GF-TADs Africa

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African Union



13th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC13) of the GF-TADs for Africa

10 - 12 November 2026, Abuja, Nigeria

Uniting Africa for a PPR-Free Future

AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

African Union - Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre
AU-PANVAC

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Pan-African PPR Programme and PAPS

Two years of action, what blocks progress,



Dr Jean-Marc Feussom & Dr Simon Kihu

Pan-African PPR Secretariat (PAPS) / AU-IBAR

Title: 13th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC13) of the GF-TADs for Africa

Date: 10 - 12 November 2026, Abuja, Nigeria

Three messages for the Steering Committee

Key messages

Phase 1 is delivering the foundations

PAPS, four REC coordinators, the CAG and its four working groups; 24 NSPs; surveillance or mapping in 28 of 30 target countries.

Vaccination is the next test

No programme-funded campaign yet: buffer zone (1.05 M) awaits mapping and registration; Mano River (750,000) awaits import and cold-chain clearance.

Evidence and finance are the constraints

M&E missions (7 countries): evidence, targeting, accountability and recurrent finance bind, not vaccine production. EUR 58 M (65 M USD) vs 1.3 Billion USD (Last PAPS estimation)

Our two recommendations: domestic funding of national plans, and PPR milestones in the GF-TADs Strategic Plan.

Follow-up to RSC12 (Mbabane, March 2025)

FOLLOW-UP **R11: domestic resources. R12: advocacy by AU-IBAR, FAO and WOAH.**

USD 86 M	**17**	**2**	**EUR 50 M**
Tanzania national campaign, 5 years	commitment letters from Member States	Heads of State as PPR Champions	PPR2 (EUR 90 M proposed at RSC12)

! What has moved, and what has not

R11 · **Domestic money is reaching national campaigns** (Tanzania: USD 86 M campaign and TZS 32 bn to Parliament; Chad; Guinea, 1 M doses), but costed NSPs remain only partly funded (e.g. Ethiopia 35%).

R12 · **Advocacy has opened doors**: two Heads of State as Champions, PPR2 adopted by the EU (EUR 50 M), an AfDB concept note (USD 7 M), AOAD and IsDB for North Africa, and a Pandemic Fund project : Lake Chad Basin, Brazzaville and Rome meetings

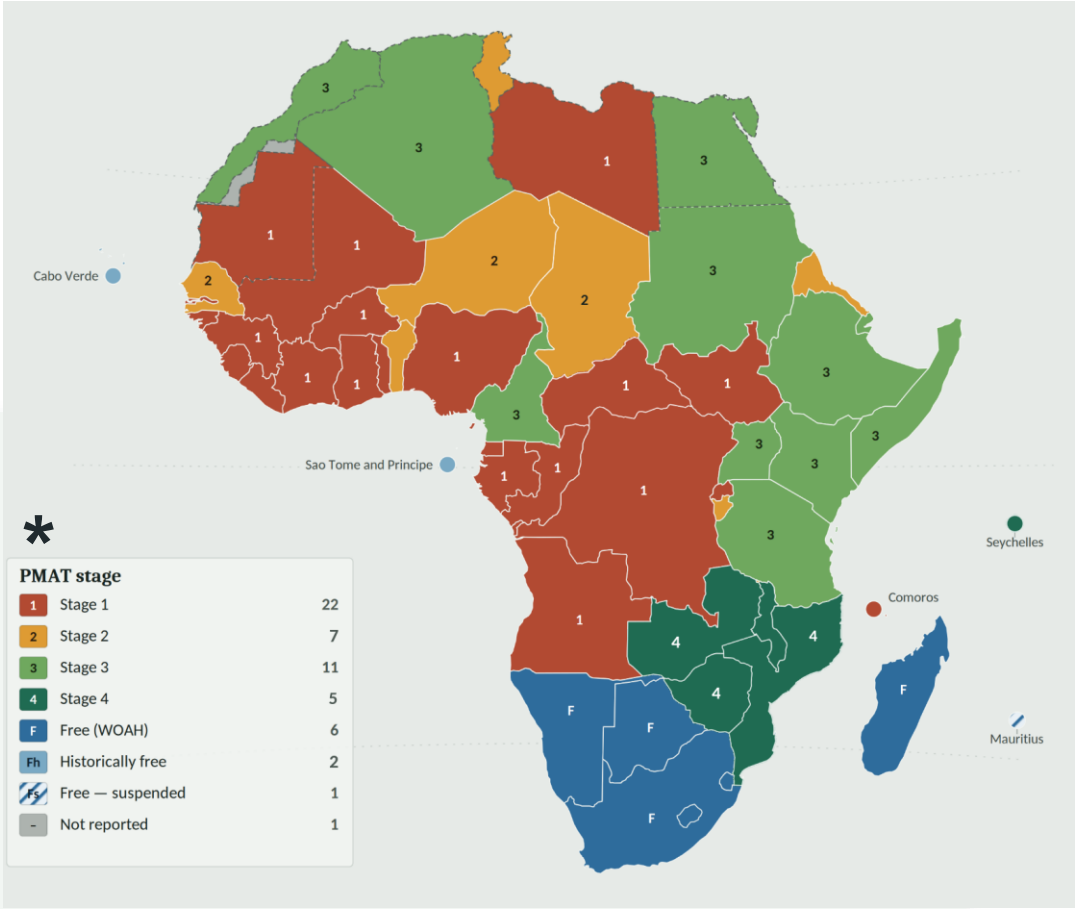
GAP **Funding still falls short : EUR 58 M (65 M USD) of EU funding against 1.3 Billion USD (Last PAPS estimation, under revision) - hence recommendation 1 on domestic financing.**

Where Africa stands on the PPR pathway

PMAT · SEPT 2026

40 of 55 AU Member States at Stages 1-3 (PAPS validation table, Sept 2026)

- 1 Stage 1: 22
- 2 Stage 2: 7
- 3 Stage 3: 11
- 4 Stage 4: 5*
- F Free (WOAH): 6
- Fh Historically free: 2
- Suspended: 1 (Mauritius)
- – Not reported: 1



OFFICIAL STATUS

- WOAH-free: 5 Member States and a zone in Namibia
- Dossiers with WOAH: Cabo Verde, Zimbabwe, Namibia (last zone); Tanzania control programme
- ECOWAS (2025): 9 more at Stage 2; to reconcile

** SADC, not WOAH-validated; Malawi to confirm*

** Some are undergoing self-assessment and must be confirmed by the RAG*

VALUE ADDED

A single PMAT stage of record, validated through the RAGs with FAO and WOAH (CAG TWG 3), is needed for the mid-term evaluation now under way and the 2027–2031 baselines. *(Update ongoing…)*

PPR1 against its plan

THE SCOREBOARD

Month 24 of 36 (PPR1 progress brief, AU-PANVAC and finance reports, Oct 2026)

7 / 29

logframe indicators achieved; the other 22 in progress

52%

of EUR 8 M executed (EUR 4.16 M) at 64% of the time elapsed (23 Oct 2026)

24

countries with an updated or validated NSP *(Ongoing activities)*

28 / 30

target countries covered by surveillance or mapping; laboratory results lag behind sampling *(Ongoing activities)*

68,464

tests enabled by 43 AU-PANVAC bELISA kits in 22 countries (Apr 2025 – Oct 2026) *(Ongoing activities)*

35 / 48

countries trained on ARIS (4 of 6 AU languages); 49 staff from 24 countries IATA-certified

NOT YET

Programme-funded vaccination has not started: the buffer zone (1.05 M) awaits the mapping requested by Angola and DRC and vaccine registration; Mano River (750,000) awaits import and cold-chain clearance.

Four regions, one programme

REGIONS

Details follow in the country and cluster presentations

By REC

North Africa (outside PPR1): regional strategy costed at USD 141.5 M, with AOAD and IsDB

ECCAS

ONGOING

(7) 90% of target sera collected, lab tests pending; 2 NSPs; Chad: 19.2 M vaccinated

SADC / Buffer & protection

ONGOING

(9) buffer-zone surveillance started; serosurveys for WOAH dossiers; 4 validated NSPs; buffer zone approved by Ministers; MoU: see the DRC item

ECOWAS

ONGOING

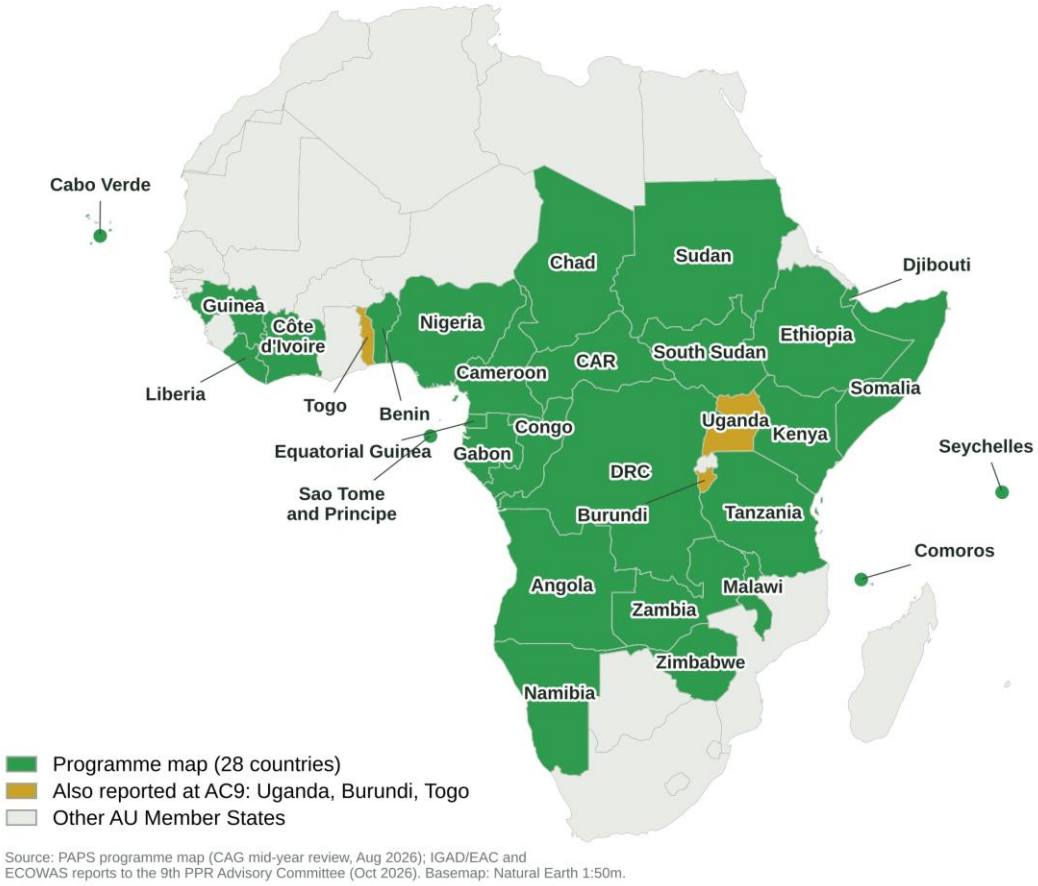
(6 + Togo) Benin, Togo surveys done; 9 NSPs updated, 5 to validate; Mano River: 750,000 targeted

IGAD / EAC corridors

ONGOING

(6 + Uganda, Burundi) 4 completed, 4 ongoing; 8 validated NSPs; 10 signed cross-border MoUs

28 of 30 target countries on the programme map



Source: PAPS programme map (CAG mid-year review, Aug 2026); IGAD/EAC and ECOWAS reports to the 9th PPR Advisory Committee (Oct 2026). Basemap: Natural Earth 1:50m.

What is holding us back

BOTTLENECKS **M&E missions, 7 countries (Jun-Sep 2026): eight AC9 constraints in six.**

01
NSPs still to be updated.

Several national plans are still to be updated, validated and costed: NSP updating must continue in every programme country.

02
Domestic financing far below need

Zero or partial appropriations; no PPR budget line in several countries visited. Political will is not yet matched by budgets.

03
Coverage below herd immunity

From near zero to 17% in areas visited; doses mismatched to populations, no risk-based microplans; post-vaccination monitoring largely absent.

04
Capable assets under-used

PCR down, kits expired, reagents and calibration missing; accredited capacity sits next to countries with no serology.

05
Cross-border not yet binding

Buffer-zone MoU not yet signed (Oct 2026); one protocol suspended, another on a different corridor; informal cooperation undocumented.

06
Surveillance, data and workforce

No serological baseline in parts of the buffer zone; weak reporting; unreconciled figures and PMAT stages; one country: 80 vets for 400 needed.

LESSON **The binding constraint is evidence, targeting, accountability and recurrent finance, not vaccine production capacity; the CAG and its working groups take this into the 2027 work plan (Abidjan, Nov 2026).**

What comes next: PPR2 and the Endgame Strategy

NEXT 12 MONTHS

From PPR1 foundations to eradication pathways, episystem by episystem.

The plan: PPR2 (EUR 50 M, five years, from 2027) concentrates on **priority episystems**, and the Africa PPR Endgame Strategy 2027–2031 will set country and cross-border pathways from dated baselines.

Four/five proposed PPR2 priority episystems

Southern buffer zone, Mano River, Lake Chad, Eastern Africa; to be confirmed by the CAG

Africa PPR Endgame Strategy 2027–2031

Concept note ready; scope and 24-week timetable to the CAG (16–17 Nov); finalisation in H1 2027

Immediate milestones

NSPs validated and costed by mid-2027; buffer-zone ministerial meeting and MoU; one buffer-zone sampling protocol

Three-year vaccination cost by strategy (FAO draft, 2025)

USD 408M
Blanket vaccination, 42 countries

USD 282M
Gradual coverage (newborns)

USD 184M
Episystem-based, 9 episystems

TARGETING

Episystem-based vaccination is modelled at USD 184 million against USD 408 million for blanket coverage (55%; vaccination only, FAO draft 2025). Where status is unknown: map, restore diagnostics and validate NSPs, then vaccinate by risk.

Financing eradication: the gap and the case

FINANCING

Evidence of high returns, a large gap, and a joint platform to close it.

33.8 : 1

benefit-cost ratio of global PPR eradication

EUR 58 M

EU funding: PPR1 EUR 8 M + PPR2 EUR 50 M

1.3 Billion USD

(Last PAPS estimation, under revision)

35%

of Ethiopia's costed NSP (USD 69.3 M) mobilised (VSF 2025)

A The economics are not marginal

Jones et al. (2016) estimated a benefit-cost ratio of 33.8 and an IRR of 199% for a 15-year global eradication programme: delays erode returns, but the case stays strong.

B One joint platform

AC9 funding group / Recommendation : a joint PPR resource-mobilisation platform led by the PPR Secretariat with PAPS/ AU-IBAR, and a pooled regional facility managed by AU-IBAR; resource-mobilisation plan in preparation.

KEY POINT

Partners fund national priorities: PPR must be argued with Ministries of Finance, with costed NSPs and evidence of economic and social returns.

Two draft recommendations for RSC13

Proposed

R1 · Fund costed national plans

Member States open a national PPR budget line, however modest, in their next budget (2027 or 2027/28) for costed NSPs and recurrent costs, reported yearly to the CAG via the RECs.

R2 · PPR in the GF-TADs Plan

The GF-TADs secretariat, with AU-IBAR and FAO, sets PPR milestones and indicators in the Regional Strategic Plan 2027–2031, aligned with the Africa PPR Endgame Strategy.

Follow-up at RSC14

PAPS reports how many Member States have a PPR budget line, the share of NSP cost it covers, and the Plan's PPR milestones.

RSC12 R6: at most two per session. R1 makes R11 measurable; R2 answers the RSC12 mandate for the Plan.

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Thank you | Merci | شكراً لك | Obrigado | Gracias | Asante

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The Pan-African PPR Secretariat (PAPS)

Pan African Program for the Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and the Control of other Priority Small Ruminant Diseases

Uniting Africa for a PPR-Free Future