



## Kavango Zambezi Trans frontier Conservation Area



### **Animal Health Sub-Working Group Meeting**

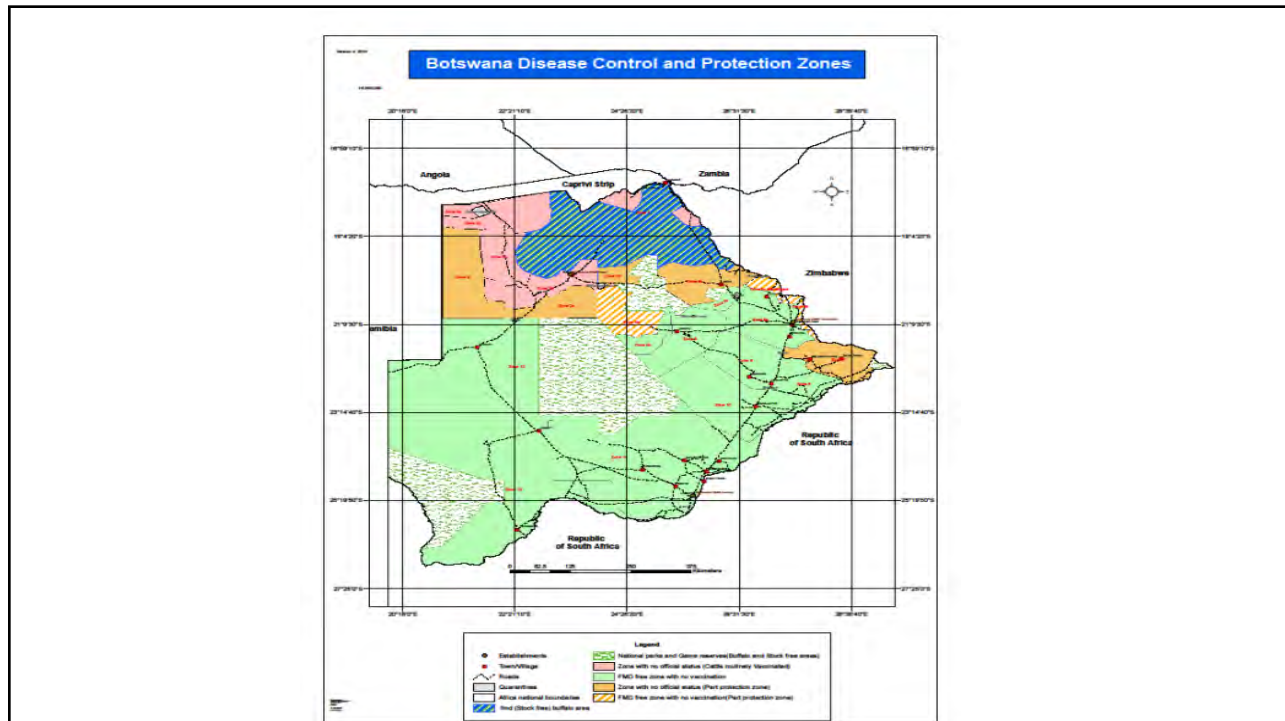
**DRAFT AGENDA**

**1 to 2 August 2018**

**Venue : Maun Lodge, Maun, Botswana**

## THEME

Overview of the Key Livestock  
and Wildlife Health Challenges,  
Activities and Gaps in the KAZA  
Landscape  
Botswana



## Background

- Livestock and Health responsibility lies with the department of veterinary services
- Livestock production extension responsibility is shared with Animal Production Department
- Department of Wildlife and National Parks is responsible for conservation and management of wildlife
- Many other stakeholders play a significant role including abattoirs, Department of Environment, Universities, private sector
- Coordination needs to be improved

## Livestock and Game Health

- Game assumes the health of livestock as approved by OIE
- Where specific diseases are concerned they are separated if practical
- Diseases of concern to game are Tuberculosis, Rabies
- Diseases of concern to livestock are PPR, Rinderpest, FMD, Brucellosis, Rift Valley Fever, MCF, Avian Influenza etc
- **Poor Livestock management is a major impediment as opposed to health issues**



## Challenges

- Destruction of fences by elephants
- Poaching and predation
- Frequent Drought
- **Poor management practices of livestock especially in FMD areas**
  - Poor vaccination coverages, vaccination efficacy
  - Poor tagging of animals
  - Challenges with accessibility due to transport, flooding, poor roads
  - Poor communications infrastructure
  - Uncontrolled movement of livestock due to water



**Frequent outbreaks of FMD in cattle**

## Activities

- Maintenance of fences a challenge in elephant territory
- **DVS has adopted a non destructive approach to separation of game and livestock**
- **Use of purified vaccine to facilitate better surveillance**
- **Transparency on disease outbreaks**
- Commodity Based Trade has been adopted and approved by leadership and farmers consulted
- FMD response aligned to CBT principles
- Research in FMD diagnosis

## Gaps

- Fences blocking migration routes of wildlife
- No fences have been decommissioned in the north but many in the south
- Disease status in adjacent countries are not congruent
- No clear guidance on fence realignment or decommissioning
- DVS to use natural barriers where possible instead of fences e.g. belts of poisonous plants, rivers, salt pans
- Farmers not willing to quarantine animals



## Conclusions

- There seems to be no action on the ground
- Communications amongst stakeholders must improve
- Transparency and trust can move us forward
- DVS is very unlikely to put new fences
- DVS willing to discuss decommissioning of any of fences



Thank you for your attention.



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