



Emergency Response from a country's perspective: Managing ASF outbreaks and preparedness in Ukraine, focus on wild boar

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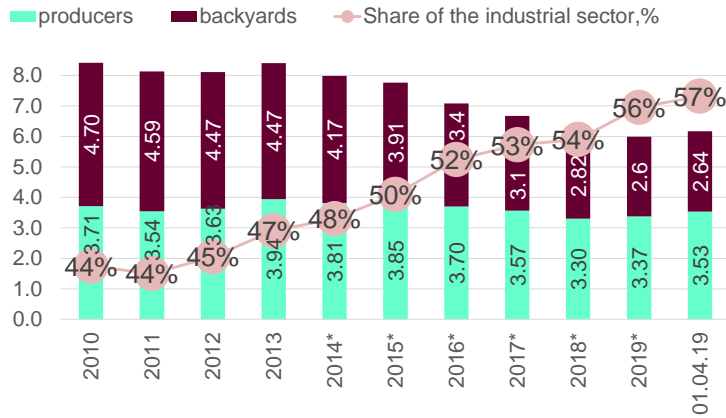
Swine inventory reduction

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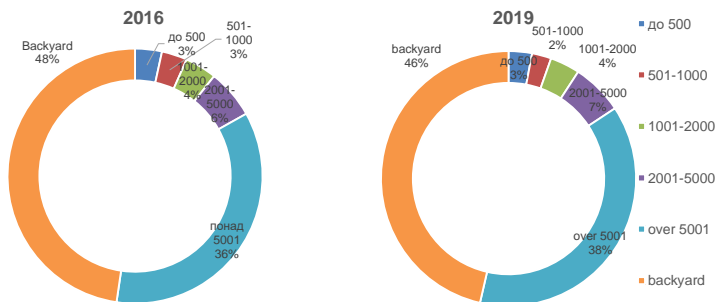
As of February 1, 2019, the number of pigs in Ukraine is 5.98 million heads and in comparison with February 2017 the number of pigs has decreased by 8%.

Since 2014, when ASF began to spread in Ukraine, the number of pigs has decreased by 21%.

African swine fever is considered to be one of the main reasons for swine inventory reduction in Ukraine.



The slide shows a steady decline in pig population in the country within the last 6 years.



Up to 500 pigs farms are shutting down. The number of farms over 5000 heads is growing.

ASF is a “sieve”: farms that improve and invest in biosecurity measures continue to do business.



Culling of infected pigs and pre-emptive culling

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More than 200 000 heads were culled

2012 - 3
 2014 — 339
 2015 — 67000
 2016 — 52000
 2017 — 40000
 2018 – 31000

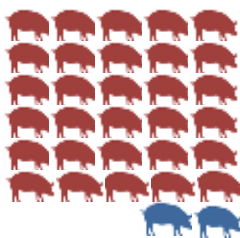


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The main "reason"

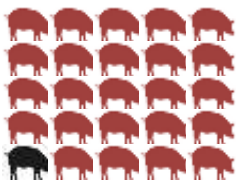
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56,4% **3,37**

The main "reason" of the rapid reduction of swine inventory in the country is reduction of pigs in the households.

There are about 2,6 million pigs in the households — approximately 1 million owners. It's a challenge for the Veterinary Service to control this sector, especially in the presence of the disease in the country.



43,6% **2,61**

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Number of outbreaks

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Since 2012, 476 outbreaks have been confirmed



Spread of the virus

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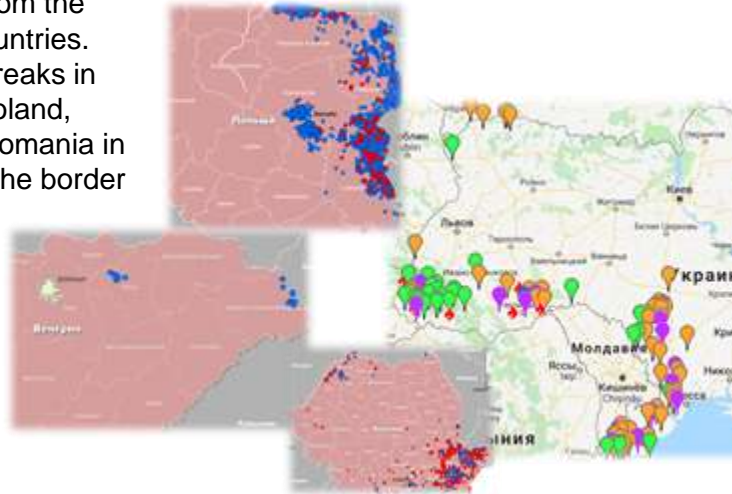
The map of Ukraine looks like a child with Chickenpox. We can not now predict a new outbreak as they are chaotic and unpredictable.



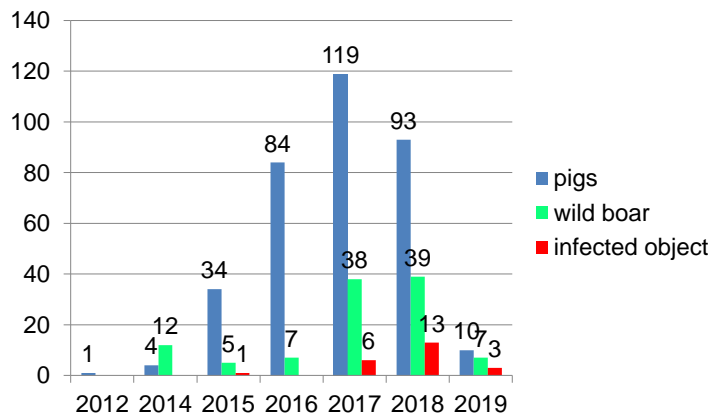


Threat of virus entry

There are certain threats of virus entry from the neighboring countries. There are outbreaks in wild fauna in Poland, Hungary and Romania in areas close to the border of Ukraine.



Number of outbreaks 2012-2019

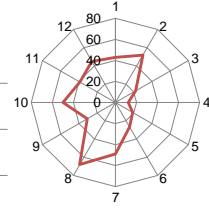
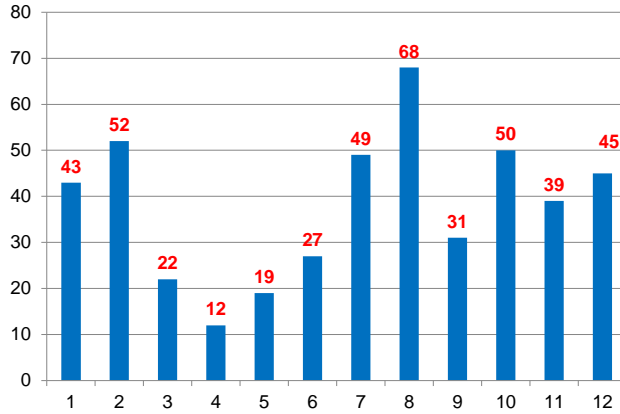




Seasonality of ASF outbreaks in 2012-2018

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Seasonality of ASF outbreaks in Ukraine takes place. Peak is in summer. But since the virus circulates in domestic pigs, there is no significant decline.



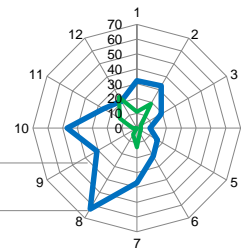
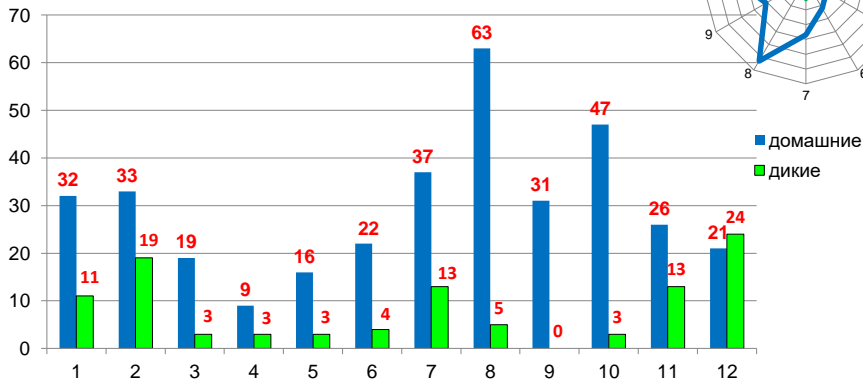
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Seasonality of ASF outbreaks in 2012-2018

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Most of dead animals in wild fauna are found in summer, autumn and winter. Autumn and winter are hunting seasons so it becomes more difficult to hide the facts of finding dead animals in the forest.



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The main problem

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Awareness
Household face
Traceability
Motion control



Agri-food markets
Lack of express tests

Illegal markets

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ASF – time bomb

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The threat of a new outbreak. Ukrainians love lard (salo)! Traditionally, they store it in glasses with salt but no heat treatment. The virus is stable in the product after six months-ore year. The leftovers are fed to the pigs and new outbreaks take place.

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Infected objects - 23 cases

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Ditches, forest belts, wastelands, landfills ...



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Threat of virus entry

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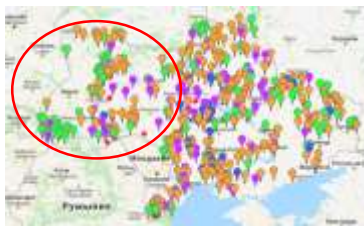
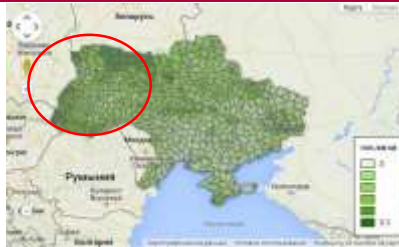
no hunters among vegetarians

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Wild boar density

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Ukrainian experience shows - there are no strong correlations between the density of wild boar and ASF outbreaks



The number of outbreaks 2012-2019

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According to the State Forest Agency of Ukraine, the number of wild boars is decreasing:
2014 - 63.4 thsd, 2015 - 61.5 thsd,
2016 - 45.0 thsd, 2017 - 40.7 thsd,
2018 - 32.8 thsd, heads





Threats of virus entry

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	The number of wild boars in the region by taxing	hunted wild boars	Tested samples	Positive tests	Dead Wild Boars Detected	Tested samples	Positive tests
2017	40000	3896	3167	25	257	67	35
2018	32000	1805	1548	24	249	77	39
2019	29046	1031	976	0	119	29	12



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Threats of virus entry

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According to the plan of antiepidemiological measures in Ukraine in 2019, surveillance of ASF in wild boars includes PCR testing and optionally ELISA testing of blood serum



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Threats of virus entry

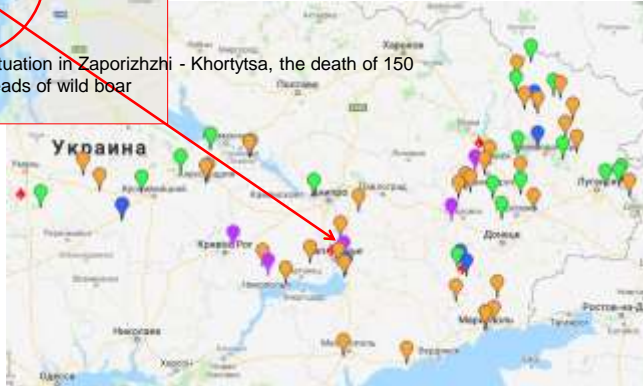
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Khortytsya Island

Situation in Zaporizhzhya - Khortytsya, the death of 150 heads of wild boar

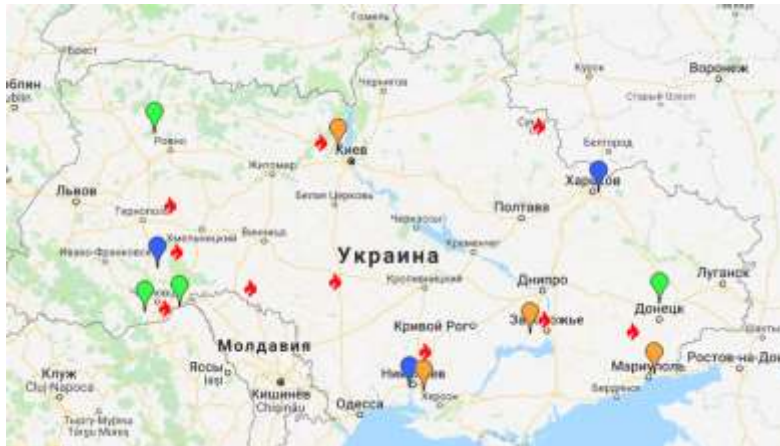
Outbreak in Zaporizhzhya - Khortytsya, the death of 150 wild boars
Another proof for human factor?
There are no reports of a disease within a 200 km radius



Threats of virus entry

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Outbreaks in 2019 are chaotic





Additional activities in the wild fauna

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Observation: all found dead and hunted wild boars are to be tested; all domestic pigs, suspected of having ASF, are to be tested.

Hunting practices: samples from wild boars must be collected by a veterinary specialist; measures are being taken to minimize the population of wild boars (near the feeding grounds, hunting towers, by trapping). However, not all hunting grounds are equipped with freezers.

CVO order “..If the carcasses of the shot boars can't be store till the results of the test are obtained, they must be utilized..”



Additional activities in the wild fauna

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Active and passive monitoring.

- Passive** – testing of all found dead wild boars;
- Active** – testing of all hunted wild boars
- Culling** of infected animals during an outbreak;
- Zoning**;
- Decreasing** the number of wild boars;
- Feeding** wild boars to reduce migration;
- Compliance** with biosecurity measures while hunting



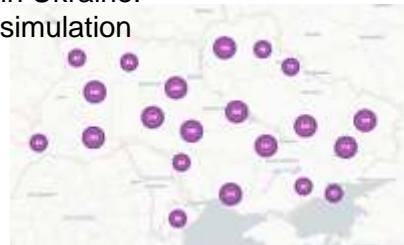


FAO project in Ukraine

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The goal is to improve the diagnostic potential of the country.

2956 samples collected from backyards slaughtered pigs at agri food markets all over the Ukraine (positive – 3)
3 University's and 3 regional laboratory's was involved to test the samples 4 PCR machines were purchased
Specialist of 6 regional laboratory were trained in referent lab SPAIN and ASF referent laboratory in Ukraine.
More than 800 vet were trained at ASF simulation exercises in 16 region
Over 200 meetings in Ukraine



Lessons for country

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There is a need to revise of ASF instruction
There is new draft prepared by experts and business
There is a need for mechanism to compensate farm losses because of ASF outbreaks
There is a need for mechanism to reward for finding and reporting of a dead wild boar
There is a need to implement a compartment to have access to foreign markets
There is a need to raise awareness
Introducing biosafety on commercial farms, especially small farms.
Mechanism of fast and full compensation for owners of culled pigs implemented
Understanding of ASF risks present villages and small farmers from keeping pigs to develop other business



Threats of virus penetration

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Thank you for attention!