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## **WESTERN AFRICA REGIONAL PPR STRATEGY AND ROADMAP**

**OIE PROCEDURES FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF NATIONAL  
OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES WITH REGARD TO FMD And  
PPR**

**18- 20 JULY 2017 KIGALI RWANDA**



# OUTLINE

- **IMPORTANCE OF SMALL RUMINANTS IN ECOWAS ECONOMY**
- **PPR SITUATION**
- **FACTORS IN FAVOUR OF THE PPR ERADICATION IN ECOWAS**
- **OTHER SMALL RUMINANTS DISEASES IN ECOWAS REGION**
- **PPR REGIONAL ERADICATION STRATEGY**
- **CONCLUSION**

# Importance of small ruminants in ECOWAS economy

- Livestock: More than 60 million head of cattle, 400 million poultry and 160 million small ruminants: Contribution to regional agricultural GDP: 44%
- In Sub-Saharan Africa: About 33% of the sheep and 40% of the goats.
- Small Ruminants form the second largest livestock sub-sector: Ready sources of food and cash in disadvantaged households.
- Important means to rebuild livelihood after natural and man-made shocks. Important component of pastoral coping mechanism.
- Important social role: Traditional ceremony, religious ceremony, marriages, mark of respect to visitors etc

# Peste des Petits Ruminants ECOWAS Situation

- FAO (2012): PPR as one of the four major TADs affecting the ECOWAS Region.
- Currently, the PPR is endemic. Occurred repeatedly in the last decade in most countries. All ECOWAS countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo) except Cape Verde were affected by PPR outbreaks between 2011 and 2015 (Table 1).

# Peste des Petits Ruminants ECOWAS Situation (2)

**Table 1** The PPR outbreaks reported in ECOWAS 2011-2015 as reported during PPR Road map Meeting in Dakar May 2016.

<b>Country</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Benin	188	187	78	125	24
Burkina Faso	7	11	8	17	4
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'voire	28	7	11	24	11
Gambia	15	18	19	16	13
Chana	177	150	60	36	37
Guinea	27	33	27	25	0
Guinea Bissau	0	0	20	5	10
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	5	3	1	2	0
Niger	6	21	20	9	35
Nigeria	126	96	101	67	0
Senegal	9	5	9	4	3
Sierra Leon	0	0	(	31	)
Togo	74	35	20	10	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>155</b>

# Peste des Petits Ruminants ECOWAS Situation (3)



## Factors that favour the eradication of PPR in ECOWAS (1).

- PPR virus: only one serotype and live attenuated RP vaccines gave life-long protection.
- The control strategy of PPR can be built on lessons learnt from the RP eradication.
- National laboratory and surveillance networks are developed and cover diseases of national and regional interest
- ECOWAS Transhumance Protocol 1998 (Decision A/DEC.5/10/98) and Transhumance Regulations of 2003 (rule c/REG.3/01/03)

## Factors that favour the eradication of PPR in ECOWAS (2)

- ECOWAS cross-border initiatives with fairly regular meetings
- Global interest of donors to control and eradication of PPR after RP
- Support of ECOWAS to Producer organizations for transformation of livestock sector
- Small holder farmers to shift from subsistence farming to agri-business enterprise
- Mass vaccination against PPR through the VACNADA and other pilot PPR control projects has reduced incidence of the disease in the beneficiaries countries
- ECOWAS has taken over the responsibility of the functionality, and sustainability of both Networks known as RESEAO and RELAO.



# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS

## Ongoing PPR control measures

- Countries in the ECOWAS Region carry out both passive and active disease surveillance for the purpose of disease control.
- Most countries in the Region also carry out massive vaccination on an annual basis even though vaccination coverage is usually inadequate as they do not cover up to 80% of the flock.

## Gaps

- Inadequate PPR vaccine production capacity in ECOWAS.
- Inadequate number of trained laboratory personnel in the diagnosis PPR in molecular biology techniques.

# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS (2)

## PPR Vaccine Production in ECOWAS (2010-2015)

Table 2: PPR Vaccine Producing Laboratories in the ECOWAS and Production Figures 2010-2015

S/No	Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Mali	155,650	650,350	709,100	1,631,150	872,550	1,379,900
2.	Niger	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Nigeria	11,617,750	931,200	4,160,350	2,635,483	2,305,900	4,025,700
4.	Senegal	2,632,900	1,823,200	2,479,100	2,943,800	3,771,300	-

# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS (3)

## Challenge

- Most of the diagnostic infrastructure put in place during the rinderpest eradication programme have depreciated and need to be rehabilitated. However most of the ECOWAS Member States are having economic challenges and there will be the need to mobilise resources both internally and from Development Partners.

# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS (4)

## Capacity of Veterinary infrastructure to control PPR

- Through PARC and PACE programmes: Each ECOWAS member state has put in place epidemiological surveillance system to carry out disease investigation, reporting and monitoring to ensure effective disease control strategy of the National Veterinary Services. The surveillance activities were mainly supported by Development Partners (FAO, USAID, USDA/APHIS, etc.) and have suffered from lacks of sustainability after the completion of these projects.
- Following the outbreak of HPAI in West Africa in 2006, most of the national veterinary services were evaluated, based on the OIE PVS tool. The crucial issues identified in the PVS report on the country's Veterinary Services capabilities to ensure prevention, early detection and control of the HPAI and other TADs animal diseases have been addressed.

# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS (5)

## Capacity of Veterinary infrastructure to control PPR (2)

- Regional Laboratory Network (RESOLAB) (December 2007) and Regional Epidemiosurveillance Network (RESEPI) (December 2008) networks by the FAO-ECTAD Regional Unit for West and Central Africa based at Regional Animal Health Center (RAHC) in Bamako, has strengthen each national veterinary laboratory in a position to conduct preliminary laboratory diagnosis. The private veterinarians and other animal health care service providers have also integrated the networks.
- The setting up of networks has improved the quality of disease surveillance at national level and put in place harmonized diagnostic tests at regional level. The RESOLAB Network has also built transparency in laboratory results and facilitates information sharing between countries.

# Control of PPR in the ECOWAS (6)

## Gaps

- Inadequate funding to support a sustainable and regularly maintained laboratory infrastructure for quality assurance of laboratory test results and intra and inter laboratory reproducibility of test results.
- Difficulties in the application of the zoo sanitary measures due to political and financial constraints.
- Surveillance and diagnostic capacity varies between countries and therefore affect the ability to rapid response to TADs across the region.
- Diagnostic reagents are expensive and not affordable in many countries.
- Limited exchange of information on PPR between neighboring countries despite the significant trade in animal and animal products.

# Other small ruminant diseases in the region

- PPR roadmap meeting: Dakar, May 2016: Countries' priority diseases: gastrointestinal parasites, pasteurellosis and sheep and goat pox were adopted as regional priority diseases for control along with PPR.

## Challenge

- These diseases combined cause enormous losses in small ruminant production systems with no structured control method except for sheep and goat pox where vaccination is carried out on a limited basis in some countries in the ECOWAS region.

# Other small ruminant diseases in the region (2)

**Table 3: Small Ruminant Diseases proposed by ECOWAS Countries for Control with PPR**

Country	Disease 1	Disease 2	Disease 3
Benin	Gastrointestinal parasites (GIP)	Ectoparasites	Trypanosomosis
Burkina Faso	GIP	Sheep/goat pox	Pasteurellosis
Cabo Verde	Brucellosis	Tuberculosis	Contagious Ectyema
Cote d'Ivoire	GIP	Pasteurellosis	Brucellosis
The Gambia	Pasteurellosis	GIP	Rift Valley Fever
Ghana	GIP	Cowdriosis	FMD
Guinea	Pasteurellosis	Anthrax	Rift Valley Fever
Guinea Bissau	Pasteurellosis	GIP	Ectoparasites
Liberia	GIP	Foot rot	Pasteurellosis
Mali	Pasteurellosis	Sheep/goat pox	GIP
Niger	Pasteurellosis	GIP	Sheep/goat pox
Nigeria	GIP	Pasteurellosis	Sheep/goat pox
Sierra Leone	GIP	Ectoparasites	Foot rot
Togo	GIP	Pasteurellosis	Sheep/goat pox



# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY

## Overall and specific objectives

- Overall objective: Small ruminant sector contributing to regional food security and nutrition, human health and economic growth, in all ECOWAS countries, thereby alleviating poverty, increasing income generation and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and general human wellbeing.

## The specific objectives of the Regional Strategy are:

- a) the eradication of PPR by 2030, which requires:

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (2)

- in infected countries, achieving a progressive reduction of the incidence and spread, leading to final eradication of PPR;
- in non-infected countries, maintaining the officially recognised PPR free status.

## **While at the same time:**

- b) reinforcing Veterinary Services
- c) improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases.
- establish the capacity of stakeholders and VS to control and eradicate PPR and control other small ruminant diseases.

### Country contributions to Regional Strategy.

- Veterinary education: Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal.
- There are also the regional diagnostic laboratories that are providing support to national laboratories (LNERV of Dakar; LANADA at Bingerville; NVRI of Vom, Nigeria).
- Diagnostic tests and methods across the region have been harmonized. Transparency in laboratory results and facilitate information sharing.
- Independent vaccine quality control system: AU PANVAC

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (4)

## Vision of the ECOWAS Region

- West Africa Road Map meeting for PPR Control and Eradication of 9-11th of May 2016: Vision adopted by Member States: All countries in the region achieve PPR freedom before 2030.
- Programme Approach The approach comprises a multi-country, multi-stage process involving assessment, control, eradication and maintenance (of PPR virus freedom) stages.

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (5)

## Component 1: Promotion of enabling environment and reinforcement of veterinary capacities

### Activities

- - Development and update of regional strategy and technical plans
- - Regional workshops: Endorsement and dissemination of the regional strategy
- - Training on the use of PMAT
- - Development of a regional advocacy and communication strategy
- - Regional meetings with value chain actors and regional organizations

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (6)

## Component 1: Promotion of enabling environment and reinforcement of veterinary capacities (2)

- - Partnership development with relevant regional NGOs and private sectors workers
- - Regional workshops to harmonize veterinary legal frameworks and strategies with RECs
- - Training of senior public veterinary staff on the use of the PVS tool
- - Regional analysis of PVS and/or GAP Analysis reports

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (7)

## Component 2: Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems

### Activities

- Regional situation monitoring, risk analysis and disease intelligence studies on PPR
- Mapping of regional livestock population systems
- Formulation of regional assessment plans for PPR maintenance and critical control points
- Development of a regional surveillance plan
- Production and dissemination of a manual for training-of-trainers in syndromic surveillance
- Regional training of trainers (ToT) on epidemiology and surveillance

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (8)

## Component 2: Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems (2)

### Activities

- Regional training of diagnostic methods, quality assurance
- International/regional Proficiency Tests
- Serology targeted to specific populations and assessment of R0
- Annual regional meetings between national laboratory and epidemiology staff



# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (9)

## Component 3: Implement measures toward PPR eradication

### Activities

- Harmonization of vaccination calendars for neighbouring countries
- Training to harmonize lab biosafety and quality assurance systems
- Assessment needs of certified PPR vaccines
- Formulation of a SOP for a response mechanism
- Procurement of certified vaccines for emergency vaccination campaigns
- Establishment of procedures to capture PPR health events
- Development of SOPs for proper cold chain management
- Support preparation dossier PPR free status to be submitted to the OIE
- Update on progress made and harmonisation

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (9)

## Component 4: Coordination and Management

- Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) is appointed for three years:
- Chairman: CVO, Senegal; 1st Vice-Chairman: CVO, Guinea Bissau; 2nd Vice-Chairman CVO, Mali; Member (RESEPI team): Regional Coordinator, RESEPI-AO – Nigeria; Member (RESOLAB team): Regional Coordinator, RESOLAB-AO – Ghana
- Appointment of National Focal Point/Coordinator for each member state by the national Veterinary Services and submission of the name to the secretariat of the project not later than end of May, 2016.
- Every country to set up its National PPR Coordinating Committee (NPCC).
- PPR coordination meeting
- External country assessment for selected countries
- PPR Regional Coordination or Regional Advisory Group

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (10)

## Capacity development, research and technology

- Legal Framework: Countries should review their disease control and veterinary laws with special emphasis on PPR control
- Disease status: Countries, as a matter of urgency, should carry out disease (PPR) prevalence studies to establish the actual status of the disease. This will be used for evidence-based planning and implementation of project.
- National PPR Control and Eradication Strategy: The national control strategy should be developed and aligned to the global, continental and regional strategies. This should then be submitted to the PPR Secretariat.
- Strengthening of national diagnostic laboratories: The regional laboratories, the NVRI, Vom and LNERV, Dakar should be assisted/upgraded for increased production of PPR vaccine and diluents and built capacity for the production of thermostable PPR vaccine.

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (11)

## Capacity development, research and technology (2)

- Capacity building: Countries should conduct training on vaccination, surveillance and laboratory diagnosis for vaccinators, field workers, surveillance agents, laboratory staff, recorders, etc.
- The research should consider the likely change in the host range and the production of quality thermo stable vaccine. ECOWAS should also promote the joint research on the socio-economic impact of PPR on animal production, trade in live animals, economic development and human health.

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (12)

## Timelines

Table 4: Country Timelines Stage wise approach to PPR control and eradication

Country/Year	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Benin	1		2				3				4		F		
Burkina Faso	1	2			3				4	F					
Cape Verde	1					4		F							
Cote d'Ivoire	1		2					3				4			F
The Gambia	1			2			3			4		F			
Ghana	1		2			3			4		F				
Guinea	1		2				3			4		F			
Guinea Bissau	1			2			3				4			F	
Liberia	1		2					3			4		F		
Mali	1			2					3					4	F
Niger	1		2		3		4				F				
Nigeria	1	2			3			4		F					
Senegal	2			3				4		F					
Sierra Leone	1		2			3						4			
Togo	1		2				3		4		F				

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (13)

## Monitoring and Evaluation

### ➤ PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)

PMAT is an essential tool to monitor the proper implementation and assessing the progress of the Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR;

### ➤ PPR Post-vaccination evaluation tool (PVE)

Vaccination is the key to PPR control and eradication and it is the main tool in Stages 2 and 3 of the GCES. Performance of the vaccination campaign has to be evaluated; a set of tools is available for this evaluation.

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (14)

## Partnership

ECOWAS Community Development Partners: European Union (EU), German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), of the United Nation, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

## Resource Mobilisation Strategy

The ECOWAS Commission will through its diplomatic channels and administrative structures mobilise resources required from its Development Partners and Member States for the implementation of the PPR control and eradication strategy.

# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (15)

**Programme Costs**

**????**



# PPR ERADICATION REGIONAL STRATEGY (16)

## Emergency preparedness and contingency planning

- Emergency preparedness and contingency plans must be put in place by all member countries which should clearly spell out what actions must be taken in the event of PPR outbreaks during the control and eradication programme.
- Member states must therefore build capacity for rapid laboratory diagnosis of the disease and also put in place necessary logistic support for transportation of specimens to OIE reference laboratory for rapid diagnosis for response to field situations.

# Conclusion

- PPR is endemic and widely distributed in ECOWAS region. Currently, PPR is a major threat to small ruminants sector due to the growing incidence of the disease.
- It poses a serious threat to the development of small ruminant production in all areas where it occurs in ECOWAS region.
- The control and eradication of PPR in endemic regions will lead to improve economic wellbeing of rural families.

# Conclusion (2)

- The control and eradication of PPR in ECOWAS region presents a major problem because of movements of animals between countries.
- The control and eradication of PPR is unlikely to be effective unless a global and regional approach to disease control and surveillance and eradication is undertaken.
- The ECOWAS Member States have therefore developed this Regional Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR in the Region and has aligned it to the Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR in the Region.

# Acknowledgment

**OIE/FAO PPR Secretariat**



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# Thank you for your attention

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