Human Health

Biodiversity

Zoonotic Disease
Majority of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) in people are of animal origin (zoonotic)

75% of emerging zoonoses have wildlife origins

Annual population growth among highest in buffers to protected areas near wildlife
Why the Ruaha Ecosystem?
Water Scarcity and Resulting Threats:

• Livelihood impacts on pastoral communities
  • Labor stress
  • Livestock productivity
• Human & livestock disease
• Impaired ecosystem services
  • Water quality
  • Disease transmission
• Impacts on wildlife and tourism
Investigating zoonotic TB at the human-animal-environment interface
Strengthening Livestock Health, Human Nutrition, and Pastoral Livelihoods in a Changing Climate
Men's and women's disease risks likely differ; women have regular, close contact with livestock, particularly lactating females, whereas men have occasional, but intense contact with sick animals.
Threat to Food Security
- Crop raiding
- Contaminating food
- Threat to livestock

Ecotourism Revenue

Connection and Well-being

Source of Food Security
PREDICT: Building a global early warning system for emerging diseases that move between wildlife and people
SMART Surveillance
Building Diagnostic Laboratory Capacity
11,370,425 people; 1,087 people/sq. mi
Gorillas and People
Gorilla Conservation Employee Health Program

- Annual physical examinations, disease screening, vision evaluations, health & hygiene education
- Follow-up care as indicated at local hospitals
- Quarterly de-worming for workers and their families
Thank you!

UC Davis One Health Institute: http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/ohi/
HALI: http://haliproject.org
Gorilla Doctors: http://gorilladoctors.org