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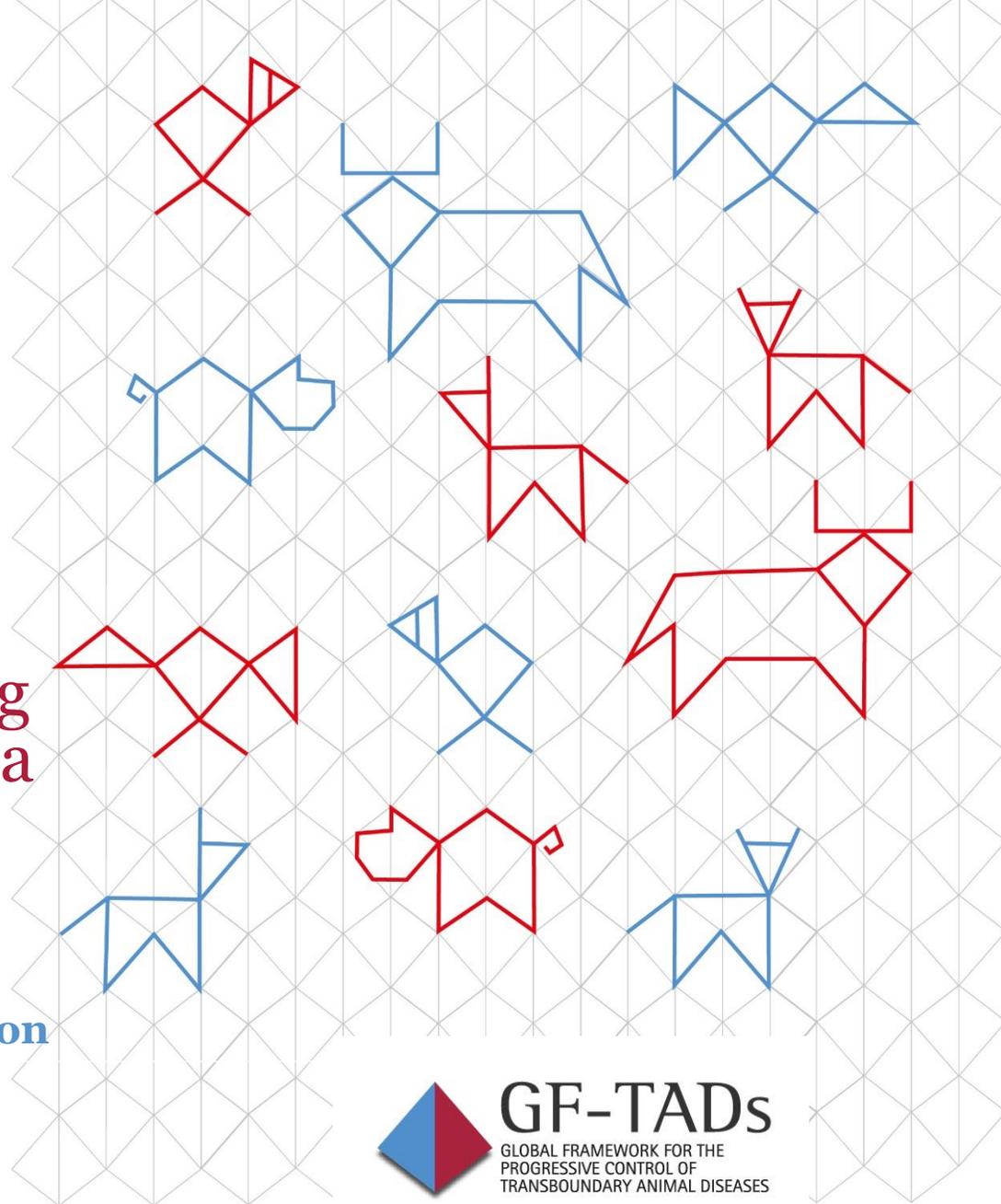


WORLD ORGANISATION  
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# Update on the PPR GEP revision

10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Regional Steering  
Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa  
Virtual  
6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021

FAO/OIE Core Experts Team for PPR GEP II Formulation



**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



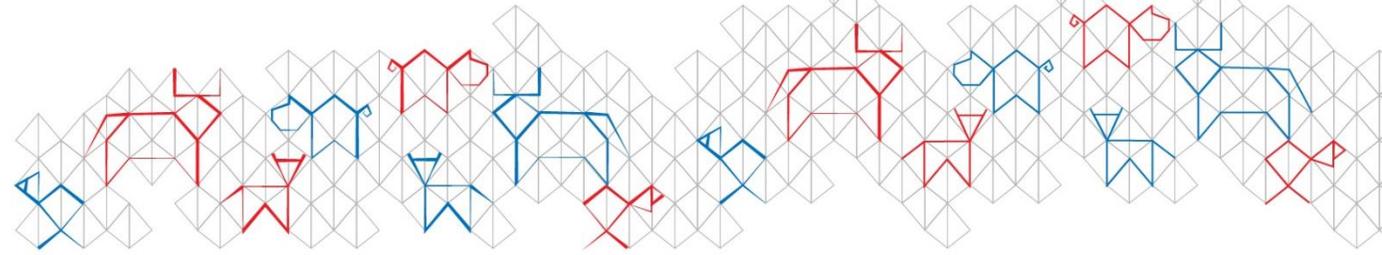
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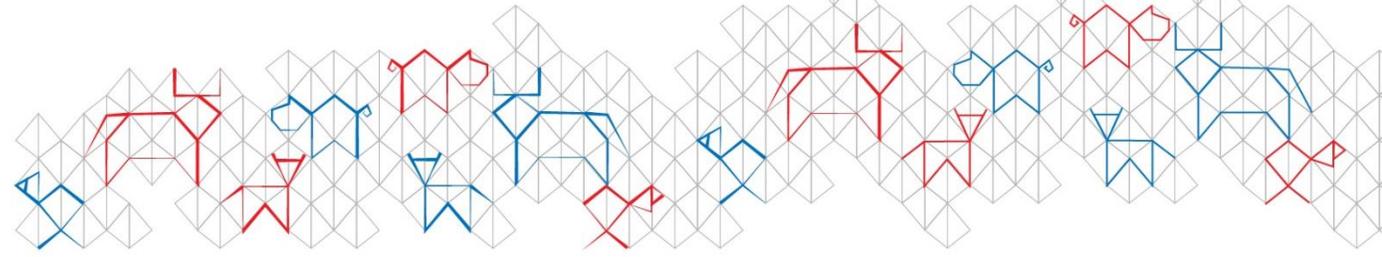


## Recruitment of CET and Partnerships

- ❑ By July 2021, 3 experts (Bouna Diop, Jeff Mariner and Henry Wamwayi recruited. 3 others engaged: Ibra Toure: (Letter of Agreement with his employer (CIRAD), Giancarlo Ferrari (conflict with on-going task and requested a gentle agreement - to be contracted from January 2022). Zhiliang Wang (discussion for in kind contribution from CAHEC).
- ❑ CET: Access granted to several documents: existing regional strategies; reports of activities conducted in epizones (e.g., Lake Chad Basin, the Mano River region); Details on regional/country projects; Country presentations and reports of global/regional meetings etc.
- ❑ Strong partnership for regional consultation meetings: AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC supporting interpretation costs; RECs and supporting institutions (ECOWAS, ECCAS/CEBEVIRHA, UMA/REMESA and SADC). Ongoing discussion with IGAD/ICPALD and EAC.
- ❑ AU-IBAR may use outcomes of the regional consultations to update the Pan-African Programme for the Control and Eradication of PPR (2017 – 2021) as well as organize a continental meeting by end of 2021.



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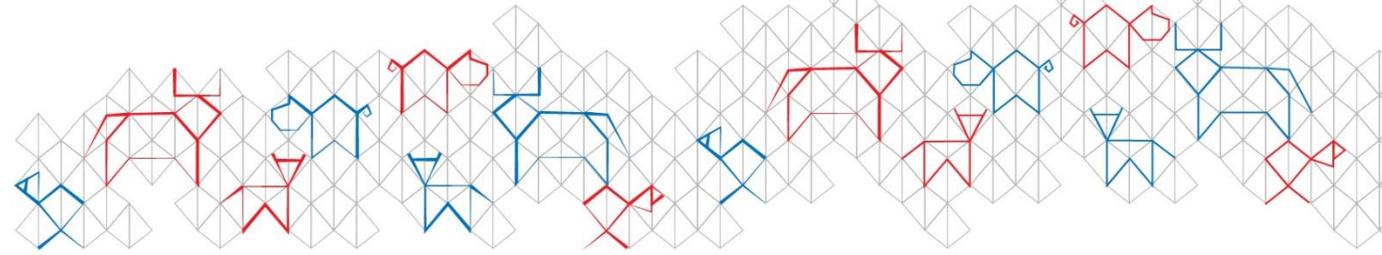


## Review

- ❑ ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC and UMA meetings organized and attended by more than 200 participants.
- ❑ CET debriefing meetings are held after each regional consultation to reach consensus on key issues. Sometimes with representation from the PPR Advisory Committee and GREN.
- ❑ Strategic framework: PPR National Strategic Plans (NSP) have been formulated in almost all countries aligned to the PPR Global GCES and the Pan-African PPR Strategy. National PPR Coordination Committees with a defined modus operandi and tasks are in place in a few countries.
- ❑ Regional PPR strategies available for ECOWAS, ECCAS\*, and SADC.



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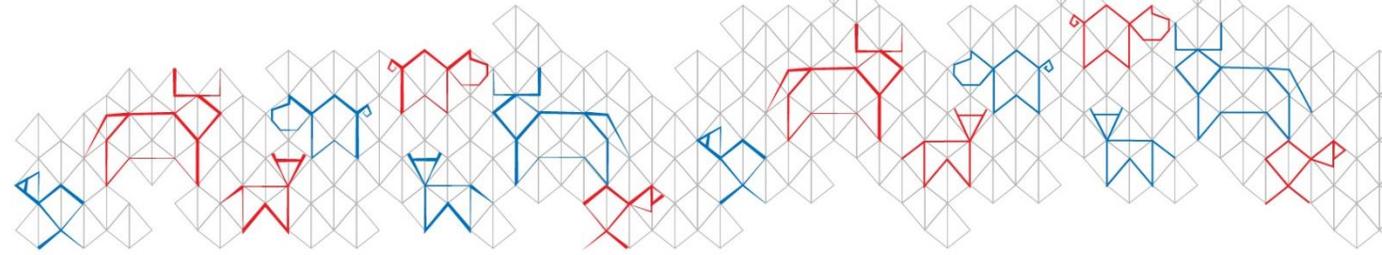


## Review

- PPR epidemiological status:** Updates provided by countries showed that PPR remains endemic in many countries. But the disease has never been reported in some countries.
- Seven countries in the SADC region have OIE PPR free status recognition. This needs to be safeguarded from the risk of incursions from the infected countries in the region.
- In many countries, epidemiological assessments to better understand the PPR risk hotspots and transmission pathways into and within the countries have not been carried out.
- Many countries have generally identified stakeholders but no detailed mapping of key stakeholders involved in small ruminant value chains and PPR interventions.
- PPR vaccinations: Almost all the infected countries were in Stage 2 of the PPR GCES stepwise approach. PPR vaccinations are implemented on an ad hoc basis and supported by national governments or projects. For Central and West Africa, only Cameroon, Guinea Liberia and Sierra Leone reached more than 50% of the small ruminant populations.
- Post-vaccination evaluation (PVE) has not been implemented in many countries.



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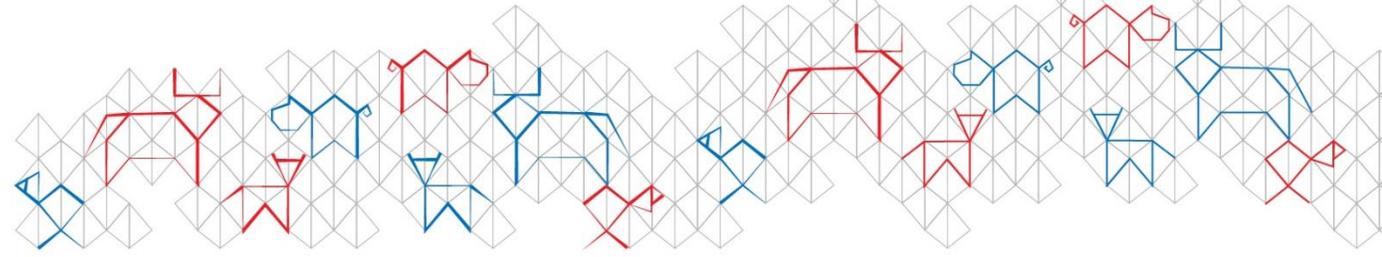


## Review

- ❑ Networks: All countries are members of the respective regional epidemiosurveillance and laboratory networks that aim to better coordinate and harmonize animal disease interventions within the region and strengthen surveillance systems.
- ❑ Epizone versus episystem: CET has proposed the adoption of A virus episystem approach to replace the epizone concept.  
“A virus episystem is an interconnected host population capable of maintaining circulation and transmission of the virus indefinitely.”
  - Common herding/contact patterns; movement/transhumance; value/marketing chains.
  - Episystems typically transcend international borders
- ❑ Other challenges: Funding; insecurity; porous borders; animal movements; vaccine producers; low procurements of vaccines and other inputs due to funding; animal identification and traceability; diagnostic kits and reagents; equipment; manpower.



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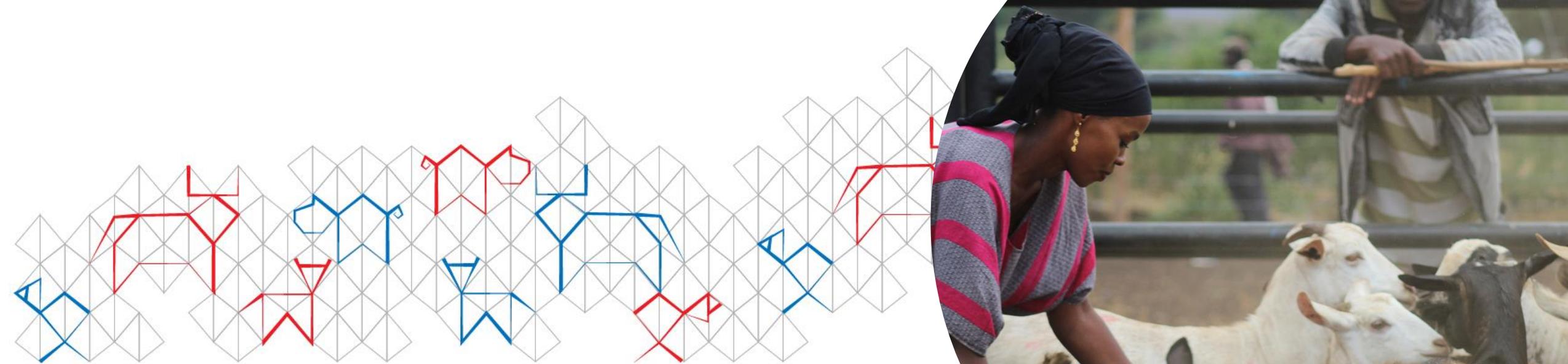


## Review

- ❑ Technical support is essential to conduct rigorous epidemiological assessments, which would serve as foundations for more robust National Strategic Plans (NSPs) and regional programmes
- ❑ Resource mobilization: CET need to identify factors driving the apathy of countries in the mobilization of funds both internally and externally. Countries need assistance in mobilizing funding.
- ❑ Deadline of 2030: To determine the way forward, the target for 2030 should be clearly defined:
  - Official declaration of Global freedom from PPR is pursued or
  - A suspension of PPR field operations.

## Work plan

| ACTIVITIES  | PERIOD                  | Lead   |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Clearance of ToR and concept note   | June 2021               | Felix  |
| Kick-off meeting of the CET   | 30 June 2021            |  |
| Launching of the CET with the GF-TAD Management and other FAO/OIE units   | 12 July 2021            | Felix  |
| Virtual regional/epizone consultation meetings:                           |                         |  |
| - West Africa   | 14-16 July 2021         | FAO/Matteo   |
| - Central Africa  | 18-19-20 August 2021    | FAO/Matteo   |
| - Southern Africa   | 13-14-15 September 2021 | FAO/Matteo   |
| - Northern Africa   | 27-28-29 September 2021 | OIE/Anna Maria                                     |
| - ECO including Russia, China and Mongolia                                | 12-14 October 2021      | OIE/Anna Maria                                     |
| - Eastern Africa  | 21-22 October 2021      | FAO/Edward   |
| - South Asia  | 3-4-5 November 2021     | FAO/Satya  |
| Global Meetings:  |                         |  |
| - PPR vaccines producer meeting   | 24-26 November 2021     | FAO/Satya  |
| - Disease eradication meeting FAO/IAEA/OIE/WHO                            | Early Dec 2021          | FAO/Camilla  |
| - PPR at the wildlife interface   | December 2021 (?)       | FAO/Camilla  |
| - GREN  | 16-17 November 2021     | OIE/Simon  |
| - Stakeholder forum meeting   | January 2022            | FAO/Edward   |
| - Resource partners meeting   | January 2022            | FAO/OIE Resources mobilization department/division |
| - PPR GEP Advisory Committee and/or pool of CET                           | September-December 2021 | OIE/Anna Maria                                     |
| - High level meeting with Permanent Representative Rome Based UN agencies |                         |  |
| - PPR GEP side event at the pre-COP26                                     | 01/010                  | FAO/Camilla  |



Thank you for  
your attention