



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Lessons learned from human and animal disease **eradication** **programmes** to help inform the **peste des petits ruminants global** **eradication programme (PPR GEP)**

Virtual ZOOM meeting
21 February 2022
9:00-10:30 GMT

Concept note and provisional agenda



Concept note

In April 2015, the FAO and OIE International Conference for the Control and Eradication of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, approved the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR GCES), under the umbrella of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), with the aim of PPR global eradication by 2030. The first five-year PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) (2017-2021) has laid the foundation for implementing the strategy.

The specific objectives outlined in the GCES are (i) to eradicate PPR by 2030, (ii) to strengthen veterinary services and (iii) to combine PPR control with control of other major infectious diseases of small ruminants to foster economies of scale, cost reduction and enhance impact. Together these will meet the overall GCES objective of a small ruminant sector that contributes to global food security and nutrition, human health and economic growth. The strengthening of veterinary services is an important contribution to One Health, since it builds cross cutting capacities in disease surveillance, detection and response to better deal with endemic and emerging diseases in the future. PPR GCES as well as a One Health approach are both contributing to anticipate, prevent, detect and control diseases that spread between animals and humans, tackle antimicrobial resistance (AMR), ensure food safety, prevent environment-related human and animal health threats, as well as combat many other challenges.

Eradicating PPR will (i) improve livelihoods and alleviate poverty; (ii) empower women and enable greater gender equity; (iii) improve the resilience of communities; (iv) support ecosystem integrity and climate change; (iv) help conserve biodiversity and dependent ecosystems, and (v) reduce antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Therefore PPR GEP will contribute significantly to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), as well as SDGs 5 (gender equality), SDG8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG15 (life on land).

Only two diseases have hitherto been eradicated by mankind, namely rinderpest and smallpox, whilst several other human diseases, including polio and malaria, are the focus of current eradication efforts. FAO and OIE coordinated the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) and declared the eradication of Rinderpest in 2011. This achievement enabled socioeconomic development, enhanced veterinary capacities and stakeholder awareness, and set the scene for the next eradication effort in animal health, the PPR GEP.

In light of the recommendation proposed at the Abidjan conference to conduct “a GCES mid-term review”, FAO and OIE launched in 2021 the revision of the first five-year implementation of the PPR GCES (PPR GEP I) in order to formulate the second phase of the PPR GEP (PPR GEP II). An independent Core Expert Team (CET) is currently in the process of formulating PPR GEPII. In order to consider the views of all stakeholders in the formulation of PPR GEPII, a series of regional consultative meetings has been organised in 2021-2022. To complement the regional consultative meetings, a series of Global Meetings are also being organised as part of the PPR GEP revision process.

The collective aims of these Global Meetings are to: (i) build awareness and advocacy; (ii) sensitise partners and stakeholders for PPR GEP II; (iii) communicate the benefit of PPR eradication as a global good and enabler of the SDGs; (iv) highlight the links between PPR GEP and One Health, and

(v) highlight lessons learnt (from PPR GEPI and other disease eradication programmes) to help inform the formulation of PPR GEPII

Meeting aim:

This meeting is part of the Global Meetings Series for the formulation of the second phase of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEPII).

In line with a One Health approach, the meeting is intended to showcase and stimulate discussion on cross-cutting themes and lessons learned from eradication campaigns for both animal and human diseases, in order to better advocate for disease eradication programmes including PPR GEP and to inform PPR GEPII.

This will highlight the relevance of small ruminants in the One Health continuum and FAO's Strategy for Better Life, Better Nutrition, Better Production and Better Environment.

Timing: 21st February 2022, 9:00-10:30 AM GMT

Format: Moderated panel discussion and Q&A session. Each panel speaker will give a talk of approximately 15 minutes, addressing different considerations relevant to disease eradication.

Moderator: Dr Henry Wamwayi, African Union-InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and Chair of the CET

Panel speakers:

Dr Soumya Swaminathan, WHO Chief Scientist

Prof Edward Holmes FRS, University of Sydney

Prof Martyn Jeggo, Former Head of the Animal Production and Health Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Division of the UN, adjunct Professor at Deakin University within the Geelong Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases (GCEID)

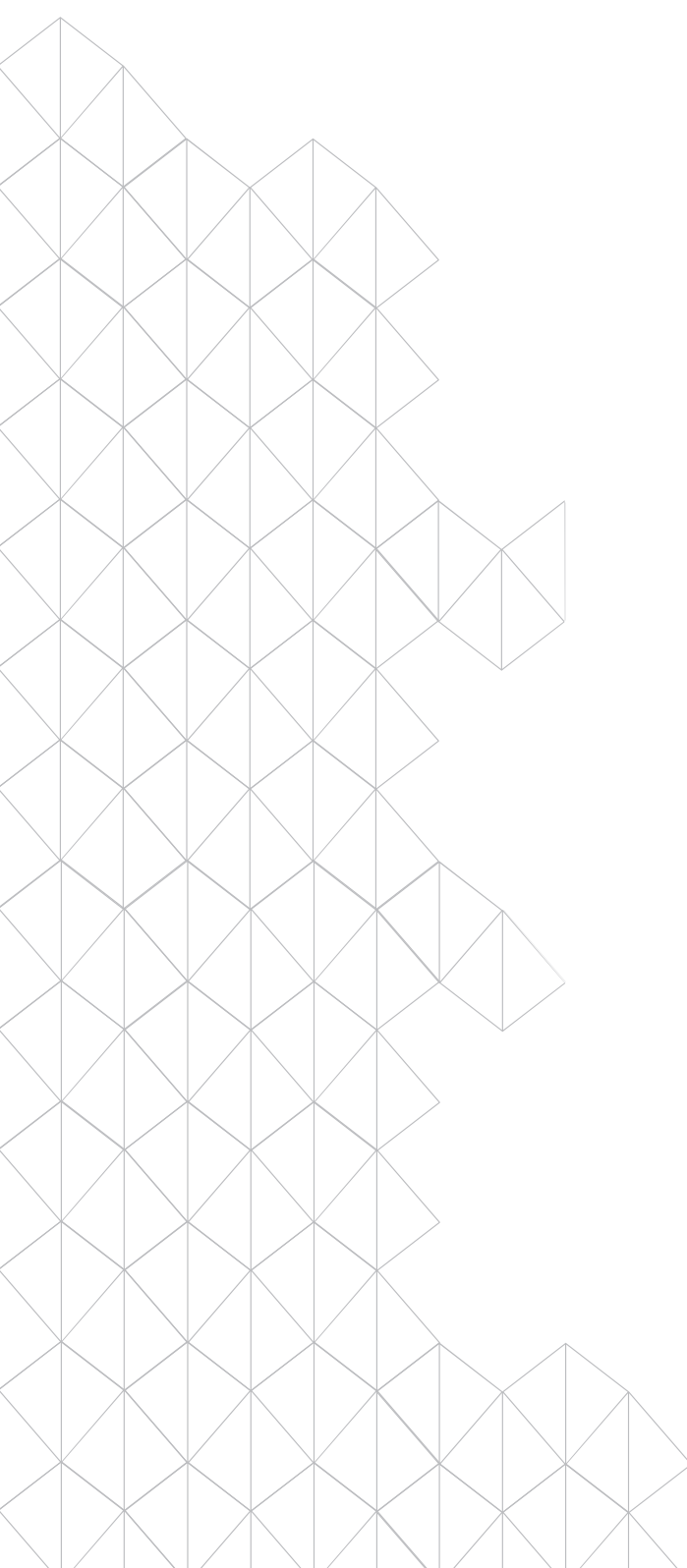
Dr Catherine Machalaba, EcoHealth Alliance

21 February 2022

Time (GMT)	Topics	Moderator : Dr Henry Wamwayi
09:00 - 09:10	Welcome & introduction to the event	FAO (tbc), Dr Jean-Philippe Dop (OIE) & PPR Secretariat
09:10 - 09:25	<i>Opportunities and challenges for disease eradication</i>	Dr Catherine Machalaba, EcoHealth Alliance
09:25 - 09:40	<i>Evolutionary and ecological aspects of disease eradication</i>	Prof Edward Holmes, University of Sydney
09:40 - 09:55	<i>What did we learn from rinderpest eradication including the role of laboratories with regard to future disease eradication efforts and with a focus on PPR?</i>	Prof Martyn Jeggo, Formerly Joint FAO/IAEA Division of the UN
09:55 - 10:10	<i>A One Health approach</i>	Dr Soumya Swaminathan, WHO Chief Scientist
10:10 - 10:25	Moderated Q & A	Moderator; all participants; all speakers
10:25 - 10:30	Wrap-up and Closing statements	PPR Secretariat & Moderator

Proposed participants:

- EU (INTPA, SANTE)
 - DTRA
 - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
 - African Development Bank
 - Islamic Development Bank
 - US Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)
 - German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 - World Bank
 - FAO and OIE, including Resource Mobilisation Teams and Regional Offices
 - WHO
 - AU-IBAR
 - Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
 - East African Community (EAC)
 - Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
 - Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
 - Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
 - Southern African Development Community (SADC)
 - Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO)
 - Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 - South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)
 - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
 - BioInnovate Africa
 - Norwegian Veterinary Institute
 - ILRI
 - AOAD (Arab Organisation for Agricultural development)
 - IAEA
 - PPR Reference laboratories (CIRAD, Pirbright, CAHEC)
 - CET members
 - PPR Advisory Committee
 - PPR GREN network members
 - Members of PPR Regional Advisory Groups (RAGs)
 - One Health Centre in Africa (OHRECA)
 - GALV-med
 - ECTAD Team leaders
 - CVOs
 - Country PPR Focal Points
 - GF-TADs
-



This event is organized under the umbrella of



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH