




PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO THE MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE OF CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA DISEASE OUTBREAK AMONG SETTLED PASTORALISTS AT THE IGANGAN GRAZING RESERVE , OYO STATE, SOUTHWEST NIGERIA




Delivered by Dr Olutayo Babalobi (DVM,MPVM, PhD), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, at the **pre-ISVEE XII workshop, August 6-8, Durban, Republic of South Africa**, "DISCUSSING THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF METHODS FOR EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE IN LIVESTOCK POPULATIONS"






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- DEFINITION OF PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY (PE)
- HISTORY OF PE IN AFRICA-Leyland, Mariner, Catley
- PACE, CAPE, IBAR/AU
- PE IN NIGERIA
- PE RESEARCH AND TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
- *(Please see full text for details)*



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- INTRODUCTION:
- An ongoing Participatory Veterinary Epidemiology Research of a Fulani agro-pastoralist settlement scheme, the Igangan Grazing Reserve, Oyo state, Southwest Nigeria, between 2007 and date, was used to obtain from the perspective of the pastoral inhabitants, baseline animal health data of the Reserve needing animal health interventions.
- The four (4) major diseases identified by the pastoral settlers were *Charbo* (**Foot-and-Mouth Disease**), *Samore* (**Trypanosomosis**), *Eheren/Unto* (**Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia**) and *Wolah* (**Skin eruptions**).
- In Africa, CBPP is believed by some to be the most serious transboundary animal disease after Rinderpest (OAU-IBAR, 1999)



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○ **The objective of the approach**

o To follow up earlier works on control of CBPP in Africa (OAU-IBAR 1999, Mariner 2003, Thompson 2005 etc) and Design a student's PhD project on the Application of Participatory Approach to the monitoring and surveillance of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, an enzootic disease identified by settlers in a Fulani agro-pastoralist settlement scheme, the Igangan Grazing Reserve, Oyo state, Southwest Nigeria, West Africa

how the population included was selected

–Key Informants: The reserve head, his educated first son/their apparent and fifteen (15) other available settler leaders/elders)



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Information collected using a semi-structured participatory interview include


- History of the grazing reserve
- present settlement situation of the settlement,
- the settlement existing problems,
- the settlers' expressed needs,
- the animal and human health situation of the reserve



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- Information collected COPSA at the primary data collection stage.
- -- Gross and histopathological confirmation of suspected CBPP already identified as enzootic by local settlers at University laboratory.
- Led to – Community Based Animal Health training of settler nominated pastoralist.






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Evaluation of the approach/Conclusions

- -- Advantage: Cheap, low capital Involvement of traditional settler beneficiaries in identification of enzootic animal problem and – Community Based Animal Health training of nominated settler.
- -- Disadvantage: Migratory pattern of settlers affects effective year-round monitoring and surveillance of enzootic disease, may also lead to transboundary transmission of infectious diseases.
- The estimated 5 year project is ongoing (with (Thompson, 2005)'s observations in perspective.
- PLEASE SEE FULL TEXT FOR REFERENCES



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