

**First session of the COAG's Sub-Committee on Livestock**

**Written Correspondence Procedure – inputs from Members – original language and English**

**Agenda item 3.2: Progress towards the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants**

	<b>Comments Original language</b>	<b>Comments English</b>
Mali Tuesday, March 8, 2022, 2:41 PM	<p>Le Mali salue les progrès accomplis entre 2015 et 2021 dans la mise en œuvre du PPR/GEP et souligne la nécessité d'accélérer les actions visant à éradiquer le PPR d'ici à 2030. Cependant, Il est inquiétant de noter que:</p> <p>*10% des pays n'ont montré aucune preuve de progression du stade de l'évaluation et celui de la vaccination (Stade 1 au stade 2) et *15 % des pays n'ont pas changé de statut.</p> <p>Quelle est le mode d'élevage du cheptel de ces pays ? Une autre approche s'impose pour ces pays, pas seulement en termes de taux vaccination. Il serait mieux de comprendre les raisons profondes du non changement de statut et d'adapter la stratégie en fonction.</p> <p>La répartition géographique des 15% de pays qui ont des statuts non changés devrait être illustrée, afin d'identifier les raisons de la stagnation de leurs statuts et d'apporter une approche géographique.</p> <p>Le Mali salue les synergies renforcées dans l'éradication de la PPR grâce au CJN (Centre conjoint FAO/ AIEA des techniques nucléaires dans l'alimentation et l'agriculture).</p> <p>Salue les recherches entreprises, elles doivent permettre de savoir si à l'état actuel des investigations dans la caractérisation génétique, des souches du virus du PPR n'ont pas fait l'objet de mutation. Sommes-nous toujours en face du même virus ?</p> <p>Le Mali salue les efforts déployés dans la mise à disposition des vaccins par:</p>	<p>Mali welcomes the progress made between 2015 and 2021 in the implementation of the PPR/GEP and stresses the need to accelerate actions to eradicate PPR by 2030. However, it is worrying to note that: *10% of countries have shown no evidence of progress on the assessment of the vaccination stages (Stage 1 to Stage 2) and *15% of countries have not changed their status.</p> <p>What is the livestock husbandry system in these countries? A different approach is needed for these countries, not just in terms of vaccination rates. It would be better to understand the underlying reasons for no changes in their status and to adapt the strategy accordingly.</p> <p>The geographical distribution of the 15% of countries with an unchanged status should be described in order to identify the reasons for the stagnation of their status and to provide a geographical approach.</p> <p>Mali welcomes the enhanced synergies in the eradication of PPR through the CJN (Joint FAO/IAEA Centre for Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture).</p> <p>Welcomes the research undertaken to determine whether, at the current stage of research related to genetic characterisation, strains of the PPR virus have mutated. Are we still dealing with the same virus?</p> <p>Mali welcomes the efforts made to make vaccines available through: - the reduction in the unit cost of the vaccine dose and</p>

<p>- la réduction du coût unitaire de la dose du vaccin et - l'approche vaccinale.</p> <p>Cependant, la mise au point de vaccin PPR thermotolérant doit être accélérée, compte tenu du fait qu'il ne reste plus que 8 ans avant l'échéance de 2030. Wednesday, 09 March 2022</p> <p>L'utilisation de vaccin thermotolérant contribuera à optimiser la couverture vaccinale dans les zones reculées où la chaîne de froid est difficile à maintenir. Le Mali encourage le PANVAC et d'autres laboratoires compétents pour la mise en place d'un vaccin thermotolérant.</p> <p>Outre l'acte vaccinal et la qualité du vaccin, une grande sensibilisation pour l'adhésion à la vaccination doit être faite en Afrique, compte tenu de la réticence de certains éleveurs. Le Mali salue les efforts de la FAO, de l'OIE et leurs partenaires pour leur soutien aux pays et régions pour la formulation des plans stratégiques nationaux (PSN) et doivent œuvrer pour leur mise œuvre. De même, le Mali encourage l'élaboration de PSN pour les pays qui ne l'ont pas encore formulé.</p> <p>Le Mali salue l'augmentation du nombre de vétérinaires formés au contrôle de la PPR dans 17 pays. Nous estimons que le nombre de pays couverts en termes de formation est insuffisant.</p> <p>Les manuels et directives doivent être distribués dans les langues et dialectes locaux pour un plus grand impact et sensibilisation auprès des éleveurs, si possible.</p> <p>Le Mali félicite les différentes instances et leurs réalisations pour la gouvernance de la PPR / GEF, et recommande à la FAO de promouvoir et de soutenir la PPR/GEP et renouveler son accord avec l'OIE pour soutenir le secrétariat conjoint FAO-OIE.</p> <p>Pour une plus grande efficacité de l'action des « AMIS de l'éradication de la PPR », il doit s'élargir à plus de membres et être plus dynamique. Un lobbying doit être fait à ce niveau, aussi, le groupe des amis doit avoir des répondants au niveau des pays, des RP composant l'amical pour une plus grande visibilité et impact de leurs actions.</p>	<p>- the vaccination strategy.</p> <p>However, the development of a thermally-tolerant PPR vaccine needs to be accelerated, given that there are only 8 years left until the 2030 deadline.</p> <p>The use of thermally-tolerant vaccines will help optimise immunisation coverage in remote areas where the cold chain is difficult to maintain. Mali encourages PANVAC and other competent laboratories to develop a thermally-tolerant vaccine.</p> <p>In addition to the vaccination act and the quality of the vaccine, a great deal of awareness-raising for adoption of vaccinations must be done in Africa, given the reluctance of some livestock farmers. Mali welcomes the efforts of FAO, OIE and their partners in supporting countries and regions in the development of National Strategic Plans (NSP), who should now work towards their implementation. Similarly, Mali encourages the development of NSPs for countries that have not yet formulated them.</p> <p>Mali welcomes the increase in the number of veterinarians trained in PPR control in 17 countries. We believe that the number of countries covered in terms of training is insufficient.</p> <p>Manuals and guidelines should be provided in local languages and dialects for greater impact and awareness among pastoralists, if possible.</p> <p>Mali congratulates the various bodies and their achievements in the governance of the PPR/GEP, and recommends that FAO promotes and supports the PPR/GEP, and renews its agreement with OIE to support the joint FAO-OIE secretariat.</p> <p>The "Friends of PPR Eradication" need to be expanded to more members and be more dynamic, to be more effective. Lobbying must be done at this level, and the Friends of PPR Eradication must have sponsors at the country level and PRs making up the association for greater visibility and impact of their actions.</p>
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	<p>Le Mali prend note des résultats des recherches qui n'ont trouvé aucune preuve que la faune soit un réservoir silencieux de la PPR. Cependant nous avons des informations indiquant que les animaux sauvages font aussi la peste des petits ruminants. Comment la surveillance de la PPR au niveau de la faune est assurée ? nous estimons que cette question mérite réponse.</p> <p>Le Mali salue tous les donateurs pour leur soutien à l'éradication de la PPR.</p> <p>Avons-nous une idée du Budget estimative de la phase 2022-2030?</p> <p>Le Mali plaide pour l'augmentation des financements pour l'éradication de la PPR. Nous demandons aux institutions régionales de s'engager davantage dans la mise en œuvre de la PPR et renforcer leur collaboration avec les partenaires de coordination régionaux, les communautés économiques régionales. Nous proposons une gratuité de la vaccination contre la PPR par les pays avec un faible taux de vaccination et une large subvention pour les éleveurs de petits ruminants surtout dans les pays du Sahel touchés par l'insécurité, la précarité et la démobilisation de la jeunesse qui est une proie facile des djihadistes.</p> <p>Le Mali plaide pour le soutien à la mise en œuvre du GEP.</p> <p>Nous supportons les actions prioritaires suggérées pour la phase de la PPR GEP (2022-2030) aussi bien au niveau pays, régional et mondial.</p>	<p>Mali notes that research found no evidence that wildlife is a reservoir of PPR. However, we have information that wild animals can also carry PPR. How is PPR surveillance carried out in wildlife? We believe this question deserves an answer.</p> <p>Mali salutes all donors for their support to PPR eradication.</p> <p>Do we have an idea of the estimated budget for the 2022-2030 phase?</p> <p>Mali advocates for increased funding for PPR eradication. We call on regional institutions to become more involved in the implementation of PPR eradication activities and to strengthen their collaboration with regional coordination partners, the regional economic communities. We propose that countries with a low vaccination rate should provide free vaccination against PPR, and that small ruminant holders should receive a large subsidy, especially in Sahelian countries affected by insecurity, precariousness and the demotivation of young people who are easy prey for jihadists.</p> <p>Mali advocates support for the implementation of the GEP.</p> <p>We support the priority actions suggested for the GEP phase (2022-2030) at country, regional and global levels.</p>
<p>Peru Tuesday, March 8 2022, 9:51 PM</p>	<p>En la 86ª Sesión General de la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OIE) realizada en París en mayo del 2018, el Gobierno peruano, vía el Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego (MINAGRI), hoy en día Ministerio de Desarrollo Agrario y Riego, recibió el certificado de reconocimiento como país libre de la enfermedad peste de los pequeños rumiantes – PPR . Además de ello, es importante indicar que nuestro país se encuentra libre también de las siguientes enfermedades de mayor impacto económico: perineumonía contagiosa bovina, fiebre aftosa, peste bovina, peste equina, y encefalopatía espongiiforme bovina.</p> <p>Con el propósito de erradicar la PPR, es importante mantener sistemas de alerta, monitoreo y comunicación entre los países afectados, en tal</p>	<p>At the 86th General Session of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) held in Paris in May 2018, the Peruvian Government, via the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI), nowadays Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, received the certificate of recognition as a country free of the peste des petits ruminants disease – PPR . In addition, it is important to point out that our country is also free of the following diseases of major economic impact: contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, African horse sickness and bovine spongiform encephalopathy.</p> <p>In order to eradicate PPR, it is important to maintain systems for detection and early warning, monitoring and communication systems</p>

	<p>sentido estamos de acuerdo con las Medidas prioritarias sugeridas para la segunda fase del Programa mundial de erradicación de la PPR (2022-2030).</p>	<p>among affected countries. In this regard, we agree with the priority measures suggested for the second phase of the Global PPR Eradication Programme (2022-2030).</p>
<p>Switzerland  Wednesday, March 9, 2022, 4:38 PM</p>	<p>Switzerland is among the 59 countries, plus one zone of Namibia, that are officially recognized as free from PPR from the OIE. This disease was never detected in Switzerland, which is thus considered “historically free” from PPR. Swiss legislation relating to animal health classifies PPR as a highly contagious animal disease (<a href="https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1995/3716_3716_3716/fr#art_2">https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1995/3716_3716_3716/fr#art_2</a>). Therefore, PPR vaccination is forbidden and general clinical surveillance is applied. Only the Institute of Virology and Immunology (IVI), which is the only high-security laboratory in Switzerland, can and has the capacity to diagnose and research PPR and the other highly contagious animal diseases (e.g. Foot and mouth disease, African swine fever, Avian Influenza). The IVI is a research institute under the aegis of the Federal Food Safety Officer (FSVO).</p> <p>We endorse the achievements of the PPR GEP and support its implementation recognizing its One Health approach and implications. Global PPR eradication will contribute to improved animal health, to contrast famine, and to improve livelihood for livestock farmers. Additionally, environmental changes are also addressed as PPR GEP will sustain farming of sheep and goats which are animal species with substantial breed diversity, including climate tolerance and resilience to changing climate conditions such as draughts.</p> <p>The first phase of the PPR GEP had an estimated USD 996 million budget. The main challenge for the second phase of the PPR GEP (2022–2030) and thus for global PPR eradication by 2030 was the lack of funding at the national level. Switzerland is currently among the resource partners supporting the programme through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. Additional challenges identified were lack of personnel, uncontrolled cross-border animal movements; lack of awareness and compliance; lack of capacity including training and diagnostic equipment.</p> <p>We support the suggested priority actions of the second phase of PPR GEP. Collecting data on PPR occurrence and its economic impact in affected countries can help make a business case for investment at national level to increase national budgets for PPR eradication. At the</p>	

	<p>same time, it is crucial to quantify the societal and economic benefits of PPR eradication and achievement of OIE endorsement of PPR freedom.</p> <p>However, Switzerland suggests to change the recommendation to COAG whereby COAG endorses suggested priority actions of the second phase of PPR GEP, fourth bullet point: [...] “<u>request</u> <del>recommend</del> FAO to promote and support PPR GEP, and to renew [...]”.</p> <p>In resource limited contexts, such as those of most of the countries affected by PPR, it is very important to find synergies with existing programmes, infrastructures, manpower and to adopt risk-based, targeted approaches (e.g., for vaccination strategies).</p> <p>In our view, communication to the general population to raise awareness on PPR and the importance of vaccination is also very important for successful PPR eradication. Given that small ruminants are primarily raised by women and represent a source of income and empowerment for them, it is essential to target information campaigns and materials (e.g. leaflets, posters) to places and contexts that can reach the target population. This is particularly important in remote rural contexts and where nomadism is practiced, where it can be difficult for the veterinary services to reach the small ruminants population for required treatments. Social science and anthropology can contribute greatly to improve communication that takes cultural, religious, and traditional aspects in each specific regional context.</p> <p>Furthermore, international collaboration, capacity building of the local veterinary services, sharing of laboratory equipment are also a fundamental aspect for providing the tools that allow successful PPR eradication.</p> <p>Finally, we would like to point out, that on the global level, collaboration with the private sector and finding further and innovative financing partners should also be prioritized to achievement of PPR eradication. Switzerland supports the recommendation to COAG to call upon FAO to work with relevant international institutions in this regard.</p>	
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<p>European Union and its 27 Member States</p> <p>Wednesday, March 9, 2022, 6:32 PM</p>	<p>Key messages<sup>1</sup>:</p> <p>Recall the importance of controlling and eradicating the peste des petits ruminants virus (PPR) and the multiple benefits this brings, including the decreased risk of international spread of the disease.</p> <p>Stress the feasibility of the eradication strategy and highlight that full eradication requires commitment and coordinated action at all levels.</p> <p>Call upon FAO's leadership to give priority and visibility to PPR eradication in close collaboration with partners.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>We very much appreciate the timely update provided on the global PPR eradication strategy and welcome the encouraging progress achieved during the first phase of the eradication programme.</p> <p>We stress the importance of controlling and eradicating PPR. This brings multiple benefits, in particular improved animal health, animal welfare and food security for the populations involved, and the decrease of the risk of international spread of the disease. These benefits far outweigh the costs incurred and are fully in line with the process of achieving the SDGs.</p> <p>We highlight the feasibility of the eradication strategy, which is similar to the one that led to the eradication of rinderpest in 2011. We recognise that full eradication requires commitment and coordinated action at all levels and by various actors over a number of years. We have provided support for the implementation of the first phase of the strategy at national, regional and global levels, and will step up support in the second phase, particularly in Africa.</p> <p>We call upon FAO's leadership to give priority and visibility to the PPR eradication work. It is essential for FAO to continue to work closely with its partners, notably the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health), and to provide adequate support for eradication efforts at global, regional and national levels under the joint FAO/OIE Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) umbrella, thereby making best use of the</p>	
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<sup>1</sup> Statement elements that the EU wants to insert in the official report.

	experience and competences of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD).	
United States of America  Wednesday, March 9, 2022, 10:34 PM	<p>The United States thanks FAO for providing us with information on the progress made towards the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR). We are encouraged by the strong commitment that members have demonstrated towards its eradication, but note that there remains significant work to be done. This will require additional efforts, capacity building, and resource mobilization.</p> <p>We emphasize importance of partnering with other organizations including the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and note that the increase capabilities for PPR surveillance can also be applied to the surveillance of other zoonotic diseases.</p> <p>We encourage FAO to continue to prioritize work on PPR, to further build countries' capabilities, and to continue to monitor the situation in order to identity progress and effectiveness of PPR eradication.</p>	
Philippines  Thursday, March 10, 2022 10:24 AM	<p>PPR Update: Philippines has been recognized by the OIE as PPR-free by history since 2015.</p> <p>Current efforts done by the government:  Technical: Sero-surveillance is done annually to support the country's freedom and provide an early warning system. However, research should also be done.  Policy: The government issued an Administrative Circular tagging PPR as a notifiable disease. We have regulatory measures in place (pre-border and post-border).  Socio-cultural: There were several trainings conducted on the response to TADs which includes PPR. Re-tooling should be done especially during the DTP 2022-2024.  Organizational: We have set up Regional Quick Response teams which we can tap for disease investigation, sample collection and disease response. Again, re-tooling should be done annually.</p> <p>Comments on the Document:</p> <p>The OIE did well in providing technical guidelines for PPR. Guidelines are being reviewed annually by the OIE Technical Committee. The FAO COAG Sub-committee on Livestock can</p>	

	<p>provide inputs to the OIE Technical Committee to further improve the Guidelines on PPR.</p> <p>While the FAO COAG Sub-committee on Livestock focuses on eradication of PPR, it should not disregard support to the surveillance programs of countries free of PPR to help them maintain this freedom status.</p>	
<p>Turkey Thursday, March 10, 2022 01:33 PM</p>	<p>PPR in Turkiye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPR has been included in the list of notifiable diseases since September 1997. Since the first official report of PPR in the Eastern Anatolia region, outbreak vaccinations were carried out with rinderpest vaccines until 1999 and, after that, following the termination of rinderpest vaccination, imported PPR vaccines were used for the same purpose.</li> <li>• In 2002, the Central Veterinary Research Institute initiated the production of PPR vaccines (Nigeria 75/1 strain).</li> <li>• In the following years, the disease was included in the scope of disease control activities. The implementation of vaccination was to immunize the contact sheep and goats in PPR outbreaks.</li> <li>• In 2004, a seroprevalence study was performed in the Thrace region within the scope of the FAO technical cooperation project (TCP/RER/2903) and the average PPRV seroprevalence was found to be 13.61%, 3.5% in Canakkale, 15.7% in Edirne, 27.5% in Istanbul, 15.1% in Kirklareli and 23.2% in Tekirdag.</li> <li>• The last PPR outbreak in Thrace occurred in Kirklareli Province Kayalı Village in 2013.</li> </ul> <p>Some achievements in surveillance to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passive surveillance in all over Turkiye for domestic and wild small ruminants</li> <li>• Active clinical surveillance in the Trace region since 2016</li> <li>• Detailed outbreak investigation around the outbreaks</li> <li>• Ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection in slaughterhouses</li> <li>• Wild life surveillance in two provinces of Turkiye (Afyon and Konya – randomly chosen mouflons) in 2021</li> <li>• Vaccination effectiveness study since 2014</li> </ul>	