Case Studies from Africa: The Value of the ‘One Health’ Entry Point for Facilitating Conservation and Development
AHEAD: Animal Health for the Environment And Development
Conceptual diagram of the linkages between wildlife, livestock and human diseases and the potential implications of disease control strategies for livelihoods and conservation.
Chapter 17


Fumi Mizutani, Elizabeth Muthiani, Patti Kristjanson and Helga Recke

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 (Aigula 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 livestock, and displacement of wildlife populations.

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 may provide insights into questions for which more

41 This study was supported by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) with funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).
COMACO
Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance

Percy FitzPatrick
Institute of African Ornithology
University of Cape Town
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 $103,500 in support of the...
Conservation and Development Interventions at the Wildlife/Livestock Interface Implications for Wildlife, Livestock and Human Health

Edited and compiled by Steven A. Ootsky
Associate Editors: Sarah Cleaveland, William B. Karesh, Michael D. Kock, Philip J. Nyhus, Lisa Starr and Angela Yang

Chapter 5: Building Support for Protected Areas using a “One Health” perspective

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

Ecosystem
What are the patterns of productivity (NDVI / Eco G&S)
in the GLTFCA in relation to landuse and tenure?
(Theme #3)

Disease
What is the distribution & Incidence of disease in Wild and
Domestic animals & Humans In the GLTFCA?
(Theme #2)

Social system
What are the alternative Livelihoods (futures) for the GLTFCA
and the costs and benefits of alternative land uses &
land tenure systems?
(Theme #4)

Adaptive Mgmt . Strategies
(for natural Resources Mgmt. and Diseases)

Values and Choices
(Policy & Institutions)
(Theme #5)

⇒ 5 further major questions

Version #2 DHMC Š 8th May 2006
Great Limpopo TFCA: A Multidisciplinary Approach

- Surveillance
- Epid. Research & Modeling
- Control/Containment Strategies
- Animal & Human Health Prgm.
- Participatory Land use R & D
- Ecosystem Health Prgm.
- National & Int’l. Landuse Planning (Policy & Practice)
- National & Int’l. Disease Control (Policy & Practice)