AU-IBAR interventions for the control and eradication of PPR in Africa

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Outline

- History and Mandate of AU-IBAR
- The importance and the potential of the Livestock Sector
- Importance of small ruminants in Africa
- Formulation of a Livestock Development Strategy for Africa
- Actions towards the control and eradication of PPR
- Other Ongoing initiatives
- Conclusions
1951 Intercontinental Bureau of Epizootic Diseases (IBED) aimed at rinderpest eradication

1956 Intercontinental Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH) transformed to widen the scope

1965 Part of OAU integrated as a regional technical office

1970 Intercontinental Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) to reflect the expansion into livestock production issues

AU-IBAR is a specialized technical office of the AUC-DREA from 2003
AU-IBAR is mandated to coordinate the development and utilization of livestock, fisheries and wildlife as a resource for human well-being and economic development in the Member States of the African Union (AU)
The importance and the potential of the Livestock Sector

- Up to 320 M people in Africa are directly dependant on Livestock for their income and livelihood.
- LS represents 30% of Africa’s agricultural GDP
- LS represents the biggest growth market in the agricultural sector because of fast increasing demands.
- Animal source foods are the best source of essential micro-nutrients in forms that can be readily assimilated by humans, which is esp. important for children.
- LS provides important employment and income to women in Africa, thus providing means for education and health.
Importance of small ruminants in Africa

- Africa has a SR population of 666,364,742 (31.7% of the global population) – FAO STAT (2013)

- Small ruminants represent majority of farm animals in the continent making-up 67.53% of all ruminants (including camel) ...... small ruminants represent an important source of livelihood!!

- SR represent over 90% of the annual value of livestock exports in the GHoA
Trends in demand for livestock products

- Trends in the demand for livestock and livestock products show an increase of two to eight fold by 2030 to 2050; (human population and increased incomes)

- E.g. per capita annual consumption of meat and milk will double:
  
  **Meat:** from 14kg in 2005/07 to 26 kg in 2050
  
  **Milk:** from 30 liters in 2005/07 to 64 liters in 2050

- Low sector growth (less than 4%)
Growth in Human Population and demand for livestock products

Africa Population
(millions; source: UN)
Consumption of animal sourced food

Mio tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2005-07</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutton &amp; Sheep</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>82.6</td>
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Potential Effects

• Due to low productivity and uncompetitiveness of the African livestock sector, Africa is increasingly becoming reliant on imported livestock products to meet the growing demand.

• If the current scenario is maintained, there will be:
  • Critical shortfall in the supply of quality protein of animal origin,
  • Negative impacts on food and nutrition security

• More importation would lead to
  • increased livestock import bills
  • potential food security, food safety and nutritional crisis
  • affect the growth of local industries
  • deny millions of youth employment opportunities
  • reduce income for the local people and
  • lead to loss of revenues from levies and taxes.
Formulation of a Livestock Development Strategy for Africa

- To fast track reforms in the livestock sector, the 9th Conference of the Ministers of Livestock (Abidjan Cote d’Ivoire-April 2013) recommended that AUC leads the formulation of a livestock development strategy for Africa.

- Recommendation endorsed by the Executive Council of AU (decision (EX.CL/Dec.792 (XXIV)), in June 2013. The Executive Council requested AUC to lead and coordinate the formulation of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), covering 20 years to answer the current sector challenges;

- A high-level meeting of Ministers (November 2014) adopted the LiDeSA Framework developed through extensive stakeholders’ consultations.

- LiDeSA Framework approved by the AU Summit in January 2015 (EX.CL/866/XXVI)
A COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SECTOR THAT SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTES TO A PROSPEROUS AFRICA
LiDeSA Goal

TO TRANSFORM THE AFRICAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR FOR ENHANCED CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITABLE GROWTH
LiDeSA Strategic Objectives

1. To Attract public and private investments along the different livestock value chains

2. To enhance animal health, and increase the production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems

3. To enhance innovation, generation and utilization of technologies, capacities and entrepreneurship skills of livestock value chain actors

4. To enhance access to markets, services and value addition
PPR control and eradication will contribute to all the Strategic Objectives particularly Objectives 2 and 4.

Continental Strategy and Programme for control and eradication of PPR in Africa initiated immediately following the eradication of rinderpest.

Lessons learnt in RP eradication provided guidance for the development of a PPR strategy and Programme.
Actions towards the control and eradication of PPR

Development of a PPR Strategy

- Mobilisation of political support from the 8th and 9th Conferences of Ministers responsible for animal resources in Africa (May 2010 and April 2013).

- PPR control and eradication strategy developed by AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC with inputs from FAO, OIE, IAEA and ILRI

- Endorsed by the Ministers responsible for animal resources during their 9th Conference held in Abidjan Cote d’Ivoire in April 2013
Development of a progressive control programme for PPR & other small ruminant diseases

- The 9th Conference of Ministers recommended to mobilize the necessary resources for implementation of the strategy under the coordination of AU-IBAR with the support of AU-PANVAC, OIE and FAO;

- AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC developed the Pan-African Control Program for PPR and other Small ruminant diseases (PCP-PPR) in 2013
Objectives of the PCP-PPR

- **Overall objective:** To enhance the food security and well-being of people in Africa

- **Specific objective:** The progressive control & eradication of PPR and other priority small ruminants’ diseases
# Pillars of the PCP-PPR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar 1</th>
<th>In-depth Understanding of the Epidemiological Status and Socio-economic impact of PPR and other SR priority diseases</th>
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<tr>
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<td>▪ Epidemio surveys, risk analysis/mapping PPR &amp; other SRDs</td>
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<td>▪ Effective surveillance and reporting</td>
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<td>▪ Socio-economic impact studies of PPR (CBA,…)</td>
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<th>Pillar 2</th>
<th>Design and Implement Control Strategies for PPR and other SRDs</th>
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<tr>
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<td>▪ Develop/customize strategy &amp; programs for PPR surveillance and control</td>
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<td>▪ Provide control/eradication means and tools</td>
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<td>▪ Quality control of vaccines and delivery systems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>▪ Vaccinations and sero-monitoring</td>
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<td>▪ Surveillance to substantiate freedom from PPR</td>
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<td>▪ Pathway for PPR eradication (OIE, FAO and AU-IBAR)</td>
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### Pillars of the PCP-PPR

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<tr>
<th>Pillar 3</th>
<th>Improve Small Ruminant Health Delivery System</th>
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<tr>
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<td>- Strengthen capacities for surveillance, early detection and response systems,</td>
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<td>- Strengthen capacities for diagnostic labs,</td>
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<td>- Strengthen capacities for information management and reporting,</td>
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<td>- Enhance participation of stakeholders and incentives</td>
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<td>- Promote partnership between public and private sectors in animal health service delivery</td>
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<th>Pillar 4</th>
<th>Establish Coordination Mechanism for PPR Control</th>
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<td>- Support continental and regional coordination mechanisms and establish linkages,</td>
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<td>- Use existing platforms and mechanisms (GF-TADs, IRCM, etc),</td>
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<td>- Conduct steering and technical meetings</td>
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Support to RECs and Member States

- AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC in collaboration with FAO and OIE provided support to IGAD and SADC to develop regional PPR strategies.
Other Ongoing initiatives

- AU-IBAR is promoting the regional approach in the control of TADs by operationalization of harmonised disease surveillance and control procedures in line with OIE standards through the Standard Methods and Procedures (SMP) approach

- The Standard Methods and procedures (SMPs) are developed by regional experts with support of Technical partners and take into consideration the livestock production context in the various regions of Africa

- SMPs outline the minimum standards, procedures and goals on how each individual disease is dealt with.

- Currently the SMP-AH is being piloted in the Greater Horn of Africa with plans for future upscaling in other regions of Africa
Other Ongoing Initiatives

Regional Harmonization Using the SMP Approach

Components
A. Introduction
B. Definitions
C. Surveillance and epidemiology
D. PPR Laboratory Detection, Diagnosis
E. Disease Control
F. Reporting and Information management
G. PPR and Trade
H. Risk Analysis and Risk mapping
Supporting Member States to Comply with OIE standards

- AU-IBAR also supports MS to build capacity on diseases surveillance and diagnosis through:
  - Provision of lab and surveillance inputs
  - Provision of tailor-made training programs on lab diagnosis, epidemiology, management skills
Conclusions

• There is need to transform the livestock sector to catalyze the livestock revolution in Africa

• LiDeSA provides the roadmap for this transformation

• The control and eradication of PPR and other small ruminant diseases will contribute to the realization of the LiDeSA

• The Continental Strategy and programme for PPR control and eradication will be aligned to the Global Strategy.

• AU-IBAR Supports and welcome the FAO-OIE initiative to develop a Global PPR Control and Eradication Strategy.
THANK YOU

AU-IBAR: Providing Leadership in the Development of Animal Resources for Africa