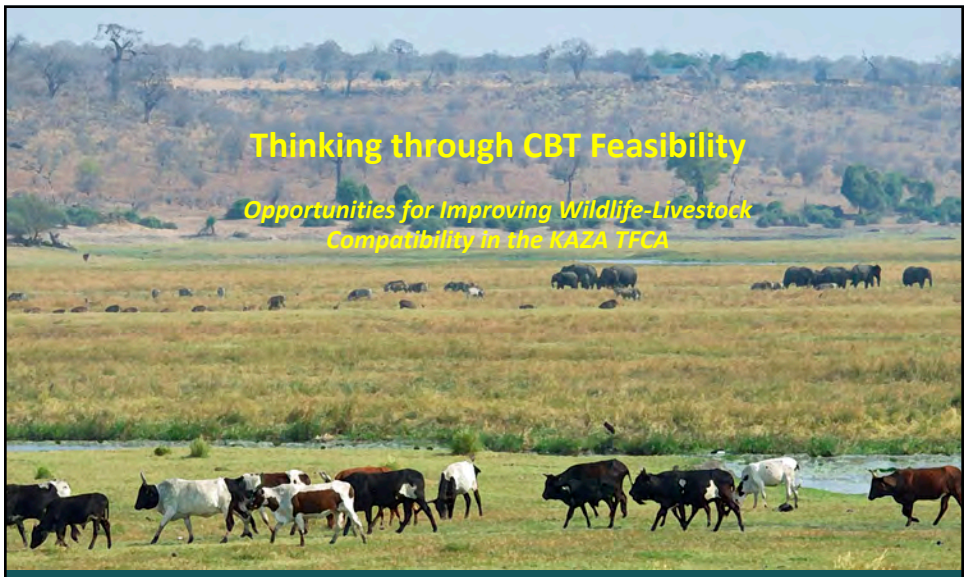


Thinking through CBT Feasibility

Opportunities for Improving Wildlife-Livestock Compatibility in the KAZA TFCA

Shirley Atkinson, Steve Osofsky, Mary-Lou Penrith & Gavin Thomson

KAZA Animal Health Sub-Working Group
Maun, Botswana, 1-2 August, 2018

2016 CBT Workshop

Towards implementation of CBT beef in KAZA

Next steps agreed to:

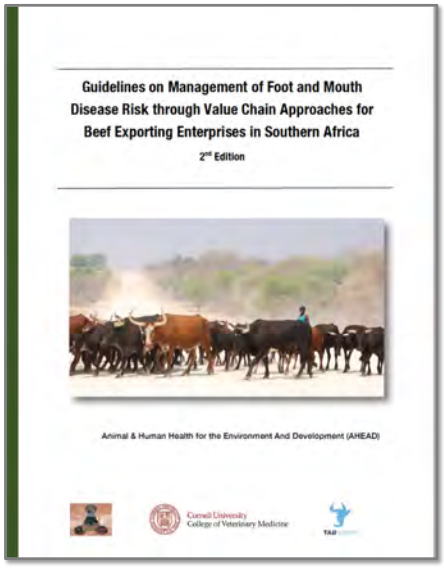
Undertake one or more studies on market opportunities for CBT beef

Reinvigorate the AHSWG

Initiate assessments in KAZA PS's on opportunities offered by CBT incl. political willingness, feasibility, gaps & constraints to implementing

Finalize CBT Beef Guidelines

Explore new ways to work on regional solutions to (i) breakdown often self-imposed trade barriers & (ii) explore collaborative opportunities



Guidelines

Regional

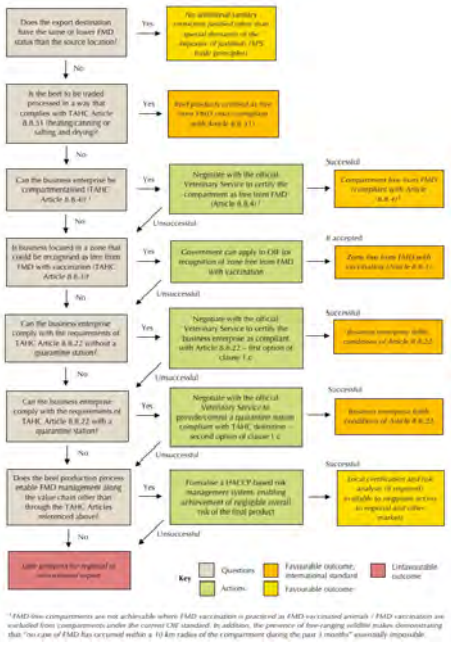
Provides alternatives for managing FMD risk associated with beef trade in endemic situations

- Not all alternatives are founded on commodity-based trade (CBT)
- Some are SPS principles (covered by SPS Agreement); others are geographic or semi-geographic standards

Some CBT approaches recognised in the OIE's TAHC; others are not

Decision tree

Intended to assist in identifying the most practical options (there may be more than one, depending on target markets)



Deals with the 7 potentially available alternatives

1st question

Does the export destination have the same or lower FMD status than the source location?

Yes

No additional sanitary restriction justified other than special demands of the importer (if required) (SPS trade principles)

Justification: Articles 2.3 & 4 of WTO SPS Agreement[1]

- sanitary measures do not arbitrarily discriminate where similar conditions prevail
- emphasize need to acknowledge equivalence (disease status & different approaches to achieve same acceptable level of protection)

Advantage:

- Unimpeded access based on equivalence

Consideration:

- Realistic option but some countries use Article 3.3 as escape clause
  - Higher level of sanitary protection, if scientific or other justifiable reasons

[1] – SPS Agreement provides the mandate for OIE standard-setting in relation to international trade of commodities derived from animals

2nd question

Is the beef to be traded processed in a way that complies with TAHC Article 8.8.31 (heating/canning or salting and drying)?

Yes

Beef products certified as free from FMD virus (compliant with Article 8.8.31)

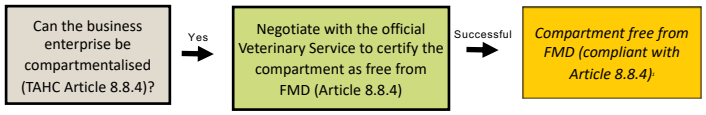
Advantage:

- Complies with OIE standard
- Can add value to product & promote job creation
- Suitable in areas where free-ranging wildlife occur

Consideration:

- Production costs may be higher (equipment etc.)
- Some products have lower value than fresh beef

3rd question



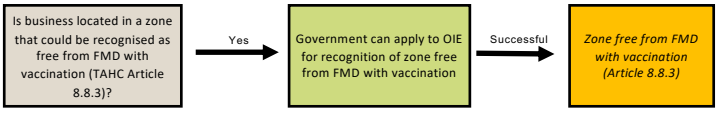
Advantages:

- Complies with OIE standard
- No need for deboning & lymph node removal
- Cost of compliance borne mainly by enterprise concerned, not the public sector

Considerations:

- Several provisions in 8.8.4 impractical, especially where FMD vaccination practiced
  - FMD vaccinated animals / FMD vaccination not permitted (impractical)
- For first approval, no case of FMD should occur within 10 km of the compartment for a period of 3 months (unachievable where free-living wildlife susceptible to FMD occur)

4th question



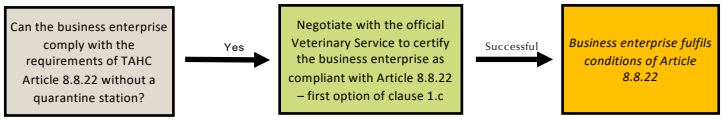
Advantages:

- Compliance with OIE standard; internationally recognized

Considerations:

- Separation of animal populations of different FMD status where wildlife involved often requires fencing
- Recovery period (1 yr) & surveillance where wildlife involved problematic
  - any outbreak in zone (unless stamping out) halts trade for 1+ year (potential killer for most businesses)
  - evidence that no infection has occurred in unvaccinated animals (e.g. wildlife) or vaccinated cattle in last 12 months

5th question



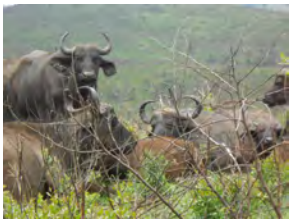
8.8.22 - Officially vaccinated animals held for 30 days pre-slaughter in a facility, no FMD has occurred within a 10km radius, *or quarantine*; slaughter in approved abattoir; deboning & removal of visible lymph nodes

Advantages:

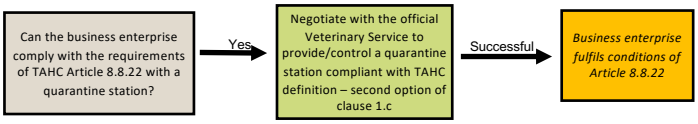
- Complies with OIE standard
- Cost associated with quarantine unnecessary

Considerations:

- Problematic in areas with infected free-ranging wildlife (African buffalo)
  - i.e. 10km requirement. Article 8.8.1 makes clear that 'occurrence' includes disease or infection in the absence of disease in any susceptible animal (impractical requirement)



6th question



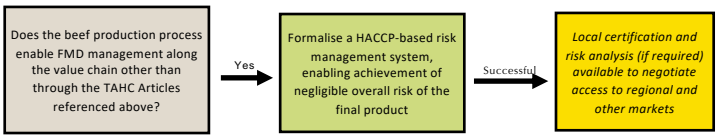
Advantages:

- Complies with OIE standard
- Removes requirement for no infection in 10km radius
- Suitable for areas where free-ranging wildlife (African buffalo) occur

Considerations:

- Effective quarantine (i.e. maintenance of bio-secure facilities) is logistically complicated & expensive

7th question



Advantages:

- Enables integration of food safety & animal disease management
- Enables real-time auditing (e.g. temp, times & pH) at CCPs = more reliable certification
- Suitable for areas where free-ranging wildlife (African buffalo) occur

Considerations:

- No official standard available
- May require risk assessment showing that the FMD risk associated with the final product is negligible (i.e. attainment of an 'appropriate level of protection' [ALOP])

Implementing CBT (Wildlife-Friendly) Beef: Gap Analysis for Ngamiland, Botswana

Component	Sub-component	Include info on
CONTEXT LAYING	Overview of wildlife-friendly beef	CBT - what it is, what it isn't
		Value chain description (maybe a figure?)
	Ngamiland situation	Current conflict btw livestock & wildlife sectors; importance & contribution of both to Ngamiland economy; stats on farmers; multi-species ecosystem; challenges faced by farmers
	Market analysis opportunities	Current market situation (channels from producer to end market)
		Future market opportunities
	Fences	Impact on conservation; context of TFCA; sustainability in terms of cost of maintenance, manpower etc.; fencing committee
	Stakeholder map	Graphic with an explanatory paragraph. If required, details of different institutions in an annex

Component	Sub-component	Info to include
FIELD	Kraaling & herding	Benefits (conflict mitigation with wildlife), quality of animals; trial of mobile kraals
	Animal ID & traceability	Movement control, challenges with implementing BAITS
	Vaccination	Current vaccination levels & strategy; constraints - efficacy of vaccines, compliance; risk based vs blanket approach
	Producer Protocols/ Conservation Agreements	Stakeholder engagement & community buy-in
	Grazing management	Current situation, general state of the rangeland, size of Ngami herd & carrying capacity, community level grazing strategies
	Distribution of wildlife relative to cattle	
TRANSPORT	Motorised & decontaminated vehicles	Short overview
	Infrastructure	
	Animal welfare & load formulas	
	Cost, maintenance, accountability	
QUARANTINE	Infrastructure, incl. availability and siting	Note: Quarantine not as a necessity but as an option - i.e. market dependent.
	Identification of options/scenarios	
	Biosecurity	
	Skills & human resources	
	Environmental management plan	
	Value added scenarios - feedlots	
	Compliance	

Component	Sub-component	Info to include
ABATTOIR	Infrastructure	From receiving to final product - incl. for further processing
	Distribution in relation to animals, markets & quarantines	Collection points; use of Katima Mulilo abattoir to cater for Kasane
	Alternatives e.g. mobile abattoirs	
	CBT compliance system (HACCP)	Status of different abattoirs in meeting HACCP
	Biosafety	Incl. disposal of waste
	Support for export certification of abattoir	Compliance & where possible, auditable systems to prove compliance, monitoring of the pre-requisite programmes & producer protocols
FURTHER PROCESSING	Further processing (skins, offal, waste)	
	Value addition	e.g. employment opportunities
	Brand development	Wildlife-friendly brand; consumer & producer readiness/concerns; target market for consumer preferences; negotiating capacity
PACKAGING & TRANSPORT	Batch identification	
MONITORING, COMPLIANCE & CERTIFICATION	Certification requirements along the value chain	
OUTBREAK RESPONSE	Current response	In the field at quarantines & abattoirs; concerns from DVS & farmers
	Desired response	In the field at quarantines & abattoirs

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	Desired response	In the field at quarantines & abattoirs

Component	Sub-component	Info to include
RESEARCH	Key questions for the future	Not just FMD focused; list of ideas
COMMUNICATION & OUTREACH	Stakeholder coordination	Existing forums that could be used
	DVS/Farmer relationship	
	Farmer awareness	
	Capacity development	Work already done (e.g. DVS WS, Habu rapid workshop, others); resources (updated video, translation into local language; & theatre)
	Using ICT	Producer SMS directory, other existing & potential tools
ROLE OF VETERINARY SERVICES	DVS role along value chain	BAITS, movement permits, vaccination, extension etc.; any outsourcing?
PILOT SITE - HABU	Description of the site	Number of farmers, cattle, fences; level of stakeholder engagement in place; why chosen as a pilot (NEF grant; H4H)
	Ongoing & planned activities	
CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS		

Thank you