



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Implementation of WOAH Standards on zoning and compartmentalisation : Key findings from the Observatory

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**Sub -regional training workshop on zoning and compartmentalisation
in the facilitation of safe trade, 28-30 April 2026**



- Members are encouraged to participate in the standard-setting process and eventually adopt the standards.
- But do we know if and how Members implement standards once they are adopted?

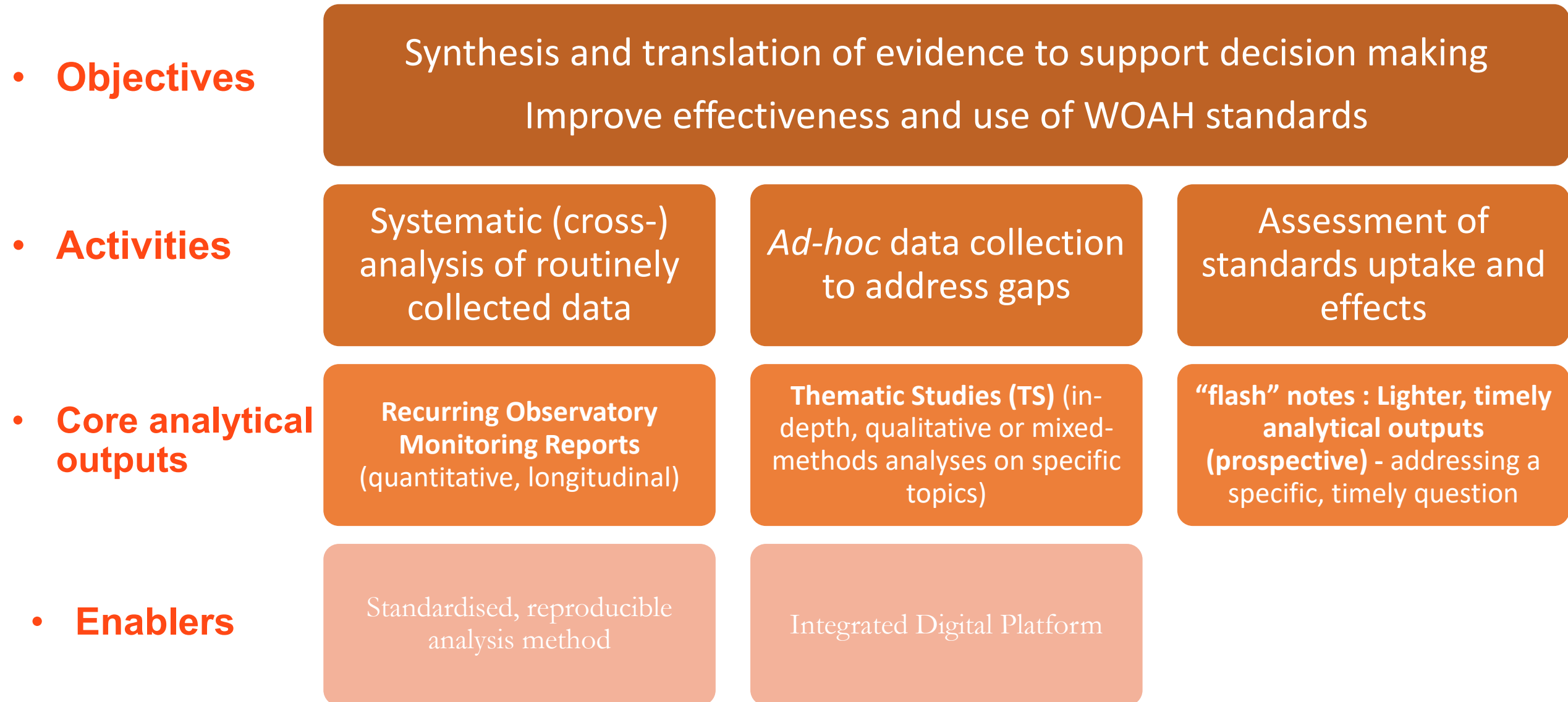
The adoption of the **Resolution N°36** by the World Assembly of Delegates at the 2018 General Session.

The Assembly recommends that:

“The OIE develop an Observatory to monitor the implementation of its international standards, to increase transparency and to identify constraints and difficulties faced by Members”



The Observatory programme



Implementation of WOAAH standards on zoning and compartmentalisation

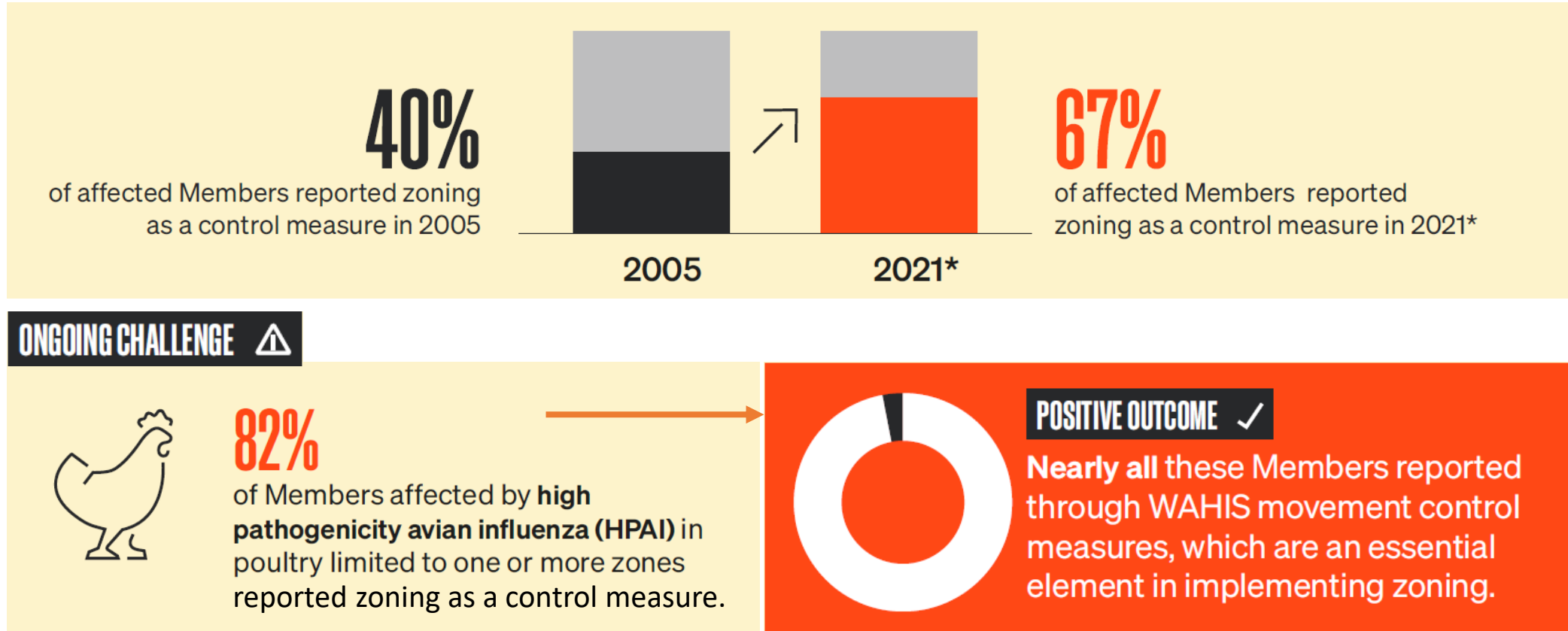
The Second Observatory Monitoring Report
Key highlights – results and recommendations



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Zoning as a control measure was reported by...





Key recommendations derived from these indicators

To WOA:

Continue monitoring the proportion of Members reporting zoning as a control measure among those reporting a disease as limited to one or more zone(s). The updated version of the Disease Notification Procedure for 2024 advises that a disease limited to one or more zones should lead to the application of relevant control measures, such as zoning and movement control, among others.

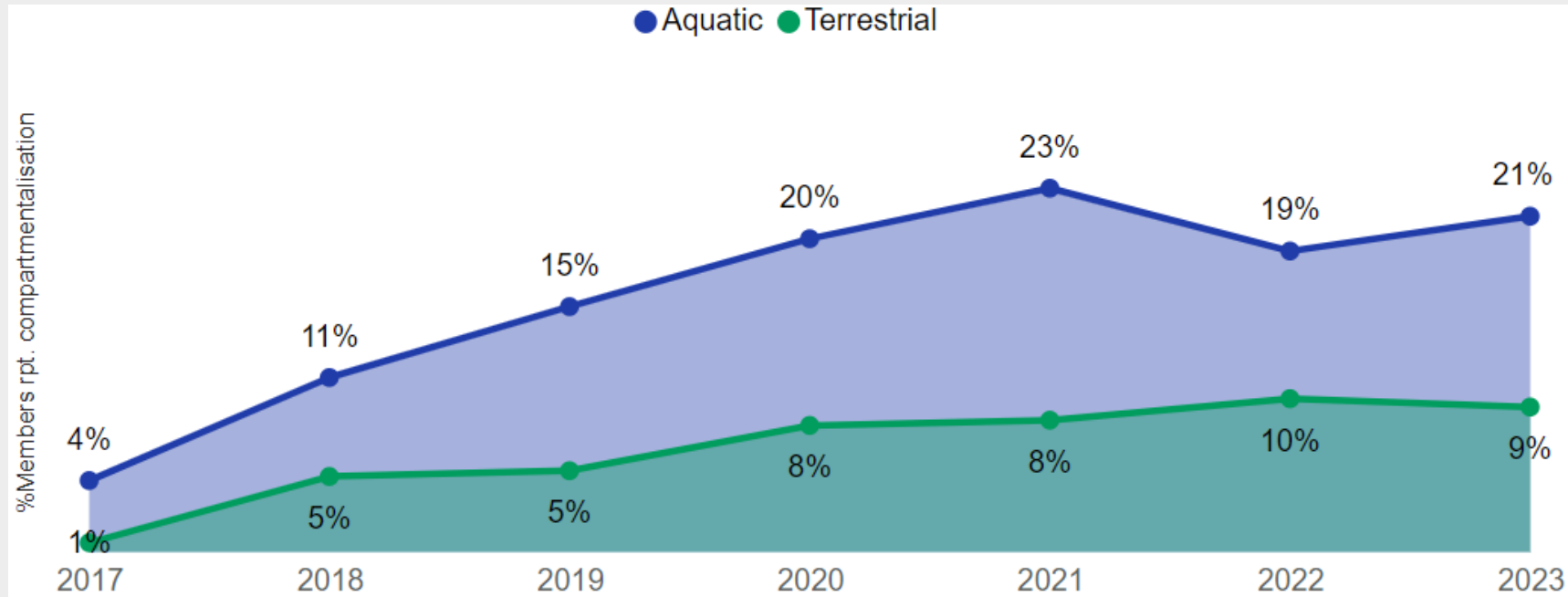
To Members:

When reporting a disease as 'limited to one or more zones', accurately reflect the control measures implemented, such as zoning and movement control.



Compartmentalisation

Percentage of affected Members reporting compartmentalisation as a control measure



- **6** out of **35** assessed Members showed progress by scoring higher LoA since their last PVS evaluation (2006-2023) in critical competency relevant to **compartmentalisation**.



Key recommendations derived from these indicators

Recommendations to Members

- Consider broader application of zoning and/or compartmentalisation standards, in conjunction with WOAHA mechanisms such as official recognition of status and self-declaration, as these may facilitate bilateral trade agreements.
- Participate in the PVS Recommendations Impact Evaluation and understand the actions taken by other Members in this area.

Recommendations to WOAHA

- Promote WOAHA mechanisms for official recognition of status or self-declarations for zones and compartments by facilitating Member exchanges through a dedicated forum or workshop to showcase and share effective practices and address common challenges.
- Continue monitoring Members' progress with CCs over time to assess the impact of WOAHA support, including through impact evaluation of PVS Recommendations.



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Use, challenges and impact of zoning by WOAH Members in relation to Avian influenza, African swine fever, and Foot and mouth disease

An Observatory thematic study

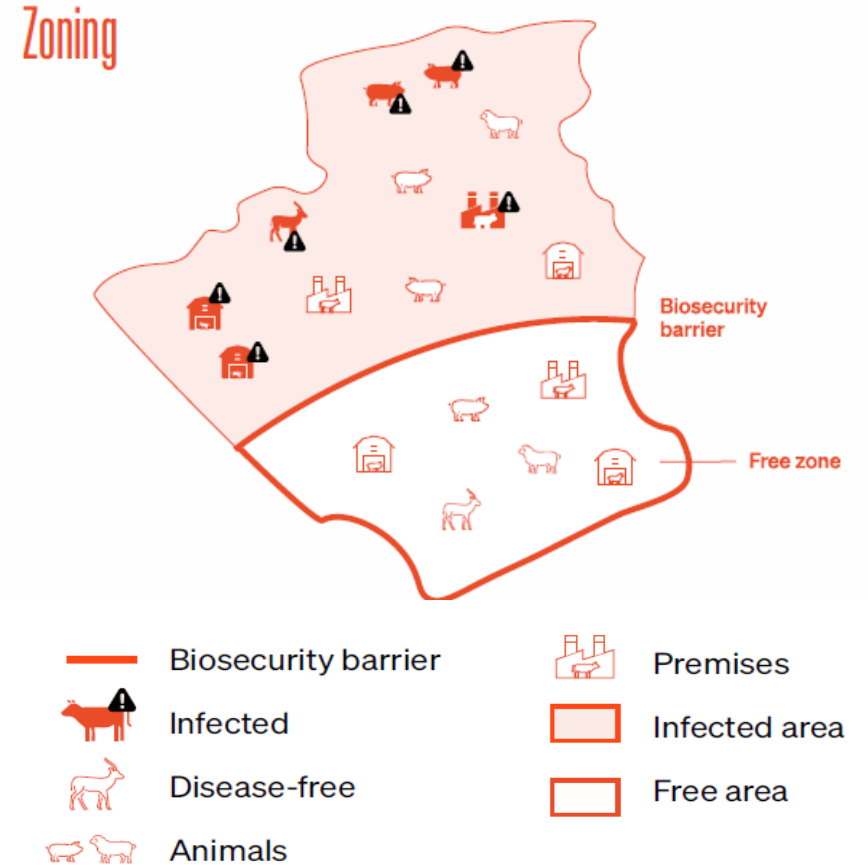


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CONTEXT

- The international standards of WOAAH on zoning support Members to prevent and control disease spread and contribute to ensuring the safe trade of animals and their products. [*Terrestrial Code* [Chapters 4.4.](#)]
- Recognised value of zoning (e.g. Hafi et al., 2022)
- However, the effective implementation of zoning standards remain challenging (Funes et al., 2020) (Kahn, 2018).
- Important to have a global evaluation of use and impact of zoning, as well as challenges associated with its implementation
- Chapter 4.X: New chapter on implementation of zoning
- WOAAH Observatory launched the thematic study in 2023





Objectives of this study



The case studies of Avian influenza, African swine fever and Foot and mouth disease in WOAHA Members from 2018 to 2022

Use and objectives
of zoning

Integration of WOAHA
standards related to
zoning into
legislation/practices

Challenges related to
using zoning

Benefits

Recognition by trading
partner(s)

Factors associated to
zone acceptance



Material – Methods

**Time frame:
Years 2018 to
2022**

3 diseases

Questionnaire
HPAI

Questionnaire
ASF

Questionnaire
FMD

Phase 1:

**Quantitative description of the results:
vertical analysis of survey data**

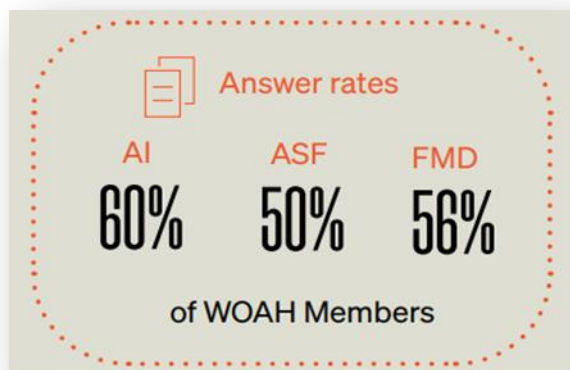
Phase 2:

**what are the factors associated with
zoning acceptance by trading partners
(full or partial vs. no acceptance)?**

Perception vs statistical associations
(Chi squared and odds ratios for categorical variables & Kruskal Wallis &
pair-wise comparison for quantitative variables)



Answer rate



Region	Avian influenza	African swine fever	Foot and mouth disease
Africa (n=53 Members)	21 (40%)	14 (26%)	21 (40%)
Americas (n=32 Members)	22 (69%)	23 (72%)	22 (69%)
Asia-Pacific (n=34 Members)	23 (68%)	22 (65%)	22 (65%)
Europe (n=52 Members)	35 (67%)	33 (63%)	31 (60%)
Middle East (n=12 Members)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)	7 (58%)
Total (n=183 Members)	109 (60%)	92 (50%)	103 (56%)



Results - Use of Zoning

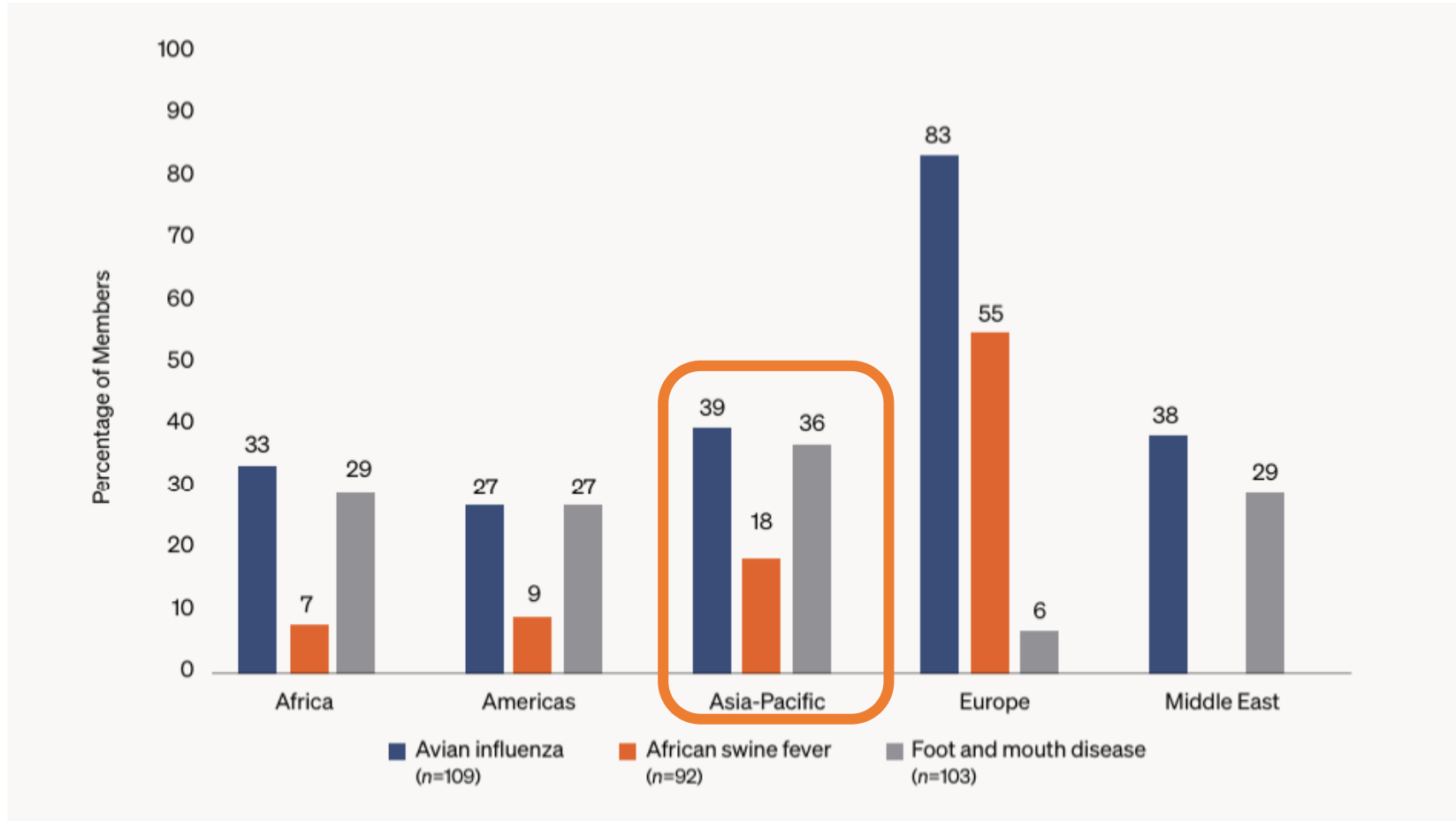
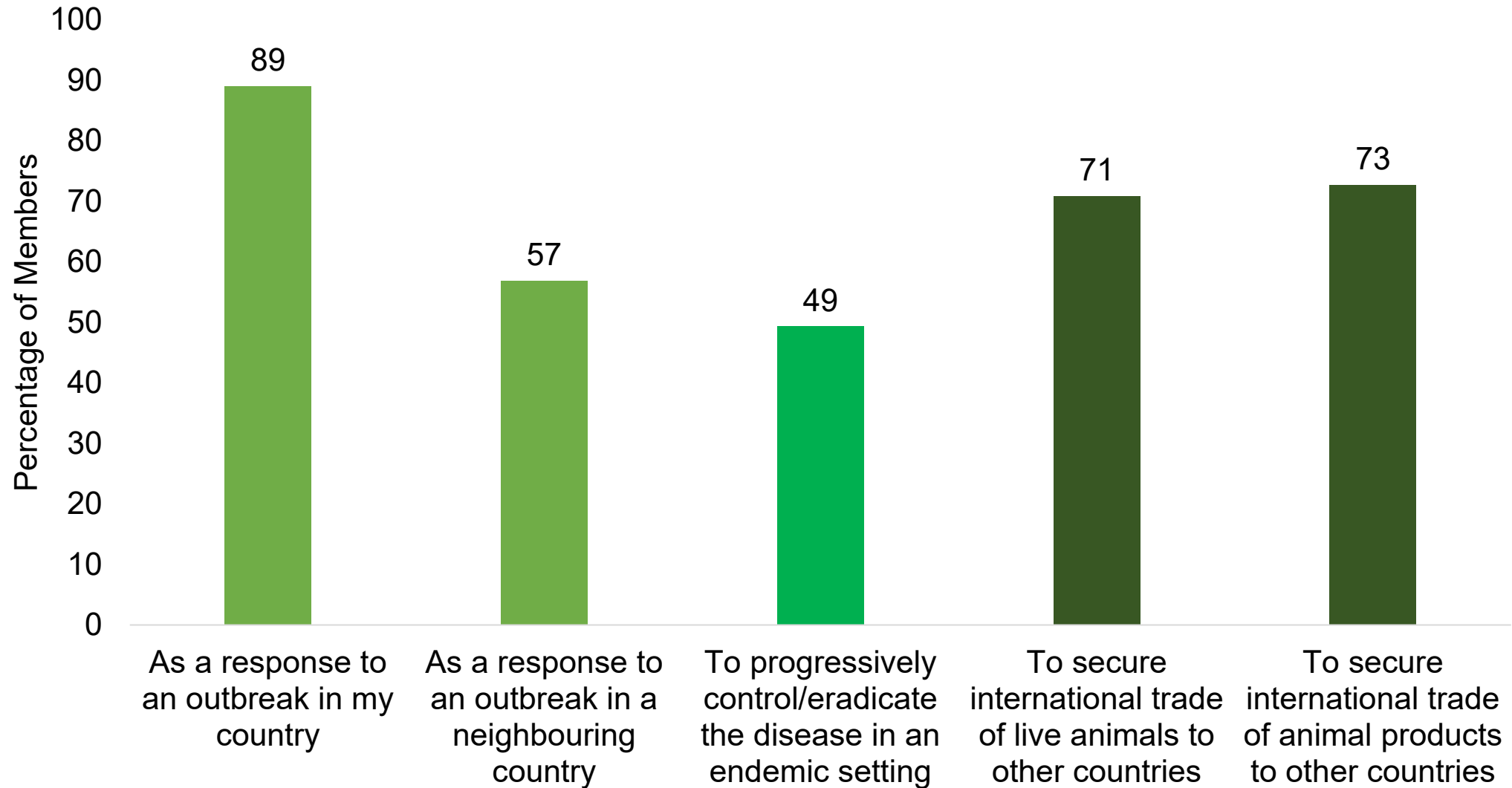


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of Members reporting having established and practically implemented zones for avian influenza (blue), African swine fever (orange) and foot and mouth disease (grey) over the period 2022–2018, presented by WOA region

Percentages were calculated based on the total number of responding Members for each of the three diseases and in each of the five WOA regions

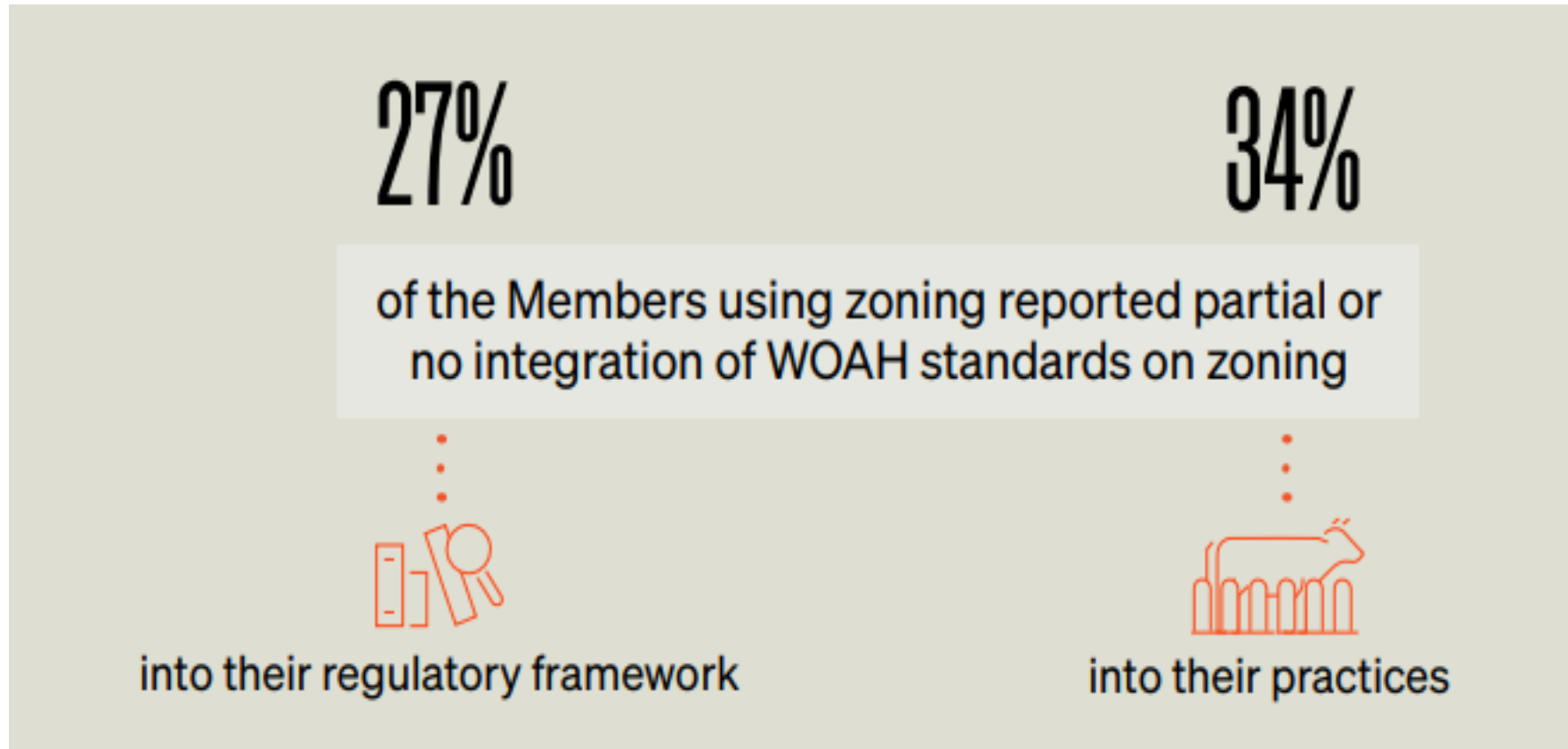


Results - Objectives of zoning

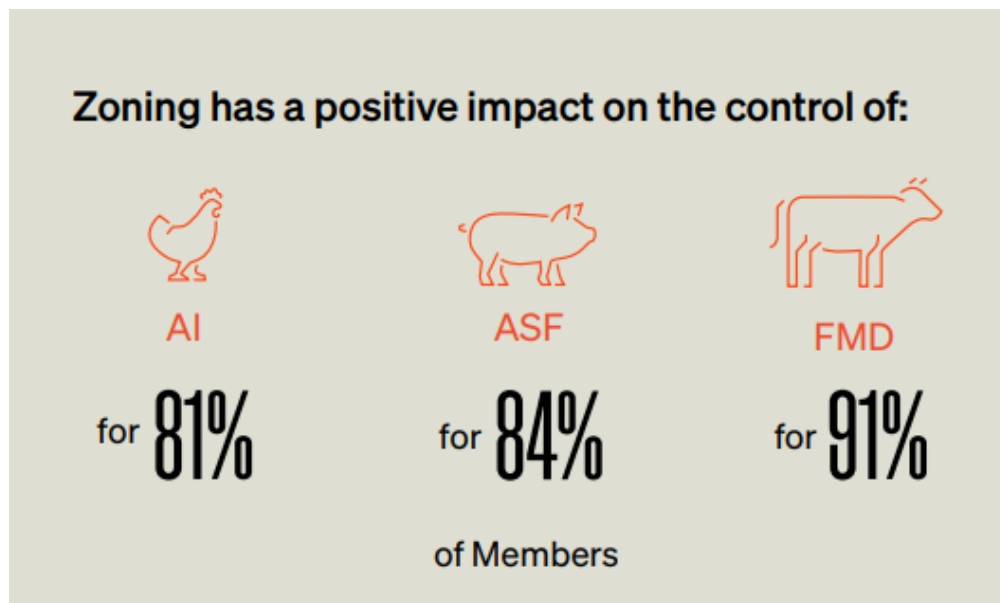




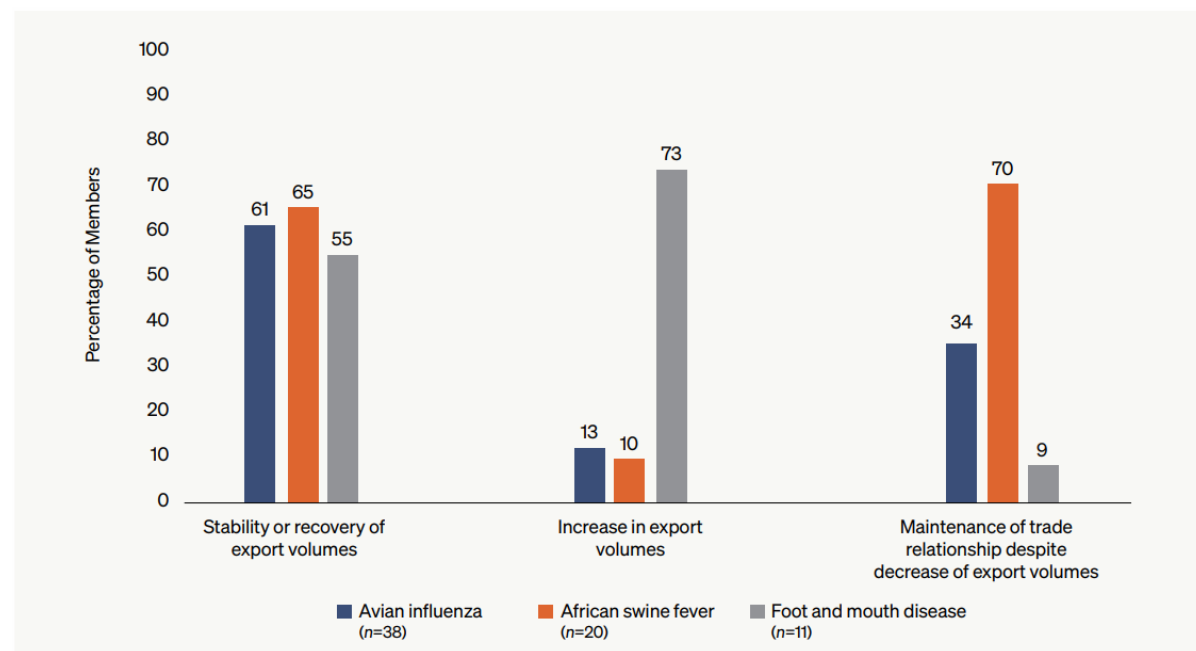
Results - Integration of WOAH standards into legislation



Positive impact of zoning in disease control



Positive impact of zoning in terms of trade (exporters)

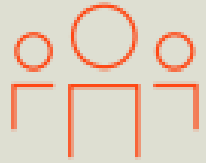


Percentage distribution of Members showing the impact of zone acceptance on trade for avian influenza (blue), African swine fever (orange) and foot and mouth disease (grey)



Results - Challenges associated with zoning

The top challenges for implementing zoning are:



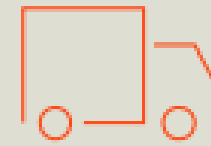
Staffing of
Veterinary
Services



Enforcement
of biosecurity
requirements



Laboratory
diagnosis



Animal identification,
traceability and
control of internal
movements



Political
support

**Acceptance of zones
by trading partners**

- can take up more than **two years**, e.g. in half of the acceptance requests related to AI or ASF



Results - Factors associated with zoning acceptance by trading partners





Some considerations of the materials and methods



SATISFYING PARTICIPATION
RATE TO SURVEY



LIMITATIONS FOR SOME
QUESTIONS BASED ON
PERCEPTIONS OF
RESPONDENTS



LIMITATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS
OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH
ZONE ACCEPTANCE, LIMITED
SAMPLE SIZE AND QUALITY OF
DATA – WOULD YOU BE USEFUL
TO EXPAND TO MORE DISEASES
OR YEARS



Recommendations

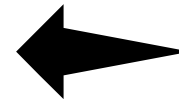
RECOMMENDATIONS

..... Members

- Ensure that all the prerequisites (e.g. surveillance, identification and traceability system) are in place before considering establishing zones
- Assess if they have the capacity and resources required to effectively implement and maintain zoning and perform cost-benefit analyses
- Integrate zoning-related WOA H standards into their legislative framework and practices
- Invest and prioritise the development/maintenance of robust certification systems and transparency to build trust with trading partners
- Raise challenges they face at WOA H forums, share experience with other Members and seek support and capacity building, when needed



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Full analysis from [WOAH Observatory!](#)



Questions ?

Thank you



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