Underlying principles and key elements of PPR prevention and control strategies

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10 June 2013
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…**
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.
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
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
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
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
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.
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
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.
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
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)
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
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?
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
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)
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;
Thank you for your attention