GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Initiative on regional information platform

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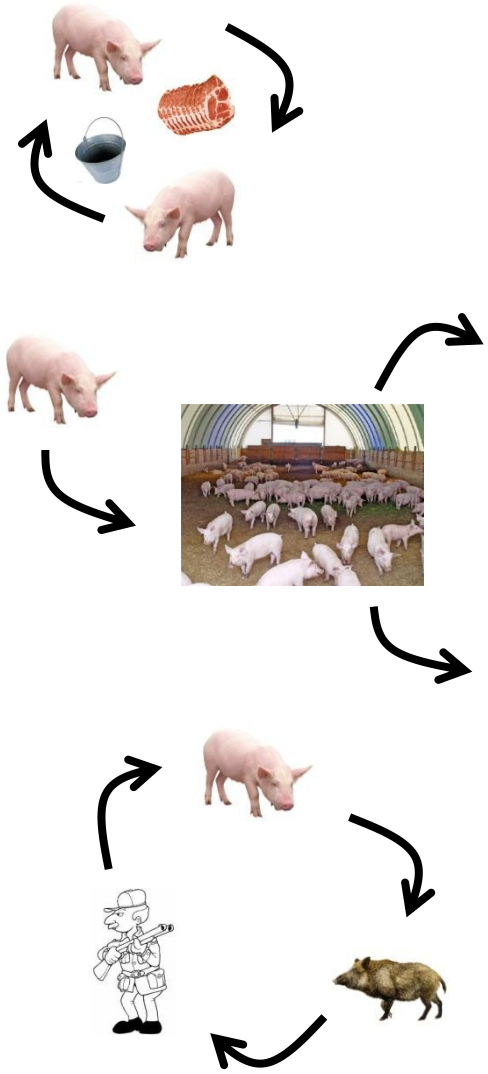
Frontlines of biosecurity



- **MOST CRITICAL** : Within backyard sector + swill feeding (*endemicity*)
- **CRITICAL** : Backyard sector -> to HB farms -> to market chains (*geographical spread*)
- **IMPORTANT** : Between backyard sector and wild boar populations (*local persistence and transboundary spread*)

If endemic, ASF tends to invade HB pig production

Распределение вспышек АЧС в зависимости от величины ферм в 2008–2011 гг

Год	Тип ферм						Σ
	ЛПХ:		Крупные <1000		Крупные >1000		
	абс.	относит.	абс.	относит.	абс.	относит.	
2008	52	81%	10	16%	2	3%	64
2009	44	85%	3	6%	5	9%	52
2010	41	67%	8	13%	12	20%	61
2011	27	53%	11	21%	13	26%	51
Итого:	164	72%	32	14%	33	14%	229

- Higher biosecurity sector gets progressively involved into the ASF transmission cycle. The trend continued into 2012-2015. What it means?

ФАО. 2014. Африканская чума свиней в Российской Федерации (2007–2012 гг.) Документ № 178. Рим. http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3748r.pdf

Concerns and implications

- Occurrence of **ASF in the backyard sector** (which is the epidemiological reservoir !) **is underestimated**;
- Further evidence for this comes from most recent detections of **ASF in the raw and processed products** of Russian and Belorussian companies and progressive geographical spread in the RF;
- Commercial pig production in Eastern Europe is (and likely to be for long) under **a continuous threat of ASF**;
- Strict biosecurity is therefore a vital prerequisite for development of sustainable commercial pig production that will on the long run phase out backyard pig breeding.

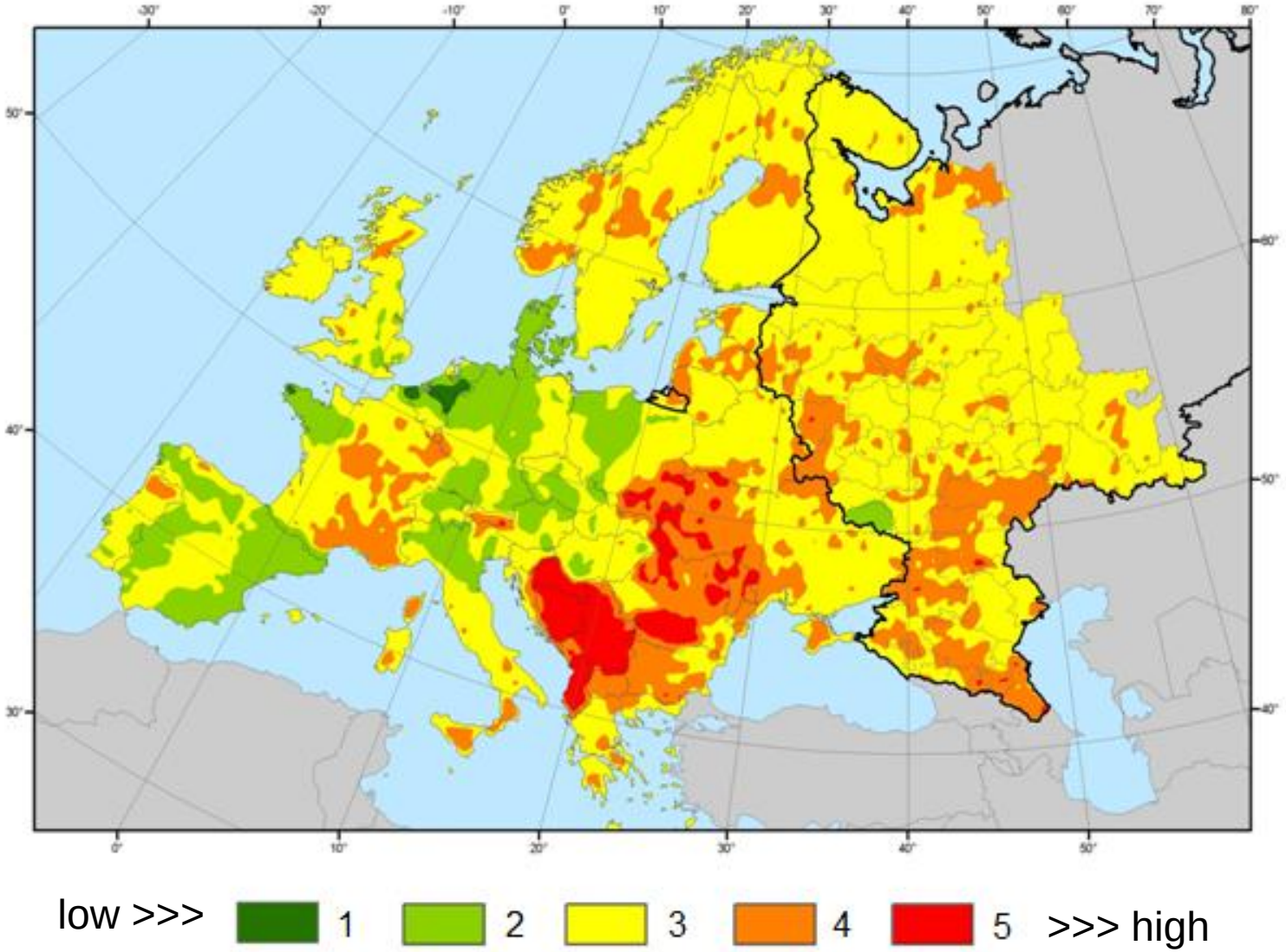
HOWEVER !

Backyard sector will not disappear overnight

Apart from the most basic, any further biosecurity in the backyard sector is UTOPIA

The most urgent task at the moment is to collect, standardize, arrange and make accessible all relevant epidemiological information that could help to reduce risks of ASF, plan interventions, and timely inform all stakeholders on the regional scale

Indicative map of the risk of ASF endemicity in Europe



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Backyard pig production is the most important risk factor for ASF

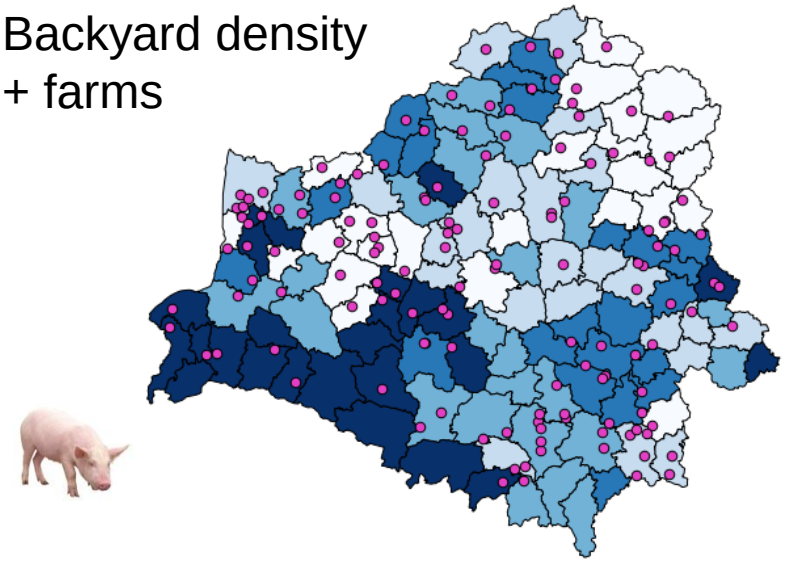
Country	Domestic pigs		
	Population	% LB	% LB Pig density (heads/km sq)*
Azerbajan**	5 300	100	0.05
Georgia**	176 100	97.2	2.45
Armenia**	113 688	84.9	3.7 (0.6–9.1)
Moldova	342 000	83.3	8.4
Kazakhstan	1 343 864	83	0.6 (0.001–2.2)
Ukraine**	8 183 842	56.1	8.8 (3.0–25.0)
Latvia	820 286	54.5	6.9
Russian Federation**	17 640 570	37.6	1.2 (0–5.6)
Lithuania	1 010 681	27.2	4.6 (1.7–9.9)
Belarus	3 910 900	25.2	5.0 (2.8–7.4)
Estonia	392 385	8.8	0.8
Finland	1 448 440	0.4	0.03 (0–0.1)

- Domestic pigs were affected by ASF or it became endemic

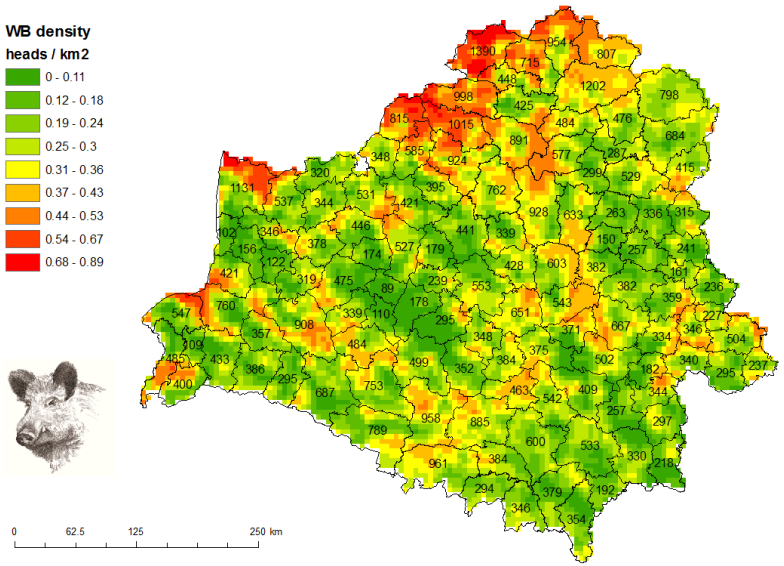
Mapping pig production / ASF risks in Ukraine and Belarus

Through FAO supported TCPs

Backyard density + farms



Wild boar



- Village and farm level populations in space / time;
- Location of slaughter houses and meat processing plants;
- Wild boar through modeling;
- Analytical layers (risk maps, pork prices, surveillance data, transportation networks etc.);
- Dynamic online operational maps.

FAO's proposal :

- Establish regional decision support GIS (or information platform) covering countries of Eastern Europe (Belarus, Ukraine, RF, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland +);
- FAO's expertise and experience in Ukraine and Belarus is used to coordinate this effort from technical side;
- A modest support for EU member states (the EC) and Russian Federation (FAO) is needed to proceed with data collection;
- Include this into the recommendations and start working on this right away (first through EFSA WG on ASF) to be better prepared for the summer 2015;
- Dedicate next meeting of the Group to the development of such information system, data analysis and information exchange with participation of ESFA's experts.

What will we use the system for?

- Real time online suspected case, outbreak and surveillance results reporting, including “0 data”;
- Real time online informing on any disease prevention, control, or eradication efforts (including zoning, population control, restrictions etc);
- Increased capacities at national an regional level: a) to analyze and share epidemiological information, b) to better understand implications of disease events and disease control interventions, particularly in the cross-border areas;
- Not only ASF, but control of other pig diseases can benefit from having such system in place.

Simple Google services based decision support systems could be a good common information platform for all countries