

## FAO AND OIE TO ERADICATE THE SMALL RUMINANTS PLAGUE: **PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS**



**PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS** (PPR) is a destructive, fast spreading viral disease that kills sheep and goats (small ruminants) and devastates livelihoods throughout most of Africa, the Middle East, West, Central and South Asia, and most recently East Asia. The PPR situation is dynamic and threatening. In 2016, the disease was reported for the first time in Georgia and Mongolia.

Sheep and goats (2.1 billion heads worldwide) are the primary livestock resource of many low-income, food-insecure rural families worldwide. They are reared within a variety of production systems and provide milk, meat, wool, fibre, and skins. They also support the livelihoods of traders, processors, wholesalers, and retailers involved in local, national, regional and international trade of live animals, meat, milk, wool, fibre (cashmere and angora) and skins.

The annual global losses due to PPR have been estimated at between US\$1.4 billion to US\$2.1 billion, but the costs are not simply monetary. PPR's impact on sheep and goat populations adversely affects livelihoods, food security, and employment, including women's and youth's. It entrenches and exacerbates poverty and malnutrition. Loss of livestock due to PPR causes pastoralists and farmers to migrate away from their lands and cultures in search of alternative livelihoods.

### PPR GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAMME *key facts*

**THE PPR GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAMME 2017-2021 CONTRIBUTES TO FOOD SECURITY, POVERTY REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE**

**PPR IS READILY DIAGNOSED AND THERE IS A RELIABLE, INEXPENSIVE VACCINE AVAILABLE THAT CONFERS LIFE LONG IMMUNITY IN VACCINATED ANIMALS**

### PPR GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAMME

FAO and OIE, in consultation with key stakeholders, developed a five-year Global Eradication Programme 2017-2021.

Based on the experience of the successful eradication of Rinderpest in 2011, it is clear that the global eradication of PPR is also readily achievable if sufficient political, financial and technical investment are provided.

Like Rinderpest, PPR is readily diagnosed and there is a reliable, inexpensive vaccine available that confers life long immunity in vaccinated animals.

In addition, there are no latent carrier

states or wildlife reservoirs for PPR.

Reflecting this strong case, the 39th Session of the FAO Conference (June 2015) endorsed the establishment of the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR-GEP) with the vision for global freedom by 2030 to be implemented by FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), in line with the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy, adopted during the PPR International conference held in Cote d'Ivoire (April 2015).

The FAO/OIE PPR Secretariat, established in Rome in April 2016, coordinated the development of the first five years of the PPR-GEP through a consultative process involving key stakeholders.

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**THE LIVELIHOODS AND STABILITY OF OVER 300 MILLION RURAL FAMILIES IN AFFECTED COUNTRIES WILL DIRECTLY BENEFIT FROM PPR ERADICATION**

**CONSUMPTION OF SMALL RUMINANT MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IS FORECAST TO INCREASE BY 1.7 MILLION METRIC TONNES AND 1.8 MILLION METRIC TONNES PER YEAR RESPECTIVELY**

**PPR ERADICATION WILL CONTRIBUTE TO SMALL RUMINANT PRODUCTION FOR A GROWING WORLD POPULATION, ESTIMATED TO BE 9.7 BILLION BY 2050**

**COMBINED MEASURES FOR PPR ERADICATION INCLUDE VACCINATION, IMPROVED BIOSECURITY, ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION, MOVEMENT CONTROL, QUARANTINE, AND STAMPING OUT**

**FAO/ PPR-GEP**

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The objectives for the first five-year phase are to:

- › Lay the foundation for and commence the eradication of PPR by reducing its prevalence in currently infected countries. The 62 countries (as of September 2016) that report infection with PPR and the 14 suspected of being infected or at risk will be the major focus.
- › Develop capacity for non-infected countries to demonstrate the absence of PPR virus as a basis for official recognition of PPR free status by the OIE.
- › Strengthen national Veterinary Services and their systems as the key players in the successful implementation of the PPR-GEP.
- › Where appropriate support activities to reduce the prevalence of other priority small ruminant diseases.

**WHAT WILL PPR GLOBAL ERADICATION PROGRAMME DO?**

- › *Programme approach*  
 The approach comprises a multi-country, multi-stage process involving assessment, control, eradication and maintenance (of PPR virus freedom) stages.
- › *Promotion of enabling environment and reinforcement of veterinary capacities*  
 Building an enabling environment for PPR-GEP implementation requires a logical and structured framework, full support and involvement of farmers, the

adaptation of the legal framework, and the strengthening of Veterinary Services using the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway.

- › *Support to the diagnostic and surveillance systems*  
 Support efforts to better understand the presence (or absence) of PPR in a country or region, its distribution among the different farming systems, the patterns of spread and, ultimately, to establish a decisive control plan. This requires both an assessment of the epidemiological situation and establishment of a functional surveillance system.

- › *Implement measures toward PPR eradication*  
 Various measures will be combined namely vaccination, improved biosecurity, animal identification, movement control, quarantine, and stamping out. The total number of animals to be vaccinated is estimated at around 1.5 billion. The 79 countries historically free from PPR will be assisted to apply for OIE PPR free status on a historical basis.

- › *Coordination and management*  
 Under the FAO/OIE PPR Secretariat, functional coordination mechanisms established at global, regional and country levels will ensure successful implementation of the programme.

The estimated budget for the five year programme is **US\$996.4 Million**. PPR-GEP will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supporting the achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals.