Cyanobacteria in elephants in Tonunga Safari camp Botswana



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Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

6th cycle Training of National Wildlife Focal Points

6e cycle de formation des Points focaux nationaux pour la faune sauvage Africa Region Afrique

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale



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Background (Description of the outbreak)

Challenges in reporting listed and non-

listed WOAH diseases.

Solutions to identified challenges





Background

- Reports of elephant mortalities in CT1 game management area reached the office of the Director of Department of Veterinary Services on the 8th October 2020.
- Reports came from the Directorate of Department of Wildlife and National Parks wanting assistance in investigating the mortalities as they were thin on the ground.
- DVS joined the investigating team.
- As it turned out, the mortalities had occurred a lot earlier, the carcasses were putrefied, and a lot of autolysis had occurred.
- Nevertheless, epidemiological investigation (including interviews with locals and other stakeholders) was conducted, while clinical and pathological samples were collected and analysed.





Background

• Investigations also included vegetation, soil type, water (type and

availability).

• Lab results concluded that the mortalities were due to cyanobacteria.



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Challenges in reporting elephant mortalities due to cyanobacteria.

Challenge 1: Competent authorities do not have complete clarity about their roles in animal (wildlife) health and disease reporting.

- DWNP reported the mortalities before making DVS aware of the situation.
- DWNP is responsible for conserving and managing fish and wildlife resources and their habitats.
- DVS's mandate is to protect and improve the health, quality, and marketability of animals, animal products, and veterinary biologics by preventing, controlling, eliminating and monitoring animal diseases.
- Therefore, there was an initial confusion on how to handle the outbreak.



Challenges in reporting elephant mortalities due to cyanobacteria.

Challenge 2: Extremely high interest of stakeholders in the incident, leading to a high-pressure situation

- Conservation groups
- Neighbouring countries
- Trading partners
- Global

There was pressure from multiple stakeholders to conclude the investigations and report on the cause.



Challenges in reporting elephant mortalities due to cyanobacteria.

Challenge 3: Technical issues

- 1. Navigating (uploading reports) the new WAHIS system
- ✓ Attended training in Tunisia 2020

Other Challenges

Covid

Conclusions/solutions

Collaborating with DWNP on wildlife diseases and reporting

Asking for technical assistance from WAHIS technical group



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