



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

African Swine Fever Preparedness

CPC Town Hall Presentation

Presented by: Craig Price
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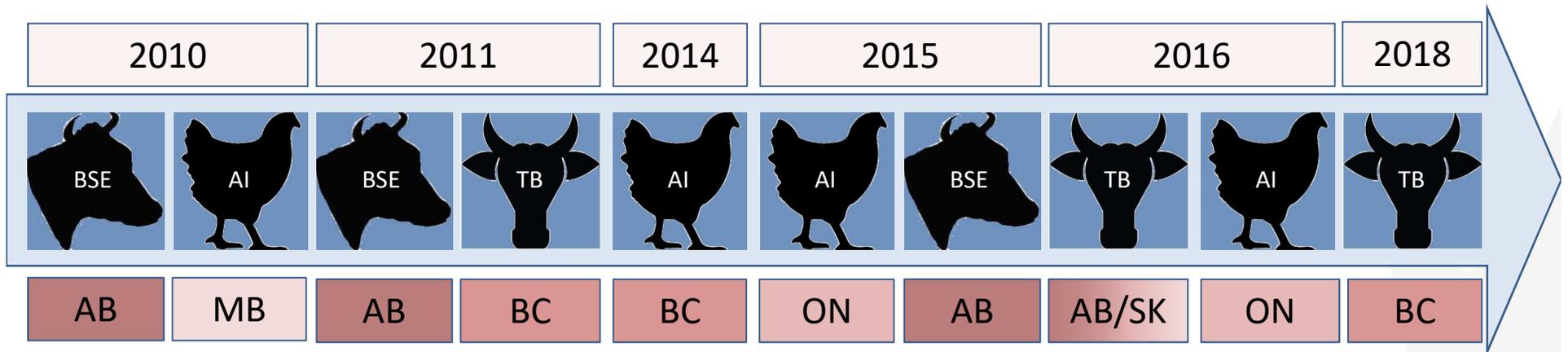
Canada 

Purpose

- Describe CFIA operational animal disease response plans within the first 72 hours of detection in order to achieve the ultimate outcome:
 - To contain and then eradicate the disease as quickly as possible to allow resumption of trade.

CFIA Animal Disease Response

- CFIA has a long history of successful terrestrial animal disease response
- Ten substantial responses, requiring large CFIA ICS response (regional, area, national), in the last 10 years alone (with others prior to 2010)



African Swine Fever Context

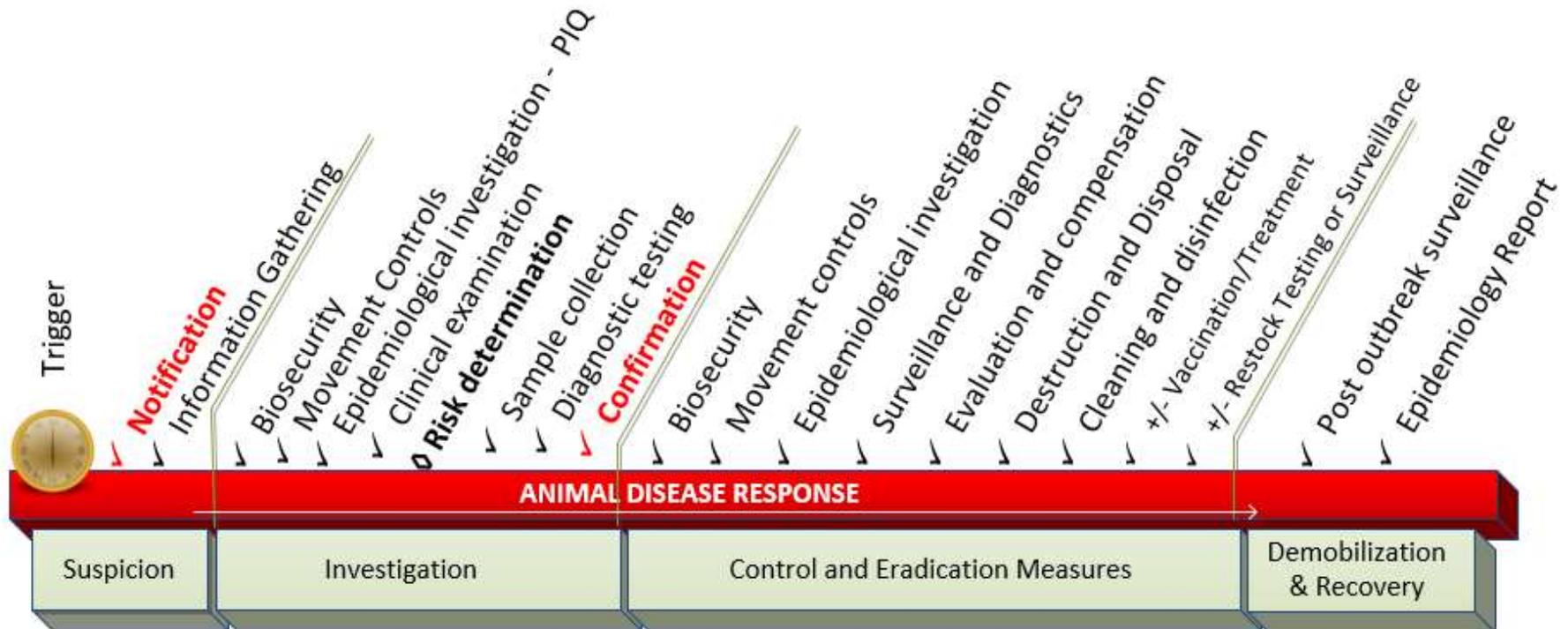
- Rapid national movement of swine
- Anticipation of multiple simulation responses (geographically dispersed)
- Therefore requiring dispersed response capacity (traditionally we consolidate)

COVID-19 Context

- Need to minimize employee movement between geographic areas
- Public health requirements could impact deployment options
- Systems and PPE already under pressure

Elements of an Animal Health Disease Response

ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE – CONTROL & ERADICATION MEASURES



What happens if ASF is suspected?

CFIA will investigate reported suspect cases and perform the following:

- Field epidemiology investigation;
- Establish biosecurity zones on site to prevent disease from leaving the premises → biocontainment;
- Diagnostic sampling;
- Apply movement restrictions.



What happens if ASF is confirmed?

Infected premises:

- Continuation of the epidemiological investigation ✓
- +/- Additional diagnostic testing ✓
- Depopulation of animals on positive premises ✓
- Disposal ✓
- +/- Vector control ✓
- Evaluation of the animals for compensation ✓
- Cleaning & Disinfection activities ✓
- Restocking +/- sentinels ✓

✓	Completed immediately
✓	Completed later

Beyond the infected premises:

- **Identification and investigation (diagnostic testing +/- movement restrictions) of:**
 - Actions on epidemiologically linked premises ✓
 - Actions on monitored premises (located 3 km up to a minimum of 10 km away from infected premises) ✓
 - +/- Implement zoning
 - Movement controls in order to avoid exposed/suspect animals, equipment, vehicles exiting the zones ✓
 - Outbreak surveillance ✓

Confirmation

- Suspect / symptomatic animal(s) are anticipated to be identified by a producer, private veterinarian, Provincial authority, abattoir, or a CFIA veterinarian. Any individual who suspects signs of ASF, or any other reportable disease, must report this information to the CFIA immediately.
- The suspect animal(s) and their herd will undergo sample collection by the CFIA, and the site and animals will be placed under movement controls.
- Samples will be submitted to the CFIA National Centre for Foreign Animal Disease (NDFAD) for testing.

Movement Control

Upon test confirmation of ASF, immediate movement controls will be placed on all premises containing swine within a 3 Km radius surrounding the infected site, as well as any premises outside of this radius that have a strong link to the infected premises.

- Actions would include site visits by the CFIA and the placement of movement controls on all sites where pigs are kept (farm, abattoir, assembly yard, auction market, etc.).
- Animals on these farms will be examined and tested if it appears there is evidence of disease.
- Movement controls will prevent the movement of any animal or thing on or off each impacted property unless specific risk controls and permission is granted by the CFIA through the use of licenses. This also includes vehicle movements, such as the delivery of feed etc.

Epidemiological Investigation (Tracing)

- As part of the investigation of every infected and suspect premises, detailed information on the history and recent movements on or off the farm of any pigs, people and things that could potentially spread the virus will be completed in order to identify other premises which may have been or become infected with the virus.
- This information collected will be used to determine the source of entry of the virus for each premises and potentially the source of the outbreak.

Depopulation

- With an anticipated objective of stamping out the disease, the CFIA will order all animals disposed of as quickly as possible (ideally within 48 hours) on any site where diagnostic testing indicates ASF to be present.
 - Destruction options are anticipated to vary depending on pig/herd size, available facilities and resources etc.
 - Depopulation should be undertaken onsite whenever possible in order to address biosecurity risks.

Communication

- CFIA has developed a comprehensive **external detection communications rollout strategy** to communicate a positive case of African swine fever (ASF) in Canada. The rollout phase includes engagement and communication amongst the following categories:
 - Preparation and decision-making
 - Partner and Industry communication
 - Day of Public Announcement
 - Following the Public Announcement
- Detailed instructions are described regarding when an action is taken, who is the lead and if any considerations must be taking into account.

ASF Incursion Response

- The severity of the impact and type of response will depend on a variety of factors including:
 - Location of infected premises (i.e., pig-dense region vs. not)
 - Type and size of operation (i.e., small holding vs. commercial premises)
 - Number and geographical distribution of infected operations
 - Involvement of wild pigs
 - Level of biosecurity
 - Meteorological factors (i.e., temperature, season)
 - Source of disease (fomite, animal movement etc)
 - Etc.

Base Elements for Response Readiness

- Following early focus on prevention, efforts placed on response preparedness including these key components in place at this time:

Detect the Disease

- NCFAD annual disease recognition course
- ASF disease recognition sessions for CFIA employees
- CVMA ASF disease series of webinars (for practitioner vets), also shared in CFIA
- Targeted information sessions based on preparedness activities taking place in individual Areas

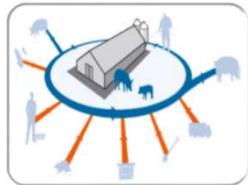
Initiate Actions

- ASF Hazard Specific Plan
- ASF Responder Readiness reference document (consolidating resources)
- Animal Health Functional Plan + Common Procedures Manual **(CPM)** for disease response
 - Area notification plans
- Drills and exercises
 - Notification of disease suspicion (call to car) drills
 - Area ERT/Regional ERT meetings (nationally variable)
- CFIA Emergency Responders Inventory (ERI)
- CFIA OEM internal sharepoint for common ICS response tools
- Public Communications Rollout and notifications
- Emergency Response Subject Matter Expertise Network

Coordinate with Partners

- FADES Agreements / MOUs
- ASF specific engagement ongoing in each Area / Region with provincial government and industry
- Exercises / Drills
 - Western Area Event and Communication scoping drill (Dec 2020) and workshop (June 2019)
 - Quebec FADES drill (June 2019) and EQSP trials (2020-2021)
 - Ontario FAD response exercise (April 2019)
 - Planning for other drills
- Alignment of messaging and communications activities via established channels

Key CFIA Operational Response Activities



On-site Biosecurity



Movement Control



Epidemiology



Surveillance and
Diagnostics



Destruction



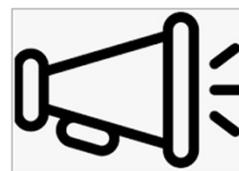
Disposal



Compensation



Data Management



Public
Communications

Questions?

