

MOVING the Pan-Canadian Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever FORWARD

Progress Report – March 31, 2023



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Executive Summary

Canada is better prepared to respond to an African swine fever (ASF) incursion thanks to the concerted efforts of governments and industry working together on the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF. Beginning in 2018, senior level discussions led to the development of a framework to prevent and control ASF. Multi-stakeholder working groups were established to identify gaps, and complete the activities required to close the gaps, within the four pillars of the framework. The ASF Executive Management Board (EMB) was created to provide strategic direction and guidance on the Action Plan.

ASF response planning is critically important for Canada due to the size of the pork industry and our reliance on export markets. If ASF was confirmed, all borders would close to Canadian pork resulting in a surplus of hogs, insufficient and inequitable depopulation ability, and devastating animal welfare and mental health consequences. The industry would be devastated, and many producers would not recover, but this can be reduced with response planning to ensure Canada is better prepared and can recover more quickly.

Great strides have been made in generating awareness of the issues across the industry and connecting with non-traditional partners including the Canadian Council on Invasive Species, North American Feral Swine Groups, and Indigenous groups to generate a more fulsome understanding and supported response plan. Federal, provincial, territorial, industry (FPTI) working groups have been established within the four pillars to approach planning and prevention activities through a One health, One welfare lens and with a system-thinking approach. The working groups encourage collaboration between the value-chain members and ensure the results support the objectives of all members. This approach has built strong working relationships and trust between industry, government, and associations that will be beneficial in ensuring timely and equitable decisions on response and business continuity activities if an ASF enters Canada.

Within the four pillars significant progress has been made to address biosecurity and prevention, preparedness planning, business continuity and coordinated communications. Some activities (i.e., surveillance) get established and then become ongoing activities while specific projects (i.e., a reference document) have been completed. Examples of the types of ASF Action Plan projects/activities that have been established/completed include biosecurity communication tools and benchmark studies, border service detector dog programs, strategy documents, training activities, (courses and materials), government and industry response plans, response timelines, disease simulation exercises, a depopulation method reference document, an industry depopulation plan, a gap analysis and inventory on depopulation tools and training expertise, depopulation equipment development, mitigation risk movement recommendations in a high-risk ASF situation, surveillance programs and reporting, research studies, zoning standards, trade negotiations and agreements, compartmentalization program requirements, FPTI consultations on business continuity, cost-sharing models and considerations, an industry preparedness funding program, communication plans, exercises, workshops, surveys and media monitoring.

Often the results of a project/activity can result in additional work or next steps to fully address the original issue. For example, the strategy on invasive wild pigs was published so the logical next step is implementation. Continued efforts and/or new projects moving forward as of April 1, 2023 include publishing biosecurity standards and incorporating them into on-farm programming, feral swine eradication, Indigenous engagement, emergency response plan updates, response planning and depopulation exercises, addressing gaps in the integrated emergency response plan, developing operational plans for depopulation, disposal, and mitigation risk movement recommendations in a high-risk ASF situation, promoting mutual aid agreements, mental health supports, wild pig surveillance, outbreak and post outbreak surveillance planning, permitting criteria, trade negotiations, compartmentalization program acceptance, FPTI business continuity consultations, hog supply response options, inter-operational communications, finalizing the emergency communications guide, and coordinating an ASF Forum in 2024.

The Pan Canadian Action Plan on ASF has allowed the government, industry, and associations to work together in peacetime to identify the major issues and develop thoughtful and appropriate prevention, preparedness, business continuity and communications plans and programming to address the many and varied issues that would arise should an ASF incursion occur. The ASF EMB appreciates that while there is more work to be done with ASF prevention and emergency planning government and industry partners are much better prepared and will continue to work collaboratively with to further the ASF action plan objectives.

Acronyms

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
AHC	Animal Health Canada
ASF	African swine fever
ASF EMB	African swine fever - Executive Management Board
ASF-HSP	African swine fever - Hazard Specific Plan
ASF-IPP	African swine fever - Industry Preparedness Program
CAHSS	Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System
CAP	Canadian Agricultural Partnership
CBSA	Canada Border Services Agency
CCIS	Canadian Council on Invasive Species
CCVO	Council of Chief Veterinary Officers
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CMC	Canadian Meat Council
COP	Compartment Operators Program
CPC	Canadian Pork Council
CVMA	Canadian Veterinary Medical Association
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPT	Federal/provincial/territorial
FPTI	Federal/provincial/territorial/industry
IERP	Integrated Emergency Response Plan
PPO	Provincial Pork Organization
S-CAP	Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WG	Working group
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health

Introduction

The introduction of African swine fever (ASF) to Canada would have such a devastating effect on the swine industry that a multi-faceted project, the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF, was initiated in 2019. Animal Health Canada (AHC) coordinates Canada's ASF planning, preparedness, and readiness for response. The ASF Executive Management Board (ASF-EMB) was established to bring together federal/provincial/territorial (FPT) governments and industry representatives to provide guidance and to prioritize activities to prevent the risk of ASF introduction and spread in Canada. This report articulates the origin of the ASF Action Plan, governance, project progress, and next steps. The work being done to meet the objectives requires extensive collaboration between FPT governments, industry, academia, and other stakeholders at all levels.

Background

ASF has been spreading rapidly throughout parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa in the past 10 years and it has been reported in Haiti and the Dominican Republic since 2021. The virus causes fever, internal bleeding, and high mortality rates in pigs. Severe strains will kill almost 100 percent of infected pigs. It is contagious and can spread between pigs through direct and indirect contact with other infected pigs or pig products as well as contaminated farm equipment, feed, and clothing. ASF only affects members of the pig family. There is no treatment or vaccine for ASF.¹

Canada's pork industry is valued at \$24 billion² and employs over 45,000 individuals in the production and processing sector³. Approximately 70 percent of Canadian pork is exported⁴. If a single case of ASF was reported in Canada, borders would close for Canadian pork putting the industry in crisis. The ensuing emergency response would need to address eradicating the virus and non-disease response activities resulting from a surplus of domestic hogs.

Origin of the African Swine Fever Forum, Framework, and Executive Management Board

Beginning in 2018 high-level discussions on the need for a consensus meeting or forum on ASF were held on the margins of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Conference of the Regional Commissions for the Americas. Canada's Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO), the US CVO, the WOAH Director General, the WOAH Regional Representative for the Americas, the Senior Veterinary Advisor for the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), and others discussed the need for a coordinated ASF strategy for the Americas. After the conference, there was a follow-up discussion between Canada's Minister of Agriculture and the US Secretary of Agriculture. Coordinating an ASF Forum for the Americas became a top priority⁵.

In April 2019, the ASF Forum was held in Ottawa to advance regional cooperation in preventing and mitigating the impact of ASF in the Americas. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) led the event with support from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), provincial governments and the industry. It brought together over 150 delegates from 15 countries including representatives from the CFIA, AAFC, FAO, WOAH, USDA, provincial governments, industry, academia, and other stakeholders. The ASF Forum resulted in revisions to the *Revised Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever*, key messages, and the shared understanding between all participants, that the time to act is now. Work on the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF (the project stemming from the *Revised Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever*) was initiated following the Forum.

1 CFIA website, May 14, 2021. <https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/african-swine-fever/fact-sheet/eng/1306993248674/1306993787261>

2 Canadian Pork Council website, 2023. www.cpc-ccp.com/sustainability

3 Animal Health Canada website, 2023. www.animalhealthcanada.ca/pdfs/20%20237_ASF_Action%20Plan_v7.pdf

4 Canadian Pork Council website, 2023 www.cpc-ccp.com/foreign-trade

5 Notes from Dr. Andrea Ellis, Senior Veterinary Advisor to the CVO and OIE Delegate for Canada at CFIA.

African Swine Fever Executive Management Board

The CFIA established the ASF-EMB in early 2019 recognizing that no group could manage this issue independently and that ultimately, everyone would need to work together in a crisis. The ASF-EMB is comprised of FPT government and industry representatives to provide strategic guidance and help prioritize activities to address the risk of ASF introduction and establishment in Canada. In 2020, the leadership of the EMB was shifted to AHC, being a third-party with a national presence. The ASF-EMB works collaboratively to advance the *Revised Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever* and the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF through collaborative projects and facilitated discussions with FPT governments and industry stakeholder groups. It supports the delivery of solutions that enhance ASF prevention and response planning and preparedness⁶.

Pan-Canadian Action Plan on African Swine Fever (the Action Plan)

The Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF is a series of projects and activities stemming from the *Revised Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever* revised at the original ASF Forum. AHC manages the overall Action Plan and leads or contributes to many of the projects within the Action Plan with financial support from industry and the federal government. Much of the work activity conducted by existing FPT government and industry personnel and in many cases these activities are considered part of their job duties and therefore do not require additional funding. However, specific projects have been funded by FPT governments to leverage existing resources and hire consultants to provide additional capacity and subject matter expertise as required.

Action Plan Objective: To prevent entry and mitigate the impacts of ASF in the Americas.

The Action Plan is organized into four pillars:

1. Enhanced Biosecurity – Prevention
2. Preparedness planning
3. Ensure business continuity
4. Coordinated risk communication.

Each pillar has an assigned lead and working groups tasked with delivering activities to meet the pillar objectives. See Appendix A – Working Groups.

⁶ Terms of Reference for the African Swine Fever Executive Management Board 2023 v5.

Project Governance

The ASF EMB was originally established to ensure movement on the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF. They set the strategy behind the pillar work plans and provided strategic guidance to the pillar leads and working groups. As ASF activity has moved from strategy development in 2018 – 2020 to more tangible work outputs in 2021 – 2023, the bi-weekly ASF EMB meetings became more operationally focused and quite large. With the ASF EMB entering its fifth year in existence, the Board updated their terms of reference to ensure the ASF EMB is operating effectively to support the individuals and working groups assigned to the project.

As of April 2023, the ASF EMB will be divided into an executive-level Steering Committee that meets quarterly for strategic-level discussion and an Advisory Committee that meets monthly to address project activities and progress with the project leads.

ASF EMB Steering Committee

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) – ADM/DM/ED
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) – ADM/DM/ED
- Canadian Meat Council (CMC) – CEO/Chair
- Canadian Pork Council (CPC) – CEO/Chair
- Chief Veterinary Officer for Canada (CVO)
- Provincial Ministries of Agriculture representing five provinces – ADM/DM/ED

ASF EMB – Advisory Committee

- Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
- Animal Health Canada (AHC)
- Animal Nutrition Association of Canada (ANAC)
- Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians
- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
- Canadian Meat Council (CMC)
- Canadian Pork Council (CPC)
- Chief Veterinary Officers (CVO) representing Western, Eastern, and Atlantic Canada
- Provincial Ministries of Agriculture
- Ex-officio members: Provincial/territorial wildlife directors, Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Parks Canada, Métis National Council, Assembly of First Nations, and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami.

Project Funding

The Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF has received project funding from various sources including:

- CFIA's Federal Assistance Program
- AAFC's Canadian Agricultural Partnership (CAP) funding (through the Animal Health Emergency Management⁷ project)
- AAFC's ASF – Industry Preparedness Program (ASF-IPP)
- Industry funding from the CPC and the CMC
- Provincial CAP funding for projects specific to the province.

Many project activities and the ASF EMB work are core functions of government and industry or “in-kind” contributions by industry. AHC works with the working group leaders to develop budgets for the ASF projects. Financial reporting to funding programs is the responsibility of AHC. A new FPTI partnership is beginning April 2023. AHC will be submitting funding proposals through the Sustainable CAP program to forward the Action Plan objectives.

Emergency Response

If an ASF incursion or outbreak occurred in Canada, the CFIA's National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) would lead the emergency response regarding the containment and eradication of the disease. The CFIA would follow their ASF–Hazard Specific Plan (ASF-HSP) to guide the emergency response. AAFC, provinces, the CPC, and provincial pork organizations would work with producers, processors, and other players on the value chain to return the market to its pre-incursion state of normal. A coordinated communication plan by the CFIA, AAFC, the provincial and territorial government(s), CPC, and CMC would be implemented for clear, timely, and consistent messaging. All the ASF projects, exercises, and activities are helping government and industry prevent an incursion and prepare for the emergency response to quickly contain and eradicate the disease in Canada.

Pillar Updates

Due to the size of the Action Plan, it was important to organize activities by pillars and action areas and to assign working groups and sub-groups to accomplish specific activities. The charts in the following sections outline projects and activities undertaken by FPTI working groups, their status, and the results to date. The results are the accomplishments of the collective FPTI members contributing to the Action Plan. It is important to note that projects sometimes overlap the pillars and that work done in one pillar may have been supported by working groups from other pillars. The results of one pillar's activities can inform the strategy or lead to additional activities in the other pillars.

⁷ *Animal Health Emergency Management II Awareness, Capacity, Confidence is the name of the CAP funding that supports the ASF-EMB.*

Pillar 1 – Enhanced Biosecurity – Prevention

Pillar 1 Expected Outcome: Key biosecurity measures are in place to prevent the entry of ASF into the domestic and wild pig populations of the Americas and mitigate its spread within these populations.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Identify key threats, gaps, and best practices in Canadian border biosecurity, including the establishment of an appropriate level of activity, informed by risk assessment.	<p>Established a collaborative plan with CBSA on activities to prevent ASF entry into Canada including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational brief and procedures to educate CBSA staff on ASF. Don't Pack Pork traveller awareness campaign. 22 additional dog teams to detect contraband food and animals. 	<p>Complete.</p> <p>Next step:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve CBSA staff training by developing an online ASF training module to be in effect in 2023-24. 	<p>CBSA staff have been trained to look for risks of ASF introduction and procedures to address the risks.</p> <p>Don't Pack Pork posters and electronic signboard messages are in Canada's nine major international airports.</p> <p>Additional food, plant, and animal (FPA) dog detection teams are making a big impact on finding undeclared pork products with travelers coming in from ASF-infected countries. (Went from 10 FPA dog teams to 29, with 3 more being trained.)</p> <p>EMB to address biosecurity of trucks traveling between the US and Canada and at assembly yards.</p>
Establish coherent collaboration to ensure border authorities share intelligence and best practices to mitigate entry.	<p>CBSA representation on the ASF EMB ensures ASF border security risks are understood and addressed.</p> <p>Weekly stats of travellers found in contravention of FPA legislation are shared with the ASF EMB.</p>	<p>Complete.</p> <p>The CBSA is also employing further funding to enhance prevention activities related to African swine fever.</p>	<p>From Jan 1, 2019, to Jan 21, 2023, 2291 travelers were found to be in contravention of subsection 16(1) of the <i>Health of Animals Act</i> – failure to present/declare suspected pork products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 599 travelers were given a warning. 1692 travelers were given a \$1300 penalty. <p>EMB to continue to engage CBSA to refine statistics and enhance biosecurity at the border.</p>
Foster collaboration and compliance to address biosecurity ensuring the responsibilities of all stakeholders are identified.	<p>Updating the Canadian swine biosecurity program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National biosecurity standards – voluntary requirements for each risk factor. National biosecurity benchmarking assessment on external biosecurity, internal biosecurity, biocontainment, and assembly yards. 	<p>In progress.</p> <p>National biosecurity standards are currently in development with a launch plan in 2024.</p> <p>External assessments of approximately 800 farms across Canada is to be completed by March 2023.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and share the assessment results with PPOs by summer 2023. Internal biosecurity and biocontainment assessments to be completed in 2023-24. 	<p>The national biosecurity standards will be an up-to-date resource for producers, swine health professionals, and PPOs to improve industry biosecurity. The standards will be science-based.</p> <p>Results of the external assessments can be used by PPOs to identify gaps in biosecurity and develop tools and programming to help the industry tighten its biosecurity.</p>
	<p>Developed a biosecurity toolkit on the importance of biosecurity in the prevention of ASF (i.e., videos, posters, factsheets, etc.). The communication materials were geared to producers and supporting services of the swine industry.</p>	<p>Complete.</p>	<p>The published materials are posted on CPC's site and have been shared with provincial pork boards and other stakeholders.</p>

Pillar 1 Expected Outcome: Key biosecurity measures are in place to prevent the entry of ASF into the domestic and wild pig populations of the Americas and mitigate its spread within these populations.

Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
	Conducted a small-scale pig producer survey to assess knowledge level of biosecurity, and risky management practices, in relation to disease prevention.	Complete.	Results identified gaps in knowledge and demonstrated the need for educational materials targeted to small-scale producers. An ASF factsheet for small-scale producers was developed by CPC.
Involve stakeholders in government, industry, and academia to gain an understanding of the wild swine populations and share best management practices at borders and the interface with domestic pigs.	Develop a Canadian strategy for invasive wild pigs.	Complete – Final evergreen document. Next step: • Continue with Indigenous engagement efforts.	The National Invasive Wild Pig Strategy has been published. Collaborators included FTP governments, industry, CCIS, Indigenous organizations, provincial wildlife directors, conservationists, veterinarians, academics, and international feral swine groups.
	Transition the working group into a leadership group to implement the Wild Pig Strategy. Participating in the North American Feral Swine working group (Can, US, Mex) and the Transboundary Feral Swine working group (CAN and US) for information sharing.	Initial stage. Next steps: • Determine leadership group coordination needs for 2023-24. • Identify sources and secure funding for the wild pig coordinator role. • Select one priority from the strategy to address in 2023-24. • Continue participation in the feral swine working groups.	The Canadian Council on Invasive Species (CCIS) is taking the coordination role. AHC outreach included the First Nations Assembly and the Métis National Council (MNC). The MNC has been invited to join the leadership group. Addressing wild pigs in the context of ASF has generated ASF awareness among organizations and groups that otherwise wouldn't normally engage with the production agriculture industry.

Pillar 2 – Preparedness Planning

Pillar 2 Expected Outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Increase readiness by validating ASF preparedness plans and testing response capabilities through exercises involving all stakeholders.	Updated the CFIA's ASF-Hazard Specific Plan (ASF-HSP).	Complete.	ASF-HSP is current and ready to be implemented in the event of an ASF emergency. Access to the ASF-HSP is controlled through the CFIA.
	Ensure provincial ASF response plans (gov't and industry) are coordinated and up to date.	In progress – FAD emergency frameworks have been completed for 7 provinces. Next steps – 2023-24 priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an inventory of provincial ASF response plan status. Explore a mechanism for sharing the provincial response plans. Review ASF-specific disease response requirements and planning tools for destruction and disposal from a welfare cull with the intent to integrate into gov't and industry emergency plans, as appropriate. 	Emergency readiness varies among the provinces, but the projects have raised the level across the country. The FAD emergency plans that were developed used a consistent approach, language, and emergency management structure so that coordination across stakeholder groups is easier to achieve.
	Developed an interactive ASF outbreak timeline that provides the estimated time required for an established response.	Complete.	The timeline helps inform stakeholders to prepare/validate their response plans, understand the actions and requirements needed to move through each response stage, estimate times, verify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group, and to identify gaps.
	Designed and facilitated 8 tabletop exercises (TTX): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 TTX on government and industry communications 4 TTX on depopulation and disposal. Drafted the African swine fever national after-action report	Complete – Exercises and reporting. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the 15 OFIs. Encourage other stakeholders to incorporate the 9 BPs into their plans. Conduct additional exercises with increased complexity and a targeted focus. 	Participation in 7 provinces from fed/prov governments, fed/prov industry stakeholders, and individual producers. The After-Action Report identifies the opportunities for improvement (OFI) which the governments and industry can work to close and best practices (BP) that can be adopted into each stakeholder's emergency response plans. The final product included an "exercise in a box" that can be used by any group wishing to conduct an exercise.
	Coordinate a TTX focused on of surplus hog depopulation and disposal (FPTI participation at senior level).	In progress, exercise held May 5, 2023 report to follow	Assess the state of readiness to mobilize ASF surplus hog depopulation and disposal plans at the industry and provincial levels. Establish a plan forward to address gaps identified and advance the swine depopulation plan. Gain an understanding of where reductions will occur, and which hogs will be surplus.

Pillar 2 Expected Outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
	Plan and implement a CFIA-led large-scale, multi-stakeholder exercise to be held in spring 2024 to work through key elements of the ASF response.	Preliminary discussion stage. Next steps: • Determine the exercise objectives and hire consultancy for exercise planning and delivery.	Opportunity to practice the ASF response and identify gaps.
Find solutions to deficiencies in ASF response capabilities and planning gaps.	Developed the Integrated Emergency Response Plan (IERP) Framework for ASF and the associated gaps report.	Complete – Final evergreen document.	Identified existing gaps between what's required and what's available to prepare for and respond to an ASF emergency (i.e. required infrastructure, information, and resources).
	Collate the identified gaps from the IERP, TTX and other activities into the action plan (or other organizational method) to address and report on.	Not started – planning underway to undertake this activity.	
	Begin using the IERP (or establish an alternative organizational method) as a collated evergreen repository of emergency response information, plans, and resources required by FPTI stakeholders.	Not started – planning underway to undertake this activity.	
	Established the Depopulation working group to discuss and share information on approaches for mass depopulation and disposal for disease control and welfare slaughter.	Depopulation working group is operational.	Collaboration between the FPTI working group members on depopulation projects builds a knowledge cluster to draw from during planning and emergency situations. Compiled a list of potential depopulation gaps and project ideas. Developed a CFIA-managed dashboard of technical reports and resources on ASF.

Pillar 2 Expected Outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
	Drafted the Canadian Swine Depopulation Method Reference Document.	Complete – Final evergreen document. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is a starting point for assessing the availability of tools required for mass depopulation. Review the reference document every 5 years or as required. 	Identified the acceptable methods, tools required, logistics, and considerations for each method. The reference document, reviewed by a Canadian expert panel, is a science-based, credible reference document that can be referred to regarding animal welfare concerns. The depopulation WG and expert panel are a cluster of experts to draw upon for swine depopulation emergencies.
	Conducting an environmental scan and gap analysis of farm-level depopulation training.	Complete.	Required initial step towards ensuring appropriate tools, equipment, and training is available to perform depopulation humanely and to consider the needs of the workers to protect their mental and physical health.
	Develop the policies, operational plans, pool of experts, communication materials, and mental health supports required for large-scale depopulation.	Not started – planning underway to undertake this activity.	
	Document acceptable disposal methods across Canada.	In progress – Disposal subgroup resumed meeting in 2023. Next step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a dashboard / technical document of disposal options. 	Some provinces have plans in place; others do not. Provincial planning is taking place regarding acceptable disposal options specific to each province. Research opportunities are being identified and provincial projects are on-going.
	Established the FPTI Movement control working group Drafted the Movement Risk Mitigation Recommendations in a High-risk ASF Situation in Canada.	Complete – Final evergreen document. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate wider stakeholder engagement to vet recommendations. Develop operational plans (including communications plans). Determine the decision-making process/ group for <u>initiating</u> the plan during a stop-movement event including roles and responsibilities. Further discussions regarding the management of pigs in-transit when movement is recommended to stop. E.g., establish an inventory of available aggregation sites/facilities. Exercise the recommendations. Integrate electronic traceability data. CPC project for 2023-24. 	Collaboration between government and industry on how to address the movement of pigs in a high-risk ASF situation, before regulatory controls are fully established. The completed document contains a series of voluntary recommendations to minimize the risk of spreading ASF while the CFIA investigation is being conducted.

Pillar 2 Expected Outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
	Develop a template along with a list of considerations to develop mutual aid agreements between organizations (public and private) to share/use resources during an emergency.	In progress. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop list of considerations and finalize. • Promote the use of mutual aid agreements. 	This tool will allow various players in the pork industry (e.g., PPO, producers, transporters, processors) to consider and potentially develop agreements with supporting service providers (e.g., lairage sites) prior to an emergency to facilitate quick solutions to time-sensitive requests. It clearly outlines the critical success factors to be considered to ensure that all available infrastructure is leveraged.
	Explore tools, programming, and services available to support farmer and emergency responder mental health during an ASF emergency and the recovery phase.	Not started – 2023-24 priority. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish mental health support WG. • Determine WG scope. • Determine project(s) to deliver. • Initiate project(s). 	AAFC has developed a listing of mental health supports geared to producers (by province) and a listing of academic research on mental health in the ag industry. Work done to date is not “within” the ASF Action Plan but will be the starting point for discussions in this project area.
	Facilitate multi-stakeholder meetings on response activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity prioritization. • Information sharing issues. • Roles, responsibilities, accountabilities, and connection points between industry and government. • How federal, provincial, and regional communication structures link together. 	Complete – Ken Andrews findings and recommendations presented to the ASF EMB March 2023. Next steps – 2023-24 priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign identified gaps to appropriate FPTI WG, preliminary discussion started • Add projects that will address the gaps to the ASF Action Plan. 	Consultations with FPTI stakeholders identified connection gaps between organizations, and between pillar activities. Recommendations have been documented and shared with the stakeholders and will inform various plans/activities within the ASF Action Plan Following the recommendations will help strengthen working relationships between FPTI stakeholders and help the ASF Action Plan move forward.
Optimize rapid ASF detection in the Americas by ensuring capacity for surveillance.	Established CanSpotASF technical committee to plan, implement, and govern ASF surveillance activities for early detection	Ongoing.	Committee was established and operates in collaboration with the Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS). CanSpot ASF surveillance plan 2020-2022 was developed and guided the implementation of the CanSpotASF activities.
	Established the enhanced passive surveillance system, at all Canadian Animal Health Laboratory Network labs to conduct ASF testing for early detection.	Ongoing surveillance testing.	Completed the third year of enhanced passive surveillance testing. All test results were negative. Testing results are reported quarterly to the ASF EMB through the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network.
	Established risk-based testing at approved labs, allowing vets and pathologists to request ASF testing on certain diagnostic cases for early detection.	Ongoing surveillance testing.	Completed the third year of risk-based testing of eligible cases. All test results were negative. Testing results are reported quarterly to the ASF EMB through the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network.

Pillar 2 Expected Outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
	Establishing risk-based testing of eligible abattoir condemnations at all federal and provincial abattoirs.	Ongoing surveillance testing.	Completed the first year of risk-based sample collection and testing on eligible condemnations. All test results were negative. The surveillance testing programs allows the government and industry to have evidence to support that Canada doesn't have ASF in the domestic pig population.
	Assess and increase CanSpotASF awareness through a survey of swine vets and pathologists and targeted communications.	Survey completed. Next step: • Increase awareness activities.	52% of vets and 79% of pathologists (who responded) were aware of the rule-out testing through CanSpotASF.
	Developed and led a smallholder swine course for veterinarians which included ASF content.	Complete.	440 participants attended. Engaging vets servicing smallholder swine producers on ASF prevention is important as small-hold producers have no direct association for knowledge transfer activities.
	Established the CAHSS smallholder network to improve outreach with swine smallholders.	Ongoing – Smallholder network (and the swine network) meet quarterly.	Reference materials and tools targeted to swine smallholders are available on the CAHSS site.
	Establish a Canadian wild pig surveillance program.	Not started – 2023-2027 priority.	
Develop the appropriate process and capacity for rapid surveillance plans to identify risks for ASF and inform policy decisions as situations evolve.	Develop outbreak and post-outbreak surveillance plans.	Not started – 2023-2027 priority. FPTI partners to understand how this can support zoning.	
Continue to collaborate internationally on critical ASF research with particular attention to the development of vaccines and other tools to prevent	Ensure ASF remains a research priority for federal, provincial, and industry organizations.	Ongoing.	CFIA continues to enhance its capacity for ASF diagnostics by conducting various research studies . Swine Innovation Porc national research priorities include: ASF, mass euthanasia and disposal, biosecurity, wild pigs as a disease reservoir, and market access. Several provinces, along with the provincial associations are doing research such as on for mass euthanasia and disposal, hog surplus management costs. The Canadian Animal Health Institute (CAHI) has published a declaration on behalf of its members to work towards a safe and effective vaccine while encouraging improved ASF management (i.e., prevention, early detection, trade measures, etc.).

Pillar 3 – Ensure Business Continuity

Pillar 3 Expected Outcome: Mitigate the trade impacts of ASF on the swine sector, both nationally and internationally, while controlling and eradicating the disease.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Ensure risk-based movements of animals and animal products domestically to keep the industry viable in the face of an outbreak.	Drafted potential ASF scenario document.	Complete.	Scenarios are used to inform working group discussions on depopulation requirements and to highlight the need for zoning agreements and compartmentalization.
	Conducted a Hog Processor Survey on Depopulation to obtain a greater understanding of how pork processors could assist to reduce/depopulate the herd if ASF breaks in Canada.	Complete.	The survey was completed by 7 pork slaughter companies representing 7 million hogs slaughtered. Results were used to inform the Surplus Swine Depopulation Plan.
	Drafted the Surplus Swine Depopulation Plan Collaboration between FPT governments, CPC and provincial pork boards, CMC, meat processing companies, CFIA, and AHC to develop a hog reduction plan that all processors and producers agree to follow if triggered.	Complete – Final evergreen document. Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test how the plan gets triggered through an exercise and assess compliance (done). • Determine how to keep this plan current and actionable. • Share plan with FPT governments to inform their work on financial support programs for producers and to support the humane depopulation, transport, and disposal of surplus animals and for support for infrastructure changes to plants to assist in the humane cull. 	The proposed plan outlines an orderly population decrease. It enables the ability to resume and/or increase production as market access is re-established and volume requirements increase. Provides an actionable plan for processors and producers that government can use for business risk management planning.
Provide guidance and technical support for the development of common standards for zone establishment to gain wider acceptance.	Established ASF zoning standards and shared requirements with FPTI stakeholders.	Complete, however, surveillance for pre, during, and post still require discussion.	Zoning standards are outlined in the CFIA's HSP for ASF.
	Drafted the permitting criteria for a primary control zone.	In progress.	

Pillar 3 Expected Outcome: Mitigate the trade impacts of ASF on the swine sector, both nationally and internationally, while controlling and eradicating the disease.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Proactively negotiate the recognition of zoning approaches with trading partners to reduce impediments to trade.	<p>Established a Zoning Working Group.</p> <p>Increased engagement with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Columbia to secure unilateral ASF zoning arrangements.</p> <p>Increased engagement with QUADs Alliance member countries (Australia, NZ, CAN, US, UK) on bilateral zoning arrangements.</p> <p>Hosted a Japanese delegation in 2022.</p>	<p>Trade negotiations are a lengthy process and an ongoing activity of the CFIA.</p> <p>ASF zoning negotiations continue with efforts focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK – Finalizing bilateral zoning agreement (anticipated late 2023). • Japan – Positive progress made during the 2022 tour. Estimating it will take another year of discussions. • South Korea – Discussions are ongoing. Canada to follow up in the coming months. • Philippines – Encouraging developments due to recognition of HPAI zoning. • Columbia – Negotiations have begun. 	<p>Formal agreements and bilateral arrangements to recognize Canadian ASF zoning are in place with the US and EU.</p> <p>Unilateral arrangements to recognize Canadian ASF zoning (at the primary control zone) are in place with Singapore and Vietnam.</p>
Work with international partners and the WOAAH to develop globally recognized and accepted guidance on the application of compartmentalization for ASF to gain wider acceptance, both in infected and uninfected countries.	<p>Drafted the Canadian ASF compartmentalization standards.</p> <p>Drafted the administrative framework which details the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the implementation of an ASF compartment program.</p> <p>Incorporated feedback from the public consultation process into the standards and framework documents.</p> <p>Developing the compartment operator's program (COP).</p>	<p>Final drafts of standards and the administrative framework are complete (currently being readied for publication).</p> <p>COP is under development. The working group is meeting regularly to move the project along.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFIA to review and approve the COP program. • CFIA to conduct a risk assessment of the Canadian ASF compartment program (standards, framework, and COP). • CFIA to facilitate the use of the ASF ELISA (AB) test by CASHN labs (complete validation, roll out, establish QA program). • Train a pool of program auditors. • Self-declare Canada's ASF compartment to WOAAH. • Begin accepting applications for compartments. • Negotiate with key trading partners to recognize and accept the compartments in the event of an ASF outbreak. 	<p>A fully operational and internationally accepted ASF compartment program will allow some operations to maintain business continuity during an ASF outbreak in Canada, (provided they are accepted by trading partners), The program requirements (see next steps) must be fully completed before the program can be launched.</p>

Pillar 3 Expected Outcome: Mitigate the trade impacts of ASF on the swine sector, both nationally and internationally, while controlling and eradicating the disease.				
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)	
Consult with PT governments, national and provincial organizations, and industry to ensure continuity programs and plans address government and industry needs. (Not specifically included in the Framework but reflects intent).	Engage FPTI stakeholders in ongoing discussions regarding business continuity planning. Use the learnings from the working groups to deepen understanding and develop effective continuity programming.	In progress – \$ 23,4M ASF-IPP program underway, 2-year program extended for a 3rd year.	Established the ASF-IPP funding program to support the provinces and industry in addressing gaps in prevention and mitigation efforts and for the tools, partnerships, and activities to ensure early detection and effective emergency response.	
	Several provincial government and industry-led projects have been initiated based on recommendations or gaps identified through various working groups, reports, and exercises. E.g., testing mobile depopulation equipment.	In progress. These projects will be followed by connected organizations and working groups but are not being tracked through the ASF Action Plan.		The various ASF projects support the government and industry's prevention, response readiness, and business continuity planning.
	FPTI discussions are ongoing regarding business continuity planning, including a cost-shared response plan to assist the industry in responding to an ASF outbreak and to be able to communicate program details by day 1 of the emergency.	FPTI discussions are an ongoing activity. Next step: Continue FPTI consultations to ensure a shared understanding of the implications of an ASF outbreak and the roles and responsibilities of FPTI partners in developing effective response programming.		Established positive working relationships between FPT governments and industry have proven valuable in identifying gaps and strategies to address ASF preparedness.
	Drafted the Development of Model for Shared Costs in the Event of Foreign Animal Disease Outbreak	In progress A model of how and why costs of a disease outbreak could/should be shared between government and industry, is an area of active discussion.		Supporting rationale and historical cost-sharing approaches used in Canada and other jurisdictions, is being established. It is being built off the existing business risk management programs.
	Develop a comprehensive list of potential hog supply response options that considers the needs of the entire hog/pork supply chain.	New activity – 2023-24 initiative. The hog supply response sub-working group will be meeting every 2 weeks until the end of June 2023.		Information gained will be used by government and industry for business continuity planning to consider the financial impacts of an ASF outbreak on all segments of the industry (farm to slaughter).

Pillar 4 – Coordinated Risk Communications

Pillar 4 Expected Outcome: Effective risk communication on ASF with target audiences to encourage informed decision-making, behaviour modification, and trust in governments and industry.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Develop a consistent approach and strategies to communicating risk, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances, including disease status, of various countries.	<p>Worked collaboratively with other organizations (FPT governments, CBSA, CPC, CMC, CVMA) to develop the crisis communications playbook which focuses on external communications to the pork industry, general Canadian public, trading partners, and the media from suspicion through the first month after confirmation. Includes roles, responsibilities, contact list, key messages (from each organization) and tactics for various audiences. Shared plan and resources with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Worked with FPTI partners to ensure alignment of communication plans by organization.</p> <p>Supporting communication efforts of FPTI stakeholders regarding alignment and consistency of messaging on communication tools (i.e. traveller awareness and small producer campaigns, biosecurity kit, etc.).</p> <p>Conducted an impact survey on the Don't Pack Pork campaign.</p>	<p>The ASF Emergency Communication Guide is in draft status. Not all collaborating organizations have submitted the requested input.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the Emergency Communication Guide. • Address gaps identified at the April 11, 2023, workshop. • Provide ongoing communication support for FPTI partners on campaigns and tools (i.e., mental health, domestic consumption, recovery phase, etc.) • Information flow for the notification process from the CFIA from a presumptive positive forward is to be addressed and clarified • Update Comms WG terms of reference. • Work more closely with each pillar and working group to provide expertise to support activities. • Participate in the planned 2024 FPTI exercise. 	<p>ASF prevention messaging is consistent among FPTI stakeholders.</p> <p>FPTI groups are collaborating with the Pillar 4 comms team.</p> <p>Unprecedented efforts between all levels of FPTI to increase Canada's readiness and capacity to respond.</p> <p>Impact survey identified where messaging tactics were on point and gaps in ASF awareness that need to be addressed.</p> <p>New WG established to address information flow processes.</p>
Identify or develop platforms and mechanisms for ongoing coordination of messaging and for sharing of communications-related information between countries.	Established relationships and communication channels with USDA and other trading partners through the CFIA's communications and public affairs branch to share and obtain ASF information, communication campaigns, key learning, etc.	Continue to maintain relationships and communication channels.	Good working relationships are in place with international colleagues.

Pillar 4 Expected Outcome: Effective risk communication on ASF with target audiences to encourage informed decision-making, behaviour modification, and trust in governments and industry.			
Areas for Action	Activities	Status / Next Steps	Results (achieved or planned)
Establish mechanisms for monitoring public narrative on ASF to ensure the information in media and social media is accurate.	Established a process to monitor free press and social media for ASF-related news as part of the CFIA's detect and correct strategy.	Continue to monitor news and social media. Next steps: • Provide social media misinformation training to FPTI partners.	CFIA, FPT governments, and the CPC have media monitoring processes in place as an ongoing activity. During a crisis, response to incorrect narratives or direct questions will be assigned to and addressed by the appropriate FPTI organization / department.
Develop notification protocols to update partners on disease status.	Host a small FPTI workshop to map the communication flow of each stakeholder from ASF suspicion to 24 hours post announcement to align on points of accountability and dependencies between organizations.	Scheduled for April 11, 2023.	Results will help further align communication plans, understand critical dependencies, and identify what communication assets exist. Results should identify areas to address for the inter-operations WG.
	Establishing the Inter-operations Crisis Communication WG to address the identified gaps (IERP, TTX, other) regarding inter-operational communication processes, roles, responsibilities, and channels between all FPTI stakeholders.	Not started – 2023-24 priority. Next steps: • Finalize WG terms of reference, scope, and 2023/24 objectives. • Hire a consultant to help address the identified gaps.	
	Establishing a Joint Information Center to allow all parties to maintain up-to-date accurate awareness of the outbreak. This will be a collaborative effort. (Recommendation from Calian exercise).	Not started – 2023-24 priority.	
	Host the ASF Summit in February 2024	Not started – 2023-24 priority.	

Value Added from Emergency Planning

Pork production is a very large industry spread across Canada and is dependent on export markets. The pork industry contributes to the Canadian, provincial, and local economies and creates jobs for producers, processors, transporters, feed companies, veterinarians, services providers, regulators, and tradespeople. Producers care for their animals and in return produce high-quality proteins for Canadians and international markets. The consequences of an ASF outbreak in Canada would extend far beyond producers and processors to all Canadians. It requires a whole-of-society thought process on how to prevent the introduction and spread of ASF and how to prepare and respond to an ASF emergency. The ASF-EMB and all the contributing organization members have been working together to develop plans, agreements, exercises, and tools that address ASF prevention and response activities through the one health–one welfare lens and consider the perspectives of each member of the pork value chain to protect the industry and minimize the impacts on the whole-of-society.

A systems-thinking approach is required for each individual project within the Action Plan as various value chain members may have different objectives. While disease eradication is the goal if ASF is identified, it is critical to also be able to support the industry through a managed domestic pig reduction strategy that is cognizant of animal welfare and human mental health and will position the industry with the ability to rebuild once the emergency is over.

The ASF-EMB has encouraged systems-thinking and diversity of thought by developing FPTI working groups to address the challenges an ASF incursion would bring to the Canadian pork industry. The Action Plan has brought together FPT governments in agriculture, environment, and border services, Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative, Parks Canada, North American Working Groups on Feral Swine, producer groups including the CPC, provincial pork boards, industry groups including CMC and individual meat processors, animal health labs, the CVMA, CCVO, academia, and AHC. It has also provided an opportunity to begin relationship building to support engagement from the First Nations Assembly, Métis National Council, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Consultations with the various affected groups are critical to ensure that the best solutions are developed and to create buy-in from all parties on important and sensitive topics.

The collaborations have also fostered working relationships between FPT governments, processors, and producer organizations. These relationships will be invaluable if an ASF outbreak occurs and for other natural or human-induced hazards and disasters affecting the pork industry. The emergency response and industry adjustments required to respond to and deal with Covid-19, extreme weather events, and the Olymel plant closures demonstrate how important it is to have strong working relationships between government and industry. Some plans and activities will be or could be transferable to other emergencies in the pork sector or applied to other livestock sectors.

The activities being completed within each pillar are proactive. The ability to collaborate, engage, consult, study, plan, and test allows for thoughtful, balanced plans. Government and industry can test their readiness and learn in the safety of peacetime. The mental health impacts of dealing with a disease outbreak have not always been prioritized in the wake of an emergency. Months later at the industry de-brief, stories emerge with plans to have more support next time. Planning for mental health support specifically (i.e., finding the resources now) and considering the impacts on mental health in emergency plans (i.e., how depopulation methods affect the operator and people involved) will lead to better health outcomes for the agricultural community.

Society has become more polarized over the past two decades. Smartphones and the immediacy of social media platforms could permit that during an emergency, images of compromised pigs may be posted with false information in an inflammatory manner. Being prepared with actionable plans for the emergency response and coordinated communications will help ensure a consistent narrative.

Unsurprisingly the tangible results from the working group activities (reports, plans, exercises, etc.) have led to additional recommendations for next steps, further testing, more engagement, and communication activity. This doesn't mean activities were not completed, rather it demonstrates the thoroughness of the work done and the continual nature of emergency preparedness planning. As well, many of the reports, plans, and strategy documents that have been commissioned are evergreen documents that will need to be reviewed regularly and updated as required. AHC will be applying for funding through the AAFC's Sustainable CAP program, and other opportunities when available, to continue the important work of the Pan-Canadian Action Plan on ASF.

Gaps in Readiness

The following chart outlines the current gaps in readiness. It does not include work that is ongoing in nature (e.g., existing surveillance programs) or tasks that are progressing well and don't create a significant gap (e.g., compartmentalization program) should an incursion occur in the near term.

Pillar 1 - Enhanced Biosecurity – Prevention	
On-farm biosecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the results from the biosecurity benchmarking studies to identify gaps and develop tools and programming to help the industry tighten its biosecurity.
Wild pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support (funding and leadership) to the Wild Pig Leadership group so they can begin implementation of the wild pig strategy.
Pillar 2 – Preparedness Planning	
Emergency response plans for provincial governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear if each province has an up-to-date Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support plan to address ASF. Unclear if provincial government emergency response plans are coordinated/aligned with the CFIA's ASF HSP. Unclear if all provincial response plans adequately address ASF versus a generic or past Canadian FAD experience (e.g., avian influenza).
CFIA's ASF hazard-specific plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some sections needing update or operational feasible details (ex. Manure treatment in an infected premises, outbreak surveillance plan)
Emergency response plans for provincial pork organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear if each PPO has an up-to-date emergency plan that addresses ASF. Unclear if each PPO emergency response plan is coordinated/aligned with their provincial government's plan and the CFIA's ASF-HSP.
Emergency planning exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate the 9 best practices and 15 opportunities for improvement from the Calian exercises into the Action Plan. Report on what is complete, prioritize remaining gaps, and assign working group tasks. Unclear how the exercise working group determines exercise priorities. Are everyone's needs being met? Unclear how exercise results are captured and addressed within the Action Plan.
Integrated emergency response plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin using the IERP or develop an alternative method to collate and maintain the emergency response plans and documents. Incorporate the IERP gaps identified into the Action Plan. Report on what is complete, prioritize remaining gaps, and assign working group tasks.
Mental health supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the mental health support available in each province. Identify needs and develop plans to support producers and emergency response personnel during and post-emergency.
Depopulation tools, equipment, infrastructure, and trained human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop clarity on approved methods for training for large-scale depopulation. Develop more subject matter experts with real-world experience with mass depopulation. Develop operational plans, training tools, and a specific training course for the swine sector on mental health as part of a safe work protocol to protect human and animal welfare during depopulation events. Develop the FPTI communication strategy on depopulation with a focus on comms for operational staff, producers, and the public. Unclear what infrastructure, tools, and supplies are available within each province to facilitate depopulation.
Disposal methods and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the acceptable disposal methods for infected pigs, non-infected pigs within the control zone, and healthy pigs. Identify available options for each province/region in Canada.
Movement control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate wider stakeholder engagement on the Movement Risk Mitigation recommendations. Develop the accompanying operational plans and templates, including communications, a decision-making process, an inventory of lairage sites (capacity and facilities e.g., water, heat, etc.), and the integration of the electronic traceability data. An exercise is required to practice the process and identify gaps. Promote the use of mutual aid agreements between stakeholders.

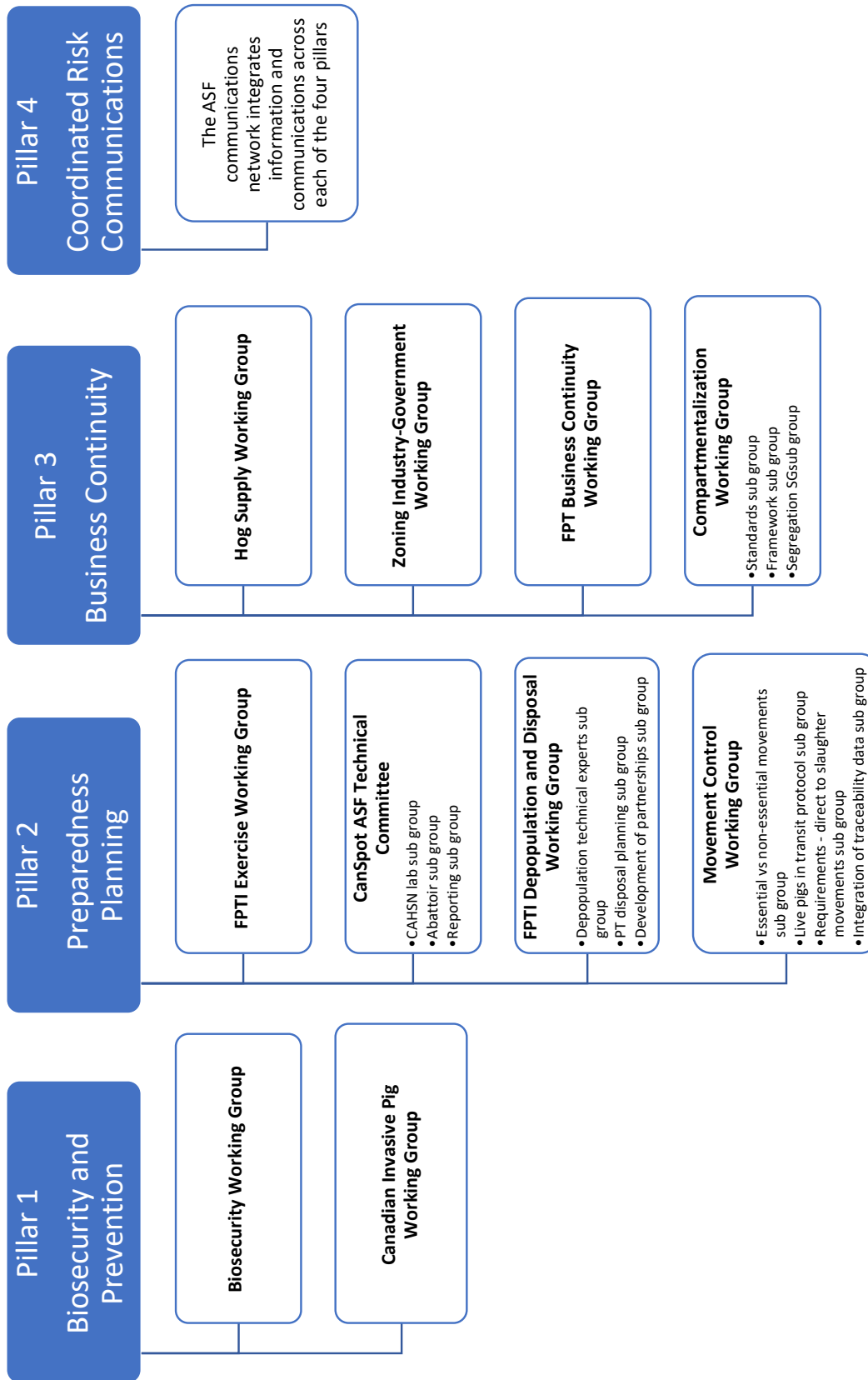
Information management and epidemic intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear if there is an information management plan to share intelligence in a timely and efficient manner (IERP identified gap). • Unclear if there are formal data-sharing agreements in place (IERP identified gap). • Develop surveillance plans for during and post outbreak. • Develop a wild pig surveillance plan.
Pillar 3 – Ensure Business Continuity	
Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize the permitting criteria for a primary control zone.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty around financial resources to support the industry in managing the surplus hogs inhibits their ability to effectively plan what is required internally.
Business Continuity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about how a managed depopulation and elimination of surplus hogs will affect producers regarding their size, location, operation type, processing arrangements, and the phase of the emergency. Essentially who wins and who loses in various scenarios. Developing various scenarios for all phases. • Uncertainty about how the export industry will be re-opened. Developing a plan and the scenarios to re-open the market. • Great progress was made but still uncertainty on both the government and the industry side about how each side will support/participate in a welfare cull.
Pillar 4 – Coordinated Risk Communications	
ASF emergency communication guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all provincial governments have contributed to the CFIA's ASF emergency communication guide or the integrated emergency external response plan – provincial communication section. • Not all PPOs have contributed to the CFIA's ASF emergency communication guide.
Inter-operations crisis communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clarity on roles, responsibilities, and inter-operational communications between FPTI stakeholders. • Assign the identified gaps from the Ken Andrews report to the Action Plan and the working group.
Communication planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communication support for FPTI partners on campaigns and tools. Priorities include social acceptability, mental health, domestic pork consumption, and the recovery phase in support of all EMB pillars.

Conclusions

Great strides have been made in ASF prevention and preparedness activities. The relationships between the various players across the pork sector are enviable. The Pan-Canadian Action Plan is specific to ASF but some of the plans, activities, and lessons learned could be applied to other disease or other sectors, namely the Foot and Mouth disease which can affect different species. Continued effort is required by the FPTI stakeholders to address the gaps in readiness. Industry and governments need to make use of the available funding programs to further prevention and preparedness planning. The EMB has re-structured to ensure the strategic direction remains on course and the operational needs of FPTI working groups can be served in a timely manner and to respond to the ebb and flow of action plan needs over time. Working groups are established, in operation, retired or transitioned as required.

Moving forward, Animal Health Canada will continue to lead the ASF-EMB and the delivery of the Pan-Canadian Action Plan. As we transition from the CAP funding cycle into the Canadian Agriculture Partnership (S-CAP) funding cycle in April 2023, there is minimal interruption as the Action Plan deliverables are aligned under the four pillars of the original framework and flow from the considerable good work that has already been completed.

Appendix A – Working Groups



Appendix B – Reference Documents

Title	Author	Date	Link
Report – African Swine Fever Forum	CFIA	May 2019	https://inspection.canada.ca/DAM/DAM-animals-animaux/STAGING/text-texte/dis_africswine_event_asf_final_report_1567697907629_eng.pdf (canada.ca)
Revised Framework for the Prevention and Control of African Swine Fever	CFIA	May 2019	https://inspection.canada.ca/DAM/DAM-animals-animaux/STAGING/text-texte/dis_africswine_framework_1558729231183_eng.pdf (canada.ca)
Pan-Canadian Action Plan on African Swine Fever	AHC		20 237_ASF_Action Plan_v7 (https://animalhealthcanada.ca)
Draft ASF Hazard Specific Plan	CFIA		Access is available through the CFIA
Interactive ASF Outbreak Timeline	Serecon	Sept 2021	Access is available through AHC
National Invasive Wild Pig Strategy	Wild Pig Working Group	Mar 2023	Access is available through AHC
Potential ASF Scenarios Document	AAFC	May 2022	Access is available through AAFC
African Swine Fever National After-Action Report	Calian	Mar 2022	www.animalhealthcanada.ca/files/ASF%20TTX%20After%20Action%20Report_FINAL.pdf
An Integrated Emergency Response Framework for ASF in Canada	Acer Consulting	Mar 2022	www.animalhealthcanada.ca/files/An%20Integrated%20Emergency%20Response%20Plan%20Framework%20for%20ASF%20in%20Canada%20March%2031%202022%20Final.pdf
An Integrated Emergency Response Framework for ASF Gaps Report	Acer Consulting	Mar 2022	www.animalhealthcanada.ca/files/Integrated%20Emergency%20Response%20Plan%20ASF%20Gaps%20Report%20FINAL.pdf
CanSpot ASF One-Pager	CanSpot ASF Technical Committee		http://animalhealthcanada.ca/pdfs/asf/CanSpotASF_One%20page%20overview_EN.pdf
CanSpot ASF Surveillance Plan 2020-2022	CanSpot ASF Technical Committee		Access is available through www.cahss.ca
CanSpot ASF Surveillance Plan 2023-2025	CanSpot ASF Technical Committee	Mar 2023	Access is available through www.cahss.ca
CanSpot ASF Surveillance Reporting	CAHSS		Access is available through www.cahss.ca
Survey of Hog Processors on Depopulation	CMC	Oct 2021	Access is available through CMC
Canadian Swine Depopulation Methods Reference Document	ASF FPTI Depop. and Disposal WG	Mar 2022	Access is available through AHC
Surplus Swine Depopulation Plan	ASF Hog Supply WG	Jan 2023	Access is available through AHC
Useful Information About Disinfectants After a Reportable Disease in Pigs	Equipe québécoise de santé porcine	Mar 2022	Access is available through EQSP or AHC
On-Farm Depopulation Tools and Training – Environmental Scan and Gap Analysis	Penny Lawlis & Steve Roche, ACER	Mar 2023	Access is available through AHC
Movement Risk Mitigation Recommendations in a High-risk ASF Situation in Canada	ASF Movement Control WG	Jan 2023	Access is available through CFIA
FAD Event Costing Model	Serecon	May 2022	www.animalhealthcanada.ca/files/FAD%20Event%20Costing%20Model_Final.pdf
National Standards for Compartmentalization	CPC and CFIA	Jun 2022	https://inspection.canada.ca/about-cfia/transparency/consultations-and-engagement/completed/asf-compartments/national-standards/eng/1645140402937/1645140403296
National Compartment Program Framework	CPC and CFIA	Jun 2022	https://inspection.canada.ca/about-cfia/transparency/consultations-and-engagement/completed/asf-compartments/national-framework/eng/1645153839280/1645153839734

