

RESOLUTION No. 24

Global Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

CONSIDERING

1. The importance of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) as recognised by various international conferences including the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (hereafter the Assembly) in 2011, 2012 and 2013, the conferences of the OIE Regional Commissions for Africa (Lomé, Togo, February 2013) and the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, September 2013), the meetings of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (hereafter the Scientific Commission) (September 2011) and regional meetings organised by the OIE and its major partners such as FAO and IAEA in Southern Africa (Dar es Salam, Tanzania, June 2013), Northern Africa (Tunis, Tunisia, November 2013) or the Middle East (Amman, Jordan, March 2013),
2. That the distribution of PPR has expanded throughout the past ten years and it is now present over a large part of Africa and in the Middle East and Asia. It threatens the food security and livelihood of smallholders by affecting the development of small ruminant production as a result of the high mortality and morbidity. Since PPR is a major devastating disease of small ruminants it has been selected as one of the top priority diseases to be addressed, particularly in the Middle East, Asia and Africa,
3. The existence of strong arguments that support an effective global PPR control and eradication strategy such as the occurrence of only one serotype, the availability of very effective lifelong immunity vaccines and diagnostic tools as well as several epidemiological favourable factors such as the marginal role played by wildlife with the absence of long term virus carriage,
4. The success of the eradication of Rinderpest was built on long term continuous efforts including global and regional coordination which could serve as a model for the PPR eradication programmes,
5. That Governments and donors have increased their attention and political support for global progressive control and eradication of major transboundary diseases including PPR,
6. The well-known important difficulties to access to all areas and small holders as well as the need to address the public good dimension and the cost recovery issues of PPR control activities,
7. The recommendation given in 2011 to the OIE and FAO by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee (Rome, June 2009 and Paris, October 2010) to establish a GF-TADs Working Group on PPR and to develop a global control strategy,
8. The on-going work by the GF-TADs PPR Working Group including the preparation of a global PPR control and eradication strategy, the organisation of several regional meetings on PPR control and the positive results of several projects for PPR control in various countries and regions,
9. The critical need for effective national Veterinary Services to define and implement national prevention and control programmes against PPR,

10. The identifiable knowledge gaps in several critical areas including the behaviour of sheep and goats small holders with vaccination campaigns, the cost of the public and private components of PPR control activities, the precise role of wild animals, the policies for the use of combined vaccines against PPR and other major diseases of small ruminants and the need to support relevant research programmes,
11. The adoption by the Assembly in May 2013 of new articles of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* allowing Member Countries to request to the Assembly a country or zone official status recognition of freedom from PPR or to propose for endorsement national PPR control plans,
12. The reports of meetings of the Scientific Commission (September 2011, September 2013) requesting the development of a global control strategy and the launching of an OIE-FAO initiative on PPR prevention and control,
13. The proposition of the Scientific Commission (September 2013) that a Resolution on the PPR global control strategy be presented to the Assembly for adoption,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. A global initiative to control PPR be launched using the GF-TADs mechanism and building on the necessity to develop and improve national as well as regional and global partnership coordination.
2. Studies be carried out in order to provide economic and social justification to decision makers for recognising the control and eradication of PPR as a global public good and for establishing economic justification for controlling PPR globally.
3. The Global Control Strategy be finalised by the GF-TADs mechanism with the support and in consultation with relevant country representatives, research organisations, private sector and donors agencies.
4. An important objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy be to contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods of small holders in developing countries and protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals and animal products. The PPR strategy will also include mechanisms of protection of PPR free countries. Consequently reducing PPR at source in PPR-endemic countries is a shared interest with the world community and should be considered a global public good.
5. The control of PPR is not seen as a ‘stand-alone activity’ but that it has to progress with effective Veterinary Services. Compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE standards on quality will in turn create appropriate conditions to combine PPR control with the control and prevention of other priority diseases in a cost-effective manner.
6. Accompanying tools such as a Monitoring and Evaluation tool including a Post-Vaccination Monitoring tool and a Global Research and Expertise Network be developed using the GF-TADs mechanism.

7. The PPR control global strategy be developed in compliance with OIE relevant standards and guidelines including the compliance with OIE standards of quality of Veterinary Services supported, if requested, by the use of the PVS Pathway as well as with the compliance with OIE standards of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual)* for vaccines and diagnostic reagents.
 8. The countries make the best use of the possibilities offered by the OIE official endorsement of national official control programmes and OIE official recognition of PPR disease free status of country or zones in order to convince national governments and donors to support national control investments, the development of trade activities as well as the prevention of disease reintroduction in free countries.
 9. The establishment of PPR vaccine banks in strategic locations and in support of regional PPR control programmes be considered with vaccines compliant with the OIE standards of the *Terrestrial Manual*.
 10. The OIE, in addition to its collaboration with FAO in this area, further enhance the capabilities of diagnostic laboratories for the rapid detection of PPR through initiatives such as the OIE laboratory twinning and PVS Laboratory programmes.
 11. The OIE, in collaboration with FAO and other relevant sources of expertise, support the establishment or strengthening of epidemiological and laboratory networks at national, regional and global levels to increase transparency and timely disease reporting to OIE to protect PPR free countries and zones and to enable better monitoring of the progress of PPR control programmes in endemic areas.
 12. The OIE and FAO through the GF-TADs coordinating mechanism, provide policy and technical support to their Members Countries for the elaboration and implementation of PPR control programmes, taking into account regional specificities.
 13. Research programmes be developed in the field of socioeconomics and delivery systems, vaccines, diagnostic tools and epidemiology.
 14. An International Conference be organised on PPR control and eradication to present the global strategy developed in the framework of GF-TADs and garner support from the international community.
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(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 27 May 2014)