

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



African
Union



Peste des petits ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP)

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RSC Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR-GCES)

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- ▶ The global eradication of Rinderpest proclaimed in 2011 provided the impetus to eradicate the second livestock disease, peste des petits ruminants (PPR).
- ▶ The biological factors that made it possible to eradicate rinderpest are also applicable in the case of PPR.
- ▶ It is for this reason and recognising the devastating impacts of PPR, that FAO and WOAHA launched the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES) in 2015 under the umbrella of the GF-TADs, with a vision for PPR global eradication by 2030.



RSC Objectives of PPR GCES

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The goal is to facilitate the small ruminant sector's contribution to global food security and nutrition, human health, and economic growth, particularly in developing countries. This would alleviate poverty, increase income generation, and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and general human well-being

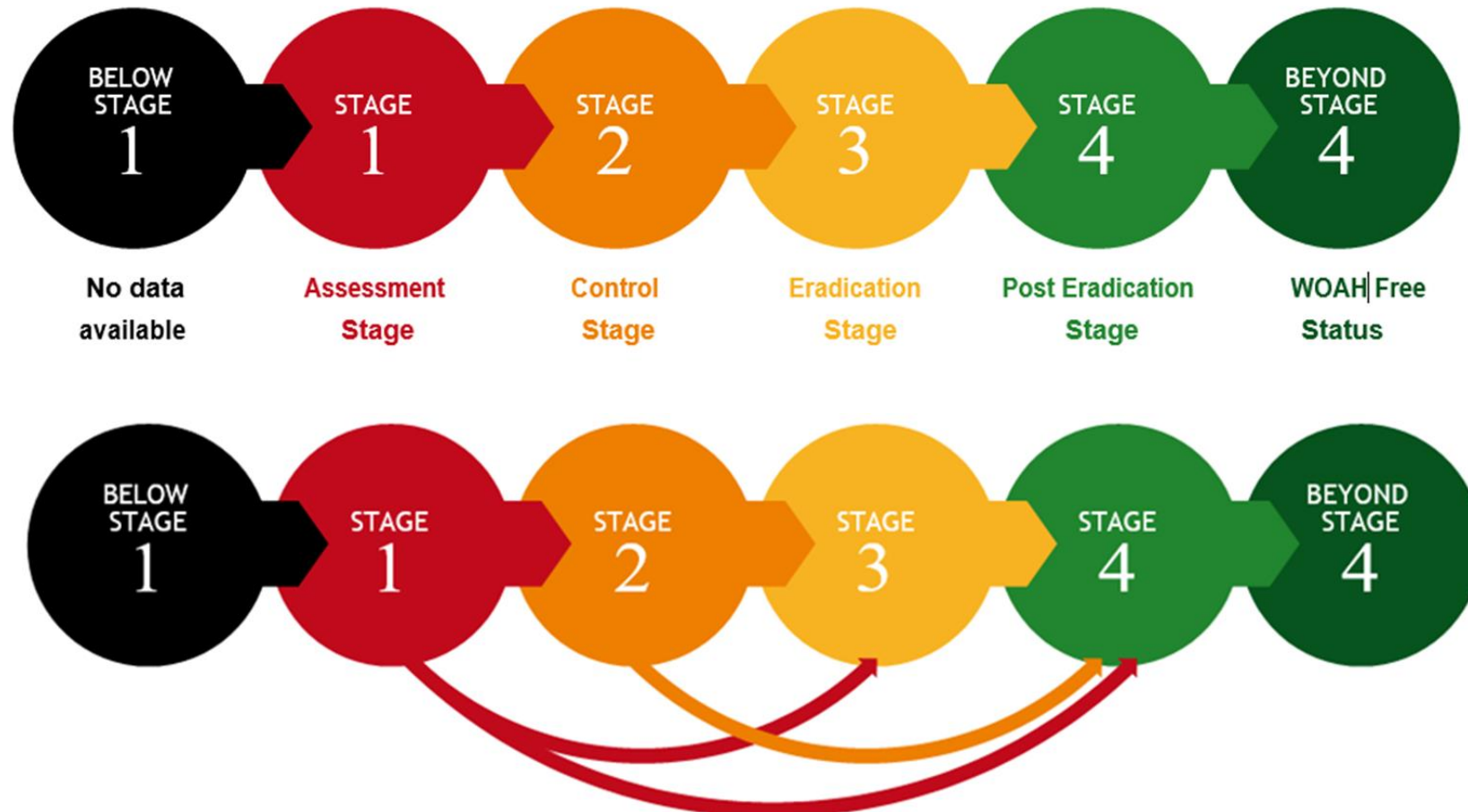
Specific objectives

- the eradication of PPR by 2030,
- reinforcing Veterinary Services
- improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major SR infectious diseases.



Step-wise approach for PPR eradication

► The global strategy's Strategic approach is based on four different Stages, each corresponding to a combination of decreasing levels of epidemiological risk and increasing levels of prevention and control efforts.



Five main technical elements and stepwise progression

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Presence of a Legal framework supporting PPR Eradication



Capacity to develop surveillance plans and carry out surveillance in the field



Diagnostic capacity available, staff and infrastructure



Capacity to carry out disease prevention and control i.e., Vaccination & livestock movement control



Willingness to involve the small ruminant stakeholders; traders, farmers & development partners

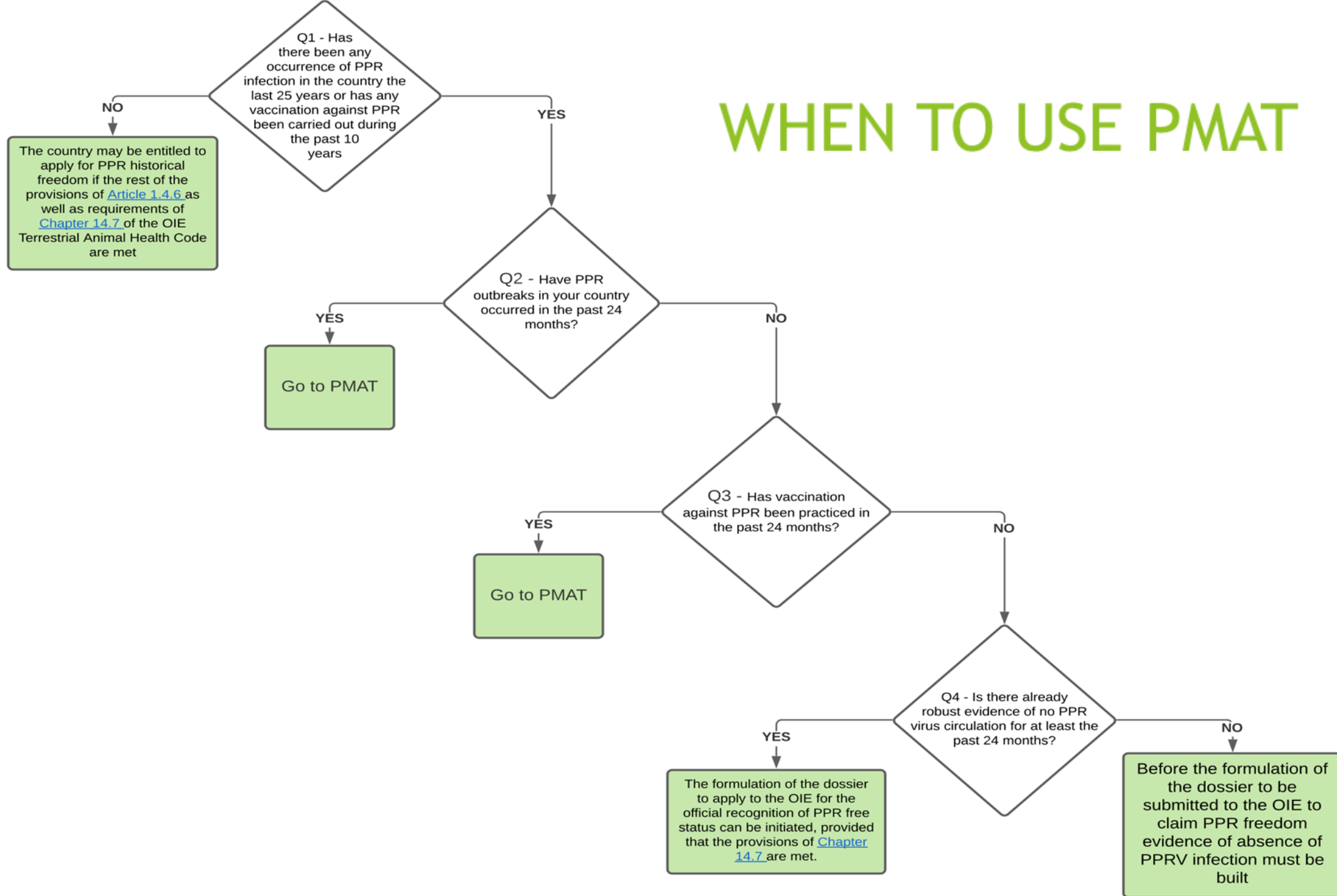
RSC PPR Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (PMAT)

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- ▶ For every technical element , at every stage of stepwise approach, activities and their impacts are measurable using a self-assessment tool,
- ▶ The PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT), which was developed to categorise countries according to the four stages

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WHEN TO USE PMAT



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PPR Regional Roadmaps

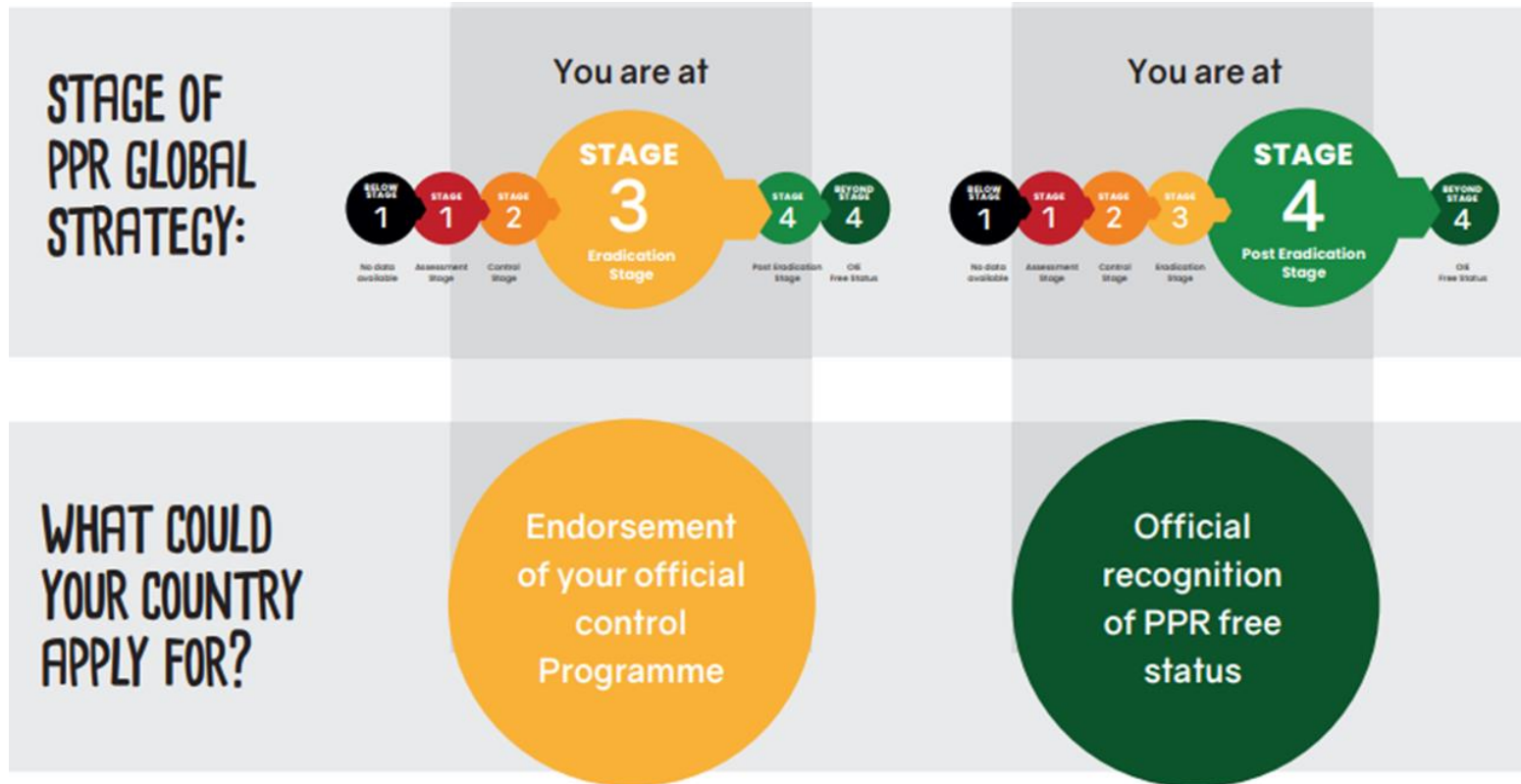


Example of Roadmap of a REC

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		

RSC Eradication processs at national level

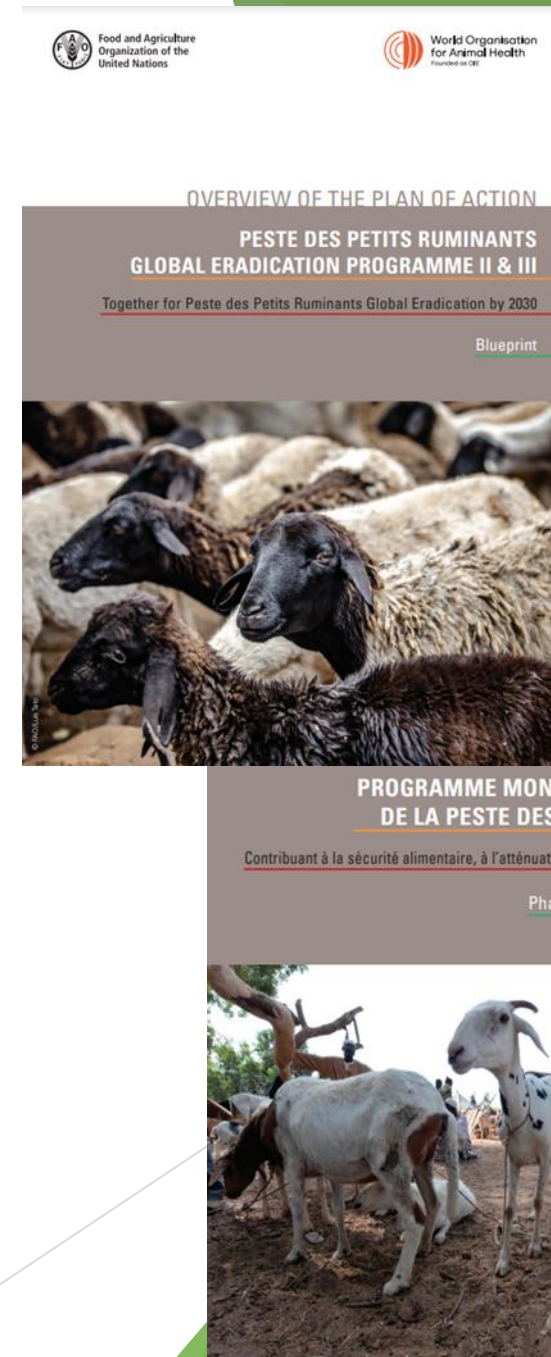
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RSC PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP)

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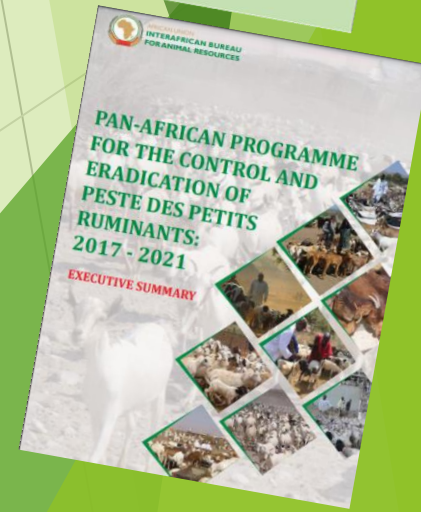
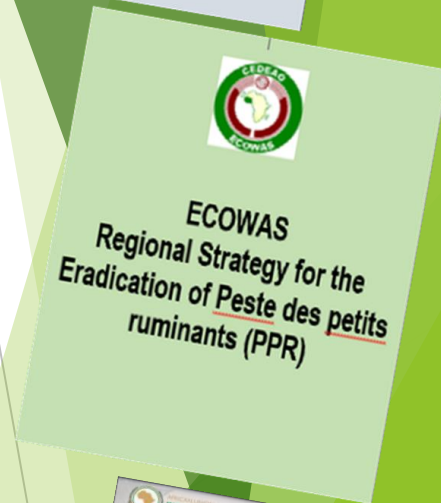
- ▶ To operationalise the PPR GCEs,
- ▶ PPR Global Eradication Programme phase one (PPR GEP I) covering 2017 to 2021 was developed and has come to a close.
- ▶ GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 – 2030) was launched in November 2022 as the eradication phase and envisages eradicating the disease in two phases (II & III) by 2030.



RSC PPR Global Eradication Programme at Regional and country level

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- ▶ PPR Regional strategies and National Strategic plans (NSPs)
- ▶ Africa has a regional strategy for PPR eradication
- ▶ All the RECS in Africa also have their PPR eradication plans, though some have not been endorsed by their members.
- ▶ Most of the infected countries in Africa have developed PPR National Strategic Plans (NSPs)
- ▶ **All PPR Regional, RECs and countries are encouraged to review their strategies and align them with the GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 – 2030) for the eradication phase.**



GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 - 2030)

GEP BP Objectives:

1st level Objective: Eradication of PPR by 2030 and reduced effects of small ruminants high-impact and zoonotic diseases

Second level objectives

Enhanced access of stakeholders, to livestock and livestock product markets

Enhanced access to animal health markets, strengthening PPCPs

Enhanced coordination and delivery of animal health programmes in context of one health

The strategic focus of the programme

- To stop virus circulation by the end of 2027
- Strengthened and functioning national and international PPR epidemic risk management capability by 2027
- No more PPR outbreaks and cessation of PPR field eradication activities by 2028
- By the end of 2030, countries must have completed activities and collected the evidence to demonstrate freedom for PPRV

RSC GEP II & III approach to eradication - Episystem approach

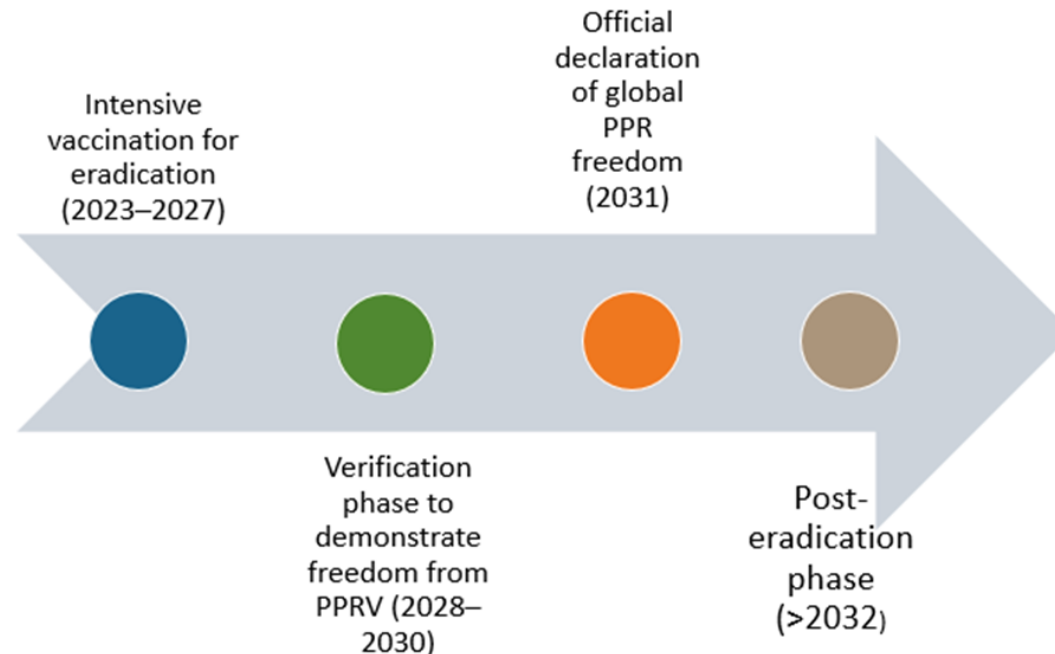
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- ▶ The GEP Phases II & III correspond to stage three of the PPR GCES, which focuses on eradication activities.
- ▶ The approach to eradication is based on an episystem approach.
 - “An episystem is defined as a set of interconnected host populations capable of maintaining the virus's circulation and transmission indefinitely”**
- ▶ PPR Episystems are often the last bastion of the PPR virus, at most times in the periphery and difficult-to-reach areas.
- ▶ To understand and eventually control how the PPR virus emerges and spreads in the episystem, we must consider the complex system of interacting factors such as biological, environmental, economic and social factors that make the PPRV resilient in the episystem.
- ▶ Disrupting and breaking the interactions of these factors will eventually control and eradicate the virus.
- ▶ An effective episystem approach is based on evidence of PPR presence rather than the probability of presence (Risk approach).

RSC GEP II & III: Priority activities & journey to PPR eradication

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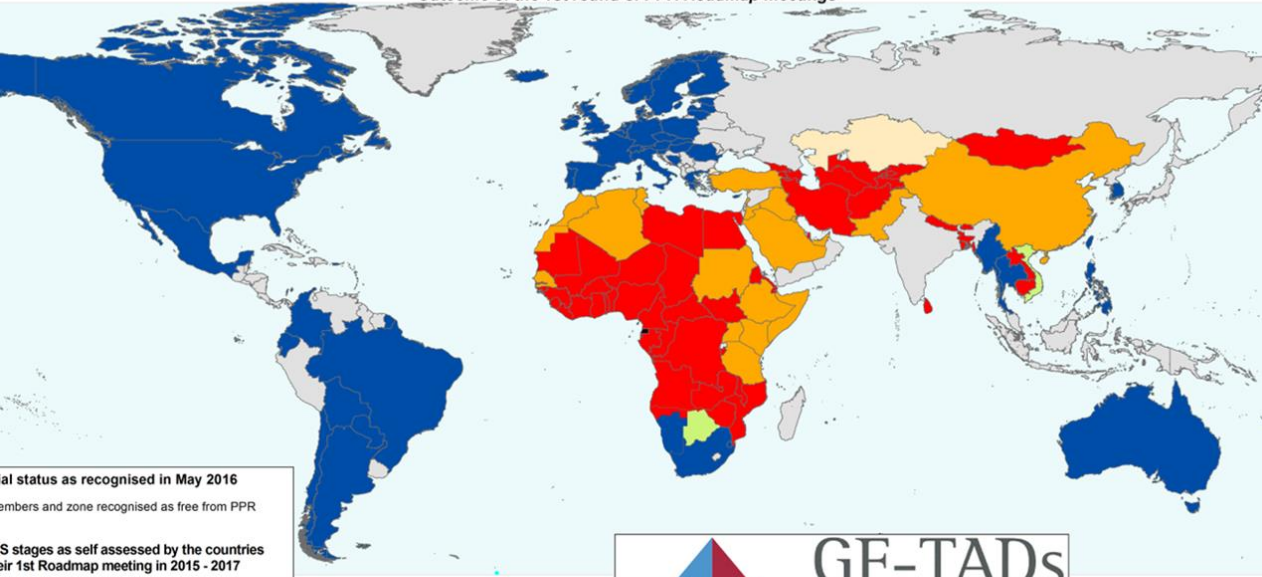
- ▶ Countries to finalise activities for stage 1 (assessment) and progress in the PPR stepwise approach. Use PMAT to track progress, identify gaps and prioritise activities
- ▶ Countries where vaccination is carried out may require further assessment to determine whether the vaccination program is actually leading to the elimination of PPR.
- ▶ Countries which have never reported PPR or have not reported the disease in recent years and need to provide evidence of absence of infection for official recognition of their PPR-free status by WOA



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to 30 April 2017

OIE official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES):

Outcome of the 1st round of PPR Roadmap meetings

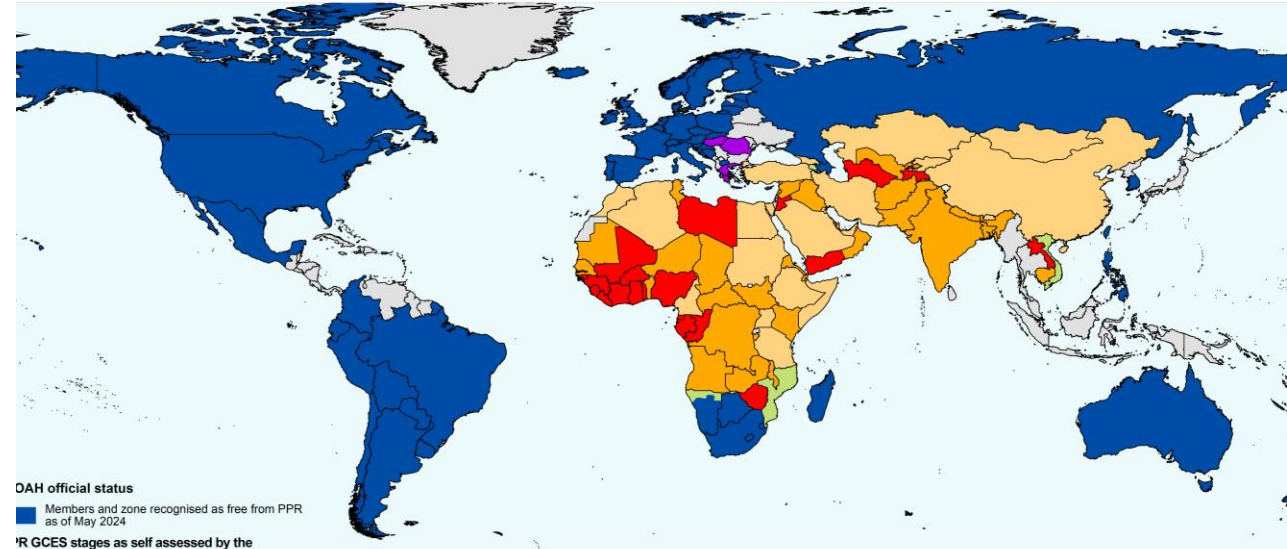


Official status as recognised in May 2016
 Members and zone recognised as free from PPR
 GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during their 1st Roadmap meeting in 2015 - 2017
 Below 1
 Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed

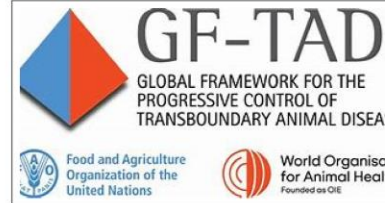


Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to January 2025

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



WOAH official status
 Members and zone recognised as free from PPR as of May 2024
 PPR GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during their last PPR regional/epizootic roadmap/consultation meeting (2017 - 2024)
 4
 3
 2
 1
 Below 1
 Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed
 Suspension of PPR free status



PPR Global status

PPR Risk Mitigation Plan

Insufficient national resources and technical capacities

- Advocacy for political commitment
- Targeted technical & financial support
- Monitoring national progress (support)

Persistent reservoirs of infection in epistystems

- Review of plans (national, and between countries)
- Targeted policy efforts => community-led & supported animal health services

Failure of national vaccination campaigns to eliminate virus circulation

- Adoption of "epistystems" approach
- Revision of national plans => targeted interventions
- Adapting vaccination campaigns to local epidemiological context small ruminant population dynamics (& community-supported animal health policies and services)

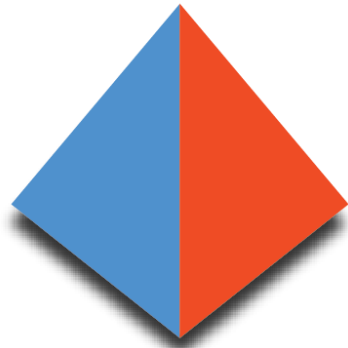
Failure to meet milestone dates in the eradication programme

- Flexible timelines, care to prevent "re-emergence"

Way forward

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- ▶ NSP to be updated by countries to reflect the GEP Blueprint for phase II & III
- ▶ Develop and implement investment plans from the NSP
- ▶ Enhance resource mobilisation at national, regional and global levels
- ▶ Map out epistystems and develop surveillance strategies, particularly in cross-border situations with high livestock mobility
- ▶ Support corresponding targeted vaccination and implement post-vaccination evaluation (PVE)
- ▶ Enhance cross-border and Inter RECs' coordination mechanisms along the identified epistystems
- ▶ Develop a mechanism to monitor GEP implementation
- ▶ Engage in adaptive management to GEP Blueprint implementation
- ▶



GF-TADs *Africa*

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Thank you