

Better Training for Safer Food

Initiative

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER SURVEILLANCE
AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The main tasks of the Competent Authorities to provide <u>early reactions</u> of the suspicions and confirmations of ASF in wild boar and domestic pigs

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BTSF

Belgrade, Serbia 6-8/11/2018



...Let's learn from Vittorio: high risk period

FIRST

of an infection into a Country and the has been detected as infected and first detection of the infection

The length of the $1^{
m st}$ HRP depends on $oldsymbol{1}$ the efficacy and efficiency of the surveillance scheme in place

AIM of SURVEILLANCE: to reduce as much as possible the 1st high risk period

SECOND

The period between the introduction. The period between the first animal the establishment of measures to prevent virus spreading

Outbreak management



ASF video:



European Commission



Food safety

Picture by FVS, Latvia









Food safety

Picture by FVS, Latvia



Is any (early) response necessary when you see something like this in a farm or in a forest???



The main steps to be followed to be successful:

AWARENESS -

about the disease among private practitioners, farmers, hunters, forestry workers, veterinary authorities etc.



NOTIFICATION CHAIN -

<u>clear notification chain</u> from farm to veterinarian, from hunter to veterinary authority, from veterinarian to veterinary authority.

From veterinary authority:

- internal communication
- national communication (other authorities, stakeholders, politicians, public in general (communication plan!))
- international communication (EC, OIE, neighbouring countries, trade partners)



DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM -

laboratory network, knowledge and skills in sampling (type of samples, sample logistics, laboratory capacity



Picture by Food and Veterinary Service, Latvia



OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (1) -

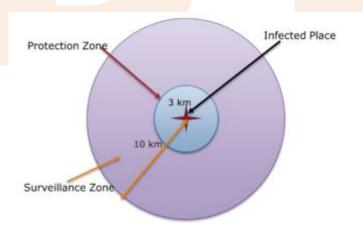
- TRAINED, COMPETENT <u>VETERINARY AUTHORITY</u> IN ALL LEVELS CENTRAL AND REGIONAL (to be sure that everybody is aware of the specific tasks/responsibilities) (to prevent gaps or overlapping)
- CLEAR COOPERATION SCHEMES WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS (rescue service, local governments, environmental service, forest service, farmers associations, hunters union etc.)



OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (2)

Competent authority:

- KNOWLAGE, TEMPLAITS AND ACCEES TO DIFFERENT DOCUMENTS (orders, letters, mapping tools, online notification systems etc.)







OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (3)

Competent authority:

- management of ASF expert group meetings
- Well functioning expert group is of great importance!

(Specially expertise by wildlife biologists, forestry managers and by hunters)

Food safety



OPERATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (4)

Competent authority:

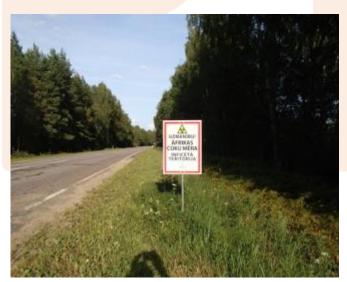
- knowledge about all the practical <u>tasks</u> to be carried out in the <u>affected farm:</u>
- enforcement of movement restrictions
- representative sampling, correct interpretation of laboratory results
- epidemiological investigation
- traceability procedures of animals
- product recalling channels
- culling methods and capacities, rendering possibilities
- material, technical and human recourses necessary to manage the outbreak...



Measures to be applied:

- restriction and demarcation of the affected

holding







Measures to be applied:

- culling of all pigs in the holding/farm (1)







Measures to be applied:

- culling of all pigs in the holding/farm (2)





COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1099/2009 Protection of Animals at the Time of Killing

Depopulation Art.18

- Must have within the Contingency Plan an Action Plan and SOPs for Compliance with Regulation Before Operation commences
- CA to take any appropriate action to <u>safeguard the welfare of the animals</u> in the best available conditions
- -"....in exceptional circumstances, the competent authority may grant derogations from one or more of the provisions of this Regulation where it considers that compliance is likely to affect human health or significantly slow down the process of eradication of a disease"
- Annual Report to Commission



Measures to be applied:





Measures to be applied:

- carcass disposal (2)





Measures to be applied:

- disinfection after culling (stables, trucks, equipment etc.)







Early response to ASF in wild boar

Measures:

- Expert group wild life biologists, hunters etc.
- Define infected area
- Elaboration of eradication plan:
 - Reports on the epidemiological situation
 - Definition of the infected area
 - Awareness activities
 - Coordination with hunters etc.
 - Surveillance of hunted and found dead wild boar
 - Surveillance measures for domestic pigs



Measures in the infected area regarding wild boar (1)

- In the infected area sampling and testing of all hunted

animals and all found dead/sick animals).



(Principle of sampling in the whole country based on enhanced passive surveillance: all found dead and sick wild boar have to be

tested for ASF using qRT-PCR.)

- carcass storage until laboratory results





Measures in the infected area regarding wild boar (2)

- Hunting restrictions to avoid excessive movement of animals
- Biosecurity requirements for hunters (dressing areas, carcass storing conditions, test results, by-product removal and destruction, disinfection etc.)
- Carcass removal and safe destruction
- Targeted hunting, priority adult and sub-adult females
- Baiting instead of feeding



Enforcement of measuresand restrictions

Competent authority has to implement **control system** of all the measures and restrictions applied/requested...



Preparedness

- Risk Analysis
- Planning
- Training

- Simulation Exercises...





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