



AFRICAN UNION-  
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU  
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

# CBPP in Africa; Current Status & Economic Impact on Production, Trade, and Wealth

2<sup>nd</sup> SGE on CBPP Workshop for GF-TADs Africa  
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# Presentation Outlines



**CBPP- current status in Africa**

**CBPP impact on African economic, trade and wealth**

**Challenges in preventing and controlling CBPP in Africa**

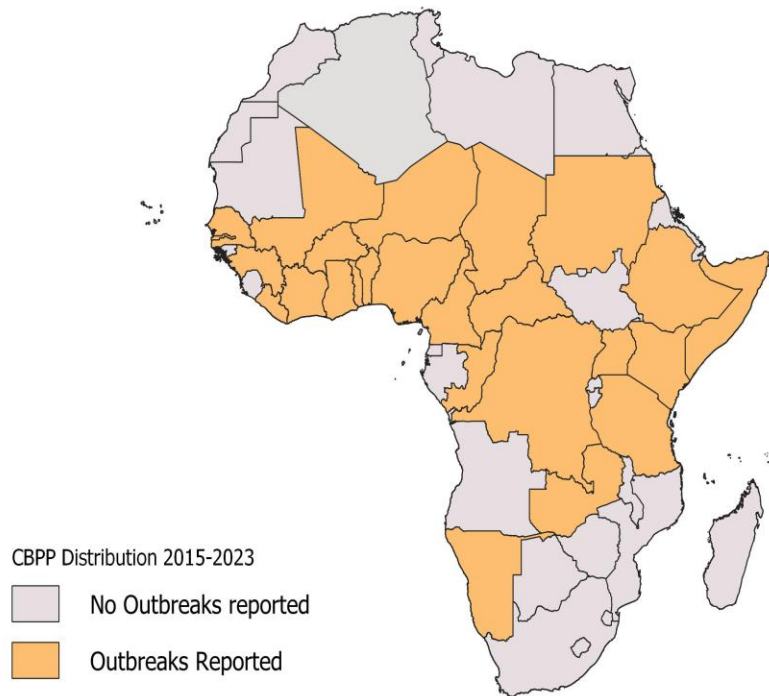
**Key messages and way forward**



# Status of CBPP- Reported Outbreaks to ARIS in Africa 2015-2023

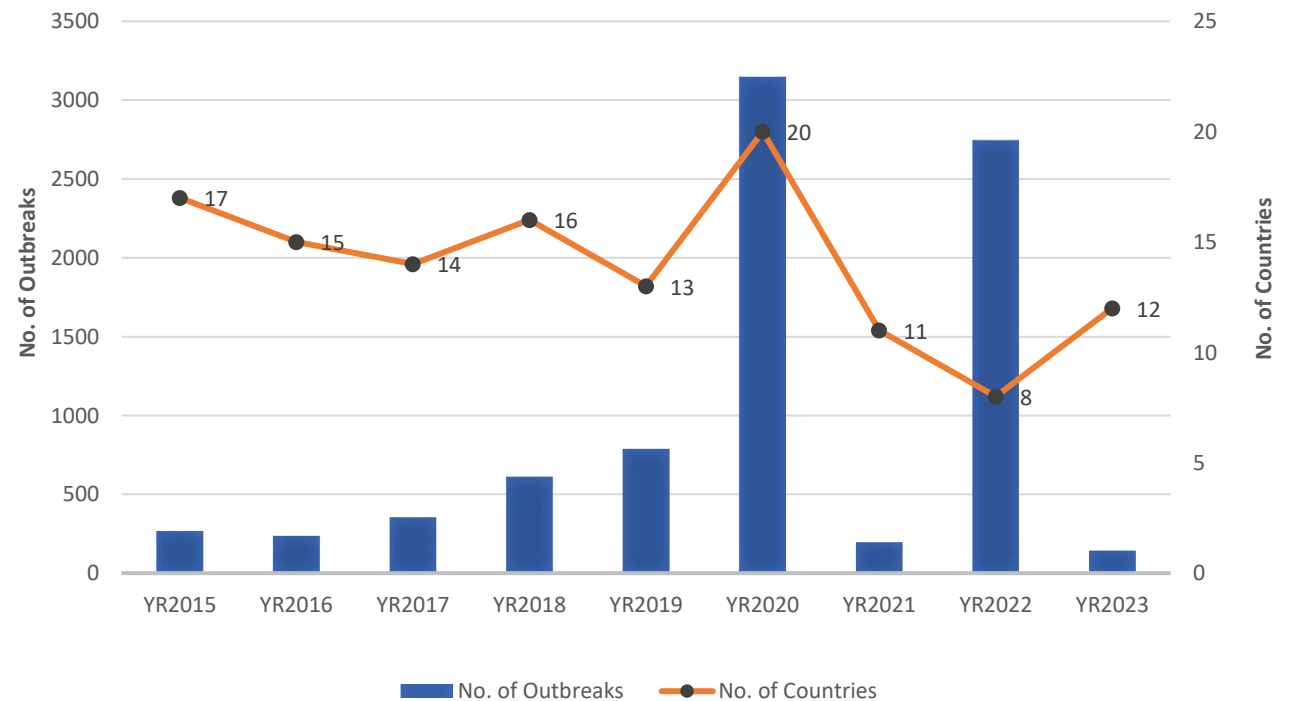
CBPP remains endemic and a significant constraint on cattle production in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly; Sahel region, East Africa, and Central and parts of Southern Africa.

CBPP Oubreak Distribution Yr 2015 - Yr 2023

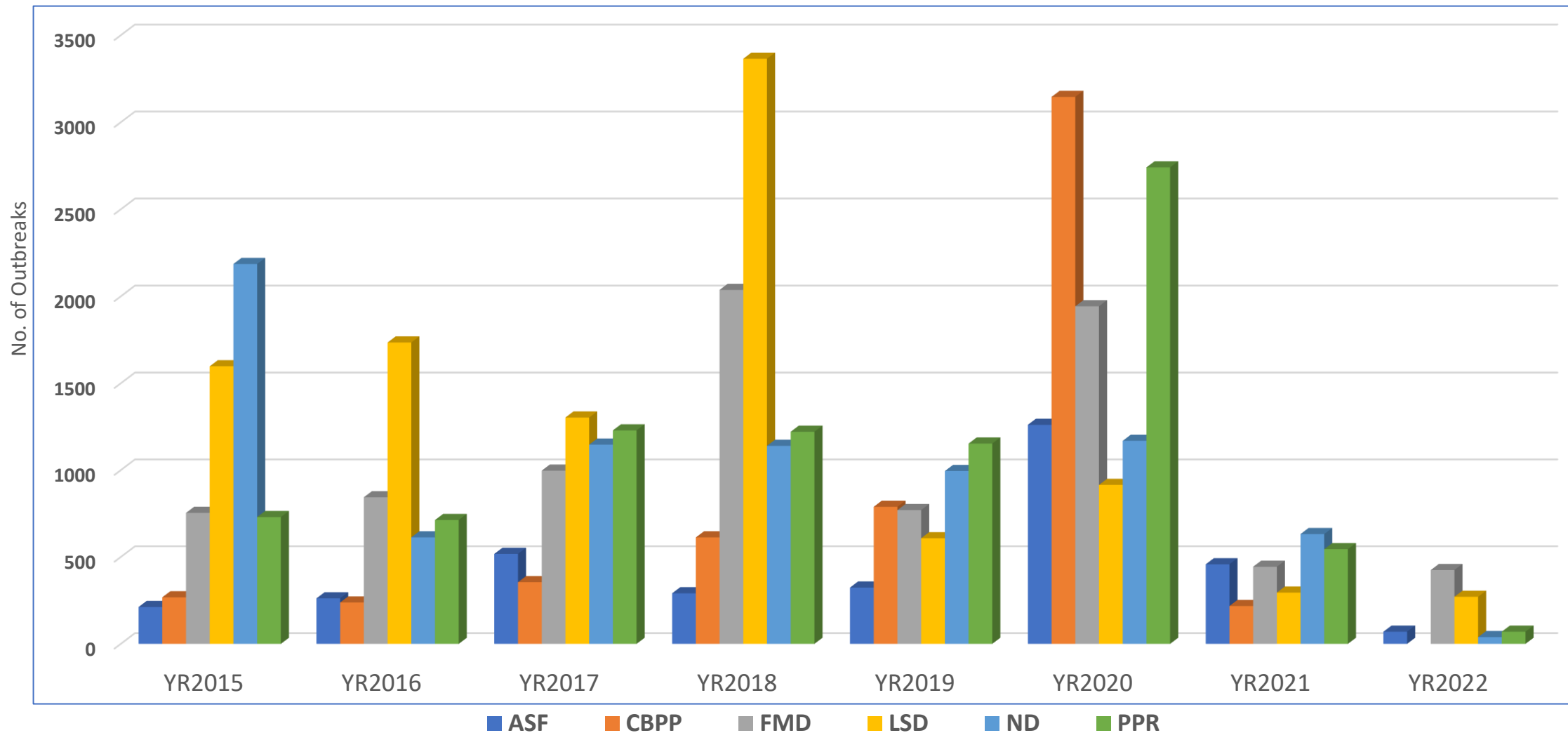


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CBPP OUTBREAKS FREQUENCIES IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (2015 -2023)



# Major TADs Outbreaks reported to AU-IBAR ARIS 2015-2022





# Control of CBPP in Africa

- **Surveillance & reporting;** Surveillance systems for CBPP are often weak, leading to underreporting and delayed responses to outbreaks. Improved diagnostics and better reporting mechanisms are needed
- **Control measure;** Efforts to control CBPP include vaccination, movement control, and quarantine measures. However, challenges such as inadequate vaccine coverage, poor infrastructure, and limited resources hinder effective control.
- **Vaccinations;** vaccination is a critical control measure, the cost of implementing widespread vaccination campaigns is substantial and often exceeds the financial capacity of many affected countries.

*Various countries have implemented vaccination campaigns, but the success has been mixed due to issues including vaccine shortages, logistical difficulties, and poor herd immunity.*

*There is a need to strengthen ARIS reporting on diseases outbreaks and control measures for better coordination, at the continental level.*





Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) has significant economic impacts on cattle production and trade in Africa, affecting both direct and indirect aspects of the livestock industry.

The loss of cattle directly affects pastoralists' wealth and economic stability due to annual losses estimated by hundreds of millions of dollars, vary by regions based on the severity of outbreaks.

## Direct Economic Impact

- **Mortality and Morbidity**
  - Mortality of 30% to 80% in severe outbreaks
- **Reduced Productivity**
  - significant drop in milk yield affects dairy farmers' income.
  - weight loss, reducing the market value of the animals.
- **Veterinary Costs**
  - high costs for veterinary care and treatment
- **Cull and Replacement Costs**
  - Infected non-productive to be culled, and replaced to maintain herd size

## Indirect Economic Impact

- **Trade Restrictions**

Local Trade; Quarantines and movement restrictions limit the ability to trade cattle locally, affecting market dynamics and prices

Regional & International Trade; restrictions on exporting live cattle and cattle products lead to loss of international market opportunities
- **Change in Market Prices** CBPP outbreaks can depress market prices for cattle, affecting farmers' income and the overall economic stability of the livestock sector.
- **Loss of Income** Reduced productivity and market access translate to lower income for cattle farmers
- **Food Security** reducing the availability of milk and meat, which are critical sources of nutrition for many communities.
- **AMR** can be exacerbated by the practices associated with the control and treatment of CBPP



# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Implications of CBPP

**Misuse of Antibiotics:** Despite CBPP being caused by *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides*, which doesn't respond to typical antibiotics, there is often misuse of antibiotics in an attempt to treat the disease

**Prophylactic Use of Antibiotics:** In some regions, antibiotics are used prophylactically to prevent CBPP outbreaks, contributing to widespread antibiotic exposure and the potential for resistance development.

Weak regulation and oversight of antibiotic use in livestock can result in indiscriminate use, further exacerbating the problem.

**Veterinary Practices:** Limited access to veterinary services and the cost of professional care lead many farmers to self-administer antibiotics without proper guidance, increasing the risk of inappropriate use and resistance.

The use of substandard or counterfeit antibiotics, which are common in some parts of Africa, can contribute to treatment failures and the selection of resistant strains.

**Impact on Animal Health and Productivity:** The spread of AMR complicates the treatment of other common bacterial infections in cattle, such as mastitis, pneumonia, and enteritis, leading to higher morbidity and mortality.

The increased prevalence of resistant infections can result in higher treatment costs, reduced productivity, and greater economic losses for farmers.

**Environmental Impact:** Improper disposal of antibiotic-treated animal waste can lead to environmental contamination, spreading resistant bacteria to soil and water systems, which can affect wildlife and human health.



# CBPP- Implications for Poverty Reduction and Wealth Creation in Africa

Addressing CBPP is essential for: promoting poverty reduction and wealth creation in Africa.

It requires a multi-faceted approach involving improved veterinary services, effective surveillance and diagnostics, farmer education, and supportive policies to enhance the resilience and productivity of livestock-dependent communities.

**1. Economic Losses:** CBPP causes substantial economic losses directly affect the income of livestock-dependent households, reducing their ability to invest in other economic activities or improve their living standards.

**2. Reduced Agricultural Productivity:** Cattle play a crucial role in agricultural productivity, providing draft power for plowing and transportation. CBPP can reduce the availability of healthy cattle, impacting crop production and overall farm productivity. This can lead to food insecurity and hinder poverty alleviation efforts.

**3. Increased Poverty:** Livestock is a critical asset for many rural households, serving as a source of income, food, and a safety net during economic shocks. The loss of cattle due to CBPP can push vulnerable households deeper into poverty, reducing their resilience to future crises.

**4. Impact on Livelihoods:** Many people in Africa depend on cattle for their livelihoods, including farmers, traders, and those involved in the processing and marketing of livestock products. CBPP outbreaks can disrupt these value chains, leading to job losses and reduced economic opportunities.

**5. Access to Markets:** CBPP outbreaks can lead to movement restrictions and trade bans on cattle and cattle products, limiting access to both local and international markets. This can reduce market opportunities for farmers and traders, impacting income and wealth creation.

**6. Social Implications:** In many African communities, cattle are not just economic assets but also have social and cultural significance. The loss of cattle can affect social status and relationships, leading to social tensions and conflicts.

**7. Increased Costs:** Controlling and preventing CBPP involves significant costs, including vaccination, veterinary services, and surveillance. These costs can be a financial burden for poor farmers, diverting resources from other essential needs such as education and healthcare.

**8. Long-term Development:** Persistent CBPP outbreaks can hinder long-term development efforts by reducing the capacity of communities to invest in education, infrastructure, and other development initiatives. This can create a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment.





# Challenges in preventing and controlling CBPP in Africa

- **Limited Resources:** lack the necessary financial and logistical resources to effectively implement widespread vaccination and control programs. This includes the costs of vaccines and logistics, veterinary services, and necessary infrastructure.
- **Surveillance and Diagnostics:** Lack of Effective surveillance systems, limited diagnostic facilities, with delay in identifying and responding to outbreaks.
- **Movement of Cattle:** Pastoralists movement across borders and within countries, often without adequate health checks, facilitates the spread of CBPP.
- **Awareness and Extension:** lack of awareness among farmers about CBPP, its symptoms, and the importance of vaccination and reporting. Educational & extension programs are needed to comply with control measures.
- **Policy and Governance:** be inadequate policies and enforcement mechanisms to manage CBPP effectively. Coordination between different levels of government and across borders is often insufficient.
- **Poor infrastructure:** including roads and veterinary clinics, hampers the effective delivery of veterinary services and vaccines, especially in remote areas.

- **Vaccine Issues:** The vaccines available for CBPP have limitations, including variable efficacy and the need for frequent booster doses. Additionally, maintaining the cold chain for vaccines in remote areas can be difficult.
- **Conflict and Instability:** In regions affected by conflict or political instability, implementing disease control measures is particularly challenging. Movement of displaced people and animals can exacerbate the spread of CBPP.

Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort involving **local communities, governments, international organizations, and private sector** to improve resources, infrastructure, education, and policies related to CBPP control.





## key messages

Animal diseases including CBPP remain a key challenge to animal resources development in the continent with serious implications on the overarching development objectives of AU MSs.

- Priority diseases in Africa include **FMD, PPR, Rabies, ASF, CBPP, RVF, and HPAI**
- **CBPP** has a significant effects on economy and a continental strategy for its control is crucial.
- There is a need for regional (RECs) approaches in addressing priority TADs and zoonoses
- TADs and Zoonoses epidemics in Africa has demonstrated prevailing **weakness** in its **multi-sectoral Health systems**, with **limited ability** to **monitor, timely respond** to large scale pandemic threats, and **ineffective cross-border coordination** for the management of major TADs and Zoonoses.
- Investment in **projects building the African veterinary services capacities** are needed to enable the management of major TADs along the different livestock value chains and to ensure timely implementation of the different individual disease strategies; instead of continuing with **single disease control projects**.
- The need to **promote PPP in veterinary domain**
- It`s high time to improve the **deployment and delivery of vaccine**, and **strengthen infrastructurethe capacities of veterinary technicians and labors**

Thank you

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