



ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION

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DVS MISSION

- ▶ To Promote **animal health and welfare** through provision of disease **surveillance, prevention and control services** for the benefit of the **animal Industry** and **human wellbeing**

DVS Network

- ▶ Head office (Harare)
- ▶ Provincial offices (8)
- ▶ District offices (60)
- ▶ Sub district offices (Animal Health Centers) (400)
- ▶ Unit of service
 - ▶ Small holder sector (Communal & A1) = dip tanks (3863)
 - ▶ Large Scale (Self Contained Units) = farm

Priority Diseases

- ▶ Diseases of **Economic Importance** (High Morbidity, High Mortality)
 - ▶ FMD, ND, TBDs, trypanosomosis
- ▶ Diseases of **Public health Importance** (Zoonotic)
 - ▶ Rabies, Anthrax, CA
- ▶ **Disease Threats** (Emerging and reemerging diseases)
 - ▶ HPAI, PPR, CBPP, PED

Foot & Mouth disease

- ▶ The most contagious disease known to cattle
- ▶ A trade sensitive disease affecting both international and domestic trade
- ▶ Country divided into FMD zones
 - ▶ **Infected zone**
 - ▶ **High surveillance zone**
 - ▶ **FMD free zone**

FMD Situation

- ▶ In the past 3 years primary outbreaks of FMD have been limited to areas close wildlife areas with resident wild buffalo:
- **Gonarezhou National Park**
 - ▶ Chiredzi and Chipinge
- **Save Valley Conservancy**
 - ▶ Chiredzi, Zaka, Chipinge and Chimamnimani districts
- **Hwange National Park**
 - ▶ Lupane and Umguza districts
- **Chizarira, Chirisa Matusadonha National parks**
 - ▶ Binga, Gokwe North and Gokwe South

FMD Situation

- ▶ Containment of primary outbreaks at source has not been possible resulting in several secondary outbreaks due to:
- ▶ **Delays in reporting diseases by farmers**
- ▶ **Inadequate inspections on farms and dip tanks in the high risk areas due resource constrains in the department**
- ▶ **Delays in carrying out vaccinations following outbreak detection due to budgetary constrains (vaccine is very expensive @ \$2 per dose)**
- ▶ **Violation of quarantine restrictions by farmers and livestock traders**

FMD Situation

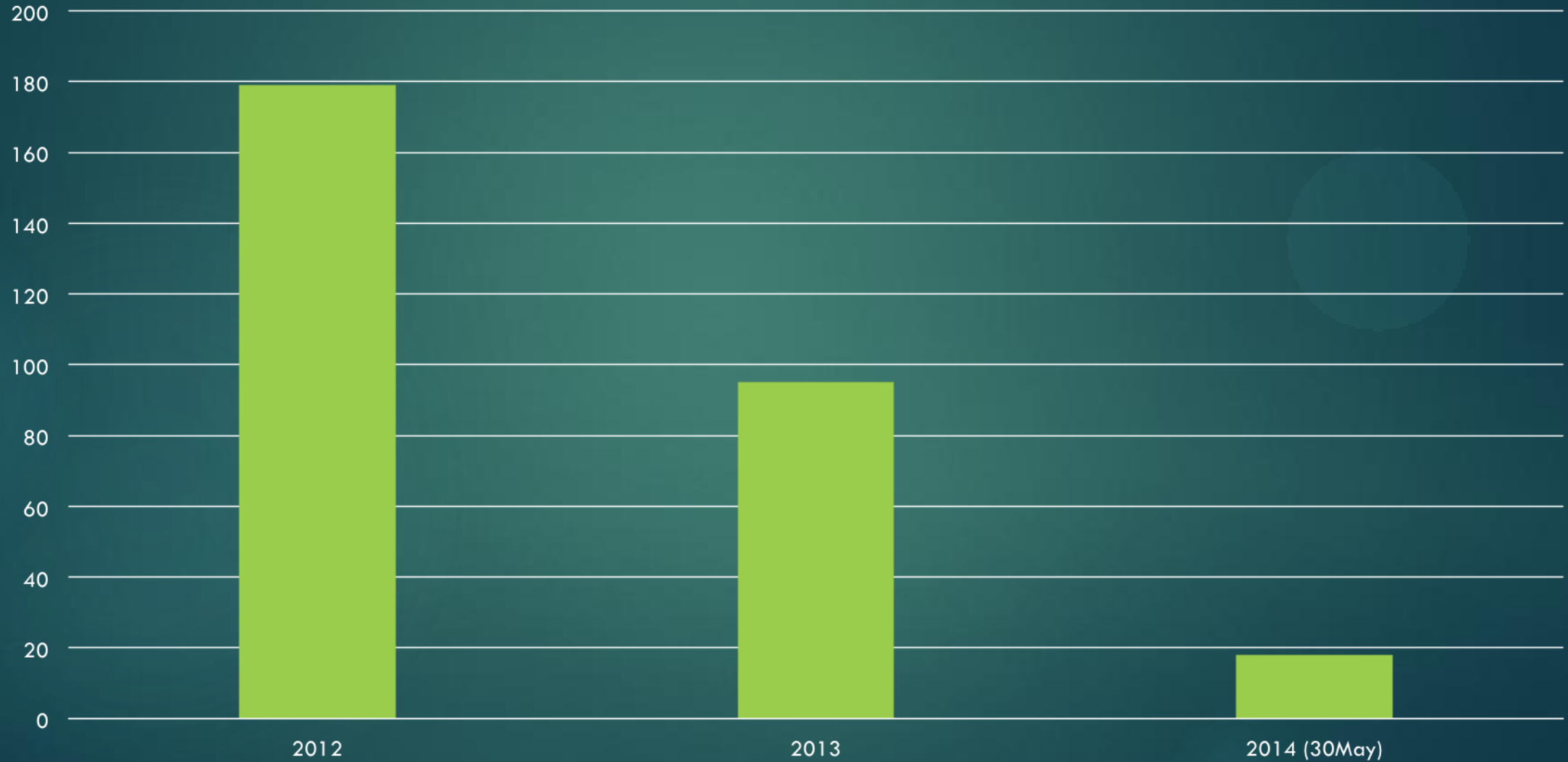
- ▶ Currently there is only one active outbreak in **Mwenezi district** which started in May 2014)
 - ▶ Three outbreak clusters have been diagnosed in Rutenga, Maranda and Lundi areas, all in Mwenezi district
 - ▶ Outbreak cluster status
 - ▶ Rutenga – Resolved no new cases for the past 3 weeks
 - ▶ Maranda – Vaccinations completed and area still under surveillance
 - ▶ Lundi – Vaccinations and inspections ongoing
- ▶ The following districts are still under movement restrictions following recent outbreaks (less than 12 months after last case):
 - ▶ **Zaka**
 - ▶ **Bikita**
 - ▶ **Chiredzi**
 - ▶ **Chipinge South**
 - ▶ **Mwenezi districts**

Anthrax

- ▶ Cases of anthrax have been on decline in the last three years due to improved vaccination coverage.
- ▶ Most cases have been reported in **Manicaland province** with most cases being diagnosed retrospectively i.e traced back from human anthrax cases.
- ▶ Preventive mass vaccinations by the department are targeted at known Anthrax hotspots only, as funds are inadequate to do widespread vaccination campaigns.
- ▶ Public education on preventive vaccinations and proper disposal of dead animals is on-going in all areas through vet extension network

Anthrax Trend (2012 -2014)

Cases of Anthrax



rabies

- ▶ Most cases are reported in dogs
- ▶ The division targets to vaccinate +/- **600 000** dogs annually.
- ▶ Rabies cases have been on the decline in the last three years up to end of 2013.
- ▶ There has however been an upsurge in the number of cases in first quarter of 2014 due to vaccine shortage.
- ▶ The worst affected areas are **Nkayi, Binga**
- ▶ Ministry of health reported **3 human cases in Binga and Nkayi** during the month of May

REPORTED ANIMAL RABIES CASES: 2013

Province	Cases
Manicaland	55
Mashonaland Central	20
Mashonaland East	8
Mashonaland West	11
Masvingo	111
Matabeleland North	10
Matabeleland South	71
Midlands	37
Grand Total	323

Newcastle disease

- ▶ The main disease threat to poultry production in all sectors (commercial, backyard and communal)
- ▶ Sporadic outbreaks have been experienced but disease is generally under control
- ▶ The division conducts annual mass vaccinations in the communal sector using locally produced I₂ vaccine (eye drop)
- ▶ Target is 8 million birds twice annually
- ▶ Irvines has assisted with fertile eggs for vaccine production in 2014)
- ▶ Two major outbreaks involving big commercial contract growers were experienced in 2013
- ▶ Several isolated outbreaks were also experienced in the communal sector in areas that were not vaccinated during the departmental mass vaccination campaign due to vaccine shortage

ND OUTBREAKS 2013

Province	No. of outbreaks	Cases	Deaths	Destroyed
Manicaland	6	767	756	
Mashonaland Central	4	1040	896	
Mashonaland East	5	1062	759	
Mashonaland West	4	24416	10433	66119
Masvingo	5	3026	2705	
Midlands	4	241	215	
Grand Total	42	15885	38867	

Tick-borne diseases

- ▶ Major tick borne diseases: **Babesiosis**, **Anaplasmosis**, **Heartwater** and **Theileriosis**.
- ▶ These accounted for 65% and 58% of cattle mortalities reported in 2012 and 2013 respectively.
- ▶ Babesiosis, Anaplasmosis and Theileriosis remain the major TBDs in the Northern part of the country.
- ▶ Heartwater which has traditionally been a problem in the southern part of the country is fast spreading to the rest of the country together with the host tick
- ▶ The Central Vet Lab has Limited stock of **TBD vaccine** (Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis) for sell to farmers

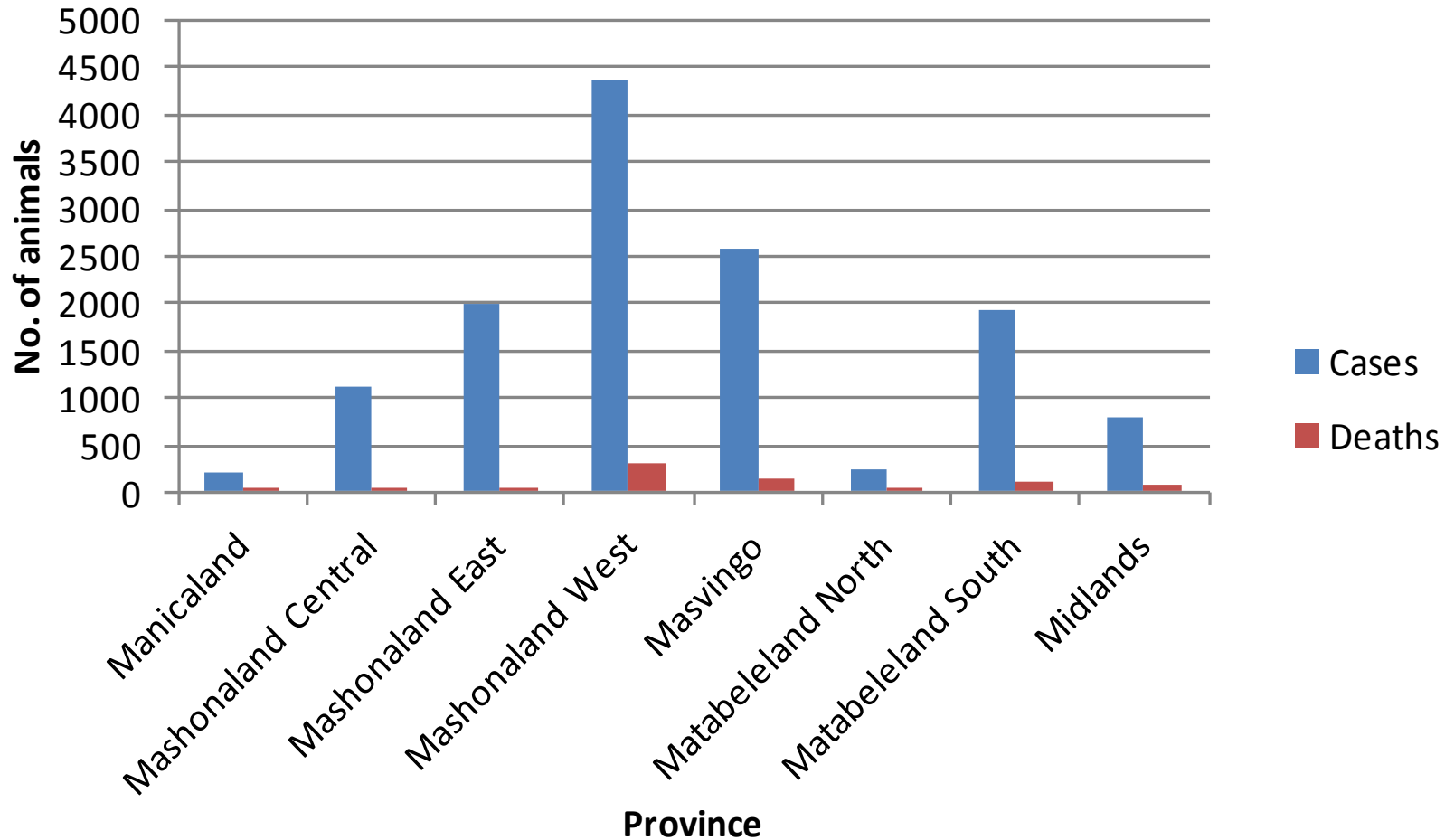
Tick-borne disease

- ▶ The division is facing serious resource constraints to fund the communal dipping program.
- ▶ Farmers contribute to the dipping program budget through payment of dipping fees
- ▶ An average of 11 dipping sessions per dip tank were conducted in 2013 against a target of 26 sessions.
- ▶ The situation is expected to improve in the second half of 2014 as dipping fee collection have improved significantly

Lumpy skin disease

- ▶ A viral disease of cattle, characterized by fever and the presence of multiple firm, circumscribed skin nodules and necrotic plaques in the mucous membranes, chiefly of the respiratory tract and oral cavity.
- ▶ The disease has had a devastating impact on livestock in the past 2 years with a countrywide distribution.
- ▶ Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central were the worst affected in the 2012 - 2013
- ▶ In 2013 -14 rain season the disease continued to spread to new areas which never used to have serious problems
- ▶ In areas where the disease is occurring for the first time it is causing unusual mortalities of up to 10% (Mash East, Masvingo, Mat South)
- ▶ High cost of vaccine has been a big obstacle as the division mounts farmer funded vaccination campaigns to control disease spread.

Lumpy skin disease 2013 by province



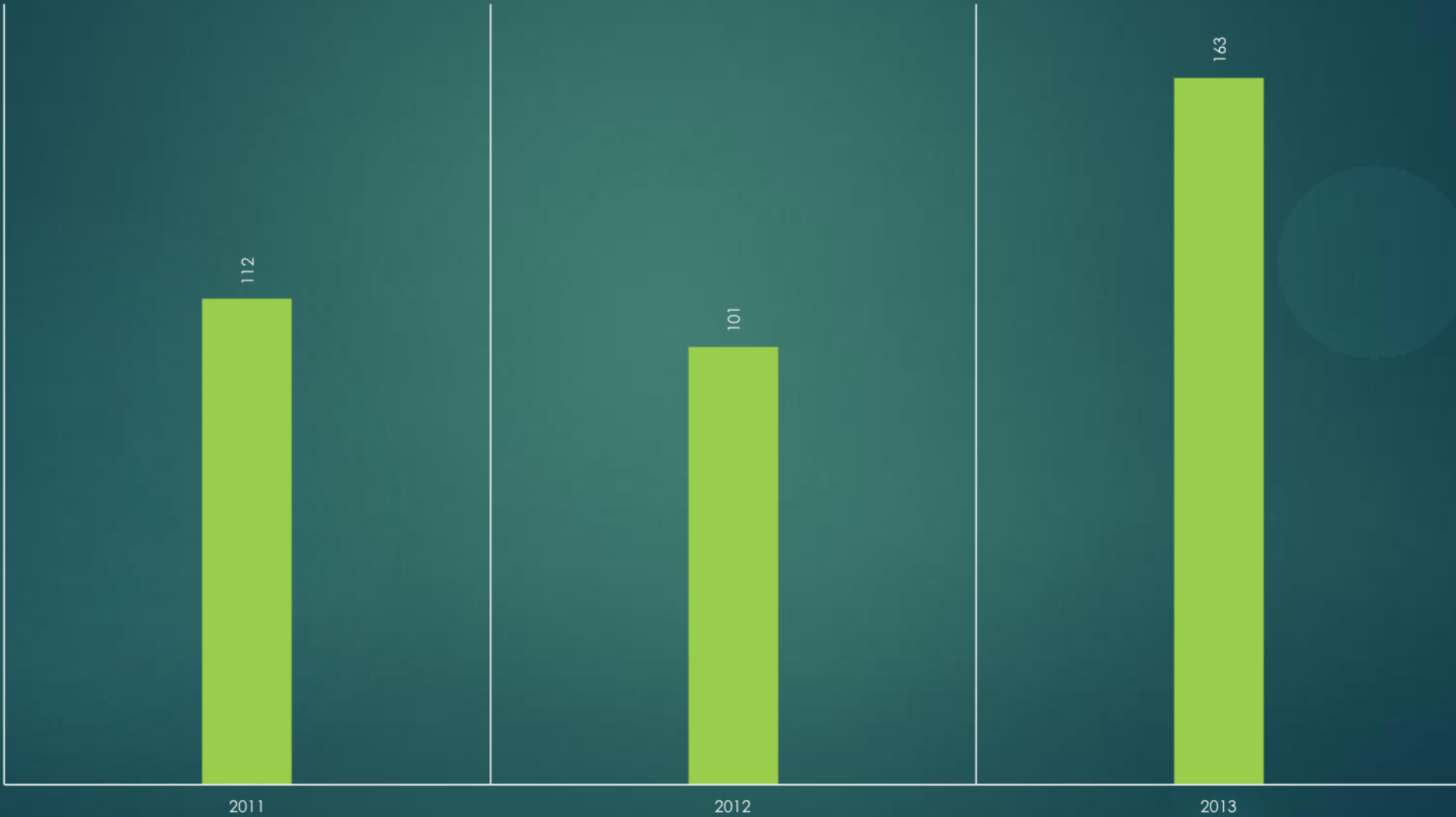
Dermatophilosis Senkobo

- ▶ A seasonal bacterial skin disease of cattle characterized by scabs which was previously restricted in parts of Mashonaland west and Midlands provinces has recently spread fast to other parts of the country like Mashonaland central and Mashonaland east.
- ▶ Treatment is proving very difficult but limited success has been reported where treatment is started early.
- ▶ The department will not issue movement permits to animals moving from infected herds to clean areas except for direct slaughter as a measure to limit spread.

Pulpy kidney disease

- ▶ One of the leading causes of kid and lamb mortalities in small stock.
- ▶ Occurs throughout the year with a nationwide distribution. Vaccination remains the best preventative measure.
- ▶ Accurate quantification of the problem is very difficult as there is a lot of under reporting of small livestock diseases but indications from the reported cases show an increase in the problem

KID AND LAMB MORTALITIES DUE TO PULPY KIDNEY



Poultry diseases

- ▶ Most common poultry diseases in Zimbabwe are Infectious bursal disease, Infectious Coryza, Yolksac infection, Coccidiosis and Fowlpox.
- ▶ Infectious bursal disease is the most commonly encountered killer disease in Small scale and backyard poultry production units. In 2012 it was responsible for 23% of reported avian mortalities while in 2013 it accounted for 15%.
- ▶ There is also a lot of under reporting in this sector as farmers only report when they encounter serious problem

DISEASE THREATS

- ▶ CBPP (Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia)
 - ▶ Present in Zambia
- ▶ PPR (Peste des petits ruminants)
 - ▶ Present in Tanzania, DRC and Angola
 - ▶ May be introduced through informal trade and illegal imports from Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique
- ▶ PED (Porcine Epidemic Diarrhoea)
 - ▶ Present in America, Canada, Europe
 - ▶ May be introduced through imports of breeding stock
- ▶ HPAI (Human Pandemic Avian Influenza)
 - ▶ Present in many countries
 - ▶ May be introduced through imports

Conclusion

- ▶ Stakeholder cooperation and buy in government disease surveillance and control programs is essential to ensure meaningful contribution of the livestock sector to the economy
- ▶ The department is looking forward to increased public sector private sector partnerships in its livestock disease control programs for optimal utilization of available resources

Thank you