

ECOWAS Presentation

This is the summary of the implementation of the PPR Progressive Control and Eradication Project in West Africa, implemented by ECOWAS Regional Animal Health Center and supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation with contributions from ECOWAS member states. The project aims to enhance food security, reduce transboundary animal diseases, and improve resilience in livestock-dependent communities.

Key activities include training workshops for laboratory technicians and epidemiologists, with a total of 25 Trainers of Trainees trained in Accra, and 40 additional participants in modular training courses on risk analysis. The project also established joint rapid response teams for disease surveillance and control.

Vaccination campaigns were conducted across 3 ECOWAS Member States (MSs) in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia in the first phase and 8 ECOWAS MSs in the second phase including Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal. A total of 4,517,320 vaccine doses were procured, with a waste rate of 5.9%. The coverage rates varied by country, with Cote d'Ivoire achieving 85.68% and The Gambia 86.46%. The populations impacted included over 12.5 million animals, with significant involvement of women beneficiaries, particularly in Senegal where 50.1% of beneficiaries were women.

Post-vaccination evaluation (PPVE) showed high seroprevalence rates in vaccinated animals, with Cote d'Ivoire at 92.11% and The Gambia at 99%. The project faced challenges such as the endemic nature of PPR and the lack of updated livestock census data, which hindered accurate targeting for vaccination.

Overall, the project emphasizes the importance of synchronized vaccination efforts, capacity building, and the procurement of necessary equipment and consumables to effectively control and eradicate PPR in the region by 2030.