Peste de Petits Ruminants global eradication programme

Key messages

PPR global eradication by 2030 will:

- Tackle food insecurity and malnutrition in some of the most vulnerable populations.
- Foster the economic empowerment of women, as they are responsible for sheep and goats breeding; small ruminants providing food of highly nutritional value for their families and additional incomes.
- Have major livelihoods development impacts, particularly for the poorest populations, and lower migration pressure.
- Increase the economic potential for farmers and other participants in the value chains of sheep and goat meat, milk, wool, leather and fibre.
- Contribute to an increase in agricultural GDP in many low- and middle-income countries.

Livestock-based solutions and results

Sustainable small ruminants development will be improved by:

- Reducing PPR prevalence in infected countries and subsequently eradicate the disease,
- Protecting at-risk countries
- Developing capacities in non-infected countries to apply for PPR free status by the OIE,
- Strengthening national Veterinary Services and their systems,
- Reducing the prevalence of other priority small ruminant diseases where appropriate.

Evidence

- The characteristics of PPR virus favour eradication: it has a short infectious period, there is no carrier status, and it is transmitted mainly by direct contact, it is not vector-borne and survives only a short time in the environment.
- For prevention and control there is a very safe and effective vaccine that confers lifelong immunity, after a single injection, for all strains of PPR virus. Thermostable PPR vaccines are in the process to be produced.
- Diagnostic tests are also available and effective.
- The benefit/cost ratio is very high, estimated at 33.8

Partners

- Scientific institutions: PPR Reference laboratories (CIRAD Montpellier, IAH Pirbright, CAHEC Qingdao); FAO/IAEA Joint Division; ILRI; Universities and Research Centers.
- Regional Economic Communities: ASEAN, EAC, ECCAS, ECO, ECOWAS, GCC, IGAD, SAARC, UMA, and AU-IBAR
- Private Sector: PPR vaccines producers; ....
- Civil Society Organizations: World Farmers Organization; International Goat Association; Livestock Platforms; ...
- AU-PANVAC (vaccine quality control)
- Potential Donors: European Union – Foundations – World Bank - Regional Banks – Bilateral Donors

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7th Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Meeting
Achieving multiple benefits through livestock-based solutions, Addis Ababa, 8-12 May 2017