

# A Veterinary Perspective from Ngamiland, with an Emphasis on FMD Management

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NGAMILAND DISTRICT





## NGAMILAND DISTRICT

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Disease control zone 2

Divided into 5 sub zones demarcated by fences

Population of approximately 365 000-400 000 cattle

- 2a ( 20 000 cattle)
- 2b (35 000 cattle)
- 2c (110 000 cattle)
- 2d (150 000 cattle)
- 2e-protection zone (50 000 cattle)
- 2f??

## FMD HISTORY NGAMILAND

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- The last case of FMD in Zone 2d was recorded on the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2017
  - Controlled by ring vaccination, movement restriction and intensive serosurveillance.
- Before 2007 last outbreak was in 1980
- Sporadic outbreaks after 2007
  - 2-3 times a year
  - 2d, 2e, 2c

## HISTORIC FMD CONTROLS

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- Physical separation by fences-1950's
  - aphisisation stopped around 1963
- Vaccination introduced in 1965
  - SAT 1 & 2
  - SAT 3 incorporated in 1969- Trivalent vaccine
  - Done 3 times in high risk areas
  - Cattle branded for identification
- Movement controls
  - Permits
  - Fence patrols and maintenance
- Serosurveillance

# FMD CONTROL STRATEGIES

## Vaccination

- 3 times yearly

## Movement restrictions

- Cordon fences
- Movement permits

## Surveillance

- Serosurveillance
  - Post vaccination monitoring (PVM)
  - Viral activity
- Passive and active surveillance
  - Visual

Participatory epidemiology- farmers oriented



# CURRENT SITUATION

- Improved vaccination coverage
  - Last two campaigns (84%, 93%)
- Animal identification and traceability
  - Over 80% tagging rate
- Improved farmer & DVS collaboration
- Abattoir
  - Exports
  - Increased interest in private ownership
- Heavy fence challenge
  - Elephants
  - Humans
- Quarantine rehabilitation
- No herding still



## CBT & FMD CONTROL

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- Herding
  - Limited cattle movements
  - Reduced wildlife/livestock contact (Diseases and predation)
  - Improved livestock management and turn ups @ crush
  - Complements movement restrictions via fences
- Vaccinations
  - Improved herd immunity
  - Reduced susceptibles
- Animal identification and traceability
  - Increases adoption
  - Enhanced disease investigations & response
  - Market access

## CBT & FMD CONTROL

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- Transportation
  - Improved animal welfare
  - Reduced transmission risk
- Quarantines
  - Constant supply
  - Further reduces disease risk
  - Private quarantines ?
- Abattoirs
  - Increased private ownership
  - High throughput

## BENEFITS

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- Improved disease control
  - Coverage (herd immunity)
  - Less outbreaks
  - Improved herd management
- Increased trade
  - Alleviate poverty
  - Stimulate economic growth
- Sustainable environment
  - Good grassland
  - Reduced land degradation
- Wildlife friendly
  - Reduced conflict at interface ( co existence)

## OPPORTUNITIES

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- Private investment/Public private partnership
  - Abattoirs
  - Quarantines
  - Farms
  - Disease control
- New Markets
  - Better prices?
  - Improved off take
- Research

## CHALLENGES

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- current international agreements, guidelines and modes of operation to better facilitate trade in commodities
- What's the acceptable level of risk
- Producer/staff/Market perspectives



THANK YOU

