

**Project Evaluation Series**

# **Final evaluation of Pursuing Pastoralist Resilience through Improved Animal Health Service Delivery in Pastoralist Areas of Ethiopia**

**Project code: GCP/ETH/083/EC**

**Annex 8. SWOT analysis from OIE/FAO Global Strategy  
for the control and eradication of PPR**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
Rome, 2020**



## Component 1 – PPR control and eradication

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very effective and safe live attenuated vaccines.</li> <li>• Effective diagnostic tests, which are already available.</li> <li>• Absence of carrier state in animals.</li> <li>• No known reservoir in wildlife or in domestic animals other than small ruminants (i.e. that could play a significant role in the epidemiology of the disease).</li> <li>• Available OIE international standards to be used in support of the PPR strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing mobility of live small ruminants for trade.</li> <li>• Lack of reliable information on size of small ruminant populations; need to carry out regular census.</li> <li>• Lack of individual identification of small ruminants in most countries.</li> <li>• Vaccine delivery systems often not very effective to reach small ruminant holders in certain production systems (e.g. in marginalised extensive production systems and/or smallholder systems with limited access to public or private services and with limited political influence, or in some cases in nomadic systems).</li> <li>• Difficult to sustain flock immunity due to high turnover in a given sub-population.</li> <li>• Requirement of cold-chain for vaccine not always in place.</li> <li>• Absence of DIVA (differentiation between infected and vaccinated animals) vaccines and companion diagnostic assays.</li> <li>• Lack of private and non-governmental stakeholder involvement e.g. private veterinarians, community animal health workers.</li> <li>• Vaccine delivery hampered by insufficiently developed private-public partnerships (PPP).</li> <li>• Insufficient understanding by livestock owners of the benefits of preventing and controlling animal diseases.</li> <li>• Limited preparedness of owners to pay for health services due to limited individual economic value of sheep and goats as compared to cattle.</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing political support for control and eradication of PPR.</li> <li>• Use of rinderpest eradication experience.</li> <li>• Possibilities for economies of scale and subsequent relative reduction of the programme costs through combination of PPR prevention and control with activities against other major diseases of small ruminants.</li> <li>• Possible incentives through official OIE recognition of PPR free status and endorsement of national control programmes.</li> <li>• Increasing role of NGOs in certain countries for animal production development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political instability and security problems. An infected country under crisis constitutes a permanent threats to neighbouring countries (current cases in Middle East, North Africa and surrounding regions).</li> <li>• Lack of transparency by some countries regarding their PPR situation.</li> </ul>

### Component 2 – Strengthening Veterinary Services (VS)

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience gained from recent crises, e.g. highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 or FMD in Europe.</li> <li>• Recognition of the role of VS.</li> <li>• OIE standards on the quality of VS.</li> <li>• Availability of a well-recognised pre-operational tool (PVS Pathway), already implemented in many countries to guide investments for VS reinforcement.</li> <li>• Political willingness to strengthen VS.</li> <li>• GF-TADs mechanism existing at global and regional level.</li> <li>• Improved access to ICT.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence and incidence of animal diseases.</li> <li>• Weak VS in some countries.</li> <li>• Other priorities than animal health and veterinary public health in some countries' political agenda.</li> <li>• Weak role of consumer stakeholders.</li> <li>• Weak network of private practitioners.</li> <li>• Lack of professional organisations (producers and consumers, notably).</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate marketing systems and poor internal economic linkages between the agricultural and industrial sectors.</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VS are a global public good, eligible for public investment and international aid.</li> <li>• Growing global demand for animal protein.</li> <li>• Important livestock development potential.</li> <li>• Strong potential for extensive livestock breeding.</li> <li>• Possible access to higher value markets.</li> <li>• World Trade Organization (WTO) accession by an increased number of countries.</li> <li>• Donor interest in strengthening VS.</li> <li>• Private investments in animal health and food safety.</li> <li>• Possibilities to develop PPPs by using para-professionals and community animal health workers (CAHWs) in some specific contexts under veterinary supervision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of governance on the delivery of VS in the development context.</li> <li>• Long land borders (risk of TAD incursion), particularly with countries at risk.</li> <li>• Possible lack of transparency.</li> <li>• Vulnerability of herders in the pastoral sector.</li> </ul>

### Component 3 – Prevention and control of other major diseases of small ruminants

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some already mentioned for PPR and VS e.g. experience gained from previous crises, recognition of the role of VS, PVS Pathway available, GF-TADs mechanism in place at global and regional levels.</li> <li>• Political willingness to control diseases.</li> <li>• Vaccines available for certain diseases.</li> <li>• Improved access to ICT.</li> <li>• OIE standards for many animal diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. VS to be improved, lack of appropriate delivery systems and PPP, other priorities than animal health and veterinary public health (VPH), weak roles of some stakeholders (producers and consumers, private veterinarians, etc.).</li> <li>• lack of sufficiently effective vaccines for some diseases.</li> <li>• No multivalent vaccines available to allow combined vaccination against several diseases in one inoculation of the animal at the same body site.</li> <li>• NB: this could be seen as an opportunity for vaccine producers and researchers to develop new products).</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. growing global demand for animal protein, livestock development potential, possible access to higher value markets, donor interest in animal production and improved control of animal diseases, PPP for improvement of the efficacy of animal health systems, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some already mentioned for PPR and VS, e.g. good governance of VS, lack of border controls (particularly with countries at risk), vulnerability of pastoral herders.</li> <li>• Some small ruminant diseases are not considered priorities for control.</li> <li>• It may sometimes be considered that the other diseases to be included could compromise the progressive control of PPR (i.e. risk of losing the focus on PPR control and eradication and thus being less effective, or problems due to different vaccination protocols according to each disease, which could lead to confusion among the owners).</li> <li>• Lack of transparency by some countries regarding their animal disease situation.</li> <li>• Emergence of new diseases due to climate change, ecosystem modification, etc.</li> </ul>