







Strategy: rationale for national strategic plans

The case put forward by: Dr Charles Maseka

Country: Zambia



- The case put forward by Zambia (country)
- Zambia has a contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) Control and Eradication Strategy that was approved by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) at the Annual General Meeting of WOAH Delegates in May 2022

- ▶ A Dossier was submitted by the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) to the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) for endorsement/recognition of the CBPP official control programme for Zambia and relates to the whole country.
- ► The document was prepared following the guidelines from the WOAH as outlined in the Standard Operating Procedure (Application SOP) for official recognition of animal health status and for the endorsement of official control programmes of Members.
- ▶ In the document, the DVS endeavored to address the various requirements as set out in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of 2019.

- ➤ Zambia is a landlocked country with 8 neighbours in Southern Africa and shares borders with three countries in which CBPP is endemic. These are Angola with a shared border of approximately 1,065km, Namibia with 233km and the United Republic of Tanzania with 358 km.
- ► The other countries that shares borders with Zambia but are free from CBPP are Malawi and Mozambique in the east, Botswana, and Zimbabwe in the south.

- ► The implementation of the CBPP control and eradication plan is staged according to the defined CBPP zones in the country, which are classified by the level of risk of occurrence.
- ► The CBPP eradication plan for Zambia assumes a roll back strategy wherein the eradication process commenced in areas further away from the premised sources of the disease.
- In these areas, all efforts are directed to implementing measures that immediately remove all clinical cases of the disease in both known infected and potentially infected herds.

- The control areas are delineated into infected zone, Protection zone (subdivided into Protection zone with vaccination and protection zone without vaccination), high surveillance zone and free zone.
- ▶ The demarcation is based on disease presence, risk of transmission to herds in particular zones, particular physical features that prevent or slow down the spread of the disease and the ease to avoid logistical challenges for pertinent activities necessary for the strategy without compromising effective progressive eradication of CBPP.

- The Department is implementing mass vaccinations in designated areas using T1/44. Mass vaccinations are conducted in form of campaigns covering a minimum of 95% of the target population.
- Levels of coverage have been increasing from 2007 when the decision to undertake eradication of the disease in Zambia was undertaken. The current coverage has been between 87-95% of the target population.

- Implementation of the stamp-out policy follows the confirmation of positive herds through post-mortem findings at the abattoir, culture from suspected lesions of CBPP, serology during mass tests or any surveillance activities.
- ▶ Zambia has endeavoured to contact and create close collaborations with neighbouring countries for the control of CBPP and other TADs. It has formed bilateral committees with both Angola and Namibia and bilateral meetings are held between veterinary authorities of these countries at least once a year to discuss CBPP control and other TADs.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!













