



Outlook of FMD in Zambia-with respect to the KAZA transfrontier

Department of Veterinary Services

Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

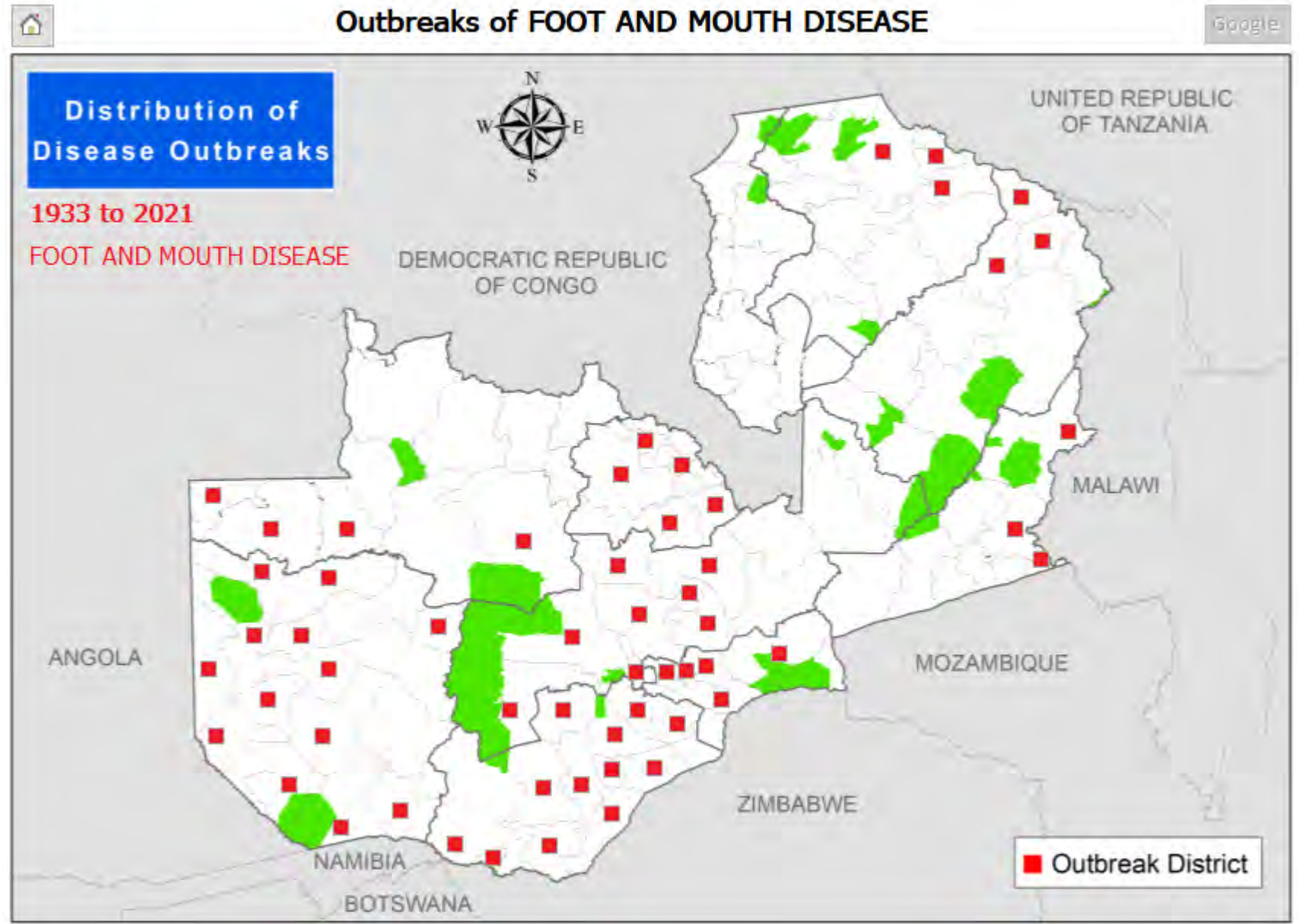
Presentation Outline

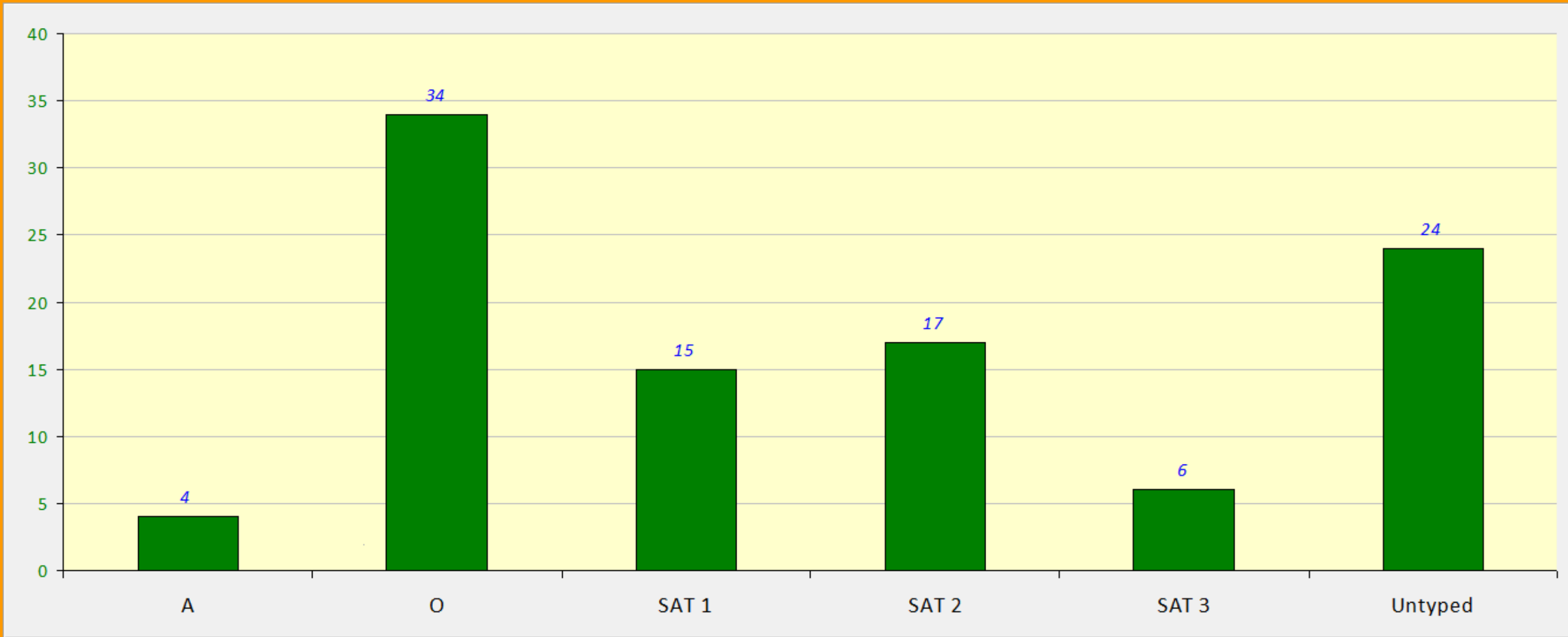
1. FMD Outbreak History
2. FMD Status 2021
3. Control Measures Implemented
4. Challenges
5. Way Forward



- Fact File -

- ❑ Earliest recorded outbreak in September 1933 in Mongu
- ❑ Outbreaks recorded in 56 districts since 1933
- ❑ Outbreaks recorded in all provinces except Luapula Province





56

No. of FMD Outbreak Districts

FMD Virus Serotype

source : DVS Outbreak Reports

- ❑ Serotype O recorded in the highest number (34) of outbreak districts
- ❑ Serotype A recorded in the lowest number (4) of outbreak districts

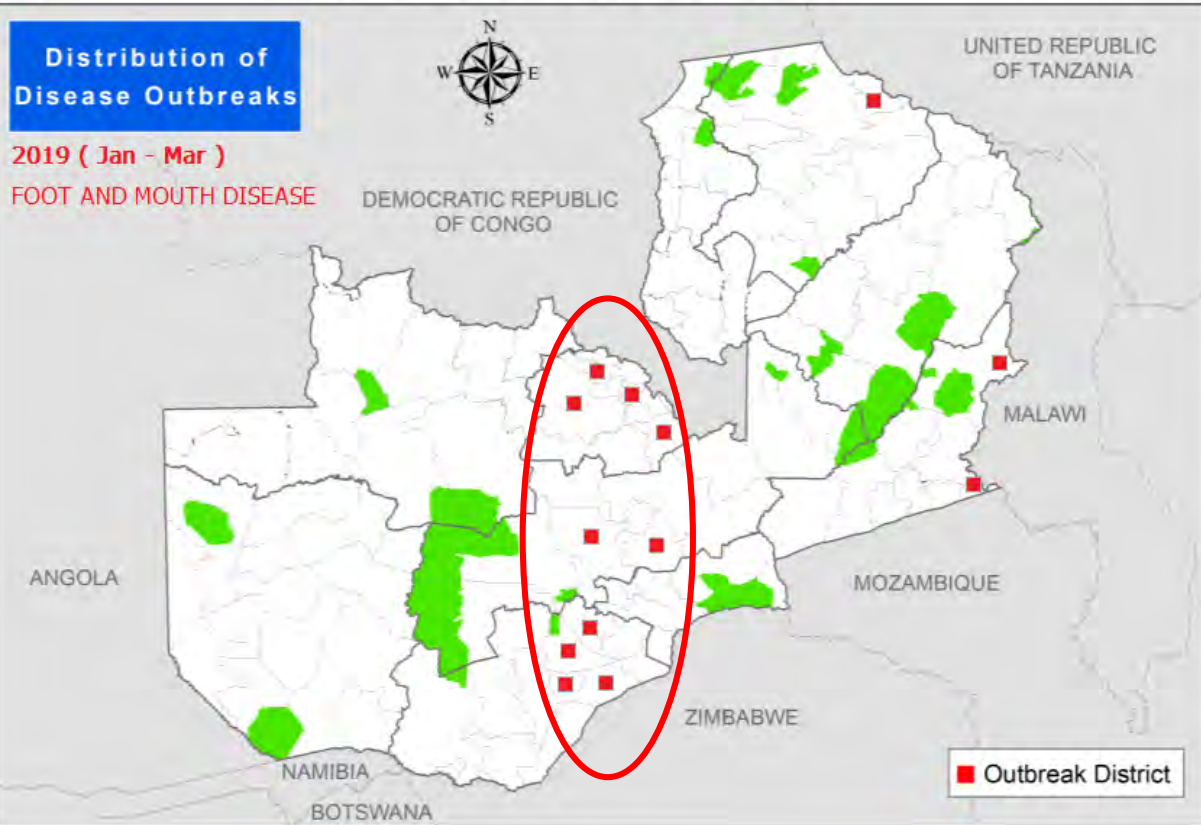
FMD Outbreak History...2018/2019

- FMD type 'O' outbreaks were reported in 7 provinces (Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka, Northern, North-Western, Western and Southern).
- First time FMD virus serotype 'O' was isolated and identified outside Mbala District of Northern Province.
- Out of 10 Provinces, only Eastern, Muchinga and Luapula provinces did not have Type "O" FMD outbreaks.

Jan-Mar 2019

Outbreaks of FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Google

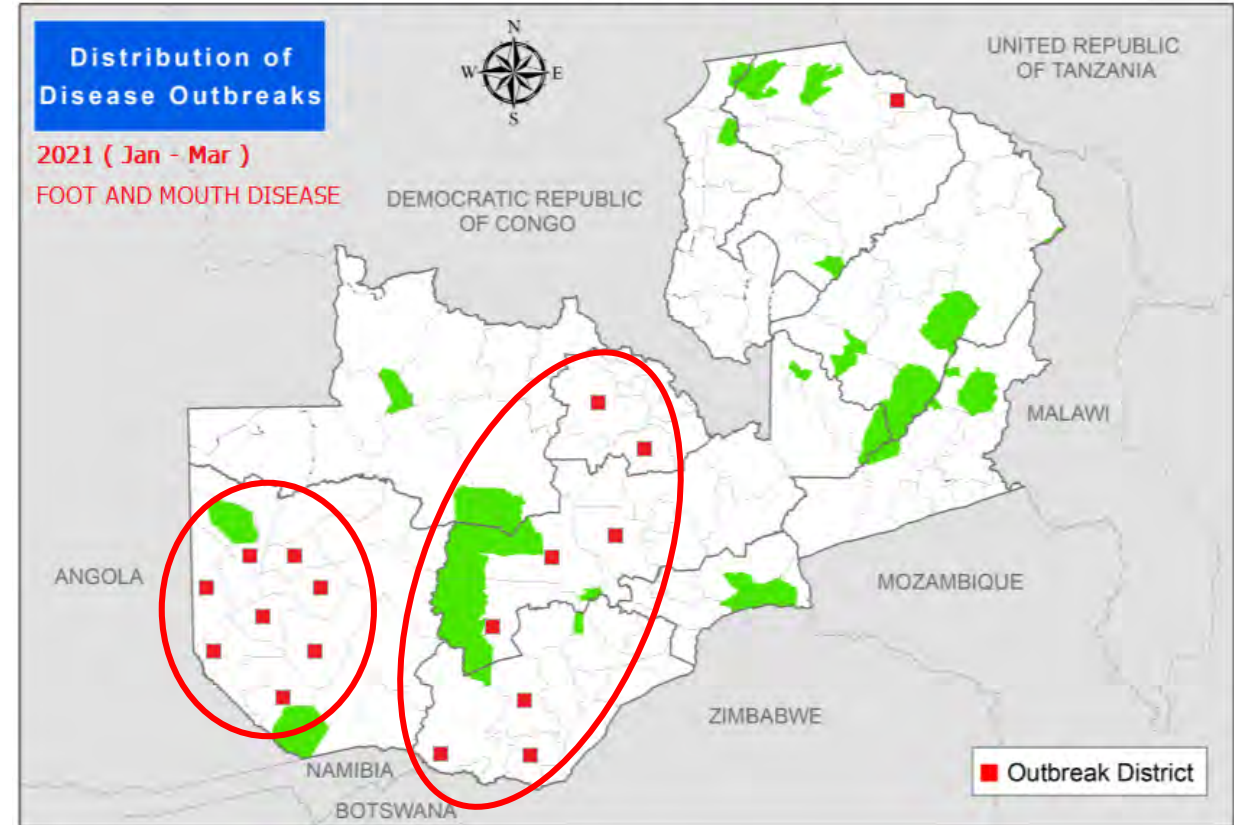


- ☐ Outbreak zones : 1
- ☐ Outbreak districts : 13
- ☐ Western Province **NOT** affected

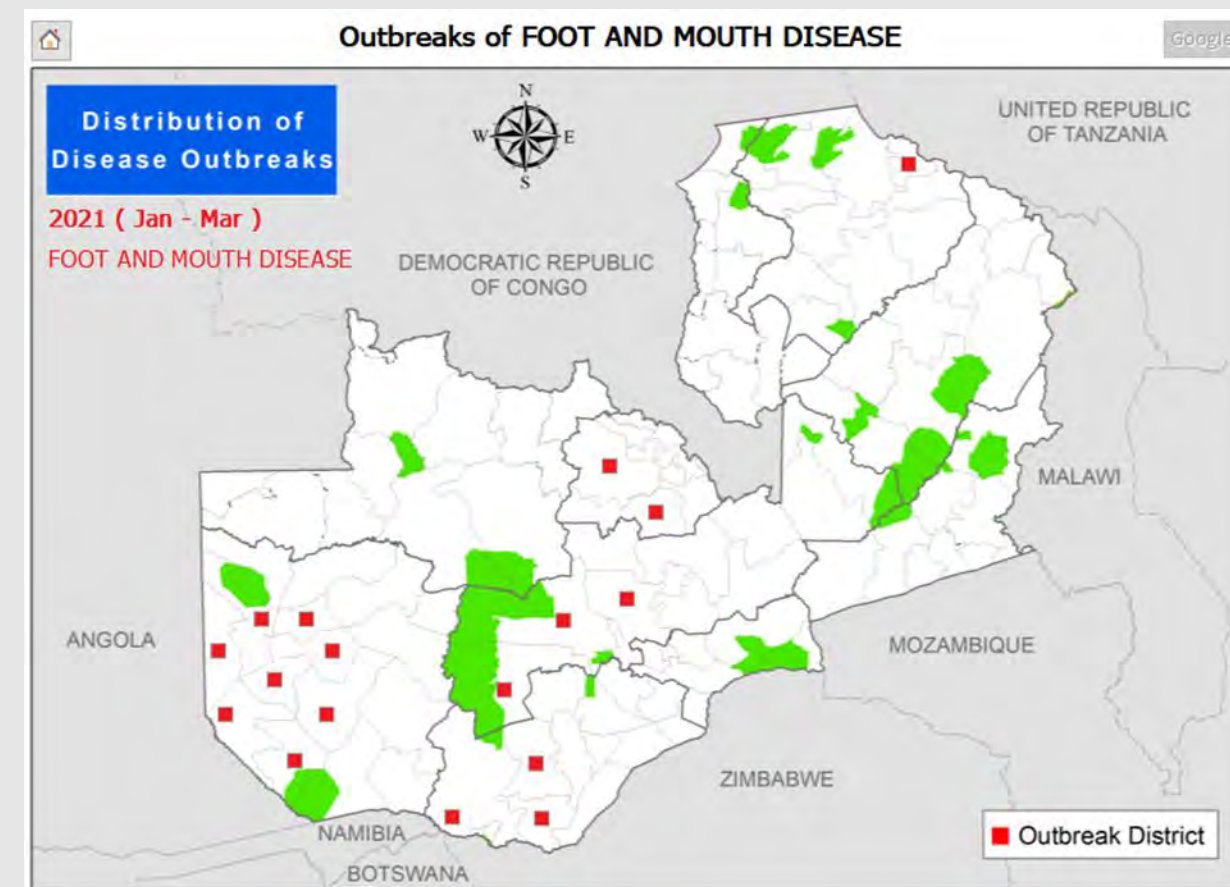
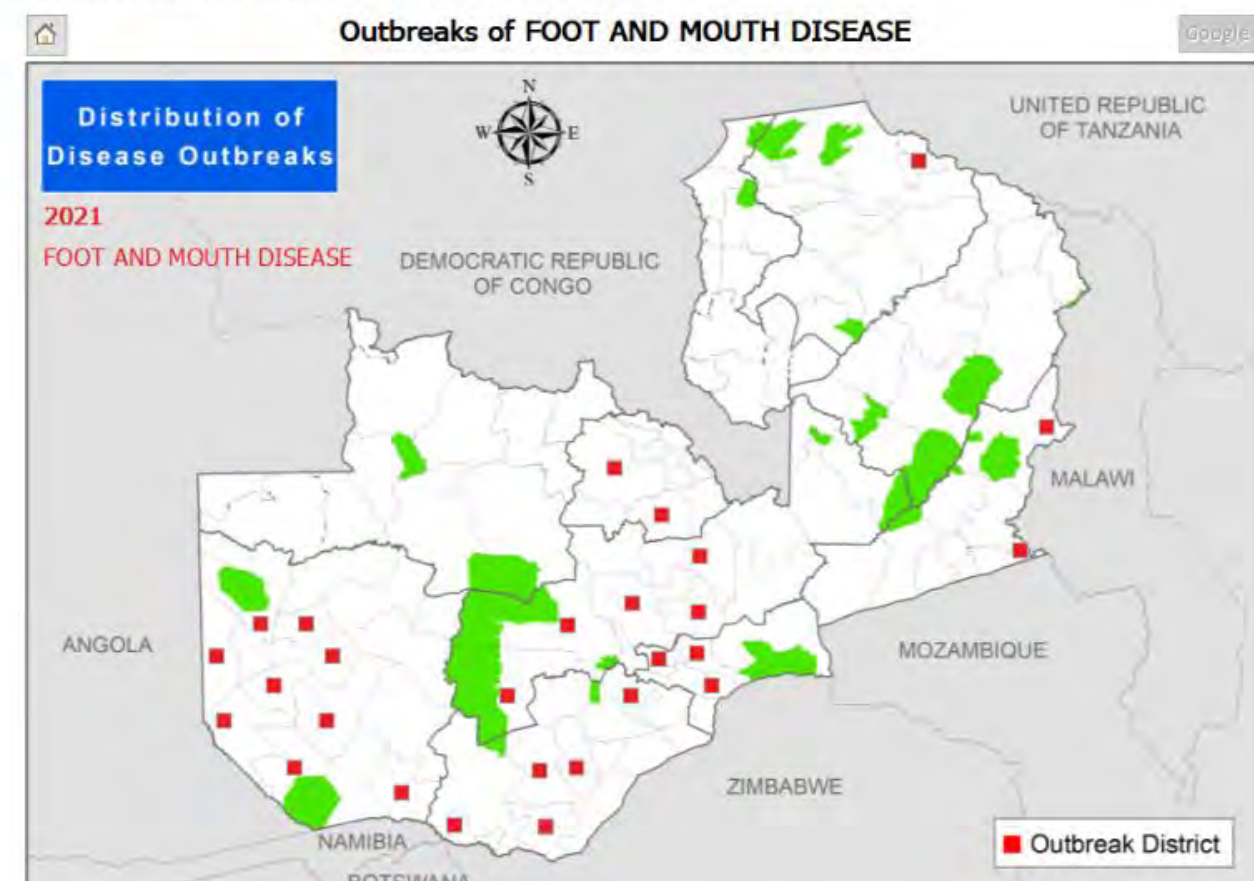
Jan-Mar 2021

Outbreaks of FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Google



- ☐ Outbreak zones : 2
- ☐ Outbreak districts : 31
- ☐ Western Province affected too



FMD Cases as 06/2021

Clinical manifestation and Spread



Ulcers after vesicle rupture on the tongue of affected cattle
Disease is markedly invasive and causes typical lesions
Disease spreads quite quickly

Clinical manifestation and Spread



Control Measures Implemented.....1/2



(A) Surveillance and Disease Identification

- Active search of the Disease on farms and communal areas.
- Districts neighbouring FMD affected areas placed on high alert and are carrying out surveillance activities to quickly identify any disease incursions.

(b) Movement Controls

- All the affected areas placed under quarantine and issuance of livestock movement permits are under restrictions.

(c) Sensitizations of farmers and other key Stakeholders

- DVS works with other key stakeholders in sensitizing farmers and the general public on FMD using community radio stations, meetings, FMD leaflets, posters, and brochures, and also traditional and civic leaders among others.

Control Measures Implemented....2/2



(d) Stepping up of biosecurity measures in and out of the affected areas

- Biosecurity checkpoints in the affected areas are set up at strategic points in partnership with other stakeholders. On-farm biosecurity in affected areas is being implemented and supervised by DVS.

(e) Vaccination against FMD of cattle populations

- Currently vaccinations on-going. Four vaccine types being used; O, SAT 2/O. SAT 2, SAT1/SAT2/A/O

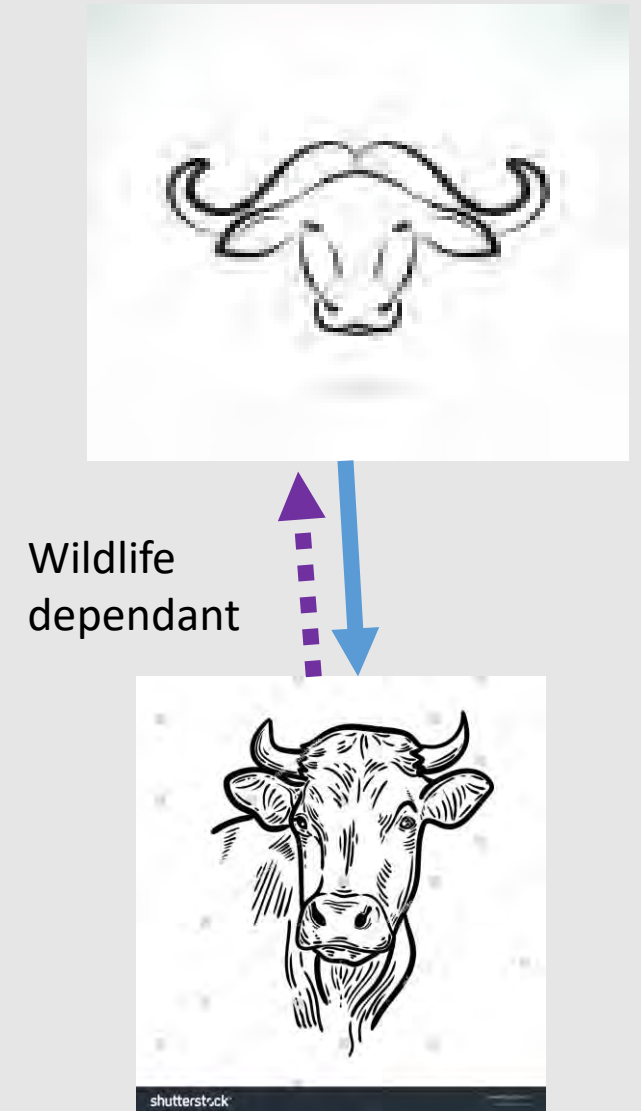
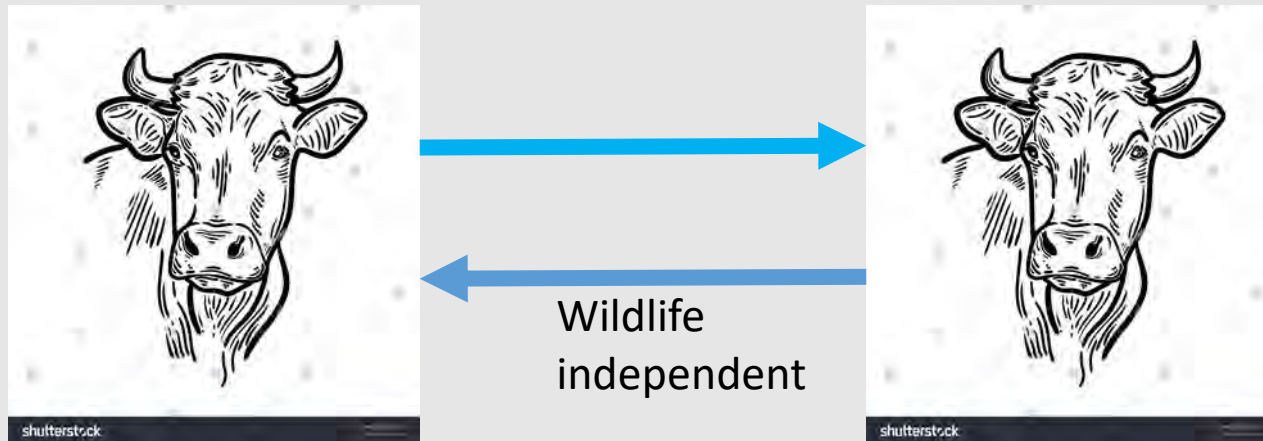


Challenges

- Inadequate resources have contributed to inadequate surveillance (clinical and serological) to monitor the disease in outbreak areas by field staff.
- Challenges in timely delivery of vaccines. This is leading to resurgence of FMD in areas where the disease had previously resolved.
- Rampant illegal movements of livestock are contributing to the spread of the disease in previously free areas.
- Due to Covid-19 pandemic – there are challenges in movements around the country and cross-border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

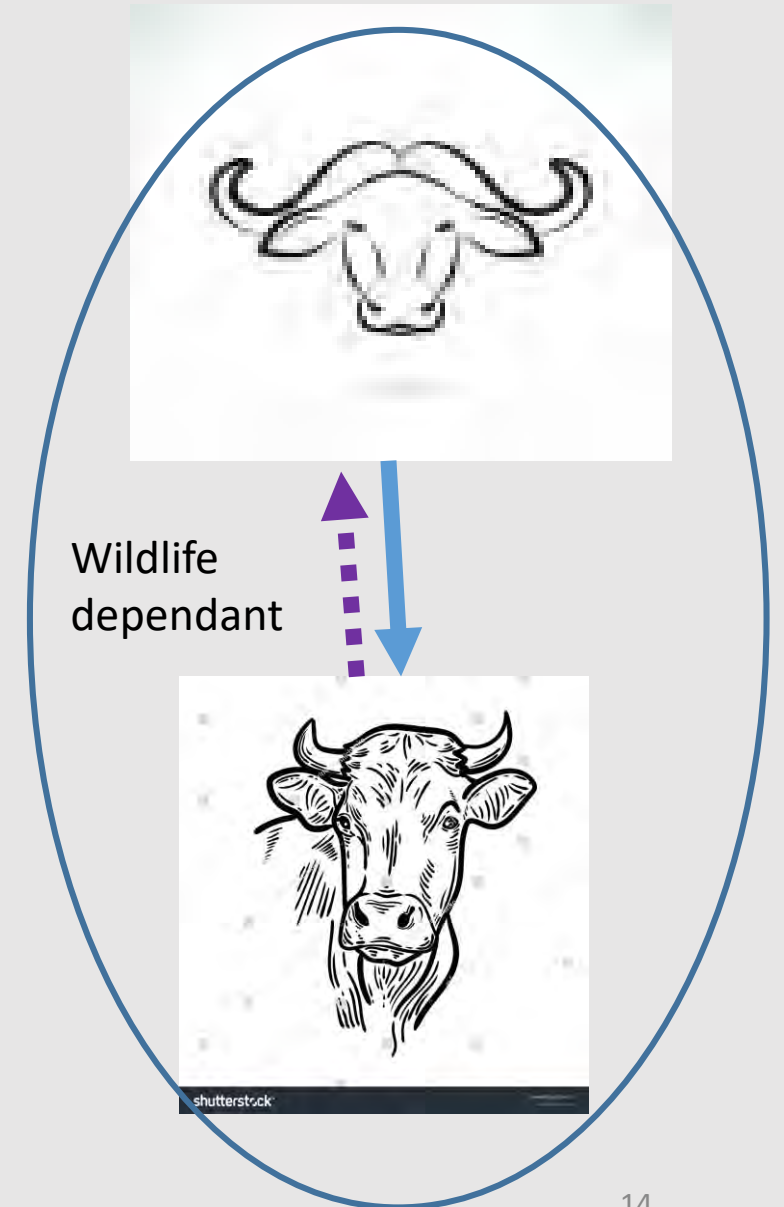
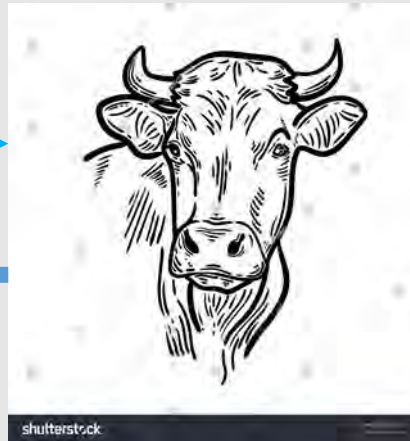
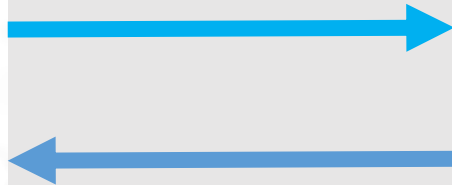
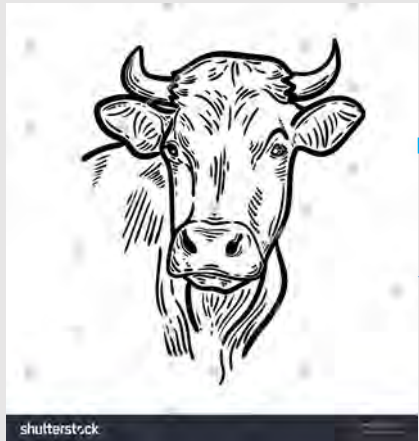
Implications and options

- This is the first documented spread of the FMD serotype “O” to affect the country.
- The areas around the KAZA and the interface areas were affected with the type O
- The epidemiology of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in Zambia is influenced by two different patterns, viz, a cycle in which wildlife plays a role in maintaining and spreading the disease to other susceptible domestic animals and wild ungulates and a cycle that is maintained within domestic animals and that is independent of wildlife.



Implications and options

- So far no reports clinical disease in wildlife of Type O in Zambia
- Virus behavior in this part of Africa not yet known
- Will the Type O involvement in the epidemiology of FMD in Zambia change the established patterns?
- Surveillance active and passive will be key to FMD control. i.e Wildlife and Livestock



Way Forward



- Enhance serological and clinical surveillance by field staff.
- Intensify enforcement of regulations on animal movement controls.
- Ensure procurement of adequate vaccines and logistics in place for vaccinations.
- Strengthen sustained awareness campaigns to involve more stakeholders.
- Find innovative ways to strengthen cross-border collaboration with neighbouring countries.

Anthrax

- Suspected anthrax cases in Mwandi district were recorded in Lwazamba area involving bovine mortalities starting late October, 2021-No reported
- Human cases after exposure to infected animals and their tissues.
- In addition suspected anthrax case involving a wild beast was recorded in Simalaha conservers (Kasaya area) on 15th November, 2021.
- All the animals that died both domesticated (20 heads of cattle as of 16th November, 2021) and one wild beast-typical of anthrax



• THANK YOU