

- Public Information Office
- Department of Education
- Private Sector (AFCs, NGOs, CSOs)

Capability Building Team shall conduct training and other similar activities to ensure that the stakeholders, including the BBO, are given ample knowledge on the roles and responsibilities they need to undertake.

Representatives from:

- Office of the Municipal Agriculturist
- Bureau of Animal Industry/NLP
- ATI
- DA-RFO

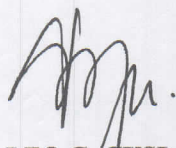
Section 5. Functions of the Municipal ASF Task Force. The main functions of the Municipal ASF Task Force include but are not limited to the following:

- Main implementer of the "BABay ASF" Program;
- Formulate local issuances, ordinances and contingency plans for the ASF prevention and control measures in the municipality
- Initiate and coordinate all ASF-related activities including quick responses, disease investigation, surveillance, animal movement control, information and education and logistics to relevant agencies such as the National, Regional, Provincial and Municipal ASF Task Force;
- Conduct capability building activities;
- Disseminate information, guidelines and memoranda to all stakeholders;
- Regularly submit reports to the Local Chief Executive on the status of its activities;
- Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the full and proper implementation of ASF prevention and control protocols within the municipality.

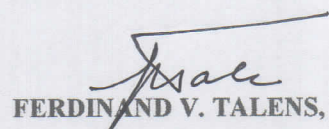
5.1. Intensify Risk Assessment, Surveillance and Monitoring.

- Registration and Deputization of Biosecurity Officers VetBO are Resident Veterinarians or Veterinary Consultants who shall be recognized as Biosecurity Officers or VetBO while BBOs are Community/Village-Based Animal Technicians (CBAT), Barangay Animal Health Works (BAHW), paraveterinary workers, Barangay Livestock Aide (BALA), volunteer veterinarians who are not resident or consulting veterinarian of any farm, Municipal Agricultural and Fishery Council representatives or any person assigned/endorsed by the municipality to act as such and perform the duties and responsibilities stated in this ordinance.

PVO – 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 Municipal Agriculture Office. Upon completion of all requirements and training, a Biosecurity Officer Code will be issued by the PVO.


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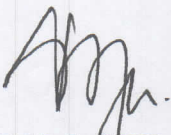

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Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) – The MAO shall endorse the list of registered BBOs to be issued a Biosecurity Officer Code by the PVO.

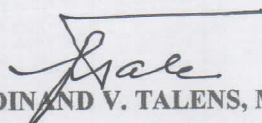
To fast track the implementation of this activity, all existing networks of Animal Health Workers such as Barangay Animal Livestock Aide (BALA), Barangay Animal Health Workers (BAHW), and other similar barangay officials assigned to assist in the implementation of different animal health programmes shall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

Duties and Responsibilities of Biosecurity Officers

1. Barangay sample collection in their assigned areas or farm in coordination/supervision of the Municipal Agriculturist.
 2. Biosecurity evaluation and assignment of biosecurity level in all the farms assigned to Biosecurity Officers,
 3. On-time reporting and submission of Weekly ASF
 4. Regular disease monitoring and biosecurity evaluation of commercial, semi-commercial, paiwi, and small hold farms to their respective LGUs and the summary of which will be submitted to the Provincial Veterinary Office by the Municipal Agriculture Office.
 5. Immediate reporting of any farms with animals showing clinical signs suggestive of ASF infection for corresponding actions such as surveillance and disease investigations.
- b. Disease Investigation. A disease investigation is prompted when there is a report of a suspect case of ASF in the area. The Municipal 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.
- A disease investigation activity shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol set in Annex 2 of the DA AO No. 7.
- c. Surveillance. The following actions shall be done in compliance to Section 3.3 of the DA AO No. 7 Series of 2021:
1. Barangay clustering and testing (initial test during exit from quarantine protocol for initial phase of repopulation program and every 6 months thereafter);
 2. Paiwi/semi-commercial/commercial farms testing every 6 months;


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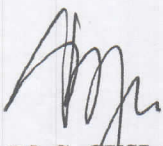

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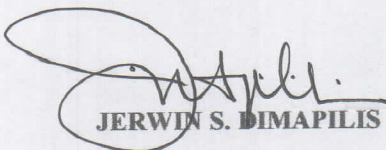
3. Slaughterhouse testing (initial test during exit from quarantine protocol or initial phase of repopulation program and every 6 months thereafter)
4. Meat Market Testing (initial test during exit from quarantine protocol or initial phase of repopulation program and every 6 months thereafter)

Furthermore, a detailed protocol on surveillance within the one (1) kilometer quarantine area from the ASF infected premise is stipulated in Annex 3 of the said DA AO.

5.2. Strengthen Biosecurity Implementation

- a. Monitoring. Conduct monitoring of hog raisers' compliance to ordinances related to control, containment, and prevention of the spread of ASF.
- b. Establishment of Hog Industry Geotagging System.
 - Updated Animal Inventory to be submitted to the Provincial Veterinary Office January of every year.
 - Master list of farmers including the name, barangay, animal inventory, coordinates, biosecurity level (must be RSBSA registered)
 - Incident cases/area mapping ASF-affected areas and other swine disease and traceability based on the submitted reports by the task force
 - List of Barangay Biosecurity Officers endorsed by the Municipal Mayor.
- c. Structure Modification
 - Clustering of farms with at least Biosecurity Level 1 to ensure strict biosecurity implementation.
 - Farm biosecurity evaluation every 6 months.
- d. Issuance of Hog Transport Pass
 - Facilitate the registration of all hog traders and other logistical support providers and their respective transport vehicles and vessels transacting business in the municipality 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.
 - Regularly submit the list of traders in the municipality which will be forwarded to the DA Regional Field Office and Bureau of Animal Industry for the issuance of hog transport pass in accordance with Annex 6 of DA AO No. 7 series of 2021.


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- Ensure that 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.

e. Participate in Capability Building and Awareness Campaign

- Orientation of ASF Task Force members on their roles, responsibilities, and expected outputs;
- Training of the Barangay Biosecurity Officers;
- Conduct awareness campaigns to ensure that biosecurity protocols are duly observed by the farmers, discouraging the use of swill as feed for hogs and bringing farmers to register in the Farmers Registry developed for livestock farmers.
- 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 information office, and all media resources of government shall be involved.

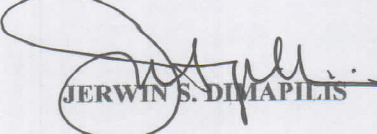
f. Lead the Recovery and Repopulation

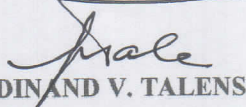
- a) Sentinel Program (for ASF Infected Areas)
- Letter of intent to undergo exit from quarantine protocol
 - Cleaning and disinfection of all facilities of the farms within the 1 km radius of infected premise
 - Validation of cleaning and disinfection (must have negative laboratory results on ASF)
 - Bioassay 1 at day 7 after cleaning and disinfection
 - Bioassay 2 at day 14 after cleaning and disinfection
 - Bioassay for all the farms within 500 m of infected premise
 - Sentinel Animals (must have negative laboratory results on ASF)
 - Screening Test at day 7
 - Screening Test at day 21
 - PCR Test at day 40

Section 6. Authority Given to ASF Task Force

- a. Regulatory Authority – The Municipal ASF Task Force shall have the authority to regulate movement of live pigs, pork, pork products, by-products and other products with pork ingredients in line with the national issuances and guidelines.


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- b. Visitorial Power – Upon presenting appropriate credentials as part of the local agriculture or veterinary authority such as office identification card and/or PRC license to the owner, manager, operator, agent or any person within the premises, the Municipal ASF Task Force shall have the power to enter and inspect swine farms and other related livestock establishments anytime, conduct disease investigation, surveillance, monitoring and collection of laboratory specimens and samples, impose preventive and control measures therein, in coordination with, and as may be necessary, subject to biosafety and biosecurity entry requirements of concerned farms and establishments.
- c. Seizure and Confiscation – The Municipal ASF Task Force shall have the authority to seize and confiscate animals, animal carcasses, products, and by-products, feeds, feed ingredients, feed supplements and feed additives, veterinary biologics, drugs, products and devices, and such other materials and substances that are undocumented, or of unknown source and conditions, and are showing signs of ASF, or reasonable suspected to be infected with or carriers of ASF, contaminated with ASF or posing an imminent danger, threat and injury to the overall animal health situation in their respective jurisdictions. A seizure and confiscation receipt shall be issued to the farmer concerned indicating the (1) Name of the farmer/famr; (2) Address; (3) Number of pigs and their respective age groups; (4) The circumstances of pig(s) confiscated; and (5) Legal basis of the seizure and confiscation.
- d. Animal Condemnation and other Disease Control Measures – The Municipal ASF Task Force shall have the authority to institute condemnation and eradication measures on animals that are diseased or reasonably suspected to be infected with ASF, and are deemed a great risk to the swine population.

Section 7. Declaration of ASF Free Status

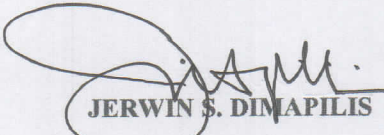
There are two levels of declaration of ASF Free Status of an area previously affected with ASF.

The first level is the Municipal Level Local Declaration of ASF Free Status for 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 municipality must be locally declared ASF Free area prior to application to be declared ASF Free on a national level.

The guidelines for the declaration of ASF Free Status is subject to adaptation as deemed necessary by the DA-BAI.


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