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**Business continuity in the  
context of ASF. Zoning and  
compartmentalisation.**



**Regional training course (Africa)  
Import risk analysis for African swine fever  
9 November – 14 December 2021**

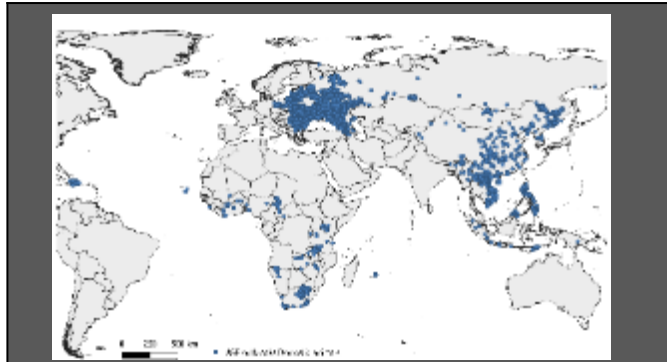


Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

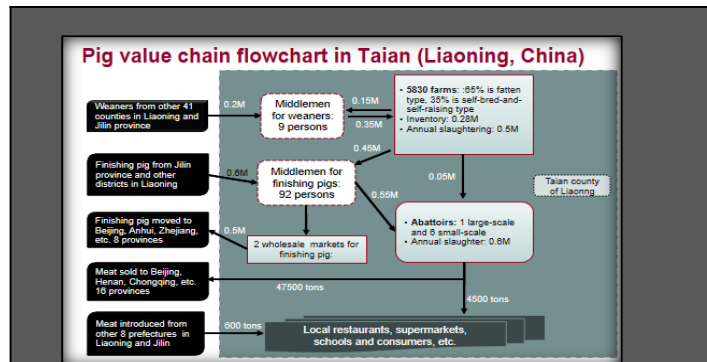
# ASF Global Threat



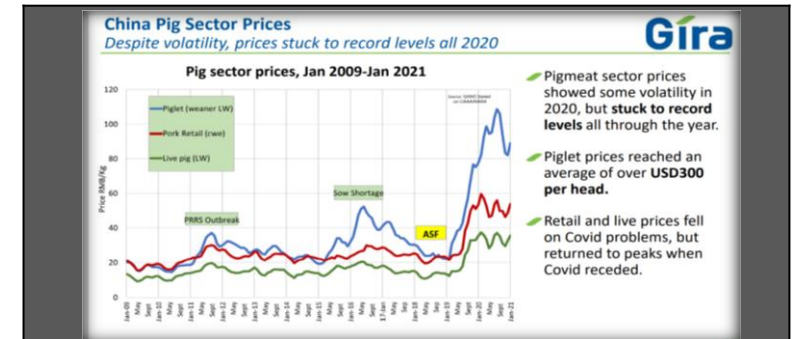
Continue to spread



Production systems



Complex value chain



Socio-economic impact

# Understand local epi context



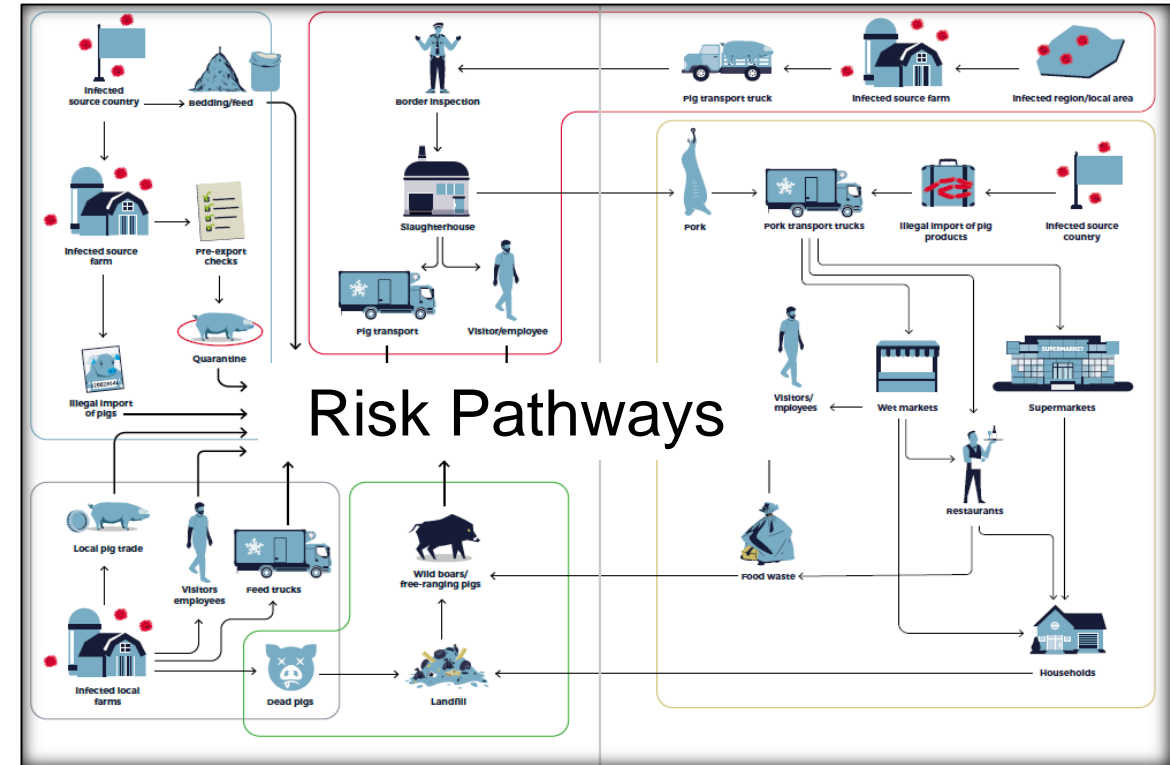
Demographics, production system, value chain, etc

Biosecurity practices

Socio-economic

Regulatory compliance

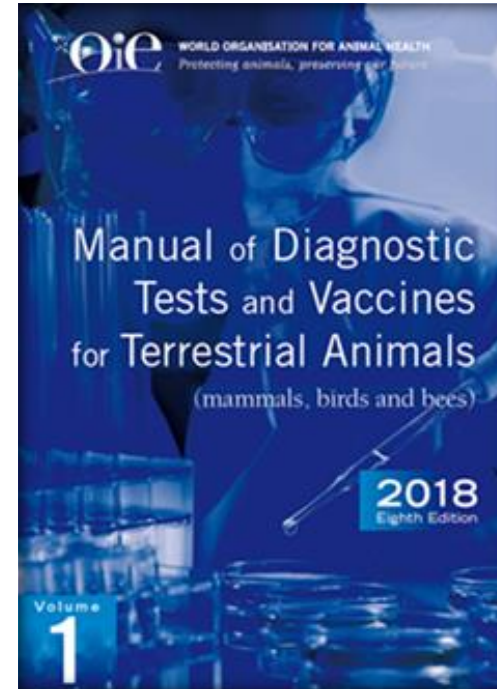
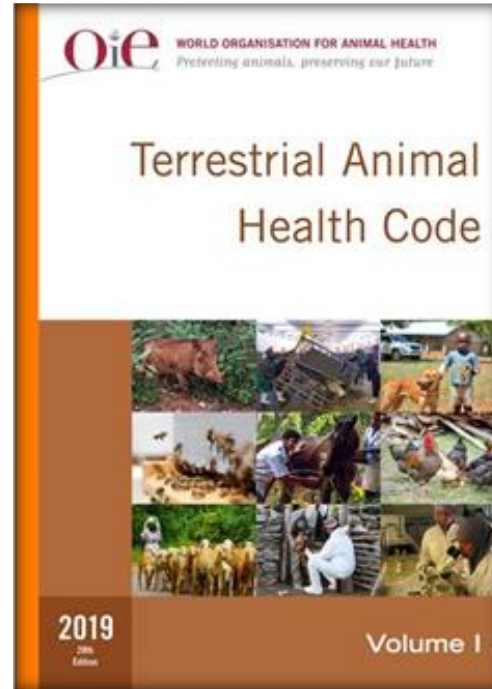
(across pig production system)



# Pre-requisites for disease control & safe trade



Trust



Transparency

Science-based Standards

# Global control of ASF. A GF-TADs initiative



<http://www.gf-tads.org/asf/the-global-initiative-for-the-control-of-asf/en/>



## Global control of African swine fever A GF-TADs initiative



2020-2025



BUILD IN EXISTING  
GLOBAL  
STRATEGIES/PROGRAM  
MES



CONSIDER THE  
REALITIES OF  
THE REGIONS



CREATE A FRAMEWORK  
TO ENSURE  
SYNERGIES AND  
GOOD COORDINATION



A 6-YEAR (2020–2025)  
STRATEGIC PLAN  
LINKED TO A 2-YEAR  
OPERATIONAL PLAN



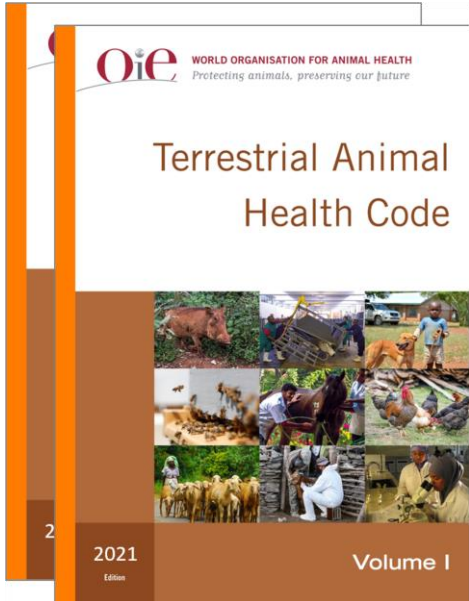
DEFINE 3 OBJECTIVES  
BUILDING CAPABILITY  
COORDINATION

**BUSINESS  
CONTINUITY**



DEFINE HOW SUCCESS  
SHOULD LOOK LIKE

# Terrestrial Code Chapter Art 15.1.3 and 15.1.4



## Article 15.1.3.

### General criteria for the determination of the ASF status of a country, zone or compartment

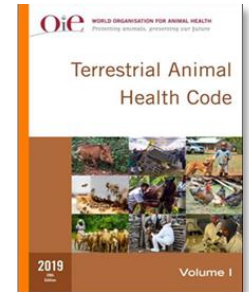
1. ASF is a *notifiable disease* in the entire country, and all suids showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF are subjected to appropriate field and *laboratory* investigations;
2. an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all suids showing clinical signs or pathological lesions suggestive of ASF;
3. the *Veterinary Authority* has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic and *captive wild pig herds* in the country, *zone* or *compartment*;
4. the *Veterinary Authority* has current knowledge of the species of *wild* and *feral* pigs and African *wild* suids present, their distribution and habitat in the country or *zone*;
5. for domestic and *captive wild* pigs, an appropriate *surveillance* programme in accordance with Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.31. and 15.1.33. is in place;
6. for *wild* and *feral* pigs, and for African *wild* suids, if present in the country or *zone*, a *surveillance* programme is in place, considering the presence of natural and artificial boundaries, the ecology of the *wild* and *feral* pig and the likelihood of ASF spread including taking into account the presence of *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant;
7. the domestic and *captive wild* pig populations are separated by appropriate *biosecurity*, effectively limiting the movement of *wild* and *feral* pigs and African *wild* suid populations, based on the assessed likelihood of spread within the *wild* and *feral* pig populations in accordance with Article 15.1.32.; they are also protected from *Ornithodoros* ticks where relevant.

## Article 15.1.4.

### Country or zone free from ASF

1. Historical freedom  
A country or *zone* may be considered historically free from ASF without pathogen-specific *surveillance* if the provisions in Article 1.4.6. are complied with and *commodities* of suids are imported in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter.
2. Freedom in all suids  
A country or *zone* which does not meet the conditions of point 1 above may be considered free from ASF in all suids when it complies with all the criteria of Article 15.1.3. and when:
  - a. *surveillance* in accordance with Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.33. has been in place for the past three years;
  - b. there has been no *case of infection* with ASFV during the past three years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when the *surveillance* has demonstrated no evidence of presence or involvement of *Ornithodoros* ticks;
  - c. *commodities* of suids are imported in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter.
3. Freedom in domestic and captive wild pigs  
A country or *zone* which does not meet the conditions of point 1 or point 2(b), i.e. when there are *cases of infection* with ASFV in *feral* or *wild* suids, may be considered free from ASF in domestic and *captive wild* pigs when it complies with all the criteria of Article 15.1.3., especially point 7, and when:
  - a. *surveillance* in accordance with Articles 15.1.28. to 15.1.33. has been in place for the past three years;
  - b. there has been no *case of infection* with ASFV in domestic or *captive wild* pigs during the past three years; this period can be reduced to 12 months when the *surveillance* has demonstrated no evidence of presence or involvement of *Ornithodoros* ticks;
  - c. *commodities* of suids are imported in accordance with the relevant articles of this chapter.

# Business continuity when country freedom is not possible



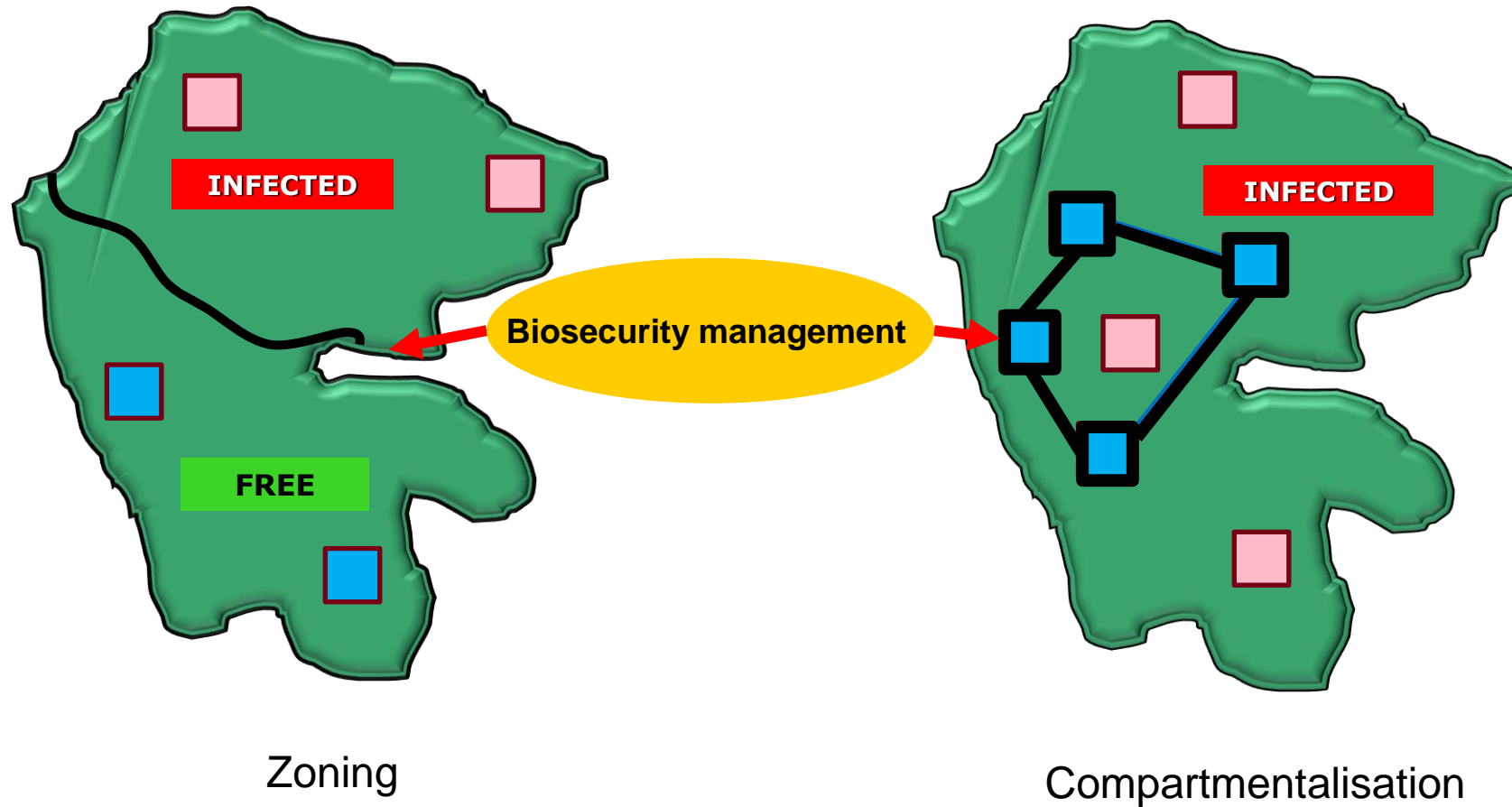
OIE Standards: Veterinary Services, risk analysis, surveillance, welfare,

<b>Zoning</b> (since 1993)	<b>Compartmentalisation</b> (since 2003)	<b>Commodity risk Management</b> (since 1968)
defined primarily on a geographical basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)	Defined primarily by biosecurity management and husbandry practices	Defined primarily by the inherent risk of the commodity

# Zoning and compartmentalisation in practice



*Modified from USDA-APHIS*

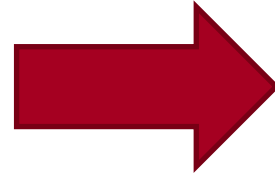
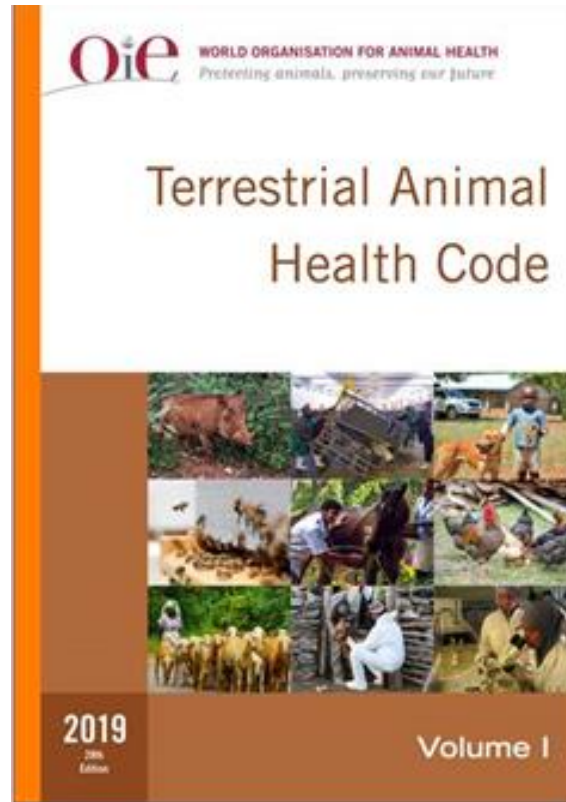




# Implementation of Standards



The  
guidelines



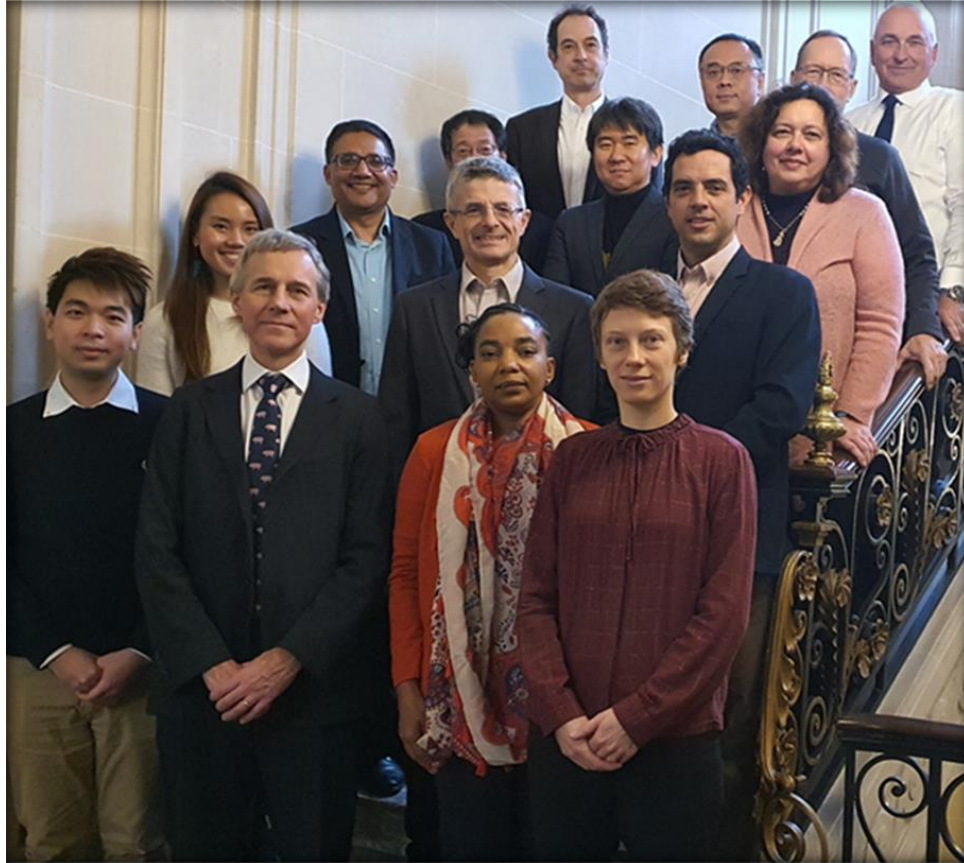
# The Drafting Team



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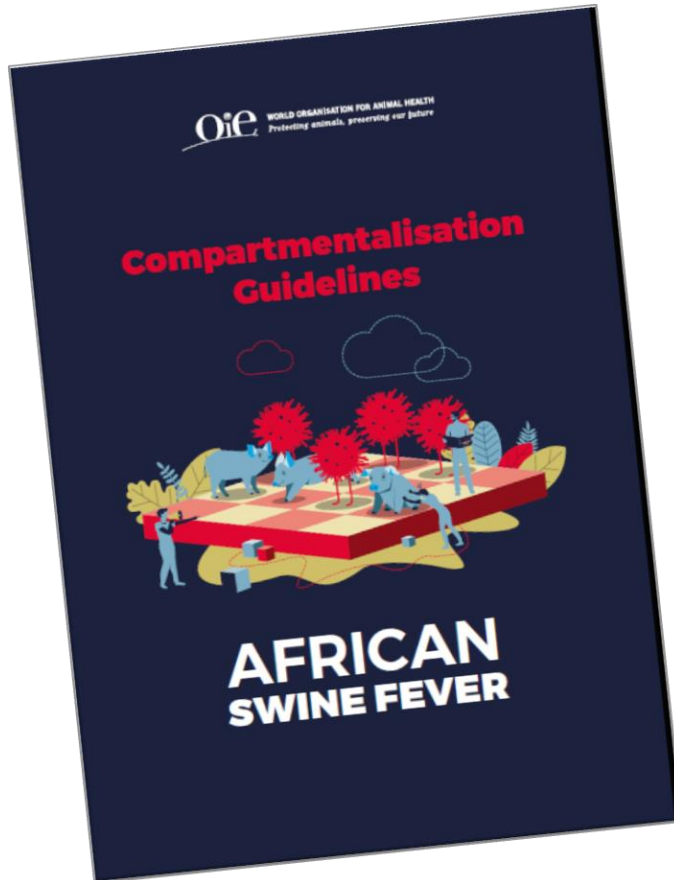


# ASF compartmentalisation guidelines (March 2020)



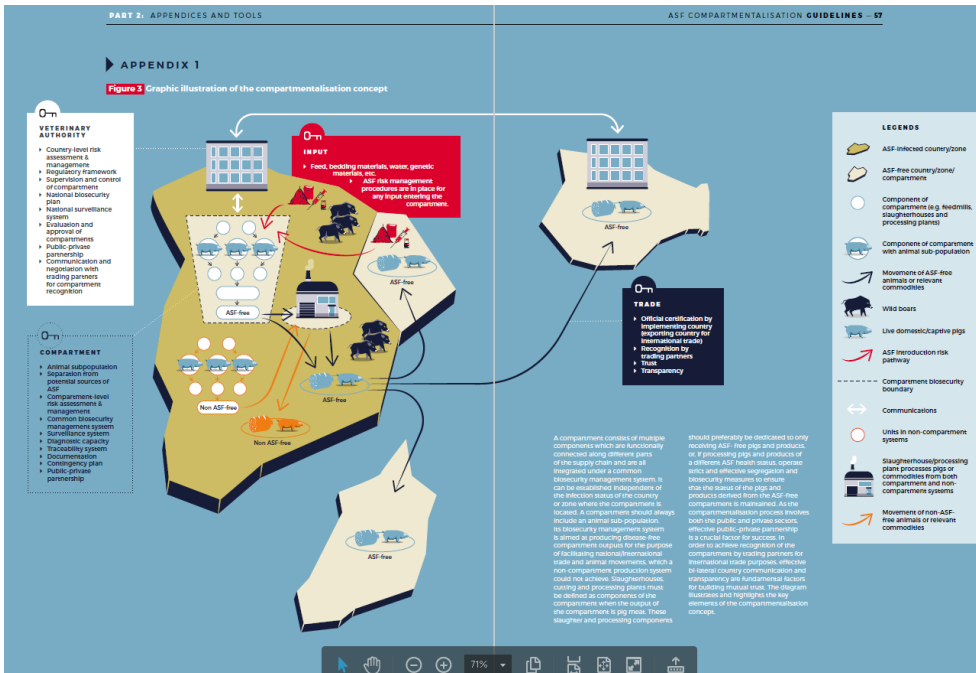
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  - Dr Anne Meyer (AusVet)
  - Matsugu Okita (OIE Code Commission)
  - Silvia Bellini (OIE Scientific Commission)
  - OIE Secretariat

# The guidelines



- ✓ **Tool** to establish and maintain a swine compartment free from ASF for the purposes of facilitating **safe national and international trade**, and promoting **disease prevention and control**
- ✓ For Veterinary Authorities, private sector, third parties and technical service providers
- ✓ Based on OIE International Standards
- ✓ Table of content
  - Part 1. Principles and implementation (48 pages)
  - Part 2: Appendices and Tools (76 pages)
  - Part 3: Compartmentalisation in practice (10 pages)
  - Part 4: End Matters (10 pages)
- ✓ Available in English, Spanish and French

# User orientated



Outcome-based, not prescriptive



Practical tools to ease implementation



Case studies



Infographics





- OIE standards offer a **science-based toolbox** for risk mitigation and to ensure business continuity
- Effective control and compartmentalisation requests strong **partnership** with private sector
- **Transparency** and **Trust** are the foundation of zoning and compartmentalisation



# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Oie

WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

## Thank you for your attention!



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Organisation  
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Health

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Animal