

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 



African Horse Sickness in Eswatini

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Eswatini

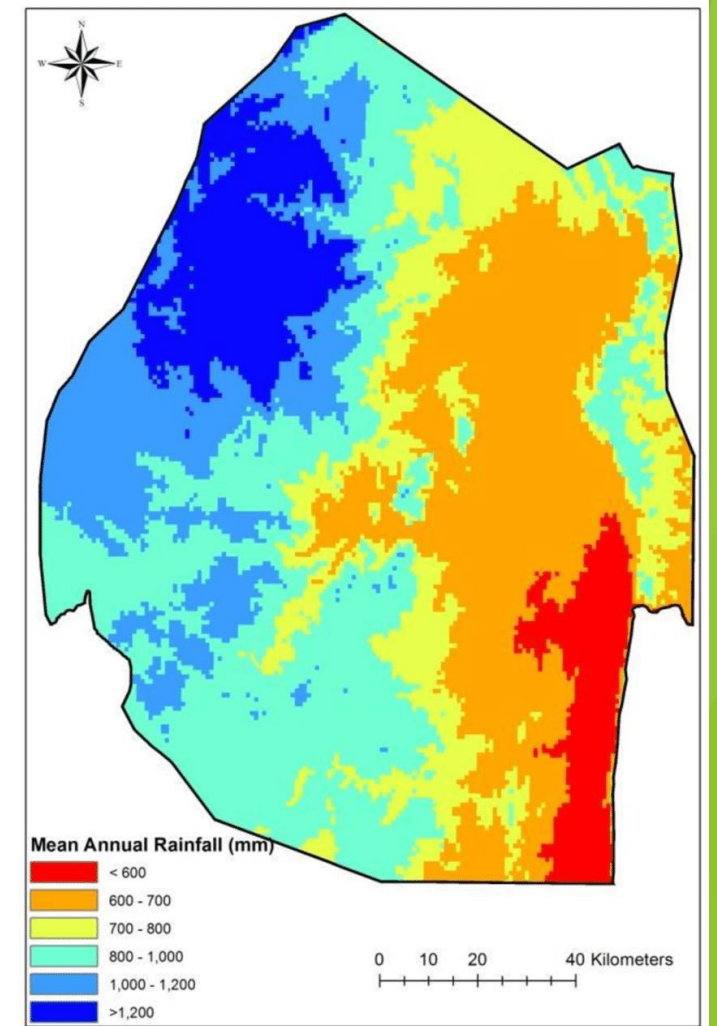
Legal Framework

- ▶ Animal Disease Act No7/ 1965 - as amended over the years
 - ▶ Stock Diseases Regulations - as amended over the years
- ▶ Section 2 of the regulations - SPECIFIED DISEASES (Horses)
- ▶ African Horse Sickness, Dourine, Equine Mange, Glanders, Infectious Equine Anaemia, Equine Encephalitis
- ▶ The Regulations encompass the whole spectrum of Veterinary work -
- ▶ Dealing with outbreaks, import/ export, vaccinations, quarantines etc
- ▶ Animal Identification Act is another legislation that is relevant

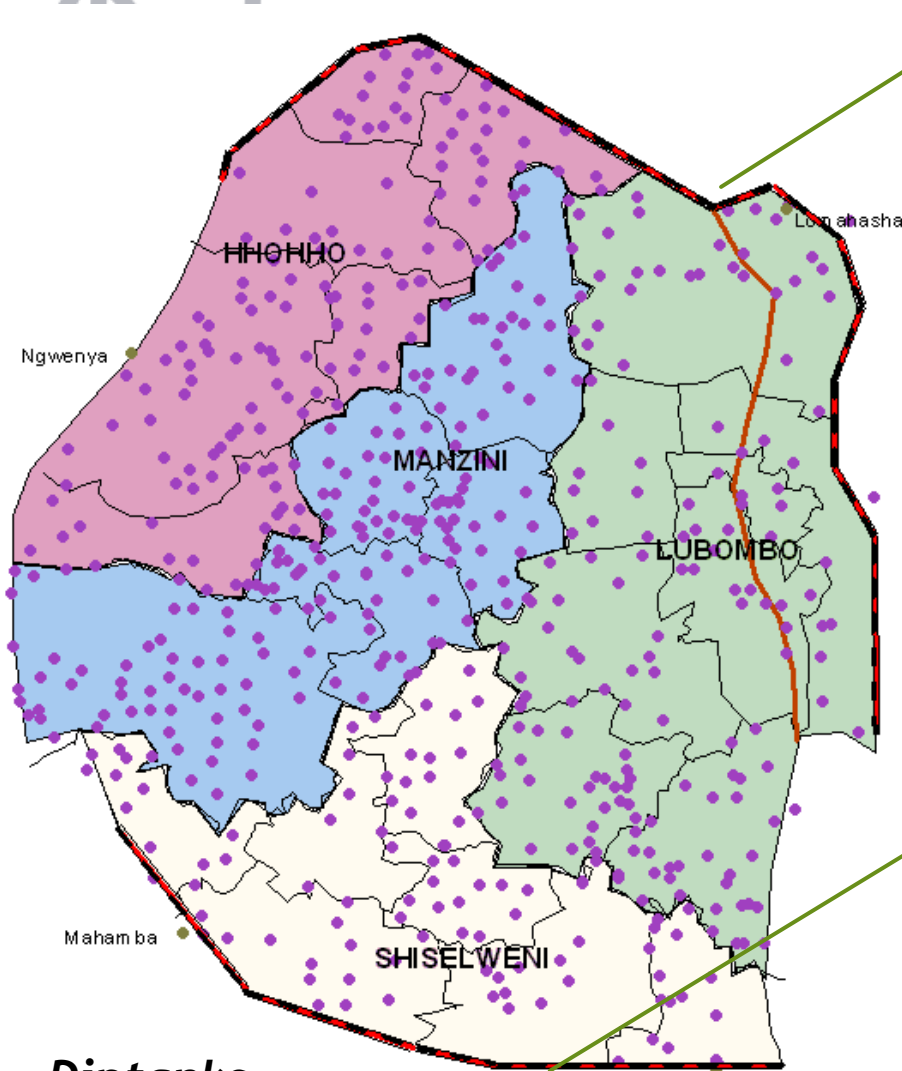
Location



- Located between Mozambique and South Africa
- Covers an area 17 364 Km²
- Mostly mountainous in the west with some sloping plains towards east
- Average temperature 22° C but can go up to 34° C
- Rainfall range is 550-1500mm
- Population ~ 1 018 449 people



Veterinary Systems



Cordon Fences

Hhohho

- Stretches from Mananga to Matsamo
- 40km 8 strands double fence
- 11 cordon camps with 28 cordon guards

Lubombo

- Stretches from Mambane to Mananga
- 130km 8 strands double fence
- 44 cordon camps with 178 cordon guards

Shiselweni

- Stretches from Sicunusa to Lavumisa
- 105km 8 strands single fence
- 8 cordon camps with 24 cordon guards

Diptanks

Census

Species	Population
Cattle	563 731
Goats	489 364
Sheep	18 632
Pigs	59 209
Chickens	1 835 650
Horses	840
Donkeys	9 244
Mules	7

Programs

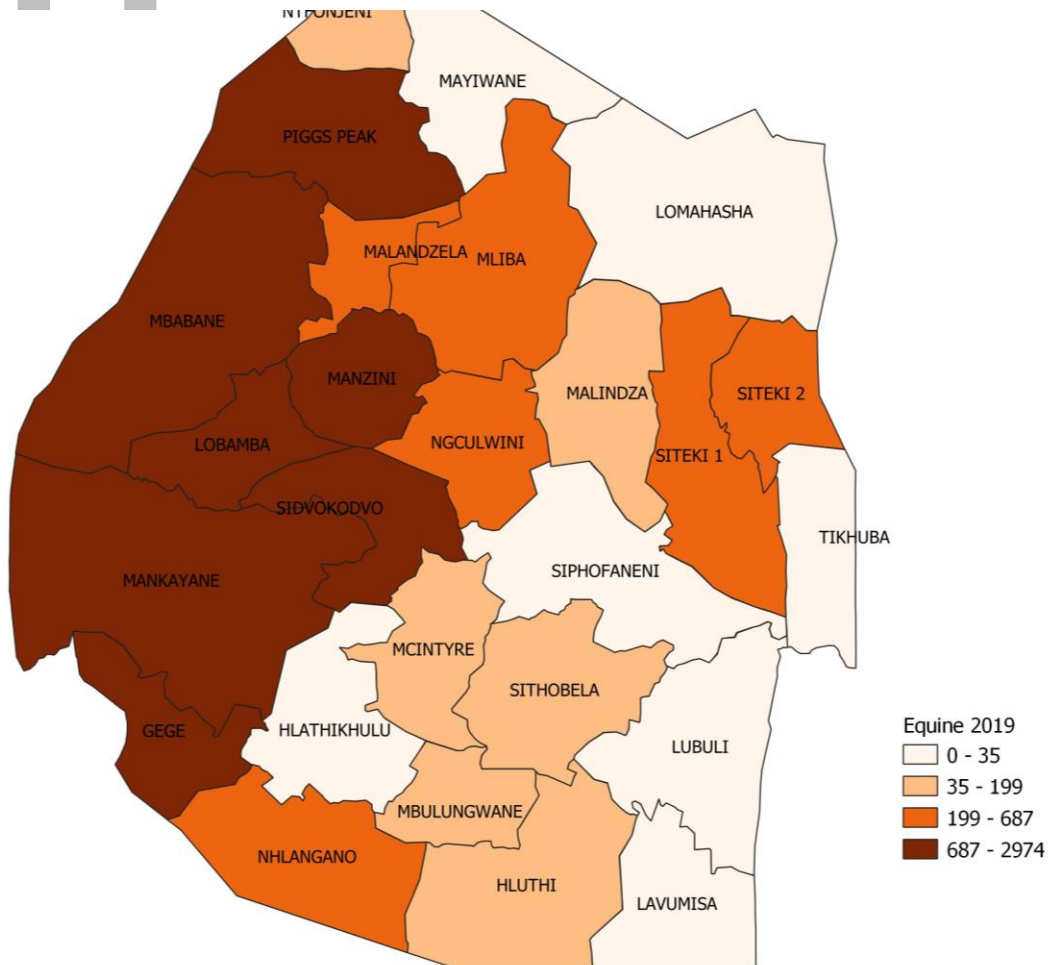
- ▶ Dipping
- ▶ Livestock Identification and Traceability
 - ▶ Movement Controls
- ▶ Surveillance
 - ▶ Passive (TBD, etc)
 - ▶ Active (FMD, PPR, CBPP, Brucellosis, TB, Cysticercosis, Hydatidosis etc)
- ▶ Vaccination of Schedule Diseases
 - ▶ Rabies
 - ▶ Brucella
- ▶ Import/ Export Controls
- ▶ Ambulatory and Clinic Services

Horse Keeping/ Horse Farming

- ▶ Yesterday
 - ▶ Horses for transportation and draught power (Replaced by cars / tractors etc)
 - ▶ Mules in the forestry industry (Replaced by machinery- neglected)
 - ▶ Donkeys for rural areas transportation (replaced by cars and buses- neglected)
 - ▶ AS such yesterday's equine population was higher and diverse -
- ▶ Today
 - ▶ Horses in the tourism hospitality industry
 - ▶ Horses in gaming/ racing
- ▶ Tomorrow
 - ▶ AI Horses and virtual gaming ??
 - ▶ Emergence of another industry that would demand real equines ?

RSC Susceptible population

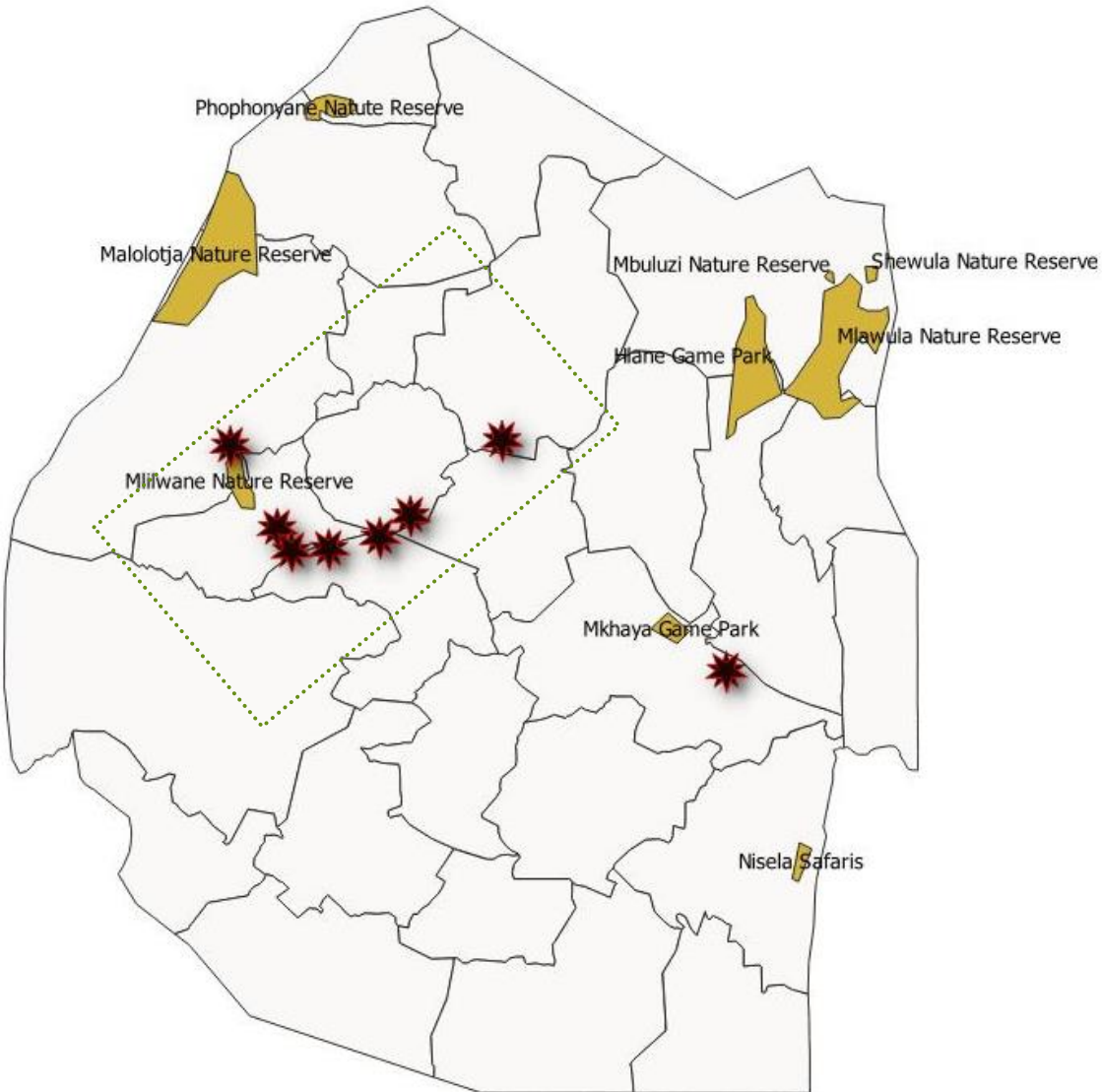
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- 2020 Census
 - 800 horses
 - 10 040 donkeys
 - 20 mules
 - Zebras in Nature Reserves
- Horses mostly distributed western part of country
- Mostly warm blood competing horses with a few thorough bred
- Most of stables have;
 - Mosquito Control Program
 - Horses stabled at night
 - Vaccination program
- All outbreaks reported in horses and disease usually mild

RSC AHS Outbreaks

- Since 1993, AHS reported around Matsapha-Ezulwini-Mbabane corridor
- Outbreaks have been every 7/10 years but since 2011 have been annually
- Five serotype have been identified in the country, 2,3,4,5 and 7
- Serotype 5 was related to KZN serotype
- Control measures include;
 - Quarantine in case of outbreak
 - Vaccination
 - Stabling horses at night
 - Vector control



No Lab Diagnostic Capacity!

Vaccination Schedule for AHS

- ▶ Horse industry is attended by both the Government and Private Veterinary Services
- ▶ Race horses cross borders for competitions - regional competitions
- ▶ Management and disease control is generally the responsibility of the owners
- ▶ The Veterinary Services insist on vaccination for AHS and horses that are not vaccinated are not allowed to move - especially import/export
- ▶ Horses are vaccinated annually between the June and October
- ▶ The vaccine used is Live attenuated, supplied in two bottles AHS1 and AHS2 and the two must be administered exactly three weeks apart.
- ▶ The Vaccine is Manufactured by Ondesterpoort Biological Products in RSA

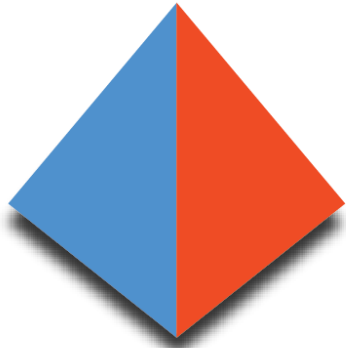
Conclusion

- ▶ AHS is a scheduled disease therefore subject to regulation
- ▶ The horse industry is relatively very small - dominated by horses in the hospitality industry and racing/sports horses
- ▶ It is almost wholly in the hands of the affluent and they cater (finance) disease prevention and control
- ▶ The horses are vaccinated annually and also vector control measures are applied by most owners
- ▶ AHS has become endemic but with only a few cases annually - most are subclinical - transient facial swelling, transient breathing difficulty etc
- ▶ Eradication of the disease is not a priority because; **relatively low economical and social incentives, Use of live attenuated vaccines, Constant transboundary exposure during sporting events**



Siyabonga





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