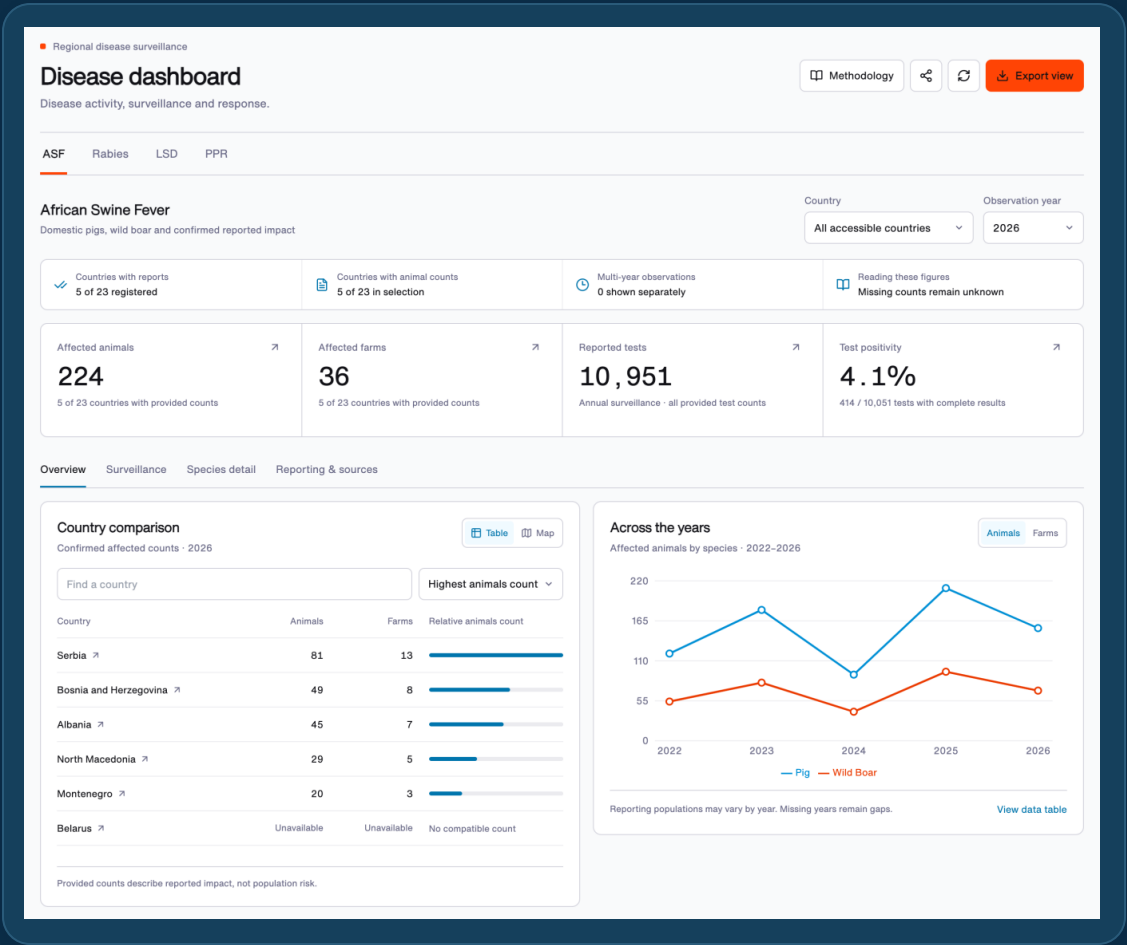


From national reports to a regional picture

The disease dashboard for African swine fever, rabies, lumpy skin disease and peste des petits ruminants

Igor Markovic · IVBIS Vienna, AT · September 2026

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Screenshot · demonstration data

Why a dashboard for regional disease reporting

A report answers "what happened in my country". The region needs "what is happening around us".

The starting point

- National veterinary services submit periodic reports for ASF, rabies, LSD and PPR through four structured forms.
- Each report carries outbreaks, surveillance and laboratory results, animal and farm populations, vaccination campaigns and monitoring outcomes.
- Figures that live inside submitted forms cannot be compared across countries or years without hours of manual work.
- The dashboard turns the same stored reports into one regional view, so nothing is re-typed and there is no second version of the truth.

Questions it answers



Who has reported?

Which countries have a report for the year, against the countries expected to report for each disease.



Where, and how much?

Affected animals and farms by country, on a table or a map, with a five-year trend.



Is the response working?

Tests and positivity, bait campaigns, vaccination plan achievement and monitoring outcomes.

How the platform works

One shared system. Each country enters its own reports; the dashboard reads them the moment they are saved.



What a report contains

Outbreaks and affected animals

Surveillance and laboratory tests

Animal and farm populations

Vaccination campaigns

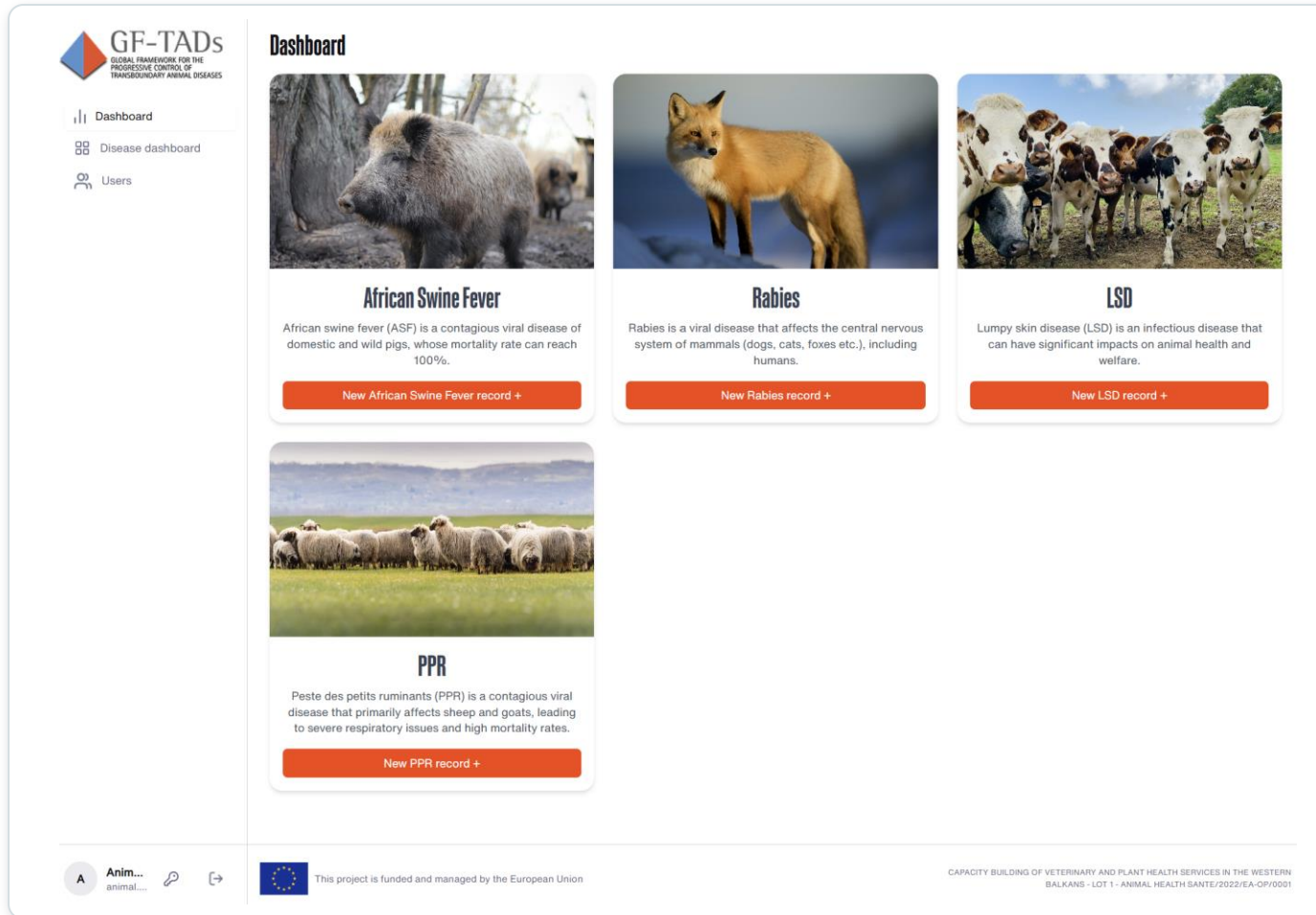
Post-vaccination monitoring

Control and preventive measures

Four diseases, four forms, one database. The dashboard and the report forms always agree, because they read the same records.

The home page: all diseases at a glance

Where a national user starts: pick a disease, enter a new report, or open the dashboard from the side menu.



One card per disease

African swine fever, rabies, LSD and PPR, each with a short description of the disease and the animals it affects.



A new report in one click

The orange button opens the report form for that disease. A country user sees only the diseases their country reports.



The dashboard is one step away

The Disease dashboard entry in the side menu reads every report entered through these forms.

Screenshot · demonstration data

Data Entry Process

The data entry process is designed to be simple, intuitive, and user-friendly, allowing users to enter the required information efficiently and with minimal effort.



GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Dashboard

Disease dashboard

Users

New Report - Rabies

General

ORV Campaigns

Post Vaccination Monitoring

System and Storage

Passive Surveillance

Future Plans

Additional Information

Campaign Year

Select Campaign Year

2026

Spring Campaign

Campaign carried out?

Yes

From

To

Select date...

Select date...

Did the vaccination area cover the whole country?

No

Yes

Area (km²)

Enter area in km²

Vaccine Used

Enter number of Baits Used

SPBN GASGAS strain

Number of Baits Used

Bait Density (baits/km²)

Vaccine Batches Titre Checked

Enter Bait Density

Number Batches Titre Checked

Source of Financing

National Budget

Comments

Problems faced, additional campaigns, other notes...



Split into Several Sections

Comment: The report is divided into clearly defined sections, making it easy for users to navigate and understand the structure. Mandatory fields are clearly highlighted in blue, while optional fields are marked in green. Users can navigate between sections in both directions, providing flexibility throughout the data entry process.

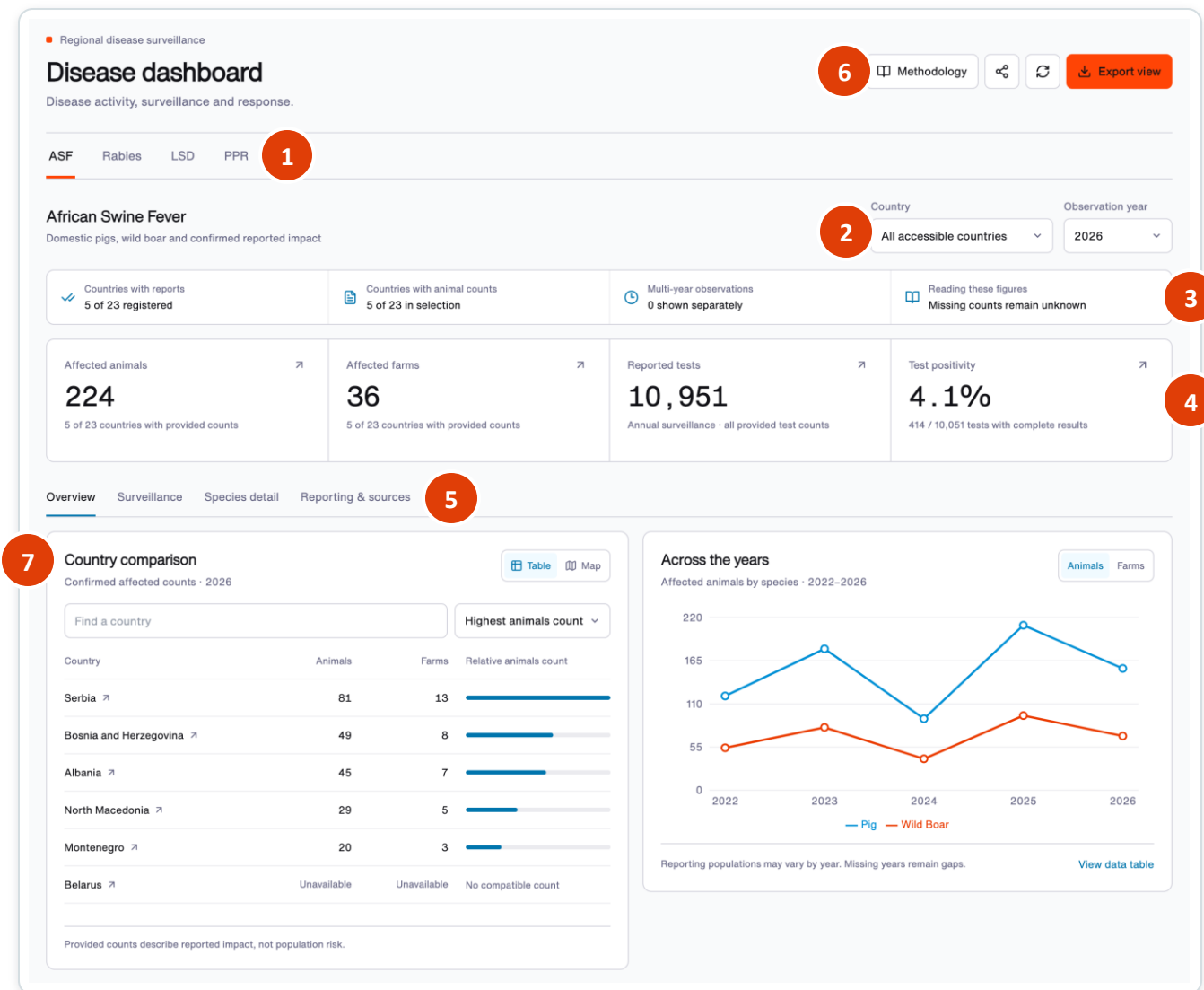


Data Entry Validation

Users can move from one section to another by clicking Next. Before proceeding, the system validates the data entered in the current section to ensure that all required information has been provided correctly. The complete report can only be saved once all sections have been successfully completed.

Screenshot · demonstration data

Anatomy of the dashboard



1 Disease tabs

ASF, Rabies, LSD and PPR. You only see the diseases you are allowed to see.

2 Country and year

Choose one country or the whole region. The selection stays when you switch disease.

3 Evidence strip

How many countries actually stand behind the figures, before you read a number.

4 Headline figures

Four key numbers for the disease. Each one opens its detail section.

5 Detail sections

Overview, Surveillance, Vaccination or Species detail, and Reporting and sources.

6 Toolbar

Methodology notes, a shareable link, refresh, and an export of exactly what is on screen.

7 Overview panels

Countries side by side, as a table or a map, and the trend across five years.

Evidence before numbers

The evidence strip sits above every figure. It answers: how much of the region is actually in this number?



Countries with reports
5 of 23 registered



Countries with animal counts
5 of 23 in selection



Multi-year observations
0 shown separately



Reading these figures
Missing counts remain unknown

Screenshot · demonstration data

The four evidence items from the ASF screen: who reported, who supplied counts, what is dated separately, and how to read gaps.



A report is not a complete report

A country counts as reporting when it has a report covering the year. That report can still leave some measurements blank, so the strip shows report availability and provided counts separately.



Missing is not zero

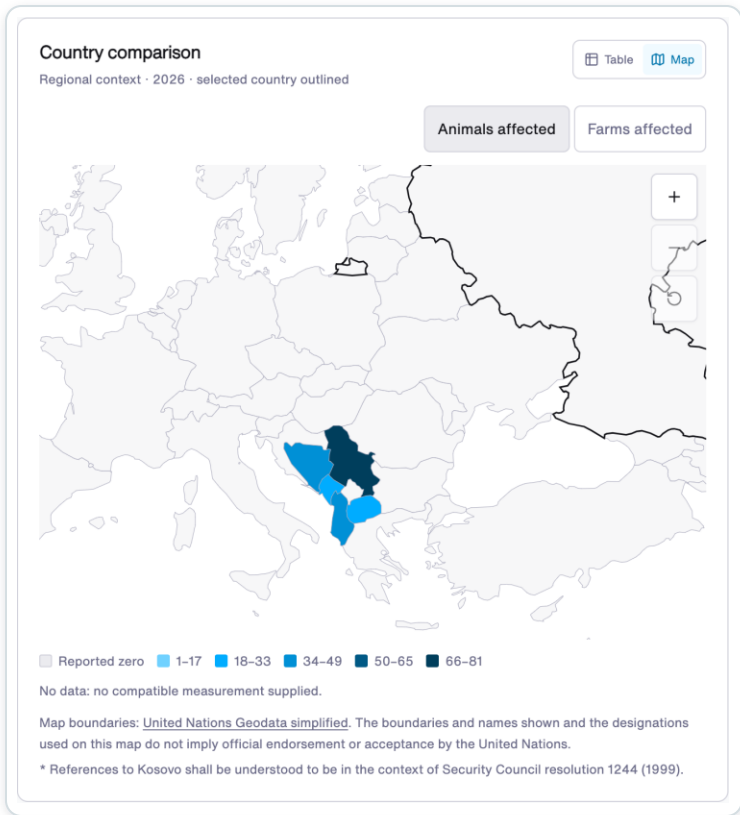
If a country did not supply a number, the dashboard says "unavailable". It never writes 0 in its place. A reported 0 stays 0. Without a denominator there is no percentage.



Multi-year totals stay separate

A total that covers several years is listed on its own, with its full dates and the report it came from. It is never split into invented annual figures.

Compare countries, follow the years



Screenshot · demonstration data

Left: the country comparison as a map, coloured by affected animals. Right: the trend across five years, by species.

Selecting a country focuses every panel and the export on that country.

- The map shows the region at a glance. Darker means more affected animals or farms; grey means no compatible figure was reported.
- The same panel switches to a table that you can sort by count, by name, or by which countries are missing.

- The trend chart asks for each year separately, so a report spanning two years is never squeezed into one of them.
- A missing year stays a gap. A rise in reported counts is shown as a rise in reports, not as a claim about risk.

One dashboard, four disease views

The headline figures and the detail section change with the disease. The rules behind them do not.



African swine fever

Impact and surveillance

Affected animals

224

5 of 23 countries with provided counts

Affected farms

36

5 of 23 countries with provided counts

Reported tests

10,951

Annual surveillance - all provided test counts

Test positivity

4.1%

414 / 10,051 tests with complete results

Affected animals and farms by country, tests and positivity, and a species view for domestic pigs and wild boar: found dead, hunted, PCR and serology.



Rabies

Surveillance and bait campaigns

Reported tests

1,300

Annual surveillance - all provided test counts

Test positivity

1.4%

18 / 1,300 tests with complete results

Baits used

182,000

5 annual bait campaigns reported

Campaigns implemented

5 / 5

Of campaigns reported for this year

Tests and positivity, baits used and campaigns implemented. Post-vaccination monitoring keeps bait uptake, seroconversion and virus detection as separate outcomes.



LSD and PPR

Vaccination delivery

Vaccinated animals

21,227

Annual campaigns with complete plan pairs

Plan achievement

86.4%

21,227 / 24,570 planned animals

Affected farms

28

4 of 26 countries with provided counts

Reported tests

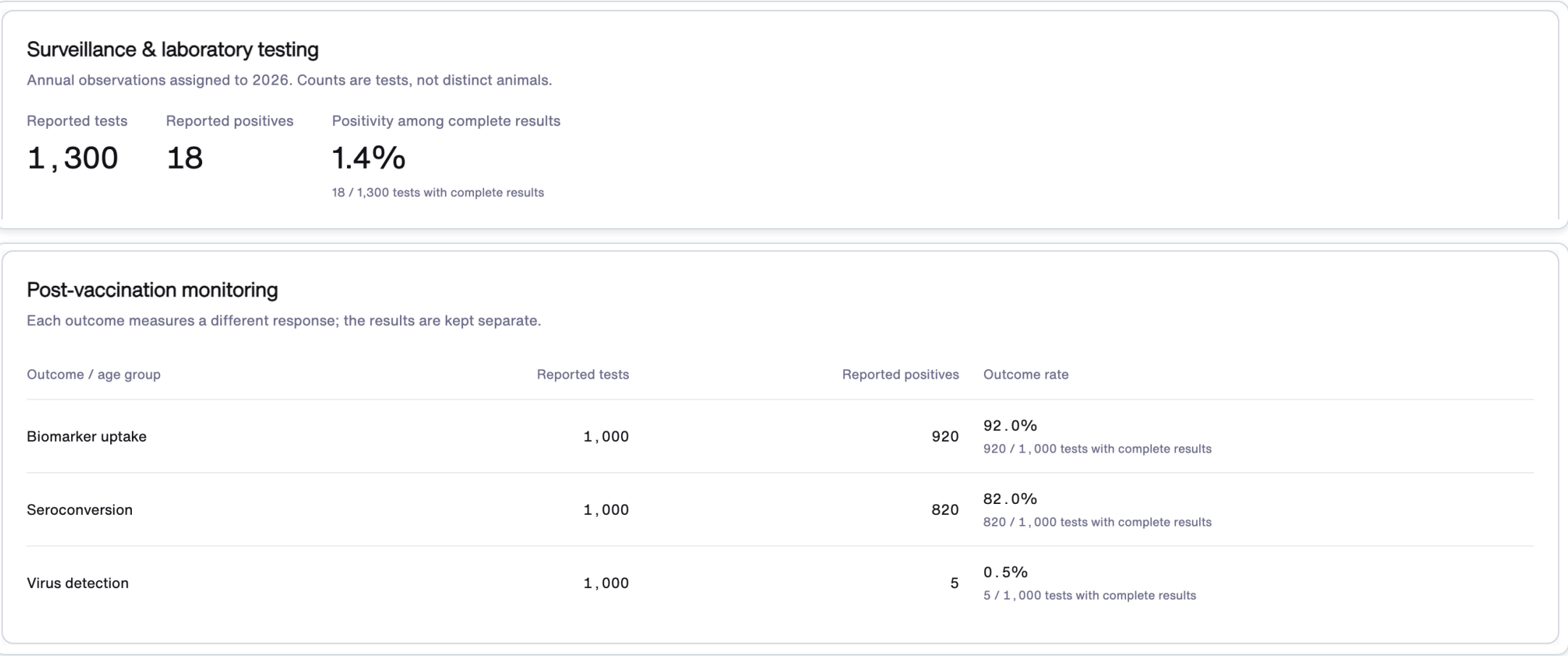
1,729

Annual surveillance - all provided test counts

Vaccinated animals and plan achievement, with affected farms and tests. Plan achievement compares vaccinated with planned animals; it is not a measure of herd immunity.

Inside a section: Rabies surveillance

The Surveillance section for rabies, 2026, all accessible countries. Two panels, read from top to bottom.



Top: reported tests, positives, and positivity counted only among tests with a result. Bottom: post-vaccination monitoring keeps biomarker uptake, seroconversion and virus detection as three separate outcomes with their own rates; they are never combined into one number.

Screenshot · demonstration data

Built to be trusted

Permissions come first, and every figure can be traced back to a dated report.



You see only what you are allowed to see

Permissions per country and disease are applied before any total is calculated. A country user sees their country; coordinators see the region.



Share a view, not the data

The share button copies a link to the current view. A colleague who opens it sees it within their own permissions.



The explanation is inside the tool

The Methodology button opens a plain-language guide to how every figure is calculated, shown on the right.



Exports keep their dates

Export view produces a spreadsheet with disease, scope, dates, units and availability, so a figure never travels without its context.



How to read this dashboard

Use the observation dates, reporting scope and denominator together.

Annual figures and dated totals

Annual figures use an explicit observation year or a reporting interval contained within that year. Multi-year totals without an annual breakdown remain separate, with their full dates and source reference.

Availability is not completeness

A country with an overlapping report may still have missing measurements. Registrations reflect the current country/disease configuration within your permissions. An unavailable count is not zero.

Counts and comparisons

Affected animals and farms are confirmed reported counts, not uniquely identifiable outbreak events or population incidence. Reporting populations may change between years. A rise in reported counts alone does not establish a rise in risk.

Test results and vaccination

Test positivity uses only source rows with both tested and positive counts. Reported test volume can be larger than that denominator. Monitoring outcomes remain separate. Vaccination plan achievement describes delivery against a plan, not population immunity.

Sources needing review

Conflicting source reports withhold affected totals until an administrator reviews them. Exported data retain availability labels, observation dates and multi-year source references.

The Methodology dialog, as shown in the application

What comes next

The dashboard is a foundation. Each next step uses the same reports and the same rules.



Public situation views

A read-only regional picture for partners outside the reporting network, built on the same figures and the same rules.



Review of older reports

Review previously submitted reports to identify relevant information, track changes over time, and ensure consistency and accuracy with current findings.



Integration of other Data Sources

Integrate data from additional sources to enrich the analysis, provide broader context, and support more comprehensive and reliable findings.

Thank you

Questions and discussion