



African Union

Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

Pan African PPR Strategy and Programme for the Control and Eradication of PPR Update

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Regional Training Workshop on OIE Procedures for Official Disease Status Recognition
& Endorsement of National official Control Programmes with Regards to FMD & PPR

18th -20th July 2017
Nobleza Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda



LiDeSA Strategic Objectives



- To Attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains



- To enhance animal health, and increase the production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems



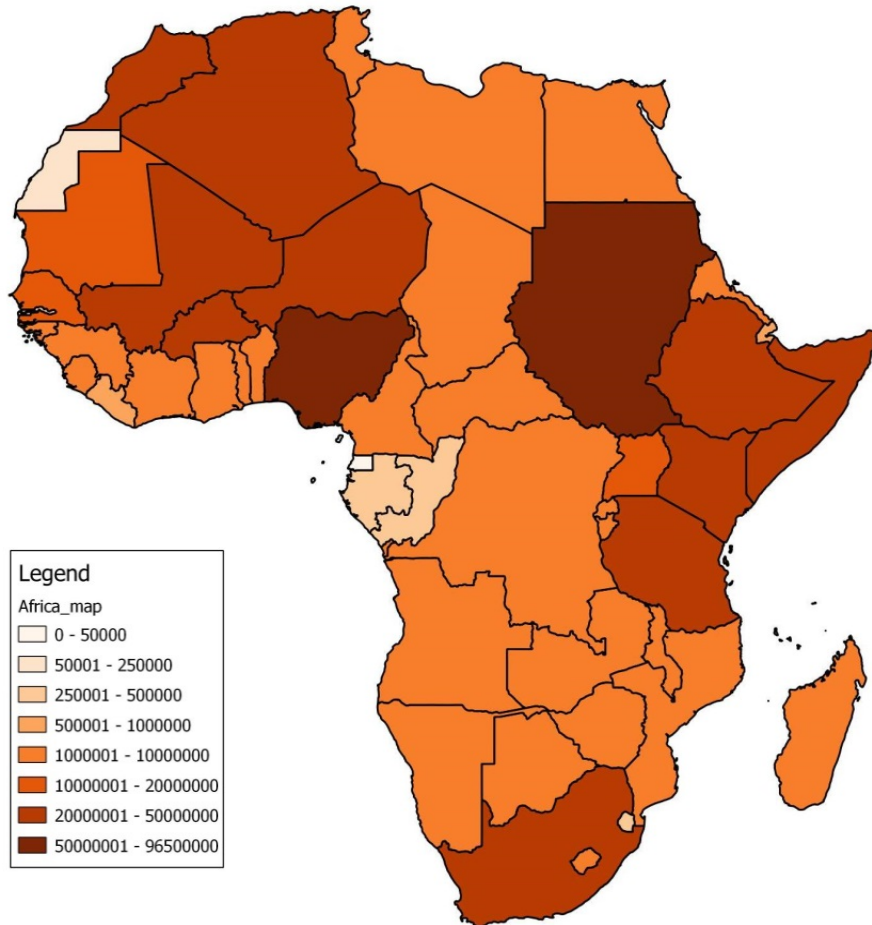
- To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors



- To enhance access to markets, services and value addition



Importance of small ruminants in Africa



- Africa has a small ruminants population of about 670 million (31.7% of the global population)
- Small ruminants represent majority of farm animals making up 67.53% of all ruminants
- Represent over 90% of the annual value of livestock exports in the GHoA

Importance of Small Ruminants

- Small ruminants represent an important source of livelihoods providing a vast range of products and services:
 - **An important component in the nutrition and food security, income generation and livelihoods of pastoral communities and small holder farmers**
 - **Alleviation of hunger and poverty especially in the rural areas.**
 - **Easier to slaughter to provide a quick source of nutritious meat for the family and visitors than a cow.**
 - **Mainly kept by women and children; when women sell goats/sheep, the income generated helps the whole family in meeting health and school fees among other essential needs**
 - **Reproduce rapidly and are easier to sell to meet immediate household needs or to exchange for other staple foods.**



Importance of Small Ruminants....

- **Important source of manure for soil fertility in agro-pastoral systems**
- **Well adapted to pastoralist and agro-pastoralist ecological systems common in all the regions of Africa.**
- **Important means for rebuilding herds after environmental and political shocks, thus important for building resilience**
- **Provide employment and incomes for various value chain actors: traders, transporters, slaughter-house operators, butchers, supermarkets and other meat retailers**
- **Consumers too stand to gain if they are able to sustainably access high quality meat and other small ruminant products.**

Peste des Petits Ruminants

- **PPR is a devastating and rapidly spreading viral disease that kills up to 90% of infected sheep and goats. Present in 34 (62%) AU MS**
- **PPR is one of the main constraints to small ruminant production, trade and marketing in Africa**
- **PPR undermines all the benefits of rearing small ruminants**
- **Women and youth, are the most affected by PPR as sheep and goats are an important source of their livelihoods**
- **Devastating losses of livestock often cause pastoralists and farmers to migrate away from their lands and cultures in search of alternative livelihoods**
- **PPR causes annual global losses estimated at US\$1.4 to US\$2.1 billion and about 33% of the financial burden of PPR is carried by Africa.**

Clinical Signs of PPR in Goats



PPR Socio-economics: Case studies

Country	PPR Scenario	Effects on sheep and goats	Cost (USD)	observations
Nigeria (1979)	Outbreaks	Death of 10-20% of national flock	75 million	
Kenya (2006 – 2008)	Outbreaks	Death of 73-78% of sheep & goats	3.7 million	Negative impacts on households. 10% increase in poverty levels. Very poor became destitute while others fell from one wealth category to a lower one
Mauritania	Endemic	Low mortality, high spread	5 million	Vaccination of 89% of flock may reduce losses by 86% from 5 M to 700,000 USD



Transboundary Movement of Sheep and Goats



Elle Dar



Dorra



Development of the Pan-African PPR Control and Eradication Strategy

- Pan-African PPR Strategy & Programme developed by 2013 following the eradication of rinderpest.
- Political support mobilised from Ministers responsible for animal resources in Africa (May 2010 and April 2013).
- Pan-African strategy aligned to GCES by September 2015
- Draft Pan-African PPR programme (2017 -2021) aligned to GEP prepared.
- To be endorsed by AU STC for Agriculture, Water and Natural Resources



Revised Pan African PPR Strategy

Overall Objective:

To contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and resilience of livestock-dependent communities in Africa and the economic growth of the affected countries.

Specific Objective:

To improve the health and thereby the productivity of small ruminants in Africa

Expected Outputs:

- **PPR eradicated from Africa by 2030**
- **Other SRDs controlled**
- **Veterinary services strengthened**



The Strategic approach

PPR strategy not a stand alone activity

PPR Eradication to be implemented together with:

- **Control of other small ruminant diseases**
- **Strengthening of Veterinary Services**
- **Conflict reduction/management**
- **Empowerment of women and youth**
- **Contribution to economic development**



PPR STRATEGIC CONTROL AND ERADICATION FRAMEWORK

The staged approach to PPR Control and Eradication

- **Four Stages:**
 - **Stage 1: Epidemiologic and socio-economic assessment for countries of unknown PPR status**
 - **Stage 2: Control**
 - **Stage 3: Eradication**
 - **Stage 4: Verification of absence of PPR leading to OIE accreditation of PPR free status**
- ***Control of other Small Ruminant Diseases***
- ***Strengthening of Veterinary Services***



Ensuring success

Partnerships:

- **Global commitment (FAO-OIE, GF-TADs)**
- **Financial (development partners)**
- **Technical collaboration between AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, RECs, MS, NGOs, FAO and OIE.**

Political support:

- **Demonstrated commitment from the Ministers for animal resources in Africa, to support interventions for the Control and eradication of PPR.**

Phasing implementation:

5 year programmes each with clear objectives and outcomes

Revised Pan African Programme for the Control and Eradication of PPR

- A revised programme for the first five years (2017 – 2021) has been developed.
- The programme aims to initiate the coordinated process for the eradication of peste des petits ruminants from Africa in order to contribute towards achieving the final global eradication of the disease by 2030.
- Aligned to the Global PPR Eradication Programme developed by the global PPR Secretariat in 2016





Objectives of the PPR Programme

Overall Objective:

- **The overall objective of this pan-African PPR control programme is to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and resilience of livestock-dependent communities in Africa and the economic growth of the affected countries thereby contributing to the reduction of instability, conflicts and irregular migration from Africa**

Specific objectives:

- **To reduce the prevalence of PPR in endemic countries and maintain the absence of PPR in non-infected countries**
- **To reinforce the Critical Competencies of Veterinary Services to enhance the control and eradication of PPR and other priority small ruminant diseases**
- **To mitigate NR based and other conflicts in key small ruminants production areas**
- **To promote investments in livestock based business models to enhance access to markets.**



Expected Results

- **Result area 1: Enabling environment and animal health systems for PPR eradication and the control of other priority small ruminant diseases and sustainable NRM for Small ruminant production enhanced**
- **Result area 2: Measures (including diagnostic and surveillance systems) towards the eradication of PPR and the control of other priority small ruminant diseases improved**
- **Result area 3: Mechanisms to mitigate NR based and other conflicts enhanced**
- **Result area 4: Innovative and smart partnership business models to enhance access to livestock markets promoted**
- **Result area 5: Coordination, management and partnerships at national, regional and continental levels for PPR eradication strengthened.**



ACTIVITIES

Result 1

Enabling Environment & Animal Health Systems for PPR Eradication and Control of Other Priority Small Ruminant Diseases and Sustainable NRM for Small ruminant Production enhanced

- **1.1: Development & validation of PPR strategy and technical plans/other SRDs**
- **1.2: Stakeholder analysis, awareness and engagement**
- **1.3: Improvement of legal frameworks for PPR & other SRDs**
- **1.4: Strengthen Veterinary Services - based on the outcome of OIE PVS gap analysis of critical competencies**
- **1.5: Strengthen participation of relevant value chain actors in delivery of animal health services**
- **1.6 Support RECs and MS for sustainable Natural Resources management (- Pastoral Livestock policy framework; - AU-IBAR Climate Change policy framework (water, CC); AU land policy framework; Animal genetic resources**



Activities...

Result 2

Measures including diagnostic and surveillance systems towards the eradication of PPR and the control of other priority small ruminant diseases improved

- **2.1: Conduct Epidemiological & socio-economic assessments**
- **2.2: Strengthening of surveillance systems & laboratory capacities**
- **2.3: Support epidemiology and laboratory networks**
- **2.4 Support measures towards PPR eradication**
- **2.5 Demonstration of PPR freedom**
- **2.6: Control of other priority small ruminant diseases (in support of PPR eradication)**



Activities...

Result 3

Mechanisms to mitigate Natural Resource based and other conflicts enhanced

- **3.1: Identify and prioritise NR based conflict areas and respective drivers in different regions of Africa**
- **3.2 Support RECs and MS to pilot appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms**
- **3.3 Support exit strategies for pastoralists to alternative livelihoods**



Activities...

Result 4

Innovative and smart partnership business models to enhance access to livestock markets promoted

- **4.1: Support RECs and MSs to map out and validate needs in existing and potential small ruminants' value-chains for sustainable production and marketing.**
- **4.2 Strengthen the RECs and MSs on small ruminant value chain related business models**
- **4.3: Support RECs and MSs to strengthen regional and national value chain associations/cooperatives**



Activities...

Result 5

Coordination, management and partnerships at national, regional and continental levels for PPR eradication strengthened

- **5.1: National level (National PPR coordination units, National Advisory Committee, National partnerships.**

- **5.2 With Regional partners and programmes - RECs level**
 - **Strengthen RECs - Regional PPR Coordination units**

- **5.3 Coordination at Pan-African level**
 - **A pan-African PPR Coordination Unit to manage the programme**
 - **Programme Advisory Committee to guide & provide oversight for implementation.**
 - **Linkages with other coordination mechanisms (GF-TADs Africa; LiDeSA PP for optimal information sharing**
 - **Inter-RECs coordination**

- **5.4 Coordination with Global Partners**
 - **Linkages with the FAO/OIE Global PPR secretariat, the continental PPR Advisory committee and the regional coordination committees.**



Funding, Monitoring, Communication and Advocacy

Indicative budget item	Amount €
Result 1: Enabling Environment & Animal Health Systems for PPR Eradication, Control of Other Priority Small Ruminant Diseases and Sustainable NRM for Small ruminant Production enhanced	7,200,000
Result 2: Measures including diagnostic and surveillance systems towards the eradication of PPR and the control of other priority small ruminant diseases improved	21,990,000
Result 3: Mechanisms to mitigate Natural Resource based and other conflicts enhanced	4,250,000
Result 4: Innovative and smart partnership business models to enhance access to livestock markets promoted	4,500,000
Result 5: Coordination, management and partnerships at national, regional and continental levels for PPR eradication strengthened.	4,750,000
Sub-total	42,690,000
Contingencies (5%)	2,134,500
Management costs (7%)	2,988,300
TOTAL	47,812,800



Ongoing initiatives

Support to RECs and Member States

- AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC in collaboration with FAO and OIE provided support to IGAD and SADC to develop regional PPR strategies.
- AU-IBAR is supporting the development of national PPR strategies and Action plans (2017 – 2021) by 27 MS
- Providing technical advice and back-stopping to IGAD/ICPALD for development of PPR strategies in IGAD MS.
- Co-hosting and participating in regional roadmap meetings with FAO and OIE



Development and Validation of Aligned National PPR strategies and Action Plans

Country	Status	Way forward
Djibouti	Draft strategy prepared (FAO-SHARE & ICPALD)	Finalize and validate
Eritrea	Draft Strategy submitted (AU-IBAR)	Finalize and validate
Ethiopia	Strategy validated (FAO-Share & ICPALD)	Mobilize additional resources
Kenya	Strategy validated (FAO-SHARE & ICPALD)	Mobilize additional resources
Somalia	Strategies validated) AU-IBAR-RAHS)	Mobilize resources
South Sudan	Strategy validated (ICPALD)	Mobilize resources
Sudan	Strategy validated (ICPALD)	Mobilize additional resources
Uganda	Strategy Validated (ICPALD)	Mobilize resources
Burundi	Strategy Validated (AU-IBAR)	Mobilize resources
DRC	Draft Strategy submitted (AU-IBAR)	Finalize and validate
Rwanda	Planning to start (AU-IBAR)	Develop and validate
Tanzania	Planning to start (AU-IBAR)	Develop and validate



Way Forward

- Good Progress made in the development and validation of PPR Strategies and Action plans in the Eastern Africa region.
- Utilize on-going initiatives to implement aspects of the strategies
- Concerted efforts for resource mobilization to ensure coordinated actions in all MS



THANK YOU



AU-IBAR: Providing Leadership in the Development of Animal Resources for Africa