

## KAZA Animal Health Sub working Group Meeting 12-13 June 2019

### Victoria Falls- Zimbabwe

Updates on Current /Emerging livestock and Wildlife health challenges ,  
Activities and Gaps in the the KAZA Landscape

Disease	Year (Period)	Area	Species affected
Anthrax	2019	Imbabala camp Kazungula Victoria Falls National Park	Elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> ) x2 Impala ( <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> )x1 Buffalo( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> ) x3 Lion ( <i>Panthera leo</i> ) x 4
	2018	Mana Pools	Buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> ) x3 Impala( <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> ) x 100
	2018	Matetsi hills	Elephant ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> ) x 2
	2017	Binga (Zambezi River)	Hippo ( <i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i> ) x27
Rabies	2018	Hwange National Park Dete Deka	Jackals ( <i>Canis mesomelas</i> )x 4 Hyaena ( <i>Crocota crocuta</i> ) x1 Honey badger ( <i>Mellivora capensis</i> ) 2 Domestic dog ( <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> ) x3 Painted dog ( <i>Lycaon pictus</i> ) x5
Foot and Mouth disease	2018	Tsholotsho	Cattle ( <i>Bos Taurus</i> )

Disease	Year (Period)	Area	Species affected
Tuberculosis	2015	Victoria Falls National Park	Lion ( <i>Panthera leo</i> ) x1 Banded mongoose( <i>Mungos mungo</i> ) ??
Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	2012	Zambezi river	Nile tilapia ( <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> )

## Activities

- Disease surveillance
  - mainly general passive on wild small ruminants ; aquatic animals (fish, amphibia); wild birds; bees; suidae and other wildlife species.
  - Disease specific general for FMD; ASF, PPR, Trichinellosis; Mycoplasmosis; HPAI
  - Surveillance findings
    - HPAI in 2017, so surveillance in wild birds ongoing.
  - Brucellosis in a herd of buffalo with hygromas
  - Chemical poisoning in wild birds in the Vic Falls area, believed from crop chemical in Zambia
- Translocations
- Social programs

## Inspections and registrations

- Conservancies
- Pre-movement
- Apiaries
- Crocodile farms

## Activities cont'd

- Research ( key objectives of these and findings )
  - Tuberculosis
  - FMD
  - Anthrax
  - Tick borne diseases
  - Rabies
  - Double scaling in crocodile(Downgrades skins)

## Strategy formulation and implementation

- Antimicrobial resistance
- PPR
- Foot and Mouth disease
- Rabies
- Livestock strategy
- Participation in risk analysis on Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV)

## Challenges

- No barrier between wildlife areas and community livestock posing a greater risk in the interface :
  - Buffalo - Foot and Mouth Disease, Theileriosis, Brucellosis
  - Wildebeest - Malignant Catarrhal Fever,
  - Warthogs - African Swine Fever
  - Wild birds- Avian Influenza, Newcastle
  - Anthrax

## Challenges

- Seasonal droughts, grazing shortages and a bacterial fish disease on lake Kariba
- Predation of people, livestock by wild carnivores ( Human wildlife conflict)
- Elephant threats to crops, people and infrastructure
- Poachers
  - Cyanide poisoning

## Challenges

- Declining budgetary support for livestock health programs ie preventive vaccination (anthrax, rabies), infrastructure
- Forex challenges for importation of acaricides, vaccines and lab reagents
- Logistics to support field inspections, survey and diagnostic sample collection and testing
- Poor stewardship for antimicrobial use (residues, antimicrobial resistance)

## Challenges

- Low producer prices for livestock in areas of contact with wildlife (FMD)
- Declining coverage, technical capacity and outreach
- Weak diagnostic, surveillance networks
- Conflict between livestock and conservation objectives and resources
- Zoonotic disease threat from Anthrax, Rabies, TB, Brucellosis

## KEY FOCUS AREAS,

- Reviewed FMD strategy, CBT-Abattoirs.
- Investment in veterinary services ,e.g. infrastructure and services.
- ZIMPARKS Vet Unit.
- Victoria Falls Wildlife Trust Veterinary laboratory .