

ZIMBABWE KAZA ANIMAL HEALTH SUB-WORKING GROUP UPDATE

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ZIMBABWE DISTRICTS IN KAZA



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A. EMERGING ISSUES AT HUMAN-LIVESTOCK-WILDLIFE INTERFACE IN THE KAZA LANDSCAPE

Disease outbreaks in wildlife animals

☐ Anthrax:

- 2 Elephants and 2 Hippopotamus in Sinamtela, Hwange National Park
- 4 Elephant case, Pandamasue forest, Victoria Falls.
- Impalas-Mana pools

☐ Rabies: Honeybadger, Gwayi area

☐ Canine Distemper: African Painted Dog, Matusadonha, Kariba District

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Disease outbreak in livestock

☐ Newcastle Disease

Cases reported in domestic birds in Binga, Hwange, Lupane and Tsholotsho Districts.

☐ Rabies

3 cases in cattle, horse and goat, Lupane District

1 human rabies case confirmed

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Control measures

- ☐ Awareness
- ☐ Vaccinations
- ☐ Movement control of animals
- ☐ Diseases monitoring and surveillance
- ☐ Closure of abattoirs

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Control measures...

- Disease surveillance
- ☐ FMD (controlling outbreak in Bikita)
- ☐ Newcastle disease (vaccinations and local manufacture of Thermo-resistant NCD vaccine)
- ☐ PPR (second round of national sampling and testing for Freedom Declaration this year)

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B. ACTIVITIES IN THE KAZA LANDSCAPE

- See section A

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CHALLENGES

- ☐ Training of first respondents –sample collection ,postmortem ,crime scene management
- ☐ Passive surveillance
- ☐ Funding –sample collection(vehicles and consumables) ,
- ☐ Transportation (manpower and capacitation)
- ☐ Porous Borders: The vast and porous borders between countries in the KAZA region make it challenging to monitor and control animal movement, increasing the risk of disease transmission

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Challenges...

- ❑ **Transboundary Animal Movements:** The movement of animals across borders can facilitate the spread of diseases, making it essential to implement effective disease surveillance and control measures.
- ❑ **Limited Resources:** The region's remote location and limited resources can hinder disease surveillance, diagnosis, and response efforts.
- ❑ **Wildlife-Livestock Interface:** The interface between wildlife and livestock in the KAZA region increases the risk of disease transmission between species

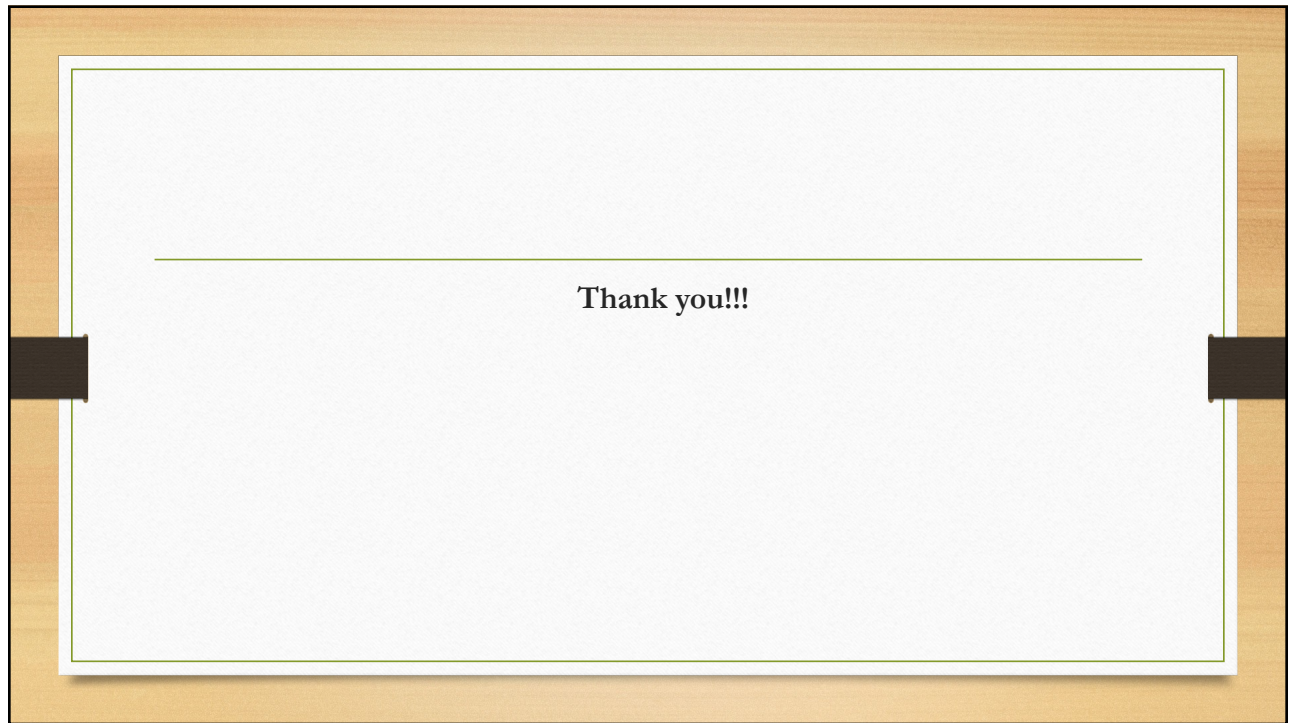
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Challenges...

- ❑ **Climate Change:** Climate change can alter the distribution and prevalence of disease vectors, such as ticks and mosquitoes, further complicating disease control efforts.
- ❑ **Coordination and Collaboration:** Effective disease control requires coordination and collaboration among countries, agencies, and stakeholders, which can be challenging to achieve.

These challenges highlight the need for a comprehensive and collaborative approach to disease control in the KAZA region.

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