



OneHealth Scientific Solutions

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Application of compartmentalization for African Swine Fever in Canada as a tool for business risk management

African Swine Fever Forum

Ottawa, Canada

30 April 2019

Agenda

- Why compartmentalize for ASF?
- How would this differ from zoning?
- What does Canada already have in place?
- Challenges
- Next steps

Why compartmentalize?



- Zoning and compartmentalization are complementary tools
- The number and distance of swine movements in Canada may impact the application of zoning for ASF
- Compartments would allow business risk management and mitigation - not just for ASF
- Compartments would allow for continuity of or very rapidly re-establishment of **safe international trade** in pork products in the event of an outbreak of ASF
 - Allow for rapid detection (ongoing surveillance)
 - Allow for separation of the commercial sector from the backyard or wild pig population
 - Better suited for swine networks or business/value chain movements

How do compartments differ from zones?



- Compartments are defined primarily by management and husbandry practices related to biosecurity, whereas zones are based on geography
- Surveillance needs to be conducted prior to placing Zones
- Compartments have ongoing surveillance and so there is already proof the disease is not present
- Countries would recognize compartments based on compliance with established standards that are met during “peace-time”
- Cost for compartments is primarily borne by the private sector



What does the Canadian Swine Industry already have in place to support compartmentalization?

- Strong National VS- CFIA
 - risk management, diagnostic capacity & emergency response, expertise with compartmentalisation for Aquatics
 - Transparency and PVS
- Canadian Pork Council/AAFC
 - national leadership & funding
 - representing 7,000 farms
- Canada Pork Excellence
 - PigSAFE, PigCARE, PigTRACE



Canadian Pork Excellence Program



Canadian Pork Excellence program

– PigSAFE, PigCARE, PigTRACE

A producer must be in compliance with the program in order for a federal establishment to accept their pigs that are destined for export.

- It includes a verification component
- Biosecurity component
- Traceability component
- Animal care and welfare components
- Transportation components

Challenges



- No swine compartments exist worldwide
- Lack of active surveillance for ASF in Canada
- International guidance and acceptance for ASF compartments is needed
- Increased costs for maintenance of a compartment
- Need for national standards and oversight

Next Steps



- International and National guidance on compartmentalization and associated documentation built on existing industry programs
- Compartmentalisation strategy based on practical methods of bio-exclusion and modern methods of surveillance
- Promote public/private partnership, support negotiations with key trading partners and export certification, collaboration with experts
- Increase understanding of risk pathways for introduction and epidemiology of ASF specific to the Canadian context
- Regular simulation exercises to assess





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<https://images.app.goo.gl/MJirkjKbdKyanK9c6> Canadian Pork Council