

Implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Progressive Control and Eradication of PPR Programme in Ethiopia

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Introduction

Peste des petits ruminant (PPR) is an economically important disease of small ruminants with a rapidly expanding geographical distribution. Is highly contagious viral disease caused by Morbillivirus and associated with high mortality and morbidity. During the national diseases prioritization exercise by veterinary service in 2015, following WOAHOIE guideline, PPR come out as the first priority TAD in the country. Previous studies of the disease in Ethiopia have shown a higher prevalence of the disease in pastoral areas with fewer, but significant, pockets of persisting infection in highland areas. The disease causes substantial economic losses by affecting the livelihood of the farmers mainly to the poorer HHs. For the last decade, Ethiopia has been implementing PPR vaccination in different part of the country in response to PPR outbreaks. Currently implementation of control activities through focused vaccination, nationally, is underway.

Project / programme objectives

- To contribute to increasing income generation and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and general human wellbeing while at the same time aims to contribute to national food security and nutrition, human health and economic growth there by poverty alleviation.
- The vaccine is provided by the federal government free of charge as is the case for all former WOAHOIE List A diseases. The regional states cover all the operational costs incurred in administering the vaccine and, other costs have been covered by various projects: LFSDP, EU-HEARD

Milestones/achievements

- Ethiopia prepared PPR NSP inline with the GCEP and approved the NSP as the government document.
- For the last Five years for a total of 160 district staff/field experts, regional and national labs experts capacity building trainings have been given on sample collection, submission and disease diagnosis.
- Based on self-assessment using the PMAT tool, Ethiopia found to be in stage 2
- Built a capacity for a total of 2,886 experts on surveillance and outbreak investigation. On this a total of 2,090 PDS and OBI conducted and 364 cases confirmed positive.
- 54.3 mil small ruminants vaccinated, and from this 1.6 mil HH benefited.
- Improved awareness on PPR and major TAD's for this three types of PPR manuals have been published and distributed (PDS trainer's guide, syndromic surveillance manuals, PDS manuals).
- National coordination unit and branch coordination office at regional/sub-regional level established.
- To coordinate and harmonize the implementation of the programme bi-annual National and regional state/sub-regional coordination meeting have been set as activity.



Other

Ethiopia has identified SGP and CCPP as other priority small ruminant diseases to be combined with PPR control activities based on its prevalence in the regional states.

Future Plans

The plan is to eliminate PPR and gain recognition of the WOAHOIE as a PPR free country by 2027.

Conclusion

Through the control and eradication of PPR and other major small ruminant diseases and through strengthened Veterinary Services (VS) will reduce the impact of these diseases. Consequently, the contribution of small ruminants to national food security and economic growth will increase while at the same time improving the livelihood of poor smallholder farmers.



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