



Status of Animal Health in the SADC Region (April – June 2011)



Introduction

This Animal Health bulletin covers disease report for the second quarter of 2012 (Q2). In the period under review a lot of work has been done to improve LIMS as a system. Work on LIMS online continued as did migration of LIMS application from MS Access + VBA to .Net + MySQL. Consequently, a new robust LIMS should be released in the 3rd quarter of 2012. Malawi became the 8th MS to use LIMS application for disease occurrence reporting.

Status of disease reporting (Jan – June 2012)

All MS except for South Africa and Zambia submitted monthly disease reports for all the months in the 1st half of 2012. This is a huge improvement from 6 MS that had submitted reports at the end of reporting period for 1st quarter. Mauritius and Seychelles sent email or MS Word reports stating zero incidences of diseases. Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland submitted all their reports on time.

Table 1: Submission of disease reports

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Angola	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Botswana	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
DRC	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Lesotho	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Malawi	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Mauritius	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Mozambique	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Namibia	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Seychelles	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
South Africa	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Swaziland	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Tanzania	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Zambia	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Zimbabwe	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow

NB - The colour red represents reports not submitted, yellow reports submitted late while green is for reports submitted on time.

Zambia is the only Country using LIMS for reporting other modules but not for disease occurrence.

Disease outbreaks

Two TADs, lumpy skin disease and rabies, ranked 1st and 4th respectively, appear on the list of top 10 diseases by outbreaks reported in the region. The same diseases occupied the same positions in the 1st quarter top 10 list. LSD had the highest number of outbreaks. It was reported in 9 countries of the 13 that reported in the second quarter. Table 2 gives the top 10 diseases reported ranked by number of outbreaks. Quantitative statistics on number of foci, cases, deaths and MS affected are also given.

Table 2: Top 10 diseases in the region ranked by number of outbreaks (Apr – June 2012)

Rank	Disease	Outbreaks	Cases	Deaths	MS*
1.	LSD	323	2080	140	10
2.	B. Anaplasmosis	202	380	75	6
3.	Dermatophilosis	171	1,614	37	1
4.	Rabies	167	247	159	9
5.	Heartwater	156	340	147	5
6.	C. ophthalmia	115	368	4	2
7.	B. babesiosis	106	236	39	7
8.	Blackleg	85	308	171	6
9.	B. brucellosis	68	2,039	0	5
10.	Fowl pox	54	857	185	3

Nine TADs were reported in the period under review. There was no report of occurrence of HPAI and RVF in either this quarter or in the 1st of 2012 (January to March). Rabies and LSD each affected 9 countries in the quarter while FMD was reported in five. PPR still remains in the two most northern countries of continental SADC. Details of countries affected by TADs are given in Table 3 and Table 6 which show the number of countries reporting each TAD in the period under review.

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Compiled by SADC LIMS/AIMS in collaboration with SADC TADS project and EI Subcommittee of the SADC Livestock Technical Committee
For comments and suggestions contact qchiduwa@sadc.int, bsiwela@sadc.int or bhulman@sadc.int

Table 3: TADs ranked by outbreaks (Apr – June 2012)

Rank	Disease	Outbreaks	Cases	Deaths	MS
1.	LSD	323	2080	140	10
2.	Rabies	167	247	159	9
3.	AHS	39	42	18	1
4.	FMD	27	1174	2	5
5.	Newcastle	10	24483	23014	5
6.	BT	5	25	5	2
7.	ASF	4	14,133	11,906	2
8.	PPR	3	11,909	10,243	2
9.	CBPP	0	6,206	166	3

Foot and mouth disease

FMD was reported in 5 SADC Member States in Q2 of 2012. The affected countries are Botswana, DRC, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. A total of 27 outbreaks and 1,174 cases were reported in the quarter. Confirmation of the disease was largely through clinical diagnoses. The virus responsible for FMD in the period was not typed in three of the five affected countries. South Africa and Botswana reported FMD SAT 2.

Table 4: Countries affected by FMD, Apr – Jun 2012

Country	Outbreaks	cases	deaths	Slaughtered
Botswana	1	82	0	0
D.R. C	0	723	2	107
South Africa	15	114	0	0
Tanzania	1	180	0	0
Zimbabwe	10	75	0	0
Total	27	1,174	2	107

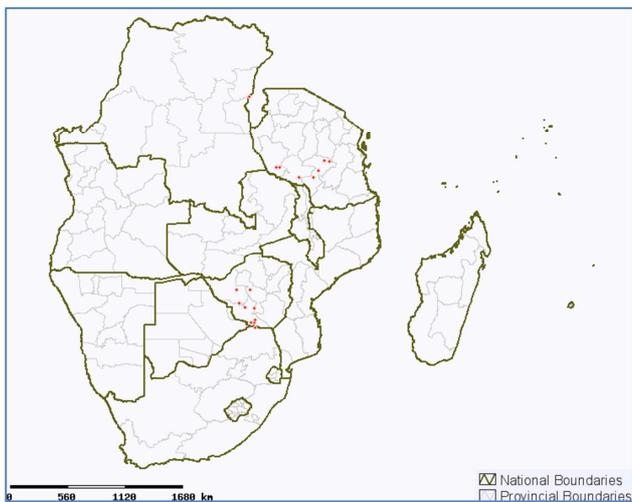


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of FMD (Not typed), Q2 2012

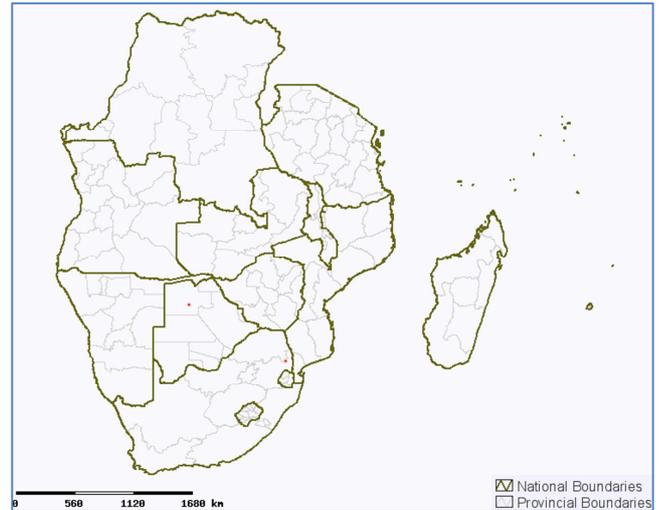


Figure 2: Spatial distribution of FMD (Type 2), Apr - Jun 2012

Pestes de Petits Ruminants

Pestes de petits ruminants (PPR) has continued to be a huge concern to the region. Since its emergence in the region only the two most northern countries of continental SADC have been affected. Both DRC and Tanzania reported cases outbreaks and cases of the disease in Q2 of 2012. A total of 3 outbreaks, 11,909 cases and 10,243 deaths were reported. The number of PPR cases reported in the quarter is the lowest since January 2011.

Table 5: Temporal distribution PPR outbreaks, cases and deaths, Jan 2011 to Jun 2012

Period	Outbreaks	Cases	Deaths	MS
Jan – Mar 2011	6	22,827	17,438	2
Apr – Jun 2011	5	18,573	14,288	1
Jul – Sep 2011	15	19,042	10,067	1
Oct – Dec 2011	3	14,599	8,037	1
Jan – Mar 2012	7	44,091	33,103	1
Apr – Jun 2012	3	11,909	10,243	2

The SADC TADs Project which is funded by African Development Bank (AfDB), through two Sub-Committees of the SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC), namely the Epidemiology and Informatics (EIS) and Laboratory and Diagnostic (Lab) Sub-Committees, has been facilitating the formation and activities of the SADC PPR working

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group. The working group is tasked with the development of a regional PPR eradication strategy. The group has progressed well and it is expected that the strategy developed will be fully operational in the second half of 2012. The strategy will be available on the SADC website, FANR section, once finalised. The PPR strategy divides the region into 3 areas to facilitate implementation of control and eradication plan. These are:

1. Infected – DRC, Tanzania.
2. High risk – countries sharing a boarder with the infected region (Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique).
3. Low risk – rest of continental (6 MS) and Islandic (3 MS including Madagascar) SADC MS.

The Democratic Republic of Congo reported that since its emergence in 2010 to June 2012, PPR had caused the death of almost 120,000 small ruminants. It estimated the direct loss, i.e. value of dead sheep and goats, to be US\$5.3 million dollars. This estimate does not take into account socio-economic impact and other benefits of goats to smallholder farmers that include milk and manure.

Regular submission of Livestock and Livestock Products Price reports and Livestock Production reports can facilitate a more comprehensive Socio-economic analysis of impact. This will make it easy for the SADC secretariat to provide in-depth and reliable analysis as and when required without looking for additional data. The Livestock production modules which should provide details of primary impact of livestock disease outbreaks are not used by most MS.

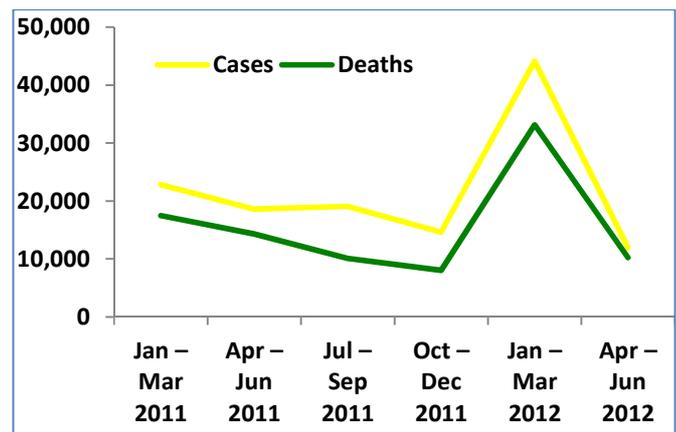


Figure 3: Temporal distribution of PPR (2011 & 2012)

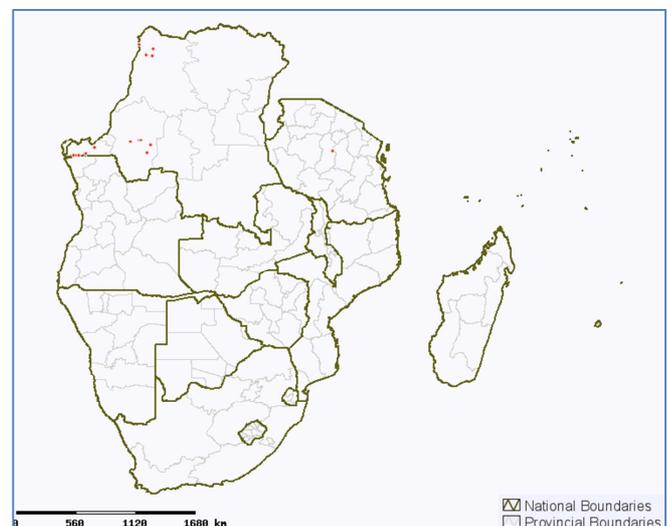


Figure 4: Spatial distribution of PPR, Apr – Jun 2012

Nine (9) TADs were reported in the period. Mauritius and Seychelles did not report occurrence of any trans-boundary animal disease. The number of TADs reported in each country ranged from 2 – 7 (considering Seychelles and Mauritius as outliers). DRC reported occurrence of 7 TADs in the period. Details of MS reporting occurrence of TADS in the 2nd half of 2011 are given in Table 6.

Conclusion

The quality of monthly disease reports has improved with more countries now using LIMS. The number of late reports in quarter was significantly lower than at the same stage after the 1st quarter. However, Vaccination and meat inspection reporting has remained quite low.

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Table 6: Occurrence of TADs (April – June 2012)

Country	AHS	ASF	BTN	CBPP	FMD	HPAI	LSD	ND	PPR	RBS	RVF	TADs
Angola												3
Botswana												3
D.R. Congo												7
Lesotho												2
Malawi												4
Mauritius												0
Mozambique*												3
Namibia												4
Tanzania												4
Seychelles												0
South Africa*												6
Swaziland												2
Zambia*												DNR
Zimbabwe												3

* All or some of the monthly disease reports for the quarter are missing (Apr – Jun 2012).