

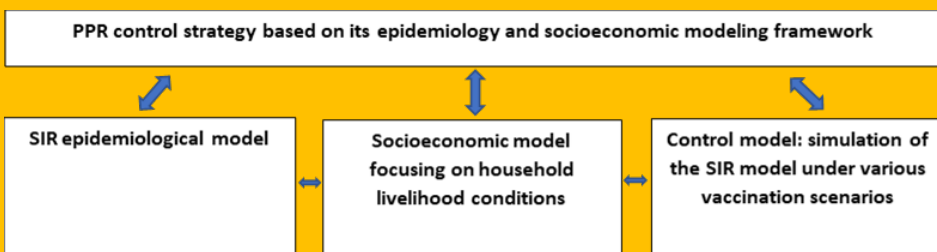
## Context

- PPR remains a significant cause of economic loss despite all the efforts by governments, international organizations, researchers, and farmers to alter the spread and scope of the virus. In many countries data on PPR incidences and its economic impact are still particularly scant.
- OIE and FAO have developed a coordinated global control and eradication strategy of PPR by 2030.
- The ECoPPR project aims to generate evidence to optimize the control and eradication of PPR in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal in West Africa; Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania in East Africa. Also, it will address evidence gaps on the socioeconomic impact of the disease in various control scenarios.
- Farmers with their animals are the primary beneficiaries of this project which aims at not only improving their livelihood but also their countries SDGs in the long term.

## Our innovative approach

- We designed the PPR toolbox which harmonizes data collections across countries on the epidemiology, disease transmission, gender, market, control scenarios and their economic impacts.
- Different modelling methods on both macroeconomic (SAM) and microeconomic levels (participatory and mathematical) are combined to identify the best-suited control strategies in any given setting while also assessing the feasibility of eradication.

### Modeling framework of the PPR control strategy.



## POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOODS & JOBS

### Modeling framework to inform the Control of the Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in East and West Africa

- With almost 100% morbidity and mortality rates, PPR is threatening the livelihoods of millions poor farmers around the world.
- Even though a vaccine for PPR is available, still, much more country-based studies are needed about farmers' WTV, WTP, and the efficiency of mass vaccinations campaigns to effectively control and eradicate the disease.
- Regional coordinated partnerships are crucial for an effective implementation of any control strategies of PPR.

Let's eradicate PPR by 2030, Shall we?



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Pacem Kotchofa\*, Barbara Wieland, Michel Dione, Edward Okoth, Bryony Jones, Zoe Campbell, Erick Rutto, Karl Rich, Guy Ilboudo, Noline de Haan, Andrea Apolloni, Raphael Duboz.  
\*[p.kotchofa@cgiar.org](mailto:p.kotchofa@cgiar.org)

## Outcomes

- The preliminary results of the macroeconomic impact analyses of PPR using SAMs in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso revealed some worrying multiplier effects, on livestock, GDPs, household incomes, as well as on various employment sectors.
- The PPR toolbox in use in 8 countries, including in projects outside the CRP in Nigeria and Uganda.

## Future steps

- Scale tools and approaches to other countries and regions where PPR still persists.
- Share generated evidence with a wider audience to inform policy discussions around PPR control at national, regional and global level.

## Partners

- CIRAD, CIRDES, ISRA, LCV.
- Governments of Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania



The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock thanks all donors & organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund. [cgiar.org/funders](http://cgiar.org/funders)



This document is licensed for use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence. June 2020