

FAST FACTS

AFRICAN FARMERS MISSING OUT ON THE GLOBAL 'LIVESTOCK REVOLUTION'

AFRICA'S POTENTIAL

- Less than 2% of worldwide trade in livestock products comes from Africa
- Botswana had 0.315% share of world beef export market in 2003
- Brazil had 28% share of world beef export market in 2006, up from 16% in 2003
- Africa imports US\$2.2billion more livestock products each year than it exports
- Global meat and milk production set to double by 2050 (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)
- New markets are a huge opportunity for African farmers - Chinese annual consumption of meat has risen from an average of 20kg/person to 50kg/person since 1985
- Intense competition from massive growth in South American meat production. Brazil is the second-biggest beef producer in the world after the United States
- Current international trading standards require disease-free regions which restricts export - too costly and impractical for poor farmers
- Options such as commodity-based trade can open up trade for Africa's farmers
- 600 million people worldwide depend on farming livestock for survival
- Removing trade barriers would generate US\$350billion for poor countries worldwide, according to the World Bank

What is commodity-based trade? A system that efficiently manages disease risk by regulating products, rather than country status. Processed products such as meat, milk, butter and cheese can then be safe for trade even if they come from a region with a disease. Animal products are the only products not using this system.

What is compartmentalism? Where a particular area – often a farm or group of farms – is made disease free

Our new research on foot-and-mouth disease in southern Africa seeks to:

- Unlock the potential of the southern African livestock industry with new “win-win” options for livestock standards and market access
- “Win” - Allow farmers to export safe, high quality products to international markets
- “Win” - Without increasing the risk of spreading animal disease
- Help millions lift themselves out of poverty through trade

COUNTRY FILES

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SOUTH AFRICA

- Livestock sector contributes to 40% of agricultural output and occupies 80% of rural land
- Major contrasts between large-scale commercial and small-scale sectors
- SA recognised as FMD-free without vaccination (outside Kruger National Park and border areas) from 1996
- Animal Health Act (1984) and Animal Diseases and Parasites Act (1956) developed in context of racialised economy – does legislation need updating?
- Future options include: compartmentalism; commodity-based trade; improved local production and trade
- Recommendations include:
 - Wider debate and information sharing (that goes beyond technical experts)
 - More analysis of trade-offs, economic and social impacts
 - Coordinated, regional approach aligned with NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) /SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) initiatives

NAMIBIA

- Livestock production accounts for 90% of agricultural production
- Dualistic livestock sector: freehold, large-scale commercial and communal small-holder
- Communal area livestock populations growing; commercial sector declining
- Veterinary Cordon Fence (VCF) – the red line – divides two sectors. 7000km of fencing used
- Disease zoning match two sectors – southern, commercial sector FMD-free since 1964
- Majority of Namibians live in the north; how can they benefit from livestock production?
- Escalating costs for existing system, especially for EU markets
- Opportunities for new regional markets – Angola, DRC
- Future options include: moving or abandoning the VCF; commodity-based trade; compartmentalism
- Recommendations include:
 - Review of marketing & export strategy
 - detailed market/disease risk analysis of disease control/safe trade scenarios
 - Wider debate and information sharing (that goes beyond technical experts)

BOTSWANA

- Livestock critical to rural economy – 86% of national herds in communal herds
- Long history of beef exports from 1950s. 90% of beef produced exported: ~ US\$50m p.a.
- Preferential market access to EU ended in December 2007 (ACP agreement - African, Caribbean and Pacific nations)
- End of preferential rates/export quotas under the ACP may drastically affect Botswana export opportunities.
- 2002-03 FMD outbreaks (1st since 1980) major impact exports. Further outbreaks 2005-07
- Costs of FMD control significant and rising (compensation, vaccination etc.)
- Recommendations include:
 - Detailed market options assessment – particularly for new export markets
 - Adaptation of disease control for different requirements & market demands
 - Cost reduction of disease control
 - Developing compartmentalisation and commodity-based trade options
 - Building capacity for implementation

ZIMBABWE

- **Up to 2000:** Beef contributed US\$43 million per annum to economy; Growth in wildlife businesses: conservancies, ranching, eco-tourism; narrow group of direct beneficiaries – and a very large land area taken up for commercial beef ranching.
- **Post 2000, following land reform:** Massive redistribution of land and cattle; 90% of cattle in small-scale sector; Major decline in sales through formal channels; Outbreaks of FMD across the country due to lack of movement control; Collapse of the export market – notably to the EU; Decline in veterinary support and capacity
- **But:** No major change in total cattle population; Explosion of informal trade; Herds being built up by farmers on new resettlements; New production/marketing system, but without policy, technical, financial support.
- Future options include:
 - Commodity-based trade if elaborated in collaboration with importing countries.
 - Local trade remains important – export is not the only goal

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