



# STANDARDS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER PIG PROOF ESTABLISHMENTS

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REFORM (MAWLR)

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CONTROL



# Background

- In line with section 64 of the Animal Health Regulations of the Animal Health Act 1 of 2011, Government gazette no 358
  - DVS Circular V10 of 2020
  - Circular supersedes DVS circular v 54 of 1987
- biosecurity measure for preventing ASF outbreaks in pig-proof housing.
- An African swine fever pig proof piggery is a physically defined establishment/ site surrounded by a physical barrier where a pig population is contained under a biosecurity management system with a distinct health status for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied.
- All pigs must be confined in an appropriate enclosure to prevent contact with warthogs and the vector.

# Procedures for registration

- Responsibility of the farmer:
  - apply in writing to the local state veterinarian of the area (form Annex 14 of the Animal health regulations).
  - Presented the site plan –indicating the location of the piggery and surrounding structures and the neighboring activities
- Inspection by state veterinarian
- Responsibility of the inspecting state veterinarian:
  - Recommends the establishment that met the requirements
  - Keep the farm file with all original documents
  - Visit the approved establishment on a quarterly basis or have ad hoc inspection for compliance.

# Approval Process

- The piggery can only be approved if it meets all set requirements.
  - By the CVO
- The establishment will only be registered and re-registered once the application for registration and re-registration has been received, evaluated through the ranks and approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer/delegate.
- The certificate should contain the following information:
  - Name of the pig establishment
  - State veterinary district, Region
  - Establishment physical address
  - Veterinary Registration Number
  - Postal address, Telephone number
  - Constituency/ Local authority
  - GPS coordinates
  - Registration and expiry dates

# Conditions of registration

- Veterinary officials must be allowed access at any given time for official purposes
- Approval can be withdrawn at any time without warning, should it become evident at any time, that the requirements have not been met.
- Registration is only valid for a maximum of 12 months
- The facility should be re-approved on an annual basis
- Re-registration also applicable in case: change in ownership or physical address of the establishment.
- Applications for re-registrations must reach the local state veterinarian at least 3 months before expiry date of certificate
  - to arrange for re-inspection, failing this, the facility will be deregistered.

# Requirements

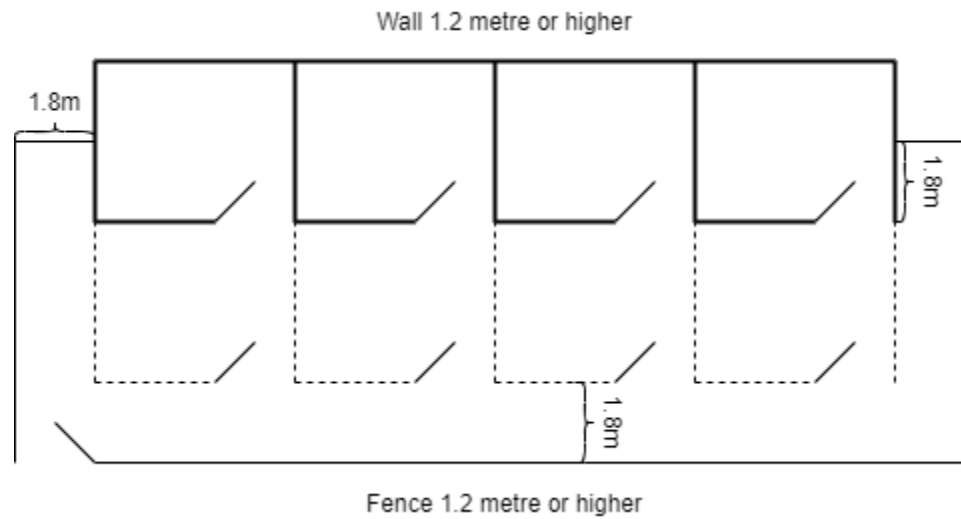
- **Access Control**

- A pig-proof fence (fence is anchored deep enough under the ground to prevent warthogs and pigs from digging into or out of the enclosure).
- Outer walls: made of stone or concrete at least 1.2m high, and they reach up against the roof to make a tight seal
- A single fence at least 1.2m high and 1.8m away from the pens, anchored in concrete at the bottom.
- The gate(s) in the fence: pig proof, and at least 1.2m high.
  - A concrete slab must be built under this/these gate(s).
  - Gates allowing entrance to the sties: lockable in a pig proof manner.
  - The bottom 60cm of the fence: must be a diamond mesh (max size of openings 100mmx100mm)
    - is anchored into the ground to a depth of 150mm with a concrete base to prevent animals from burrowing under the fence.

# Requirements cont....

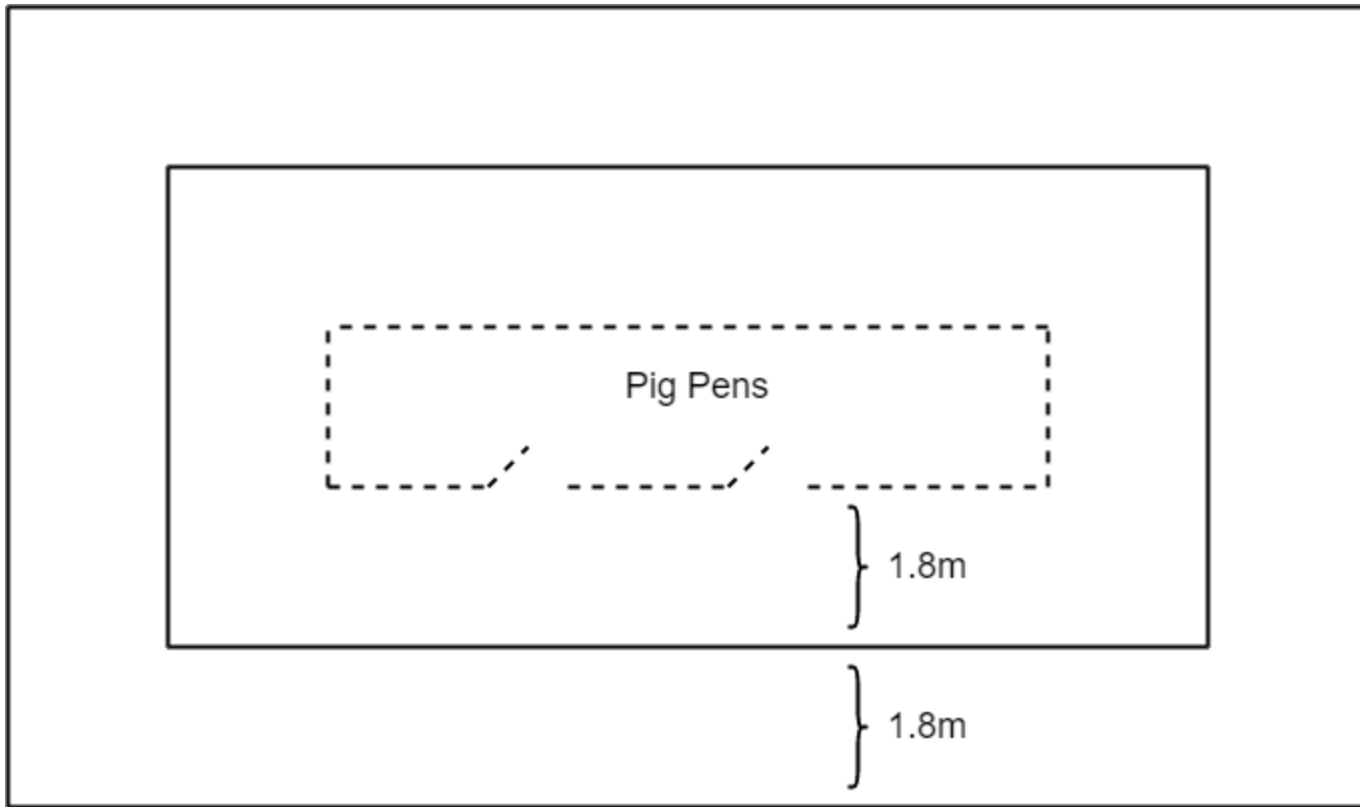
- Where pigsties are made of a material other than stone/concrete,
  - must be pig proof,
  - *two fences* must be erected around the sties.
    - first one must be erected at a distance of at least 1.8m from the sties,
    - the second at a 1.8m distance from the first.
    - the outer fence must also be anchored in concrete, and all other requirements for the fence and gate(s) apply as described under point two of section 1.1.
- Pigs must never be able to make contact with the outer fence.
  - No pigs may be present in the area between the sties and the pig proof fences.
- Grass should be removed for a distance of at least 2m along the outer fence to prevent the harboring of pests and vectors.

# Requirements illustrated





# Requirements illustrated



All fences 1.2m or higher

# Personnel & Visitors

- Preventative measures must be enforced to ensure that nobody who was in contact with pork or meat derived from wild pigs, or products thereof, comes into contact with the pigs in the approved piggery.
  - No meat or any offal from tame or wild pigs may come into contact with the pigs.
  - *Where do employees take meals and dispose of left overs?*

# Animal Access

- In line with the animal health regulations,
  - movement of pigs should be accompanied by a valid movement permit.
- *Is new stock brought in from an approved facility?*
- *Name the farms of origin and what types of animals are brought.*
- *Is there a register of animal movements onto & out?*
- *Were there any domestic animals other than pigs on the unit?*
- *Is semen brought in from an approved facility? Name the farms/institution/country of origin of the semen.*

# Animal Identification

- According to Section 18 (1) and (2) of the Animal Identification Regulations Gazette No 4217 as well as Circular V20 of 2012,
  - all pigs need to be tattooed with the registered brand mark of the owner no later than seven days after the date of birth, or before the animal leaves the establishment where it was born, whichever is sooner.
- *Are all the animals tattooed with a registered mark? What is the registered tattoo brand? At what age are the pigs tattooed?*
- *Swill: Is there any evidence of feeding of swill (left over foods, dead poultry, poultry, poultry offal and animal offal included)?*

# Feeds and Feed Quality

- No animal products (excluding milk) may be fed to the pigs unless it has been thoroughly cooked (boiled) for 60 minutes or sterilized.

# Housing

- The farmer should provide the state veterinarian with a sketch of the facility plan.

# Care and Management

- Daily registers should be kept.
- The registers must be signed by a veterinary official during inspections.
- *Describe daily inspection routines.*
- *Are there registers of births and deaths, morbidities and treatments?*

# Sanitary and Hygiene Requirements

- Dead animals:
  - Appropriate disposal methods include incineration or burial at a depth of at least 2 meters, at a site that is approved by the Ministry of Health and poses no risk to the public, other animals or the ground water supply.
  - *Describe how and where mortalities are disposed of.*
  - *Appropriate disposal of dead animals must be done according to veterinary advice.*
- Post-mortems:
  - Any abnormal mortality should be reported to a veterinary official to perform a post-mortem to ascertain the cause of death.
  - *Are post mortems done on all post-weaning deaths?*



