



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



PPR SHARING AND DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP

Nairobi, Kenya, 9 – 10 June 2015



DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

Introduction:

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, within the framework of the implementation of the GCP/KEN/076/EC '**Reviving ASAL Economies through livestock opportunities and coordination (RAELOC)**' an EC funded project whose key objective is to contribute to ending drought emergencies in Kenya through improved food and nutrition security of the targeted population, organized a two-day meeting at Jacaranda hotel on the 9th and 10th of June 2015.

The RAELOC has two outcomes and the PPR control and eradication comes under the outcome 2 '**improved livelihood of livestock keepers through the development and implementation of a regional strategy to control PPR, SGP and CCPP**'. This will involve the development and implementation of disease-control strategies which tie into country and regional control strategies for small stock. The RAELOC programme will be implemented in seven (7) Core counties namely Turkana, Tana River, Garissa, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo and Kitui Counties.

The two-day meeting was attended by participants from the EU delegation in Nairobi, AU-IBAR, USAID, IGAD, University of Nairobi, FAO Somalia, Uganda, County Directors of Veterinary Services (CDVS) from implementing counties, international and local consultants, FAO KE, FAO HQ, Directorate of veterinary services, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

The objectives of the workshop:

1. Share/disseminate available PPR research findings to avoid duplication of effort and guide RAELOC project implementation including sharing feedback from the PPR Global conference in Abidjan, Côte d'ivoire
2. Ensure coordinated strategy to control, eradicate and do surveillance of PPR in Kenya through investment matrix for partners targeting similar results (tool)
 - Provide a way forward (Roadmap) on **national PPR control and eradication strategy** in light of devolution, including shedding light on the most suitable and available vaccine for control and eradication of PPR (PPR thermostable vaccines – available technologies; Vaccine type / DIVA; Vaccine sources - support local production capacity or import etc.
3. Define the different roles of the two levels of government and their interface including that of the private sector in PPR surveillance

Considering that:

The recommendations made at the FAO/OIE International conference held in Cote d'Ivoire from 31/03 to 02/04/2015, approving the Global PPR control and Eradication strategy and the resolution made by African Union Members countries need to be implemented at all level;

Small ruminant represent an important component in nutrition and food security, income generation, livelihoods of pastoralists and small holders and in the alleviation of hunger and poverty;

PPR undermine access to quality nutritional products, food security and economic development, at the level of village smallholders and the entire production chain;

Impact of PPR can severely affect and disrupt community livelihoods and regional and international trade in live animals and their products causing significant financial damage;

The need to develop Bio-safety standards and laboratory containment procedures for PPR calls for collaboration between the research laboratories, universities and the Department of Veterinary Services;

There is need to put in place effective and efficient disease reporting and surveillance mechanisms that cut across the two levels of government i.e. the County and the National governments and need to enhance cross-border coordination and harmonization of PPR surveillance and control interventions across neighbouring countries;

Declaration of freedom on a zonal basis taking into account the counties where the disease has not been reported may be necessary as long as it is based on the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Code Chapter on PPR;

The need to address the challenge of vaccine production, supply/distribution and storage chains, capacity building and support to Kenya Veterinary Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) for production of sufficient quantities of good quality vaccine to meet increased demand, capacity building of veterinary laboratories in support of diagnostic and surveillance activities and need for awareness creation for communities, especially on endemic PPR disease through extension services;

The socio-ecology study on PPR show that the main driver of PPR spread is human behaviour such as conflicts/rustling and political ecology of disease and there is need to support universities to undertake more studies on PPR disease including PPR disease model for endemic situations;

Additional PPR socio-economic studies will assist to assess the cost benefit analysis; studies in PPR pathogenicity in Kenya will allow to better understand the different manifestations of the disease in different situations and also update PPR disease map in the country to inform implementation of the control strategy;

Despite Livestock being a devolved function, the Director of Veterinary Services (DVS) remains the competent authority answerable to the OIE and there is a need to develop a disease eradication policy that empowers the DVS to coordinate the disease control and eradication process of PPR and other TADs.

The meeting Recommends:

To the National Veterinary Authority:

1. Align the Kenyan PPR national strategic plan to the IGAD, AU-IBAR and global strategies as well as using the outcomes of this workshop;
2. National and county coordination is important to ensure that all animals are covered through contractual agreements with private public partnership (PPP) wherever appropriate. In coordination through the 2 levels of government, PPR could be free but other vaccination/treatment of small ruminant could be cost-recovered;
3. Avoid the top-down approaches through involvement and sensitization (extension package for value for money) of all stakeholders tailored to suit the ecosystem;
4. Advocate on the benefits of reporting PPR at all levels, risk-based approach, community-based surveillance using innovative IT platforms;
5. Enforce code of regulations, practices, ethics as well as the revision of the legal framework for the centralized coordination of the purchase and use of PPR vaccines as well as Control and eradication activities;
6. Make use of the ecosystem coordination approach for PPR control and eradication across neighbouring countries (aligned to IGAD, AU-IBAR and global eradication strategies);
7. DVS to use PPR as high priority for advocating for funding and partners to support the Kenyan PPR eradication programme.

To Development partners

1. Support mapping the PPR interventions as well as donor support to identify gaps for better collaboration, and developing a PPR intervention and funding matrix to be updated on regular basis
2. KEVEVAPI should be capacitated (freeze drier capacity machine and staff) to be able to meet the high demand of PPR vaccines (Nigeria 75/1) that is quality assured by AU-PANVAC
3. Support further PPR research work on socio-economics (cost-benefit analysis), epidemiology, thermostable, and support laboratory for diagnostics analysis.
4. Strengthen the existing committee (at County level) to serve as the technical implementation committee and support establishment of a higher level National PPR Control and Eradication Committee to serve as oversight. The latter will be linked to IGAD, Regional etc.

To the County Veterinary Authorities:

1. Establish convenient vaccine storage facilities across the country that will be closer to areas of animal population while the KEVEVAPI one remains as a back-up.