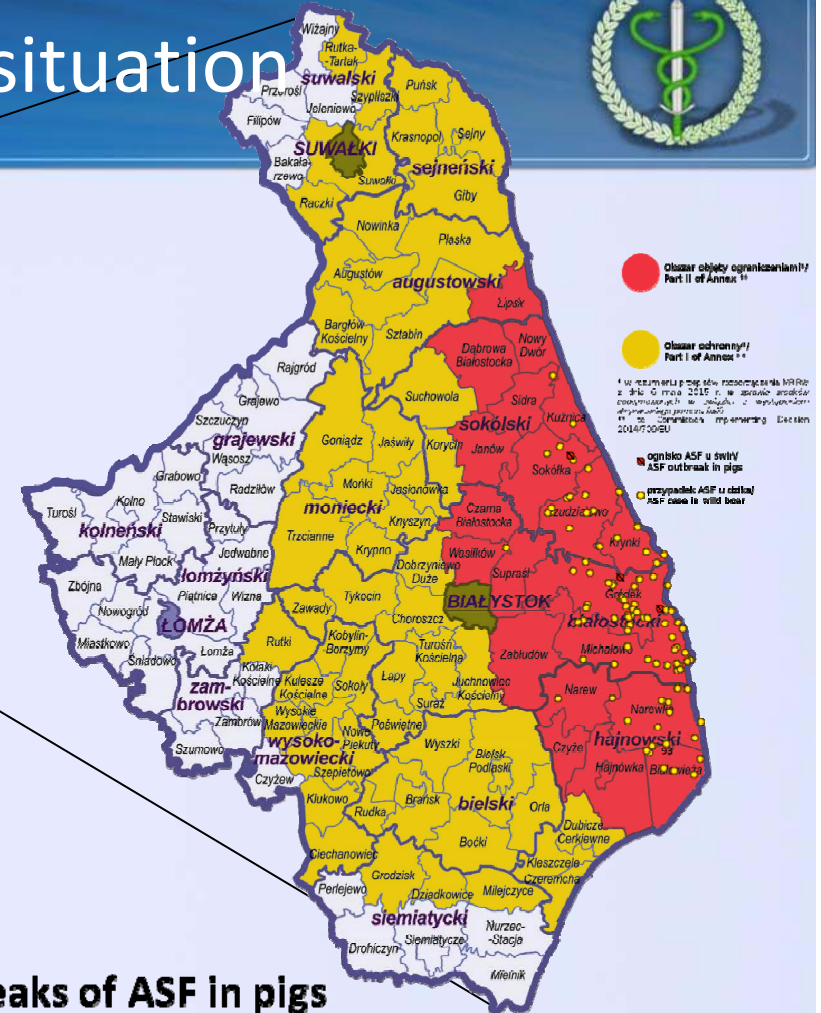


Information on the results of the implementation of the ASF programme in 2015



**General Veterinary Inspectorate
Poland**

Epidemiological situation



Cases of ASF in wild boar

- First case of ASF was confirmed on 17 February 2014
- 2014: 30 cases
- 2015: 53 cases (decline since II half of 2015)
- 2016: 10 cases (Last case was confirmed on 13th May 2016)
- **Total no. of cases: 93**

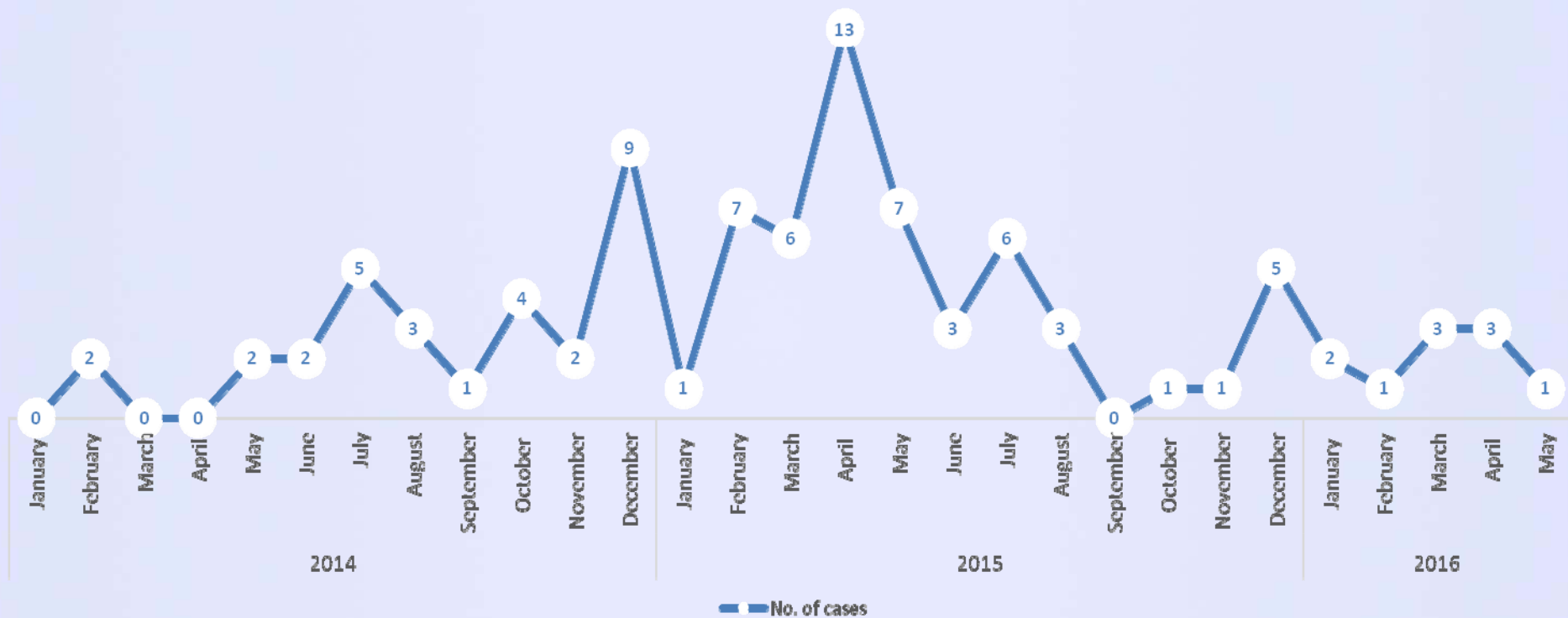
Outbreaks of ASF in pigs

- All outbreaks occurred in small backyard herds
- 2014: 2 outbreaks
- 2015: 1 outbreak (Last outbreak confirmed on 31 January 2015)
- 2016: 0 outbreaks
- **Total no. of outbreaks: 3**

Epidemiological situation








NO. OF ASF CASES IN WILD BOAR IN POLAND



Demographic data

(numbers are rounded up)



<p>Total size of pig population = 13 000 000</p> 	<p>Number of pigs in the region = 400 000 (3,1%)</p>	<p>Number of pigs in the ASF infected area = 18 000 (0,15%)</p>
<p>In whole Poland</p>  <p>Area of 312 000 km²</p>	<p>In the region, where ASF occurred (red on the map)</p>  <p>6,5% of total area of Poland</p>	<p>In the affected area</p>  <p>1,6% of total area</p>
<p>Total size of wild boar population = 284 000 (as of March 2015)</p> 	<p>Number of wild boar in the region (as of March 2015) = 14 900 (5,25%)</p>	<p>Number of wild boar in the ASF infected area (as of March 2015) = 4 500 (1,6%)</p>

Epidemiological situation



Epidemiological situation – summary

ASF occurrence in Poland is (historically, since 2014) limited to only 11 municipalities (smallest administrative units) within a single region – Podlaskie. In 2016 cases of ASF in wild boar occurred in 5 municipalities.

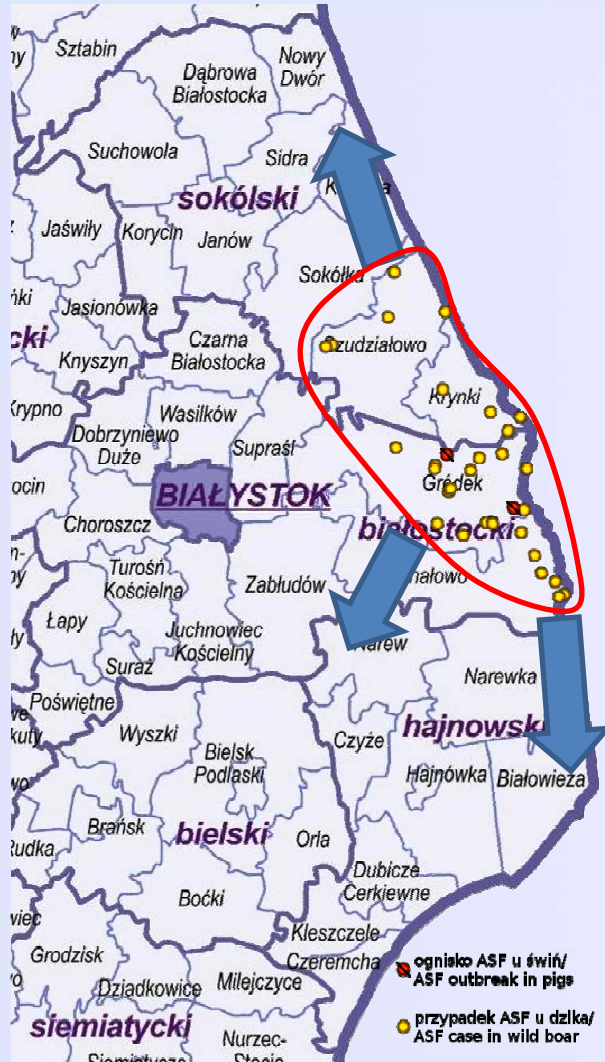
The 3 outbreaks were isolated events, with no spread from those outbreaks.

Virus circulation first entered and currently occurs **only in the wild boar population**, and on a very limited scale.

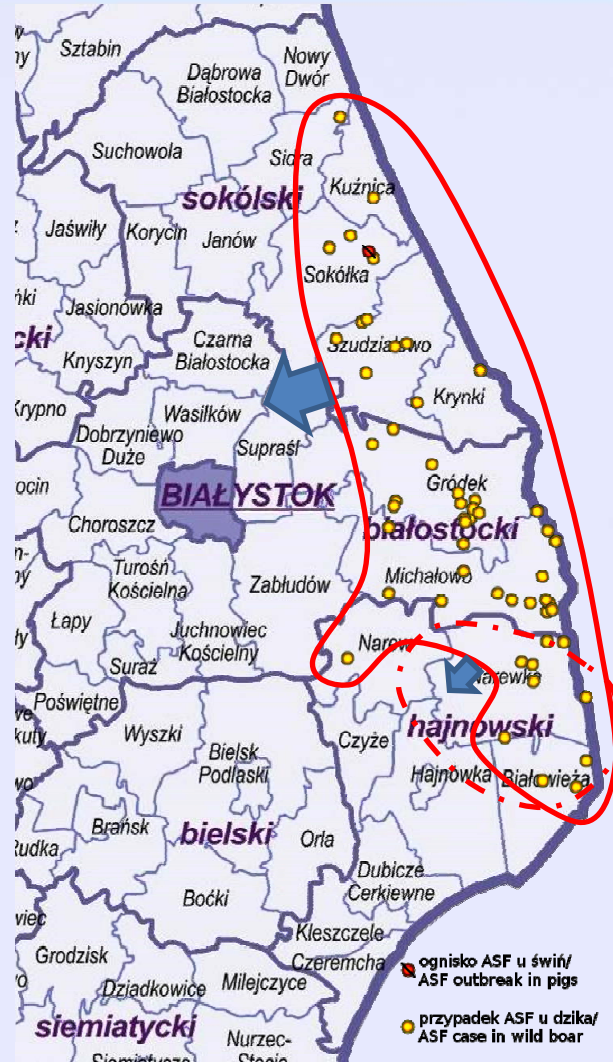
Number and density of wild boar has decreased in the affected area by approximately 25% in a year (2014-15), app. 50% in 2 years (2014-16), yet the disease has been contained within that area (no escape to free zone).

Epidemiological situation

Mainly southward spread



2014

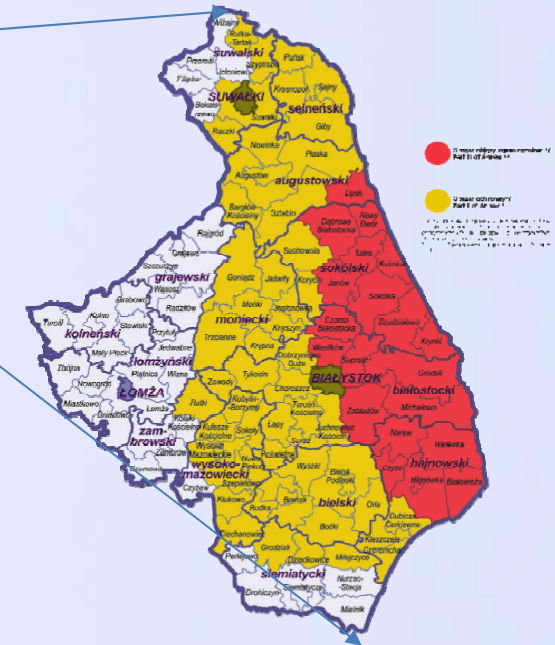
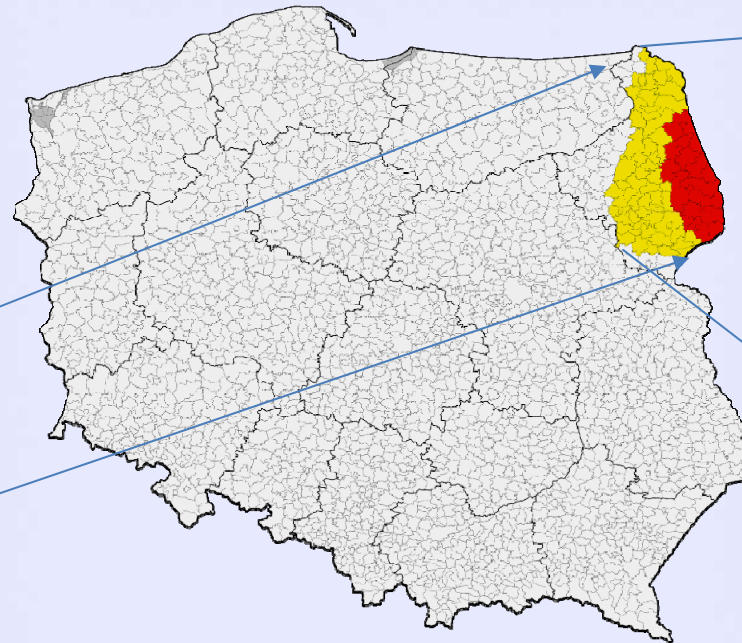
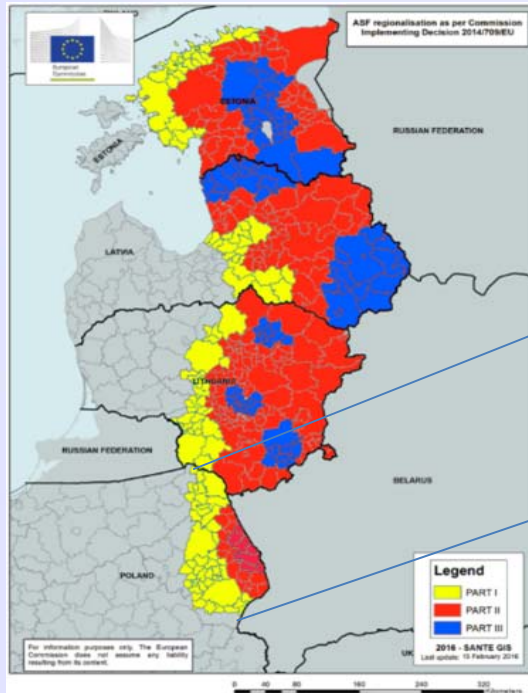


2015



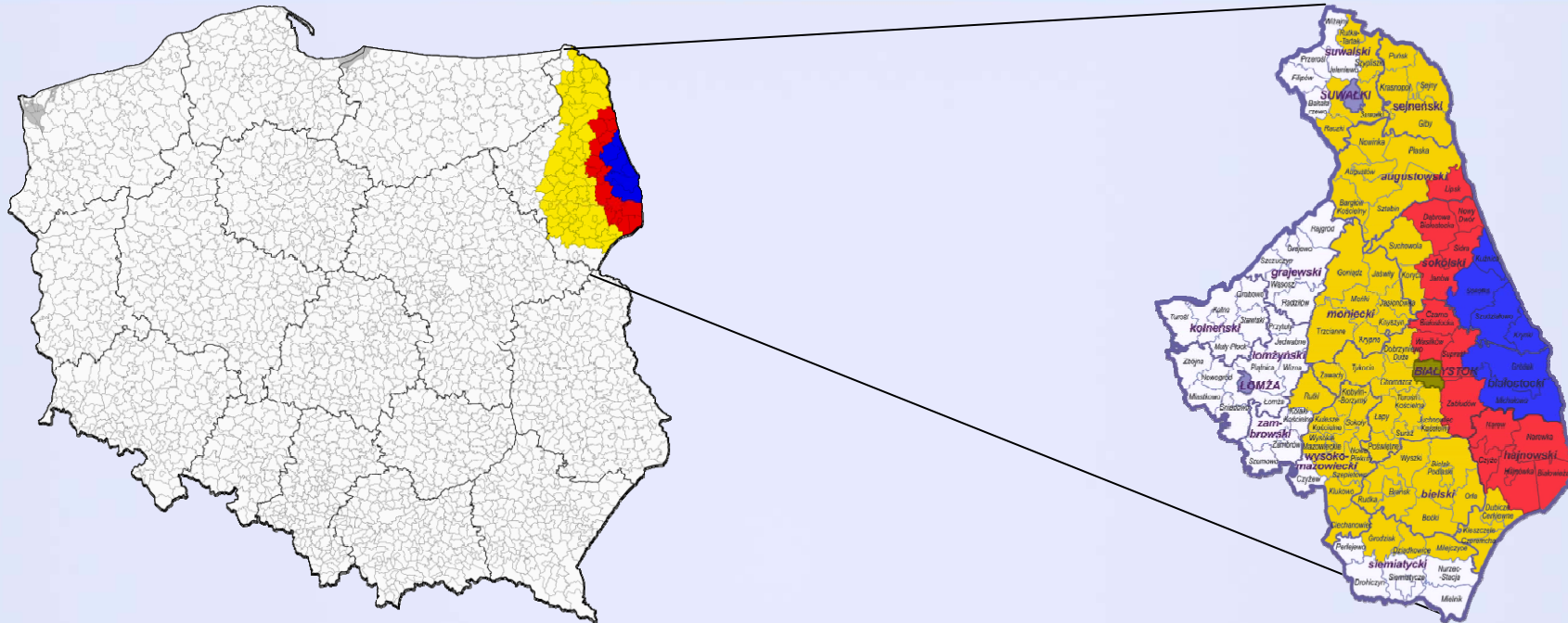
2016

Regionalisation



- ➤ Part II – area in which ASF occur in **wild boar**
- ➤ Part I – **buffer area** in which the disease is absent

Regionalisation in 2015



- ➤ Part III – area in which ASF occurred in both **pigs and wild boar**
- ➤ Part II – area in which ASF occurred in **wild boar**
- ➤ Part I – **buffer area** in which the disease is absent

Surveillance



Surveillance:

In 2015 in the entire territory of Poland surveillance programme for ASF was in place (it covered the affected area [Part I + Part II + Part III] and free area)

It covered the domestic pig as well as wild boar populations

It was being implemented most intensively in the affected areas

Its primary purpose – verify the scale of virus circulation; early detect new outbreaks/cases; confirm the free status of the areas not affected by ASF

Surveillance



Surveillance - Categories of pigs to be sampled in 2015

Part III zone:

- Pigs that are dead, sick and suspected of having a disease, also in case when it is not possible to exclude ASF; pigs from herds in case of movement outside the zone; all pigs subject to slaughter for own consumption

Part II zone & Part I zone:

- Pigs that are dead, sick and suspected of having a disease, also in case when it is not possible to exclude ASF; pigs from herds in case of movement outside the zone – to other parts of Poland from **Part II zone** and to other countries from **Part I zone**; pigs subject to slaughter for own consumption – only in case of a suspicion

Free zone – pigs are tested in case of a suspicion (increased mortality in the herd)

Types of tests used

- qRT – PCR method,
- If PCR test gave positive results – additionally with ELISA tests.

Surveillance



Surveillance - Categories of WB to be sampled in 2015

Part III & **Part II** & **Part I zone** = full passive and active surveillance

All wild boar that were shot and found dead (including wild boar killed in communication accidents) were tested

In the **free zone** – all the wild found dead and shot wild boar with symptoms that resemble ASF were tested (in the previous years in certain regions a percentage of WB shot was actively tested in addition to the normal passive surveillance)

Types of tests used

Dead and shot sick wild boar: qRT – PCR method

In **Part III** & **Part II zones**, if it was possible to take relevant samples, additional ELISA tests were performed

Surveillance



Additional surveillance:

Due to the occurrence of an outbreak of ASF, 43 inspections of farms with clinical examination of pig herds were carried out. Moreover, samples were taken in 125 farms (897 pigs tested). Following the epidemiological situation poviats veterinary officers ordered to kill 57 pigs (in the protection area around the outbreak).

Due to 53 cases of ASF in wild boar, 191 inspections of farms with clinical examination of pig herds were carried out. Moreover, samples were taken in 55 farms (328 pigs tested).

Surveillance



Number of pigs tested for ASF:

2016* (as of 30 April)	Live pigs	Dead pigs
Areas under various restrictions	2849	9
Free area of Poland	18	67
2015	Live pigs	Dead pigs
Areas under various restrictions	14 298	33
Free area of Poland	79	76
2014	Live pigs	Dead pigs
Areas under various restrictions	19 057	18
Free area of Poland	1 307	130

* Data for 2016 are being verified and confirmed and may change

Surveillance



Number of wild boar tested for ASF:

2016* (as of 30 April)	Hunted wild boar	Dead wild boar
Areas under various restrictions	2748	34
Free area of Poland	49	1219
2015	Hunted wild boar	Dead wild boar
Areas under various restrictions	8 644	306
Free area of Poland	71	4 472
2014 (approximately)	Hunted wild boar	Dead wild boar
Areas under various restrictions	7 500	400
Free area of Poland	4 400	3 200

* Data for 2016 are being verified and confirmed and may change

Measures to protect the free territory



Additional measures to minimise the risk of spread of ASF from

- Securing the national border:
 - disinfection mattes and infrastructure;
 - controls of compliance with ban on importation of food of animal origin in personal luggage;
 - controls of compliance with disinfection procedures for livestock vehicles entering EU from Russia and Belarus

Measures to protect the free territory



- Awareness campaigns and trainings
- An information campaign was conducted by the Veterinary Inspection for the entities carrying out activity under Veterinary Inspection supervision, associated with the production of the food of animal origin and feedingstuffs, as well as for farmers, hunters, local authorities and the general public – in 2015, 16 450 leaflets were distributed in Part III and II zone, 7350 in Part I zone and 96 430 in free zone.
- 152 trainings were provided by Veterinary Inspection for the entities conducting activities supervised by the Veterinary Inspection, relating to the production of the food of animal origin, feed as well as farmers and hunters designed to convey the knowledge about ASF.

The cost of the ASF programme in 2015



- Total sampling – 230 026,61€
- Total testing – 541 687,31€
- Total compensation – 4 762,07€
- Total other measures (printing leaflets, cleaning and disinfection)- 87 374,03€



**Additional measures (outside the scope of the
co-financed programme)**

ASF – additional measures (2015+2016)



In the entire territory of Poland basic rules of biosecurity apply to all pig holdings, from which pigs/pig products are to be placed on the market.

Additionally, in the affected area more strict biosecurity apply for all pig holdings. Compliance is checked during systematic controls performed by the veterinary services.

The largest number of such rules applies (in accordance with the EU Strategy for ASF) in the area subject to Programme for biosecurity for 2015-2018, which was implemented in 2015. In that area app. 22 000 pigs were kept in app. 1000 holdings (data as of end of 2015)

ASF – additional measures (2015+2016)



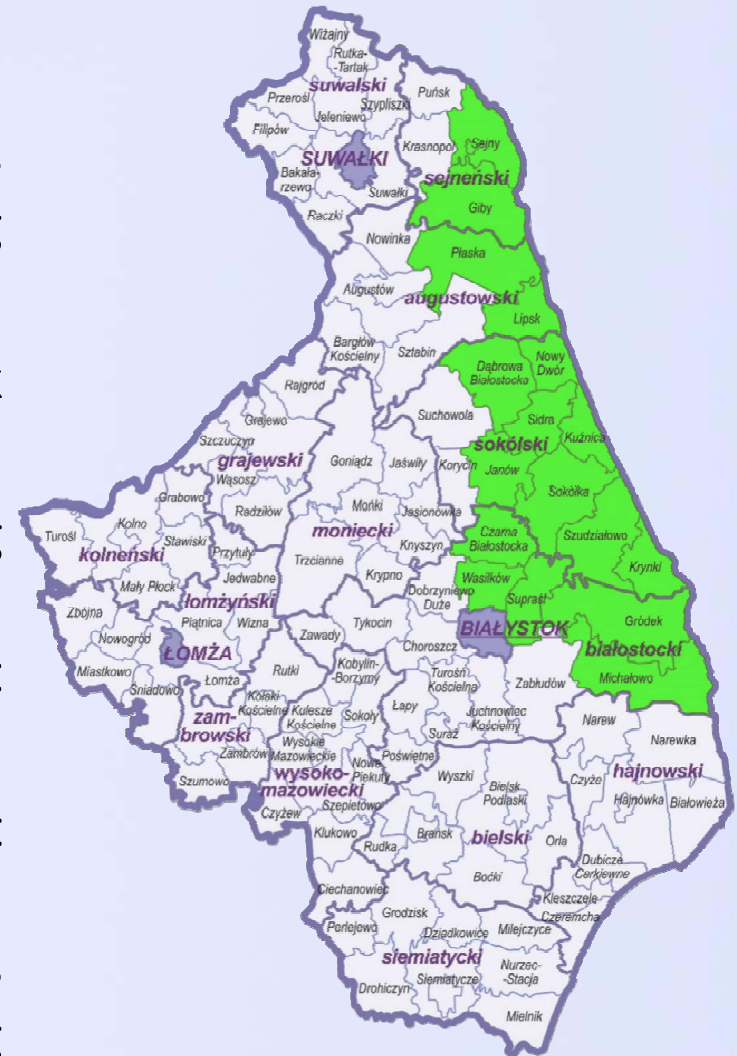
Basic rules:

Possibility to voluntarily end production (with compensation for pigs killed/slaughtered pigs and additional compensation for not keeping pigs for the next 3 years)

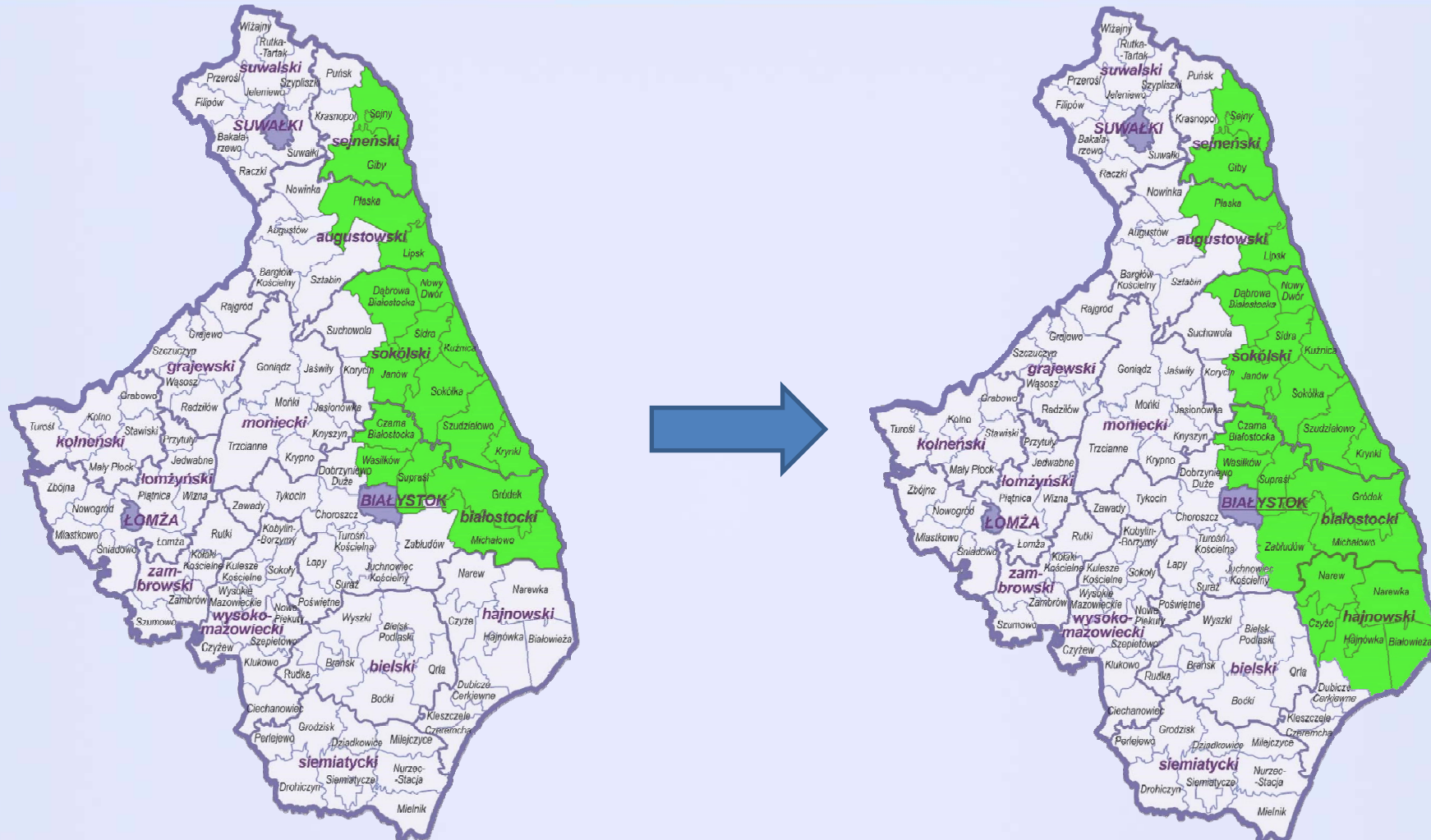
Veterinary Services perform controls to check compliance with the biosecurity rules

Non compliance with the rules = ending production (pigs killed/slaughtered, with compensation) for the next 3 years (but without additional compensation for not keeping pigs)

In 2015-2016 pig holdings in the area underwent 1748 controls; 254 holdings (with 4915 pigs) voluntarily ended production; 17 holdings (with 52 pigs) despite not voluntarily ending production failed to comply and were closed



ASF – additional measures (2015+2016)



New edition of the programme is foreseen for 2016-2018 (due to the enlargement of the zones), in which additional ~7000 pigs are kept in ~200 holdings

ASF – additional measures (2016)

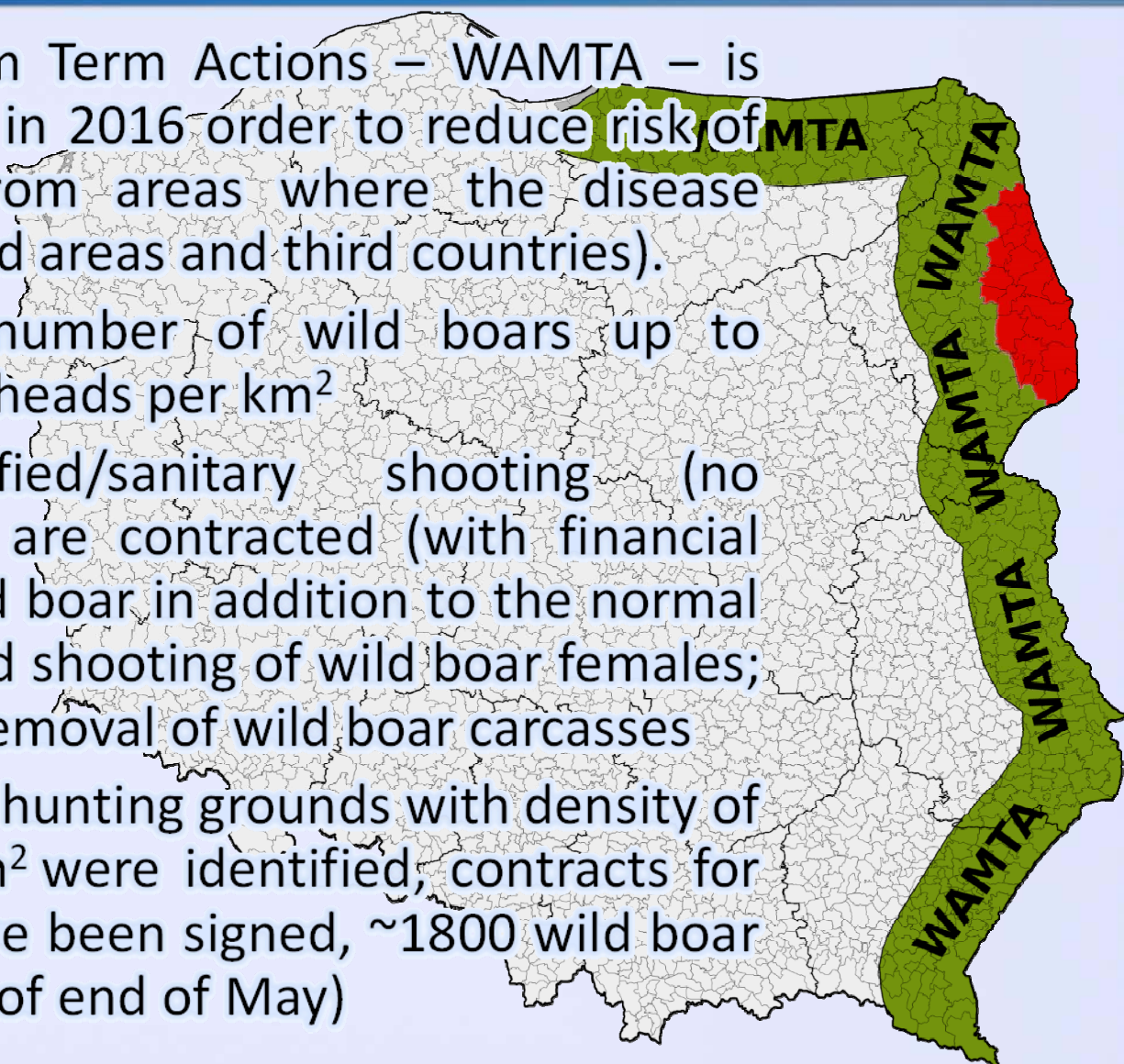


Wider Area for Medium Term Actions – WAMTA – is going to be established in 2016 order to reduce risk of transmission of ASF from areas where the disease currently occurs (affected areas and third countries).

Main goal: decrease number of wild boars up to achieving density of 0,5 heads per km²

Main tool: intensified/sanitary shooting (no depopulation), hunters are contracted (with financial incentives) to shoot wild boar in addition to the normal hunting quota; increased shooting of wild boar females; intensified finding and removal of wild boar carcasses

Implementation: all the hunting grounds with density of wild boar above 0,5/km² were identified, contracts for app. 7500 wild boar have been signed, ~1800 wild boar have been shot (data as of end of May)



Questions? Please send them to: michal.popiolek@wetgiw.gov.pl



Thank you for your attention