8th meeting of the GF-TADs
Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific (RSC8)

16-17 July 2014
Bangkok, Thailand
Peste des Petits Ruminants
Situation and control initiatives
Update and trends

Joseph Domenech
OIE, Paris
A. PPR Situation

Evolution of PPR distribution in the world
Photos: credit P Fernandez, CIRAD, IAH Pirbright
CURRENT SITUATION OF EVENTS AND TRENDS IN THE ANIMAL HEALTH WORLD-WIDE

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Dr Paula CACERES-SOTO
Acting Head of the Animal Health Information Department
25-30 May 2014
Cumulative distribution of PPR in the world (2005 - 2014)

No. of years of presence of PPR
(Between 2009 and April 2014)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- PPR not reported during this period
- No information
PPR 1st Jan 2013-30 June 2014
In December 2013, notification of first occurrence of diseases in a zone (Xinjiang) 244 outbreaks declared to the OIE since Dec 2013
This event brought the disease close to the countries where it had never been reported, such as Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Myanmar

Control measures based on early detection, quick response and response to minimize the disease spread. Emergency epidemiological surveys, movement control including in live sheep and goats markets, active vaccination campaigns in 26 provinces, public awareness, improvement of technical capabilities...
PPR in the SAARC region
(see SAARC presentation, 16 July 2014)

Except Sri Lanka, all SAARC countries are endemic to PPR

FAO study: morbidity, mortality, production losses and treatment costs: economic losses of $2,972.5 millions/year during 2012-2017 India: $2569.00 million/year

Vaccine production in the region
B. GF TADs joint activities

Preparation of a
Global PPR Control Strategy

On behalf of the FAO-OIE
GF TADs Working Group
FAO/OIE GF-TADs initiative with strong alliance with Regional bodies represent a platform for developing global strategies and help designing regional strategies

Recommendation of the 5th Global GF TADs Steering Committee, Paris Oct 2012

- 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
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 in Rome, October 2014**

- 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
• 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
The Global RP Eradication Program
Lessons learnt

Long term vision
Government commitment
International community support
Regional Organizations support
An International Organization platform to coordinate

8th meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific :: Bangkok, Thailand (16-17 July 2014)
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
- Thermostable vaccine to come
- Diagnostic tests available
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 will also be debated
PPR Control Strategies
The Principles

- 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
- Interdisciplinary approaches
- Socio economic analysis and C/B
Strategies depend on

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

This means that the strategy will combine vertical (disease specific) and transversal (horizontal) approaches.
Existing Tools to be strengthen

- National laboratories and reg. Networks
- Nat. epidemiol. teams and reg. Networks
- OIE Terrestrial Code articles related to PPR
- OIE PVS Pathway tools
New tools to be developed

- Post vaccination monitoring and evaluation tool
Monitoring and Evaluation tool

- Stage 1: Assessment stage
- Stage 2: Control stage
- Stage 3: Eradication stage
- Stage 4: Post eradication stage
Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN)

• To support the Global PPR Control Strategy Implementation
• To offer technical advice and veterinary expertise to Member Countries
• To exchange scientific data and biological materials

E-Conference organized by FAO and OIE from 3rd February to 15 March 2014
302 participants
Research and knowledge development to be supported (Research Group)

- Socio economics
- Epidemiology knowledge
- Vaccine delivery systems: private /public services, Vets/CAHWs, cost recovery/public-private good
- Vaccines and vaccination: thermostable, DIVA, combined vaccination (immunosuppression?)
- Diagnostic tests: penside tests
Regional and country experiences

• Middle East and Central Asia
• Far East Asia
• South Asia: India, SAARC countries
• Africa:
  Northern Africa
  Eastern Africa
  Southern Africa: SADC countries
African Union
Interafrican Bureau
for Animal Resources

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAM FOR PROGRESSIVE CONTROL
OF PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) IN AFRICA

FAO Position paper on
PPR Control, 2013

“FAO’s approach for supporting
livelihoods and building resilience
through the progressive control of PPR
and other small ruminant diseases”
PPR in Morocco

- Declared for the first time in 14 July 2008
- PPRV Lineage IV
- 257 outbreaks in 36 Provinces
- Morbidity: 11.9%, mortality: 5.5%
- Major action: massive vaccination
  During 3 years (2008 to 2010)
- Regional in border areas in 2011: 716,699
- No outbreaks since 2008
Meetings

FAO OIE AIEA Workshop on PPR 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
• Workshop for the formulation of a strategy for the control of PPR in the Arabian Peninsula, April 2013, Riyadh – KSA

• Inter-Regional Consultative Meeting on FMD & PPR Situation Progress Amman 2–4 March 2014

International Conference
Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire
April 2014
C. OIE activities on PPR

« Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa (VSPA) »

An OIE project funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Three components: vaccine bank, Vaccine QC (PANVAC), Pilot field programme

Launching meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11-12 February 2013
Field pilot zones

Burkina Faso
- Sahel
- Nord
- Centre Nord
- Boucle de Mouhoun

Ghana
- Central
- Greater Accra
- Volta
- Western
- Eastern
Farming system in Northern Burkina Faso (Sahel)

©photo J.Domenech, D. Bourzat, CIRAD
Farming system in Northern Burkina Faso (Mossi Plateau)
Farming system in Ghana
North Africa

- Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia have begun working for official recognition of their control plan.
- Specific meetings to bring support to these countries held in OIE SRR in Tunis:
  OIE Workshop on PPR and FMD Tunis, November 2013 and May 2014.

Conclusion of the first OIE meeting in Tunis on FMD and PPR, 11-13 November 2013 presented at the 8th JPC REMESA, La Valette, Malta, 27-28 March 2014.
Meetings and reports of the OIE Ad Hoc Group and Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD)

OIE General Assembly
Paris, 25-30 May 2014

See Gideon Bruckner, President of the SCAD. Presentation at the OIE 82nd General Assembly
Paris, May 2014
OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
See General Assembly May 2013

Chapter 14.8. Peste des Petits Ruminants

34 articles including:
- 5 articles on country status
- 19 articles on recommendations for importing commodities
- 1 on inactivation of the virus
- 7 articles on surveillance
- 1 article on endorsed official control programme
Country evaluations for disease status
Member status

PPR applications for adoption
(Resolution No. 20)

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brasil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Myanmar
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Paraguay
- Poland
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Singapore
- Slovac Republic
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Taipei China
- Thailand
- The Netherlands
- UK
- USA

(48 applications for historical freedom)
Member status evaluations

Official PPR status of Member Countries
- Green: Member Countries proposed for official recognition at the 82nd General Session, May 2014
- Light gray: Countries without official status for PPR

© OIE 2014
OIE General Assembly, May 2014
Resolution N°24
to support the global strategy

RESOLUTION No. 24

Global Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

CONSIDERING

1. The importance of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) as recognised by various international conferences including the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (hereafter the Assembly) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, the conferences of the OIE Regional Commissions for Africa (Lomé, Togo, February 2013) and the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, September 2013), the meetings
D. FAO activities

Toward a harmonized strategy for the control of Peste des Petits Ruminants in North Africa
FAO Project (TCP/RAB/3302)

Workshop, Oran, Algeria
17-19 December 2013
AU-IBAR, IGAD and FAO initiative in Eastern Africa
The SHARE programme in IGAD Region

PPR and small ruminant diseases control for building resilience amongst the pastoralist communities of the Horn of Africa

Epidemiological and socio-economic situation, roadmaps methodology/strategy development, delivery systems, regional coordination, knowledge gaps
Other regional and country PPR control programs in Africa

- **VACNADA.** 2011: 17,4 millions vaccination in 14 pays concernés, diagnostic and vaccine production
- **LEISOM:** 2,4 millions vaccination in Somalie
- **AU-IBAR with ILRI,** 2012 (pilot studies in two Eastern African countries)
- **IAEA:** support to 10 African laboratories (sequencing)
- **FAO:** support to countries (emergency vaccination, epidemiology surveillance, diagnostic, socio-économies, delivery systems)
# FAO field activities in Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria, Libya, Mauritania,</td>
<td>Surveillance, training, mov control, lab equipment, socio-economic data collection to formulate guidelines on socio-economic study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Surveillance, vaccination and mov control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Surveillance, mov control, vaccination, socio-economic study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>(DFID project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Somalia                     | Surveillance, vaccination, sero-monitoring, mov control, socio-economic study...                                                                                                                                
Regional TCP/SFS/3403 Capacity building to prevent PPR introduction into Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia

- Mid 2013 to end 2014
- Target countries: Malawi, Mozambique & Zambia
- Epidemiological surveillance
- Preparedness and Contingency planning
- Socio-economic studies
- Capacity development and basic equipment in laboratory
- Establishment of PPR vaccines bank

Research: global survey on PPR risk factors initiated
SHARE (Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience)

- EU-funded projects aiming to assist the people in the Horn of Africa to recover from the recent drought and to strengthen their ability to better withstand future crises.
- Country portfolio on prevention and control of PPR and other SRD linked to the regional developed for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya
- Tool to promote and contribute to the formulation of an IGAD region PPR control Strategy
- Target countries: Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia
- Budgets: Kenya, 6 M Euros (approved); Djibouti, 6 M Euros (approved); Ethiopia, 10 M Euros (pending)
Upcoming events

- IGAD PPR/SRD Control Coordination Committee (CCC) and Technical Expert Committee (TEC) Launch
  
  • To be held in Mombasa, Kenya  14 – 15 July 2014
  • CCC aims to provide strategic guidance and ensure harmonisation of PPR/SRD control programmes
  • TEC : to improve technical quality of the PPR/SRD programmes and provide advice to CCC.

Coordination mechanisms established in accordance with recommendations made during the PPR technical session held in Sept. 2012 at SFE Addis Ababa
In addition to this, the **FAO/IAEA Joint Division** is preparing SADC countries vet lab to PPR diagnosis: provision of PPR diagnostic kits and conduction of PPR proficiency test in 2014 and 2015 in some countries.
PPR activities in SAARC

- Workshop to develop Regional Roadmap for Progressive Control of PPR  
  7-9 December 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal

- Second Regional Workshop on Progressive Control of PPR for South Asian countries  
  19-20 December 2013, Kathmandu, Nepal

- Workshop organized in Bangladesh on the Preparation of a National PPR Control Strategy Plan, 3-4 June, 2014, Dhaka (OSRO FAO/EC project)

- PPR control in Pakistan (GCP FAO/USA project): surveillance, movement control, vaccination, socio eco studies, trainings...
Thank you for your attention