

# Peste des Petits Ruminants

## Development of a global PPR Control Strategy

### Introduction

Joseph Domenech

Workshop on PPR  
prevention and control  
in the SADC Region  
10-12 June 2013  
Dar es Salam  
Tanzania

Assisting infected SADC  
countries to control PPR  
and prevent its introduction  
into non-affected areas



Oie



IAEA

Workshop on  
PPR prevention  
and control

10-12 June 2013  
Dar es Salaam,  
Republic of Tanzania

# **Recommendation of the 5<sup>th</sup> Global GF TADs Steering Committee**

**Paris Oct 2012**

**N° 15. Taking into account the experience gained with the Global GF-TADs Working Group on FMD, the prerogatives and activities of the FMD WG be extended to PPR (same framework and procedures)**

**First meeting of the GF TADs WG  
on the 21<sup>st</sup>- 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2013**

**OIE headquarters, Paris**

**Co chairs**

**Vincent Martin (FAO) and Joseph Domenech (OIE)**

- N° 17. The Global GF-TADs Working Group relevant for PPR take into account existing regional strategies and ongoing programmes to prepare a Global PPR Control Strategy
- PPR has been included in the Regional 5 years Action Plans of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia

The preparation of a Global PPR Control Strategy is one of the first priority of the GF TADs Working Group



**PPR is a candidate for regional and international control**

**After RP eradication and progress on FMD control, increased donor attention to the control and eradication of other major diseases**

**Donor coordination in some countries started**

**Growing technical and political support for progressive control and eradication of major transboundary diseases**





# GF-TADs

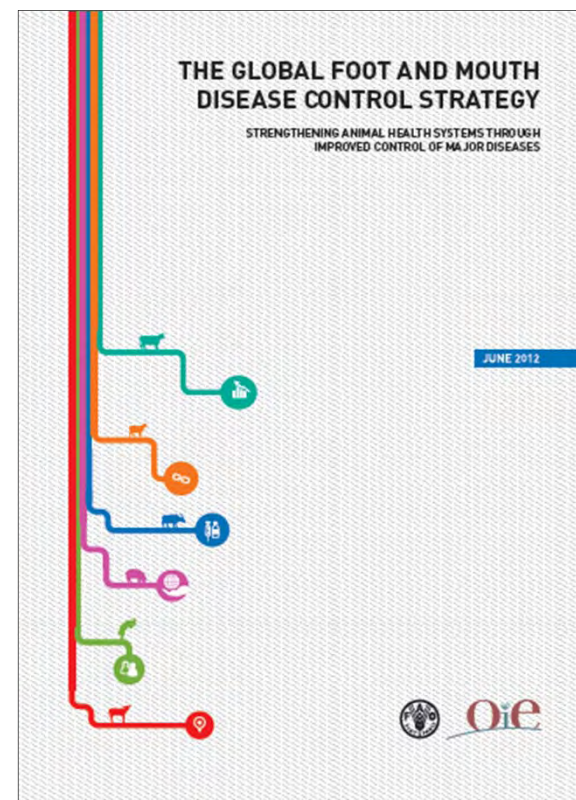


## Preparation of a global control program by the GF TADs Working Group

Model of the preparation of the  
FMD Global Control Strategy



See presentation on  
Tuesday 12 February 1013



# PPR Control Strategies

- National, regional and global levels
- Risk based approaches
- Progressive phased approaches:  
Successive steps/phases to be defined, from endemic situation with no control activities to eradication of the virus
- Need to develop or strengthen specific and horizontal tools

# **Consultation process for the elaboration of the PPR Global Strategy**

## **Similar to the preparation of the FMD Global Strategy**

- **With experts, national and regional authorities, policy-makers, development partners and private industry:  
Workshop to be organized**
- **Lessons learned from regions**
- **The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) provides the governance structure to prepare the Strategy**
- **Peer review of the strategy**

**Inputs from the OIE Scientific Commission and its Ad Hoc Group**

# Regional and country experiences

- Middle East
- Far East Asia
- South Asia: India, SAARC countries
- Africa: see AU-IBAR presentation

Northern Africa

Eastern Africa (see FAO presentations)

Southern Africa: SADC countries



# Overall objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy

To contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods in developing countries.

To protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals and animal products.

## Specific objective

To improve PPR and other TADs control in regions where diseases are endemic

Thereby protecting the advanced animal disease control status in other regions of the world.



**The PPR Control component of the strategy therefore not only aims to reduce the burden of PPR on animal production in developing countries, but also in PPR-free countries.**

**Reducing PPR at source in PPR-endemic countries is therefore a shared interest and should be considered a Global Public Good.**

**But the Public Good versus Private Good can also be debated**



**The PPR Strategy will include several components which will address various issues to be included such as:**

- Specific improvement of global PPR control**
- Strengthening Veterinary Services**
- Improving the prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock**

**Which means that the strategy will combine vertical (disease specific) and transversal (horizontal) approaches.**



# Tools to be strengthened or developed

- National laboratories and regional networks
- National epidemiology teams and regional networks
- OIE Terrestrial Code articles related to PPR
- Monitoring and assessment tools
- Post vaccination monitoring and evaluation tool
- Global research and development tool
- OIE PVS Pathway tools

# Technical issues that support a progressive PPR control and eradication strategy

One serotype

No carrier state after infection

No reservoir outside domestic small ruminants

Many of the tools required for progressive control are already available

Vaccine with life long immunity after a single dose, cheap to produce, thermo-stable vaccine to come

Diagnostic tests available



## Needed

- Effective Veterinary Services, surveillance, laboratories, appropriate legislation
- Sustainable animal health delivery systems including vaccine delivery
- Involvement of all veterinary actors in the field

## Difficulties

- Access to all areas
- Small village small ruminant holders

## Cost recovery issue

## Private or public good and combination

- **Interdisciplinary approaches**
- **Socio economic analysis and C/B**

## **Strategies depend of:**

- **The available tools: surveillance systems, diagnostic laboratories, vaccines...**
- **The PPR epidemiological situation: endemic or free, production systems, socio economic systems**
- **The socio economic national and regional contexts, Veterinary Services, legislation, available tools, social context (attitudes, behavior, culture, politics and institutions)...**



Photos: credit Iran Vet. Assoc.



**Thank you for  
your attention**