

National Updates and Opportunities to strengthen capacities for ASF outbreak management

ASF control, coordination and network interventions at sub-regional level SADC LTC-EIS

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- Comprised of 15 countries
- Total 9,882,959 km<sup>2</sup>
- Estimate 277 million people
- Livestock population
  - ▶ 64 million cattle
  - ▶ 39 million sheep
  - ▶ 38 million goats
  - ▶ 7 million pigs
- Livestock used for food, trade and other traditional uses



## Introduction

- ASF is one of the 5 priority diseases of the SADC region
- LTC in 2021 noted that ASF had become a socioeconomic/communal disease affecting livelihoods of small holder farmers
- ASF has been reported in 10/15 countries
  - Mauritius declared freedom from disease in 2018
  - South Africa having outbreaks outside the known endemic zones
  - Malawi typed the virus in 2019 as P72 Genotype II virus
  - ► Tanzania developed a strategy which emphasized biosecurity
  - Eswatini & Lesotho have never reported disease
- Transmission not only sylvatic cycle but mostly domestic cycle
  - Outbreaks being associated with trade in pigs and products



## **ASF Control in Member States**

- Control measures at National level include;
  - Disease Notification
  - ► General surveillance
  - Movement Controls
  - Ante & Post morten inspections
  - Monitoring
  - Precautions at the Border
  - Control of Vectors (some)
  - Control of wildlife reservor (some)
  - Screening (some)
  - Stamping out (some)



#### **Network Intervention**

LTC oversees regional initiatives on all diseases control issues

- Mandated with formulation of policies and strategies for the development of the livestock sub-sector General surveillance
- ► Established by the Ministers of Agriculture in SADC and comprise of heads of institutions for national Animal Health & Production
- Execute it mandate through 4 Subcommittees
- One of them is the EIS which is charged with the responsibility of harmonizing Disease Surveillance and Control Programmes in the SADC region
- Meets twice a year to carry out its mandate and to review reports from MS and other collaborating institutions.
- Meet once a year with Lab & Diagnostics SC to work on cross-cutting issues
- Uses social media and e-platforms to discuss issues of interest which are currently trending





#### **Network Intervention**

- Work and report on tasks assigned by the LTC (issues requiring Technical Input)
  - Member States to conduct internal studies, even scientific, studies to understand the disease in order to inform a regional action plan.
- Develop animal Disease Information Systems at National Level and submit monthly data to regional Livestock Information System (LIMS), with ASF being one of disease to be reported
  - a) Various Disease Information Systems at National Level
  - b) Livestock Information System (LIMS) at Regional Level
- Disseminate animal disease data/information to relevant stakeholders
  - a) LIMS used to create Animal Health Year Books, analyze animal health data, development of livestock marketing initiatives and generation of trade data. (no longer happening due to challenges)
  - b) Presentation of animal health status to LTC
- Harmonize disease control and surveillance strategies in the SADC region
  - Supposed to develop a Regional Action Plan based on the National Studies



### **Network Intervention**

- Network with regional and international organizations
  - a) Review reports from collaborating institutions/bodies.
  - b) Improve information sharing with other epidemiology networks
  - c) Attendance of Webinars, trainings and join in discussion offered by other VLC and other forums
    - African swine fever prevention and control in resource limited settings
- Promote the application of SPS measures to enhance safe trade in livestock and their products through information sharing and peer advice



# GF-TADS Africa

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES







