Emergency Management
Livestock Market Interruption Strategy

Pacific Northwest Economic Region
Cross Border – Animal Health
July 25, 2018
Spokane, Washington
The dynamic risk landscape means that EM is critical to the agriculture sector.

- **$58B**
  - Estimated cost of a potential Foot & Mouth Disease outbreak

- **$380M**
  - Cost of 2004 Avian Influenza outbreak ~16.2 M birds

- **$2.1B**
  - Cost of BSE response from 2003-2007

- **$99M**
  - Estimated cost of eradication of Asian gypsy moth

- **$4.2B**
  - Annual cost of Invasive Alien Species

- **$250M**
  - Cost of Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN)

- **24hrs**
  - Time it takes a zoonotic disease to spread globally

- **Increased reliance on experts makes interruptions more costly**

- **UK - FMD outbreak in 2001**
  - Affected ~10M animals; estimated cost of £8B

- **Globally – Potato Brown Rot**
  - Estimated to cost $950M USD annually

- **Increased import volume and diversity**
  - Heighten exposure to new threats

- **Challenges to keep pace with rapid technological advances pose increasing vulnerabilities**

- **Industry consolidation and concentration are magnifying impacts**

- **Sector is vulnerable to deliberate tampering and terrorist acts**

- **Weather Disasters ($B)**
  - Costs adjusted to 2010 dollars
  - 2013 S. Alberta Floods
  - 2011 Prairie Flood
  - 2001-02 Prairie Drought
  - 1998 ON/QC Ice Storm

- **Wildfires**
- **Droughts**
- **Floods**
- **Ice Storms**

- **PCN**

- **United States - Impacts of Avian Influenza**
  - Cost taxpayers over $950M USD
A comprehensive approach: the Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada

**Vision for Agriculture EM**
Integrated and collaborative EM focused on prevention and mitigation and on improving our ability to prepare, respond and recover - thereby promoting the resilience, sustainability and competitiveness of the agriculture sector.

**Guiding Principles**
- Collaboration
- Communications
- Authorities, roles and responsibilities
- Risk-based approach
- Comprehensive approach
- Continuous improvement
- Public trust

**Desired Outcomes**
- Enhanced prevention and mitigation
- Collaborative action
- Building sector resilience

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**2014**
FPT Ministers of Agriculture committed to improving Canada’s approach to emergency management in agriculture.

**2014-2016**
Framework was developed, informed by consultations with industry, governments and stakeholders, and endorsed by Ministers.

**Today**
Progressing on short-term implementation activities.
Implementing the Framework: The Livestock Market Interruption Strategy

LMIS: a national strategy developed by FPT governments and industry to enhance preparedness to manage any large scale livestock market interruption focussed on the impact to healthy animals

Why is a Strategy needed?

The red meat industry is very export oriented:

• 70% of Canadian hogs and pork exported
• 50% of Canadian cattle and beef exported

Net economic impact of a large-scale Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak in Canada estimated at approx. $58B

The Challenge – Pork Sector

Example: If slaughterhouses were unavailable, LMIS research estimates that the depopulation of 70% of the pork in Quebec over a 60 day period could require:

• 451 trained personnel, divided into 66 crews
• an estimated $24.9M to complete the work
The LMIS Toolbox: Supporting governments’ and industry decision-making and action

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The Strategy</th>
<th>A better understanding of the problem</th>
<th>Enhanced preparedness</th>
<th>Established governance and strong networks</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Roles, Responsibilities and Governance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Communications</strong></td>
<td><strong>Markets</strong></td>
<td><strong>Industry Transition and Decision Support</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>To allow for timely, coordinated and well-understood decision making</td>
<td>To ensure coordinated, consistent communications critical to managing public confidence</td>
<td>Two-pronged approach to maintain domestic consumption and to facilitate the reopening of borders</td>
<td>To assist management of surplus of healthy animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Defined roles and responsibilities shared with all stakeholders</td>
<td>• Draft communications strategies that can be tailored</td>
<td>• Pork and beef domestic consumption approach</td>
<td>• Economic Impact Modelling Tool</td>
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<td>• Emergency response governance structure</td>
<td>• Sample messages for themes that would be expected to arise</td>
<td>• Defined trade roles and responsibilities</td>
<td>• Reports on depopulation methods, post-disposal environmental considerations</td>
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<td>• Depopulation/disposal methods, selection tool, cost calculator and equipment needs</td>
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# Moving forward: All stakeholders have a role to play

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<th>FPT Minister-Endorsed Next Steps</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>What Stakeholders Could Do</th>
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| **Increase Awareness**           | • Increase knowledge of the strategy and the challenges in a LMI to sector stakeholders | • Spread the word about what tools are available through face-to-face presentations, web sites, social media and other communications tools  
• Share information to develop best practices and understand what all stakeholders are doing and where collaboration can occur |
| **Validate and Exercise**        | • Confirm LMIS tools are effective  
• Create regularized approach to practicing roles and responsibilities in a response | • Practice response – together and individually – using LMIS tools  
• Develop medium-term joint and individual exercise plans |
| **Develop Detailed Plans and Address Gaps** | • Further enhance preparedness  
• Examine and develop approaches to issues that were not originally envisioned or could not be addressed at the time (e.g. zoning) | • Develop individual plans using the tools and information contained within the strategy, within respective mandate (e.g. industry-led animal movement plan, determining potential carcass disposal locations and developing carcass disposal plans)  
• Collaborate on plans where all stakeholders have an interest and role |
What can other sectors take away from LMIS?

• Showcases the benefits of collaborative action – governments and industry working together to solve a problem

• A model of best practices
  – Developing pre-defined messaging and approaches to support response
  – Considerations and approaches to identifying gaps for depopulation and disposal (e.g. post-disposal environmental considerations) can be used to support planning by other livestock sectors for similar activities
  – Governance approach could be used for other types of events and/or other sectors

• Important to understand your roles and responsibilities and talk to your partners about how you can work together to be better prepared
Want more information?

Livestock Market Interruption Strategy

Report and Strategy online:

Plant and Animal Health Strategy

For further questions, comments or to set up a meeting for further discussion, please email:
PAHS-SSVA@inspection.gc.ca

inspection.gc.ca/plantandanimalstrategy

FPT Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada