

KAZA AHSWG workplan - prioritised strategic actions for identified animal health issues

Priority legend

- C Completed
- O Ongoing
- U Greatest urgency in terms of animal health & conservation outcomes in KAZA
- L Easy to accomplish (low hanging fruit) within 1-year with limited resources
- B Both Urgent AND Low hanging fruit

Timeframe

- Priority for Year-1
- Consider thereafter

WP No.	Topic	Objective	Activity	Responsibility	Location / Scope	Timeline	Details	Priority
1.1	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Prepare updated regional Guidelines for CBT beef production	AHEAD	SADC region	2017-2018	Revised to incorporate 2015 changes to OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code that allow for quarantine. http://www.wcs-ahead.org/kaza/181114-guidelines-for-implementing-cbt-final.pdf	C
1.2	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Revise guidelines for CBT beef based on SADC Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) input for proposed adoption as SADC document	AHEAD	Presented to SADC LTC (Jul & Dec 2018)	Jul 2018 - Jun 2019	Revised following SADC LTC feedback; approved by SADC Council of Ministers as regional document (June 2019)	C
1.3	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Identify priority sites in KAZA Wildlife Dispersal Areas (WDAs) for CBT pilot projects	H4H	Multiple sites	2018 - to date	Field site assessment with eventual feasibility studies	O
1.4	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Initiate CBT pilot work at multiple sites identified in WDAs (3 countries to date)	Governmental & community partners; H4H; BPCT; CLAWS; ORI; CIRAD; VFWT; PPF; CI; AHEAD	(BW) Habu & Eretsha, (ZM) Similaha, (ZW) Victoria Falls	2018 - to date (ongoing)	Various stages from feasibility studies to early implementation at production level (e.g. herding/kraaling pilots)	O

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1.5	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Conduct CBT beef market opportunities analysis for Ngamiland, BW	AHEAD; WWF	Ngamiland, BW	2017	Stakeholder consultation & desktop study. http://www.wcs-ahead.org/kaza/171003_rpt_final_marketopportunitiesforcbtbeef_ngamiland.pdf	C
1.6	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Assess CBT beef market opportunities for other KAZA sites			Longer term activity to enable trade	Stakeholder consultation & desktop	
1.7	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Conduct detailed gap analysis on implementation of CBT beef in Ngamiland, BW	AHEAD consortium in partnership with DVS, BW	Ngamiland, BW	Nov 2017 - Jul 2019	Stakeholder consultation & field site visits; capacity-building/training; workshops. Draft report completed; DVS HQ validation (June 2019); larger stakeholder validation workshop (July 2019)	O
1.8	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Conduct analysis of regional abattoir capacity	TBD			Analysis to consider potential for more efficient use of resources within KAZA	L
1.9	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Improve understanding & ability to mitigate risk	Collate data & apply rainfall biomass model to help guide risk mitigation/future management strategies	DVS - Afonso & Machado (AN); Mbeha & Mafonko (BW); Amushila (NA); Katampi (ZM); Hanyire (ZW); Taylor (WWF)	Rainfall station data (as many as possible); mortality data available for KAZA component; modelling	Jul 2019 - Jun 2020; ongoing with progress report by end of Yr-1	Collection of data (yr-1); apply Coe, Cumming & Philipson model (1976) - Yr-2 (Taylor). Rainfall data & statistics on animal mortality, especially livestock (deaths due to disease, predation, environmental/underlying nutrition, fence & road kills). [Editor's note: consider FEWS NET famine early warning system for possibly useful tools.]	B
1.10	Animal Production & Livelihoods		Develop veterinary Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with illegally transported livestock/wildlife & stray livestock				In partnership with law enforcement agencies	U

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1.11	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Assess current Livestock Identification Systems to determine if harmonization would be beneficial				As part of assessment, evaluate whether establishing country ID systems should be more of a priority (to enable trade)	
1.12	Animal Production & Livelihoods	Facilitate sustainable integrated land use & livelihoods in KAZA	Assess market opportunities for wildlife & wildlife products					
2.1	Surveillance	Improve decision making by making surveillance data more comparable across KAZA landscape	Collation of existing SOPs	DVS - Afonso & Machado (AN); Mbeha & Machado (BW); Amushila (NA); Katampi (ZM); Hanyire (ZW)	Desktop	Jul 1 - Sep 30	PDF documents, send to AHSWG SC	B
2.2	Surveillance	Improve decision making by making surveillance data more comparable across KAZA landscape	Collation of recent & planned surveillance operations within KAZA	DVS - Afonso & Machado + Cuando-Cubango province vet officer (AN); Mbeha & Machado (BW); Amushila (NA); Katampi (ZM); Hanyire (ZW)	Desktop. Data from 2015 onwards (passive & active OPs)	Jul 1 - Sep 30, 2019	List of surveillance operations & where	B
2.3	Surveillance	Improve decision making by making surveillance data more comparable across KAZA landscape	Assess existing SOPs to determine if updates/harmonization would increase efficiency					U
2.4	Surveillance	Improve decision making by making surveillance data more comparable across KAZA landscape	Based on assessment, provide support to those countries requiring SOP development				Through inter-country support	U

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2.5	Surveillance		Promote more rigorous passive surveillance		Objectives (activities are baby steps towards objective)		Through greater observation, reporting & sharing of data	U
2.6	Surveillance		Training of field officers in passive surveillance		Harmonization of SOPs		To help recognize, report & sample for disease (feedback v important to roll up into risk mitigation strategy)	U
2.7	Surveillance		Undertake joint targeted surveillance operations				Process to include development of MoU / SOPs for shared operations	
2.8	Surveillance		Develop good practice guidelines				Long term aspiration - to enable cost-effective & focused surveillance	
3.1	Disease risk assessment	Coordinate & spearhead prioritized AHSWG activities	Produce Terms of Reference (ToRs) for a proposed KAZA-wide epidemiologist	AHEAD; VFWT (Foggin); Chaitezvi (ZW)	Start process to produce ToRs & source funds	Jul 2019 - Jun 2020	Email & Skype meetings b/w team; desktop	L
3.2	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Desktop survey of epidemiological capacity within KAZA	TBD	TBD	Likely 2020-2021	Progress envisioned once KAZA-wide epidemiologist position filled &/or Yr-2 activity	L
3.3	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Determine high/low risk areas and resource gaps				Focus on prioritized diseases. ID perception & resource disparities between countries	U
3.4	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Conduct further research into maintenance of FMD virus in cattle				[Also incl. under cross-cutting]	U
3.5	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Assess vaccination and other control measures				ID disparities between countries & develop MoUs / SOPs	
3.6	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Develop research questions				Including, for example, interface issues of relevant to KAZA	
3.7	Disease risk assessment	Improve ability to mitigate disease risk	Facilitate research through AHSWG					

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4.1	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnoses to improve disease management	Survey of diagnostic capacity within KAZA (including listing labs that are accredited for certain tests)	Team to source info: Foggin (VFWT); Hanyire (ZW); Mbeha (BW). Nyika to provide info from LTC (via Manyire)	Initially desktop study; ZW chairing LTC lab sub-committee (indicated some info already there)	2019	Progress envisioned within one year. Conduct survey for disease risk assessment capacity, with view of more efficient use of resources within KAZA	L
4.2	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnoses to improve disease management	Promote use of regional (KAZA) facilities/labs	TBD	TBD	Likely 2020-2021	Progress envisioned once survey of diagnostic lab capacity completed. To increase efficiency esp. related to wildlife diseases	B
4.3	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnostics / analysis to improve disease management / forensic ID	Develop veterinary SOPs for gross examination & next course of action for confiscated consignments of animal products	DVS - Afonso & Machado (AN); Mbeha & Mafonko (BW); Amushila (NA); Katampi (ZM); Hanyire (ZW)	Examination of legislation - both wildlife & veterinary health statutes (2019); start to develop SOPs (2020)	Oct 1 - Dec 15, 2019 (gather Acts/regulations)	Examine with view to developing SOPs & share w/ group (2019); develop SOPs (2020); developed in partnership with law enforcement agencies.	B
4.4	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnostics / analysis to improve disease management / forensic ID	Develop agreements for sample transfer (including for diagnostic, research & genetics investigations)	Foggin (VFWT); Matandiko (BW); Katampi (ZM)	Start process for developing blanket permit for KAZA countries for specific tests		Initially could be based on bi-lateral arrangement vs KAZA-wide for all five PSs	U
4.5	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnostics / analysis to improve disease management / forensic ID	AHSWG members to get their own countries to support CITES CoP18 Doc.56 resolution dealing with movement of diagnostic & forensic samples	Individual countries with top-down & bottom-up approaches	1. Chair for AHSWG 2. Conservation WG 3. Country delegation to CITES CoP18 4. Country representatives	ASAP (before Sep 2019)	Through written communication to the Directors cc KAZA focal persons	B

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4.6	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnostics / analysis to improve disease management / forensic ID	Investigate possibility of a KAZA-wide CITES permit to deal with movement of diagnostic & forensic samples				First step in Yr-1 to support CITES COP resolution); if successful, do not need a KAZA wide CITES permit	U
4.7	Diagnostics	Improved efficiency of diagnoses to improve disease management	Improve efficiency of diagnosis of diseases of immediate public health concern				To include anthrax, rabies, poisoning	U
4.8	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of analysis to improve forensic ID	Enhance forensic capacity in existing labs including training of personnel				To include training & equipment / infrastructure	U
4.9	Diagnostics		Assess importance and provide diagnosis of other (emerging) zoonoses (long term & ongoing)					
4.10	Diagnostics	Improved speed & accuracy of diagnostics / analysis to improve disease management / forensic ID	Work towards official accreditation for select lab facilities (for select diseases/forensic tests) within KAZA					
5.1	Communications	Enable more effective transboundary collaboration	Set up WhatsApp group for field level operatives	One administrator per country: Afonso (AN); Nkgowe (BW); Amushila (NA); Katampi (ZM); Foggini (ZW)	Include representatives from PS (DVS; wildlife & private sector)	Initiated 13 Jun 2019; full set of names to be provide by Jun 30	Develop rules of communication	O

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5.2	Communications	Enable more effective transboundary collaboration	Institute veterinary officer meetings (local/field-level)	Representatives from PS	Veterinary officers stationed within KAZA	Use existing mechanisms wherever possible e.g. TBNRM forum	Initial step: brief &/or write to superiors in PSs	B
5.3	Communications	Enable more effective One Health collaboration	Improve coordination with human health agencies					
5.4	Communications	Enable more effective transboundary collaboration	Develop (monthly) report templates & submit & disseminate within AHSWG				To include: diagnosis, vaccinations, causes of mortality and safety issues. Consider development of phone app - dissemination via phone & email to core group	
5.5	Communications	Enable more effective transboundary collaboration	Evaluate existing databases & determine feasibility of establishing shared database				Consider filters to WAHID database (look at USGS national wildlife health centre database as e.g.)	
6.1	Disease control	Ensure fencing decisions are based on sound cross-sectoral cost/benefit analysis	Determine mechanisms in place in each PS for cross-sectoral engagement on fencing issues (start w/ key government authorities)	Individual countries	DVS representatives: Matandiko (BW); Amashila (NA); Tapiwa (ZW)	Aug 31, 2019	Consultation with relevant stakeholders and written communication; specific activities to be determined thereafter	B
6.2	Disease control	Ensure fencing decisions are based on sound cross-sectoral cost/benefit analysis	Re-establish Botswana multi-sectoral national fencing committee to review fencing	BW - co-chaired by DVS & DWNP; support provided by AHEAD	Botswana	2018 - to date (ongoing)	Regular meetings of Committee; input from technical experts on specific issues, as required	O

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6.3	Disease control	Ensure fencing decisions are based on sound cross-sectoral cost/benefit analysis	Conduct assessment of current & planned veterinary fences affecting KAZA's WDAs	AHEAD & WWF	Start process to source funds	Attempt to source funds: Yr-1	Actual assessment possibly done at individual country level?	U
6.4	Disease control	Ensure fencing decisions are based on sound cross-sectoral cost/benefit analysis	Consider fencing in BW land-use planning				Especially with regard to NG 1-4	
6.5	Disease control	Ensure fencing decisions are based on sound cross-sectoral cost/benefit analysis	Develop holistic KAZA-wide fencing strategy as part of broader land use planning process					
6.6	Disease control	Improve KAZA-wide disease management	Coordinate shared emergency response	TBD				O
6.7	Disease control	Improve KAZA-wide disease management	Coordination of vaccination campaigns (activities to be synchronized)	TBD			Develop MoUs; also part of Communication	O
6.8	Disease control	Improve KAZA-wide disease management	Institute control of diseases of immediate concern				To consider anthrax, rabies - urgent for some countries	U
6.9	Disease control	Improve KAZA-wide disease management	Synchronize disease control plans & develop KAZA plan				To base on risk assessment & ID of high risk areas	
7.1	Cross cutting - Research	Improve regional knowledge base for science-based decision making	Identify veterinary research priorities	Steering Committee (SC)	AHEAD to share preliminary list with SC for expansion	July 2019 - June 2020	Desktop	L

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7.2	Cross cutting - Research	Improve regional knowledge base for science-based decision making	Conduct further research on maintenance of FMD virus in cattle				Cross-cutting but also considered under diagnostics	U
7.3	Cross cutting - Research	Improve KAZA-wide animal health capacity	Training of field officers & community animal health officers				Capacity-building to focus on recognizing, reporting and sampling for disease (surveillance & diagnostics)	U

Top Tier Diseases for KAZA

Anthrax
Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
Rabies
Trypanosomiasis (Angola)
Bovine tuberculosis (BTB)
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

Tier 2 Diseases for KAZA

Bovine brucellosis
African swine fever (ASF)
Canine distemper virus (CDV)