

Principles of compartmentalisation

Chng Charmaine
Deputy Head of the Science Dept
WOAH Headquarters

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World
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for Animal
Health

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mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Agenda

1. Background
2. Principles of compartmentalisation
3. Implementation



WOAH standards and key definitions

WOAH international standards for improving animal health and welfare and veterinary public health

Key definitions:

ZONE

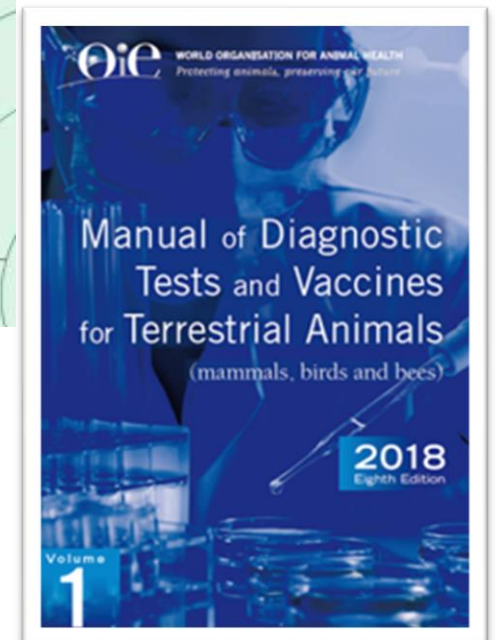
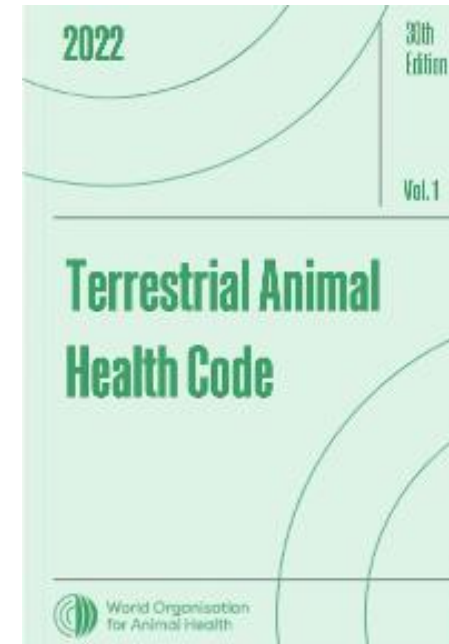
- means a **part of a country** defined by the **Veterinary Authority**, containing animal population or subpopulation with a **specific animal health status** [...]

COMPARTMENT

- means an **animal subpopulation** contained in **one or more establishments**, separated from other susceptible populations by a **common biosecurity management system**, and with a **specific animal health status** [...]

SUB-POPULATION

- means a distinct part of a **population identifiable** in accordance with specific **common animal health** characteristics.



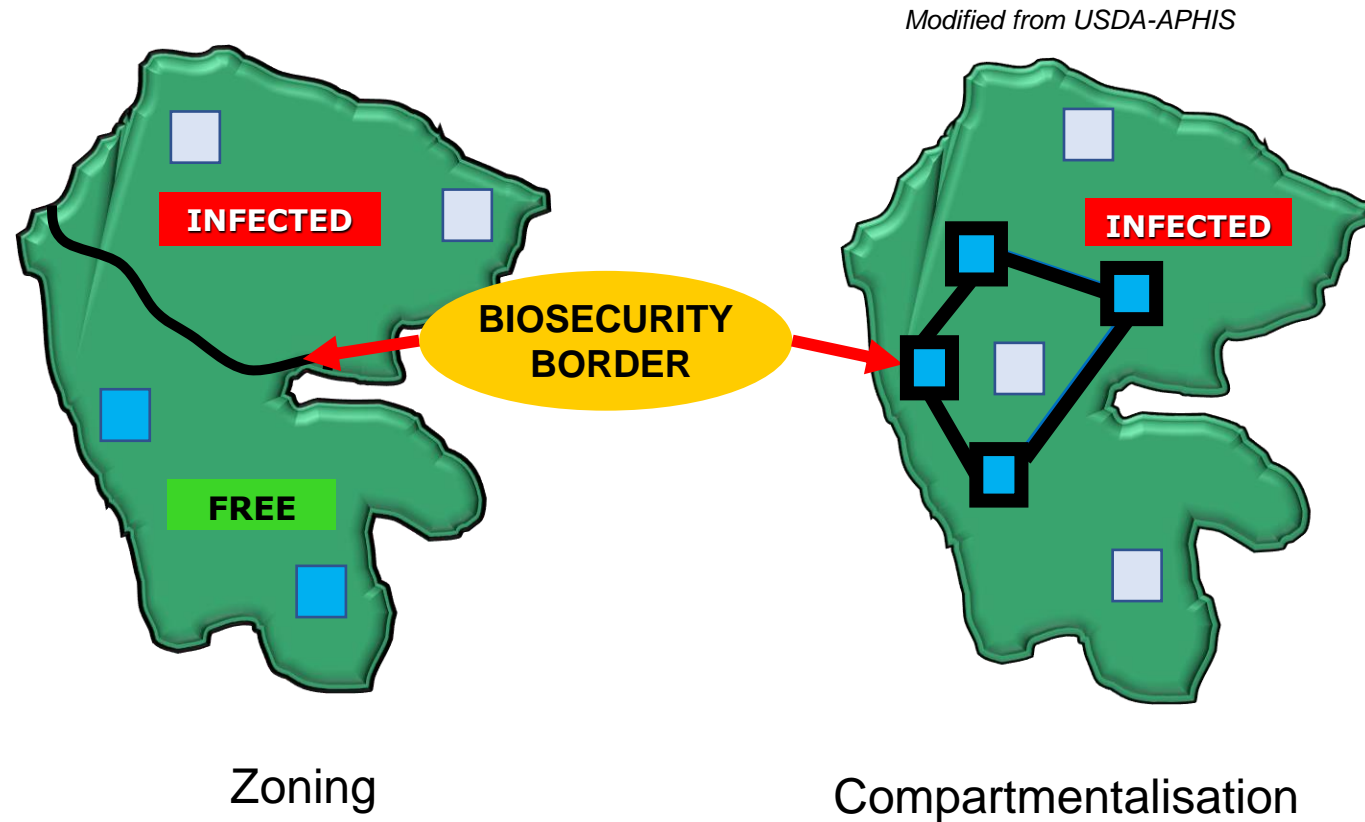


Zoning and compartmentalisation

- Subpopulations of specific health status
- For the purpose of disease control or trade

Zoning	Compartmentalisation
defined primarily on a geographical basis (using natural, artificial or legal boundaries)	Defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity
Implementation: Good risk management, including biosecurity plans	

Ref: Ch 4.4 of TAHC



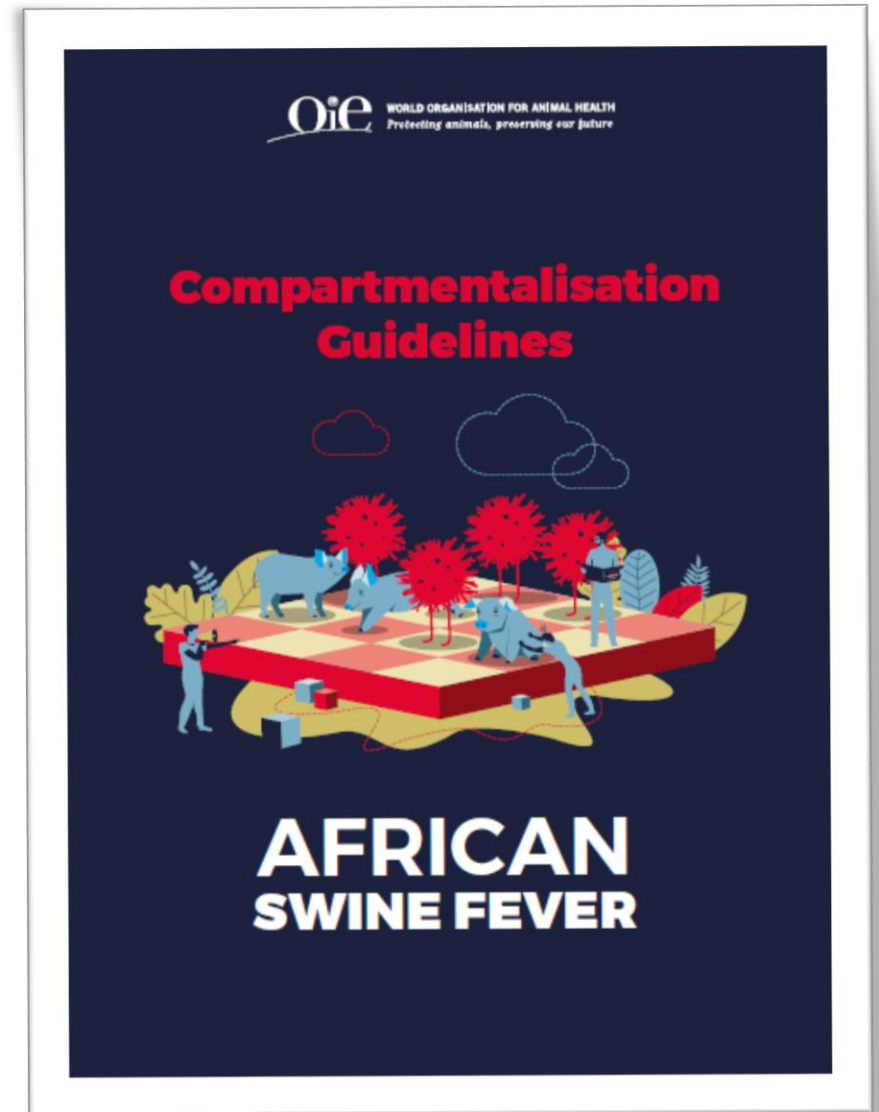


Tool to establish and maintain a swine compartment free from ASF for the purposes of facilitating **safe national and international trade**, and promoting **disease prevention and control**

For Veterinary Authorities, private sector, third parties and technical service providers

Organisation:

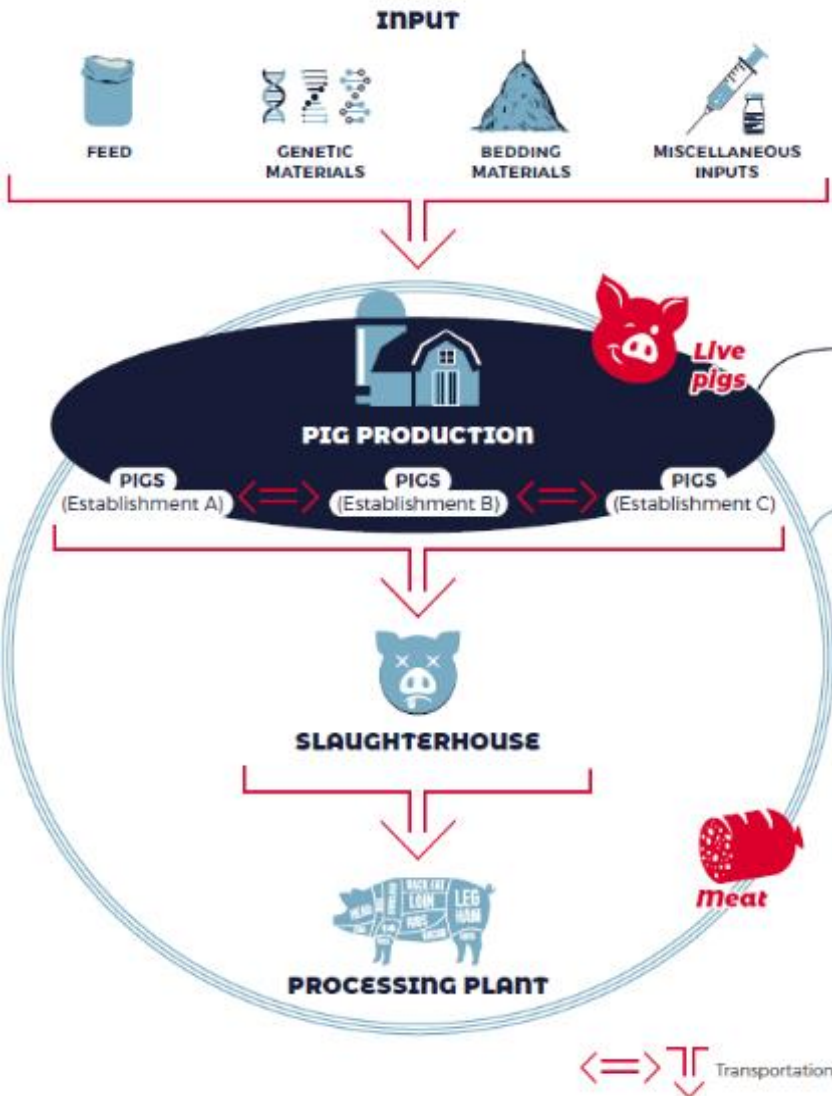
- Part 1: principles and implementation of compartmentalisation for ASF
- Part 2: appendices and tools
- Part 3: compartmentalisation as applied by Members





ASF-free compartment

Ref: Ch 4.4, 4.5, 15.1 of TAHC



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.

Compartment A can be defined as a compartment with final product as live pigs (e.g. breeder pigs), which includes the animal sub-population of pigs in various establishments at the pig production level.

Compartment B can be defined as a compartment with final product as processed meat, which includes the animal sub-population of pigs in various establishments at the pig production level and the slaughterhouse and processing plant downstream.

Note that various inputs have not been included within both Compartment A and Compartment B.

Remarks: According to the definition of compartment stated in the Glossary of the Terrestrial Code, a slaughterhouse and/or processing plant shall not be defined as standalone compartments as they do not involve any animal sub-population.

- 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



Pork supply and value chain

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



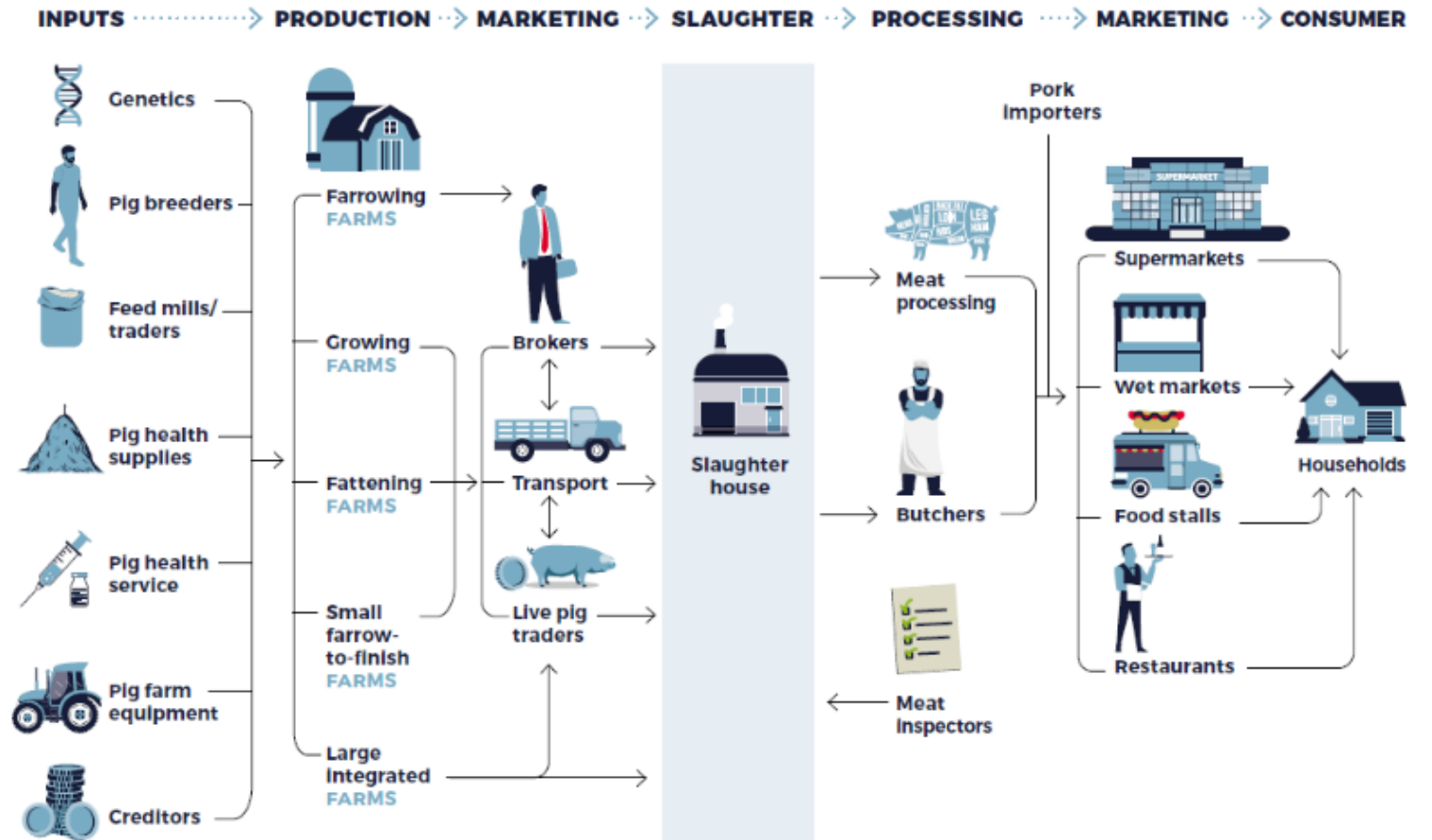
Feed production, processing, storage



Pig production



Slaughtering and primary processing





Epidemiological separation – risk assessment

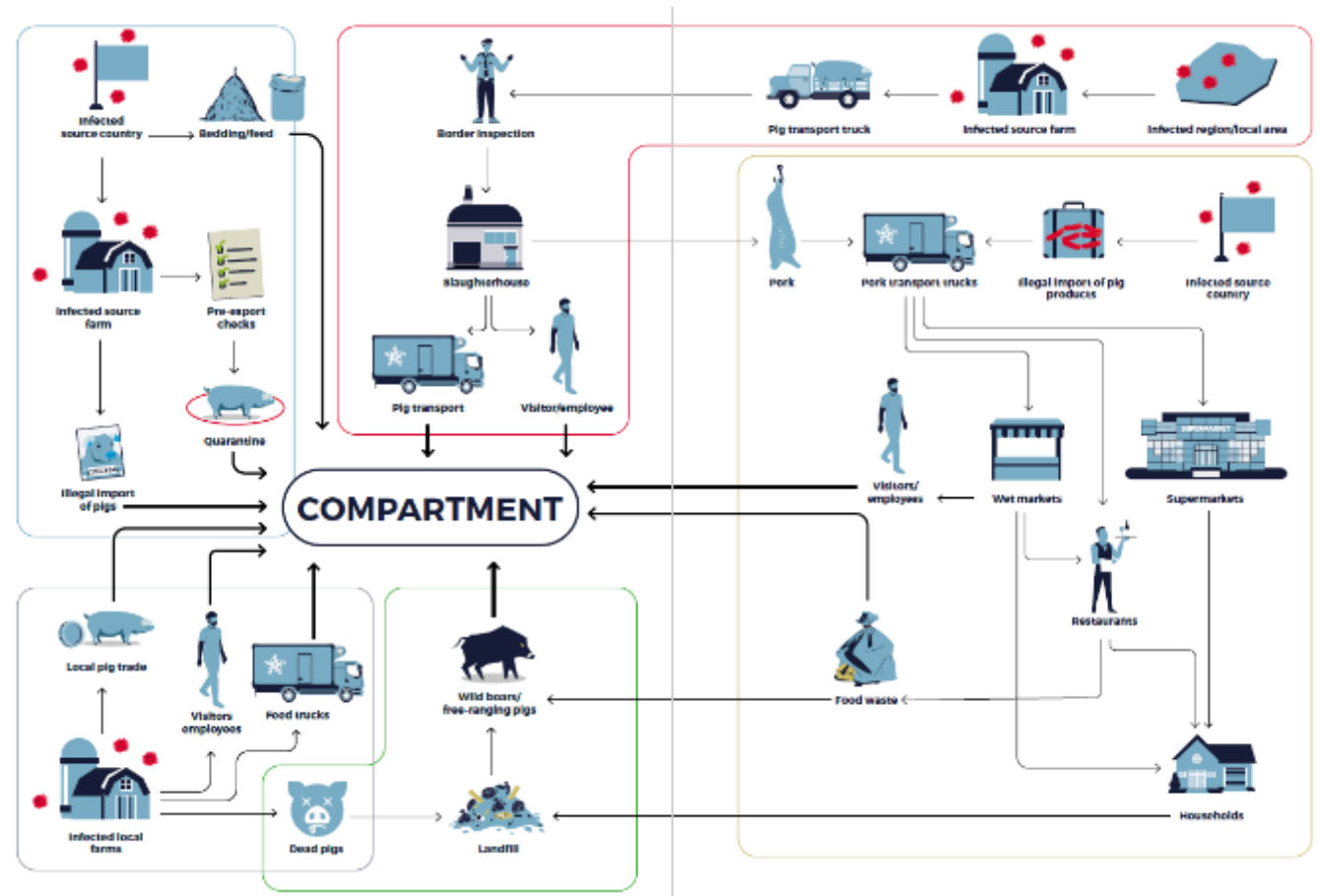
Ref: Ch 2.1 of TAHC

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

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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

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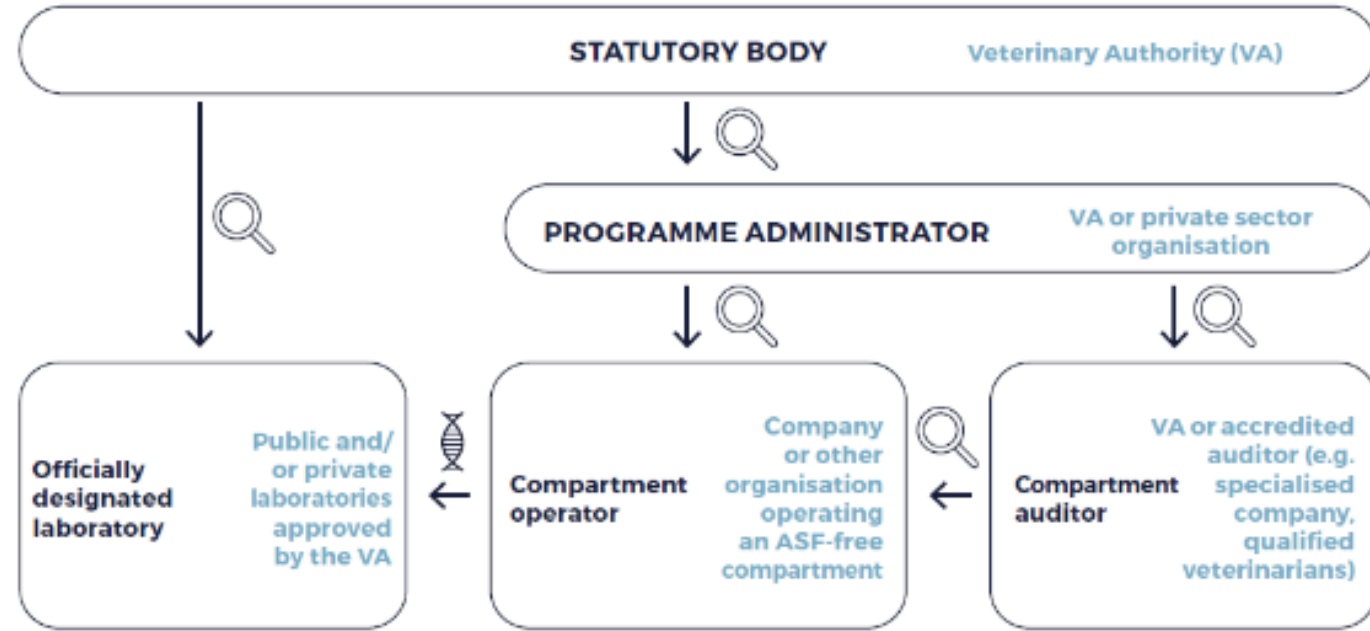
Ref: Ch 3.4, 4.4, 4.5 of TAHC

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.

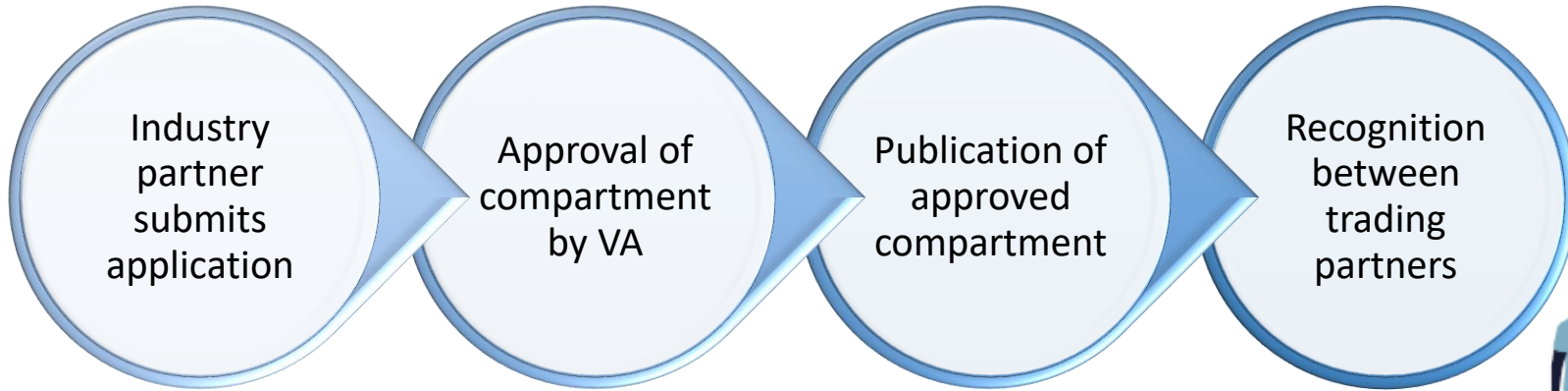


Public-private partnership is key for successful implementation of compartmentalisation



Compartment approval and recognition

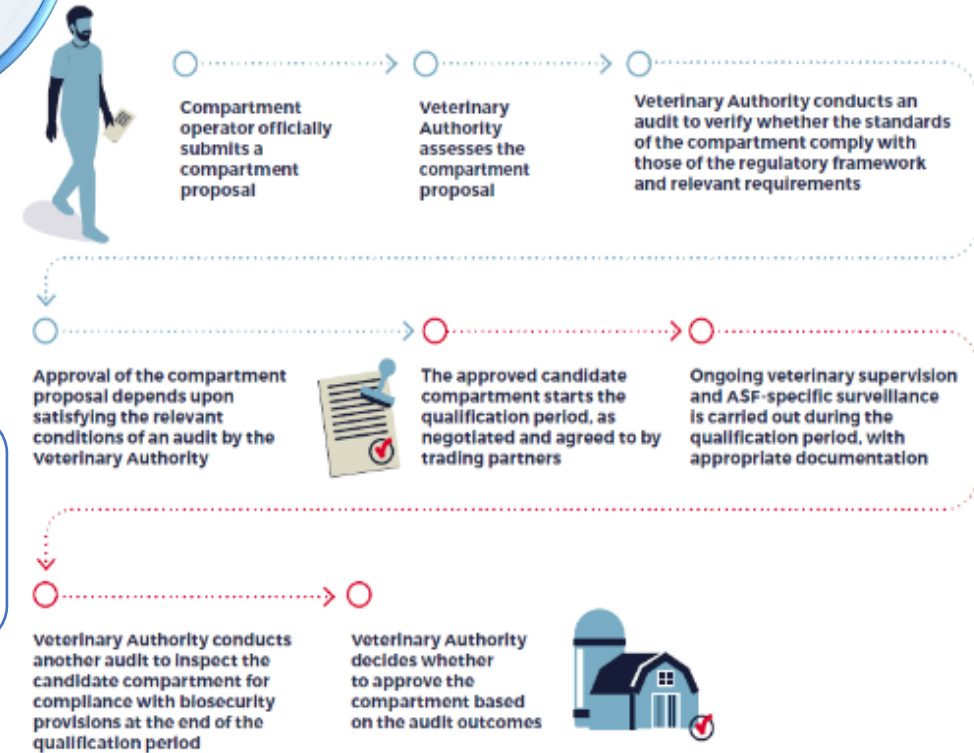
Ref: Ch 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 of TAHC



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





Maintenance and changes to ASF status

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

Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.org
www.woah.org

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