

# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

*Africa*



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

African  
Union 

**RSC**

**12**

# **Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Eradication**

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**Nigeria**

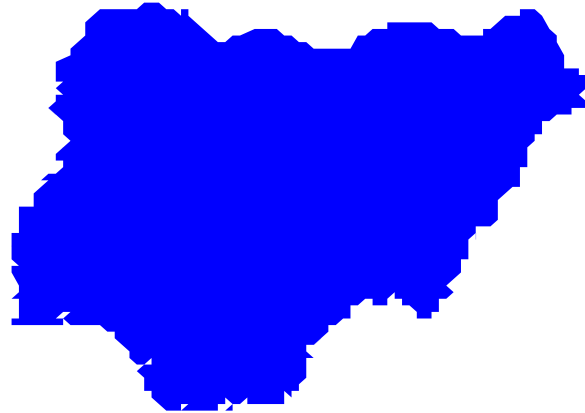
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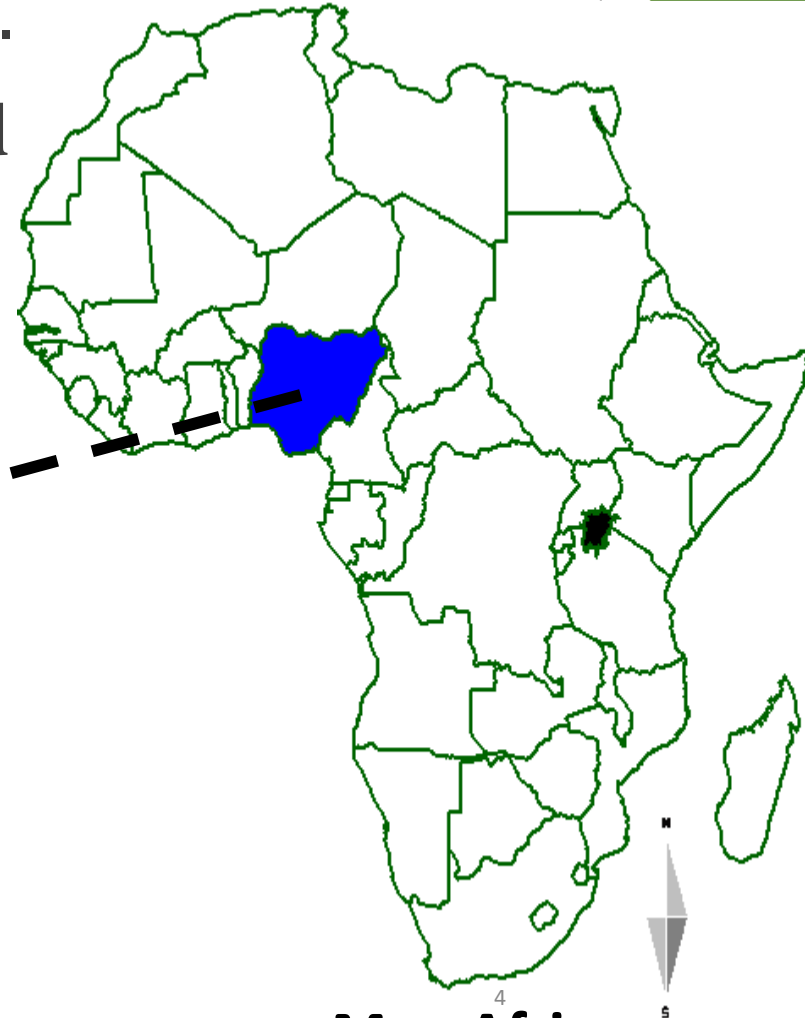
## Outline

- ▶ **Introduction**
- ▶ **Background**
- ▶ **Major risk factors**
- ▶ **Critical control areas**
- ▶ **The way forward**
- ▶ **Conclusion**
- ▶ **Acknowledgement**

- ▶ Nigeria is located in West Africa.
- ▶ Shares border with Benin , Chad Niger and Cameroon
- ▶ Land mass: **923,000** sq km



Nigeria



Map Africa

- ▶ Total : 232,679,478 million people
- ▶ Youth ( Less than 30years); 160 million = **69%**

## Nigerian' Livestock population

- ▶ Cattle: 20.9 million
- ▶ **Sheep: 49.1million**
- ▶ **Goats: 88.2 million**
- ▶ Poultry: 258.5million
- ▶ Pigs: 9.2 million
- ▶ Livestock contributes:
  - ▶ 15-20% of the Agricultural GDP
  - ▶ 5-6% of the country's total GDP



## Background

- ▶ PPR is a highly contagious viral disease that affects small ruminants.
- ▶ At epidemic levels, it is the single most critical disease militating against small ruminants- 40% of are lost every year in Nigeria
- ▶ Eradication of PPR contributes to;
  - wealth creation – youths and women employment
  - improvement of the livelihoods – food and notional security
  - poverty alleviation – access to education

## Major risk factors

- ▶ Conflicts in Security instable areas
- ▶ Porous and poorly manned borders
- ▶ Low awareness on importance of vaccination against PPR
- ▶ Insufficient funding and vaccination coverage
- ▶ weak disease surveillance activities

## Critical control areas

- ▶ Sustained political will and commitment to support vaccination campaigns
- ▶ Demonstrable consistency of funding for field activities
- ▶ Trust leading to acceptability of campaign program by livestock farmers
- ▶ Laboratory diagnostic and vaccine production capacity
- ▶ Sustained quality, accessibility, availability and affordability of PPR vaccines
- ▶ adequacy of logistics for vaccination programs

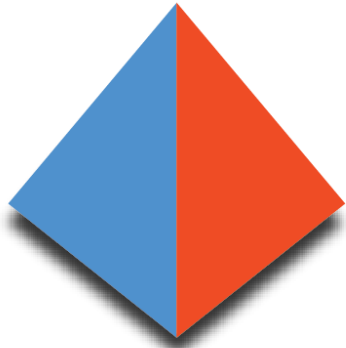


## The way forward

- ▶ Bridge the identified gaps in critical control areas
- ▶ Harmonize National Action Plans for PPR eradication
- ▶ Update risk maps, socioeconomic impact assessments and benefit cost analysis for PPR eradication in Africa
- ▶ Use updated studies for advocacy, resource and political will mobilization
- ▶ Create enabling consultative and facilitative avenues for meaningful engagements and effective collaboration the private sector
- ▶ Targeting at least 75% synchronized biannual vaccination coverage of small ruminants' population against PPR

## Conclusion

The eradication of PPR in Africa in line with the global target of 2030 is for the greater benefit of the continent. It is feasible and achievable through enhanced and effective central coordination, sustained political-will, funding and harmonized implementation of field activities; with meaningful engagement and collaboration with the Private sector, Development Partners and Donor Agencies



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