

South Africa

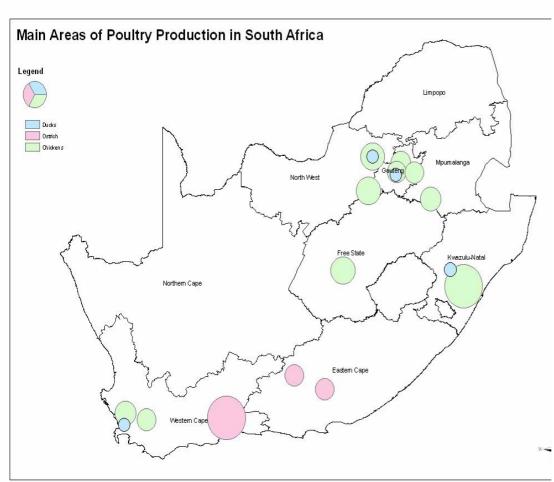
Kick-Off Meeting GRIPAVI

South African poultry industry

Broadly divided into four parts:

- 1. Large commercial/industrial sector
- 2. Widely-distributed small-commercial sector
- 3. Widely distributed village poultry population, back-yard poultry and pet bird collections
- 4. Ostrich industry

South African poultry industry



Broiler production:

- 12.5 million broilers slaughtered per week
- Imports (2006): 300 000 tons from Brazil (72%), Canada (11%), Argentina (7%), Australia (3%), UK (2%), USA (2%)
- Exports (2006): 3800 tons to Saudi Arabia (39%), Mozambique (22%), UA Emirates (10%)

Egg industry:

- Layer flock = 20.5 million hens
- Egg production: (2006) ~330 000 cases per week

Ostrich industry

- >67% of world sales in ostrich products (meat, leather, feathers)
- R1.2 billion pa
- 250 000- 300 000 birds slaughtered pa

Others

Ducks, turkeys- minor

Source: National Department of Agriculture, South African Poultry Association, South African Ostrich Business Chamber (2006/2007)



Wild birds

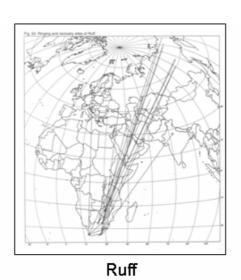
- >900 species (10% of world population)
- 130 species endemic to region
- Wide range of habitats, agricultural practices, climate change affect distributions

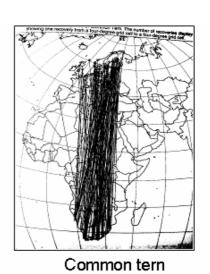
Resources:

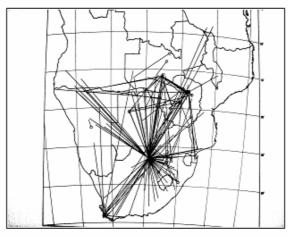
- University of Cape Town (UCT)- Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town (Department of Statistical Sciences)
 - South African Bird Ringing Unit (SAFRING): network of volunteers
 - Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP).
- Percy FitzPatrick Insitute of African Ornithology (UCT Zoology Department)
- BirdLife South Africa: Southern African Ornithological Society Nature Conservation
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
- SA Wingshooters' Association

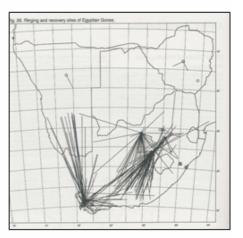












Comb duck

Red-billed duck

Egyptian goose

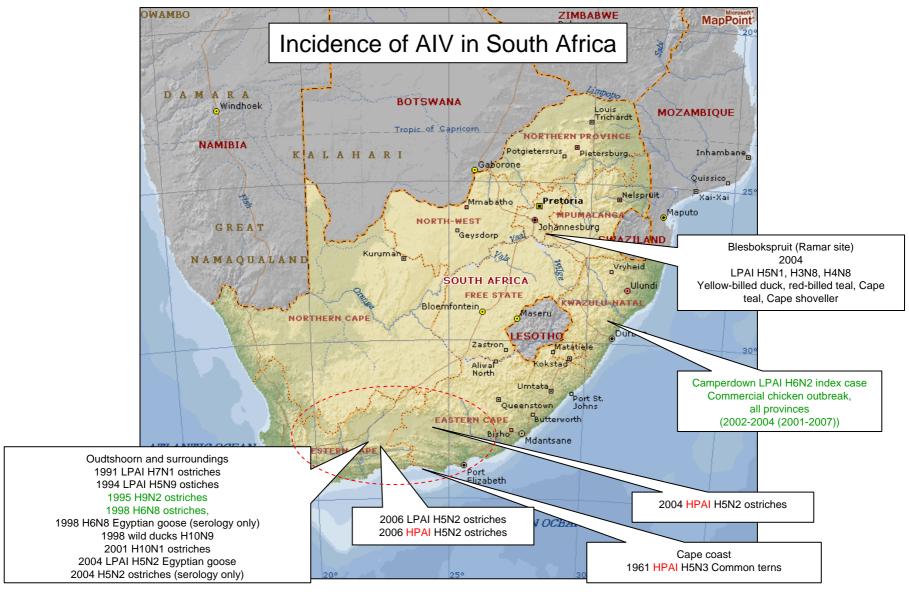


H5N1 Situation

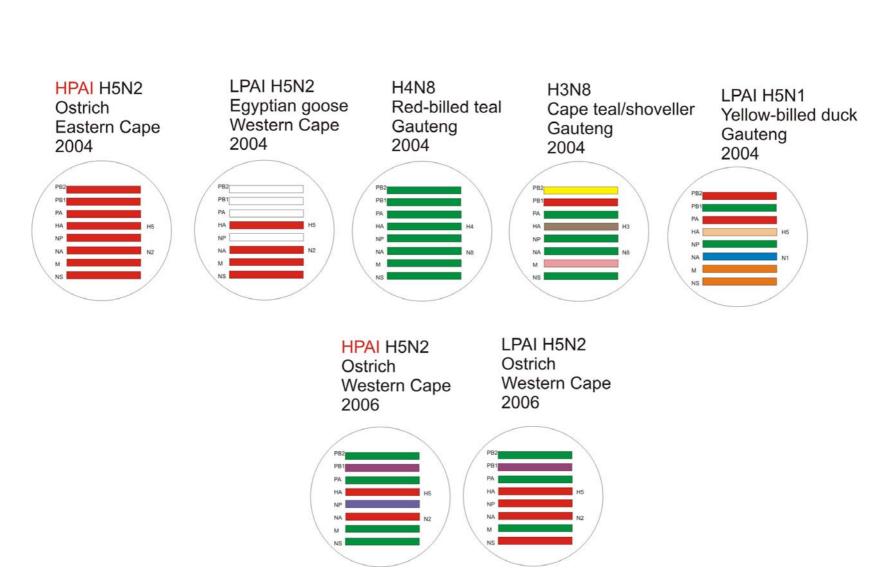
- Status: Free.
 - EU trade ban lifted November 2006 (HPAI H5N2 outbreak in ostriches 2006)
- Risk analysis and Surveillance
 - Surveillance in poultry: compulsory bi-annual testing of all poultry (domestic and non-domestic chicken and domestic ostrich) flocks (serological: ELISA/HI and rRT-PCR)
 - Surveillance in wild birds (OVI and collaborators)
- Control plan
 - Emergency plan- compiled by department of Agriculture, coordinated with Department of Health
 - Slaughter-out policy
 - Vaccination- not permitted (but considered as a possible control measure under certain specific circumstances)
- Communication strategies
 - Chain of command from state vet to minister, communications officer informs stake holders, trade partners, OIE

Available date on LDAII

Available data on LPAI:





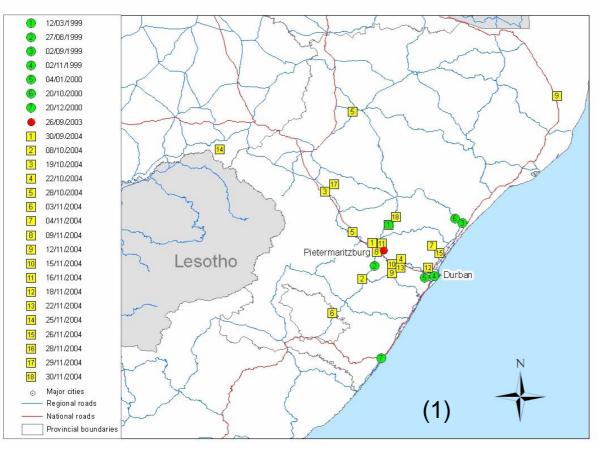


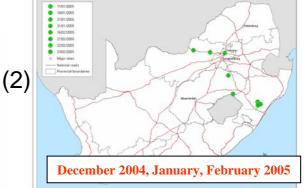


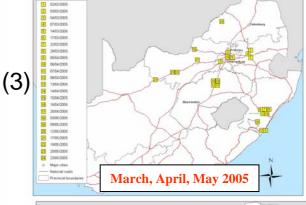
Newcastle situation

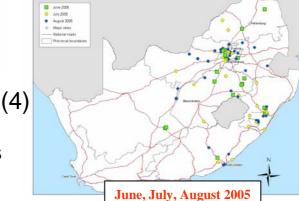
- Occurrence
 - Endemic status
 - Major outbreaks:
 - 1971/1972 (lineage VIII)
 - 1993/1994 (pandemic) (lineage VIIb/5b)
 - 2004 current outbreak (lineage VIId/5d)
 - Pigeon paramyxoviruses
- Surveillance:
 - Routine large-scale RT-PCR surveillance in ostriches for export purposes
- Vaccination
 - Live attenuated, inactivated and mesogenic strains in use:
 - LaSota46
 - Hitchner/B1
 - Avinew
 - Komarov (OP strain, mesogenic)

The current NDV outbreak





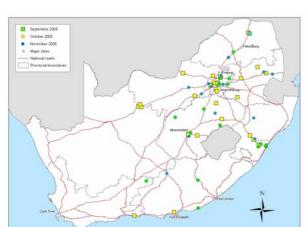




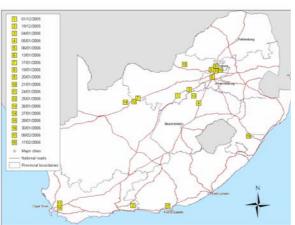
1999-2000 2003 September-November 2004

Possible introduction by contaminated swill off East Asian ships

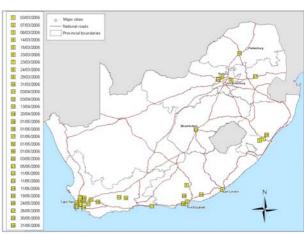




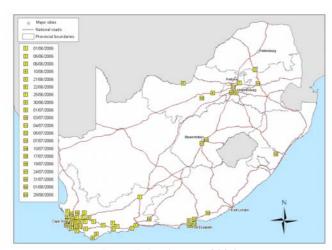
September, October, November 2005
(5)



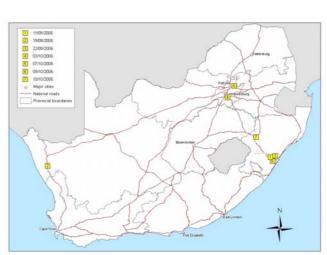
December 2005, January & February 2006 (6)



March, April, May 2006 (7)



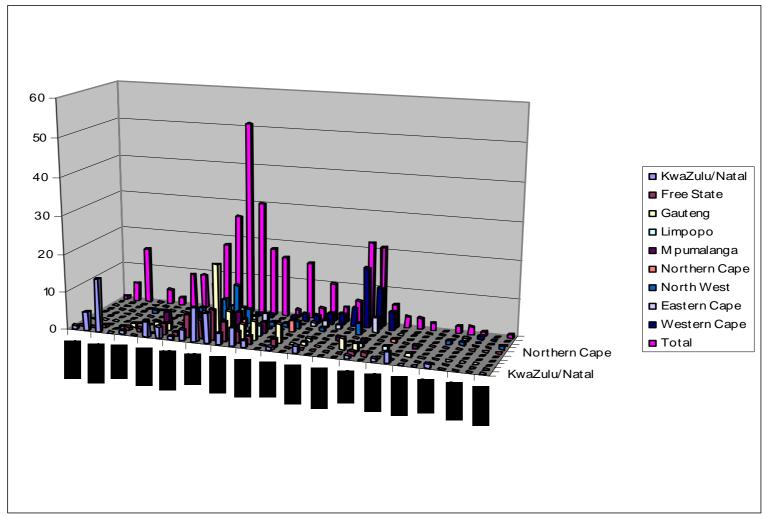
June, July, August 2006



September, October 2006

(8)







Role of South Africa in GRIPAVI