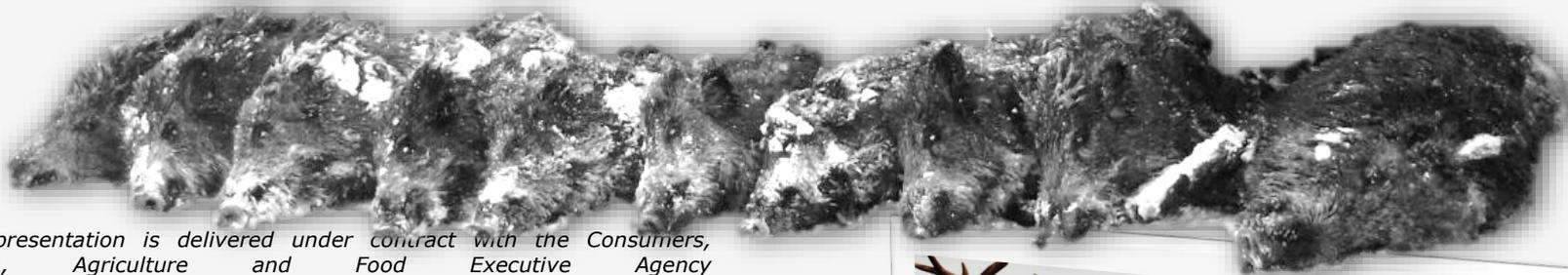


# Better Training for Safer Food Initiative

## Biosecurity principles during hunting



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SVI Viatko Alexandrov

Zagreb, 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> November 2019

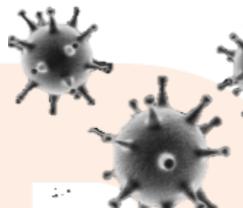


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## Issues addressed

- The philosophy of biosecurity
- Basic rules for handling and management of hunted wild boar.
- Game collection centers.
- Practical implementation of safe disposal of carcasses and products thereof and
- hunting related activities carried out in at risk and infected areas.





**Source of  
infection**

**The epidemiology**



**Susceptible animals**  
Does density of  
animals matter?



**A set of environmental factors  
enabling the combination of the  
above mentioned components.**

# Transmission of disease

Foetus;  
Milk;  
Colostrum;

Direct	Indirect	Air
Direct contact; Droplet path; Mating; Birth;	Secretions; Excretions; Products; Vectors; Environment;	Droplet path; Dust

## Biosecurity

- ✓ A set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the *risk* of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, *infections* or *infestations* to, from and within an animal population.

Glossary TAHC OIE 2018

- ✓ The implementation of measures that reduce the risk (1) of the introduction and (2) spread of disease agents; it requires the adoption of a set of attitudes and behaviors by people to reduce risk in all activities involving domestic, captive/exotic and wild animals and their products”

(FAO/OIE/World Bank, 2008 – Good Practices for Biosecurity)

## General Provisions in the EU Legislation

# Definition

**Art. 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 (the Animal Health Law):**

\*\*\*

*(23) '**biosecurity**' means the sum of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of the introduction, development and spread of diseases to, from and within:*

*(a) an animal population, or*

*(b) an establishment, zone, compartment, means of transport or any other facilities, premises or location;*



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# One Health approach

*"One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral, and trans-disciplinary approach - working at local, regional, national, and global levels - to achieve optimal health and well-being outcomes recognizing the interconnections between people, animals, plants and their shared environment"*

# Outcomes from the One Health Approach

- More interdisciplinary programs in education, training, research, and established policy
- More information sharing related to disease detection, control, diagnosis, education and research
- **More prevention of diseases.....**



# “One Health” principle & the EU Animal Health Law

- A single law - simpler and clearer rules;
- Aims to support the EU livestock sector in its quest towards competitiveness and safe and smooth EU market of animals and of their products, leading to growth and jobs in this important sector;
- **Responsibilities are clarified for farmers, vets and others dealing with animals; Hunters!!!!**
- Use of new technologies for animal health activities - surveillance of pathogens, electronic identification and registration of animals;
- Better early detection & control of animal diseases, including emerging diseases linked to climate change;
- More flexibility to adjust rules to local circumstances;
- A better legal basis for monitoring animal pathogens resistant to antimicrobial agents.

## General Provisions in the EU Legislation

### In the AHL

- set out as a requirement as regards zones, compartments, establishment
- As obligation to operators and animal professionals
  - In AD control/prevention measures

# Article 10 (AHL)

## Responsibilities for animal health and biosecurity measures

1. Operators shall:

\*\*\*

(b) where appropriate, **take such biosecurity measures** regarding kept animals, and products.....for:

(i) the species and categories of kept animals and products;

(ii) the type of production; and

(iii) the risks involved, taking into account:

— geographical location and climatic conditions; and

— local circumstances and practices;

(c) where appropriate, **take biosecurity measures regarding wild animals.**

\*\*\*

4. **The biosecurity measures** ..... shall be implemented..... through:

(a) physical protection measures, which may include:

(i) enclosing, fencing, roofing, netting, as appropriate;

(ii) cleaning, disinfection and control of insects and rodents;

\*\*\*

## ***Article 11 (AHL)***

### ***Knowledge of animal health***

1. Operators and animal professionals shall have adequate knowledge of:
  - (a) animal diseases, including those that are transmissible to humans;
  - (b) **biosecurity principles;**

# Hunters & Biosecurity



Food Safety



# Risk factors



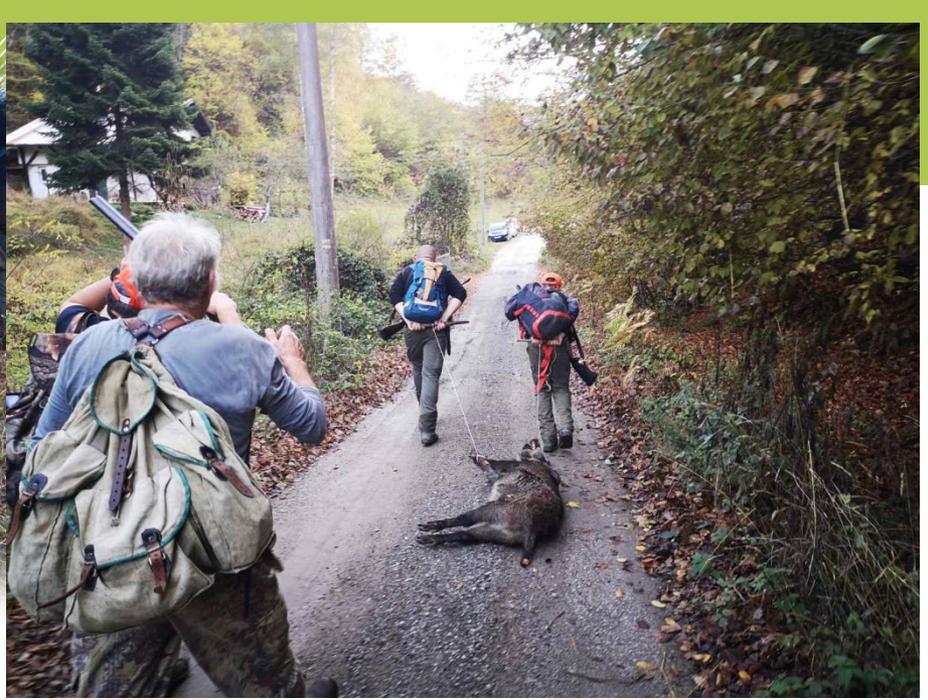




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Food Safety





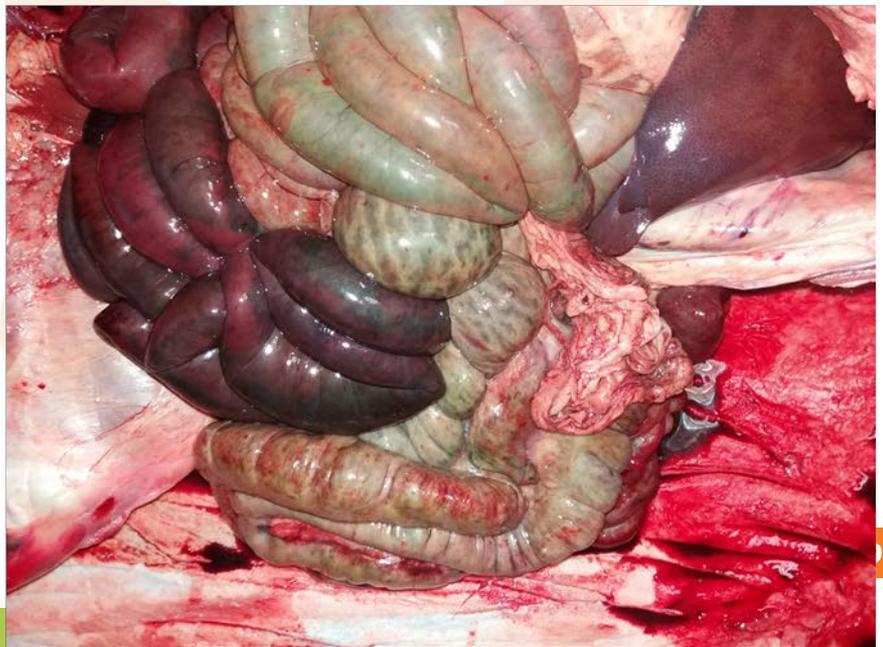
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## Strategic approach to the management of African Swine Fever for the EU SANTE/7113/2015 - Rev 10

### *c) ASF measures to be applied for wild boar*

#### 3.1.4. Minimum biosecurity requirements for hunters and for all staff searching for and handling wild boar carcasses:

These should be foreseen by the competent authority; at least these aspects should be included every time hunting of wild boar is performed or wild boar carcasses are handled in areas under restriction as defined in Decision 2014/709/EU or in at risk areas :

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- a) *At least one dedicated authorised dressing facility should be available for each hunting ground. The dressing area should be protected against unauthorised access by people and animals, equipped with water, sufficient effective disinfectants available and waste collection equipment. In case dressing area is not present in the hunting ground, then the closest hunting ground with a dressing facility should be used.*
- b) *For each hunting ground a facility/premise should be equipped with refrigerator (or procedures reaching equivalent results in terms of keeping the carcass until laboratory results are available).*
- c) *Hunted wild boar should remain in the premises of the hunting ground until tested; only negative carcasses can be released. To achieve this individual identification of carcasses is required.*
- d) *Offal from hunted wild boar should not be removed from the animal in the field; shot wild boar should be brought to dedicated authorised dressing facilities limiting loss of body fluids (including blood).*
- e) *After dressing the wild boar, the place and equipment used (including transport vehicles) should be washed and disinfected with authorized disinfectants.*
- f) *Animal by products should be collected and processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.*
- g) *Biosecurity measures shall be applied when searching for and handling wild boar carcasses to avoid possible contamination of vehicles, yards and houses.*

## Hunting in Bulgaria is allowed only if:



- *Place in place for cutting...*
- *Place/mechanism for disposal of ABP*
- *Place/Fridge for keeping of carcasses(meat) till negative result for ASF*
- *There are trained designated persons for sampling and biosecurity*
- *Declaration for biosecurity for the event signed by all hunters...*

### The situation by end of Oct 2019: all Bulgaria in Parts II and III of Dec 2014/709

- Domestic pigs - 41 outbreaks with 142 036 pigs
- Wild boar – 78 infected areas with 123 confirmed cases (102 found dead/ 18 hunted/3 road killed)



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## Disposal of carcasses & ABP

Environmental issues to be considered!







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## Collection of the WB shot





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**“Once you pull the trigger,  
the fun stops and the work begins”**





## Places for cutting/skinning of WB & disposal of ABP



**Always clean and disinfect at the end...**

# Game collection centers



- Keep carcasses till negative result for ASF & *Trichinella*
- Sampling
- Disposal of ABP



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## Sampling and biosecurity

# Cleaning & Disinfection



Before leaving the hunting area cleaning & disinfection of all:

- Vehicles
- Shoes/boots
- Knives
- Cutting place
- .....

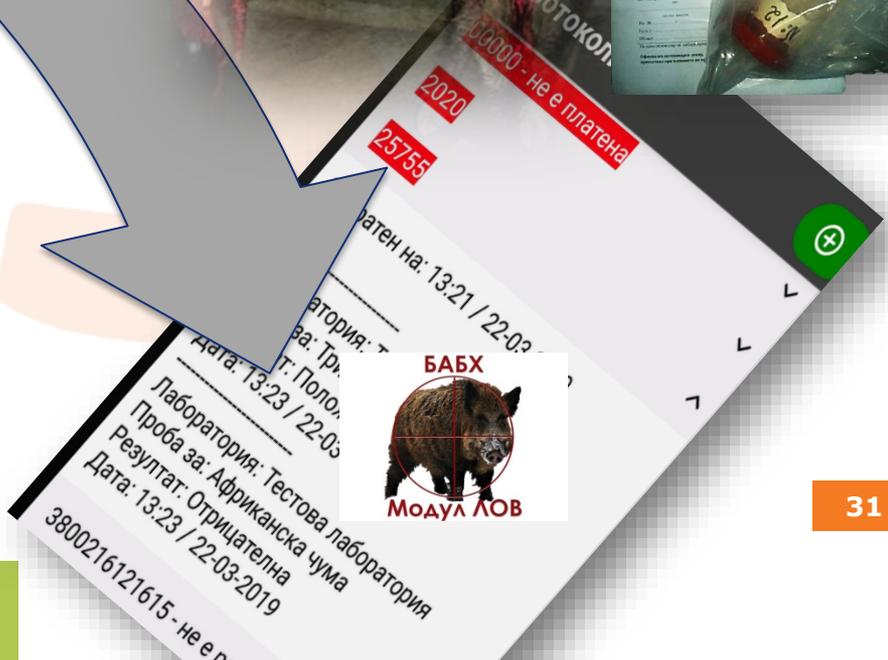
Wash clothes when back home.....

**Use the appropriate disinfectant!**



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The right component,  
the right order....



Safety

## Tools for hunters' involvement (1)

- Legal obligations
- Controls
- Prescriptions
- Penalties

- Transparency, attitude, engagement...

## Tools for hunters' involvement (2)

“**Awareness** is the ability to directly know and perceive, to feel, or to be cognizant of events. More broadly, it is the state or quality of being conscious of something”

From Animal Health point of view **awareness** helps for:

- **Improve of passive surveillance**
- **Higher level of biosecurity**
- **Control measures**
- **Decision making**

**Long and continuous process!**



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# BIOSECURITY IS IN OUR HANDS



..... a shared responsibility



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# Thank you!

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## **Better Training for Safer Food BTSF**

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