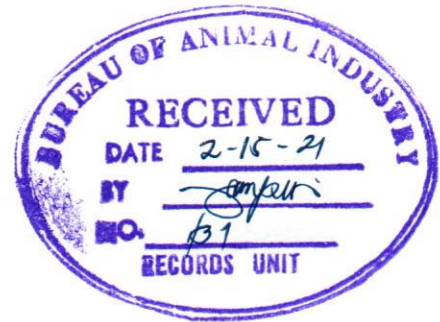




Republic of the Philippines  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**  
Elliptical Road, Diliman  
1100 Quezon City



**ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**

No. 07

Series of 2021

**SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES FOR THE "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY" PROGRAM**

**WHEREAS**, in the exercise of the mandate of Section 7, Chapter 2, Book IV of Executive Order No. 292 entitled: Instituting the Administrative Code of 1987, the Secretary of the Department is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out department objectives, policies, functions, plans, programs and projects; and issue administrative orders necessary for the efficient administration of the offices under the Secretary and for proper execution of the laws relative thereto;

**WHEREAS**, African Swine Fever (ASF), a high impact transboundary animal disease (TAD), continues to affect the swine production sector of the Philippines with no vaccine and no known cure to date; resulting to industry estimate of 36% reduction of national swine inventory impacting both livelihood and agriculture economy;

**WHEREAS**, early reporting of animal-borne disease is vital for an efficient and well-coordinated response and immediate implementation of control measures;

**WHEREAS**, successful control effort lies with strong collaboration between the Department of Agriculture, its relevant agencies, with concerned Local Government Units (LGU), and stakeholders taking ownership of such program benefitting the farmers;

**WHEREAS**, the Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP), a collegial body of swine veterinarians, developed the "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY", a community-based approach to prevent, control, and manage ASF applying sound epidemiologic principles and available technology such as the use of ASF rapid test kits, through the cooperation of Local Government Units (LGU) and swine raisers, was successfully piloted in the province of Batangas with support from the local hog industry;

**WHEREAS**, local government officials including those in the barangays must be empowered considering their role as very critical in the successful implementation of disease control programs of the government, particularly ASF, at the grassroot level in order to timely detect, manage and prevent further spread of any disease;



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**NOW, THEREFORE**, pursuant to the abovementioned provisions of several issuances and memoranda, and to prevent and control the spread of ASF, and thereby facilitate the recovery of the hog sector, this Order is hereby promulgated and issued by the Department of Agriculture (DA) to implement the **"BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM"** or **"BABay ASF Program"**.

## **SECTION 1. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 Description and Components**

Bantay ASF sa Barangay is a collaborative program of the Department of Agriculture (DA) under the National Livestock Program (NLP), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Academe, other relevant Government Agencies and the Private Sector which shall be implemented nationwide. Technical and support services will be provided by DA, Academe and other relevant Government Agencies and the private sector, together with other swine industry experts to empower the Local Government Units (LGUs) who will actively involve themselves as frontliners in the battle against ASF. The following are the key components of the Program:

- a. Intensified Risk Assessment, Surveillance and Monitoring;
- b. Strengthening Biosecurity Implementation;
- c. Capability Building and Awareness Campaign;
- d. Strengthening and Institutionalization of LGU Engagement; and
- e. Recovery and Repopulation.

**1.2 Scope.** This Order applies to the intensified disease response of the Government against ASF, where the DA, academe, private stakeholders and swine industry experts provide technical and support services to empower LGUs in the implementation of the **"BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY"** interventions at the farm and community levels. This is a joint flagship national program of various Government Departments to control and prevent ASF at the Barangay level involving disease surveillance and monitoring, disease reporting, disease investigation, disease response, the implementation of biosecurity protocols, zoning, recovery, and repopulation.

### **1.3 Objectives**

- a. To establish an effective ASF monitoring, surveillance and reporting system;
- b. To strengthen biosecurity measures at the farm level and border control;
- c. To intensify awareness campaigns and other capacity building activities;
- d. To strengthen and institutionalize LGU engagement for ASF prevention and control;
- e. To assist in the recovery and repopulation of previously affected areas; and
- f. To generate and mobilize resources for an effective implementation of the program.

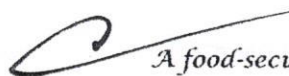
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## SECTION 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purpose of implementing the provisions of these Guidelines, the following terms shall apply:

- 2.1. **Animal Disease Diagnostic Reference Laboratory (ADDRL)** is the national reference laboratory under the Bureau of Animal Industry that provides services in support to animal health and production, regulatory, research and surveillance in the whole country.
- 2.2. **African Swine Fever (ASF)** is a severe viral disease that affects all breeds of domestic and wild pigs in the country and has already caused grave production and economic losses in Luzon and some parts of Visayas and Mindanao.
- 2.3. **Barangay Biosecurity Officers (BBOs)** are Community/Village-Based Animal Technicians (CBAT), Barangay Animal Health Workers (BAHW), para-veterinary workers, Barangay Livestock Aide (BALA), volunteer veterinarians who are not resident or consulting veterinarian of any farm, or any person assigned by the city/municipality at the Barangay shall also be known as Barangay Biosecurity Officers or BBO who will be appointed, designated and registered as the frontliners of the BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM and shall have specific responsibilities indicated in this order.
- 2.4. **Biosecurity Level 1** refers to the level of farm biosecurity in compliance to minimum standards set by the Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP).
- 2.5. **Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)** is the primary agency mandated to control animal diseases in the country.
- 2.6. **Commercial Farm** is a farm category for any farm with a swine population that exceeds the definition of small-hold farm. In high density areas, commercial farms are further classified into:
  - 2.6.1 **Semi-commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the following:
    - Between 10-50 sow level
    - Between 41 to 500 fatteners
  - 2.6.2 **Commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the following:
    - 51 sow level and above
    - 501 fatteners and above
- 2.7. **Community** is hereby defined in this program as a barangay or clustering of barangays
- 2.8. **Consulting Veterinarians refer to** veterinarians employed in 300 sow-level farms and below as defined by the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 8485 or the Animal Welfare Act of 1998.
- 2.9. **Contingency Plan** outlines the needed plans and procedures in the event of an incursion of the disease.



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- 2.10. **Department of Agriculture (DA)** is the Executive Branch of the Philippine Government mandated to improve, upgrade and regulate the agricultural sector.
- 2.11. **Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office (DA RFO)** is the regional branch of the DA that facilitates and supervises the formulation and execution of policies, plans and programs of the Department in the respective regions.
- 2.12. **Local Government Unit (LGU)** is an administrative and political government unit subsidiary to the national government which could itself consist of sub-units as in the case of a province or a municipality.
- 2.13. **Paiwi/Paalaga** pertains to the system of rearing animals in some areas in the Philippines whereby the care and management of few animals are delegated to individuals in a community.
- 2.14. **Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (RADDL)** is a government laboratory under the DA Regional Field Office that provides services in support to animal health and production, regulatory, research and surveillance in the region.
- 2.15. **Resident Veterinarians** refer to veterinarians employed in more than 300 sow-level farms as defined in the IRR of Republic Act 8485 or the Animal Welfare Act of 1998.
- 2.16. **Small-hold Farm** (PNS/BAFS 267:2019: Code of Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAHP) for Swine) is most commonly known as backyard farm, which refers to at least one of the following:
- Less than 21 heads of adult and zero head of young (1-20 heads adult and zero young and below)
  - Less than 41 heads of young animals (1-40 heads young and below)
  - Less than 10 heads of adult and 22 heads of young (1-9 heads adult and 1-21 heads young and below)
- 2.17 **Test and Destroy** refers to the testing swine population and when found positive for ASF are subject for rapid, deliberate humane killing and proper disposal.
- 2.18 **Veterinary Biosecurity Officers (VetBO)** are Resident Veterinarians or Veterinary Consultants who shall be recognized as Biosecurity Officers or VetBO. They shall be registered and deputized to act as such and perform the duties and responsibilities stated in this order.

### SECTION 3. INTENSIFIED RISK ASSESSMENT, SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

#### 3.1 Disease Monitoring

The Biosecurity Officers (VetBO and BBO) shall conduct ASF negative monitoring on a weekly basis. Veterinary Biosecurity Officers (Resident and Consulting Veterinarians) must submit weekly monitoring reports for commercial farms/*paiwi* to the CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO. In some cases, trained Barangay Biosecurity Officers (BBO) can conduct the monitoring and reporting for semi-commercial farms up to 50 Sow Level and *paiwi*/farms up to 500 heads with the concurrence and approval by the LGU Veterinarian.

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Biosecurity Officers must conduct and submit the Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form for the farm to the CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO which also serves as a basis for concurrence of weekly diseases monitoring for ASF. Completeness of ASF weekly disease monitoring of Biosecurity Officer will be among the basis of issuance/concurrence of Certificate of Weekly Disease Monitoring for African Swine Fever (see Annex 7).

The detailed disease monitoring guideline is attached as **Annex 1**.

### **3.2 Disease Investigation**

A disease investigation is prompted when there is a report of a suspect case of ASF in the area. The Municipal/City ASF Task Force in coordination with the Provincial ASF Task Force (PATF) and Regional ASF Task Force (RATF) shall act quickly on the reported case by conducting thorough disease investigation and sample collection.

Blood/organ samples to be collected for disease investigation shall come from 30 randomly selected animals preferably exhibiting clinical signs consistent with that of ASF, if the population is greater than 30. If the population is less than 30, samples shall be collected from all pigs in the farm.

The following are the ASF case definitions as defined in the ASF Contingency Plan of the Bureau of Animal Industry:

a. Suspect Case

A case characterized by combinations of the following signs:

- High fever (40.5–42°C) and death in 2-10 days on average
- Reddening of the skin/purplish discoloration (white pigs) – tips of ears, tail, distal extremities, ventral aspects of chest and abdomen
- Vomiting, diarrhea (sometimes bloody) and eye discharges may exist
- Severe bleeding from nose and rectum
- Nervous signs
- Up to 100% mortality among all stages in production as the disease progresses
- Sudden death without any clinical symptoms

b. Probable Case

Elements in the suspect case plus history of pig introduction, practice of swill feeding, or pig access to garbage or rubbish dumps.

c. Confirmed Case

A detection of viral nucleic acid using Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (q-PCR), and/or virus isolation which includes Conventional PCR and gene sequencing from:

- animals with clinical signs and epidemiological evidence
- confiscated or surrendered meat, meat products and by-products

A detailed protocol for disease investigation is defined in **Annex 2**.

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### 3.3 Surveillance

For the purpose of this document, surveillance can be classified into:

- a. surveillance after an ASF case is confirmed, and;
- b. surveillance for local movement of animals.

#### 3.3.1 Surveillance after an ASF case is confirmed by ADDRL/RADDLs

This is conducted by the PVO/CVO/MAO/MVO within the 1 km quarantine area from the infected premise (see Annex 3).

#### 3.3.2 Surveillance for local movement of animals as part of Early Warning System

As a part of the Early Warning System, surveillance must be regularly conducted for Red Zone (Infected) and Pink Zones (Buffer) until the zoning category is upgraded, unless otherwise stated in an applicable memoranda or orders. This is also a requirement for the issuance of Certificate of Free Status on ASF (CFS-ASF). Samples to be collected are:


- **Commercial Farms** - 30 randomly selected samples conducted by Biosecurity Officers; 15 adults and 15 young (3-6 months old) as per DA AC 12 Series of 2019. Endorsement of PVO/CVO/MVO/MAO to the laboratory is a must.
  - *Note: Samples can also come from the following as recommended by BAI Accredited Laboratories: 5 samples each from Sows with parity 1-4, Sows with parity 5 up, 8 weeks old, 12 weeks old, 16 weeks old, and 20 weeks old*
- **Smallhold Farms** – Community sampling shall apply (see Annex 4).

### 3.4 Test and Destroy Protocol

The Department of Agriculture AO No. 22 Series of 2020 “Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation” provides for Selective (Targeted) Depopulation where the rapid, deliberate humane killing and proper disposal of identified infected and exposed animals in a specific animal facility or locality is done provided factors that favors selective depopulation are met.

It also provides for the “Test and Destroy” general principle of case finding by means of laboratory testing and then culling of the test-positive animal. It clearly states that this is appropriate for the initial phase of the control program when the disease is spreading slowly and when the disease control officials opted to apply selective depopulation.

For each province, through the Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO), and in coordination with the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Offices (DARFOs), shall apply the selective depopulation using the Test and Destroy Protocol set by the Provincial ASF Task Force following the conditions set under Annex 5.

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## SECTION 4. STRENGTHENING BIOSECURITY IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 Registration and Deputization of VetBOs and BBOs

All VetBOs and BBOs shall be registered and deputized by the Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO). VetBO shall apply directly to PVO, while BBO shall be assigned/endorsed by the CVO/MAO/MVO. VetBOs and BBOs shall undergo a one-day orientation and training as regards to their duties and responsibilities including the conduct of farm and area biosecurity evaluation and assessment, sample collection and weekly ASF negative monitoring report.

A certificate of training provided by Agricultural Training Institute-International Training Center on Pig Husbandry (ATI-ITCPH)/ Agricultural Training Institute – Regional Training Center (ATI-RTC) shall be issued as a proof that they have attended the training.

Biosecurity Officers must have their Biosecurity Officer Code to be issued by the PVO. For VetBO, registration may be online directly to the PVO, while for BBO the CVO/MVO/MAO will endorse the list of registered BBO to be issued a Biosecurity Officer Code by the PVO.

To fast track the implementation of this activity, all existing networks of Animal Health Workers such as Barangay Animal Livestock Aide (BALA), Barangay Animal Health Workers (BAHW), and other similar barangay officials assigned to assist in the implementation of different animal health programmes shall be readily designated for this purpose.

### 4.2 Issuance of Hog Transport Pass


This aims to properly register all hog traders and other logistical support providers and their respective transport vehicles and vessels transacting business in the respective provinces with the end view of traceability and maintaining disease free areas thereby achieving safe, clean and orderly handling of commodities throughout the stages of marketing or distribution channels.

No hog traders and livestock transport carriers shall be allowed to transact business within each province without the **Hog Transport Pass (HTP)** which shall be a requirement before issuance of Veterinary Health Certificate (VHC).

All livestock transport carriers are required to comply with the biosecurity measures such as cleaning and disinfection as may be imposed by the authorities.

Any violation in this guideline by the hog traders and other logistical support providers shall immediately render his/her HTP revoked.

An updated list of traders shall be submitted regularly by all provinces to the DARFO and the BAI.

  
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**Annex 6** defines the application procedures for transport pass.

#### **4.3 Issuance and Renewal of Certificate of Free Status on African Swine Fever (CFS ASF)**

CFS-ASF is only applicable for ASF infected areas or the Red Zones and Pink or Buffer Zones. Movement of animals from the ASF-free or Green Zones are not restricted hence they are not required to secure CFS-ASF.

Issuance of CFS-ASF is subject to adapt to ASF testing requirements and guidelines, as deemed necessary by DA BAI.

##### **4.3.1 Commercial Farms**

Issuance of CFS ASF for commercial farms shall be at the BAI and/or Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office as directed by the Department of Agriculture Memorandum Order No. 41, series of 2020, Delegation of Authority to Issue/Approve Certificate of Free Status on African Swine Fever (CFS ASF). A negative PCR test shall automatically be issued a CFS ASF.

In view of the current COVID-19 pandemic, Bureau of Animal Industry Memorandum Circular No. 3 Series of 2020 sets the guidelines on the temporary issuance of Certificate of Free Status on ASF to facilitate unhampered delivery of safe pork and healthy animals to the target destination. For each province, weekly disease monitoring shall be done by the assigned Biosecurity Officer of the farm.

##### **4.3.2 Small Hold Farms**

For Barangay/Semi-Commercial/Small Hold Production Units, initial issuance and renewal of CFS ASF is through clustering as approved by the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office which must be endorsed by the Office of the Provincial Veterinarian.

Procedure for the renewal of CFS-ASF is attached as **Annex 7**.

### **SECTION. 5 CAPABILITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN**

The ASF Task Force (ASFTF) together with its network of Regional ASF Task Force (RATF) will coordinate with relevant government agencies to ensure all aspects relevant to BABay ASF will be cascaded and disseminated to the farmers.

The ASFTF will also work with the allied industries including the feed and nutrition companies, and those that cater small hold farmers, to ensure biosecurity protocols are duly observed by the farmers. This will also be used as an area to discourage the

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use of swill as feed for hogs. Similarly, the ASFTF will use these engagements to bring farmers to register in the Farmers Registry developed for livestock farmers.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be produced and distributed to all concerned LGUs, other stakeholders and interested partners. Multimedia support will also be tapped.

Engagement of agencies including the DA Communications Group, Agriculture and Fisheries Information Division (AFID), Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Information Sections (RAFIS), Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) and local government (Provincial to Municipal/City) information office, and all media resources of government shall be involved.

## **SECTION 6. STRENGTHENING AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF LGU ENGAGEMENT**

### **6.1 Enactment of Municipal/City Ordinance**

To strengthen and institutionalize the adoption and implementation of the "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY", the City/ Municipal Council shall enact an ordinance that must include the following important provisions:

1. Creation of Municipal/City ASF Task Force by virtue of DA AO No. 43, Series of 2020.
2. Municipal/City Veterinarian may be designated as VetBO, where applicable. A part-time Veterinarian shall be hired in case Municipality/City do not have a plantilla position.
3. Designation of Barangay Captains as BBO in areas where there are no CBATs.
4. Allocation of counterpart funding for the project.
5. Penalties and sanctions

### **6.2 Enactment of a Provincial Ordinance**

To strengthen and institutionalize the adoption and implementation of the "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY", the Provincial Board shall enact an ordinance that must include the following important provisions:

1. Creation of Provincial ASF Task Force by virtue of DA AO No. 43, Series of 2020
2. Designation of a Provincial Veterinarian
3. Accredited/ register the designated key ASF frontliners who will act as Biosecurity Officers (i.e. VBO and BBO).
4. Allocation of supplemental counterpart fund.
5. Penalties and sanctions

### **6.3 Regional ASF Task Force**

The respective Regional Executive Directors of DARFOs shall designate technical and administrative personnel to compose their respective Regional ASF Task Force which will coordinate with the LGUs in conducting ASF control and prevention activities such as surveillance, disease investigation and depopulation, and will have oversight in ensuring regional implementation of the BABay ASF Programme.

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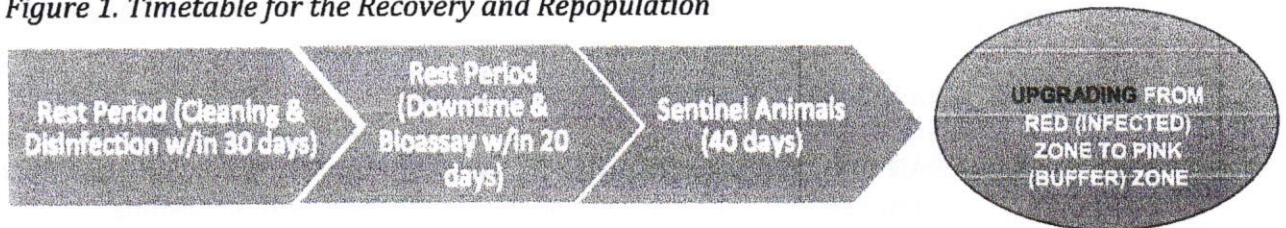
## SECTION 7. RECOVERY AND REPOPULATION

The recovery and repopulation will be part of a progressive control pathway wherein stages will be set to progressively ensure a particular area previously affected is already clear from any circulating virus, and ready for repopulation. It will have, as the main component, the following key areas.

### 7.1 Procedure on Upgrading from Red (Infected) Zone to Pink (Buffer) Zone

In order to upgrade the disease status of an area from Red (Infected) Zone to Pink (Buffer) Zone, the following timetable as reflected in Figure 1 should be completed and implemented. (Source: ASF Contingency plan issued by BAI and the exit plan recommended by PCSP).

Figure 1. Timetable for the Recovery and Repopulation



Total duration: 3 months

#### General requirements:

- There must be no new ASF outbreaks within the previously ASF affected barangay as evidenced by weekly negative monitoring and active surveillance using any BAI validated/accredited screening test kit.
  - Within 1 km, active surveillance must be performed every 30 days until released from quarantine (if there are existing swine farm(s) in the area).
  - Outside 1 km, active surveillance, through community sampling every 30 days, must be performed until the farm can be released from quarantine. Weekly monitoring reports for all barangays in the city/municipality must be submitted.
- The owner must agree to strictly follow protocol for repopulation, biosecurity, monitoring and surveillance.
- Sentinel animals must show NEGATIVE results in PCR Test for ASF prior to repopulation.

The complete guidelines and procedures for the recovery and repopulation is presented in **Annex 8**.

### 7.2 Restocking

Restocking to full capacity will be allowed when the Red (Infected) Zone category of an area is upgraded to Pink (Buffer Zone) provided all the provisions below are complied.

- 7.2.1 The farm must register to the city/municipality, acquire necessary permits, and licenses, before proceeding with swine raising

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- Facilities must conform with minimum biosecurity standards (see Annex 9) and housing facility standards for swine farm (commercial and small-hold).
- Acceptable animal waste disposal system.
- The farm must be repopulated with at least 50% of the farm capacity only for locally declared ASF-free barangay in a Red Zone municipality/city
- Full capacity of the farm population for LGUs can be granted if the LGU can be reclassified from Red (Infected) to Pink (Buffer) zone (locally declared ASF-free cities/municipalities)
- Include negative result in screening test for new raisers
- Necessary local Business Permits and other necessary documentary requirements depending on the LGU guidelines

7.2.2 The farm must agree to regular farm visitation for animal health monitoring, surveillance and biosecurity evaluation

- Train farm owner and staff in Biosecurity
- Biosecurity officers (BBO, VetBO) will monitor the farms and submit weekly monitoring reports
- Biosecurity evaluation will be done every six (6) months

7.2.3 The farm/barangay will undergo semi-annual testing (random) upon upgrading of zone category from Red (Infected) to Pink (Buffer)

- The farm/barangay shall be required to secure CFS-ASF six months upon lifting from Red to Pink zone, and every six months (semi-annual) thereafter. Certificate of weekly monitoring issued by LGU for the last six months, a negative PCR test result for ASF and farm biosecurity evaluation/farm profile shall be required for the issuance of CFS-ASF.

### 7.3 Declaration of ASF Free Status

There are two levels of Declaration of ASF Free Status of an area previously infected with ASF.

The first level is the City/Municipality Level Local Declaration of ASF Free Status for cities/municipalities with certain barangay/s which have been previously infected with ASF and will be declared ASF Free area by the Provincial ASF Task Force.

The second level is the National Declaration of ASF Free Status for the whole Province to be declared by the Bureau of Animal Industry. All infected barangays of the city/municipality must be locally declared ASF Free area prior to application to be declared ASF Free on a national level.

The guidelines for Declaration of ASF Free Status is subject to adapt as deemed necessary by DA-BAI.

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### 7.3.1 First Level: City/Municipality Declaration of ASF Freedom

- a. For Cities/Municipalities with barangay/s which have been previously reported an ASF outbreak in the area, the following must be submitted by the CVO/MVO to the Provincial ASF Task Force:
  - i. Letter of intent to be classified as an ASF free area;
  - ii. Supporting documents showing that farm/farms in the barangay/s with previously reported ASF case strictly follow protocol for repopulation, biosecurity, monitoring and surveillance:
    1. Narrative Report of the procedures used to recover from Red (Infected) Zone (Sec 7.1)
    2. Laboratory results of surveillance
    3. Biosecurity level of the barangay/farm (at least level 1)
    4. Weekly negative reports submitted by the City/Municipality to PVO on a regular basis
- b. Previously ASF infected barangays that were endorsed by the CVO/MVO to be free from ASF as evidenced by the submitted supporting documents shall be issued a Certificate to Repopulate from Provincial ASF Task Force. This is a requirement prior to restocking.
- c. Certificate of ASF Free Status will be issued by Provincial ASF Task Force if all of the infected farms in the Municipality have been cleared for restocking.
- d. The Zoning Category of the Municipality shall also be upgraded from RED to PINK through the ASF Zoning Map issued by the DA BAI.

### 7.3.2 Second Level: National Declaration of ASF Free Status

Provinces who complied with all the preceding conditions shall submit a letter of intent to be declared ASF free area to BAI with all supporting documents which must be duly endorsed by the Provincial ASF Task Force to be concurred/validated by the Regional ASF Task Force.

These areas must also have satisfied the following conditions:

- a. There must be no new ASF outbreaks in the city/municipality within the last 90 days as evidenced by weekly negative monitoring and active surveillance using BAI registered ASF diagnostic tests.
- b. All the ground zero of the cities/municipalities in the province must pass the repopulation procedure.
- c. Applications/Letter of Intent to BAI must be duly endorsed by the Provincial ASF Task Force and Regional ASF Task Force.

## SECTION 8. FUNDS AND RESOURCES

Budgetary requirements for the control and prevention of ASF will be sourced from the ASF Funds under DA-BAI and the NLP. The DA shall allocate funds with counterpart funding from the LGU.

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## SECTION 9. VIOLATIONS/PROHIBITED ACTS


9.1. Any person or entity found to have committed any of the following instances/acts shall be deemed in violation of this Order:

- 9.1.1. Tampering and falsification of documents such as but not limited to:
  - 9.1.1.1. Veterinary Health Certificate
  - 9.1.1.2. Certificate Free Status on ASF
  - 9.1.1.3. Laboratory Test Results for ASF
  - 9.1.1.4. Weekly Negative Disease Monitoring Report
  - 9.1.1.5. Biosecurity Evaluation Form
- 9.1.2. Concealment of information
- 9.1.3. Removal of diseased animals from quarantine area
- 9.1.4. Movement of animals without necessary permits/documents
- 9.1.5. Nonreporting/Delay in reporting
- 9.1.6. Interference/Disobedience to persons in authority
- 9.1.7. Refusal to farm inspection and conduct of surveillance
- 9.1.8. Data privacy issues

## Section 10. EFFECTIVITY

This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Quezon, this 8th of February, 2021.

  
**WILLIAM D. DAR, Ph.D.**  
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
  
in replying pls cite this code :  
For Signature: **S-02-21-0163**  
Received : 02/08/2021 11:08 AM

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## **ANNEX 1. GUIDELINES IN THE WEEKLY ASF DISEASE MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM**

### **1. Guidelines for Weekly Disease Monitoring of Biosecurity Officers for Commercial/Semi-commercial Farms and Paiwi**

- 1.1. ASF weekly negative disease monitoring shall be conducted by the Biosecurity Officers (BO).
  - 1.1.1. Monitoring and reports must be submitted by the Resident Veterinarian /Veterinarian Consultant (VetBOs) registered as BO for commercial farms/paiwi to CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO
  - 1.1.2. In some cases, if approved by the LGU Veterinarian, trained Barangay Biosecurity Officers (BBOs) can conduct the monitoring and reporting for semi-commercial farms up to 50 Sow Level and *paiwi*/farms up to 500 heads.
- 1.2. VetBOs/BBOs must also conduct and submit the Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form for the commercial/semi-commercial farms and paiwi to CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO which also serve as a basis for concurrence of weekly diseases monitoring for ASF.
- 1.3. Weekly disease monitoring report may be submitted through online and/or on-site depending on the discretion of the implementing CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO.

### **2. Guidelines for Weekly Disease Monitoring of Biosecurity Officers for Small-hold Farms**

- 2.1. Barangay Biosecurity Officer (BBO) must be registered at the CVO/MAO/MVO and must have their Biosecurity Officer Code issued by PVO.
  - 2.2. BBO shall conduct ASF negative weekly monitoring on small-hold farms on a weekly basis.
  - 2.3. BBO must also conduct and submit the Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form for each small- hold farm under the jurisdiction of CVO/MAO/MVO.
3. Biosecurity Officers shall report immediately to their respective CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO, any farms with animals showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF infection for corresponding actions such as surveillance and disease investigations.

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## ANNEX 2. PROTOCOL FOR DISEASE INVESTIGATION

1. Disease investigation is initiated when CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO/DARFO:
  - 1.1. Received a report of unusual death of swine within their jurisdiction
  - 1.2. Received a report/incidence of symptoms included in the ASF case definition
  - 1.3. Result of a disease investigation (contact tracing) from other areas
  - 1.4. Confirmed case as a result of surveillance or testing for local shipment
2. Validation of report and /or disease investigation shall be carried out within 24 hours from receipt.
3. Samples must be collected and submitted to ADDRL/RADDL together with filled-up Disease Investigation Form and Sample Collection Form, immediately after collection.
  - 3.1. Samples must be collected from 30 randomly selected animals (priority from animals with clinical signs).
  - 3.2. If the reported barangay cannot identify the farm who have suspected case, samples will be collected randomly from selected farmers within the barangay.
  - 3.3. If there are no more animals left in the suspected premise (either all have died or removed from the premise), environmental samples (e.g. fecal swab, water) must be collected.
  - 3.4. Screening test using BAI registered ASF rapid test kit or Nano Gold BioSensor (for issuance of conditional CPR) may be done before confirmatory testing using PCR.
  - 3.5. Observe proper handling and transport of samples. Samples must be accompanied with an accomplished sampling form and shall be properly labelled.
4. Movement of animals from a suspected farm shall be prohibited. Implementation of strict biosecurity measures such as but not limited to people and animal movement management, farm equipment, vehicles or any other element that may be contaminated from or into the farm (suspect premise) must be observed until the farm has been cleared from ASF upon laboratory confirmation.
5. Farmers within the 1 km area must be identified and their coordinates must be recorded within 2 days after the disease investigation.
  - 5.1. For CVO/MAO who are not yet trained to use QGIS, they must submit the coordinates immediately to PVO and/or DARFO for mapping.
  - 5.2. For CVO/MAO who are capable to map their farmers, they must submit the map to PVO for consolidation of reports/cases in the province.
  - 5.3. PVO shall submit consolidated reports/cases in the province to DA RFO.
6. If screening test yielded positive result for ASF and clinical signs are highly consistent with that of ASF, CVO/MVO/MAO/PVO must secure the 500 m radius from the suspect premise and conduct thorough monitoring of the area while waiting for the confirmatory results of RADDL/ADDRL.

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7. Upon release of laboratory test results
  - 7.1. If the results of the laboratory tests came out **NEGATIVE**, movement of swine will be allowed in accordance to the DA AO 12 series of 2020 or National Zoning and Movement Plan.
  - 7.2. If the results came out **POSITIVE**, either Test and Slaughter Protocol shall apply if all conditions are met or in accordance to DA AO 22 series of 2020 or the Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation will be immediately implemented.
  - 7.3. Indemnification of ASF affected farmers shall be in accordance to the criteria stipulated in the DA MO 21 series of 2020
  
8. Upon confirmation of a positive laboratory result:
  - 8.1. For samples tested at ADDRL, the BAI Director shall notify the DARFO Regional Executive Director (RED) through official communication.
  - 8.2. BAI shall inform the DA Secretary through official communication based on the report submitted by the regions and the laboratory results of the tests conducted by ADDRL.
  - 8.3. For samples tested at RADDL, the RED shall notify the DA Secretary and the BAI Director through official communication with enclose disease investigation forms and laboratory results.
  - 8.4. Regional ASF Task Force shall coordinate with and report to the National ASF Task Force any actions taken or control measures being implemented.

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### **ANNEX 3. GUIDELINES FOR ASF SURVEILLANCE WITHIN 1KM QUARANTINE AREA**

1. All small-hold and commercial farms shall be identified within the 1km quarantine area by the CVO/MAO/MVO. The official list and the mapped areas shall be submitted to the PVO and DA RFO within 2 days after confirmation of an ASF case.
2. All commercial farms located within the 1 km of the infected premise with existing CFS-ASF shall be automatically subjected to retesting using PCR and must secure new CFS ASF which will be valid for 7 days only.
3. Farms without CFS-ASF shall be subjected to surveillance.
4. Surveillance sampling based on current guidelines of DA-BAI
  - 4.1. 500-meter radius from infected premise:
    - 4.1.1. For Biosecurity Level 1 farm, test and destroy protocol as per Department of Agriculture AO 22 or the Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation shall be implemented.
    - 4.1.2. For Biosecurity Level 0 farm, include in depopulation.
  - 4.2. 501 meters to 1 km radius from infected premise- Ten percent (10%) of the total farm population shall be randomly selected where representative samples shall be taken. A total of 30 samples shall be collected from this selection.
5. Application of the "Test and Destroy Protocol" within 500-meter radius from index case shall be based on a sound judgement and assessment of the Provincial Veterinarian. Sampling shall be:
  - 5.1. Small hold - 3 sets of blood samples taken from sows and/or animals showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF; and
  - 5.2. Commercial farm - 10 sets of blood samples from sows or animals showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF
  - 5.3. Farm where samples were tested positive for ASFv shall be declared an additional index case. Consequently, 1 km radius shall be mapped out.

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## ANNEX 4. GUIDELINES IN THE COMMUNITY TESTING AND SAMPLE COLLECTION

### 1. Guidelines for Clustering

1.1. Clustering of semi-commercial farms/*paiwi*/smallhold farms is per barangay.

1.2. Multiple barangays can be considered as a cluster when the following criteria are satisfied:

1.2.1. *RED ZONE* – maximum of 3 adjacent barangays as a community

1.2.2. *PINK ZONE* – maximum of 5 adjacent barangays as a community

1.2.3. If a barangay has a total of 2000 or more heads but not more than 5000 heads from small hold swine farms, it can be classified as one cluster.

1.2.4. However, a barangay with swine population less than 2000 heads may still opt to be classified as a cluster provided that the requirements for clustering are complied.

1.3. Clustering requirements:

1.3.1. Semi-commercial farm/smallhold farms within the Barangay shall coordinate with each other and submit their names, population, coordinates and biosecurity level through the VetBO/BBO to CVO/MAO/MVO. For *Paiwi*, the proprietor must submit the list of their *paiwi* through the VetBO/BBO to CVO/MAO/MVO with population, coordinates and biosecurity level.

1.3.2. CVO/MAO/MVO must submit to PVO the list of semi-commercial/*paiwi*/smallhold farms cluster with the following details:

1.3.2.1. Name of Farm;

1.3.2.2. Name of Farm Owner;

1.3.2.3. Name of VetBO or BBO;

1.3.2.4. Individual swine population;

1.3.2.5. Coordinates of each farm; and

1.3.2.6. Biosecurity level of the farm

1.4. PVO shall validate the semi-commercial/*paiwi*/smallhold farm clustering and verify completeness of requirements.

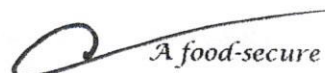
1.5. PVO shall forward the list of approved clustering to CVO/MAO/MVO with number of samples to be collected per farmer and the field sample ID to be used.

1.6. After receipt of the approved clustering, sample collection and laboratory testing for the *paiwi* / semi-commercial/ smallhold farms may be scheduled.

### 2. Procedure for Cluster Sampling and testing of Semi-commercial Farm, Smallhold Farm and *Paiwi*

2.1 BBO or personnel authorized by CVO/MAO/MVO shall collect the samples.

2.1.1 Samples to be collected and field sample identification must be in accordance to the approved clustering. Failure to follow the said sampling will not be endorsed for issuance of CFS ASF.

  
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2.1.2 Endorsement of CVO/MAO/MVO to the laboratory is a must.

2.2 Sampling method to be used is probability sampling proportional to size. Samples to be collected per swine farm will be computed based on the following formula:

<u>Total swine population of the barangay</u>	
Total swine population of the cluster	X 30 = Samples to be collected in the barangay

2.3 Whole blood samples must come from all ages across the herd for semi-commercial farms, smallhold farms and *paiwi*.

2.4 Sample representative shall be taken from all farms/farmers in the list of semi-commercial farm/smallhold farms/*paiwi*.

2.5 The guidelines for testing should be in accordance with the issued guidelines of the DA-BAI.

2.6 If the laboratory results are negative, PVO endorses the cluster to DARFO/Regional ASF Task Force together with the details of the cluster and the laboratory result for issuance of CFS ASF.

2.7 If the laboratory test results are positive, NO CFS ASF shall be issued to the involved cluster until the involved farmer is identified and delisted of the cluster. Once the farmer with positive result is identified and delisted from the cluster, CFS ASF may then be issued.

2.8 Identification of the concerned farmer will be done at the laboratory level prior to implementation of the DA AO 22 and to be able to set the 1 km radius quarantine area.

2.9 Any positive laboratory results from the clusters shall be reported immediately (within 24 hours) to DA RFO and BAI ASFTF for appropriate action in accordance with DA AO n. 22 s. 2020.

2.10 Change in zone classification from pink (buffer) zone to red (infected zone) will require retesting of the clusters.

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## **Annex 5. TEST AND DESTROY PROTOCOL**

1. Test and destroy protocol to be implemented within the 500m radius of the infected area shall apply to a case depending on the assessment of the PVO and the DARFO.
2. Sampling and testing procedure as stated in the DA AO 22 Series of 2020 shall be applied.
3. The General Principle will be "Test and Destroy" for positive cases and "Test and Slaughter" for negative cases.
4. Section 2 of DA AO 22 Series of 2020 will be the basis for the selective depopulation.
5. In addition to the qualification requirements listed in Section 2 of DA AO 22 Series of 2020, the following criteria should be complied with:
  - 5.1. CVO/MAO/MVO have submitted their master list of Farmers per barangay with swine population, coordinates and biosecurity level (effective biosecurity measures)
  - 5.2. Weekly negative monitoring is regularly submitted (qualifies for early reporting)
  - 5.3. Movement shall be restricted within the city/municipality only for those farms without CFS ASF.

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## ANNEX 6. PROCEDURES FOR THE APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF HOG TRANSPORT PASS


1. Accomplish application form
2. The following are the requirements needed:
  - 2.1. 1x1 or 2x2 ID picture
  - 2.2. Picture of vehicle (front, back and side)
  - 2.3. Handler's License (HL) issued by BAI
  - 2.4. Transport Carrier Accreditation (TCA) issued by BAI
3. ONLY those applications with complete requirements will be processed. Processing time is approximately one (1) day depending on the influx of applications.
4. Transport Pass is valid for six (6) months. Application for renewal may be filed a week before end of validity.
5. Options/suggestions that can be adapted in the implementation of Transport Pass:
  - 5.1. Option to use RFID for traceability thru BAI Transport Carrier Accreditation
  - 5.2. For future improvement: use of system for better traceability (modernization)
    - 5.2.1. Exemption clause:
      - e.g. Repopulation program of DA
      - e.g. Government restocking program
  - 5.3. Provincial veterinary clearance for incoming stocks (coordination made with the Province before date of shipment). Additional requirements for breeders and piglets - ASF Negative PCR Test valid within 7 days. Ensure negative monitoring results in the destination/recipient.
  - 5.4. Vet clearance required for incoming meat products in the Province
  - 5.5. LGUs may choose measures to implement other control programs

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**Annex 7. PROCEDURE FOR THE ISSUANCE OF WEEKLY NEGATIVE DISEASE MONITORING REPORT AS REQUIREMENT FOR CFS-ASF RENEWAL OF COMMERCIAL FARMS, CLUSTERED BARANGAY, SEMI-COMMERCIAL FARMS AND PAIWI**

1. For farms with expiring CFS ASF, weekly negative disease monitoring report concurred by an LGU veterinarian must be submitted:
  - 1.1. If the farm is located in an area WITHOUT CVO/MVO, the farm shall submit the request directly to PVO.
  - 1.2. For farms located in areas WITH CVO/MVO, the farm owner must coordinate directly with their respective CVO/MVO.
2. CVO/MVO/PVO shall evaluate all applications for concurrence based on the following guidelines.
  - 5.4. Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form and weekly negative disease monitoring report shall be submitted by the Biosecurity Officers (VetBO/BBO).
  - 5.5. Weekly negative monitoring is deemed complete when the period covered include until at least a day before the request for concurrence is submitted. Expiring CFS-ASF that will fall on weekends or holidays should be applied ahead of time.
  - 5.6. If the municipality where the farm is located was categorized as an ASF Infected (Red) Zone or there is an ongoing disease investigation, the LGU veterinarian may require testing prior to concurrence of weekly negative disease monitoring report of the farm.
  - 5.7. Processing of weekly negative disease monitoring report is only during office hours on weekdays. No issuance during holidays and weekends.
  - 5.8. Validity of concurrence of weekly negative disease monitoring report is only one (1) day and must be submitted immediately to DARFO or BAI for renewal.
  - 5.9. All online issuances must have QR Codes for traceability and to avoid tampering of the certificate.
  - 5.10. Failure to submit weekly negative disease monitoring report for two (2) consecutive weeks shall be a ground for retesting.
  - 5.11. Incomplete requirements/documents will result to non-concurrence to the weekly negative monitoring by the LGU Veterinarians.
  - 5.12. The concurrence of weekly negative disease monitoring together with the expiring CFS ASF must be submitted to DARFO/BAI for renewal.
6. CVO/MVO/MAO must submit the summary of weekly disease monitoring reports including all the commercial and small hold farms in their area to be submitted every Tuesday covering Monday to Sunday of the previous week to the PVO.
7. PVO must submit collated reports of all cities/municipalities to DARFO.

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## ANNEX 8. GUIDELINES IN THE RECOVERY AND REPOPULATION

The Local Government Unit shall guide farms in proper cleaning and disinfection. PVO/CVO/MAO shall conduct farm inspection to assess compliance with cleaning and proper disinfection procedures.

### 1. Cleaning Procedures

- 1.1. Remove all organic debris from the farm and uproot/cut grass to expose rat burrows and hiding places.
- 1.2. Clean and wash all equipment, all movable and non-movable facilities, and grounds around the buildings.
- 1.3. Empty lagoon and pits where pig manures are collected. The solid wastes removed should be buried in a pit lined and topped with hydrated lime.
- 1.4. Repair and/or install bird proofing nets/system.

### 2. Disinfection Procedures

- 2.1. Use a foaming agent to disinfect the entire facility/building prior to cleaning.
- 2.2. Ensure all organic debris from the farm facilities and equipment are removed.
- 2.3. Disinfect all equipment, all movable and non-movable facilities, and grounds around the buildings.
- 2.4. Use only approved disinfectant for ASF Control. Ensure correct dilution, coverage and contact time.
- 2.5. Focus on equipment where viruses are likely to persist.
- 2.6. Treat with caustic soda and spray with hydrated lime.

### 3. Downtime

- 3.1. Downtime for 20 days, after cleaning and disinfection shall be implemented to further decrease the bacterial load of the area and the risk of residual ASF virus.

### 4. Environmental Sampling

Environmental sampling or Bioassay validates the quality of cleaning and disinfection using laboratory tests. Barangays with negative monitoring reports for more than 30 days after depopulation, may proceed to Bioassay/Environmental Sampling.

Environmental samples will be collected from the farm water source, top soil of the burial site, surfaces of gestating pens, farrowing pens, nursery/growing pens, pathways, canals, stock room of feeds, weighing/market area, etc.

- 4.1. **First screening test** shall be done on day 7. PVO/CVO/MAO shall collect environmental samples and submit to RADDL for testing using BAI registered screening test kits. Specimen shall also be collected from farms within the 500-meter radius of the infected farm (for them to be included in the exit from quarantine plan). Positive screening test results shall be validated by PCR. Positive PCR test shall require the farm/barangay to repeat the procedure of cleaning, disinfection and downtime.

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4.2. **Second screening test** shall be done on day 14 (7 days after initial test). CVO/MAO shall collect environmental samples and submit to RADDL for testing using PCR. If results are negative for the second bioassay using PCR, the farm qualifies to receive sentinel animals and shall now prepare the area for the introduction of sentinel animals.

**5. Introduction of Sentinel Animals**

- 5.1. The number of sentinel animals is 10% of normal stocking rate or as approved and recommended by PVO/CVO/MAO. Sentinel animals shall be at least 60 days old piglets weighing 15-20 kg each.
- 5.2. Owners and staff of farms selected for repopulation should have undergone training on biosecurity and facilities and should conform with the minimum biosecurity standards for small hold and commercial farms (see Annex 9) Further, sentinel animals must be sourced from ASF-free farms and must comply with the policies of their respective province for incoming stocks from outside the province.

**6. Monitoring and Testing**

- 6.1. Weekly monitoring for absence of clinical signs of ASF. If signs were observed, disease investigation will be conducted.
- 6.2. As a screening test, fecal samples will be collected at days 7 and 21 and tested using the DA recommended ASF test kit. If results are POSITIVE, validation using PCR is required. If the PCR result is POSITIVE, the Department of Agriculture AO No. 22, Series of 2020 or the Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation shall be implemented.
- 6.3. If results are NEGATIVE, the remaining procedure for repopulation protocol shall proceed. For the final test prior to release from quarantine, blood samples will be collected at day 40 for PCR test.
- 6.4. All Sentinel animals shall be disposed following the all-in all-out principle.

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## ANNEX 9. BIOSECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS

### PCSP BIOSECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF SWINE FARMS

DESCRIPTION	LEVEL 0		LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2			
	SCORE	TARGET	SCORE	TARGET	SCORE	TARGET		
Location	Distance (kms) from the nearest pig farm	<500 m	>500 m	>2 km				
Facilities	Clearly demarcated CDL - Clean Dirty Line, fenced	npne	w/ fence	2x fence	4	0		
	Signage of Biosecure Area / actions to follow	no						
	Shower In- Shower Out (with soap/shampoo)*	no	1x shower	2x shower	3	0		
	Complete change of clothing / footwear	no		NO	4	0		
	Pest control program in place	no			4	0		
	Regular cleaning & disinfection	no			4	0		
	Observe downtime**	no	NO	4	0	NO	4	0
	Supplies decontamination (personal / farm supplies)***	no						
	Food items (no pork, pork products from outside)	no		3		YES	3	
	No food/ drinks in HSA / pig area	no						
	Water, chlorinated & regularly tested	no				4	0	
	Load-in/Load-out (1-way), washed/disinfected between uses	no				3		
	Feeds, feed bags are not allowed to enter HSA****	swill		4	0	YES	4	0
Dead pig disposal, covered	no				3			
Records	Visitors log, mortality, with written biosecurity measures	no			3			
Vehicle movement	Vertically-integrated (not exposed to viajeros)	no						
	Dedicated feed truck	no						
	Trucks washed/disinfected/dried upon entry	no	NO	4	0	NO	4	0
TOTAL				61		76		
MINIMUM PASSING SCORE				48		54		

\*1st at the gate entrance, Medium Security Area (MSA) / 2nd shower to High Security Area (HSA)

\*\* at least 1 night

\*\*\* use of UV/ Ozone/ Disinfection/ Fumigation

\*\*\*\* Pelleted, no feed bags in HAS

RISK LEVEL	
SCORE	4
	very low. Mandatory score - PASS or FAIL only
	3
	low. Orange box is mandatory score
	2
	medium
	1
	high
	0
	A disqualification for the BIOSECURITY LEVEL

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