



Report on Canada's system for handling emerging animal health issues

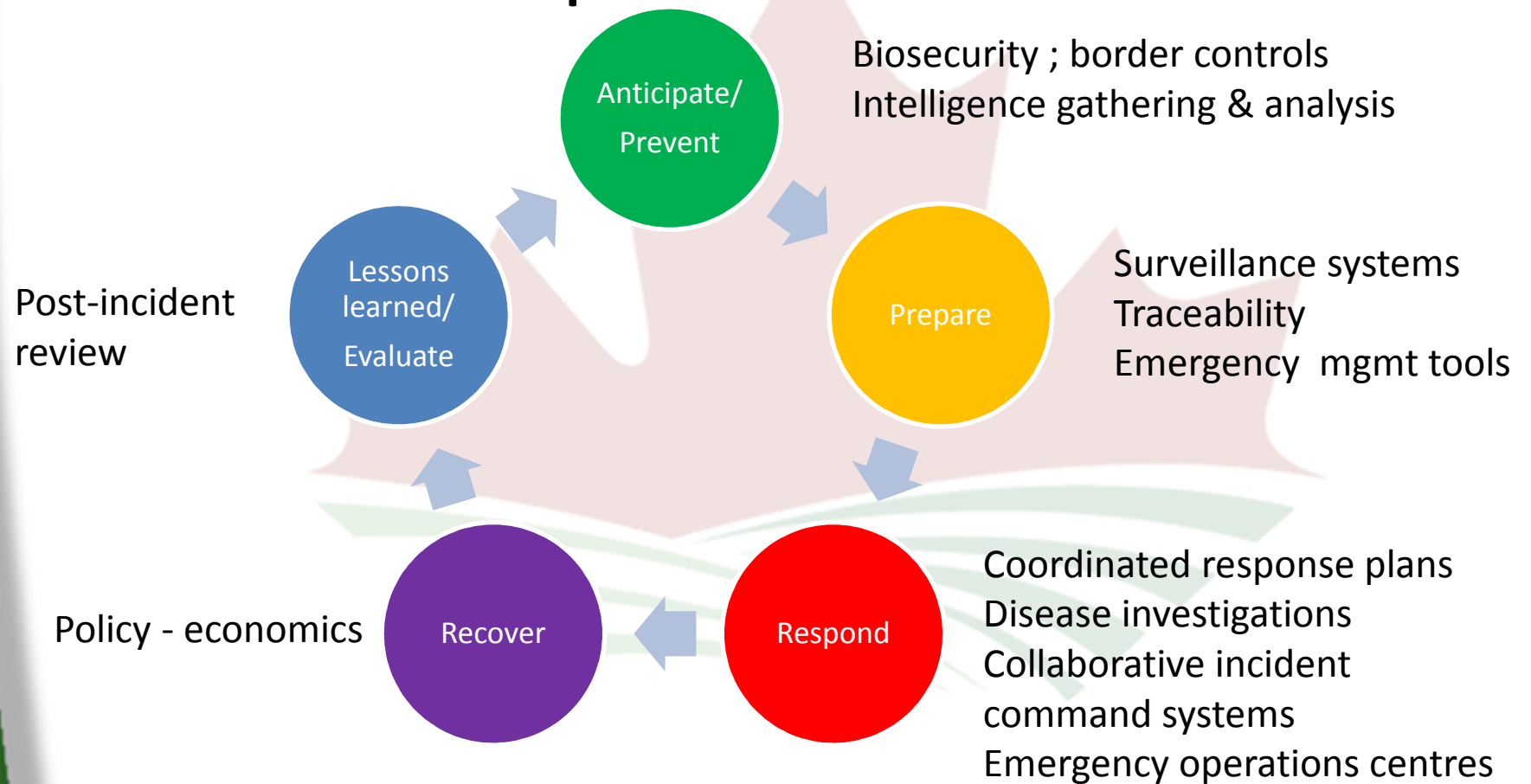
Emerging Issues Working Group

NATIONAL FARMED ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

Emerging issues

- Are coming at us faster
 - On average, one new issue every 8 months
- Are more complex, involving multiple departments and industry groups
 - H5N1 and pandemic H1N1 influenzas, melamine, Schmallenburg virus, porcine epidemic diarrhea
 - 75% of new infectious agents have zoonotic potential
- Don't often fall neatly into a "home" department
- May or may not involve human health, food safety concerns

Phases of the emergency management process



A system for handling emerging issues

Identify and triage the issue

- Intake information & evaluate

Determine stakeholders & trigger a response

- Establish a tier 1 of decision-makers

Identify capacities/gaps in each component

- Use the Fore-CAN graphic
- Coordinate the response

Delineate a demobilization process

- Know when to quit
- Lessons learned and changes needed

A system for handling emerging issues

Identify and triage the issue

- Information intake
 - Lab systems, clinical surveillance, rumours/tips, international reports
- Triage
 - One Health -animal health, human health, wildlife health, food safety
 - Federal, provincial-territorial, industry

A system for handling emerging issues

Determine
stakeholders
& trigger a
response

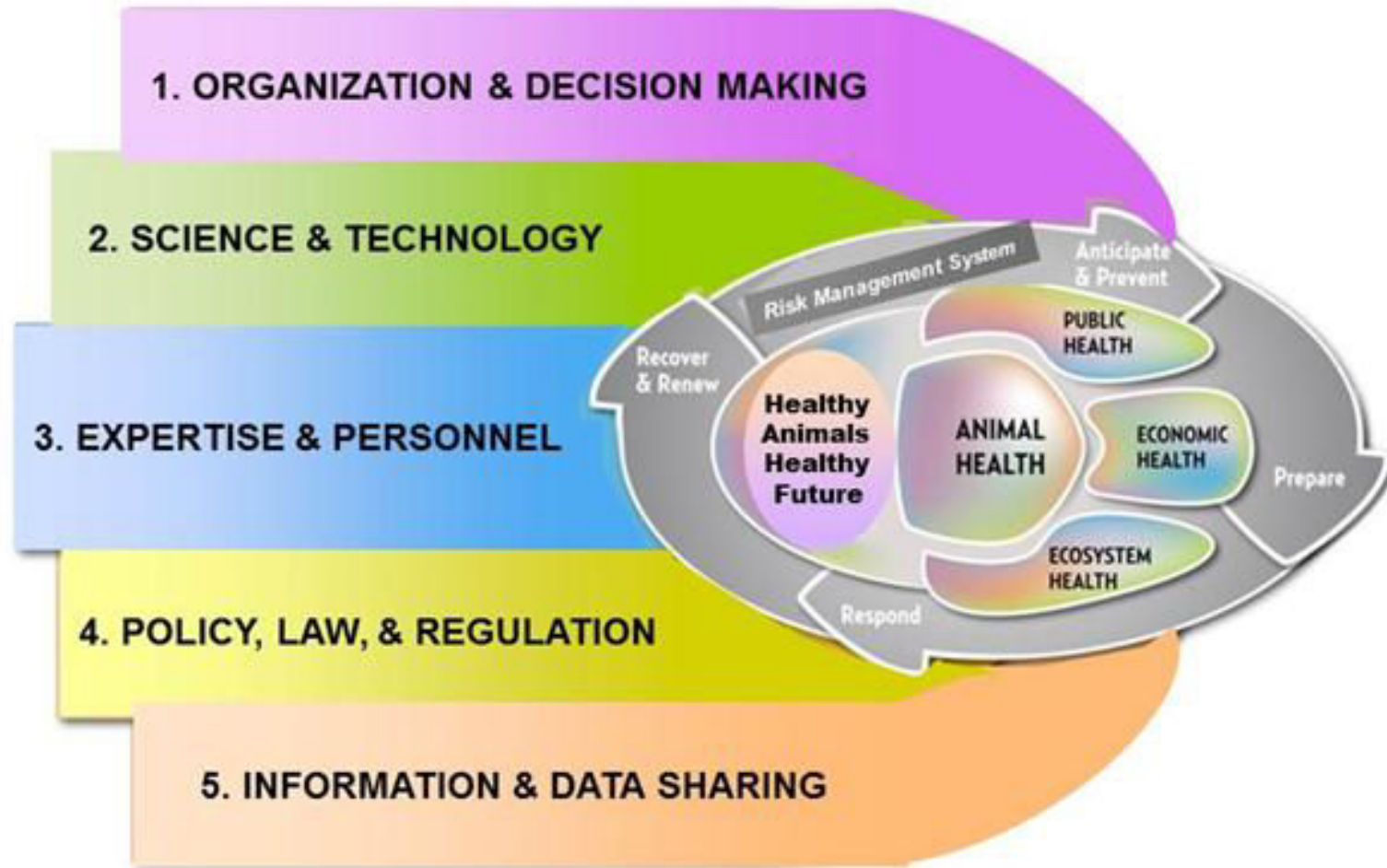
- Stakeholders
 - FPT departments & industries
 - Animal – human – environmental issues
- Trigger a response
 - Small group to evaluate & initiate
 - Expand as required

A system for handling emerging issues

Identify
capacities &
gaps in each
component

- Use Fore-CAN foresight graphic as a template
- All components required

Components of the system

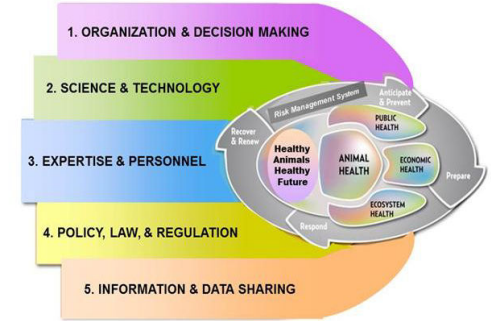


A system for handling emerging issues

Delineate a
demobilization
process

- Determine when to quit
- Define measures of success & endpoint
- Or, develop a program
- Lessons learned

Porcine epidemic diarrhea: a case study



Identify and triage the issue

- No formal intake & evaluation process
- Industry and governments identified the issue – informal process based on industry concerns
- Anticipation not well developed

Determine stakeholders & trigger a response

- Many groups involved, all very dedicated, but in silos
- No clear leader
- Decisions reached through informal consensus

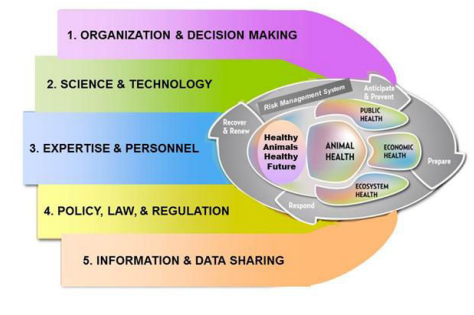
Identify capacities/gaps in each component

- Strong swine industry capacity – CSHIN, CSHB; variable capacity in other industries
- Regulatory capacity varies greatly across provinces/territories
- Misconceptions identified; collaboration enhanced
- CAHSN lab network, CCVO, CFIA, CSBA, National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council

Delineate a demobilization process

- Not over yet
- Lessons learned and changes needed- links into NFAHW Council surveillance and governance reports

Recommendations



Identify and triage the issue

- **Create single point of intake and triage**
- NFAHWC Emerging issues working group

Determine stakeholders & trigger a response

- **Establish Tier 1 of decision-makers**
- Evaluate & know when to trigger a response
- Canada's CVO will help coordinate

Identify capacities/gaps in each component

- **Formalize a national structure for handling emerging issues**
- Terms of reference, determine issue leader, continue collaboration, support surveillance and CEZD-IIR projects

Delineate a demobilization process

- **Lessons learned and changes needed** – NFAHW Council report