Disease at the livestock/wildlife/ecosystem interface – a multi-disciplinary approach to securing positive health outcomes for wildlife, livestock, pastoralists and the environment.
The PPR Outbreak in Mongolia

Conservation Sector
Wildlife populations heavily impacted by the emergence of PPR virus in Mongolia

Livestock Sector
Controlling PPR infection in livestock proves to be challenging and complicated by infection in wildlife
VIDEO – SAIGA & PPR OUTBREAK IN MONGOLIA
On the Brink of Extinction

Number of Saiga

85% population decrease

January 2017
March 2017
May 2017
April 2018
Supporting a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder working group to synthesize existing knowledge of the PPR outbreak in Mongolia to identify solutions for controlling PPR that benefit wildlife conservation, livestock production, and livelihoods in Mongolia and beyond.
Steppe Health SNAPP

PPR = People & Nature

Policy & Practice

Multi-Disciplinary and Cross Sector Approach

Urgency

Available Data

International Experts Meeting on Addressing PPR Virus Outbreak in Mongolian Saiga and Livestock

Organized by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI) and supported by FAO, USGS and WCS
May 29-31, 2017
PPR Virus Impact: Central Asian antelopes?

400,000 – 2,700,000

40,000 - 140,000

67,000 - 72,000

http://www.largeherbivore.org
What is the link to sustainable livestock?

- Survival of the remaining 3,000 saiga antelope depends on how we decide to manage livestock on the rangeland
- Is a grazing ecosystem without wild herbivores “sustainable”?
- Maintaining intact grazing ecosystems requires co-management of rangeland for livestock and wildlife
  - Disease control (PPR Global Eradication Plan)
  - Resource partitioning (Improved rangeland quality > improved livestock productivity)
  - Diversified livelihoods (nature-based tourism, wildlife friendly cashmere)
Thank You!

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#LivestockAgenda