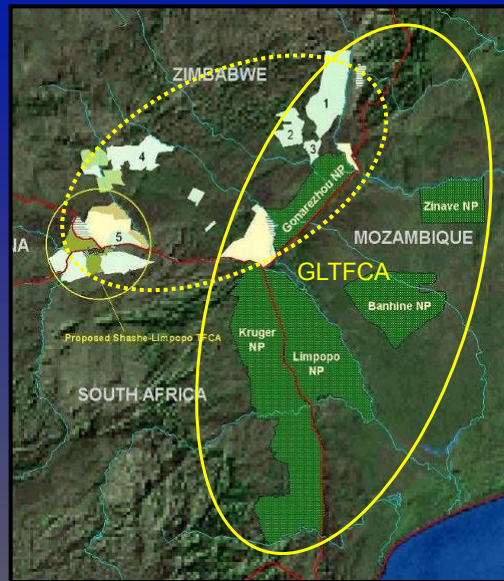


***Influence of FMD on progress and development in the GLTFCA***

Markus Hofmeyr (Veterinary Wildlife Services, SANParks; Chairperson of the GLTFCA Veterinary Committee); Chris Foggin (previous Chairperson of the Zimbabwe Conservation and Veterinary TFCA committee); Roy Bengis (previous Chief State Vet, Skukuza and African representative for wildlife at the OIE); Agostinho de Nazaré Manguze (State Veterinarian Ministry of Agriculture Mozambique); Chap Masterson (Zimbabwe Wildlife Veterinary Trust)



- Foot and Mouth disease has been the major driver of animal disease control in Southern Africa in the last century.
- Controls have been put in place in areas where natural buffalo populations occur, including destruction of buffalo, erecting of fences and restriction of movement of cloven hooved animals.
- Fences have also have fundamentally changed movement patterns of large wild herbivores, which has had unintended consequences, sometimes with major changes to ecological process and species population collapses.



- These regulatory controls have fundamentally changed the ecosystem processes by removing keystone species like buffalo and replacing them with usually higher than sustainable cattle numbers.



The GLTFCA is an example of where F&MD regulations have had a restrictive effect on animal movement within and from the TFCA, which has impacted negatively upon local livestock-based livelihoods and wildlife-based enterprise alike.

- TFCA' s are complex heterogeneous landscapes
- Varying interfaces between humans/livestock/wildlife
- Community and stakeholders inside the TFCA' s are potentially disadvantaged by the F&MD control regulation



Foot & Mouth Disease - millions of dollars spent annually to control the disease in southern Africa - has the investment paid off and created opportunities for communities affected by the controls?



Courtesy Roy Bengis



The main carrier in Africa but is increasingly becoming an important economic source in conservation and hunting areas as well as commercial game farming



Courtesy Roy Bengis



Intensification of wildlife ranching for commercial use – diseases of intensification



Buffalo leaving KNP into communal areas - was cause of outbreak in 2007 in Letaba outbreak - R180 million cost to control







Alternate transfer agents

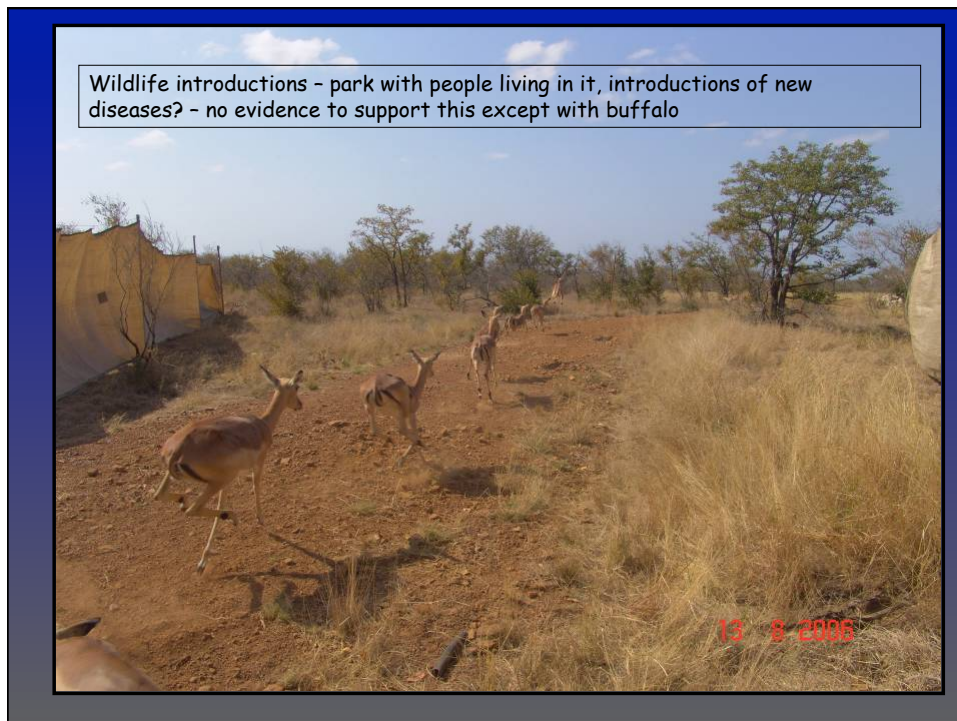
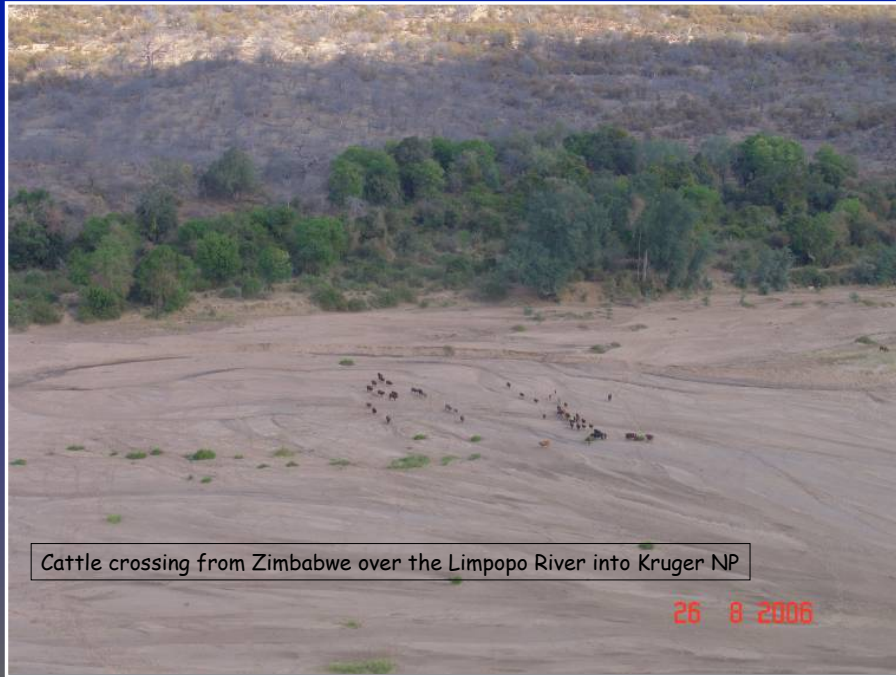


Courtesy Roy Bengis

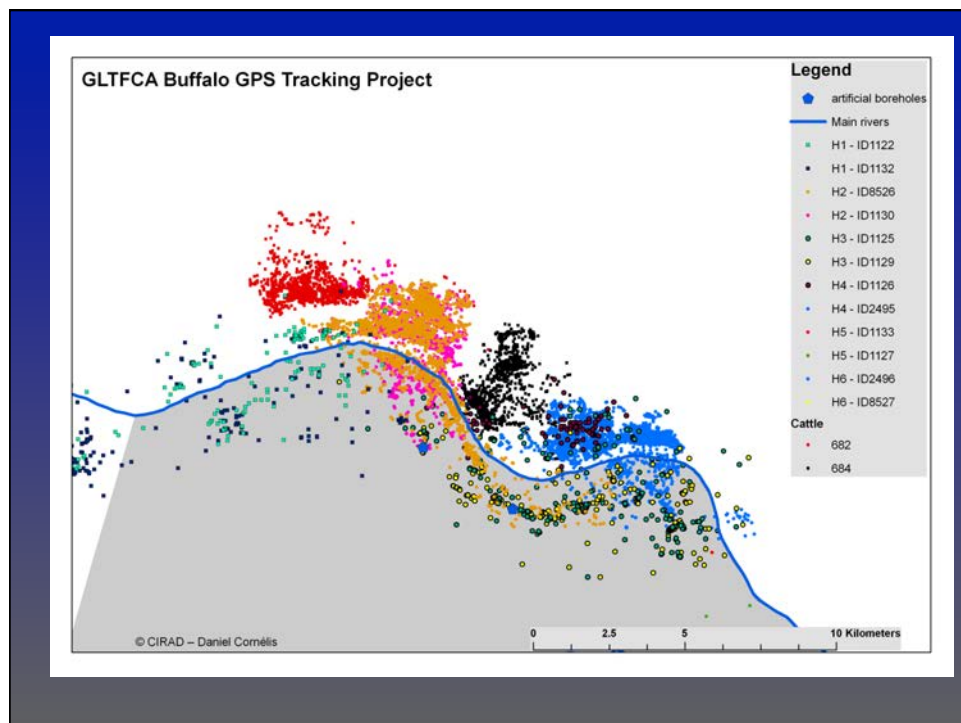
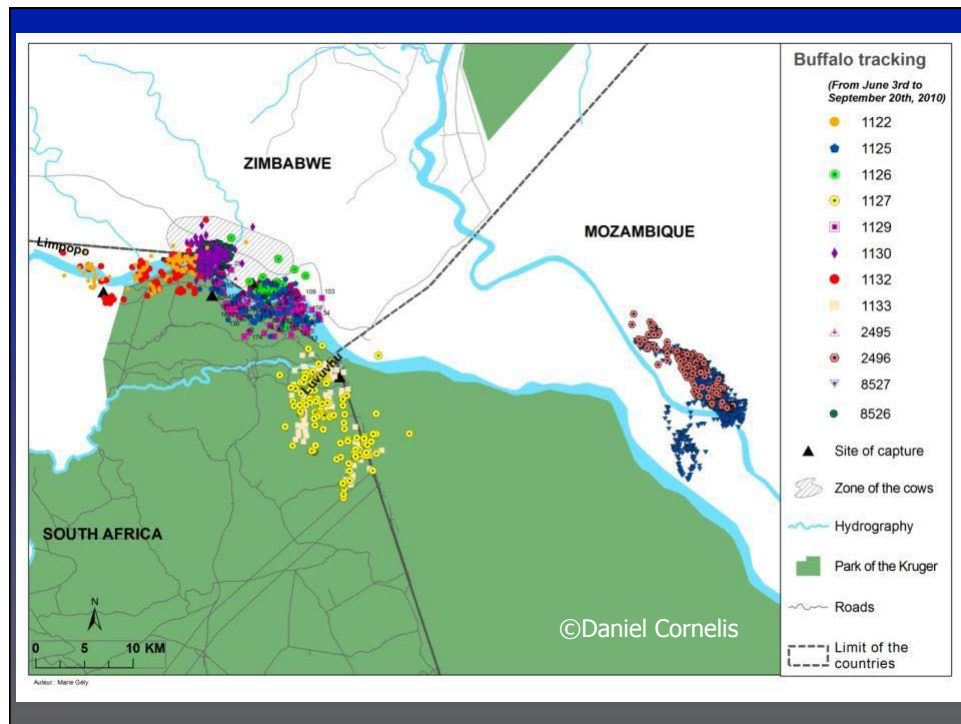


Interface









- Dynamic, area specific, risk-based management of animal diseases, particularly F&MD, at a local level is required
- This must be geared to addressing trade issues from the perspective of affected communities and stakeholders
- In this context, regulatory requirements focusing primarily on keeping cattle and buffalo apart will need to be re-assessed as both species make important economic and food security contributions to local, national and regional economies.



- Regulatory controls will need to be adapted to allow buffalo and cattle to co-exist in TFCA' s
- Hunting of buffalo and selling cattle products in an equitable market through processes like commodity based trade
- This will however require progressive and more risk tolerant approaches from regulatory authorities with regards to foot & mouth controls and to move away in some areas from geographic separation of infected zones and uninfected



## Zimbabwe TFCA Veterinary Programme

- Collaboration between Division of Vet Field Services & Zimbabwe Wild-Vet Trust
- Partnership to address vet & conservation issues at WL/LS/Human interface
- Includes a proposal to develop a CBT pilot project in GL-TFCA
- Endorsed and supported by the GL/GM-TFCA Veterinary Committee & the JMB

## CBT

### -Reducing the "red-line price gradient"

- Zonation prejudicial to livestock producers living within & adjacent to FMD-endemic areas who cannot access more lucrative urban markets
- Represents potent driver for speculators to circumvent official veterinary controls
- Which is a major risk factor for FMD outbreak in "low risk" areas of the country & region as a whole

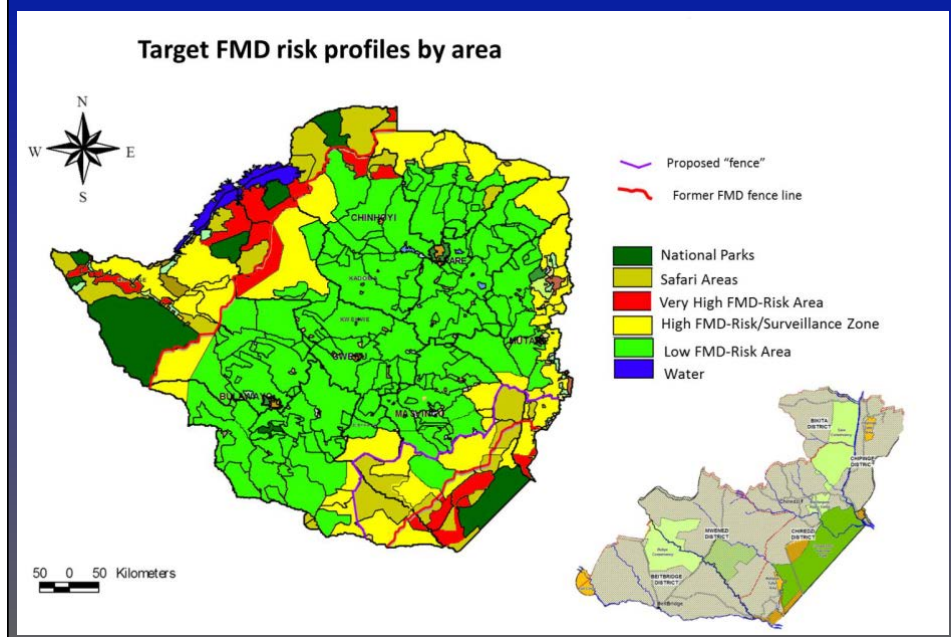
# Commodity Based Trade

## - impact on cattle value in CHIREDDI DISTRICT

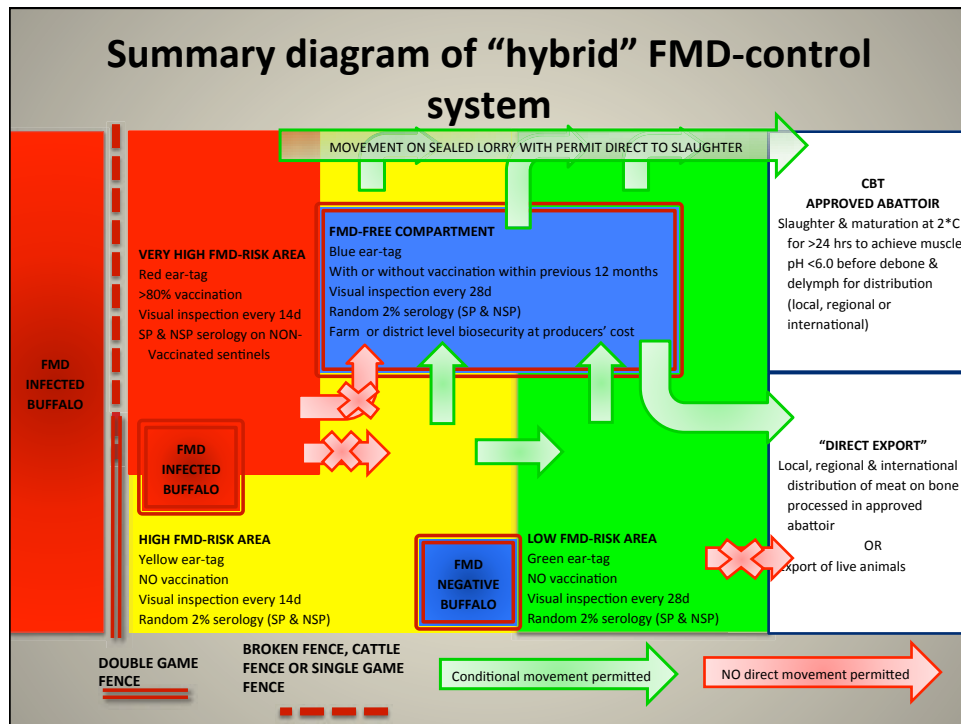
|                                                                                                                   | \$/head | Cattle pop.    | Rounded subtotal |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------|
| Livestock gross unit value in endemic area without CBT<br>(Trade restricted to local region only so prices lower) | \$200   | 188,000        | US\$ 38 Million  |
| Livestock gross unit value in endemic area with CBT                                                               | \$900   | 188,000        | US\$ 170 Million |
|                                                                                                                   |         | Value addition | US\$ 132 Million |

- Without CBT the US\$132 Million "red-line value gradient" is a potent driver for livestock owners and speculators to by-pass veterinary controls in order to access more lucrative urban & international markets
- This jeopardises FMD Status at a National and Regional level

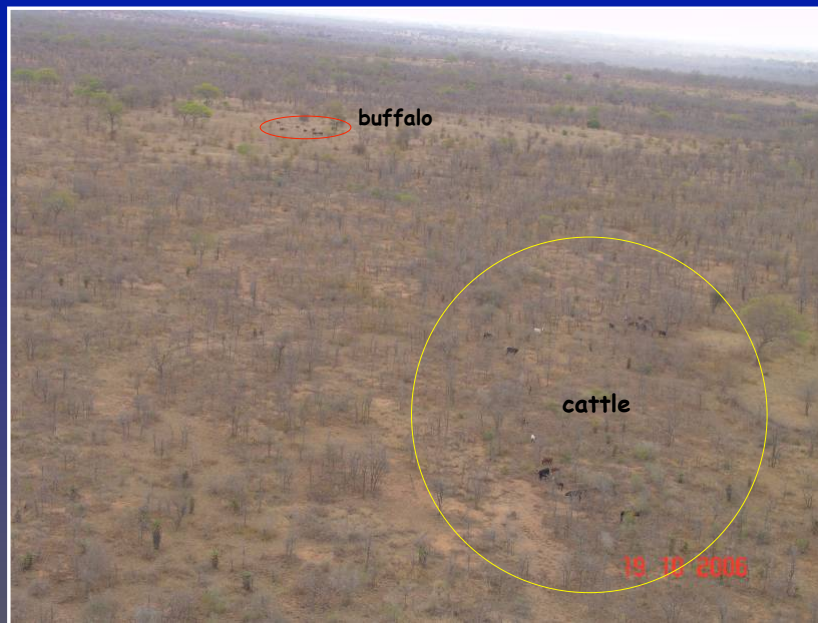
## Integrated land use planning - courtesy Zimbabwe Wildlife Veterinary Unit







**\*Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) Joint Management Board (JMB) Veterinary Committee Position Statement on "Promotion of trade standards for commodities and products derived from animals that are compatible with biodiversity conservation"- now available for download in PDF at [http://www.wcs-ahead.org/workinggrps\\_limpopo.html](http://www.wcs-ahead.org/workinggrps_limpopo.html). This is the first official statement from a transfrontier conservation area on this relevant and timely topic.**



Transfrontier conservation areas will be able to met their mandate much more effectively if a more integrated approach to disease risk management, with particular reference to F&MD



Thank you!