

Progress towards PPR eradication (2030) Eastern Africa



Conference of the
**OIE Regional
Commission
for Africa**



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ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ ANIMALE
Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir

Welcome to the 24th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa

Progress towards PPR eradication (2030)
Eastern Africa

Agenda

1. Introduction and Coordination
2. National Strategic plans (NSPs)
3. PPR Roadmap for Eastern Africa
4. OIE Support to Eastern Africa (2019-2020)
5. Identified Gaps and way forward

Progress towards PPR eradication: Eastern Africa overview

The focus of the OIE roadmap for PPR in Eastern Africa includes EAC and IGAD member countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) as well as three SADC member states (Comoros, DRC Congo and the Seychelles). Coordination of ongoing national and regional implementation on *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and other small ruminant diseases (SRD) is done by the *Inter-Governmental Authority on Development* (IGAD) Regional PPR control and eradication coordination committee (CECC).



PPR National strategic plans and PPR notifications

12 countries in the region have developed National strategic plans and the status of PPR strategy development by June 2019 is tabulated below.

<i>Status of PPR strategy development as of June 2019</i>		
No	Countries	Status
5	Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Sudan	<i>Validated (Supported by IGAD/ICPALD and FAO)</i>
6	Burundi, DR Congo, Eritrea, Rwanda, Tanzania and Somalia	<i>Validated (Supported by AU/IBAR)</i>
1	Djibouti	<i>To be validated (Supported by AU/IBAR through FAO/EC SHARE project)</i>
1	Comoros	<i>No NSP (outbreak in Grand Comoros island in Feb 2015)</i>
1	Seychelles	<i>No NSP (candidate for historically freedom)</i>

No immediate notification of PPR in the region has been made since the last Region Commission meeting based on WAHIS records. Is this the reality on ground?



PPR roadmap for Eastern Africa as of October 2020

Countries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Burundi	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	free	
Djibouti	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	free			
Eritrea	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	free			
Ethiopia	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	free			
Kenya	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	free			
Rwanda	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	free			
South Sudan	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	free	
Sudan	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	free			
Somalia	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	free			
Tanzania	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	free		
Uganda	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	free		



OIE support to Eastern Africa

- Regional training workshop on the OIE Procedures for the Official Status Recognition and Endorsement of Official Control Programme in collaboration with AU-IBAR (June 2019).
- Support to the 7th IGAD PPR CECC meeting held at Naivasha, Kenya (June 2019)
- In collaboration with FAO-OIE PPR Secretariat and AU-IBAR convened the 3rd PPR Advisory Group Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya (July 2019).
- Contributed to the consultative meeting of veterinary services on PPR/other diseases and animal production held in Bujumbura, Burundi (Oct 2019).
- In collaboration with FAO-OIE PPR Secretariat, ILRI and AU-IBAR convened 2nd PPR GREN meeting, ILRI campus, Nairobi, Kenya (Nov 2019)
- Support to PPR Eradication campaign launch in South Sudan (June 2020)
- Support to the 8th IGAD PPR CECC virtual meeting in collaboration with IGAD (Oct 2020).
- Support to virtual workshop on cross-border regional harmonization of PPR control activities in collaboration with ILRI and AU-PANVAC (Dec 2020).



Gaps **Identified gaps and way forward**

Gaps in workforce quality & quantity

Reporting (transition to new OIE –WAHIS platform has lead to delays)

Limited funding to the livestock sector resulting in inadequate support to surveillance systems

Shortage of appropriate vaccines in reference to livestock movements, logistical challenges.

Way forward

The Greater horn of Africa can be considered as a PPR epizone as the constituent countries share similar cross border PPR ecosystems

Member countries to be encouraged to carry out PPR disease specific PVS missions to enable them to diagnose and bring the gaps to fore

