

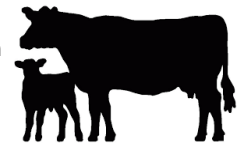
PROSPECTS FOR COMMODITY BASED TRADE APPROACH IN NORTHERN BOTSWANA; IS THERE A WIN-WIN FOR THE LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE SECTORS

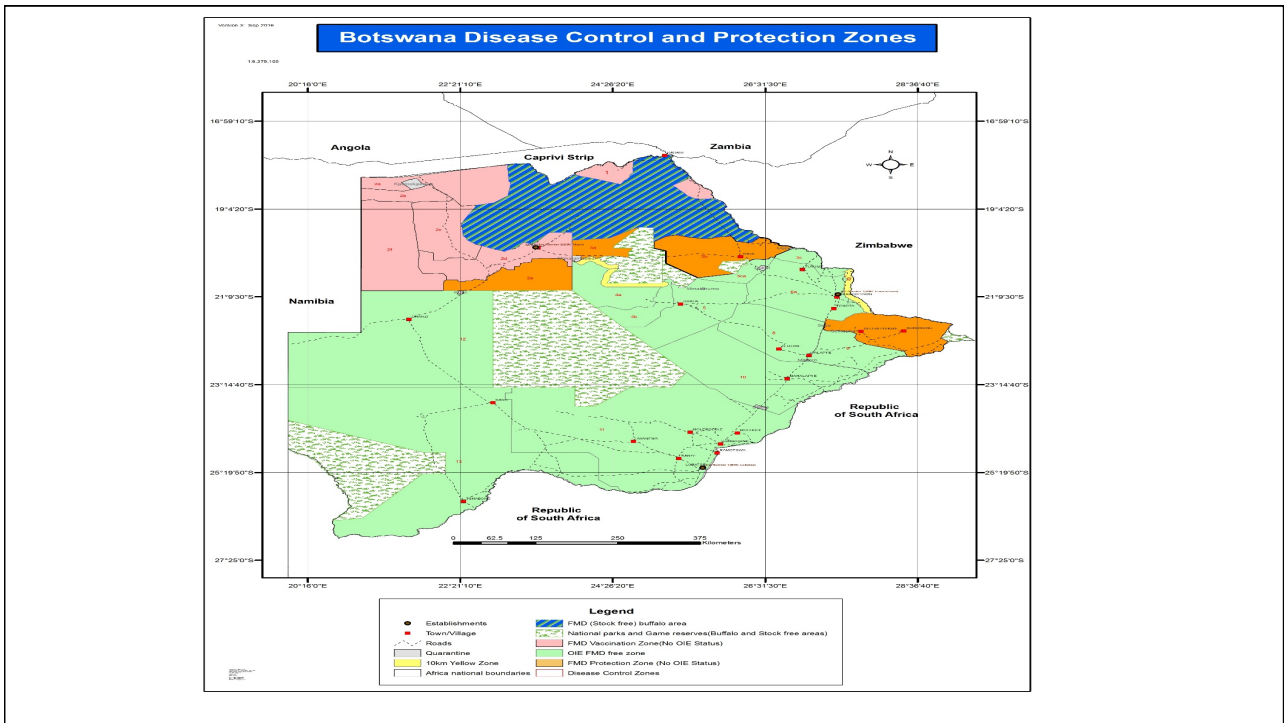


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Background

- ▶ Botswana stands at the top of the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) of the OIE having successfully cleared more than 85% of the country from Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- ▶ Geographic separation of fencing grazing areas so that cattle of different status and wildlife do not mix
- ▶ Access to lucrative markets is essential despite costly Geographical separation due to damage by elephants.
- ▶ A Move to vaccination and individual animal identification as more cost effective control measures and tools at the wildlife interface
- ▶ Botswana has the necessary infrastructure and knowhow to comply with all the requirements CBT for markets access







Epidemiology of FMD in the area

- ▶ The northern part of the country is densely populated with a wide species of antelopes; Cape buffalo, impalas, springbok etc
- ▶ Antelopes play a transient role in the transmission of FMDV and are in free to contact with FMD susceptible livestock exception of buffaloes .
- ▶ Buffalo which is known as a reservoir host of FMDV are not in free contact with livestock unless theres an incursion
- ▶ Previous FMD surveys in wildlife have either detected FMD antibodies or isolated FMDV in buffaloes
- ▶ Cattle are the ones mostly affected by FMD while small ruminants occasionally show subtle signs of FMD although a proportion of the animals serologically test positively to FMD antibodies.
- ▶ Cattle to cattle transmission also plays a major role especially in a densely populated area



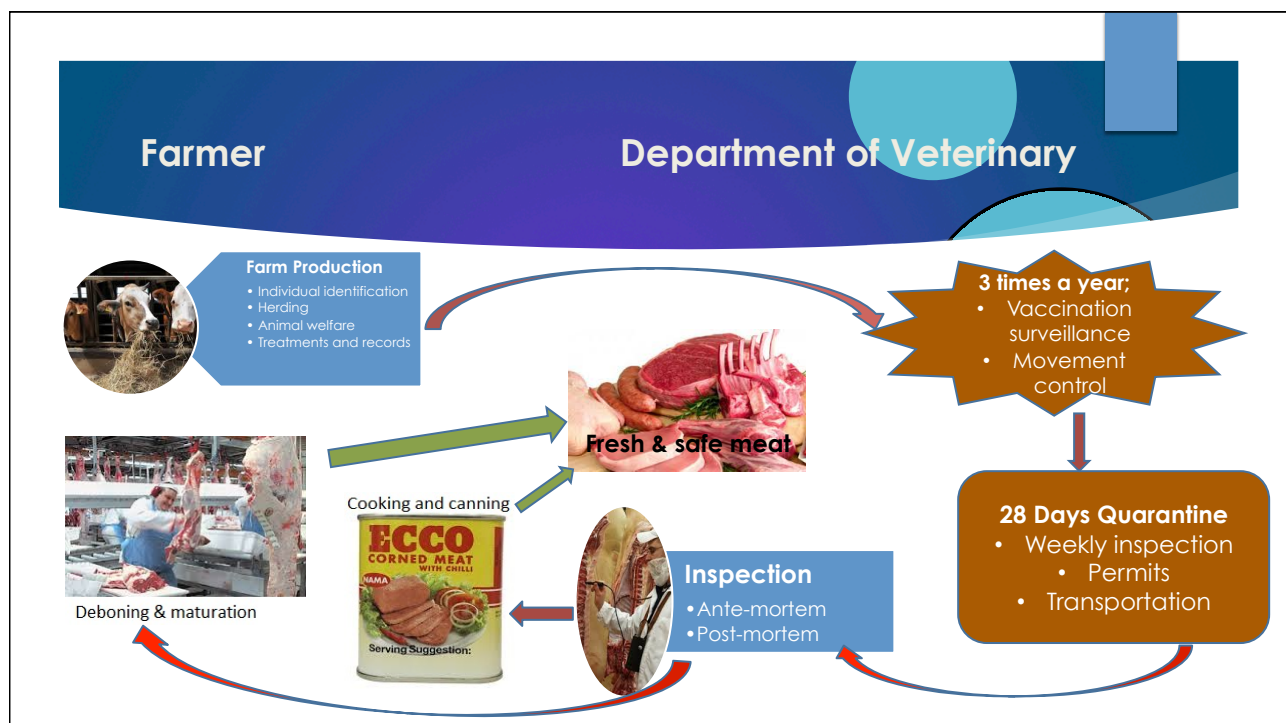
Chobe experience

- ▶ Chobe is densely populated with free roaming wildlife including buffaloes.
- ▶ Wildlife and livestock not physically separated by any natural or artificial barrier
- ▶ Animal husbandry system; low livestock population & managed foraging resources minimizes contact livestock and buffaloes.
- ▶ Minimal pressure on the forage resources allows for herding during the day and confinement of livestock in the kraals at night.
- ▶ Vaccination of cattle three (3) times a year with a trivalent FMD vaccine (SAT 1, 2 & 3) with coverage of >90% there outbreaks are not common.
- ▶ Currently bone-in beef products from Chobe are restricted for use within the area.

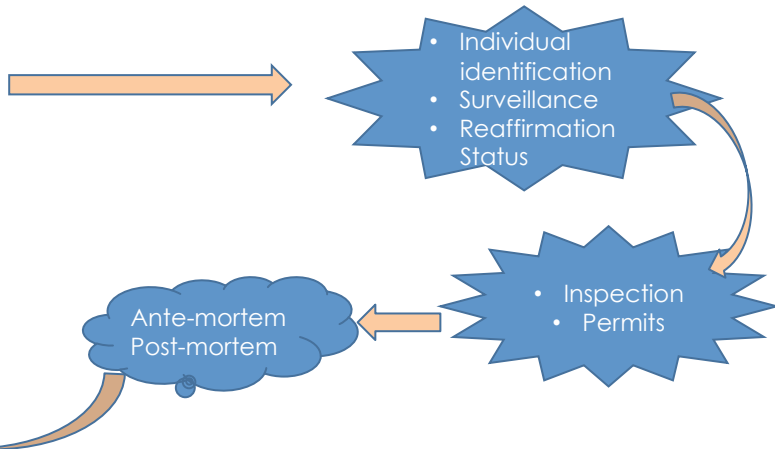


Market access

- ▶ Currently the beef and live animals from Ngamiland have market access within the region.
- ▶ Beef derived from areas that had not had cases of FMD in the last three (3) months, cattle that showed no clinical signs of FMD is matured and deboned.
- ▶ Live cattle originating from areas where there have been no cases of FMD in the last three (3) months or within a radius of 10 km are quarantine before being exported for direct slaughter or breeding.



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Conclusion

- ▶ Considering the current complexity of the ecological and FMD epidemiological situation in the northern parts of Botswana especially Chobe and Ngamiland areas, the country advocate for CBT in order to facilitate management of FMD and trade in animal products.
- ▶ KAZA countries are urged to follow OIE guidelines strictly in order to facilitate trade amongst themselves
- ▶ Transparency and collaboration amongst the countries will ensure sustainability trade in animals and their products.
- ▶ Indeed CBT can facilitate coexistence of wildlife and livestock in northern Botswana hence enhancing foreign currency imports and money in the farmers pocket respectively; a definite **win win situation**

