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Продовольственная и  
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منظمة  
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للأغذية والزراعة

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# CONFERENCE

## Forty-second Session

2021

### Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) by 2030 (Draft Resolution)

*Extract from the Report of the 165th Council Session (30 November-4 December 2020)*

18. The Council endorsed the recommendations in the *Report of the 27th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG)* on programme and budget matters, and in particular:

[...]

- b) emphasized the importance of FAO's work to support Members in the anticipation, prevention of, and response, to high-impact animal and plant diseases and pests and recommended submission to the 42nd Session of the Conference the COAG draft resolution "*Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) by 2030*", at set out in *Appendix C* to this report;

[...]

#### Resolution .../2021

#### Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) by 2030

#### THE CONFERENCE,

**Recognizing** that sheep and goats are the primary livestock resource of about 300 million poor rural families in developing and emerging countries; and in most of these countries, women and children are highly involved in sheep and goats production, they can obtain animal-sourced proteins, while also benefitting from additional income generated by the sale of livestock products;

**Recognizing** that Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) or small ruminant plague is a highly contagious viral disease of both domestic and wild small ruminants with around 70 countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East having reported the disease, countries that are home to more than 80 percent of the global 2.5 billion small ruminants;

**Taking into consideration** that a) the annual global economic impacts of PPR have been estimated between USD 1.4 billion to USD 2.1 billion losses; b) the current scientific knowledge and tools (vaccines and diagnostics) are fit for purpose for the global eradication of PPR, while the disease is still confined to relatively defined parts of the world; and c) these make global action essential not only to stimulate sustained socio-economic development in low income infected countries, but also to protect the global sheep and goat industries;

**Recalling** that learning from the successful eradication of rinderpest in 2011, FAO, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and partners launched the PPR Global Eradication programme (PPR GEP) in Côte d'Ivoire (where the disease was first reported in 1942), with the vision for global freedom by 2030;

**Noting** the strategic partnership with OIE and several other global and regional institutions, as well as resource partners, research institutions, Civil Society Organisations and with special role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for technology transfer and laboratory network;

**Confirming** the growing evidence which suggests that multiple wildlife small ruminant species can be infected with peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV), leading to significant consequences regarding the potential maintenance of PPRV in communities of susceptible hosts, and the threat that PPRV may pose to the conservation of wildlife populations, including endangered species, and resilience of ecosystems;

**Calling the attention** of FAO Members that PPR global eradication by 2030 will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG1; SDG2; SDG3; SDG5; SDG8; SDG 12; SDG 15; and SDG 17;

**Reaffirming** the support of the FAO Conference at its 39th Session in June 2015 to the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP);

**Noting** that similarly the 84th General Session of the World Assembly of the OIE Delegates in May 2016 endorsed Resolution 25 supporting the PPR GEP;

*Noting the Report of the 27th Session of Committee on Agriculture relating to support to FAO-OIE Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS);<sup>1</sup>*

1. **Reaffirms** its support to the ongoing work of FAO in order to eradicate PPR by 2030, including through the partnership with the OIE, and in close coordination with FAO Members, Farmers' Representatives, including women's associations, global/regional institutions, research institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and other partners;
2. **Requests** FAO to work with relevant partners to establish a dedicated trust fund in order to a) coordinate vaccination campaigns wherever needed; b) increase surveillance and enhance data analysis; and c) facilitate research and innovation;
3. **Encourages** FAO, in close cooperation with the OIE, *under the GF-TADS agreement<sup>1/</sup> and with<sup>1/</sup>* other partners, to establish a mechanism to ensure broad global coordination for the implementation of PPR GEP;
4. **Urges** resource partners and the development community in general to join the efforts of PPR infected and at risk countries to fill the critical funding gaps to allow the implementation of the PPR GEP, and eventually, the achievement of a PPR free world by 2030.

(Adopted on ... 2021)

<sup>1</sup> Additional text as per request made at the 165th Session of the Council is indicated using *underlined italics*.