UPDATE OF THE PPR
SITUATION/ACTIVITIES IN THE
NORTH AFRICAN REGION

12\textsuperscript{th} JPC REMESA
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RACHID BOUGUEDOUR
OIE Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa
Peste des Petits Ruminants

- A devastating livestock disease that is continuing to extend its global reach and is now present in 76 countries;

- In the past two decades, PPR has spread rapidly, mostly in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, which are home to some 80 percent of the world's 2.1 billion small ruminants; Small ruminants population in North Africa = approximately 70 million heads (> 12% of Africa);

- The disease causes more than $2 billion in losses each year;

- Eradicating PPR will help improve food security, nutrition, incomes and livelihood resilience of millions of poor farmers around the world;

- A year ago in Cote d'Ivoire, high-level authorities endorsed a global control and eradication strategy for the disease in line with the principles of the successful campaign that led to the global elimination of rinderpest
Peste des Petits Ruminants

Estimated number of sheep and goats by country and major pathways of the traditional movements of small ruminants in the Maghreb region
In Mauritania the disease is present since 80s

In 2016 only 1 outbreak reoccurred in Algeria

Libya: positive serological results were obtained over the past recent survey indicating the presence of the disease in the country

Cumulative outbreaks of PPR in the Maghreb region by country from 2008 to 2015
Morocco applied a mass vaccination campaign started late in the summer 2008 and was concluded in December 2008 (about 20 million of small ruminants).

Extensive vaccination campaigns were also repeated in 2010 and 2011.

Sero-surveillance activities were conducted to monitor the post vaccination efficacy and potential virus circulation.

Following the reoccurrence of PPR in 2015, vaccination in response to the outbreaks were applied.
Algeria reported the first outbreaks in the country in 2011
- 7 outbreaks in the South-western part of Algeria

In 2012 and 2013 the disease reoccurred in Algeria respectively with a total of 3 and 4 outbreaks occurred in the same wilaya (Ghardaïa, in the Center of Algeria)

Amongst the control measures put in place to stop the outbreaks there were:
- an intensified surveillance for small ruminants in both livestock markets and farms
- vaccination in the wilaya of Ghardaïa and the neighbouring wilayas
Tunisia reported PPR for the first time in 2009 but major outbreaks were experienced in 2012 and 2013. Although the disease affected several Governorates, the majority of the outbreaks occurred in the governorate of Sidi Bouzid (center of the country) where it is known to be high density of traders. Tunisia has not applied vaccination against PPR up to date.
In Mauritania the disease is considered endemic in the country since 80s. Major diseases prevalence in the South territory where there is high density of small ruminants and because there would be intense exchange of animals with countries located in the South where the disease is also present.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of Mauritania
Summary of FMD activities in the North Africa region

- Laboratory investigations indicated that *lineage IV* of PPR was first identified in Morocco and later in Tunisia and Algeria (2009-2012).
- Another recent investigation highlighted the circulation of *lineage II* in Mauritania in 2012 underlining two different PPR viruses epidemiologic systems of virus circulation between the Northern Africa zone and Western North Africa:
  - **Northern Africa**: where all identified PPRVs belonged to lineage IV; and
  - **Western Africa**: where all identified PPRVs belonged to lineages I and II.
Peste des Petits Ruminants (Lineages)
Summary of FMD activities in the North Africa region

- PPR in the Maghreb continues to circulate although it shows moderate clinical signs and low mortality rate.

- Countries in the Maghreb region have in place a constant passive surveillance for reporting PPR along with intermittent/occasional active sero-surveillance investigations to evaluate the evolution of the disease or possible virus circulation.

- The animal farming and livestock production in region are similar and the elaboration and implementation of coordinated control measures are essential.
FAO AND OIE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE
CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)
ABIDJAN, CÔTE D’IVOIRE
31 MARCH – 2 APRIL 2015
Overall objectives of the PPR Global Strategy

**Overall objective**
A productive small ruminant sector contributing to global **food security and nutrition**, **human health & economic growth**, particularly in developing countries

**Purpose**
Establish the capacity of stakeholders and Veterinary Services to control and eradicate PPR and control other small ruminant diseases
Regional coordination and monitoring

9 Regional Roadmaps governed by 9 Regional Advisory Groups (RAG)
Thank you for your attention