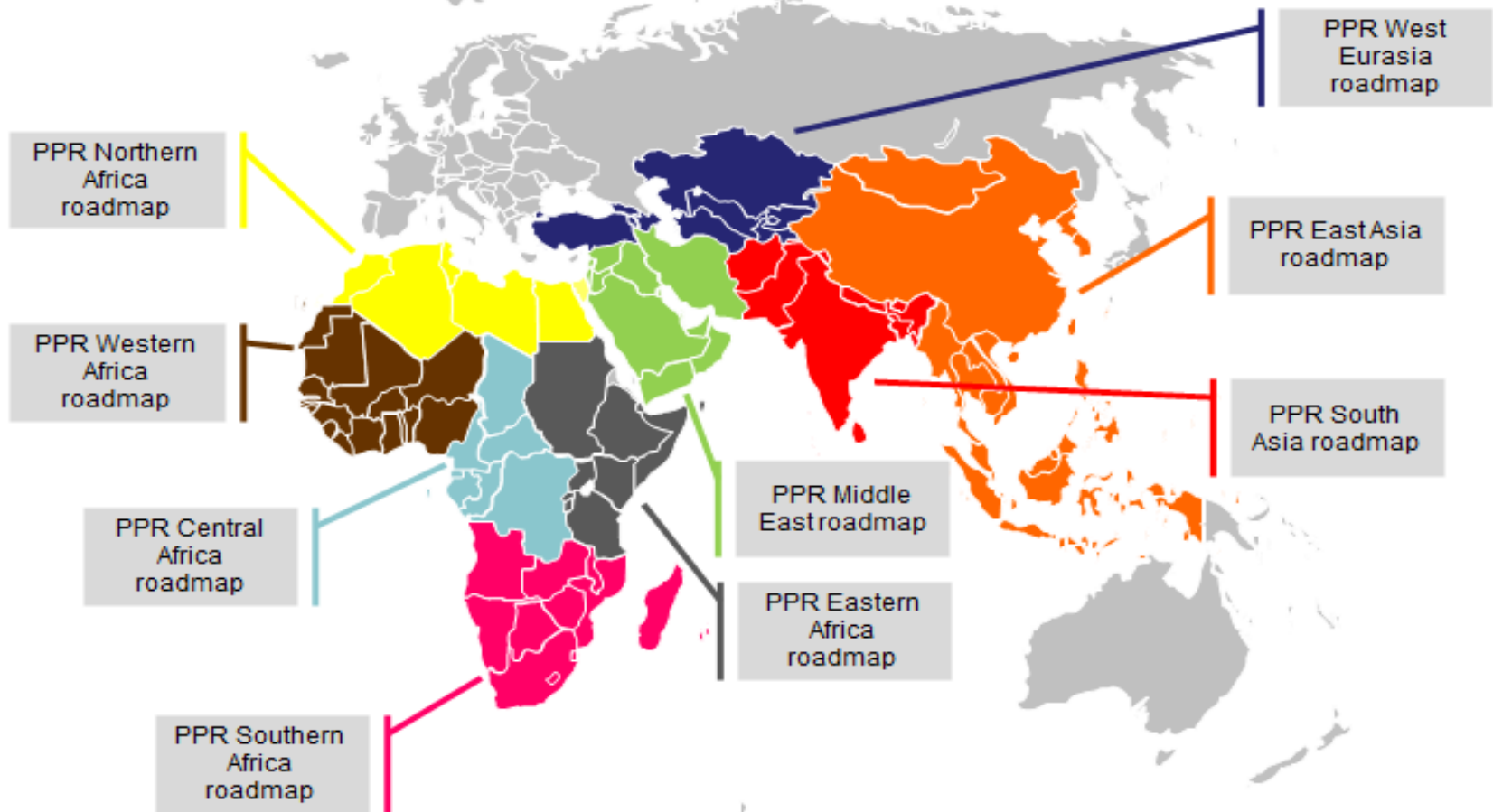
- PPR Working Group
- Role of Regional Organizations, e.g.:
 - AU-IBAR in Africa
 - SADC, ECOWAS, ASEAN, SAARC...

A Global Control and Eradication Programme (GCEP)

to be implemented by the Joint FAO-OIE Secretariat and a Global Steering Committee

The regional roadmaps

The Regional Advisory Group (RAG)



The 1st Roadmap Meeting for Central Africa

Yaoundé, Cameroon August 2015

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Cameroun	1			2			3			4		Status free				
Rep Centre Africaine	1			2				3			4		Status free			
RD Congo	1															
Rep Congo	1			2					3					4		Status free
Gabon	1			2					3				4		Status free	
Guinée Equatoriale	0		1			2				3					4	Status free
Sao Tome	0	1		2			3		4		Status free					
Tchad	1				2			3			4		Status free			

The 1st Roadmap Meeting for Eastern Africa (IGAD countries) , Kampala, Uganda September 2015.

Countries	GCES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Burundi	1	1				2				3				4		Free	
Djibouti	1	1	2			3					4	Free					
DR Congo					2			3			4			Free			
Eritrea	1	1 (2)					2			3			4		Free		
Ethiopia	2	2				3			4			Free					
Kenya	2	2		3			4					Free					
Rwanda																	
South Sudan	1	1					2					3			4		Free
Sudan	2	2					3								4		Free
Somalia	2	2					3					4		Free			
Tanzania	2	2					3			4		Free					
Uganda	2	2			3				4			Free					

Future Roadmap Meetings

- ECOWAS- West Africa
– November 2015
- Middle East and Gulf countries
– December 2015
- Central Asia- Early 2016



Expert meeting on the GCES costing

Rome 7-9 October



The Global Strategy

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4460e.pdf>





Thank you
for your
attention



s.munstermann@oie.int
felix.njeumi@fao.org
n.leboucq@oie.int
adama.diallo@fao.org
giancarlo.ferrari@fao.org
j.domenech@oie.int
eran.raizman@fao.org



Photo credit: Iran Vet Organisation

Photo credit: Iran Vet Organisation