



agriculture, land reform
& rural development

Department:
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Implementation of ASF (FREE) Compartmentalisation

Regional workshop on ASF compartmentalisation for Asia and the Pacific
27&28 April 2021



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Introduction

- A subpopulation of a specific health status, based on biosecurity management (an island).
 - no epidemiological links to other populations, except those of a similar health status.
- Compartments have two purposes:
 - preventing disease and
 - providing trade assurances.
- Chapters 4.4 and 4.5 of *Terrestrial Code*
- New ASF (free) compartmentalisation guidelines

Roles and Responsibilities

- Veterinary Authority
 - Appropriate regulatory framework
 - Sufficient financial resources
 - Animal health policies
 - Define ASF free compartmentalisation programme with supervision etc (*VPN 39 in RSA*)
- Exporting country
 - Reporting
 - Audit and certification
- Importing country
 - Bilateral agreement
- Private sector
 - Compartment operators
 - Resources for setting up and maintaining compartment
 - Partnership with Vet authority
- Third parties

Public-Private Partnership

- PPP needed for:
 - Establishment of the compartment - operator
 - Approval and certifying - VS
- Efficient use of limited resources
- In RSA national Vet Authority provides oversight and is responsible for all international trade negotiation, but receives feedback on continued compliance from private veterinarians who visit regularly and Provincial officials that make recommendation for registration.

Regulatory Framework

- Legislative framework
- National ASF free compartmentalisation programme
- Solid guidelines and memorandum of understanding

These need to cover:

- Roles and responsibilities
- Scope and objectives
- Biosecurity standards
- Laboratory diagnostic procedures
- Formal supervision
- Audit procedures

Establishment and Maintenance of a compartment

- Close collaboration between Vet Authority & compartment operator
- Achieve ASFV risk specific objectives
- Ensure effective and functional:
 - Biosecurity
 - Surveillance
 - Traceability
- Appropriate supervision and audit - compliance
- Surveillance system – documented
- Documented SOPs
- Non-conformances acted upon appropriately

Response to Changes in ASF Status Outside the Compartment

- Biosecurity and management measures should be robust
- Updated operational risk assessment
- Ultimate goal for operator is business continuity
- Independent of ASF status outside the compartment
- Minimal trade interruption
- Prompt communication and transparency on disease occurrence
- Compartment contingency plan

Response to Changes in ASF Status of a Compartment

- Rapid and effective actions to limit spread within and beyond compartment
- Immediate suspension of compartment certification on suspicion
- Notify OIE & trading partners asap
- Appropriate recalls

Recovery of the Compartment's ASF-free Status

- Only reinstated after necessary measures are implemented
- Depends on time required:
 - To conduct investigations to determine possible source and/or biosecurity breach
 - Implement sanitary measures to eradicate infection
 - Surveillance to demonstrate ASF freedom
 - Corrective measures to provide assurance
- Re-approval only when ASF freedom can be substantiated in the compartment.



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