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The IGAD regional PPR strategy and road map

Regional training workshop on the OIE procedures
for the endorsement of national official control
programmes with regard to FMD and PPR

Kigali, Rwanda, 18-20 July 201

ICPALD/IGAD

Dr. Wamalwa Kinyanjui



ICPALD Establishment



- As a regional technical center; July 2012; by the decision of IGAD 45th council of Ministers:
- It compliments efforts of IGAD member states to sustainably generate wealth and employment



ICPALD Pillars



- **Pillar 1.** Socio-Economics, Gender and Policy Support
- **Pillar 2:** Drylands Development , Drylands Agriculture And Alternative Livelihoods
- **Pillar 3:** Livestock Development (Production, Health, Food Safety, Trade and Market Development)



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IGAD member states



IGAD Nations

Created by Arab Atlas 

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Preamble

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- IGAD region is endowed with a large population of livestock- 520 million of which about 46.5% (242) are small ruminants (FAO STAT 2013)
- It contributes an estimated 57% of the regional *Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP)*.



Livestock trade from IGAD region

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- It is the leading exporter of live animals, contributing 42% of the continent's exports.
- Small ruminants contribute more than 80% of the livestock exports from the region to MENA countries
- In 2015, Somalia exported over 5.3 m while Sudan exported over 6,156,880 (FSNAU 2016 and Sudan annual report)



Constraints

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- Small ruminant diseases such as RVF outbreak in 1997/98 and 2000/2002
- PPR outbreaks in 2006–2011 in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and DR Congo,
- PPR morbidity was as high as 73 % with mortality rates ranging from 20 to over 90% in vulnerable herds but 4 to 5% in true endemic areas.



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- All IGAD Member States have reported PPR outbreaks.

Impact of PPR outbreak

- The livestock-derived income dropped by 99% for poor and very poor households, by 55 % for the middle wealth groups and 42% among the well-off households.
- The losses were due to mortalities, abortions, reduced production, control measures and trade ban by MENA countries and within countries



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- In Ethiopia, FAO estimated that losses associated with PPR reached an average of USD 375 per flock per year, for an average flock size of 143 small ruminants (an average loss of more than USD 2 per animal).



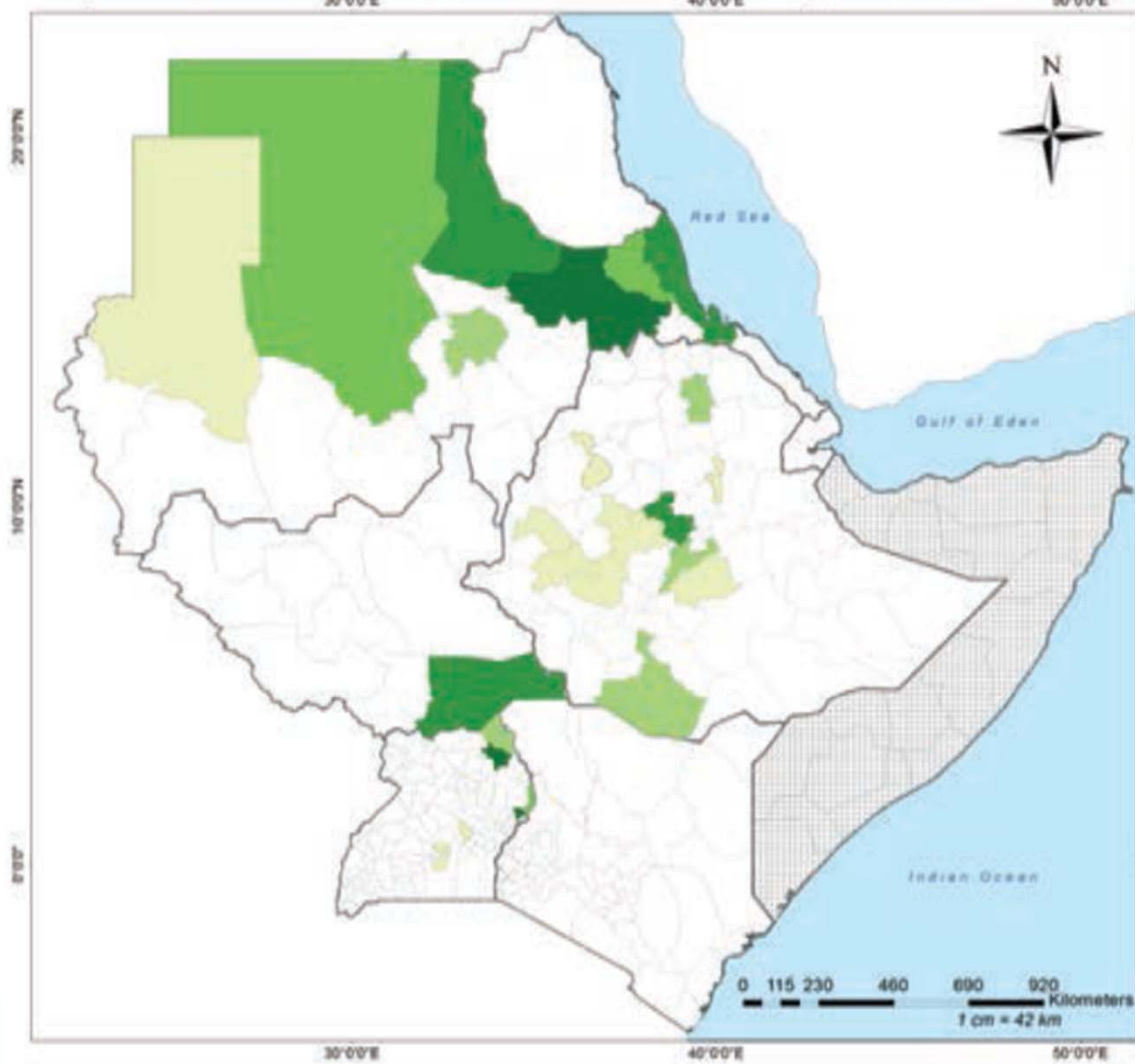
PPR epidemiology in IGAD region

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Reported cases of PPR Disease over IGAD Region-2013

Date: 9/15/2014



Map description
 This map shows the distribution of the total reported cases of Peste des Petits ruminants disease over IGAD region for the year 2013.

Coordinate system: GCS-WGS84

LEGEND

Cases	
Lightest Green	1 - 17
Light Green	18 - 35
Medium Green	36 - 62
Dark Green	63 - 148
Darkest Green	149 - 720
White with black outline	missing_data
Blue	Sea cover
Black outline	IGAD_AOI
Black outline	IGAD_State Boundaries

Disclaimer:
 The data used is solely from the ARIS system that relies from cases reported in the field.



Contact:
 Eva Nyaga
 eva.nyaga@igad.int
 ICPALD GIS/RS Expert





How the IGAD PPR control & eradication strategy was developed

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- A consultative process spearheaded by a consultant recruited by ICPALD
- Two working groups who included representatives of MS, IGAD, AU-IBAR, the *Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC)*, OIE, FAO and the *International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)*.



Overall objective

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- Is to contribute to food security, nutrition, poverty alleviation and resilience of livestock-dependent communities in the IGAD Region



Strategic objectives

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- i) PPR eradicated from the IGAD region by 2030;
- ii) SRDs such as CCPP, SGP, RVF, brucellosis etc. are controlled to improve productivity and production and improve trade
- iii) MS veterinary services strengthened.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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- ✓ Phased and risk-based approach
- ✓ Adaptive management
- ✓ Enabling research
- ✓ Ecosystem (cluster) approach
- ✓ Self-sustaining mechanisms for animal health services delivery
- ✓ Regional coordination
- ✓ Partnerships (public-private partnership) and strategic alliances



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- Strategy tailored to address other priority SRDs at national levels
- Livestock identification and traceability systems (LITS)



Ecosystem (cluster) approach



Proposed ecosystems include:

- The Somali Ecosystem (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia),
- Karamoja Ecosystem (Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda),
- Nile Ecosystem (Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan).



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Other ecosystems for consideration are:

- Those that are shared with other Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as the Maasai Ecosystem (Kenya and Tanzania) and
- Darfur Ecosystem (Sudan, South Sudan, Central Africa Republic and Chad).



Enabling environment

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- Policies and legislation to deliver the strategy will need regular review by MS to ensure that they remain fit for the purpose
- PPR control and eventual eradication will require a phased regionally coordinated approach. MoUs are in place; either signed or in process of signature by MS



Progressive control and eradication of PPR



- The PPR progressive control and eradication framework is a step-wise approach that integrates four sequential phases in line with the *Pan-African Programme for the Progressive Control of PPR* (PCP-PPR) and the global eradication strategy

Phases: Epidemiologic and socio-economic assessment; Control; Eradication and Verification of absence of PPR and OIE accreditation of PPR free status



PPR eradication roadmap in IGAD region

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- Kenya (eradication- 2027), Ethiopia and Sudan are at stage 2;
- South Sudan, Uganda, Djibouti and Somalia are at stage 1





Challenges and gaps in the control of PPR

- The need for improved knowledge on the epidemiology of PPR including its transmissibility in different population settings and host species;
- The need for more socio-economic knowledge (impact and incentives for surveillance and control) in order to inform the progressive control strategy;



Challenges contd.



- The development of improved tools such as thermo-tolerant vaccines and pen-side diagnostics
- The imperative of ensuring timely access to quality vaccines;
- The need to build technical and institutional capacities in all affected countries in the IGAD region, in particular training on various aspects of PPR disease recognition, sampling, diagnosis, epidemiology and control;



Challenges contd.



- Small ruminant stakeholders are less organised and more often than not operate informally and with less clout *vis a vis* other livestock sub-sectors.
- The need for targeted vaccination in time and space at critical control points to achieve sufficient flock immunity to interrupt virus transmission;
- A larger proportion of small ruminant population in the region is highly mobile



Challenges contd.



- The coordination of public-private-partnership (PPP) and commercial approach to mobilize private sector delivery agents and investment in vaccination campaigns
- The challenges posed by mild forms of PPR that are the norm in endemic situations;
- The bigger burden of animal diseases as a whole (other SRDs);



Challenges contd.



- The knowledge gaps in the distribution and level of occurrence of some of the diseases (CCPP) and their impact;
- Legal framework to tackle PPR as a notifiable disease as well as effectively enforce control measures including stamping out, movement control, vaccination and bio-security;



Challenges contd.



- PPR endemic situations or long intervals of time between epizootics, the awareness of farmers may fade over time leading to poor acceptance of PPR vaccination campaigns by farmers, most of whom operate according to a low input – low output production system leaving little margin for cost-recovery in vaccination campaigns



Challenges contd.



- The need to secure and sustain adequate resources (finance, logistical and manpower etc);
- The ever-evolving security situation in some regions



What ICPALD has done to support

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MS

- Developed a regional PPR control and eradication strategy that is aligned with the Pan-African PPR strategy and the global strategy
- Supported the development and validation of the national PPR strategies for all MS except Somalia which was done by AU-IBAR
- Have supported the establishment of the national PPR control and eradication committees in all MS



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- Regional PPR control and eradication coordination committee together with the regional PPR technical expert committee established and functional
- Regional PPR control and eradication programme developed and validated



Next steps

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- Supporting the resource mobilization for implementation of the eradication strategies
- Strengthen the coordination at regional and national levels for timely and harmonized actions



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THANK YOU