



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

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24 November 2025

18th Conference of the Regional  
commission for the Middle East





- 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”*



Gather data and insights regarding the implementation of WOAH standards

Identify areas where the implementation of WOAH standards falls short and provide recommendations and calls for action

Disseminate information, while preserving confidentiality

**Overarching goal:** Improve effectiveness and use of WOAH standards



Quantitative approach

## Monitoring report

Existing datasets are used

A wide range of standards are reviewed

A high-level assessment of the level of implementation of these standards is performed

The main deliverables are published every 5 years

Quantitative/Qualitative approach

## Thematic studies

New, ad hoc data is collected

A small set of standards on a specific topic of interest are reviewed

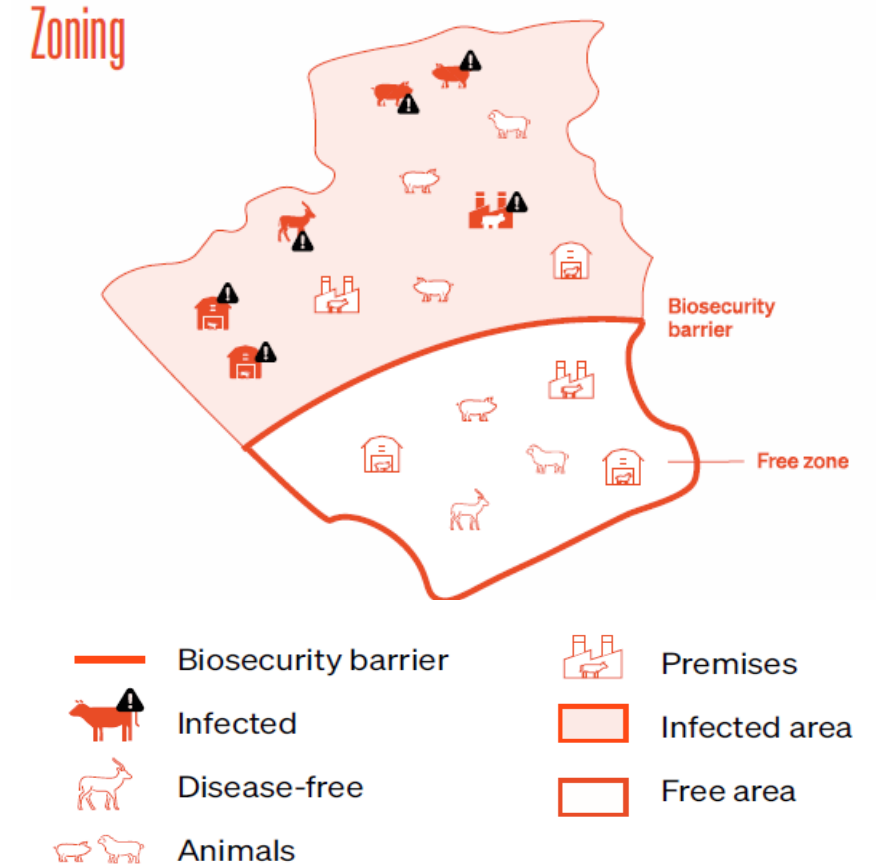
The barriers and/or success factors to the implementation of these standards are assessed

Deliverables are published at least once a year





- 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





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

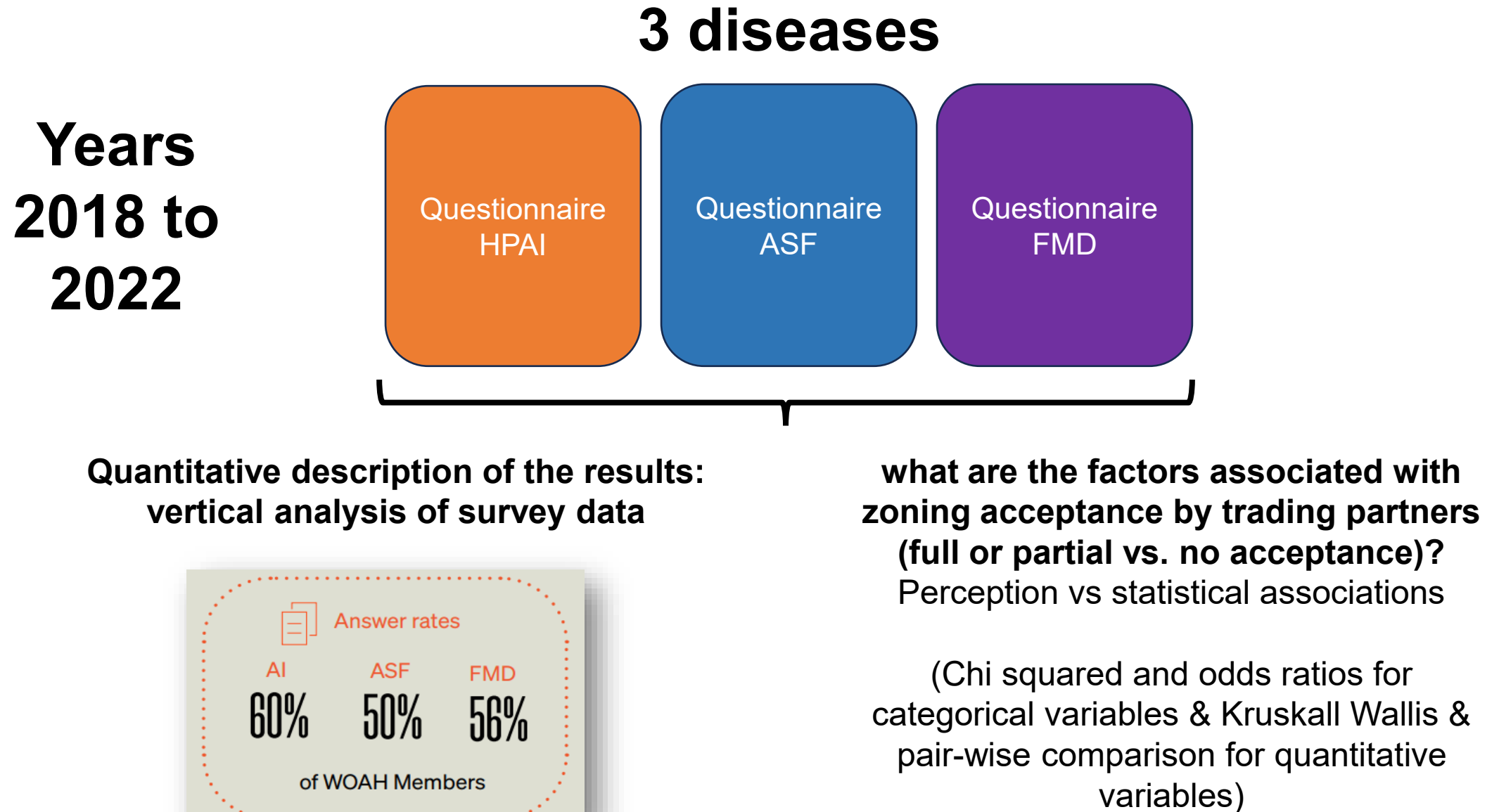
Integration of WOAHA  
standards related to  
zoning into  
legislation/practices

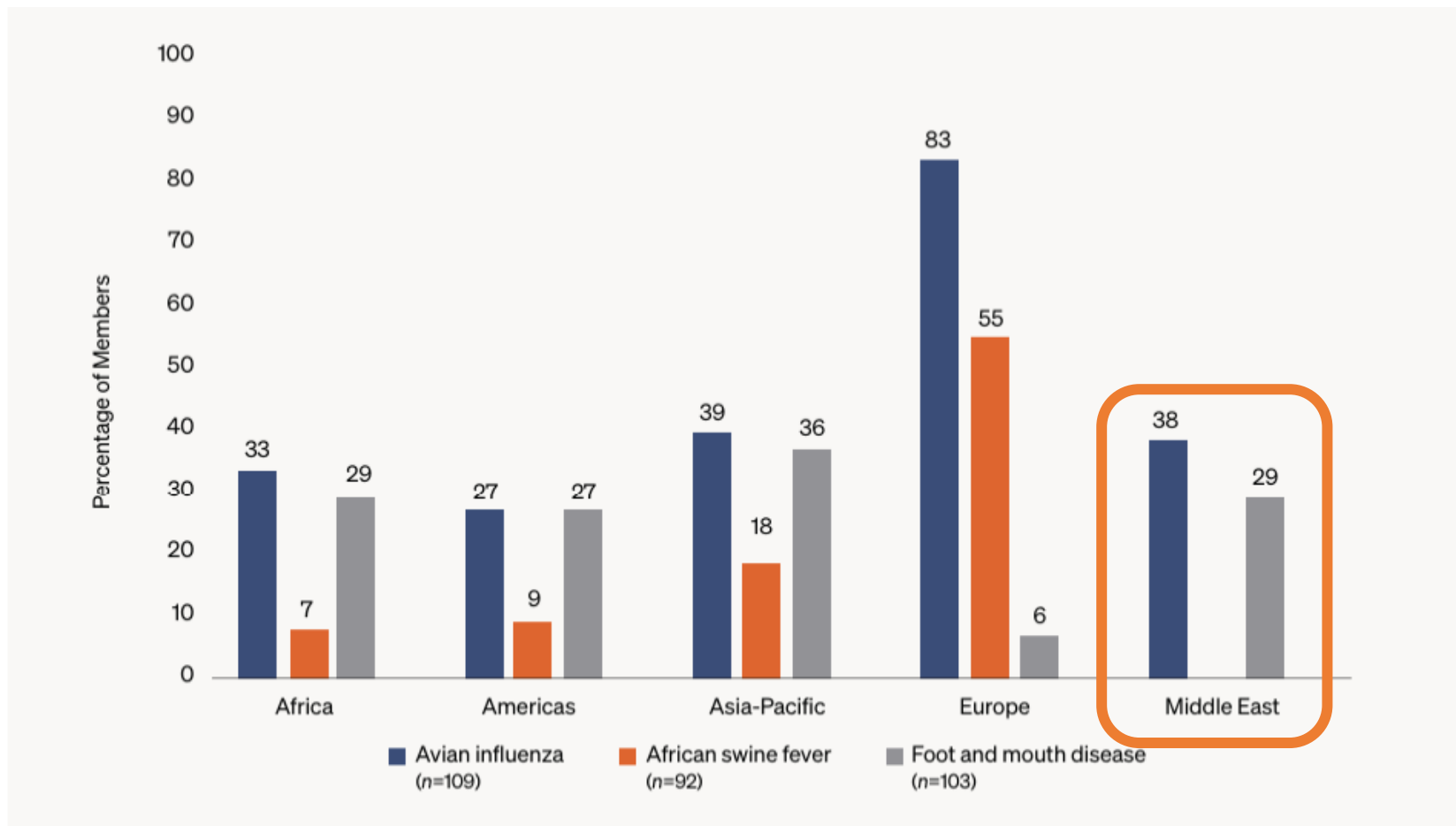
Challenges related to  
using zoning

Benefits

Recognition by trading  
partner(s)

Factors associated to  
zone acceptance





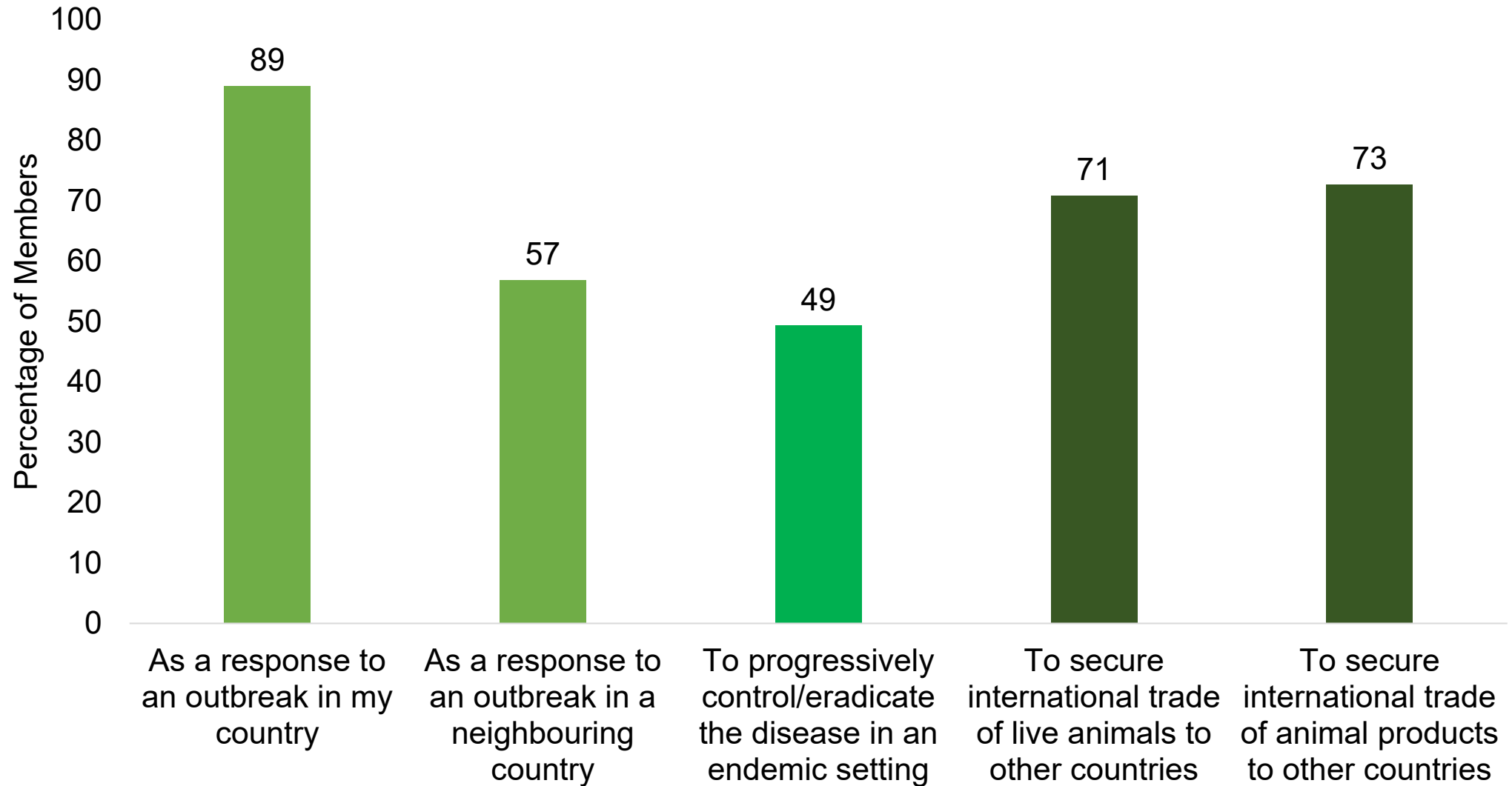
**Figure 2.** Percentage distribution of Members reporting having established and practically implemented zones for avian influenza (blue), African swine fever (orange) and foot and mouth disease (grey) over the period 2022–2018, presented by WOA region

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





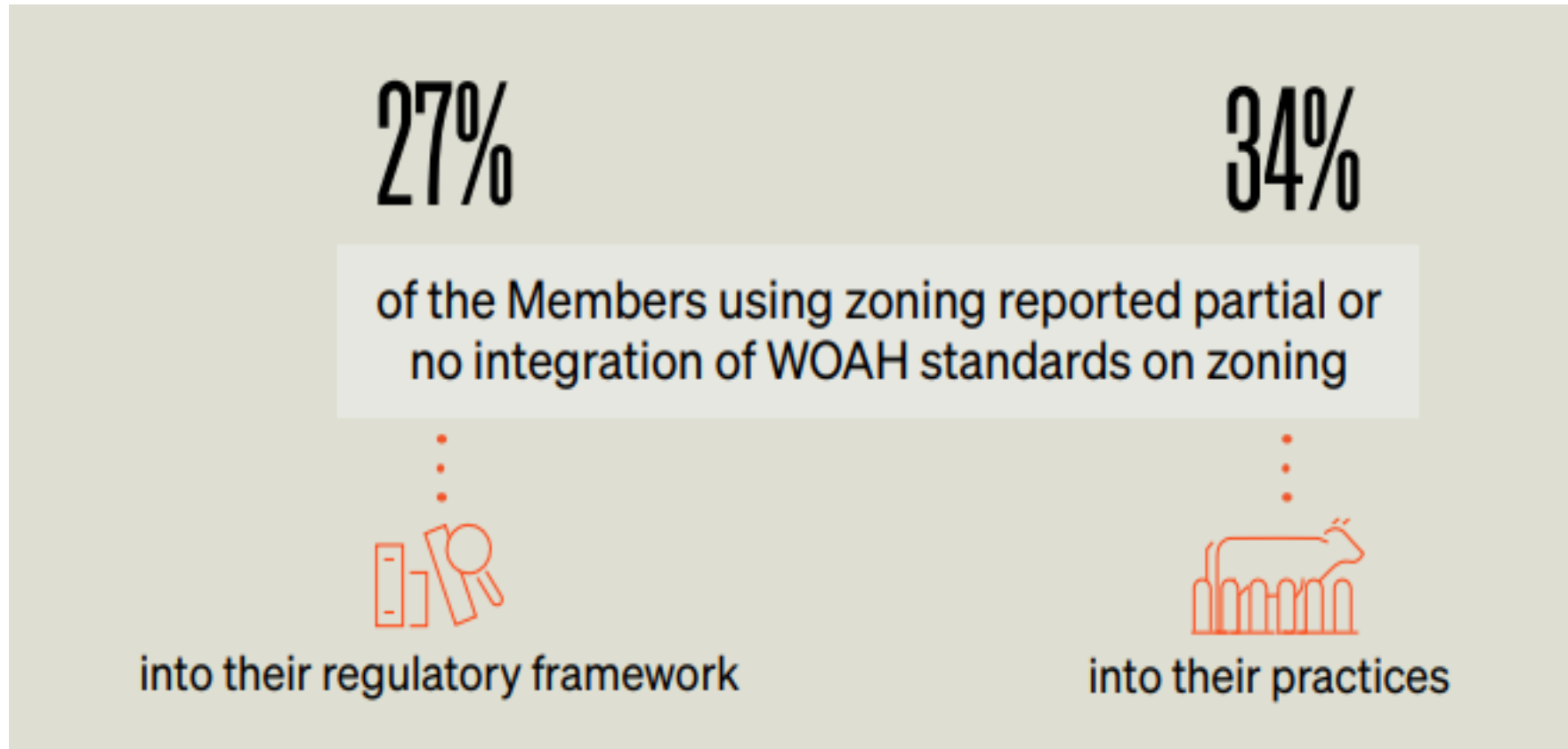
# Results - Objectives of zoning





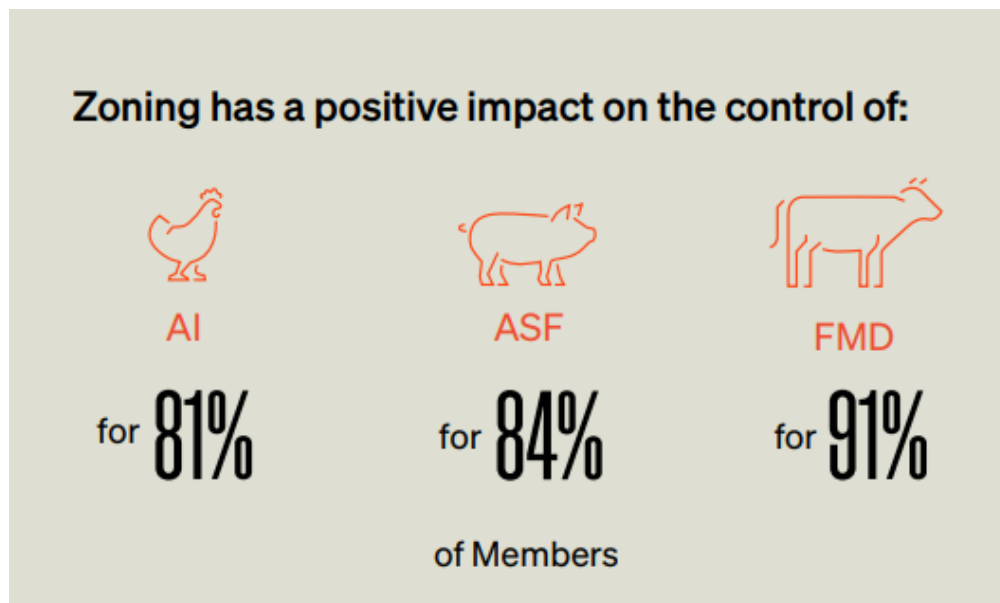
# Results - Integration of WOAH standards into legislation

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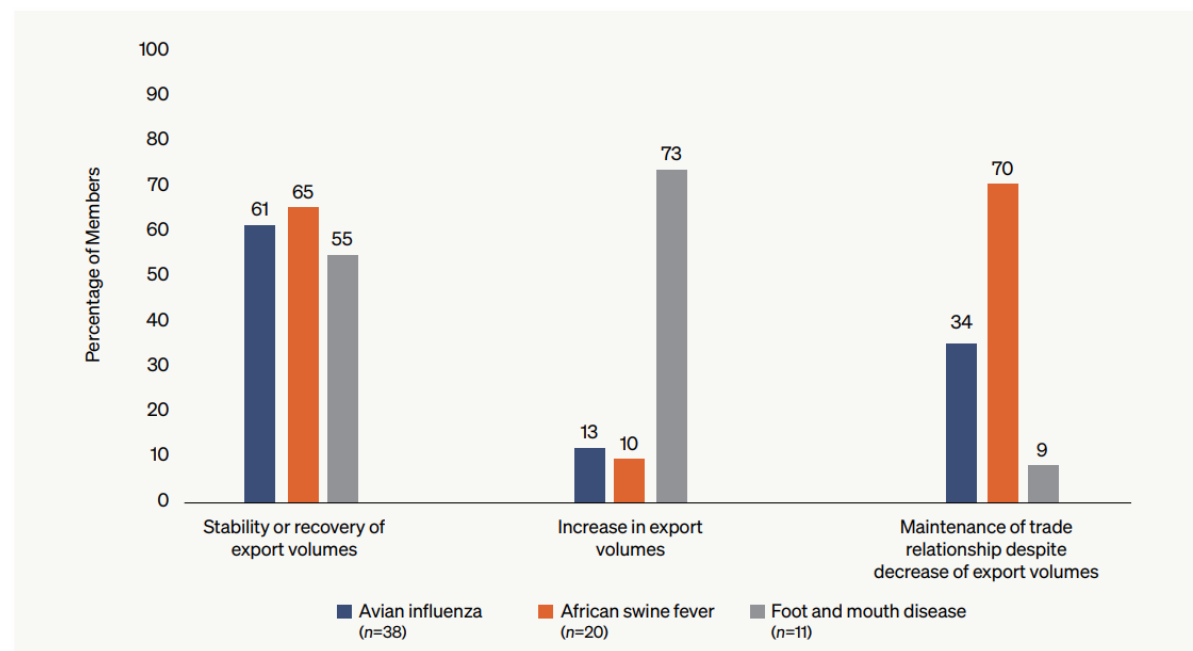




## Positive impact of zoning in disease control



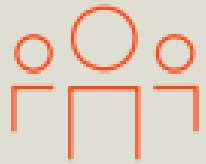
## Positive impact of zoning in terms of trade (exporters)



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)



The top challenges for implementing zoning are:



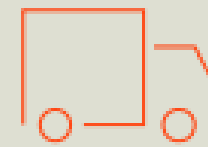
Staffing of  
Veterinary  
Services



Enforcement  
of biosecurity  
requirements



Laboratory  
diagnosis



Animal identification,  
traceability and  
control of internal  
movements



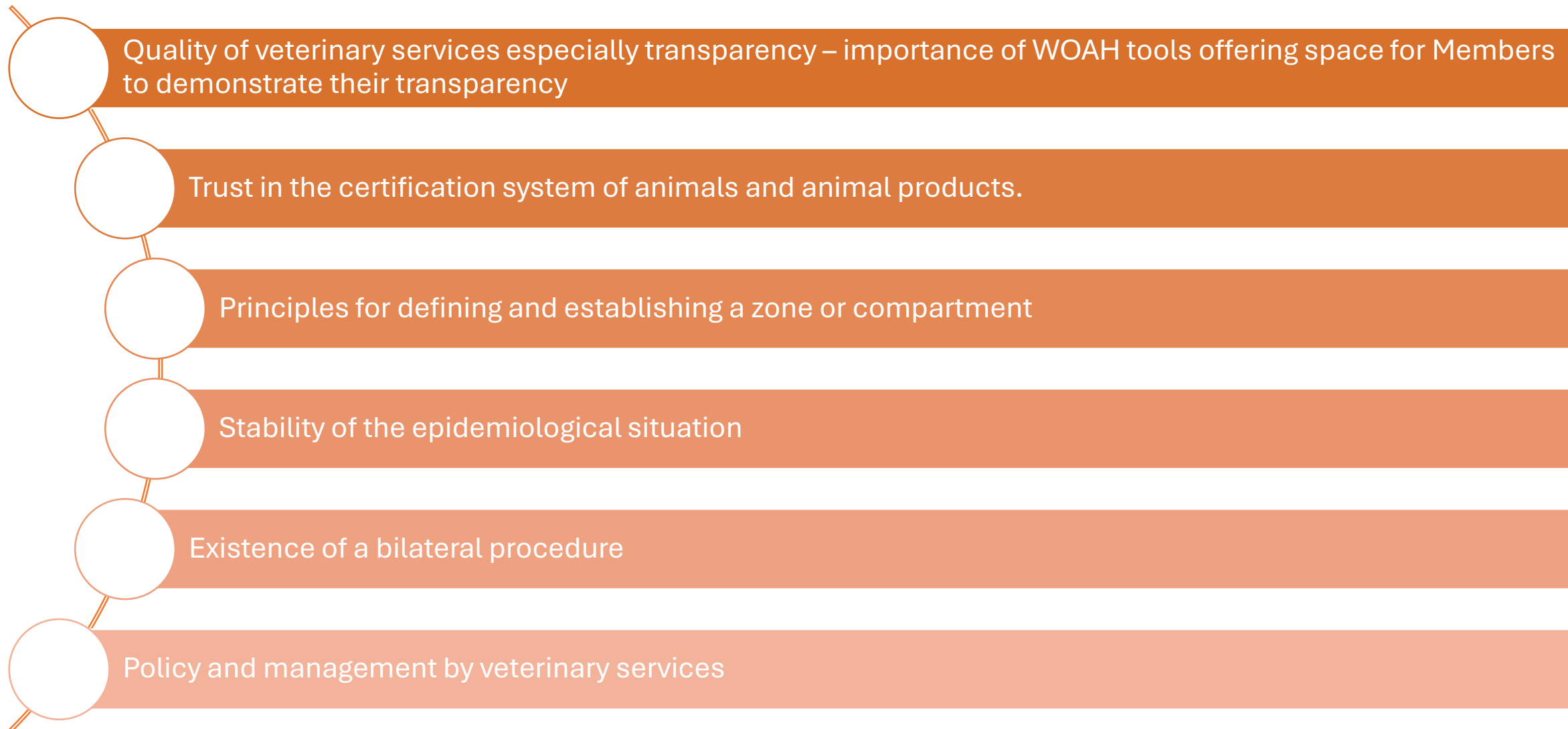
Political  
support

**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<sup>14</sup>







# Some considerations of the materials and methods

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SATISFYING PARTICIPATION  
RATE TO SURVEY



LIMITATIONS FOR SOME  
QUESTIONS BASED ON  
PERCEPTIONS OF  
RESPONDENTS



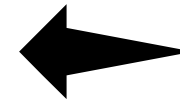
LIMITATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS  
OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH  
ZONE ACCEPTANCE, LIMITED  
SAMPLE SIZE AND QUALITY OF  
DATA – WOULD YOU BE USEFUL  
TO EXPAND TO MORE DISEASES  
OR YEARS



## RECOMMENDATIONS

### ..... 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



Full analysis from [WOA H Observatory](#)!

# Thank you!

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World Organisation  
for Animal Health

