



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

Second *Peste des petits ruminants* regional roadmap meeting for the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Lusaka, Zambia, 12 – 14 March 2019



FINAL COMMUNIQUE

I. BACKGROUND

The first regional roadmap meeting for the control and eradication of PPR for Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries took place in Harare (Zimbabwe) from 12 to 13 October 2016. The SADC PPR eradication strategy was developed and endorsed in 2012.

SADC countries represent around 4.3 % of the global 2.1 billion small ruminant population. The distribution of PPR differs significantly from country to country in the sub-region. The majority of countries in SADC have never reported PPR and six of them have been recognized as having an official PPR free status by the OIE. However, PPR is endemic in at least three countries posing a serious threat to the rest of the region.

Fighting PPR and eventually eradicating it means fighting rural poverty, ensuring food and nutrition security, and strengthening the resilience of poor farmers and their communities, enabling them to better cope with shocks and threats, prevent forced migration and mitigate all extreme events. It will thus make a significant contribution to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 1 (poverty eradication) and SDG 2 (zero hunger), as well as SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). PPR can be eradicated worldwide by 2030. It can be easily diagnosed at a reasonable cost and a reliable, cheap and high quality vaccine is available. Inoculation of a single dose of the vaccine protects the animals throughout their life. Strengthening the capacity of national veterinary services to control and eradicate this disease will also have many beneficial effects in the fight against other animal diseases including other small ruminant diseases.

In March 2016, FAO and OIE established a joint PPR Global Secretariat to coordinate the eradication of the disease. The first phase of the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) was launched in October 2016, for the period 2017 - 2021.

The organization of Regional Roadmap meetings is important to ensure continuous evaluation and monitoring of the PPR situation and especially for harmonization of policies and strategies within the region as well as with other regions for the implementation of the Global Strategy.

This second meeting of the SADC Roadmap was organized by FAO, OIE and AU-IBAR in collaboration with SADC and the authorities of Zambia, from 12 to 14 March 2019 in Lusaka.

II. WORKSHOP'S OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The main **objectives** of the meeting were to:

1. Follow-up on the recommendations of the first PPR SADC roadmap meeting;
2. Update the epidemiological situation of the PPR in the region and self-assess countries progress towards PPR eradication in accordance with the PPR GCES stepwise approach;
3. Take stock of PPR control activities implemented in countries (National Strategic Plans / NSPs) and indicate the way forward;

4. Share information on the implementation of the Global and Continental PPR Eradication programmes and on the results of the Brussels PPR Global Conference (September 2018);
5. Raise awareness on the OIE requirements and procedures for official recognition and encourage the countries that have never reported PPR to consider applying for the official recognition of their PPR free status.

The main expected results were the following:

- The PPR epidemiological situation is updated;
- The table on progress along PPR control stages is updated;
- Key activities to control PPR, including projects, are mapped;
- The way forward in PPR control in SADC countries is indicated;
- The PPR GEP is presented and taken into account in the implementation of the national components.

Following plenary presentations, group work and discussions, the key observations and considerations are the following:

Considering that:

- PPR control and eradication requires regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization and coordination;
- According to OIE Standards, five countries are officially PPR free and one country is officially recognized as having a zone free from PPR; four countries have never reported the disease; and PPR is present in three countries (DRC, Tanzania, Comoros) with sero-conversion detected in another three countries but without clinical disease; (Zambia, Angola, Mozambique);
- Progression along the stepwise approach of the PPR control and eradication pathway requires (a) a comprehensive knowledge of PPR, including epidemiology, virological and socio-economic aspects; (b) a good understanding of the PPR Management and Assessment Tool (PMAT); and (c) the practical application of these elements when developing and implementing assessment, control and eradication plans;
- Effective Veterinary Services (VS) are indispensable for the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and that each country's PPR stage assessment includes reference to the relevant Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) criteria (critical competencies) related to the prevention and control of diseases;

- Surveillance of the disease implies the comprehensive knowledge of the number, distribution and drivers for small ruminant movements inside the countries and across borders as well as an early detection system in place;
- In most countries, the role of wildlife, as well as the presence of the PPR virus at domestic / wildlife interface is not known;
- Mass vaccination, following risk based surveillance, with a quality-controlled vaccine, is the main tool for disease control and eradication in infected countries; Post Vaccination Evaluation (PVE) is absolutely necessary to estimate the progress made in protecting sheep and goats against the disease;
- The implementation of the PPR GEP requires the involvement of all stakeholders, including Women and Youth Associations Representatives and actors of the value chain;
- Regional laboratory and epidemiology networks are major tools for the implementation of the PPR GEP and the PPR Pan African and SADC strategies, as well as PPR National Strategic Plans (NSPs);
- There is a need to mobilize adequate financial resources to fund the PPR NSPs, and to fill the funding gaps for the implementation of global, continental and regional programmes aiming at PPR eradication;
- Several shortfalls have been identified in the areas of human resources, including training and capacity building, and infrastructures;
- Awareness raising and advocacy campaigns are key to promote the social and economic benefits of controlling and eradicating PPR;
- There is currently no Reference Laboratory for PPR in Africa;

The participants of the second PPR Roadmap meeting for SADC recommend:

To countries:

- 1- For countries at risk: to fill the need for heightened surveillance (both passive and active) and improved emergency preparedness as well as control of small stock movements;
- 2- To finalize the preparation or validation of their NSP before the next Roadmap meeting;
- 3- To own and use as appropriate the developed tools (PMAT, PVE, etc.) for the control and eradication of PPR, provided having received the appropriate training from FAO and OIE;
- 4- To enhance coordination at the country level, to appoint the PPR focal point and to establish the PPR national committee. The Stakeholders representatives will be members of this Committee, with a focus on Women and Youth Associations Representatives;
- 5- To use only PPR Vaccines certified by AU PANVAC;
- 6- For historically free countries: to initiate the necessary actions according to the OIE requirements with regard to official recognition of disease status and consider applying for the official recognition of their PPR free status;
- 7- For Member countries that have not validated or printed their PPR National Strategic Plans: to request AU-IBAR for assistance;
- 8- To properly follow up any seropositive results by further laboratory investigation and notify their epidemiological situation to the OIE accordingly;
- 9- To identify research priorities, such as investigation of the role of wildlife, infectivity doses, virulence of PPRv and impact of small ruminant movements.

To SADC, to:

- 1- Support the implementation of the eco-system approach in controlling the disease in the region;
- 2- Put proceedings of this meeting on its website;
- 3- Facilitate coordination between neighboring countries;
- 4- Fill the need for a workshop to be convened for Member countries on resource mobilization for PPR;
- 5- Raise awareness of SADC Ministers, through the different SADC governing body sessions, in supporting PPR eradication as a major challenge linked to poverty alleviation, resilience, food and nutrition security and migration control, in the region.
- 6- Explore the possibility of identifying and supporting among SADC countries a candidate for a FAO/OIE Reference laboratory in Africa using the OIE laboratory twinning procedure.

To AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC, to:

- 1- Organize training and support for Member countries on PPR diagnostics;
- 2- Support the countries, in particular through workshops and training, in preparing their dossiers for the OIE official recognition of their PPR free status;
- 3- Support the countries already recognized as PPR free to maintain their activities particularly with regards to early detection;
- 4- AU-IBAR: to continue providing support to Member countries to develop, validate and print their NSP.

To FAO and OIE (through their joint global PPR Secretariat when appropriate), to:

- 1- Provide the necessary training support to countries on PVE, PMAT use, disease recognition, laboratory diagnostic methodologies and other relevant areas as requested by the countries;
- 2- Assist in the implementation of the PPR GEP at all levels, including through OIE PVS pathway dedicated to PPR and OIE PPR Vaccine bank, as tools available upon countries request;
- 3- Between two sessions of the PPR SADC road-map meetings, liaise and follow-up with the Regional Advisory Group (RAG – see below), through the PPR Secretariat and SADC for the implementation of activities.

Regional Advisory Group (RAG)

The composition of RAG is confirmed as follows:

Chair: CVO of Zambia
Vice-Chair: CVO of Tanzania
Vice-Chair: CVO of Namibia
RESEPI Focal Point: Eswatini
RESOLAB Focal Point: Zimbabwe
Representative of SADC serving as secretariat
Observers: FAO, OIE, AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC

Acknowledgement

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Lusaka, the 14 March 2019

PPR roadmap for SADC region

SADC 2019	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Angola	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
[Botswana]	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Comoros	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Red	Red	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
[Lesotho]	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
[Madagascar]	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Malawi	Red	Red	Red	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
[Mauritius]	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Mozambique	Light Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Namibia (Free Zone)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Namibia (Protection Zone)	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Seychelles	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
[South Africa]	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Eswatini	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
United Republic of Tanzania (tbc)	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Zambia	Light Green	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Zimbabwe	Light Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

* [Country didn't attend the meeting]

* tbc: to be confirmed

