

OIE REGIONAL INFORMATION SEMINAR; NEWLY APPOINTED DELEGATES

THE OIE CODES AND MANUALS

APPLYING ZONING-THE EXAMPLE OF BOTSWANA BEEF EXPORTS

A PAPER PRESENTED on 10/03/10 BY
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

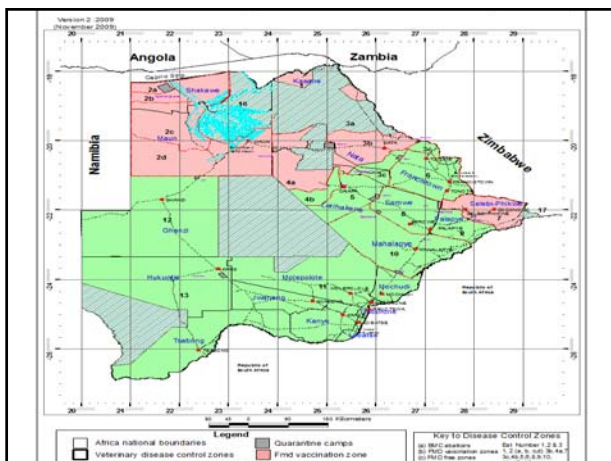
- Botswana agriculture is mainly pastoral, 80% contribution to agricultural GDP
- Livestock rearing is a way of life in Botswana
- Beef exports started in Botswana before 1966
- Despite presence of buffalo in the country exports to EU were possible due to zonation
- Zonation dates back to 1952 with commencement of fencing in the country
- FMD spreads mainly by movement rather than aerosol route

Background continued

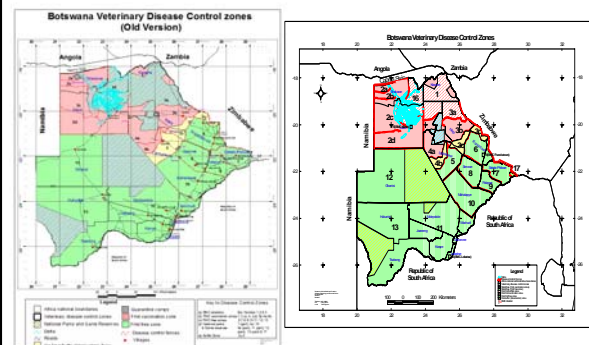
- Livestock movement control is very effective in control of contagious diseases
- The principle is to separate livestock and buffalo, vaccinate cattle at risk and keep them separate from OIE recognized FMD free cattle
- The country has been divided into four main zones
- Total cattle population is 2,5 million

DISEASE CONTROL ZONES

- Buffalo (infected) zones-16,3a
- Vaccinated zones-2, 3b
- OIE FMD free zones- 3c,4b,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13
- Livestock free zones-parks

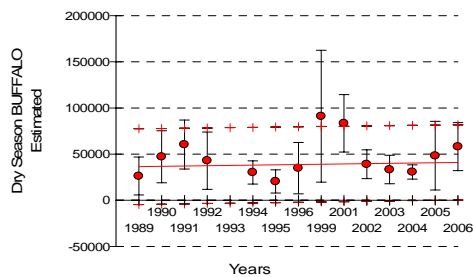


Buffer zones 1990 and 1998



BUFFALO (INFECTED) ZONE

- Secluded by buffalo fence
- Lots of buffalo
- Few livestock esp. cattle about 15000
- Cattle vaccinated three times a year and branded
- Livestock and products not allowed out of zone



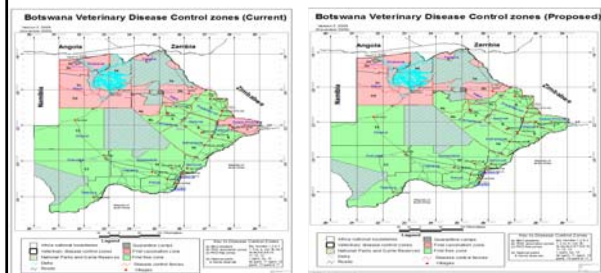
FMD VACCINATION ZONE

- No buffalo in these zones
- Cattle vaccinated twice a year and branded
- Movement out allowed only direct for slaughter
- Movement into zone allowed after quarantine and vaccination
- Beef exported to regional markets
- Total number of cattle 500,000
- Vaccination stopped in Zones 4a and 7 hence not included (195000 cattle)

OIE RECOGNISED FMD FREE AREA

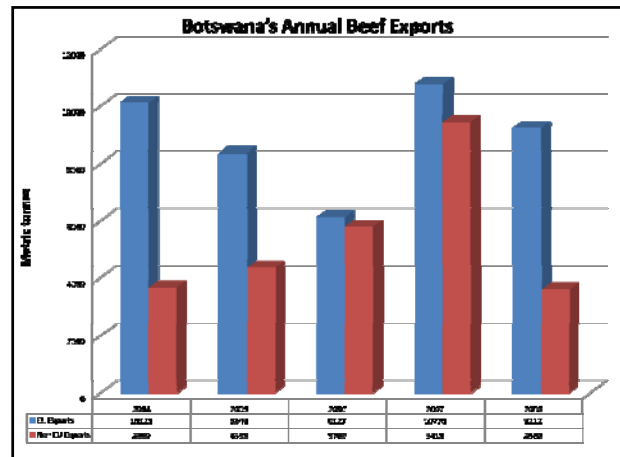
- No buffalo in these zones
- Cattle not vaccinated for FMD
- Divided into various zones by fences
- Imported cattle branded NO/EU
- Movement from the other zones prohibited
- Surveillance done on farm visits and loading
- Stamping out practiced in case of outbreak
- Status changes with outbreaks

Current map and proposed map



Livestock free zones

- No livestock allowed in these zones
- These are parks and game reserves
- They cover 17% of total land area
- They have game other than buffalo
- They assume status of where they are located



Advantages of zonation

- Access to good markets despite endemic FMD status in northern parts of country
- Ability to market cattle from vaccinated zones
- Ability to market from parts of a country even in the face of an outbreak
- Fast return to trade after an outbreak depending on control measures
- Ability to control contagious diseases effectively and efficiently

Challenges associated with zonation

- The expense of putting up barriers
- The expense of maintaining barriers esp. with elephants around
- Good surveillance systems required
- Collaboration with other stakeholders like conservationists during non compliances
- Resources required to implement disease eradication or control operations



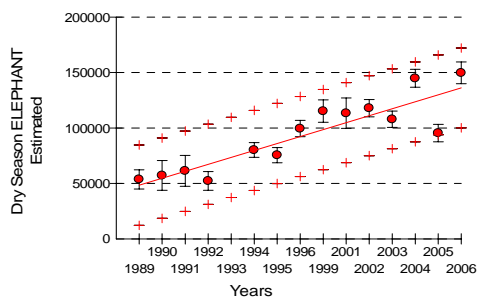
Construction scenes



Elephants destroy fences



Elephant population in Botswana



Conclusions

- Zonation is the way to go for the sub continent
- Zonation can be approached on regional level across countries.
- An integrated and collaborative regional disease control strategy is a must.
- Zonation can aid the region to compete in beef trade globally.

Thank you
Merci

