

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE

PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations









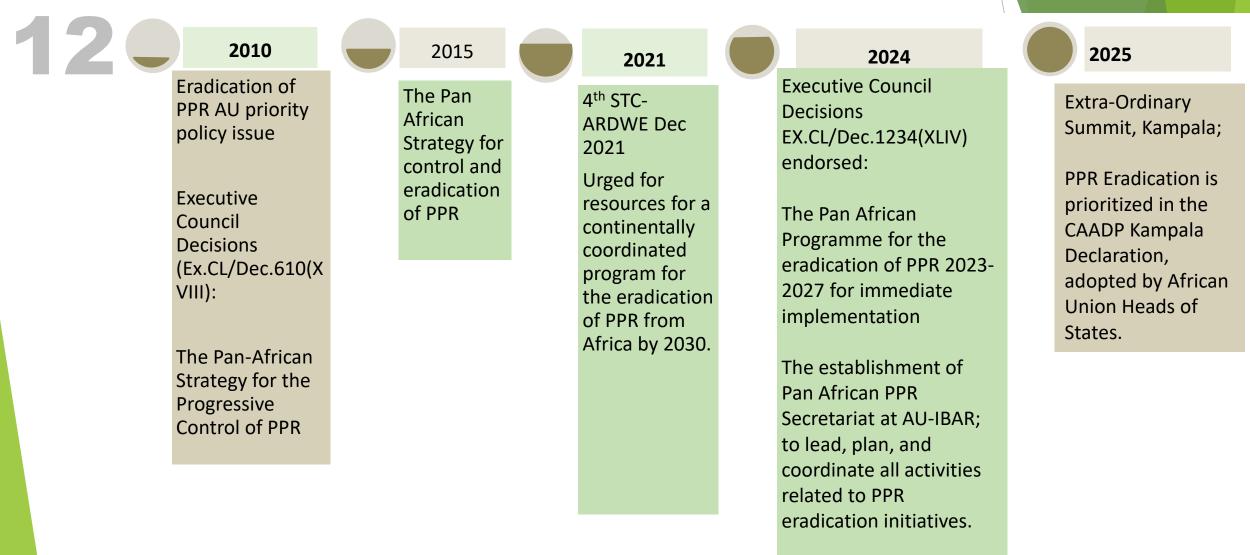
RSC 12

The Pan-African programme to Eradicate PPR



Director AU-IBAR

RSC PPR Eradication in the African Union Agenda- Key Milestones



RSC PPR in Kampala CAADP Declaration 12

Commitment III of Kampala Declaration "to Ensure Food and Nutrition Security", we resolve to:

d)Enhance sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and implement One Health protocols to safeguard food safety and protect human, animal, plant and environmental health.

e)Invest in disease surveillance and reporting, strengthen veterinary laboratories, increase vaccine production, **prioritize eradication of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) by 2030**, and improve cooperation on transboundary animal diseases.

f)Prioritize research and development of improved fodder crop varieties and promote alternative feed sources to enhance livestock nutrition and reduce dependency on traditional feeds.

g)Strengthen fisheries and aquaculture value chains while promoting sustainable practices, resilience building, and effective and sustainable management of aquatic resources.



RS The Pan-African Strategy for Control and Eradication of PPR

Overall objective

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

Aiming to improve the health and production of small ruminants in Africa.

Main outputs:

(i) PPR eradicated from Africa by 2030;

(ii) Other Small Ruminants Diseases controlled; and

(iii) Veterinary services in Africa strengthened.



The Pan African Strategy for Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

RSC Stages of the Pan-African Strategy

- Stage 1 (epidemiologic and socio-economic impact assessment) to gain a better understanding of the PPR epidemiological situation within the local socio economic context.
- Stage 2 (control) aim to target vaccination, in particular mass vaccination, in "hotspot areas" and potential sources of virus dissemination.
- **Stage 3 (Eradication)** the actions here aim to eradicate the virus from the national flock.
- **Stage 4 (Verification of absence)** when AU MSs can provide evidence that there is no virus circulation either at zonal or national level.

Specific Objectives of the Pan African Programme for the Eradication of PPR 2023-2027

AFRICAN UNION UNION UNION الأكديك الأكداد الأفريكي P. O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA Tel.: (251-11) 5525849 Fax: (251-11) 5525855 Website: www.au.int

Fifth Ordinary Session of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (ARDWE) 14-17 November 2023 ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Report on the Pan Africa Programme for the Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants and control of other priority small ruminant diseases (2023-2027) **Eradication of PPR from Africa** by 2030 and reduced effect of other high-impact small ruminant diseases

Improved **small ruminants value chain effic**iency and access to markets particularly for **women**, **youth** and other **vulnerable** groups

Enhanced access to animal health service along value chain & markets

Enhanced coordination, partnerships and management

The Pan African programme is aligned to to the PPR GCES and the PPR GEP

RSC Achieving the Pan African PPR Eradication Programme- Budget

Budget Estimate 528 M€

AU Member States 30% : 158 M€

Development Partners 70% : 370 M€

EU: 8 M€ phase 1 (contracted multi-partners agreement) 90 M€ phase 2 (Proposal under Development)





EUROPEAN UNION

EU Support to PPR Eradication from Africa Phase 1



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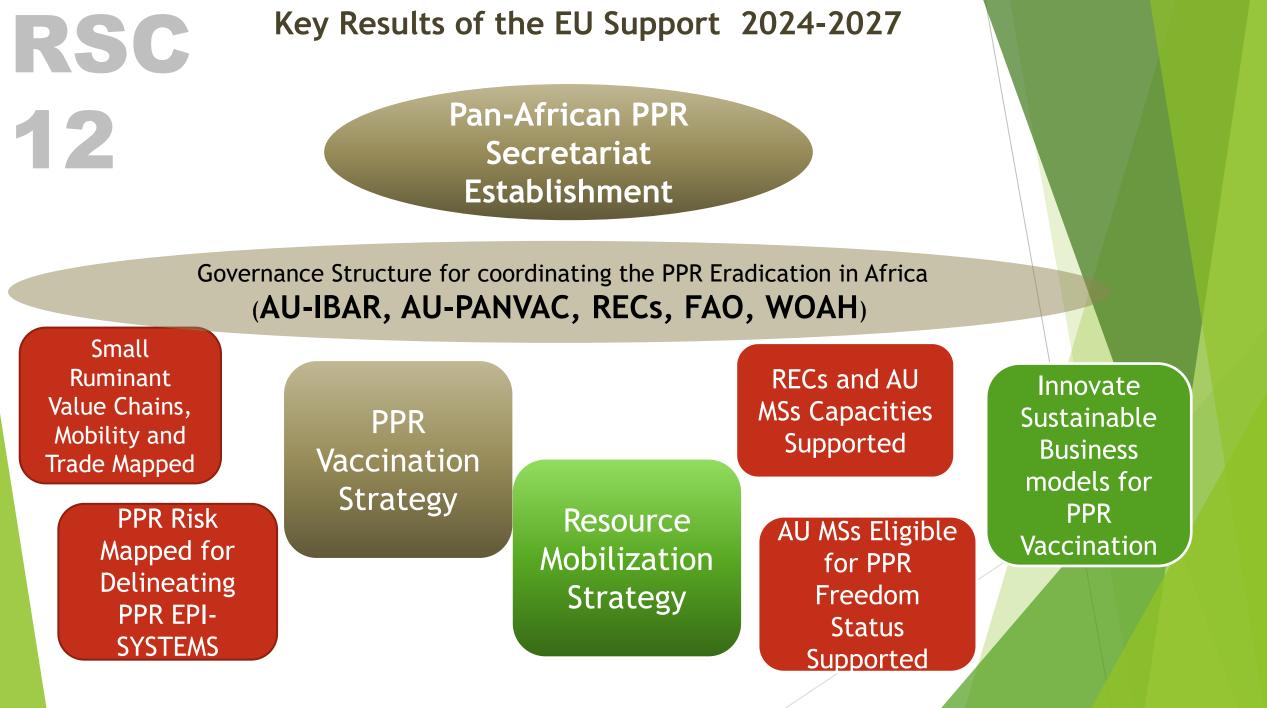


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November 2024- November 2027

Theory of Change (ToC) for the Pan African PPR Eradication Programme 2024-2027 – Preparatory Phase

	Outputs			Outco	mes		
		PPR Coordination Unit Established (PACUP) established and operationalized	1	Intermediate Outcomes		Key Outcome	
Underlying conditions		The roles of Regional Animal Health Networks Reinforced		Strengthened institutional capacities pathways for the timely production,	1		Implementing Partners:
Increasing threat of PPR and other small ruminant priority diseases		Key PPR Value Chain Actors Mapped	→	supply and delivery of quality certified small ruminant vaccines, continental and regional transboundary disease surveillance, diagnosis, control, quarantines and eradication programmes	-		AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, FAO and WOAH, in collaboration with RECs (EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD & SADC)
		PPR Stakeholder Networks platforms established/ strengthened					
Fragmented and uncoordinated Weak and incoherent		Stakeholder awareness on PPR eradication raised					IGAD & SADC)
intervention strategies and programmes by multiple actors policies and regulations		Needs assessment for AU-PANVAC vaccine quality control conducted					Other Key Stakeholders Wildlife management/ conserva-
Inadequate involvement of		Alternative certified vaccine Suppliers Mapped					tion authorities and organisations
women, youth and private sector actors in interventions	->	Existing and potential vaccine banks mapped	1				International Atomic Energy
Inadequate Weak Coordination,		Strategic Partnerships for vaccine delivery established	d				Agency (IAEA)
management and partnerships at national, regional, and continental levels		Guidelines for harmonization of vaccine registration developed, validated and adopted and disseminated by stakeholders				Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA) ready for PPR eradication with the requisite institutional capacities,	CSOs, Farmers and Pastoralists Associations Livestock traders and transported
Inadequate access to good quality certified vaccines Low vaccination rates		Multi-stakeholder Continental Advisory Group established, operationalized and linked to PPR Global eradication coordination and advisory structures				motion capacities, mechanisms and effective partnerships for better coordination and, management of the	Member States, Research and Training Institutions Private Sector Actors
Limited human and institutional		Modalities for cooperation between PACUP and the PPR Global Secretariat formalized	->	PPR eradication, coordination and governance structures and mechanisms established and / strengthened		eradication programme	Professional Services Providers Input producers' suppliers Small Ruminant Farmers including
capacities (financial and technical) to implement measures	->	Regional Coordination capacities strengthened and linked to PACUP			->-		
Insecurity in some target areas		Capacities of the Advisory group enhanced					women and youths Consumers of small ruminants'
Limited access to markets for small ruminants and their		PPR eradication Strategic Action Plan Developed					products
products Lack of awareness about PPR		Coherent PPR eradication Strategies and Action Plans updated and validated with stakeholders at national, regional and SSA					Resource partners/donors
disease among farmers and decision makers		PPR business model and Resource Mobilisation Strategy Developed					
Poor resilience of small ruminant farmers to climate change related shocks		PPR Episystems identified and Mapped to enhance efficiency of eradication interventions					
		Capacities for participatory disease surveillance developed					
Weak / uncoordinated transboundary actions		PPR data collection, analysis and reporting systems improved					
Limited access to remote areas due poor infrastructure		Strengths and shortfalls of national and regional support diagnostic laboratory capacities mapped	->	Effective PPR vaccination strategy and mechanisms in place	->-		
Poor disease surveillance		National and regional laboratory testing capacities assessed					
Poor animal identification and traceability		Eligible MSs supported to demonstrate PPR Free Status					
	8	Projections for Vaccine demand and procurement documented					



PAPS- Functions

Overall Objective: To plan, coordinate and harmonize implementation efforts including the building of national and regional capacities, for the eradication of PPR in Africa

Specific Functions:

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- Coordinate PPR eradication on the continent;
- Enhance linkages with global PPR eradication efforts;
- Provide technical backstopping for the regional and national activities;
- Support securing of resources necessary; and
- Support resource mobilization and awareness to create the necessary momentum for the eradication of PPR.



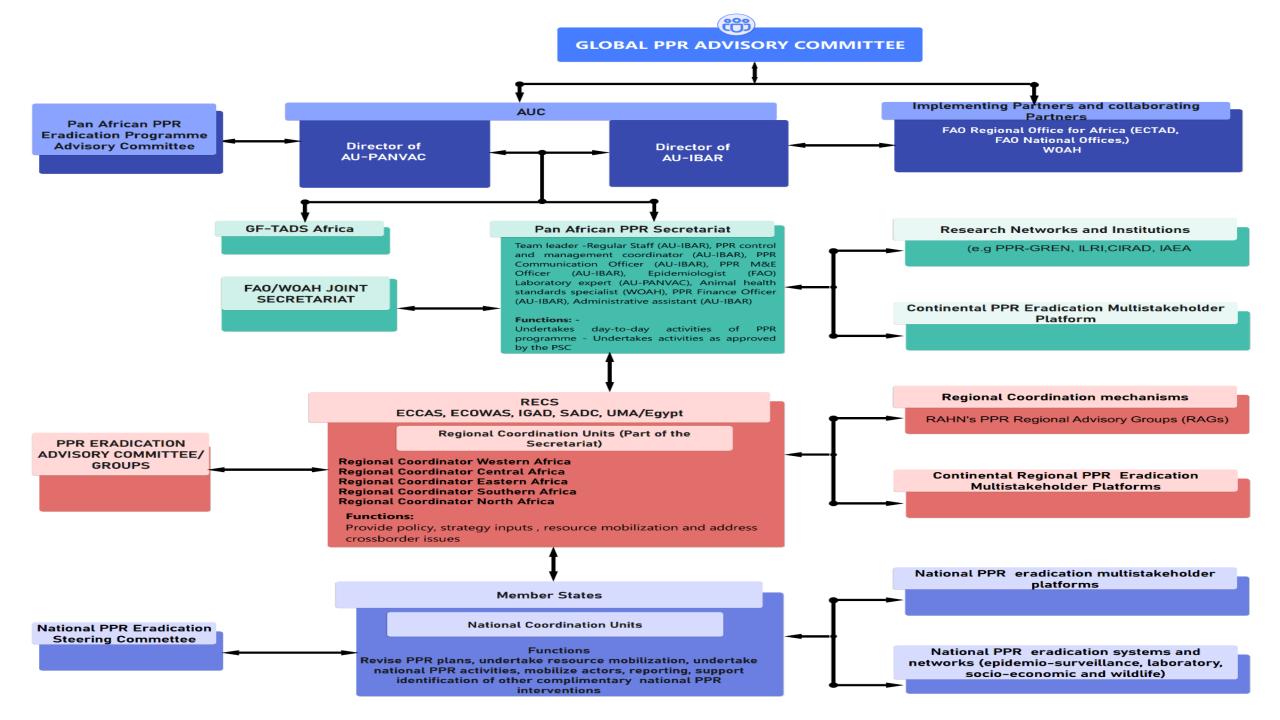
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The Secretariat is domiciled at AU-IBAR.

Has representation from the following institutions : AU-IBAR , AU-PANVAC, WOAH, FAO and RECs (ECCAS, ECOWAS, SADC and IGAD/EAC).

Structure- The Pan African PPR Secretariat

SN	Core Team	Position	Institution
1	Team leader	Team Leader - Regular AU-IBAR Senior Animal He alth Staff	AU-IBAR
2	PPR control and managem ent coordinator	PPR control and management expert	AU-IBAR*
3	PPR Communication office r	Communication expert-	AU-IBAR*
4	PPR M&E officer	M&E Expert-	AU-IBAR*
5	PPR Finance officer	Finance officer for PPR fund	AU-IBAR*
6	Epidemiologist	Epidemiologist	FAO
7	Animal Health expert	AHS Expert-	WOAH
8	(2) Laboratory Expertise	Laboratory Expert and Technician-	AU-PANVAC
9	Four (4) REC Coordinators	Regional Coordinators	RECs
10	Administrative Assistant	Administrative Assistant	AU-IBAR*



RSC EU Support to the Eradication of PPR from Africa- Budget **12**

Budget Category	Total Budget	AU-IBAR	FAO	WOAH	Total Budget Year 1	Total Budget Year 2&3
Total	8,000,000	6,720,708	746,646	532,646	2,532,969	5,467,030
Outcome 1	3,336,240	2,772,240	252,000	312,000	1,205,560	2,130,680
Outcome 2	966,486	870,486	48,000	48,000	356,486	610,000
Outcome 3	3,173,920	2,638,320	397,800	137,800	805,215	2,368,205
Admin cost	523,354	439,662	48,846	34,846	165,708	357,645





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Thank you Merci شکراً لك Obrigado Gracias Asante



