

PPR Blueprint & Global Eradication Programme Phase II/III

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24th July 2023,
East Asia CVO Forum, China, Qingdao



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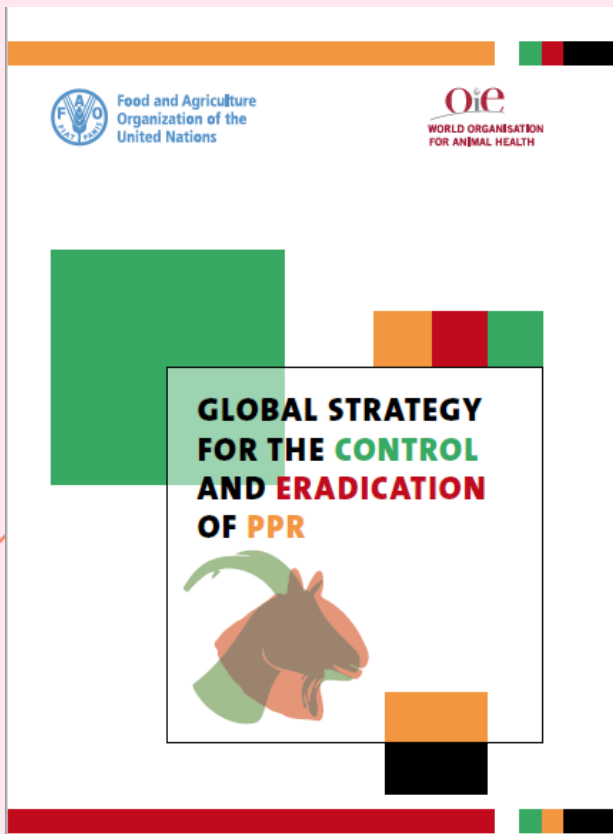
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Outline

1. Background: GCES, GEP
2. GEP Review Process
3. PPR Blueprint Objectives & Strategic Focus
4. Priority Activities in GEP II
5. Key Aspects of PPR GEP Blueprint & Roadmap
6. Resource Mobilization
7. PPR situation based on WAHIS Reporting in East Asia
8. PPR GCES stages
9. Next steps and conclusion

PPR GLOBAL CONTROL AND ERADICATION STRATEGY (GCES)



Objectives of the PPR GCES:

- Eradicate PPR by 2030
- Reinforce Veterinary Services
- Reduce the impact of other high impact infectious diseases of Small Ruminants

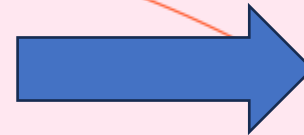
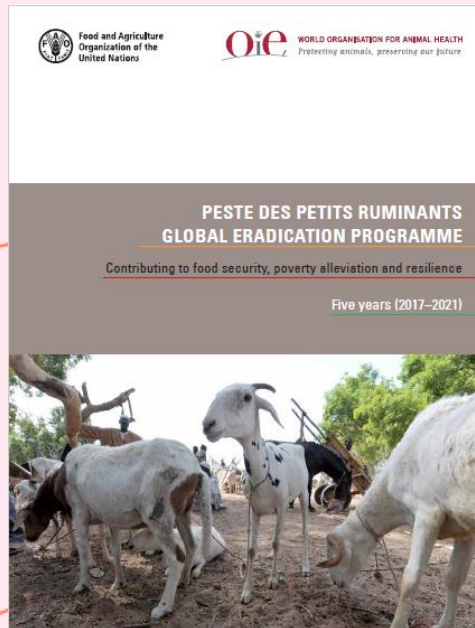
- Contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1,2,5,8,13, 15,17)



PPR GLOBAL CONTROL AND ERADICATION PROGRAM (GEP)

GEP Phase I (2017 – 2021): Laid foundation to commence PPR eradication:

- (i) Decreased epidemiological risk levels increased prevention & control of PPR by reducing its prevalence
- (ii) support countries that have never reported PPR with demonstration of freedom



GEP Phase II & III Blueprint (2022 – 2030): Envisages eradicating the disease in two phases (II & III)





PPR GEP Review process

- PRR Core Expert Team (CET) reviewed the first five-year PPR Global Eradication Programme (GEP) and formulated the second phase (2023-2027)
- In the revision process, CET considered the views of relevant stakeholders through consultative meetings in all regions identified in the PPR GCES
- The draft GEP second phase was developed in April 2022 and subjected to review by various stakeholders and experts.
- A finalised draft now known as “**Blueprint towards Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication by 2030 (PPR GEP II & III)**” was reviewed by management
- The summarised document “**Overview of the plan of action: Peste des petits ruminants Global Eradication Programme II & III, Blueprint**” was launched on **4 November 2022** (<https://www.fao.org/3/cc2759en/cc2759en.pdf>)
- The detailed GEP II/III is at the last stages of revision



GEP BP Objectives:

1st level Objective: Eradication of PPR by 2030 and reduced effects of small ruminants high-impact and zoonotic diseases

Second level objectives

*Enhanced access of all stakeholders, including women and rural poor to livestock and livestock product **markets***

Enhanced access to animal health value chain markets, including strengthening Public Private Community Partnerships (PPCPs)

Enhanced coordination and delivery of animal health programmes in context of one health



Strategic focus of the programme (GEP II/III-Blueprint)

1. To stop virus circulation by the end of 2027
 - Regional efforts to progress along PMAT GCES stages = demonstrate absence of PPRV circulation = official recognition of PPR free status (WOAH)
 - National programmes prevent PPRV transmission through risk based control approaches
2. Strengthened and functioning national and international PPR epidemic risk management capability by 2027
 - Safe guard progress of territories and populations achieving PPR control
 - Evaluate and manage risks
 - Ensure long-term benefits for national resilience & response to epidemic threats
3. No more PPR outbreaks and cessation of PPR field control activities by 2028
4. By the end of 2030, countries must have completed activities and collected the evidence to demonstrate freedom for PPRV

Priority activities in GEP II applicable to East Asia

1. Countries where vaccination is carried out but that may require further assessment to determine whether the vaccination program is actually leading to the elimination of PPR.
 - Re-evaluate identification and characterization of **episystems** and small ruminant value chain analyses to identify the priority intervention areas and actions.
 - **Effective vaccination** for two or three successive years taking into consideration the risk-based control plans.
 - Post vaccination evaluation (**PVE**)
 - **Enhancing** passive and active surveillance
 - Strengthening biosecurity measures
 - **Submission of PPR national official control** programmes to WOAHA for endorsement



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Priority activities in GEP II applicable to East Asia

2. Countries that have never reported PPR (or with no reports of PPR over the last 24 months) and need to provide evidence for official recognition of PPR free status by WOA

- a. Those countries never reported PPR and eligible for historical freedom where it can be demonstrated, Article 1.4.6.; or
 - b. Free from PPRV guided by Articles 14.7.27. to 14.7.33. where historical freedom cannot be demonstrated;
- Clinical and serological surveillance including syndromic surveillance
 - Value chain analysis
 - Contingency planning (securing emergency funds)
 - Strengthening biosecurity measures and small ruminant movements control
 - Enacting supportive legislation if not already in place
 - Preparation and submission of dossier for official WOA recognition of PPR-free status.



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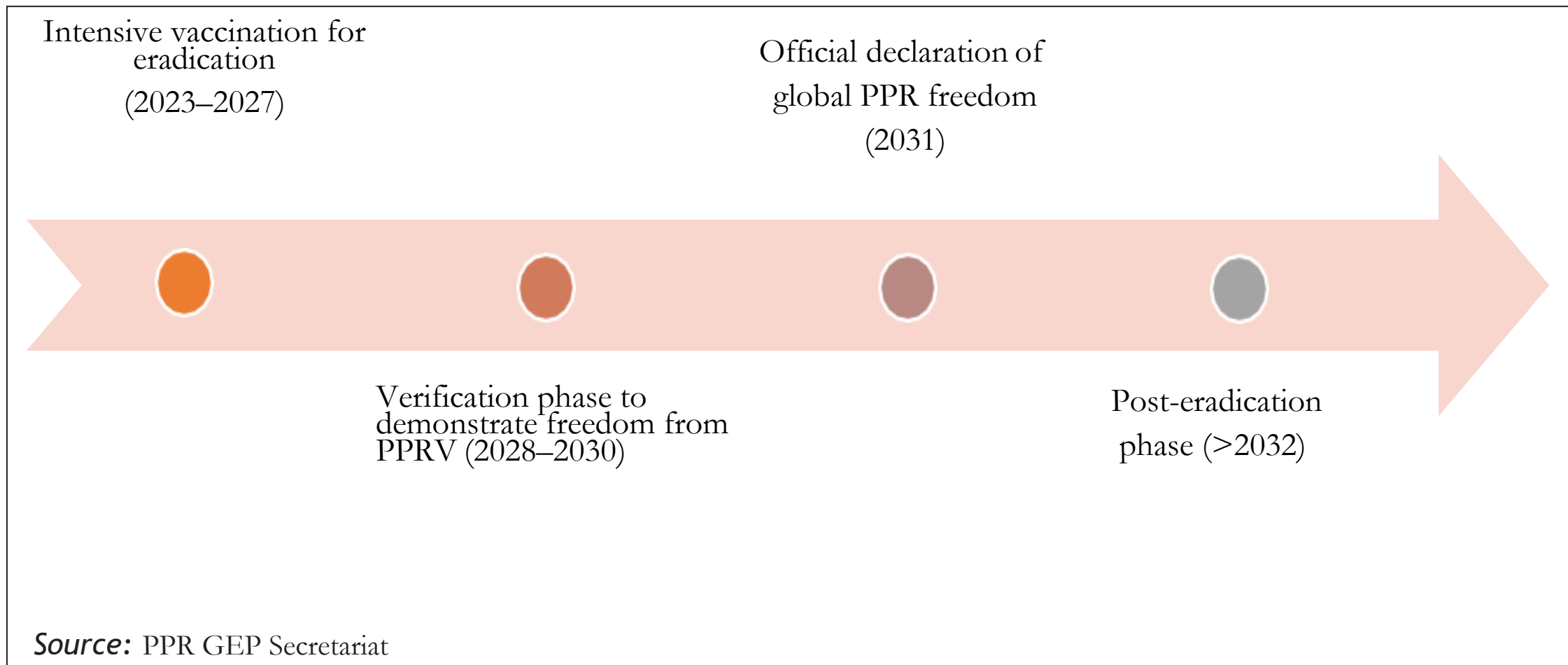
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Key aspects of PPR GEP Blueprint

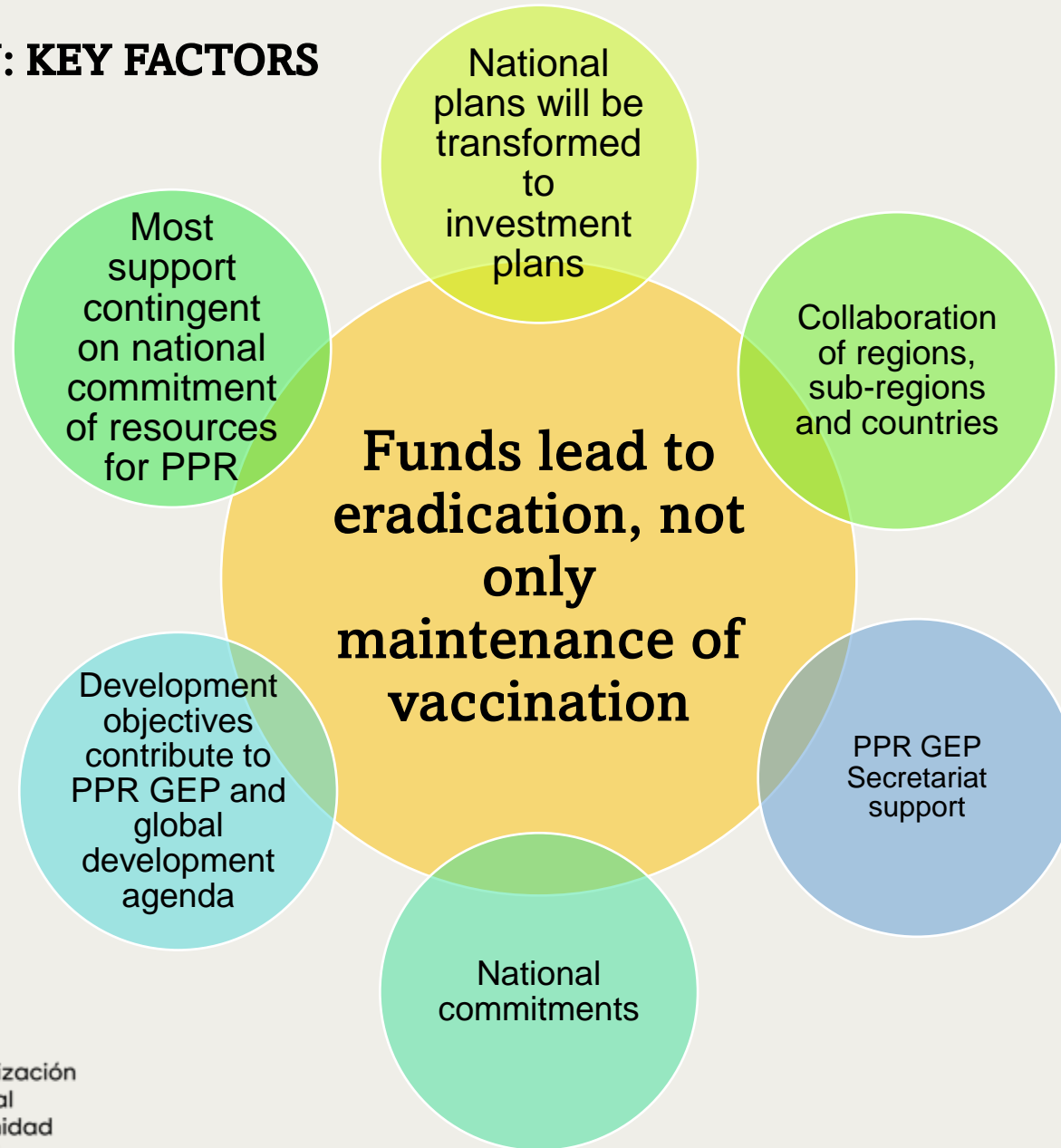
1. Emphasises on **coordination and harmonisation** of interventions
2. **Episystem approach** is its central tenet
3. Encourage **risk-based vaccination** followed by **Post Vaccination Monitoring**
4. Encourages tracking **progress with new PMAT** and ME framework
5. Informed by **applied research using GREN**
6. Embrace **Partnership** and **stakeholder involvement**
7. **Links with development agenda**

Roadmap to PPR eradication



- **Estimate USD \$1.69 (2023-2027)**
- **USD \$ 234 million (2028 – 2030)**
- **Total cost: USD \$ 1.931 bn**

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: KEY FACTORS



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Risk Mitigation

Insufficient national resources and technical capacities

- Advocacy for political commitment
- Targeted technical & financial support
- Monitoring national progress (support)

Persistent reservoirs of infection in epistystems

- Review of plans (national, and between countries)
- Targeted policy efforts => community-led & supported animal health services

Failure of national vaccination campaigns to eliminate virus circulation

- Adoption of "epistystems" approach
- Revision of national plans => targeted interventions
- Adapting vaccination campaigns to local epidemiological context small ruminant population dynamics (& community-supported animal health policies and services)

Failure to meet milestone dates in the eradication programme

- Flexible timelines, care to prevent "re-emergence"





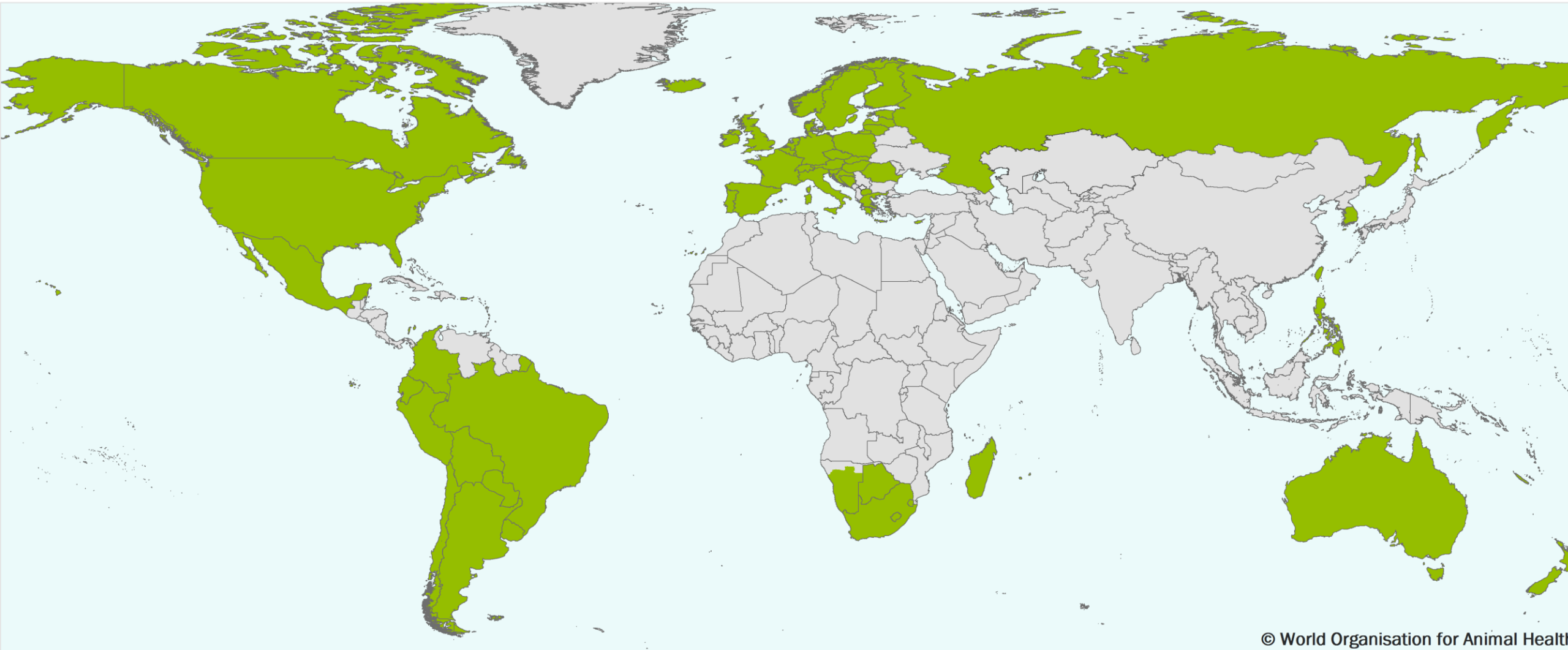
PPR Situation



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WOAH Members' official peste des petits ruminants status map

Last update May 2022



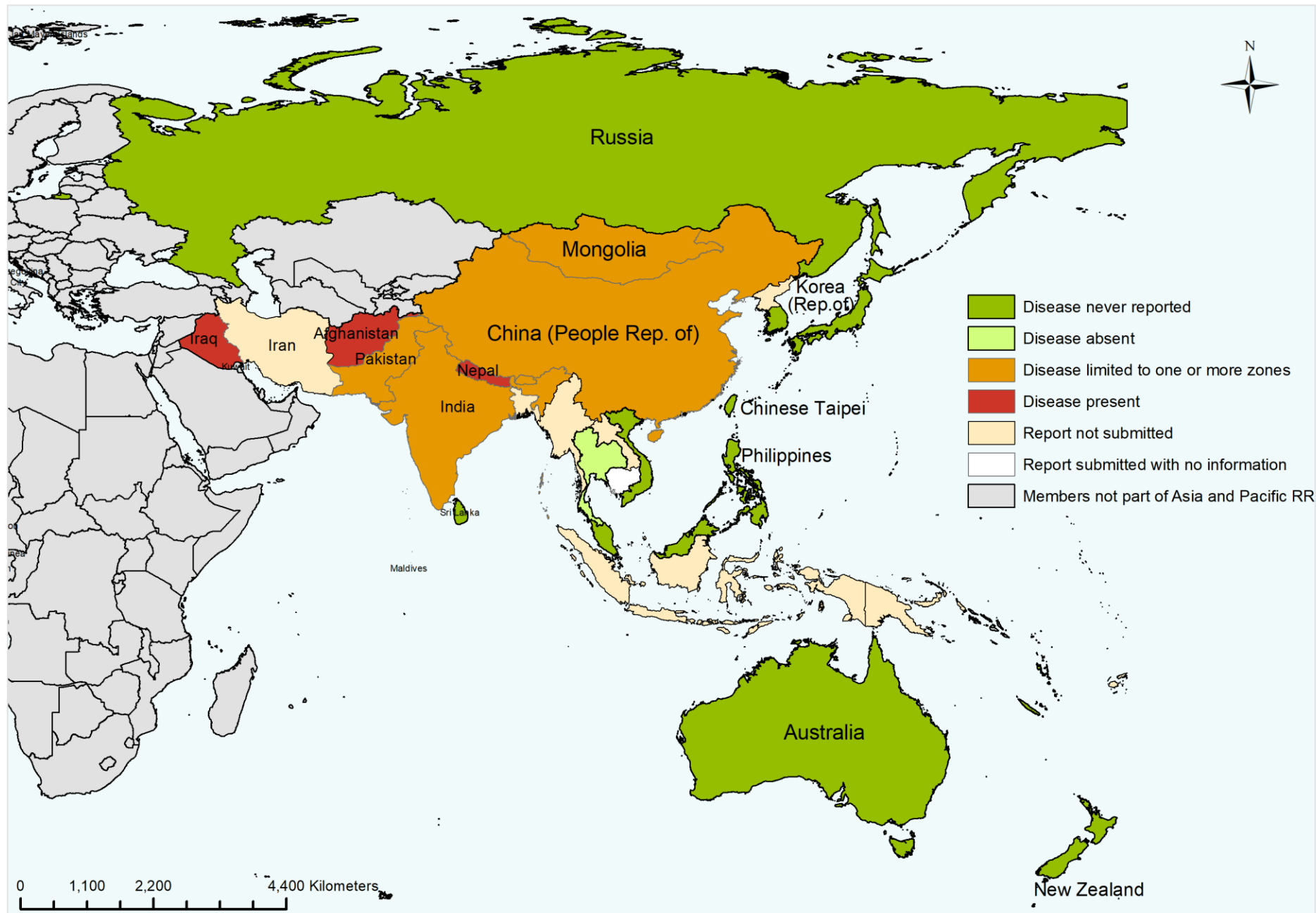
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 Members and zone recognised as free from PPR  Countries and zone without an official status for PPR



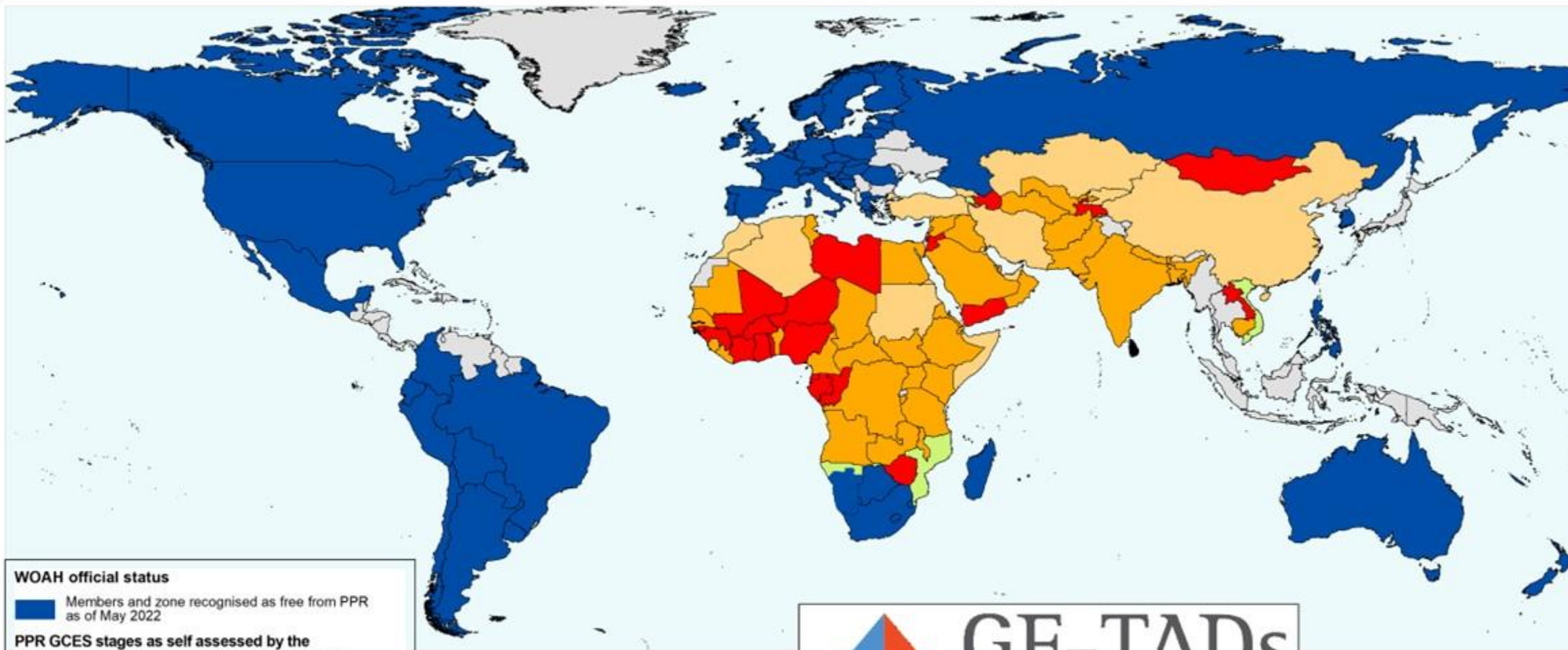
Peste des petits ruminants situation in the Asia and Pacific region in 2022

PPR
Situation
based on
WAHIS
Reporting



Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to June 2022

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



WOAH official status

Members and zone recognised as free from PPR as of May 2022

PPR GCES stages as self assessed by the countries during their last PPR regional/epizone roadmap/consultation meeting (2017 - 2022)

-  4
-  3
-  2
-  1
-  Below 1
-  Countries and zones without an official PPR status and for which PPR-GCES stages have not been assessed



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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Next steps (where PPR is present)

1. PPR National Strategic Plans (NSP) and Regional Strategies to be updated by to reflect the GEP Blueprint
2. Develop and implement investment plans from the NSP
3. Encourage submission of official control programs for endorsement (WOAH) , voluntary mechanism
4. Map out episystems and surveillance strategies particularly in cross-border situations
5. Support corresponding targeted vaccination and Post Vaccination Monitoring
6. Inter-regional coordination mechanisms be developed along with identified episystems
7. Adaptive management to GEP Blueprint implementation



Conclusion

- Cooperation to the global PPR eradication strategy
- Contingency plans (updated & emergency funds secured)
- Foster sub-regional and or regional coordination in disease control
- Encourage submission of dossiers for official PPR Status (WAOH) -18 Aug 2023 -> 2024
- Regular submission of reports through WAHIS

Thank you

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