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Overview of Updated Draft “Guidelines on Mechanisms for Applying Commodity-Based Approaches to Management of Foot and Mouth Disease Risk for Beef Exporting Enterprises in Endemic Areas in sub-Saharan Africa”

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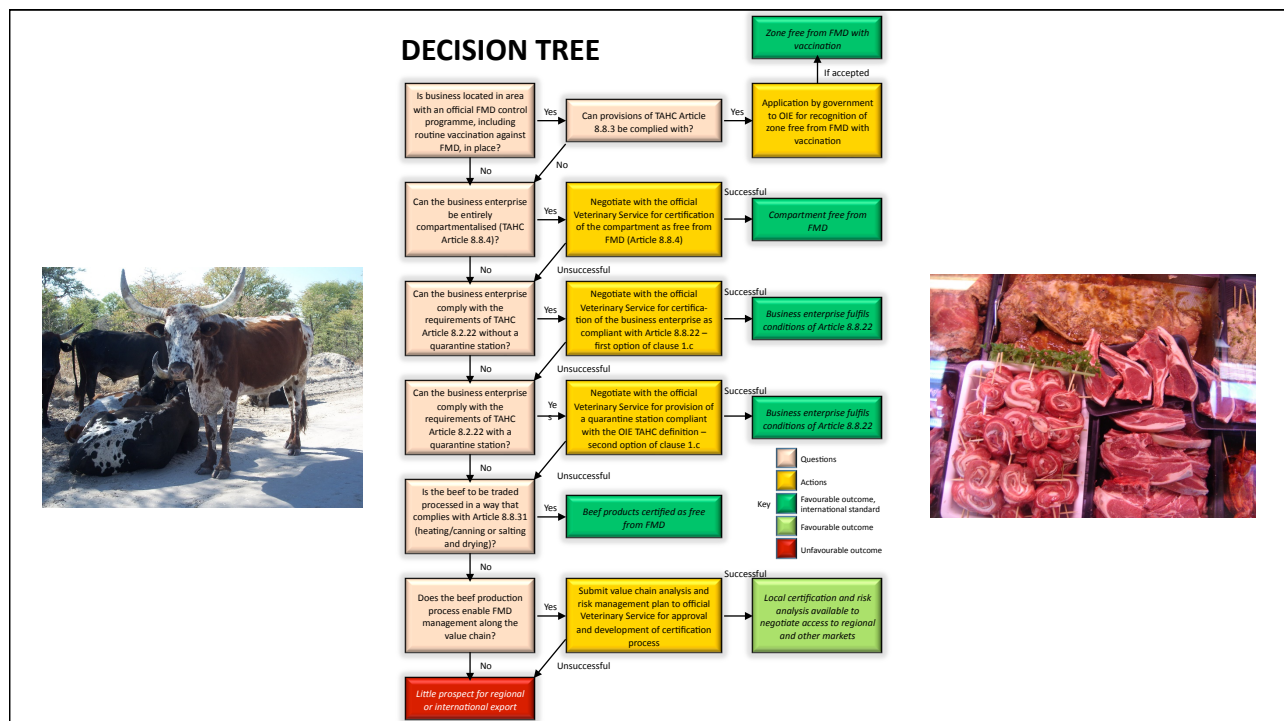
KAZA-AHEAD-FAO WORKSHOP, VICTORIA FALLS, ZIMBABWE, 3-4 November 2016

Introduction

- Beef is produced in many countries and areas that are not free of FMD
- Most of the SADC countries are not free of the SAT serotypes of FMD
- The epidemiological features of the SAT serotypes of FMD, mainly the fact that African buffaloes are the natural host and reservoir of the SAT viruses, mean that eradication is not a realistic goal for countries where SAT FMD is endemic
- Being able to trade in products derived from cloven-hoofed livestock is important in the SADC region, where livestock production is often the most important/only possible form of agricultural activity
- The OIE provides international standards for trade in livestock and livestock commodities/products via the Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- For a long time the standards to prevent FMD spread through trade were based only on the country or area where the livestock were produced being free of FMD
- Many livestock producers were as a result excluded from international trade

Introduction

- Changes have occurred recently, partly due to SADC pressure, and the OIE TAHC now provides various alternatives to geographic freedom without vaccination
- Beef enterprises aspiring to export beef to the region or further afield have various options to consider, depending on their circumstances:
 - FMD-free zone with vaccination (TAHC Article 8.8.3)
 - Compartments free of FMD (TAHC Article 8.8.4)
 - Compliance with TAHC Article 8.8.22 without the quarantine option
 - Compliance with TAHC Article 8.8.22 with the quarantine option
 - Processing beef to destroy any virus present (TAHC Article 8.8.31)
 - HACCP-based risk management along value chains (no standard available so must be based on risk assessment)



FMD free zone with vaccination

- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey – OIE recognised
- No country with SAT viruses has a free zone with vaccination
- Clause 3d of Article 8.8.3 requires that vaccination will have been carried out following appropriate vaccine strain selection
 - This could be a complicating factor as vaccine selection does not depend only on the serotype due to the considerable antigenic variation of the SAT viruses
- Separation of animal populations of different FMD status where wildlife is involved requires veterinary cordon fences
 - They are expensive to construct and maintain
 - The negative effects on wildlife conservation are well known



FMD-free compartment – Article 8.8.4

- Suitable for intensive production systems – dairy production, pig production and possibly feedlots
- Prohibition of vaccination and entry to compartment of any animal vaccinated in the last 12 months (Clauses 2c,d) is currently a complicating factor



Compliance with Article 8.8.22

Without quarantine

- Problematic in areas with free-ranging wildlife (African buffalo)



With quarantine

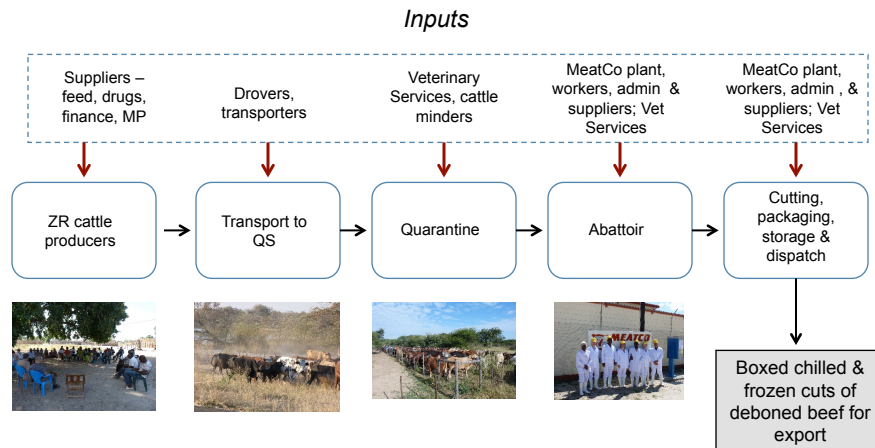
- Removes the requirement for no infection within a 10 km radius



HACCP-based risk management along value chains

- Compliance with Article 8.8.22 (with or without quarantine) with additional risk mitigation measures up- and downstream
 - Production of cattle – Good Farming Practice, Prerequisite Programme
 - Prevent buffalo/cattle contact – penning at night, herding in high risk areas
 - Vaccination according to the country's official vaccination programme for FMD
 - Transport to holding facility (feedlot, quarantine station) – motorised or herded
 - 30-day safe holding/government-supervised quarantine
 - Inspection, re-vaccination
 - Slaughter in approved abattoir (export-rated if beef is destined for export)
 - HACCP system in place; ante- & post mortem inspection; chilling at 4°C 24 hrs, pH <6
 - Cutting, packaging, storage and dispatch
 - Deboning, removal of visible lymph nodes, wrapping and safe storage of cuts

Zambezi Region (Namibia) beef value chain



If none of those approaches are feasible...
process the beef and add value!

