

भाकृअनुप-राष्ट्रीयपशुरोगजानपदिकएवंसूचनाविज्ञानसंस्थान

ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics रामगोंडनहल्ली, येलहंका, बेंगलुरू – ५६० ११९, भारत

Ramagondanahalli, Post Box No. 6450, Yelahanka, Bengaluru - 560 119, INDIA



NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASES REFERRAL EXPERT SYSTEM -INTEGRATING DATA-DRIVEN DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS FOR LIVE-STOCK DISEASES (NADRES V2)

Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning-Based Surveillance Model Development

Passive Surveillance model

Not sample based only opportunistic model

Event-based Surveillance model

 Host factors acts as signal/source early detection of outbreaks

Risk-based Surveillance model Risk other than host such as ecological, environment, trade etc., by risk based probability sampling method

Active surveillance model

 Systematic or regular recording of cases of a designated disease or a group of diseases by probability sampling method

Environmental Surveillance model

 Non-invasive method of surveillance that involves the collection of environmental samples by advanced probability sampling methods

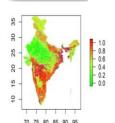




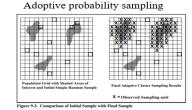
PDDES https://nivedi.res.in/PDDES/



CaDDES
https://nivedi.res.in/nicra/



https://www.nivedi.res.in/Nadres v2/



FMD Seromonitoring Round V



States & UTs: 36 Districts: 851 Blocks: 2085 Villages:2823 Samples: 38272

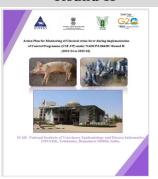
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FMD Serosurveillance

States & UTs: 36
Districts: 761
Blocks: 4012
Villages:8288
Samples: 119059

CSF CP Seromonitoring Round II



States & UTs: 28 Districts: 467 Blocks: 1363 Villages:2561 Samples: 32760

Brucellosis Seromonitoring Phase II



States & UTs: 35 Districts:697 Blocks: 2291 Villages:3528 Samples:46398

Sampling Plan tab under NADRES Website

Schematic representation of Two-stage stratified random sampling and formula

National Animal Disease Referral Expert System (NADRES v2)



Home About Us Risk Factors Analytics Livestock Diseases Post Predi<u>ction Validation Contact</u>

ND KARNATAKA KE RALA, MANIPUR, ME GHALAYA,ODISHA RAJASTHAN, TRIPI RA,WEST BENGAL

predicted for likely occurrence of Foo 2025

PRADESH.ASSAM.G UJARAT JHARKHAN D,KARNATAKA,KER ALA MAHARASHTE A.MANIPUR,NAGAL

Sampling Plan for Strengthening Livestock Disease Surveillance

The early detection of disease epidemics reduces the chances of introduction into new locales minimizes the number of infections, and reduces the financial impact. The effectiveness of disease control measures often depends on early detection of disease incidence or outbreak and significantly reduces the cost associated with disease eradication and devastation of livestock.

Passive surveillance methods are the voluntary reporting of cases by primary care providers and farmers to the veterinary health system whereas active surveillance of livestock diseases involves periodic sampling by veterinary health officials. Active surveillance methods are often more effective for targeted objectives than passive methods. Developing an optimal sampling strategy for surveillance of livestock diseases is important for early detection and effective resource utilization

FMD Sero-Monitorine

- 🗎 1. Round I (2020)
- 2. Round II (2021)
- 🗎 3. FMD-Seromonitoring Round III (2022) complete plan with SOP

Download Statewise Seromonitoring Sampling Plan-2022 (Round-III)





Shivamogga

Adagodi

8 Animal samples need

to be collected from 6

Karnataka



LH-DCP Portal: Cloud-Based Digital Platform for Active Livestock **Disease Surveillance and Control**

https://nivedi.res.in/Nadres v2/lhdcp/index



Home Page

Disease Dashboard

Data Requirements Specifications (DRS

DRS of Brucellosis Seromonitoring Phase III - 2023							Results		Brucellosis Seromonitoring Phase IV - 2024			2024						
State id	State	Prevalence	Cluste r Level	Sensitivit y	Specifi city	No of Villages	No of Animals	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Average	Protection Level	Prevalence	Cluste r Level	Sensiti vity	Specifi city	No of Villages	No of Animals
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.2	0.048	0.9	0.9	68	589				80.23667	32.094667	0.32	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.024	0.9	0.9	138	1794	73.25	71.51	64.52	69.76	27.904	0.28	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	1066
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	0.43	0.9	0.9	75	810				45.52	18.208	0.18	0.02	0.9	0.9	122	1830
4	Assam	0.2	0.022	0.9	0.9	150	1950		75.67	50.76	63.215	25.286	0.25	0.03	0.9	0.9	110	1210
	Bihar	0.2	0.02	0.9	0.9	165	2145		59.93		59.93	23.972	0.24	0.03	0.9	0.9	91	1092
6	chandigarh	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	16	193	99.49	68.68	72.54	80.23667	32.094667	0.32	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	656
7	Chhattisgarh	0.2	0.027	0.9	0.9	122	1586	78.63	69.07		73.85	29.54	0.3	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
8	Diu and daman	0.2	0.17	0.9	0.9	18	195	80.76			80.76	32.304	0.32	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	656
9	Delhi	0.2	0.11	0.9	0.9	29	334	89.47	84.17		86.82	34.728	0.35	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	528
10	Goa	0.2	0.04	0.9	0.9	83	916	92.12	94.8		93.46	37.384	0.37	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	462
11	Gujarat	0.2	0.024	0.9	0.9	138	1794	80.12			80.12	32.048	0.32	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	656
12	Haryana	0.2	0.031	0.9	0.9	106	1378	66.84	66	72.3	68.38	27.352	0.27	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.2	0.033	0.9	0.9	99	1081	81.64	66.36		74	29.6	0.3	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
14	Jammu and Kashmir	0.2	0.039	0.9	0.9	84	1092	73.31			73.31	29.324	0.29	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
15	Jharkhand	0.2	0.028	0.9	0.9	118	1534	73.95	42.41		58.18	23.272	0.23	0.03	0.9	0.9	110	1320
16	Kamataka	0.2	0.026	0.9	0.9	127	1651	96.67	70.47	53	73.38	29.352	0.29	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
17	Kerala	0.2	0.036	0.9	0.9	96	1020	68.78	48.64		58.71	23.484	0.23	0.03	0.9	0.9	110	1320
18	Ladakh	0.2	0.085	0.9	0.9	34	394	80.18	76.48		78.33	31.332	0.31	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
19	Madhya Pradesh	0.2	0.024	0.9	0.9	137	1781	59.43	39.02		49.225	19.69	0.2	0.03	0.9	0.9	165	2310
20	Maharashtra	0.2	0.027	0.9	0.9	121	1435		60.82		60.82	24.328	0.24	0.03	0.9	0.9	110	1210
21	Manipur	0.2	0.026	0.9	0.9	126	1381	85.66			85.66	34.264	0.34	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	528
22	Meghalaya	0.2	0.038	0.9	0.9	87	978	45.52			45.52	18.208	0.18	0.02	0.9	0.9	165	2475
23	Mizoram	0.2	0.033	0.9	0.9	100	733	89.36			89.36	35.744	0.36	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	528
24	Nagaland	0.2	0.033	0.9	0.9	99	693				68.38	27.352	0.27	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
25	Odisha	0.2	0.031	0.9	0.9	105	1217	70.91	65.9	90.95	75.92	30.368	0.3	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	738
26	Puducherry	0.2	0.043	0.9	0.9	76	803				84.81	33.924	0.34	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	594
27	Punjab	0.2	0.031	0.9	0.9	105	1365				68.38	27.352	0.27	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
28	Rajasthan	0.2	0.043	0.9	0.9	76	988				68.38	27.352	0.27	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
29	Sikkim	0.2	0.031	0.9	0.9	105	1288	86.74	62.17	52.03	66.98	26.792	0.27	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
30	Tamilnadu	0.2	0.026	0.9	0.9	126	1638	88.03	77.75	88.65	84.81	33.924	0.34	0.04	0.9	0.9	66	528
31	Telangana	0.2	0.024	0.9	0.9	138	1794	70.76	70.71		70.735	28.294	0.28	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
32	Tripura	0.2	0.036	0.9	0.9	91	1183				45.52	18.208	0.18	0.02	0.9	0.9	122	1830
33	Uttarakhand	0.2	0.031	0.9	0.9	105	1191	64.8			64.8	25.92	0.26	0.03	0.9	0.9	110	1210
34	Uttar Pradesh	0.2	0.026	0.9	0.9	127	1651	71.96			71.96	28.784	0.29	0.04	0.9	0.9	82	820
35	West Bengal	0.2	0.024	0.9	0.9	138	1794	86.03			86.03	34.412	0.34	0.05	0.9	0.9	66	528
	TOTAL					3528	42369	76.47	63.05	66.24	2485.49						3153	33443

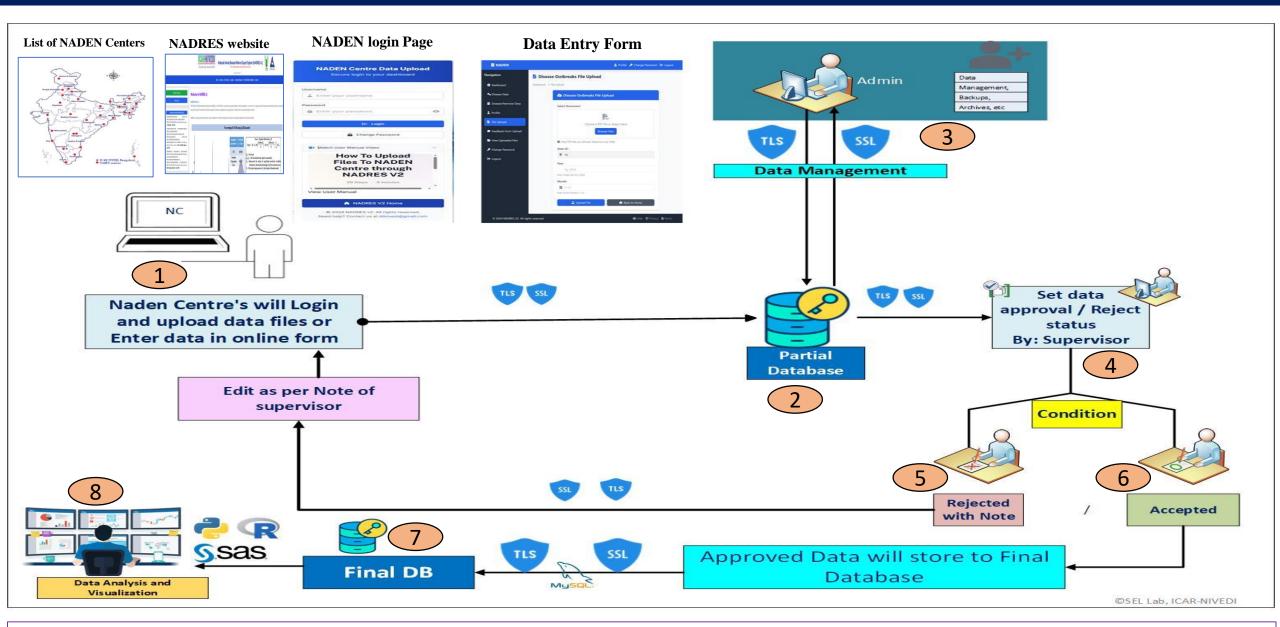
Sample ID	District_Name	Block_Name	Village_Name	Buffaloes	Cattle	Cattle + Buffalo	Number of units to sample	Buffalo Proportion	Cattle Proportion	Probability Value
pachmu(1621- 1630)	Palakkad	Chittur	Muthalamada(GP) ÔÇôWardNo.9	0	862	862	10	0	10	6.20E-07
pamash(1631- 1640)	Palakkad	Mailiarkau	Sholayur(GP)ÔÇô WardNo.14	3	924	929	10	0	10	5.75E-07
pamash(1641- 1650)	Palakkad	Mannarkad	Sholayur(GP)ÔÇô WardNo.6	0	962	962	10	0	10	5.55E-07
pachmu(#)	Palakkad*	Chittur	Muthalamada(GP)ÔÇôWardNo.10		1061	1115	10	0	10	4.79E-07
			Total	2634	53344	55978	1660	66	1594	0.000295694

*Reserved villages to be used for sampling if any selected village in a given district is not accessible, has logistic problem or any other issues; #The replaced village Sample Numbers are used with the reserved village sample IDs, i.e., if a village with sample id chngng(1015-1027) is replaced with the reserved village then the sample id is replaced with the reserved village id and the sample numbers are same as of replaced village (



Approximately 5,39,535 samples are allocated annually across India for monitoring and surveillance of four prioritized animal diseases (FMD, Brucellosis, PPR, and CSF) supporting nationwide disease tracking and control initiatives.

Real time/Near Real time Data Capture and Storage Workflow: NADRES V2 Database Flow Diagram



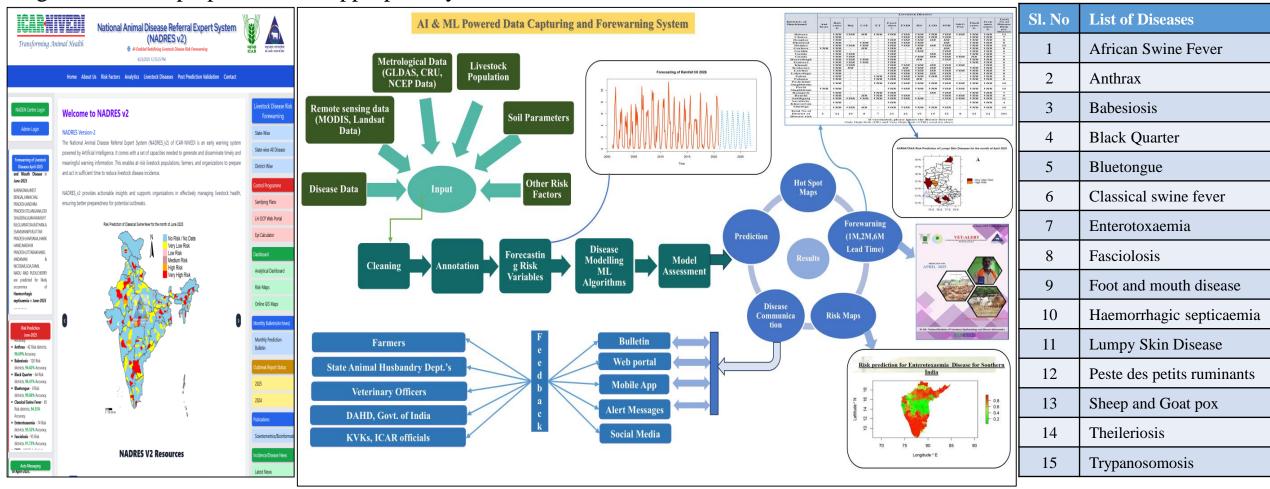
Epidemiological data were compiled at the state, district and village levels from multiple sources, and a subsample of cases was confirmed in the laboratory; the dataset includes information on susceptible populations, attack rates and outbreak-associated mortality

Livestock Disease Risk Forewarning Through AI & ML Based Disease Modelling

NADRES V2-NATIONAL ANIMAL DISEASE REFERRAL EXPERT SYSTEM

https://nivedi.res.in/Nadres_v2/index.php

NADRES v2 is an early warning system powered by Artificial Intelligence with set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information that enables at-risk livestock population, and guide the farmers and organizations to prepare and act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the livestock disease incidence.



Real Time Climatic Factors used for Forecasting, Forewarning and Developing Risk maps

Livestock Population

Livestock data (Numbers)						
Cattle	19,63,79,000					
Buffalo	11,04,24,984					
Sheep	15,01,13,442					
Goat	7,32,94,702					
Pig	92,94,830					
Villages-664369						
Blocks-5564						
Source: 20 Th Livestock census, DAHD, GoI						

Remote Sensing

Remote sensing	Units							
LST	°C							
NDVI & EVI	-1 to 1							
PET	mm							
LAI	m^2/m^2							
LST Resolution: 1km	NDVI &EVI, PET, LAI Resolution:500 m.							
Source: https://ladsweb.modaps.eosdis.nasa.g ov/ https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov/								

Meteorological

Meteorological	Units					
Air Temperature	k					
Potential Evaporation Rate	w/m ²					
Rainfall	kg/m²/s					
Soil Moisture	kg/m ²					
Specific Humidity	kg/kg					
Surface Pressure	Pa					
Wind Speed	m/s					
Source: https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets/GLD AS_NOAH025_M_2.1/summary?key words=GLDAS						
Resolution: 0.25 * 0.25	degree					

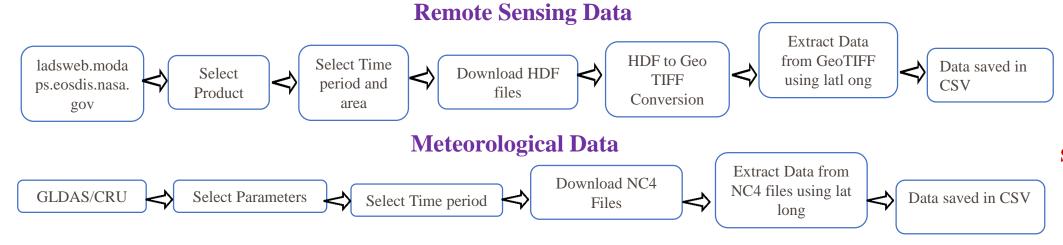
Meteorological	Units
Cloud Cover	%
Relative Humidity	%
Temperature	°C
Temperature Max	°C
Temperature Min	°C
Vapour Pressure	hPa
Wet dry Frequency	days
Source:	

https://crudata.uea.ac.uk/cru/data/hrg/cru ts 4.05/cruts.2103051243.v4.05/

Resolution: 0.5 degree

Delta Weather Parameters: Represents the difference between two corresponding values, typically between two time periods, to capture changes or trends. **Static Set:** Long-term deltas (2001–2021) showing climatic trends affecting disease patterns.

Dynamic Set: Recent deltas (2018–2023 averages) capturing ongoing weather changes for short-term forecasting.



Seven step approach used for risk Prediction

Secondary

infection(R0)

Spatial Endemicity

Auto Correlation

Linear Discrimina nt Analysis

Temporal Endemicity

Space Time

Cluster

Risk Modelling

Maps

Machine Learning Model Building and evaluation

Model Selection Criteria

- Akaike information criterion (AIC)
- Bayesian information criterion (BIC)
- Bridge criterion (BCCross-validation
- Deviance information criterion (DIC),
- Likelihood-ratio test
- Mallows's Cp
- Minimum description length
- Minimum message length (MML)
- PRESS statistics
- Stepwise regression

1. Generalized Linear Model(GLM)

- 2. Generalized Additive Model (GAM)
- 3. Random Forest (RF)
- 4. Kernal Support Vector Machine (KSVM)
- 5. Boosted Regression Tree (BRT)
- 6. Artificial Neural Networks (NN)
- 7. Multiple Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS)
- 8. Flexible Discriminant Analysis (FDA)
- 9. Classification Tree Analysis (CTA)
- 10. Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- 11. Decision Trees (Tree_prob)
- 12. Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (Lasso)
- 13. Gaussian Process (GP)
- 14. Neural Network (NN)
- 15. Cubiset
- 16. Probit Regression
- 17. Elastic Net
- 18. Adaptive Boosting
- Ridge Regression
- 20. Conditional Random Forest

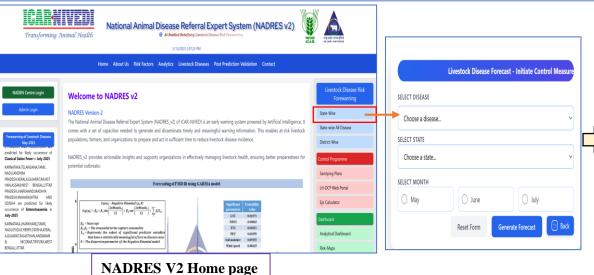
Presently used Indices For Model Evaluation

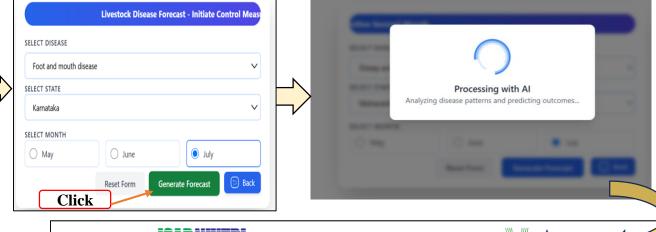
- 1. KAPPA
- 2. ROC
- 3. TSS
- 4. Accuracy
- 5. Error Rate
- 6. Precession
- 7. Sensitivity
- 8. Specificity
- 9. F1 Score
- 10. Log loss
- 11. Gini Coefficient
- 12. RMSE
- 13. MAE



NADRESv2 Monthly Bulletin Cover page

Interactive Visualization of AI-Based Disease Predictions: State, Disease and Month-Specific Insights in NADRES V2



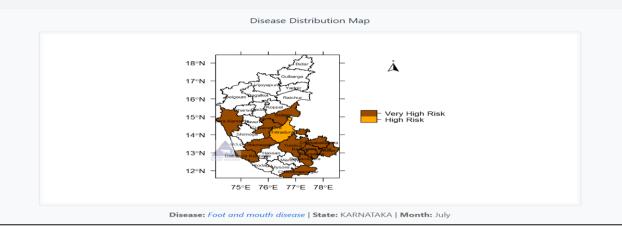


Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)

Preventive Measures:

- Ring vaccination within an 8 km radius using appropriate vaccines for circulating serotypes (O, A, Asia-1).
- Strict movement control of livestock must be enforced during outbreaks.
- Quarantine measures should be implemented for newly introduced animals.
- Animals aged four months and older should receive biannual vaccinations to maintain immunity.
- Infected animals should be immediately isolated, as their excretions and secretions contain the virus.
- All feed and fodder in contact with infected animals should be discarded.

If vaccinated, please ignore the disease forecast.



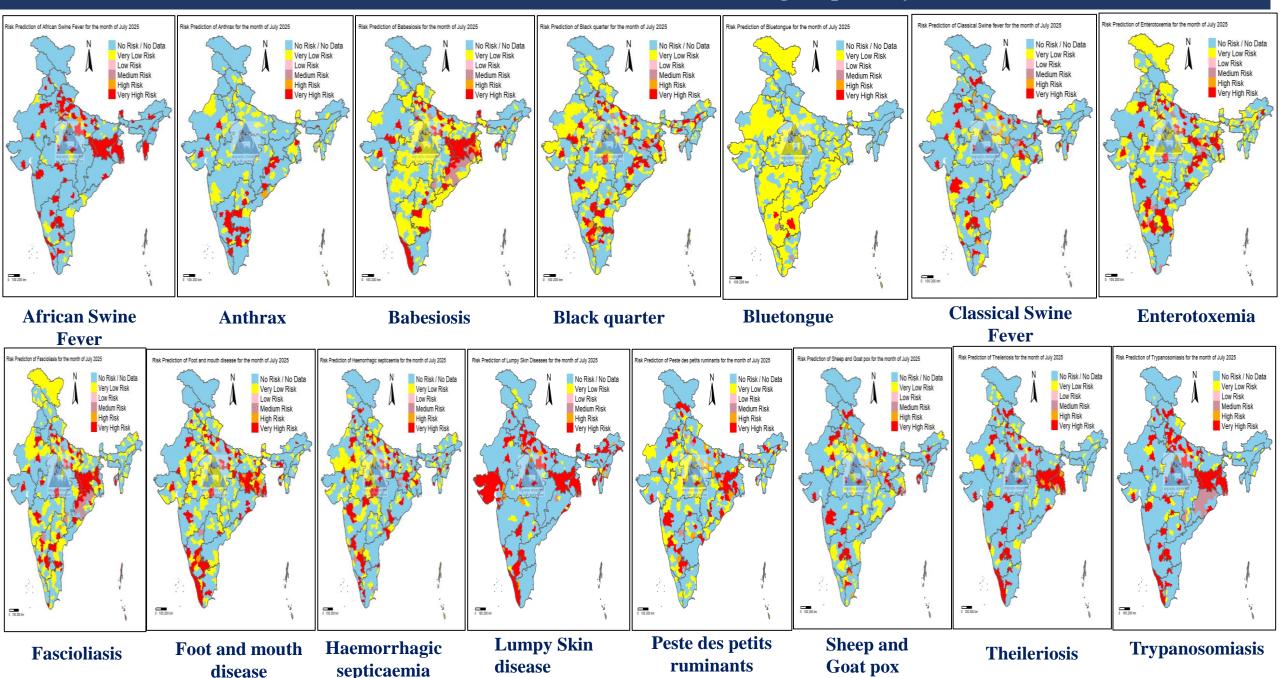
Transforming Animal Health National Animal Disease Referral Expert System (NADRES v2)

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Foot and mouth disease Livestock Disease Forecast for the July Month in KARNATAKA

District Name	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Month	Result
Bangalore Rural	170722	16924	95156	118788	14131	July	Very High Risk
Bangalore	153861	11168	62464	82873	28046	July	Very High Risk
Bellary	283699	127407	253119	1005565	15094	July	Very High Risk
Chikmagalur	290007	34362	41040	97962	1423	July	Very High Risk
Davanagere	297377	123596	124542	505630	2418	July	Very High Risk
Tumkur	431251	142047	427926	1290008	5956	July	Very High Risk
Ultara Kannada	336312	73993	10655	8537	1193	July	Very High Risk
Chikkaballapura	213815	26397	188392	613193	2481	July	Very High Risk
Ramanagara	287502	19644	150130	127988	7102	July	Very High Risk
Chamarajanagar	249361	9918	144633	135321	1572	July	Very High Risk
Dakshina Kannada	250569	1832	32215	289	6359	July	Very High Risk
Kolar	209642	26520	93713	483892	5292	July	Very High Risk
Chitradurga	225603	113304	385058	1352087	2177	July	High Risk
Gulbarga	385580	73176	446200	112387	44221	July	Medium Risk

Risk Prediction - Livestock Disease Forewarning Maps (May-2025)



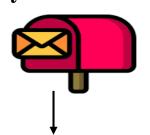
End to End Risk Communications

Monthly Forecasting of 15 Livestock Diseases (Based on AI and ML models) Dissemination to all Stakeholders



Hard Copy (Vetalert, Livestock Diseases Risk Forewarning Bulletin)

Dissemination by Post



DAHD and

ICAR officials

Soft copy (Vet-alert, Livestock Diseases Risk Forewarning Bulletin) Via emails



State Veterinary Officials(52), KVKS (731), NADEN centers (55 Including PI &Co-PI) LDF & NER LDF Mobile application



Real time access by field users (100+ Users)

✓ Veterinary nodal officers use the system to create data-driven sampling plans for targeted surveillance.

NADRES Website



https://nivedi.res.in/Nadres v2/index.php

Total Visitors: 26.7 Lakh Individuals (as of latest update) Fruits SMS alerts to registered farmers



- ✓ 25.7 lakh SMS alerts were sent to farmers in April 2025.
- ✓ 23.3 million SMS alerts disseminated via FRUITS (Apr 2024–Mar 2025).

DLT SMS to Veterinary Doctors



- ✓ 17,954 SMS alerts sent to veterinarians in April 2025.
- ✓ 1.09 lakh SMS alerts sent to vets from Sep 2024 to Mar 2025.

Social Media Platforms

X (Twitter) https://x.com/dilnivedi/s tatus/1888899265411645 536

LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.co m/feed/update/urn:li:sh are:72946673718294364 17/

Instagram

https://www.instagram.c om/p/DF5DkqqymcW/?i gsh=N2NvZXR5cHp3cX dj

YouTube:

https://www.youtube.co m/@icar-nivedi

GitHub:

https://github.com/SEL-NIVEDI/

Facebook

https://www.facebook.co m/icarnivediofficial/



Informed Farming Community & Veterinary Authorities

- Early Response
- Risk Mitigation
- Animal Health Protection

Operational Scale & Response Time Optimization in NADRES V2 via AI/ML Automation

Data Inputs for Monthly Livestock Disease Forecasting

- ✓ Total Livestock Population & Animal Species Covered: 540 million animals (Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, and Pig)
- ✓ **Disease Surveillance Network**: Data collected from 35 NADEN (National Animal Disease Epidemiology Network) Centers

WhatsApp NADEN Group



- ✓ Number of States & Districts Covered: 36 States & UTs, 755 Districts
- ✓ **Number of Target Diseases**: **15** economically important livestock diseases
- ✓ Climatic Parameters: 18 key weather and climate variables considered
- ✓ **Remote Sensing Variables**: 5 variables derived from satellite and geospatial data
- ✓ **Delta Variables**: 23 variables capturing changes in climatic trends over time
- ✓ Forecasting Models: 20 predictive models used for analysis
- ✓ **Indices**: 13 indices to support decision-making and interpretation

Operational Scale

Sl. No.	AI & ML-Driven Operation	Volume of Operations for One year						
1	Data Capturing	2,08,380 records(disease data, key risk factors)						
2	Data Alignment	7,61,046 records (additional 23 delta variables)						
3	Disease Modelling	Forecasting 15 livestock diseases, over 12 months using 20 models and 13 performance indices across 755 districts and 15 agro climatic zones in India requires approximately 530 million operations per time						
4	Risk Communication	25 lakh SMS alerts to farmers in 1 year; 17 to 18 thousand DLT SMS alerts to veterinary officials every month						

Optimized Response Time in NADRES Through AI/ML Automation for Each month

Process	Before Automation	After Automation	Improvement
Data Collection + Cleaning	10–14 days	< 48 hours	~90% time saved
Forecasting & Modeling	7–10 days	< 10 hours	~95% faster
Report Preparation	10 – 15 days	< 3 days	~90% time saved
Alert Generation	Manual dispatch	Instant multi- channel	Real-time communication
Total Response Cycle	18–24 days	< 6 days	faster response time

- Fully automated pipeline powered by **AI and ML**, Covers the entire workflow from data acquisition through to district-level risk alerts
- Over **2,346** lines of **R code** implemented across data capture, processing, and modeling stages to automate the NADRES V2 pipeline. (https://nivedi.res.in/Nadres_v2/)
- ✓ Nearly **250** CPU hours per month devoted to continuous model execution and risk forecasting.

NADRES V2: Future Scalability & Strategic Collaborations for Precision Livestock Disease Forecasting

Scalability Opportunities

- ✓ **Micro-Level Forecasting**: Expansion from district to **block and village levels**, enabling hyper-localized risk predictions tailored to specific livestock practices and microclimates.
- ✓ **Model and Disease Expansion:** The number of forecasted livestock diseases is projected to increase to 20–30, with a parallel rise in machine learning models to approximately 25–30, improving prediction specificity and robustness.
- ✓ **Offline Accessibility**: Deployment of AI/ML models on mobile devices with **offline capabilities** for remote areas with poor internet.
- ✓ **Multi-Language & Voice Support**: Integration of **AI-driven voice alerts**, SMS, IVR, and community radio in **regional languages** for inclusive communication.

Strategic Collaborations

- ✓ NICRA (ICAR): Leveraging agro-climatic data to enhance prediction accuracy under climate variability (floods, droughts).
- ✓ **IMD Integration:** Real-time meteorological data and **farmer details** across India are integrated to enhance the prediction of climatesensitive and vector-borne diseases and to enable timely dissemination of alerts to farmers
- ✓ Government Platforms: Seamless integration with NDLM, BSNL, and Digital India initiatives for unified data exchange and delivery.

AI & ML Adaptability: Dynamic model recalibration using real-time feedback and new climate-disease relationships.

Community-Centric Risk Communication

- ✓ **Global Inter** Engaging **village cooperatives** and **extension workers** as grassroots communication hubs.
- ✓ Dissemination through **SMS**, **IVR**, **local radio**, and **mobile-based tools** to reach digitally underserved areas.
- ✓ We will also **expand SMS alerts to farmers in their local or vernacular languages**, ensuring better understanding and adoption.

Global Interest

✓ FAO experts organized a workshop on community-based early disease detection and reporting systems, and invited the NADRES V2 team to explore expanding its implementation at the community level.

Officials were oriented on the NADRES V2 workflow during their visit to the SEL Lab

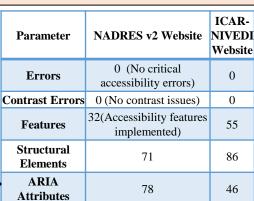






Web Audit Certificate

The website is currently under evaluation by the Standards and Quality Compliance Lab (STQCL) for adherence to GIGW guidelines









atul chaturvedi @atulichaturvedi: 1h ICAR-NIVEDI is doing great job in area of disease forecasting through Artificial Intelligence tools

Dept of Animal Husbandry & D... Secretary AHD @atul1chaturvedi visited to ICAR-NIVEDI, Interacted with the Scientist Involved in veterinary disease epidemiology.





WAVE Tool Accessibility Summary Report

Message Alert

