



BIOSECURITY ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN

Regional update on the current disease situation: SADC



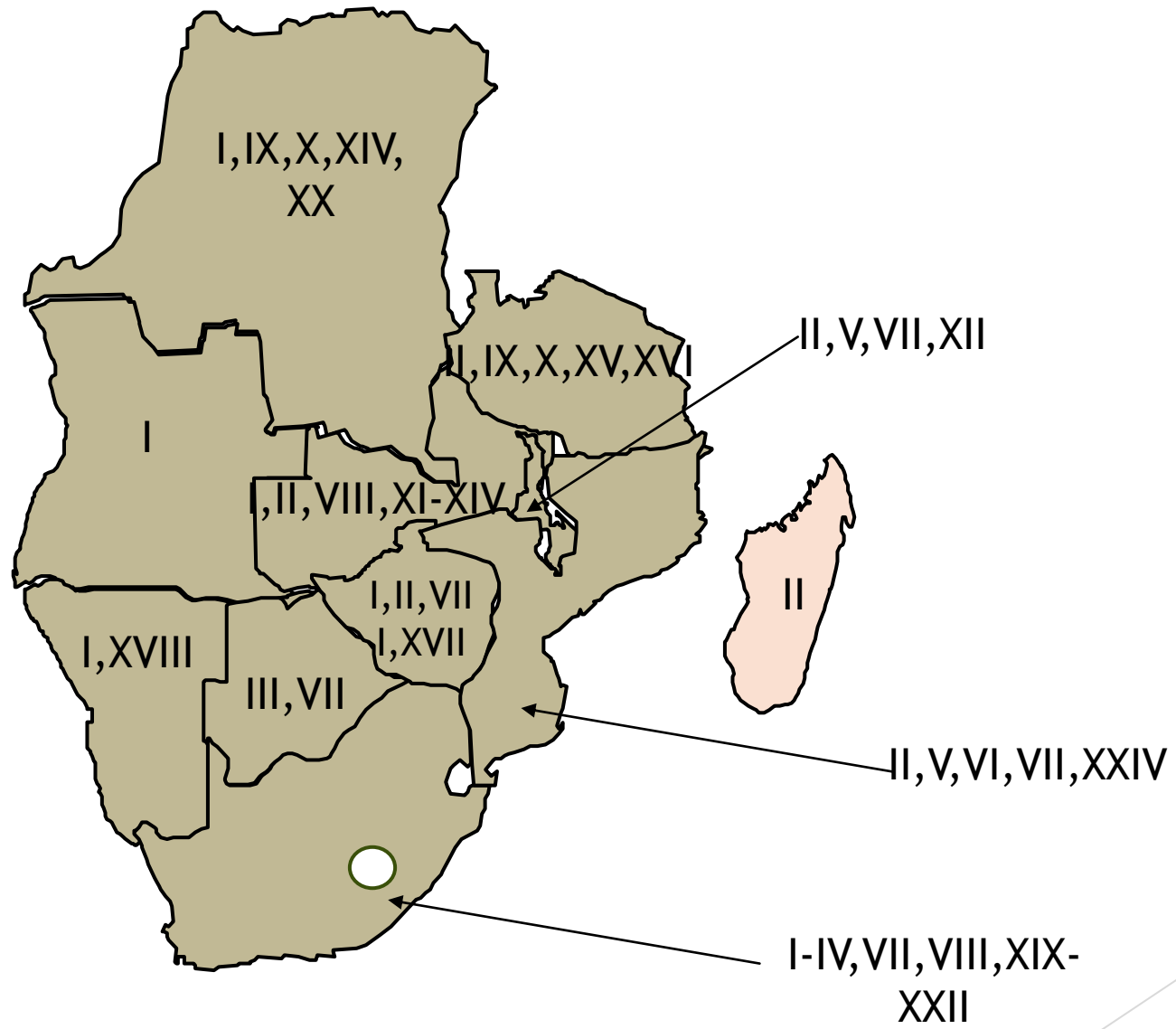
Introduction

- This presentation covers the 16 SADC member states, which may result in some overlap with neighbouring regions
- With the exception of Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mauritius and Seychelles, ASF is endemic in all the SADC member states
- Due to the endemic ASF situation, most reporting of ASF outbreaks to WOAHP occurs via the biannual reports, with few immediate notifications, so the information presented might not be completely up-to-date
- Research carried out in the region during the last decade has added considerably to our knowledge of ASF in our region, but gaps remain, particularly in terms of value chains, with evidence of cross-border trade
- This presentation will focus on countries with a changing pattern of ASF



Background information

- The warthog-tick sylvatic cycle is known or suspected to be present in all countries except the Indian Ocean islands, Eswatini and Lesotho, meaning that virus eradication from the region is not possible
- Comoros, Seychelles, Eswatini and Lesotho have never reported ASF
 - A survey published in 2014 suggested absence of the sylvatic cycle in Eswatini
 - Lesotho was part of the former ASF-free area in South Africa
- Mauritius experienced a single incursion in 2007, eradicated by 2008, self-declaration of freedom from ASF accepted in 2012
- Botswana, with few pigs, experienced warthog-associated outbreaks of ASF in 1953, 1987, 1999
- Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia experience mainly pig-related outbreaks in a pattern that has hardly changed over the last decade, after some changes in preceding decades
 - ASF was introduced into Madagascar in 1998
- Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe have experienced a shift towards outbreaks related to transmission amongst domestic pigs during the last decade





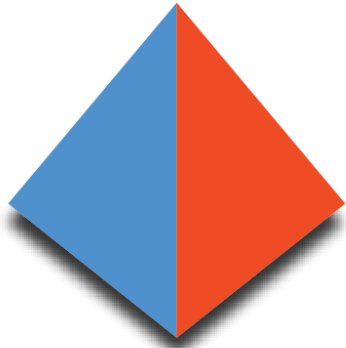
Changing situation

- **Namibia:**
 - Sporadic warthog-related outbreaks since 1920s
 - Reports to WOAHA since 2009 indicated outbreaks in village pigs close to the northern border with Angola that are likely to be pig-related
- **South Africa:**
 - ASF was almost entirely restricted to an area in the north eastern part of the country where the warthog-tick cycle is endemic, with rare limited outbreaks close to the endemic area and a more widespread outbreak in 2012, but since 2016 pig-related outbreaks have occurred in all nine provinces, caused by genotypes I and II viruses and not traceable to warthogs
 - The warthog-tick sylvatic cycle is no longer limited to the previous controlled area
- **Zimbabwe**
 - Rare isolated warthog-related outbreaks only until 2015, when an outbreak occurred on the eastern border with Mozambique in free-roaming pigs, with several subsequent outbreaks occurring in village pigs along the eastern border since then



Summary, Risks and Gaps

- ▶ No newly infected SADC countries since Mauritius in 2007
- ▶ Eradication is only a realistic goal in countries without wild pig or tick involvement
- ▶ Increasing domestic pig outbreaks in especially South Africa can pose a risk to previously uninfected countries (specifically Eswatini and Lesotho); the increase is likely due to increased numbers of households keeping pigs
- ▶ Some of the more important gaps:
 - ▶ Research is needed to identify and describe value chains in order to apply risk mitigation for ASF along value chains
 - ▶ Implementation of increasingly effective point-of-care tests is needed to ensure early diagnosis and reporting
 - ▶ Participatory approaches are needed to identify feasible biosecurity measures for resource-limited pig keepers, with private-public partnerships to support implementation



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