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## Overview of Updated Draft “Guidelines on Mechanisms for Applying Commodity-Based Approaches to Management of Foot and Mouth Disease Risk for Beef Exporting Enterprises in Endemic Areas in sub-Saharan Africa”, or “Achieving wildlife-friendly, FMD-free, tasty and wholesome beef from Ngamiland”

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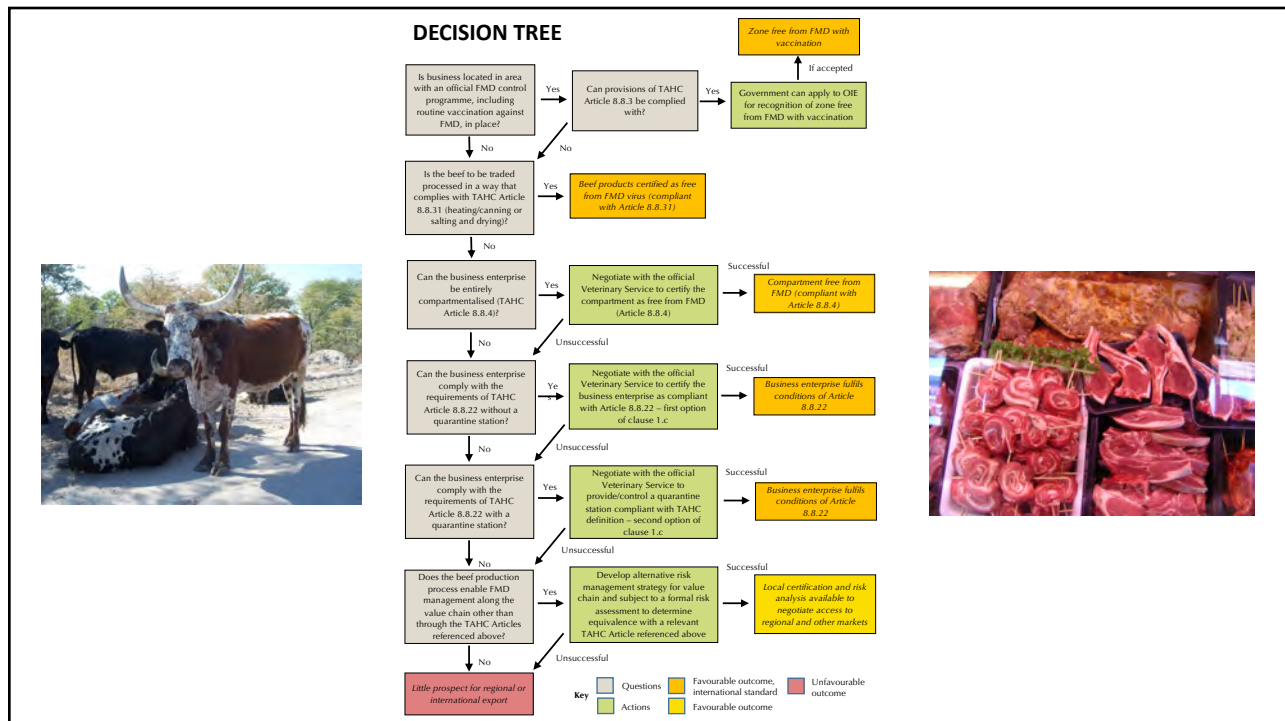
COMMODITY-BASED TRADE OF BEEF AND ENHANCED MARKET ACCESS: THE VITAL ROLE OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES, Gaborone, Botswana – 6-7 February 2018

## Introduction

- Beef is produced in many countries and areas that are not free of FMD
- Most of the SADC countries are not free of the SAT serotypes of FMD
- The epidemiological features of the SAT serotypes of FMD, mainly the fact that African buffaloes are the natural host and reservoir of the SAT viruses, mean that eradication is not a realistic goal for countries where SAT FMD is endemic
- Being able to trade in products derived from cloven-hoofed livestock is important in the SADC region, where livestock production is often the most important/only possible form of agricultural activity
- The OIE provides international standards for trade in livestock and livestock commodities/products via the Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- For a long time the standards to prevent FMD spread through trade were based only on the country or area where the livestock were produced being free of FMD
- Many livestock producers were as a result excluded from international trade

# Introduction

- Changes have occurred recently, partly due to SADC pressure, and the OIE TAHC now provides various alternatives to geographic freedom without vaccination
- Beef enterprises aspiring to export beef to the region or further afield have various options to consider, depending on their circumstances:
  - FMD-free zone with vaccination (TAHC Article 8.8.3)
  - Processing beef to destroy any virus present (TAHC Article 8.8.31)
  - Compartments free of FMD (TAHC Article 8.8.4)
  - Compliance with TAHC Article 8.8.22 without the quarantine option
  - Compliance with TAHC Article 8.8.22 with the quarantine option
  - HACCP-based risk management along value chains; this includes compliance with Article 8.8.22 (no standard available so must be based on risk assessment)



## FMD free zone with vaccination

- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey – OIE recognised
- No country with SAT viruses has a free zone with vaccination
- Clause 3d of Article 8.8.3 requires that vaccination will have been carried out following appropriate vaccine strain selection
  - This could be a complicating factor as vaccine selection does not depend only on the serotype due to the considerable antigenic variation of the SAT viruses
- Separation of animal populations of different FMD status where wildlife is involved requires veterinary cordon fences
  - They are expensive to construct and maintain
  - The negative effects on wildlife conservation are well known



The only alternative used to be to process the beef in such a way as to inactivate the virus



## FMD-free compartment

- Suitable for intensive production systems – dairy production, pig production and possibly feedlots
- Prohibition of vaccination and entry to compartment of any animal vaccinated in the last 12 months (Clauses 2c,d) is currently a complicating factor that may change

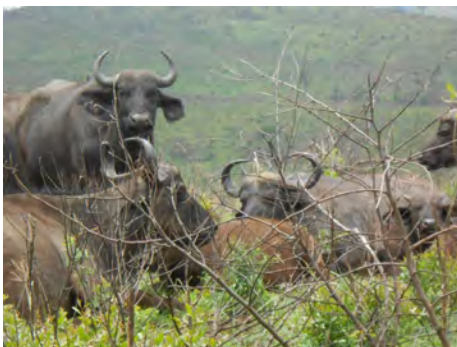


## Compliance with Article 8.8.22

Officially vaccinated animals held for 30 days pre-slaughter in a facility, no infection in 10km radius, or quarantine; slaughter in approved abattoir; deboning and removal of visible lymph nodes

### Without quarantine

- Problematic in areas with free-ranging wildlife (African buffalo)



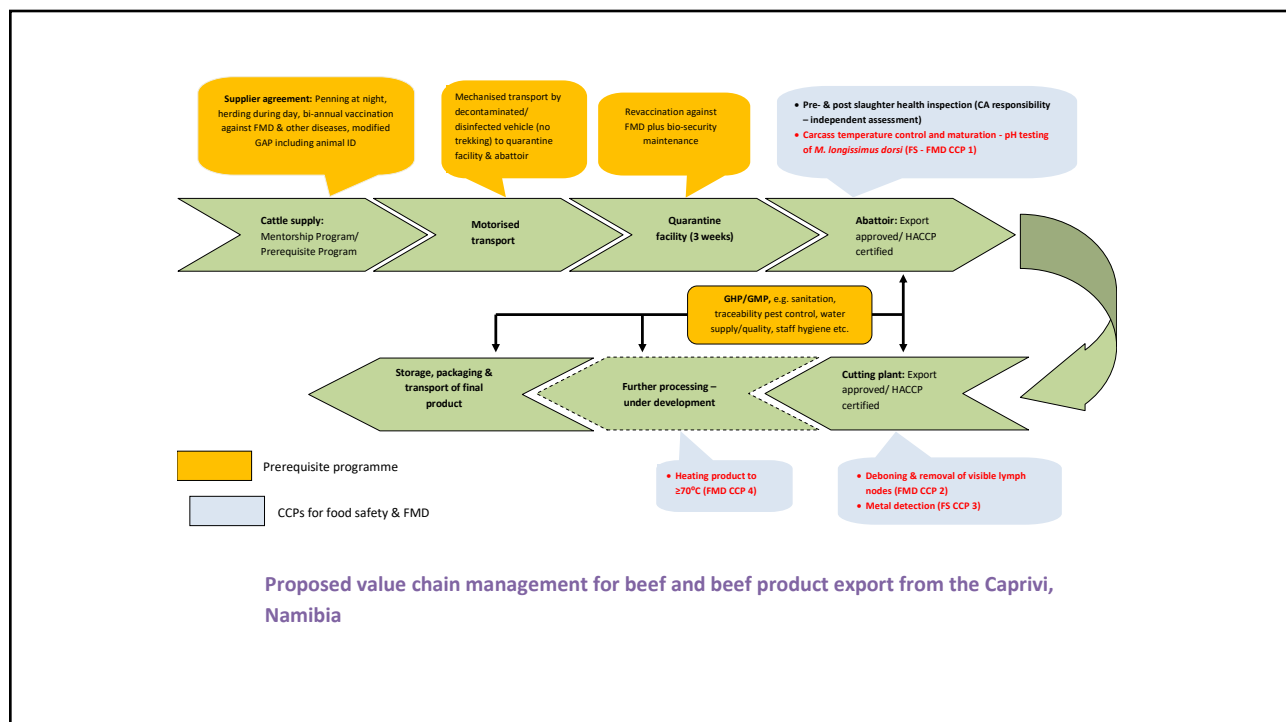
### With quarantine

- Removes the requirement for no infection within a 10 km radius



# HACCP-based risk management along value chains

- Compliance with Article 8.8.22 (with or without quarantine) with additional risk mitigation measures up- and downstream
  - Production of cattle – Good Farming Practice, Prerequisite Programme
    - Prevent buffalo/cattle contact – penning at night, herding in high risk areas
    - Vaccination according to the country’s official vaccination programme for FMD
  - Transport to holding facility (feedlot, quarantine station), preferably motorised, or herded over a short distance
  - 30-day safe holding/government-supervised quarantine
    - Inspection, re-vaccination
  - Slaughter in approved abattoir (export-rated if beef is destined for export)
    - HACCP system in place; ante- & post mortem inspection; chilling at 4°C 24 hrs, pH <6
  - Cutting, packaging, storage and dispatch
    - Deboning, removal of visible lymph nodes, wrapping and safe storage of cuts



## Conclusion

- Achieving export quality beef is a process and not an event
- 'Wildlife-friendly beef' is good for marketing
- Depending on the structure of the value chain, there are many stakeholders, but the most important ones are the producers and the official veterinary services
- Value chain risk mitigation using a HACCP approach to achieve CBT can open the door to new opportunities for cattle producers in zones that are not free of FMD
- It is up to all of us who are here today to open those doors

Thank you

