

ASF FREE COMPARTMENTALIZATION

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Zoning & Compartmentalization

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Why we use these tools?

To establish and maintain different **subpopulations** with specific health status within a territory/country for the **purposes** of International Trade, Disease Prevention or Disease Control

Zoning & Compartmentalization

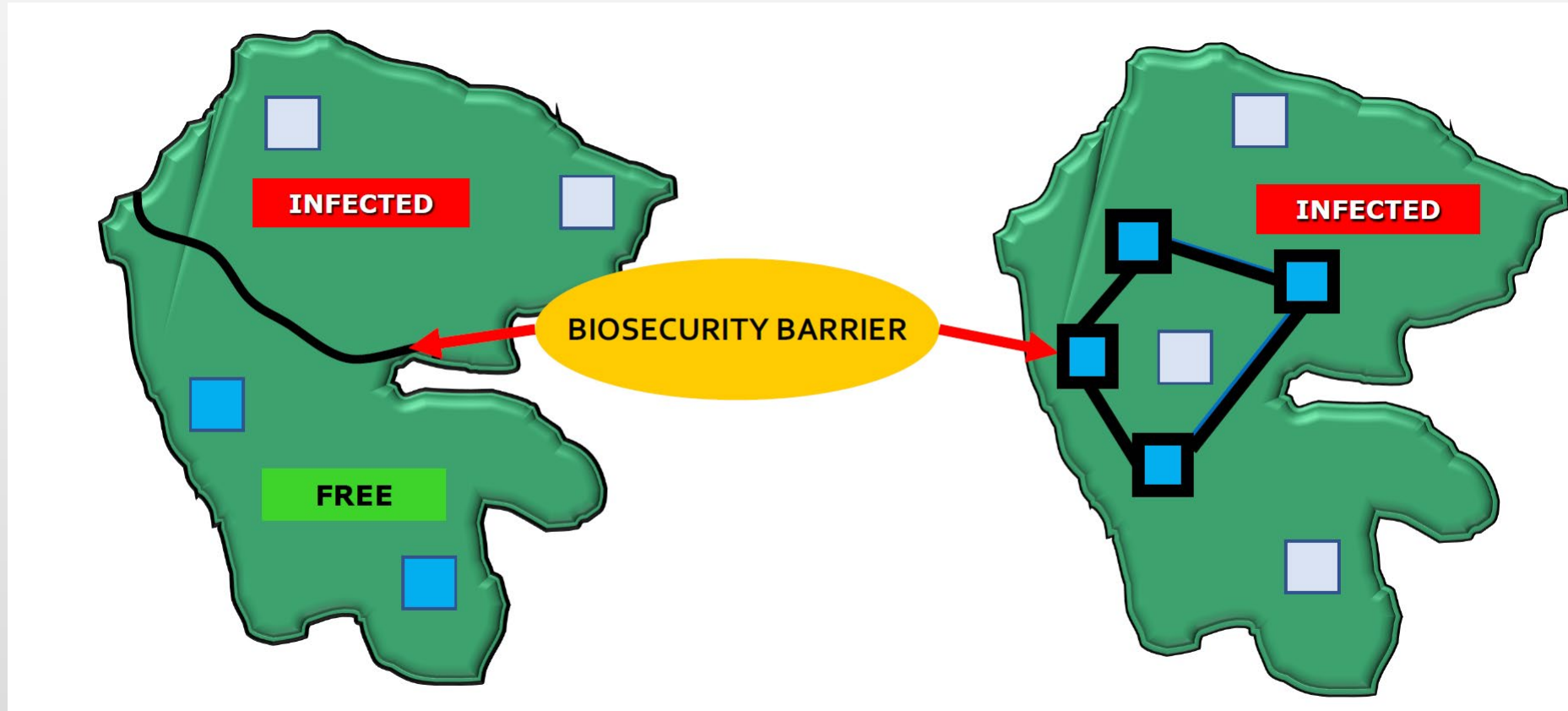
Zoning (Regionalization)

- Applies to an animal **subpopulation** primarily defined on a **GEOGRAPHICAL** basis using natural, artificial or legal boundaries

Compartmentalization

- Applies to an animal **subpopulation** defined primarily by **MANAGEMENT** and husbandry practices related to biosecurity

Zoning & Compartmentalization



Zoning

First and foremost ZONING is a **DISEASE CONTROL TOOL**

- Zoning Evolves with Time and takes **TIME**
 - Movement Control
 - Disease & Traceback Epi Investigation
 - Zone Establishment
- Established and Managed by the Veterinary Authority

Compartmentalization

Compartmentalization is a Risk Management Strategy to
PROTECT BUSINESS CONTINUITY

- Utilizes a Common Management System
 - **Biosecurity**
 - Traceability
 - Surveillance
- Established and Managed by the **PRIVATE SECTOR** under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority

Similarities

- Establish & Maintain an animal sub-population to contribute to the progressive eradication of a disease
- Requires consideration of all epidemiological factors and risk pathways for effective implementation
- Spatial considerations and biosecurity management are important in the maintenance of the health status of the sub-population
- Recognition by trading partners is **REQUIRED** to facilitate international trade

Differences

Zoning	Compartmentalization
Geographical	Management Systems
Maintenance of health status is achieved through the application of sanitary measures at the zone level, such as movement control and surveillance including early detection	Maintenance of health status is achieved through the application and verification of the integrity of the entire common biosecurity management system with traceability and surveillance, including early detection
Activated in War Time	Activated in Peace Time
Established and managed by the Veterinary Authority	Established and managed by the PRIVATE SECTOR under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority

Zoning

Put in place after outbreak identified

Health status of the zone affected by health status of any animal in the zone

Benefits all animals and business operators within the disease-free zone

Very little investment for private sector

National and international movement / trade of animals and animal products is compromised until zone set up and for all businesses within the zone

Takes time to have rest of country recognized as free and trade is permitted from outside zone.
Minimum 12 months for country to regain free status

Compartmentalization

Put in place prior to outbreak

Health status of the compartment not affected by health status of the zone

Direct benefits to compartment with indirect benefits to the industry also expected

Significant investment for private sector

National and international movement / trade of animals and animal products continues from the compartment premises

Trade is uninterrupted from the compartment despite status of zone or country

The Challenges with Zoning

Introduction of ASF

1. Rapid decrease in Pork Prices
2. Loss of High Value Markets
3. Market Surplus ... Crisis



The Challenges with Zoning



Germany

- "Even though only 3 small farms got infected, many farmers experience difficulties getting pigs marketed and face additional costs to have animals checked to prove they are free from ASF."



Belgium

- "ASF had had a tremendous impact on the pig sector for some time, with many embargoes from countries outside the EU still ongoing despite being declared free of ASF."

US and Canadian Pork Producers have seen the devastating impact of ASF in the EU despite Zoning Agreements

The Challenges with Zoning

Zones	Compartments
Established AFTER Disease Detection	Established BEFORE Disease Detection
Significant Trade Disruption	Little or No Trade Disruption

Categories of Pigs

Pet

Wild

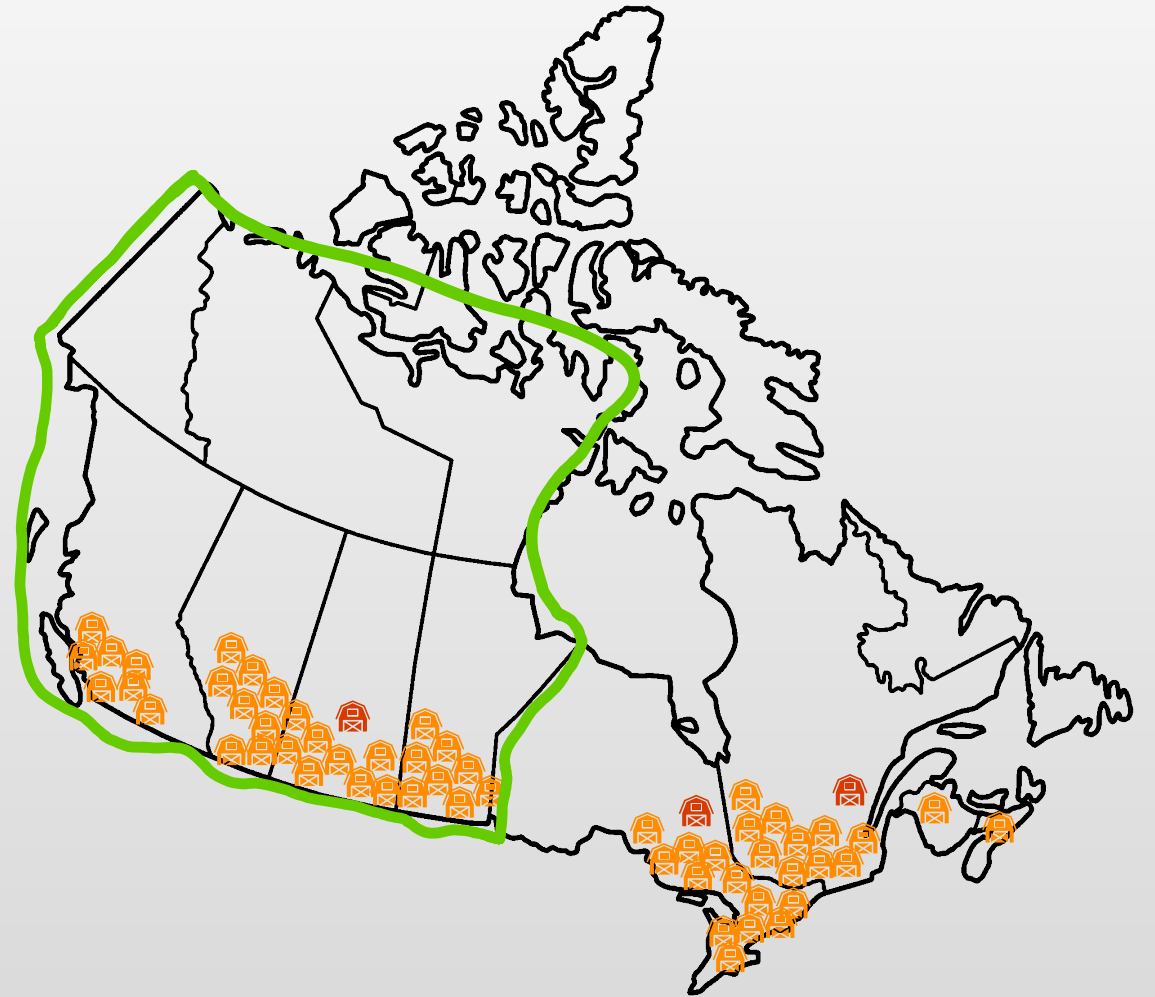
Small Holders

Commercial



The Challenges with Zoning

- Geographical Definition of **Infected Area**
- Control Measures apply to all farms/sites/owners equally, regardless of **biosecurity**
- **ALL FARMS** within the Zone impacted by trade restrictions



The Challenges with Zoning



Loop Rescue

**No real
knowledge
or awareness
of ASF**

Wild Pigs



Photo's courtesy of Ryan Brook, University of Saskatchewan

Wild Pigs

Canada, United States agree on protocol to guide bilateral trade if African swine fever is detected in wild pigs

From: [Canadian Food Inspection Agency](#)

Statement

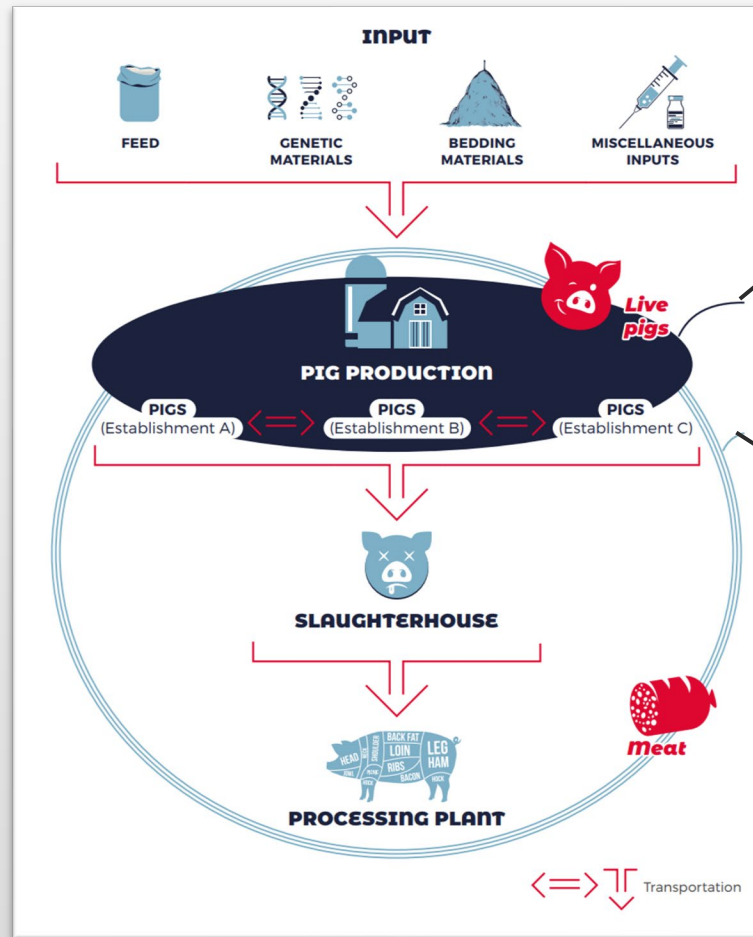
March 16, 2021 – Ottawa, Ontario

Today, Canada's Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO), Dr. Jaspinder Komal, working in collaboration with the United States' CVO, Dr. Burke Healey, issued the following statement:

"We are pleased to announce that the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) have reached another milestone in their collaboration on prevention and preparedness related to African swine fever (ASF). On March 3, 2021, both countries signed a protocol to guide bilateral trade if ASF is detected in wild pigs, without cases in domestic swine. This first-of-its-kind protocol will use a science-based approach to minimize trade impacts while protecting the swine populations in both countries.

How does
Compartmentalization work?

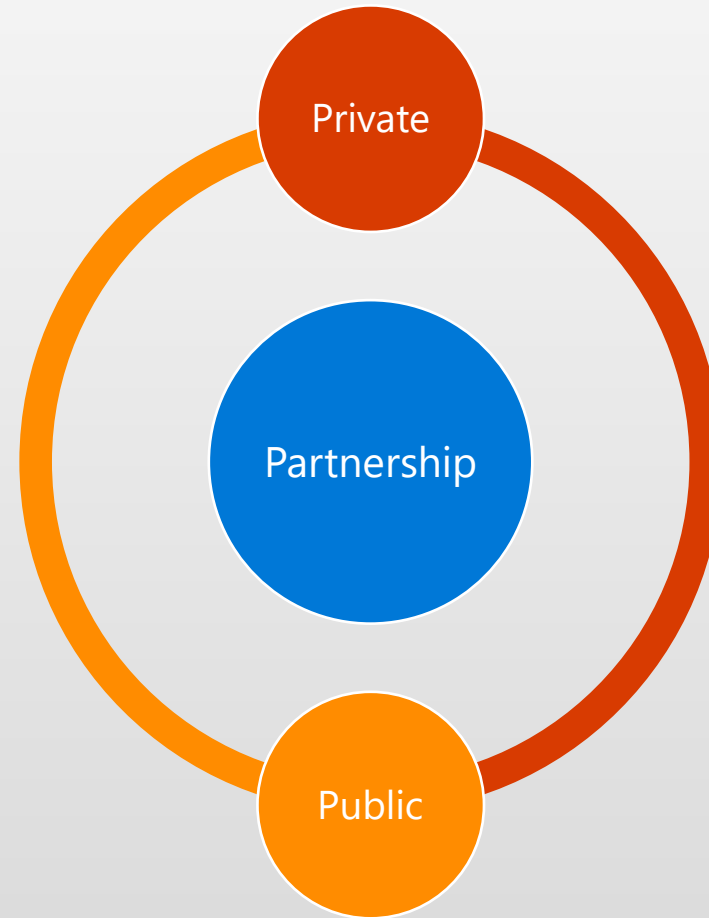
ASF Free Compartment Components



1. Can be defined as a Compartment with final product as **Live Pigs**
2. Can be defined as a Compartment with final product as **Processed Meat**

ASF Free Compartments

- Compartment Operator
- Compartment Administrator
 - Industry Administered Program
- Built On:
 - ✓ Compartment Standards
 - ✓ Governance Framework
- Supervision & International Trade Agreements
 - Veterinary Authority



ASF Free Compartment Standards

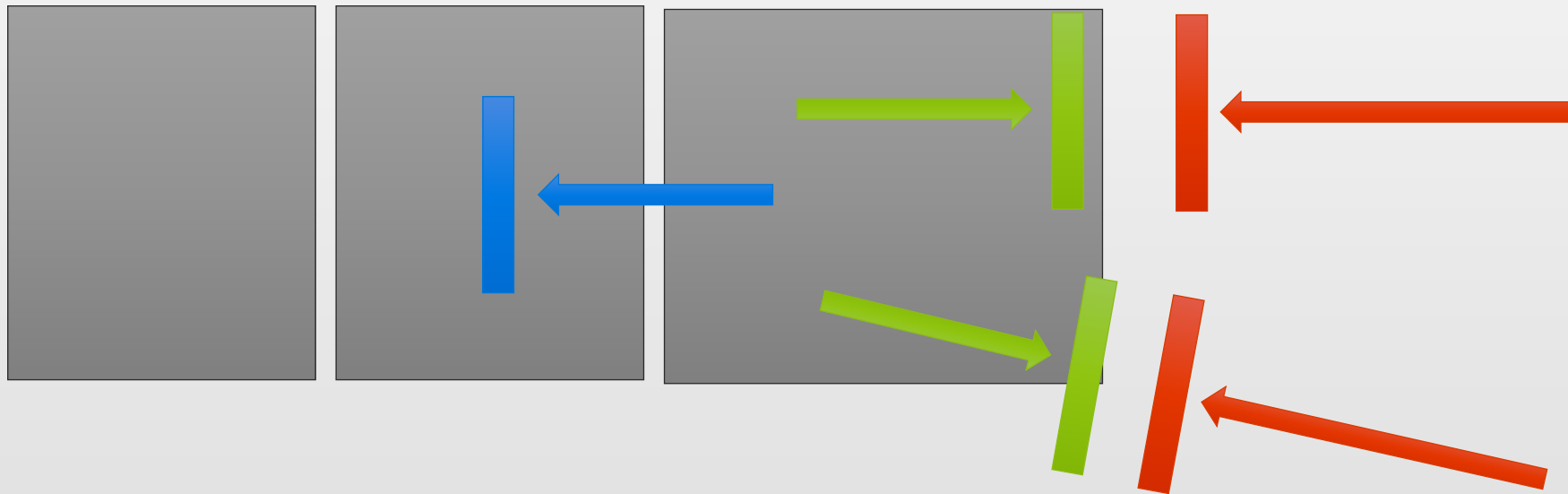
Biosecurity

Surveillance

Traceability

Segregation

Biosecurity Standards



External Biosecurity

Science Based focus on ASF Contamination Pathways and Mitigation Measures

Surveillance Standards

Biosecurity keeps Disease Out

Surveillance PROVES you have kept Disease Out

- Health Unit
- Mortality Threshold
- Future Considerations

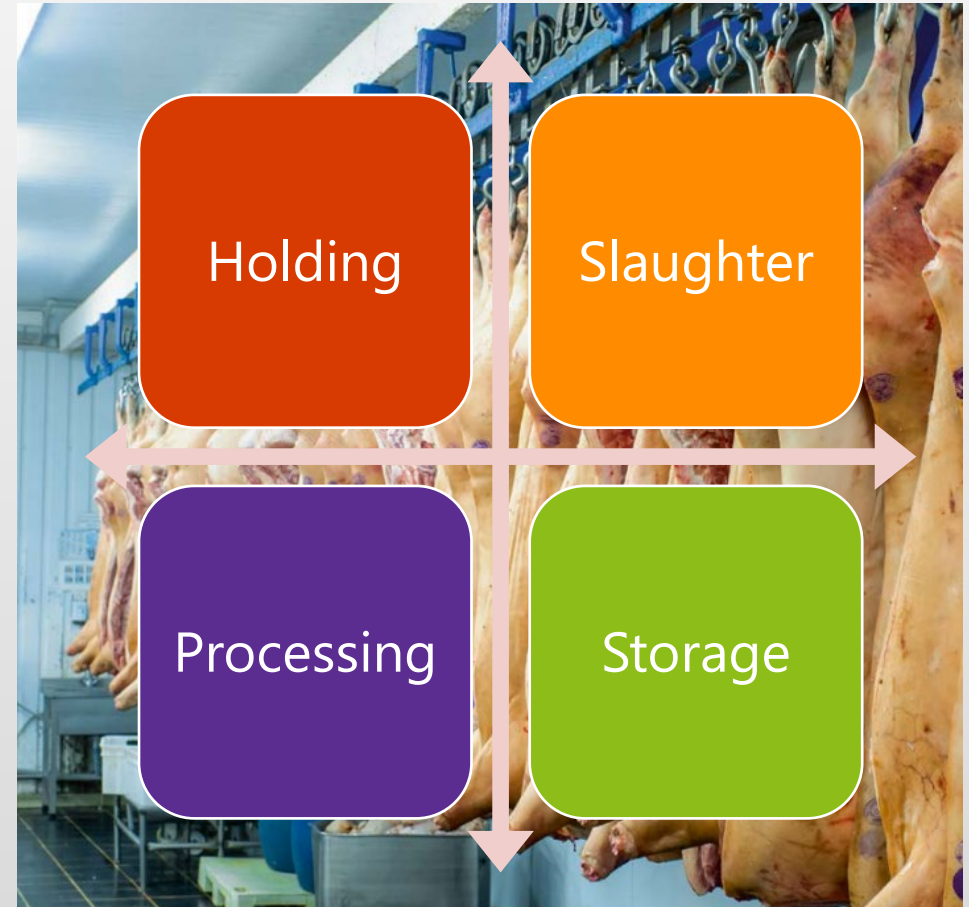
Traceability Standards





- Premises Identification
- Movement Reporting
- Timeliness – 48 hrs

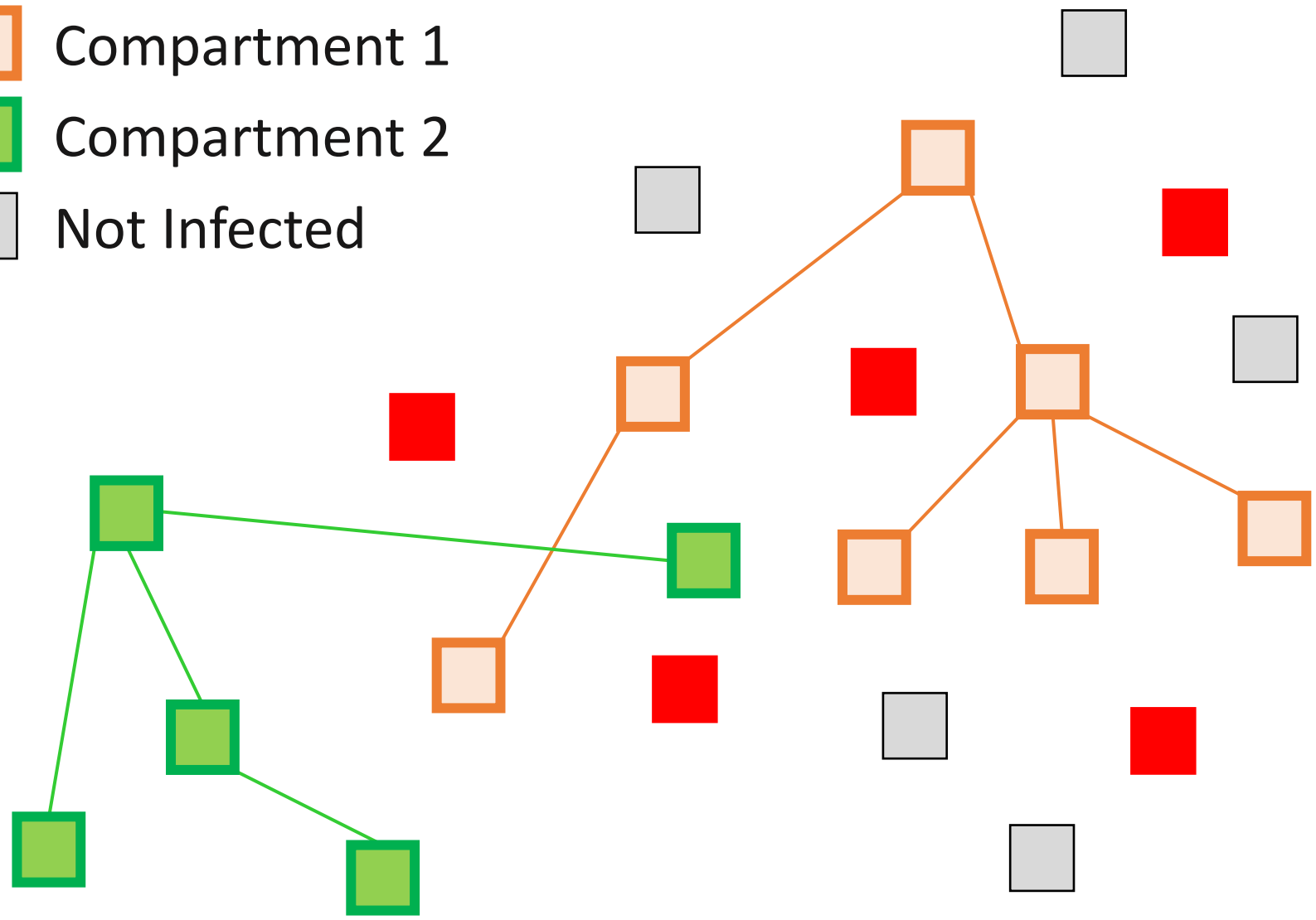


Segregation Standards

- Clear Lines of Separation
- ID and Traceability
- Cross Contamination



-  Infected
-  Compartment 1
-  Compartment 2
-  Not Infected









Slaughter

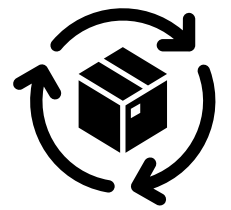
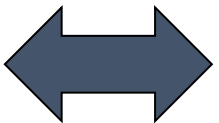
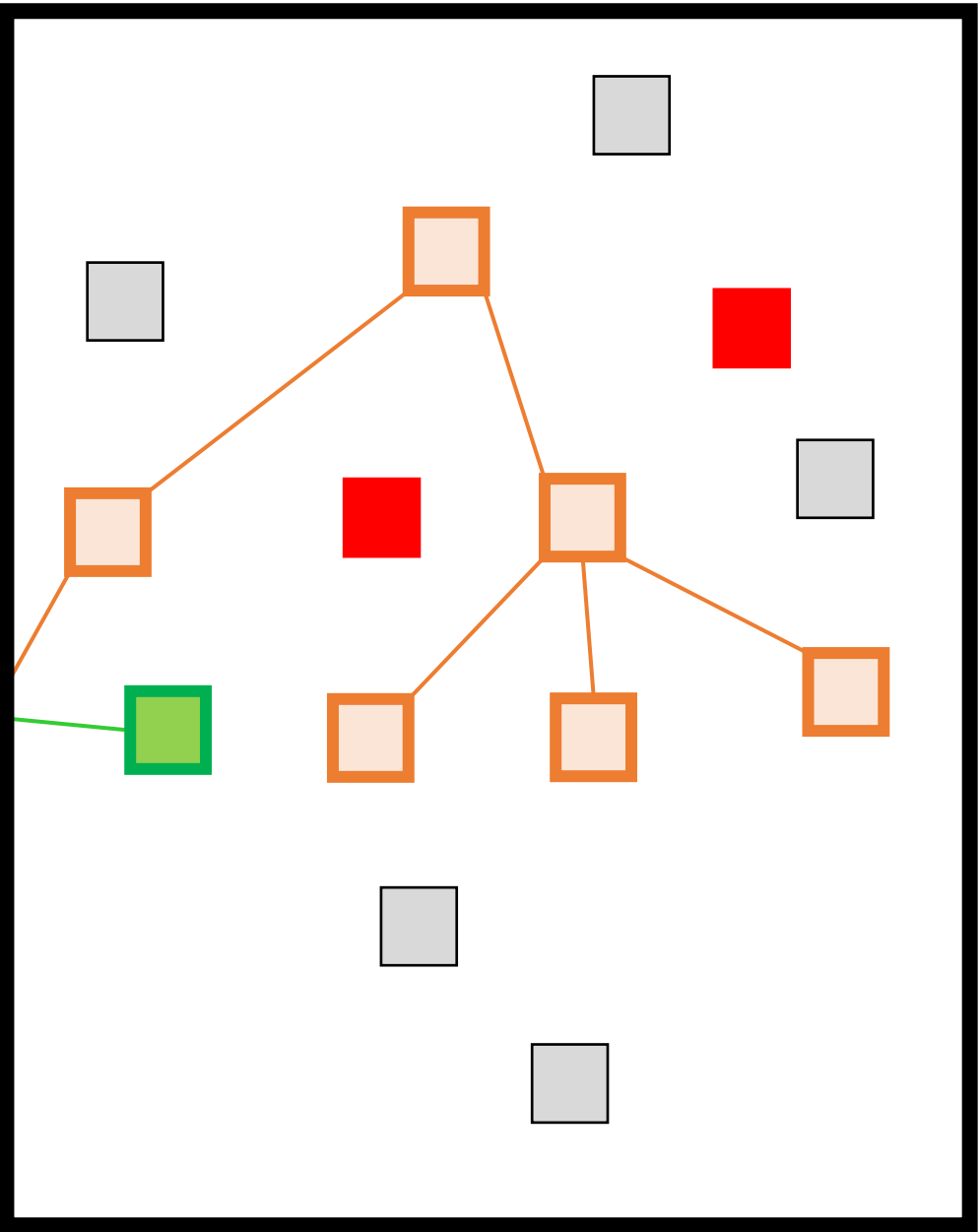


Wash



Feed Mill

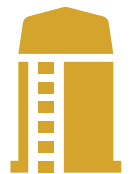
-  Infected
-  Compartment 1
-  Compartment 2
-  Not Infected



Slaughter



Wash



Feed Mill

ASF Free Compartment can exist within an Infected ZONE

Conclusions

Take Home Messages

- Compartmentalization is a Risk Management Strategy to Protect Business Continuity
- Private Public Partnership Established and Managed by the Private Sector
- Requires extensive collaboration and a trust based relationship with the Federal Veterinary Authority

Take Home Messages

- Focus on commercial sub-populations with ASF Free Health Status
 - Separation from wild, backyard, show, pet and other sites/models with poor/no external biosecurity

Take Home Messages

- Compartmentalization & Zoning are Complimentary Tools
- Compartmentalization is Playing the Long Game
- There are many examples of Compartmentalization Working Today

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