



Underlying principles and key elements of PPR prevention and control strategies

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PPR Situation ...

- **PPR is endemic in most parts of Africa**
 - Over 50% of countries in Africa affected by PPR
- **Risk of spread to Southern Africa**
 - DRC, Tanzania, Angola, what is next?
 - Sero-positive cases in unaffected countries
 - Major threat for the region
- **PPR incursion to the Maghreb region**
 - Tunisia with fresh PPR outbreaks in 2011
- **Beyond Africa...**



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Technical issues that support a progressive PPR control and eradication strategy

- A single serotype (although different lineages)
- No carrier state following infection
- No reservoir outside domesticated small ruminants
- Vaccine available
 - life long immunity after a single dose
 - Cheap to produce
 - Thermostable vaccine soon available
- Diagnostic tests available
- Growing technical and political support for progressive control and eradication.



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GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF A STRATEGY

- Build on the existing experience in the control of PPR in the region;
- A mosaic of targeted risk-based approaches
- Livelihood centered approach for Small ruminant health and PPR control:

targeting group of diseases at sub-regional level and develop integrated packages for disease control that contribute to building resilience at community level



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GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF A STRATEGY

- Based on efficient animal health delivery system providing vaccination and treatment on demand
- Evidence-based “research for actions” for the development of new tools
- Coordination and partnerships at national, regional and international levels
- Regional strategies tailored to local small ruminant health priorities
- Enabling policy environment



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RISK-BASED AND TARGETED APPROACH

- Probability of transmission is not uniform
- Targeting high risk populations has greater impact – better use of resources
- Risk partially understood but more info needed:
 - Epidemiological studies
 - Market chains
 - Characteristics of small ruminant production
 - Longitudinal studies to better understand transmission dynamics
 - Risk analysis & Surveillance
 - Intervention options



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DELIVERY SYSTEMS

- Issues at stake:
 - What is the level of cost sharing?
 - Options for system delivery and partnerships between public and private sector
 - Who does what?
- The delivery options should be evaluated from the perspective of:
 - Epidemiological impact on PPR consistent with program goals
 - Financial sustainability
 - Quality and accessibility of animal health services



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DELIVERY SYSTEMS

What is required?

- Vaccine delivery structure (with transport and immediately available operational budget at different administrative levels):
 - Ideally a representation at the regions/provinces levels, empowered to implement immediate actions
 - Having a thorough understanding of the livestock keeping systems in their operational area.



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SYSTEM DELIVERY

What is required?

- Vaccination teams including district staff, private sector vets and CAHWs
- Quality certified vaccine
- Cold chain, transport, possibly paint for marking etc
- Report any suspected clinical cases to disease surveillance teams
- Timing of vaccination



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OPERATIONAL, ACTION ORIENTED RESEARCH

- Socio-economic analysis,
 - Cost-benefit of progressive control,
 - cost-effectiveness of control options, and
 - incentives for economic contribution and participation
- Epidemiologic research to better understand:
 - transmission dynamics,
 - the roles of different wildlife and livestock species
 - production systems, ecosystems and virus lineages
 - to identify critical points and optimal methods of intervention at critical control points.



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OPERATIONAL RESEARCH....

- Research and policy dialogue on public-private-community partnerships to deliver control and surveillance services.
 - best use of community-based animal health delivery systems,
 - gender issues,
 - the role of producers' associations,
 - non-governmental organizations or other civil society actors in service delivery.
 - new business models for the sustained, commercialized delivery of disease control services



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COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Strong regionally based coordination
 - Ownership, partnership, appropriate roles
 - Harmonization of strategies and policies
 - Learning and knowledge
- RECs at the regional level
 - Ownership, partnerships, appropriate roles
 - Harmonization of national strategies and policies
- AU-IBAR at the continental level:
 - Continental mandate and convening authority
 - Proven leadership in RP eradication
- International partners at global level (FAO, OIE, IAEA)



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REGIONAL STRATEGIES

- Incorporate benefits of ecosystem based approaches to disease control
- Cross-border coordination, harmonization and synchronization of interventions
- Support for capacity building
- Technical, financial and logistical support for interventions
- Facilitate linkages and information exchange with local, regional and international partners



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REGIONAL STRATEGIES

- A phased approach:
 - Improved epidemiological understanding and establishment of progressive control
 - Progressive control phase
 - The final eradication and verification phase
- International regulatory tools to accompany the progressive control
- A monitoring system for evaluating and certifying progress: adaptation of the FMD PCP tool?



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COMMUNICATION IS ESSENTIAL

- Knowledge management
 - Lessons learnt and best practices
 - Integration of data, Information and databases
 - Policy experience
- Communications tools and support to disease control efforts



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Way Forward

- **Developing a comprehensive, practicable and robust plan for progressive Control for PPR while Bridging the Gaps and Constraints at National and Regional Levels through:**
 - Training and Capacity building of National & Private Staff in Epidemiology & Disease information system
 - Strengthening and capacity building of national & Private laboratories and professionals
 - Networking of epidemiology and diagnostic laboratories (include private labs as well)



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Way Forward

- **Developing a comprehensive, practicable and robust plan for progressive Control for PPR while Bridging the Gaps and Constraints at National and Regional Levels through:**
 - Conducting research targeting TADs including PPR at national and Regional Levels
 - Supporting evidence / Risk based financial allocation animal health activities.
- **Collaboration/ Cooperation in the Countries and regions**
 - Establish effective mechanism for collaboration across the disciplines nationally and cross border regionally;
 - Develop effective communication strategies while involving all the stakeholders;



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Thank you for your attention