



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF DAVAO DEL SUR
Barangay Matti, City of Digos

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Executive Order No. 08
Series of 2022

**AN ORDER ADOPTING THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 7 S. 2021: "BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY
(BABAY ASF) PROGRAM" AND ITS IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES IN THE
PROVINCE OF DAVAO DEL SUR.**

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, by the President of the Philippines, Proclamation No. 1143, Declaring A State of Calamity Throughout the Philippines due to African Swine Fever Outbreak;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 16 of RA No. 10121 of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010", the National Risk Reduction Disaster and Management Council has recommended the declaration of State of Calamity throughout the Philippines on account of the ASF outbreak; and

WHEREAS, Section 2 of RA No. 8435, amended, or the "the Agriculture and Fish Modernization Act of 1997," adopts the principle of food security and provides that the state shall assure the availability, adequacy and accessibility of food supplies to all at all times;

WHEREAS, declaration of the State of Calamity by President of the Philippines, National Government, and local government units (LGUs), ample latitude to utilize appropriate funds, including the Quick Response Fund, in their response efforts to contain the continuing spread of the ASF and restore normalcy in ASF-affected areas

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, Section 16 of the Local Government Code states that every local government until shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate, or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare;

WHEREAS, Regional Agricultural and Fishery Council Resolution No. 01: Series of 2021: "Resolution Recommending to the Provincial Government Units of Davao Region to Advocate the Adoption of an Ordinance on the Creation of Municipal Task Force on Bantay ASF sa BARANGAY (BABAY ASF)

WHEREAS, DA Administrative Order No. 7 Series of 2021 Implementing Guidelines for the "Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program" was enacted for 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;

WHEREAS, SECTION 6 of DA Administrative Order No. 7 Series of 2021 Implementing Guidelines for the "Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program" reiterates the strengthening and institutionalization of LGU Engagement in the implementation of the Bantay ASF Program;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the abovementioned provisions of several issuances 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 Office of the Governor to adopt and implement the DA AO No. 7 s. 2021 "**BANTAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM**" or "**BABay ASF Program**" in the Province of Davao del Sur.

CHAPTER I. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

SECTION 1. SCOPE. This Order shall govern the implementation and execution of Bantay ASF sa Barangay Program for the Recovery, Rehabilitation and Swine/Hog Repopulation Program within the territorial jurisdiction of the Province of Davao del Sur.

SECTION 2. APPLICATION. This Order prescribes the Implementing Guidelines of the Bantay ASF Program and other issuances for the Recovery, Rehabilitation and Repopulation of the ASF-affected Municipalities within the Province of Davao del Sur.

CHAPTER II. DEFINITION OF TERMS

SECTION 3. DEFINITION. For the purpose of implementing the provisions of the Order, the following terms shall apply;

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Biosecurity Level I** refers to the level of farm biosecurity in compliance to minimum standards set by the Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP).

- **Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI)** is the primary agency mandated to control animal diseases in the country.
- **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:
 - **Semi-commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the following:
 - Between 10-50 sow level
 - Between 41 to 500 fatteners
 - **Commercial Farm** which refers to at least one of the following:
 - 51 sow level and above
 - 501 fatteners and above
- **Community** is hereby defined in this program as a barangay or clustering of barangays
- **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.
- **Contingency Plan** outlines the needed plans and procedures in the event of an incursion of the disease.
- **City Veterinarian Office (CVO)**- Office responsible for veterinary related functions at the city level
- **Dark Green Zone (Free Zone)** - the geographical limit which remains free from ASF virus.
- **Department of Agriculture (DA)** is the Executive Branch of the Philippine Government mandated to improve, upgrade and regulate the agricultural sector.
- **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.
- **Farmers Cooperative and Associations (FCA)** - a group of individuals, who underwent social preparation duly registered by any recognized government agency with at least 75% of members are engaged in agriculture related activities.
- **Light Green Zone (Protected Zone)** includes cities and municipalities with no cases of ASF and considered low risk but are contiguous with the yellow zone, in terms of land mass
- **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.
- **Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)** in the absence of a MVO, the MAO shall perform duties in relation to livestock and poultry sector.
- **Municipal Biosecurity Officers (MBO)**- biosecurity officers at the municipal level deputized by the Provincial veterinarian (veterinarian or livestock technician in the locality)
- **Municipal/City Veterinary Office (MVO/CVO)** is tasked to provide technical support and carry-out veterinary related activities in the municipal and city level.
- **Outbreak zone**- the site of infection or ground zero
- **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.
- **Pink Zone (Buffer Zone)** include cities and municipalities adjacent to the Red Zone and areas considered mainly as "market" area for hogs (i.e. NCR).
- **Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)** - Under Local Government Code of 1990 Article 19/Section 489, the PVO is generally tasked to work with the Local Chief Executive as

technical support and ensure formulation of necessary measure in the conduct of veterinary related activities in the provincial level.

- **Quarantine Zone** is defined as the area up to I-kilometer radius from the infected premises.
- **Real-time PCR (RTPCR)** - molecular technique used in the laboratory to detect the presence of a targeted DNA molecule. This is used as the confirmatory test for ASF.
- **Recovery Plan** details the actions needed to be conducted for the safe recovery or restoration of normal activities in areas with confirmed disease outbreak
- **Red Zone (Infected Zone)** are areas with confirmed cases of ASF
- **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.
- **Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA)** - an electronic database containing basic information of farmers and fisherfolks, and members of DA-accredited farmer organizations (FOS), such as multipurpose cooperatives, irrigators' associations, and people's organizations.
- **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.
- **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)
- **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.
- **State Universities and Colleges (SUC)** refers to any public institution of higher learning that was created by an Act passed by the Congress of the Philippines. These institutions are fully subsidized by the national government, and may be considered as a corporate body.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Yellow Zone (Surveillance Zone)** a high-risk area because of dense population of swine and volume of trade of pigs, pork and pork products.

CHAPTER III. OBJECTIVES

SECTION 4. Objectives. The essence of this order 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 the pork industry in managing future disease outbreaks

- To guide hog farms/raisers for their recovery, rehabilitation, preservation and repopulation efforts.

CHAPTER IV. MEETING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ASF-FREE CERTIFICATION

SECTION 5. ADAPTATION OF HARMONIZED POLICY BY THE COMPONENT CITY AND MUNICIPALITIES. All component city and municipalities are hereby directed to adopt similar local policy for the prevention and control of ASF. In the absence of an Ordinance, an Executive Order is accepted on the condition that an ordinance will be passed within 12 months of the issuance.

SECTION 6. FORMULATION, ADOPTION AND EXECUTION OF PROVINCIAL ASF ACTION PLAN AND BABAY ASF SA BARANGAY PROGRAM. The PVO in close coordination with its component localities and technical assistance from DARFO XI shall formulate, adopt and execute an ASF Action plan and ensure that the plans, programs and activities are effectively carried out down to the city, municipal and barangay levels. The provincial ASF action plan shall be regularly updated if the need arises.

Likewise, the component city and municipalities through the City Veterinarian Office and Municipal Agriculturist Office shall harmonize and adopt the Provincial ASF Action Plan 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 ASF-Free Status.

SECTION 7. REGISTRY OF FARMS AND INDIVIDUAL FARMERS. All participating farms within the barangay must be registered to their local government unit. Participating farmers who are members of farmer cooperatives/associations must have proof of membership and must also be registered to the Registry of System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) through the CVO and MAO.

SECTION 8. TRAINING AND COMPLIANCE TO BIOSECURITY REQUIREMENT. The CVO and MAO in close coordination with the PVO and DARFO XI are hereby directed to train farmers, barangay officials, and farm personnel on biosecurity measures. Likewise, they shall also be responsible for ensuring that Biosecurity level 1 will be complied by all participating farms and farmers within the barangay through their localized task force.

CHAPTER V. STRENGTHENING BIOSECURITY AND INSTITUTIONALIZING LGU ENGAGEMENT

SECTION 9. REGISTRATION AND DEPUTIZATION OF BIOSECURITY OFFICERS. All VetBOs and BBOs shall be registered and deputized by the Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO) once they have attended and successfully completed Biosecurity training. VetBOs shall apply directly to PVO, while BBO shall be assigned/endorsed by the CVO/MAO/MVO. Upon completion of all requirements and training, a Biosecurity Officer Code will be issued 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 programs shall be readily designated for this purpose.

SECTION 10. HOG TRANSPORT PASS (HTP). All hog traders, logistical support providers as well as their respective transport vehicles and vessels transaction business within the territorial jurisdiction of this province shall be required to register in the MAO. This shall be

strictly imposed to ensure traceability and sustaining disease free areas thereby achieving safe, clean and orderly handling of hog commodities throughout the stages of the marketing channels. No hog traders and livestock transport carriers shall be allowed to transact business within this province without securing the Hog Transport Pass (HTP) from the MAO which shall be a requirement before issuance of Veterinary Health Certificate (VHC) from the PVO.

- 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.
- Issuance of Hog Transport Pass shall be in accordance with Annex 6 of DA AO No. 7 Series of 2021

CHAPTER VI.

INTENSIFIED RISK ASSESMENT, SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

SECTION 11. ROLE OF THE PROVINCIAL VETERINARY OFFICE. The PVO 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 MAO and CVO of all component localities. As such, the Provincial Veterinarian shall act as a VetBO of the province and shall be authorized to train, capacitate and deputize Municipal and Barangay Biosecurity Officers, respectively.

SECTION 12. MUNICIPAL AND BARANGAY BIOSECURITY OFFICER/S. All municipal local government units shall deputize their assigned livestock technician/specialists as Municipal Biosecurity Officers (MBO) in the absence of a duly licensed veterinarian. All barangays shall have at least one (1) deputized Barangay Biosecurity Officer (BBO) per barangay. MBOs and BBOs shall undergo and complete mandatory training prior to deputization by the PVO. The respective barangay governments may opt to provide the honorarium for the deputized BBO.

SECTION 13. DISEASE MONITORING AND REPORTING. The Biosecurity Officers (VetBO and BBO) shall conduct ASF negative monitoring and reporting on a weekly based on the farm category, to wit;

a. Commercial/Semi-commercial Farm/Paiwi –

- a.1. Monitoring and reports must be submitted by the Resident Veterinarian/Veterinarian Consultant (VetBOs) registered as BO for commercial/paiwi to CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO.
- a.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.
- a.3. VetBOs and BBOs shall conduct and submit the Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form for the commercial/semi-commercial farms to CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO which shall also serve as a basis for concurrence of weekly disease monitoring
- a.4. Submission can be online or on-site depending on the discretion of the implementing CVO/MAO/PVO/MVO.

b. Small hold Farms –

- b.1. BBOs shall conduct disease monitoring and biosecurity evaluation and submit reports particularly the Farm Biosecurity Evaluation Form to the CVO/MAO/MVO/PVO on a weekly basis.
- b.2. Submission can be online or on-site depending on the discretion of the implementing CVO/MAO/PVO/MVO.
- c. 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.

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.

SECTION 14. DISEASE INVESTIGATION AND SCREENING. A disease investigation is prompted when there is a report of unusual death, incidence of symptoms related to ASF, suspect case of ASF through contact tracing and/or a confirmed case as a result of surveillance or testing for local shipment. Validation of these reports shall be carried out within 24 hours from receipt. The Municipal/City ASF Task Force in coordination with the DavSur Task Force and DARFO shall act quickly on the reported case by conducting thorough disease investigation and sample collection, to wit:

- a. Samples must be collected from 30 randomly selected animals prioritizing those which have clinical signs. In case where the hog population is less than 30, samples shall be taken from all pigs in the farm.
- b. If the reported barangay cannot identify the farm who have the suspected case, samples will be collected from randomly selected farmers within the barangay.
- c. If there are no more animals left to test in the suspected premise, environmental samples must be collected.
- d. Screening test using BAI registered ASF rapid test kit or Nano Gold Biosensor maybe done before confirmatory testing using PCR
- e. Samples collected must be labeled appropriately, accompanied by its accomplished sampling form, handle and transported carefully.
- d. 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 must be observed until the farm has been cleared from ASF upon laboratory confirmation.

SECTION 15. QUARANTINE ZONE. Movement of animals from the suspected farm/s as well as animals from farms within 1km radius of the suspected farm is prohibited. Their coordinates shall be identified and recorded within 2 days after the disease investigation by the CVO/MAO. Farm coordinates consolidated by CVO/MAO shall be submitted to the PVO. The PVO shall consolidate all reports and submit to DARFO. If laboratory confirmatory tests came out negative, movement of swine will be allowed in accordance to the National Zoning and Movement. If laboratory confirmatory tests came out positive, the guidelines for swine depopulation after ASF confirmation shall be followed as stated in DA AO No. 22 s. 2020.

SECTION 16. SWINE DEPOPULATION. The DA AO No. 22, Series of 2020 "Guidelines on Swine Depopulation after ASF confirmation" provides guidelines for non-selective (ring) and 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 that factors for depopulation are met. The PVO in tandem with DARFO and the

local task force shall apply case findings by means of laboratory testing and culling of test positive animals (Test and Destroy). (See DA AO 22 s. 2020)

Biosecurity officers shall submit the Farm Biosecurity Form for the farm inspected to the MAO and PVO which shall serve as basis for concurrence of weekly ASF disease monitoring. Issuance of Certificate luges on the compliance and completeness of weekly disease monitoring for ASF (See Annex 7 of DA AO 7 s. 2021)

SECTION 17. SURVEILLANCE. For the purpose of this order, surveillance shall be classified into:

a. Surveillance after an ASF case is confirmed:

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

b. Surveillance for local movement of animals:

Surveillance for local movement of animals as part of the Early Warning System. Surveillance shall be regularly conducted for Red Zones (infected) and Pink Zones (buffer) until the zoning category is 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:

b.1. Commercial farms: thirty (30) randomly selected and collected samples by Biosecurity officers; 15 adults and 15 young (3-6mths old) as per DA AC 12 s. 2019. Endorsement of the PVO and MAO to the laboratory shall be required.

b.2. Small hold farms: community sampling shall apply. (see Annex 4 of DA AO 7 s. 2021)

CHAPTER VII. RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE

SECTION 18. PRESCRIBED PROCEDURES FOR RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

It is of utmost importance that there shall be no new ASF outbreaks within the barangay, and within 500meter radius, as evidenced by the Weekly ASF Negative Monitoring and active surveillance using DA recommended ASF screening tests, before implementing the protocol for release from quarantine. It shall also be emphasized that all farm owners should agree to strictly follow the protocol for repopulation, biosecurity, monitoring and surveillance. The following procedures shall be completed following the timetable illustrated below:

- Cleaning period (cleaning and disinfection within 30 days after depopulation)
- Rest period (downtime and bioassay within 20 days after cleaning and disinfection)
- Sentinelling (Putting sentinel animals on target farms)

SECTION 19. QUARANTINE PROTOCOLS. All levels of Local Government Units shall be in the frontline and guide farmers in adhering to proper cleaning and disinfection. PVO/MAO/BBOs shall conduct farm inspection to asses' 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 place
- ii. Clean and wash equipment, all movable and non-movable facilities, and grounds around the building/s.
- 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 pit and mix 100kg of caustic soda per cubic meter 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. Disinfect all equipment's, all movable and non-movable facilities, and ground 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 20. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING. Environmental sampling or bioassay shall be undertaken in order to validate the quality of cleaning and disinfection using laboratory tests. 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 screening test shall be done on day 7. After cleaning and disinfection, PVO/MAO/BBOs shall collect environmental samples and submit them to RADDL/ADDL for screening using bacteriological and antigen test. 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 results. Positive PCR test shall require the farm/barangay to repeat the procedure of cleaning, disinfection and downtime and collect swab samples again after 7 days. If negative on the 7th day screening, placement of sentinel can be done at the end of 40-day downtime.
- b. Although optional, to ensure that the first screening at 7th day is accurate, repeat environmental sampling on day 21. If negative, placement of sentinel can be done at the end of 40-day downtime.

SECTION 21. INTRODUCTION OF SENTINEL ANIMALS. The number of sentinel animals is 10% of the normal stocking capacity or as approved and recommended by PVO/MAO. Sentinel animals shall be at least 60 days old piglets weighing 15-20kg each.

Owners and staff of farms selected for repopulation should have undergone training on biosecurity and facilities shall conform with the minimum biosecurity 1 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 22. MONITORING AND TESTING OF SENTINEL ANIMALS. Monitoring and testing shall be undertaken following these procedures:

- a. Weekly monitoring (7th, 14th, 21st, 28th & 35th day) for absence of clinical signs of ASF. Commercial Farms must submit the ASF Health Declaration Form (ASF HDF) to BAI Veterinary Quarantine Service, DARFO and BAI. If signs are observed, disease investigation will be conducted. For backyard farms supervised by local veterinary authorities, PVO/CVO/MVO must submit ASF HDF to BAI Veterinary Quarantine Stations, DARFO and DA ASF Prevention and Control Program.
- b. Day 40 will be the last day of monitoring wherein blood samples shall be collected from pigs in the farm prioritizing pigs showing clinical signs. Sample size will depend on the Memorandum Circular No. 44 series of 2021: "Sampling Protocol during Surveillance of Sentinel Animals on Previously African Swine Fever Affected Premises". Samples will be tested through Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).
- c. If results are negative, farmers may opt to proceed to slaughter, further fattening or use sentinel hogs as breeders.
- d. If results are positive, depopulate the whole herd and the procedure for cleaning and disinfection stated above shall be followed.

CHAPTER VIII. ELIGIBILITY, ZONE PROGRESSION AND LOCAL DECLARATION OF ASF-FREE STATUS

SECTION 23. ELIGIBILITY. All LGUs affected by ASF but has no existing outbreak in swine population are eligible to participate, particularly.

- a. All affected component city/municipality which has no ASF active break for at least 40 days.
- b. Passed Ordinance or Executive Orders(EO) in relation to ASF prevention and control in the area. EO is accepted given that an ordinance will be passed within 12 months of the EO issuance.
- c. LGU have registration of swine farmers both commercial and backyard
- d. Recovery protocols followed as stated in DA AO 30 s. 2021 Annex A

SECTION 24. ZONE PROGRESSION IN PREVIOUSLY AFFECTED AREAS. The following supporting documents shall be submitted prior to local declaration, to wit:

- a. Copy of Municipal Ordinance/Executive Order (transitory) on the Adoption of BABay ASF Program;
- b. Copy of the farm registry of the city/municipality (includes proof of membership in FCA, if applicable, and RSBSA);
- c. List of training/s on Swine Biosecurity attended by LGU staff;
- d. Summary of ASF history in the Municipality in narrative format, including summary of outbreaks, surveillance and measures to prevent reintroduction of ASF in the area;
- e. Narrative report on Commencement of Repopulation Procedures, including negative disease monitoring reports and surveillance test results, and;
- f. Results on Bi-annual conduct of ASF Surveillance.

SECTION 25. DECLARATION OF UPGRADED ZONES FROM RED ZONES. Areas previously affected shall be declared ASF-Free once the requirements have been met. There will be two declarations locally, at the city/municipal level and provincial level.

- a. Local Declaration at the City/Municipal Level
 - a. Upon completion of required activities such as surveillance, and submission of supporting documents, the City/Municipal Veterinarian shall certify the qualification of the city/municipality from Red to Pink or Pink to Yellow Zone at the level of DARFO with due notice to the Provincial Veterinary Office.
 - b. In the absence of a City/Municipal Veterinarian, the activities for recovery will be coordinated by the City/Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO) with the Provincial

Veterinarian. Upon completion of required activities and submission of requisite documents, the PVO shall certify the qualification of city/municipality from Red to Pink or Pink to Yellow Zone at the level of the DARFO.

- c. The DARFO shall validate the city/municipality for the zone upgrade with the supporting documents particularly compliance with surveillance provision and issue a Note of Concurrence to the concerned Local Chief Executive.
 - d. The City/Municipal Mayo will have the authority to declare the city/municipality as free from ASF, upgrading its status from Red to Pink or from Pink to Yellow Zones.
- b. Local Declaration at the Provincial Level
- a. When all the city/municipalities in the province which are previously ASF infected have completed all the necessary documentary evidences of its freedom from ASF, the DARFO shall declare the province free from ASF with the recommendation of the Regional Executive Director.

CHAPTER IX.

ISSUANCE AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE OF FREE STATUS FROM AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (CFS-ASF)

SECTION 26. APPLICABILITY OF CSF-ASF. CSF-ASF shall only be applicable in ASF affected 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 27. 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-ASF for commercial farms shall be at the BAI and/or DARFO per Memorandum Order No. 11 s. 2020 – Delegation of Authority to Issue and Approve CFS-ASF. A negative PCR test shall automatically be issued a CFS-ASF.

In view of the current COVID 19 pandemic, BAI Memorandum Circular No. 3 s. 2020 setting the guidelines on the temporary issuance of CFS-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 DARFO as endorsed by the PVO. Procedure for the renewal of CFS-ASF is prescribed in Annex 7 of DA AO 7 s. 2021.

CHAPTER X. RECOVERY AND REPOPULATION

SECTION 28. 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 is also the inherent responsibility of the Local Government Units as stated in DA AO 30 s. 2021 to provide necessary technical support to their constituents and facilitate issuances with regards to local zoning and regulations.

SECTION 29. RESTOCKING. Restocking to full capacity shall be allowed only when the RED zone category of an area shall be upgraded to PINK zone, provided that all the provision below shall be complied:

- a. The farm must register to the city/municipality, acquire necessary permits, and licenses, before proceeding with swine raising.
- b. Facilities must conform with minimum biosecurity standards [see Annex 9 of DA AO 7 s. 2021 and housing facility standards for swine farm (commercial and small-hold)].
- c. Acceptable animal waste disposal system.
- d. 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.
- e. 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]
- f. Include negative result in screening test for new raisers.
- g. Necessary local Business Permits and other necessary documentary requirements depending on the LGU guidelines.
- h. The farms must be registered with RSBSA and his farm must be geotagged by the city/municipality;
- i. Must agree to regular farm visit for health monitoring, surveillance and biosecurity evaluation, and;
- j. Submission of Weekly ASF Negative Monitoring Reports by the Biosecurity officers.

SECTION 30. FARM VISITATION. The farm owner shall agree to regular farm visitation for animal monitoring, surveillance and biosecurity evaluation and hence, accomplish the following.

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

SECTION 31. SEMI-ANNUAL TESTING. The farm and/or barangay shall undergo semi-annual 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 (6) months thereafter. Certificate of weekly monitoring issued by the BLGU and MLGU for the last six (6) months and a negative PCR test result of ASF and farm biosecurity evaluation/farm profile shall be required for the issuance of CFS-ASF.

CHAPTER XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 32. INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION. The DavSur ASF Task Force shall encourage the registration of all backyard and commercial swine farmers as well as local government units, and state colleges and universities, which implement respective hog fattening and breeding programs to the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) in order to avail the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) Swine Insurance Program. Any farmer or farmer cooperatives who shall express their intent to register to RSBSA shall first approach and register to their concerned C/MLGU. Upon verification of registration, the C/MLGU is obliged to assist the farmer or farmer cooperatives in the registration to RSBSA and the PCIC Swine Insurance Program.

The PCIC Swine Insurance Program provides free premium payments for RSBSA registered backyard raisers and discounted premium for commercial hog raisers. RSBSA registered and insured farmers can only claim the benefits of the insurance provided that the following conditions were met:

- a.) The farmer or farmer cooperatives must be registered with the concerned LGU;
- b.) The P/C/MLGUs have adapted a harmonized ordinance/executive order relevant to prevention and control of ASF;
- c.) The C/MLGU have prepared and implemented ASF control and prevention plan aligned with DA-RFO;
- d.) Farm operations must be compliant with the Biosecurity Level 1 standards or a level of farm biosecurity in compliance with minimum standards set by the Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PSCP), and;
- e.) Farmers, owners and staffs were trained in biosecurity measures.

In the case of mass culling of affected pigs that ASF positive confirmed based on DA Administrative Order no. 22 and DA Memorandum Circular No. 10, unregistered and registered farmers/farmer cooperatives who did not met the conditions stated on PCIC Livestock Mortality Insurance policy and guidelines can not avail any of the insurance benefits provided by PCIC. The terms and conditions stated herein are subject to change and adjustments by the PCIC. The P/C/MLGU shall inform the farmers/farmer cooperatives promptly for any changes in the insurance policy.

SECTION 33. CAPABILITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. The Davao del Sur ASF Task Force shall coordinate with Municipal/city ASF task force in the conduct of awareness campaigns to ensure all aspects relevant to BABay ASF will be cascaded and disseminated to the farmers. The Task force shall work with the allied industries, government units and all media resources of government in the conduct of IEC campaigns. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials shall be produced/reproduced and be distributed to all concerned LGUs, stakeholders and interested sectors.

The campaign shall also focus on ensuring 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.

CHAPTER XIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 34. APPROPRIATION. To carry out the provision of this order, a sum sufficient in amount shall be appropriated from the Provincial funds. Counterpart funding shall also be appropriated by C/MLGUs.

SECTION 35. PROHIBITED ACTS. Any person or entity found to have committed any of the following instances/acts shall be deemed in violation of this order:

- a. Tampering and falsification of documents such as but not limited to:
 - i. Veterinary Health Certificate
 - ii. Certificate Free Status on ASF
 - iii. Laboratory Test Results for ASF
 - iv. Weekly Negative Disease Monitoring Report
 - v. Biosecurity Evaluation Form
- b. Concealment of information
- c. Removal of diseased animals from quarantine area
- d. Movement of animals without necessary permits/documents
- e. Non-reporting/Delay in reporting
- f. Interference/disobedience to person in authority
- g. Refusal to farm inspection and conduct of surveillance
- h. Data privacy issues

- i. The entry of live pigs into the 1 kilometer radius Quarantine Area until the area is cleared for repopulation
- j. Switching of pigs
- k. Slaughter of animals outside the city or municipal slaughterhouse wherein the products are to be sold consumer.

SECTION 36. PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS. The Local Government Units shall penalize any person or entity found to have committed the instances/acts listed above according to existing national laws, rules and regulations.

SECTION 38. EFFECTIVITY. This Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until expressly revoked.

Done this 27th day of January 2022, in the Province of Davao del Sur.


MARC DOUGLAS IV C. CAGAS
Governor 

