

**OVERVIEW OF KEY WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK HEALTH RELATED ISSUES WITHIN AND AROUND THE KAZA LANDSCAPE.**

**"ZAMBIA"**



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**PRESENTATION LAYOUT**

- Overview of Zambia's geography
- Wildlife Health related issues
- Livestock health related issues
- Challenges in combating wildlife and livestock related issues
- Control measures
- Gaps
- Conclusion

## Overview of Zambia's Geograph

- Zambia is a landlocked country, surrounded by 8 different neighbors.
- It has a population of about 18million people. Population growth of 3% per annum.
- Most populated provinces are: Lusaka, Copperbelt, Eastern and Central
- Zambia's economy is more dependant on Mining, **Agriculture** and **Tourism**.



## WILDLIFE HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

### NATIONAL PARKS



## KAZA Region



## Wildlife health

- Egyptian geese are some of the water birds found on the Zambezi river.
- The country recorded an increase in the mortality of Egyptian geese between Livingstone and Kazungula (2018 to 2019.)
- The birds were suspected to have been **poisoned**.



## Wildlife Health

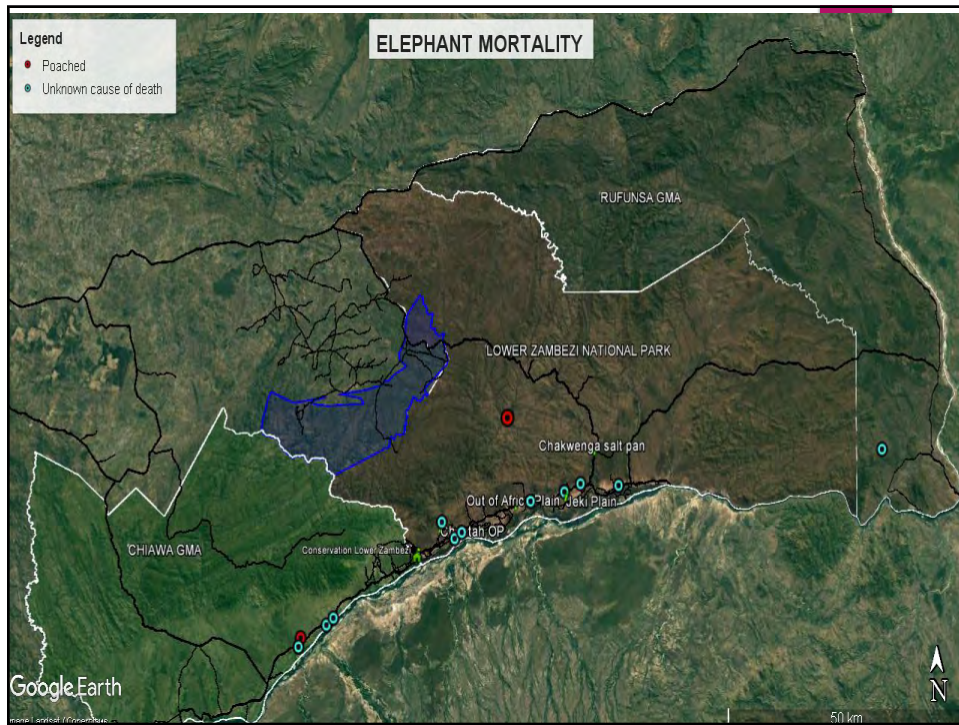
- Buffaloes have been sampled recently (2018) in Kafue and Mosi-oa-tunya National Park. These have come out to have **Foot and Mouth Disease**.
- This has restricted movement of this species to areas that are known to be FMD free within the country.



## Wildlife Health

- Confirmed outbreak of Anthrax in Zebras (2019) in western province.
- Probably the first time we are seeing this in this region in wildlife.
- Investigations are still on going.
- Anthrax is endemic in some parts of Western province.
- Anthrax has also been recorded in Elephants in lower Zambezi, and Hippos in Luangwa National parks





## Wildlife Health

- African Swine Fever (ASF) has been isolated in Warthogs in Kafue Nation Park (2018)
- The virus has also been isolated from ticks in Mosi-oa-tunya National Park (2019)



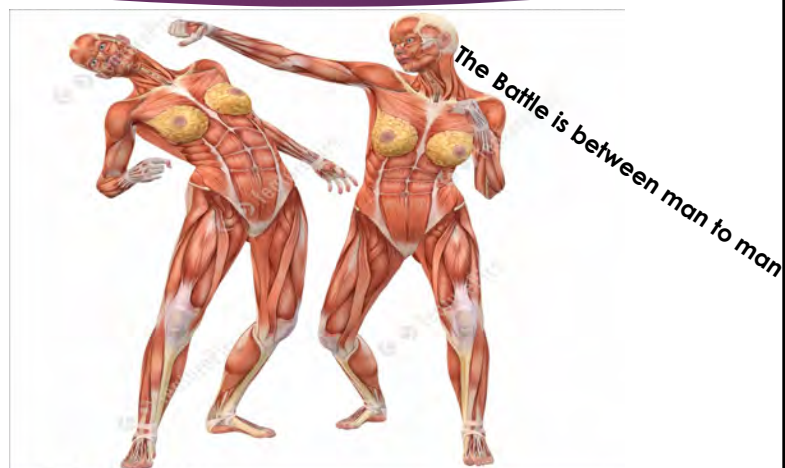
The complex block features a blue header with the title "Wildlife Health" in red. Below the header is a decorative purple and blue graphic. The main content area contains a bulleted list in red and black text. To the right of the text is a photograph of a warthog with its characteristic tusks, standing in a natural, grassy environment.

## LIVESTOCK HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

Recent Disease Outbreaks 2018 to 2019

DISEASE	SPECIES AFFECTED	AFFECTED AREAS
Foot & mouth disease	Cattle	Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces
Anthrax	Cattle	Western Zambia
East Coast Fever	Cattle	Central, Eastern and Southern Provinces.
Contagious Bovine Pleura Pneumonia	Cattle	Western Province
African swine fever	Pigs	Eastern and Southern Province

## Challenges in Combating Animal Health Related Issues



## Challenges.....

- ▶ Zambia being a landlocked country is an active corridor for illegal wildlife and Livestock. This has led to several disease outbreaks eg FMD in Eastern has been traced back to Malawi.
- ▶ Encroachment due to increased human population and settlement
- ▶ Climate change- (untimely droughts)
- ▶ Few supported regional programs on how to manage zoonotic, livestock production and transboundary animal diseases within KAZA and the surrounding areas
- ▶ Limited disease monitoring techniques in wildlife. Most of the animal carcasses are found to have been decomposed.
- ▶ Increased wildlife movement (private wildlife estate) across ecosystems.

## Control measures

- ▶ **FMD**-Movement restriction of animals and by-products, vaccinations
- ▶ **CBPP**-Movement restriction, vaccinations, stamping out in new areas
- ▶ **Anthrax**-Vaccination, enhanced public health awareness
- ▶ **ECF**-Vaccination, regular tick control, movement restriction.
- ▶ **ASF**-Stamping out

## GAPS

- ▶ Regional multisectoral approach to livestock/wildlife disease control (vets/medics/conservationist/others)
- ▶ Poor reporting systems by farmers/wildlife officers. Limited animal health knowledge.
- ▶ Timely disease diagnostic in protected areas. CVRI and UNZA being the main labs being used.
- ▶ Investment in regional information gathering & interpretation for early warning
- ▶ Harmonization of animal disease control policies, legislation and programs for major animal diseases in KAZA
- ▶ Investment in risk management along the value chains for both livestock and wildlife for assured market access.
- Investment in models to predict future outbreaks – currently we are reactive and not proactive – Knowledge of human, animal and environmental risk factors.
- ▶ Limited capacity and resources directed towards Wildlife health

## CONCLUSION

- ▶ Management of key animal health related issues will require a holistic approach from all parties involved. (Farmers, Vets, conservationist-wildlife officers, Medics etc) especially in Human/Wildlife/livestock interphase. Tryps in the Kafue ecosystem.
- ▶ Most of the control measures are directed towards Livestock, no preventive measures is applied to Wildlife. Parasites control is done in a number of private wildlife estate.



*"My Heart beats for conservation"*

**THANK YOU**

**WILDLIFE**  
  
**VET UNIT**

