

Context

Lack of refined information on PPR hotspot patterns and transmission drivers in PPR endemic countries eg Uganda Challenges the control and eradication of PPR goal by 2030

Innovative ways of working

Employing spatial-temporal analyses and robust statistical methods to identify disease clustering patterns using;

- Past PPR outbreak reports
- Animal movement data
- Environmental data

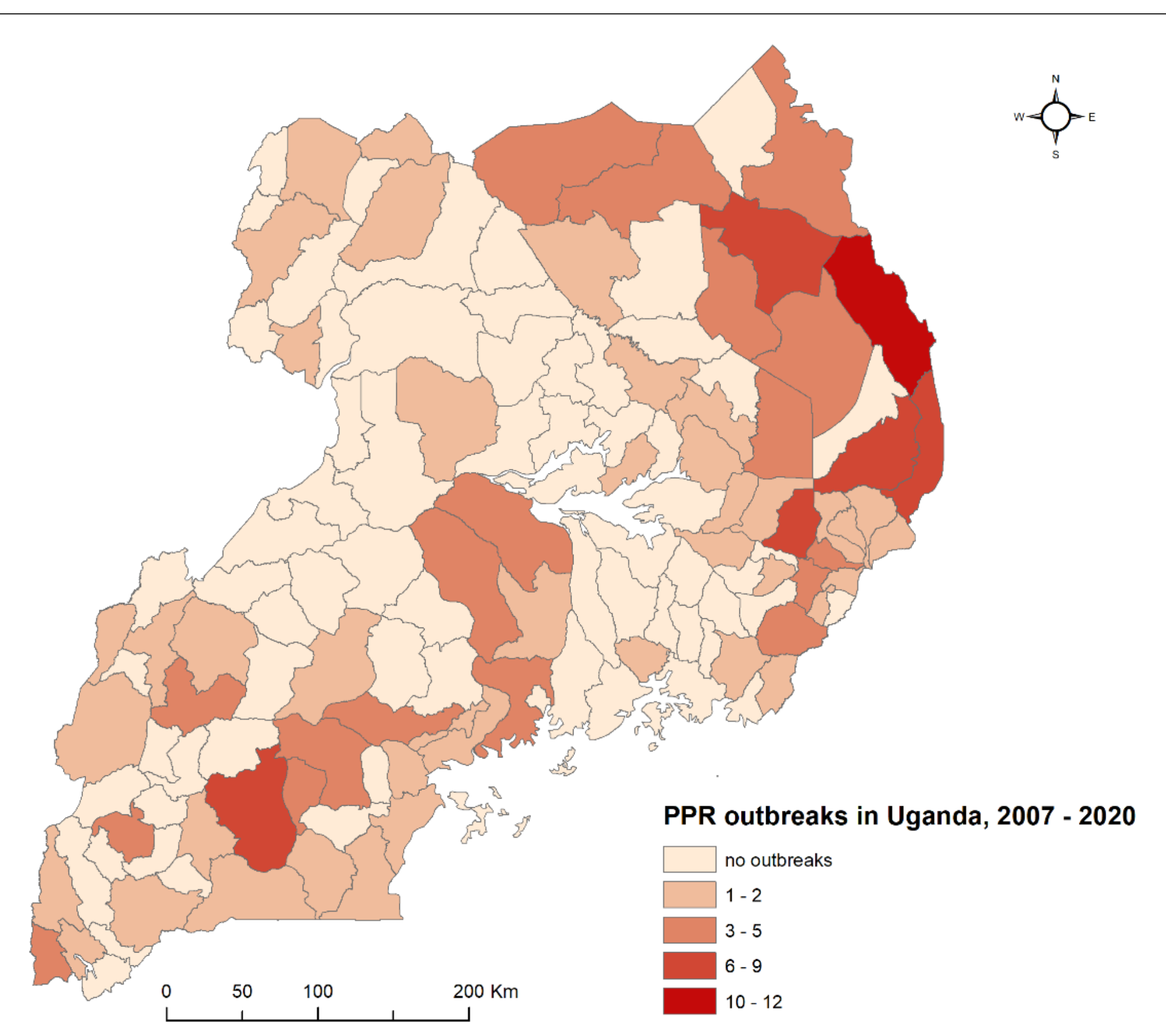


Fig.1: Total number of outbreaks reported per district (2007-2020)

Risk Analysis of Peste des Petits Ruminants in Uganda

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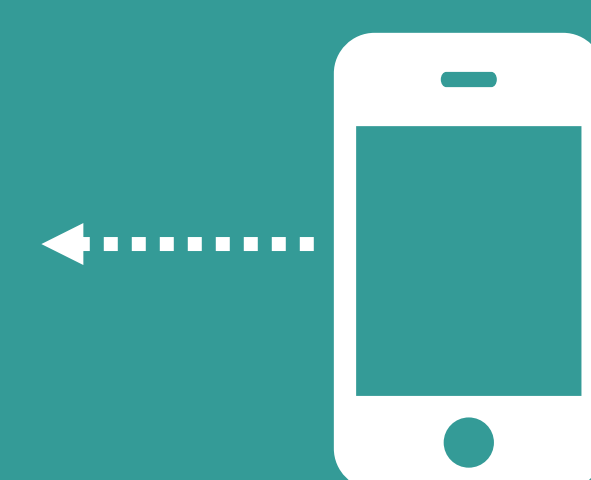
- The study identified two PPR hotspot trend categories across Uganda;
- Downtrend category – Karamoja region
- Uptrend category – Central and southwestern Uganda

The most important drivers of Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) transmission in Uganda

- Small ruminant density
- longer road length
- reduced annual precipitation
- high soil water index

These findings provide a basis for;

- Prioritization of interventions in terms of time of the year and spatial risk category
- Vaccination can now be targeted to high risk districts at the end of the rainy season



Scan to find out more

Future steps

- We will carry out sero-surveys in representative production systems (this is ongoing currently)
- We will draft policy briefs to inform the disease control officials at MAAIF to help further refine the PPR control strategy for Uganda

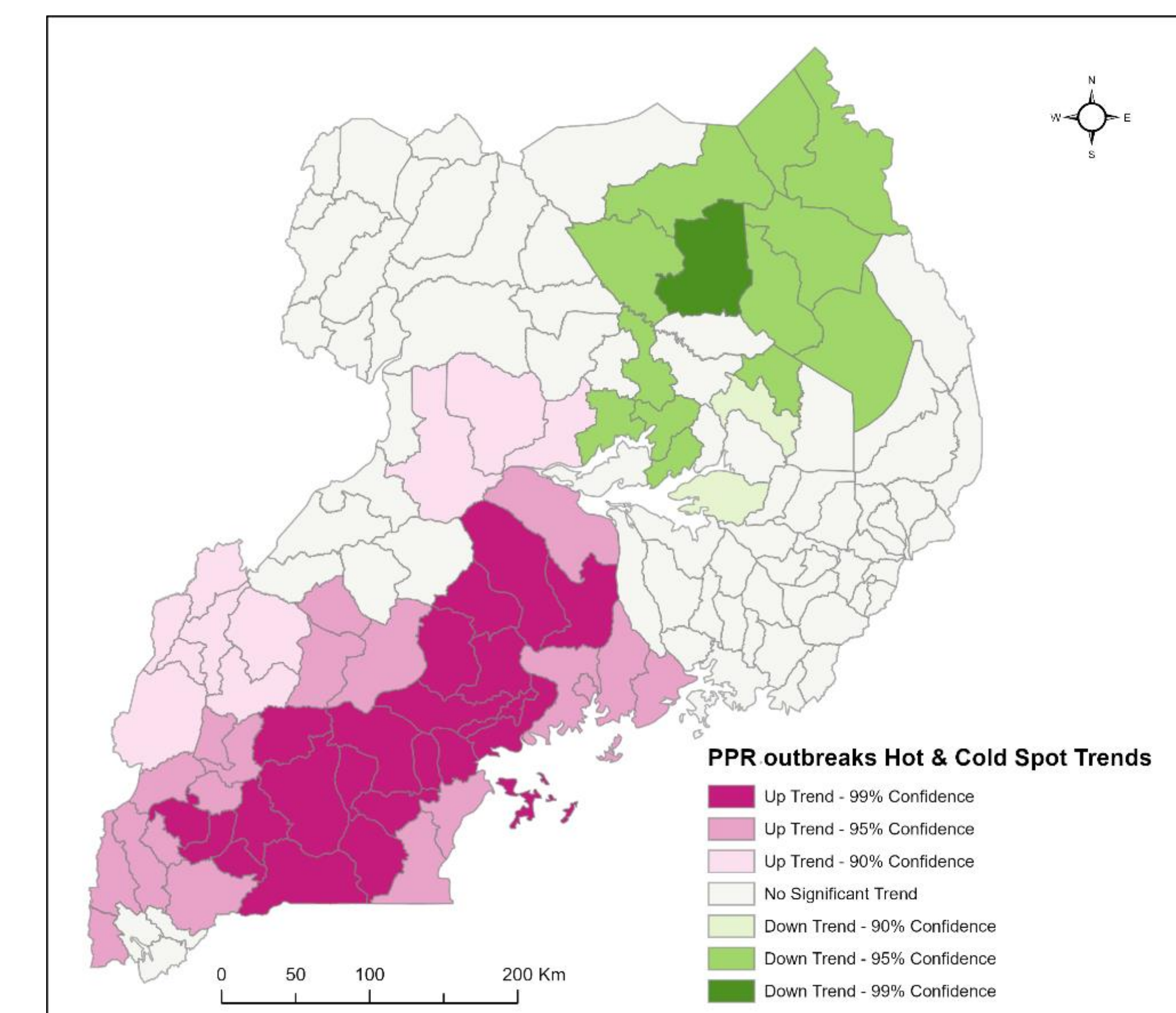


Fig.2: PPR Hotspot trend categories across subregions of Uganda

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