



# Uganda

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# Progress along Stage 2 - Component 1

## FMD Monitoring

- Uganda's livestock population
  - 14.9 million cattle, 16,2 Million goats, 4.5 million sheep, 4,5 million pigs
  - Large population of wildlife ungulates including African buffaloes

Year s	No. of outbreaks	No. of districts	Serotype
2013	8	5	O
2014	15	11	O
2015	30	18	SAT1 & O
2016	5	4	O
2017	37	29	SAT1, SAT 2 & O

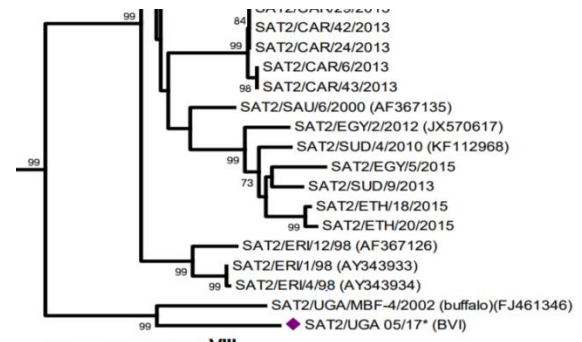


# Progress along Stage 2 - Component 1

## FMD Monitoring.....

- Strain(s) identified
  - SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Type O & Type A
- Response to outbreaks
  - Quarantine, targeted vaccinations, control of animal movement, surveillance, and sero-monitoring , FMD awareness campaigns
- Number of submissions to reference laboratories for full characterization
  - 2017- BVI & Pirbright

**Report on FMDV SAT 2  
in Uganda in 2017**  
Batch: WRLMEG/2017/00046





# Progress along Stage 2- Component 1

## Active and Passive Surveillance in 2016-2017

### 1- description of surveillance activities:

#### 1.1 Passive surveillance

- Farmers report systems to nearest vet service provider or local council
- VO and DVO-EMPRES I, case based real time reports to the C
- Monthly Epidemiological Standard reports from the districts to EpiUnit,

#### 1.2. Active surveillance

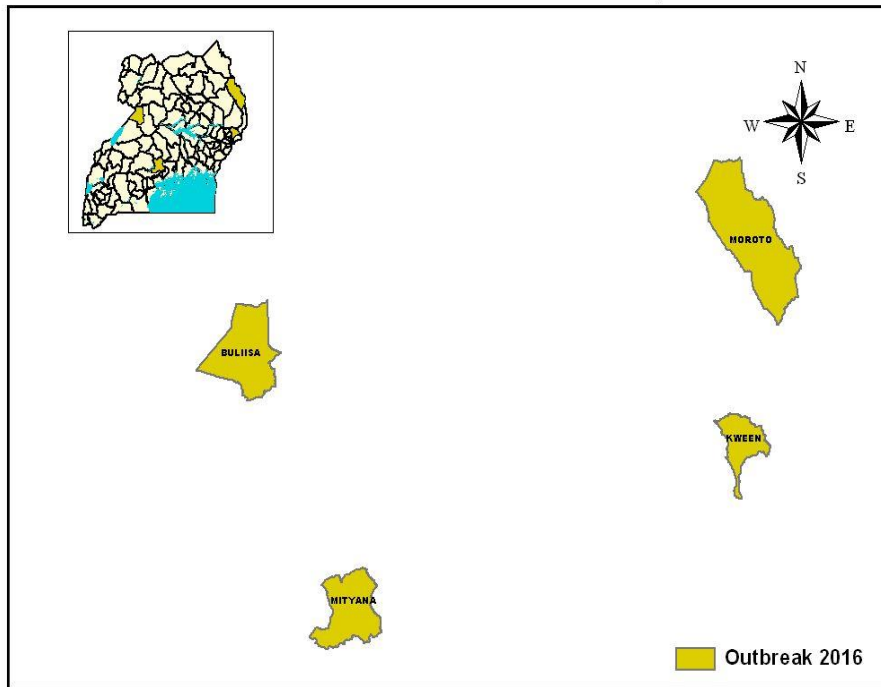
- FMD sero-surveys and others TADs –STSDs AU-IBAR-2016. Data analysis ongoing
- Outbreak investigations
- Participatory disease surveillance –ongoing with FAO support



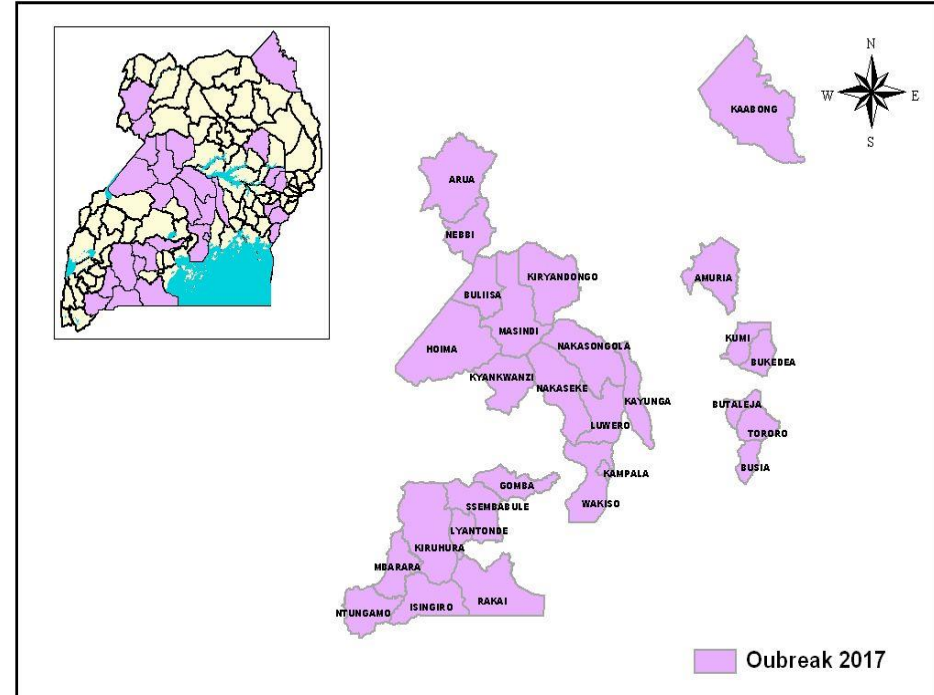
# Progress along Stage 2- Component 1

## Distribution of outbreaks

MAP SHOWING FMD OUTBREAKS, 2016



MAP SHOWING FMD OUTBREAKS, 2017





# Progress along Stage 2 - Component 1

## Implementation of risk-based control measures

### Main objective of the RBSP

- The main objective of RBSP is to guide stepwise control of FMD

### Type of vaccine used

- Before 2018- trivalent vaccine –SAT1, SAT2 & O
- From 2018 -Quadrivalent vaccine – SAT1, SAT2, Type 0 & A
- Vaccines sourced from Botswana Veterinary Institute and KEVIVAP Kenya



## Progress along Stage 2 - Component 1 FMD vaccinations...

### Vaccinations are done according to the RBSP

- Uganda developed a risk based strategic plan which has been endorsed by government
- Vaccinations are undertaken in all outbreak districts
- In hot spot districts, vaccinations are carried out routinely

YEAR	NO OF DISTRICTS COVERED	FMD VACCINE DOSES
2015	66	428,500
2016	50	376,000
2017	69	438,500



# Progress along Stage 2 - Component 2

## Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

Critical competencies relevant to PCP-FMD Stage 1	Score required	Current score (OIE evaluation or self-evaluation)	Comments (if any)
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	3	2	
III.3 Official representation	3	3	
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programs	3	2	
IV.2 Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance	3	2	
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	3	2	
II.1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	3	2	
II.2. Laboratory quality assurance	3	3	
IV.6 Transparency	3	3	
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	3	3	
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff	3	3	





## Progress along Stage 2 - Component 3

### Synergies to control other TADs

1. FMD- activities that contribute to control of other major TADs (e.g. PPR, CBPP)
  - Compartments and buffer zones created in hotspots
  - Targeted surveillance – ongoing in the hot spot areas
  - Sensitization of livestock value chain actors- Ongoing
  - Training of livestock farmers, CAHW & Vets, other value chain actors in syndromic surveillance of TADS
  - Districts have established parish level livestock committees to undertake community sensitization and policing/ enforcement of animals movements
  - SOPs & surveillance protocols for TADs

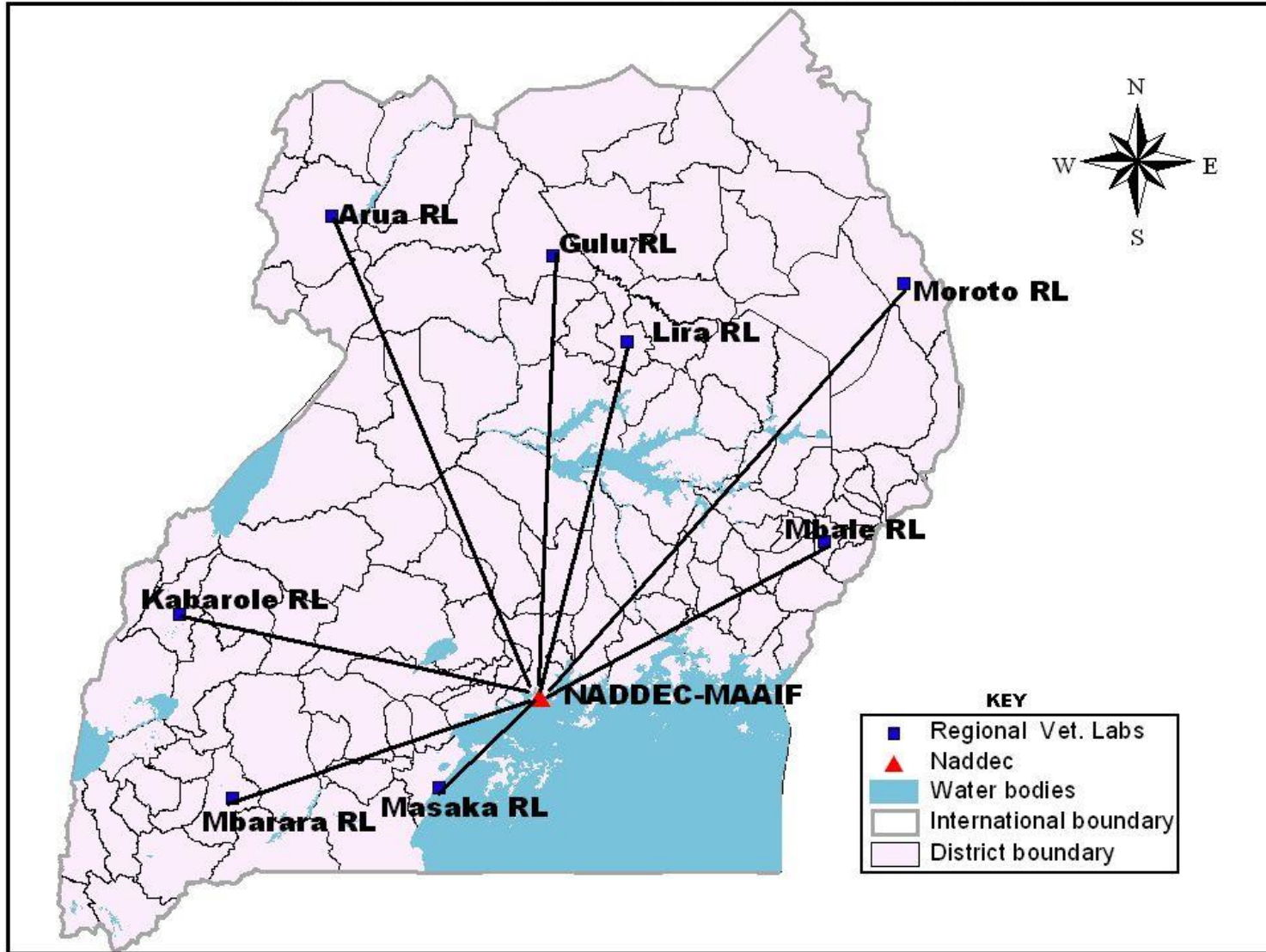


## Strong veterinary services contribute to the control of other major diseases

- technical skills- capacity dev't for timely recognition, implementation and monitoring of TADs
- Good governance of vet services
- vaccination campaign- protection of herd immunity
- Continuous improvement of vet lab services
- Reviewing Policies and laws e.g veterinary services policy, veterinary drug policy, animal diseases Act,
- Established strong national networks including both public and private sector vets e.g Veterinary Network, Vet Forum (what's groups )



**MAP SHOWING NADDEC AND THE REGIONAL VET. LABS**





## Gaps in FMD Control

- Inadequate resources
- Vaccines are still expensive because they are imported
- Porous borders and crossborder movement of livestock
- Accreditation for FMD
- Large population of susceptible wild life species
- Inadequate awareness on livestock disease control issues
- Inadequate lab services in the country
- Policies and laws are inadequate



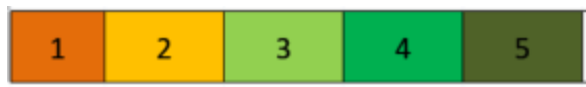
## Request for support

- Develop technical skills and capacities for vaccine matching, vaccine monitoring
- Socio-economic studies to generate data for increased funding
- External support to supplement government funding
- Regional programs for concerted FMD control
- Technical support from OIE to establish FMD control zones and compartments



# Provisional PCP-FMD Roadmap for Uganda 2017-2025

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimation in 2012	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
Estimation in 2017	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5





## Summary

- FMD is still a major challenge in Uganda despite control measures
- FMD control gaps - inadequate resources, large population of susceptible wildlife species, cross border mov't
- Lack of empirical data on socio-économical studies to justify funding
- There need for external funding to support government efforts using a régional approach
- Uganda at PCP-stage 2 and plans to move to stage 3 in 2020