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# CBPP Control STRATEGY IN NIGERIA (An overview)

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# OUTLINE

- Country Profile
- Situation of CBPP
- CBPP control Strategy
- Challenges and the way forward
- Conclusion

# NIGERIAN PROFILE

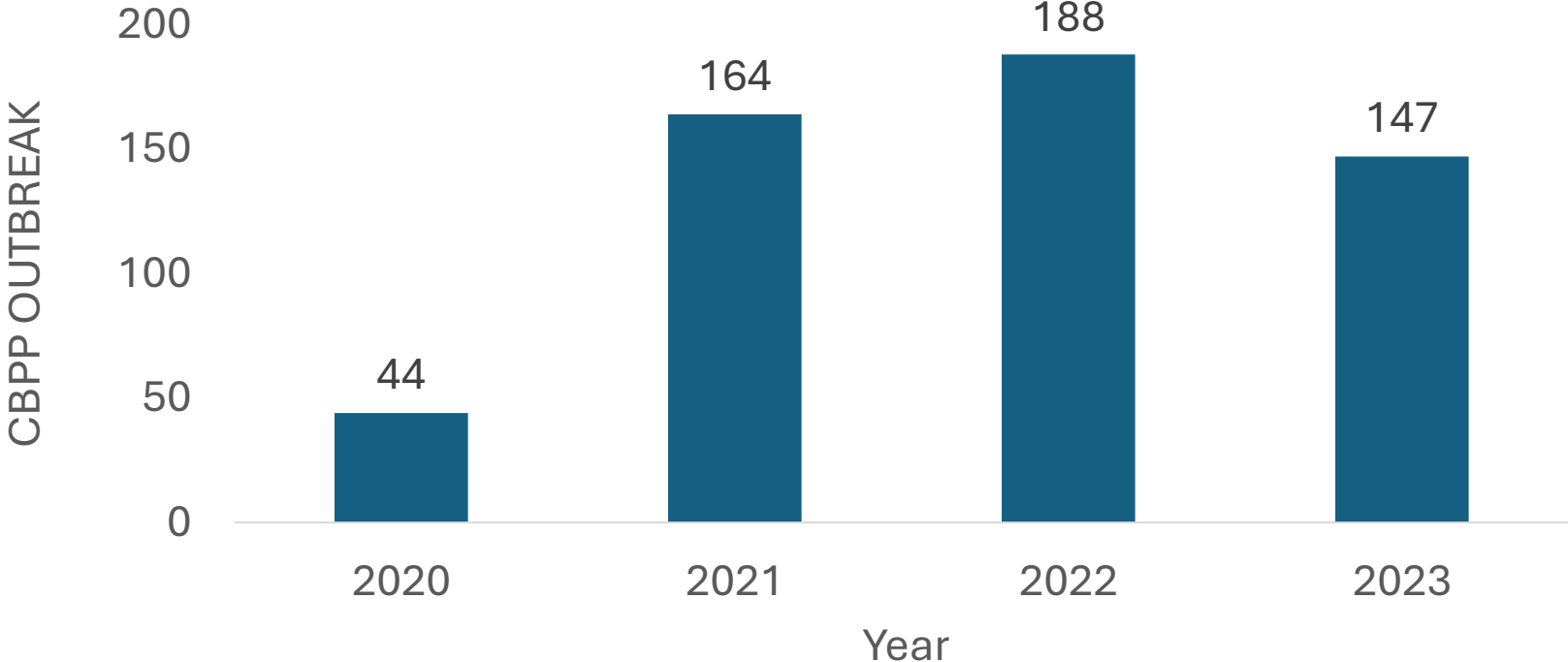
- Nigeria has land area of 923,768 km<sup>2</sup>
- 36 states + FCT and has 774 LGAs
- Estimated human population is over 250 million
- Cattle population estimated at 22.4 million.
- Over 90% kept under Nomadic production systems
- Contributes about 17% (AGDP) & 6-8% (NGDP)



# SITUATION OF CBPP

- CBPP is an endemic Transboundary Animal Disease in Nigeria
- From 2020-2023, a total of 543 CBPP outbreaks has been reported in 25 states
- The national prevalence of CBPP is between 26-48%, but higher in northern part of the country
- The vaccination coverage is lower (<35% ) than anticipated
- The country is at provisional early stage 2 (Vaccination stage) of the 5 GF-TADs plan.
- Its economic loss is estimated at N19billion (\$12.3) annually

**Figure 1 Graph showing the outbreak of CBPP reported from 2020-2023 in Nigeria**



**Fig 3; Graph showing CBPP Vaccination Coverage from 2020-2023 in Nigeria**

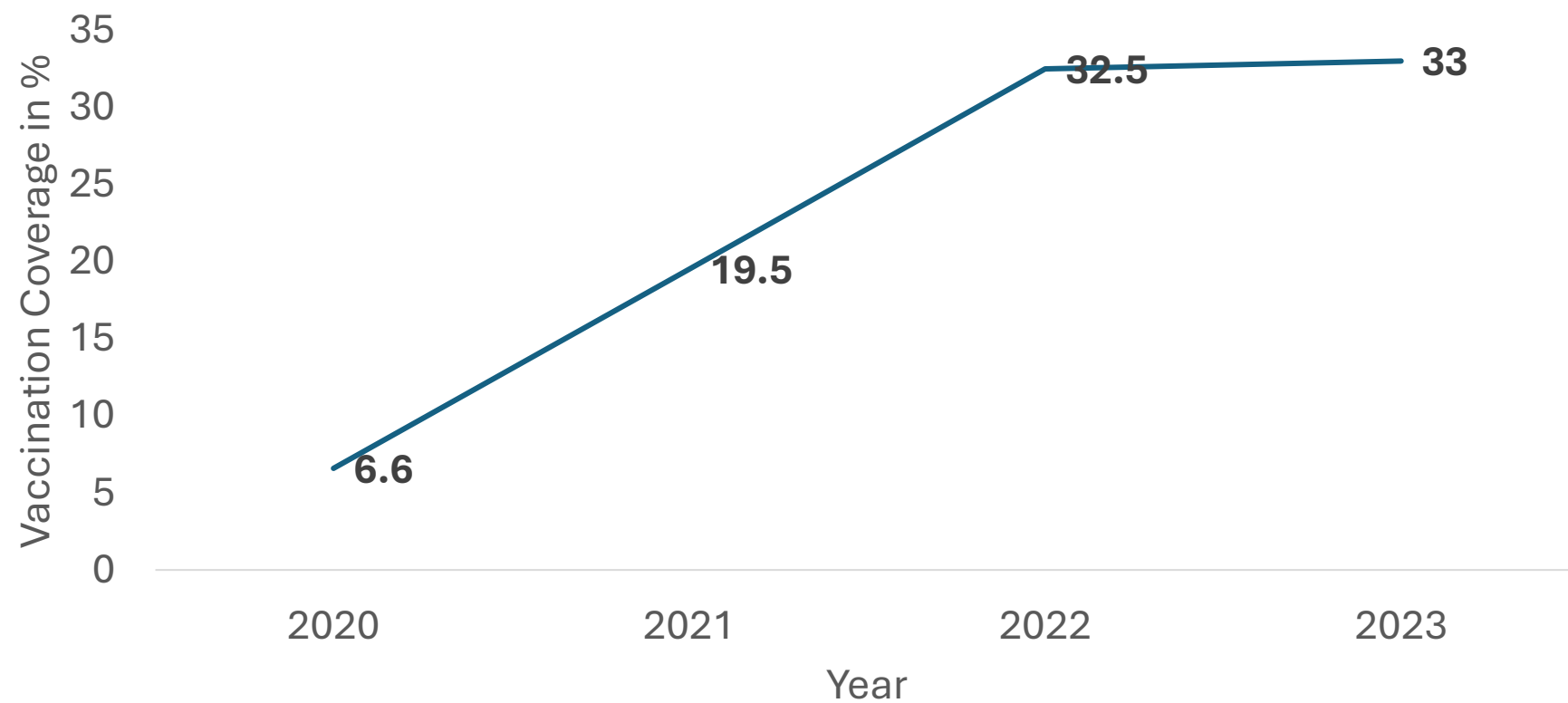
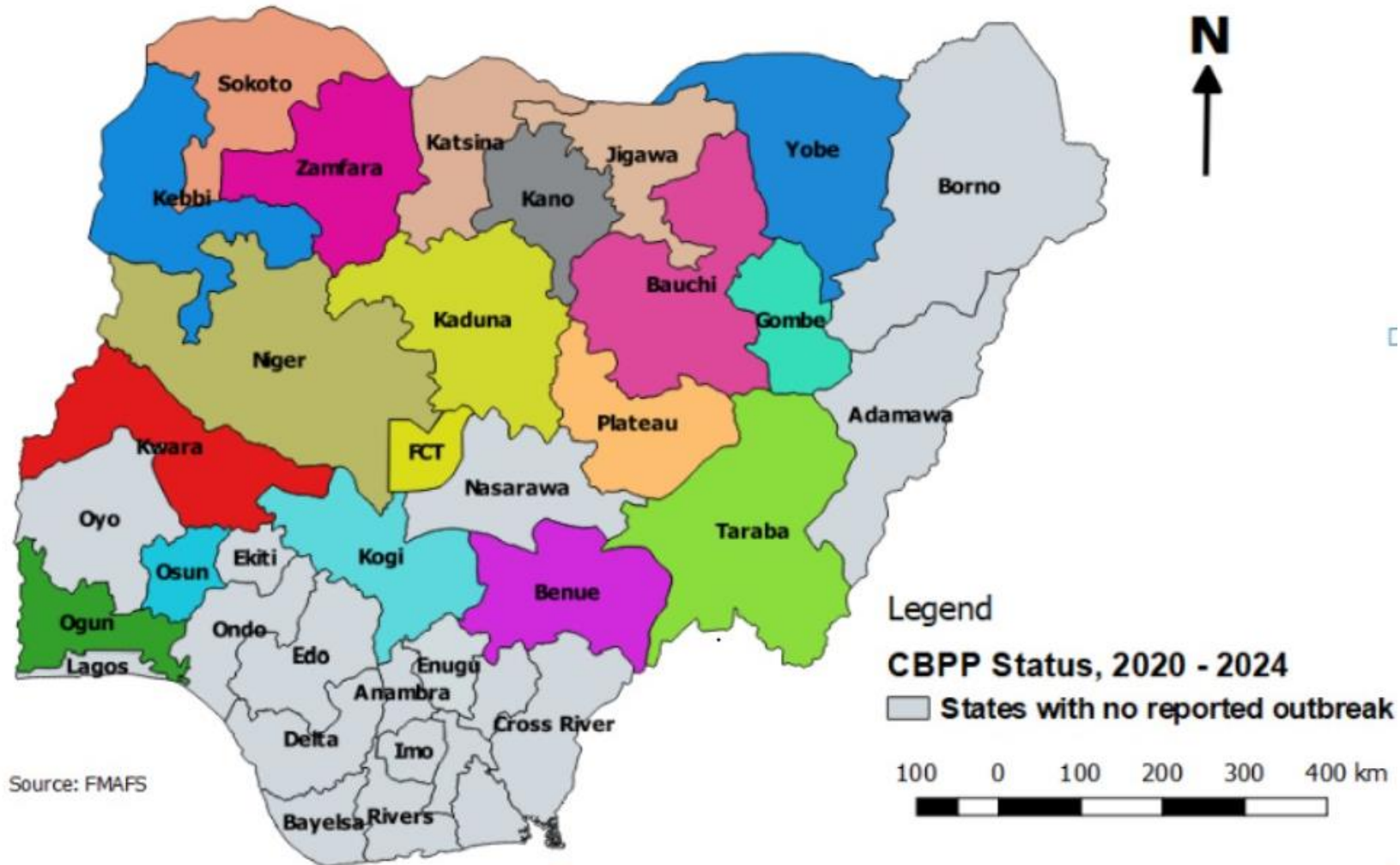


Fig 1: Map of Nigeria showing geo-spatial distribution of CBPP in Nigeria 2023



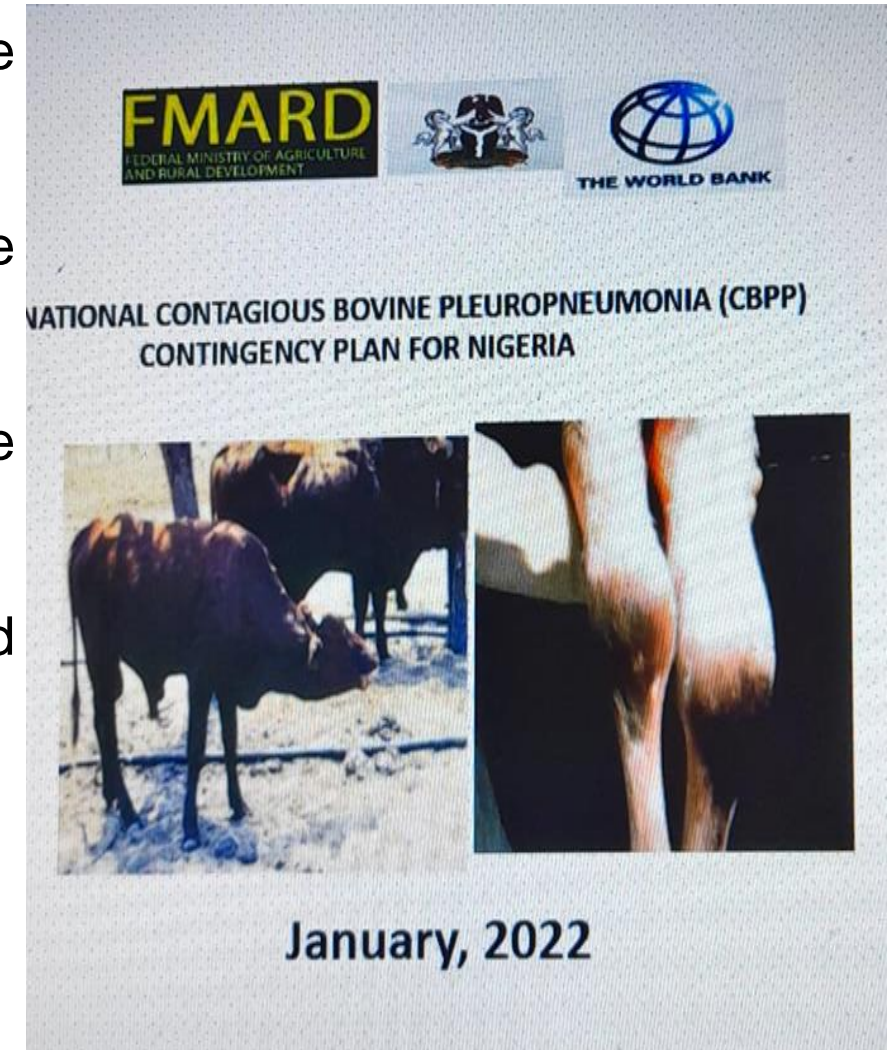
# SITUATION CONT.

- Developed a 7-year national strategic plan for CBPP control (2022-2027)
- Production of PANVAC certified CBPP vaccine (T1/44) by NVRI, Vom, Nigeria
- Annual CBPP mass vaccination campaigns in 36 states and FCT proving helpful
- Training cattle farmers on biosecurity measures and still ongoing
- Conducted training of veterinary officers on e-NADIS for disease reporting
- Supported 1,300 surveillance agents with e-reporting tools through REDISSE Project
- Trained 156 Veterinary Officers on surveillance through ISAVET-FAO programme
- Collaborative Vaccinations campaign with Niger and Cotonou Benin Republic.



# NATIONAL PLAN FOR CBPP CONTROL- NEW STRATEGY

- was developed to ensure effective implementation of the control and eradication of CBPP in the Nigeria.
- In line with the provisions GF-TADs which is a progressive control plan for eventual eradication of CBPP.
- Has a clear framework for making consistent and effective decision at various situation
- The plan is designed for a period of 7 years with a defined implementation strategy and budgetary plans.
- Nigeria is at provisional Stage 2
- This strategy comprises two phases viz: Containment and eradication phase



# CBPP CONTROL STRATEGY- CONTAINMENT PHASE

- In this phase, the strategy is to reduce the incidence of CBPP to about 10% through 90% vaccination of the national herd. Viz:
  - ✓ Mass compulsory annual vaccination of cattle for a continuous period of 5 years;
  - ✓ Control of cattle movement and the introduction of ECOWAS transhumance certificates;
  - ✓ Strengthening of epidemiological surveillance networks.
  - ✓ Improving the epidemiological and economic knowledge of CBPP within states in Nigeria
  - ✓ Mass extension program to enlighten farmers and other stakeholders on CBPP

## CONTAINMENT PHASE CONT.

- ✓ Pre and post vaccination Sero-monitoring
- ✓ Strengthening quarantine, and surveillance for early warning.
- ✓ Strengthening of Veterinary workforce capacity and infrastructure,
- ✓ Public-private partnership and Cross-border collaboration with neighboring ECOWAS countries
- ✓ Enforcement of relevant regulations for animal disease control such as movement control of animal

# CBPP CONTROL STRATEGY–ERADICATION PHASE

- This is aimed at total eradication of the disease from 10% infection rate to zero. It basically involves compulsory test, slaughter and compensation in designated areas to be classified as Disease Free Zones (DFZ)
- The following shall also be carried out in thr DFZ (but exposed)
  - ✓ Establishment of sanitary cordon (buffer zone and sero-surveillance zone) to protect the CBPP free zones.
  - ✓ Active surveillance in the DFZ and surveillance zones
  - ✓ Mass vaccination of cattle in the buffer zones
  - ✓ Implementation of strict procedures for admittance of animal within the DFZ (animals for slaughter, breeding stock and transhumance).

# CHALLENGES

- Poor information on the actual size of livestock populations
- Poor budgetary allocation for TADs vaccination such as CBPP
- Political inaptitude to the importance of CBPP because of the absence of acute mortalities and non zoonotic nature leading to Inadequate funding and delayed release fund for TADs vaccination
- Inadequate number of vaccines produced for widespread coverage
- Insecurity and porous borders

# WAY FORWARD

- Continuous advocating for livestock population census
- Adequate budgetary allocation and ensure timely release of budget
- Strengthen veterinary infrastructure with adequate vaccination equipment
- Strengthen collaboration between NAQS and security agencies at the cross-border
- Strengthen the capacity of Vom to produce adequate vaccines
- Collaboration with neighbors.

# CONCLUSION

- Effective coordination, collaboration and communication at the regional, national and subnational levels are required for the successful prevention and control of TADs.
- This must be supported by movement controls, stamping out and other zoo-sanitary measures as these remain vital in coordination of a successful TADs vaccination campaign
- Impact of security, state of the veterinary service and logistic must be given due consideration in order to achieve sustainable success.

**Thank you**