



one world • one health

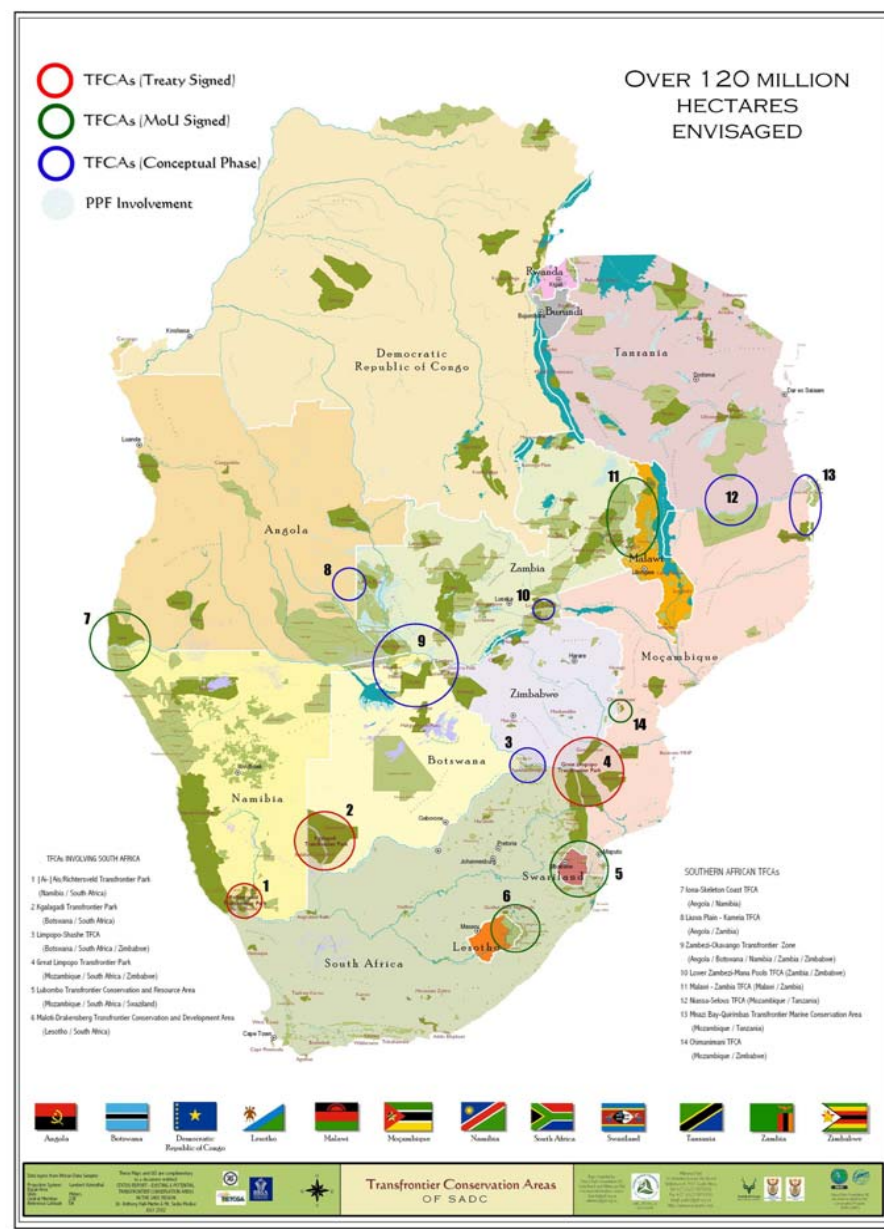


***Case Studies from Africa:
The Value of the ‘One Health’
Entry Point for Facilitating
Conservation and Development***



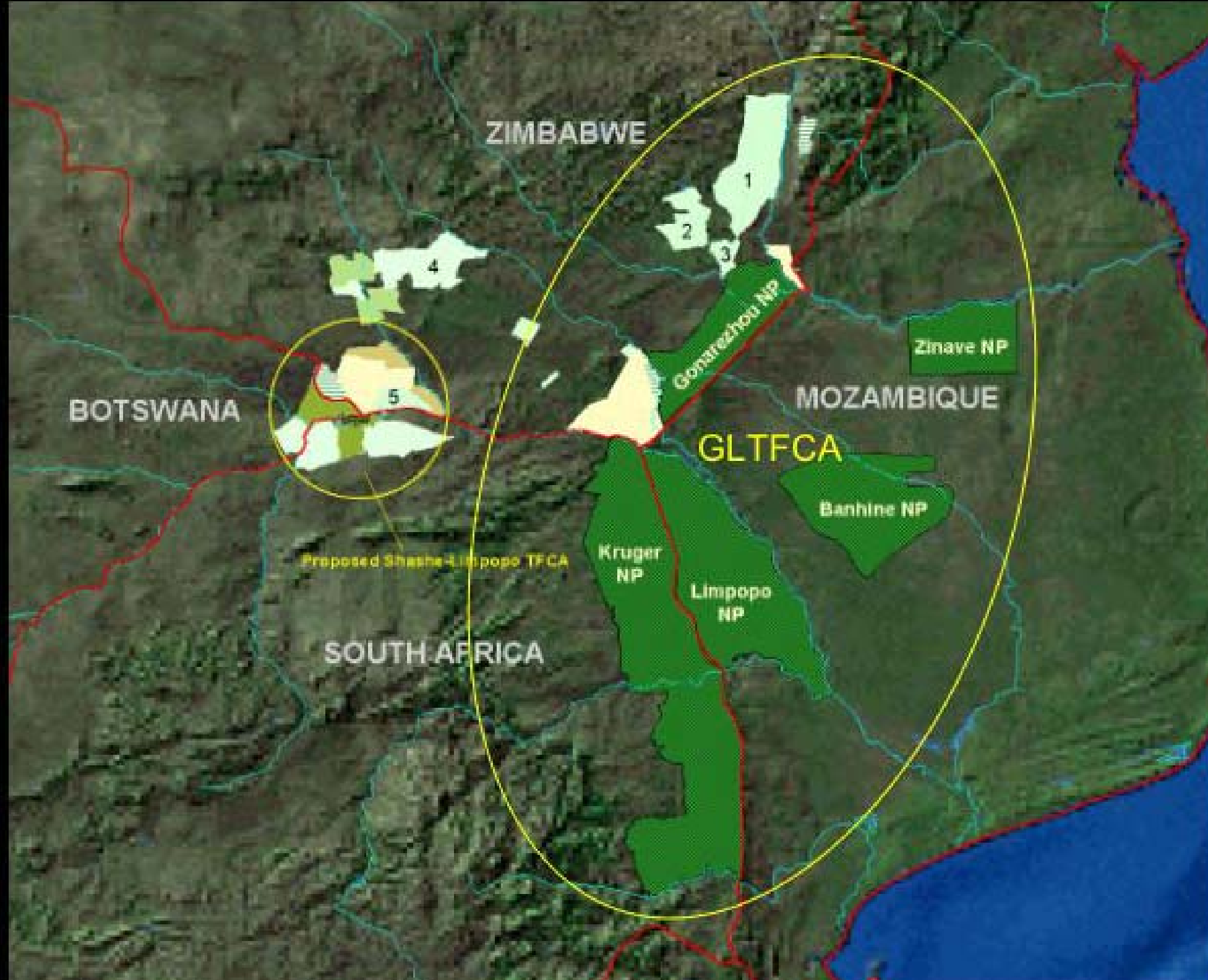
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AHEAD: Animal Health for the Environment And Development





ZIMBABWE

BOTSWANA

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA

GLTFCA

Gonarezhou NP

Zinave NP

Banhine NP

Kruger NP

Limpopo NP

Proposed Shashe-Limpopo TFCA

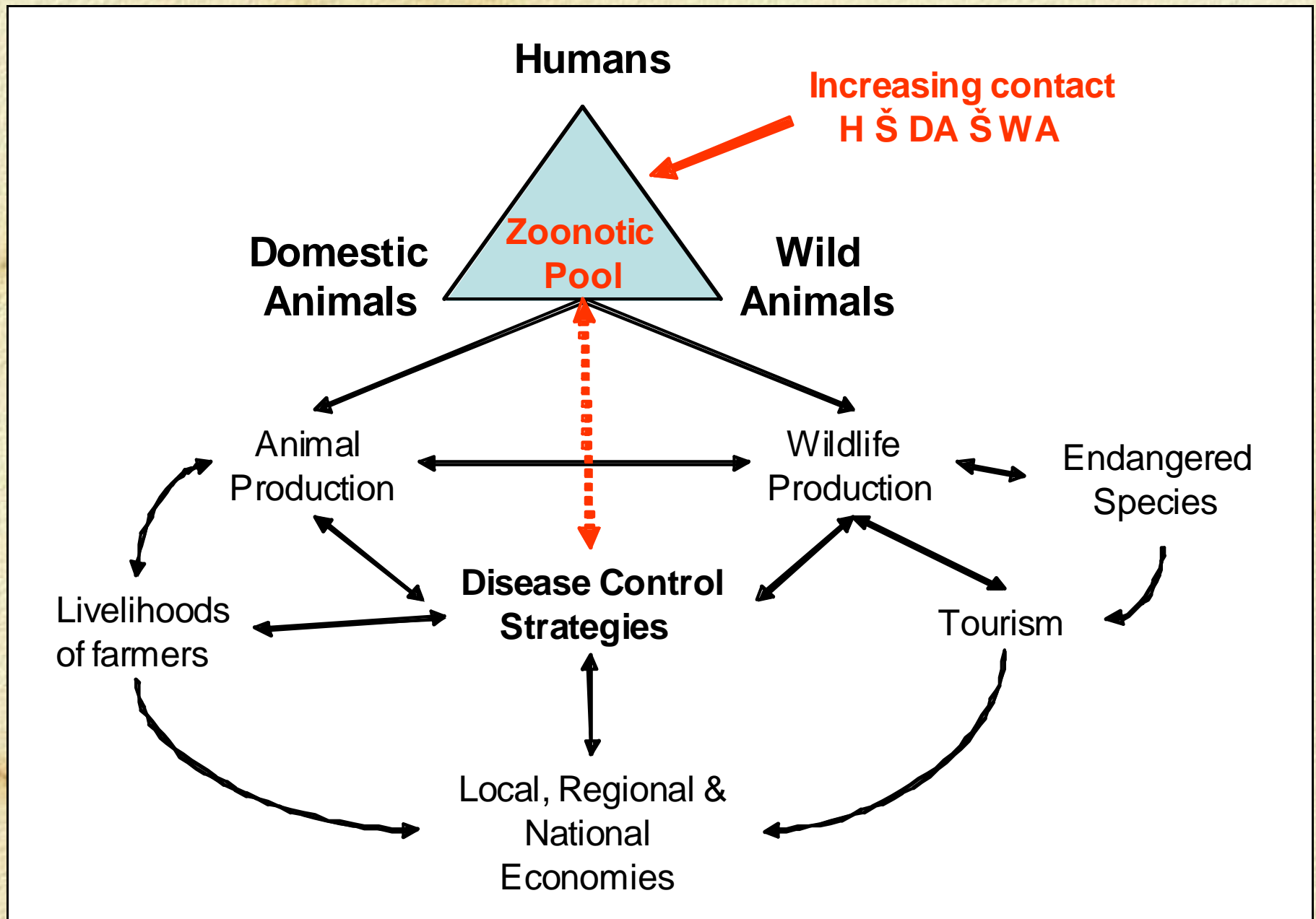
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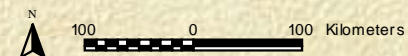
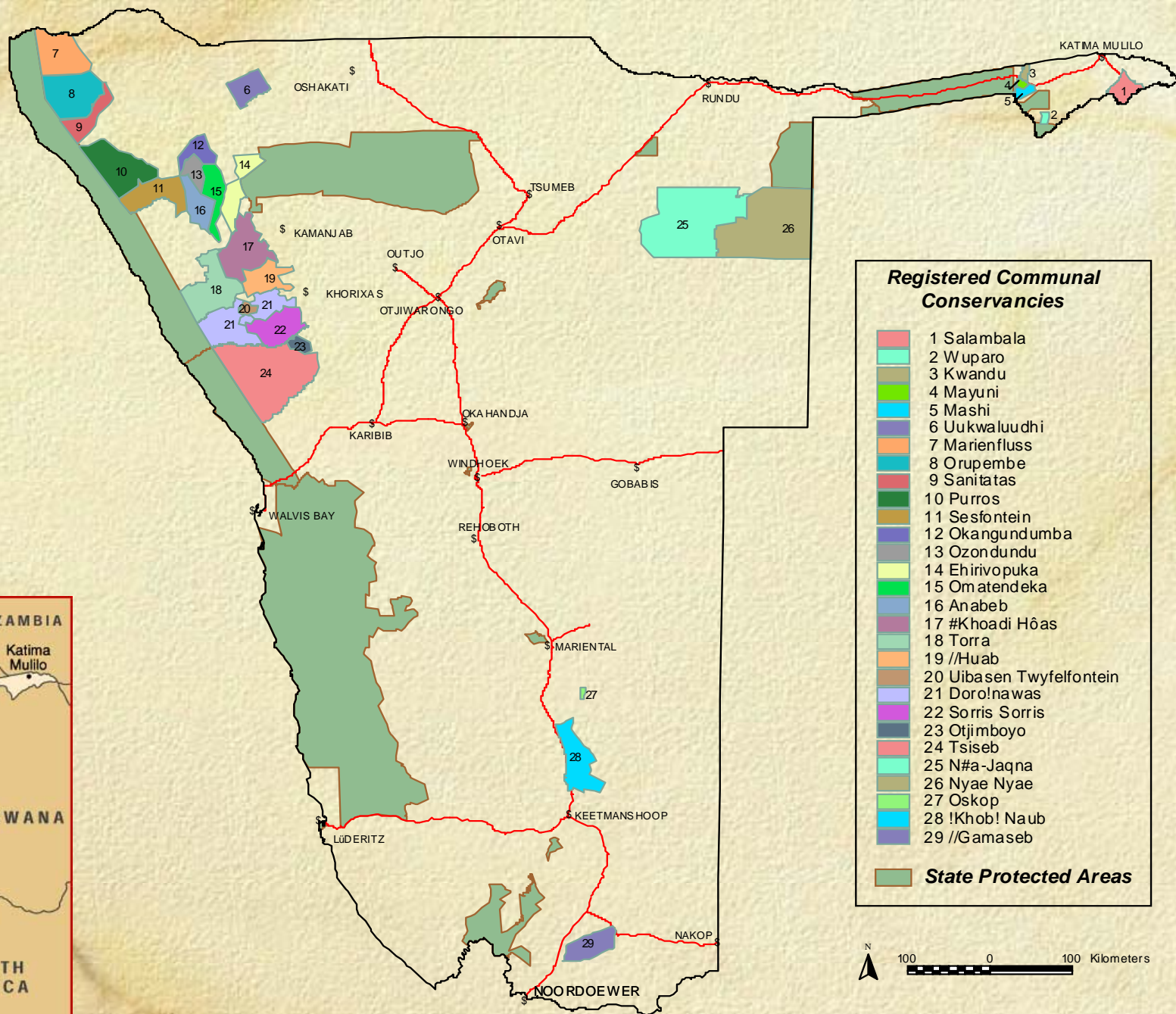
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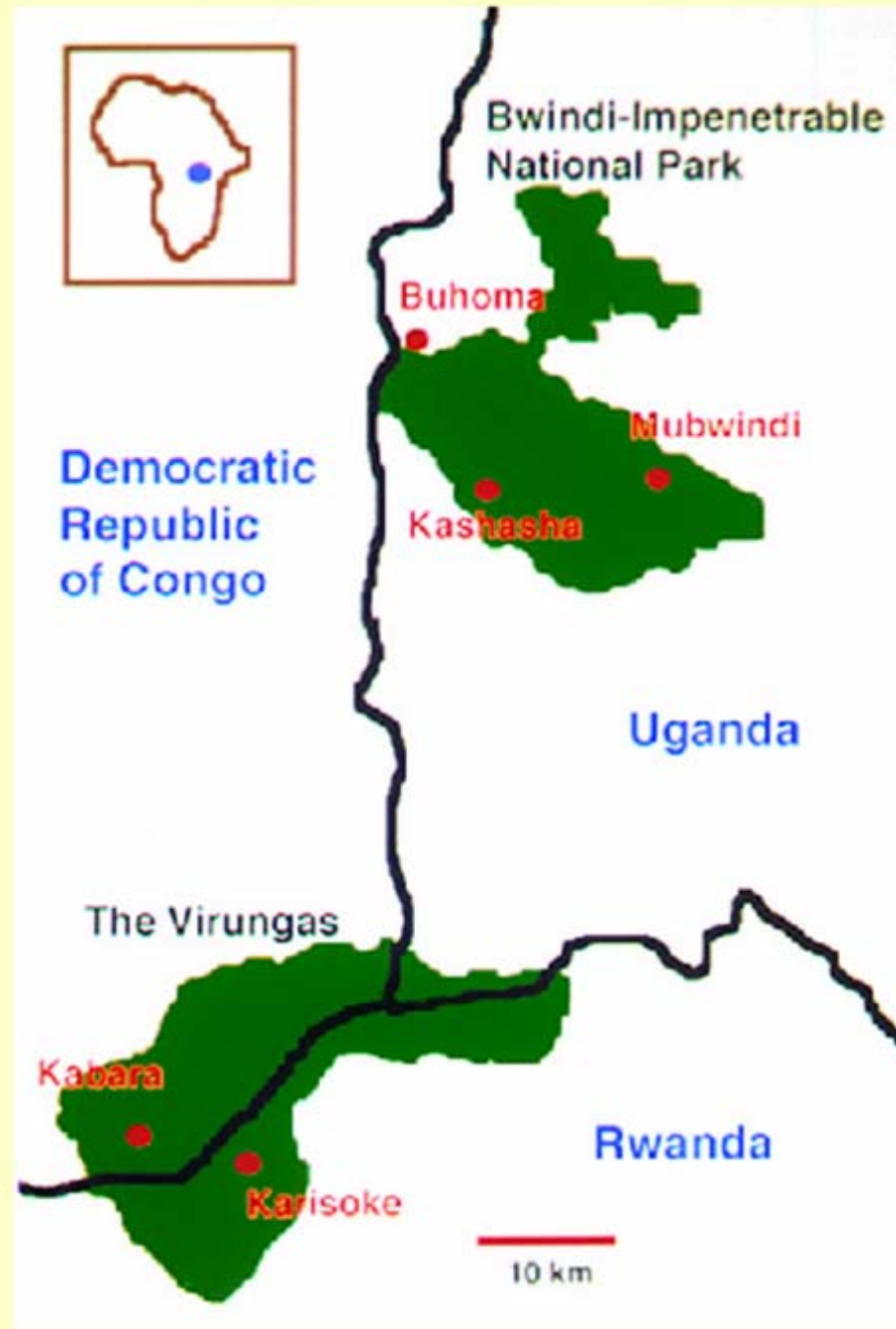
Conceptual diagram of the linkages between wildlife, livestock and human diseases and the potential implications of disease control strategies for livelihoods and conservation.



Registered Communal Conservancies









Impact and Value of Wildlife in Pastoral Livestock Production Systems in Kenya: Possibilities for Healthy Ecosystem Conservation and Livestock Development for the Poor¹

Fumi Mizutani², Elizabeth Muthiani³, Patti Kristjanson² and Helga Recke³

Introduction

Despite decades of habitat loss, some parts of East Africa are still unrivalled in diversity and abundance of wildlife. The traditional pastoral approach to livestock husbandry has always been considered compatible with and complementary to wildlife. In Kenya, more than half of the wildlife habitat is outside protected areas in communal grazing lands and group ranches, where wildlife, people, and livestock all interact and compete for the same natural resources. As human population has increased, agriculture has expanded into more marginal areas and formerly open communal grazing lands have been transformed into high-density rural settlements of small-scale farmers engaged in cultivation and livestock grazing (Aligula *et al.* 1997, Reid *et al.* 1999). Pastoralists whose range has become too restricted for traditional livestock grazing practices have increasingly turned to agriculture (Thompson *et al.* 2002). As the pressure on land becomes more intense, there is considerable potential for conflict between wildlife and people over grazing land, predation of domestic live-

quantify both positive and negative impacts of wildlife for pastoral households raising livestock. In Laikipia and Kajiado districts, wildlife numbers have been fairly stable over two decades, with some species increasing in number (Peden 1987, Rainy and Worden 1997, de Leeuw *et al.* 1998). Both communal and commercial ranches support wildlife in these districts and, although they cover relatively small areas, they are increasingly important for Kenyan wildlife conservation. The goal was to quantify wildlife-related costs and benefits to a range of communities where livestock are being raised in close proximity to wildlife.

Ideally, such a study would follow particular households over several years and average the costs and benefits over the period to "smoothen" within and across seasonal (e.g., rainfall) variability. However, we are particularly interested in the relationship between the different causes of losses (e.g., losses due to disease compared with losses due to predation), and thus a one-shot survey across different communities focusing on the relationship between wildlife and livestock.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

COMACO



QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.



Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance

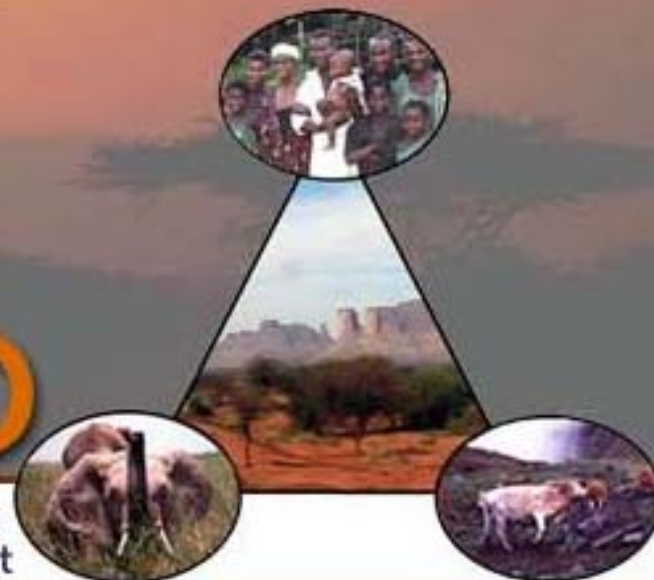


- Agenda & Multimedia
- Abstracts & Multimedia
- Biographies
- Discussion Groups
Multimedia
- AHEAD Invitation
- AHEAD Launch
Proceedings



welcome to AHEAD

Animal Health for the
Environment And Development



AHEAD Update – January 2006

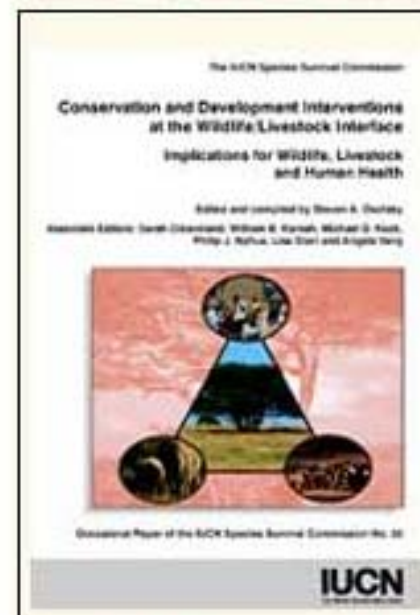
Dear **AHEAD** Colleagues:

*I should again note that if you wish to be removed from this e-mail list please just let me know. My hope is to keep parties interested in **AHEAD** up-to-date on developments post-Durban World Parks Congress over time, but I certainly understand if anyone wants to opt out of receiving such messages. Updates are also posted (and archived) on the **AHEAD** website at www.wcs-ahead.org.

If you would like to post an item in the next **AHEAD Update**, please just send it to me – thanks! *A number of programmatic and funding successes make this a nice update to start 2006 with! Please note WCS-supported scholarship opportunities mentioned at the end of the Update.*

*USAID provides \$102,500 in support of the

New AHEAD book



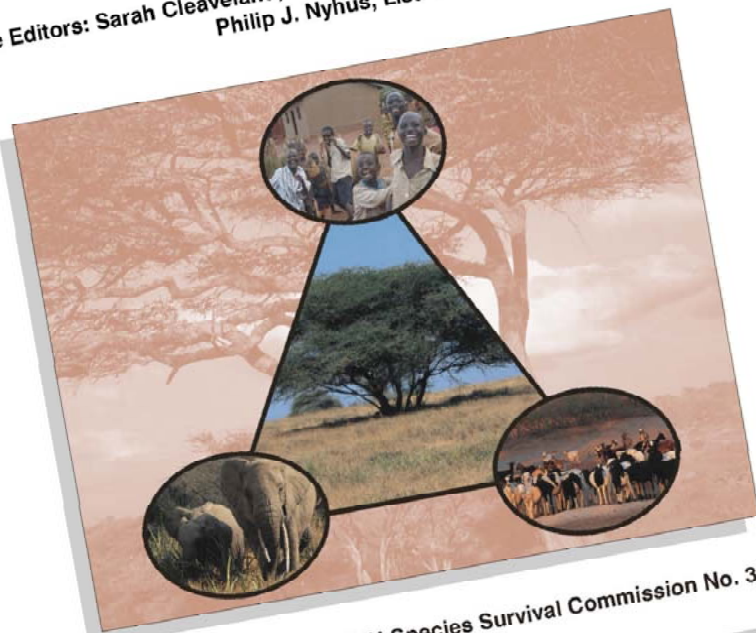
Osofsky, S.A., Cleaveland, S., Karesh, W.B., Kock, M.D., Nyhus, P.J., Starr, L., and A. Yang, (eds.). 2005. Conservation and Development Interventions at the Wildlife/Livestock Interface: Implications for Wildlife, Livestock and Human Health. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

The IUCN Species Survival Commission

Conservation and Development Interventions at the Wildlife/Livestock Interface Implications for Wildlife, Livestock and Human Health

Edited and compiled by Steven A. Osofsky

Associate Editors: Sarah Cleaveland, William B. Karesh, Michael D. Kock,
Philip J. Nyhus, Lisa Starr and Angela Yang



Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission No. 30

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

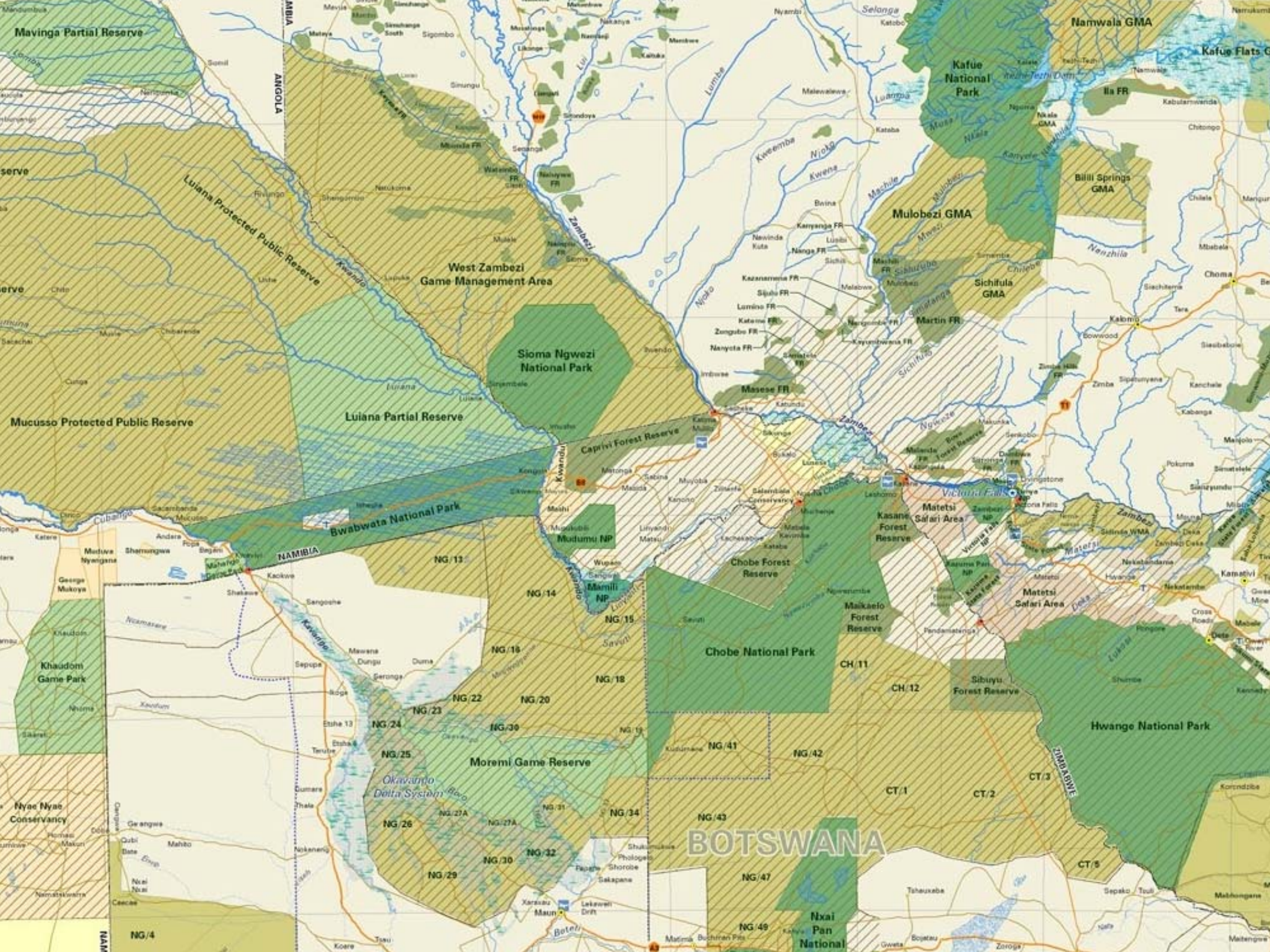
chapter 5

Building support for protected areas using a "One Health" perspective

by Steven A. Osofsky, Richard A. Kock, Michael D. Kock,
Gladys Kalema-Zikusoka, Richard Grahn, Tim Leyland and William B. Karesh

Introduction

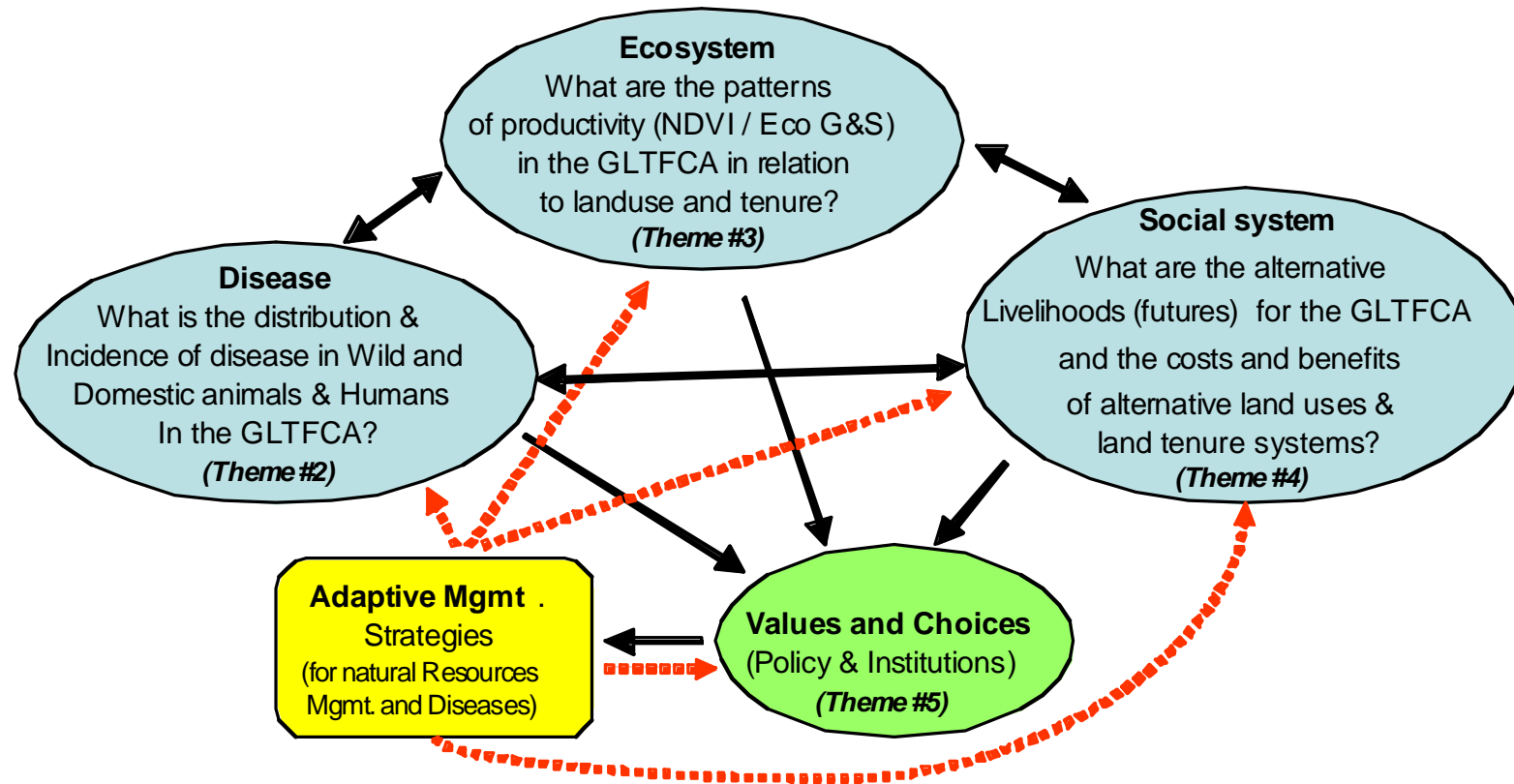
The interplay among wildlife health, domestic animals, and human health are often in short supply. Building a more appropriate response to the problems of disease transmission across the interface between wildlife and domestic animals can also lead to improvements in the health status of the people living around protected areas, thereby building a more positive attitude towards the protected area and conservation authorities. This chapter also emphasizes the highly dynamic relationship between people, domestic animals, and wildlife calling for significant investments in training, monitoring and research in order to ensure a healthy outcome for all concerned. The elements in the "One Health" paradigm provide a solid basis for building support for protected areas from those living near them and those working on human and animal health.





Diseases, Livelihoods & Sustainability in the GLTFCA

A conceptual framework for the AHEAD -GLTFCA Programme -
based on 3 Key Questions Š one in each the central research Themes



➡ Primary Information flows
➡ Feedback loops

⇒ 5 further major questions

Great Limpopo TFCA: A Multidisciplinary Approach

