

## NFAHW Council Governance Forum: Breakout Session Feedback on Possible Governance Models

	Australian-style partnership	Pan Canadian Farmed Animal Health Network	US-Style Capacity Building
Pros	Shared cost and responsibility Clearly defined expectations Highly collaborative Proactive and strategic Full scope – from planning to implementation Good branding Good conflict resolution	Creates national champion Engagement at more senior level Increased resources/capacity Flexible technical committees Action/policy oriented Funding template is already in place Would encourage consensus-based resolutions	Formalized     Well managed     Achieve effective clearinghouse for stakeholder views     Tradition and respect     Good information sharing and better communication     Some felt that cost burden would be low     Creates a community     Can being to develop without government buy-in
Cons	Welfare is a separate mandate     Surveillance is weaker     Australia has isolated geographic conditions     Challenges of developing an equitable funding formula     Demands more resources from industry     Canadian federalism challenge	Could be expensive and unwieldy to roll all 14 CVOs into the organization and have high industry participation Could favour CVO/ government voice over industry Need to determine balance between technically-driven positions and consensusbuilding	Sometimes protracted debates     Lobbying vs. policy partnership     No decision-making authority     Time to establish credibility     Broad mandate difficult
Building Blocks	Identify driver or champion     Formal commitments from all stakeholders     Establish clear timelines     Achieve critical mass, but not necessarily full consensus     Build industry capacity     Map gaps in existing regime     Determine how to achieve an equitable system	Identify champion – CVO or DM?     Formalize stakeholder relationships     Establish timelines     Leverage existing models     Define scope of goals     Determine cost sharing partnership     Clarify roles of technical vs. representational delegates to decision making bodies	Identify and get the buy-in of key stakeholders and players     Identify champion     Effective marketing and communications to build credibility and strength of the brand

Implementation costs	Unknown fiscal future due to the need to rationalize industry and government and reduce duplication     Longer process sometimes requires more money     Would need: seed money, new funding, in-kind contributions	Comparative low cost, because build off existing funding and secretariat Could follow existing funding template and then gradually move to larger funding Could look to federal government and seek similar funding to Public Health Network Equity and shared costs, pooling of resources Need to bring in more policy staff for capacity building, which requires more funding	Limited cost implications a big advantage in the current environment
Regulatory or Legal Changes	<ul> <li>Identify framework to provide authority to partners</li> <li>Examine regulations and legislation, consider a new Act, formal MOUs</li> </ul>	No regulatory or legal changes required	No legislative or regulatory changes required
Implementation priorities	<ul> <li>Develop business case</li> <li>Seek acceptance from all stakeholders</li> <li>Agreement in principle at the highest level</li> <li>Consultations with stakeholders</li> <li>Branding</li> <li>Adapt model to Canadian context</li> <li>Think big picture</li> <li>Establish trust, start agendasetting</li> <li>Seek buy-in of stakeholders</li> <li>Incremental implementation</li> <li>NFAHW Council should play lead role</li> <li>Opportunity to pool resources</li> <li>Establish clear accountabilities</li> <li>The need for political will</li> </ul>	Develop business case, sell the project, find a champion, connect to DM-level, and bring all the stakeholders together     Create a code of practice     Enhance capacity     Report to ADM then DM-level     Buy-in of industry/government     Rigorous consultation and better integration of CCCVO and PHAC     NFAHW Council should lead change     Create working groups	Better Communication     Stakeholder buy-in     Cost efficiency     Sustainable funding from government/industry     Build off current Council structure     Expand to make more inclusive     Set objectives, meet quarterly     Leveraging the current positive momentum
Environmental Scan	Due to fiscal constraints of government and industry, need priority setting and collaboration     Recognize potential resistance to change: bureaucratic, money required, control, accountability     Importance of getting stakeholder buy-in     Increasing maturity of stakeholders and interest in engaging     Different sectoral perspectives exist	Cash is tight, but this could actually present an opportunity to take innovative approaches and challenge assumptions Consumers are better educated: e.g. concerns around animal health and use of antibiotics and hormones On the other hand, there could be an "immunity factor" people are growing accustomed to health risks after multiple incidents	There is a need to clarify the respective needs of health and welfare

## **Cross-Model Themes**

- Develop business case (before and after org charts, associated costs)
- Generate stakeholder buy-in including consultations
- Map gaps
- Clarify approach to animal welfare
- Establish council leadership (mandate & identify champions)
- · Build council policy capacity
- Engage government at more senior level
- Advocate consolidation within federal government
- Increase collaboration with PHAC
- Redefine model for Canadian context
- Create a coalition of the willing
- Pilot projects
- Create a story through branding

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Stages of Implementation

- Clarify the Welfare and Health Components
- Expand the membership list for each area to ensure it's all inclusive
- Broaden the subject matter experts to ensure that discussions are holistic
- Establish the structure and mechanism to establish and address priority areas

## mplementation processes