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The impacts and challenges of African swine fever (ASF) for Canada/Québec

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International

- **The entire Americas region is currently free of ASF**
 - Canada has taken a lead role in promoting preparedness in the region
 - The CFIA hosted the ASF Forum in spring, 2019 which led to the development of a framework for the prevention and control of ASF.

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER FORUM
FORUM DE LA PESTE PORCINE AFRICAINE
FÓRO DE LA PESTE PORCINA AFRICANA
13-14 April 2019 - Ottawa, Canada

REVISED FRAMEWORK FOR THE PREVENTION & CONTROL OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

OBJECTIVE: To prevent entry and mitigate the impacts of ASF in the Americas

FOUR PILLARS FOR ACTION BASED ON A FOUNDATION OF SCIENCE

PREPAREDNESS PLANNING 1	ENHANCED BIOSECURITY 2	ENSURE BUSINESS CONTINUITY 3	COORDINATED RISK COMMUNICATIONS 4
Expected outcome: Countries have a high state of readiness to swiftly control ASF should it enter the Americas region.	Expected outcome: Key biosecurity measures are in place to prevent the entry of ASF into the domestic and wild swine populations of the Americas, and mitigate its spread within these populations.	Expected outcome: Mitigate the trade impacts of ASF on the swine sector, both nationally and internationally, while controlling and eradicating the disease.	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 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase readiness for validating ASF preparedness plans and testing response capabilities through exercises involving all stakeholders.• Find solutions to deficiencies in ASF response capabilities and alerting gaps.• Optimize rapid ASF detection in the Americas by ensuring capacity for surveillance.• Develop the appropriate process and capacity to report risk assessment to identify risks for ASF and inform policy decision on situations evolve.• Continue to collaborate internationally on critical ASF research with particular attention to the development of vaccines and other tools to prevent or respond to an ASF outbreak.	AREAS FOR ACTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify key threats, gaps, and best practices in national border biosecurity, including establishment of appropriate level of activity, informed by risk assessment.• Establish coherent collaboration to ensure border authorities share intelligence and best practices to mitigate the entry.• Foster collaboration and compliance to address biosecurity ensuring responsibilities of all stakeholders are identified.• 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.	AREAS FOR ACTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure risk based movements of animals and animal products domestically to be as industry viable in the face of an outbreak.• To provide guidance and technical support for the development of common standards, for some establishment to gain wider acceptance.• Proactively negotiate the recognition of zoning approaches with trading partners to reduce impediments to trade.• Work with international partners and the OIE to develop globally recognized and accepted guidance on the application of compartmentalization for ASF to gain wider acceptance, both in infected and uninfected countries.	AREAS FOR ACTION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a consistent approach and strategies to communicate risk, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances, including disease status, of various countries.• Identify or develop platforms and mechanisms for ongoing coordination of messaging and for sharing of communication-related information between countries.• Establish mechanisms for monitoring public narratives on ASF to ensure information in media and social media is accurate.• Develop/notification protocols to update partners on disease status.

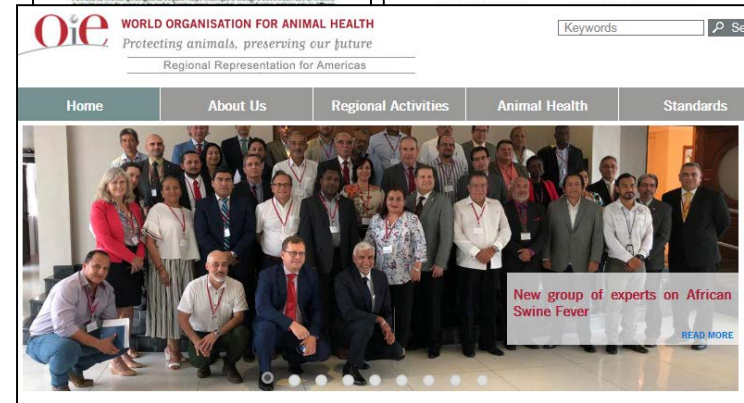
PARTNERSHIPS
Leverage existing partnerships to build networks to engage stakeholders in areas which require collaboration to attain expeditious and responsive solutions to manage ASF. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the partners in accordance with their respective mandates.

GOVERNANCE
Optimize the potential of existing governance mechanisms at international, regional, sub-national and national levels to ensure effective coordination and co-operation among all parties to implement appropriate measures to achieve common objectives for the prevention and control of ASF.

www.11.02.2019

International (continued)

- OIE presented a Global Strategy for the Control of ASF at the 87th OIE General Session in May, 2019.
- OIE and FAO are working with countries under the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) to improve coordination for ASF.
- Canada's CVO is the president of the GF-TADS for the Americas and chair of the newly formed Standing Group of Experts on ASF for the Americas.



Domestic preparedness

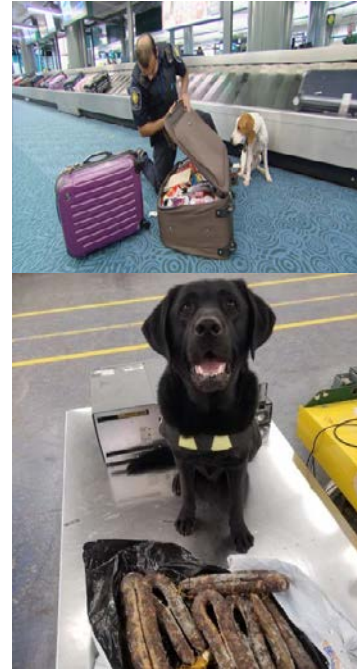
- **A Pan-Canadian Action Plan to coordinate federal/ provincial/territorial and industry activities on ASF has been developed.**
- **An Executive Management Board comprised of industry and government meet biweekly to discuss strategic issues.**



Domestic preparedness (continued)

Unprecedented activities to prevent and prepare include:

- Import controls on some plant based feed ingredients
- Strict border controls for pork products at ports of entry and higher fines (\$1300)
- Increase detection dog team
- Heightened traveler awareness
- Engagement with airlines and airport authorities
- Advance negotiation of zoning arrangements
- Ensuring laboratory readiness and detection capacity



STOP!
DO NOT BRING AFRICAN SWINE FEVER TO CANADA

African swine fever is a **SERIOUS VIRAL DISEASE** affecting pigs. The death rate is very high and could affect the Canadian pork industry and Canada's economy.

CRITICAL ACTIONS

DO NOT bring pork products into Canada. Always **DECLARE** all food, plant and animal products at the border.

Call a Border Services Office if you have **RECENTLY VISITED OR WORKED ON A FARM** outside of Canada. Your footwear and/or clothing might be contaminated.

FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN:

- The seizure of the pork products for safe disposal.
- A penalty of up to **\$1300** or prosecution for not declaring.
- The introduction and spread of African swine fever in Canada.

#3 Canada is the world's third-largest pork exporter, exporting to more than **100 COUNTRIES**.

The pork industry generates upwards of **\$24 billion** to the Canadian economy every year.

Visit www.inspection.gc.ca for more information.

Canada

- **Laboratory diagnosis is critical! ASF can't be differentiated from CSF or many other diseases clinically or by post mortem**
 - National Centre for Foreign Animal Diseases (NCFAD) has distributed Real-time PCR capacity to Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network
 - NCFAD has confirmatory tests- Confirmatory PCR, ELISA, genotyping, virus isolation

Research (continued)

- **Focus of research has been on:**
 - New serological assays-multi antigen
 - Alternative samples for detection such as oral fluids- non-invasive, less labour intensive sampling method
 - Meat exudate- valuable alternative for illegal meat imports, wild or feral pigs
 - Highly sensitive and specific on site detection system- deployable to the field to help local decision making



Concluding remarks

- Canada is playing an important role promoting a collaborative and collective approach to ASF in the Americas.
- Domestically we have industry and government working together in innovative ways.
- Our research is focusses on practical tools to promote early detection and containment in the field.
- We must continue to work together!