



Welcome to our July issue of the Equine Health Fund Newsletter

Firstly we would like to extend our thanks to the Council of Equine and Equestrian Professionals SA (CEEPSA) who has recognised the importance of the fight against African horse sickness, and has selected EHF for their welfare donation. For more information on CEEPSA, visit their website on www.ceepsa.org.

In this issue we have two important communications regarding AHS, and Movement Control.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES (DAFF) RELEASES ITS ANNUAL AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS REPORT

The attached report shows an encouraging trend regarding the number of outbreaks for 2014/15 to date.

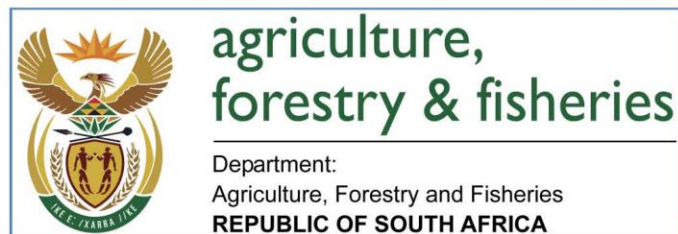
It is however of concern that official reporting of outbreaks via the official SR1 state veterinary system is not being followed in many cases. Horse owners are requested to actively encourage and assist State Veterinarians to follow the correct reporting procedure.

Many owners will be pleased to note that the pre-movement AHS vaccination period has been reduced from 60 days to 40 days which is in line with the OIE infective period for AHS and is as a result of discussions between DAFF and the Horse Import Export Task Team (HIETT).

DAFF'S 2015 AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS SEASON REPORT (next page)

The 2015 African Horse Sickness season: Report

1 September 2014 to 30 June 2015



Report by Dr M de Klerk, Ms M Laing, Dr C Qekwana and Ms N Mabelane

Directorate: Animal Health

2015/07/03

African Horse Sickness 2015 season report

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Introduction

African Horse sickness (AHS) virus is an Arbovirus from the Reoviridae Family. The virus is transmitted mainly by *Culicoides imicola* and *C. bolitinos*. AHS is seasonally endemic in the north eastern part of South Africa with seasonal epidemics spreading to the south and west of the country. The existence of endemic areas other than the areas described above could never be proven.

African Horse Sickness outbreaks are recorded from 1 September to 31 August of the next year for practical reasons to include all the outbreaks in a single summer season.

The 2015 AHS season: Climatic conditions

Favourable climatic conditions will increase the breeding and spread of the *Culicoides* vector. Periods of drought followed by heavy rains are particularly favourable for the field vector. AHS has both seasonal and cyclical incidence with outbreaks occurring mainly in late summer and autumn.

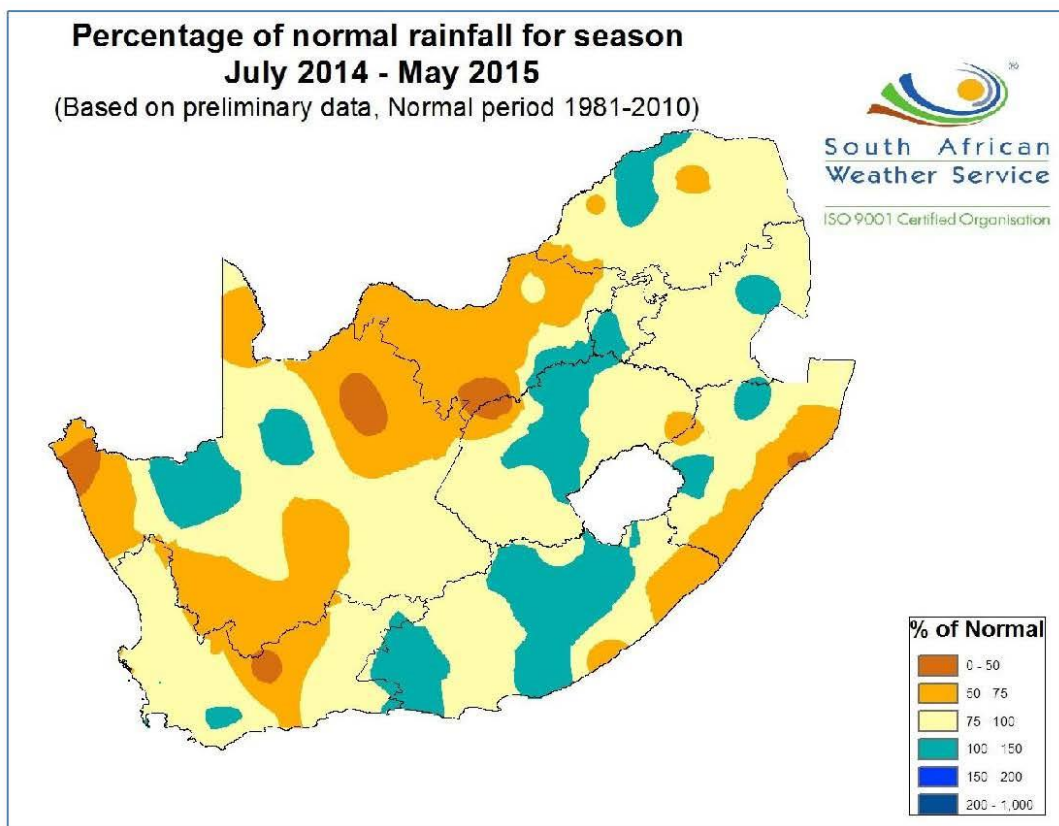


Figure 1: Percentage of normal rainfall for July 2014 – May 2015

Figure 1 indicates that large parts of the country received lower than average rainfall, particularly over large areas of KZN, Limpopo, North-West, Northern Cape and Western Cape. Very few areas received above average rainfall.

Laboratories involved in AHS diagnostics

Three laboratories supplied AHS test results to DAFF:

The Veterinary Genetics Laboratory: Molecular Diagnostics (University of Pretoria) is DAFF approved. An AHSV/Xeno Real-Time PCR is used to detect AHS virus. Serotypes are identified by a serotype specific RT-qPCR which is not yet DAFF approved.

The Biotechnology Laboratory (Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute) is DAFF approved and SANAS accredited. An AHSV hnRT-PCR is used to detect AHS virus.

Deltamune in Oudtshoorn is DAFF approved. A lightcycler PCR test is used to detect AHS virus.

Reported outbreaks

Passive surveillance depends on owners to report suspect cases to the veterinarian who then further investigates the case. All AHS outbreaks must be reported to the local state veterinarian. State veterinarians are required to report all outbreaks to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on a SR1 report. The SR1 reports can either be e-mailed to Epidemiology@daff.gov.za or faxed to 012 319 7470.

Comparison of the number of reported AHS outbreaks for the previous AHS seasons

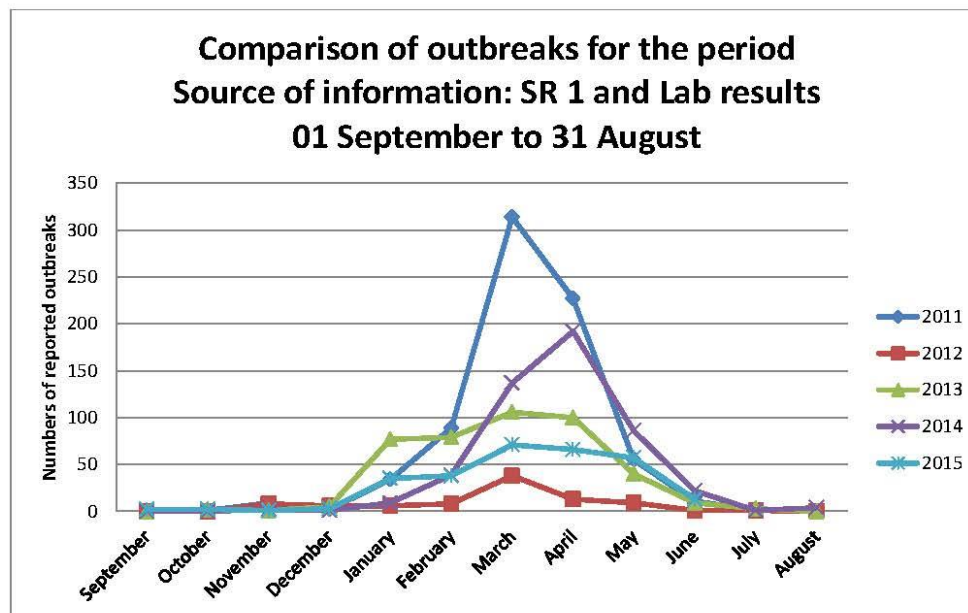


Figure 2: Comparison of the number of reported AHS outbreaks for the previous AHS seasons

The number of outbreaks for the period 1 September to 30 August of the years 2011 to 2015 is compared in Fig. 2. The 2012 season had the lowest number of AHS outbreaks whereas the 2011 season had the highest. The graph for 2015 extends only to current time (June). As can be seen in figure 2 there is generally a low occurrence of AHS in the 2015 season throughout the country.

Comparison of the number of AHS outbreaks that have occurred in various provinces for the current season based on SR1 reports and lab reports.

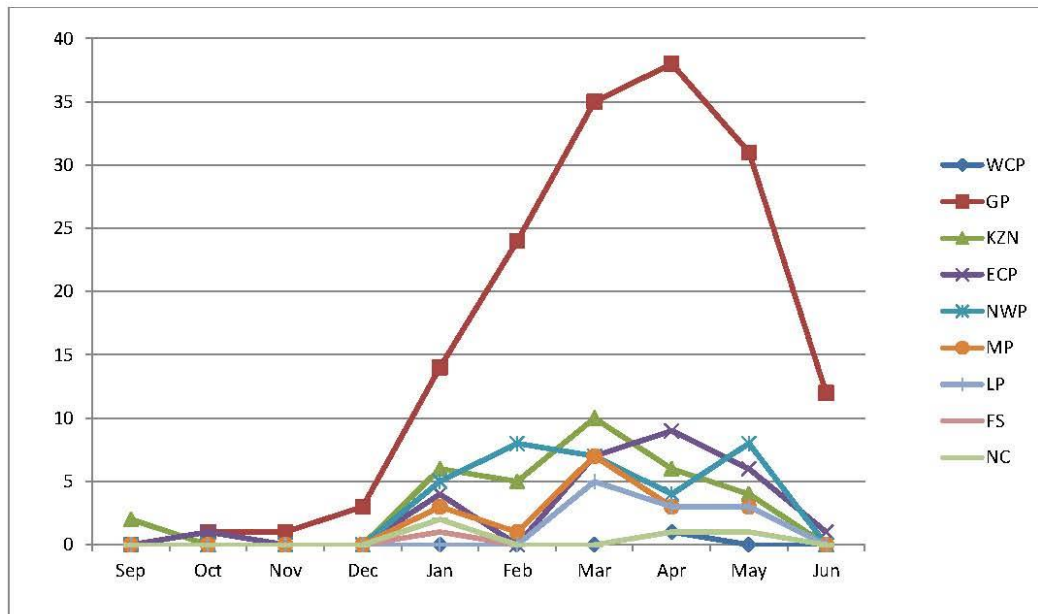


Figure 3: Comparison of the number of reported AHS outbreaks in each province from September 2014 – June 2015.

Figure 3 illustrates the number of outbreaks for 9 provinces in the current AHS season based on Lab results and SR1 reports. Gauteng has the highest number of outbreaks from December 2014 to June 2015 compared to the rest of the provinces.

Table 1: African Horse Sickness outbreaks based on lab and SR1 reports received: September 2014 to June 2015

Province	Number of outbreaks reported with SR1 reports	Number of outbreaks reported without SR1 reports	Total number of outbreaks	Total number of disease related deaths based on SR1 reports only
Gauteng	69	90	159	20
KZN	21	12	33	2
North-West	18	14	32	4
Northern Cape	2	2	4	1
Western Cape	1	0	1	6
Eastern Cape	17	11	28	19
Mpumalanga	2	15	17	1
Free State	0	3	3	0
Limpopo	5	6	11	2
TOTAL (1 September 2014 to 31 May 2015)	135	153	288	55

This report was compiled using SR1 reports and compared to Lab results received

The table indicates the number of AHS outbreaks in each province based on SR1 reports and lab reports. According to the Animal Disease Act (35 of 1984) all AHS outbreaks must be reported. Only 47% of the positive locations were reported with SR1.

Cases that have been diagnosed with serology have not been included as it is difficult to determine if the false positives are as a result of vaccination.

African Horse sickness virus is divided into 9 serotypes that are known to be circulating in South Africa. Based on the lab results 3 serotypes were detected since the beginning of the current season namely Serotype 3, Serotype 6 and Serotype 8.

Comparison of all lab results and SR 1 reports for each province

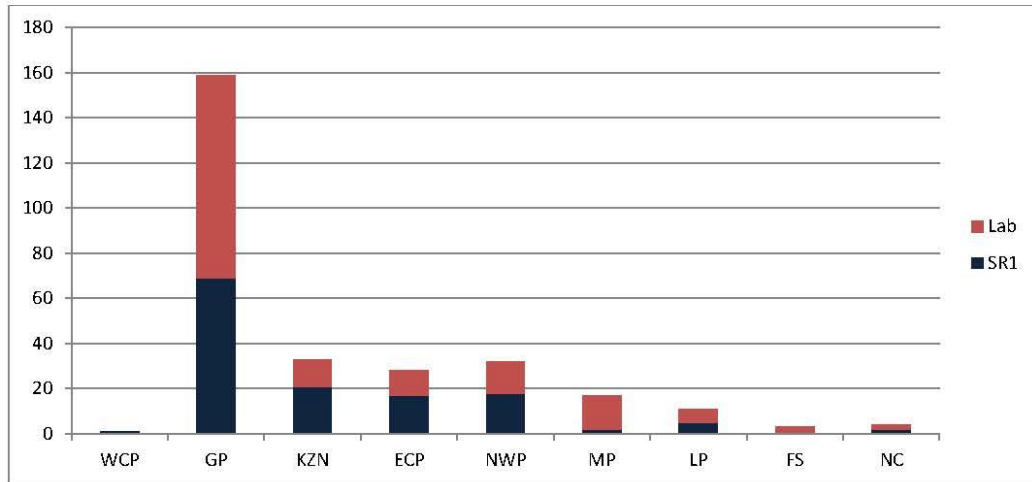


Figure 4: Comparison of the number of AHS outbreaks that were detected with lab results and SR1 reports

Figure 4 shows the number of positive AHS laboratory reports that were received (red). The blue bars illustrate the number of SR1 reports submitted by each province for the season. Western Cape Province reported 100% of their outbreaks with SR1 reports. Mpumalanga only reported 12% of their total outbreaks with SR1 reports. No SR1 reports were received from Free State.

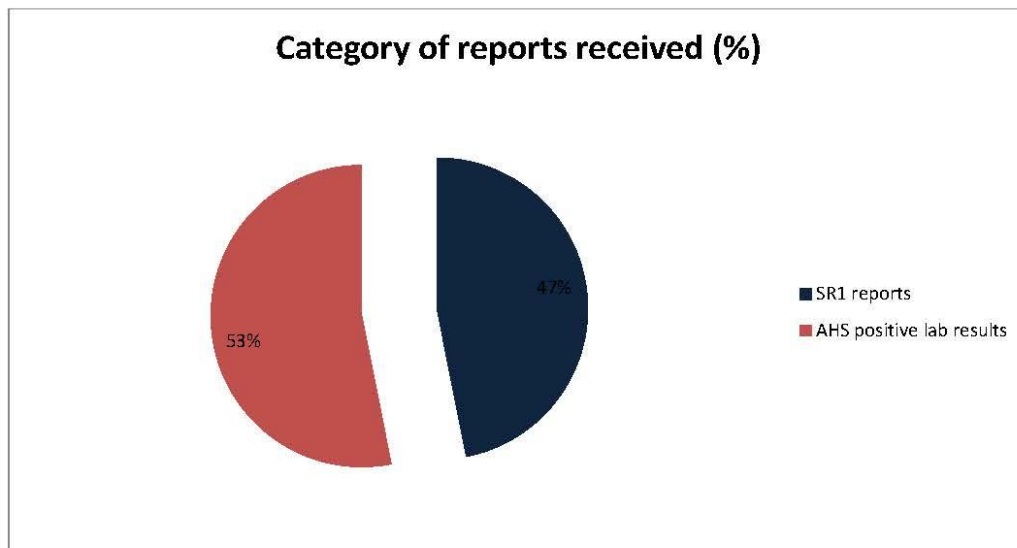


Figure 5: Categories of the detected outbreaks according to report status

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of SR1 reports and lab results received from all the provinces. So far in the 2015 AHS season only 47% of all detected outbreaks were reported with SR1 reports countrywide as shown in the blue area. All positive locations that were reported with lab reports only are shown in the red section.

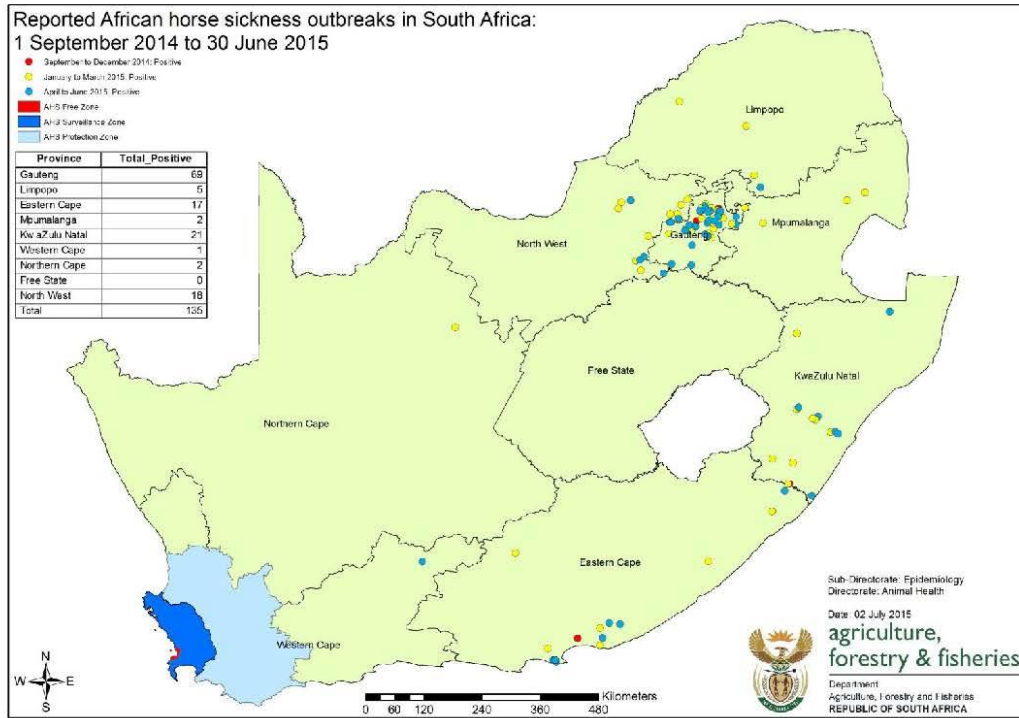


Figure 6: Reported number of AHS outbreaks in each province from September 2014 – June 2015

The number of outbreaks that have occurred in each province is illustrated in figure 6, based only on SR1 reports. Results only received from lab reports without SR1 reports do not appear on the map due to insufficient background information. Therefore 53% of all laboratory confirmed outbreaks (153) are not represented in figure 6. The province with the highest number of reported outbreaks was Gauteng Province. Northern Cape and Western Cape Provinces have the least number of reported outbreaks. No SR1 reports were received from Free State.

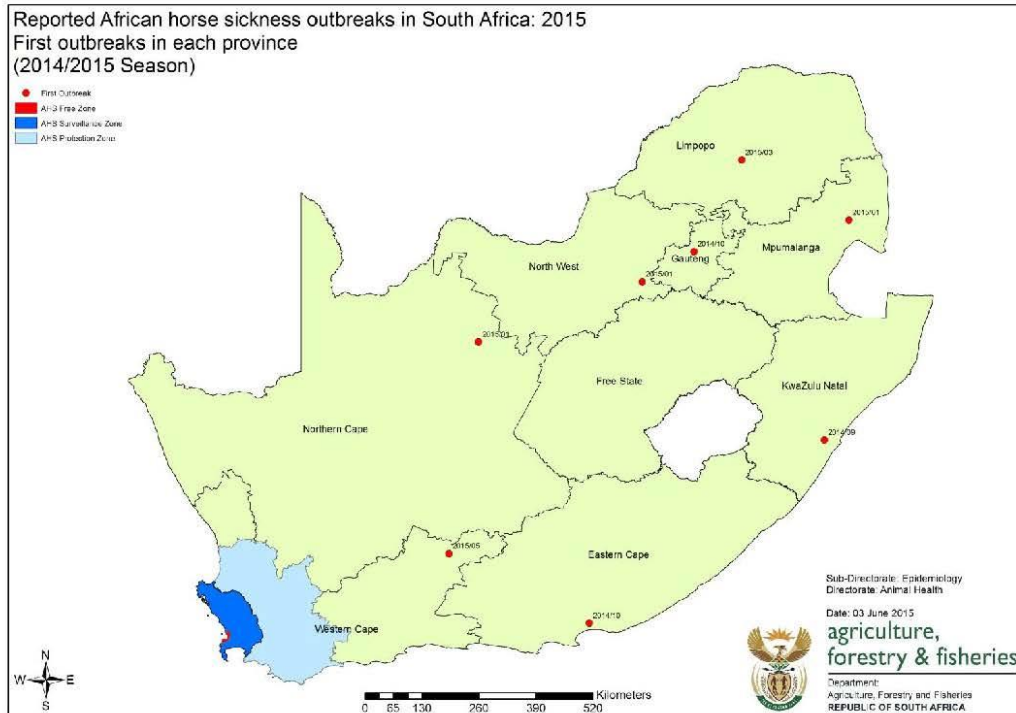


Figure 7: Reported number of initial AHS outbreaks for each province for September 2014 – June 2015

Figure 7 illustrates all the initial outbreaks for each province and the dates thereof based on SR1 reports only. KwaZulu Natal was the first province to report an outbreak in September 2014.

Precautions to limit outbreaks

Owners are encouraged to vaccinate their animals annually to limit the impact of the disease. All horses in RSA (except in the AHS free and surveillance zones in the Western Cape Province) must be vaccinated annually using a registered vaccine at the cost of the owner. The African Horse Sickness Vaccine from Onderstepoort Biological Products (Reg No, G116, Act 36 of 1947) is currently the only registered vaccine in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947) and remains the only currently approved AHS vaccine in South Africa. According to the OBP AHS vaccine insert, it is important to administer the vaccine in the low vector activity periods when the likelihood of transmission is low preferably between 1 June and 30 October.

It is advisable to stable horses at least two hours before sunset and keep them stabled for at least two hours after sunrise. This is the time period when the *Culicoides* midges are most active and known to be feeding. As *Culicoides* midges also colonize around stagnant water sources, all efforts should be made to prevent such pooling of water and to move animals away from these sources.

To aid in the prevention of the AHS virus introduction into the AHS controlled areas of the Western Cape, all movements of equids to the AHS controlled areas are subject to strict State Veterinary movement control. Movement permits and valid identification of the equid will be required before movement. A health certificate must be obtained 48 hours prior to movement and the equid must be vaccinated 40 days prior to movement. For more information please contact your private veterinarian or State veterinarian Boland at 021 808 5253.

Regular testing and active surveillance of sentinel horses allows for early detection of clinical AHS outbreaks and even subclinical carriers in the Free and Protected zones. Sentinel animals are not vaccinated and are managed at fixed locations in order to detect any circulating infection among the herd. The OIE code requires ongoing surveillance to demonstrate freedom of disease in a country or zone. Owners play a crucial role in testing of sick animals. It is therefore important to educate horse owners about early disease detection and the importance of continuous surveillance.

Reporting of outbreaks

African horse sickness is a controlled animal disease in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984). Reporting of AHS outbreaks to State Veterinary Services is compulsory according to the Animal Disease Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984). In case of a suspect or positive AHS outbreaks please contact the office of Provincial Director, Veterinary Services, if the contact details of the State Veterinarian are unknown. (<http://www.daff.gov.za/vetweb/Contacts/Contact%20list%20Provincial%20Directors.htm>).

References

1. AHSV surveillance for the Western Cape AHS controlled area. AusVet Animal Health Services. 25 October 2013
2. Emergency reports on AHS outbreaks. Provincial and Private Veterinary Services.
3. Info Sheet1-10 March 2014: African Horse Sickness – Porterville region of the Western Cape
4. Province. Veterinary Services Animal Health. Western Cape Government, Department of Agriculture.
5. Laboratory reports from ARC-OVI and ERC.
6. National disease database, Directorate Animal Health, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
7. South African Weather Services: Seasonal Climate Watch – July 2014 to May 2015 on <http://www.weathersa.co.za/web/images/LongRange/gfcsa/scw.pdf>
8. World organisation for Animal Health (2009) – Online World Animal Health Database (WAHID). Website accessed in 2015. <http://www.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home>

SA HORSE MOVEMENT CONTROL

Please see below e-mail and attachments with regard to horse movement controls.

E-MAIL FROM DR CAMILLA WEYER TO VETERINARIANS

Dear Colleagues

As of the 1st July 2015 movement of horses from the infected zone into the AHS Controlled Area will revert to the normal process according to the notice distributed by State Veterinarian Boland in December 2014 (See below). As a reminder to all I also attach the current AHS Movement Control Protocol (see below).

Please also find below our new prenotification form (Word Document) that MUST be filled in and sent through to svboland@elsenburg.com and copy in censuswc2012@gmail.com PRIOR to movement of any horse into the Controlled Area, or across zones within the Controlled Area. If you cannot email the form and need to fax please use the fax number 086 558 9818.

Please take note of the following points on this prenote:

1. **the destination and origin holdings** are very important, as we often have to use this form in order to follow up on horses that have moved after an outbreak has been reported.
2. **The contact details** at destination are of equal importance for the same reason.
3. Please make sure you are aware of what **passports are acceptable** for movement purposes, for example the old Studbook passports without the proper horse ID picture and description are not acceptable., and in the case of passports from other countries that do not have AHS vaccination and movement control pages in them, please ensure that you contact either SVBoland or Dr Weyer (equineresearchcentre@gmail.com) to ensure that all the correct documentation accompanies the horse.
4. Please note **the addition of the paragraph stating which state vet you as the vet have been in contact with to ensure that there have been no AHS cases within the last 30 days in a 40km radius.**

Please remember that for this pre-note and for the Health certificate that you are signing in the passport, it is your name that you are signing and, therefore your responsibility to ensure that the details in the passport are correct. **DO NOT sign a health certificate of a passport that has no details in it. Especially one that does not have the identification page filled in. DO NOT sign a Health Certificate for a horse that you are not sure where it comes from (e.g. in your parking lot, in the horse box, for someone who is not your bona fide client).**

Please remember that all horses moving into the Controlled Area from the infected zone need to have a **health certificate 48hrs prior to movement, a movement permit from the state vet** of origin which is valid for 14 days, and then the **prenote must be completed and sent in as described above.**

For movements within the Controlled Area, across zones must have a health certificate 48hrs prior to movement and the pre-note sent as described above.

Please note that the Health Certificate should be IN the passport except for exceptional cases which have been arranged with SVBoland or Dr Weyer.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at any time for queries or contact Danielle Pienaar (censuswc2012@gmail.com) for help with movement organisation and contact details for different areas.

Regards

Dr Camilla Weyer

BVSC, MSc

DAFF authorised Veterinarian (Ref: 1/2/1/7/1)

State Vet Boland authorised Veterinarian

(Movement Control and Equine Disease Surveillance) and Research Officer, Equine Research Centre Cape Town

PRE-NOTIFICATION TEMPLATE

LETTERHEAD OF PRACTICE

PRE-NOTIFICATION OF HORSE MOVEMENT

I have examined the horse(s) listed below and certified them fit for movement in accordance with the existing African horse sickness control policy and regulations on(date)

These horses will be moving on (Date) from the farm/ holding in the district

In the AHS infected/ protection/ surveillance/ free zone (circle the correct zone).

To the farm/holding in the district In the AHS protection/ surveillance/ free zone (circle the correct zone)

Contact details at Destination:

Name..... Cell no

Passport Nr.	Horse Name/ Microchip number	Last AHS 1 date	Last AHS 2 date

I have confirmed with the State Veterinarian of Origin, Dr that the property of origin is not under any movement restrictions and there have been no of the property in the last 40 days.

Practice Stamp

Name of Private Veterinarian:

Signature:.....

Note: This form must be emailed to State Veterinarian Boland at symboland@elsenburg.com and copy in censuswc2012@gmail.com **prior to the movement**

Please go to next page for the Movement Control Protocol



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AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS (AHS) CONTROL POLICY:

MOVEMENT CONTROL PROTOCOL:

Standard Operating Procedure for the Movement of Equines into, and within the African Horse Sickness Controlled Area

The purpose of this policy is to provide a clear and concise summary of the requirements which must be complied with, before an equine can be moved into or within the African Horse Sickness Controlled Area. This document is based on the guidelines given in the OIE International Animal Health Code, as well as South African and European legislation. All words printed in italics must be interpreted according to the definitions given in the foot notes below. All quotes in the footnotes of this text are from the 23rd Edition, of 2014, of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*¹; the Ninth Edition, of 2000, of the Community Legislation on Equidae; or the relevant Government Gazettes.

This policy has subsequently been updated which was necessitated in part by the changes in the boundaries of the AHS Protection Zone (EU Decision 2001/622/EC of 27th July 2001 and Animal Diseases Regulations No. R885 of 21st September 2001) and changes in testing protocols.

1. BOUNDARIES OF THE AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS (AHS) CONTROLLED AREA

The AHS Controlled Area consists of the following 3 control zones:

(1) African horse sickness free zone:

Northern boundary: Blaauwberg Road (M14),

Eastern boundary: Koeberg Road (M14), Platteklouf Road (M14), N7 Highway, N1 Highway and M5 Highway.

Southern boundary: Ottery Road, Prince George's Drive, Wetton Road, Riverstone Road, Tennant Road, Newlands Drive, Paradise Road, Union Drive, Rhodes Drive up to the Newlands Forestry station and across Echo Gorge of Table Mountain to Camps Bay.

Western boundary: Coastline from Camps Bay to Blaauwberg Road.

(2) African horse sickness surveillance zone:

The Magisterial Districts of Cape Town, Vredenburg, Hopefield, Mooresburg, Malmesbury, Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Kuilsrivier, Goodwood, Wynberg, Simonstown, Somerset West, Mitchells Plain and Strand.

(3) African horse sickness protection zone:

¹ Code means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code



The Magisterial Districts of Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Ceres, Tulbagh, Worcester, Caledon, Hermanus, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Montagu, and Swellendam. The **entry/exit points** on the main routes between the controlled and infected areas are:

- N7** Between Clanwilliam and Klawer at Trawal
- N1** Between Touwsriver and Matjiesfontein
- N2** Between Swellendam and Heidelberg

(NB: see map **Annex 2** page 7)

2. MOVEMENT CONTROLS

No *equine*² may be moved into or between zones of the African Horse Sickness Controlled Area, without a permit or permission in the latter case from an *official veterinarian*³ or his or her designated signatory. These permits stipulate certain conditions, which must be complied with in order for the movement to be legal.

(NB: see **ANNEX 1** on page 6 for a **Summary of Movement Criteria**) for Registered Equidae

Registered equine means any equine registered and identified by means of an identification document, issued by an approved breeding authority or any competent authority of the country where the animal originated, which manages the studbook or register for that breed of animal or any international association or organization which manages horses for competition or racing. The South African identification documents (passports) currently recognized are:

- The National Horse Racing Authority passport (issued by NHRA)
- The FEI group IX passport (issued by SAEF)
- The FEI international passport (issued by FEI) and
- The South African Horse Import/Export Council passport (SAHIEC)

These passports are accepted as proof of registration, provided they have been completed by the relevant organization.



² *Equine*
Defined in terms of the Animal Diseases act: means horses, mules and donkeys

³ *Official Veterinarian*
means a veterinarian authorized by the *Veterinary Administration* of the country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of *commodities* and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.2.2 of this *Code*.

Registered equidae may move with movement permits and passports from the infected zone into the African Horse Sickness Controlled Area and within the Controlled Area provided:

- The AHS vaccination has been done by a private or official veterinarian or designated official (see 3.1) not less than 60 days and not more than 24 months prior to movement, and signed in the passport by the issuing veterinarian or official.
- The issuing private veterinarian informs the *official veterinarian* at destination of the intended movement by means of a faxed or emailed pre-notification form (See Annex 3).

2.1 Other Equidae

Any unregistered equines (i.e. unvaccinated donkeys and mules and zebra) can only be moved into the AHS Controlled Area during the months of **July and August** provided:

- permission is first obtained from the official veterinarian in the controlled area to move the animals into the area
- they have been kept in an approved **quarantine** facility for at least **40 days** prior to departure situated in an area where environmental conditions are such that vector activity is minimal.
- veterinary examination within 48 hours of departure does not detect clinical symptoms of AHS or other infectious diseases and or infestation with external parasites.
- a permit is issued by the official veterinarian at origin
- they have been subjected to a real-time PCR on a whole blood sample collected not more than 3 days prior to the end of the quarantine period, which reported a negative result.
- (**NB:** zebra are not allowed to be vaccinated)
- they were transported during daylight hours.
- they are suitably **identified by means of a microchip or other form of permanent identification (e.g. tattoo or branding)**

Imported, unvaccinated equines may only move directly from the Kempton Park Quarantine station, or any other state approved quarantine station within the infected zone, during the months of **July, August and September** under the following conditions:

- Written permission must be obtained from the Director of Veterinary Services.
Horses must test negative on real time PCR testing of a whole blood sample 48 hrs. prior to movement
A state vet permit and health certificate completed by the SV and the private vet at origin as with all other movements



2.2 Slaughter Equidae

These equidae may not enter the free zone and can only enter the surveillance and protection zones with permits, under official veterinary supervision, for immediate slaughter at a designated abattoir.

2.4 Temporary movement from the surveillance zone to free zone movements

The horse must originate from a designated holding in the surveillance zone to be granted a **multiple movement permit**, which is attached to the passport, provided:

- The AHS vaccination records have been certified by a veterinarian in the passport and the passport accompanies the animal.
- The horse does not return from an area/holding under veterinary restrictions.
- The surveillance zone holding is a registered holding.
- The horse is only admitted from two hours after sunrise until 2 hours before sunset on the same day.
- The horse is kept separate from equidae not of equal health status.

2.5 Re-entry into the free zone after temporary movement to the surveillance zone.

The horse can move back into the free zone from a designated holding in the surveillance zone under a **multiple movement permit** attached to the passport provided:

- The AHS vaccination records have been certified in the passport accompanying the horse, by an *official veterinarian*.
- The horse does not return from an area/holding under veterinary restrictions.
- The surveillance zone holding is included in the monitoring program.
- The horse is only admitted from 2 hours after sunrise to 2 hours before sunset on the same day.
- The horse is kept separate from equidae not of equal health status.

Movements out of the AHS controlled area

Equidae moving out of the controlled area can do so without a movement permit or health certificate.



3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OWNER

3.1 Ensuring Vaccination Status

It is compulsory for all equines in the Republic of South Africa, except for equines in the African horse sickness free zone and surveillance zone to be immunized between the ages of 6 and 9 months, then again between the ages of 12 and 15 months and thereafter once every year with an effective *remedy*⁴ by the *responsible person*⁵.*

Equines in the African Horse sickness free zone and surveillance zone shall only be immunized with the written permission of the director.

NB: When equines move to the Controlled Area from the infected zone the most recent AHS vaccine must have been done by a veterinarian or official* at least 60 days before the intended movement, but not longer than 24 months prior to movement.

* The Animal Diseases Regulations: Amendment (No.R885) provided for the following amendment of Table 2, column 4 w.r.t. African horse sickness:

"1. All equines in the Republicbe immunised with an effective remedy by the responsible person: provided that the director in a particular case may determine that such immunisation must be carried out by an officer or a veterinarian."

The following directive regarding **vaccination** against AHS applies:

1. All registered equines in the Republic must be vaccinated by a **veterinarian**
2. or a specifically authorised **Animal Health Technician (AHT)** in the employ of the Veterinary Authority, under direct supervision of the State Veterinarian concerned. AHT's must only be authorised in districts where no private veterinarians are readily available and only following a course of instruction on the Identification of Horses. Both the completed ID document/Application for Passport and the Vaccination Certificate must be signed by the State Veterinarian in charge of the district involved.

3.2 Possession of a valid movement permit



⁴ "remedy" means any stock remedy which has been registered under the Fertilizers, Farm Feed, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No.36 of 1947), including any medicine or veterinary medicine as defined in section 1 of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965)

⁵ responsible person means a manager or owner of land or an owner of animals

Movement permits issued by the state veterinarian at origin may not be issued more than 2 weeks before the movement and can be cancelled in the event of an AHS outbreak.



3.3 Compliance with the permit conditions

A health certificate must be issued within 48 hours of departure.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN ISSUING THE PERMIT

- 1) To only issue permits on written/faxed request of the responsible person, courier services or veterinarian with the **passport** number/s of horse/s to be moved specified. .
- 2) Not to issue permits for animals originating from holdings where AHS has occurred during the last 40 days within 30 km of such a holding.
- 3) To ensure permits are only issued where the conditions stipulated on the permit are met and provided the permit can be issued in accordance with section 2 above.
- 4) To liaise with the *official veterinarian* at destination before issuing the permit should there be any unforeseen factor/s which increase the risk of allowing such a movement
- 5) To keep a register of permits issued and display a continuing ethical responsibility should AHS outbreaks occur subsequent to permit issuance.
- 6) To acquaint his/herself with the current requirements for a valid passport.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRIVATE VETERINARIAN

- 1) To issue the animal with the attached health certificate or complete the one in the passport, ethically signed, within 48 hours of departure.
- 2) To acquaint his/herself with the current requirements for a valid passport.
- 3) To ensure as far as reasonably possible, that no cases of AHS have occurred within 30km of the holding of origin, in the last 40 days, prior to issuing a health certificate.
- 4) To inform the state vet at Destination of the intended movement by means of completing and sending the Prenotification Form (See Annex ...)

6. RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AT DESTINATION

- 1) File pre-notification documents for records.
- 2) To inspect equine holdings routinely and whenever otherwise necessary.

7. **UNDERTAKING BY THE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION**

- 1) To provide an auditing service of this system.

8. **CONTACT DETAILS**

State Vet Boland:

Dr Gary Buhrmann
Email: garyb@elsenburg.com
Tel: 021 808 5026

Dr Aileen Pypers
Email: aileenp@elsenburg.com
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STAATSVEEARTS/
STATE VETERINARIAN



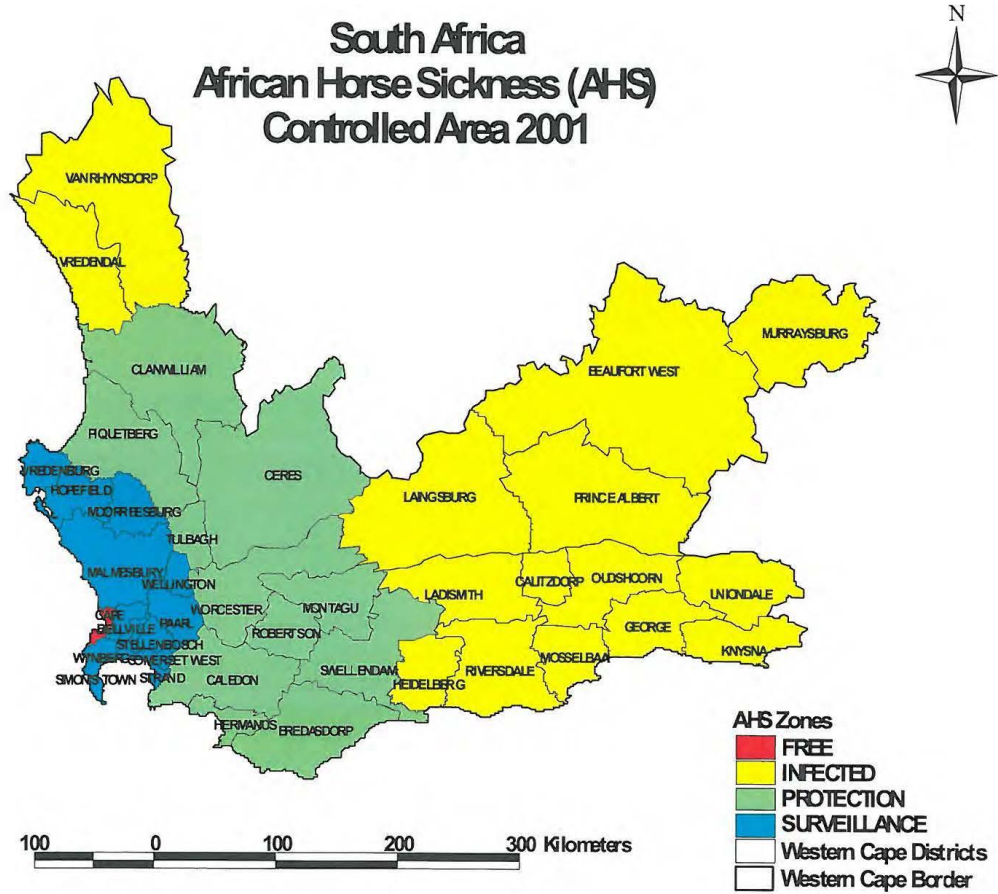
ANNEX 1

The requirements for moving registered equines are summarized as follows:

1. Health Certification by a veterinarian and pre-notification of the movement to SV Boland within 48 hours prior to movement (responsibility of the private veterinarian)
2. In addition to the above, the owner/conveyor must obtain an **official Movement Permit** from the local State Veterinarian (SV) at origin. (responsibility of the person moving the horse)
3. The SV will only issue such a permit if the **risk** is deemed by him/her to be **acceptable**, taking into consideration the prevalence and incidence of AHS in the area, the locality, density and composition of the equine and zebra populations, the time of year, reigning weather conditions, midge numbers, etc. (responsibility of the official veterinarian – state vet)
4. This **permit** is **valid** for **14 days**, and can be recalled at any stage should there be a change in the AHS disease situation.
5. The **Movement Permit** will **only** be **valid** if **accompanied by** a valid AHS **Health Certificate** issued by a veterinarian within 48 hours preceding a movement to the AHS Control Area.
6. This Movement Permit can be issued by an Animal Health Technician, following consultation with the SV or other senior Veterinary Service official, but always signed on behalf of the SV concerned.
7. Faxed copies of the Movement Permit, showing the SV office's fax number, would be acceptable.
8. Record must be kept of all Movement Permits issued, for policing and audit purposes.



ANNEX 2



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN
11 DEC 2015
DR. G. BUHRMANN B.S.
REG. NO: D83/22
WESTERN CAPE

AHS MOVEMENT CONTROL TEMPORARY AMENDMENT – DECEMBER 2015



Western Cape
Government
Agriculture

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To whom it may concern:

Please note that the following changes will be temporarily made to the African horse sickness (AHS) Control Policy: Movement Control Protocol due to the unavailability of AHS vaccine, until such time as vaccine is again freely available and this notice is retracted:

- With reference to vaccination of horses prior to movement of horses into the AHS Controlled Area defined in section 3.1 of the protocol, horses moving into the AHS Controlled Area from the AHS infected zone must have been vaccinated within 24 months, but not less than **40 days**, prior to movement. (The current 60 days has been reduced to 40 days.)
- With reference to vaccination of horses prior to movement within the Controlled Area (from protection zone to surveillance zone, or surveillance zone into free zone) all requirements relating to vaccination are temporarily suspended. Therefore horses may move without vaccination or within 60 days of vaccination from protection zone to surveillance zone, or surveillance zone to free zone.

With regards to movement of horses during the AHS season of 2015:

- All direct movements from the AHS infected zone into the AHS Controlled Zone will be suspended from 01 February 2015 until 30 June 2015. During this period **ALL MOVEMENTS** into the Controlled Area must be done according to the Stop Over Quarantine Protocol at an approved facility. For further information regarding this protocol contact Dr Gary Buhrmann of State Vet Boland or Mrs Danielle Pienaar of the Equine Health Fund.
- The Stop Over Quarantine will include a **mandatory** PCR test on whole blood, by a DAFF approved laboratory on day 14 of quarantine.
- Normal (i.e. direct) movements based on state veterinary permits and AHS outbreaks will apply until 01 February 2014, and will resume after the 30 June 2014, at the discretion of the State Vet Boland.
- Any derogation from this rule will only be granted with the permission of the Director of Animal Health.

Health certificates and state vet permits

- All movements from the AHS infected zone into the AHS Controlled Zone need a permit from the state vet at origin in addition to the health certificate. The state vet at origin will only issue a permit if there are no confirmed outbreaks of AHS within a radius of 30 km for **40 days**. (Changed from 30 days)

Dr. Gary Buhrmann
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HOW YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST AHS?

Please visit the Equine Health Fund website to find out more :

<http://www.equinehealthfund.co.za/News/YouWanttoHelpintheFightAgainstAHS.aspx>

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH YOUR FRIENDS ON FACEBOOK