



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



CONCEPT NOTE
PPR GLOBAL RESEARCH AND EXPERTISE NETWORK (PPR-GREN).
SECOND MEETING.
NAIROBI, KENYA, 13 – 15 NOVEMBER 2019

I. BACKGROUND

Considering the high importance of sheep and goats for the livelihood of the small farmers, and considering that *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR), an important infectious disease and killer of those animals, has dramatically spread as of mid- year 2000 to reach more than 70 countries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) launched the PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (PPR-GCES), taking lessons from the success of the Global Rinderpest Eradication that was achieved officially in 2011. Additionally, it has been recognized in recent years that PPR could also affects wild ruminant populations, impacting biodiversity conservation. The PPR-GCES, which aims to eradicate PPR by 2030, was endorsed by participants at the International Conference on PPR organized in April 2015 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The PPR-GCES is being implemented through the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) coordinated at the global level by the Joint FAO/OIE PPR Secretariat which was established in March 2016. To assist and advise the Secretariat, an Advisory Committee was established in June 2017. In addition to the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee, a third governance structure was foreseen in PPR-GCES: the Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN) which is expected to be a forum for scientific and technical consultations/discussions. Indeed, although excellent vaccines and disease diagnostic tests exist currently for immediate and effective implementation of PPR eradication programme (s), the need to encourage and support PPR research activities which results might help in refining PPR eradication programme (s) for better efficiency and for speeding up the course of the campaigns was foreseen in the PPR-GCES.

The first meeting of PPR-GREN was held from 17 to 19 April 2018 in Vienna, Austria. At that meeting, the GREN bureau was elected and the PPR-GREN terms of reference were adopted with the vision to enable research and expertise by networking in support to the Global PPR Eradication. Its goal is to promote an integrated, comprehensive research and expertise network that capitalizes upon synergies to eliminate the threat posed by small ruminant diseases (with of course, a special focus on PPR), to protect biodiversity¹ and overall to improve the livelihoods, food security and health of people globally. During the first GREN meeting, participants agreed on four thematic areas for PPR-GREN:

- PPR Epidemiology including socio-economic factors and the livestock-wildlife interface,
- PPR diagnostics,
- PPR vaccine and delivery,
- Outreach, advocacy and communication in order to facilitate awareness raising, resource mobilization, and both local and national participation in PPR eradication programme (s).

¹ PPR is putting in danger some wild small ruminants in Asia

After that very successful first meeting attended by about 60 participants from different institutions/organizations, FAO, OIE, and the GREN Bureau, are organizing the second PPR-GREN meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 13 to 15 November 2019, in close collaboration with the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), the African Union- Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

II. MEETING OBJECTIVE

The 2019 meeting will focus on two research themes: (i) better understanding of PPR dynamics between sheep/goats and other animal species, including wildlife, and (ii) research on socio-economic factors affecting PPR control with the goal to identify research gaps that need to be addressed to support PPR global eradication by 2030. The meeting will also review recommendations adopted during the first meeting and identify research priorities focusing on gaps in critical knowledge or validation of techniques that will result in eradication of PPR as recommended by the PPR Advisory Committee during its 2nd meeting in October 2018 in Rome.

III. EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS

Expected meeting participants, include representatives from the following:

- Research institutions including the 3 PPR WRL (CIRAD from Montpellier, France; The Pirbright Institute from the United Kingdom and the Centre for Animal Health and Epidemiology, Qingdao, China) and many National Veterinary Research Institutes in developing countries,
- AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC
- ILRI
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- GALVMed
- Regional epidemiology and laboratory networks
- PPR experts
- PPR vaccine producers
- Resource partners
- Joint FAO/IAEA Division (including its laboratory APHL)
- FAO and OIE Headquarters,
- PPR Advisory Committee Members
- PPR-GREN Bureau
- PPR Secretariat.

Estimated number of participants: 80.

IV. DRAFT AGENDA

Day 1		
<i>Time</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
08.00 – 09.00	Registration	
09.00 – 09.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome address - Welcome address - OIE remarks - FAO remarks - Objectives of the meeting 	AU-IBAR ILRI OIE Representative FAO Representative PPR GREN Chair
Session 1: overview on the PPR GEP		
09.30 – 10.00	Update on the PPR GEP implementation	PPR Secretariat
10.00-10.15	A country report on a PPR control/Eradication Activities	TBD
10.15-10.30	Discussions	All participants
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
Session 2: Update on OIE and FAO PPR Reference Laboratories Activities		
11.00-11.15	CAHEC activities on PPR	CAHEC
11.15 – 11.30	CIRAD Activities on PPR	CIRAD
11.30 – 11.45	The Pirbright Institute Activities on PPR	The Pirbright Institute
11.45-12.00	Joint FAO/IAEA Animal Production and Health Laboratory (APHL) activities on PPR	APHL (OIE Collaborating Centre)
12.00-12.30	Discussions	All participants
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
Session 3: PPR in the Rinderpest Free World		
13.30 – 14.00	Cattle and Buffaloes infections by PPRV: experimental and surveillance results	TBD
14.00 – 14.30	PPR in Camels	TBD
14.30-15.00	PPR in Pigs	TBD
15.00-15.30	Discussions	All participants
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 17.00	PPR outbreaks in Wildlife in Asia	TBD
17.00 – 17.30	Outcome of the PPR at the wildlife/livestock March 2019 meeting	TBD
17.30-18.00	Discussions	All participants
18.00	End of Day 1	
Day 2		
Session 4: PPR Socio-Economics Impacts		
09.00 - 09.30	PPR Socio-Economic Impacts in China	TBD (China)
09.30 -10.00	PPR Socio-Economic Impacts Globally - Case studies examining role of gender in PPR control from Asia and Africa	TBD (ILRI or Mercy Corps International)
10.00-10.30	Discussions	All participants
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
Session 5: Posters Session (“Gallery Walk” and “Flash Talk”)		
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
Session 6: Working Group Session		

13.30 - 15.30	Group Work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group 1 (PPR in Cattle & buffaloes & pigs? Importance for GEP?) - Group 2 (PPR in Camels? Importance for GEP?) - Group 3 (PPR in Wildlife. Importance for GEP?) - Group 4 (PPR socio-economic aspects: understanding and addressing challenges with PPR GEP roll out at the national level) 	All Participants
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 - 17.30	Poster session	All Participants
17.30	End of Day 2	
Day 3 –		
Session 6: Working Group Session (Cont)		
08.30 -10.30	Reports of the different Working Groups (30 min for each including discussions)	All Participants
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
Session 7: Conclusion & Recommendations		
13.30-14.30	Organisation of GREN into thematic working Groups	All Participants
14.30 – 15.30	Recommendations	All Participants
15.30 – 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 – 16.30	GREN 2020 Meeting: theme and provisional date	All Participants
16.30-17.30	Recommendations	All Participants
17.30 – 18.00	Closing ceremony	GREN Bureau/PPR Secretariat/OIE/FAO/ILRI/AU-IBAR