

Preparing for animal emergencies: a provincial perspective

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Provinces deal with many types of emergencies

- Diseases
 - Emerging (novel agents)
 - Serious production issues (ILT, TGE, etc)
 - Zoonotic
 - Provincially reportable
 - Federally reportable
- Animal welfare issues
- Food safety issues
- Physical threats – flood, fire, drought

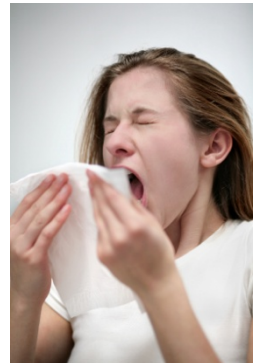
Must adopt an all hazards approach

- Plan
 - Those who fail to plan, plan to fail
- Include
 - Create partnerships and make friends
- Share
 - Share expertise, resources, ideas with others
- Adapt
 - Be nimble, flexible and inventive
- Develop
 - Tools and capacity (premises ID, mapping, surveillance)

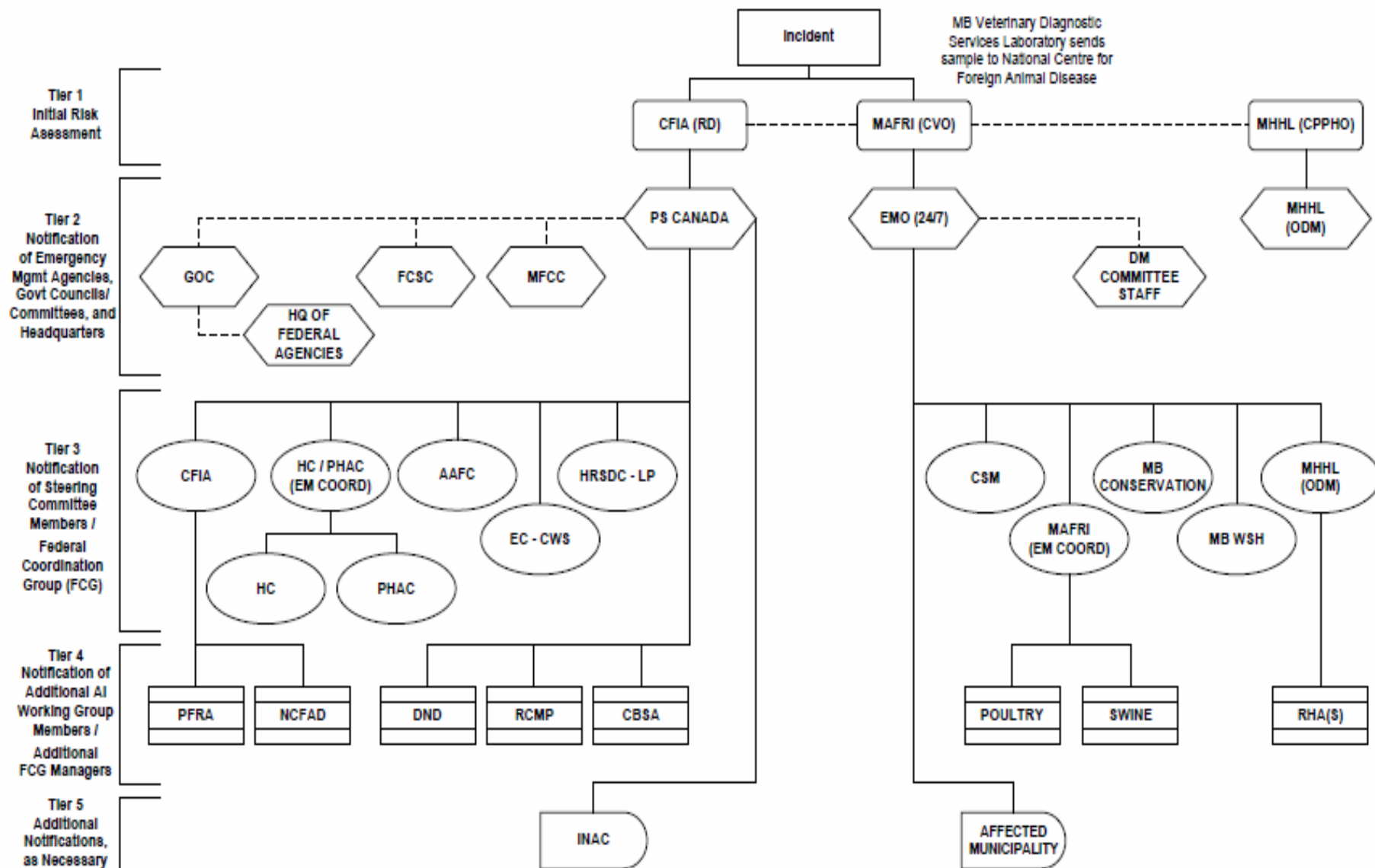


Manitoba's Animal Emergency Plan

- Premier Doer mandated EMO to lead the planning for H5N1 influenza threat (pandemic)
- 2 year process involving > 20 departments, agencies and organizations (federal, provincial, industry)
- Based on principles of:
 - Incident management approach
 - Scalable in scope
 - Collaborative approach to roles and responsibilities
 - Respecting organizational mandates and decision-making

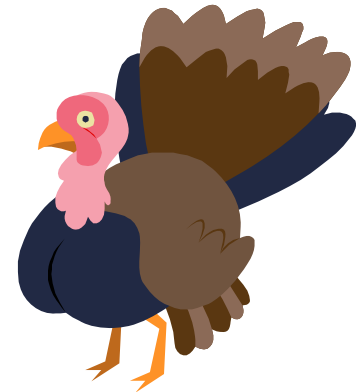
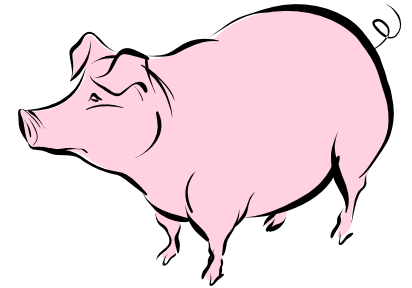


SCHEDULE D – FAN-OUT SEQUENCE

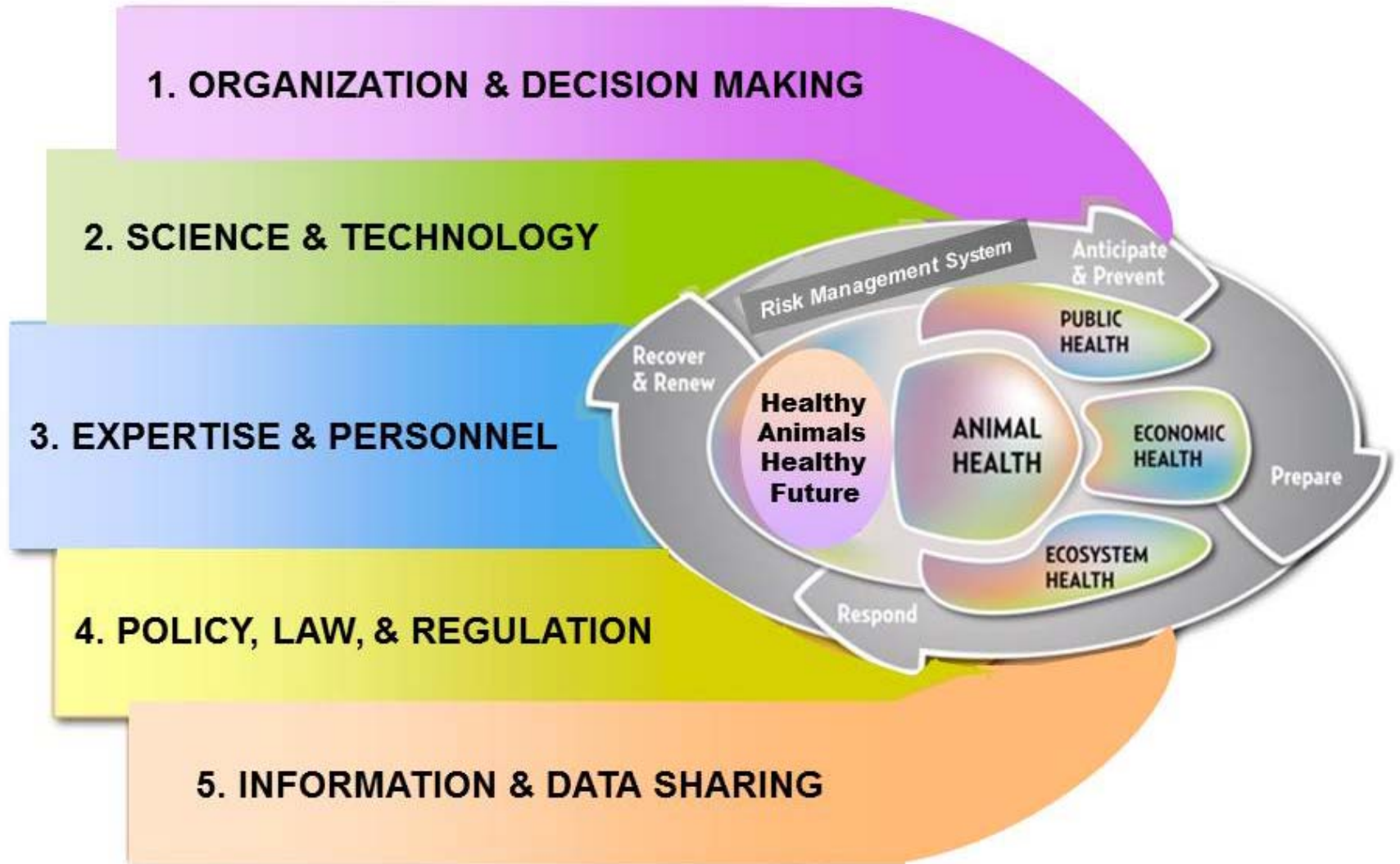


Manitoba's examples

- Pandemic H1N1 influenza in swine -2009
 - > Premises ID database (September 2010)
 - > Mapping tools
 - > Emergency operations centre
- Avian H5N2 influenza in turkeys -2010
- Flood – 2011
- Wildfire -2011, 2012



Fore-CAN model – a useful checklist



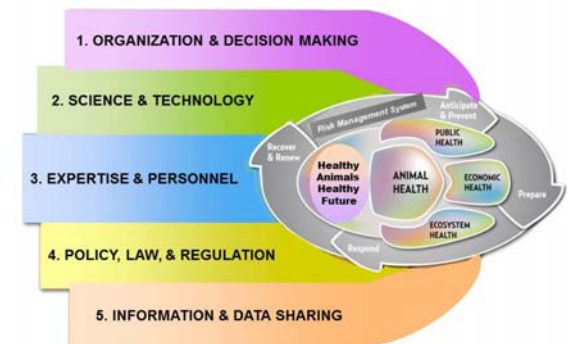
Anticipation / Prevention

- Anticipation

- Limited capacity now in agri-intelligence and anticipation
- Surveillance system – some good efforts but fragmented
 - Industry, provinces/territories, federal agencies
 - Animal health – human health – food safety

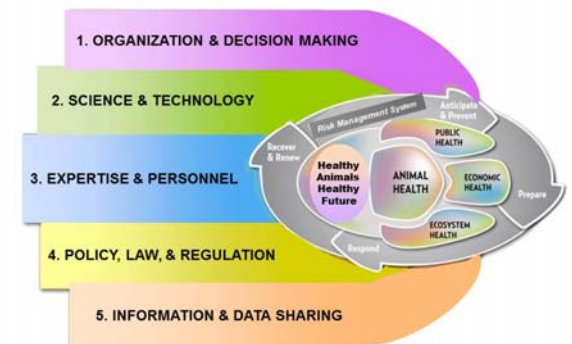
- Prevention

- Biosecurity systems



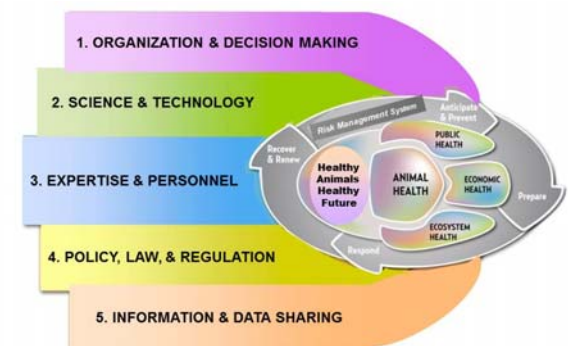
Preparation

- Traceability systems /IT systems
- Emergency response plans and structures
 - Decision making
 - Regulatory framework
 - Physical infrastructure
- Decision support systems
- Scenario development



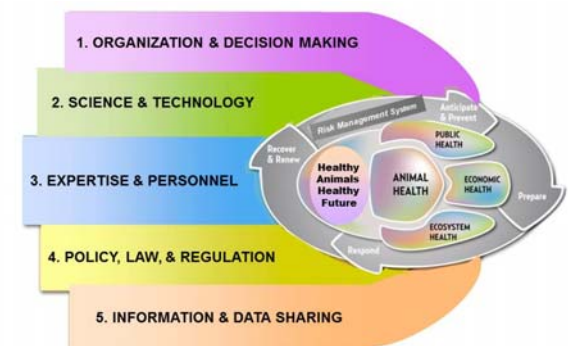
Response

- Integrated “whole of government” approach
 - Structure of roles and responsibilities
- Partner with industry
- Need a mechanism for provinces to support one another (buddy system; sharing expertise and resources)



Recovery

- Often ignored until the end
- Start planning recovery the first day of the emergency
- Policy plays a major role
- Collateral damage can dwarf the direct damage
 - 90:10 rule of thumb



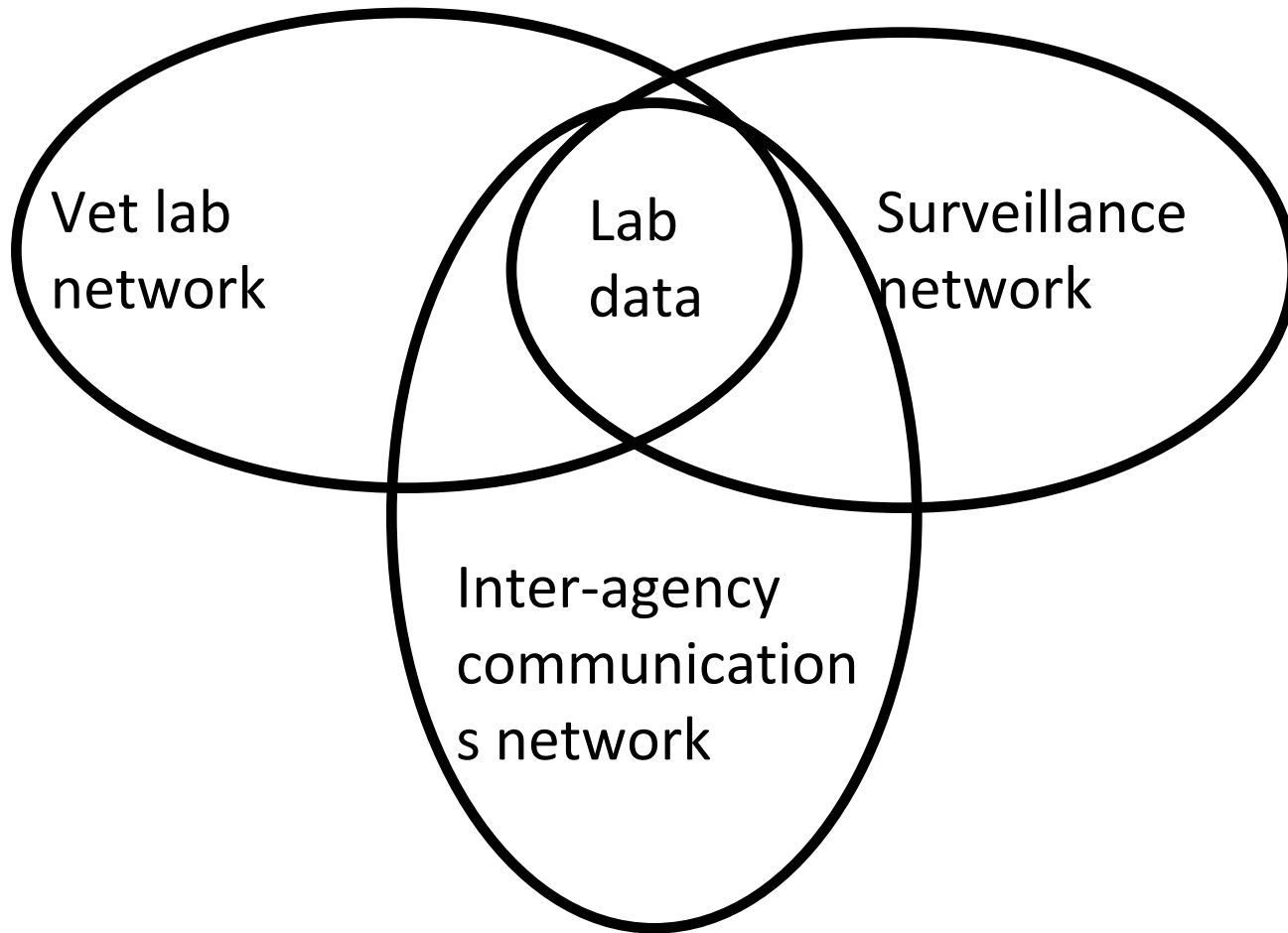


Source: A
presentation
developed in 2006.

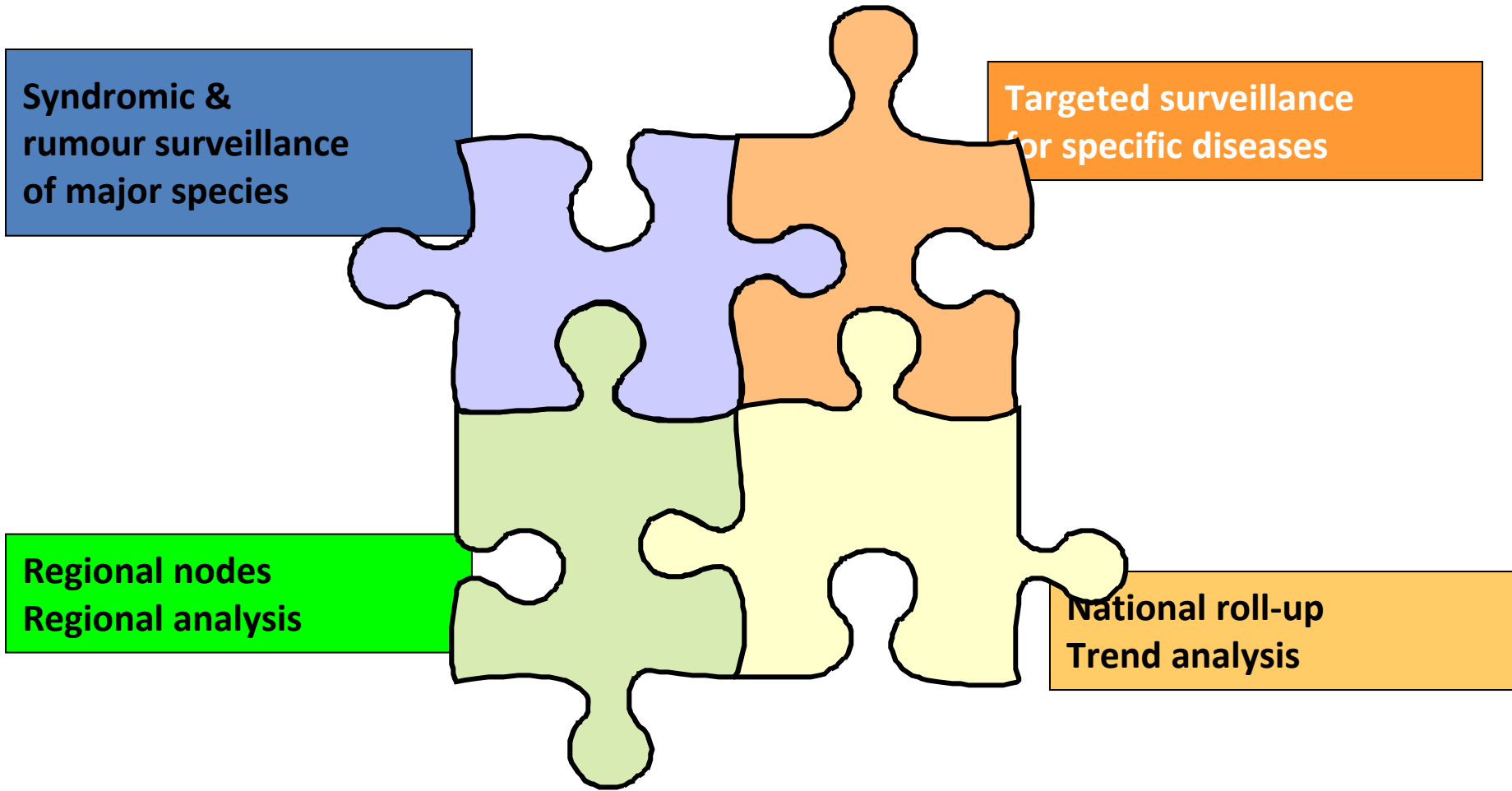
Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network:

A vision forward

Early warning system linkages



Vision for Surveillance





We are building...

- a network of early warning systems for disease/ bioterrorist detection
- a knowledge centre for assessing the threats posed by emerging issues
- a network of accredited veterinary diagnostic labs across the country that can test for foreign animal diseases
- an information centre for sharing diagnostic results generated by partner laboratories
- a communications network linking animal health, human health and wildlife health agencies

How did we do?

Moving forward... final thoughts

- Need a clear definition of roles and responsibilities – governance
- Need partnerships
- We have a strategy – we need to operationalize it
- Need leadership and innovative thinking

