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ANNEX 16

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2023-2025

Action Document for EU support to the Eradication of PPR (Peste des Petits Ruminants) from Africa

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and an action plan within the meaning of Article 23(2) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	EU support to the Eradication of PPR (Peste des petits ruminants) from Africa OPSYS number: ACT-61965 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Sub-Saharan Africa (West Africa, Central and East Africa, Southern Africa)
4. Programming document	Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The Action will contribute to the following priorities/objectives and expected results of the MIP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority Area 2: Governance, Peace and Security, Culture: Result Area 2 Peace and Security • Priority Area 3: Green Transition (in particular Specific Objective 4: Improve biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and governance): Result 3.1: Climate Mitigation and Resilience; Result 3.2 Farmers organisations (FOs) are more prominent actors in promoting the agro-ecological transition and inclusive nutrition-sensitive value-chains; Result 3.3 Sustainable Agri-food Systems; Result 3.4 Biodiversity and Environment • Priority area 5: Sustainable Growth and Decent Jobs (Economic Integration, Trade)
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Agriculture, Food security, General Environment Protection,

7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG 2 (Zero hunger) Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG1 (No poverty); SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production, SDG 15 (Life on land), SDG 16 (Peace).			
8 a) DAC code(s)	31195 (Livestock/veterinary services) 43040 (Rural development), 31163 (Livestock)			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	20000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safe Food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict Reduction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic Integration, Trade			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
	digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost for 2023: EUR 8 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 8 000 000 B2023-14.020120-C1-INTPA: EUR 2 800 000 B2023-14.020121-C1-INTPA: EUR 2 800 000 B2023-14.020122-C1-INTPA: EUR 2 400 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with pillar assessed entrusted entities			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Small ruminants constitute an important part of the African livestock and represent a key element in food and nutrition security on the continent. Small ruminants are well adapted to the different agro-ecological zones and production systems in which they are reared. Farming small ruminants provide a safety net for women and youth who are vulnerable to socio-economic shocks and disturbances.

Production, productivity, circulation, trade and marketing of sheep and goats in Sub-Saharan Africa are constrained by the presence of high impact transboundary animal diseases. Among those, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) a viral disease affecting only small ruminants and their wild relatives, is the most sensitive one because of its contagiousness and the fatality rate observed.

For many years, multiple partners and donors have been supporting various PPR control and eradication in different countries/regions, however, the efforts are still fragmented and inadequately coordinated, achieving limited short-term control of the disease and appear insufficient to hope for an eradication at continental level. Around ten years ago, Rinderpest, a viral disease very similar to PPR but affecting cattle, was globally eradicated because a strong continental coordination was put in place with the support of the EU. Now, PPR eradication has become a political objective for the African Union reaffirmed at several occasions. A plan of action and a global strategy has been put in place by the FAO/WOAH joint PPR Secretariat that coordinate the PPR Global Eradication

Programme under the umbrella of the GF-TADs¹.

In this respect, this Action aims to define concretely the needs for strengthening the continental/ regional actors to respond to the threats of transboundary diseases of sheep and goats in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), in particular PPR. The Action will also prepare the governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA and for coordination at continental level. Finally, the Action will prepare and organise the vaccination strategy needed to eradicate PPR on the basis of the state of play of the various existing initiatives and capacities.

This Action should be considered as the first phase to initiate a larger approach to eradicate PPR in Africa in the years to come. It will be used to inform a harmonised continental strategy supported by a theory of change and a comprehensive Business Plan for complete eradication of PPR. Subsequent implementation phases will entail targeted evidence-based interventions for a time-bound eradication process.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Small ruminants constitute an important part of the African livestock and therefore represent a key element in food and nutrition security in Africa. In 2018, at global level, it was established that 35 to 40% of sheep and of goats worldwide were living in Africa. Furthermore, small ruminants are generally farmed in areas where climatic and living conditions are challenging and feed resources for livestock are scarce. In those regions, goats and sheep are mainly owned by family farmers, who rely on them primarily for food and protein intake but also for other products, such as wool and skin all year round. They reproduce rapidly with a short generation time and are a valuable asset for rebuilding herds after devastating losses from natural disasters, disease and conflict. In addition, they are well adapted to the different agro-ecological zones and production systems in which they are reared. One important point is that, in Sub-Saharan Africa, women are generally largely involved in small ruminant farming which may represent for them additional income, financial independence, and improvement in child nutrition and education. Small ruminants also provide manure for fertilising crops and serve as insurance and source of income in case of crop failure and drought. Finally, compared to cattle, small ruminants can play a role in climate change adaptation in African production systems.

The production, circulation, productivity, trade and marketing of sheep and goats and their products in Sub-Saharan Africa are constrained by the presence of high impact transboundary animal diseases such as Peste des petits ruminants (PPR). PPR also affects camels and wild ruminants including some critically endangered antelopes thus impacting on biodiversity. Across Africa, 44 countries have consistently reported PPR in their territories. Research has associated Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), a highly devastating viral disease of sheep and goats, with increased poverty (10%); food and nutritional insecurity; environmental degradation; school dropout and migration of households. Estimated annual losses are between US\$ 1.4 and 2.1 billion worldwide and Africa bears 40% of the losses. A benefit-cost analysis of PPR eradication estimated total discounted costs of US\$2.26 billion for a 15 years' programme yielding a net benefit of US\$74.2 billion and a benefit cost ratio of 33.8. The eradication of PPR will therefore have positive impacts on household food and nutrition security, livelihoods, household incomes and the conservation of ecosystems. A benefit-cost analysis² concluded that eradication of PPR would have positive impacts on household food and nutrition security, livelihoods, household incomes and the conservation of ecosystems.

Currently, multiple partners and donors support PPR control in different countries/regions: France, Sweden and Germany are among the EU Member States active in supporting PPR control in different countries/regions, and also the World Bank, Switzerland and the US. Similarly, several member states are implementing their PPR strategies and action plans through surveillance and vaccination activities. However, at the moment, the efforts are fragmented and inadequately coordinated, achieving limited short-term control of PPR but are insufficient to achieve eradication. In this regard, an important lesson learnt from the rinderpest eradication programme was that

¹ Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases is a joint initiative of FAO and WOAH.

² Jones BA, Rich KM, Mariner JC, Anderson, J, Jeggo M, Thevasagayam S, et al. (2016) The Economic Impact of Eradicating Peste des Petits Ruminants: A Benefit-Cost Analysis.

strong coordination at continental level by AU-IBAR linked to the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) Secretariat hosted by FAO in collaboration with WOA, was key to success. An important lesson learnt from the rinderpest eradication programme was that strong coordination at continental level by the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) linked to the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) Secretariat hosted by Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), was key to success. The EU funding proved to be a crucial asset in the eradication of this disease.

PPR eradication addresses UN SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), SDG 3 (Good health and well-being) SDG 5 (Gender equality) SDG 15 (Life on land). To a lesser level, it participates also to the achievement of SDG 8 (Decent work and sustainable economic growth), SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 17 (Global partnership for sustainable development). PPR eradication contributes to the aspirations of Agenda 2063 (The Africa, We want) and the Comprehensive Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)/Malabo Declaration. The action will complement and synergise the ongoing and future various initiatives in MSs and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as PRAPS, PRADELEastern Africa, PRADEP inWest Africa, PADEL-Burkina, Prodel-Cameroun, Mano River Basin, Live2 Africa, Pastoral Programs for East and West Africa among others.

PPR eradication is aligned with EU priorities outlined in the New European Consensus on Development and “Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa”. It aims to contribute to EU support for maximising the benefits of the green transition and minimise threats to the environment in full compliance with the Paris Agreement through support to sustainable agri-food systems as well as boosting trade in livestock products and veterinary medicines through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

This action will also benefit from lesson learnt from the European Union SHARE Programmes implemented in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Somalia; the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) and the EU-funded STOSAR Project in SADC region. It will contribute to a certain extent to the Sub-Saharan Africa MIP 2021-2027 Priority Area 3 -Green Transition and in particular to Specific Objectives: SO 2: to support the transition towards more resilient and sustainable aquatic and agri-food systems; and SO 4: Improve biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and governance.

The EU is widely recognised as the main donor for the eradication of rinderpest from Africa^{3,4}. Working to ensure the global PPR eradication will consolidate the recognition of EU as the most reliable and consistent partner supporting the livestock sector in Africa especially through the prevention, control or eradication of transboundary animal diseases. The EU will advocate and lobby the EU MS States to solidify the TEI approach as well as engage in dialogue with other key donors for continued build up and impact of this initiative.

Africa’s relevance for Europe is growing by the day⁵. Livestock are an integral part of the socio-cultural and economic fabric of African communities across the continent. The majority of sheep and goats are reared in the semi-arid and arid rangelands in the Sahel and Horn of Africa regions which are home to the majority of fragile States that are most prone to conflicts that disrupt livelihoods, entrench poverty and catalyse the migration of affected people in search of alternative livelihood opportunities. High impact transboundary animal diseases such as PPR can exacerbate the effects of conflict. PPR affects the sanitary safety of trade in live sheep and goats and their products within the AfCFTA and my negatively impact on the AU Malabo Declaration target of tripling intra-African trade in agricultural commodities by 2025.

The AUC has made the eradication of PPR a priority policy issue, as outlined in the Pan-African Strategy for the Eradication of PPR and the Control of Other Priority Small Ruminant Diseases, as well as the Pan-African

³ The eradication of rinderpest from Africa – a great milestone: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/602>

⁴ Roeder P, Mariner J, Kock R. 2013 Rinderpest: the veterinary perspective on eradication. Phil Trans R Soc B 368:

20120139: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2012.0139>

⁵ Briefing: A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Political Dialogue: Governance, Security and Migration doi: 10.2861/229704 (pdf)

Programme for the Eradication of PPR (2023-2027) recently approved and launched by the Ministers in charge of Animal Resources Development. In December 2021, the AU Sectoral Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE) requested the acceleration of efforts to mobilise resources for a continentally coordinated programme for PPR eradication by 2030. The STC-ARDWE also expressed strong support for on-going discussions between the AUC and partners with the EU and advocated that Africa's funding needs for PPR eradication be brought to the attention of the February 2022 AU-EU Summit as a priority". The STC-ARDWE recommendations were endorsed by the Executive Council of the AU in January 2022. This was re-emphasised by H. E. Josepha Sacko Correia the Commissioner of ARWE during the launch of PPR Blue Print held in Rome, Italia on 5th November 2022 recalling that "the eradication of PPR and the control of the other important small ruminant diseases in Africa will position the livestock sector as a major economic driver for the sustainable transformation of livelihoods, and eradication of poverty particularly for livestock-dependent communities in Africa."

Finally, it should be noted that PPR eradication, while proving crucial on several levels for food security in SSA and considered as a key intervention by the African Union and other African partners maybe not be always seen as a priority: PPR is not a disease affecting humans and its eradication means a long-term intervention strategy with important fundings. The visibility of the action is based on a result which will be obtained at the end of the process.

2.2 Problem Analysis

The main problem to be addressed is the continued occurrence of PPR in Sub-Saharan Africa as a result of (i) the weak capacity of national, regional and continental animal health institutions and other public and private sector actors to adequately respond to transboundary animal disease threats; (ii) fragmented interventions by actors at the different levels without effective coordination mechanisms and structures. In addition, the existing coordination structures are mainly public sector driven without the involvement of the private sector, relevant Non-State Actors, Civil Society Organisations and Community decision-making structures; (iii) the inadequate access by affected communities to quality assured PPR vaccines and veterinary services delivery due mainly to reliance on under-resourced public sector animal health service delivery systems that do not effectively harness the complementarity of private animal health service providers and civil society actors to enhance the 'last-mile' reach to communities. In some regions of SSA, this situation is exacerbated by difficult and inaccessible terrains and conflict in sheep and goat rearing areas that make it difficult for affected communities to access public vaccination services; (iv) insufficient laboratory testing services to confirm cases of PPR to trigger a rapid response and to support surveillance systems for early warning of disease threats; (v) weak surveillance systems resulting in insufficient analysis and understanding of the small ruminant value chain dynamics and interactions between different populations that facilitate the establishment, maintenance and spread of PPR across national and regional borders. (vi) uncontrolled animal mobility within and across countries (v) disharmony in vaccination campaigns (vii) inadequate advocacy to enhance awareness and political buy-in to allocate funds in a situation of competing priorities (viii) conflicts among communities (ix) narrow focus on PPR which is not cost-effective and attractive to a wide scope of stakeholders and disciplines.

Governments and trading partners often respond to PPR outbreaks by restricting movements including market closures and trade bans. The consequences at household level include reduced household income from forgone revenues affecting both producers and traders, reduced consumption of meat and milk from sheep and goats impacting on household nutrition especially for women and children. There is also reduced household livestock asset holdings due to animal deaths. In the arid, semi-arid and marginal areas, households cope with revenue loss by shifting sources of income to natural resources (firewood; charcoal; grass harvesting) which result in environmental degradation. These consequences eventually lead to small ruminants' households remaining trapped in poverty while the contribution of livestock to the national economy is reduced and policy makers may thus lack the incentives to prioritise the sector for investments.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The main strategic stakeholders are

- AU-IBAR is mandated to support and coordinate the utilisation of animals (livestock, fisheries and wildlife) as a resource for human wellbeing in the Member States of the African Union and to contribute to economic development. The core functions of AU-IBAR within the field of animal resources development in Africa are: (i) Strengthening and Promoting Veterinary Governance and Animal Health Systems (ii) Strengthening and promoting access to inputs, services and markets for animal and animal products (iii) Enhancing the utilisation, management and conservation of animal resources and their ecosystems (iv) Promotion of the effective management of Animal Resources Information and Knowledge. The organisation's working modality is grounded on the principles of complementarity and subsidiarity. AU-IBAR works closely with the 55 African Member States, 8 Regional Economic Communities (RECs), numerous UN and international organisations, private and public sector stakeholders (Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), World Health Organisation (WHO), Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) amongst others
- The African Union Pan African vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC) mission is "to promote the use of good quality vaccines and diagnostic reagents for the control, eradication and surveillance of animal diseases in Africa." In this respect AU-PANVAC is responsible for certifying the quality of veterinary vaccines produced and imported in Africa, producing and distributing reagents of diagnostics for African Union Member States (AU-MSs) and promoting the transfer of appropriate vaccine production technologies in Africa.
- WOAH is the international organisation mandated to improve animal health and welfare, including by developing international standards, guidelines, and frameworks. It also provides capacity building, facilitating access to high quality vaccines (aligned to WOAH standards), fostering networks and collaboration across countries and entities for disease control and eradication (i.e. WOAH PPR Reference Laboratory Network). WOAH is mandated to endorse official disease control programs, accredit PPR status and provide other relevant Veterinary Services support to requests from Members. This support is provided thanks to its four regional and subregional offices, assuring regular networking with representatives from African Members and African regional organisations.
- FAO has multidisciplinary teams supporting the control of transboundary animal diseases in 54 countries and 5 regions in Africa and jointly with WOAH, lead the FAO/WOAH joint PPR Secretariat that coordinate the PPR Global Eradication Programme under the umbrella of the GF-TADs.
- RECs coordinate regional PPR strategies and countries implement the national PPR strategic plans.
- Vaccine production laboratories in Africa. - Production and distribution of quality assured vaccines
- National authorities will coordinate and harmonise interventions among national level players (civil society organisations, stakeholders' associations and other national small ruminants' value chain actors).
- Local authorities lead implementation of interventions at the local level, with CSO organisations, farmers, communities, and NGOs in remote places.
- The main beneficiaries are sheep and goat value chain actors which include producers, women and youth small-holder farmers, live animal traders, market operators, livestock transporters and sheep and goat producers' associations.

The main beneficiaries are sheep and goat value chain actors which include producers, women and youth small-holder farmers, live animal traders, market operators and livestock transporters. These beneficiaries are mainly represented by livestock producers' associations, sheep and goat producers' associations and Livestock marketing associations. At the continental level the sheep and goat farmers are represented by the Pan African Farmers Organisation (PAFO), and its five networks namely: Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFB), Plateforme Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale (PROPAC), Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA), Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU),

Union Maghrébine et Nord-Africaine des Agriculteurs (UMNAGRI). The North Eastern Africa Livestock Council (NEALCO) supports member countries to enhance trade in livestock and livestock products within North and Eastern Africa and outside the region.

Secondary stakeholders include consumers of sheep and goat products, CBOs, CSOs, international and regional organisations.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this Action is to ensure the contribution of small ruminants (including wildlife) to more resilient agri-food systems and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa.

This Action is considered as the first phase to prepare the global intervention to eradicate PPR from SSA.

The Specific Objectives of this Action are to:

1. Strengthen the capacity of regional/ continental actors and institutions to respond to threats of transboundary diseases of sheep and goats in Africa.
2. Establish and strengthen a system of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of planned actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa, closely linked to coordination initiatives
3. Prepare and organise the vaccination strategy in response to PPR at all stages, clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand in SSA and establish the state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

Contributions to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1):

- 1.1 The capacity of AU-IBAR, Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC), regional and sub-regional offices of FAO⁶ and WOAH and other key stakeholders to coordinate continental and regional transboundary animal disease programmes strengthened.
- 1.2 The capacity of AU-PANVAC to certify the quality of veterinary vaccines used in sub-Saharan Africa, supply diagnostic test kits to national and regional laboratories and to organise inter-laboratory testing strengthened.

Contributions to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2) are:

- 2.1 PPR eradication coordination and governance structures established at continental, regional and national levels
- 2.2 Strategy of planned actions developed with stakeholders

Contributions to outcome 3 (or specific objective 3) are:

- 3.1 The distribution of PPR and animal mobility in infected countries/ regions mapped, risk maps as a basis for delineating PPR episystems developed and member states such as Cape Verde, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles eligible for PPR freedom status on historical basis supported.
- 3.2 Vaccination strategy clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand developed based on a clear

understanding of the PPR epidemiological systems (episystems) in the different contexts in regions of SSA; risk- based vaccination in selected areas (Manu river, protection areas (Angola, DRC and Tanzania)) conducted and emergency disease outbreak response supported on need basis

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1 (The capacity of AU-IBAR, Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC) and, FAO and WOAHA regional and sub-regional offices to coordinate)

1.1.1 Establish and operationalise the Pan African Coordination Unit of PPR (PACUP) for the eradication of PPR (team leader, programme officer, epidemiologist, laboratory expert, animal health standards expert, administrative assistant, finance officer, &M&E and operations officer)

1.1.2 Reinforce the roles of Regional Animal Health Networks (CVOs, epidemiological surveillance; laboratory and socio-economic networks in PPR eradication)

1.1.3. Map key small ruminant value chain actors (public and private sector) at national, regional and continental levels (FAO and WOAHA) to highlight the stakeholders and necessary interlocutors for PPR eradication.

1.1.4 Support the strengthening / establishment of stakeholder networks and consultative dialogues at national, regional and continental levels

1.1.5 Sensitise and raise awareness among different stakeholders on PPR and the objectives and benefits of the PPR eradication programme.

1.1.6 Prepare closure and exit strategies

Activities relating to output 1.2 (The capacity of AU-PANVAC to certify the quality of veterinary vaccines used in sub-Saharan Africa, PPR surveillance to supply diagnostic test kits to national and regional laboratories and to organise inter-laboratory testing strengthened).

1.2.1 Undertake a needs assessment for AU-PANVAC PPR vaccine quality control and develop harmonised protocol for dissemination to vaccine producing laboratories for the quality control of PPR vaccine.

1.2.2 Identify and map alternative quality certified vaccine suppliers.

1.2.3 Identify existing and potential vaccine banks and facilitate linkages to accelerate countries access to quality vaccines.

1.2.4 Study vaccine deployment and delivery chains and establish strategic partnerships with actors with emphasis on capacities for 'last mile' access especially in remote, marginalised communities and conflict situations.

1.2.5 Support the development, validation and dissemination of guidelines to countries for harmonisation of PPR vaccine registration throughout the continent

1.2.6 Conduct needs assessment for diagnostic laboratories.

1.2.7 Support production and delivery of PPR diagnosis reagents by PANVAC in link with needs identified.

1.2.8 Train laboratory and field staff on the shipment of infectious materials as per IATA regulations.

Activities relating to output 2.1 (PPR eradication coordination and governance structures established at continental, regional and national levels)

2.1.1 Establish a multi-stakeholder forum (Continental Advisory Group) with broad stakeholder representation for SSA and link to global PPR Secretariat Architecture.

2.1.2 Establish formal linkages and modalities for cooperation and coordination with the PPR Global Eradication coordination Programme

2.1.3 Recruit and deploy regional coordinators (epidemiologists/disease control experts) in the RECs with clear modalities for linkage with the national and continental programmes.

2.1.4 Support Regional Advisory Groups (RAGs), to allow them playing their role fully in the PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT).

2.1.5 Support and provide guidance to national veterinary services in the selection of national coordinators operationalise national PPR coordination committees with technical support of the technical partners (REC, AU-IBAR, FAO, WOAHA)

Activities relating to output 2.2 (Strategies of planned actions developed with stakeholders)

- 2.2.1 In consultation with stakeholders, identify and document key elements of the strategy
- 2.2.2 Develop the strategy and implementation plan
- 2.2.3 Validate the strategy and implementation plan with stakeholders.
- 2.2.4 Review / update the continental PPR eradication strategy, programme and implementation plan
- 2.2.5 Develop a resource mobilisation plan
- 2.2.6 Develop a business model

Activities relating to output 3.1 (The distribution of PPR and animal mobility in infected countries/ regions mapped, risk maps as a basis for delineating PPR episystems developed and member states such as Cape Verde, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles eligible to PPR freedom status on historical basis supported.

- 3.1.1 Build capacity in participatory disease surveillance (PDS) and risk-based surveillance to support the establishment of PPR episystems
- 3.1.2 Support and strengthen data collection, storage, analysis, reporting and sharing (AU-ARIS & WOAHA WAHIS)
- 3.1.3 Support selected Member States (after mapping and risk-based analysis) to carry out PPR surveillance or complete surveillance already in place and map its distribution
- 3.1.4. Support selected MSs (after mapping and risk-based analysis) to collate small ruminant populations (FAOSTAT) and animal mobility to inform the strategy
- 3.1.5 Use appropriate laboratory mapping tool to assess national and regional laboratory capacity for diagnosis, sample referral, data storage and transmission, sample storage and quality control systems.
- 3.1.6 Support eligible countries to apply to WOAHA for PPR eradication

Activities relating to output 3.2 (Vaccination strategy clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand, based on a clear understanding of the PPR epidemiological systems (episystems) in the different contexts in regions of SSA developed; risk-based vaccination in selected areas (Manu river, protection areas (Angola, DRC and Tanzania)) conducted; and emergency disease outbreak response supported on need basis.

- 3.2.1 Analyse data on vaccination and impacts on disease occurrence in countries over the last 5 years and establish possible vaccine demand.
- 3.2.2 AU-IBAR, PANVAC, FAO, WOAHA, RECs and Regional Animal Health Networks (Regional Laboratory and Epidemiological networks) provide technical support to member States and RECs to identify, map and characterise PPR episystems.
- 3.2.3 Conduct risk factor assessment and analysis on PPR and its socio-economic impacts to inform the strategy
- 3.2.4 Develop appropriate strategies for vaccination based on a clear understanding of animal mobility across the continent
- 3.2.5 Establish a protection area/ buffer zone (Angola, DRC and Tanzania) to protect against further spread southwards.
- 3.2.6 Undertake targeted and risk-based vaccination to consolidate the achievement in Manu River basin and emergency response

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the SEA screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

The Action aims to support PPR eradication in integration / synergy with the wildlife sector in national strategic plans. Such integration improves the conservation of wild animal populations and facilitates disease management at the wildlife/domestic interface. The system/landscape approach is key to the response, particularly in drylands.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design).

The current programme aims to put in place the implementation strategy for the eradication of PPR. It is therefore during the course of the programme that these issues will need to be addressed.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is or low risk (no need for further assessment)

Food systems in Africa are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters. They also contribute little to greenhouse gas emissions due to the low level of intensification of livestock production, the very low use of synthetic fertilisers, the limited level of processing and development of agro-industries and marketing channels that are mainly local and national. In a long-term perspective, PPR eradication would rather have enabled better use of natural resources by limiting animal mortality (and therefore losses in terms of the use of natural resources).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender will stay a constant preoccupation when working at establishing the governance, the coordination and the strategy aiming at PPR eradication. Gender equality will become an important issue during the process of global PPR eradication.

In this respect, in Sub-Saharan Africa, women are generally involved in small ruminant farming which may represent for them additional income, financial independence, and improvement in child nutrition and education. Small ruminants are often preferred by women farmers because of their compatibility with other household demands (including childcare and meal preparation). There is clear evidence that the nutrients in animal source foods (such as iron, zinc, vitamin B12 and choline) contribute significantly to children's nutritional status, educational outcomes and productivity in adulthood as well as being important to maternal nutrition.)

Human Rights

In this Action, checking the respect for human rights will be an important element. It will become more crucial when the strategy for eradicating PPR will be established.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that this action is not considered relevant for inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Reduction of inequalities

Goats and sheep are mainly owned by family farmers, who rely on them for food and other products, such as wool and skin, for income generation. They provide manure for fertilising crops, serve as insurance for crop failure and drought, and contribute to food security and nutrition, livelihoods, national economic development and the overall well-being of people.

Sheep and goats therefore play an important role in the livelihoods and food security of poor families and contribute to national economic development.

Democracy

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

(See reduction of inequalities)

Given the acceptability and demand of the populations for such a vaccination campaign, PPR vaccination is a truly critical opportunity to bring back public services to the areas most marginalised by the ongoing crises. It is therefore a great opportunity to address the issues of livestock farming, whose very existence is being called into question and is an integral part of these crises.

Small ruminants farming constitutes the copying strategy to face various shocks including insecurity.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Small ruminants reproduce rapidly with a short generation time and are a valuable asset for rebuilding herds after devastating losses from natural disasters, disease and conflict. In addition, they are well adapted to the different agro-ecological zones, conditions, and production systems in which they are reared.

Other considerations if relevant**3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt(**

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
	Risk 1: Uncoordinated and fragmented interventions by different actors for PPR eradication	High	High	Promoting strong coordination mechanisms with information sharing, alignment around the continental strategy and the early identification of weaknesses during programme formulation for targeted capacity support to minimise the risks.
	Risk 2: Conflict areas with low access of animal health service providers.	High	High	Involvement of private sector actors and CSOs involved in animal health service provision in support of rural livelihoods, including those in conflict prone areas, particularly the involvement of community animal health workers. Private sector actors, especially for vaccine production, may become important for this action.
	Risk 3: Low inclusion of wildlife in surveillance for PPR.	Medium	Low	Involvement of national wildlife authorities, and CSOs involved in wildlife conservation in support of rural livelihoods, including those in wildlife-human interface
	Risk 4: Safe custody of PPR virus containing materials after eradication not ensured.	Medium	Low	Early identification, mapping and documentation of institutions and establishments housing PPR virus containing materials and sensitisation on the need for destruction of non-essential materials and safe custody of essential materials in appropriate bio-secure facilities following the eradication of PPR.
	Risk 5: Member States' failure to allocate resources	High		MSs will be encouraged to mainstream PPR eradication into their strategic and annual work plans Lobbying and

	for eradication of PPR			advocacy will be done at all levels (national, regional and continental)
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Lessons Learnt:

During the first of phase of PPR control. eradication programme GEP I, many activities have been implemented in Africa for the control of PPR with the supports of donors. Some examples are: (i) The European Union programme on "Supporting the Horn of Africa Resilience" (SHARE) in Eastern Africa that had allowed to obtain a herd immunity rate of 79/% in some areas; (ii) Burundi which succeeded to fully control PPR in 2019, with herd immunity rate nearby 98%, after two round of massive vaccination with the support of the World Bank funds; (iii) In Cameroon, 3 years mass-vaccination between 2019 and 2021 with the World Bank support lead to a small ruminant population immunity of about of 78%; (iv) In 2021, Guinea reported a small ruminant population seroconversion of 85% after 3 rounds of vaccination against PPR as a result of Swiss support project implementation, the Mano river region (Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia) project. There are many other PPR control activities either funded by country national resources such as in Morocco, or by external funds (/ World Bank support PRAPS project in Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Mauritania). The following lessons have been learnt from the on-going PPR eradication projects:

- **Need for frequent cross-border meetings** to enable the cross-border teams to share progress, results, experiences and also put each country's team on check. It created a sense of transparency. Although it reached a time when we had to rotate surveillance teams in countries across the borders just to ensure further transparency.
- **Need for cross-border joint vaccination including the episystems**
- **The need for advocacy for countries to mainstream PPR control and eradication into their annual work plans and budgets as what has been the case in Morocco.** This ensures sustainability of positive results/impacts.
- **The Episystem approach** was a big success to vaccination/surveillance/ and eradication of RP. This can be included as a lesson learnt.
- In most areas, governments were not able to cover vaccinations adequately. Therefore, Departments of veterinary services engaged private veterinarians and/or NGOs, CAHWs to assist in vaccinations (through giving sanitary mandates to private veterinarians). This boosted vaccine coverage.
- In Countries like S. Sudan and Somalia, Community Animal Health Workers assisted a lot in vaccinations and surveillance. There was no other way out in these areas that had no vets. This is a thorny area. We need to see how to carefully engage the community in areas where we do not have sufficient numbers of veterinarians.
- In some countries in Western Africa, community leaders and Associations of livestock producers played influential roles in enhancing the cooperation and participation of small ruminant keepers in vaccinations and other disease control interventions.
- A business model or a well-done **theory of change** properly articulates the process while properly informing the logic of the program. RP eradication only depended on a result framework which may have not adequately informed the logic. The PPR program will greatly benefit from the theory of change as well as the business model.
- The PPR eradication should be looked at from the whole system, addressing all different levels (National, Regional and continental), and a proper coordination mechanism (if possible documented) put in place.
- Need for adequate awareness creation in the process. This made every livestock keeper aware of the benefits of PPR eradication.
- Need to strengthen the capacity of African vaccine production laboratories including private

laboratories for sufficient vaccine in quality and quantity, vaccine quality control and deployment

- The program will benefit from development of various strategies at national levels. **Communication, advocacy, and Resource mobilisation** strategies.

Examples of PPR control activities in Africa given above are scattered, implemented as standalone activities without a real coordination, apart from the PRAPS project. In that case it will be difficult, enough impossible to reach the final expected goal: PPR eradication in Africa. In regard to factst, lessons learnt from the global rinderpest eradication programme have to be considered. Many factors contributed to the success of that programme. Indeed, a dramatic progress was made in the global rinderpest eradication once activities in different countries were coordinated through the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) with its Secretariat. At Africa level, the coordination assured by the AU-IBAR (and AU-PANVAC for the vaccine quality control). Not only AU-IBAR was coordinating activities implemented by its Members States, it had also played that role for donors supports and commitments. Those coordination roles of AU-IBAR will be vital for the success of PPR eradication in Africa.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

If financial and human resources are available, then activities in 3.2 will be implemented leading to the respective outputs outlined in 3.1 and 3.6 (logical Framework Matrix)

If the capacity of AU-IBAR, Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC), regional and sub-regional offices of FAO and WOAH and other key stakeholders and actors to coordinate continental and regional transboundary animal disease programmes is strengthened as well as that of AU-PANVAC for quality certification of veterinary vaccines and production of laboratory diagnostic kits used in SSA, and political goodwill prevails at both the AUC and RECs levels; then the capacity of regional/ continental actors and institutions to respond to threats of TADs of sheep and goats in Africa will have been strengthened.

If PPR eradication coordination and governance structures are established at continental, regional and national levels, driven by competent personnel and a strategy of planned actions developed with stakeholders in an atmosphere of political goodwill supportive of the revised strategy and implementation the national strategic plans; then a system of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of planned actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa, closely linked to global coordination initiatives will have been established and strengthened.

If the distribution of PPR and animal movement in selected countries/ regions are mapped and PPR episystems delineated based on risk maps and there is continued access to all the selected areas, and if member states such as Cape Verde, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles that are eligible for PPR freedom status on historical basis are supported; if a vaccination strategy is developed clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand based on a clear understanding of the PPR epidemiological systems (episystems) in the different contexts in regions of SSA; and risk-based vaccination in selected areas (Manu river, protection areas (Angola, DRC and Tanzania)) is conducted and emergency disease outbreak response supported on need basis, with all the concerned MSs collaborating, then vaccination response to PPR will have been prepared at all stages and a state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication established.

If the capacity of national/regional/ continental actors and institutions for securing resources to respond to threats of TADs of sheep and goats in Africa is strengthened and all the partners involved collaborate and their focus is not swayed by more urgent emerging issues/ diseases such as COVID 19; if a system of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa, closely linked to coordination initiatives is established and political goodwill at all levels prevails and, there is willingness among all stakeholders to learn; and if vaccination strategy in response to PPR is prepared at all stages, clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand and state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication is established, with all SSA countries committed to PPR eradication, while all sub-national units/ governments cooperate and collaborate; then the contribution of small ruminants (including wildlife) to more resilient agri-food systems and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa will have been ensured.

The success of this intervention will allow to have a clear vision on the strategy to follow for PPR eradication, have the necessary response and coordination structures at continental, regional and national level to act for following this strategy.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention. On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action. The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	The contribution of small ruminants (including wildlife) to more resilient agri-food systems and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa ensured	Small ruminant household asset base among the poor and very poor increases by 50%.	The poor and very poor in marginal areas have 0-5 small ruminants	5-7 small ruminants for each poor household	household livelihood surveys 2	<i>Not applicable</i>

Outcome 1	1 Capacity of regional/continental actors and institutions to respond to threats of transboundary diseases of sheep and goats in Africa strengthened	<p>1.1 AU-IBAR, RECs, FAO, WOAHA operational capacity to support PPR eradication demonstrated</p> <p>Number of vaccine producers /suppliers/banks with MOUs with AU-IBAR or directly with AUMS and with sufficient capacity</p> <p>Functional vaccine delivery system at national levels in place</p>	<p>1.1 no dedicated staff</p> <p>1.2 no harmonised approach</p>	<p>1.1 all organisations have staff dedicated to PPR control on full time basis</p> <p>1.2 an harmonised approach is set up</p>	<p>1.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>1.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>Partners are willing to collaborate</p> <p>Global and continental attention is not swayed by emerging issues/ diseases such as COVID 19</p>
Outcome 2	A System of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of planned actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa, closely linked to coordination initiatives established	<p>AU-IBAR; RECs, FAO, WOAHA have adopted a harmonised approach to control PPR and other small ruminant diseases</p> <p>PPR eradication coordination and governance structures are established at continental, regional and national levels</p> <p>A strategy of planned actions developed by all stakeholders is available</p>	<p>2.1 none in place</p> <p>2.2 none in place</p>	<p>2.1. 54 countries</p> <p>2.2 100 million doses</p>	<p>2.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>2.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>There is political goodwill and support at all levels (national, regional and continental)</p> <p>There is willingness to learn among the key stakeholders involved</p>

Outcome 3	Vaccination response to PPR at all stages prepared clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand in SSA and a state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication established	<p>3.1 number of countries ready to start implementation of PPR eradication programme in a coordinated way</p> <p>3.2 Quantity of PPR vaccine required for eradication determined n</p>	<p>3.1 none</p> <p>3.2 none</p>	<p>3.1 at least 20 vaccine producers and 4 vaccine banks</p> <p>3.2 1 coordinated public-private delivery system</p>	<p>3.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>3.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>All SSA countries continue to commit to PPR eradication</p> <p>Semi-autonomous sub-national governments cooperate and collaborate with national governments in PPR eradication and the control of other TADs</p>
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<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.1 The capacity of AU-IBAR ,Regional Economic Communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC), regional and sub-regional offices of FAO and WOAHA and other stakeholders to coordinate continental and regional transboundary animal disease programmes strengthened.</p>	<p>The Pan African Coordination Unit of PPR (PACUP) for the eradication of PPR established.</p> <p>The number of clearly defined roles assigned coordination meetings conducted roles of Regional Animal Health Networks (epidemiological surveillance; laboratory and socio-economic networks in PPR eradication) reinforced</p> <p>1.1.1 AU-IBAR; RECs, FAO, WOAHA with adequate operation capacity to support PPR eradication</p> <p>1.1.2 AU-IBAR; RECs, FAO, WOAHA have adopted a harmonised approach to control PPR and other small ruminant diseases</p> <p>1.1.3. Map key small ruminant value chain actors (public and private sector) at national, regional and continental levels</p> <p>1.1.4 Support the strengthening / establishment of stakeholder networks and consultative dialogues at national, regional and continental levels</p>	<p>1.1.1 none in place</p> <p>1.1.2 none in place</p>	<p>1.1.1 mechanism operation plan and M&E</p> <p>1.1.2 number of meetings with recommendations</p> <p>1.2.1 mechanism operation plan and M&E</p> <p>1.2.2 number of meetings with recommendations</p>	<p>1.1.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>1.1.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>There is political goodwill and support from the African Union Commission (AUC) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs)</p> <p>Trained personnel are retained</p>
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<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>AU-PANVAC's capacity to certify the quality of veterinary vaccines used in sub-Saharan Africa, supply diagnostic tests to national laboratories and to organise inter-laboratory testing strengthened.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Vaccine certification system delineated and defined; delegation models determined.</p> <p>1.2.2 dissemination of harmonised protocol to laboratories for the quality control of PPR vaccine .</p> <p>1.2.3 Support the development of guideline for harmonisation of PPR vaccine registration throughout the continent</p> <p>1.2.4 Supplying of diagnostic tests to AUMS and organising inter-laboratory tests/proficiency in collaboration with the WOA reference Laboratories and identify opportunities for laboratory twinning programs</p> <p>1.2.5 Support Biosafety/Biosecurity Management by developing and dissemination of guidelines to countries for inventory and sequestration of PPR containing materials; shipping of infectious materials as per IATA regulation</p>	<p>1.2.1 system available, not documented</p>	<p>1.2.1certification system validated</p>	<p>1.2.1 laboratory assessment report</p>	<p>There is political goodwill and support from the African Union Commission (AUC)</p>
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		<p>1.3.1 number of key stakeholders and their role in PPR control in SSA documented .</p> <p>1.3.2 number of functional stakeholder networks at national, regional and continental levels</p>	<p>1.3.1 no documentation</p> <p>1.3.2 weak networks in place, undocumented</p>	<p>1.3.1 public and private sector stakeholders</p> <p>1.3.2 10 stakeholder networks with roles and adopted TORs</p>	<p>1.3.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>1.3.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>All stakeholders are willing to collaborate.</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>2.1 PPR eradication coordination and governance structures established at continental, regional and national levels</p>	<p>2.1.1 A functional multi-stakeholder PPR eradication Advisory Committee for SSA linked to global PPR secretariat</p> <p>2.1.2 a functional hierarchal programme coordination mechanism from sub-national to national-regional - continental mechanism</p>	<p>2.1.1 no mechanism in place</p> <p>2.1.2 none</p>	<p>2.1.1 4 meetings held annually</p> <p>2.1.2 1 a hierarchal coordination mechanism documented; has TORs and operation plan</p>	<p>2.1.1 meeting reports</p> <p>2.1.2 reports, operational plan and adopted TORs</p>	<p>Point persons (appointees) at the various levels are up to the task</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>2.2 Strategy of planned actions developed with stakeholders</p>	<p>2.2.1 number of key elements of the strategy defined and documented</p> <p>2.2.2 a harmonised PPR strategy and implementation plan defined , validated and documented</p>	<p>2.2.1 none</p> <p>2.2.2 multiple strategies – continental , RECs, AU-IBAR, WOA, FAO</p>	<p>2.2. number key elements documented</p> <p>2.2.2: 1 strategy and 1 implementation plan</p>	<p>2.2.1 project reports and documents</p> <p>2.2.2 project reports and documents</p>	<p>Political goodwill to support revised strategies and implementation plans</p>

Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	3.1 The distribution of PPR and animal mobility in infected countries/ regions mapped, risk maps as a basis for delineating PPR epizootics developed and member states such as Cape Verde, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles eligible for PPR freedom status on historical basis supported	3.1.1 Disease maps 3.1.2 Animal movement maps	3.1.1 WAHIS database 3.1.2 None	3.1.1 Number of disease maps 3.1.2 Number of animal movement maps	3.1.1 WAHIS reports, Project reports and documents 3.1.2 Project reports and documents	There is easy access to all selected areas
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	3.2 Identification of national vaccine supply chains	3.2.1 National Vaccine supply chain documented in all countries 3.2.2 Vaccine (continental) supply chain defined and roles in PPR designated including necessary agreements	3.2.1 none 3.2.2 none	3.2.1. 54 supply chain reports 3.2.2 regional supply chain report, 3.2.3 Number of MOUs	project reports and documents	Choice of vaccine production laboratories/ centres is devoid of political interference (is purely on merit as per set criteria)

Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	3.3 Vaccination strategy clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand developed based on a clear understanding of the PPR epidemiological systems (episystems) in the different contexts in regions of SSA; risk based vaccination in selected areas (Manu river, protection areas (Angola, DRC and Tanzania)) conducted and emergency disease outbreak response supported on need basis	3.3.1: a validated AU-IBAR- FAO-WOAH-RECs harmonised vaccination strategy is documented 3.3.2 estimated number of animals to be vaccinated in each sub-region determined and hence number of vaccine doses determined	3.3.1 no harmonised strategy 3.3.2 Vaccine volumes not determined	3.2.1 1 harmonised strategy 3.3.2 vaccine volumes documented	National PPR Official control programs endorsed by WOAH; project reports and documents	Disease surveillance data shared by Member States is held in confidentiality and used only for the intended purpose(s)
Output 4 relating to Outcome 3	3.4 Identification of laboratories able to support PPR follow up	3.4.1 number of Regional laboratories with capacity to support PPR: 3.4.2 each country has a national PPR reference laboratory designated and with capacity to support PPR	3.4.1 none 3.4.2 none	3.4.1 (Eastern; Southern; Central; Western) 3.4.2 1national PPR reference laboratory/ country	Laboratory assessments reports Laboratory assessments reports	There is political will to support shipping and testing of samples across borders (in regional reference laboratories)

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation modality

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁷.

4.3.1 Indirect Management with an Entrusted Entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with entrusted entities which will be selected by the Commission services using the following criteria:

- Strong expertise in the sector, particularly on livestock disease and animal health on value-chain approach, including on feed strategies and livestock and the environment.
- Proven knowledge in implementing animal health continental or regional programmes in the targeted geographical areas.
- Operational capacity on the ground in all targeted countries to carry out the envisaged activities.
- Previous experience working with local authorities and other key partners in the selected regions.

The implementation by these entities entails specific objectives n°1, 2 and 3, outlined in section 3.1.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with the selected entrusted entities fail as described in section 4.3.1, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management - grants.

a) Purpose of the grant

The grant will contribute to achieving the specific objective n° 1, 2 and 3, outlined in Section 3.1

b) Type of applicants targeted

The possible applicants will be ONGs (local and international), CSOs organisations, international organisations or research institutes.

⁷ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.4 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components ⁸	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution in EUR
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3		
<i>Specific objective 1: 1. Strengthen the capacity of regional/ continental actors and institutions to respond to threats of transboundary diseases of sheep and goats in Africa.</i>	3 000 000	N/A
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.1	3 000 000	N/A
<i>Specific objective 2: Establish and strengthen a system of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of planned actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa, closely linked to coordination initiatives</i>	1 000 000	N/A
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.1	1 000 000	N/A
<i>Specific objective 3: Prepare and organise the vaccination strategy in response to PPR at all stages, clearly highlighting the expected vaccine demand in SSA and establish the state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication.</i>	4 000 000	N/A
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.1	4 000 000	N/A
Totals	8 000 000	N/A

4.5 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The African Union Technical Agencies dealing with animal resources and health (AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC) together with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); including other technical partners, are all working in partnership under umbrella of the Global Framework for the control of transboundary animal disease (GF-TADS) in Africa. The implementation of the continental PPR eradication programme will be conducted under the Continental PPR Secretariat which is

⁸ N.B: The final text on audit/verification depends on the outcome of ongoing discussions on pooling of funding in (one or a limited number of) Decision(s) and the subsequent financial management, i.e. for the conclusion of audit contracts and payments.

domiciled at AU-IBAR. The continental Secretariat will provide the necessary platform for coordination of the campaign just as was the case for Rinderpest eradication.

The contribution agreement with the European Commission including the initial contribution for € 8 million could be signed by AU-IBAR as the lead organisation and the overall secretariat/coordination centre as agreed jointly by AU-IBAR; AU-PANVAC; the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). It will result in a multi-partner contribution agreement.

These institutions should establish and implement the Pan African Coordination Unit for PPR (PACUP) at AU-IBAR. On the basis of the comparative advantages AU-IBAR, FAO, WOAH, and AU-PANVAC will recruit and second one expert to PACUP. These will be project officer, Epidemiologist, / animal health experts and, laboratory expert respectively. Each REC (ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC) will have representative (regional coordinator). In addition, Communication officer and M&E Expert will also be recruited to support the implementation of the program as well as an Administrative-Assistant and Finance officer. AU-IBAR will provide a Team Leader for the project who will be a regular staff to coordinate all activities of the secretariat. The laboratory expert will be based at AU-PANVAC, Ethiopia, whereas the rest will be at AU-IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya. AU-IBAR will continue representing the continent on the global PPR Advisory Committee, where EU is already a member.

The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees (RSC) will also contribute to the coordination mechanism, advocacy, and reporting. The RECs will be responsible for planning and organising Regional Roadmap meetings and events in their respective regions. FAO/WOAH decentralised offices will support the implementation.

The continental Secretariat will lead the project implementation and the team leader will be a full member of the global secretariat. The team leader will oversee the implementation of PPR activities in Africa with technical support by the PACUP and the global Secretariat. Other implementation modalities may include calls for proposals for the provision of animal health services by private sector actors and for CSOs involved in animal health and wildlife conservation in support of rural livelihoods, including those in wildlife-human interfaces and conflict prone areas. Private sector actors, especially for vaccine production, may become important for this action.

When not already in place, at national level, each country will prepare and support the establishment of a national PPR committee within relevant administrative authority (agriculture minister, veterinary services, etc.) with representation from a wide spectrum of stakeholders. A PPR national coordinator will oversee the revision and implementation of the national strategic plan (NSP).

The team leader will be a full member of the FAO/WOAH global Secretariat. The Secretariat and PACUP will have quarterly meetings to review progress and harmonise with other activities implemented by other partners. The overall project report will be presented to the Global Advisory Committee once per year. The modus operandi will be prepared to enable smooth implementation of the programme in Africa.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

4.6 Pre-conditions

Baseline assessment needs to be finalised before the start of the activities. Activities for a specific cluster will not be available until the involved African Union Member State have been consulted and have agreed on the strategy. This does not hamper the implementation of activities in other clusters, nor the participation of the African Union Member State in regional coordination activities.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous

process, and part of the different Implementing Partner's (IP) responsibilities. To this end, the IP will need to establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for their initiative based on a LogFrame Matrix (LFM) specifically drafted for that purpose. These LFMs will need to be aligned to the overarching Action LFM presented in Section 3.6 of this document. Regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports that report on progress with regard to selected indicators will need to be prepared and submitted to the Commission. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as a reference the corresponding LFM.

Monitoring will assess gender equality results, impacts on rights of groups living in the most vulnerable situations and the implementation of the human rights-based approach working principles (applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data). Monitoring (and evaluation) will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability when applicable.

Human rights and gender equality competence is ensured in the monitoring (and evaluation) teams.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, A mid-term and/or final evaluation(s) may be carried out for this Action or its Components via independent consultants and/or through joint missions contracted by the Commission or via an implementing partner.

In case a mid-term evaluation is envisaged it will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, and any other issues identified in the course of implementation.

In case a final or ex-post evaluation is envisaged it will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The evaluation reports shall be shared with key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 "[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)", it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to

apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as;

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	foreseen individual contract

