



Mission of the Community Veterinary Emergency Team to Republic of Moldova

*SCOPE of the mission: Prevention and Control
Measures for African Swine Fever*

(22 - 26 February 2016)

Terms of Reference

- *To provide scientific, technical, managerial and practical on-the-spot assistance on the development and the refinement of the most suitable prevention and control measures for African Swine Fever under local conditions, especially as regards wildlife management, movement restrictions, border controls, surveillance, diagnostic capability and biosecurity*

Experts

- *Dr. Klaus Depner - DE*
 - *Dr. Vittorio Guberti - IT*
 - *Dr. Ago Pärtel - EE*
 - *Dr. Marisa Arias – CRL ASF INIA*
 - *Dr. Maria Mihaita – RO*
- and*
- Dr. Francesco Berlingieri - EC*

Places visited:

- *the central veterinary authority in Chisinau;*
- *two regional veterinary and food safety offices;*
- *two large pig commercial farms;*
- *one backyard farm;*
- *one hunting ground;*
- *the national laboratory for ASF diagnosis*



European

Domestic pig population

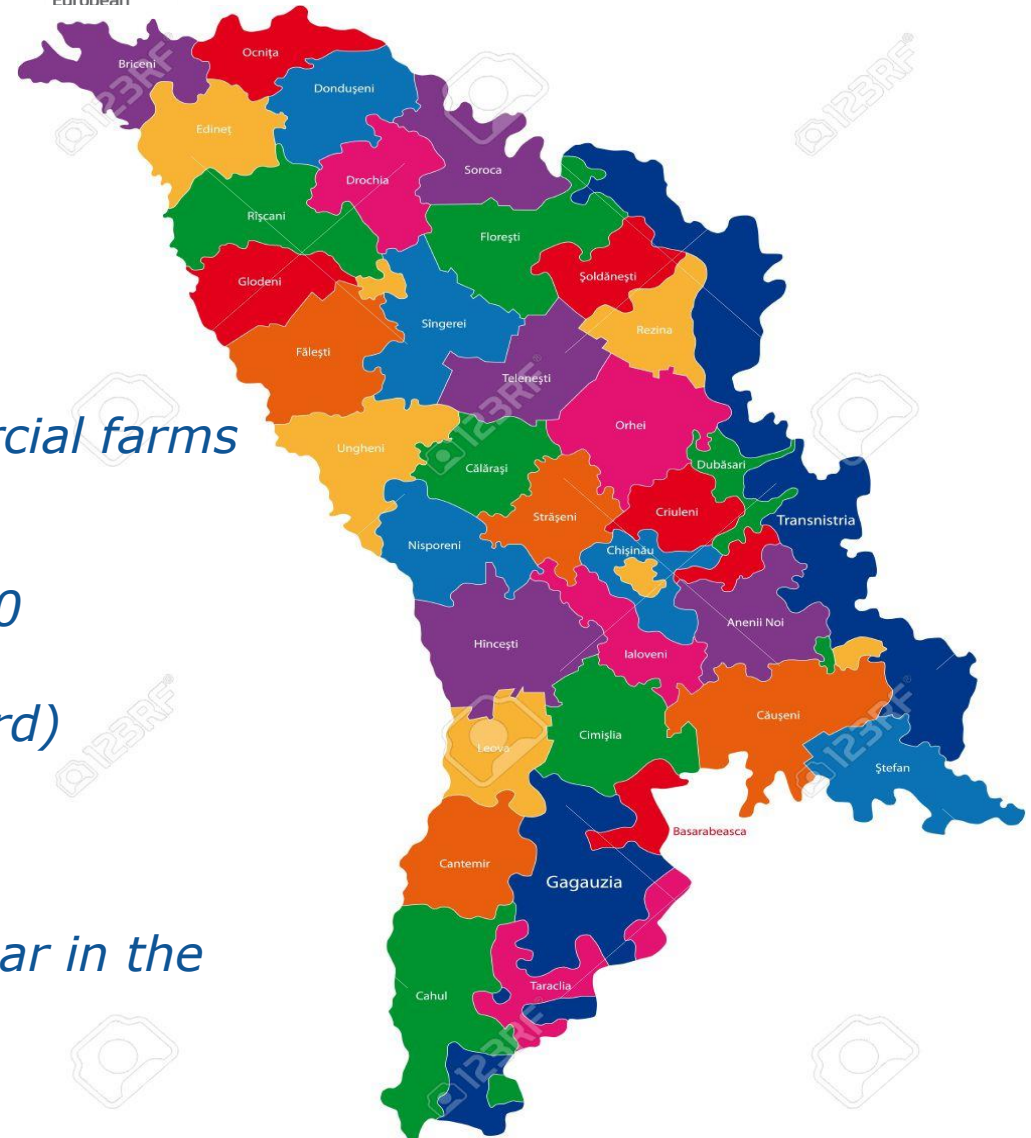
Total: ~ 600.000 pigs

*-about 200.000 in 203 commercial farms
(largest farm with 60.000 pigs)*

*-about 400.000 in about 73.000
backyard farms
(average 1-2 pigs per backyard)*

Wild boar population

*Estimate of about 2400 wild boar in the
forested areas*



Conclusions and Recommendations

- *The EU legislation for ASF has been transposed into the national legislation, however implementation is still needed in many fields of action. Implementation of the legislation is essential for all concerned parties (ministries, agencies, associations) which should close collaborate;*
- *The structure of the veterinary services appears appropriate, however major lack of financial resources was identified;*
- *The current approach for ASF prevention and potential control is not in a position to guarantee the early detection of the disease; awareness, preparedness, surveillance programme, diagnostic, contingency plan and potential crisis management need to be improved;*

Conclusions and Recommendations

- *An audit system should be in place to ensure that at all levels measures are implemented;*
- *Passive surveillance not applied; and active surveillance sampling biased as a consequence a nonfunctioning surveillance system unable to timely detect the occurrence of ASF; the surveillance should therefore be designed and carried out based on a risk assessment;*
- *Bio-security measures should be clearly identified and enacted for domestic pigs and wild boar as a crucial goal; Special efforts should be taken to implement minimum bio-security measures and inform the sector about the ASF risk;*

Conclusions and Recommendations

The backyard sector represents a huge challenge and special efforts should be made to implement biosecurity and awareness to early detect ASF

Conclusions and Recommendations

Wildlife

The wild boar management is addressing only animals in the forested areas with the scope to increasing the population number. Wild boar outside the forests are not managed.

Due to the risk of ASF it is recommended that a different management should be agreed and implemented among hunters, forestry department and veterinary service.

Conclusions and Recommendations

ASF National Diagnostic Laboratory

Laboratory facilities and most equipment are present, however there is a lack of trained staff, reagents and consumables for a reliable ASF diagnosis;

Until the laboratory becomes fully functional, the samples should be sent to an accredited lab for routine ASF diagnosis.



CVET team is thankful for the support, assistance and openness of Moldovan Veterinary Agency!

Thank you for your attention!