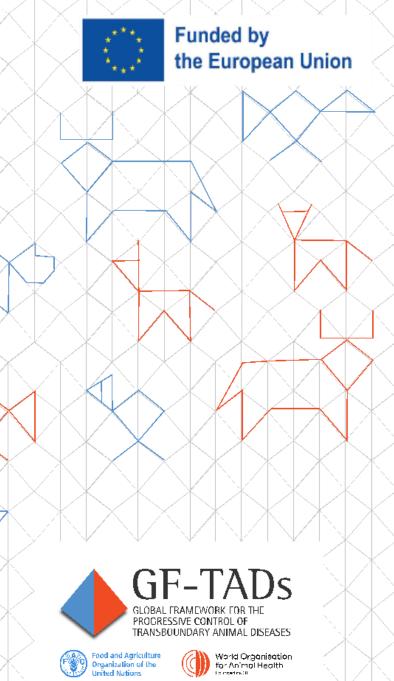




## 1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

ASF Contingency plans: Moldova National Food Safety Agency



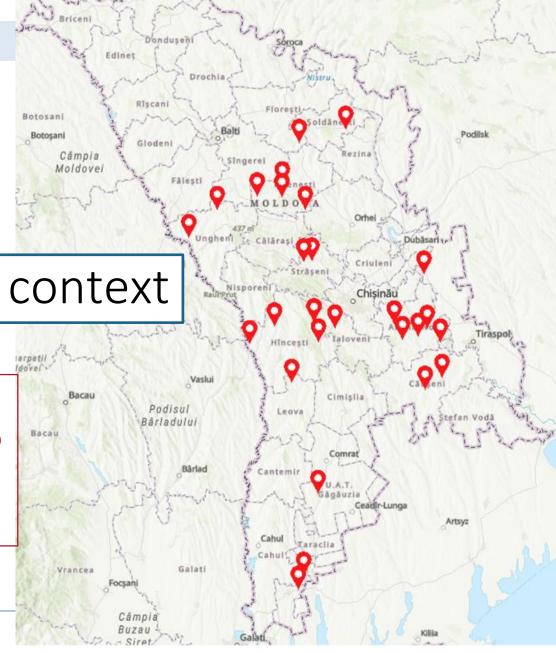
#### Pig population in the Republic of Moldova, 2024 census

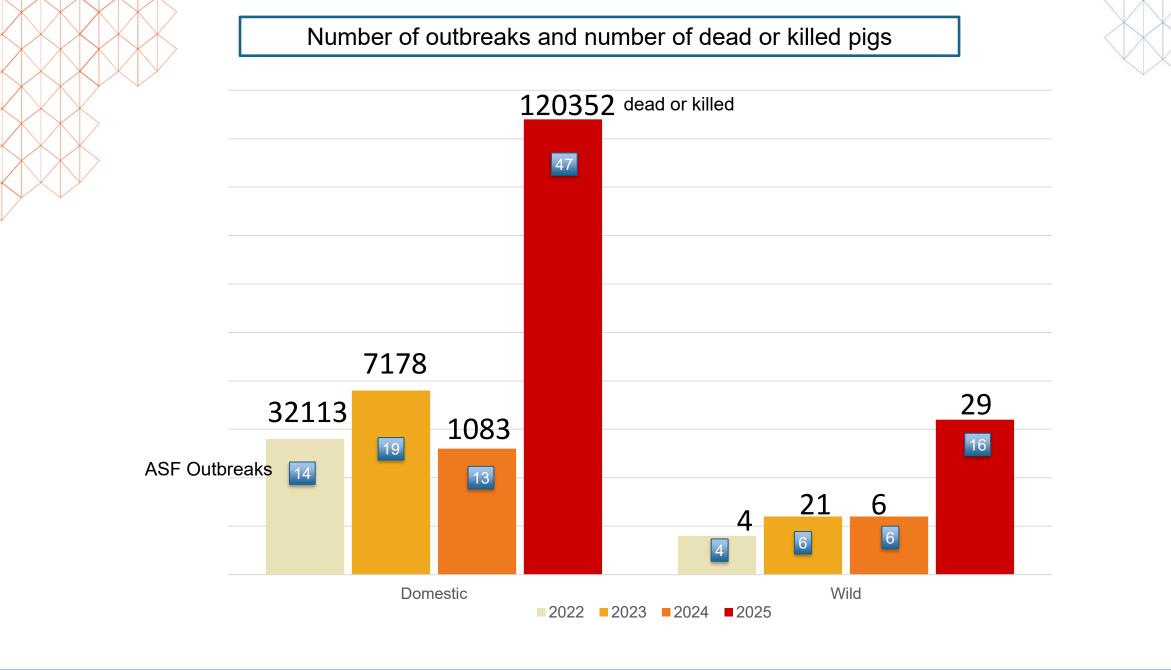
Backyard pigs, home-based pigs raised for personal use 101575

Pigs in farms **273468** 

General context

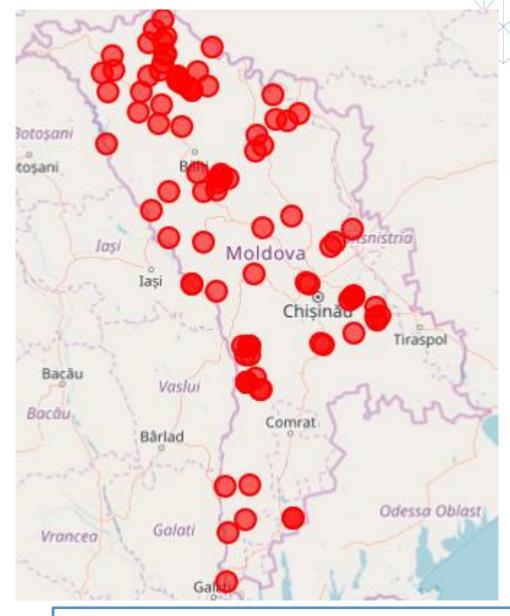
# Total pig FARMS 144 (31 < 1000 pigs)







ASF Outbreaks in Wild 2022-2025



ASFOutbreaks in domestic 2022-2025

National Food Safety Agency Order 293/2020

On the approval of the African Swine Fever Contingency Plan and the Operational Manual for Intervention in African Swine Fever Outbreaks

Government Decision 1368/2016

Annex No. 2 "Sanitary and veterinary regulation on establishing specific provisions for combating African swine fever"

Government Decision 1115/2016

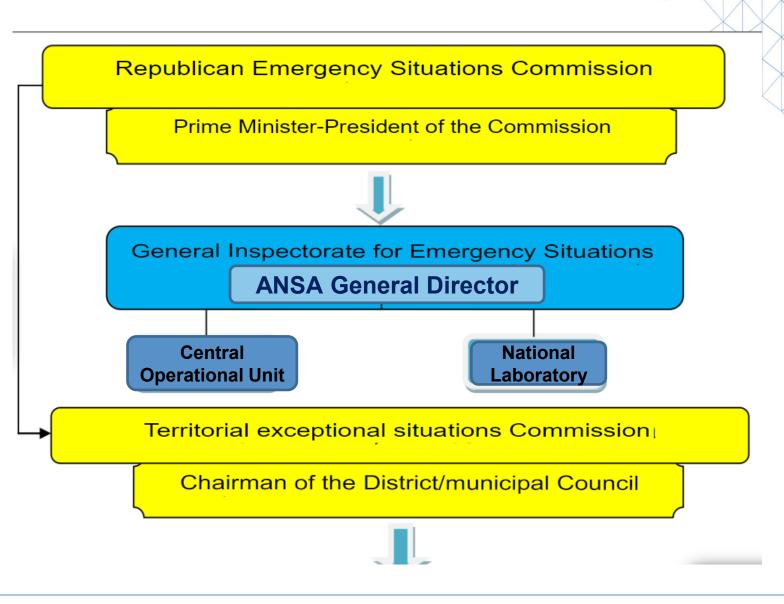
on certain measures to prevent the introduction of African swine fever

National Food Safety Agency Order 131/2025 on the approval of the African swine fever surveillance program in domestic and wild pigs in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2025-2027

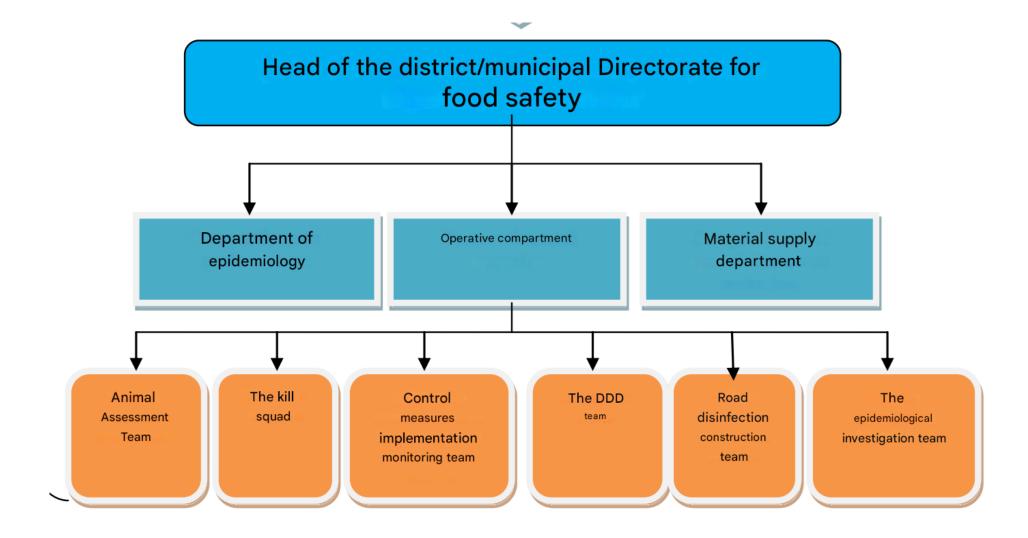
## LEGAL Framework

## The chain of command

At the central (governmental) level, the head of the Chain of Command in animal disease control is the Prime Minister, the chairman of the Republican Commission for Exceptional Situations.



## The chain of command



## National disease control centre

## **Central Decision Unit**

Prime Minister
Representatives of ministries and other central public institutions

## **Central Operational Unit**

ANSA General Director

Head of the Animal Health and Welfare Directorate

Employees from the territorial subdivisions

## Local disease control centre

## **Local Decision Unit**

- Chairman of the District Council
- Territorial subdivisions of ANSA
- Directorates of exceptional situations
- Territorial Police Inspectorates
- Agricultural Directorates
- District Ecological Inspectorates

## **Local Operational Unit**

- Head of the territorial subdivision ANSA
- Veterinary inspectors from regional Directorates of ANSA Auxiliary staff within the subdivisions of the institutions involved

#### Local disease control centre Department of Material supply Operative compartment epidemiology department Animal The kill Control The DDD Road The Assessment squad disinfection epidemiological team measures Team implementation construction investigation team monitoring team team



#### The national reference laboratory:

- receive standardized and conjugated sera and other reference reagents;
- participate in comparative tests between laboratories;
- present the results of the research carried out and other information requested by the international reference laboratory for ASF of the WOAH;
- participate in training courses organised by the international reference laboratory for ASF of the WOAH and other international forums;
- collaborate with the national reference laboratories for ASF of neighbouring countries.

collaborates with the international reference laboratory for ASF of the WOAH – Centro de Investigación en Sanidad Animal, 28130 Valdeolmos, Madrid, Spain.

## National Reference Laboratory

National Center for Animal, Plant Health and Food Safety.

#### **Expert Group**

Provides technical and scientific support to the territorial subdivisions of the Agency in the implementation of ASF control and eradication measures.

**Epidemiological assessment:** Evaluating the epidemiological situation, delineating the infected area, and verifying the effectiveness of eradication measures applied within the restricted zone.

**Establishment of restriction zones:** Providing guidance on the delimitation of protection and surveillance zones, and determining the strategic placement of disinfection points on access routes to holdings and other relevant sites.

**Epidemiological investigations:** Analyzing data obtained from epidemiological inquiries and supporting the identification of the probable source and routes of infection.

#### **MEMBERS**:

- Veterinary epidemiologists Veterinary Faculty
- veterinarian inspectors teritorial level
- representatives of professional associations
- Wildlife experts
- Head of the Animal Health and Welfare Department

The nominal composition of the expert group is approved by National Food Safety Agency order

### **Resources - personnel**

## The Local Disease Control Centre staff include:

- administrative staff from local levels;
- official veterinary inspectors trained in the management of veterinary health emergencies, in the event of the occurrence of ASF;
- auxiliary technical staff, with skills in various operations (for example: animal assessment, killing and operations related to movement control);

If the number of staff at from local level is not sufficient ANSA will give additional specialist staff from other districts.

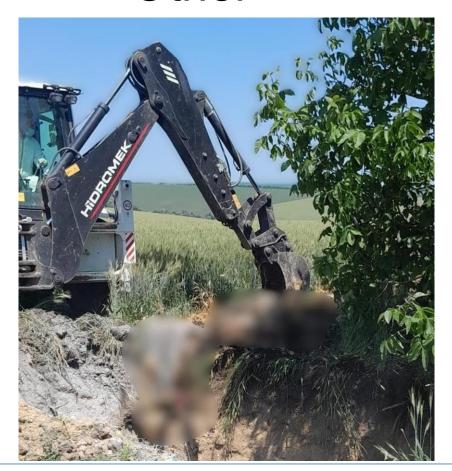


## **Resources - personnel**

## Police



## Other



## **Resources - personnel**

## Other





## **Equipment and material resources**

Personal protective equipment (PPE), pig restraint equipment, necropsy kits for post-mortem examination and diagnostic specimen collection, livestock killing equipment, blood sampling equipment, cleaning and disinfection equipment are stored at the local level of the agency's territorial subdivision.



## **Outbreak eradication expenses**

Financial expenses for compensation for killed animals, right now is 100 %

Incases of epizootic emergencies, the Government's reserve fund may be used for additional financial allocations, intended for the eradication of disease outbreaks. If auxiliary personnel are required for a specific period, the expenses incurred for payment of labor, per diem, transportation, accommodation, additional hours, etc., will be covered by the local budget of the local public authority.

## **Outbreak eradication expenses**

Expenses for equipment, utensils and consumables for the necessary implementation measures that are within the competence of ANSA for emergency interventions are covered by the Fund for Combating **Epizootic** Diseases.

People who report to the Agency about detected wild boar carcasses will receive a payment of 50 EUR.



## **Outbreak eradication expenses**

In 2025 two outbreaks of ASF 51981 and 67793 pigs

Eradication expenses app.300-400 thousand euros/outbreak





#### TRAINING PROGRAMS

Animal health staff involved in combating the disease are trained annually, through training sessions on handling procedures in the event of outbreaks of ASF through simulation exercises.

#### training includes:

- Diagnosis, collection and transport of samples
- Biosecurity measures
- Disinfection and disposal procedures
- Training on clinical signs and epizootic investigation
- Public awareness campaigns and communication

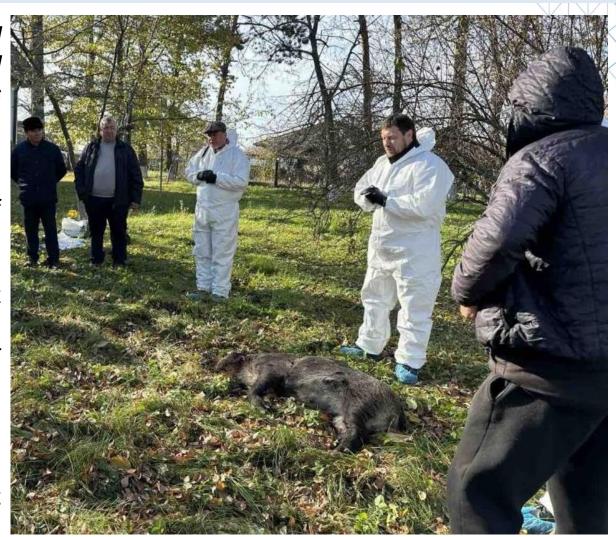


#### TRAINING PROGRAMS

2024, simulation exercise on "Prevention and control of ASF in wild boars: surveillance and prevention of transmission to/from domestic pigs".

The activities combined the theoretical part with practical field exercises, aiming to:

- demonstrate essential operations for the control of ASF in wild boars;
- conduct ASF surveillance in wild boar from different risk areas (early detection in free areas; monitoring in infected areas; sampling, active search for carcasses);
- apply effective biosecurity measures;
- practice sampling processes, carcass management and hunter safety;



#### Public awareness campaigns and communication

## Objectives of public awareness in ASF

- Inform stakeholders (farmers, veterinarians, and the public) about the risks and impact of ASF.
- Promote prevention measures (biosecurity, controlling wild boar contact).
- Encourage early reporting of suspected cases to veterinary authorities.(payment of compensation)
- Inform about procedures for disinfection and cleaning of premises,
   vehicles and equipment
- identification of animals and registration in the State Register of Animals

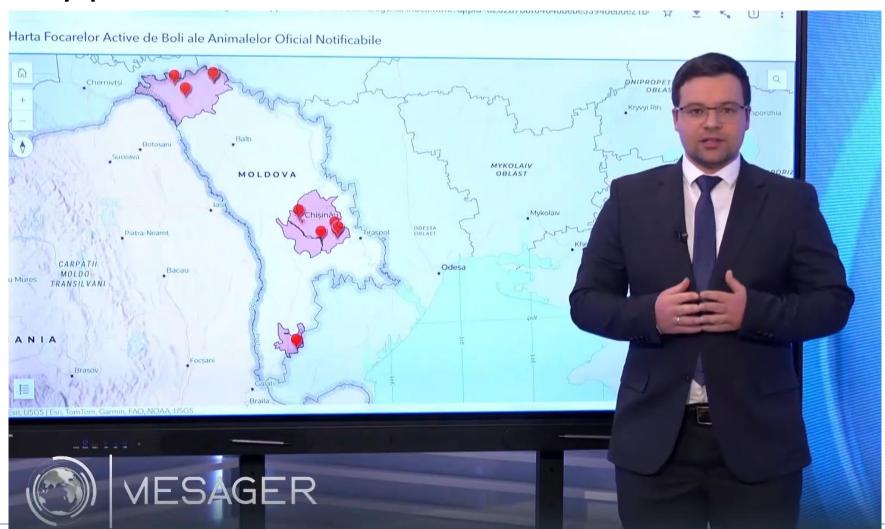
#### The most frequent disinformation claims in ASF

- ASF doesn't exist, it's a government trick
- ASF is invented to import foreign pork

People were concerned about the smell that could occur during the summer. Contaminated remains could end up in the river and water wells.



## Weekly public information about animal disease outbreaks



Thematic reports on national television stations about veterinary measures and authorities actions in outbreaks



#### Information posters distributed to pig farmers and people who own pigs in their households

#### LEZIUNI ANATOMOPATOLOGICE ATENTIE!

Cine cauzează pesta porcină africană?











Cum arată un porc bolnav de pestă porcină africană? din efectiv





Pesta porcină africană este cauzată de un virus cu lanț dublu de ADN, unic, cu caractere de Iridoviridae și Poxviridae, fiind foarte rezistent și stabil în mediu.

#### Căt de mult durează de la infectarea porcilor pănă la aparitia semnelor de boală?

3-15 zile, dar în forma acută de boală semnele pot apărea în 3-4 zile, posibil chiar căteva săptămâni, în cazul infecțiilor naturale cu tulpini slab patogene.

Nu există semne specifice care să indice boala, semnele pot fi atribuite și altor boli, dar se poate observa: moarte după 6-13, maximum 20 de zile, posibil chiar la 100%

temperatură foarte ridicată (40,5 = 42,0 °C) și stare febrilă; roșeață sau învincțire a pielii, a marginilor urechilor, a vârfului picioarelor, a abdomenului si preptului:

lipsa poftei de mâncare, apatie și împleticire în mers, care pot apărea cu 24-48 de ore înaintea mortii:

vomitări, diaree (uneori cu sânge) și urdori la ochi; \*avorturi la orice vîrstă de gestație la 5-8 zile de la infecție. Cum se transmite virusul?

Prin contact direct între animalele sănătoase și cele bolnave sau indirect, prin:

·hrănirea porcilor cu resturi de la bucătărie, când originea cărnii de porc folosită la gății nu este cunoscută: \*altı vectori infectati ca: vizitatori, comercianti medici veterinari

vehicule, hame, adăposturi în care a evoluat hoala: toate secretiile, exeretiile, fluidele, tesuturile provenite de la mimalele infectate, bolnave și moarte, precum și animale care au supravietuit îmbolnăvirii și s au recuperat;

Căpușe cu cuticula moale din Genul Omithodorus anterior Pot oamenii să se infecteze cu acest virus?

#### Ce animale suferă de pestă porcină africană?

Sunt afectați doar porcii domestici și mistreții europeni, indiferent de rasă, vărstă și sex.

Există vaccinuri împotriva pestei porcine africane? Nu există vaccinuri și tratament eficient pentru pesta porcină

#### Putem diferenția PPA față de alte boli specifice al

- Deosebirile clinice si lezionale sunt greu sesizabile dar, totusi PP se diferențiază față de:
- · Pesta percină clasică prin
- > durata perioadei febrile este pe aproape toată durata bolii,
- > avorturile sunt sporadice.
- Salmoneloză care > evoluează, ca episod, doar pe purcei de 10-16 săptămâni (3-4

> pielea afectată reia culoarea inițială imediat ce presiunea exercitată asupra ei dispare, apoi redevine congestiv-hiperemică

- > sunt boli de stres, cu o evoluție clinică scurtă, de 5-10 zile;
- > multe animale evoluează spre vindecare. Rujet care:
- > afectează obisnuit porci mai mari de 55 kg, cu febră mare (41.1-42,8 •C) și moarte în 12-48 ore;
- > mortalitatea este redusă și cedează la terania cu derivați d nenicilină.

#### Ce fac în cazul în care suspectez că un porc este bolnav

\*anunt imediat medicul veterinar imputernicit de liberă practică din localitate sau medicul veterinar oficial, sau Direcția Ratonală Municipală pentru Siguranta Alimentelor, sau primarul satului; izolez imediat animalul bolnav sau cadavrul de alte animale fără semne de boală și îl prezint medicului veterinar

·mă oblig să nu arunc cadavrul animalului în locuri neamenaiate Cum putem preveni pătrunderea virusului pestei porcine africane?

respectarea strictă a măsurilor de biosecuritate: •nu intrați în adăposturile unde creșteți porcii cu încălțămintea și

hainele cu care ati umblat pe stradă: \*nu hrăniți animalele cu resturi alimentare/lături/spălătură provenit de la carnea de pore:

•nu scoateți scroafele/vierii din exploatație în scopul montei cu animale din altă exploatație; •nu cumpărați purcei din locuri necunoscute, fără a fi identificați ș

lără certificat sanitar veterinar de sănătate; ecreșteți porcii doar în spații îngrădite, fără posibilitatea de a veni în

contact cu porci străini, porci mistreți sau cu proprietari străini care

Rezistenta virusului PPA: 6-10 zile în fecalele de porc; 10 sāptāmāni în cadavre

CE ANIMALE SUNT RECEPTIVE LA PPA

3-6 luni în carnea sărată și afurnată; 18 luni în sânge la temperatura de 4°C, mai mulți ani în carnea congela

Virusul este inactivat in 60 de minute la 56°C: în 30 de minute la 60°C prin sodă caustică 21%, hidroxid de sodiu 2%. hipocloritde sodiu (2-3% clor disponibil).





Program cofinanțat de Uniunea Europeană AGENTIA NATIONALĂ PENTRU SIGURANTA ALIMENTELOR Tel.: 0-22264-671 SUBDIVIZIUNEA TERITORIALĂ PENTRU SIGURANTA ALIMENTELOR

## Social media awareness campaigns on Clinical Signs and Biosecurity Measures











## THANK YOU





