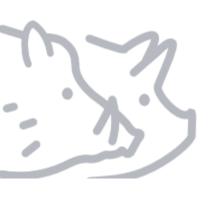


VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA FEEDBACK



Background & introduction

- South Africa has quite a diverse pig industry consisting of:
- ► Large commercial farms
- Smallholder farms
- Communal farming systems
- Backyard piggeries
- Not the most popular livestock in RSA, but increasing.

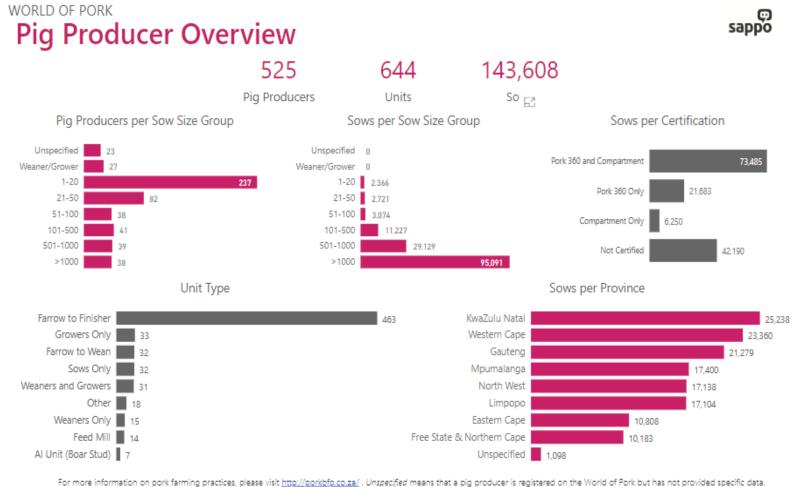


- Large commercial pig farms
- Generally have good biosecurity
- Regularly visited by a consulting veterinarian
- Many comply with compartmentalisation requirements
- Usually have contracts with abattoirs to supply a set number of pigs per week for slaughter
- Some slaughter for export market





Registered Producers





Pig Keeping Households according to StatsSA

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA Community Survey 2016, Table 3.21

Number of agricultural households grouped by number of pigs farmed

< 10		10 - 100		> 100		Total	
2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
100 589	192 257	9 716	17 254	2 373	994	112 678	210 504

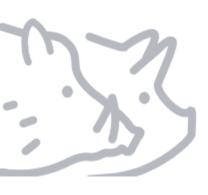
- ▶ Illustrates the trends with no of households keeping less than 10 pigs having doubled between 2011 and 2016
- Sizeable, growing and highly flexible informal sector of considerable local socio-economic importance (low input protein source)



- Smallholder pig farm
- Varying level of biosecurity
- Varying type of housing
- Either slaughter at the abattoir, or
- Make use of auctions if have varying number of animals to market
- ► These farms are usually very dependent on a cheap feed source to be economically feasible
- Seen a drastic decrease in 'small commercial' farms



- Communal pig farming
- Many different owners of the pigs which are kept together in an area
- Varying type of housing, may be free-roaming or partially free-roaming
- Usually minimal biosecurity
- Usually use for own slaughter, may give away or sell the meat
- Can make use of auctions, usually trade pigs (or pork) within the community or with family members
- Rarely slaughter at the abattoir
- Abattoirs are getting hesitant to slaughter pig from these due to biosecurity risks, this leads to a <u>problem with 'safe' marketing</u>



- Backyard pig farming
- Usually minimal biosecurity
- May be in urban or peri-urban areas
- Usually fed kitchen waste
- Varying type of housing
- Usually use for own slaughter
- May exchange/give away or sell the meat





Wildlife interaction in value chain

- African wild suids (Warthog and Bushpigs)
- Resistant to the effects of ASFv (not like wild boar)
- Warthog play a role in maintaining the sylvatic cycle (with ticks)
- In wildlife areas, if piggeries not pig-proof warthogs may be attracted to the feed warthogs act as 'tick-transport' which may cause transmission of ASFv
- In South Africa does not play a major role in interacting in the value chain
- Anecdotally: of these transmissions it is usually smallholder/backyard piggeries where the farmer shot warthog and either decided to feed the meat to the pigs or to hang the skins on the piggery walls...



Risk Factors Associated with spread of ASF Interventions to minimize

- Swill feeding
- Free-roaming pigs

- Auctions (multi-contacts)
- Potential contact with fomites

- Boiling of swill
- Community function together (as one epi unit) to minimise risks
- Involvement and buy-in of auctioneers in biosecurity
- Implement basic biosecurity on a level that is possible for the pig owner (eg keeping a pair of shoes specifically for working with pigs, putting IBR around to prevent nose to nose contact etc)











