

Requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* for zoning



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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Outline

- OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*
- *Evolution of Code requirements over years*
- General principles and requirements
 - Protection zone, containment zone
 - Zone, compartment
- Procedure for OIE Official recognition of FMD free status
- Application

Evolution of country freedom approach over years

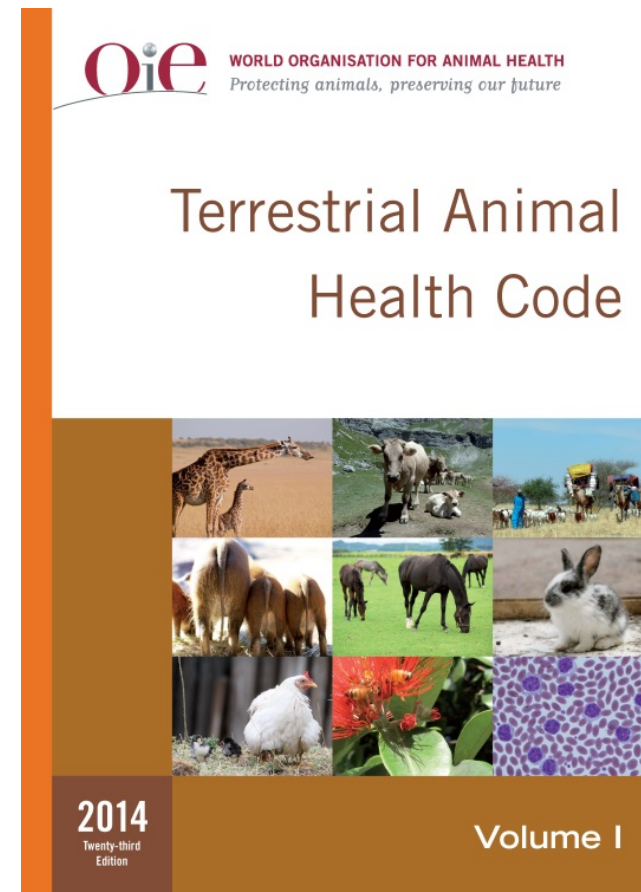


- Initially only country freedom from disease
- Not all Member Countries could comply for country freedom
- Introduced concept of zone free from disease – with or without vaccination (for FMD)
- Introduced concept of buffer zone – later replaced by protection zone
- Further refined to smaller area of freedom based on biosecurity principles - compartment
- Introduced concept of containment zone – similar to EU concept of regionalisation
- All of these are trade facilitating mechanisms

Zoning approach in the OIE *Terrestrial Code*



- ❑ Glossary
- ❑ Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation
- ❑ Chapter 8.8. FMD
 - Article 8.8.2.
 - Article 8.8.3.
- ❑ Questionnaires 1.6.6.



OIE *Terrestrial Code* definitions (Glossary)



ZONE/REGION

Means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal *subpopulation* with a distinct health status with respect to a specific *disease* for which required *surveillance*, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of *international trade*.

SUBPOPULATION

Means a distinct part of a *population* identifiable according to specific common animal health characteristics.

SUBPOPULATION

- Separated by natural or artificial barriers or, in certain situations, by the application of appropriate management practices



OIE *TERRESTRIAL CODE'S* REQUIREMENTS REGARDING ZONING

Principles for defining and establishing a zone

- Extent of a zone/geographical limits established by the *Veterinary Authority*
 - Natural, artificial and/or legal boundaries
 - Made public through official channels



Principles for defining and establishing a zone



- Animals and herds belonging to such subpopulations need to be recognisable as such through a clear epidemiological separation
 - identification of the subpopulation
 - establishment and maintenance of its health status by preventing contact with zones of different status
 - measures will depend on the epidemiology of the disease, environmental factors, the health status of animals in adjacent areas, applicable biosecurity measures and surveillance.
 - Key principle in terms of the Code is to prevent the introduction of the pathogen (FMDV)

Principles for defining and establishing a zone

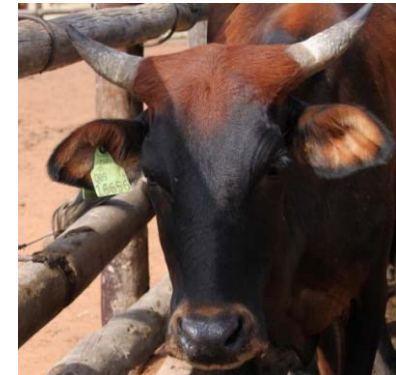
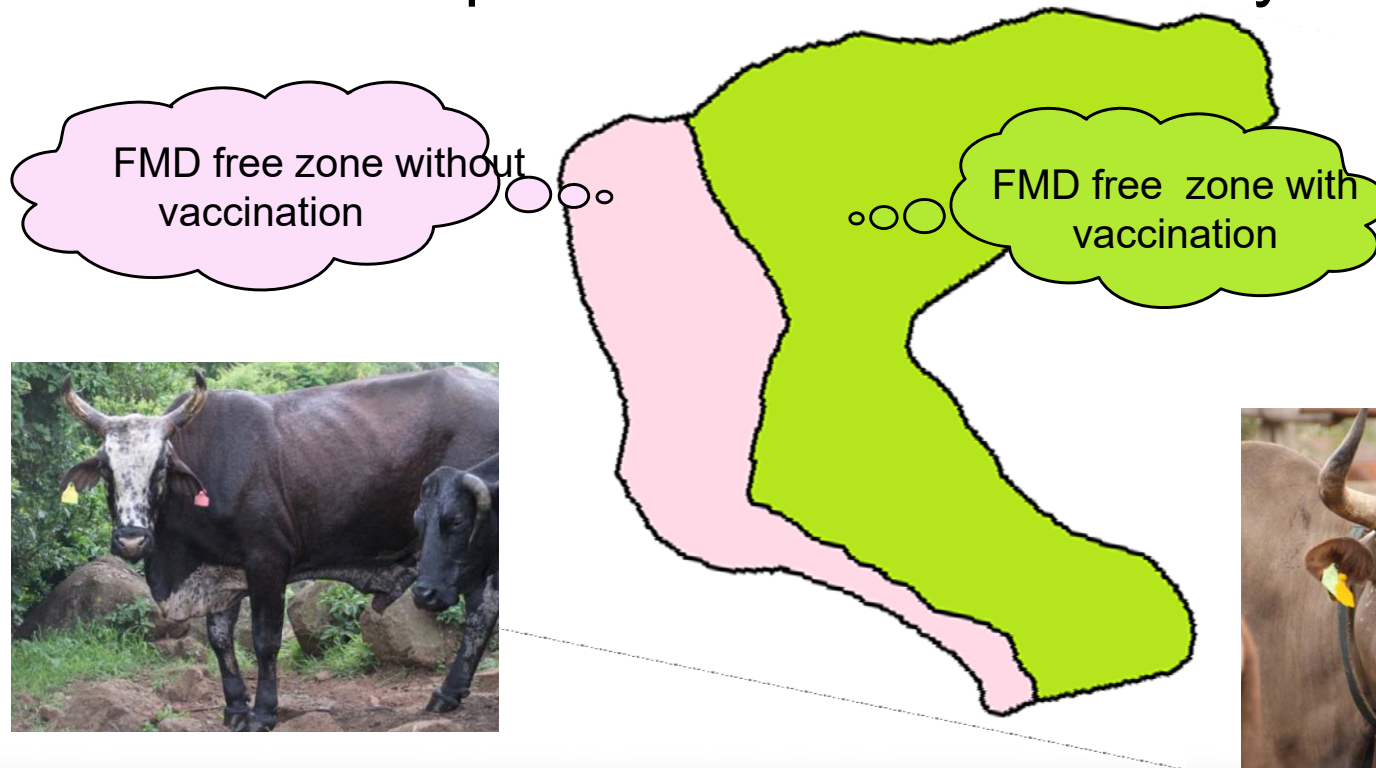
- Identification of animals for traceability of movements (at the herd, flock lot or individual animal level)



Animal movements into and out of the zone should be well documented and controlled

Principles for defining and establishing a zone

- Existence of a valid animal identification system
- Prevent movement across boundaries
- Imports, importation and imported products also applies to zones/compartments within a country



Practicalities of a zoning approach

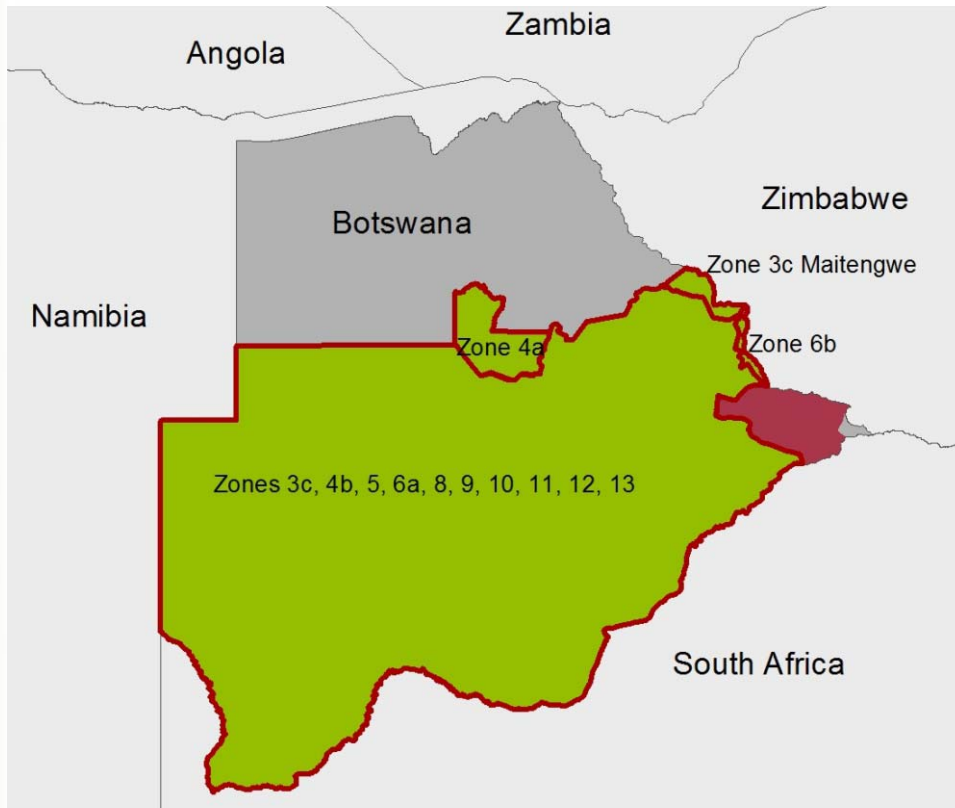
- Encourage more efficient use of resources within certain parts of a country
- Progressive approach for moving towards country freedom
- In case of an outbreak in a officially recognised zone, the status of other officially recognised zones would not be suspended – provided integrity is maintained
- Maintenance is the critical concept once freedom is obtained – more difficult than achieving free status

Protection zone

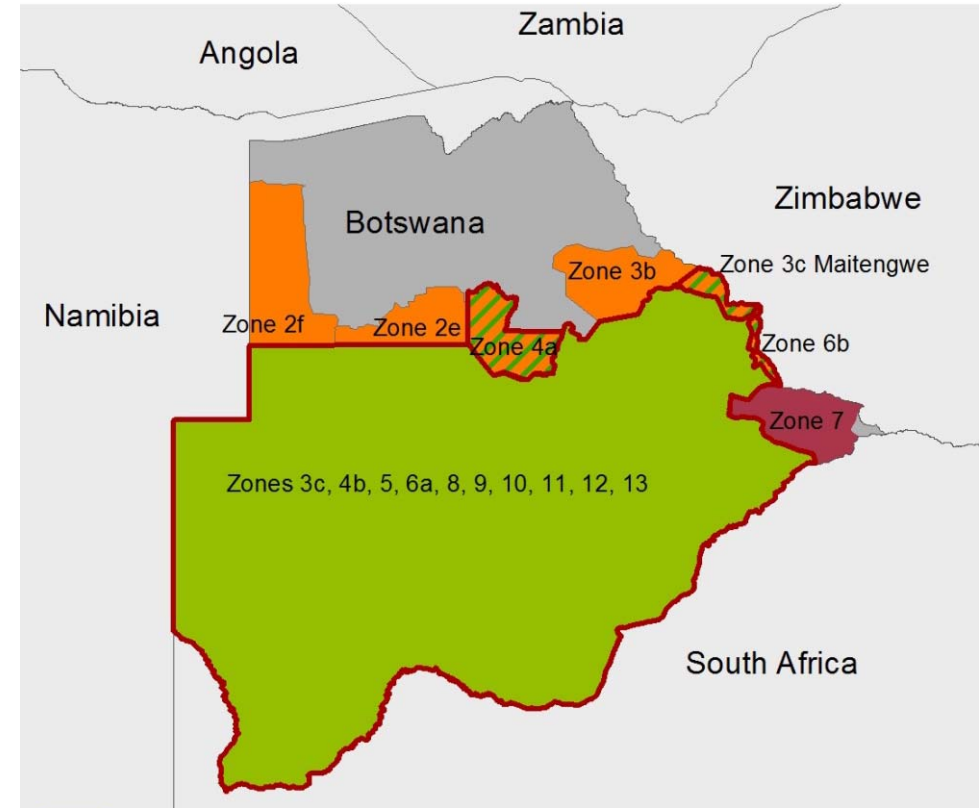
- Can be inside or outside a free zone
- Not compulsory
- To preserve the health status of animals in a free country or zone, from adjacent countries or zones of different animal health status.
- Measures based on the epidemiology of FMD to prevent introduction of the virus and to ensure early detection.
- Should include intensified movement control, surveillance and vaccination where indicated

Example) Botswana

Protection zones inside and outside of FMD free zone



- FMD free zones without vaccination, as proposed for adoption
- Suspension of previous FMD free status without vaccination
- Part of Botswana without an officially recognised FMD status



- Bigger zone free without vaccination
- FMD free zones without vaccination, part of the protection zones
- Protection zones without official status
- Zone which official status is suspended, part of the protection zones
- Part of Botswana without an officially recognised FMD status

Protection zone (2)

- Measures may also include:
 - animal identification and animal traceability
 - vaccination of animals
 - enhanced biosecurity including cleansing
 - specific surveillance of susceptible wildlife species and relevant vectors
 - awareness campaigns

Protection zone

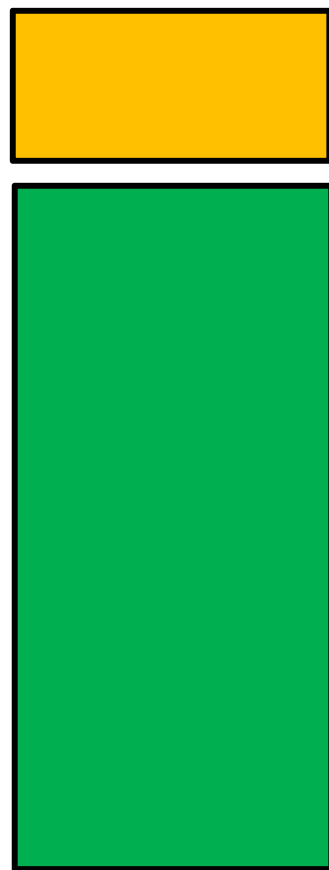
- Not an officially approved zone by OIE i.e. such as a free zone with or without vaccination
- Done on the choice of the Member Country
- Must inform OIE of the application and boundaries if a country establish a protection zone
- Can be within an existing free zone or outside an existing free zone
- If inside the free zone then has the status of the free zone
- If outside an OIE approved free zone then has no status – infected – **unless a free zone with vaccination functions as a protection zone**
- A free zone with vaccination can be used as a protection zone

Protection zone and outbreaks of FMD



- If an outbreak in a protection zone that is outside a free zone - status of free zone not affected
- If an outbreak in a protection zone that is within a free zone - status of whole free zone is lost if outbreak is not isolated within a *containment zone* established in the protection zone

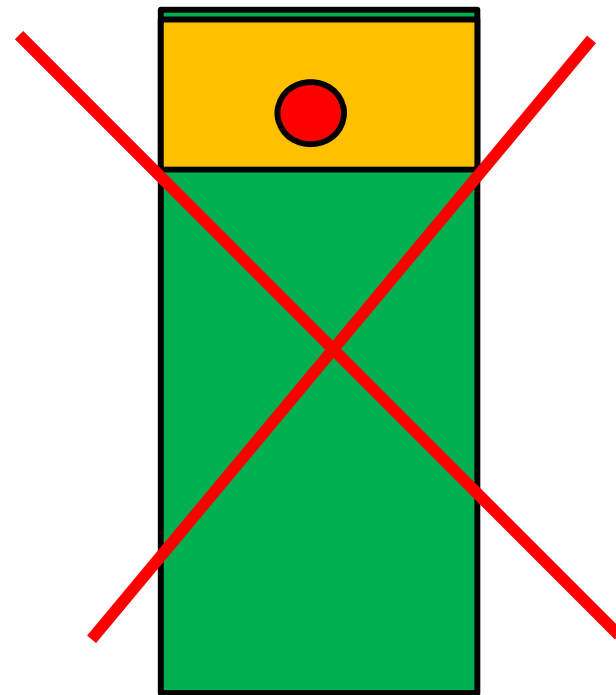
Protection zone



PZ outside free zone

Protection zone

Free zone



PZ inside free zone

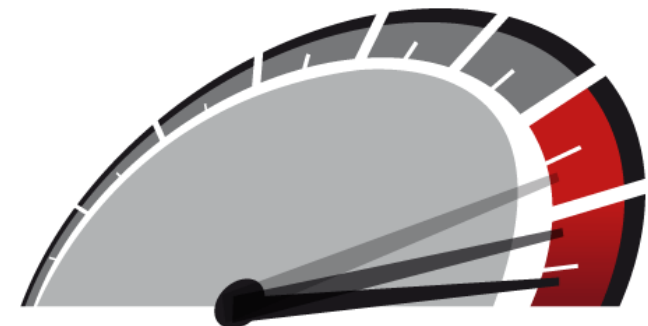
Zoning vs. Compartmentalisation

- *Zoning*: animal subpopulation defined primarily on a geographical basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)
– single disease
- *Compartmentalisation*: animal subpopulation defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity
– could be for multiple diseases
- Biosecurity plan for compartment specific to the disease (s) is essential
- In practice, spatial considerations and good management (including biosecurity plans) for both
- Where zoning is difficult to achieve – compartments could be considered

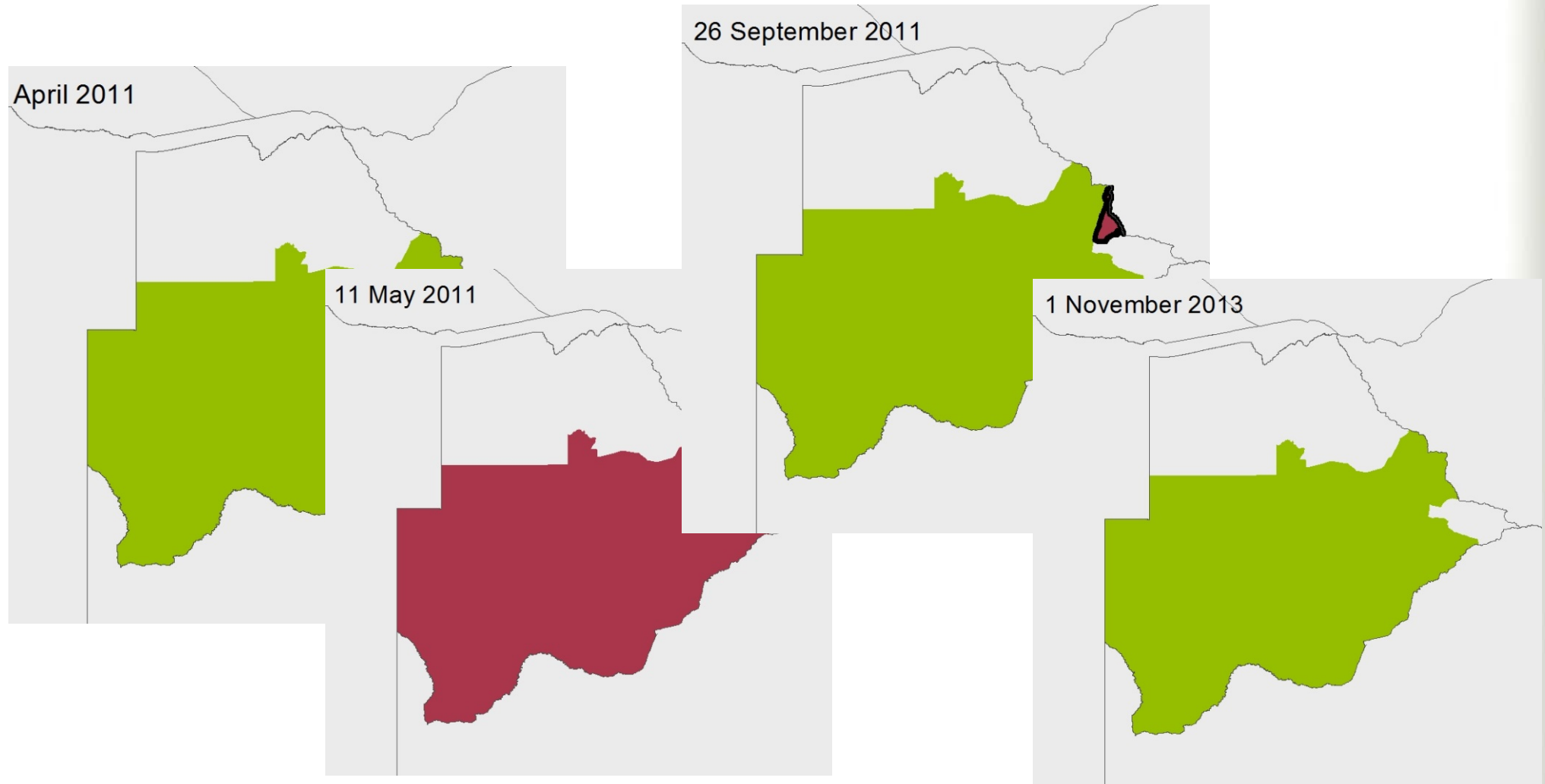
Containment zone

- In the event of limited outbreaks in a country or zone previously free of a disease
- A single containment zone, including all cases
- For the purposes of minimising the impact and of trade
- Not a never-ending application – as soon as disease outbreak is resolved should be merged

Rapid response



Containment zone – *Ex) Botswana*



Requirements for a containment zone

- Standstill
- Identification of the primary outbreak and the likely source of the outbreak investigated
- All cases epidemiologically linked
- A stamping-out policy or another effective control strategy aimed at eradicating the disease e.g. controlled slaughter
- Identification of the susceptible animal population within the containment zones
- Increased passive and targeted surveillance in the rest of the country or zone
- Measures in place to prevent spread of the infection from the containment zone to the rest of the country or zone

Establishment/Management of the containment zone

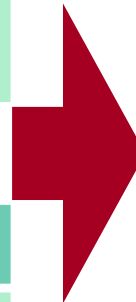


- A single containment zone, including all cases,
- No new cases in the containment zone within a minimum of two incubation periods from the last detected case
- Reinstatement of the free status, once the containment zone is clearly established, irrespective of the provisions of the disease-specific chapter
- Ability to demonstrate that commodities for international trade are originated outside the containment zone
- The recovery of the free status of the containment zone should follow the provisions of the disease-specific chapter

WHEN APPLYING FOR A FMD FREE ZONAL STATUS

FMD Chapter 8.8. adopted May 2015

Terrestrial Code 2014	
Article 8.7.2.	Article 8.7.3.
FMD free country where vaccination is not practised	FMD free country where vaccination is practised
Article 8.7.4.	Article 8.7.5.
FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised	FMD free zone where vaccination is practised



Terrestrial Code 2015	
Article 8.8.2.	Article 8.8.3.
FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised	FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised

Resolution requiring notification of merging or not



In the event of the application for the status of a FMD free *zone* where *vaccination* is not practised to be assigned to a new *zone* adjacent to another FMD free *zone* where *vaccination* is not practised, it should be stated if the new *zone* is being merged with the adjacent *zone* to become one enlarged *zone*. If the two *zones* remain separate, details should be provided on the control measures to be applied for the maintenance of the status of the separate *zones* and particularly on the identification and the control of the movement of *animals* between the *zones* of the same status in accordance with Chapter 4.3.

Under the responsibility of the Veterinary Services

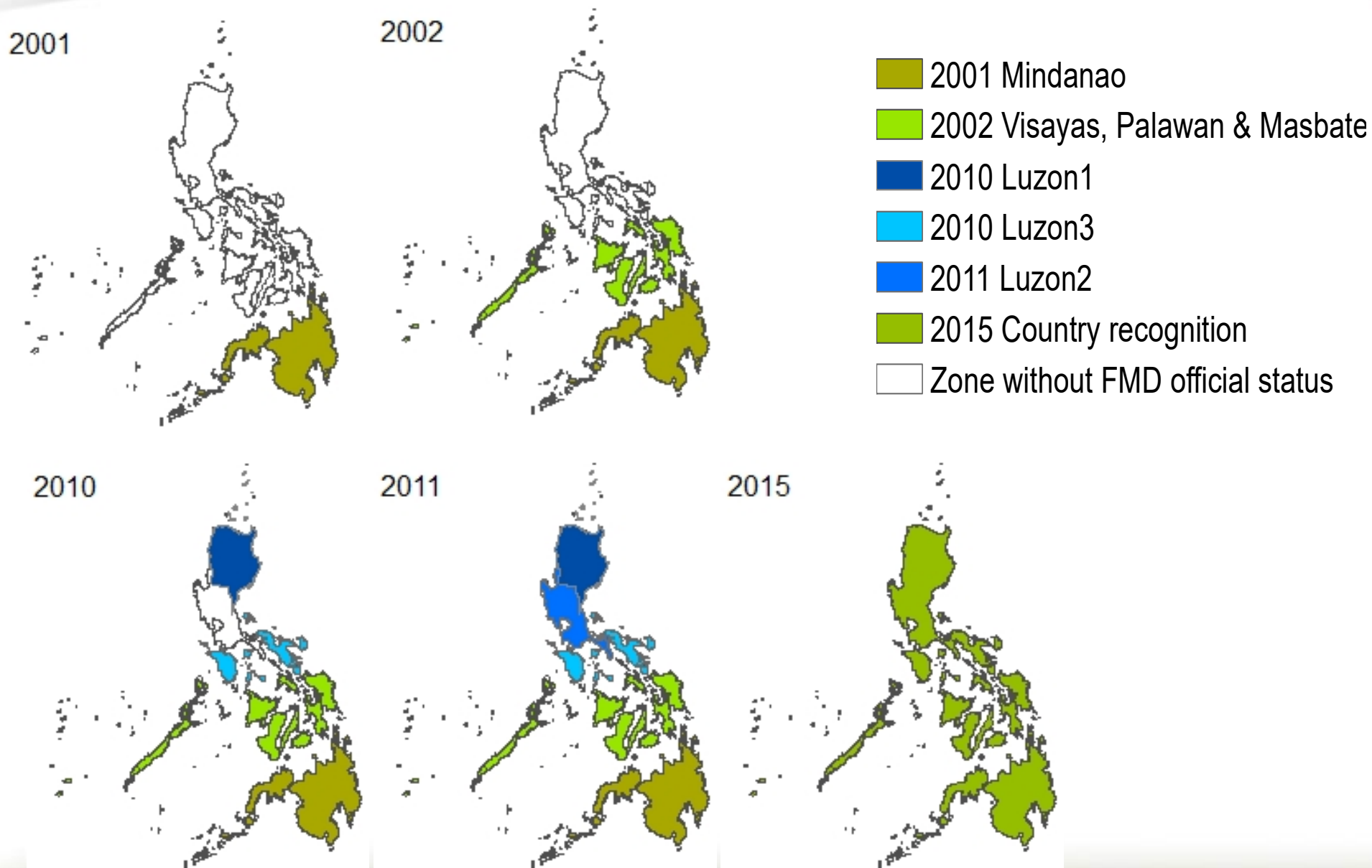


- The final authority of the zone lies with the *Veterinary Authority*
- Cooperation of industry and *Veterinary Services* for the development of biosecurity and surveillance
- The *Veterinary Services* should
 - provide movement certification
 - carry out documented periodic inspections of facilities, biosecurity measures, records and surveillance procedures.
 - conduct or audit surveillance, reporting and laboratory diagnostic examinations.
 - Remain responsible for the maintenance of the integrity of the zone

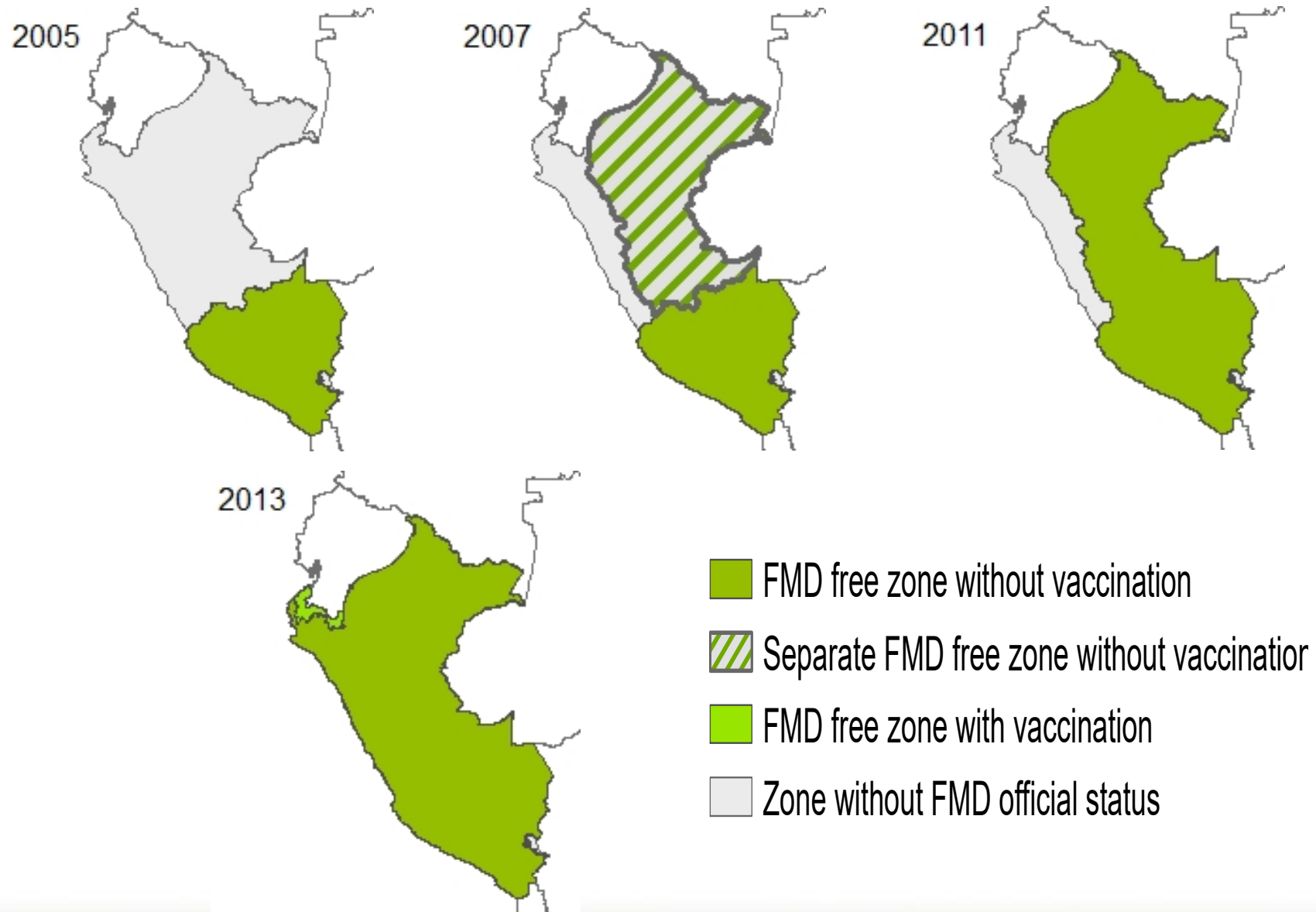
Application for a zone

- Describe in detail in accordance with the questionnaire (Chapter 1.6.6):
 - the boundaries of the proposed FMD free zone;
 - the system for preventing the entry of the virus (including the control of the movement of susceptible animals) into the proposed FMD free zone
 - If merging with other zones is intended

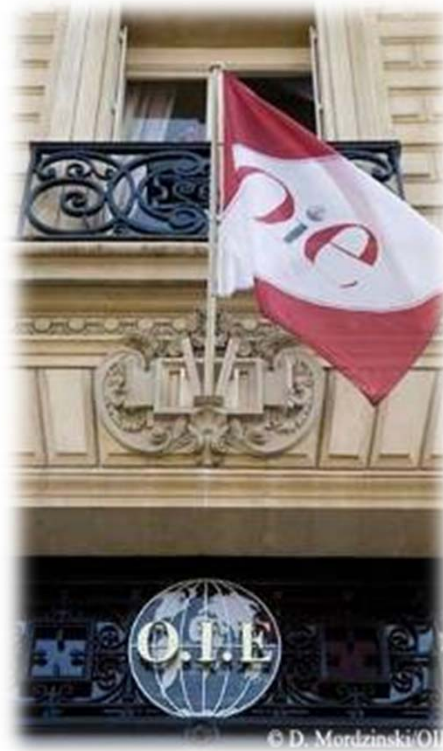
Zoning success story – the Philippines



Zoning success story – Peru



Thank you for your attention!



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