



Third Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on African swine fever (ASF) of the GF-TADs for Africa

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Biosecurity and ASF surveillance along the pig value chain in Cameroon

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Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
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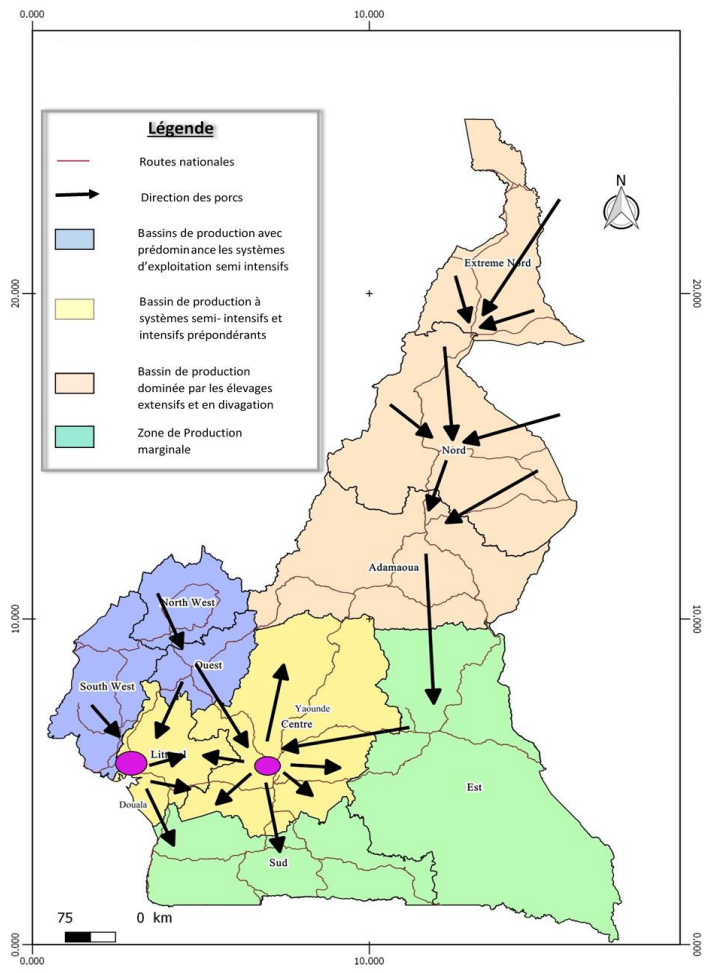
Plan

- Introduction
- A brief overview of the disease in Cameroon
- Biosecurity along the value chain
- Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities
- Perspectives and conclusions





Introduction



- Agriculture: 23% GDP
- 2012 to 2016 - Livestock numbers increased from 2.9 million to 3.5 million,
- Pig farming ranks third in the country.
- More than 217,000 families depend on pork production or other related activities to supplement their income,





Introduction

Production system

- Extensive livestock farming or grazing: Far North, North and Adamaoua.
- Semi-intensive: West, North-West and South-West.
- Semi-intensive and intensive systems: Yaoundé and Douala conurbations





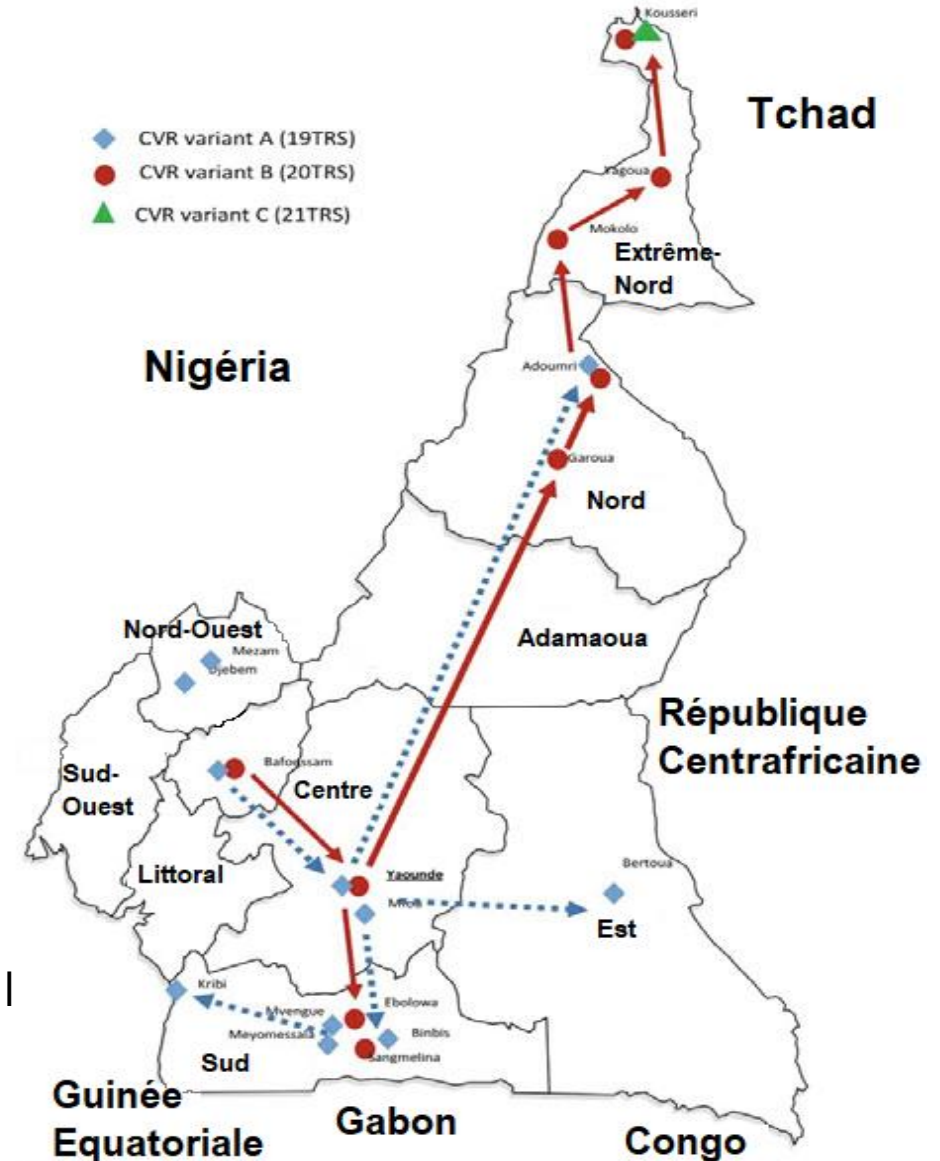
A brief overview of the disease in Cameroon

- ASF: 1982
- Northern regions (PPA-free until 2010),
- Endemic with epizootic waves

Constraints

- Swine fever, Sanitary (Biosecurity, ...)

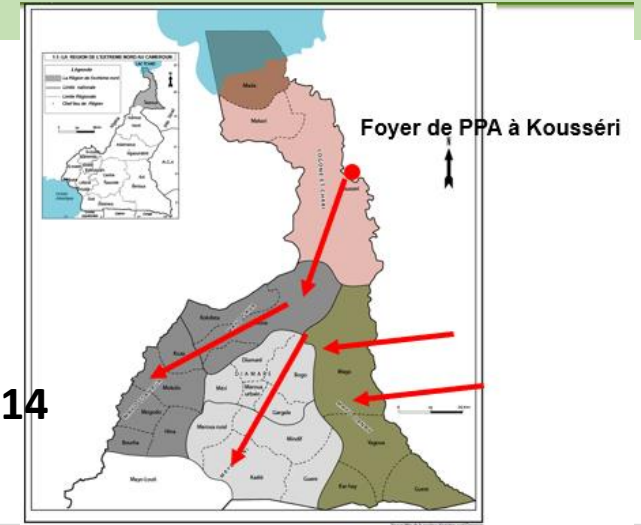
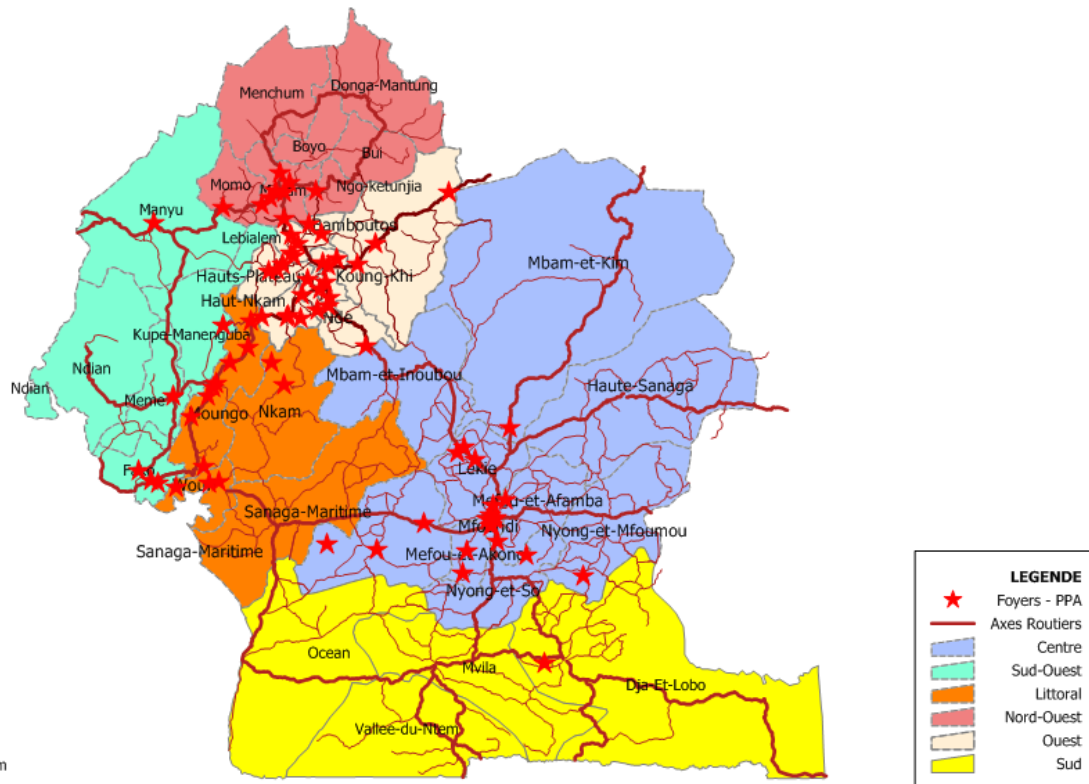
Geographical distribution of ASF virus Genotype I variants in Cameroon (Wade et al. 2019)



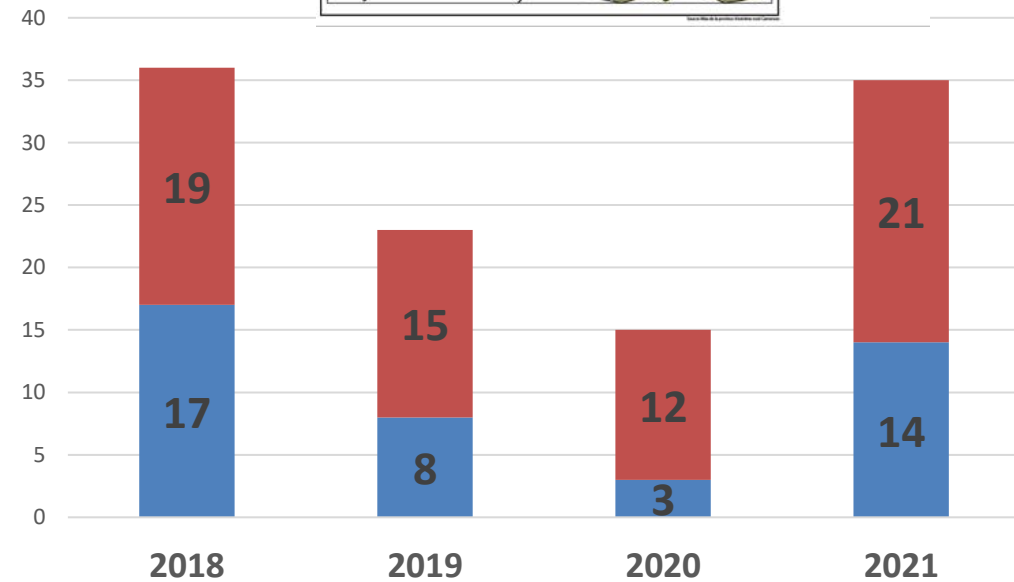


A brief overview of the disease in Cameroon

- The role of transport in virus circulation (Biosecurity), 2021



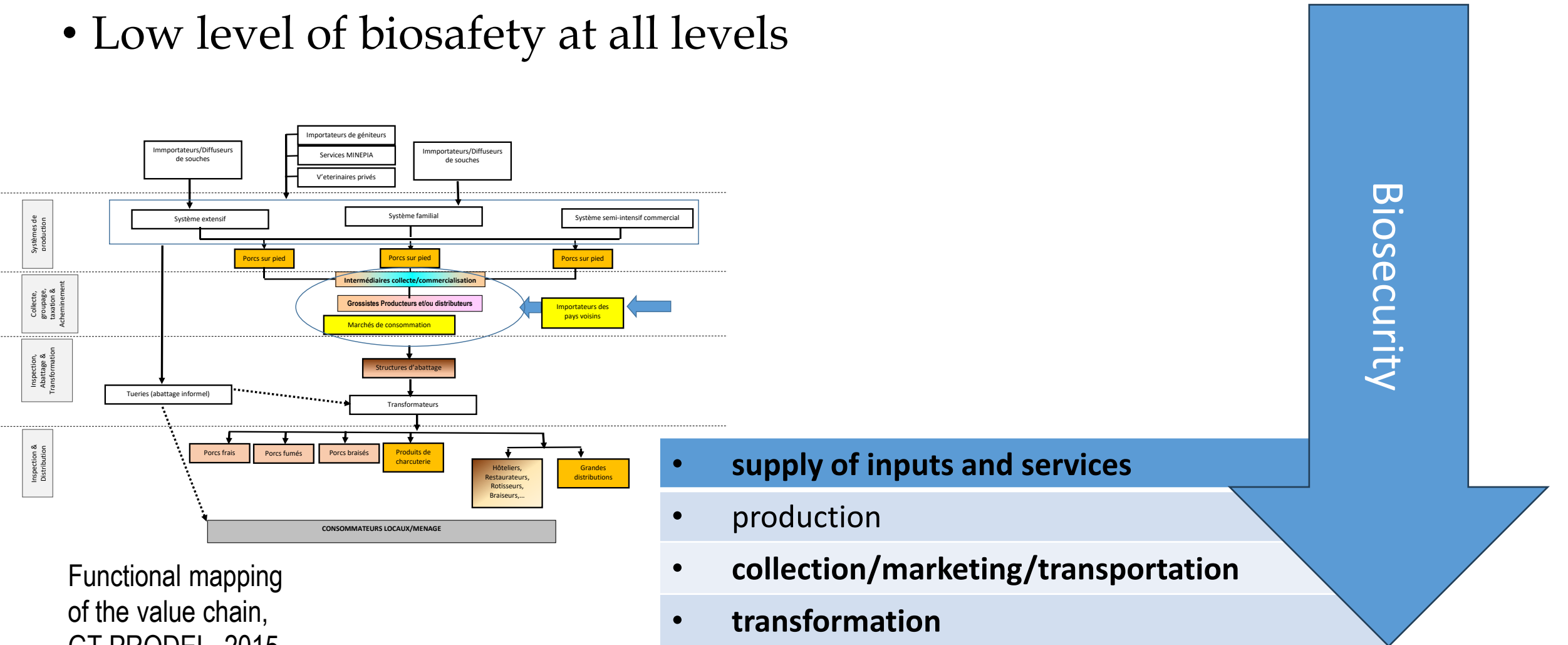
Situation in 2014





Biosecurity along the value chain

- Low level of biosafety at all levels



Functional mapping of the value chain, GT-PRODEL, 2015





Biosecurity along the value chain

- Few resources are devoted to hygiene products, health and biosecurity.
- Low level of biosecurity: introduction and spread of ASF on farms.
- Poor practices at every link in the chain (collection, marketing, transport).
- Weak industry structure makes health monitoring difficult





Biosecurity along the value chain

- Biosecurity in pig production,
- Marketing of pigs and pork meat
- Sale of live hogs,
 - Pig transport (road, rail, etc.)
 - Quarantine measures
 - Sanitary control

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**CODE DE BIOSECURITE DANS LA
FILIERE PORCINE AU CAMEROUN**





Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities

- Existence of an animal disease surveillance network (RESCAM)
- PPA Network priority disease
- Mobile rapid intervention teams (DSV, LANAVET),
- Laboratory decentralization (Garoua, Yaoundé, Douala, Bafoussam)

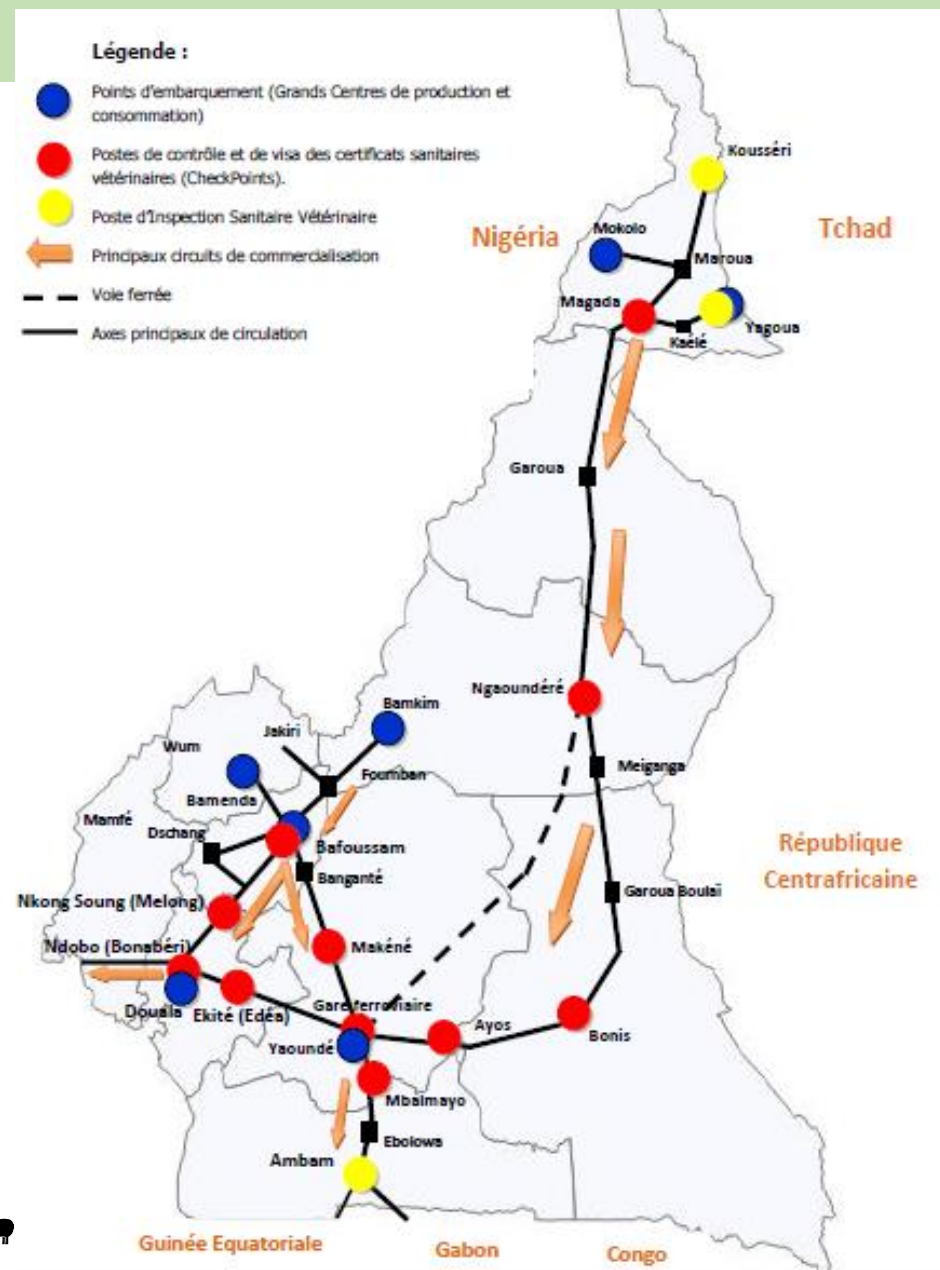




Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities

Surveillance network

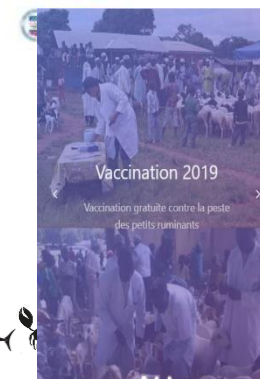
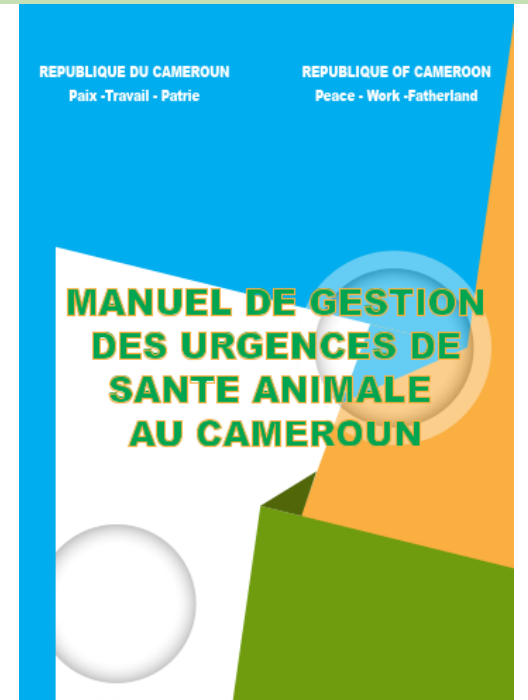
- CheckPoints established for the endorsement of veterinary health certificates - Inter-regional traffic control
- Airport inspection posts (Douala, Yaoundé, Garoua)
- Border posts
- Veterinary Health Inspection Posts
- Zootechnical and Veterinary Centers





Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities

- Creation of the Animal Health Emergency Operations Coordination Center (CCOUSA);
- Standard Operating Procedures for ASF surveillance
- Feedback system (CAHIS),
- Community-based surveillance



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Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities

- Biosecurity / surveillance

- Poor control of biosecurity ;
- Weak control of the sanitary situation.

- Capacity-building in breeding techniques for pork production stakeholders;
- Popularization of the biosecurity guide for pig farms;

- Weak control of farm biosecurity ;
- Poor control of the sanitary situation;
- Poor quality of breeding infrastructures;

- Capacity building on production techniques, biosecurity standards, swine diseases and breeding infrastructures;
- Implementation of control plans;
- Revitalization of the epidemiosurveillance network for swine diseases;
- Strengthening laboratory diagnostic capacities;
- Reinforcement of African swine fever surveillance in areas where extensive livestock farming is predominant.





Improving surveillance and diagnostic capabilities

- **Biosecurity / surveillance**

- **Weak processing and marketing circuit ;**
- **Non-compliance with biosafety requirements**

- Promotion of small slaughtering, processing and preservation units;
- Promotion of good hygiene practices in meat processing;
- Advocacy for the establishment of modern pig slaughtering lines in major urban centers of pig consumption.
- Promotion of water autonomy for production, processing and marketing units.

- **Weak organization of pork industry players**

- Awareness-raising, organization and training of Groupements de Défense Sanitaires (GDS) for participatory monitoring of the health situation on farms.
- Support for better organization of the various players in the pork sector at regional and national level.





Perspectives and conclusions

- Strengthening RESCAM (resources, human resources, equipment and tools, etc.),
- Mobilization of national and regional intervention teams,
- Operationalization of CCOUSA
- Equipment for surveillance and response to outbreaks (EPI, Biosecurity, etc.)
- Community-based surveillance (GDS, etc.)
- Laboratory capacity building





Perspectives and conclusions

- Sub-regional control approach (ECCAS and ECOWAS)
- Support from partners

Biosecurity, the key...





Thank you for your attention



GF-TADs

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