



CBPP infected lungs; Photos taken by Noah Okumu, during PM of an experimental animal

A scalable contagious bovine pleuropneumonia control strategy in pastoral production systems

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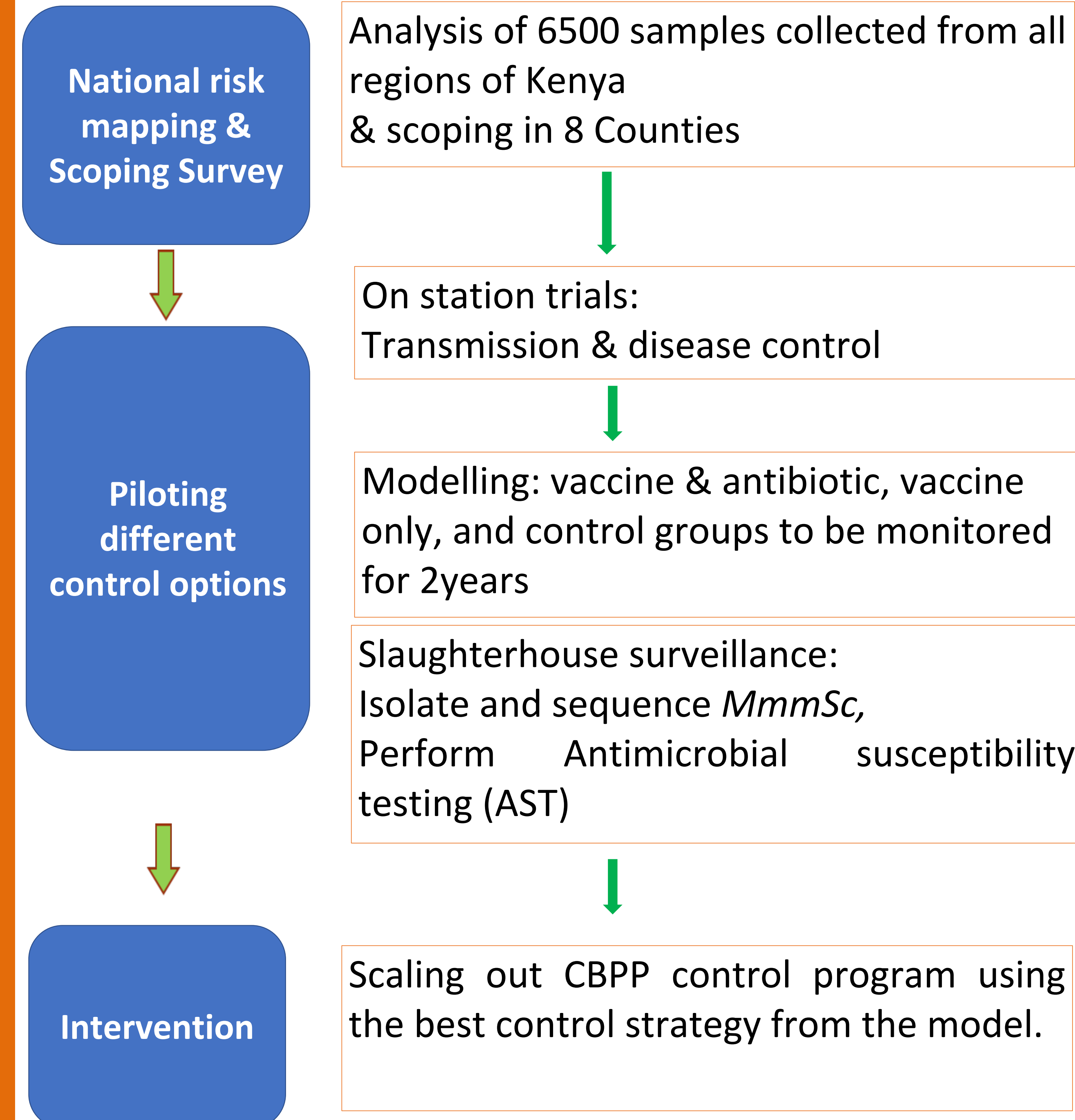
- Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a transboundary respiratory disease of cattle, caused by *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* (MmmSC) and transmitted through contact.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, CBPP results in economic losses, estimated at 44.8 million Euros annually.
- Effective CBPP control is essential for reducing economic losses and improving livelihoods for cattle owners.
- The current control policies are not consistently implemented and are perceived to be punitive to anyone reporting CBPP. Therefore, we intend to develop a strategy that is supportive of those reporting CBPP.

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Our innovative approach



The challenge

- CBPP is an endemic disease in Kenya, with sporadic outbreaks that results into varied magnitude of losses in different parts of the Country.
- The disease remains neglected with limited research and intervention programs.
- Implementation of control strategies such as accurate and timely diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, movement control, as well as test and slaughter are a challenge in Kenya and other Sub-Saharan African countries

Losses associated with CBPP

- Loss through death, culling and reduced value
- Reduced milk, and meat production
- Local and international trade barriers
- Increased production costs



Animal with poor body condition due to CBPP
(photo by James taken during the scoping)

Partners

ILRI, KALRO, Cambridge University, UCON

