

Lessons Emerging from Implementation of CBT of Beef at Local & Regional Scales



KAZA TFCA Animal Health Sub Working Group
11-12 June, 2019



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Commodity-Based Trade

Innovative solutions for Southern Africa

OIE provides international standards for trade in livestock via TAHC

- FMD standards based on production area being free of FMD ("geographic approach")
- Disease free countries or zones => fences
- Many producers excluded from international markets (presence of wildlife)

But things are changing.....

Non-geographic approaches to managing trade associated disease risk – referred to as CBT

Focus on absence of FMD virus from the beef i.e. safety of the product vs region of origin

- potential hazards identified & mitigated
- markets for livestock farmers living near wildlife
- fencing systems less vital



CCP



Ngamiland, Botswana

Lies at the heart of the KAZA TFCA

- Livestock production & wildlife-based tourism are main economic drivers
- But, full economic benefits not being realized
- Increased frequency of FMD outbreaks
- Prolonged periods of no market access/offtake => land degradation
- Little incentive for farmers to invest in their cattle
- Increased HWC
- Fences have had devastating effects on wildlife

CBT offers opportunity to integrate both sectors & transform situation into a 'win-win' scenario



Implementing CBT (wildlife friendly) beef

Integrating livestock & wildlife

Aim

- Sustainably improve market opportunities for Ngamiland farmers
- Diversify economic opportunities / reduce poverty
- Enable greater coexistence between livestock & wildlife

Gap analysis

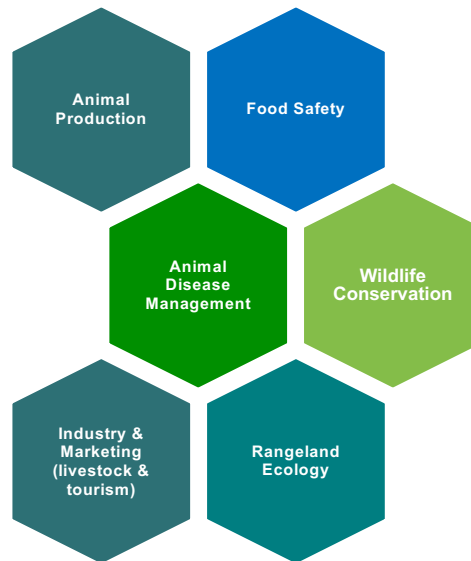
- Identify gaps hindering CBT implementation & provide practical recommendations

Implementing CBT in an integrated way would help:

- mitigate wildlife-livestock conflict;
- make cattle production more sustainable and environmentally friendly i.e. WFB brand



Multidisciplinary approach essential

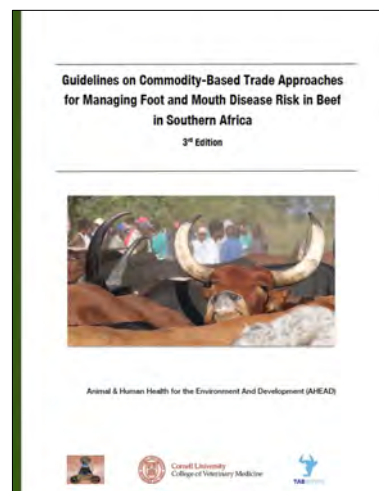


More than one practical CBT option may apply

Regional CBT guidelines developed

For Ngamiland, three options – the latter two based on CBT principles:


- 1) exporting to countries or zones with equivalent FMD status
- 2) processing (e.g. heating & canning) to inactivate the FMD virus
- 3) complying with requirements of OIE TAHC Article 8.8.22, with quarantine




Diverse array of export markets important

Commodity/product	Target market	30-day official cattle quarantine	International standard or justification
Bone-in beef (carcasses, half carcasses, quarters, cuts); deboned beef and processed products to client's preference	Countries/zones not free of FMD (i.e. same or lower status)	No	OIE TAHC Chapter 5.3 as related to WTO SPS Agreement (equivalence); client requirements by agreement
Canned meat	All markets	No	OIE TAHC Article 8.8.31. Article provides details of temperatures, pressures and degree of desiccation required.
Meat that has been thoroughly cooked			
Salted/dried (break-dry) meat			
Matured (pH <6), deboned beef, visible lymph nodes removed	FMD-free countries/zones	Yes	OIE TAHC Article 8.8.22
Any other commodities	FMD-free countries/zones	Yes	Export of commodities that are not covered by an existing standard would be subject to negotiation between trading partners

Wildlife Friendly Beef branding opportunities


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We invite you to envision a world where people and wildlife not only coexist but thrive. In this world, nourishing foods and handcrafted products are part of an elegant solution rooted in collaboration, sustainability and with respect for farmers and artisans, the land, and wildlife. A world where tourists are engaged as partners in conservation. Everyone wins. This is the World of Certified Wildlife Friendly®.

Challenges meeting good husbandry practices

Difficulty complying with risk mitigation measures

Unreliable sales disincentivizing good husbandry practices

Lessons & considerations:

- Without functional market, adoption will be very slow
- Start with minimum requirements
- Skilled herders can play a vital role in enabling farmer compliance
- Pilot at a few sites; then scale up



FMD outbreak response needs to align with CBT

Widespread & long lasting movement bans incredibly disruptive

BW started to implement more measured approach

Considerations:

Develop least restrictive but adequate measures to control disease

Communicate to potential trade partners & formalize in SOPs

Importance of effective vaccination programme

Increased FMD outbreaks despite regular vaccination (not unique to Ngamiland)

Several possible reasons for vaccine failure (poor vaccination coverage often cited)

Considerations:

CBT enhanced if FMD control improved (standstill issue during outbreaks)

PVM provides a valuable **auditing tool** i.e. is vaccination programme effective?

PVM needs to be conducted regularly

Arguably **single most important piece of information** required to improve performance of current vaccination programmes



Quarantine can result in a bottleneck

- Cost of rehabilitating/maintaining QS
- Location relative to main cattle production areas & abattoirs
- Farmer reluctance to quarantine cattle

Consider suite of options:

- ID markets that don't require quarantine
- More than one government QS
- Create enabling environment for establishment of small, privately owned facilities
- Feasibility study into mobile quarantines (linked to mobile abattoirs)





Capacity building essential

Within government institutions, among farmers & other stakeholders

Lessons & considerations

Cannot be a once-off; need for continued investment; incl. workshops in production areas



Stakeholder coordination & communication important

Considerations:

Activities among projects/NGOs & government need to be coordinated to ensure no conflicting messages/training with producers

Platforms for increased coordination can help (WFB forum)

Intergovernmental & intersectoral collaboration also needed (incl. Min of Trade, private)



Transit issues can disrupt trade

Transit through other countries may become an issue although the risk scenarios are improbable

Reasons may go beyond science

Considerations:

Need mechanisms to avoid trade disruptions through process of bi-lateral negotiations w/ transit countries & protocol development

Perhaps something KAZA countries & SADC LTC could work on?



Evaluation of fences needed

National Committee on Cordon Fences revived.
ToRs include:

- determine status of existing fences
- prioritize studies on decommissioning
- advise on potential decommissioning
- advise on wildlife migratory corridors

Lack of clear understanding of 'state of fences'

Important implications for KAZA

Considerations:

KAZA IDP recognizes need for "Support for discussions between BW & NA on decommissioning boundary fences"

Merits bi-lateral discussions

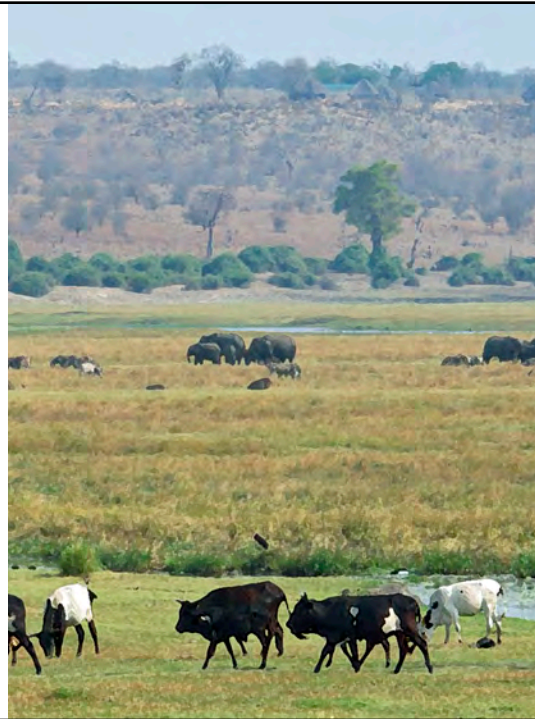
Not all challenges are specific to CBT

A number of gaps identified

Some challenges specific to CBT, vs others facing beef sector overall, with or without CBT

Considerations

The more robust the underlying livestock production system, the greater the enabling environment for successful CBT implementation



Thank you
Comments/questions?

