

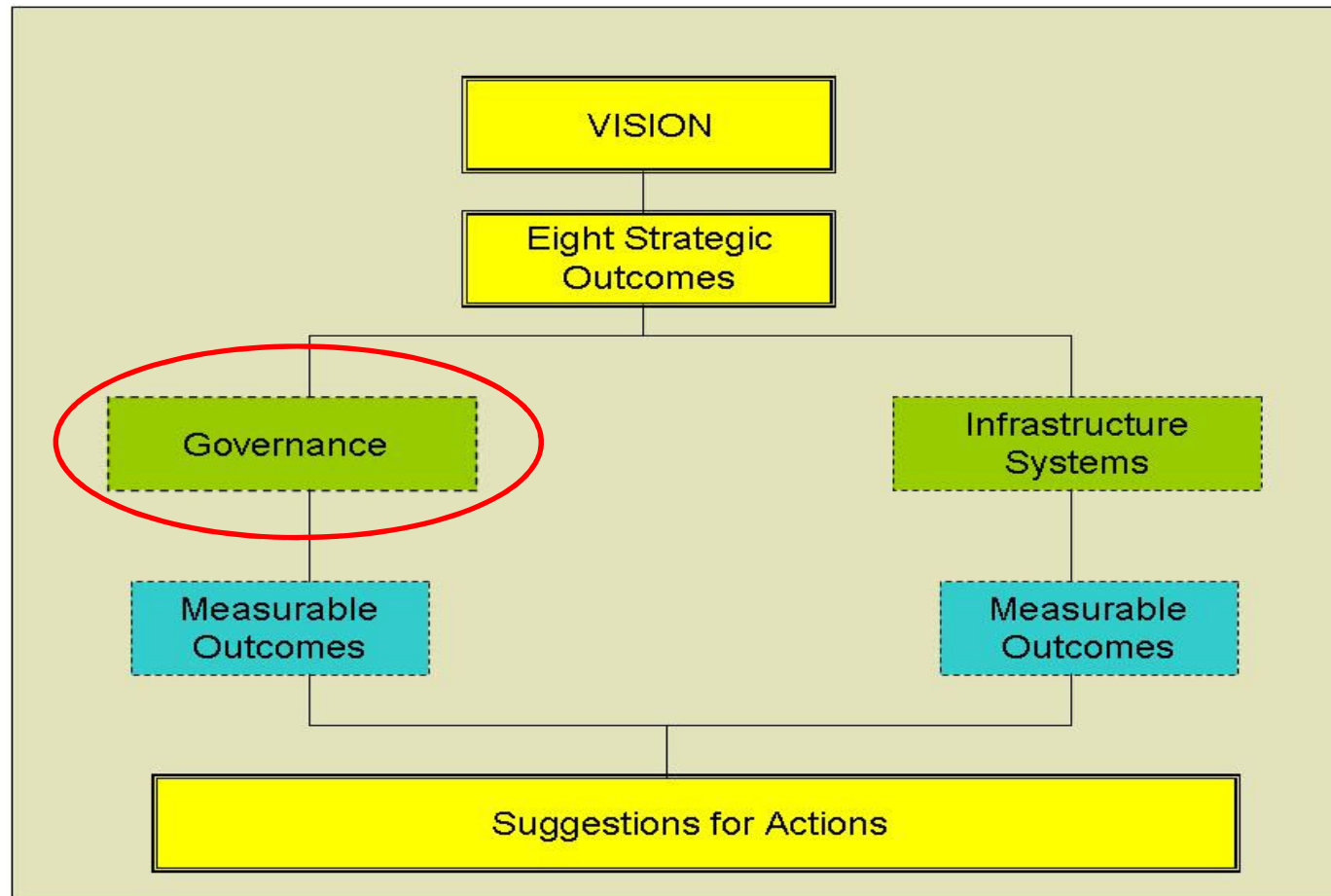


Governance of Surveillance in Canada

Forum 2014

NATIONAL FARMED ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

Governance - a Critical Component



NFAHW Strategy (2009)

Collaborative Governance

Identified as best approach

- Federal and provincial governments
- Industry/non government
- Animal health, public health, wildlife and economic components

The core of:

- NFAHW Strategy (2009)
- Farmed Animal Health and Welfare 2020 (2014)
- All work of Council

Study

International Animal Health Models

- Ireland, UK, Australia, New Zealand, US Animal Health Association

Pan Canadian Public Health Model

Non Animal Health Models

- Canadian Blood Services, Electrical Safety Authority, Canadian Securities Administrators

Canadian Animal Health regulatory system



Input

Forum 2012

- Preference for Australian model or Pan Canadian Public Health model
- Might need an interim step

Forum 2013

- Animal Health Canada model presented for group work
- Incremental approach favoured

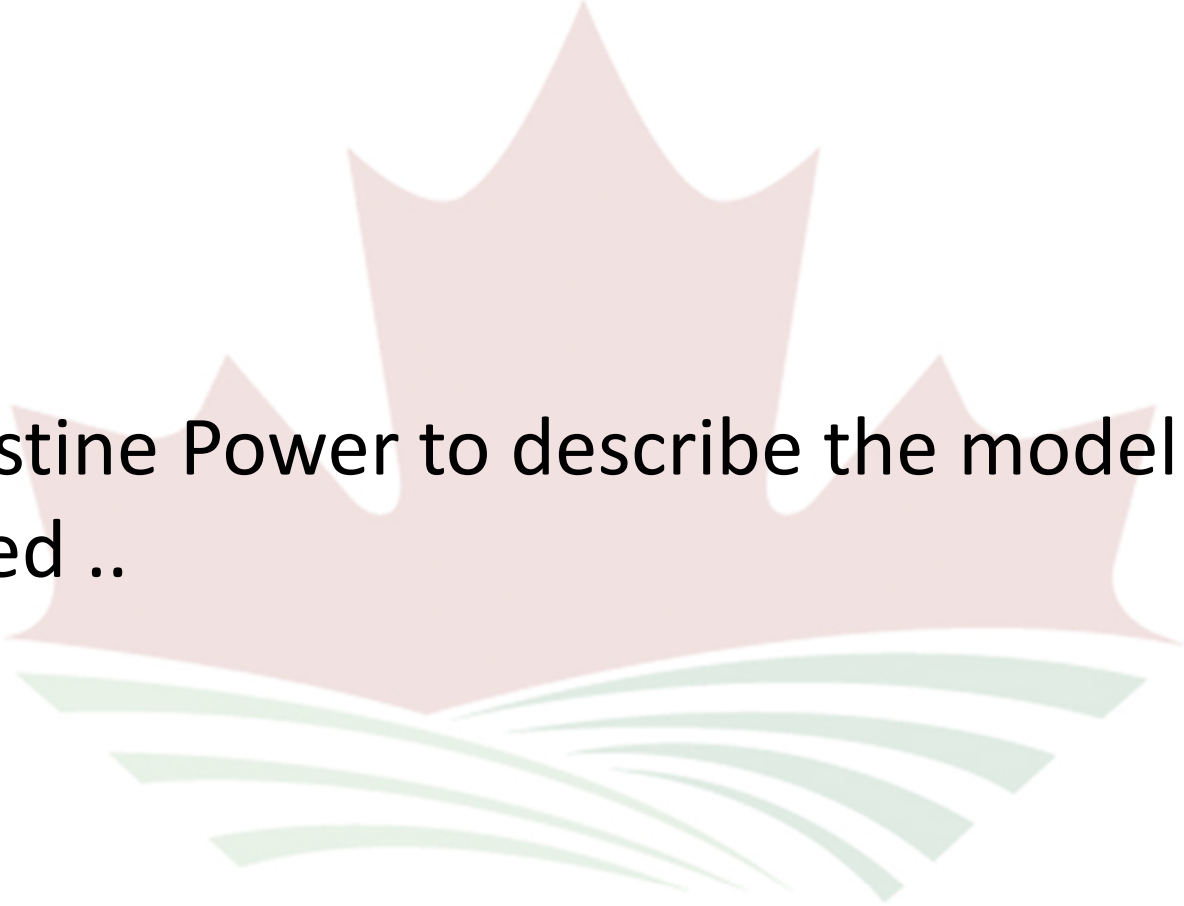
Other input

Direct communication from some member organizations of Council to consider a smaller first step

Decision

Governance of Animal Health Surveillance

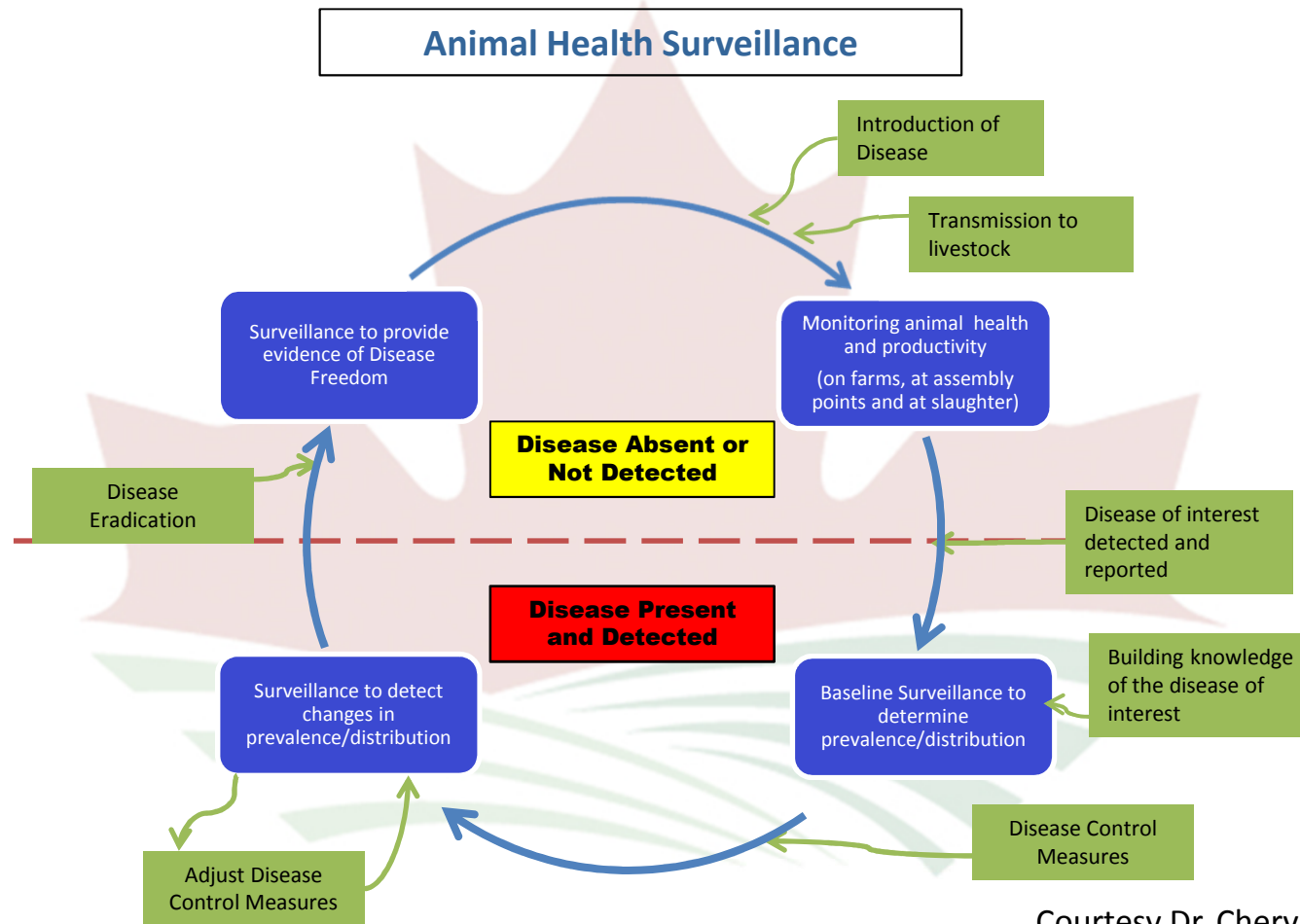
- Several successful components operating
- Informal networking established
- Recognized need for national leadership/coordination
- Raised profile
- Opportunity to create an environment for success
- May lead to development in other sectors



Dr. Christine Power to describe the model proposed ..

OIE Definition - Surveillance

Surveillance means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information so that action can be taken.



Courtesy Dr. Cheryl James

Problem definition

Despite its essential nature, the present surveillance system contains major weaknesses in organization and decision making, and in information and data-sharing. The problem in the current surveillance system can be defined as:

- a lack of coordinated national leadership,
- lack of a national cooperative surveillance system,
- an inability to detect trends or emerging diseases due to the fragmented and inconsistent state of the existing surveillance system across the country,
- a need for a common understanding of the value of surveillance.

Surveillance in a time of transition in farmed animal health (2011)

Governance of Surveillance workshop participants said ...

- build on an existing structure,
- be inclusive – private as well as public sources,
- recognize the different needs of participants of a broader network,
- recognize the importance of input from animal health, public health and wildlife health,
- recognize the need for multiple data sources in surveillance and
- move on from the past.

Council ..

- Listened to the participants at a Governance of Surveillance workshop on September 24-25, 2014
- Developed a model that provides the opportunity environment that facilitates development of a nationally coordinated, nationally coordinated that works in the Canadian environment

Successes ...

- Canadian Council of Chief Veterinary Officers
- Canadian Animal Health Laboratorian Network
- Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network
- le Réseau d'alerte et d'information zoosanitaire (RAIZO)
- Informal professional networking
- Commitment to excellence of people in the system

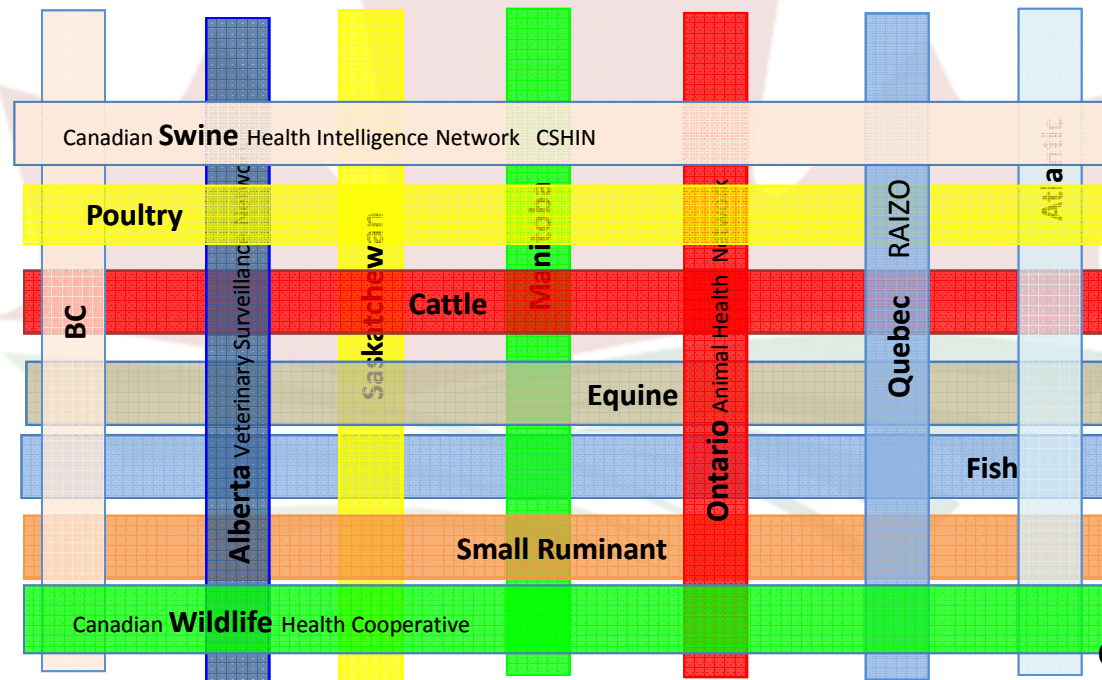
CAHSNplus

Build on the established networks and data capacity of CAHSN

Build a network of networks

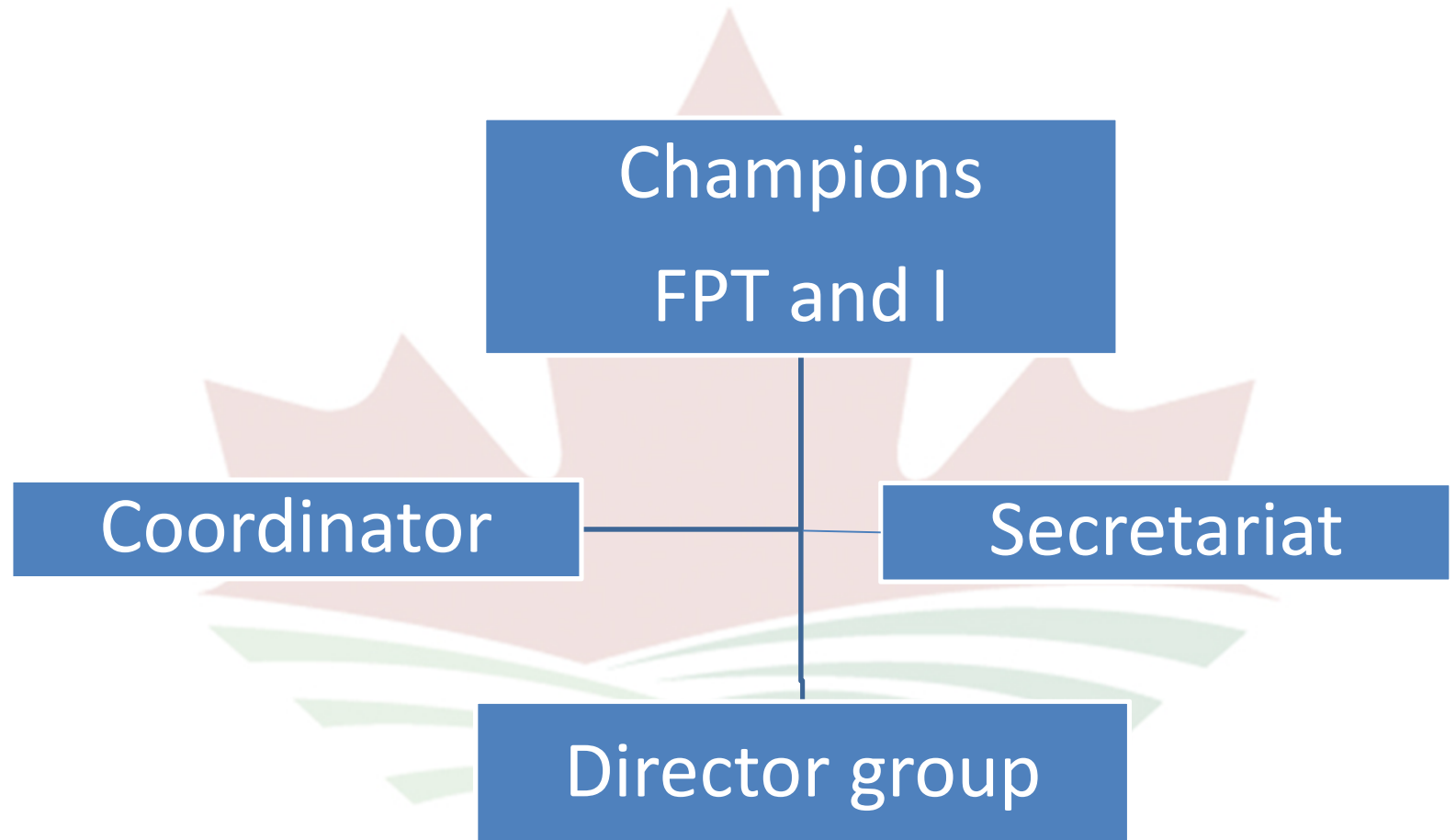
Imagine: A Network of Interwoven Networks

Each band tailored to the needs of that sector and jurisdiction



Courtesy Dr. Bruce McNab¹⁶

Bruce McNab
Epidemiology



Surveillance stakeholders and participants – laboratories, provincial surveillance networks, Commodities, etc.

Champions

- Federal – 3 – CFIA, PHAC and AAFC
 - Provincial – 2 – FPT ADM (regulatory and policy)
 - Industry – 2 – industry, academic, other non-government – identified by NFAHW Council
-
- Long term strategic objectives
 - Animal health surveillance has priority
 - Leverage funding
 - Co-chaired by two of the champions

Directors

- CFIA (2)
- CCVO – 1 official – 2 from provinces without a provincial surveillance network (3)
- CAHLN - includes private labs (2)
- Provincial surveillance network – OAHN, RAIZO, etc (up to 10)
- CVMA - Species specific veterinary groups – pork, bovine, poultry (3)
- Industry/academic/non-government/private sector (2) - NFAHW Council – not necessarily members of Council but selected by Council
- Public Health Agency of Canada (1)
- Canadian Council of Chief Medical Officers (1)
- Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (1)

- Manage operational activities

Coordinator

- Implementation manager
- build the network through trust, successes and demonstrated value to all stakeholders
- Use the five essential components of the system – data collection, data dissemination, analysis and reporting, resource maximization and communication to build a workplan
- Facilitate active collaboration of those already established networks which see value in participation in a larger network of networks to achieve the workplan.

Secretariat

- Support for Coordinator, Champions and Directors

Costs

- Coordinator – Resourced initially by CFIA
- Secretariat – Resourced initially by CFIA and AAFC
- Participating networks – maintain own costs
- Projects – funding programs of the day

Authorities

- The new governance model will operate within existing regulatory authorities and frameworks - bringing established networks together, encouraging development of new networks and enhancement of all networks.
- Participation by established surveillance networks is voluntary and will be built on demonstrated value

Benefits

Despite its essential nature, the present surveillance system contains major weaknesses in organization and decision making, and in information and data-sharing. The solution to the current surveillance system can be achieved with :

- Coordinated national leadership, ✓
- A national cooperative surveillance system, ✓
- Detecting trends or emerging diseases with an enhanced surveillance system across the country, ✓
- Common understanding of the value of surveillance. ✓

Adapted from Surveillance in a time of transition in farmed animal health (2011)

A collaborative model

- Three partners working collaboratively – FPT governments and industry
- Private and public sector
- Animal health and public health
- Domestic and wild animals

Shared leadership and responsibility

..... shared benefit and success