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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
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)

23 countries

*Data provided by Morocco
Reported distribution of FMD in 2016 and early 2017, serotype O

(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)

*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)

82 MC are officially recognized as free or having an FMD free zone
Percentage of the reporting countries that notified FMD present

(between 2005 and 2016)

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

\[ y = 2 \times 10^{-5}x^3 - 0.0011x^2 + 0.0146x + 0.2586 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.3759 \]
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)

0% Oceania
1% Europe
5% The Americas
57% Africa
58% Asia
65% Middle East

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)
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

Guinea Bissau
(types A,O,SAT1,SAT2)
FMD trend in Western Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

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

* Information for Western Sahara reported by Morocco

- **Algeria**
  - New strain March 2017 & April 2017 (type A)

- **Tunisia**
  - Recurrence April 2017 (type A)
FMD trend in Northern Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

- Countries reporting the disease present
- Countries reporting the disease absent
- % affected reporting countries
Eastern Africa

- Burundi
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mozambique
- Réunion
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Soudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
FMD situation in Eastern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017
FMD trend in Eastern Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

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

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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)

- Mauritius
  1st occurrence Aug 2016
  (type O)

- Mozambique
  (type SAT 2)

- Zambia
  (type unknown)

- South Africa
  Recurrence March 2017
  (type SAT 2)
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

North
South
East
West
Central

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 May 2017)

First occurrence in Georgia
January 2016

First occurrence in Mongolia
August 2016

29% countries/territories

*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

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OIE Member Countries’ official status 2016 for PPR

(last update May 2016)

54 Member Countries

Member Countries and zone recognised as free from PPR
Countries and zone with no OIE official status for PPR
Percentage of the reporting countries that notified PPR present
(between 2005 and 2016)
(data based on reports received up to 10 May 2017)

\[ y = -0.0004x^2 + 0.013x + 0.1516 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.8 \]
PPR situation in Western Africa
1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017
PPR trend in Western Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

Countries reporting the disease present
Countries reporting the disease absent
% affected reporting countries
PPR situation in Central Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017
PPR trend in Central Africa

2005 – 2016

% affected countries

Number of countries

Countries reporting the disease present
Countries reporting the disease absent
% affected reporting countries
PPR situation in Northern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017

* Information for Western Sahara reported by Morocco
PPR trend in Northern Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

Countries reporting the disease present
Countries reporting the disease absent
% affected reporting countries
PPR situation in Eastern Africa

1 January 2016 – 11 May 2017
PPR trend in Eastern Africa

2005 – 2016

Number of countries

% affected countries

Countries reporting the disease present
Countries reporting the disease absent
% affected reporting countries
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
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Thank you for your attention

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