

MODIFIED STAMPING OUT DURING OUTBREAK MANAGEMENT

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4TH MEETING OF THE STANDING GROUP EXPERT (SGE) ON ASF OF THE GF-TADS AFRICA; 15-17 OCTOBER
2024





MODIFIED STAMPING OUT DURING OUTBREAK MANAGEMENT IN LIMITED RESOURCE SETTINGS (AFRICAN CONTEXT)

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PRESENTATION SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION



DIFFERENTS STEPS
(9)



CONCLUSION



INTRODUCTION

- In the context of managing an African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak in a resource-limited country, modified stamping out can be an effective strategy when implemented with careful consideration of available resources and local realities

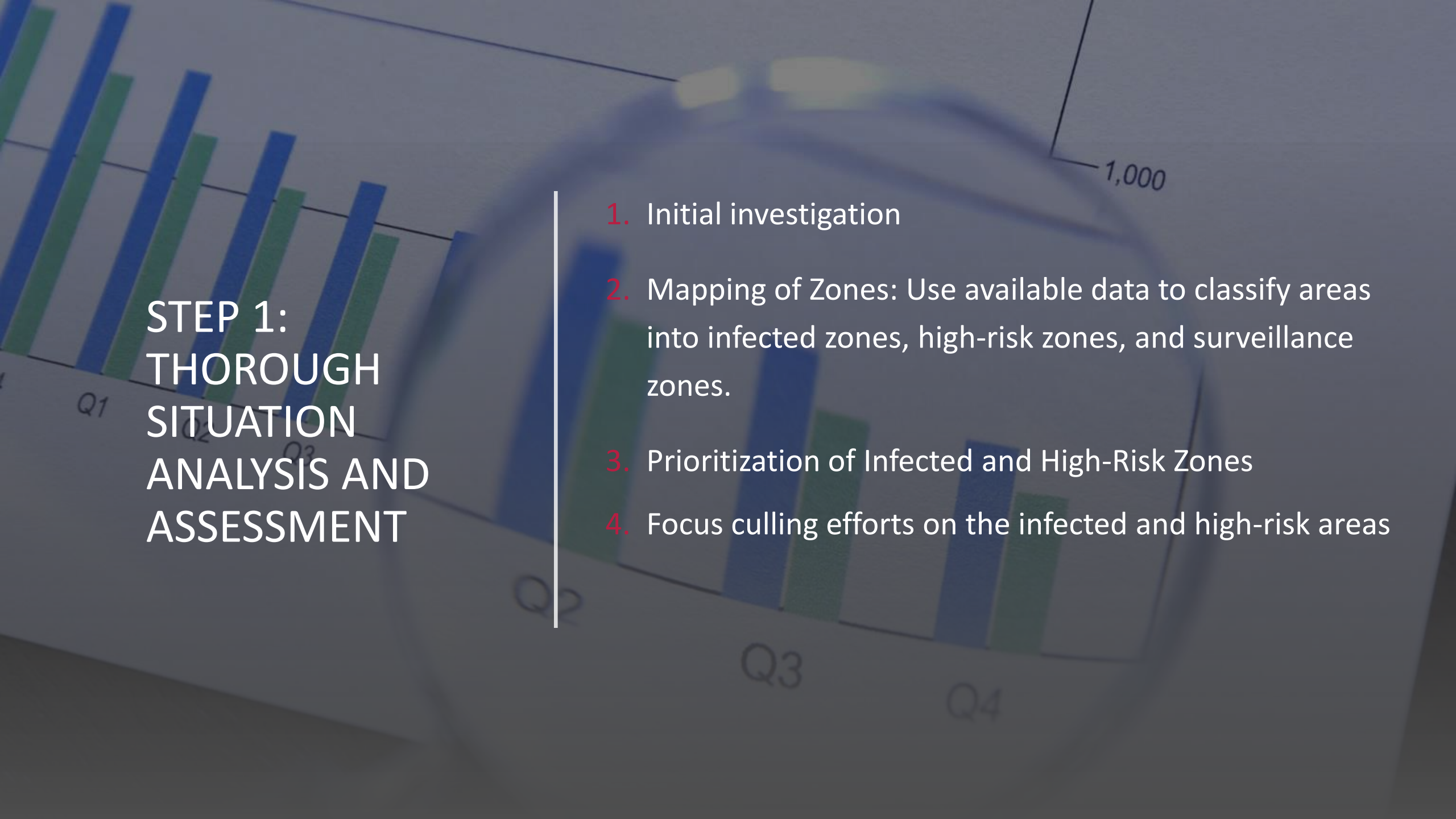


INTRODUCTION

- 1. WOAAH HANDY STATUS II - Stamping out(S): Slaughter of all sick and contaminated animals with destruction of their carcasses (by burying, incineration, etc.) followed by cleansing and disinfection of the premises
- 2. FAO - Stamping out: eradication procedures based on quarantine and slaughter of all infected animals and animals exposed to infection

A group of piglets of various colors (black, white, and spotted) are gathered in a muddy, enclosed space. The walls are made of light-colored, textured material, possibly mud or plaster. The ground is dark and muddy, with some straw or hay scattered around. A large, dark, circular object, possibly a tire, is visible in the lower right corner. A text overlay is present in the center of the image.

**A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH
IS REQUIRED**



STEP 1: THOROUGH SITUATION ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

1. Initial investigation
2. Mapping of Zones: Use available data to classify areas into infected zones, high-risk zones, and surveillance zones.
3. Prioritization of Infected and High-Risk Zones
4. Focus culling efforts on the infected and high-risk areas



STEP 2: Targeted Culling: Rather than culling all animals in an affected zone (as in full stamping out), modified stamping out involves the selective culling of only infected animals and those in direct contact. This prioritizes:

- Animals with clinical signs of ASF.
- Herds in close proximity to confirmed cases.

- **Step 3: Strategic Depopulation in Small Scales involving Culling in Small Herds**

- Since many resource-limited settings involve smallholder farming, modified stamping out may focus on depopulating small herds selectively, reducing the overall economic impact and limiting the spread of ASF



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- **STEP 4: Alternative to Mass Disposal**
Carcass Disposal Options: In resource-limited settings, mass burial or incineration of culled animals might be challenging. Instead, implement:
 - On-Site Burial: Where applicable, bury culled pigs in shallow pits that are dug by hand.
 - Composting: If possible, composting could be a feasible, low-cost method for safe disposal, especially where burial or incineration infrastructure is limited.



- **STEP 5: Enhanced Biosecurity Measures**

- **On-Farm Quarantine:** Farms not immediately culled should be subject to strict quarantine measures, reducing the need for full culling while preventing disease spread.
- **Current biosecurity measures :** disinfection stations, restricted movement of animals and humans, and vector control are key.
- **Training Farmers:** Conduct simple, resource-efficient training sessions to educate farmers on proper biosecurity measures, focusing on cost-effective strategies like the use of basic disinfectants, controlling wild pig populations, and limiting farm visitors.



- **STEP 5: Enhanced Biosecurity Measures**

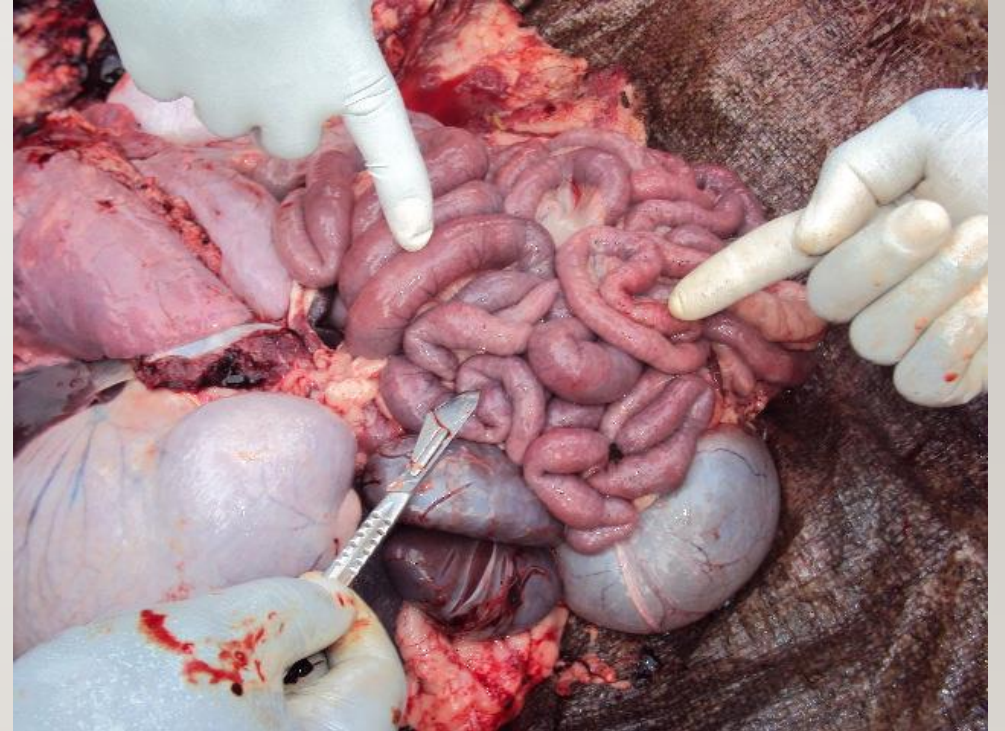
- **Minimize Movement of Animals and Equipment or Controlled Movement:**

Restrict the movement of pigs and pig-related equipment in and out of outbreak areas. Low-cost movement control can be achieved by setting up checkpoints on roads, using local authorities, or engaging community members to monitor movement.





- **STEP 6: Surveillance and Diagnostics**
- **Use of Rapid Diagnostic Tools:** Leverage cheap, portable diagnostic kits to quickly identify infected pigs, particularly in remote areas where laboratory access is limited.
- **Early detection will help target infected areas more accurately.**
- **Community-Based Surveillance:** Encourage community reporting of suspected cases by setting up informal networks with local veterinarians, farmers, and authorities. This can help identify outbreaks early and limit spread through quick intervention.



STEP 7: Compensation Mechanisms: In resource-limited countries, one of the main barriers to compliance with culling is the lack of compensation for farmers.

If possible, set up Partial Compensation: Even if full compensation is not feasible, providing partial compensation or support (feed, restocking programs) can encourage farmer cooperation.

Restocking and Recovery Support as Post-Outbreak Support: After controlling the outbreak, support farmers with low-cost restocking programs, training in sustainable practices, and resilience-building. Consider introducing disease-resistant or more biosecured pig farming methods.

- **STEP 8: Community Involvement:** Local governments or NGOs may help mobilize resources to fund compensations, making it easier to gain community support.
- **Public Awareness and Engagement: Low-Cost Communication Campaigns:** Engage communities with low-cost, accessible communication methods, such as local radio stations, to provide information about ASF, the importance of controlling the outbreak, and how modified stamping out works.
- **Community-Led Response:** Involve local leaders and farmers in the decision-making process to foster trust and compliance with modified stamping-out procedures.



STEP 7: Regional Cooperation involving Cross-Border Collaboration:

ASF is often transboundary, so even in a low-resource country, collaboration with neighboring countries is essential. Engage with regional organizations or countries to share resources, knowledge, and response strategies.



The “modified stamping out” strategy for controlling diseases like African Swine Fever (ASF) involves a combination of depopulation and conventional control strategies.

Target infected and in-contact susceptible animals are humanely euthanized to depopulate - to prevent the spread of the disease

Enhanced bio-security around at-risk animals to create a buffer zone around the outbreak

Infected and in-contact animals are bio securely and safely processed for meat if the processed meat meet safety standards





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