



Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
Official Control and Eradication Programme

The 3rd Meeting of the SGE for CBPP (May 2025) Online.

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Presentation Outline

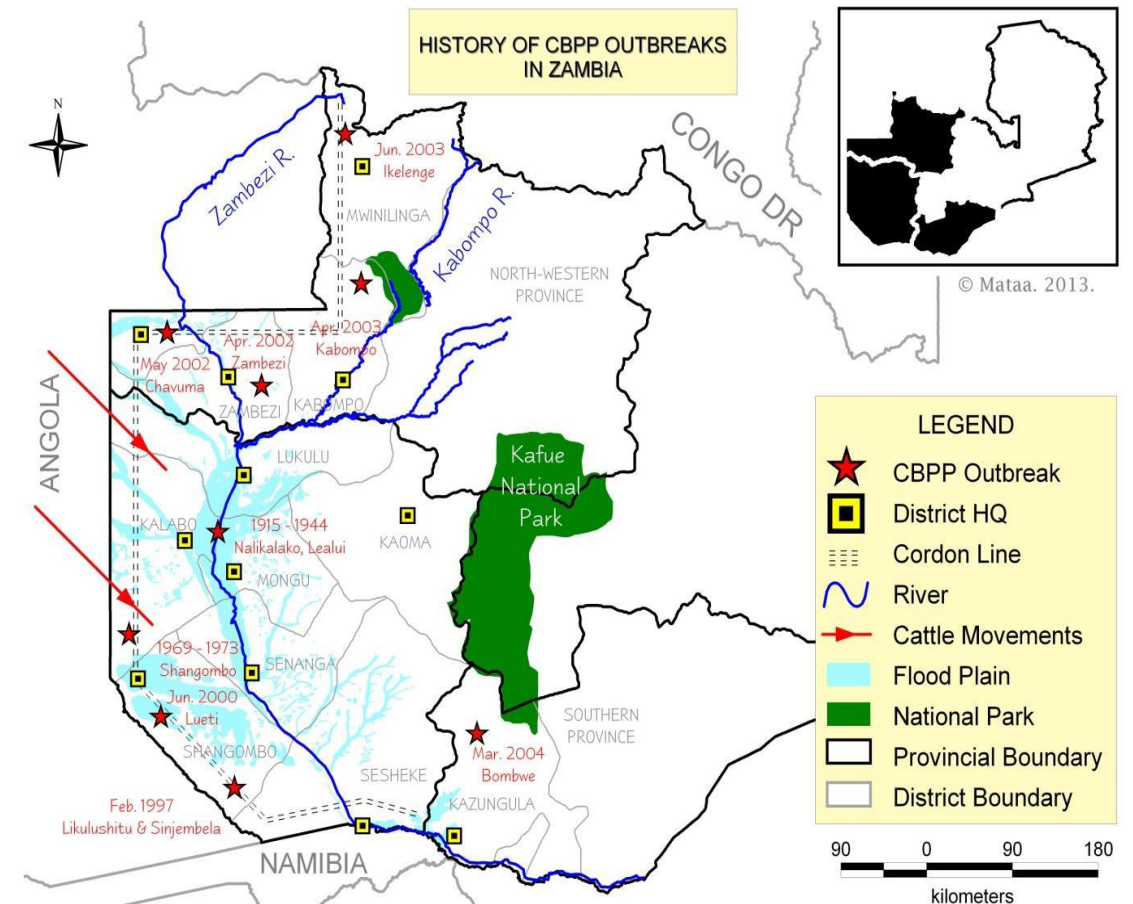
- Back ground
- History of the disease in Zambia
- Implementation
- CBPP Zoning
- DVS CBPP Control Activities
- Lessons learnt
- Opportunities
- Way Forward

Background

- CBPP is a pulmonary disease of cattle caused by the bacterium *Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* (Mmm)
- In Zambia, it is considered as a DNEI (*Disease of National Economic Importance*)
- It affects the productivity of cattle' and both local and international trade in animals and animal products.
- Endemic areas = Western, Muchinga and Northern Provinces

History of CBPP in Zambia

- 1914 introduced in western province, 1947 eradicated
- 1969 reintroduced, 1972 eradicated
- 1997 reintroduced
- 2002 spread to North-Western province
- Also reported in Mbala and Nakonde
- 2004 report in Kazungula district
- 2022 reported in Chisamba district
- 2023 in Chilanga district
- 2024 in Chisamba district



Official CBPP Control & Eradication Program

- Country has a WOAHA endorsed CBPP control strategy and surveillance is a key component of the strategy.
- Implementation strategy is staged according to the defined CBPP zones in the country, which are classified by the level of risk of occurrence.
- It is centred on stamping out in clean areas, constant surveillance in high risk areas and vaccinations in defined high risk zones



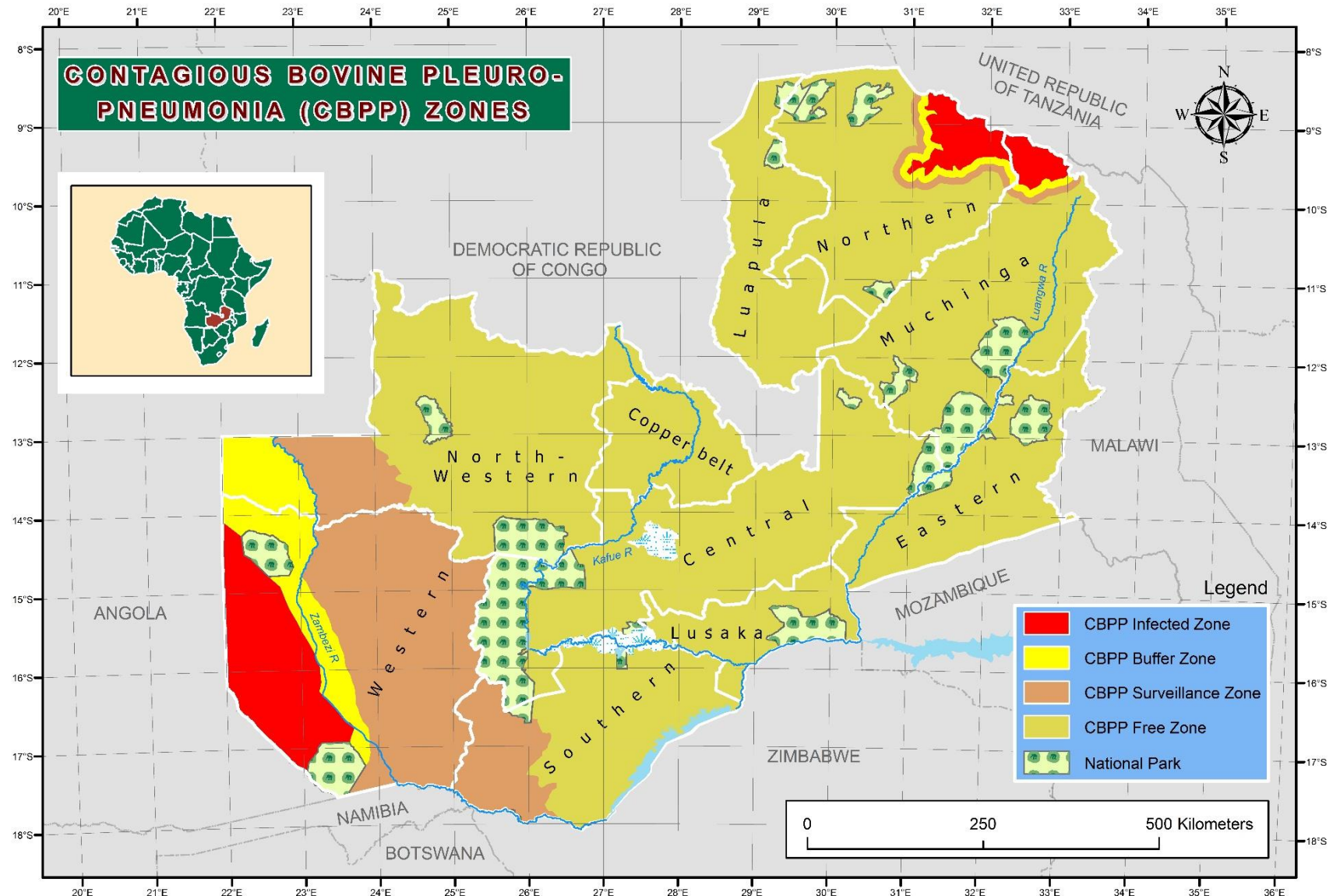
Implementation..

- The implementation of the CBPP control strategy 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 assumes a roll back strategy wherein the eradication process commences 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.

CBPP ZONING

- The country is demarcated into five CBPP zones namely;
 - i) CBPP infected zone
 - ii) CBPP protection zone with vaccination
 - iii) CBPP protection zone without vaccination
 - iv) CBPP high surveillance zone
 - v) CBPP free zone

CBPP ZONES



DVS CBPP Control Activities

- Clinical Surveillance
- Abattoir and Sero surveillance
- Movement restrictions
- Cattle branding
- Test and Slaughter
- Vaccinations
- Awareness campaigns
- CBPP community task forces



Lessons learnt

- The biggest threat in the spread of CBPP is illegal movement.
- There is need to carry out a socio economic analysis on the effects of CBPP.
- There is need for more Government investment to ensure that animals that are domiciled in the CBPP endemic areas can fetch more money when sold within those areas and therefore they will no longer find it necessary to move their animals to clean areas for them to fetch more money.
- Massive sensitizations of field staff in CBPP recognition is very crucial

Opportunities

- Government has just completed a feasibility study on the re-establishment of the cordon line in Western Province
- Government has employed 250 cordon guards who are already in the CBPP high risk districts.
- DVS always conduct pre and post vaccination surveys every time there are CBPP vaccinations being conducted
- The *Animal Identification and Traceability* (AIT) Act has been passed into law and the DVS is conducting trials on the its implementation utilizing digital ear tags.
- DVS has managed to have its endorsed CBPP control programme re-confirmed by WOAHA in 2023 and 2024.

WAY FORWARD

- Community participation in the control of *contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia* (CBPP) through CBPP Community taskforces is very cardinal. Rampant illegal cattle movements may result in spread of the disease from one area to another.
- It is important to stir the operations of the CBPP Community taskforces in order to curb these illegal movements especially in Veterinary camps where DVS operations are strained due to inadequate staffing or inadequate transport.
- There should be continuous stakeholder engagements with stakeholders such as traditional rulers, traders, transporters and value chain players on the need to observe laid down regulations when translocating livestock.

Consultative meeting with traditional leaders and other stakeholders in Southern province in 2025 over CBPP prevention

