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

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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

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  – 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