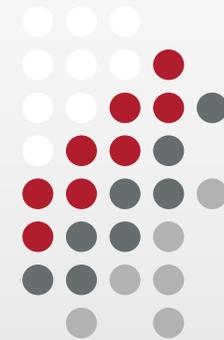




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Managing the Interface: Zoning, Compartmentalisation and Commodities

OIE Global Conference on Wildlife
Animal Health and Biodiversity
Paris, 23 to 25 February, 2011

Managing the interface



- Wildlife and domestic populations often have different health status
- Freedom of diseases is not always attainable at a national or regional level
- The goal of the OIE is to maximize animal health and trade benefits, while minimizing negative effects on other populations
- Human, animal and environmental factors must therefore be taken into account

Available OIE tools

- Zoning
- Compartmentalisation
- Commodity specific recommendations

Zoning/compartmentalisation



- zoning applies to an animal sub-population defined primarily on a **geographical** basis
- compartmentalisation applies to an animal sub-population defined primarily by management and husbandry practices relating to **biosecurity**
- in practice, spatial considerations and good management are important in the application of both concepts

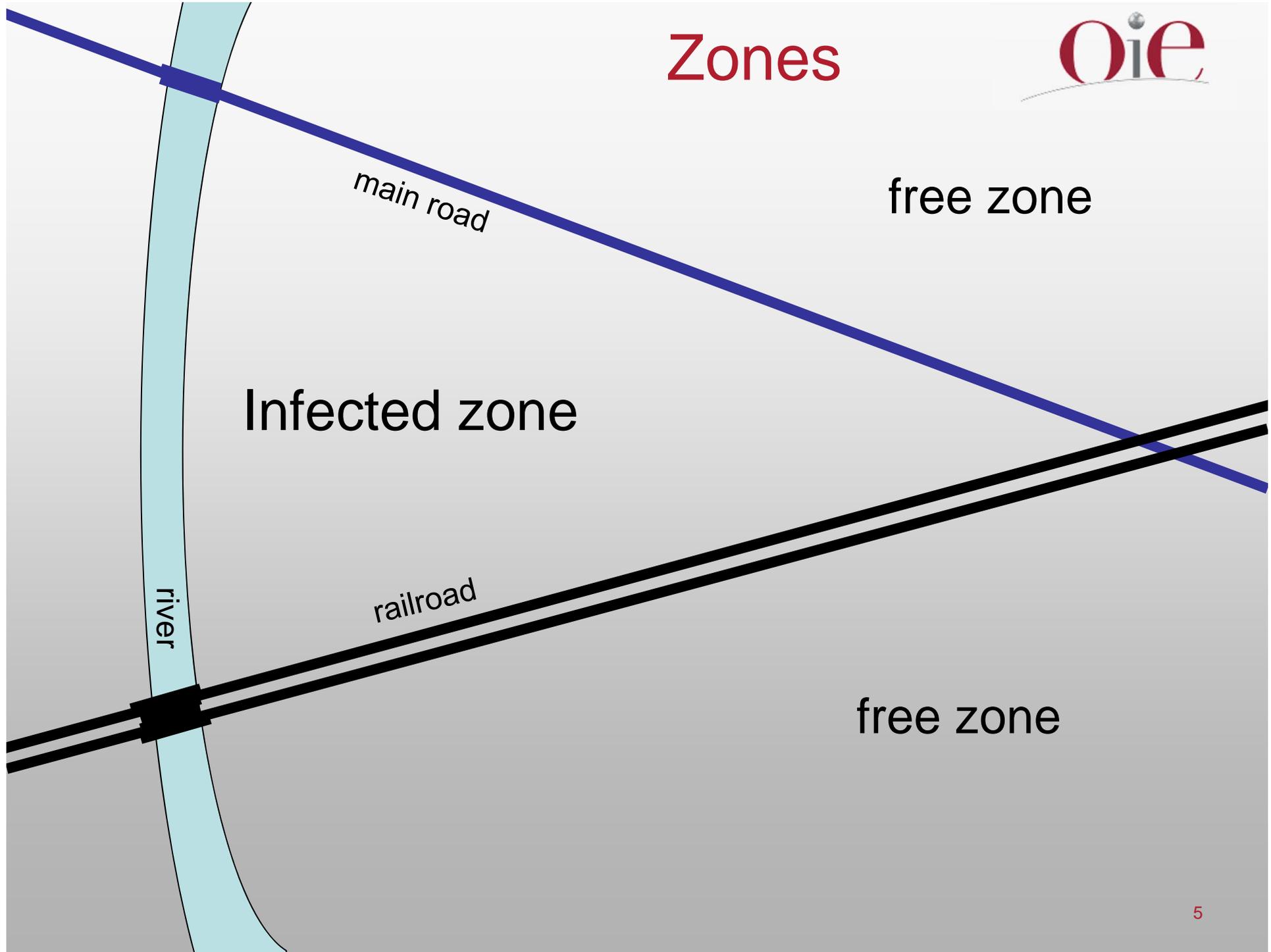
Zones

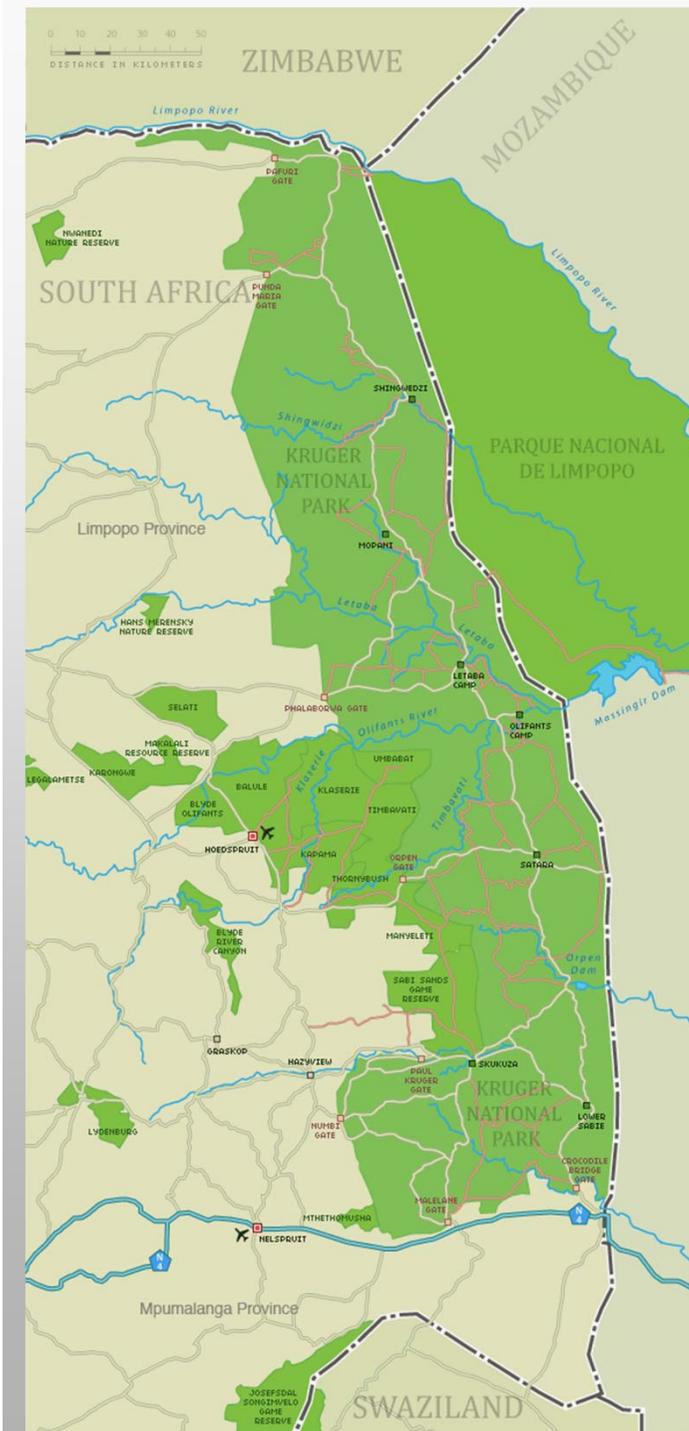


free zone

Infected zone

free zone





Zones are created for different purposes. For zones to be effective one must take advantage of geographic, ecologic, as well as diseases specific factors

FMD dilemma in Africa



How to deal with the BEAST



Double game-proof fencing



Advantages of establishing zones

- For certain diseases, measures can be taken on the basis of zones
- For others, compartmentalisation is preferable
- Nevertheless, one should never forget the ultimate objective: eradication from the territory and eventually global

Zones



infected zone

free zone

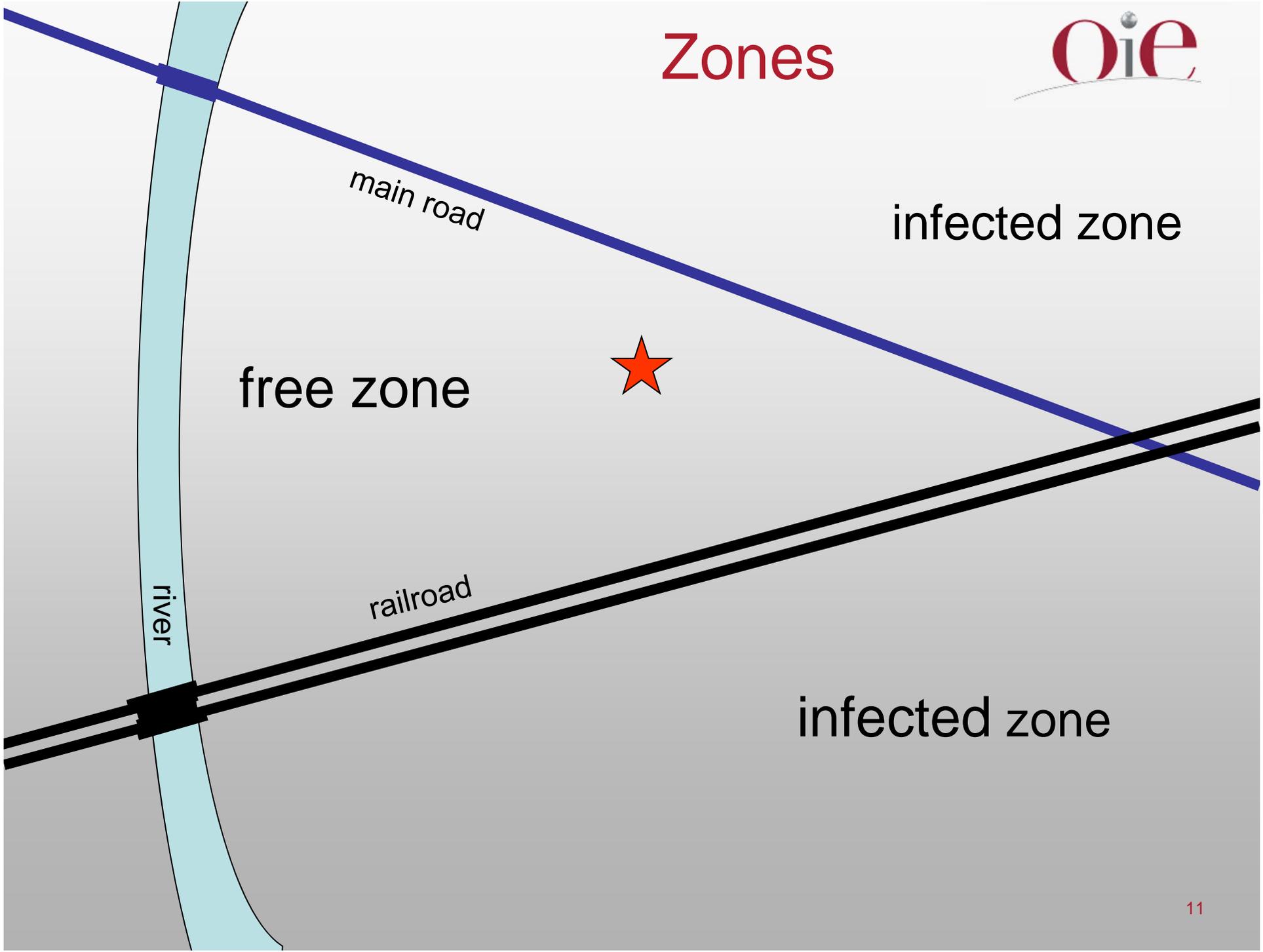


main road

railroad

river

infected zone

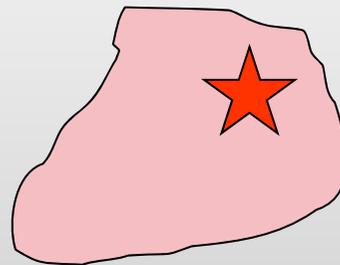


Zones



infected zone

free zone



main road

river

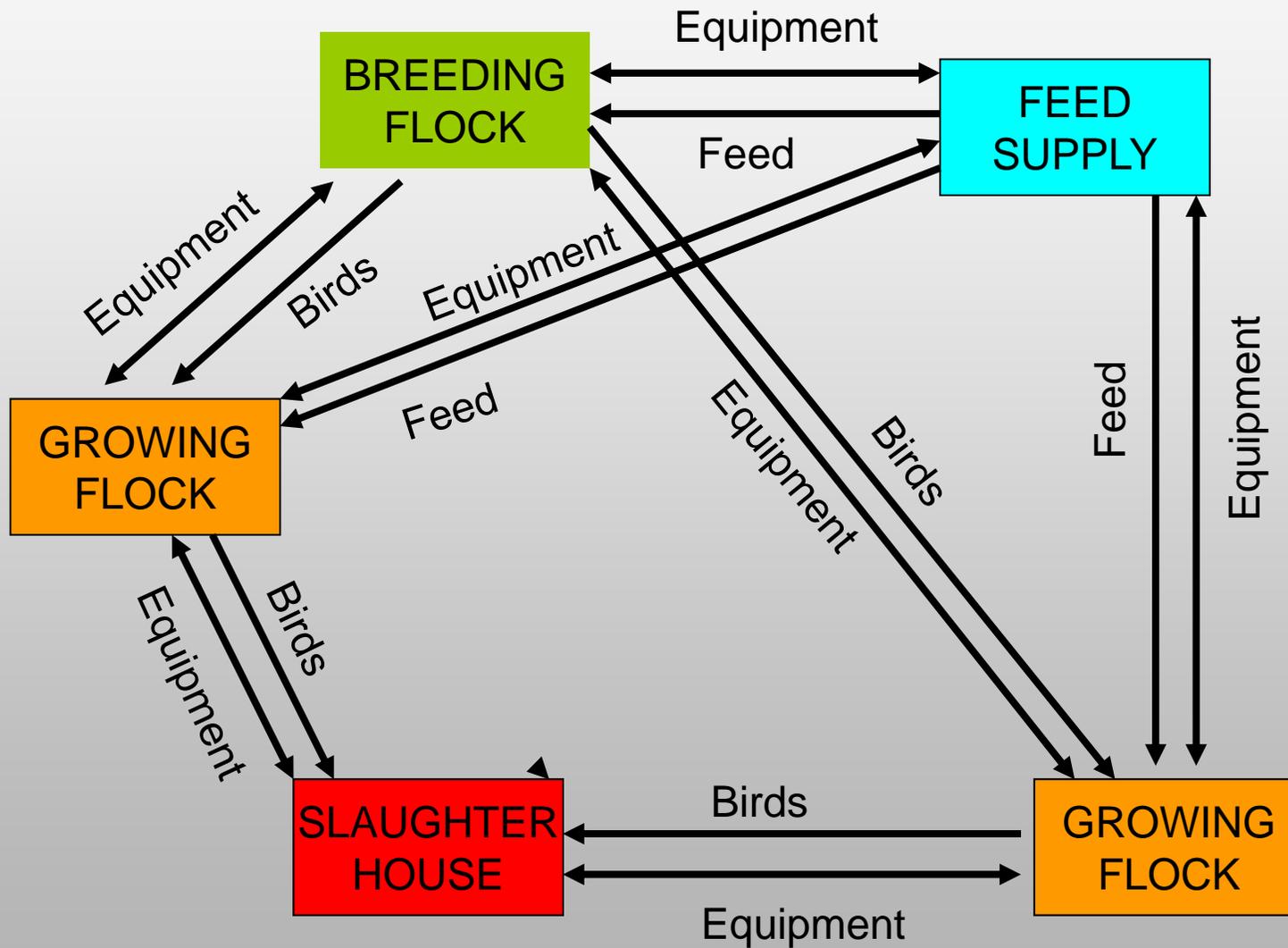
railroad

infected zone

Containment zone

means a defined **zone** around and including suspected or infected **establishments**, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the **infection** are applied. After which the free status is regained.

Compartment



Compartmentalisation Principles

- **Biosecurity plan** (separation of animal sub-population according to epidemiology of specific disease(s), human and financial resources, environmental factors, animal density, disease situation etc.)
- **Based on management and husbandry biosecurity practices** (Appropriate infrastructure, records - births, deaths, disease outbreaks, treatments, vaccinations, feed sources, reporting of diseases etc by industry and VS)
- **Animal movement controls**
- **Animal identification and traceability** (individual animal identification...exceptions such as day old chicks, broilers)
- **Disease surveillance and reporting** (inside and out of compartment, proximity to compartment of specific disease(s))
- **Under supervision of the *Veterinary Authority***

Compartmentalisation advantages

- There is trade, even when the country or region is not free from a specific disease
- Guarantees the safety of the compartment, even when the threats come from wildlife
- The resources to conduct the operation can come from various sources, even the beneficiaries.
- The beneficiaries are responsible for ensuring the biosecurity, while the auditing is by government

When building with compartmentalisation in mind!



For compartmentalisation to be a success



- Credible Veterinary Service, responsible for audits and certification
- Compartments supported by a robust biosecurity plan, which must be based on known epidemiology
- Clear role of private and public sector, with clear awareness and involvement of stakeholders
- Negotiated with trading partners during peace time

Commodity specific recommendations

- Disease specific Chapters make reference of ***safe commodities***
- There are Articles referring to **risk mitigation measures** for commodities (ante, post mortem)
- For certain commodities there are also recommendations on **inactivation** procedures

Adherence to OIE standards

- Safe trade, based on scientific risk analysis
- Commodity specific risk mitigation measures
- Provides credibility to the Veterinary Services
- Consistency of message to consumers
- Ability to detect emerging diseases

However, for a successful implementation of these tools and an international recognition of their benefits it is essential to have a credible Veterinary Services

Thank you for your attention

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