



PESTES DES PETITS RUMINANTS

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Workshop on PPR Prevention and
Control in the SADC Region

OIE/FAO/IAEA

Dar-es-Salaam, 10 – 12 June 2013



First Reported in Cote d'Ivoire
in 1942

Confirmed later in Nigeria,
Senegal and Ghana

By 1972 spread to Sudan

Now in the SADC Region



Geographical Distribution of PPR





Mode of Transmission

◆ Shared pastures

◆ Live animal markets

◆ Movement of infected animals



Genetic Characterisation

PPRV organised into four groups

3 from Africa and one from Asia

Epidemiological significance less clear





SADC Member States





Infected and at Immediate Risk Countries in SADC

◆ Infected

Democratic Republic of Congo

United Republic of Tanzania

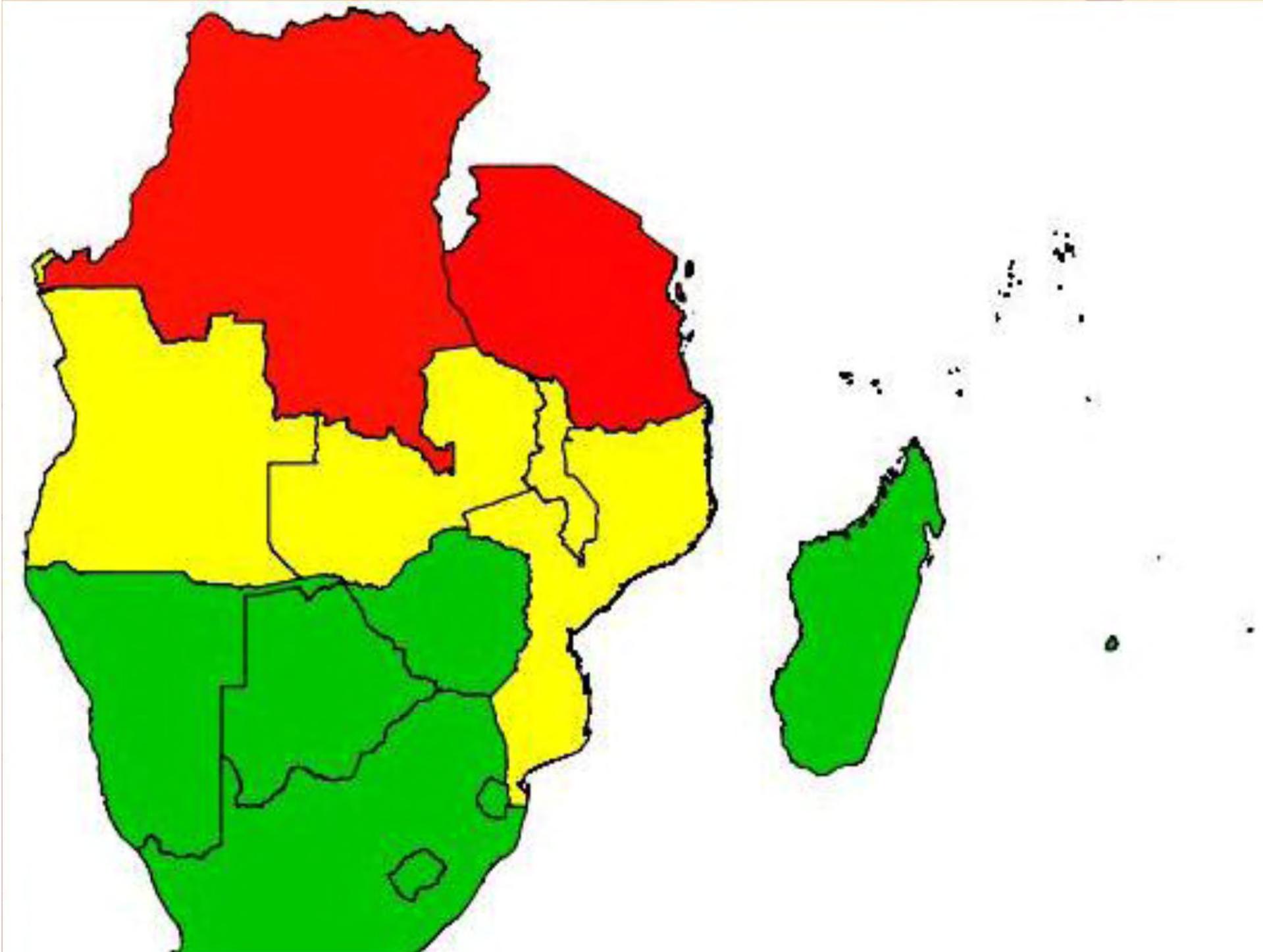
At Immediate Risk

Angola

Malawi

Mozambique

Zambia





Livestock Populations, Millions

Cattle	69.4
Sheep	37.3
Goats	48.3
Pigs	11.1
Equines	2.3
Poultry	277.7
FANR, 2011	



Livestock Technical Committee

- ◆ Epidemiology and Informatics
- ◆ Veterinary Laboratory and Diagnostics
- ◆ Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety
- ◆ Animal Production, Range Lands, Marketing and Animal Genetic Resources



Chingola Workshop

SADC TADs INITIATIVE

- DRC, URT, ANGOLA, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE ZAMBIA
- OIE, FAO – ECTAD, AU-IBAR, GALVMed
- NAMIBIA (LTC Chair)
- WORKING GROUP



PPR Control and Eradication Strategy

Formation of Working Group

Epidemiology and Informatics

Veterinary Laboratory and Diagnostics



MEETINGS OF WORKING GROUP

First Meeting – 06 to 08
September 2011

Second Meeting – 14 to 15 August
2012

Develop Regional Strategy for the
Control and Eradication of PPR
from Southern Africa



METHODOLOGY

Not Much regional Experience

- Diagnosis and Surveillance Strategies
- Susceptible Host Species
- No DIVA Tests to Distinguish Between Antibodies due to Vaccination and those due to the Disease
- No Legislation in Place on Use of PPR Vaccine



OBJECTIVES

Address the Immediate Containment/Control of PPRV circulating in DRC, Tanzania and Angola

Propose a Methodology for the Long Term Eradication of PPR from the SADC Region



Components of Strategy

1. Policy and Legislation issues
2. Early Warning and Preparedness
3. Control options
4. Diagnosis and Quality Control
5. Regional Coordination and Communication
6. Post vaccination/containment process
7. Research needs
8. Socio economic issues



POLICY and LEGISLATION

- ◆ Policy Issues (notifiable disease)
- ◆ Legal Powers (powers vested in VS clear)
- ◆ Advocacy
- ◆ Resource Mobilisation
- ◆ Public – Private Partnership
- ◆ Delivery System
- ◆ Capacity Building



EARLY WARNING and PREPAREDNESS

- ◆ Emergency Preparedness Plans
- ◆ Risk Analysis
- ◆ Surveillance Options
- ◆ Simulation Exercises
- ◆ Other Small Ruminant Diseases
(CCPP)



CONTROL OPTIONS

- ◆ Vaccination
- ◆ Stamping out
- ◆ Zoning
- ◆ Bio – security
- ◆ Capacity building needs



DIAGNOSIS and QUALITY CONTROL

- ◆ Diagnosis and quality assurance
- ◆ Diagnostic tests
- ◆ Biosecurity at laboratory level
- ◆ Capacity building needs



REGIONAL COORDINATION and COORDINATION

- ◆ Regional Coordination
- ◆ Communication
- ◆ Publicity and awareness
- ◆ Information and knowledge management
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation
- ◆ Resource mobilisation



Post Vaccination/Containment Process

- ◆ Vaccinate where disease occurred
- ◆ Vaccinating entire population may result in virus dying out
- ◆ Measure effectiveness of vaccination after 3 to 5 years
- ◆ Evaluate risk of reintroduction



RESEARCH NEEDS

- ◆ Penside Tests
- ◆ DIVA Tests
- ◆ Government Institutions
- ◆ Universities
- ◆ Private Sector



SOCIO - ECONOMICS





THANK YOU
OBRIGADO
MERCI

