

FACE recommendations for hunters in preparing for and dealing with African swine fever (ASF) in the field

Hunters: Before an outbreak

Knowledge base:

- Consult information provided by your national hunting association and/or authorities:
 - Clinical signs and other ways to monitor for ASF in wild boar.
 - On population management for ASF prevention.
 - On biosecurity measures, see also the [OIE handbook](#), chapter 4 and 5.

Communications:

- Ensure that other stakeholders in your hunting area are informed about the disease and engage with them on relevant actions:
 - Forestry: ASF can prevent hunting in areas where ungulates require management. (damages caused by game can increase due to this ban)
 - Farmers: the need for biosecurity measures.
 - Tourism: inform tourists on risks of ASF spreading.

Wild boar populations:

- Organise monitoring efforts, together with other stakeholders and/or authorities.
 - Contact relevant authorities when there is a suspicion of ASF infected animals.
- Implement strategies in line with national and international recommendations to reduce wild boar populations.

Biosecurity:

- Take the necessary biosecurity precautions when you are in contact with wild boar:
 - Do not visit a domestic pig farm within 48 hours.
 - Dressing area and all instruments used to dress animals are regularly cleaned (making use of approved cleaning products).
- When traveling to or from infected areas, take the necessary biosecurity measures.
 - Do not bring wild boar products (e.g. meat, trophies) with you.
 - Disinfect all the material that came in contact with the wild boar making use of an approved cleaning product).
- Adapt your hunting operation/area for an outbreak:
 - Prepare to implement guidance/rules from your national hunting association/authority.
 - Make sure you have the necessary tools to implement biosecurity measures.

Hunters: After an outbreak

Knowledge:

- Keep your knowledge on ASF up-to-date, share relevant experiences and lessons learned with others, especially with your national hunting association/authorities.

Communication:

- Continue informing stakeholders of the dangers of ASF and how to prevent ASF from spreading.
- Inform others about the measures that you are implementing and seek partnerships to strengthen the impact of those measures.

Wild boar population:

- Implement measures to reduce wild boar populations in non-infected areas and support other measures, where possible, in infected areas:
 - Ascertain which measures need to be implemented from the authorities.
- Ongoing monitoring is important and carcass removal is essential as ASF remains in the environment for a long time:
 - Offer support to authorities in carrying out these tasks.

Biosecurity:

- Make sure you have the necessary training and all equipment in place to implement biosecurity measures.
 - When hunting, or undertaking any other activity that might form a risk to spread ASF , apply all necessary bio security measures and point it out to all involved stakeholders.
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