

# Fragmented Systems, Shared Risks

**A One Health Perspective on South  
Africa's Game Meat Sector**

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*Wild Meat Value Chains in Africa Webinar*  
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# Why This Matters Now?

**CONSERVATION** **FOOD SYSTEMS**

**TRADE** **WILDLIFE ECONOMIES** **SUSTAINABILITY**

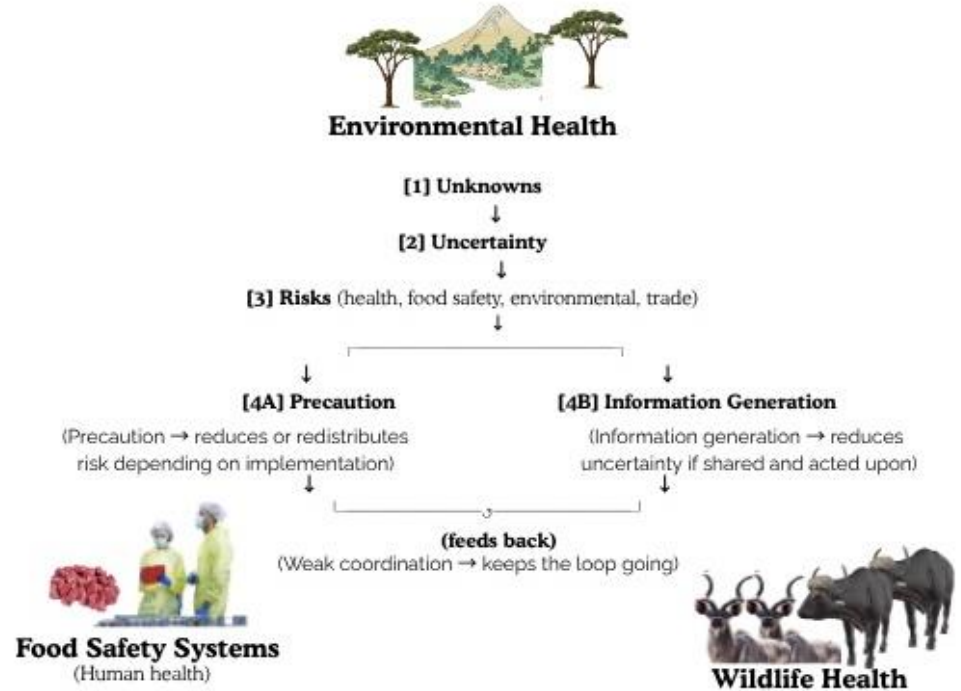
**RURAL LIVELIHOODS** **ONE HEALTH**

**GAME MEAT VALUE CHAINS**

What happens when wildlife-based food systems begin to formalise and expand?



# Shared Risks Across Connected Systems



# Different Disease Risks Require Different Responses

Note: Categories reflect primary management implications; some diseases overlap across categories.

Each category is shaped by different drivers, affects different populations, and requires different responses.

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## Trade-linked Diseases

FMD | TB | Brucellosis | RVF

### Affected groups

- Wildlife, livestock, producers, workers/handlers, trade actors

### Main impact

- Movement restrictions, certification requirements, market access, trade disruption

### Detected / controlled through

- Surveillance, testing, zoning, permits, quarantine, certification

### Main challenge

- Under-detection, uneven enforcement, and risky animal movement

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## Wildlife–livestock Interface Diseases

MCF | Snotziekte

### Affected groups

- Mainly livestock/cattle; wildlife as carriers

### Main impact

- Livestock losses; limits integration of wildlife and livestock

### Detected / controlled through

- Species separation, fencing, grazing timing, land-use planning

### Main challenge

- Risk depends on where and when wildlife–livestock contact occurs

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## Ecologically Mediated & Inspection-managed Conditions

Ticks | Cysticercosis | Parasites (incl. other conditions)

### Affected groups

- Wildlife, harvested animals, processors/inspectors, consumers

### Main impact

- Animal morbidity; carcass treatment/condemnation; processing-stage losses

### Detected / controlled through

- Clinical observation, management practices, post-mortem inspection

### Main challenge

- Shaped by ecological and management conditions, often detected late

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## High-impact Episodic Diseases

Anthrax

### Affected groups

- Wildlife populations, livestock, workers/nearby communities

### Main impact

- Sudden mortality, outbreak risk, emergency response

### Detected / controlled through

- Mortality events, reporting, outbreak investigation, containment

### Main challenge

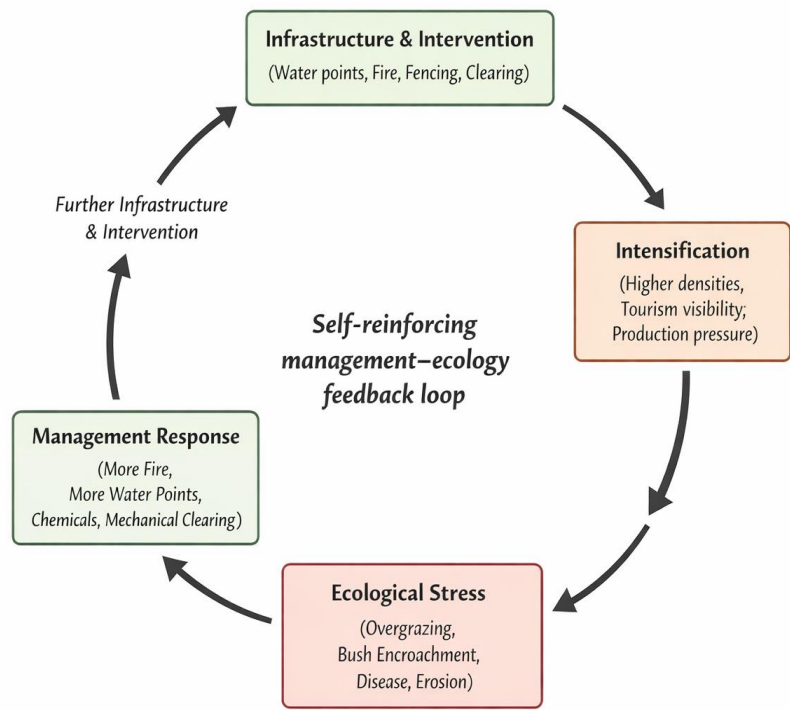
- Low-frequency but severe; requires rapid response

# Food Safety Depends on the Market Pathway

Export chain	Domestic formal retail	Informal / local
Strong traceability	Partial / retailer-driven	Minimal or undocumented
Routine inspection	Variable inspection	Limited or absent
Routine testing/audits	Inconsistent testing	Rare testing
Clearer documentation	Uneven documentation	Weak follow-up

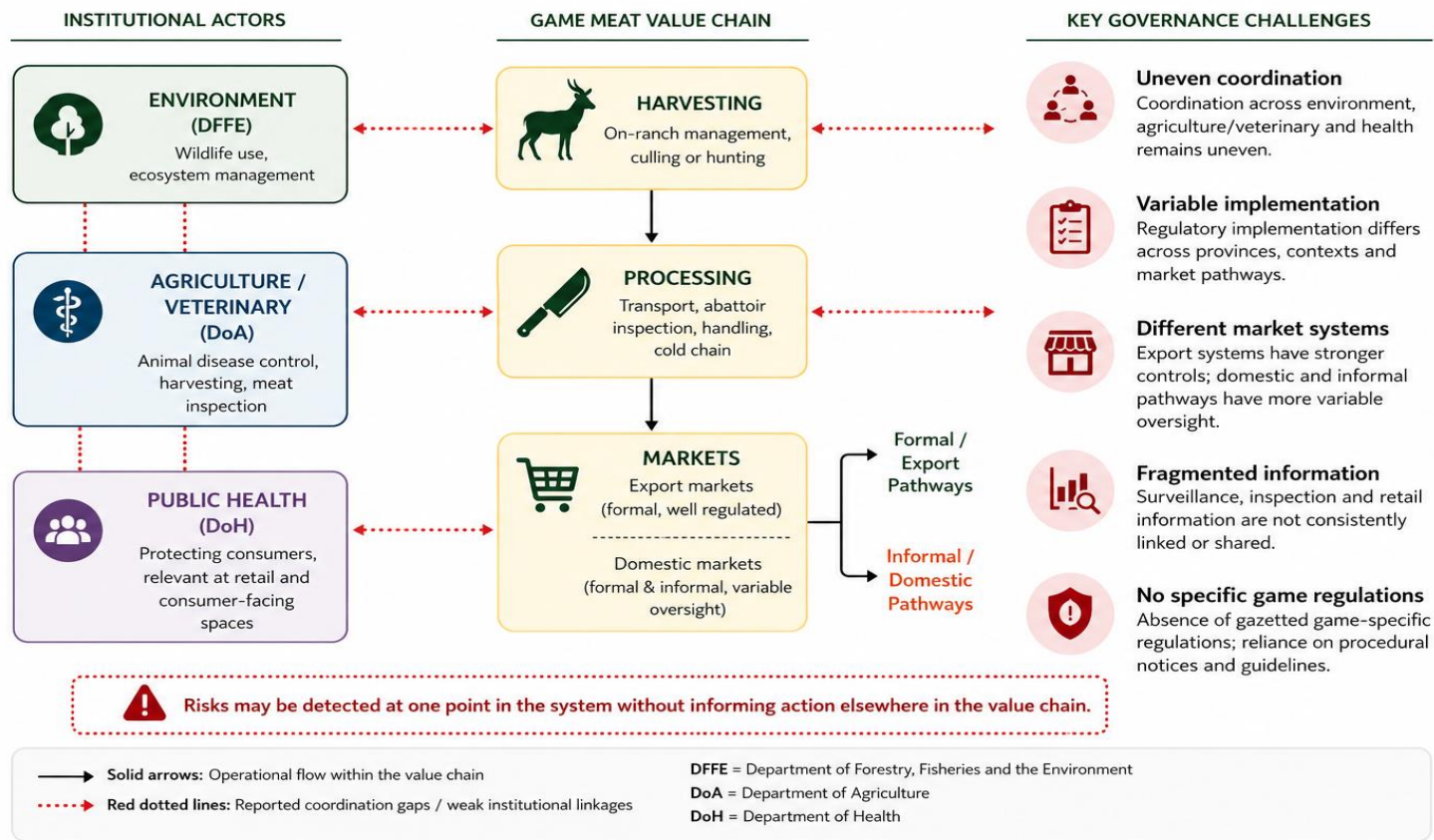


# Ecosystem Health as both a condition and an outcome

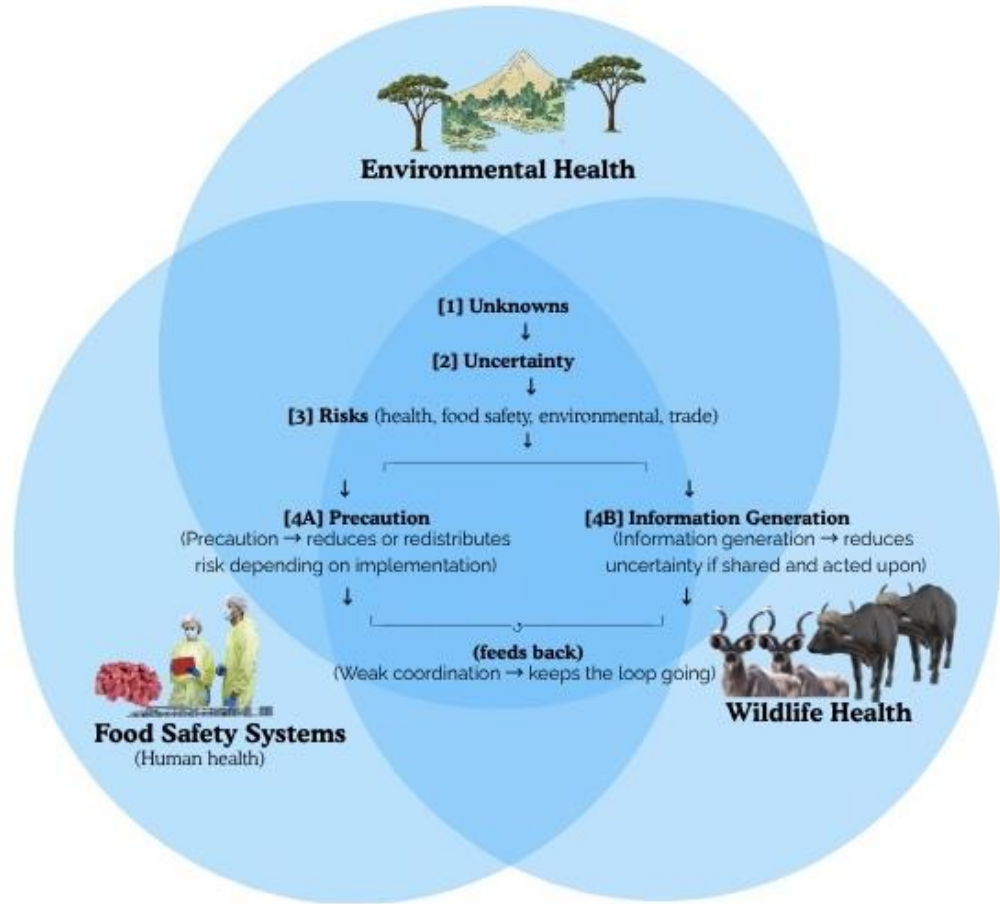


# Connected Risks, Fragmented Governance

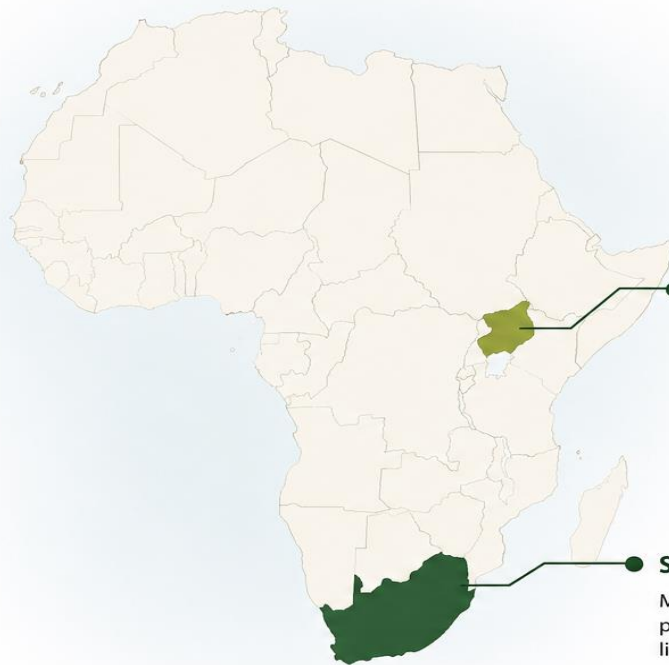
Risks move across the value chain, but information and responsibility remain split across institutions and systems



# From Connected Risks to One Health Governance



# Lessons Beyond South Africa



## UGANDA

Different governance and market context for wildlife meat systems.

## SOUTH AFRICA

More commercialised private ranching systems linked to domestic and export markets.



Different starting points



Different governance and institutional arrangements



Different market structures and pathways



Similar challenges, shared opportunities

# THANK YOU.

Special thanks:

