



Dr Karim Tounkara
Regional Representative for Africa
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

**DEVELOPMENT AND CURRENT FMD
AND PPR SITUATION IN THE SUB-
REGIONS OF WESTERN, NORTHERN
AND EASTERN AFRICA**

OIE PROCEDURES FOR THE ENDORSEMENT OF
NATIONAL OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES
WITH REGARD TO FMD AND PPR
18- 20 JULY 2017 KIGALI RWANDA

OUTLINE

➤ Infection with Foot and Mouth Disease Virus

- Worldwide situation
- Situation in West, Central, Northern, Eastern and Southern Africa with overview on current trend

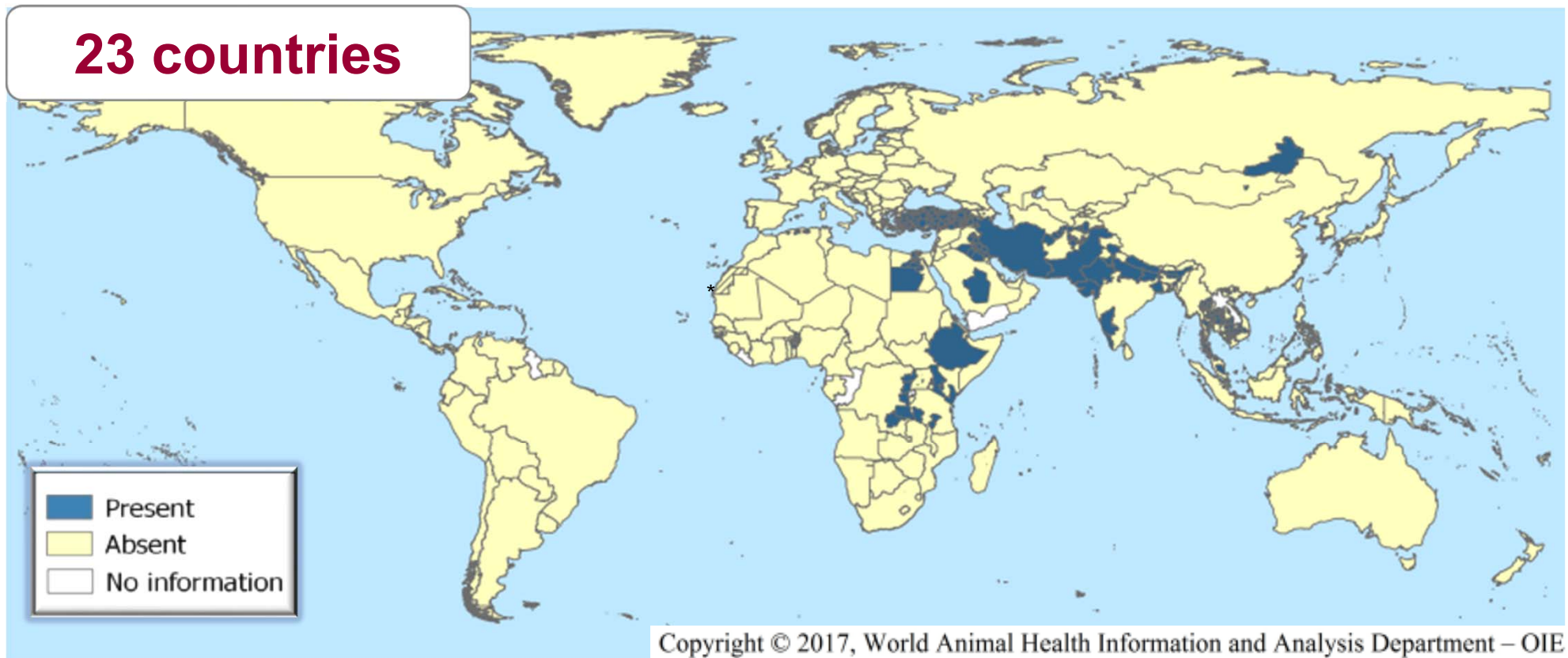
➤ Infection with Peste des Petits Ruminants Virus

- Worldwide situation
- Situation in West, Central, Northern, Eastern and Southern Africa with overview on current trend

Infection with foot and mouth disease virus

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype A

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

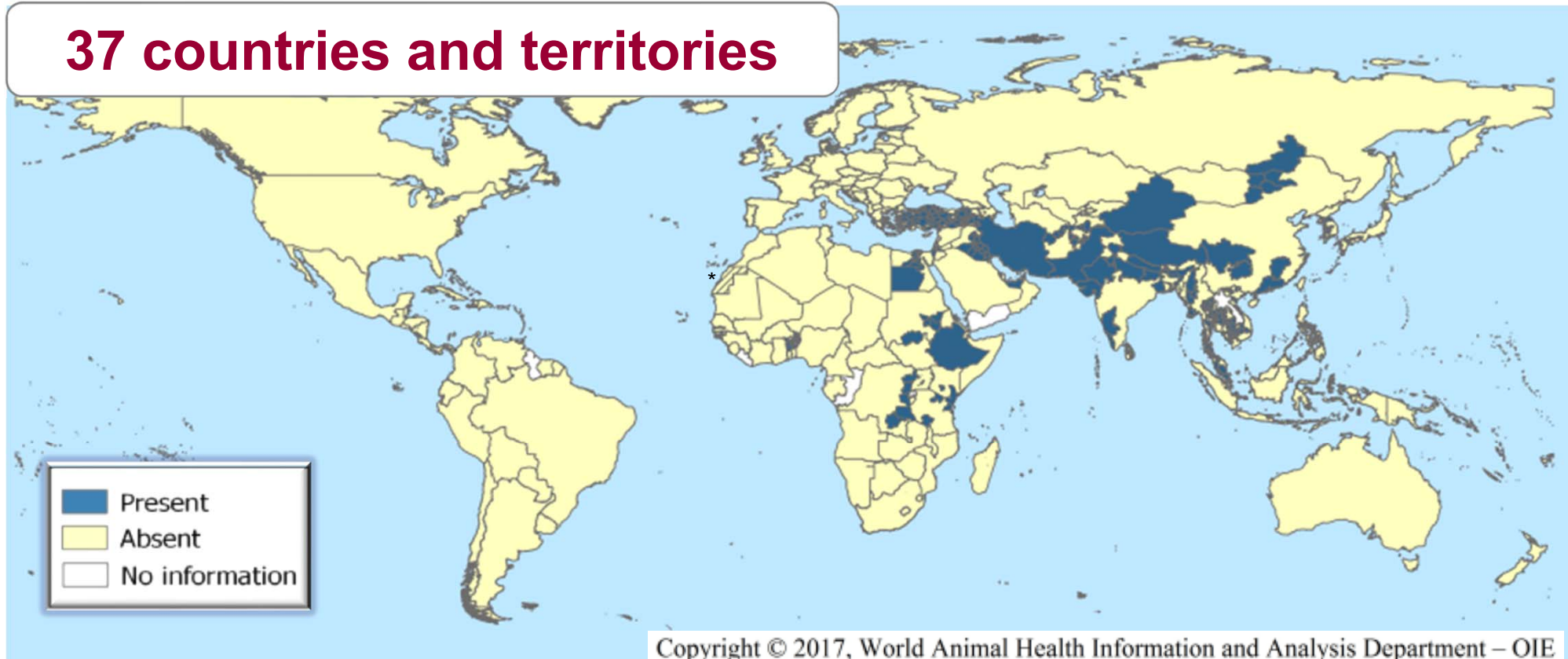


**Data provided by Morocco*

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype 0

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

37 countries and territories



*Data provided by Morocco

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype Asia 1

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

4 countries



Copyright © 2017, World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – OIE

**Data provided by Morocco*

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype SAT 1

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

9 countries



**Data provided by Morocco*

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype SAT 2

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

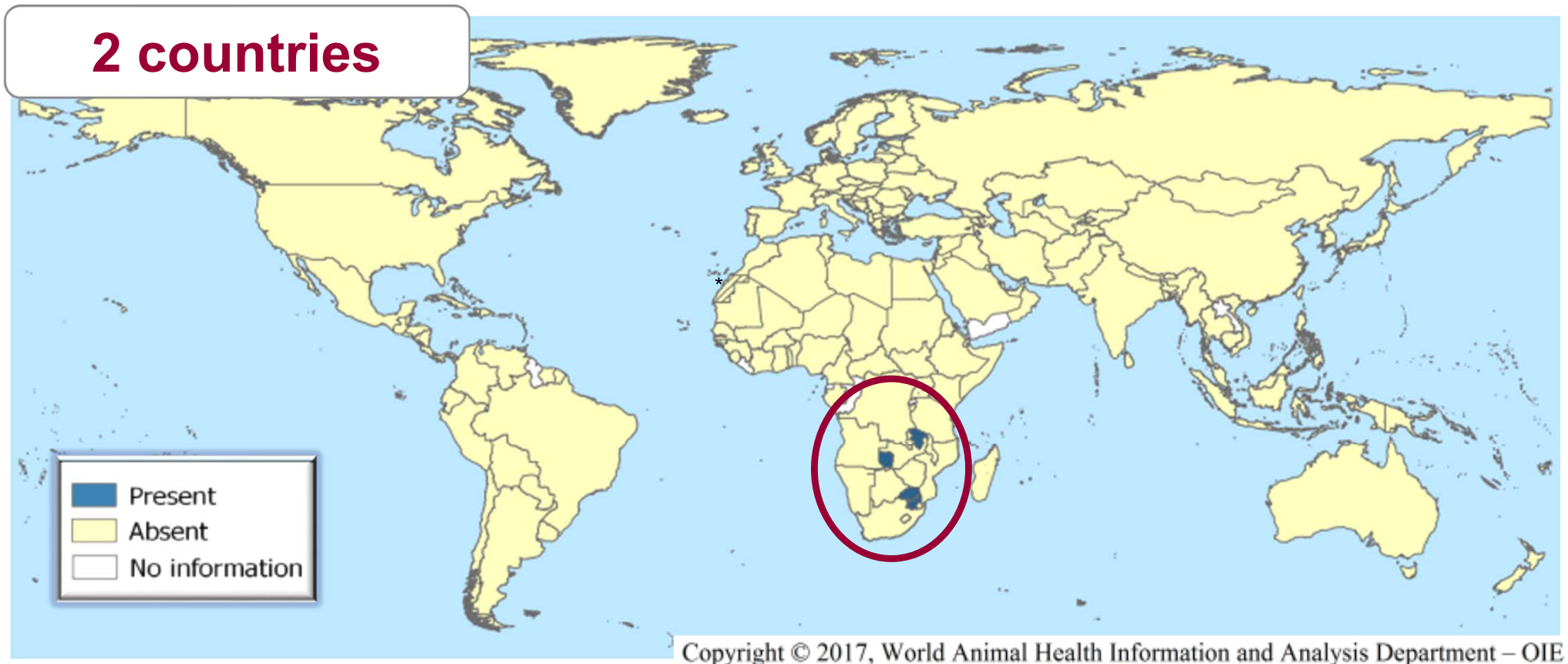
11 countries



**Data provided by Morocco*

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype SAT 3

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

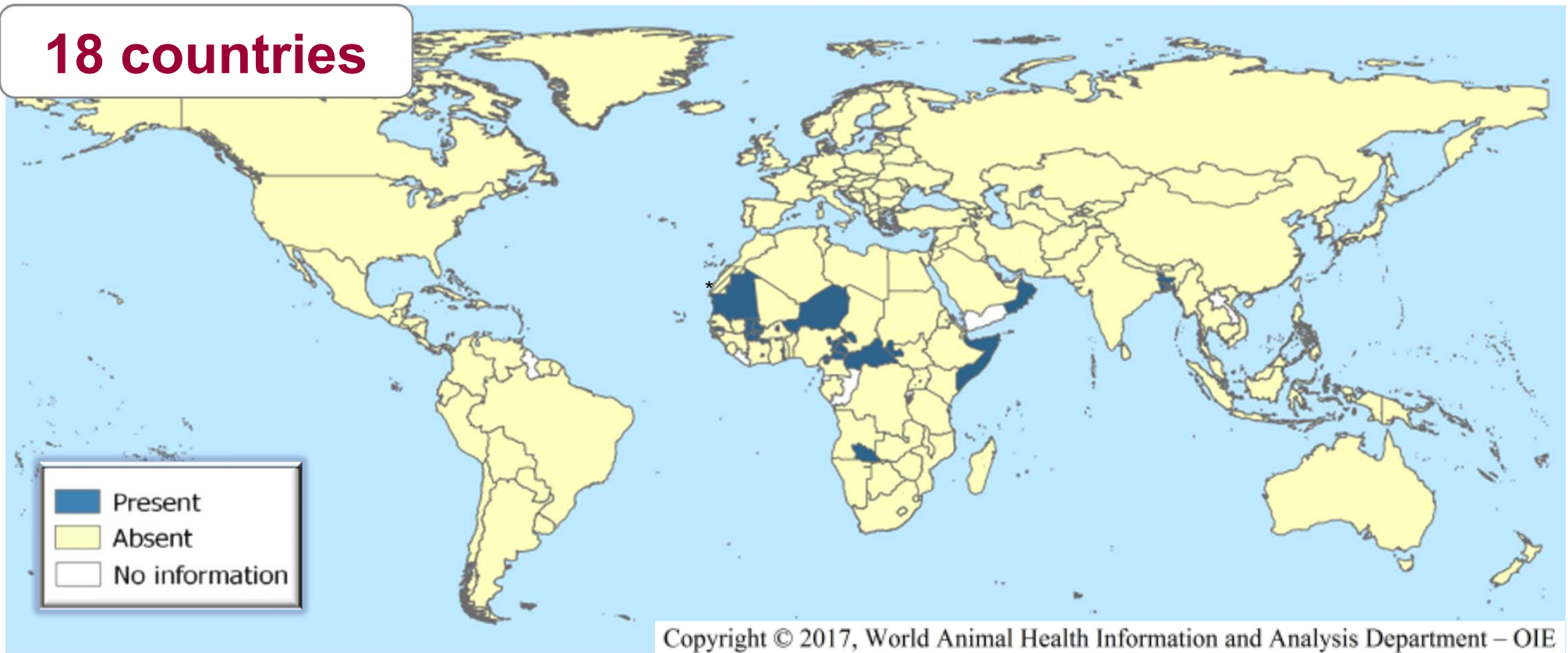


*Data provided by Morocco

Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype not specified

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

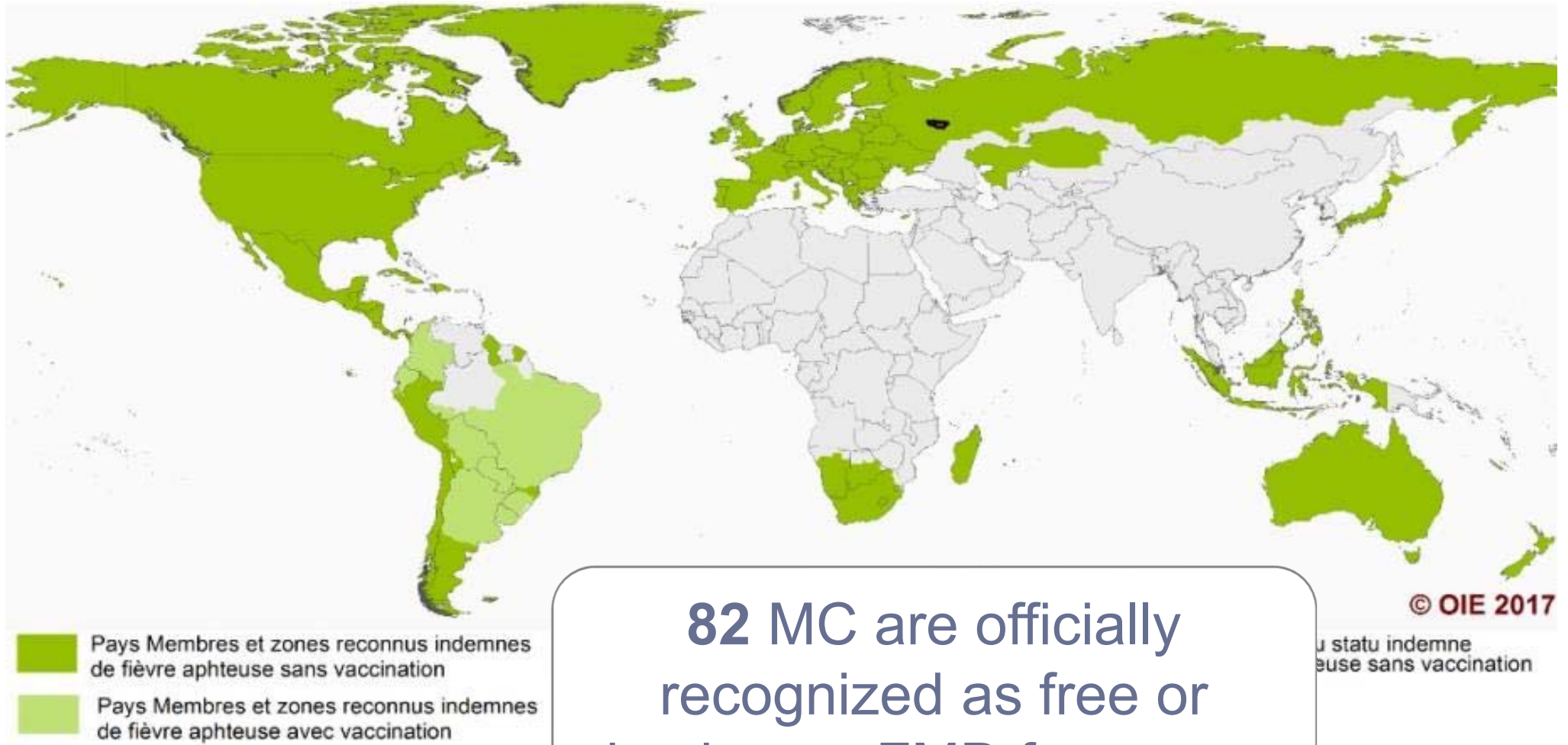
18 countries



**Data provided by Morocco*

OIE Member Countries' official FMD status

(last update January 2017)



Percentage of the reporting countries that notified FMD present

(between 2005 and 2016)

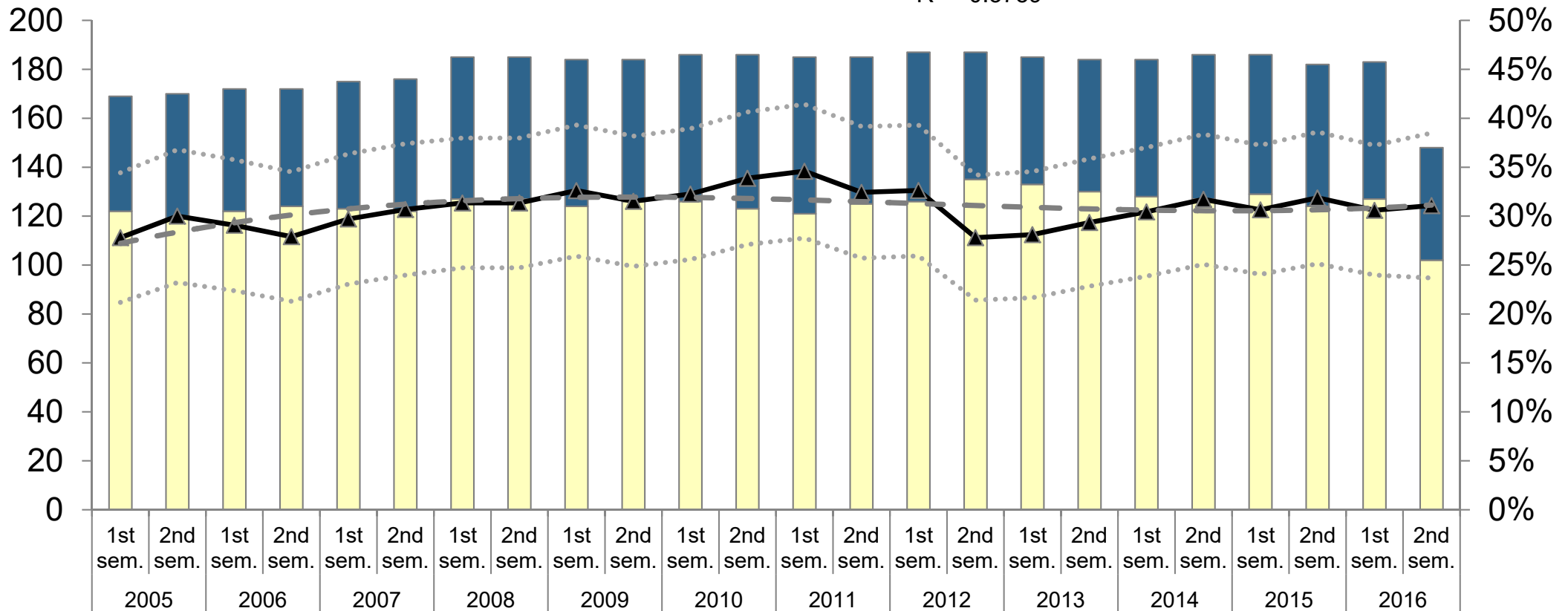
(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

$$y = 2E-05x^3 - 0.0011x^2 + 0.0146x + 0.2586$$

$$R^2 = 0.3759$$

Number of countries

% affected countries



■ Countries reporting the disease present

■ Countries reporting the disease absent

▲ % affected reporting countries with 95% C.I.



Analysis of WAHIS data



Exploring the regional differences for
the occurrence of FMD

Methodology (1)

Regional analysis of data (2005 – 2016)



Defining regional prevalence in 12 years
(countries reporting disease presence/total countries reporting)

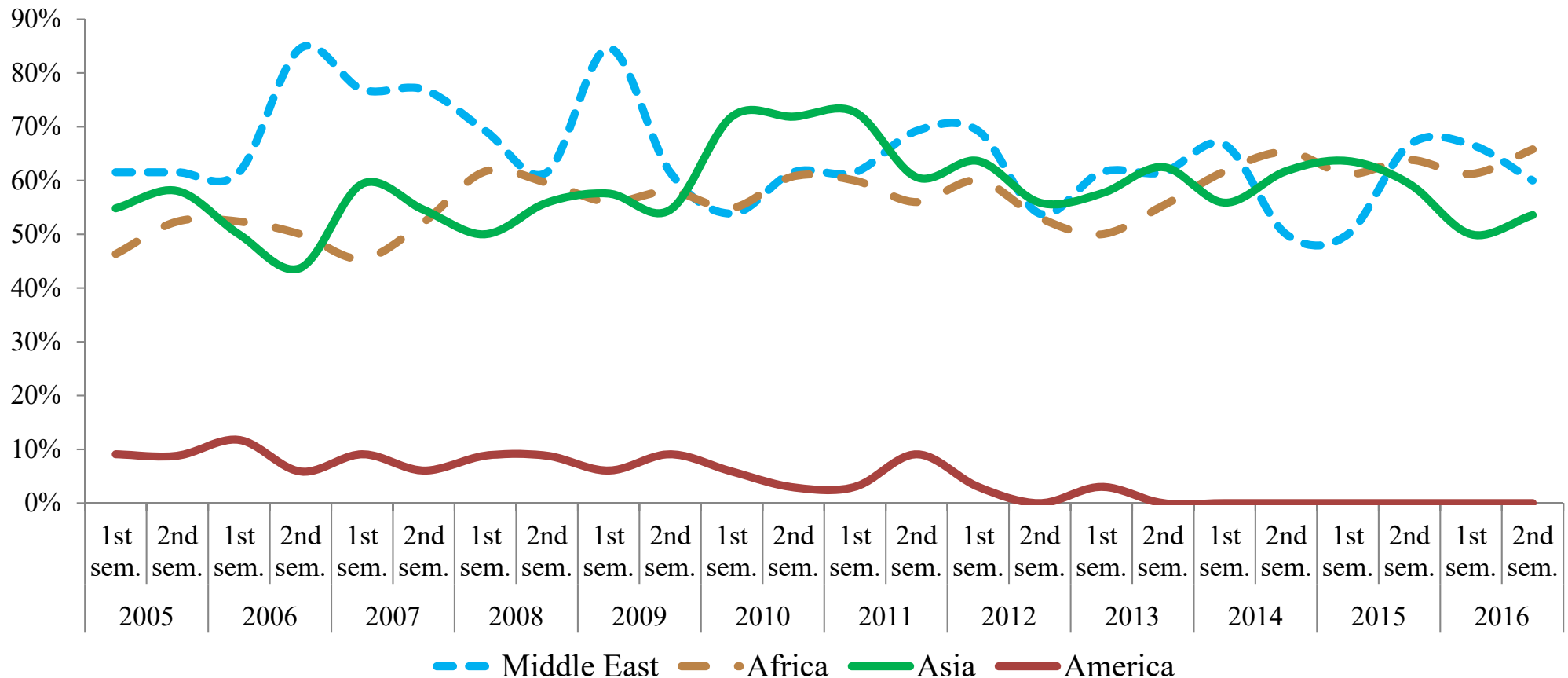


**Analysis focus in
4 regions**

Results (1): Percentage of the reporting countries that notified FMD present by region (between 2005 and 2016)

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

% of countries with FMD present

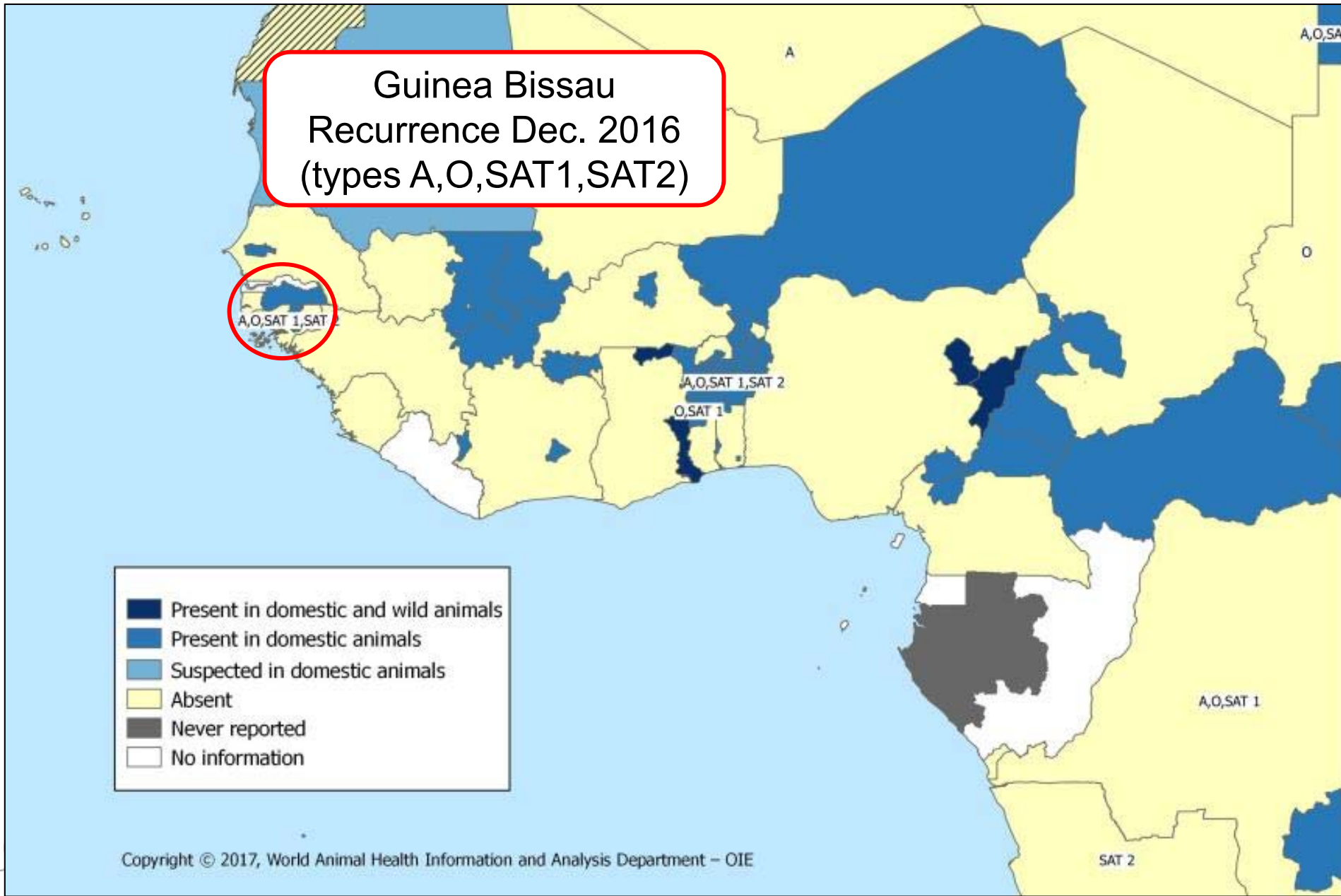


Western Africa

-  [Benin](#)
-  [Burkina Faso](#)
-  [Cabo Verde](#)
-  [Cote d'Ivoire](#)
-  [Gambia](#)
-  [Ghana](#)
-  [Guinea](#)
-  [Guinea-Bissau](#)
-  [Liberia](#)
-  [Mali](#)
-  [Mauritania](#)
-  [Niger](#)
-  [Nigeria](#)
-  [Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha](#)
-  [Senegal](#)
-  [Sierra Leone](#)
-  [Togo](#)

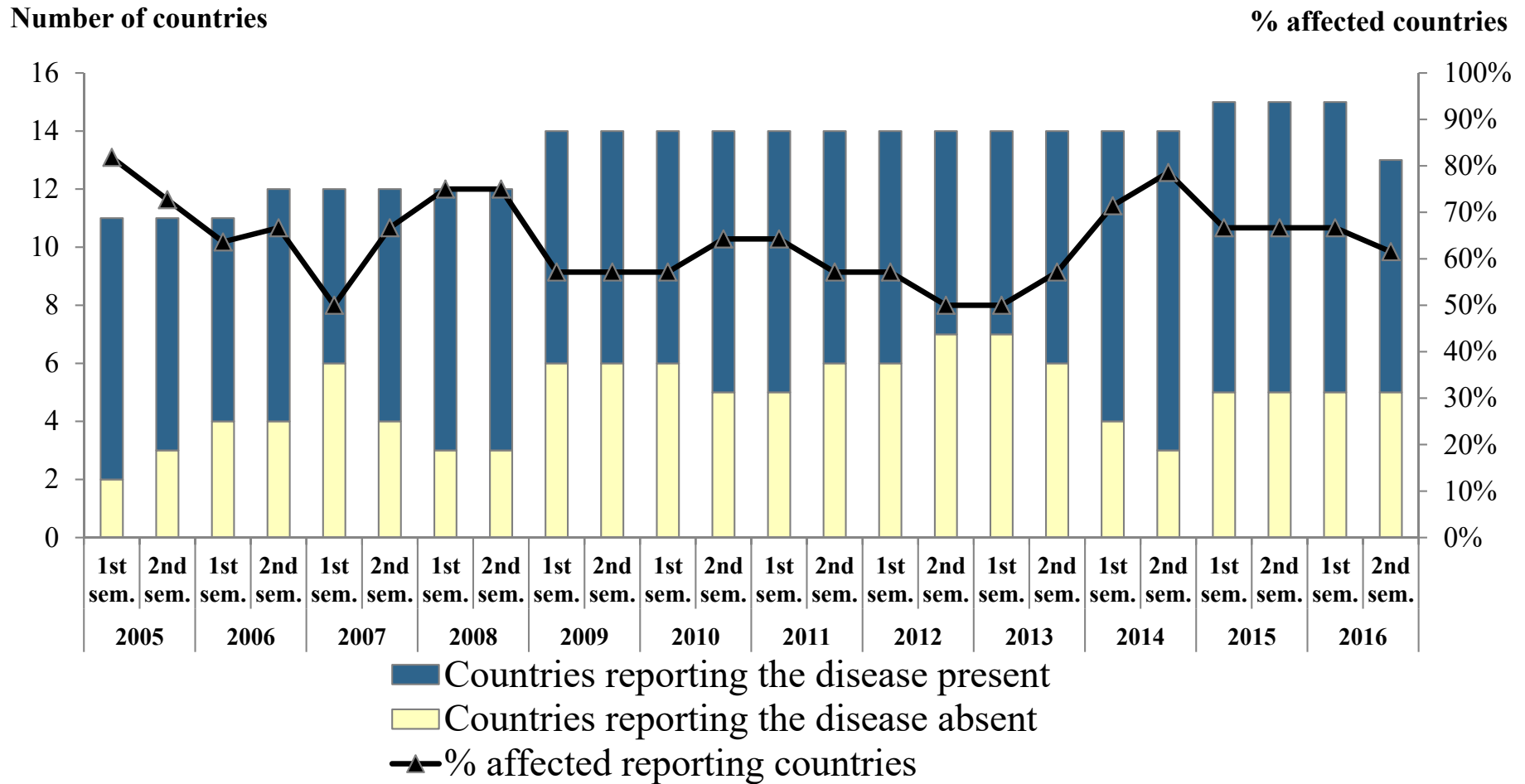
FMD situation in Western Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017












FMD trend in Western Africa

2005 – 2016

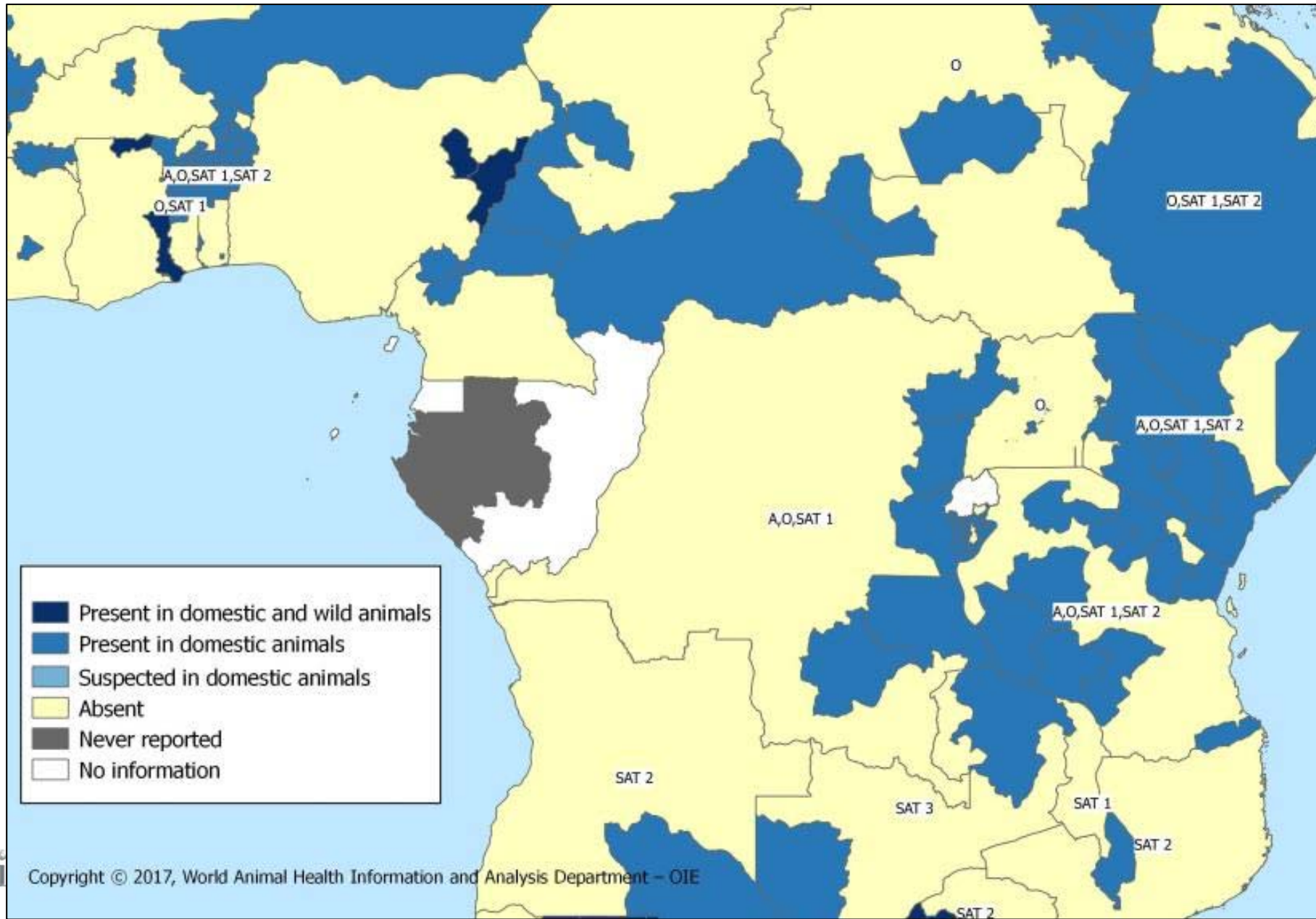


Central Africa

-  [Angola](#)
-  [Cameroon](#)
-  [Central African Republic](#)
-  [Chad](#)
-  [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#)
-  [Equatorial Guinea](#)
-  [Gabon](#)
-  [Republic of the Congo](#)
-  [São Tomé and Príncipe](#)

FMD situation in Central Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017

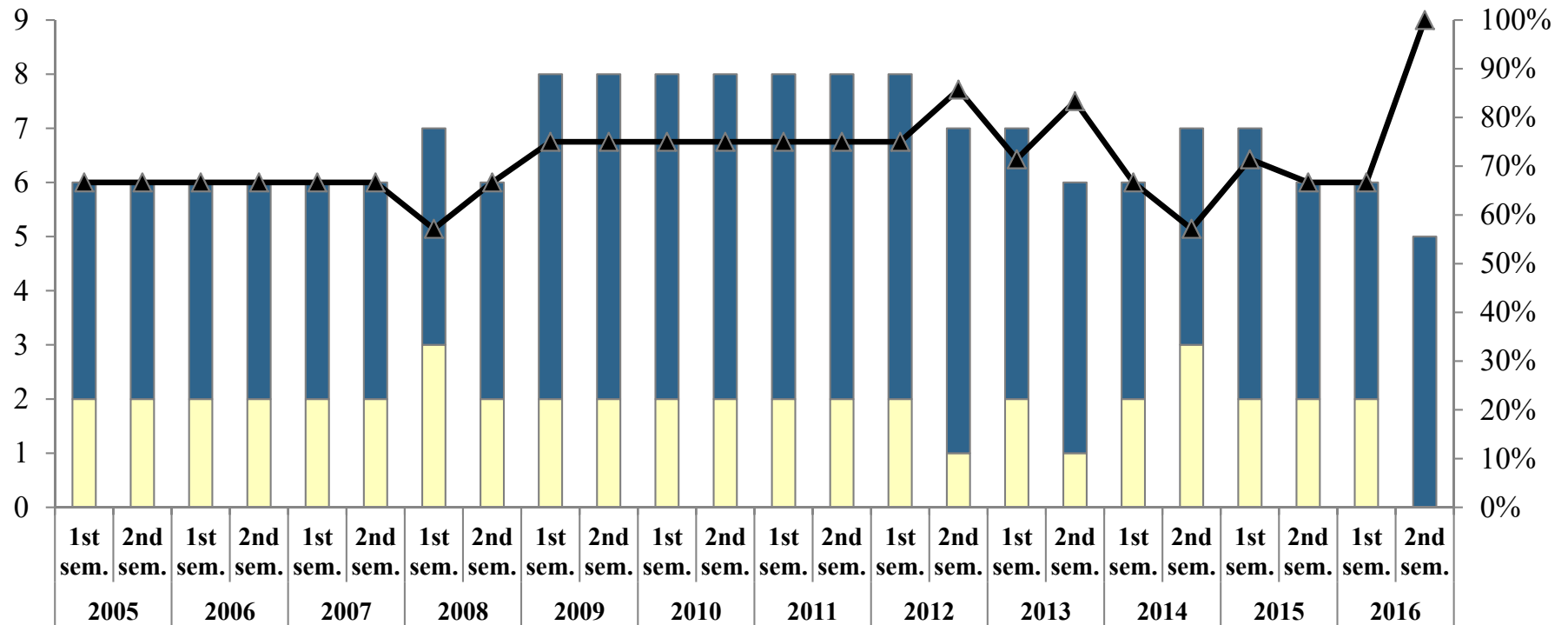


FMD trend in Central Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries



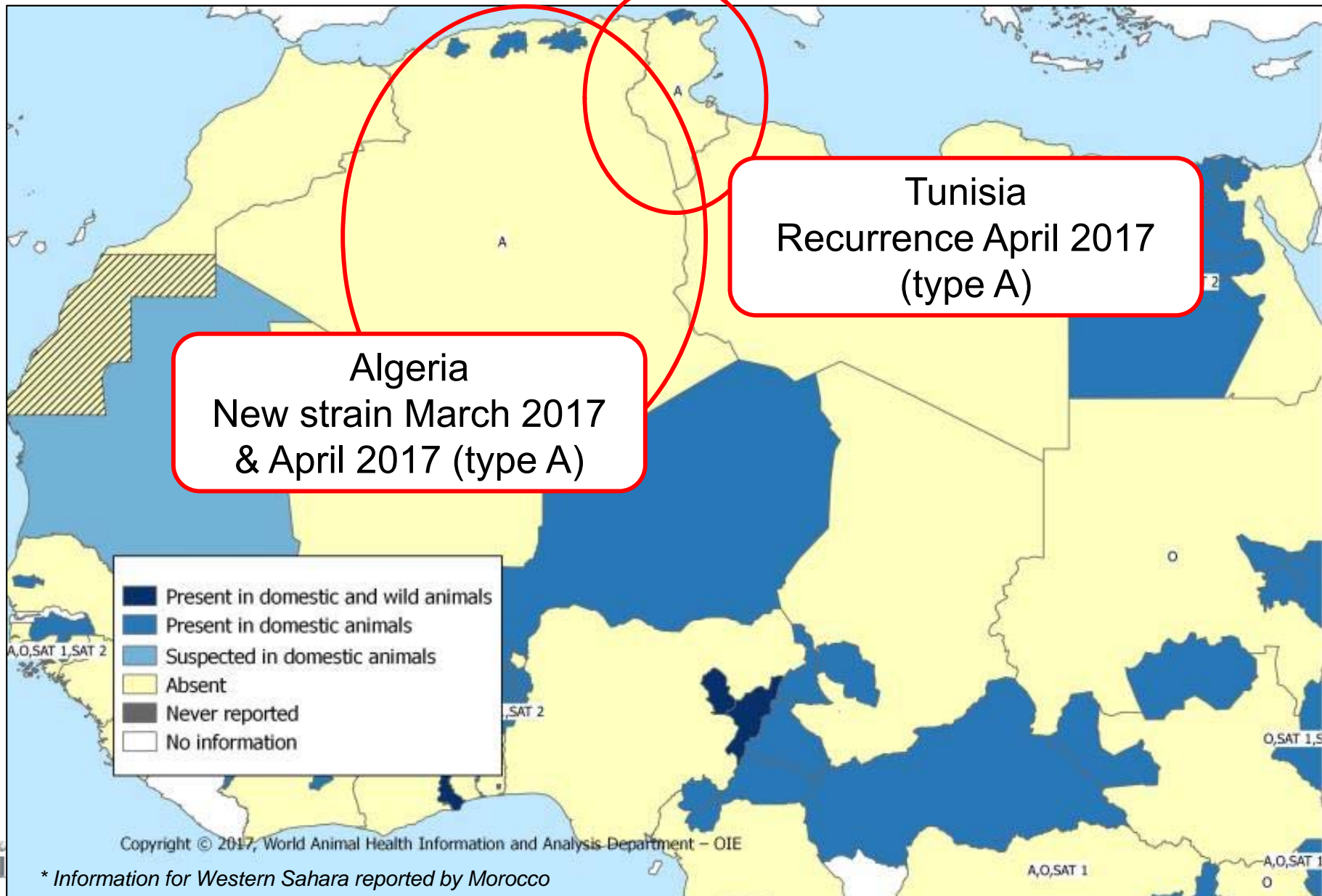
- Countries reporting the disease present
- Countries reporting the disease absent
- ▲ % affected reporting countries

Northern Africa

-  [Algeria](#)
-  [Egypt](#)
-  [Libya](#)
-  [Morocco](#)
-  [Sudan](#)
-  [Tunisia](#)

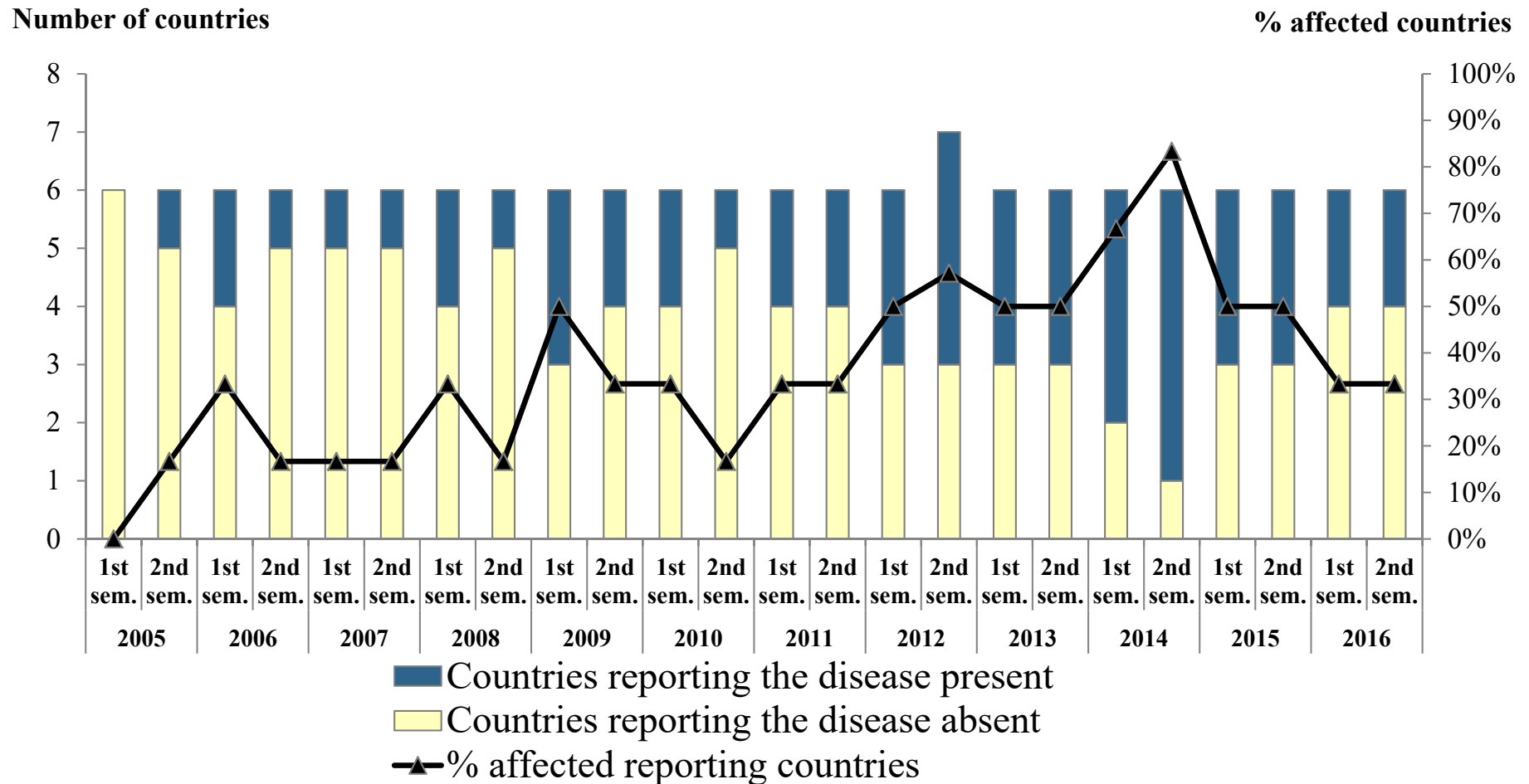
FMD situation in Northern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



FMD trend in Northern Africa

2005 – 2016

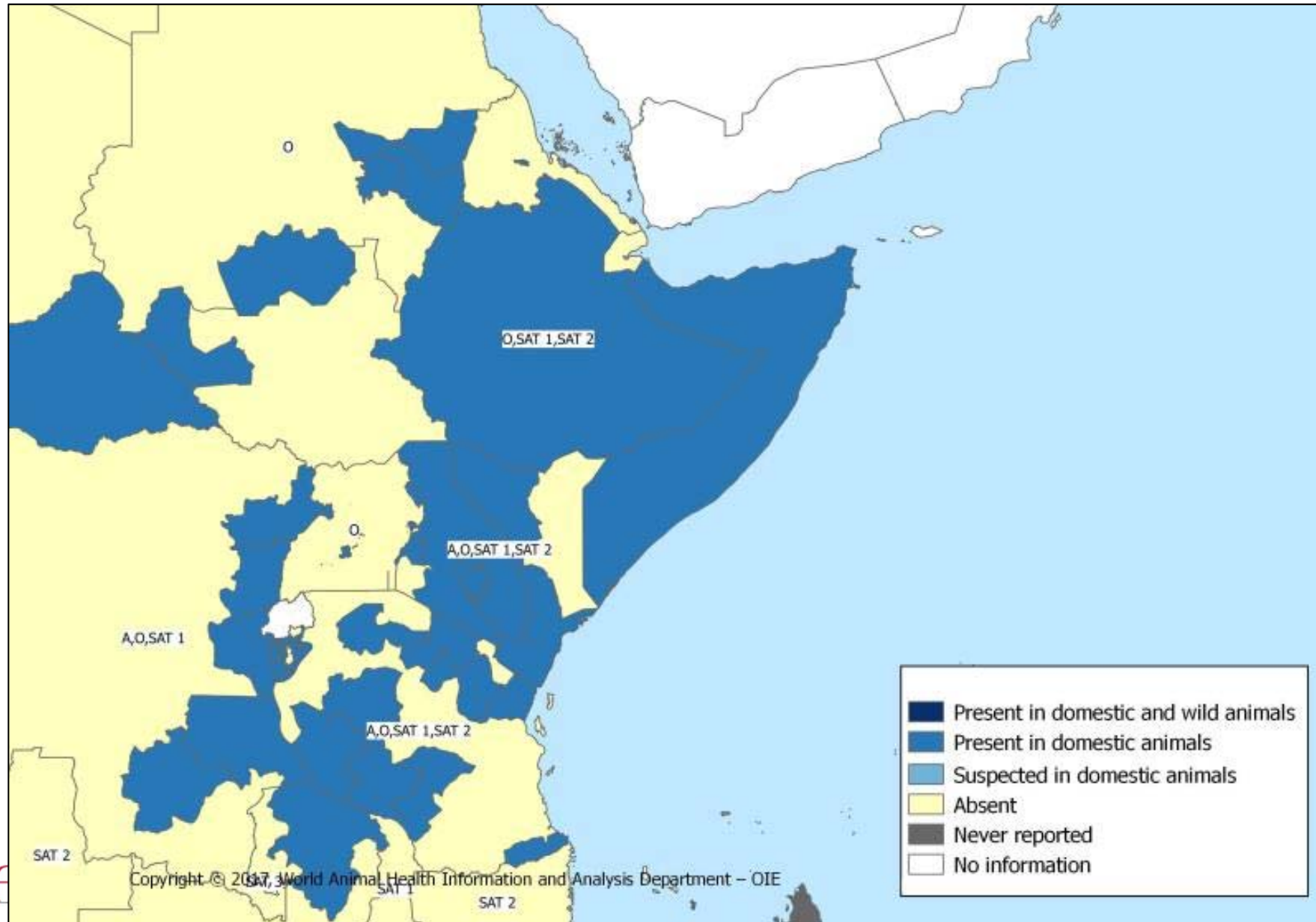


Eastern Africa

-  [Burundi](#)
-  [Comoros](#)
-  [Djibouti](#)
-  [Eritrea](#)
-  [Ethiopia](#)
-  [Kenya](#)
-  [Madagascar](#)
-  [Malawi](#)
-  [Mauritius](#)
-  [Mayotte](#)
-  [Mozambique](#)
-  [Réunion](#)
-  [Rwanda](#)
-  [Seychelles](#)
-  [Somalia](#)
-  [South Sudan](#)
-  [Tanzania](#)
-  [Uganda](#)
-  [Zambia](#)
-  [Zimbabwe](#)

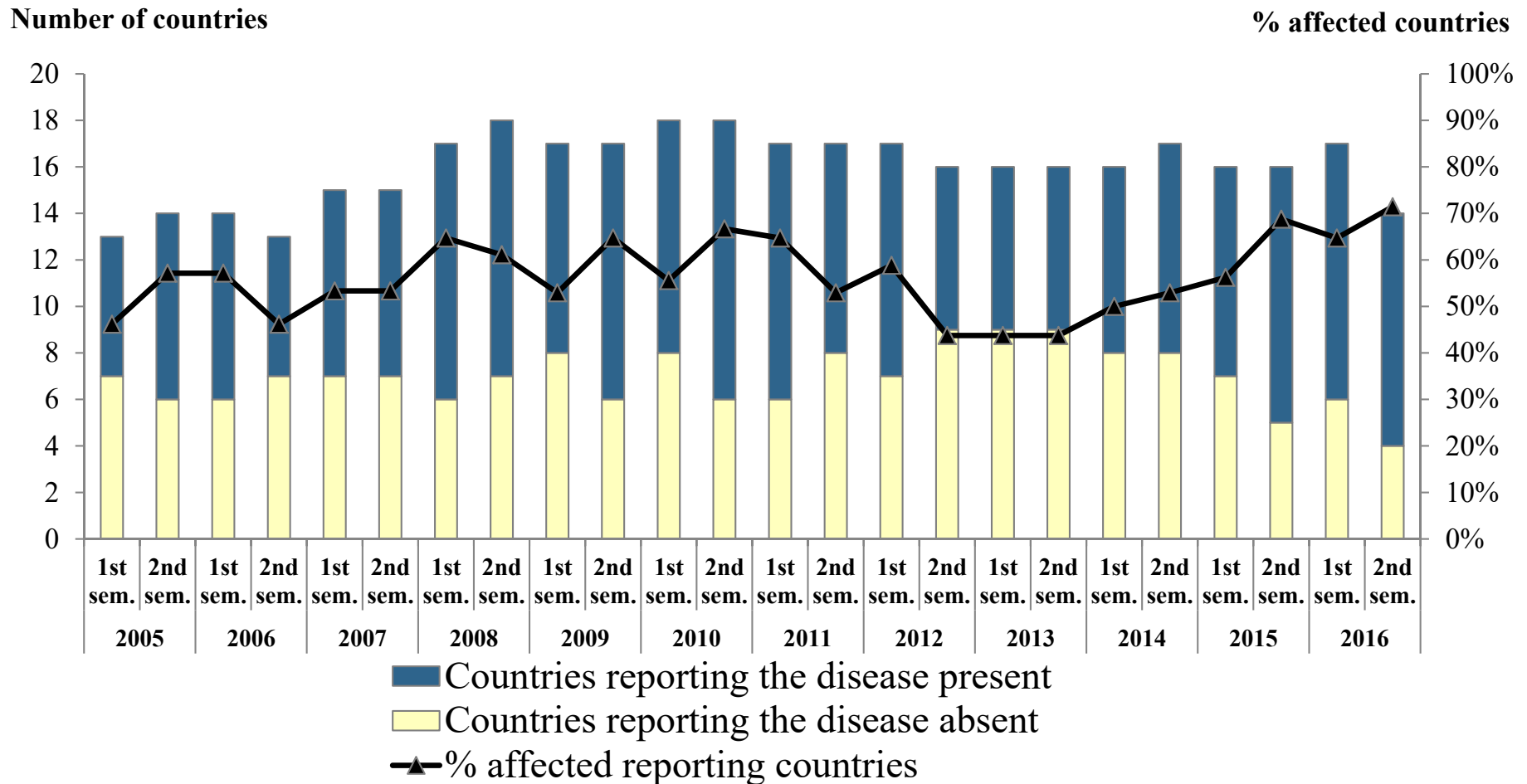
FMD situation in Eastern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



FMD trend in Eastern Africa

2005 – 2016

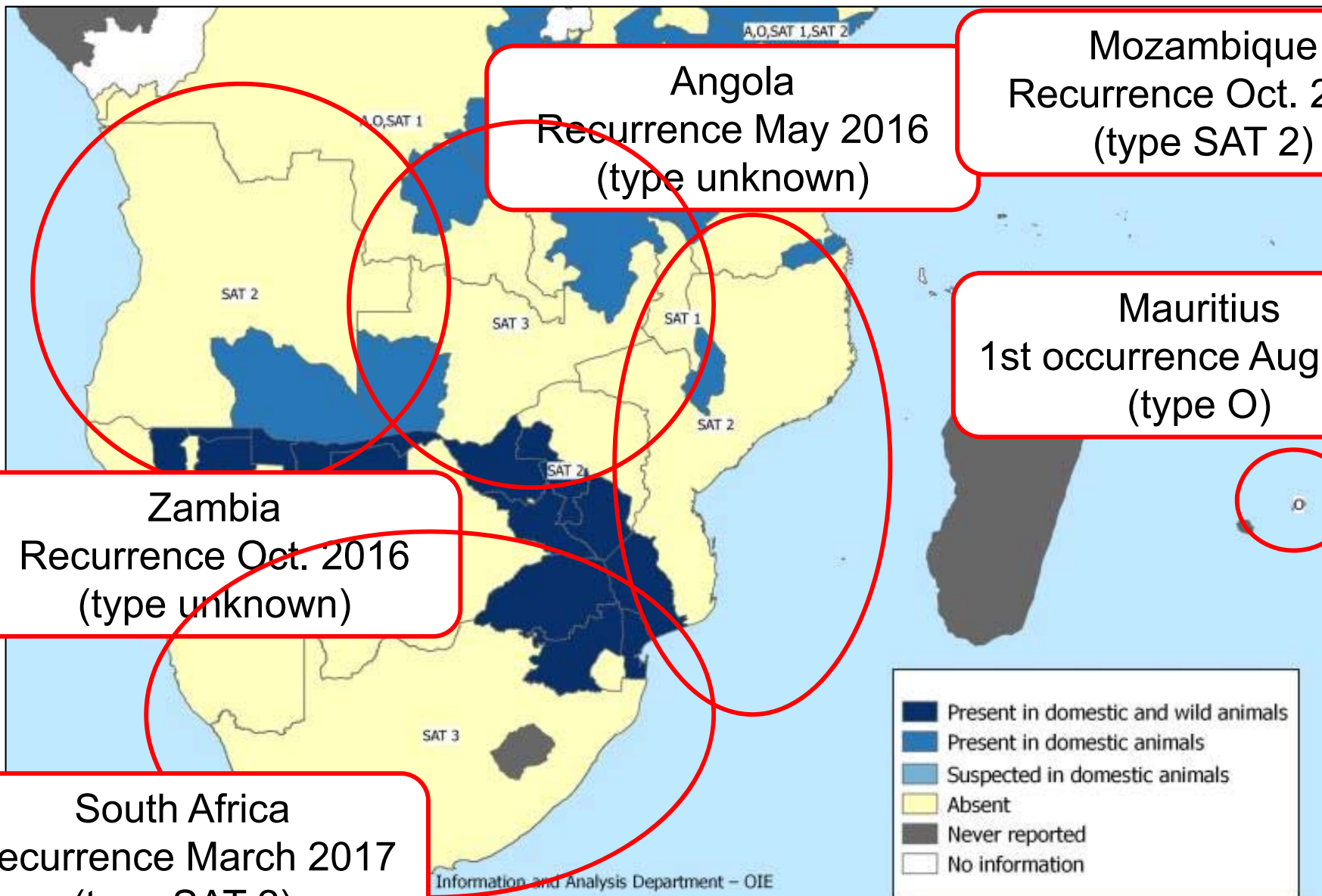


Southern Africa

-  Botswana
-  Lesotho
-  Namibia
-  South Africa
-  Swaziland

FMD situation in Southern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



Angola
Recurrence May 2016
(type unknown)

Mozambique
Recurrence Oct. 2016
(type SAT 2)

Mauritius
1st occurrence Aug 2016
(type O)

Zambia
Recurrence Oct. 2016
(type unknown)

South Africa
Recurrence March 2017
(type SAT 2)

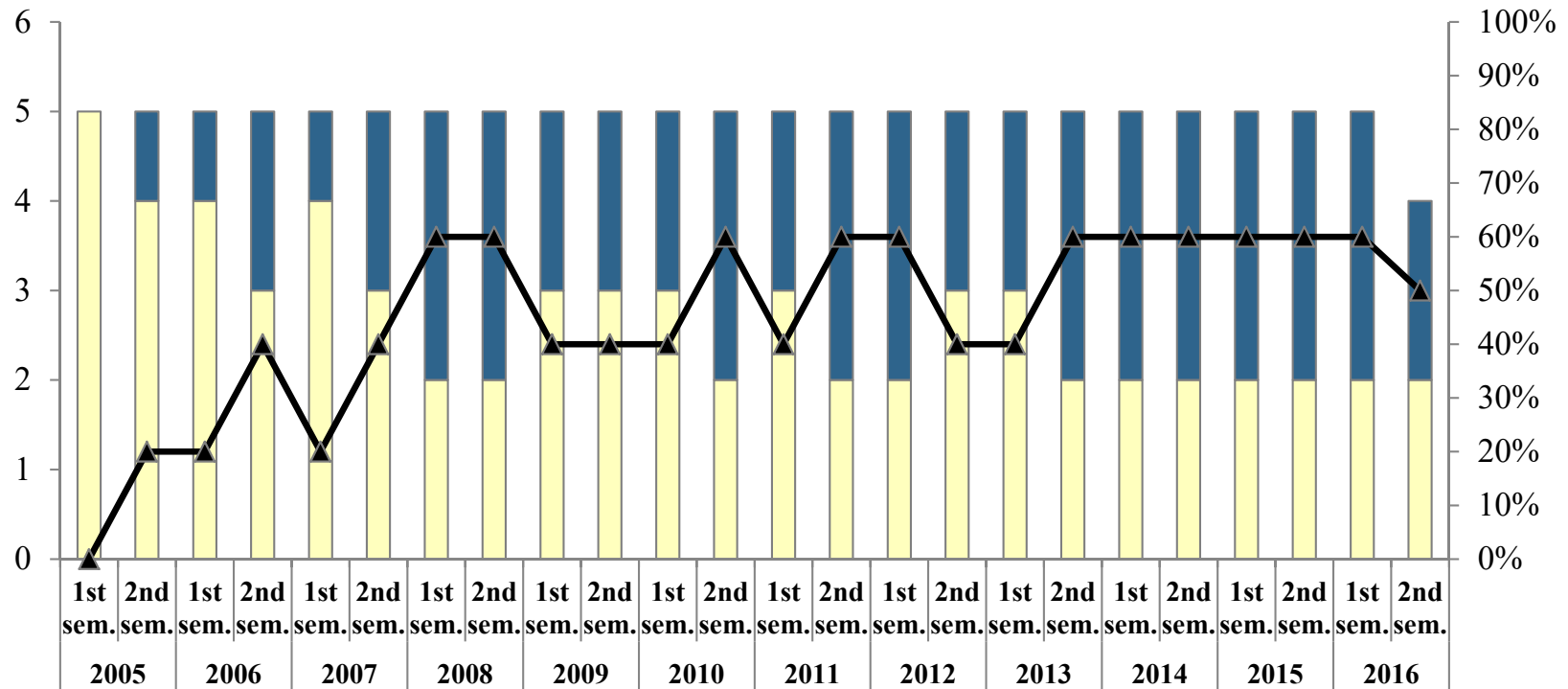
- Present in domestic and wild animals
- Present in domestic animals
- Suspected in domestic animals
- Absent
- Never reported
- No information

FMD trend in Southern Africa

2005 – 2016

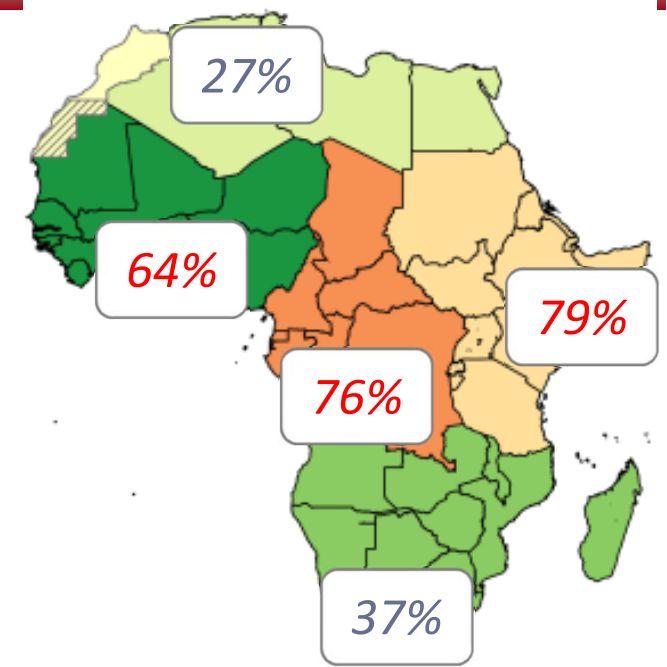
Number of countries

% affected countries

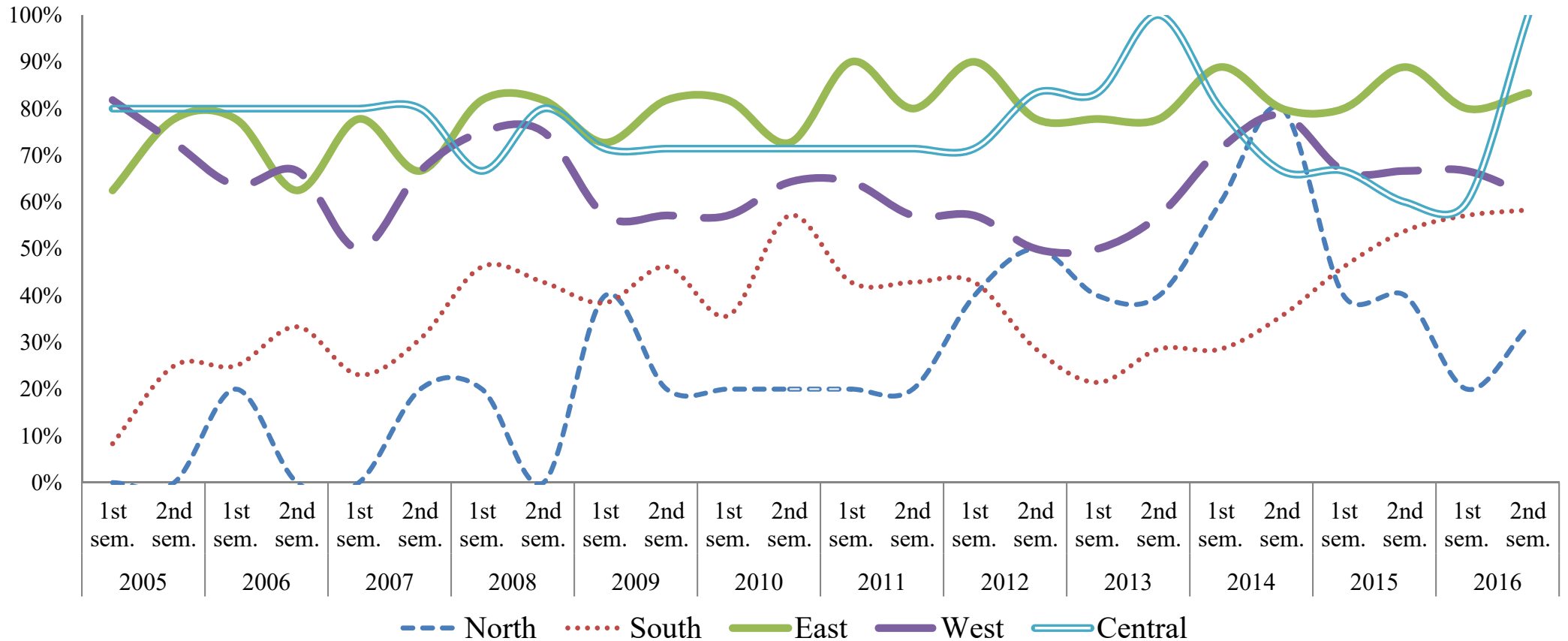


- Countries reporting the disease present
- Countries reporting the disease absent
- ▲ % affected reporting countries

Results (2): Sub-regional differences in Africa



% of reporting FMD present in Africa



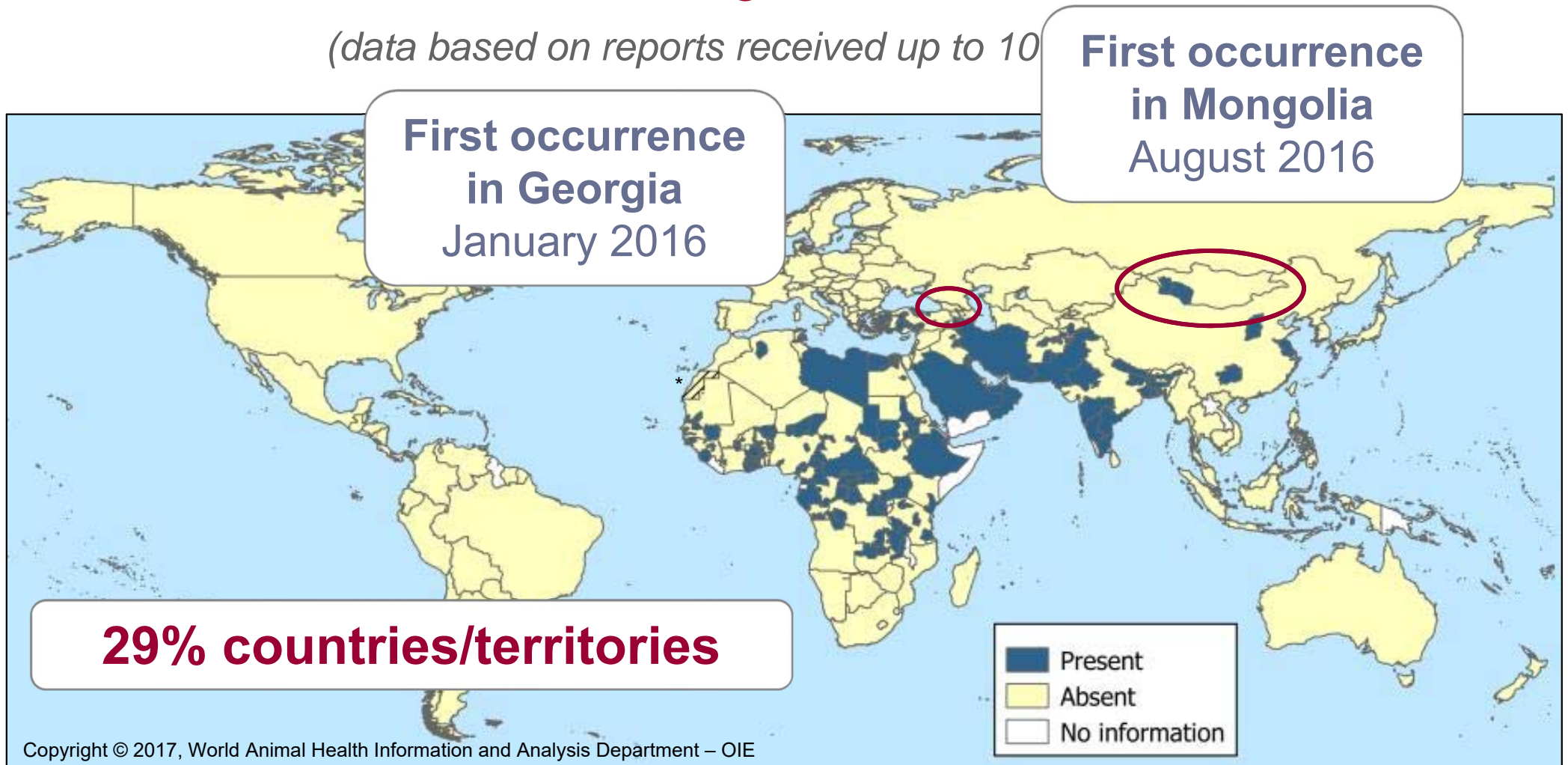
Conclusion

- **More than 50% of countries in Africa Region are reporting disease presence**
- **FMD present in all 5 sub regions: clear sub regional difference: Northern and Southern better epidemiological situation**
- **Five serotypes: A, O, SAT 1, SAT 2 and SAT 3**

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus

Reported distribution of PPR in 2016 and early 2017

(data based on reports received up to 10/01/2017)



*Data provided by Morocco

PPR in Mongolia

(December 2016)

- More than **3000 deaths in Mongolian Saigas** (critically endangered)
- Reinforces the need to **investigate the role of wildlife** in PPR epidemiology



©Buuveibaatar Bayabaatar/WCS

OIE Member Countries' official status 2016 for PPR

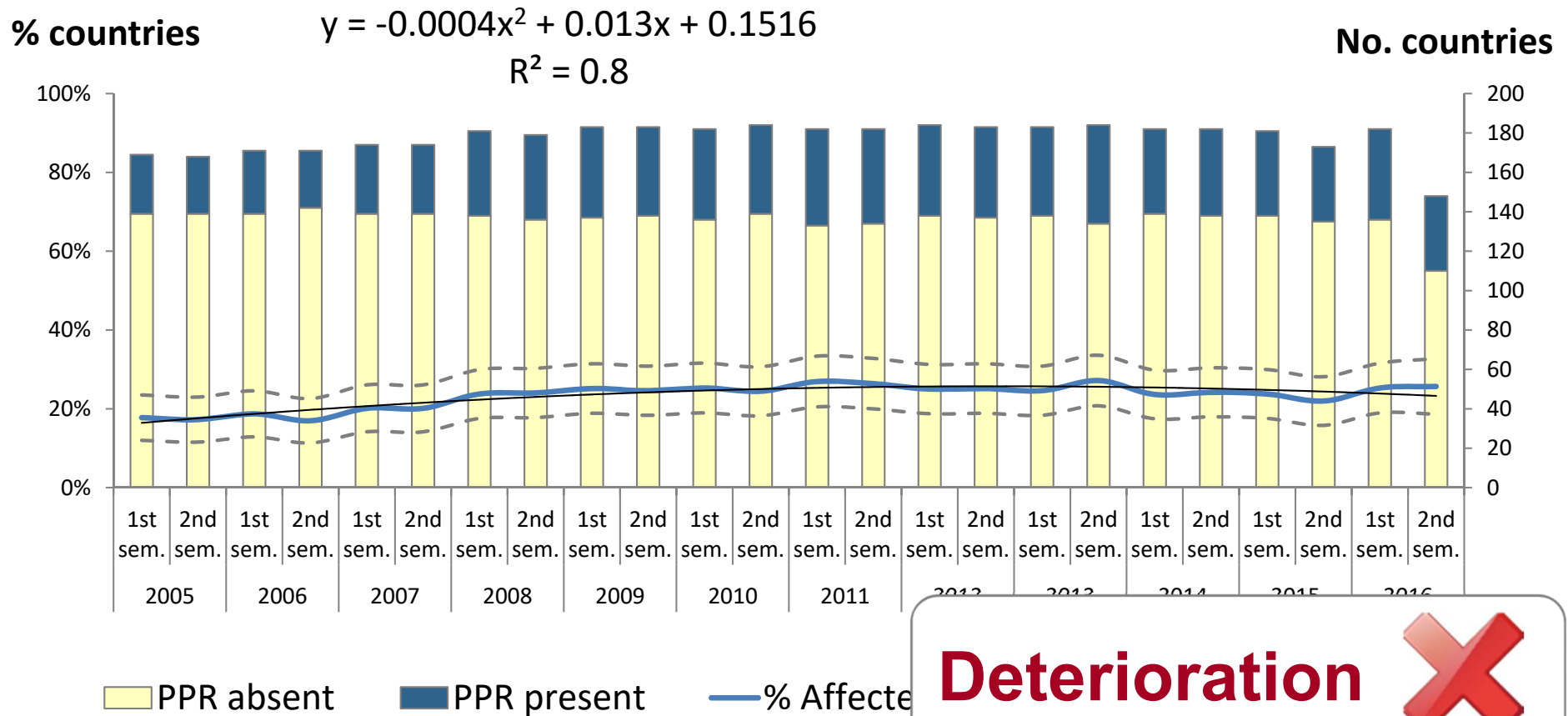
(last update May 2016)



Percentage of the reporting countries that notified PPR present

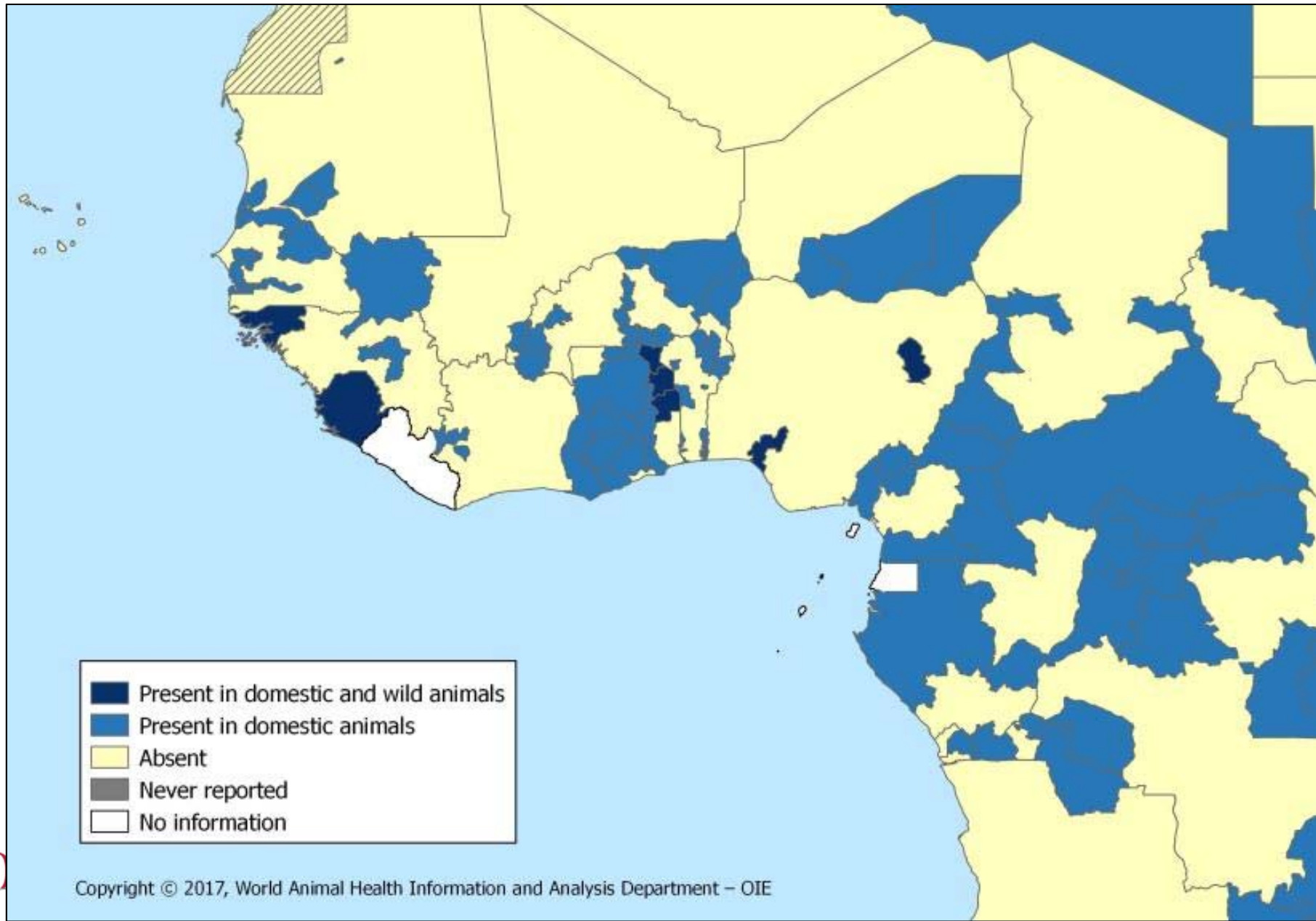
(between 2005 and 2016)

(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)



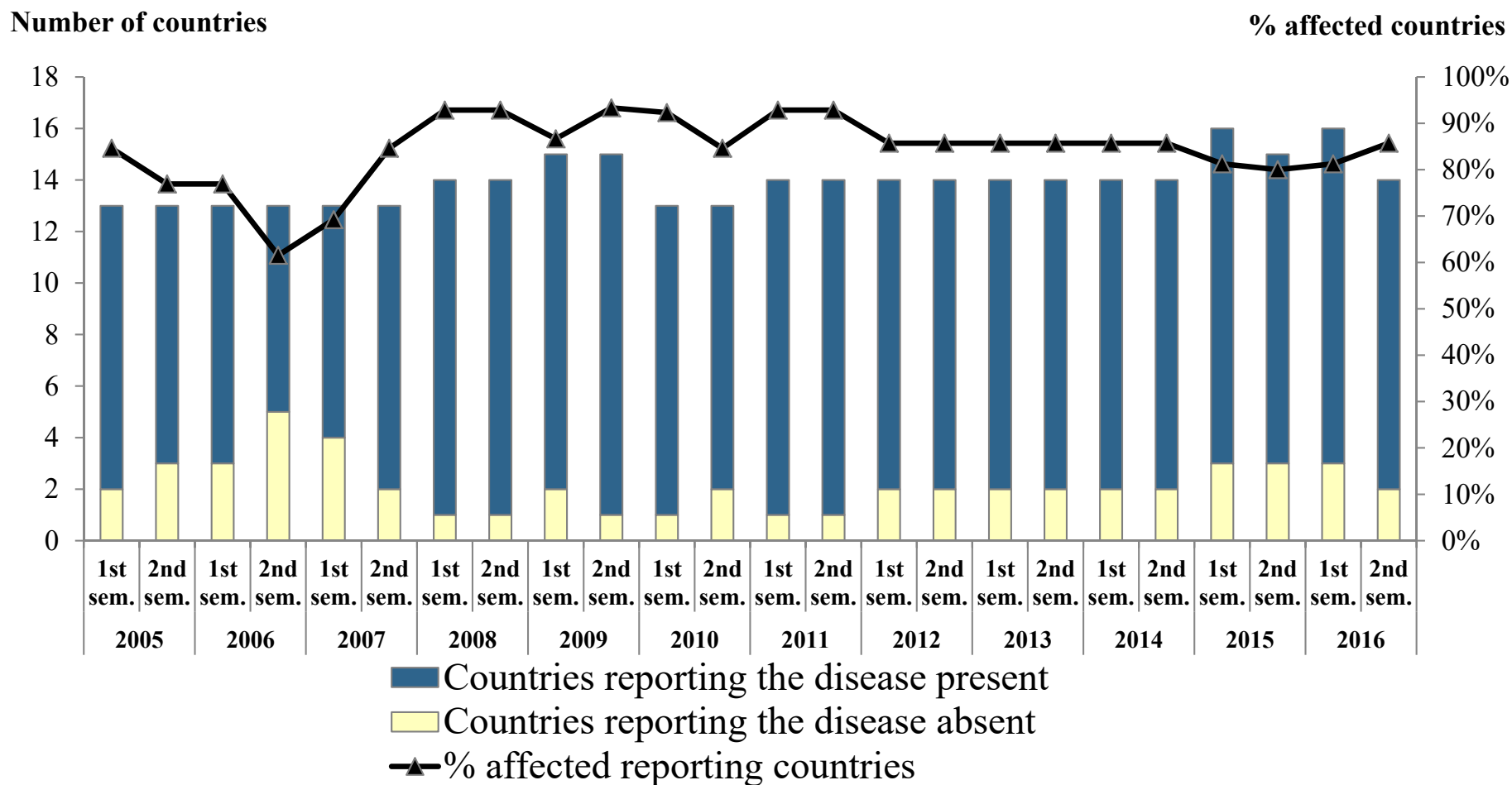
PPR situation in Western Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



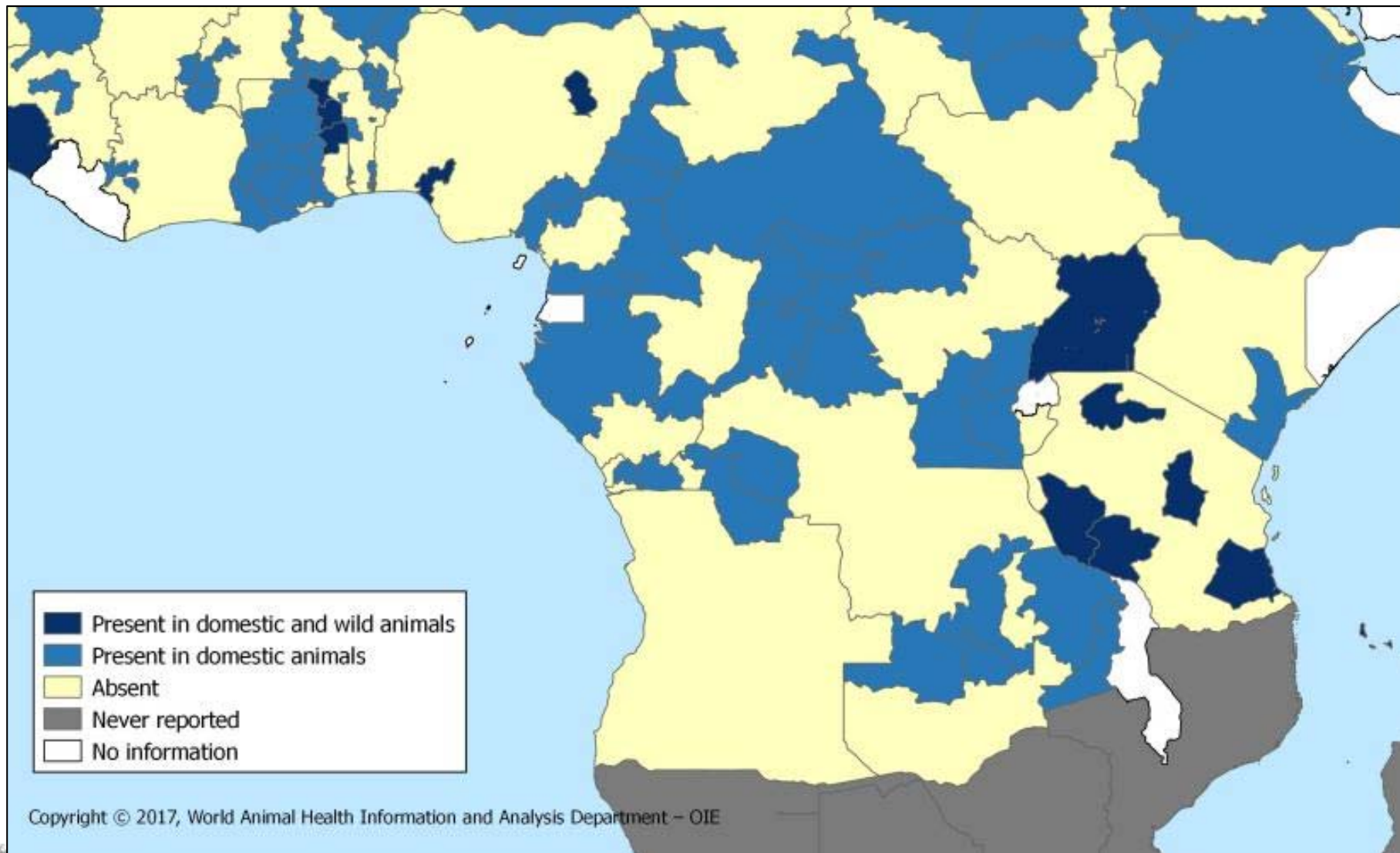
PPR trend in Western Africa

2005 – 2016



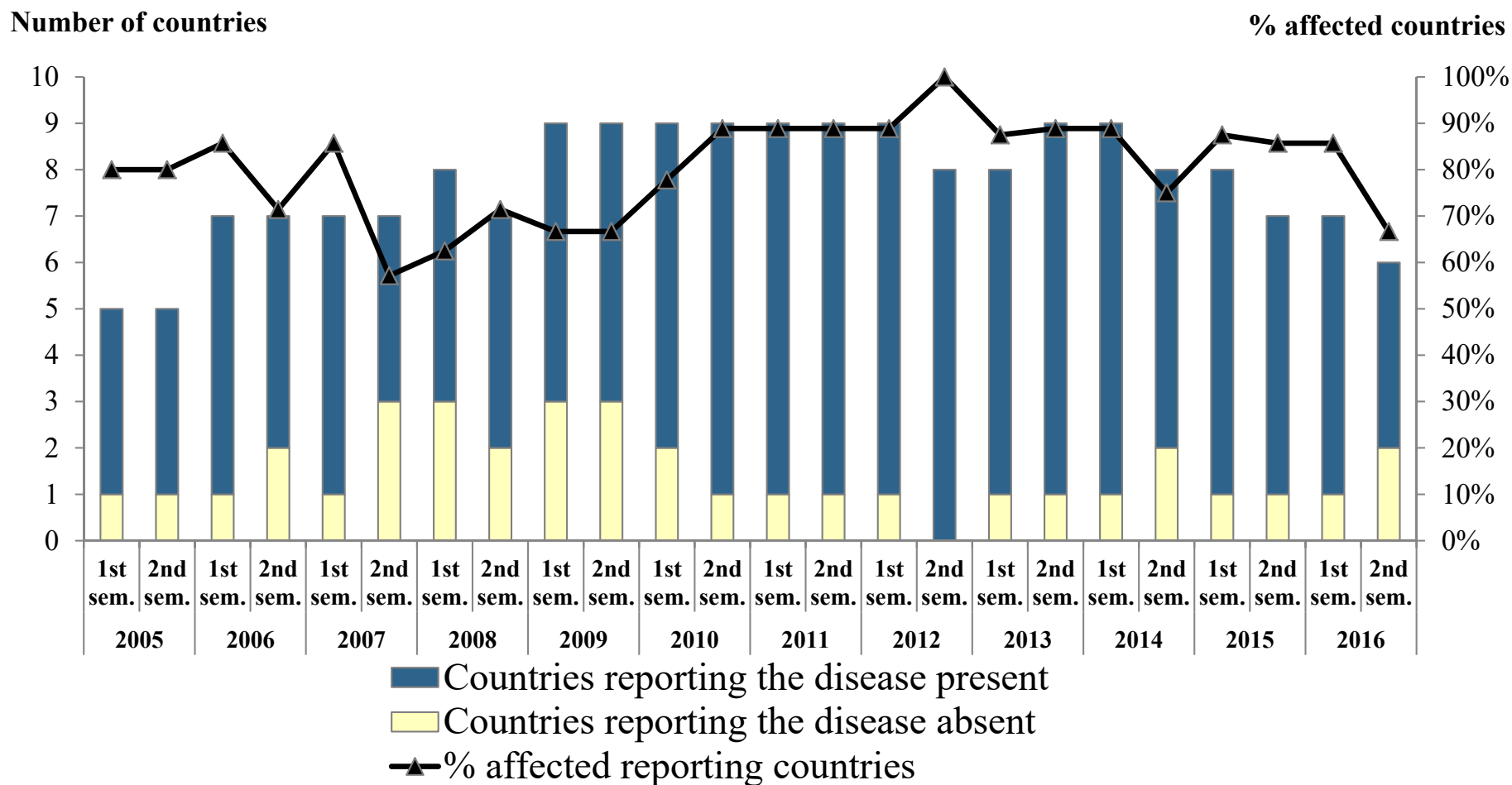
PPR situation in Central Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



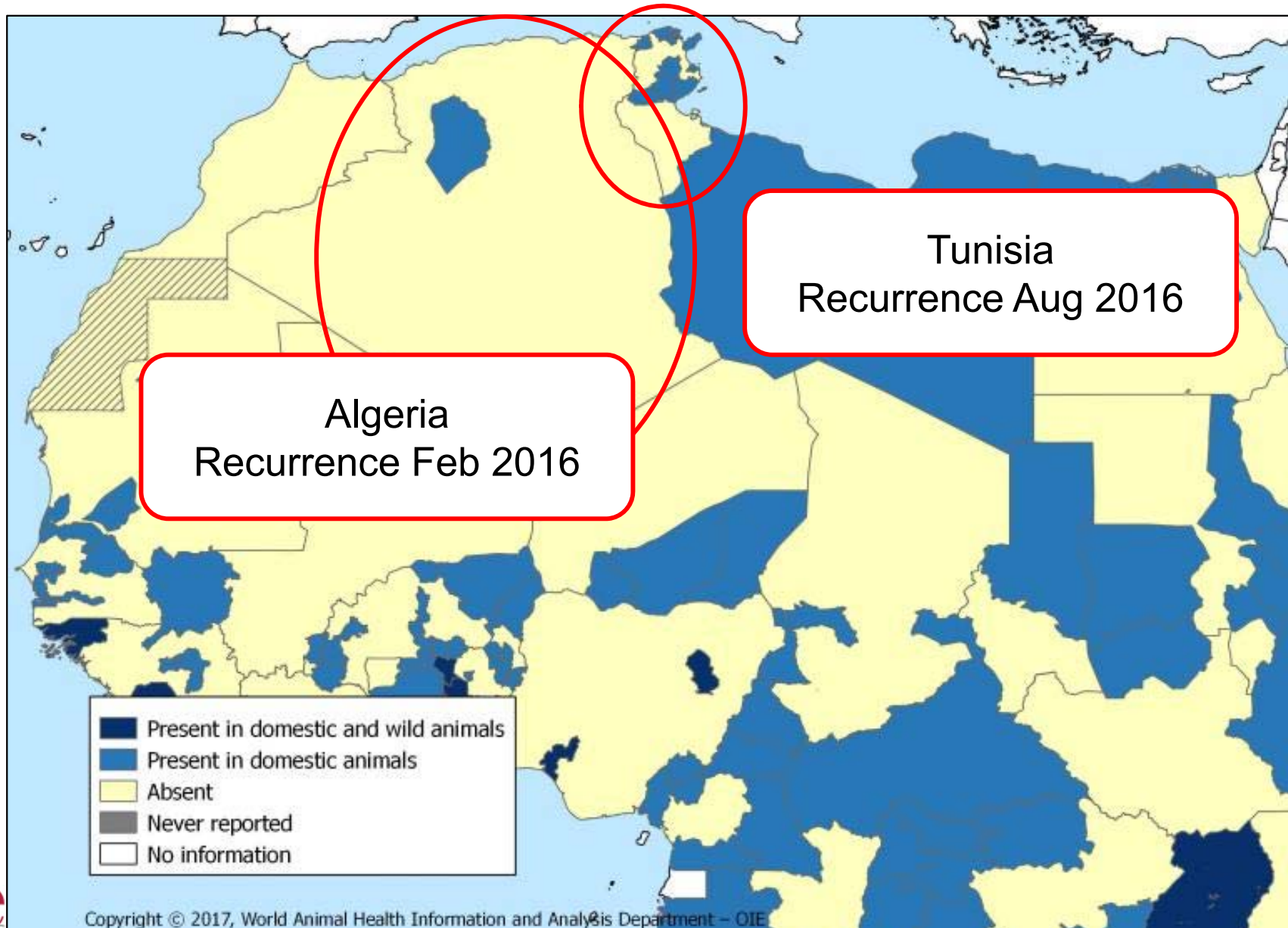
PPR trend in Central Africa

2005 – 2016



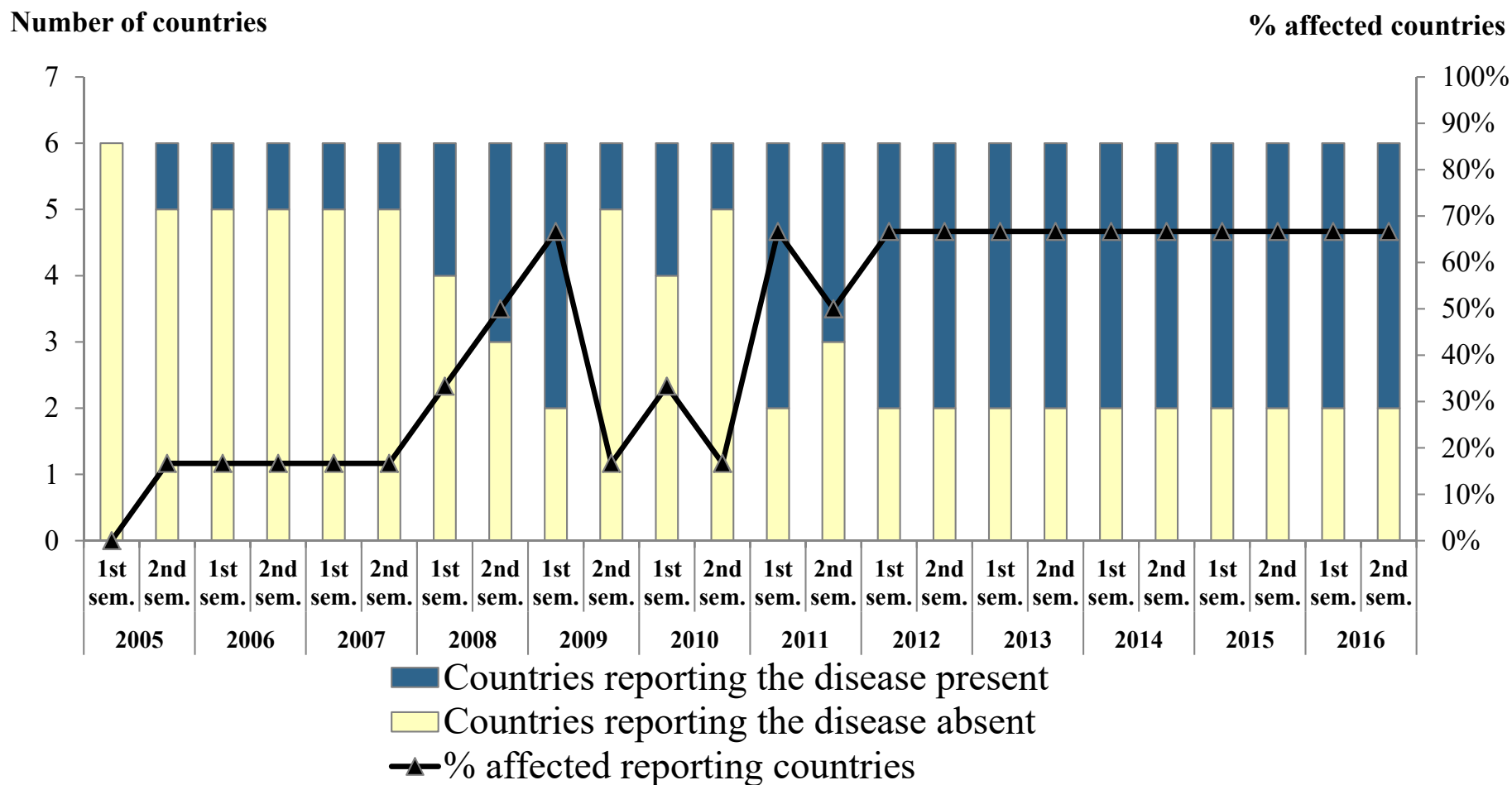
PPR situation in Northern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



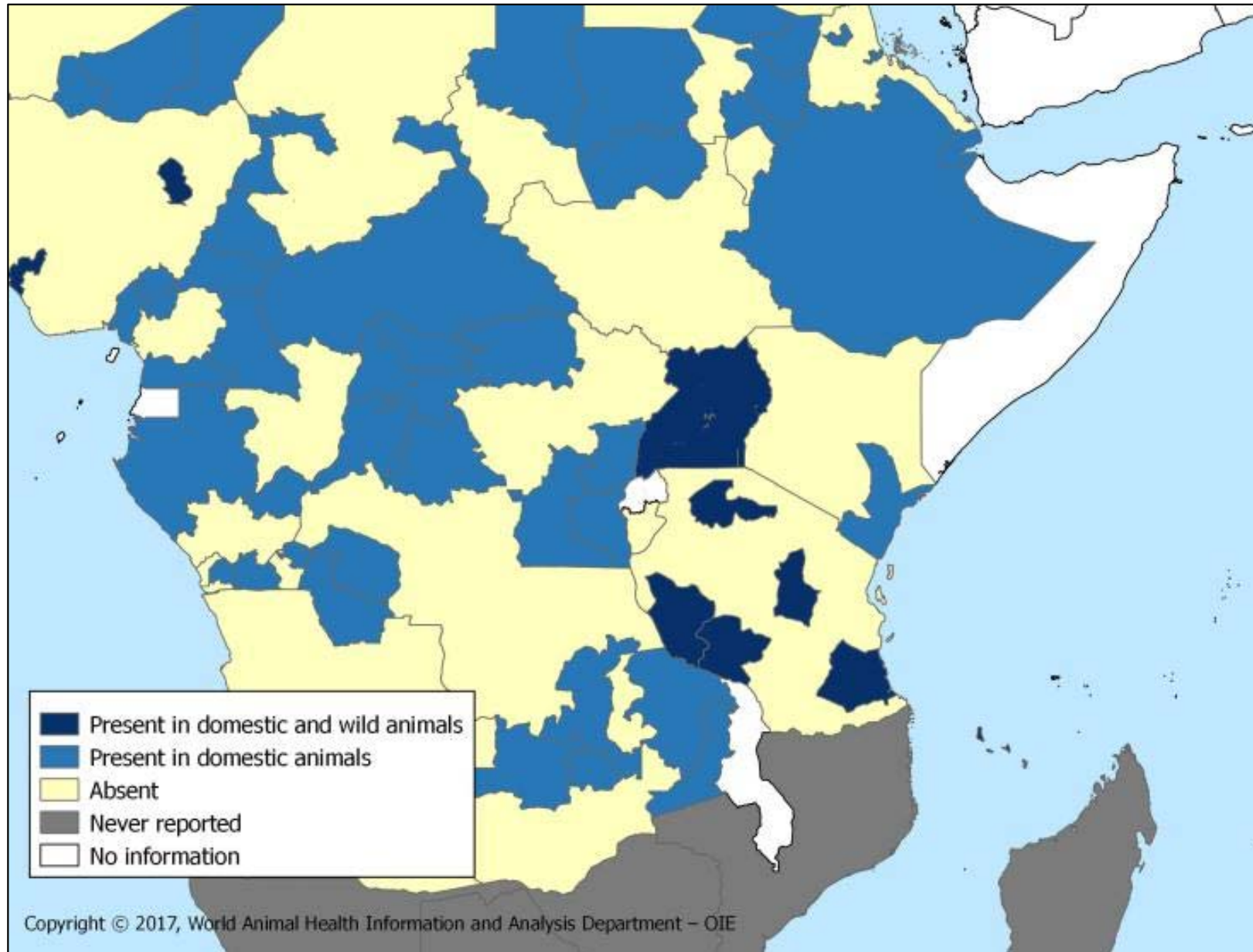
PPR trend in Northern Africa

2005 – 2016



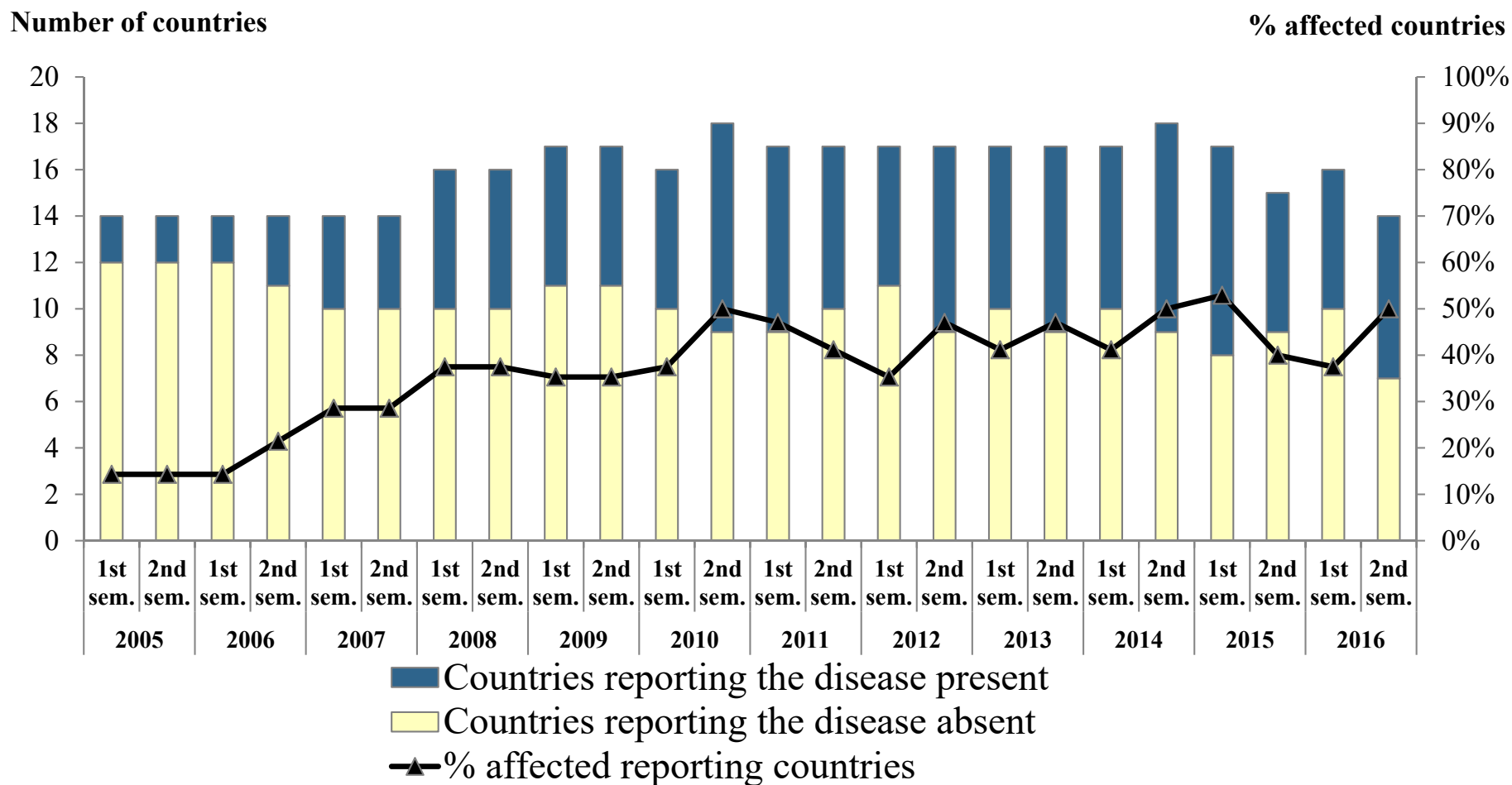
PPR situation in Eastern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



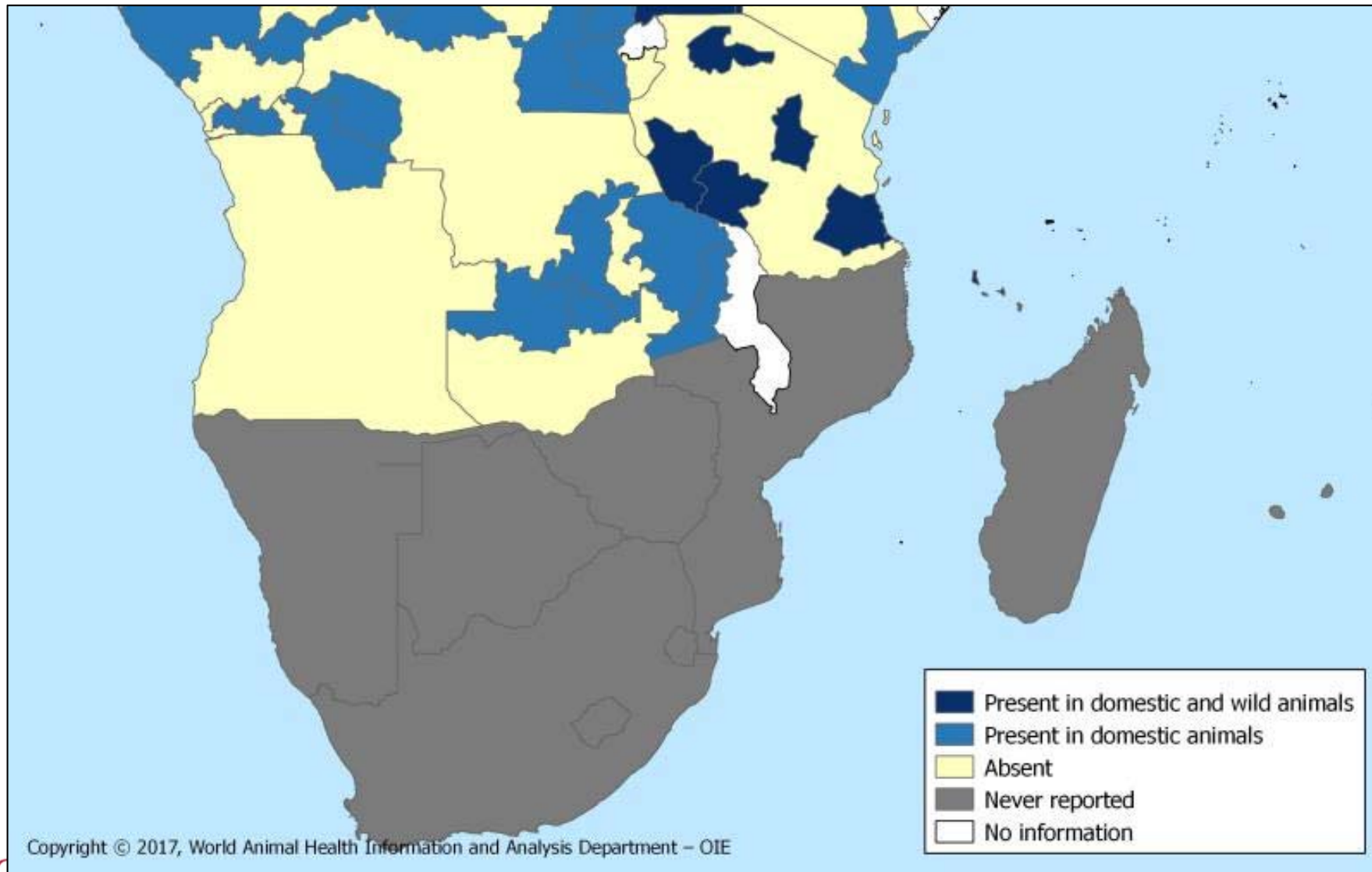
PPR trend in Eastern Africa

2005 – 2016



PPR situation in Southern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017



PPR trend in Southern Africa

2005 – 2016

No countries affected since 2005

Conclusion

- **Deterioration** of the global PPR situation in the past 12 years
- **Event in Mongolia** raises the question of the role of wildlife
- **In Africa:** All sub regions are infected except Southern

Acknowledgments

- **WAHIAD Department**
- **Dr Lina Awada**
- **Dr Paolo Tizzani**



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

