



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO . 23

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ON THE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM PROVIDING POWERS THEREOF, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

CHAPTER I. SHORT TITLE AND SCOPE

Section 1. Short Title – This executive order shall be known as the **“BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM ”** thus, Prescribing the Implementing Guidelines for the Bantay ASF Program and for the Recovery, Rehabilitation and Repopulation Assistance Program for the ASF Affected and Non-ASF Affected Barangays and Municipalities Within the Province of Davao Oriental.

Section Application 2. Scope and application .

This ordinance shall govern the implementation and execution of the Bantay ASF Program for the Recovery, and swine Repopulation Program within the territorial jurisdiction of the Province, prescribing and imposing fines and penalties for violations thereof.

CHAPTER 11. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 3. Definitions- for the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Guidelines, the Following terms shall apply.

- a) **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.
- b) **Animal Disease Diagnostic Reference Laboratory (ADDRL)** in 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.
- c) **Backyard Farm**- any farm or household raising any of the following condition)1-20 heads of adults and zero young 1-40 heads of young animals; or 3)1-9 heads of adult and 1-21 heads of young animals (GAHP of Swine, BAPS,2019)
- d) **Biosecurity level 1.**refers to the level of farm biosecurity in compliance to minimum standards set by the Philippines College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP).
- e) **Barangay Biosecurity Officers (BBOs)**- are community/village based Animal Technicians (CBAT) or otherwise Barangay Animal Health Workers (BAHW), para veterinary workers, Barangay livestock Aide (BALA), volunteer veterinarians who are not resident or consulting veterinarians of any farm. Or any person assigned by the province, municipality at the barangay shall also be known as Barangay Biosecurity Officers (BBOs) 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 ordinance.

f) **Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)**- is the primary agency mandated to control animal disease in the country.

g) **Commercial Farm** -is a farm category for any farm with a swine population that exceeds the definition of the small hold farm.in high density areas, commercial farm are further classified into:

g.1) **Semi-commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the following;

- . Between 10-50 sow level
- . Between 41 to 500 Fatteners

g.2) **Commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the Following

- . 51 sow level and above
- . 501 Fatteners and above

h) **Community**- is hereby defined in this program as the barangay or clustering of barangays.

i) **Consulting Veterinarians**- refers to veterinarians employed in 300 sow level farms and below as defined in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) OF Republic Act 8485 or the Animal Welfare Act of 1998.

j) **Contingency Plan**- orders needed the plans and procedures in the event of an incursions of the disease.

k) **Dark Green Zone (Free Zone)**-the geographical limits which remains free from ASF virus

l) **Department of Agriculture (DA)**- is the Executive Branch of the Philippines Government mandated to improved upgrade and regulate the agricultural sector.

m) **Agriculture Regional Field Office (DA RFO)**-is the regional branch of the DA that facilitates and supervise the formulation and execution of policies, plans and program of the Department in the respective regions.

n) **Emergency Preparedness plan**-outlines the needed plans and procedures to do before and outbreak occurs.

o) **Light Green Zone (Protected Zone)**- include municipalities / cities without cases of ASF and are considered low risk but are contiguous with yellow zone, in terms of land mass.

p) **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.

q) **Outbreak Zone** is the site of infection or ground zero.

r) **Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)**-the department in the Provincial Government primarily responsible for the technical

s) **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.

t) **Pink zone**- include municipalities/cities adjacent to Red Zone and areas considered mainly as market for swine/hogs.

u) **Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)**- the department in the Provincial Government primarily responsible for the technical support to the Local Chief Executive, provide animal and veterinary related extension services and also in policy formulation.

v) **Quarantine Zone**- is defined as the area up to one (1) kilometer radius from the infected premises.

w) **Real Time PCR (RT-PCR)**- molecular technique used in the laboratory to detect the presence of a targeted molecule. This is used as confirmatory for the presence of ASF.

x) **Recovery plan**- details the action needed to be conducted for the safe recovery or restoration of normal activities in areas with confirmed cases of ASF.

y) **Red Zone**- are areas with confirmed cases of ASF.

Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)- an electronic data base containing basic information of farmers, fisherfolks and members of DA-accredited farmers organization (FO).

z) **Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (RADDL)**- is a government laboratory under the DA Regional Field Office the provides services in support to animal health and production, regulatory, research and surveillance in the region.

aa) **Resident Veterinarians**- refer to veterinarians employed in more than 300 sow level farms as defined in IRR of R.A. 8485.

bb) **Sentinel Animal**- an animal that is placed in a given environment and then monitored to detect the presence of an infectious agent in that environment.

cc) **Small-hold Farms** (PNA/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 of adult and zero young and below)
- Less than 41 heads of adult and 22 heads of young (1-40 heads of young and below)
- Less than 10 heads of adult and 22 heads of young (1-9 heads adult and 1-21 heads of young and below)

dd) **Swill feeds / lamaw** – refers to food- scraps , leftovers and other kitchen leftovers / or waste

ee) **Test and Destroy**-refers to the testing swine population and when found positive for ASF are subject to rapid, deliberate humane killing and proper disposal.

ff) **Veterinary Biosecurity Officers (VetBO)**- are resident Veterinarians or Veterinary Consultants who shall be the duties and responsibilities stated in this ordinance.

gg) **Yellow Zone (Surveillance Zone)**- a high-risk area because of dense population of swine and volume of trade of pligs, pork and pork products.

CHAPTER III. OBJECTIVES

Section 4. Objectives- the essence of the ordinance is to primarily achieve the following:

- To release an area/s or zone/s from "Quarantine" following successive negative surveillance results in the Quarantine Zone.
- To restore livelihood and continuity of economic activities in Red Zones mindful of reclassification to Yellow Zone.
- To increase resilience and capacities of pork producers in managing future disease outbreaks;
- To guide commercial farms in their recovery, rehabilitation, preservation and repopulation efforts.

CHAPTER IV. MEETING THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS IN ATTAINING ASF FREE STATUS

Section 5. Adoption of Harmonized Ordinance by the Component Municipalities. The component municipalities in this province are hereby directed to adopt similar local policy to prevent and control ASF.

Section 6. Formulation, Adoption and Execution of the OPLAN ASF Eradication Plan and Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program. The Provincial Veterinarian Office , in close coordination with the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAGRO), shall formulate the Provincial OPLAN ASF Eradication Plan and Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program and shall ensure that the plans, program and activities are effectively carried-out down to the municipal and barangay levels.

Likewise, the component municipalities through the MAGRO shall harmonize and adopt the OPLAN ASF Eradication Plan thus directing and enjoining all barangays in their respective territorial jurisdiction to adopt and implement efficiently and effectively the Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program which is the key towards processing and eventual issuance of Certificate of ASF Free status.

Section 7. Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program Description and Scope. The Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program shall be considered as collaborative program of the DA under the National Livestock Program, DILG, local governments at all levels, the academe and the private sector within the territorial jurisdiction of the province. The local governments shall act as the frontliners in the battle against ASF and in the recovery, rehabilitation, prevention and swine/hog repopulation to revitalize the swine industry.

The scope of this program includes disease surveillance and monitoring, disease reporting, disease investigation, disease response, implementation of biosecurity control, zoning, recovery, prevention and repopulation.

Section 8. Objectives of Bantay SF sa Barangay Program. This program seeks to attain the following objectives:

- Establish an effective ASF monitoring, surveillance and reporting system.
- Strengthen and tighten biosecurity control measures at the farm level and territorial borders .

- Heighten public awareness, campaigns and capacity building in order to intensify community engagement and mobilization towards prevention and control of ASF
- Promote and beef-up the drive towards repopulation, reinvigorating the swine industry and attain meat sufficiency.

Section 9. Entry Point of the OPLAN ASF Eradication and Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program. As a take-off point for the roll-out of the Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program, all barangays shall be required to conduct inventory, classification, registration and master list of the existing swine/hog raisers in its jurisdiction. The target clients shall include but not limited to individual small hold swine raisers, farmers' cooperative , corporation and associations (FCAs), qualified/interested semi-commercial and commercial swine farms and other sectors. Regardless of type, all clients shall first be registered with the RSBSA and it shall be the duty of the MAGRO to ensure registration in the RSBSA computerized system.

The MAGRO shall guide and supervise the execution of the OPLAN ASF Eradication and Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program especially in the conduct of disease monitoring, surveillance, the preparation of the report shall be submitted regularly every week until barangay and the municipality shall be declared ASF Free. Weekly reports from the municipality shall be submitted to PVET for consolidation and submission to the DA RFO.

From the inventory and master list, MAGRO shall come up with a reliable and credible mapping and proper zoning of the barangays as to degree of infestation and ASF occurrence.

CHAPTER V. INTENSIFIED RISK ASSESSMENT, SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

Section 10. Role of the Provincial Veterinary Office- The PVET shall have the primary responsibility to spearhead the tasks, activities and carry out the Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program in close coordination and cooperation with the Municipal Agriculture Office of all the component municipalities. As such the Provincial Veterinarian shall act as the Veterinary Biosecurity Officer (VetBO) of the Province and shall be authorized to train, capacitate and deputize Municipal and Barangay Biosecurity Officers (MBOs, BBOs) respectively.

Section 11. Municipal Biosecurity Officer/s (MBO) and Barangay Biosecurity Officer/s (BBOs)- Municipal Local government unit shall deputize

their livestock technicians as Municipal Biosecurity Officer. All barangays shall have at least one (1) deputized Barangay Biosecurity Officer per barangay. MBOs and BBOs shall undergo and complete the mandatory training prior to deputization by the VetBO as MBO/s and BBO/s. The respective barangay government may opt to provide the honorarium for the deputized BBOs.

Section 12. Disease Monitoring. All efforts of the local government at all levels shall be synergized and directed at intensified risk assessment, surveillance and monitoring. It shall be the duty of the MBOs and BBOs to undertake inventory of backyard, paiwi, semi-commercial and commercial swine farms, as well as stockyards and auction market in the conduct of ASF negative monitoring on a weekly basis and submit weekly monitoring reports to the Barangay Captains, MAO and PVET.

Section 13. Surveillance. For purposes of this ordinance, surveillance shall be classified into:

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

13.1 Surveillance after an ASF case shall be confirmed by ADDRL / RADDLs which shall be conducted by the MAGRO within the 1 km quarantine area from the infected premise.

13.2 Surveillance for local movement of animals as part of the Early Warning System. As part of the Early Warning system, surveillance shall be regularly conducted for Red Zone (Infected) and Pink Zone (Buffer) until the zoning category upgraded, unless otherwise stated in an applicable memoranda or orders. This shall also serve as a requirement for the issuance of Certificate of Free Status on ASF (CFS-ASF). Samples to be collected shall meet the following:

- Commercial Farms- thirty (30) randomly conducted and collected by the Biosecurity Officers; fifteen (15) adults and fifteen (15) young (3-6 months old) as per DA AC 12s 2019. Endorsement of the PVET and MAGRO to the laboratory shall be required.
- Small hold farms- community sampling shall apply per Annex 4.

Section 14. Test and Destroy. In accordance to DA A.O 22s 2020, Guidelines on Swine Depopulation/ after ASF cases confirmation, the PVO in coordination with DA RFO shall apply case findings by means of laboratory testing and culling of test positive animals. As such, PVET shall apply selective depopulation using the Test and Destroy Protocol set by the Provincial ASF Task Force.

Biosecurity Officers shall submit the Farm Biosecurity Form for the farms inspected to the MAGRO and PVET which shall serve as basis for concurrence of weekly ASF disease monitoring for ASF (see Annex 7). (*Refer to detailed monitoring guidelines in attached Annex 1.*)

Section 15. Disease Investigation. A disease investigation shall be prompted whenever there is a report of suspect case of ASF in the area. The MAGRO/PVO and Regional ASF Task Force shall act quickly on the reported case by conducting thorough disease investigation and sample collection.

As such, blood/organ samples to be collected for disease investigation shall come from thirty (30) randomly selected animals as preferably exhibiting clinical signs consistent with that of ASF, if the population is greater than 30. In case the population is less than 30, samples shall be taken from all the pigs in the farm. (*Refer to Annex 2 for detailed disease investigation protocol.*)

Section 16. Regulating the Slaughtering of Swine in the Barangays .

The Punong Barangay shall regulate the slaughter of swine and other animals within their area of jurisdiction . Barangays that are near to the municipal or privately owned abattoir shall prohibit the slaughter of animals in the community . This is to ensure and prevent the risk of meat-borne diseases resulting from the slaughter of sick and unsanitary handling and preparation of meat . For those barangays that are very far from any government or privately operated abattoir the Punong Barangay shall prohibit the slaughter of animals unless it is inspected and declared healthy based on sign and condition of the animals by the municipal livestock inspector or the barangay LGU designated Agricultural extension technician (AMBET) or the Barangay Biosecurity Officer . The Punong Barangay shall see to it that sanitary measure is implemented in the slaughter animals and preparation of meat . The provincial veterinarian is to provide technical training for the AMBET in the basic inspection and assessment of animals before slaughter . The barangays is to submit report to the Municipal Agriculturist, data on the slaughter of animals in their jurisdiction .

Section 17. Regulating the Sale of Meat and Meat Products

Meat and meat products coming from areas infected with African Swine Fever is prohibited . The Municipal local government thru its meat inspector and livestock inspector shall monitor that only meat and meat products that are inspected and came from areas free from ASF be sold in the locality . The Punong Barangays are also mandated to monitor that no meat and meat products sold in their area of jurisdiction came from areas free from African Swine Fever.

CHAPTER VI. STRENGTHENING OF BIOSECURITY IMPLEMENTATION

Section 18. Registration and Deputization of VetBO, MBOs and BBOs. All VetBOs, MBOs and BBOs shall be registered and deputized by the Provincial Veterinarian. VetBO and MBO shall apply directly to the Provincial Veterinarian while the BBOs shall apply thru the MAGRO and deputized by the Provincial Veterinarian. All Biosecurity Officers shall be required to complete the orientation and training as regards to their duties and responsibilities including the procedures and protocols in the conduct of farm and area Biosecurity assessment and evaluation, sample collection and weekly monitoring report.

The Biosecurity Officers shall be issued a Certificate of Training Completion and shall be provided with a Biosecurity Code by the Provincial Veterinarian.

Section 19. Issuance of Hog Transport Pass. All hog traders, logistical support providers as well as their respective transport vehicles and vessels transacting business within the territorial jurisdiction of this province shall be required to register in the PVET. This shall be strictly imposed to ensure traceability and sustaining disease free areas thereby achieving safe, clean and orderly handling of hog commodities through-out the stages of the marketing channels.

Section 20. Issuance of Hog Transport Pass (HTP) and Veterinary Health Certificate. No hog traders nor livestock carriers shall be allowed to transact business within the province without first securing the Hog Transport Pass from the MAGRO, as a requirement prior to the issuance of a Veterinary Health Certificate by the Provincial Veterinarian. In furthermore hereof, all hog traders and livestock carriers shall comply minimum biosecurity measures such as cleaning, hygiene and disinfection. Any violation shall be ground for HTP revocation.

Section 21. Implementation of Farm Biosecurity Measure Level All Farmers , cooperatives , corporations and other entities engaged in swine production (both

backyard and commercial) in the province are to implement the recommended minimum biosecurity protocol in their farms . The municipal agriculturist in-coordination with the Barangay Council shall monitor the compliant of the measure in their area of jurisdiction . The provincial veterinarian is to provide technical advise to the municipal agriculturist as to the implementation of the minimum biosecurity standards based on recommended biosecurity measure set by Department of Agriculture .

Section 22. Prohibition of the use of swill (lamaw) as feeds for swine . Raisers are prohibited to feed their animals with swill (lamaw) especially those coming from restaurants , Carinderia and other households in the community . Likewise , food establishments are not allowed to release , sold and disposed their food scrap to swine raisers .

Section 23, Regulating the Viajeros , Comprador and Buyers of Swine Buyers of swine , viajeros , comprador and their agents are to register to the barangays when transacting business in the barangay . They are prohibited to enter swine enclosure , pen and piggeries to prevent possible spread of the disease . The Barangay are encourage to establish barangay livestock owners and trader business point to prevent buyers in going to the premises of the swine owners .

CHAPTER VII. RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE- RECOVERY

Section 24. Prescribed Procedures for Release from Quarantine. It is of utmost importance that there shall be no new ASF outbreaks within the barangay and within the 500 meter radius, as evidenced by Weekly ASF Negative Monitoring and active surveillance using DA-recommend ASF screening test, before implementing the protocol for release from quarantine. It shall also be emphasized that all farm owners should agree to strictly follow protocol for repopulation, biosecurity, monitoring and surveillance.

The following procedures shall be completed following the timetable illustrated below.

- Rest period- (Cleaning & Disinfection w/ in 30 days after depopulation)
- Rest period-(Downtime & Bioassay w/ in 20 days)
- Sentinel Animals (40 days)

Section 25. Release from Quarantine. All levels of Local Government Units shall be in the front line and guide farms in adhering to proper cleaning and disinfection.

PVET/ MAGRO/BBOs shall conduct farm inspection to assess compliance with cleaning and proper disinfection procedures as stipulated herein:

A. Cleaning Procedures

- i. Remove all organic debris from the farm and uproot/cut grass to expose rat burrows and hiding places.
- ii. Clean and wash all equipment, all movable and non-movable facilities, and grounds around the buildings.
- iii. Empty lagoon and pits where pig manure are collected. The solid wastes removed should be buried in a pit lined and topped with hydrated lime. Alternate procedure is to stop using the pit and mix 100kg of caustic soda/ cu.m. of lagoon or pit.
- iv. Repair and install bird proofing nets.

B. Disinfection Procedures

- i. Use a foaming agent to improve disinfectants effectiveness when cleaning for the entire facility/ building.
- ii. Ensure all organic debris from the farm facilities and equipment are removed.
- iii. Disinfectant all equipment's, all movable and non-movable facilities and grounds around the buildings at least three (3) times in one (1) month.
- iv. Use only approved disinfectant for ASF Control. Ensure correct dilution, coverage and contact time.
- v. Focus on equipment where viruses are likely to persist, i.e, feeders, nipple drinkers, water troughs, dunging area, etc.
- vi. Treat with caustic soda and spray with hydrated lime.

C. Downtime

- i. Downtime for 30 days after cleaning and disinfection shall be implemented to further decrease the area's bacterial load and the risk of residual ASF virus.

Section 26. Environmental Sampling. Environmental sampling or bioassay shall be undertaken in order to validate the quality of cleaning and disinfection using laboratory test. Environmental samples will be collected from well water, the topsoil of the burial site, surfaces of gestating pens, farrowing pens, nursery/growing pens, pathways, canals, stock room of feeds, weighing/ market area, etc.

Barangay with negative monitoring reports (or more than 30 days after depopulation) may proceed to Bioassay/ Environmental Sampling in accordance to the following:

a. The first screening test shall be done on day 7. After cleaning and disinfection, PVO/ /MAGRO/BBO shall collect environment samples and submit them to RADDL using screening test kits. Specimens shall also be collected from farms within the 500-meter radius of the infected farm (for them to be included for release from quarantine). PCR testing shall validate positive screening test results. Positive PCR test shall require the farm/barangay to repeat the procedure of cleaning, disinfection, and downtime.

b. Second screening test shall be done at day 14 (7 days after initial test). PVET/ /MAGRO/BBO shall collect environment 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.

Section 27. Introduction of Sentinel Animals. The number of sentinel animals is 10% of normal stocking rate or as approved and recommended by PVO/MAGRO. Sentinel animals shall be at least 60 days old piglets weighing 15-20 kg each

Owners and staff of farms selected for repopulation should have undergone training on biosecurity and facilities and should conform with minimum biosecurity level I standards for small hold and commercial farms. Further, sentinel animals must be sourced from ASF-free farms and must comply with their respective province's policies for incoming stocks from outside the province.

Section 28. Monitoring and Testing of sentinel piglets. Monitoring and testing shall be undertaken following these procedures:

a. Weekly monitoring for absence of clinical signs of ASF. If signs were observed, disease investigation will be conducted.

b. As 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, Department of Agriculture AO No.22, Series of 2020 or the Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation shall be implemented.

c. If results are NEGATIVE, the remaining procedure for repopulation protocol shall proceed. For the final test before release from quarantine, blood samples will be collected on day 40 for PCR test.

d. All sentinel animals shall be disposed of following the all-in all-out principle.

CHAPTER VIII. RESTOCKING AND REPOPULATION

Section 29. Initial Restocking. The initial number of the restocking animals to be distributed through eligible beneficiaries shall be determined by the TWG created by the DA RFO's for this purpose.

Section 30. Restocking to Full Capacity. Restocking to full capacity shall be allowed when released from quarantine provided all the provisions below are complied with, viz:

- a. The farmer must be registered with RSBSA and his farm must be geotagged by the city/municipality;
- b. Must agree to regular farm visit for health monitoring, surveillance and biosecurity evaluation;
- c. Submission of weekly ASF Negative Monitoring Reports by the Biosecurity Officers.

CHAPTER IX. DECLARATION, ISSUANCE AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE OF FREE STATUS FROM AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (CFS AFS)

Section 31. Repopulation. Repopulation of previously infected municipalities should qualify for consideration for the upgrading of an area status. Successful implementation of "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY" in all barangay will make the concerned municipality qualified for progressive upgrading from RED zone to PINK zone.

Section 32. Local Declaration. Local declaration of ASF free status at the Municipal level shall be done by the PVO while local declaration at the Provincial level shall be done by the DA-RFO regional Executive Director upon the recommendation of the Regional Quarantine Officer and submission of documentary evidences.

Section 33. Applicability of CFS-ASF. shall only be applicable to ASF infected areas or otherwise the Red Zones and Pink or Buffer Zones. Movement of animals from the ASF-free or Green Zones shall not be restricted hence, these shall not be required to secure CFS-ASF.

Section 34. Issuance of CFS-ASF. Issuance of CFS-ASF shall be subject to adoption and submission to ASF testing requirements and guidelines prescribed by DA BAI, summarized as follows:

- a. **Commercial Farms.** Issuance of CFS-AFS for commercial farms shall be at the BAI and/or DA RFO per Memorandum Order No.41s.2020-Delegation of Authority to Issue and Approve CFS-AFS . A negative PCR test shall automatically be issued a CFS-AFS.

In view of the current COVID 19 pandemic, BAI Memorandum Circular No. 3s.2020 setting the guidelines on the temporary issuance of Certificate of Free Status on ASF to facilitate unhampered delivery of safe pork and healthy animals to target destination within the province. As such, weekly disease monitoring shall be strictly done by the Biosecurity Officer assigned in the farm.

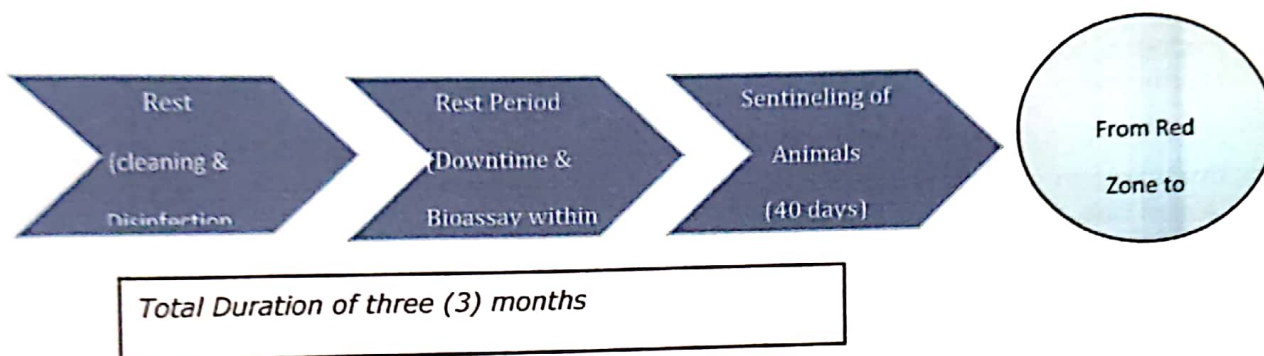
- b. **Small Hold Farms.** For barangay/Semi-Commercial/small hold production units, initial issuance and renewal of CFS-ASF shall be done through clustering as approved by the DA RFO as endorsed by the PVO. Procedure for the renewal of CFS-ASF is prescribed in the attached Annex 7.

ARTICLE X. RECOVERY AND REPOPULATION

Section 35. Recovery and Repopulation. Recovery and repopulation shall be part of a progressive control pathway wherein stages shall be set progressively to ensure a particular area previously affected already be cleared from any circulating virus, and hence , ready for repopulation. It shall have , as the main component, the key areas stipulated in the succeeding sections.

Section 36. Procedure on Upgrading from Red Zone to Pink Zone. In order to upgrade the disease status of an area from Red Zone to Pink Zone, the timetable below shall be completed and implemented.

Timetable for the Recovery and Repopulation



Section 37. General Requirements. The general requirements stipulated below shall be met in the process of upgrading from Red Zone to Pink Zone, viz:

- a. There shall be no new ASF outbreaks within the previously ASF affected barangays as evidenced by weekly negative monitoring and active surveillance using BAI validated/accredited screening test kits.
- b. Outside, 1km, active surveillance, through community sampling every 30 days, shall be performed until the farm can be released from quarantine. Weekly monitoring reports for all barangays in the respective municipality shall be submitted.
- c. The owner shall agree to strictly follow protocol for repopulation, biosecurity, monitoring and surveillance.
- d. Sentinel animals shall show NEGATIVE results in PCR Test for ASF prior to repopulation.
- e. Adhere to complete guidelines and procedures for the recovery and repopulation contained in Annex 8.

Section 38. Restocking. Restocking to full capacity shall be allowed only when the Red Zone category of an Area shall be upgraded to Pink Zone, provided all the provisions below shall be complied:

- a. The subject farm shall register to the respective municipality, acquire necessary permits and licenses before proceeding with the swine raising.

- b. Facilities shall conform with minimum biosecurity standards and housing facility standards for swine farm (commercial and small hold).
- c. Acceptable animal waste disposal system.
- d. The farm shall be repopulated with at least 50% of the farm capacity only for locally declared ASF Free barangay in a red zone municipality.
- e. Full capacity of the farm population for LGUs can be granted if the LGU can be reclassified from Red Zone to Pink Zone (locally declared ASF free municipalities).
- f. Shall include negative result in screening tests for new raisers.
- g. Necessary Local Business Permits and other necessary documentary requirements depending on the respective local government guidelines.

Section 39. Farm Visitation. The farm owner shall agree to regular farm visitation for animal monitoring surveillance and biosecurity evaluation and hence, accomplish the following :

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

Section 40. Semi-Annual Testing. The farm and/or barangay shall undergo testing (random) upon upgrading of zone category from Red Zone to Pink Zone. Further, the farm /barangay shall be required to secure CFS-ASF six (6) months upon lifting from Red Zone to Pink Zone and every six months thereafter. Certificate of weekly monitoring issued by the BLGU and MLGU for the last six months and a negative PCR test result for ASF and farm biosecurity evaluation/farm profile shall be required for the issuance of CFS-AFS.

SECTION XI. DECLARATION OF ASF FREE STATUS

Section 41. First Level Local Declaration of ASF Free Status. Barangays previously infected with ASF, maybe declared free status conferred with CFS-ASF only by the Provincial ASF Task Force. Municipalities maybe declared free status and conferred with CFS-AFS by the DA RFO upon proper endorsement of the PVO.

The Province shall ascertain that all component municipalities shall have attained ASF FREE STATUS thus upgraded to GREEN ZONE. It shall complete the documentary requirements stipulated in DA A.O. 07 s. 2021 and submit such to the BAI for evaluation and eventual declaration of ASF Free Status Province wide.

SECTION XII. PROVINCIAL ASF TASK FORCE

Section 42. Composition of the Provincial ASF Task Force. The Task Force is hereby constituted as follows:

Chairperson -Provincial Veterinarian
Co-Chairperson -Provincial Agriculturist

Members -Representative from:
-Provincial Planning and Development Officer
-Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
-Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRMO)
-Philippines National Police (PNP)
-Provincial Environment and Natural Resources (PENRO)
-Provincial Agriculturist (PAGRO)
-Provincial Health Office (PHO)
-Provincial Information Office (PIO)
-Department of Education (DepEd)
-Private Sector (NGO's, CSO's)

Section 43. Technical Support Teams. These are the regular members of the ASF-TF that are responsible for the preservation and protection of the swine industry in the province of Davao Occidental:

Rapid Action Team - Representative from:
- Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
- Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRMO)
-Philippine National Police (PNP)

Surveillance Team -Representative from:
-Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
-Provincial Environment and Natural Resources (PENRO)
-Philippine Health Office (PHO)
-Bureau of Food and Drug (BFAD)

Quarantine Team -Representative from the:
-Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
-Philippine National Police (PNP)

Census Team -Representative from the:
-Provincial Information Office (PIO)
-Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
-Private Sector (NGO's, CSO's)

IEC Team -Representative from the:
-Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)
-Provincial Planning and Development Officer (PPDO)
-Department of Education
-Private Sector Representatives
-Private Sector (NGO's, CSO's)

Section 44. ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

Rapid Action Team - carry out the immediate diagnosis of suspect premises and the initiation and implementation of the stamping out procedures.

Surveillance Team - conducts regular surveillance and profiling of swine diseases in the identified priority areas.

Quarantine Team - Regulate movement of animals and conduct quarantine procedure during suspected and confirmed cases of African Swine Fever as stated in approved National ASF contingency plan

Census Team - conducts periodic identification and consolidation of data on swine population , location etc.

IEC Team - ensures adequate awareness of the general public matters and updates to African Swine Fever.

CHAPTER XIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 45. Appropriations. The Provincial Government shall allocate funds as it may deemed necessary for the implementation of this executive order .

Section 46. PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS .The Local Government Unit shall penalize any person or entity found to have committed the instances/acts listed under Section 9 "Violations/Prohibited Acts" of DA AO 7 Series of 2021.

Section 47. Separability Clause. If for any reason, any section or provision of this executive order shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid by competent authority, such judgment or action shall not affect or impair the other sections or provisions thereof.

Section 48. Applicability Clause. All other matters relating to the imposition in this executive order shall be governed by pertinent provisions of existing laws and other ordinances.

Section 49. Repealing Clause. All executive orders , rules and regulations, or part thereof, in conflict with, or inconsistent with any provisions of this executive are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 50. Effectivity . This executive order shall take effect upon its posting in conspicuous places and in compliance with all procedures required under Republic Act 7160 of an executive order for its validity.

Done this 22nd day of October 2021 , Davao Oriental

NELSON L. DAYANGHIRANG
Governor

