

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ZAMBIA

PRESENTATION TO THE KAZA AHSWG

LIVINGSTONE- ZAMBIA

George DAUTU, Phd

1

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)

2

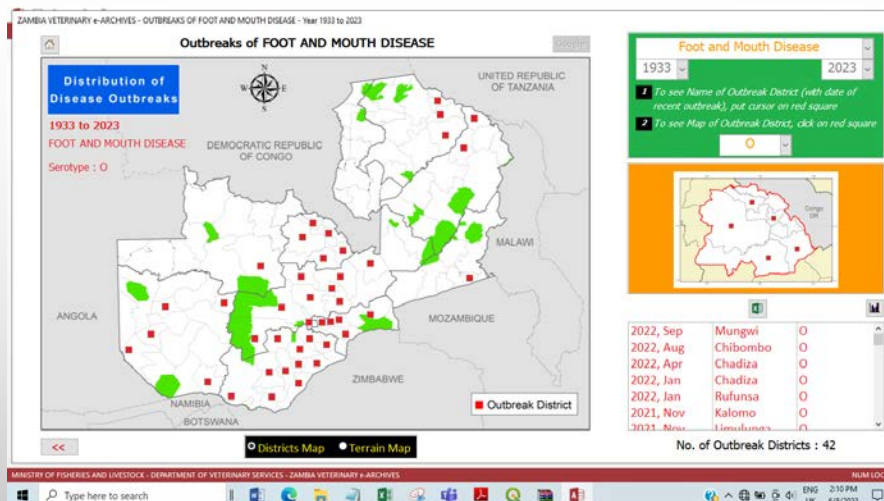
A. EMERGING LIVESTOCK & WILDLIFE HEALTH CHALLENGES IN THE KAZA LANDSCAPE

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

- April 2024 Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak in Shangombo district of Western and is in proximity Sioma Ngwezi National park
- The disease was diagnosed as FMD serotype O
- Movement restrictions coupled with FMD vaccination were done to prevent the further spread

3

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE SEROTYPE O DISTRIBUTION



4

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO PNEUMONIA (CBPP)

- Still contained to the western and northern parts of the country
- The disease has re-emerged in the central part of the country due to illegal movement
- Prevention and control is through Movement restriction and slaughter of all affected herds
- Stakeholders engagement on eradication program ongoing
- Continue with CBPP zonal cattle branding

5

ANTHRAX

- January, 2024 outbreak of Anthrax was reported in Shangombo district
- During the same period Anthrax outbreaks were reported in Sinazongwe that shares borders with Zimbabwe
- This because a public health concern as it affected human population
- Vaccination of cattle was used to control the disease

6

RABIES

- WOAH 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

7

DIAGNOSIS

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

8



9

- 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)
- Serotyping is usually done using the antigen ELISA
- For probang and tissue samples, RT-PCR is usually performed
- Anthrax – Diagnosed through Bacterial culture and PCR
- CBPP – Diagnosis through serology (CFT and cELISA) and PM
- Production of CBPP diagnostic reagents at CVRI
- Rabies – Diagnosis through DFAT and RT-PCR at National level
- Lateral flow devices are used at provincial and some district laboratories

10

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

11

CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

- The country has started strengthening the 7 provincial Veterinary laboratories principal among the Choma and Mongu Provincial Veterinary laboratories which services areas in the KAZA regions on the Zambia side
- Trained laboratory staff have since been deployed
- Equipment has been procured and distributed
- Plans are there to rehabilitate 61 District Veterinary Laboratories principal among them Livingstone District Veterinary Laboratory

12

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
- Awaiting a Feasibility study
- Condon Guards have been employed
- 13 permanent check points within the country as part of animal movement control
- Logistical support in terms of motorized transport (vehicles and motor bikes)

13

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 as a result of the severe drought)
- Low productivity
- Presence of wildlife disease reservoirs at interface areas
- Illegal livestock movements

14



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**