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Peste des petits ruminants situation worldwide
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Introduction

• Described for the first time in 1942 in Côte d’Ivoire

• Occurs in Africa (except parts of Southern Africa), Arabian Peninsula, throughout most of the Near East and Middle East, and in Central and South-East Asia

• Since 2005, PPR presence or suspicion has been notified to the OIE by 60 countries mostly in sheep and goats

• Percentage of reporting countries affected by disease has gradually increased during the last 10 years from 19% to 27% (2005 – 2014).
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Early warning and monitoring of PPR

195 Reporting countries through WAHIS

180 Members countries in 2015

28 Reporting Member countries in 1924
Between January 2005 and 2014 the OIE received immediate notifications from 10 reporting Member Countries on PPR for first occurrence of the disease in a country and zones.

A significant number of countries/territories report PPR through six monthly reports for monitoring purposes.

Annual reports
Global distribution of sheep and goats (est. 2014)
Trends in PPR notification by countries/territories to the OIE (2005-2014)
Number of countries/territories by region notifying presence/suspicion of PPR (2005-2014)
Cumulative distribution of PPR (2005 - March 2015)

No. of years of presence/suspicion of PPR (2005-13 March 2015)
- PPR not reported: 4
- 1 year: 8
- 2 years: 9
- 3 years: 10

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1. Introduction
2. Status of PPR notification by countries/territories
3. PPR situation in Africa
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African Countries that reported presence of PPR at least once between January 2005 - 13 March 2015

BEN  BFA  GNB  GHA  NGR  SEN  TGO

CAF  CMR  TCD  COD

ERI  ETH  SDN

No. of years of presence/suspicion of PPR (2005-13 march 2015)

- PPR not reported: 4 8
- 1: 5 9
- 2: 6 10
- 3: 7
African Countries that reported presence of PPR at least once between January 2005 - 13 March 2015

MLI  CIV  MRT  NER

KEN  SOM  TZA  UGA

No. of years of presence/suspicion of PPR (2005-13 march 2015)

- PPR not reported: 4
- 1 year: 5
- 2 years: 6
- 3 years: 7
- 4 years: 8
- 5 years: 9
- 6 years: 10
First occurrence of PPR between 2005 and 2015 reported in Africa

- 2006 Kenya
- 2007 Uganda
- 2008 Morocco
- 2008 Tunisia
- 2011 Algeria
- 2012 Libya
- 2012 Angola
- 2012 Tanzania
- 2010 Comoros
Current PPR situation by administrative divisions

**Tunisia**, 2012-2013: 3-6 month sheep, 72% case fatality rate

**Ghana** 36 outbreaks 2014 whereas 2013 Ashanti and Eastern Central provinces recorded highest among other Provinces

**Sudan** 80 cases and 63 deaths **camels** in 2013. Unspecified **wildlife** cases in 2008.
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Current PPR situation in Middle East and Europe

Iran: 2014; 1376 outbreaks and 58,492 cases. 1 Cervidae and 1843 outbreaks in 2013
PPR situation in Middle East and Europe

- **Turkey**, first reported in 1999 and has been present in Turkey since then. 43 outbreaks, 20 between Jan-Mar 2014 were reported; an increase from previous year’s 19.

- **Tajikistan`s** reported occurrence for the first time in 2007 and recently in 2013 presence in the south western part of country due to illegal movements and intransit animal. Event is continuing

- **Israel** reported that an introduction of new animals from a previously infected area extended outbreaks in 2011.

- **Palestinian Auton Auth.** reported 46 outbreaks in West Bank in 2014
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PPR situation in Asia, Far East and Oceania (2014)

- Nepal
- India
- China
- Bhutan
- Maldives
Infection with PPR virus in China (People's Rep. of)

- **China** notified first occurrence of PPR in Tibet in 2007 and further outbreaks in 2008.
- Cross border infection and spread was suspected.
- In December 2013, notification of first occurrence of PPR in a zone in village goats (Xinjiang).
- Disease spread rapidly eastwards (NE/SE) in early 2014 due to animal movements for trade.
- Countries to the west and east are at risk.

244 outbreaks reported; on-going event
PPR situation in Asia, Far East and Oceania

• **Maldives** has reported presence of disease in a zone since 2009. Currently the disease is suspected but not confirmed in domestic animals.

• **Bhutan** notified first occurrence of PPR in goats in June 2010.

  In July 2014, three (3) further outbreaks were reported.

  Introduction of new live animals through importation and illegal movements was source of outbreaks. Event is still ongoing.

• **Risk of spread** in Asia, Far East and Oceania.
Conclusions

• **Reporting** of PPR continues to improve due to increasing awareness of the disease and reporting requirements supported by improved veterinary services;

• Presence of PPR in a number of countries/territories in Africa, Middle East and Asia presents a potential risk of spread to free regions and countries through uncontrolled animal movements;

• **Africa** and **Middle East** contribute the highest number of countries over the years affected by PPR.
Thank you

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