



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES

Vaccines for the Control of
Neglected Animal Diseases in Africa

VACNADA

**PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)
WORKSHOP**

NAIROBI, KENYA
17 NOVEMBER 2010

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOGNIZING THAT:

1. *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) is rapidly spreading throughout the region with significant negative impact on the livelihoods, food security of the poor and its implications on the attainment of MDGs
2. Existing technical tools and animal health systems provide a solid foundation for initiating progressive control operations
3. Coordination of actions within the context of a long term strategy would add value to interventions being undertaken to limit the immediate impact of the disease
4. The low public awareness of the disease in newly infected and neighbouring countries
5. The lessons learnt from Rinderpest (RP) eradication
6. The low capacity for African vaccine producing laboratories to respond to emergencies
7. Disparity in animal resources policies on disease control among Member States
8. The achievements and lessons learnt from the VACNADA and LEISOM Projects

THE MEETING RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Pan African Strategy for the Progressive Control of PPR in Africa, amended to take into account the recommendations of this meeting, should be adopted as the framework for guiding the continental control program and serve as a tool for the preparation of continental and regional proposals for PPR control programs;
2. PPR progressive control program build on the work of VACNADA and LEISOM projects to enhance PPR vaccine production capacity in Africa
3. AU-IBAR as the appropriate coordinating agency for continent-wide programs should take the leadership role in resource mobilization, advocacy, lobbying, mobilization of political support, coordinating learning and adaptive management activities, research, communication and information sharing;
4. The RECs should take the lead in the coordination of regional policy and strategies, resource mobilization and as regional hubs for information on animal diseases;

5. Member States mobilize resources, mainstreams PPR control into their national budgets, enhance public awareness, implement control and surveillance at the operational level as well as participate in action research programs in partnership with international research institutes.
6. AU-IBAR work in partnership with ILRI, the NARS and the National Veterinary Services to implement research on the epidemiology and molecular epidemiology of PPR including the biological and epidemiological characterization of different lineages of PPR virus isolates as well as the role of wildlife and large domestic species
7. Existing wild life serum banks should be examined for evidence of PPR antibody baseline prevalence
8. AU-IBAR work in partnership with ILRI, the NARS and the National Veterinary Services to implement applied research on the impact of the disease and control measures, incentives for control programs and appropriate service delivery and surveillance systems
9. ILRI in partnerships with NARS and Mobilivirus Reference Centres develop a standardized thermostable vaccine, DIVA technology for distinguishing vaccinates from naturally infected animals and pen side diagnostics to enhance the timeliness of surveillance activities.
10. Existing Laboratory and Epidemio-surveillance networks include PPR among their priority diseases and strengthen linkages with relevant international laboratories such as the morbillivirus reference centres, ILRI and the FAO-IAEA Joint Division to build capacity for standardized diagnostics
11. Member States in partnership with AU-IBAR, RECs and ILRI carry out risk assessments to define risk pathways for disease spread, mapping of high risk areas and implementation of surveillance to fully delineate the current distribution of PPR
12. RECs working with Member States and with the support of AU-IBAR should establish PPR vaccine banks and contingency funds to enable rapid emergency response
13. Emergency control action including targeted vaccination be taken to suppress the disease in front line areas and prevent further spread to unaffected countries