

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



**Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region
under the GF-TADs umbrella**

Expert mission on African swine fever in Poland, 2015

Standing Group of Experts on ASF
in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region
GF TADs – 3rd Meeting (SGE3)
Moscow, 15 – 16 March 2016

K. Gruzdev (Russia)

SGE Experts

- ***Silvia Bellini (IZSLER, Italy)***
- ***Konstantin Gruzdev (FGBI, ARRIAH, Russia)***
- ***Sergei Khomenko (FAO)***

Period of mission

12 – 16 October 2015

Terms of Reference

- The experts should perform **on the spot visits** in order to gather data and be in a position to formulate recommendations on disease management.
 - The experts should work with the Veterinary Services in order to determine the following aspects:
 - If African swine fever (ASF) is **occurring in domestic pigs** (both in commercial sector and the so called back yard sector) and extent of the areas of occurrence.
 - If ASF is **occurring in wild boar** and geographical distribution of ASF in wild boar.
 - Formulate hypothesis on the **drivers of ASF occurrence** for domestic pigs and back yards.
 - **Propose measures** intended for the control and eradication of ASF under local conditions, in line with the OIE International Standards.
-

Modus Operandi

(a three steps working approach)

- I. Understanding the national strategy for ASF control and eradication
(discussions at central level)
- II. Implementation of ASF strategy at regional level
(visit of affected districts/regions, discussion at local veterinary service)
- III. Implementation of ASF strategy at farm/hunting ground level
(visit of commercial farm, backyard, hunting ground)



Places visited:

1. Central Veterinary Authority in Warsaw

(Central Veterinary Office: opening and closing meetings with the Central Veterinary Authority)

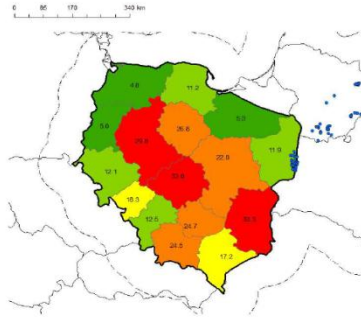
2. Bialystok county

Regional Veterinary Services in Bialystok

- pig commercial farm (160 animals)
- backyard farm
- hunting ground

3. Hajnówka county

(The State Forest Office, local veterinary service, the hunting association)

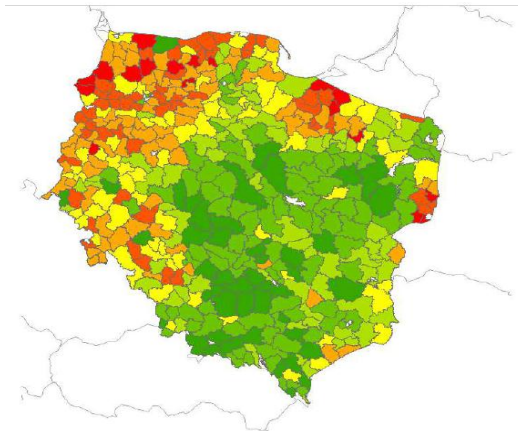


Backyard pigs
heads / km sq

4.840 - 5.339
5.340 - 12.47
12.48 - 18.30
18.31 - 26.62
26.63 - 33.37



• ASF in wild boar (2014-15)



Density of wild boar
Heads / km sq

0.0 - 0.4
0.5 - 0.6
0.7 - 0.9
1.0 - 1.2
1.3 - 1.6
1.7 - 2.2
2.3 - 3.4



Domestic pigs in PL

Pig holdings: 254.284 (52.% of which are holdings from 1 to 10 pigs)

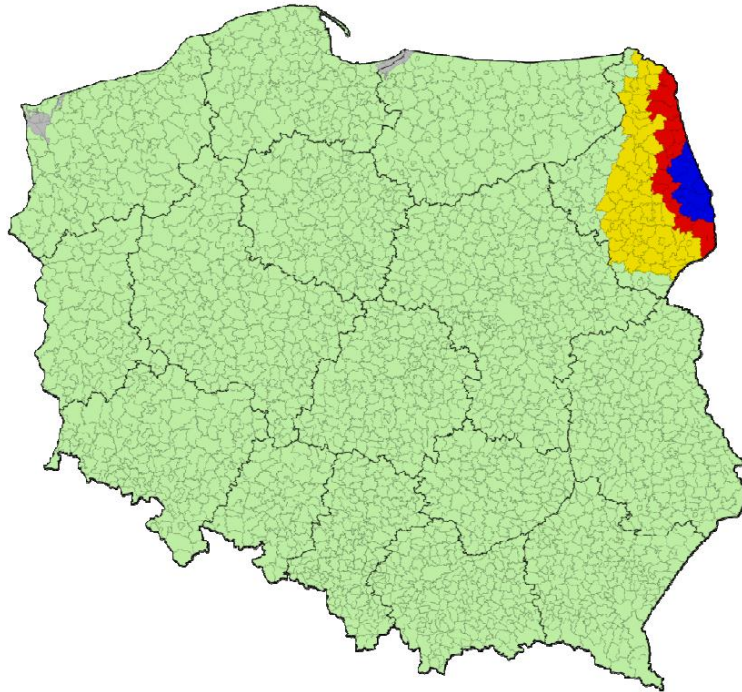
Total: ~Pigs: > 16 *millions* (3,6% of which are in holdings from 1 to 10 pigs)

in Podlaskie Region - Pig holdings: 8.904 (63.% of which are holdings from 1 to 10 pigs);

Pigs: 471.908 (5 % of which are in holdings from 1 to 10 pigs)

Wild boar

-wild boar: (2015) estimated at 284,6 thousand; population density across the country is around 0.7 animal /km sq. , but there is a SE to NW density increase gradient: from 0.1-0.2 to as many as 3-4 animals / km sq (in the NW Poland).

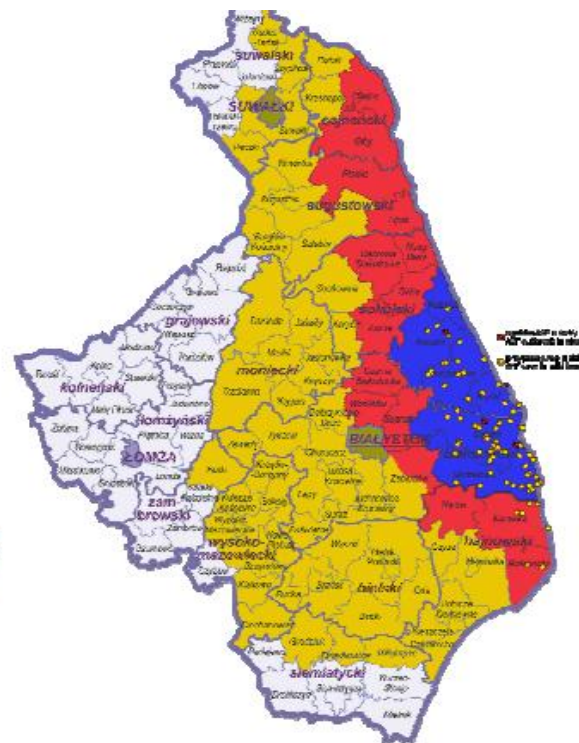
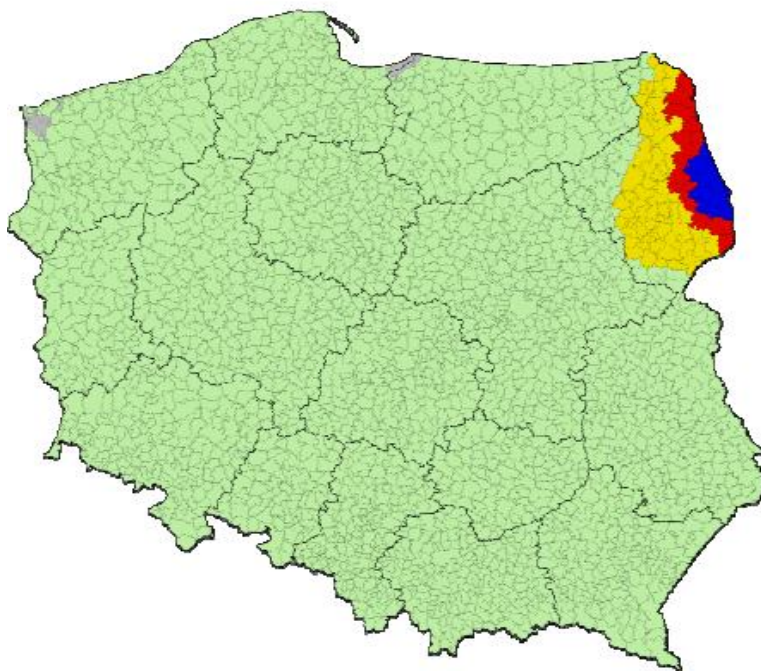


In Poland, the first case of ASF in wild boar was confirmed on 17.02.2014, nearby the village of Grzybowszczyzna, in the region of Podlaskie

ASF has been detected in 8 municipalities which belong to 3 districts (Białostocki, Sokólski, Hajnowski) of the Podlaskie Region.

ASF outbreak in pigs
2014 - 2
2015 - 1
Total - 3
ASF case in wild boar:
2014 - 30
2015 - 46
Total - 76

ASF epidemiological situation and territories under restriction CD 2014/709/EU



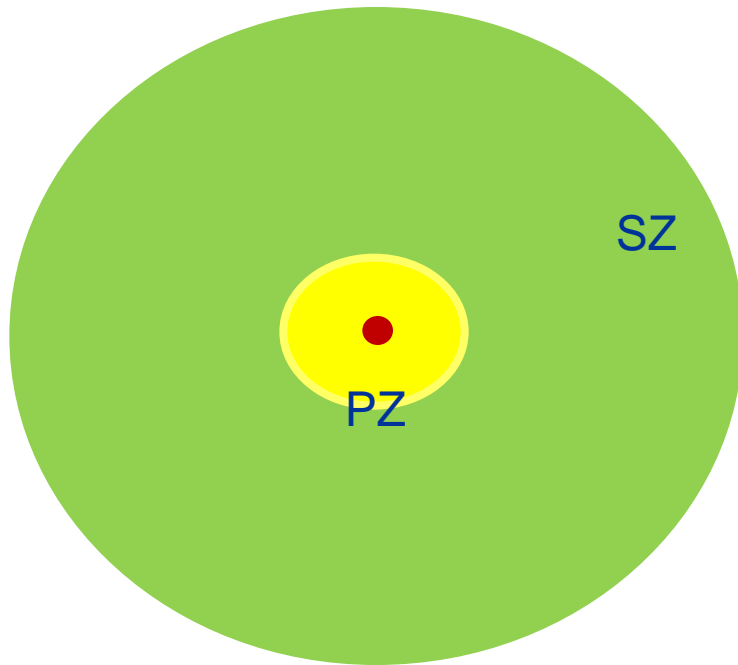
National control strategy

- Risk Assessment
- Measures implemented in connection with the detection of outbreaks in pigs
- Measures implemented in connection with the detection of ASF case in wild boar
- Surveillance
- Biosecurity
- Awareness campaigns/trainings

ASF Surveillance has been introduced in Poland in 2011 and every year a new plan has been developed.

Surveillance applicable in 2015 is most intensive in areas under restriction, but it is also implemented throughout the rest of the country.

Control strategy



Outbreak farm: BYF, CF. All pigs are culled, cleaning and disinfection.

Protection Zone (PZ): 3 km. Stand still, clinical and laboratory investigations

Surveillance Zone (SZ): 10 km. Stand still, clinical and laboratory investigations

Restricted zones in connection with the disease in wild boar; additional measures concerning live animals and meat/meat products, etc...

Surveillance of domestic pigs

- notification (EC, OIE)
 - establishment of protection (3 km) and surveillance zone (10 km)
 - movement restrictions, surveillance, increased vigilance
 - depending on the risk assessment: killing/slaughtering of healthy pigs in the protection and surveillance zones
 - procedures for closing the outbreak (e.g. use of sentinel animals)
 - destruction of carcasses (feed, litter)
 - disinfection of the premises
-

Surveillance of wild boar

- Movement restrictions
 - Increased vigilance
 - Controls in wild boar
 - Biosecurity
 - Surveillance
-

Conclusions and recommendations

– The Polish Veterinary Services. They are efficient, proactive and they have been able to establish a good level of collaboration with farmers, forestry officials and hunters. Activities are well documented and properly recorded.

The Polish Veterinary Services reacted rapidly to the presence of ASF in the neighboring countries.

An assessment of the risk was performed and preventive measures were adopted to prevent the introduction of the disease into Poland. Surveillance activities for ASF have been undertaken since 2011.

– The surveillance system currently in place (for domestic pigs and wild boar) is well conducted and resulted efficient in early detecting the presence of ASF in the backyard sector and to prevent its further spread in the pig farming system.

Conclusions and recommendations

- In the holdings visited by the Team, basic bio-security measures are applied. The measures can be considered appropriate for the type of holdings and for the epidemiological situation.
 - The wild boar management system in place is well developed. Furthermore, there is a good understanding of the forestry and of the hunters of the importance of the issues.
 - Wild boar active and passive surveillance proved to be efficient in monitoring the epidemiological situation in the wild boar.
 - Wild boar sampling, as well as carcasses and offal management is well organized and efficient.
-

Good practices

- At each level of the Veterinary Service there is a group of people dedicated to the activities linked to the control of ASF.
 - Guidelines concerning biosecurity practices for hunters have been produced to minimize the risk of ASF spread in the at risk areas.
 - High carcass detection and removal rate in the affected area.
-