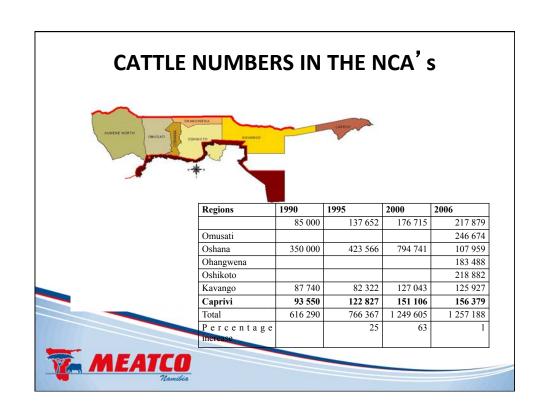
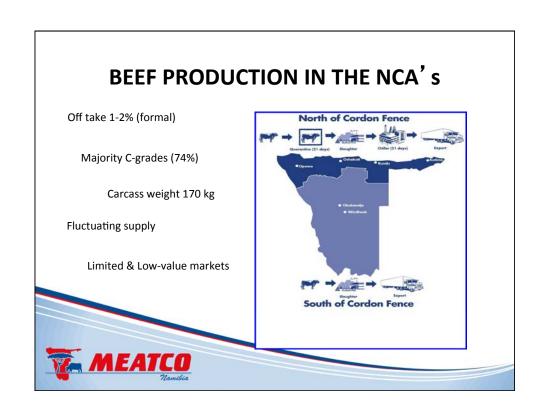


	Heads	Avg. kg	Avg. Price/kg	Age – Grade	2009	2010	2011	2012
2002	12,603	149	0		0.0=		1.00	0.00
2003	10,231	151	0	Α	0.67	1.56	1.29	0.23
2004	5,923	166	8.82	AB	1.90	3.51	2.46	2.24
2005	8,883	155	9.51	В	12.52	12.09	15.51	13.89
2006	9,764	148	12.77	С	84.91	82.85	80.74	83.64
2007	8,491	153	13.52					
2008	0	0	0					ķ
2009	4,361	158	16.84		-1	- IT-		
2010	7,577	171	16.79					
2011	6,738	164	18.20	1			1	
2012(ytd)	1,402	160	20.51					





CAPRIVI

- 12 000 livestock owners (16,800 households)
- Approx. 160,000 cattle
- Recurrent FMD outbreaks recent
 - Nov 2007:- re-open Sept 2009
 - May 2010:- re-open July 2010
 - Nov 2011:- re-open July 2012
- Wildlife source of livestock infection
- 13 communal conservancies
- Part of trans-frontier conservation area (KAZA TFCA)

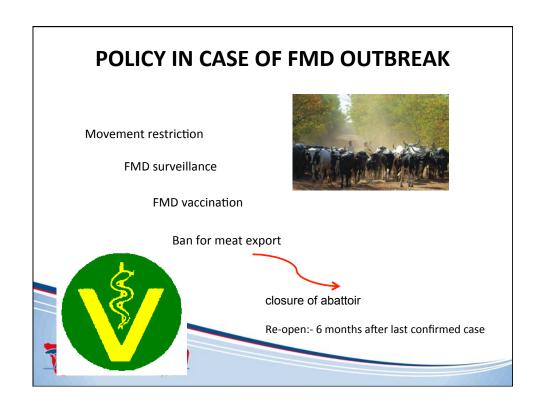


FMD control measures in place

- Active surveillance
- Biannual vaccination
- Identification and traceability system
- 21 days quarantine (pre & post-slaughter)
- Ante-/post mortem inspections







NEGATIVE EFFECTS – MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

- Loss of income to the producers (Avg. N\$3.5 million/mnth) & region
- Land degradation (low off-take)
- Reduce investments (producers/abattoir)
- Loss of income for the abattoir (Avg. N \$2.9million/mnth)
 - Pay permanent employees (risk/losing skills & knowledge)
 - Pay other fix cost



BENEFITS FROM CBT

- Continuous production
- Access to more markets
- Secured Market & Income to producers
- Producers invest in livestock production
- Long term benefit to the region at large
- No need to set-up capital intensive processing plants as an forced alternative – fresh/frozen beef achieve better prices



