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Key principles of  
compartmentalisation and  
implementation tools based on  
OIE compartmentalisation  
guidelines



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

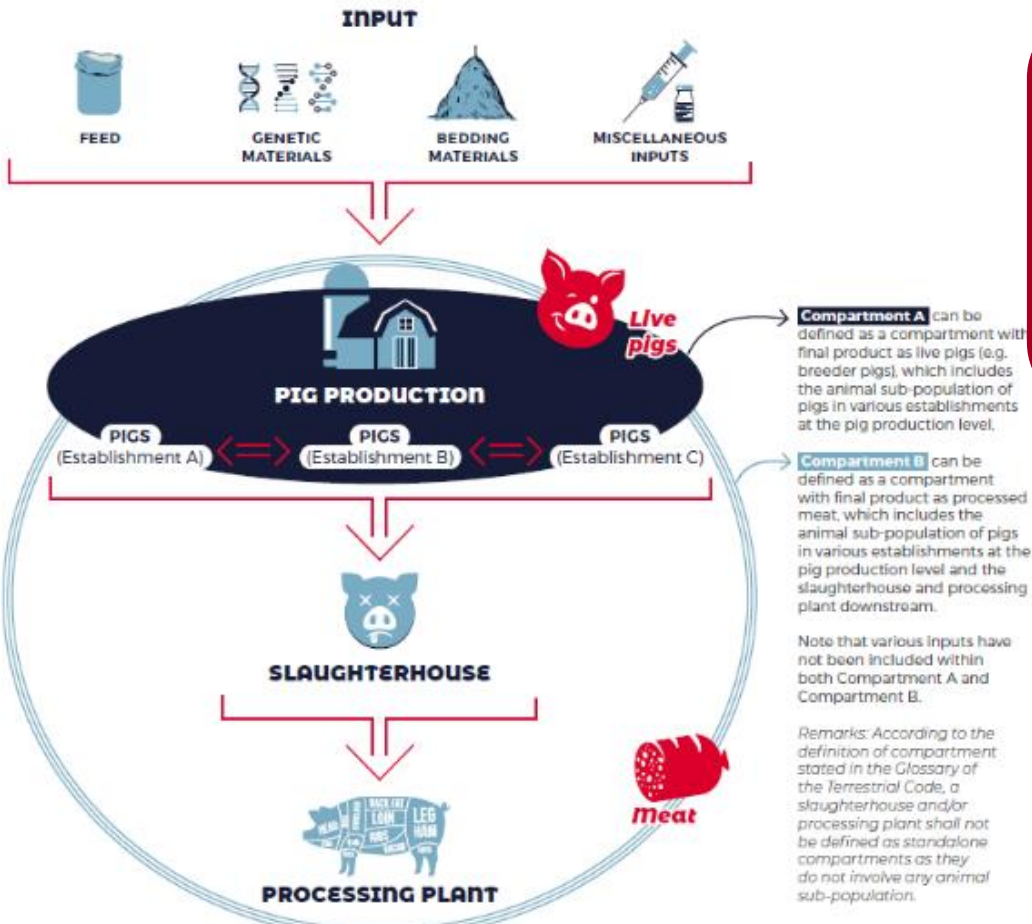


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# ASF-free compartment



**Expected outcome:** **clearly defined** compartment indicating the **location** of all its components, their **interrelationships** and their contribution to an **epidemiological separation** between the animal subpopulation within this compartment and other animal populations of unknown or different health status in respect to ASF.

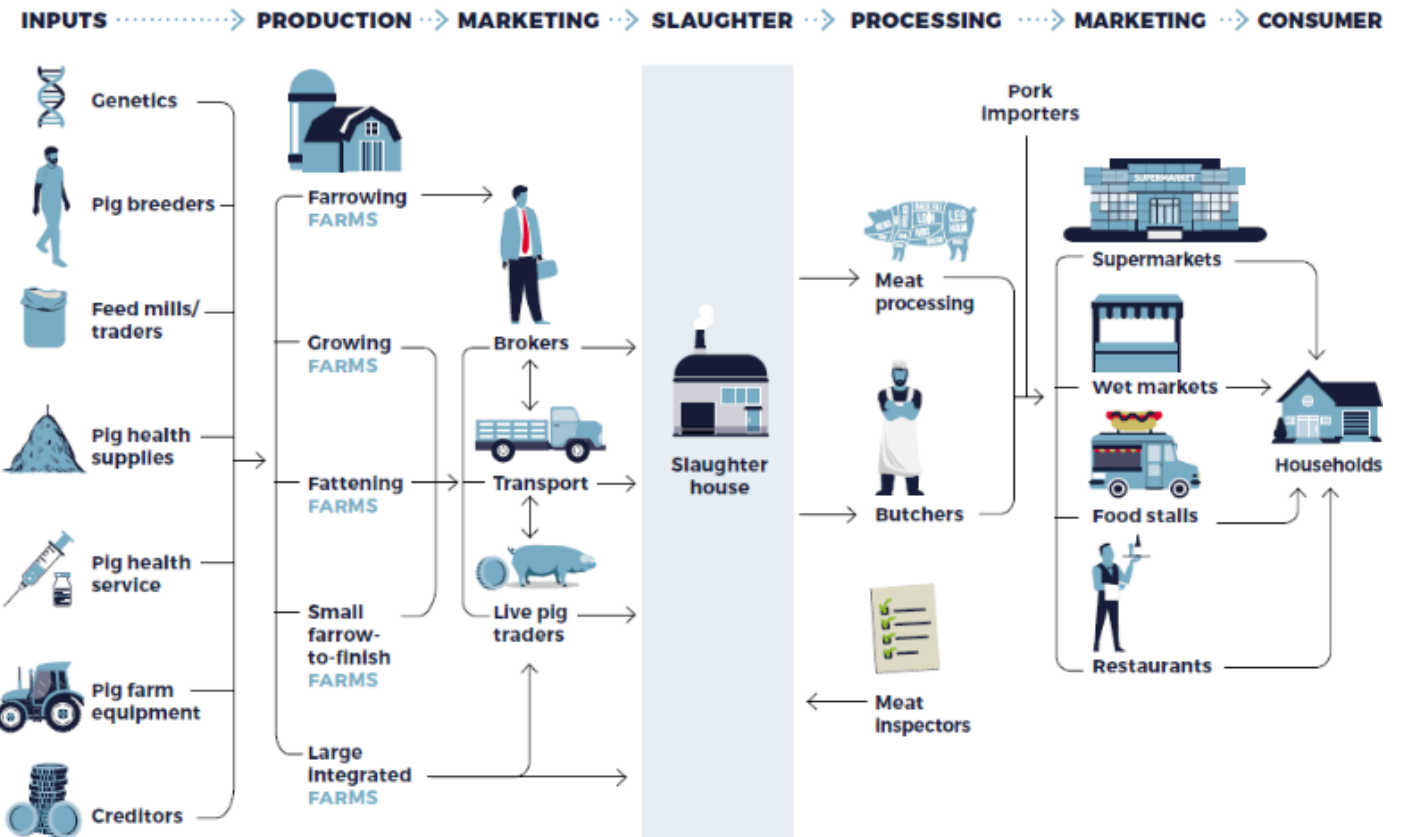
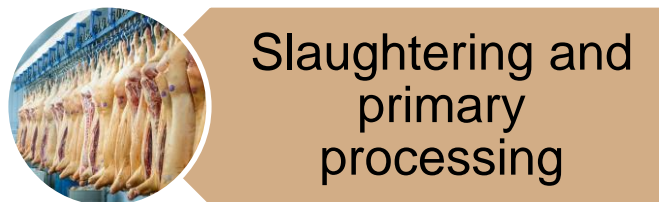
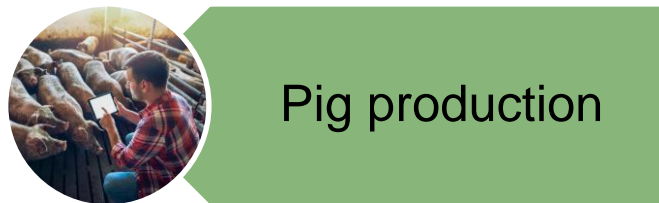
- ✓ Identify **commodity(s) of interest**
- ✓ Identify components of the compartment and describe **functional relationships**
- ✓ Identify **animal sub-population**
- ✓ Implement **identification and traceability system**
- ✓ Establish **PPP** with clear roles and responsibilities
- ✓ Identify **other factors** important for maintaining ASF-free compartment

Ref: Ch 4.4, 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC

# Pork supply and value chain



- Essential for conducting a risk assessment and developing effective risk management measures



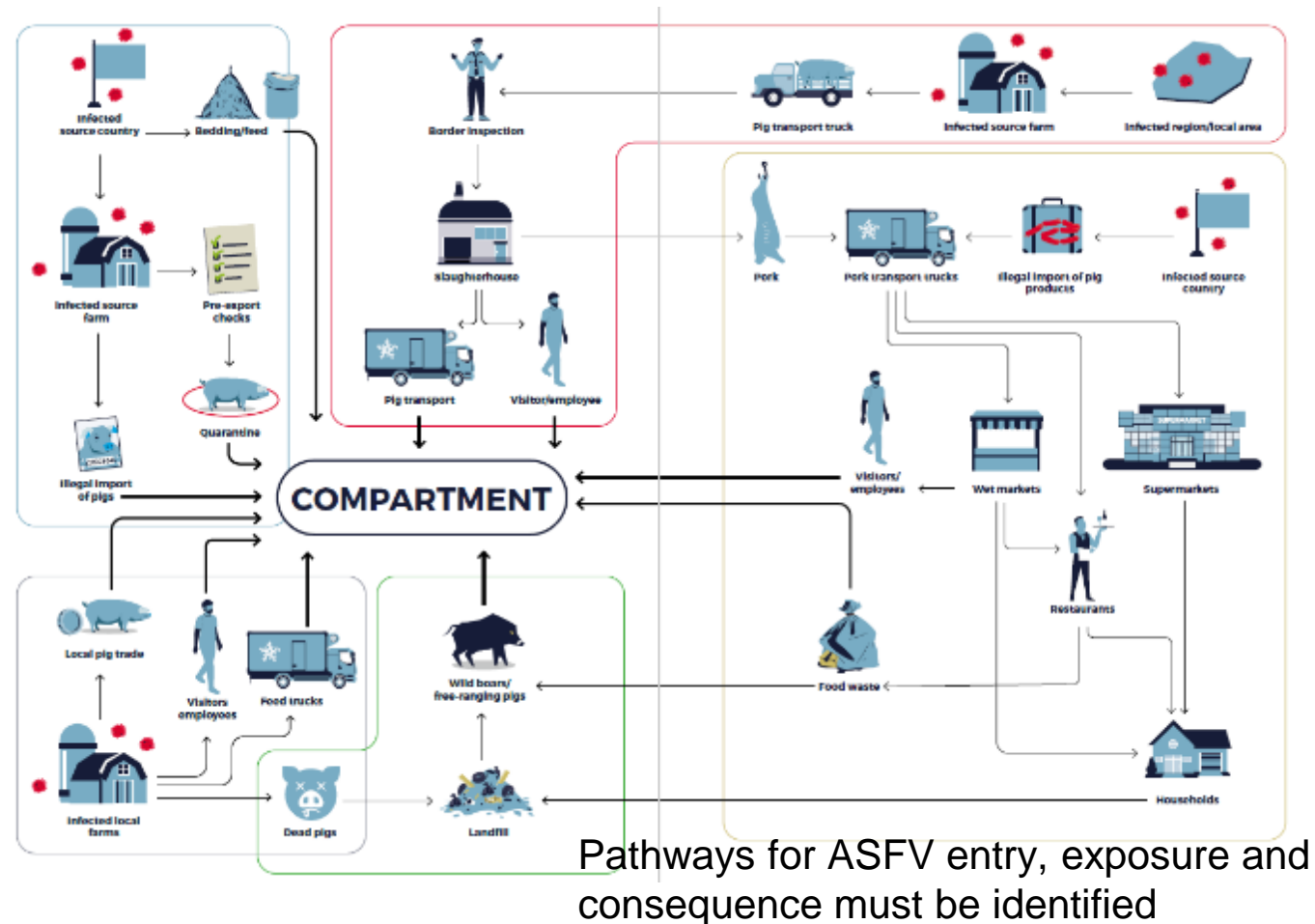
# Epidemiological separation – risk assessment



Ref: Ch 2.1 of TAHC

- Risk assessment
  - Entry & exposure assessments → design of biosecurity management system
  - Consequence assessment → design of surveillance system
- Repeat process in response to external epidemiologic changes

**Expected outcome: Operational risk assessment document** informing on the compartment's risk management policies



Pathways for ASFV entry, exposure and consequence must be identified

# Epidemiological separation – risk management



- Achieve overall risk estimate that key stakeholders consider to be acceptable

1. **Biosecurity management system**

2. **Surveillance system**

3. **Identification and traceability system**

**Expected outcome:** System for pigs and pork products in place that **provide sufficient level of traceability** along all relevant steps of supply chain, taking into account international standards and requirements of trading partners

**Expected outcome:** Effective implementation of biosecurity management system that is able to **prevent the introduction of ASFV** and **respond to changes in external ASF risk environment** to ensure that all pigs and commodities are ASFV-free.

**Expected outcomes:** Clear case **definitions** to standardize suspected and confirmed ASF cases; laboratory tests conducted by **officially designated labs** in support of quality attributes of the surveillance system, with capacities and standards compliant with the *Terrestrial Manual*; internal surveillance components able to **demonstrate freedom & detect ASFV rapidly**; external surveillance components able to **identify changes in ASFV risk** associated with risk pathways

Ref: Ch 1.4, 1.5, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.10, 5.11, 15.1 of TAHC

Ref: Ch 1.1, 3.8 of TAHM

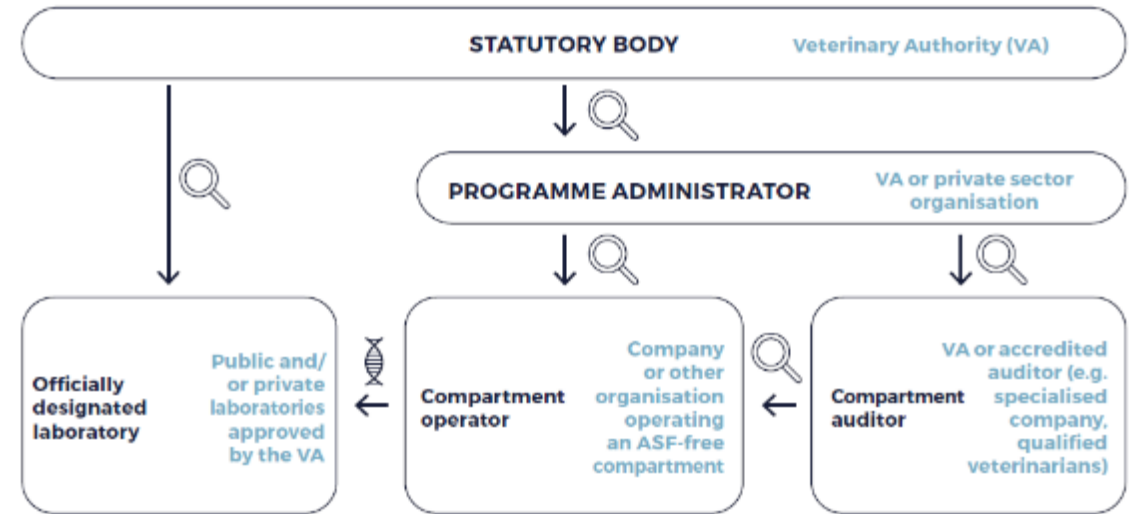
# Roles & responsibilities, regulatory framework, PPP



Ref: Ch 3.4, 4.4, 4.5 of TAHC

- **Roles and responsibilities** should be defined
  - Exporting country – importing country
  - Private sector – public sector - third parties
- Programme supported by **regulatory framework**

**Expected outcome:** VA responsible for **regulatory framework** for compartmentalisation programme, based on scientific evidence, PPPs, experience with ASF etc.

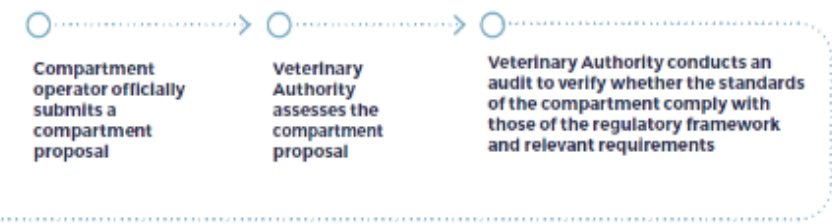
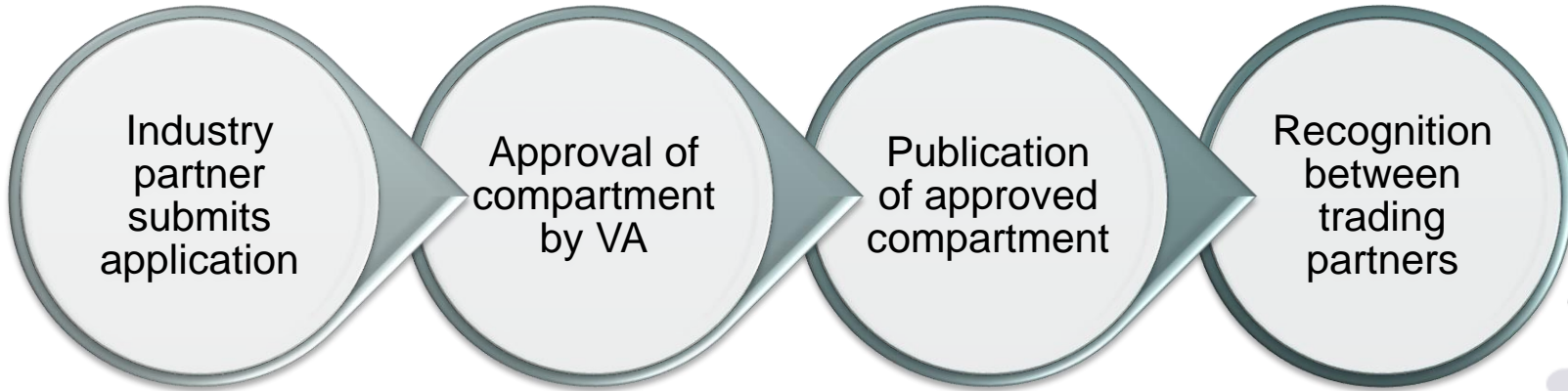


**Public-private partnership is key for successful implementation of compartmentalisation**

# Compartment approval and recognition



Ref: Ch 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 of TAHC



**Expected outcome:** Candidate compartment complies with biosecurity and management standards of national ASF compartmentalisation programme, assured by audits under supervision of VA

**Expected outcome:** VA of exporting country maintains transparency via publication through officially and publicly accessible channels

**Expected outcome:** VAs of importing & exporting countries come to bilateral agreement to recognize ASF-free compartment/ national ASF compartmentalisation programme





Ref: Ch 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC

- **Maintenance of a compartment** – operator works in close collaboration with VA, and ensure that systems in place and functioning effectively



**Expected outcome:** Approved ASF-free compartment that maintains & documents compliance to national ASF compartmentalisation programme + audits to verify compliance

- **Changes in ASF status outside compartment** – Compartment should be robust enough to withstand changes in risk of ASFV introduction

**Expected outcome:** International trade of commodities continues with minimal interruption with necessary assurances



# Maintenance and changes to ASF status (2)



## Changes in ASF status of a compartment

- Certification suspended
- Revoked if ASF is confirmed
- OIE and trading partners notified as soon as possible



## Recovery of ASF-free status

- Reinstated only after compartment has implemented measures to regain free status
- VA re-approve
- Bilateral agreement for trade resumption: details for recovery should be outlined in bilateral agreement to minimise down time



**Expected outcome:** Free status immediately revoked and measures applied to rapidly detect and minimize potential of spread. Re-approval by VA only when freedom can be substantiated.

Ref: Ch 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC



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