

Outline of presentation

- Background
- ASF disease burden
- Implementation of surveillance activities
- Challenges
- Way Forward



Background

- Busia District has a human population of 350,000 people (UBOS 2016).
- The District covers a total area of 743 square kilometers. 4.96% of the total area is water. Land area is 648.95 sq. km
- The pig population is estimated to be 30,000
- The district has 16 lower local Governments
- i.e 14 sub counties and 2 divisions
- There are an average of 1300 pig slaughters in the District per month.

Background cont.....

- There are 3 AAHOs and the DVO.
- Husbandry practice is mainly the scavenging system, tethering. However there is a considerable increase in the number of semi intensive and intensive systems.
- Boar service schemes exist whereby boar service is paid for with 2 female piglets.

ASF disease burden

- There are outbreaks in the district every year usually in the drier period. (January to April)
- The outbreaks are typically small in many cases. However in some cases several villages are affected within particular sub counties where pigs are wiped out.
- Disease confirmation have been made by MUK (Dr Karl), ILRI and MAAIF. Three outbreaks were confirmed by ILRI between July 2012 and March 2013.

ASF BURDEN cont.....

- In many cases there is a long distance between affected areas due to scavenging system of management and the role of traders.
- There is no pig market in the district however a lot of imports from Namayingo and Bugiri Districts.

Cont...

Year	No. of cases investigated	No. of pig deaths associated with ASF	location
2009	10	105	Lunyo, Masaba, Dabani
2010	23	89	Lunyo, Buhehe, Buteba
2011	10* MUK	161	Dabani, Busia Municipal council, Buteba
2012	5* MAAIF/ILRI	34	Masafu, Buteba, Buhehe
2013	8* MAAIF/ILRI	54	Masinya, Buteba, Lunyo, Busime
2014	12	134	Lunyo, Dabani, Busia Municipal council, Bulumbi
2015	4	29	Bulumbi, Lumino

Cont

Year	No. of cases investigated	No. of pig deaths associated with ASF	location
2016	7	27	Bulumbi

Implementation of surveillance activities

- Sensitization of communities on case detection and reporting. (meetings and radio talk shows, dissemination of translated bio security information.)
- Timely reporting
- Restriction of movement and closure of slaughter places
- Formation of a fairly active 'traders association' to support enforcement. (last FY 50 traders paid for Licence)

challenges

- Funds allocated for surveillance are insufficient
- Husbandry practice is a risk factor
- Porous border affects enforcement
- Few staff and absence of centralized pig slaughter slabs leading to failure to carry out abattoir/slaughter slab surveillance
- Test procedures such as real time PCR results in many cases not being confirmed.

Challenges

- In adequate staff
- Lack of transport
- Limited lab equipment (sample bottles etc) and poor transport system to deliver samples.
- Small holder system of livestock husbandry
- Low capacity of recruited staff

Way forward

- Engage stakeholders at the local and central levels to support surveillance
- Engage in cross border meetings
- Strengthen communication for early detection and reporting
- Recruitment of more staff and their facilitation.