



CATTLE DISEASE SITUATION IN ZIMBABWE 2022

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Presentation format



- **Introduction**
- **FMD (outbreaks, threat of serotype O and control measures)**
- **FMD Control Protocol**
- **Tick-borne diseases**
- **Lumpy Skin Disease**
- **Anthrax**
- **Blackleg**
- **Dermatophilosis**
- **Illegal cattle movements**



Introduction



- The livestock sub-sector, one of the most important arms of the agricultural sector, contributes to the livelihoods of an estimated 70% of the country's rural population.
- Disease is one of the major limiting factors to livestock production.
- Without effective disease control there can be no cattle industry
- National blueprints to increase production and productivity
 - **Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy** US\$8.2 billion agriculture economy by 2025
 - **Livestock growth plan** US\$2 billion by 2025
- Re-opening of the CSC Bulawayo after 20 years is testament of the progress of the strategy



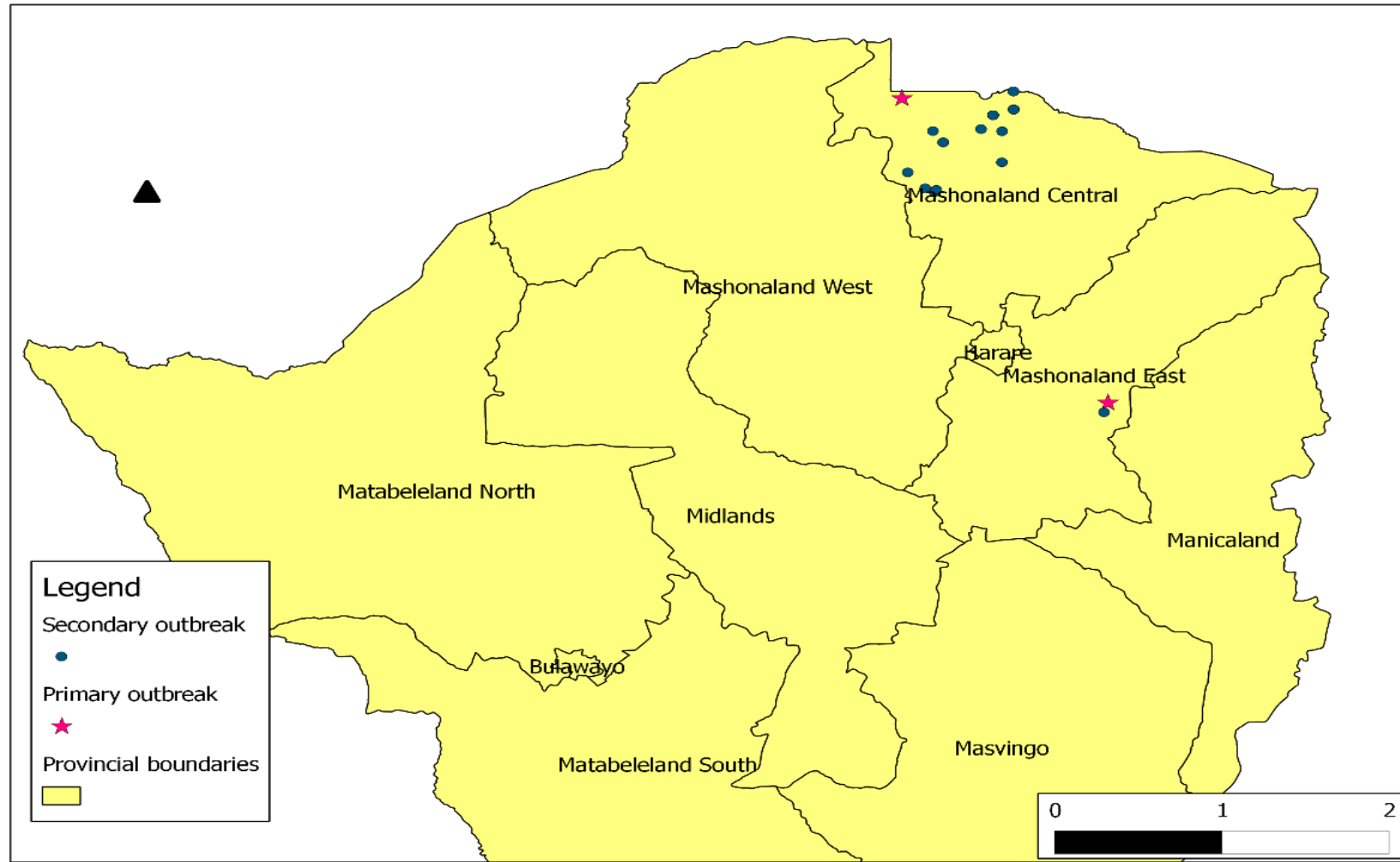
Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)



- The country has experienced **two primary** outbreaks this year compared to seven (7) last year - Serotype **SAT 2** circulating
- Main drivers of FMD infection/spread
 - Transboundary spread (Mash Central/Mash East from Mozambique)
 - Illegal cattle movements
 - Inadequate vaccine to control outbreaks
 - Late detection and response to outbreaks
 - Stock theft (local and transboundary)
 - Lack of orderly marketing of cattle/proliferation of speculators and runners
 - Centralized marketing of cattle
 - Poor identification of cattle to farm/dip tank of origin



FMD outbreak map 2022





Threat of FMD serotype O



- Outbreaks of FMD in Southern Africa were attributed to **SAT types** which, by comparison to **Serotype O**, are milder.
- **FMD serotype O** also known to affect sheep and goats severely
- Since 2018 Zambia had been reporting outbreaks due to Type O.
- **Serotype O** has been recorded in Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Islands.
- South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho, Botswana and **Zimbabwe** are at high risk, being surrounded by infected neighbours.





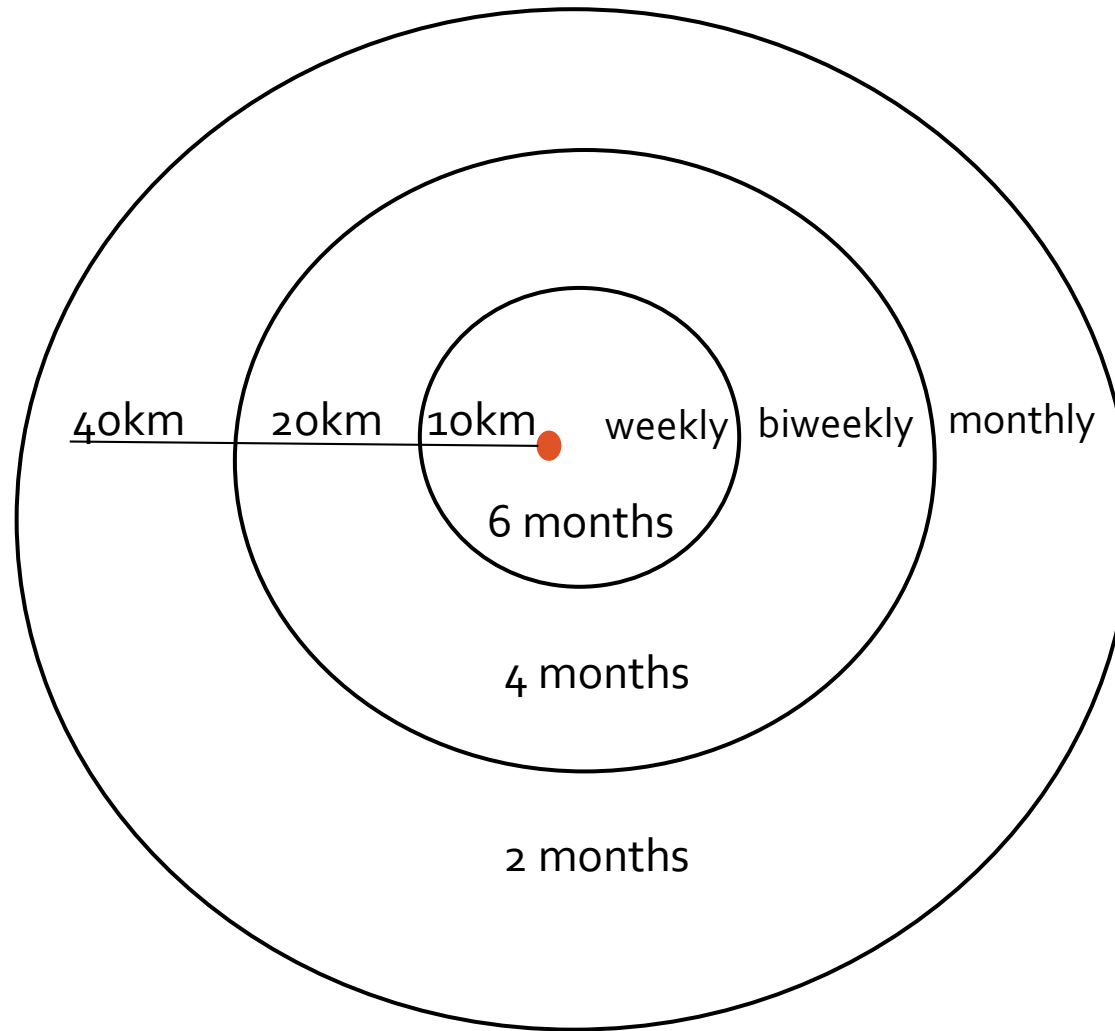
Control measures being instituted



- No movement of live-cloven hooved animals in or out of affected areas
- Emergency/Control vaccinations within 10km radius of the outbreak foci
- Surveillance in and around the affected areas through weekly cattle inspections
- Static and roving veterinary check-points mounted to detect illegal animal movements and to ensure compliance with movement restrictions
- Education and awareness campaigns for beef value chain players
- Re-installation of FMD cordon fences along National parks - GNP
- Transboundary collaboration for joint surveillance and control activities



FMD Control Protocol



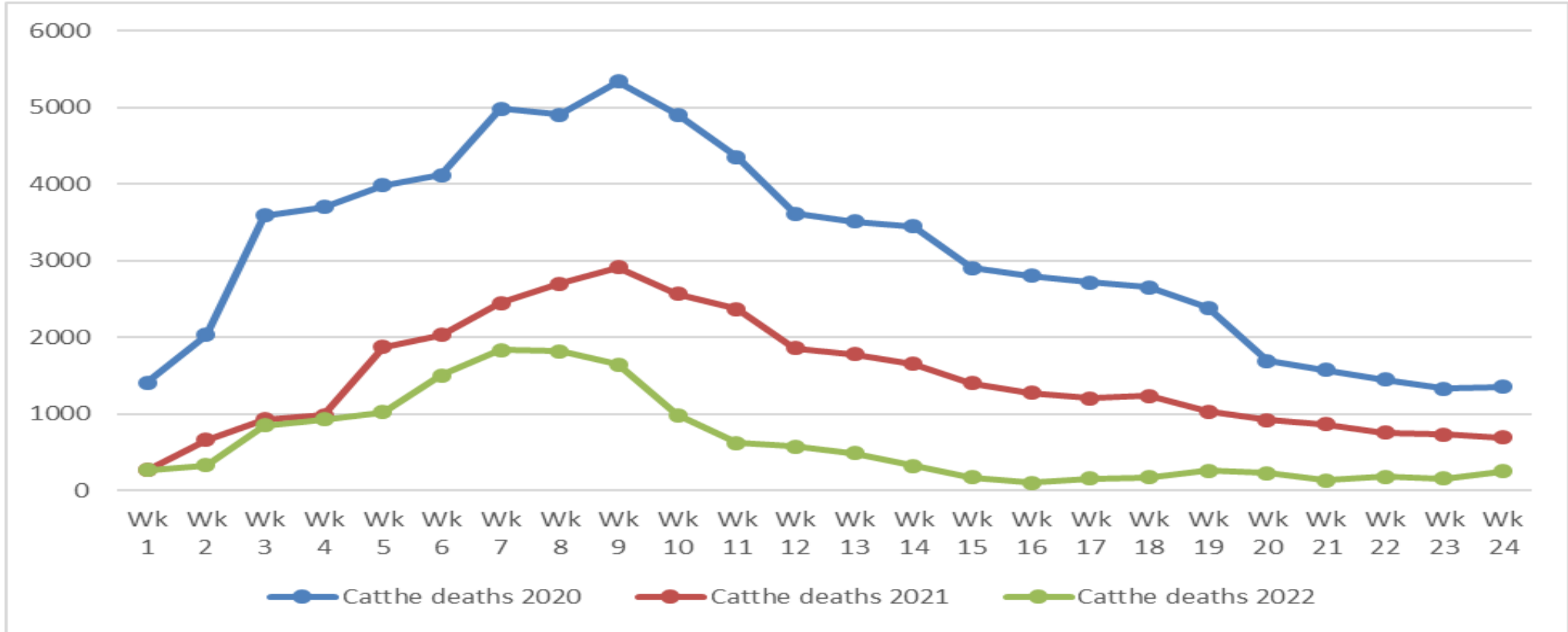


Tick-borne diseases (TBDs)

- TBDs account for about 67% of all cattle mortalities each year.
- Theileriosis, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Heartwater are the four prevalent tick-borne diseases in Zimbabwe.
- Among the four, Theileriosis/January disease has been the most devastating in the last 3 years.
- Theileriosis has been reported in all provinces save for Matabeleland North.
- Since the beginning of the year a total of 14 933 cattle deaths due to theileriosis have been reported to date.
- The situation now under control with the improved acaricides supply and Blitz tick-grease program.



TBDs cattle mortality trends 2020-2022





TBD control measures being implemented



- Integrated ticks and tick-borne diseases control strategy, launched April 2022 and now being implemented (strategic dipping, Enzootic stability, Vaccine production, tick/acaricide resistance monitoring, tick distribution, dip wash strength monitoring)
- Intensive cattle dipping
 - switch to pour-on in areas hit by water challenges.
- Blitz tick grease program
 - Presidential scheme has been running for the last two seasons and will continue until theileriosis challenge is under control.
- National dip tank rehabilitation
 - Currently 211 out of the targeted 400 dip tanks already rehabilitated.
- Tick-borne diseases vaccine production
 - Babesiosis and Anaplasmosis already in production
 - Theileriosis (**BOLVAC**) 20 000 out of 100 000 doses produced so far



Lumpy skin disease (LSD)



- Endemic throughout Zimbabwe and most prevalent during the rainy season (December to April) when biting insects are abundant.
- Major outbreaks experienced at intervals of 3- 5 years.
- Last serious outbreak during the 2020/2021 rainy season due to the abundant rains and consequently abundant biting insects.
- This year(2021/2022 season), the disease has not been rampant as expected with 6 315 cases and 206 deaths reported.



LSD situation in the past 3 seasons



Agricultural season	Cases	Deaths
2019/2020	7 600	559
2020/2021	26 540	3 883
2021/2022	6 315	406





Anthrax



- A total of 32 outbreaks were reported in the last three years in the anthrax hot spots: 2020 (20), 2021 (7) and 2022 (5).
- The number of outbreaks experienced annually has declined drastically due to free national cattle anthrax vaccinations.
- Vaccinations are targeted to gazetted anthrax areas/hot spots with 1 200 00 doses procured each year
- Human anthrax 76 cases reported so far compared to 97 cases over the same period. Most cases (78%) from Gokwe North and South.
- Routine/control vaccinations, movement control and joint awareness campaigns with MoH are the main control measures being instituted.



Blackleg/Quarter-evil



- Disease most prevalent in the southern provinces which represent more than 50% of recorded cases each year.
- No significant difference between cases reported this year compared to last year in the same period.
- In 2021; 1075 cases compared with 981 this year.
- Farmers advised to vaccinate their cattle annually to prevent losses.



Bovine dermatophilosis



- Notifiable disease with two statutory instruments (SI) developed in 2010 for its management and control.
- Statutory Instrument **166 of 2010** (Animal Health [Dermatophilosis Areas] Order 2010a) defines certain districts in the country as dermatophilosis prescribed areas.
- Endemic in the country's north west and south western areas but has been spread from these traditional areas.
- **SI 167 of 2010** (Animal Health [Dermatophilosis] Regulations 2010b) regulates what should be done by farmers and authorised persons for the control of dermatophilosis.
- The highest incidence was in Mashonaland West ,Central and Midlands provinces
- Fewer cases reported this year compared last year due to rainfall pattern. Heavy rains are a risk /predisposing factor. In year 2021, 1819 cases were reported compared to 1038 this year.
- Poor response to treatment with severe cases being sent for salvage slaughter.





Illegal cattle movements



- Threatening the viability of the cattle industry
- Spread of pest and diseases
 - Disease like FMD and theileriosis
 - Spread of ticks e.g. *Amblyomma* spp and *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*
 - *Cattle cleansing regulations state animals should be dipped and be tick-free before movement.*
- This year a total of 67 cattle and 4 goats illegally moved were destroyed publicly to deter would be offenders.
- Poor livestock identification also worsening the situation
 - Veterinary brands are mandatory (dairy and stud herds exempted)
 - SI 35 of 2003 – Identification to Dip tank or farm of origin through branding or tagging



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THANK YOU