

RESOLUTION No. 25

Global Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Following its first identification in Côte d'Ivoire in 1942, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) has spread to over 70 countries in Africa, the Near and Middle East, and Asia, which are home to more than 80% of the world's sheep and goat population,
2. Controlling transboundary animal diseases such as PPR is a shared interest between infected and uninfected countries and should be considered as a global public good,
3. The eradication of PPR is achievable given that the disease is caused by only one serotype, there is neither a carrier state nor a sustainable reservoir outside domestic small ruminants, and effective diagnostic tools and vaccines that comply with the quality standards of the OIE are available,
4. At the 82nd General Session of the OIE, the World Assembly of Delegates unanimously adopted Resolution No. 24 recommending the development of a global control and eradication strategy under the GF-TADs (Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases) mechanism that recognised the need for an integrated approach involving effective vaccination programmes, investment in the capacity of Veterinary Services to be compliant with OIE standards, and the control and prevention of other priority diseases of small ruminants in a cost-effective manner,
5. The OIE, in collaboration with the FAO, held an international conference on the Control and Eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 31 March to 2 April 2015, at which the OIE/FAO Global Control and Eradication Strategy based on the principles described in point 4 above was officially endorsed with a vision to eliminate PPR by 2030,
6. Subsequent to the international conference, initial roadmap meetings have been held in several regions within the GF-TADs framework,
7. The OIE and the FAO have established a joint PPR Global Secretariat hosted by the FAO and operating within the GF-TADs governance structure,
8. During the 81st General Session of the OIE, the Assembly adopted Resolution No. 29, which amended the chapter on infection with PPR virus in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. These standards provide a pathway for Member Countries or zones to be officially recognised by the OIE as free from PPR,
9. The procurement of vaccines using the OIE regional vaccine bank mechanism ensures the timely procurement of high quality and affordable vaccines,

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Affected Member Countries consider PPR as a priority disease for the development of national control programmes in line with the guiding principles and the three pillars of the Global Control and Eradication Strategy endorsed at the Abidjan conference.

2. Such national PPR control programmes include the use of vaccines compliant with OIE international standards, the design of vaccine delivery systems adapted to local conditions, assurance of laboratory diagnostic capacity, and robust surveillance plans to support timely and accurate disease reporting to the World Animal Health Information System in order to monitor the global situation.
3. Affected Member Countries actively promote the development of public–private partnerships between official Veterinary Services, livestock owners, private veterinary and para-professional personnel and other stakeholders to facilitate the understanding and implementation of national PPR control programmes.
4. Member Countries participate in the regional GF-TADs roadmap process to ensure the continual evaluation and monitoring of the PPR situation using the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool and Post-Vaccination Evaluation Tool developed for this purpose.
5. The OIE and FAO work collaboratively and diligently through the established joint PPR Global Secretariat to support the endorsed Global Control and Eradication Strategy and its three component elements.
6. The OIE and FAO support the efforts of the joint PPR Global Secretariat in their development of a donor engagement and funding strategy.
7. The OIE facilitate affordable access to quality-assured vaccines manufactured in line with established standards through the use of the established regional vaccine bank mechanism.
8. The OIE continue to provide training on the official country disease status and endorsed control programme recognition procedures provided for in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* with respect to PPR and the endorsement of successful applications by the Assembly as an important incentive for countries to engage in PPR control and eradication programmes.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 24 May 2016
in view of an entry into force on 27 May 2016)