



MARKET ACCESS

NRF - 2017

Fortunato P. Makuti - NNFU

1. LINK BETWEEN RANGELAND MANAGEMENT & MARKET ACCESS

- ▶ Only if livestock products can be marketed profitably will farmers be encouraged to produce more (**and sustainably**).
- ▶ Marketing literally “pulls” production along.
- ▶ It is expected that the **increased demand** for livestock products from the NCA (Market Access) will result in **better prices**, which will **motivate livestock farmers** in the NCA to produce more by substituting traditional animal husbandry techniques with modern, efficient, production-oriented technologies.

NCA Slaughtering 2010 - 2014

	Oshakati	Katima Mulilo
Year	Slaughtering	Slaughtering
2010	7 666	7 577
2011	11 276	6 738
2012	6 095	1 296
2013	8 289	4 932
2014	4 252	3 767
Total	37 578	24 310
5-year Average	7 516	4 862
	TOTAL: 12 378	

2. PREVAILING STATE OF MARKET ACCESS

- ▶ Generally, there have been and there is Market Access S-VCF

2.1 Restrictions on livestock trade in NCA

- ▶ Ever since Namibia's independence and until now, all formal livestock trade out of the NCA is prohibited by veterinary restrictions enforced on the ground by strict regulation and supervision of animal movement and the veterinary cordon fence (VCF) under the auspices of the regulating authority, the DVS of the MAWF.
- ▶ These restrictions on the marketing of NCA livestock products have choked the livestock production and value addition chain by denying NCA livestock farmers a profitable market for their produce.

- ▶ The veterinary restrictions have not been successful in changing the disease status of the NCA, have not changed the *status quo* and have not brought relief or improvement for NCA farmers.
- ▶ That alone begs the question why we are continuing with something that has failed to improve the situation and has not brought progress but only stagnation.

3. NEEDED INTERVENTIONS TO ACHIEVE MARKET ACCESS

3.1 NCA Marketing Study

3.2 Developing the Namibian domestic market

- ▶ The easiest market to develop is always the domestic market, as it is under the regulatory control of the country's various regional and national authorities.

3.2.1 S-VCF Market Access of NCA products through CBT

- ▶ Easing of the current restrictive veterinary control measures would require:
 - ❑ Converting the animal health supervision system from geographical compartmentalisation to hazard and critical control point (HACCP) commodity-based production and trading as approved by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

- ❑ It would have to be done in such a manner that the disease-free status of livestock production south of the VCF is not negatively affected (in terms of animal health only, not in terms of competition for markets - which is healthy).

3.2.2 Facilitate access of NCA beef and beef products to OMAs' markets IN NCA

- ▶ The domestic market for meat in the NCA Has to be enlarged by forcing bulk consumers of meat in the NCA to first procure locally before they are allowed to import from south of the VCF.
 - ❖ NCA Beef Value Chain Development Scheme (HACCIADEP)

3.2.3 Develop NCA Export Markets

- ▶ Another necessity is to intensify the search for suitable markets for NCA livestock products outside Namibia
- ▶ BUT if there is no confidence in consuming products SVCF of Namibia despite the CBT option, which external markets would accept?

4. CONCLUSION

- ▶ Value Addition

- Processing

- ▶ Fodder Production

- Dryland pastures

Thank you!

