



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



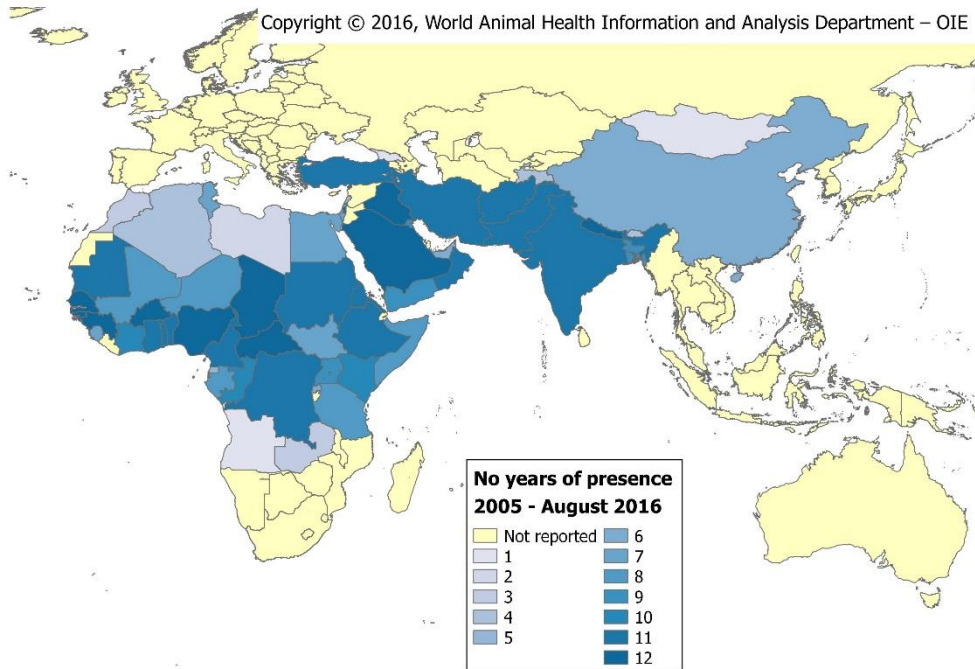
WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



7th GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee Meeting
Brussels, 16 – 17 October 2017

PPR Global Eradication Programme – State of Play

FAO/OIE PPR Secretariat





Why eradicate PPR

- A destructive, fast spreading viral disease that kills sheep and goats currently present in more than 70 countries (Africa, Middle East and Asia)
- PPR, year after year, deeply affects the lives of some 300 million of the world's poorest people, whose livelihoods depend on these small ruminants.
- PPR causes annual global losses estimated at US\$1.4 to US\$2.1 billion
- Related loss of livestock causes pastoralists and farmers to migrate away from their lands and cultures in search of alternative livelihoods



Fighting rural poverty

- Preserve the income and asset base of 300 million rural families.
- Foster the economic empowerment of women in parts of the world where empowering women is game-changing.
- Sheep and goats are a source of regular income, a means to capitalize savings and a safety net to face hard times.
- Selling animals or their products provides resources required to access food, as well as educational and social services for their families





Ensuring food security and nutrition



- Tackle food insecurity and malnutrition, resulting in a lasting positive impact on the most vulnerable populations.
- Sheep and goat milk and meat are an essential part of the diet of many people and are of high nutritional value, particularly for children



Strengthening resilience and national economies

- Sustainably improve resilience of poor communities to better manage shocks and threats, and mitigate further migratory trends.
- Increase the economic potential for farmers and actors of the value chains of sheep and goat meat, milk, wool, leather and fibre.
- SR are moveable assets that can be locally relocated in times of climatic stress or volatile security situations



PPR GEP contributes to SDGs

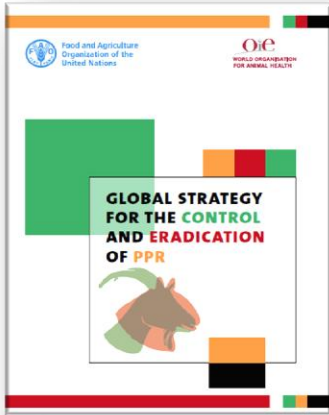
- The control and eventual eradication of the disease will contribute significantly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular the elimination of poverty (SDG1) and the end of hunger and malnutrition (SDG2).
- Rapid progress on the eradication of PPR is also seen as a key factor contributing directly or indirectly to the achievement of other SDGs such as: SDG 3; SDG 5; SDG 8; SDG 11; SDG 12; and SDG 17.





The path to control and eventually eradicate PPR

April 2015



April 2016

FAO & OIE
Joint PPR
Secretariat

October 2016





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



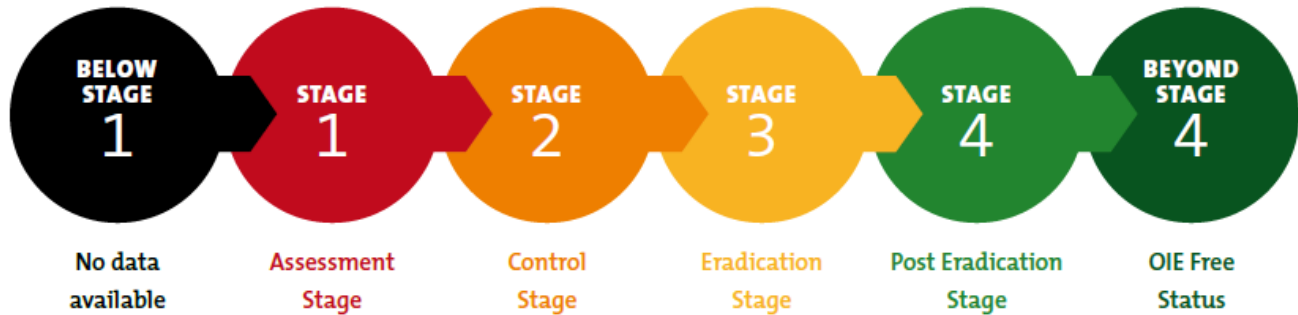
GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF PPR





PPR GCES – Approach

Step-wise approach to eradication at national level





Key Technical Elements of each Stage



**Legal
framework**



Surveillance



Diagnostic

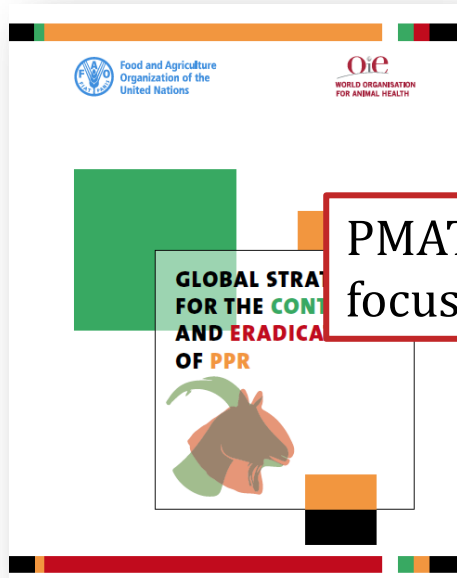


**Prevention and
Control**



**Stakeholder
involvement**

PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)



- **3 components**
 - PPR control and eradication
 - Strengthening VS
 - Improving the prevention and control of other major diseases of small ruminants
- **3 levels of intervention**
 - National
 - Regional
 - Global



PPR GEP Initial five year (2017 – 2021) Objectives

- Foundation for the eradication of PPR by reducing its prevalence in currently infected countries
- Capacity development in non-infected countries and application for PPR free status by the OIE
- Strengthening national VS and their systems
- Reducing the prevalence of other priority small ruminant diseases where appropriate





PPR GEP Framework: 4 Components

- **Component 1:** Promoting of enabling environment and reinforcing veterinary capacities
- **Component 2:** Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems
- **Component 3:** Measures supporting PPR Eradication
- **Component 4:** Coordination and Management



Component 1: Promoting of enabling environment and reinforcing veterinary capacities

4 Sub-Components:

- Stakeholder awareness and engagement
- Preparation of PPR Strategic and Technical Plans at country and regional levels
- Legal framework updated
- Stronger VS in support of PPR eradication



Component 2: Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems

3 Sub-Components:

- Assessment of the epidemiological situation
- Strengthening of surveillance systems and laboratory capacities
- Strengthening regional epidemiology and laboratory networks



Component 3: Measures supporting PPR Eradication

3 Sub-Components:

- Vaccination and other preventive measures

Around 1.5 billion sheep and goats to be vaccinated

- Demonstration of PPR freedom
- Control of other small ruminant diseases in support to PPR eradication



Component 4: Coordination and Management

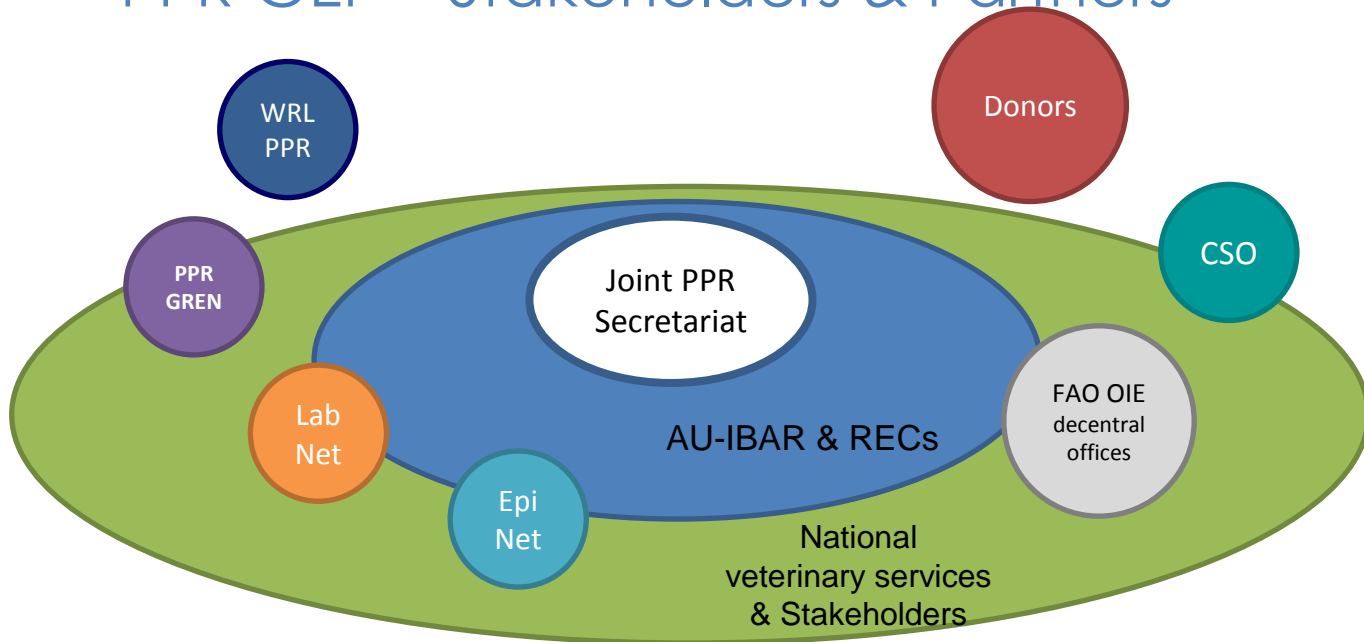
- **Country level**
 - PPR national committee to facilitate consultation and promote stakeholder engagement.
 - PPR national coordinator

- **Regional level**
 - Regional Advisory Group (RAG) appointed during the regional roadmap meetings
 - Regional epidemiology and laboratory Networks
 - Regional institutions/organizations in charge of livestock and animal health

- **Global level**
 - PPR Secretariat
 - PPR Advisory Committee
 - PPR Global Research and Experts Network (PPR GREN)



PPR GEP – Stakeholders & Partners





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State of Play



Regional Consultations

GCC
Doha December 2015

ECO
1st round: Almaty Feb. 2016
2nd round: Dushanbe Feb. 2017

UMA
Tunis, October 2016

ASEAN, China, Mongolia & TL
Qingdao, 26 – 28 April 2017

ECOWAS
Dakar, May 2016

SAARC
Nagarkot, April 2016

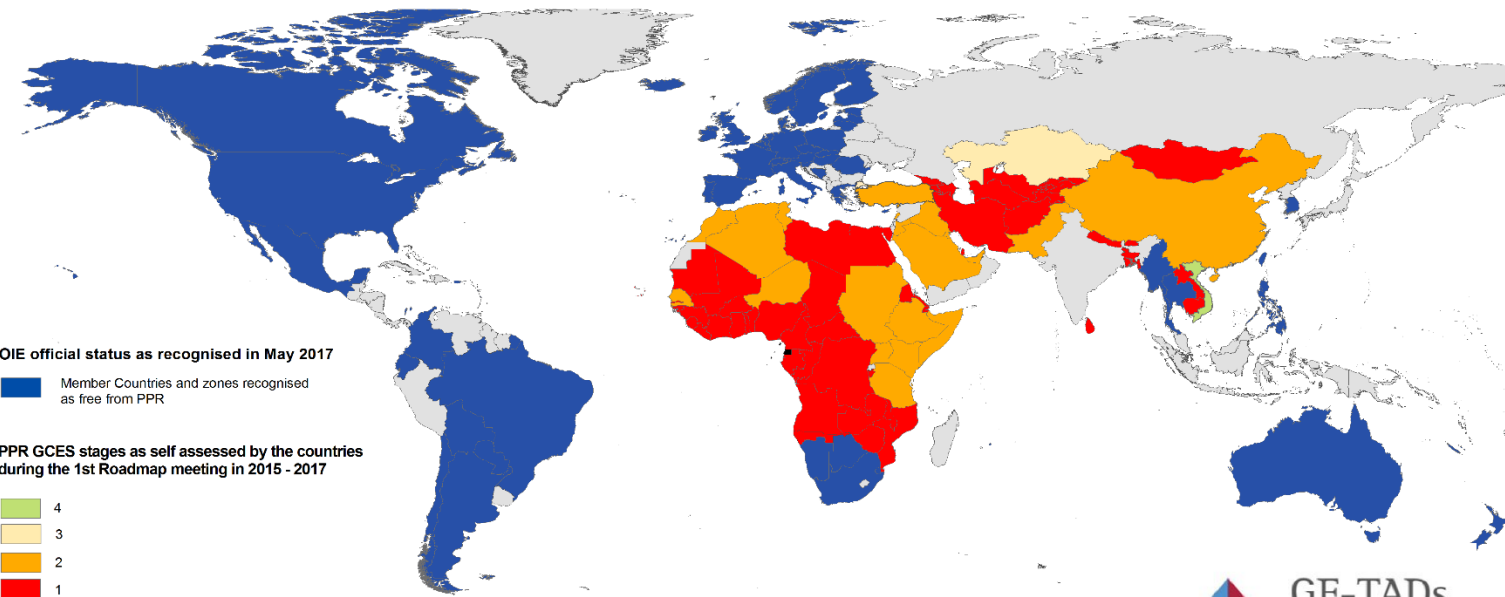
ECCAS
Yaounde, August 2015

SADC
Harare, October 2016

IGAD/EAC
Kampala, Sept. 2015

Peste des petits ruminants global situation 2015 - 2017

OIE official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



OIE official status as recognised in May 2017

Member Countries and zones recognised as free from PPR

PPR GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during the 1st Roadmap meeting in 2015 - 2017

- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1
- Below stage 1

Countries and zones without an official PPR status and which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed

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PPR Regional and National Strategic Plans

- PPR Regional Strategy developed in 8 out of the 9 regions
- **10 countries** supported to develop their PPR National Strategic Plans (NSPs)
- Other partners such as AU-IBAR, IGAD and CEDEVIRAH are also using their funds to support around 30 countries.

Other activities

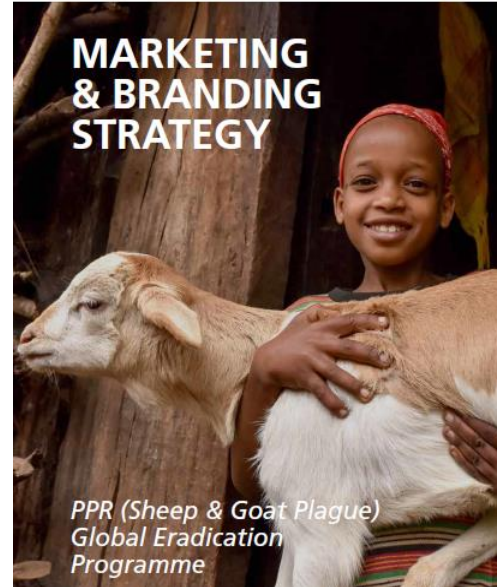
- Participation in several meetings to promote the PPR GEP
- Support ongoing PPR projects (EU SHARE, PRAPS, Afghanistan, Cameroon, Mongolia, Guinea)
- PPR vaccines producers meeting organized in collaboration with the VS of Morocco and MCI-Santé animale, 25 – 27 April 2017).
- Inaugural meeting of the PPR Advisory Committee took place on 29 June in Paris





PPR GEP Funding

- Initial five year programme estimated at USD 996 million
- **PPR Resource Mobilization and Marketing Strategy** developed
- Majority of funding for PPR GEP will rely on domestic resources, in particular national budgets.
- Mapping of funds committed to PPR from national budgets ongoing
- Mapping of existing donor funded projects conducted
- **PPR Secretariat activities & staff currently funded by FAO & OIE + Support from France**





PPR GEP Funding cont...

- Meetings with key partners initiated:
 - ✓ World Bank
 - ✓ DG DEVCO, EC, Brussels, 10 July 2017
 - ✓ CVO Italy, 19 September 2017
 - ✓ IFAD, 27 September 2017
- Trilateral meeting FAO DG – OIE DG – EU Commissioner DG DEVCO, 10 October 2017 in Rome.
- **PPR Pledging Conference planned to be held during the first semester 2018**
- **DG DEVCO agrees to host the conference**





The Way forward

- Workshop to discuss the PPR situation in domestic and wild animals in Mongolia, Ulaan Bataar, 28 – 30 November 2017
- Thermotolerant PPR vaccine workshop, 11 – 12 Dec. Rome
- Organise 2nd round PPR Roadmap meeting in Central Africa, 13 – 15 November 2017
- Countries to establish their PPR National Committee and appoint a PPR Coordinator. **Advocacy for funding from national budgets.**
- Support infected countries to develop their NSP
- Carry out epidemiologic assessments and identify PPR risk hotspots in target countries
- Support non infected countries to apply for the OIE free status





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Thank you!

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