



Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

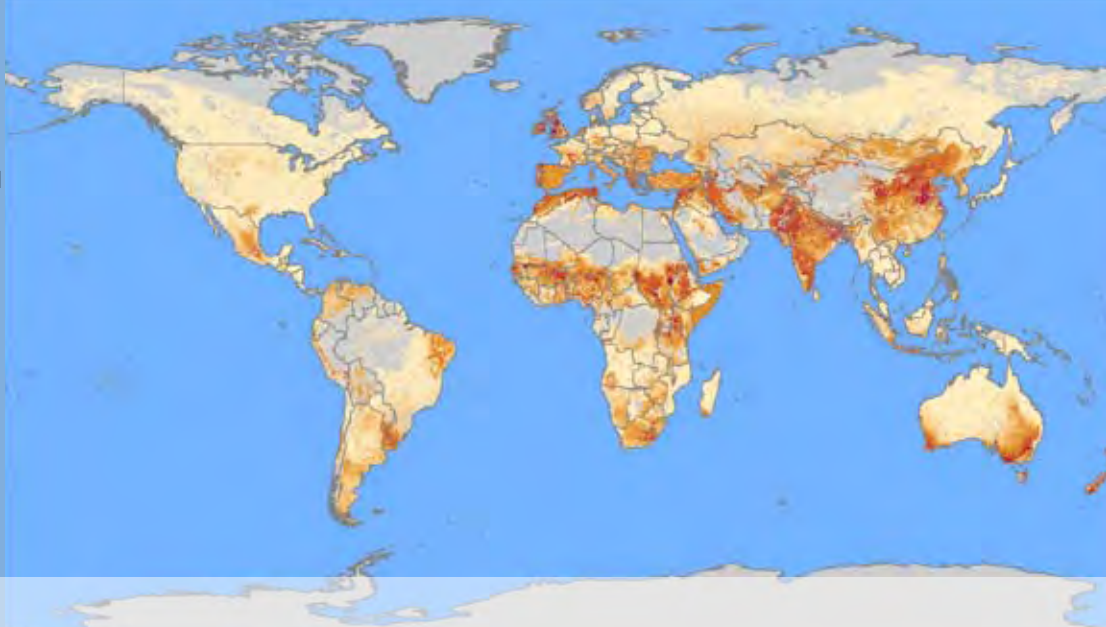
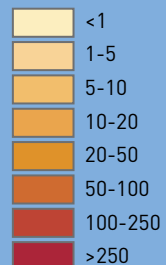
A challenge for
small ruminant production

ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH DIVISION



SMALL RUMINANT DENSITY DISTRIBUTION

Legend



Role of small ruminants and PPR distribution

Sheep and goat are one of the major livestock species kept and caved for many of the word's poor. Goats, the "cattle of the poor", and sheep are reared as sources not only of milk and meat for family consumption, but also as source of income that could be easily mobilized for paying some of the household expenditures, particularly in lean times. In addition to this important economic role, sheep and goats are significant in socio-cultural activities such as funerals, dowries, festivities and holidays etc.

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious transboundary animal disease of wild and domestic small ruminants caused by a virus of the same family as rinderpest virus of cattle and human Measles.

The typical clinical form of PPR is the acute form which is characterised by high fever, depression and cessation of eating, followed by eye and nose discharges, mouth erosive lesions, pneumonia and severe diarrhoea. Many animals in a flock can be affected at the same time and a great percentage of them will die. PPR is an important killer for small ruminant populations.

Since its first description in 1942 (Ivory Cost), the geographical distribution of PPR has steadily expanded to cover large regions in Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

Economic impact

The important direct economic losses caused by the disease are often further aggravated by the sanitary measures imposed by authorities in controlling animal movement and trade restrictions on their by-products. Because of the high negative economic impact in countries affected by PPR, this disease is one of the priorities of the FAO Emergency Preventive System (EMPRES) programme.

In early 2000s, an animal disease consultancy singled out PPR as one of the important animal diseases to be taken into consideration in poverty alleviation policies.

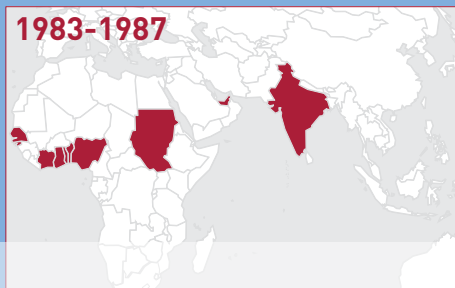
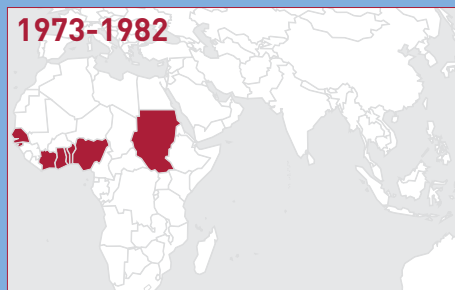
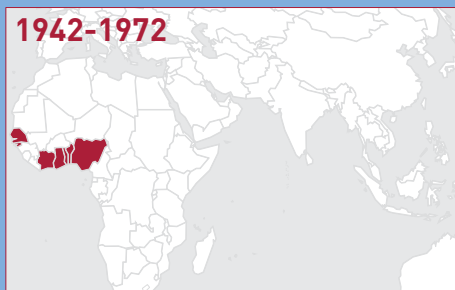
SMALL RUMINANT AT RISK BY INFECTED REGION

Central Asia.....	43,118,821
Near East	171,997,500
Far East	647,518,989
Africa	264,275,400
Total population at risk.....	1,126,910,710
Global small ruminant population	1,801,434,416

Rate of the global domestic small ruminant population is at risk 62.5%

Source: FAOSTAT

STEPS ON PPR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION



Strategy

- The governments and stakeholders be sensitized to the importance of PPR, its impact, the risks of spread to new areas and region.
- Global and regional strategies and road maps be developed and monitored (notably regional approaches for surveillance and vaccination).
- Understanding of disease epidemiology/ecology in the context of the socio-economic and farming systems dimensions for targeted intervention be improved;
- Preventive measures such as vaccination be supported: very efficient live attenuated vaccine, providing protection for the life of all small ruminants.
- Combine with other campaigns to improve small ruminant flock health and disease prevention and thus maximise available resources.

There are good reasons to believe that the eradication of PPR is and achievable goal like rinderpest.