



Canadian Pork Council
Conseil canadien du porc

ASF Free Compartmentalization

Dr. Egan Brockhoff

ASF Townhall

October 6, 2021

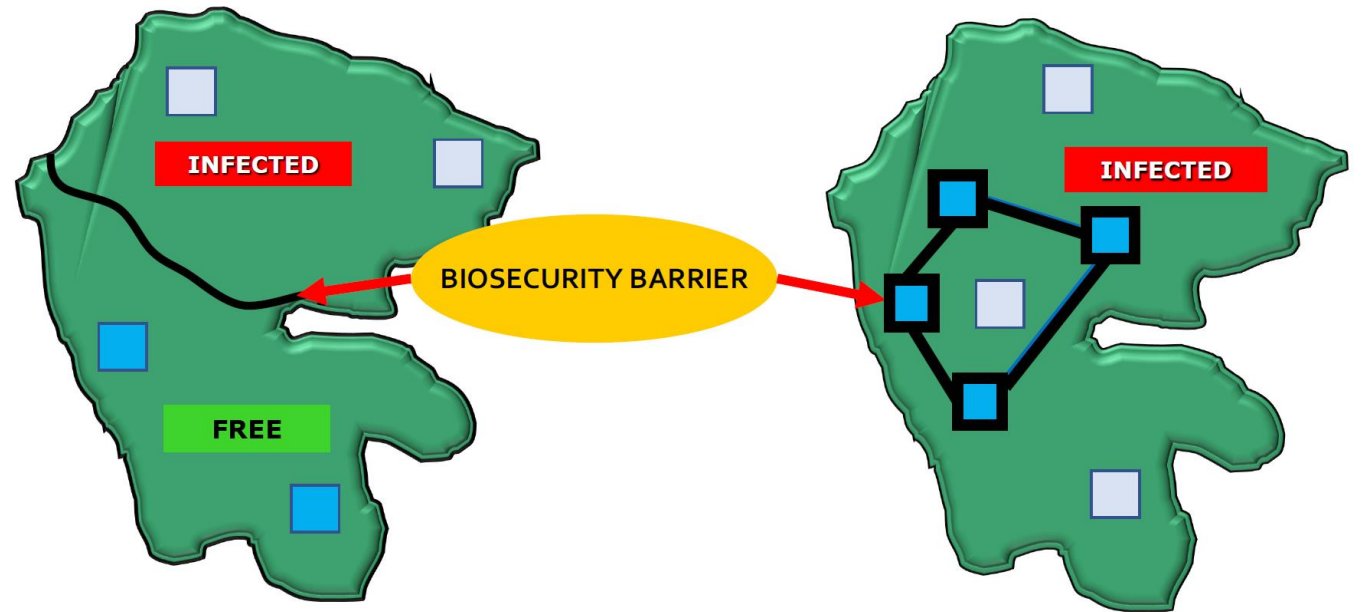
Zoning & Compartmentalization





Compare and Contrast

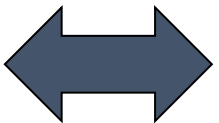
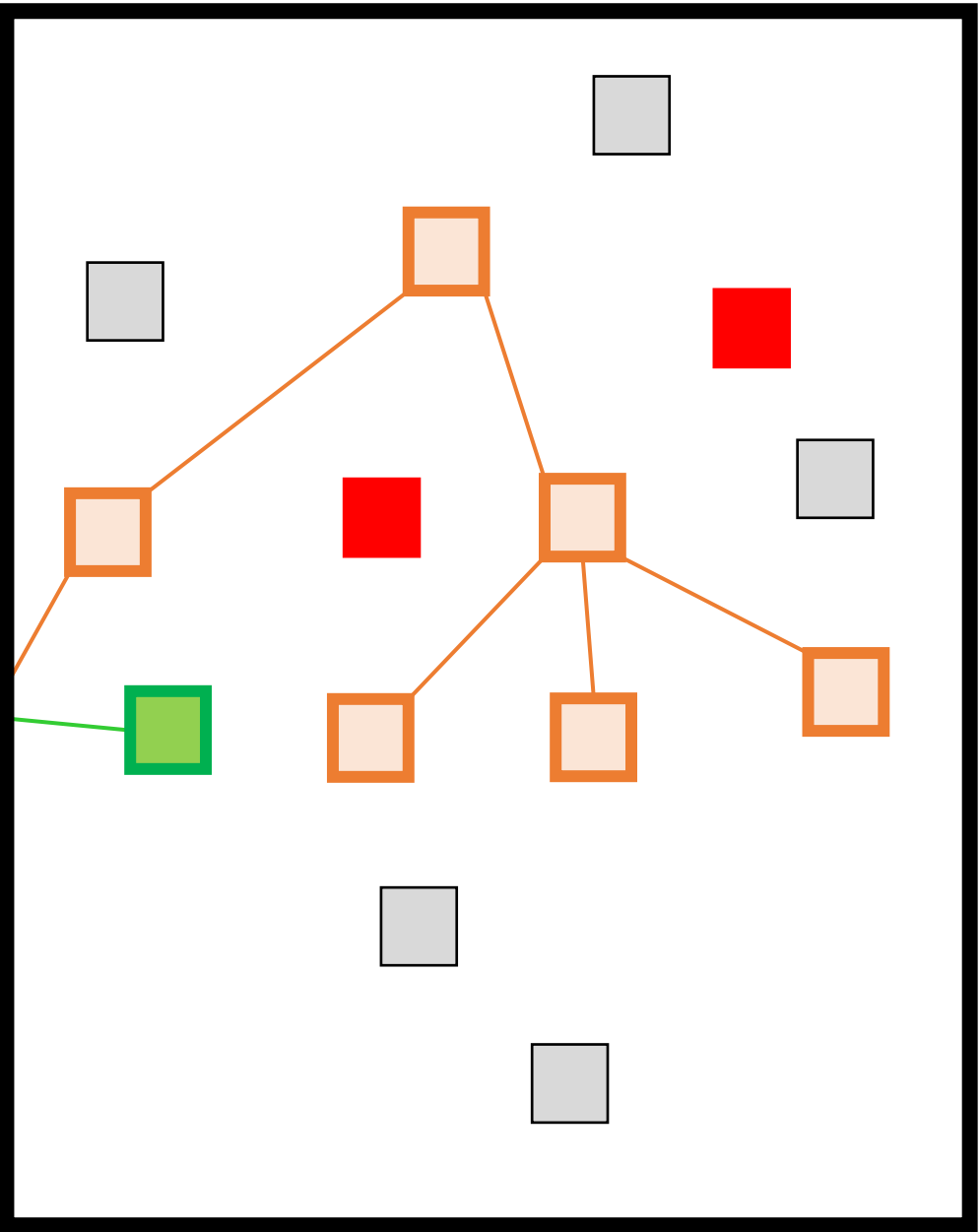
Zoning & Compartmentalization

- **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 exclusion biosecurity

Zoning & Compartmentalization



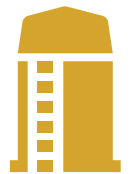
-  Infected
-  Compartment 1
-  Compartment 2
-  Not Infected



Slaughter



Wash



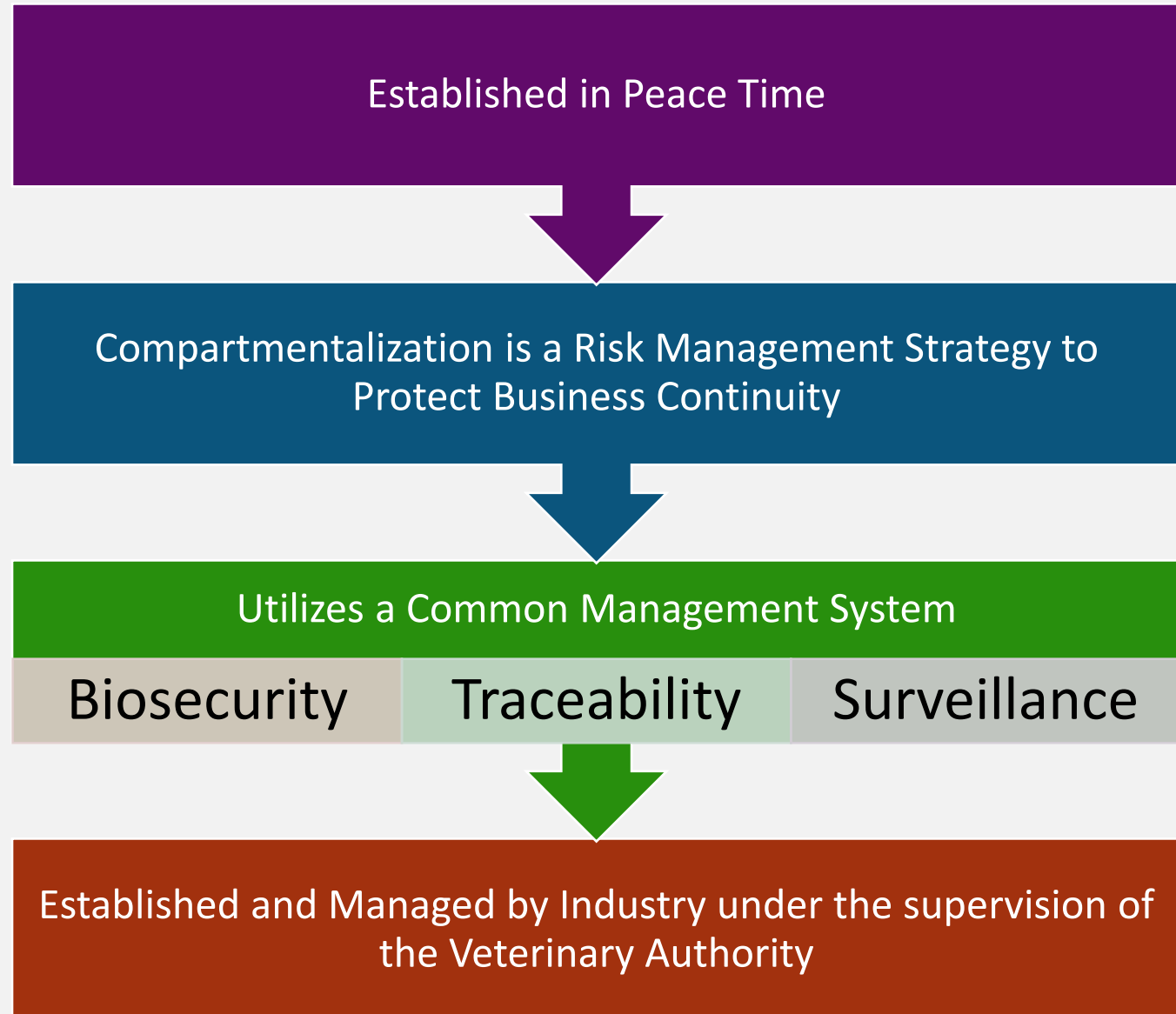
Feed Mill

ASF Free Compartment can exist within an Infected ZONE

Zoning



Compartmentalization



Complimentary Systems

- We **NEED** Both



Zoning

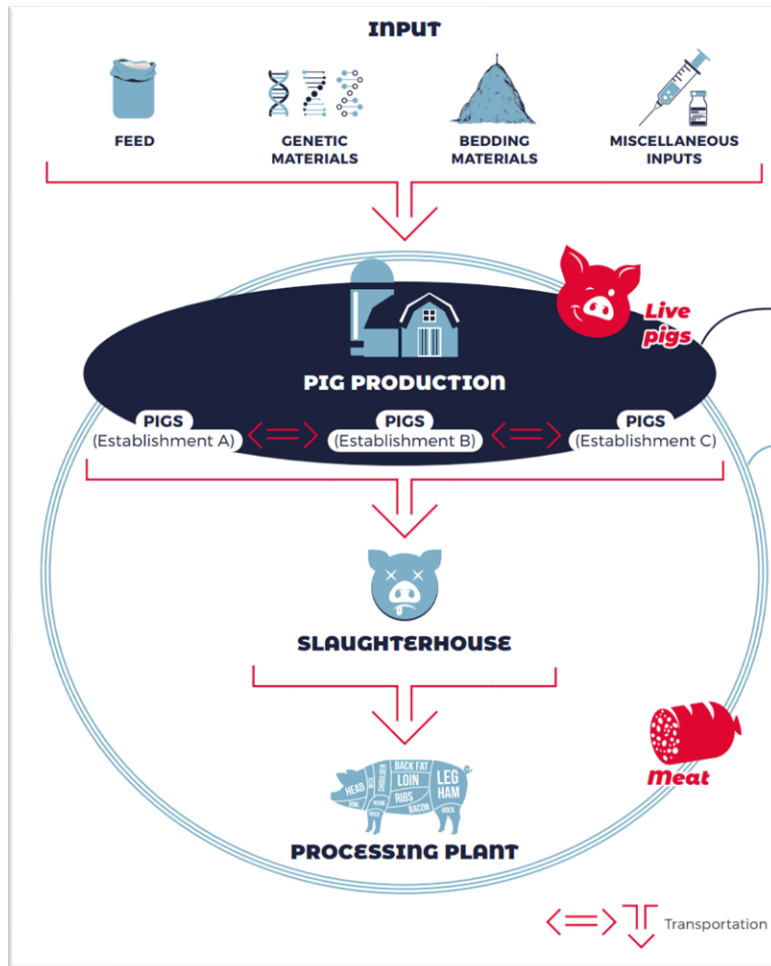


Compartmentalization

ZONING/REGIONALISATION	COMPARTMENTALISATION	
PROS AND CONS		
✓ Benefits to all animals (including domestic pigs and wild/feral pigs) and business operators within the disease-free zone	✗ Benefits only to the animal sub-population and business operator of the compartment	General considerations
✗ Recognised health status of all the animals in the zone would be jeopardised by the occurrence of disease in any animal within the zone	✓ Recognised health status of an animal sub-population within a compartment would not be jeopardised by the occurrence of infection in nearby animal sub-population(s) within the zone/ country where the compartment is located	
✗ Implementation of zoning affected by the complexity of epidemiological pathways and the diversity of livestock production systems	✓ Allows functional separation of an animal sub-population from other animals of different or unknown health status through biosecurity, where geographical separation could not be envisaged	
✓ Implementation of zoning policies usually requires only very limited investment from the private sector or none at all, or may otherwise be substantially covered by the private sector	✗ Based on principles of robust biosecurity, a compartment requires significant investment in term of facilities, equipment, human resources, etc. from the private sector to initiate and maintain	
✗ Restrictions on national and international trade, as well as the movement of animals and animal products, would apply to the geographical extent of the zone (Previous circumstances, in which there was no differentiation of status among herds and high-biosecurity farms, might also be affected to a certain extent)	✓ National and international trade, as well as the movement of animals and animal products, can continue for compartments without interruption, regardless of geographical location	After a disease outbreak in a previously disease-free country or zone
✗ Limits spread of the disease to within a defined infected area of the territory based on geographical boundaries, while preserving the disease-free status of the remaining territory	✓ Facilitates maintenance of the health status of the animals of the animal sub-population within the compartment, based on a common biosecurity management system, and not limited by geographical location	
✓ In case of disease outbreak in a disease-free country or zone, the establishment of a containment zone under Article 4.4.7 of the <i>Terrestrial Code</i> is a fast instrument that can be applied to recover the disease-free status of the rest of the country or zone outside the containment zone	✗ In case of disease outbreak in a compartment, the disease-free status of the entire compartment would be lost, and the compartment should be re-approved and re-recognised after taking the necessary actions to regain disease-free status	

How does Compartmentalization Work?

Farm – Slaughter – Marketing



ASF Free Compartments

1. Compartment with final product is **Live Pigs**
2. Compartment with final product is **Processed Meat**

ASF Compartment Players

Compartment Operator

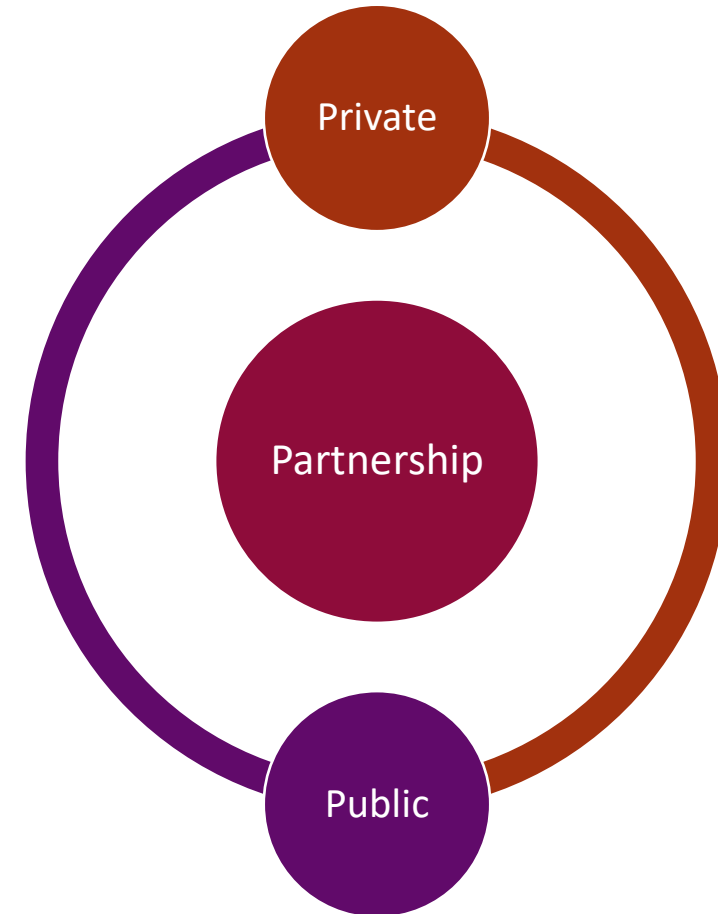
- Genetics Company
- Commercial Production

Compartment Administrator

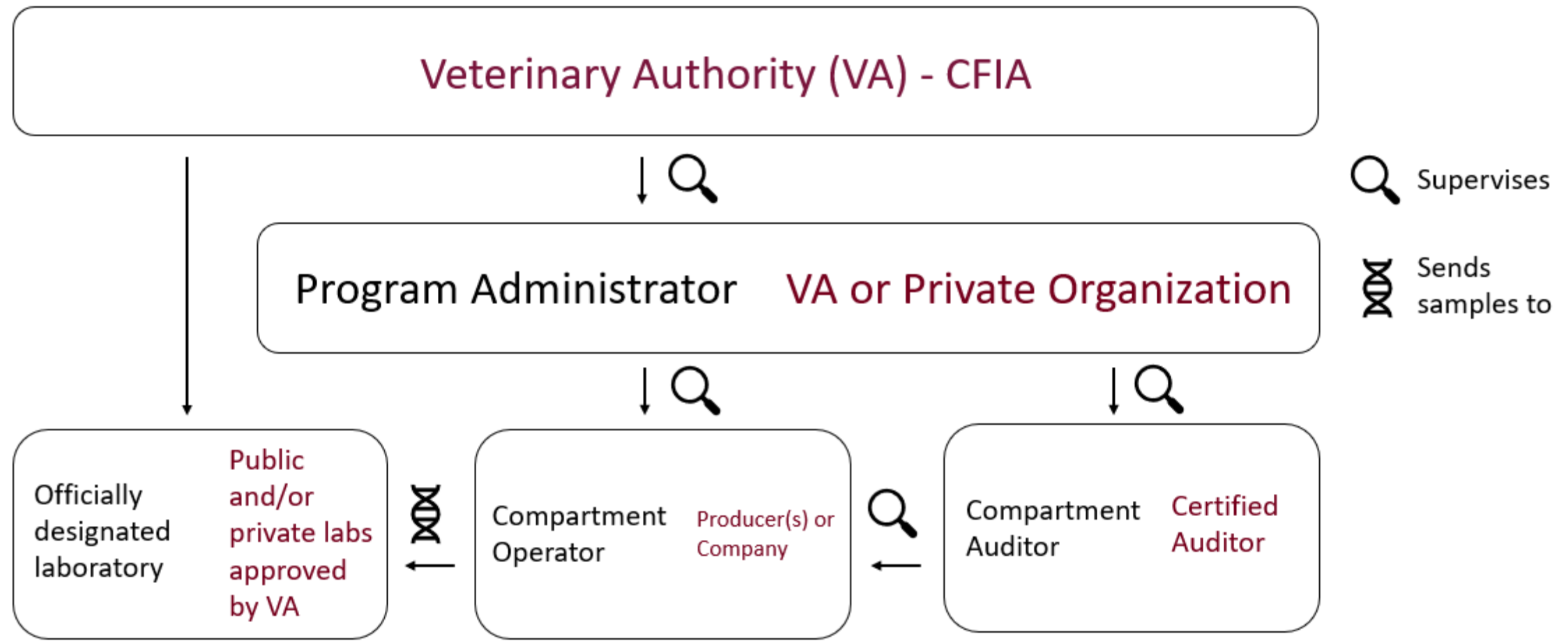
- Compartment Program
 - Standards
 - Framework
- Auditors

Veterinary Authority (CFIA)

- Oversight
- International Trade



Roles for the ASF-Free Compartmentalization Structure



CFIA AND INDUSTRY WORKING GROUPS

ASF-FREE COMPARTMENTALIZATION

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

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graph TD; OC[OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE] --> SW[STANDARD WORKING]; OC --> FW[FRAMEWORK WORKING]; OC --> SG[SEGREGATION WORKING];
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STANDARD WORKING

CPC: Egan Brockhoff – Co-Chair
CFIA: Penny Greenwood – Co-Chair

Industry Participants

FRAMEWORK WORKING

CPC: Audrey Cameron – Co-Chair
CFIA: Megan Jurasek – Co-Chair

Industry Participants

SEGREGATION WORKING

CPC: Egan & Audrey
CFIA: Meat Hygiene

Industry Participants

Framework WG

- Governance Structure
- Defines WHO performs what roles
 - Oversight
 - Administration
 - Audit
- Private Public Partnership



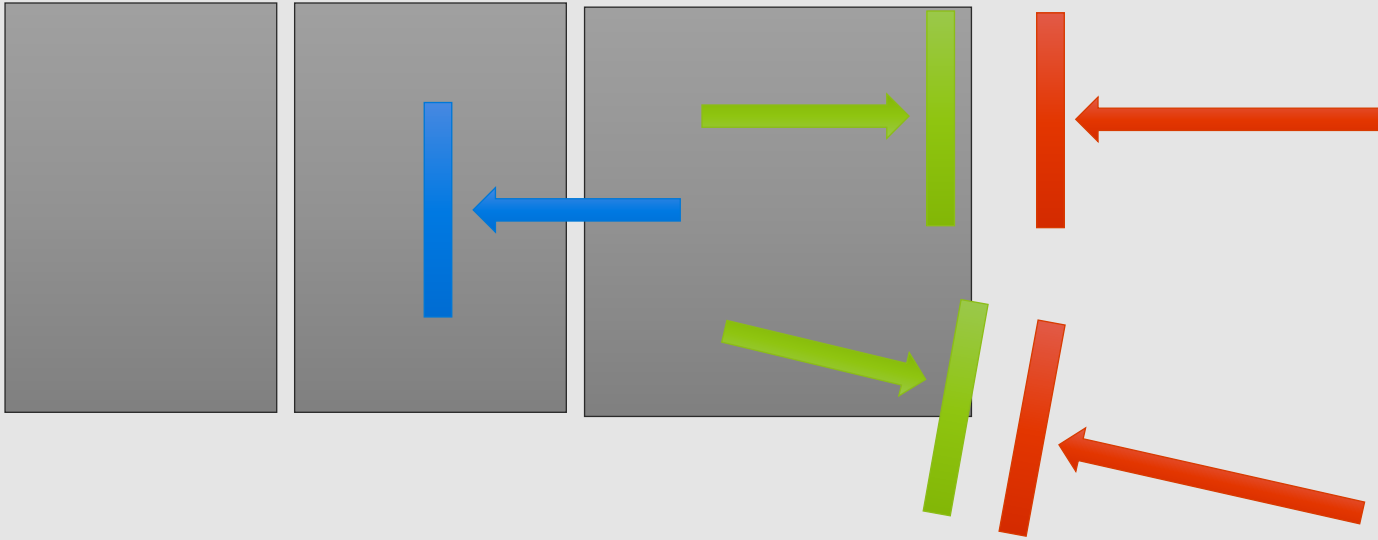
ASF Free
Compartment
Standards WG

Biosecurity

Surveillance

Traceability

Segregation



Biosecurity Standards

- External Biosecurity
 - Keep ASF Out
- Indoor Only
- Science Based focus on ASF
 - Contamination Pathways and Corresponding Mitigation Measures

Surveillance Standards

Surveillance PROVES you have kept ASF Out

- Outcome Based Surveillance Plan

Compartments MUST Define a Health Unit at each Site

- Epidemiologist establishes a Mortality Threshold
- If Mortality Threshold is Surpassed – samples are sent for ASF testing to CAHSN Lab

Traceability Standards

- Compliant with National Traceability Regulations
- Diagnostic Samples of Health Unit to Lab
- Timeliness – 48 hours



Segregation Standards

- Accommodates:
 - Compartment ONLY
 - Compartment & non-Compartment
- Clear Lines of Separation
- ID & Traceability



Conclusions

ASF Free Compartmentalization

A 3D puzzle with one red piece standing out among grey pieces. The red piece is in the center-right of the frame, and the grey pieces are arranged around it, some of which are slightly offset, creating a sense of depth and focus on the red piece.

Take Home Messages

- Compartmentalization is a Risk Management Strategy to Protect Business Continuity
- Compartmentalization is a Private Public Partnership Established and Managed by the Private Sector
- Compartmentalization requires extensive Collaboration and a Trust Based Relationship with the Veterinary Authority (CFIA)

Take Home Messages

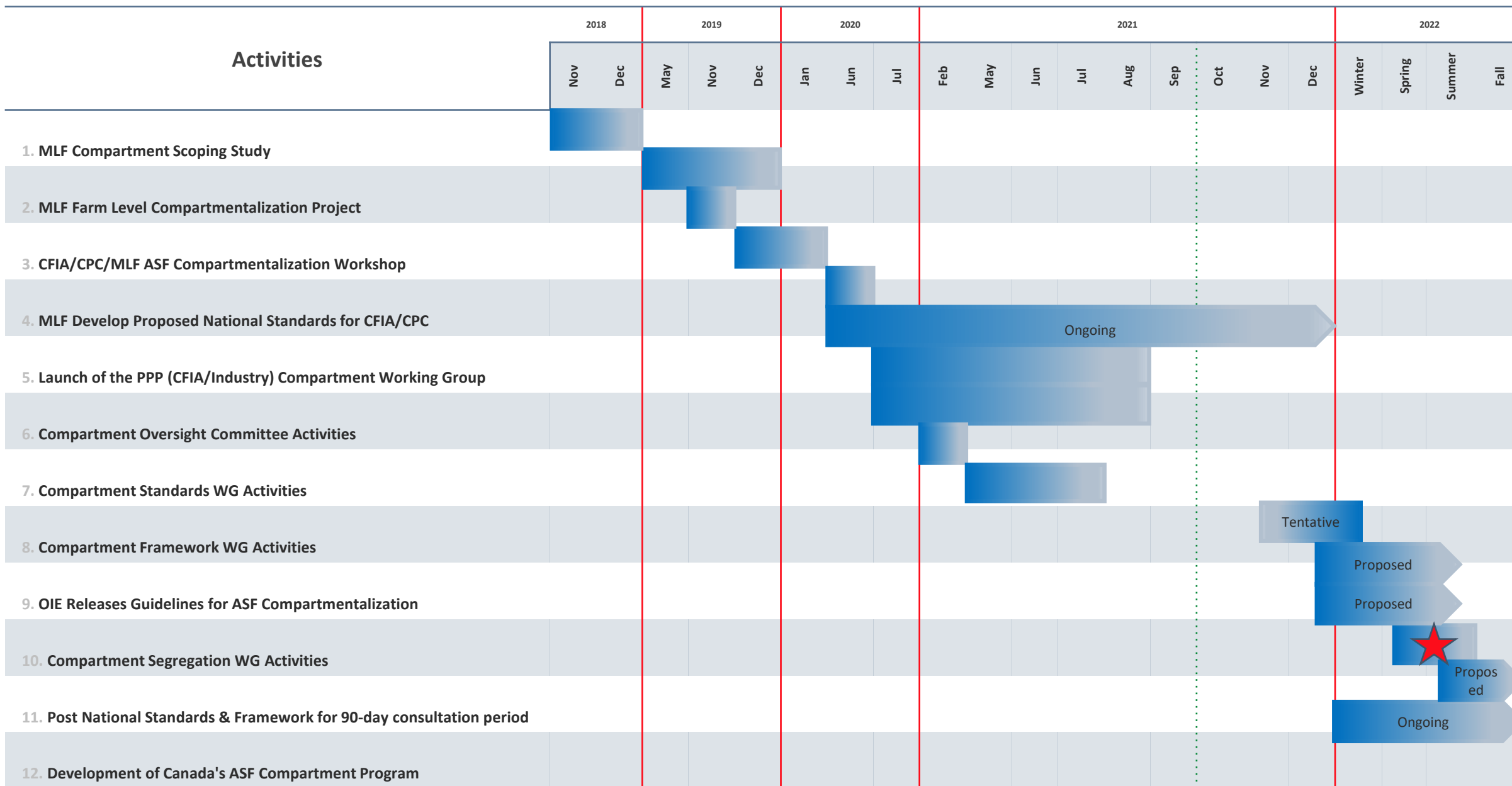
- Compartmentalization allows for the SEPARATION of the Commercial Herd from Wild, Backyard, Show, Pet and other Pig Populations with poor/no External Biosecurity



Take Home Messages

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





Mission

Advance, promote and protect the excellence of Canadian pork production through effective advocacy, programs and communication

Vision

Raise excellence



Canadian Pork Council
Conseil canadien du porc

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Differences

Zoning	Compartmentalization
Geographical	Management Systems (Biosecurity)
Activated in War Time	Activated in Peace Time
Established and managed by the Veterinary Authority (CFIA)	Established and managed by the PRIVATE SECTOR under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority (CFIA)