

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 



Overview of the action points of the second ASF SGE meeting & their level of implementation

21 - 22 September 2022

Online



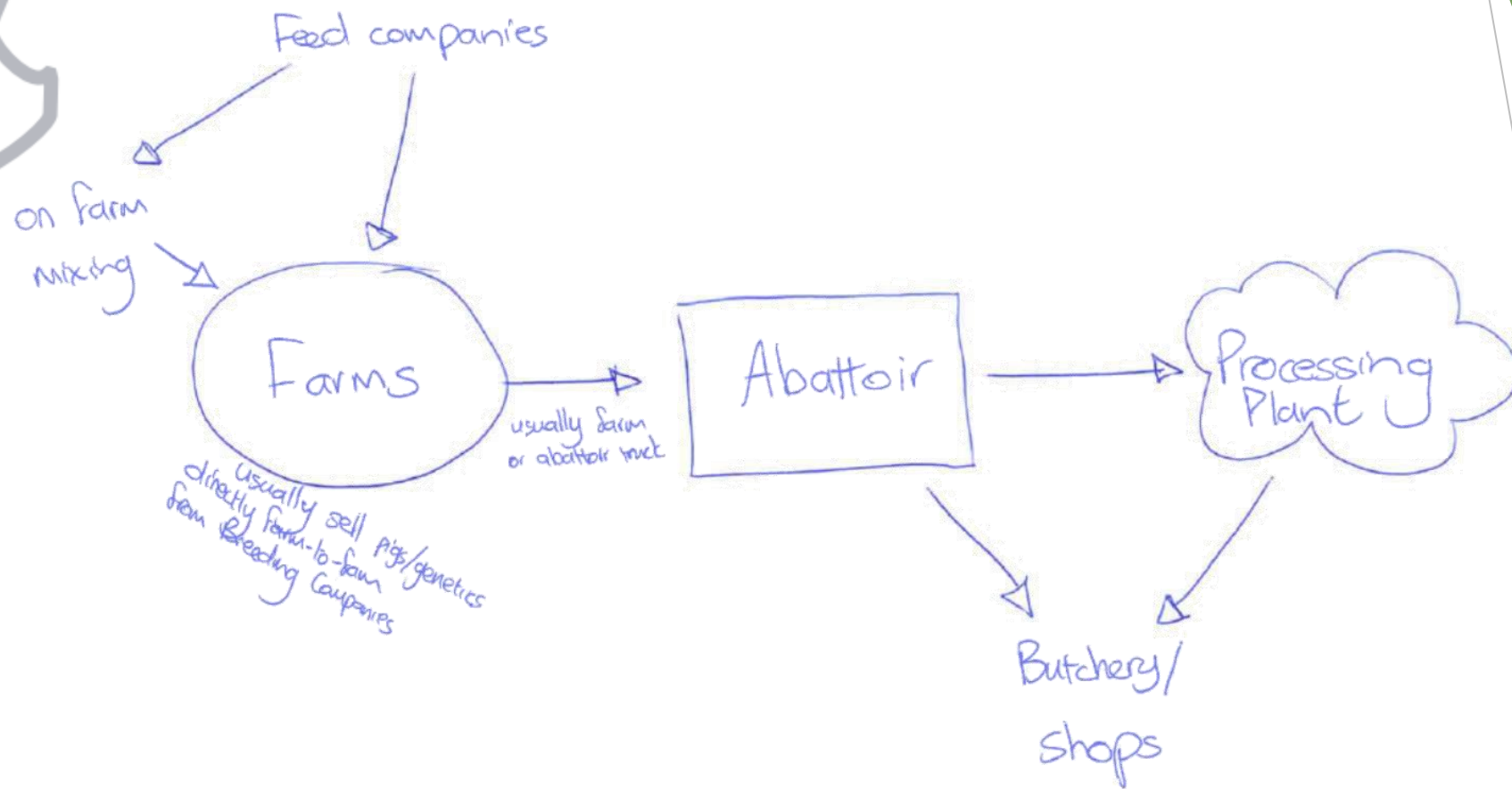
Action Point 1: Countries conduct and update their ASF value chain and risk assessments to ensure understanding of challenges, critical control points and deficits along the chain

Progress of implementation

- ▶ **South Africa** has a good understanding of the commercial pig sector with the formal value chain which in most cases are quite simplistic see diagram below.
- ▶ However much further investigation is needed to assess the value chains for smallholder/communal/backyard piggeries as this is not formally recorded somewhere to make it easy to assess and may not be the same in the different areas and types of set-ups.
- ▶ It is not certain from SA vantage point what type of expertise would be needed to best investigate and analyse these type of value chains as the biggest challenge is getting the on-the-ground data of what is happening in a systematic and representative way.
- ▶ Some discussions have been had around this point at the RSA ASF working group, but it seems to be quite a knowledge-gap in this sector.
- ▶ **Kenya:** A draft is documented in the draft control strategy but an update not done due to the limitation of resources but plans underway for this financial year 2023/24

Acknowledge feedback:

South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, DRC, FAO



Simplistic South African Commercial pig value chain.



Action Point 2: Increase accessibility of guiding tools, documentation to support pig value chain assessments, risk analysis and engagement of key stakeholders along the value chain, to encourage a common approach

Progress of implementation

- ▶ **FAO:** During the training carried out by FAO VLC, tools access to technical materials was granted to over 39 members countries participants including central veterinary and field veterinary services, laboratories and private sector
- ▶ **Kenya** has been attempting to create awareness to counties on the ASF control strategy for a harmonized approach.



Action Point 3: Facilitate capacity building activities e.g., through VLC platform to progress in implementation of the GI for ASF and capacity to manage other pig diseases of public health importance

Progress of implementation

- ▶ **FAO** Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) completed training course on ASF control in limited capacity settings attended by 9 Eastern African countries, with off-line learning and 4 live sessions
- ▶ **FAO** deployed a mission to Tanzania to develop capacity of diagnostic with training on application on mobile thermocyclers for RT-PCR which showed good results
- ▶ **DRC:** Reviewing screening results for trichinellosis, brucellosis and other swine infections



Action Point 4: Sharing of formal and technical presentations from the second SGE meeting be shared

Progress of implementation

- ▶ Available on GF-TADs for Africa website that facilitates the sharing of information amongst members of the SGE (click the link) :

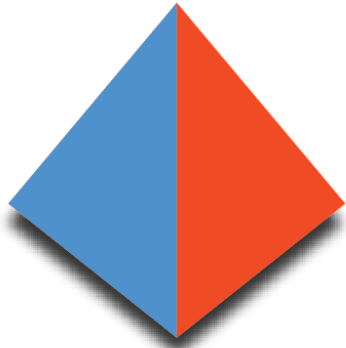
[African Swine Fever - Standing Group of Experts \(SGE\)](#)
[- WOAAH - Africa](#)



Action Point 5: Countries encouraged to communicate their capacity needs for consideration of support based on country-specific needs.

Progress of implementation

- ▶ **South Africa's** approach is more toward controlling the disease and enabling trade through the application of the compartment approach. There is concern that the compartment approach seem to be getting out of favour with majority of trading partners. There is however more favour towards zoning or regionalisation approach by many trading partners. However, SA believe that for some diseases, African Swine fever included, zones and regions are not appropriate. In Africa mainly because the vector involved in the cycle seem to be found in areas they never were found in but in addition the disease itself. Support in terms of popular approaches to disease control may be necessary.
- ▶ **Kenya:** Some immediate needs been addressed by partners on request and a few others spontaneously e.g, the development of Kenya's ASF control strategy which is still ongoing, and the training of ASF control in a resource-limited environment by FAO. Other capacity needs will be presented during the workshop
- ▶ **DRC:** legal reporting obligations of private veterinarians to the veterinary authority



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