



**Folorunso Fasina**

**Country Team Leader,  
FAO-ECTAD, Tanzania**

# African Swine Fever Perspective from West and Central Africa



**Regional training course (Africa)  
Import risk analysis for African swine fever  
9 November – 14 December 2021**

**oie**

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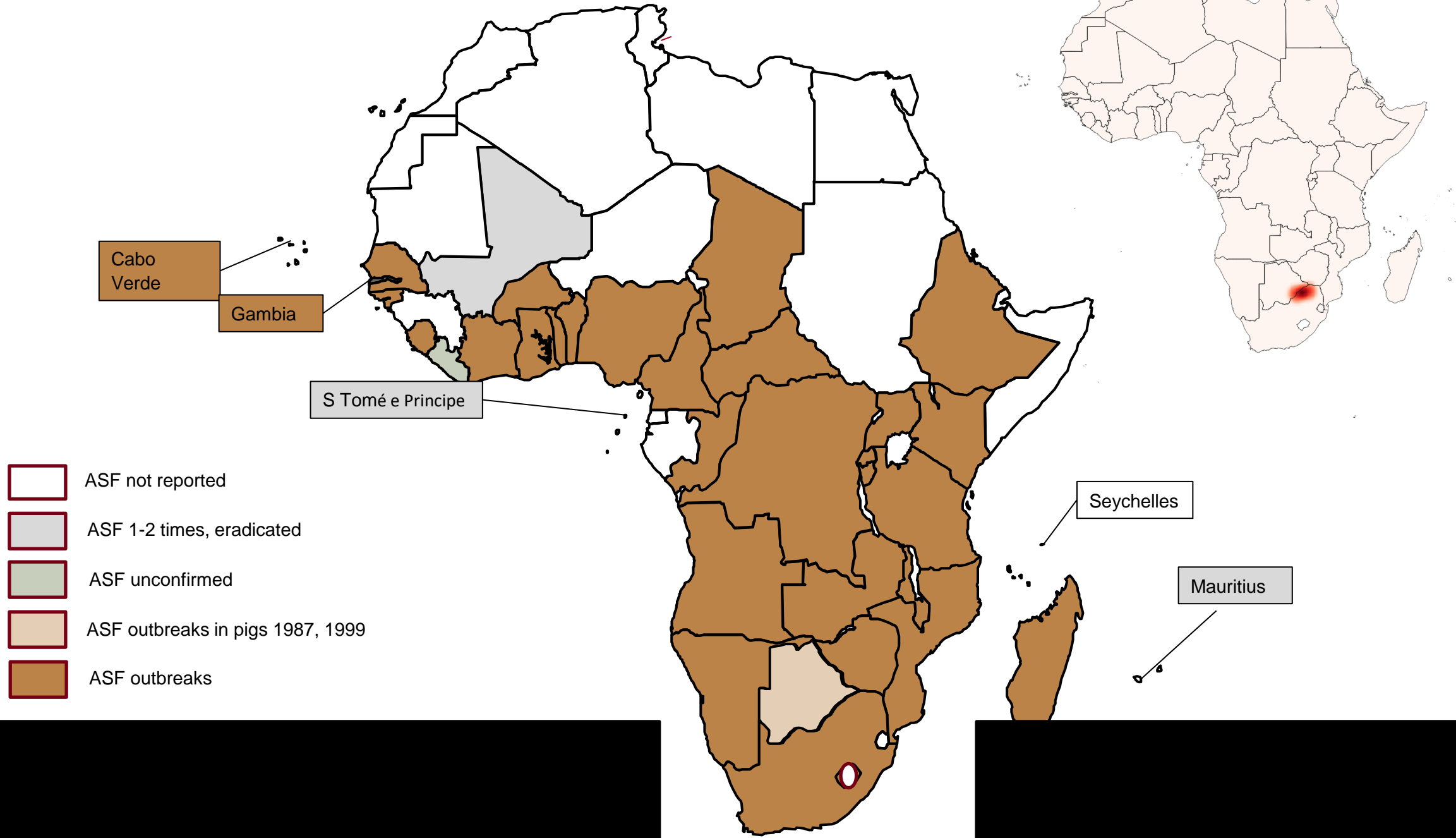
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Animal

# Introduction

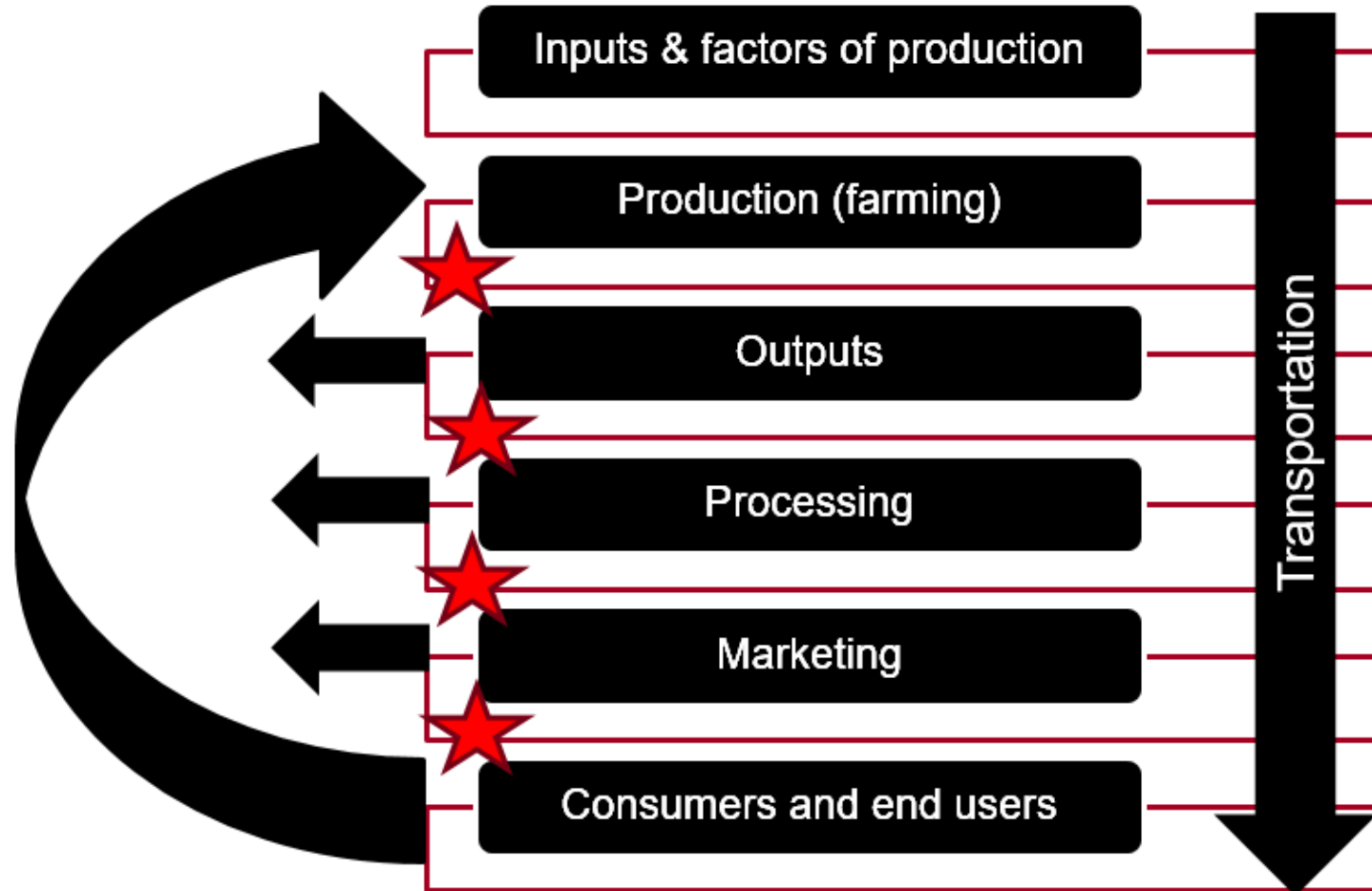


- Currently 31 countries in Africa are infected with ASF, 14 of which are not in the area with the sylvatic cycle
- Three countries (Mali, Mauritius, São Tomé e Príncipe) have suffered single incursions that were rapidly eradicated.
- There are three cycles of maintenance of ASF in Africa:
  - Warthog-tick sylvatic cycle (as shown in map)
  - Domestic pig-tick cycle (confirmed in an endemic area in Malawi; probably more widespread)
  - Domestic pig cycle involving pigs, pork, people and fomites – **currently predominant in all infected African countries except Botswana**





# Main components of the pig value chain



The pig industry creates multiple opportunities for employment, livelihoods upscaling and commercialization

# Influencers and Limitation to pig farming in Africa

- **The Boost for the sector**
  - **Urbanization and exponential human populations increase** in Africa.
  - **Increasing disposable incomes** has open up new eating habits like 'eat outs'.
  - The **availability of large-scale feed production units** and increasing number of educated and skilled pig farmers with changed mindset.
  - Consumers' **perceptions towards pork consumption**.
  - **Economic benefits of pig farming** creates emerging farmers and entrepreneurs.
  - The **open borders** and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will facilitate pig movements across the sub-regions.
  - **Trade deficit in pig:** Most of the sub-regions in Africa are still net importer of pig and pork products.

# Influencers and Limitation to pig farming in Africa

## ■ The Limitations

- High cost of feed ingredients and non-availability of these ingredients.
- Not enough commercial feed producers where needed.
- Poor biosecurity and regular presence of bio-threats and livestock diseases (particularly ASF), that militate against the pig value chain and supplies in the sector.
- Inadequate/improper KAPP in animal production and health, and poor RCCE.

*KAPP = Knowledge, attitudes, practices and perceptions; RCCE = Risk communication and community engagement*

# Description of ASF in West Africa

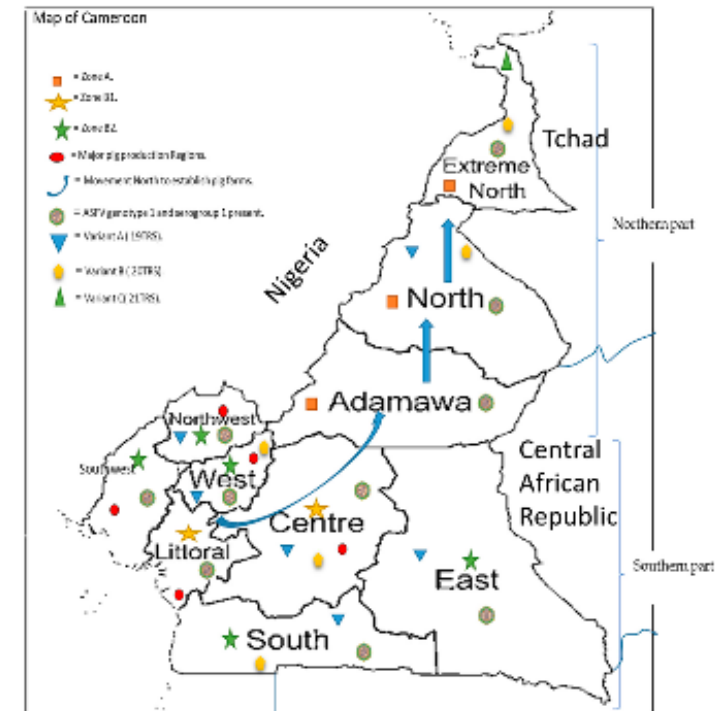


- West and Central Africa experienced rapid growth of the pig industry in the 80s and 90s.
- It also experienced ASF since 1959 (first in Senegal), the most striking started from Cote d'Ivoire (1996), Benin, Nigeria, Togo (1997), Ghana (1999), Burkina Faso (2003).
- Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana eradicated the initial outbreaks of 1996 - 1999.
- Other ASF infected or endemic WA countries are: Guinea Bissau (2002 forward), The Gambia (1997 – 2000), Cabo Verde (1996 – 1999),
- There are regular reports of outbreaks in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Guinea, Togo, Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal.
- Original source of the 1996 outbreaks was probably ship galley waste deposited at an open landfill, where scavenging pigs made contacts with on the landfill, and were reported to have died afterwards. Illegal movement of pigs facilitates transmission.

*The Cote d'Ivoire outbreaks of 1996 started from pigs fed on food waste collected from a skip in a suburb inhabited by diplomats. It later spread by movement of pigs from the infected area.*



Due to endemic ASF situation, OIE receives 6-monthly reports from: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Rep. Of), Congo (Rep. Of), Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.

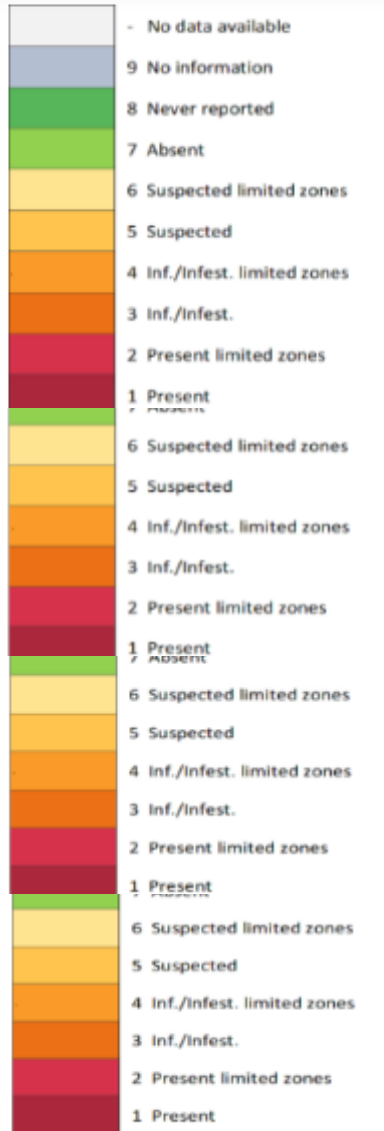






Animal category

			Jan-Jun-2005	Jul-Dec-2005	Jan-Jun-2006	Jul-Dec-2006	Jan-Jun-2007	Jul-Dec-2007	Jan-Jun-2008	Jul-Dec-2008	Jan-Jun-2009	Jul-Dec-2009	Jan-Jun-2010	Jul-Dec-2010	Jan-Jun-2011	Jul-Dec-2011	Jan-Jun-2012	Jul-Dec-2012	Jan-Jun-2013	Jul-Dec-2013	Jan-Jun-2014	Jul-Dec-2014	Jan-Jun-2015	Jul-Dec-2015
African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	Algeria	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Angola	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Benin	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Botswana	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	Burkina Faso	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Burundi	Domes...	1	1	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Cabo verde	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Cameroon	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	Central African (Rep.)	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Ceuta	Domes...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Wild	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chad	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Comoros	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Congo (Rep. of the)	Domes...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Cote D'Ivoire	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Djibouti	Domes...	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Wild	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7







# Drivers, risk factors and influencers of ASF in Africa

- Weaknesses in the infection prevention and control strategies due to:
  - Weak veterinary infrastructures in most African States,
  - Lack of human and financial resources,
  - Gaps in the understanding of underlying factors of spread,
- Indiscriminate disposal of pig visceral and waste materials,
- Free-ranging and scavenging pigs,
- Inexperienced farmers and underhand activities by farmers and other value chain actors,
- Swill feeding,
- Keeping infected pig(s) and retention of ASF survivors in the neighbourhood,
- Anthropogenic factors – movement of vets/paravets during infection without observance of biosecurity,
- Informal marketing systems, especially around the occurrence of ASF in a location,
- Slaughter facilities in pig farming communities.

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