

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ZAMBIA

PRESENTATION TO THE KAZA AHSWG

DIVUNDU- NAMIBIA

George DAUTU, Phd

INTRODUCTION

- Livestock populations
 - Cattle: 4,411,650
 - Goats : 4,455,860
 - Sheep : 260,560
 - Pigs : 1,123,300
 - Poultry : 12.0 million
 - Fish farming : 500mt/annum
 - Most livestock movements in the country are north ward,
(away from the KAZA region)

DISEASE SITUATION

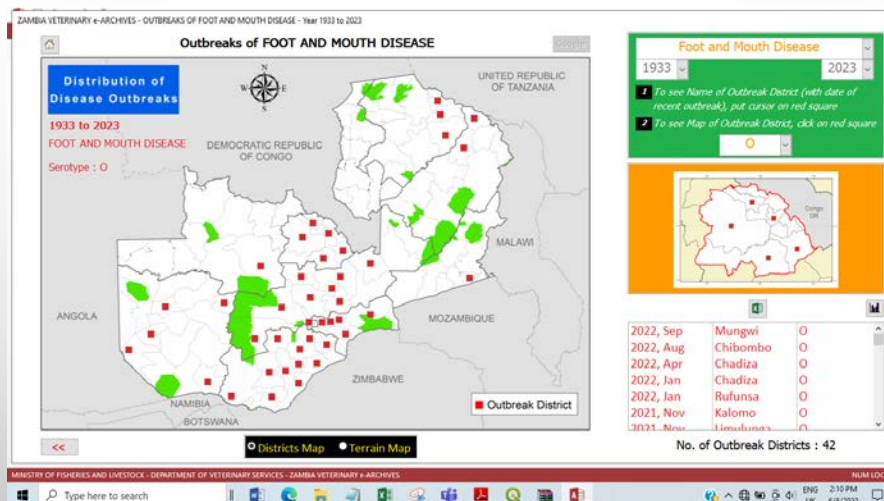
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

- The first recorded outbreak of FMD in Zambia was in 1933 in the Western Province and since then there have been repeated outbreaks of the disease in Northern, Southern, Central and Western Provinces and more recently in Copperbelt, Eastern, North-western, Lusaka and Muchinga Provinces
- The disease has been caused by all of the three Southern Africa Territories serotypes (SAT 1, 2 and 3) and the European serotypes O and A
-

- Primary outbreaks of FMD was shown to be spread from clinically affected and 'carrier' cattle or buffalo to susceptible cattle through contact
- Zambia has experienced 3 major outbreaks of FMD since 1980 to date.
- During this period, the country experienced the first major outbreak of the Disease from; October 1981 to September 1982.
- This outbreak of SAT 2 FMD covered the entire Southern Province and parts of Central Province. The disease outbreak was compounded by illegal movements of cattle and sharing of watering and grazing points.

- The second major FMD outbreak occurred from 2004 to 2006 and affected Namwala, Mazabuka, Monze districts of Southern Province, Lundazi district in Eastern Province, Mbala, Nakonde and Chinsali in Northern Province, and Mumbwa and Chibombo in Central Province.
- The third major FMD outbreak is the current outbreak, sero type O which started in October 2017 in Mbala district and is still continuing to date. The disease has so far been reported in 9 Provinces of the country.
- See Map below

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SEROTYPE O DISTRIBUTION



CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO PNEUMONIA (CBPP)

- Still contained to the western and northern parts of the country
- Illegal movement of infected cattle led to an outbreak in the central part of the country but was quickly contained through slaughter of all affected herds
- Stakeholders engagement on eradication program ongoing
- Continue with CBPP zonal cattle branding

PPR

- Country is now applying for PPR freedom
- PPR dossier has been prepared and submitted to WOAHA

RABIES

- WOAHA endorsement of rabies control program in Zambia
- Zambia has adopted the one health concept of integrated bite case management (IBCM) as an approach to rabies surveillance.
- The system is integrated among Local Government, Police, Veterinary Department and all the health facilities under Ministry of Health
- Mass vaccination of dogs at interface areas as well as early reporting of suspected cases in wildlife as a rabies control measure in wildlife

DIAGNOSIS

- In the field diagnosis of FMD, CBPP, PPR and Rabies is based on clinical signs
- Samples are then collected based on the disease diagnosed and submitted to CVRI



- In the laboratory FMD diagnosis is mostly based on serology through the use of Antigen Elisa (for tissue samples and NSP ELISA for serum samples)
- For probang samples, RT-PCR is usually performed
- CBPP – Diagnosis through serology (CFT and cELISA) and PM
- PPR – Diagnosed through Serology (cELISA, bELISA0 and PCR)
- Production of CBPP diagnostic reagents at CVRI
- Rabies – Diagnosis through DFAT and RT-PCR

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

- Quarantine of affected areas
- Animal movement control and surveillance.
- Vaccinations which are being done annually through Government funding
- FMD Vaccination program (PVM)
- Currently the strategy involves the use of mono, bi, quadrivalent FMD vaccine type, dependent on the region
- so far procured 6 million and 80 thousand doses of FMD vaccine for 2023 campaign
- 250,000 doses of CBPP vaccine procured for this year

VETERINARY FENCES AND CHECK POINTS

- No permanent fence as regards to animal movement save for fenced game ranches
- Plan to erect a fence from kasaya (southern) all the way to north western as part of the CBPP eradication program
- 13 permanent check points within the country as part of animal movement control
- Logistical support in terms of motorized transport (vehicles and motor bikes)

CHALLENGES

- Difficult in carrying out cattle trade and movement in vaccinated areas as most animals screened from these areas are seropositive
- Disease outbreaks
- Nutritional stress (poor pastures, especially in dry season)
- Low productivity
- Presence of wildlife disease reservoirs at interface areas
- Illegal livestock movements

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**