

AFRICAN UNION INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES | AU-PANVAC | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | World Organisation for Animal Health | Funded by the European Union

Pan-African Programme for the Eradication of PPR

Coordinated by the Pan-African PPR Secretariat (PAPS)

THE CHALLENGE: WHY PPR MATTERS

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), known as "sheep and goat plague," is one of Africa's most devastating transboundary animal diseases. The disease threatens over 300 million globally, particularly smallholder farmers, women, and youth who depend on livestock for survival.

Each year, PPR results in substantial direct economic losses across Africa and represents a significant share of the global burden of the disease. In areas experiencing outbreaks, mortality within affected herds can be devastatingly high. For vulnerable households that depend on small ruminants for income, nutrition, and savings, the impact can erode a meaningful portion of annual earnings, deepening poverty and undermining livelihood resilience.

Who Suffers Most?

- Smallholder farmers lose productive assets overnight
- Women and youth lose income opportunities
- Families face food insecurity
- Regions lose trade and market access
- The international community may face increased insecurity and migration pressures

Objectives of the PPR Eradication Programme

The Pan-African PPR Eradication Programme aims to transform small ruminant production systems in Africa and eliminate PPR by 2030.

Overall objective

To contribute to food security, poverty reduction, and the resilience of livestock-dependent communities in Africa by eradicating PPR and improving the health of small ruminants.

Specific objectives

- Eliminate PPR permanently from Africa by 2030, in line with continental and global commitments.
- Protect and secure the livelihoods of livestock keepers by safeguarding their sheep and goat herds.
- Strengthen food and nutrition security through more stable and resilient animal production.
- Support and boost livestock trade and animal product markets at national, regional, and continental levels.
- Increase the resilience of rural communities to economic, climatic, and health shocks linked to animal diseases.
- Contribute to the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063, especially on shared prosperity, agricultural transformation, and intra-African trade.





The Results:

- Resilient livestock-dependent communities with secured livelihoods
- Strengthened food and nutritional security across rural Africa
- Millions of Africans liberated from preventable disease and poverty-driven loss
- Enhanced regional trade and economic growth through disease-free status

THE 2030 VISION: AN AFRICA FREE FROM PPR

Africa is committed to eradicating PPR by 2030 through coordinated, harmonised regional interventions.

Success Requires:

- Regional Solidarity: Shared commitment and predictable financing across all regions;
- Community Participation: Farmers and local leaders engaged in vaccination and surveillance
- Cross-Border Harmonisation: Aligned disease control methods across national boundaries
- Sustained Political Will: Government prioritisation and technical partnerships
- Continuous Innovation: Adaptive strategies responding to epidemiological changes
- International Support: PPR eradication is an international public good requiring global support.

BENEFICIARY GROUPS: WHO BENEFITS FROM PPR ERADICATION?

Primary Beneficiaries

- Smallholder Livestock Farmers
- Women and Youth in Agriculture
- Vulnerable Pastoral Communities

Secondary Beneficiaries

- National Governments & Institutions
- Private Sector & Economic Actors
- Regional & Global Community



THE STRATEGIC APPROACH:
HOW WE ARE DOING IT



The Pan-African Programme for PPR Control and Eradication (2023-2030) employs a comprehensive, seven-pillar strategy:

1. ***Massive Vaccination Campaigns***
   - Ensuring the quality of vaccines produced by regional reference laboratories.
   - Reducing the use of substandard vaccines.
   - Enhancing the efficiency of vaccine-producing laboratories through capacity building
   - Targeting 70%+ coverage in endemic zones
   - Reaching remote and pastoral communities
   - Sustainable vaccine supply chains
2. ***Strengthened Surveillance Systems***
   - Diagnostic laboratory networks across Africa
   - Early warning systems for disease detection
   - Rapid response protocols
3. ***Cross-Border Protection Zones***
   - Along priority corridors (IGAD, SADC, West Africa)
   - Coordinated control in high-risk transhumance routes
   - Trade facilitation in disease-free areas
4. ***Capacity Building***
   - Veterinary services, training, and equipment
   - Epidemiology and laboratory expertise development
   - Sustainable skill transfer to national teams
5. ***Public-Private Partnerships***
   - Engaging private veterinarians and pharmaceutical actors
   - Market-based vaccine delivery models
   - Shared responsibility for disease control
6. ***Community Engagement***
   - Farmer sensitisation and training programs
   - Local animal health worker empowerment
   - Community-based surveillance participation
7. ***Continuous field monitoring of the disease by: -***
   - Monitoring the disease's progression in the field and ensuring proper sample transport.
   - Using highly accurate and low-cost diagnostic tools.
   - Monitoring vaccine performance after field deployment.
   - Supporting projects aimed at developing disease control strategies, such as biosafety and biosecurity, the production and development of accurate diagnostic tools, and the development of quality control methods.
8. ***Financing Mobilisation***
   - EU support financing
   - Innovative funding models
   - Predictable resource allocation through 2030

KEY IMPACT RESULTS: WHAT WE'RE ACHIEVING 2025

1. **PAPS at the Centre of PPR Eradication**
   - Fully operational Pan-African PPR Secretariat
   - Continental coordination hub hosted by AU-IBAR
   - Backbone of Africa's PPR eradication effort

2. **Governance & Coordination Results**
   - 4 Regional PPR Coordinators embedded in RECs
   - Functional continental, regional and national platforms
   - Continental Advisory Group established

3. **Strategy & Planning Achievements**
   - 14+ countries supported to update/validate NSPs
   - Regional PPR strategies advanced across Africa
   - Harmonised planning aligned with global targets

4. **Evidence-Based Impact**
   - 30+ countries assessed using PMAT
   - Data guiding surveillance, vaccination and investments
   - Improved accountability and performance tracking

5. **Risk-Based Vaccination & Surveillance**
   - Priority episystems identified (Mano River, Lake Chad, SADC buffer zone)
   - Continental vaccination strategic framework developed
   - Costed and targeted vaccination models ready for scale-up

6. **Pathway to a PPR-Free Africa**
   - Countries progressing toward WOAH PPR-free status
   - Surveillance systems and laboratory readiness strengthened
   - Foundations laid for accelerated action under PPR2

PPR eradication directly advances critical global and African development goals:

- SDG 1: Protects rural incomes
- SDG 2: Secures food and nutrition
- SDG 5: Empowers women
- SDG 8: Creates decent jobs
- SDG 15: Supports One Health
- Agenda 2063: Drives agricultural transformation, and
- contributes to a prosperous Africa through food security, agricultural transformation, and rural resilience

CALL TO ACTION

Together, we can eradicate PPR by 2030.

- Governments: Invest in veterinary systems
- Farmers: Participate in vaccination and surveillance
- Partners: Sustain technical and financial support
- Private Sector: Strengthen service delivery
- Citizens: Champion animal health

Join the movement for a PPR-free Africa.

ROLE OF REGIONAL PPR COORDINATORS

The regional PPR coordinators are key actors in implementing the Pan-African PPR Eradication Programme. They ensure coordination between countries, regional institutions and the continental level.

Their main roles are to:

- Coordinate national strategies at the regional level.
- Harmonise PPR eradication plans between countries.
- Facilitate cross-border cooperation.
- Provide technical support to Member States.
- Monitor regional progress.
- Act as a link between countries, RECs and AU-IBAR.
- Support resource mobilisation.
- Capitalise on and share good practices.
- They ensure that the efforts of each country contribute to a common continental objective.

COORDINATED REGIONS

Regional coordinators cover the main regions of Africa through the Regional Economic Communities (RECs):

- ECOWAS – West Africa
- ECCAS – Central Africa
- IGAD / EAC – East Africa
- SADC – Southern Africa

Each region adapts the PPR strategy to local realities: transhumance, trade, climate, and security.

ROLE OF KEY PARTNERS IN PPR ERADICATION

Key Partners

- FAO – Field operations and technical assistance
- WOAH – International standards and recognition
- AU-IBAR – Continental coordination
- AU-PANVAC – Vaccine quality assurance
- EU – Financing and programme support

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN PPR ERADICATION

The European Union is one of the main strategic partners of the Pan-African PPR Eradication Programme. Its key role includes:

- Financing continental and regional PPR programmes.

By 2030, we can build a PPR-free Africa. Join the continental effort.

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