

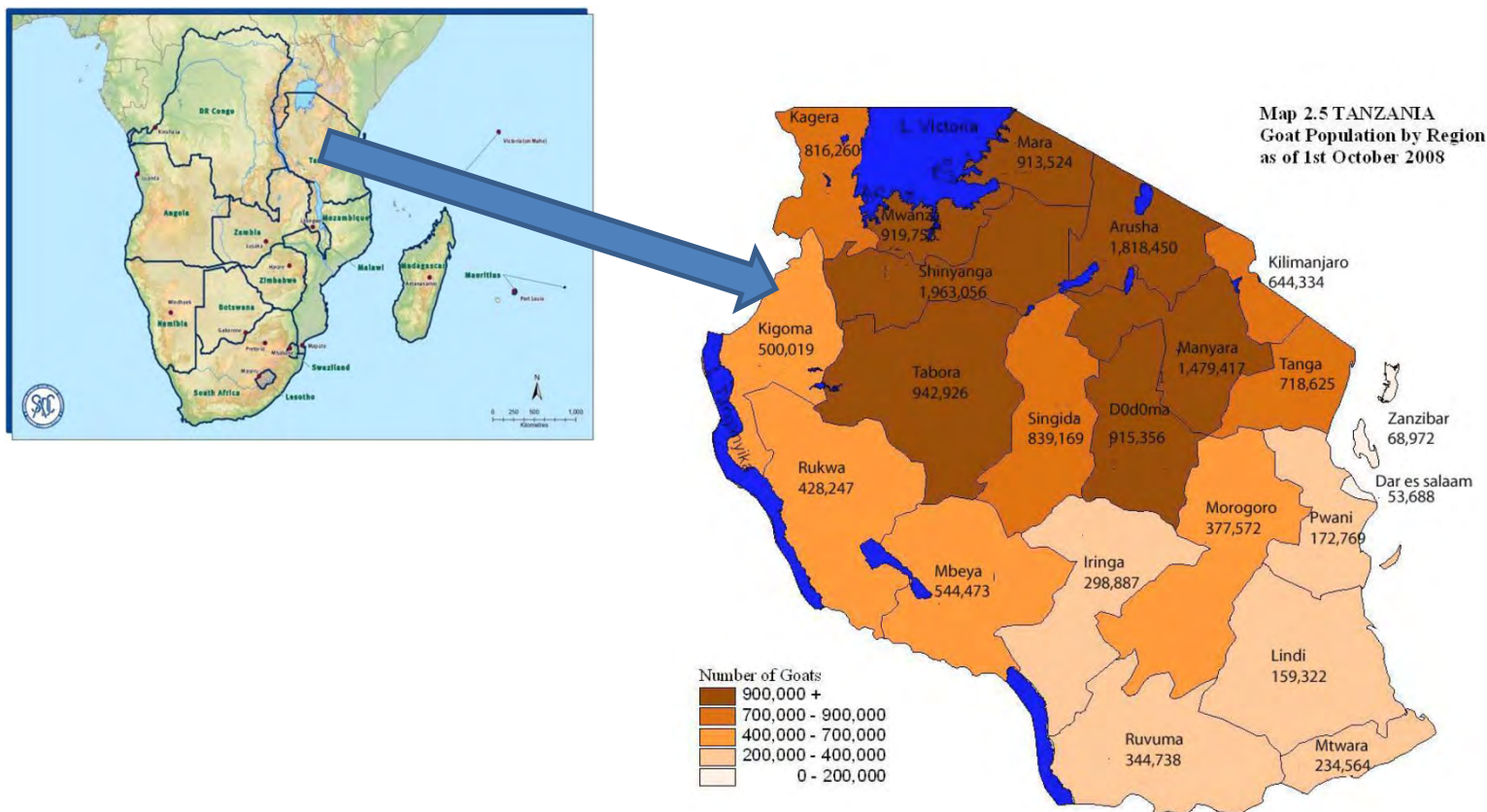
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)- STATUS IN TANZANIA

Niwael Mtui Malamsha

Coordinator – PPR control

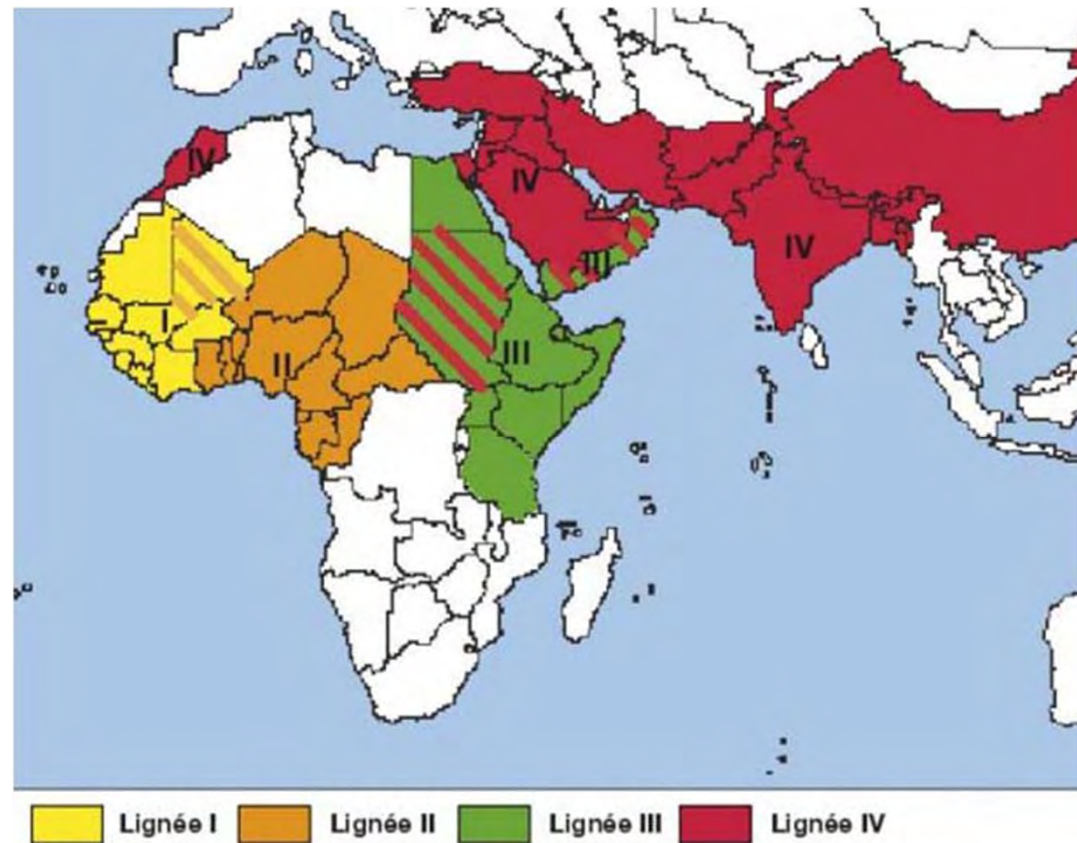


SMALL RUMINANTS DISTRIBUTION



PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)

- is an acute highly contagious viral disease of domestic and wild ruminants caused by *Morbillivirus* in the family Paramyxoviridae.



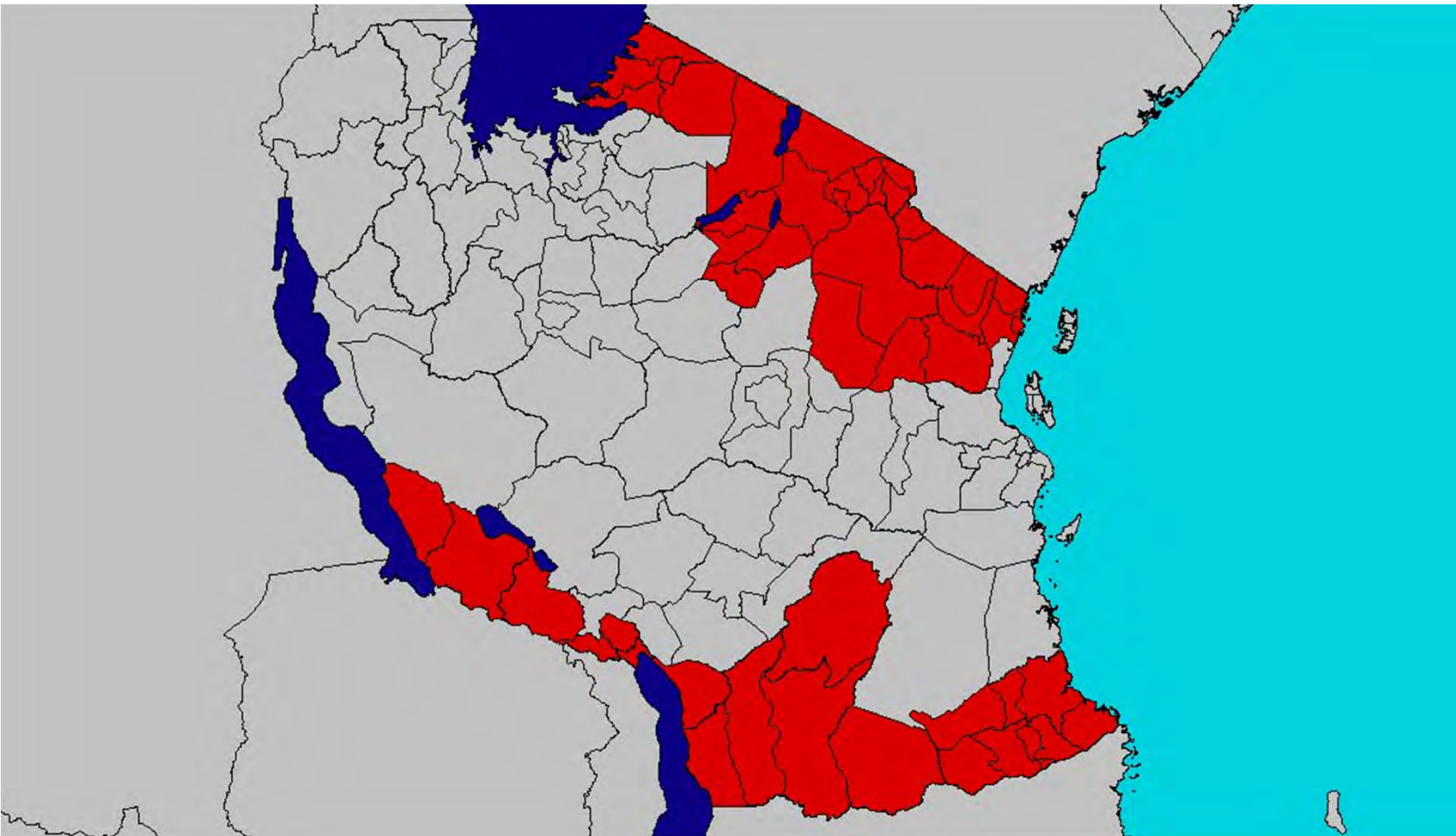
CLINICAL SIGNS



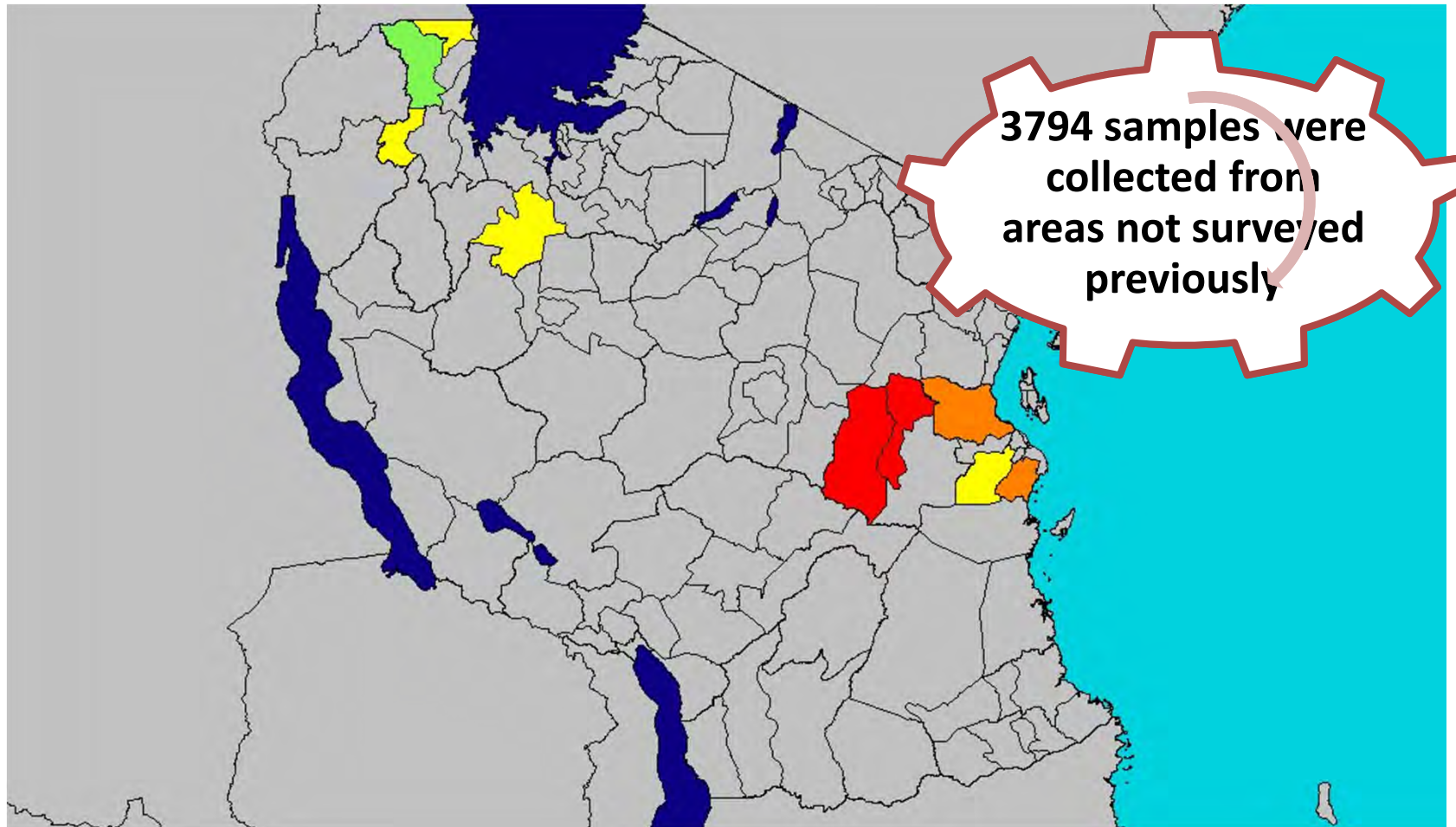
PPR surveillance

- 2007 suspected cases in Ngorongoro
- 2008 confirmed
- PPR spread into new foci eg Southern part bordering Mozambique

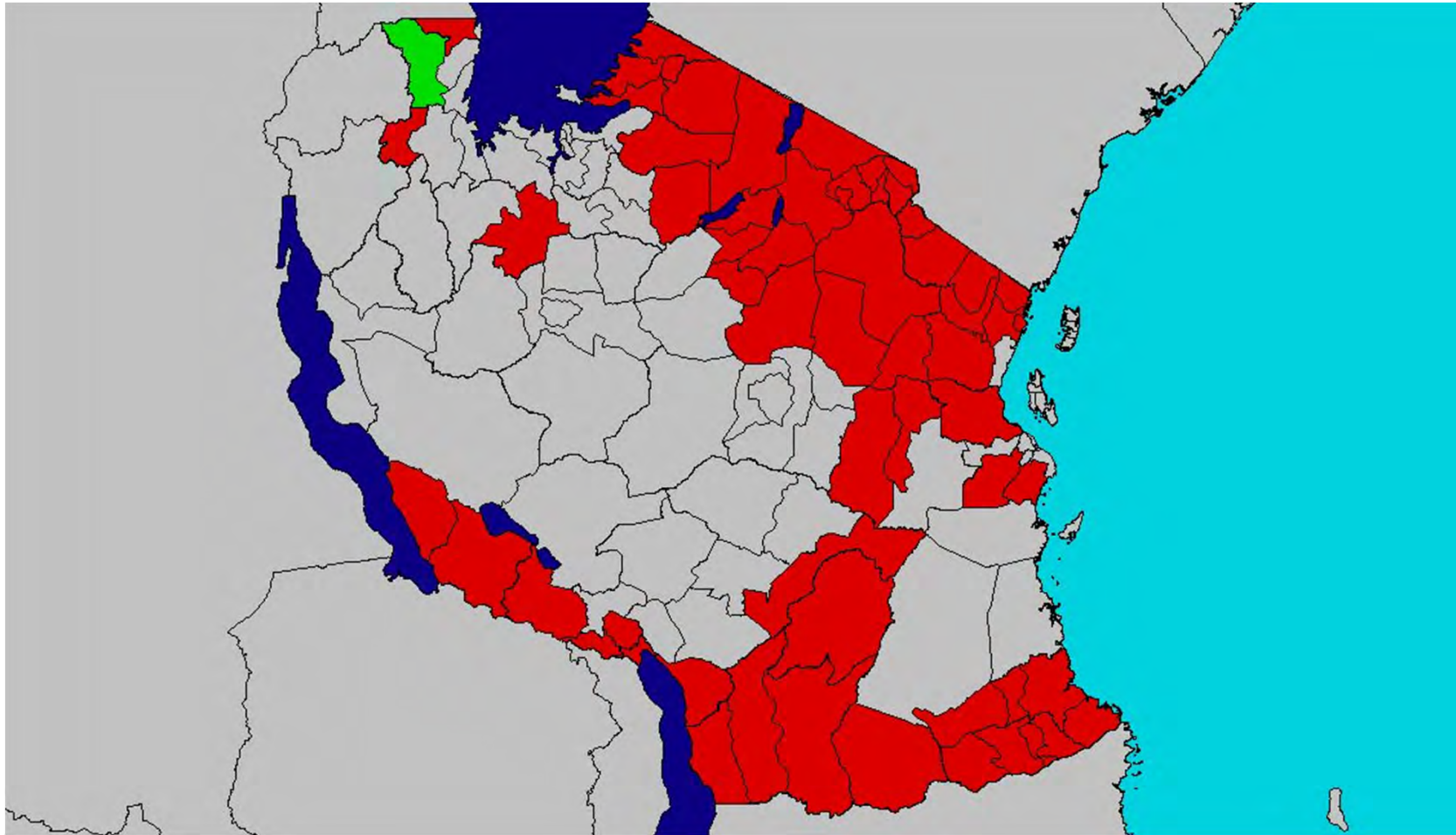
**GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONFIRMED PPR
2008 – 2011**



PPR C-ELISA RESULTS 2013



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONFIRMED PPR 2008 – 2013



EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE DISEASE

Capacity for PPR diagnosis instituted

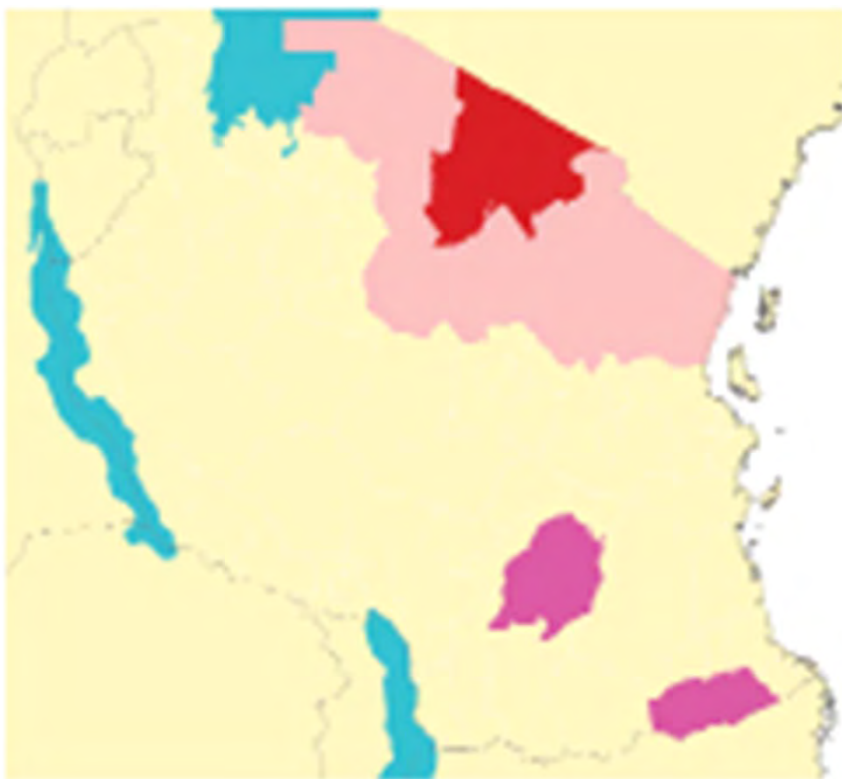
- Central Veterinary Laboratory and Zonal Veterinary centres)
- Sokoine University of Agriculture eg Epaphras et al 2011 carried *Epidemiological investigation into the introduction and factors for spread of Peste des Petits Ruminants, southern Tanzania* (prev =31% cELISA , confirmation=RT PCR

EFFORTS.....

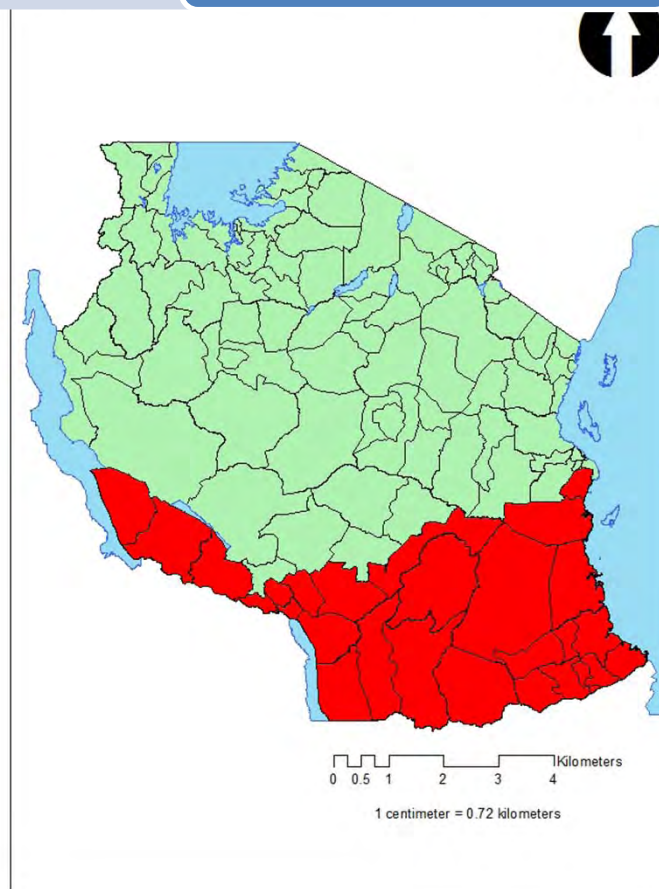
- ✓ **Increased awareness on PPR diagnosis (vet staff, farmers)** – Epaphras et al 2011 found only 2.9% farmers interviewed in southern Tanzania were aware of the disease whilst 45.8 – 95% in northern Tanzania could describe clinical signs (Karimuribo et al 2011)
- ✓ **Emergency Vaccination** (FAO, VETAID, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, VACNADA project – EU funded and the Government of Tanzania)

Emergency vaccinations

2009 – 2011



2012



PPR meeting - Kunduchi Beach Hotel 10-12 June 2013

PPR SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT

PPR is has significant economic, food security and Livelihood impact

– Preliminary findings of the socio economic study carried out in 2012 through FAO support indicated:

- Change of the flock size and value (dropped by 10%)
- Overall ability of small ruminants to sustainably support household livelihood decreased by about 30%
- Loss of potential income -on average households could not earn about TZS 335,420 per annum due to PPR. On the national level PPR economic cost has been estimated to be more than 200 billion TZS [EXR 1600/1USD].

NATIONAL PPR PROGRESSIVE CONTROL AND ERADICATION STRATEGY

Overall objective is to progressively control and eradicate PPR in 10 years – in line with SADC strategy

The specific objectives of the strategy are:

- To prevent introduction and spread of PPR**
- To progressively control PPR virus circulating in the affected zones**
- To eradicate PPR from the country**

❖ Simulation exercise supported by SADC TADS project

PPR meeting - Kunduchi Beach Hotel
10-12 June 2013

WHY CONTROL PPR?

- Improve food and nutritional security, income security and livelihood**
- Stop its further spread in infected countries / prevent from spreading to non infected countries**
- Sustain momentum created by the eradication of Rinderpest**

CHALLENGES

- Effectiveness of surveillance system ? (timely response) active surveillance proven efficient
- PPR awareness? Kilosa???
- Livestock movement (Cross border, internal movements, trade, social ties, pasture/water)
- Government engagement / Dependence on external assistance (FAO, EU etc) –evidence based socio economic impact

CONCLUSION

PPR has significant economic, food and nutrition security and livelihood consequences,

There is therefore a need for coordinated and collaborative action to address the challenges for effective and sustainable PPR control

ASANTE SANA

Merci

Obrigado



PPR meeting - Kunduchi Beach Hotel 10-12 June 2013