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Global control and eradication of *peste des petits ruminants*

Investing in veterinary systems, food security and poverty alleviation
Global control and eradication of *peste des petits ruminants*

- High Stakes
- Role of the FAO
- Global PPR Control and Eradication Strategy
- Role of the OIE
- Conclusions
Some **805 million people** in the world suffer from chronic malnutrition.

Animal source food provides a critical supplement and diversity to staple plant-based diets, and are particularly appropriate for combating

- undernutrition
- malnutrition
- range of nutritional deficiencies.

Milk and meat from small ruminants are

- energy-dense
- good sources of protein
- vitamins
- micronutrients.
Livestock and Nutrition

Animal source foods can enhance quality in diets (especially children, elderly, and expectant pregnant and lactating women).

Consumption of milk or meat is often low in undernourished populations; under these critical circumstances even moderate increases in consumption provide valuable nutritional benefits.

Diseases, like PPR, deprive populations from valuable foods.

Diseases impact production efficiencies.
Rural poverty and small ruminant density

Small ruminants: heads per km$^2$
Rural poverty and small ruminant density

Small ruminants:
heads per km$^2$

Rural poor →
Less than USD 2/Day
number/km$^2$
Livestock and Poverty Reduction

Halving extreme poverty by the end of 2015 has been met (MDGs)

Yet, the world still counts more than one billion people that live in extreme poverty

Livestock provide \( \sim 26 \text{ percent} \) of human global protein consumption and \( 13 \text{ percent} \) of total calories

Livestock sector employs 1.3 billion people

Livelihood to 1 billion poor, 70 percent of whom are women
Livestock and Poverty Reduction

By 2050 population growth - from 7.2 billion to 9.6 billion

Growing incomes, urbanization, increased demand for animal-source foods is projected to increase

Compared to consumption levels in 2010, by 2050 demand for:
- pork and eggs will increase by 65-70 percent;
- for beef, dairy products
- and mutton by 80-100 percent;
- and demand for poultry meat is projected to increase by 170 percent.
Why PPR?

Large share of rural households keep sheep and goats

Millions of poor will benefit from policies and investments that foster inclusive development of the small ruminant sub sector. The control of PPR is among the most promising investments.

Large productivity gap in the small ruminant sector due to PPR

- Pre-weaning mortality
- Reduced productivity
- Households lose their assets because of disease
- Controlling diseases, such as PPR will positively impact the livelihood of millions of households.
Demand for small ruminant products is growing fast (FAO projections)

- Between 2000 and 2030, mutton consumption will increase by over 7 million MT per year worldwide, with fast growth in developing countries.
- Between 2000 and 2030, mutton consumption will increase by 1.7 million MT per year in South Asia;
- Annual increase in mutton consumption in sub-Saharan will be about 1.8 million MT.
- This increase in demand will generate new opportunities for small ruminant producers.
- Eliminating losses due to diseases will increase their competitiveness.
Role of FAO

- Improve nutrition, health, and protect consumers
- Reduce poverty and hunger; protect livelihoods
- Sustainable development
  - Promote economic growth
  - Self-determination
  - Diversity
  - Gender equality
Role of FAO

Capacity Building
- Local, national, regional
- Promoting international standards

Policy development and guidance

Neutral forum

194 membership; 1000’s reference centres; 100’s partners
- UN family – WHO, IAEA, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, WTO
- NGO’s and CSO’s

Governing Bodies on Food Security, Fisheries, Forestry, and Agriculture/Livestock
### S/SE Asia - 2012

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<th>Equipment</th>
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Regional Laboratory networking in Sub-Saharan Africa

Similar in Eastern/SE Asia and South Asia … needs for Central Asia and Middle East.
GOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE: THE ESSENTIALS

A guide to preparing for animal health emergencies
Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General-OIE

Global Control and Eradication Strategy

Role of the OIE
Global Control and Eradication Strategy

- **Component 1:**
  Control and eradication of PPR

- **Component 2:**
  Strengthening Veterinary Services

- **Combining 3:**
  Combining control activities with other diseases
The Progressive Step-wise Approach for the prevention and control of PPR

Fast-track procedure
Each Stage is described by the following aspects

- **Stage 1**: To gain a better epidemiological understanding of the presence of PPR
- **Stage 2**: To control both PPR clinical disease and infection in a specific area or production system
- **Stage 3**: To achieve the eradication of PPR from the national territory of the country
- **Stage 4**: To build evidence that, after suspension of vaccination, there is no clinical disease and no virus circulation
Capacity of Veterinary Services

Considered as the ‘Enabling Environment’

(compliance with OIE Standards step-wise approach as well)

OIE standards on quality of VS

Level 3 of OIE PVS Critical Competence

12 CCs
27 CCs
29 CCs
33 CCs

OIE official recognition (chapters 14.7 and 1.6)

Application for OIE endorsed PPR control programme (chapters 14.7 and 1.6)
Activities

Legal Framework

Surveillance

Diagnostic

Prevention and Control

Stakeholder involvement

Five technical elements characterise each stage

- Epidemological situation
- Focus of the Stage (objective and expected results specific to this stage)
- Specific objectives linked to the 5 technical elements
- Tools (focused use in the specific context of the stage)
- PPR Outcomes and Activities
Regional Strategies

Coordination :
• Laboratory Networks
• Epidemiology Networks
• Regional vaccine banks
• Regional Road Map meetings

Global Strategies
• Global OIE-FAO governance mechanism
• OIE-FAO Reference laboratory Network
• International Epidemiology Network
• PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN)
Monitoring and Evaluation

Specific tools:
- PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT)
- Post Vaccination Evaluation tool (PVE)

Expected results: Timelines

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Governance of a PPR Global Control and Eradication Programme

To implement the Global Strategy

With a Joint FAO-OIE Secretariat and a Global Steering Committee

GF-TADs principles and governing bodies

- Global and Regional Steering Committees
- Specialized Working Groups
- Role of Regional Organizations, e.g.:
  - AU-IBAR in Africa
  - SADC, IGAD, ECOWAS, ASEAN, SAARC...
Financing mechanisms
FAO OIE crossed arrangements

Joint approach to donors

FAO and OIE activities according to the strength and comparative advantages

- **OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund**  
  (and appropriate agreements for OIE to transfer the resources to FAO)

- **FAO SFERA and other funds**  
  (and appropriate agreements for FAO to transfer the resources to OIE)
Role of the OIE

• Global animal harmonised health policies and strategies,

• Quality control

• Political and technical support to prevention and control programmes
OIE activities to support PPR control and eradication

Disease Information and Reporting

WAHIS

Prevention measures
Communication
Notification
Confirmation
Early detection

Official Veterinary Services

Laboratories confirmation

VERIFICATION
RUMOUR TRACKING

Veterinarians
Countries
PUBLIC
OIE Standards
Horizontal Chapters

- Diseases notification (1.1)
- Disease Surveillance (1.4)
- Official status and control plans (1.6)
- Evaluation of Veterinary Services (3.2)
- Veterinary legislation (3.4)
- Import risk analysis (2.1)
- Import/export procedures (5)
- Obligations related to certification (5.1)
OIE assistance to countries

Capacity building programme for Delegates and focal points

241 Reference Laboratories
116 Diseases and themes in 37 countries

296 Collaborating Centers
43 themes in 24 countries
Key principles of global animal health polices

• A good general animal health systems governance and particularly for Veterinary Services

• The recognition that prevention and control programmes against epizootic and zoonotic animal diseases and the public services in charge of implementing them are public good

• A strong Private and Public Partnership

• Improved multi disciplinary and multisectoral approaches particularly for zoonotic diseases
Specific PPR activities

1. PPR Disease information

2. SCAD and PPR Ad’Hoc Group
   - Country status recognition
   - Control Plans endorsement and maintenance

Around 70 countries in Africa, Middle East and Asia are infected
34 articles including:

- 5 art. on country status
- 18 articles on recommendations for importing commodities
- 1 on inactiv. of the virus
- 7 articles on surveillance
- 1 article on endorsed official control programme

In OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2014
Chapter 14.7. Peste des Petits Ruminants

In OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, 2012
Chapter 2.7.11. Peste des Petits Ruminants (12 p)
Conclusions

FAO-OIE partnership and complementarity

Regional and country partners

Importance of small ruminant productions in food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development

Impact of animal diseases and particularly PPR whose global eradication is achievable

Investing in Veterinary Services will have benefits on the control of animal diseases and will positively impact the livelihood of millions of households
Thank you

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