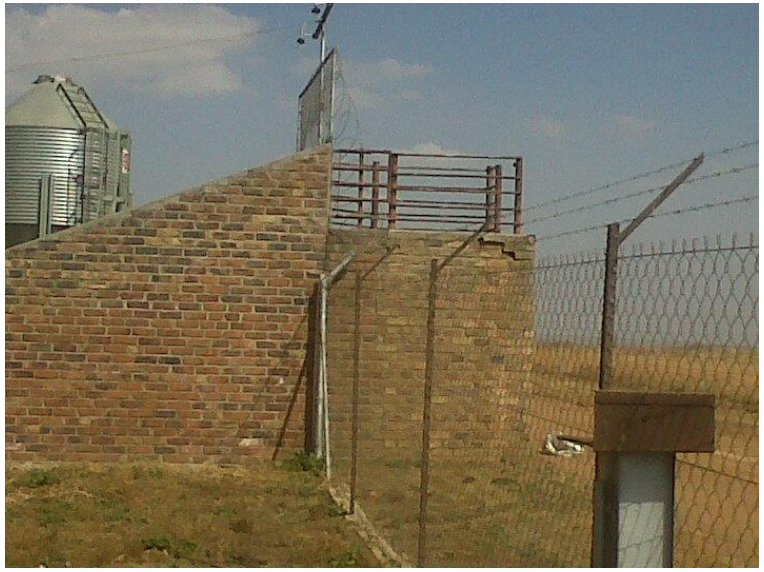
BIOSECURITY ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN

Application of Compartmentalisation

South Africa

1 August 2023

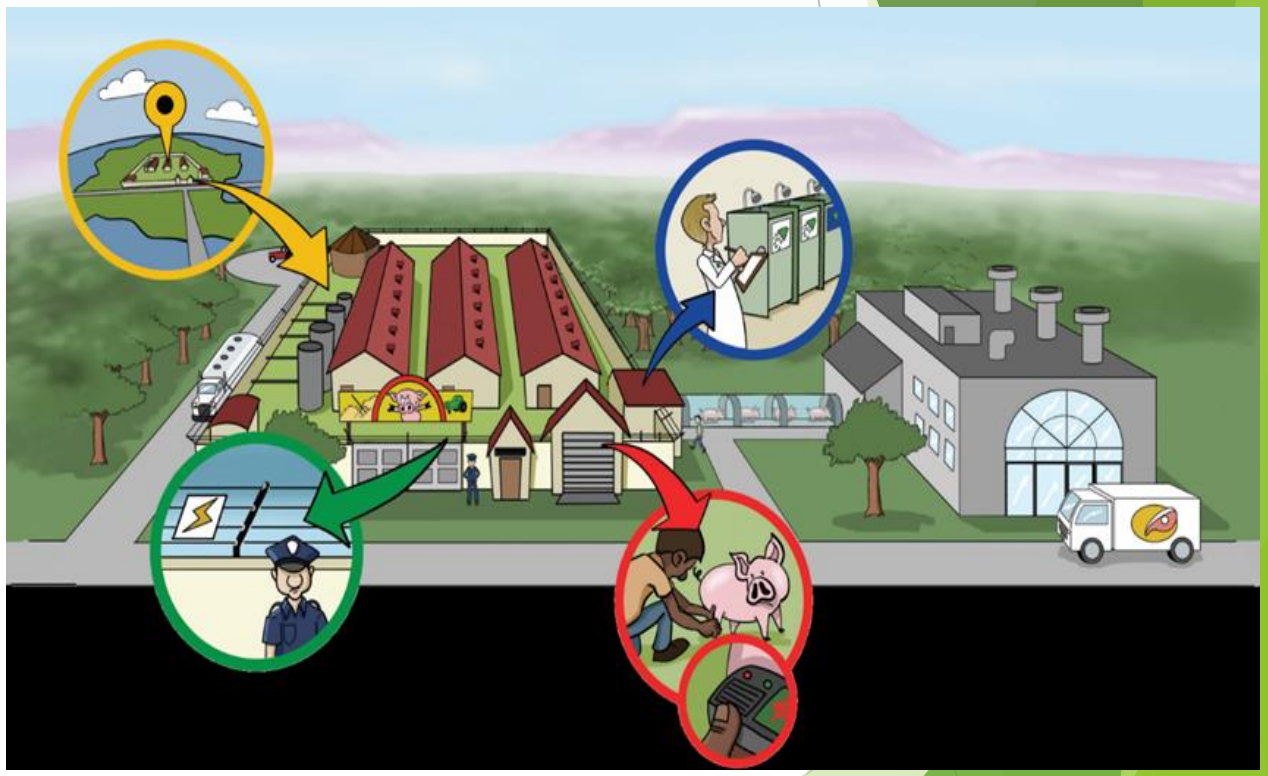


Introduction

- Chapter 4.5 of TAHC ‘application of compartmentalisation’
- Objective: Facilitate trade & disease management tool
- Disease free status throughout country for ASF not always possible
  - In RSA – drastic increase in households keeping 1-10 pigs
  - Due to socio-economic factors
  - This peri-urban, small-scale, communal sector – main ASF challenges
- Compartmentalisation makes most sense for commercial pig farmers both for disease prevention and for marketing (user-pay - PPP)
- Creating an animal subpopulation with a different animal health status based on management practices and biosecurity
- Compartment needs to be clearly defined considering all factors and interrelationships

Separation from potential sources of infection

- Physical/spatial factors
  - What is going on in the area?
- Infrastructural factors
  - Fencing/housing/loading/entry etc
- Biosecurity plan
  - Risk assessment
  - Address potential pathways for introduction and spread (bio-exclusion)
  - Practical – otherwise won't comply
- Traceability sytem



DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE!

South African Example

- South Africa always had the ASF sylvatic cycle in the wild as reservoir
- Compartment system established 2005 – ASF, CSF, PRRS (&FMD)
- Requirements set by Veterinary Authority in a VPN

- However epidemiology has changed recently (since 2019 particularly) and thus new risk assessment required due to changed infection pressure – currently revising requirements together with industry (SAPPO) as part of PPP.

Note: weakest link is that 100% of people need to be compliant 100% of the time

Surveillance for agent/disease

- Internal surveillance system
  - For ASF clinical surveillance NB, can confirm serologically but serological tests of limited value.
  - Should have baseline mortality rate etc.
- External surveillance system
  - Targeted surveillance with epidemiological links (eg where do workers reside?)
  - Abattoir – ante- & post-mortem
- Diagnostic capabilities and procedures
  - Labs, tests, reagents, couriers etc

Emergency response & supervision

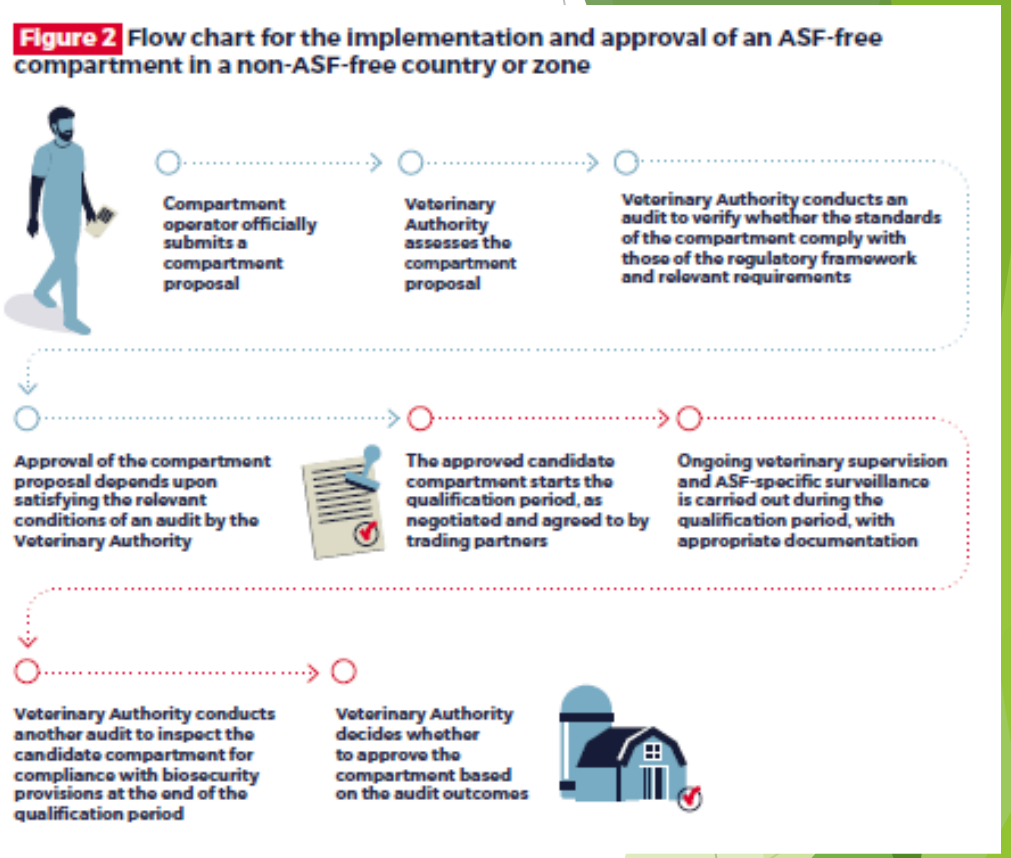
- Early detection
  - Notice of breaches in biosecurity – plan?
  - Mortality records – managers & private vets should be aware what to look for
- Preparedness plan
  - Need to contact authorities
  - If want to ‘salvage’: need separation & plan in place beforehand (bio-containment)
- Afterwards need to address the most likely risk factor before reinstated
- Veterinary Authority need to continuously supervise an have final authority in granting, suspending & revoking status of compartment – liaise with trade partners

ASF compartmentalization guidelines

Roles & responsibilities

- Veterinary Authority
  - Incl. regulatory framework
- Private sector
- Exporting country
- Importing country
  - Willingness to assess

- Private-Public-Partnership
  - Veterinary Authority will always need to provide oversight, but certain internal/external audits & some surveillance activities can be delegated, but it should be communicated beforehand.



Main challenges

- Acceptance by trade partners
  - All countries need to become familiar with the application of compartmentalisation
  - Need to develop audit capacity in order to effectively evaluate compartmentalisation systems in other countries
  - WOAH audit/recognition?

Considering the global picture of ASF this is the most logical way forward

GF-TADs Africa

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union