



African Swine Fever in Belgium

Post-crisis measures



Jozef Hooyberghs DVM, MSc

Head of the “animal health section” – Directorate Animal Health - Control Policy (FASFC)

Overview

1. Belgian context
2. Measures in domestic pigs
3. Measures in wild boar
4. Awareness raising campaign



1. Belgian context

Competences in Belgium

Federal level : Domestic animal health <-> Regional level : Wild animal health

Before the outbreak : **strong network between ASF (potential) partners** -> taskforce ASF, working group Wildlife etc. => **RAPID DETECTION = RAPID RESPONSE**

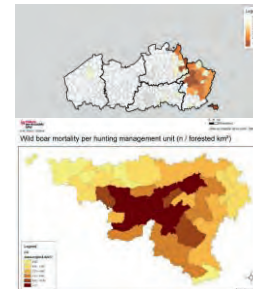


Distribution of the domestic pig sector and the wild boar population

- **Domestic pigs** : most of the farms situated in the north and northwest
- **Wild boar** : highest distribution in the southern region



Domestic pig sector



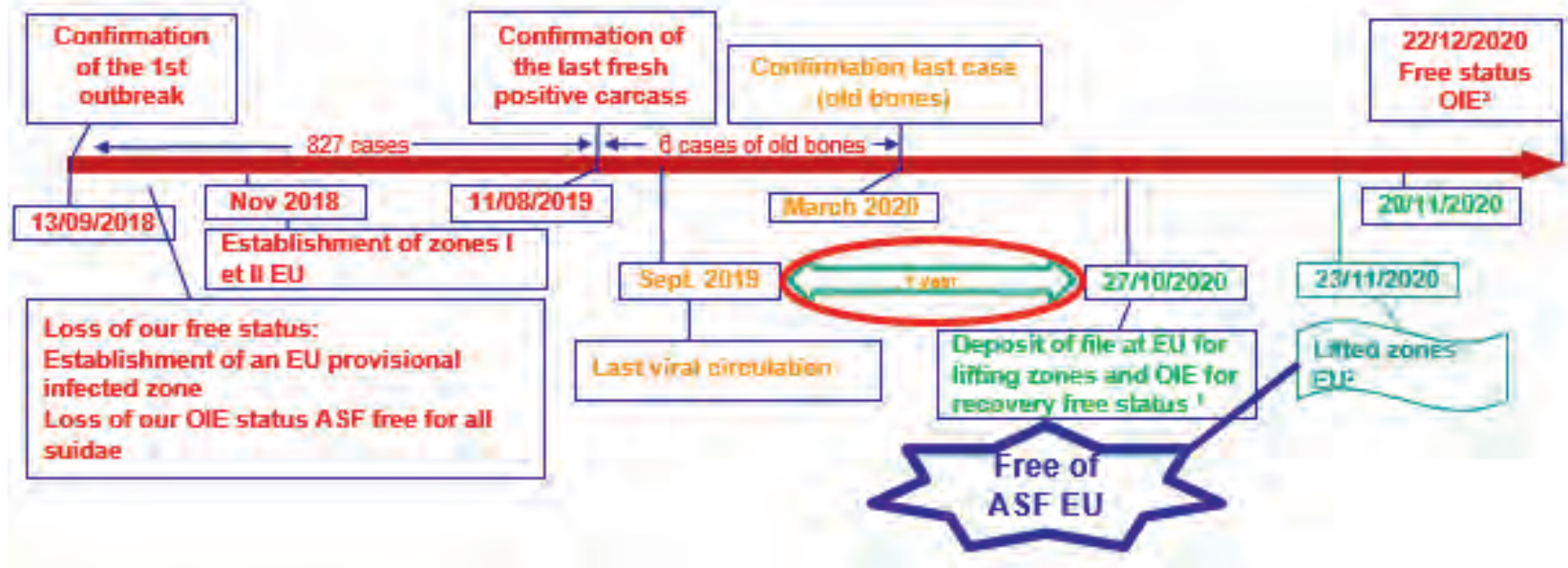
Wild boar distribution



1. Belgian context

Eradication of ASF in Belgium

- No cases in domestic pigs
- Recovery of our free status for wild boars in 2020



2. Measures in domestic pigs



1) Preventive measures already in place for the whole of Belgium before the crisis :

- Infrastructure requirements (disinfection baths, dedicated clothing, etc.)
- Operational requirements (register for visitors, restriction on access, no access to persons that have been in contact with wild boar in the prior 72 hours, etc.)
- Prevent contact between domestic pigs and wild boar (double fence or a partition made of hard material for outdoor farms)
- Mandatory notification to the FASFC in case of any ASF suspicion



2. Measures in domestic pigs



2) New measures on pig farms in the whole of Belgium since the crisis

- Assembly of pigs prohibited (except for slaughter)
- Only 1-1 transports of pigs (except to the slaughterhouse and cat. 2 assembly center)
- No visitors allowed to pig farms if not needed
- Enhanced passive surveillance: in case of sickness of pigs, 3 pigs have to be sampled for ASF tests before a treatment is installed regardless the clinical symptoms (currently under review)
- **BIOSECURITY enforcement**

Since 1st of June 2021 new legislation with additional biosecurity measures: mandatory yearly evaluation of the biosecurity measures applied on pig farms -> Biocheck tool used by the farm veterinarian

Goals :

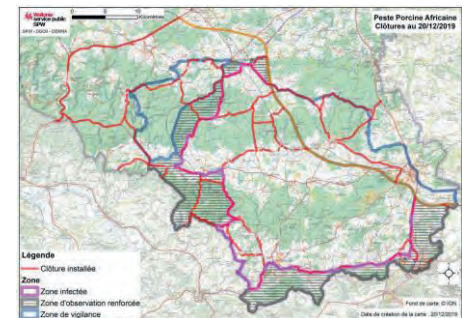
- Evaluation of the level of biosecurity of all pig farms
- Enhance the level of the biosecurity of the pig farms
- If level is too low/major non-conformity -> FASFC takes action !



3. Measures in wild boar

1) Measures since the crisis

- Fence network in and around the former ASF zones is maintained
 - Only some sections have been dismantled because of accident risks
- Follow up and reduction (if possible) of wild boar population
- (Enhanced) passive + active surveillance
 - Former infected zone : Until June 2023, 100% wild boar shot are tested and destroyed
 - Former white zone: Since 1st April 2021, animals allowed for consumption but sampling by the VTs on shot wild boars maintained
 - Whole territory (Wallonia and Flanders): 100% wild boar found dead are tested and destroyed + enhanced passive surveillance



3. Measures in wild boar



2) Preparedness in case of a new introduction

- Prepare and store materials: 30 km of electric fencing, traps, keep night shooting equipment operational, lead a team of sniffing dogs
- Prepare and update georeferenced data useful for the detection of carcasses and the destruction of wild boar
- Communication towards hunters
- WB Shooting plans (guidelines and dashboards)



4. Awareness raising campaign

Raising awarness before, during and post crisis

- Awareness raising of **all actors** -> veterinarians, pig famers, hunters, forestry workers but also truck drivers, the general public and the travellers!
- Waste management for rest areas (along traffic axes)



Awareness raising through :

- Meetings (such as the taskforce ASF)
- Newsletters and recomandations to veterinarians, pig farmers and hunters
- Brochures destined to all actors and in different languages !

PESTE PORCINE AFRICAINE : RECOMMANDATIONS AUX CHASSEURS PRATIQUANT LE TOURISME DE CHASSE À L'ÉTRANGER

CONTEXTE ACTUEL

En septembre 2024 à décembre 2020, la peste porcine africaine (PPA) a fortement affecté la population de sangliers en Belgique, un phénomène qui se poursuit actuellement dans de nombreux autres pays, notamment par les retours de chasseurs de sangliers en Belgique. Les mesures de prévention de la PPA sont donc essentielles à ce moment-là.

RECOMMANDATIONS :

- 1. Éviter tout contact direct avec les sangliers (à l'exception de la chasse à la carabine).
- 2. Éviter de manipuler les sangliers (à l'exception de la chasse à la carabine).
- 3. Éviter de toucher les sangliers (à l'exception de la chasse à la carabine).
- 4. Éviter de manipuler les sangliers (à l'exception de la chasse à la carabine).
- 5. Éviter de manipuler les sangliers (à l'exception de la chasse à la carabine).

VIGILANCE ET PRÉCAUTIONS PENDANT ET APRÈS LA CHASSE

En raison de la présence de sangliers dans les zones de chasse, les chasseurs doivent être particulièrement vigilants et prendre des précautions pendant et après la chasse.

African swine fever is spreading across Europe! Let's fight this disease together!

How can you help? ASF is spreading across Europe and affecting pig and wild boar.

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Afrikaanse varkenspest is in opmars in Europa! Laten we samen de ziekte bestrijden!

De afrikaanse varkenspest (AVP) is in opmars in Europa en heeft ook wilde zwijnen en varkens in België getroffen.

Wat kan u doen?

1. Vermijd contact met wilde zwijnen en varkens.

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4. Vermijd contact met wilde zwijnen en varkens.

5. Vermijd contact met wilde zwijnen en varkens.

Afrykanski pomor ěwle rozprzestrzenia si ̄ w Europie! Walczmy z nim wspólnie!

Afrykańska gorączka wieprzowska (AGW) rozprzestrzenia się w Europie i dotyczy również dzikich świń i świń w Polsce.

Jak możemy pomóc?

1. Unikaj bezpośredniego kontaktu z dzikimi świńmi i farmami.

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Thank you for your attention !

