5th meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe (RSC5)

8-9 October 2013
Bruxelles, Belgium
The FAO-OIE PPR Global Strategy

Outline
1. Establishment of the PPR WG and actions undertaken
2. Components of the strategy
• PPR has been included in the Regional 5 years Action Plans of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

• PPR as a candidate for regional and international control post rinderpest

• Pleased to see the concern in Europe ... to have it included in the agenda

• Recommendation (N° 15) of the 5th Global GF TADs Steering Committee requested to establish the PPR Working Group,
  – The preparation of a Global PPR Control Strategy was one of the first priority of the PPR Working Group,
  – take into account existing regional strategies and ongoing programmes in the preparation of a Global PPR Control Strategy;

• First meeting of the GF TADs WG in 21-22 January 2013 (OIE HQ)

• 7 meetings have been held
Consultation process for the elaboration of the PPR Global Strategy

• SME, national and regional authorities, policy-makers, development partners and private industry: workshops organized or forthcoming
• Lessons learned from regions
• The GF-TADs provides the governance structure to prepare the Strategy
• Peer review of the strategy
• Inputs from the OIE Scientific Commission and its Ad Hoc Group
## Consultation process for the elaboration of the PPR Global Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venues</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participating countries/Regions</th>
<th>Organisers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPR WG</td>
<td>Every months</td>
<td></td>
<td>FAO/OIE/IAEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Sep 2012</td>
<td>Horn of Africa countries</td>
<td>FAO/IGAD/IBAR</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Feb 2013</td>
<td>BMGF (Burkina, Ghana and African PPR vaccines producers)</td>
<td>OIE/PANVAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Dec 2012</td>
<td>Angola, DRC, Zambia</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Lab PPR vaccine producers</td>
<td>OIE/PANVAC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>FAO/OIE/IAEA</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>June 2013</td>
<td>Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, S. Sudan</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>July 2013</td>
<td>Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Aug 2013</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Mar 2013</td>
<td>Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania and Morocco</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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A low hanging apple

• Technical issues that support a progressive PPR control and eradication strategy
  – One serotype
  – No carrier state after infection
  – No known reservoir outside domestic small ruminants
  – Many of the tools required for progressive control are already available:
    • Vaccine with life long immunity after a single dose,
    • Inexpensive to produce
    • Diagnostic tests available
  – thermostable vaccine under study
Overall objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy will be in line with the FAO position paper

• To contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods in developing countries.

• To protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals and animal products.

• Specific objective
  – To improve PPR and other important small ruminant diseases control in regions where those diseases are endemic
  – Protect the advanced animal health status in other regions of the world.
The PPR Strategy

Components

• Effective surveillance system, laboratories, appropriate legislation,
• Improving the prevention and control of other important small ruminant diseases based on small ruminant production system,
• Interdisciplinary approaches,
• Socio economic analysis and cost-recovery issues,
• Cost effective control through risk based approaches,
• Progressive phased approaches: successive steps/phases to be defined, from endemic situation with no control activities to eradication of the virus (PCP)
• The strategy will combine vertical (disease specific) and transversal (horizontal) approaches
• Communications
Tools and services to be strengthened or developed

- National laboratories and regional networks
- National epidemiology teams and regional networks
- OIE Terrestrial Code/Manual articles related to PPR
- Monitoring and assessment tools
- Post vaccination monitoring and progress evaluation tool
- Global PPR Alliance network
- Studies (epidemiology, socio-econ impact, vaccines..)
- Diagnostic kit availability and gaps
- Sustainable animal health delivery systems including vaccine delivery
- Communication for engagement of all veterinary actors in the field
# Future PPR meetings/workshops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meetings /workshops</th>
<th>Venues</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPR WG</td>
<td>Rome/Paris</td>
<td>ca. every month</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPR workshop for West Africa</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Oct 2013</td>
<td>FAO/ECOWAS</td>
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<td>Assessment of vaccines production through questionnaires</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oct-Dec 2013</td>
<td>Questionnaires based on Africa experiences</td>
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<tr>
<td>E-conference</td>
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<td>Jan 2014</td>
<td>PPR experts</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPR Technical Experts meetings</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>April 2014</td>
<td>Funds to be identified</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPR workshop for Asia</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>tbd</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global conference</td>
<td>tbd</td>
<td>Dec 2014</td>
<td>Funds to be identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
thank you