CANADIAN ANIMAL HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018
June 2018
**Executive Summary**

The Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS) is an initiative of the National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council (NFAHWC), with broad based collaborative support of industry and governments. The CAHSS network has been designed to address weaknesses in organization and decision making, and in information and data-sharing, in animal health surveillance in Canada, as identified in the NFAHWC's report, "Surveillance in a Time of Transition in Farmed Animal Health".

During the 2017-2018 fiscal year approximately 207 people representing 91 organizations collaborated on their surveillance priorities in CAHSS supported activities, including Swine, Poultry, Equine, Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Wildlife and Aquatics sectors. All major commodity sectors are now linked within the network-of-networks. Cross sectoral efforts include interdisciplinary Antimicrobial Use surveillance collaboration, the CAHSS Directors and Champions, as well as the Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases.

**Highlights and achievements this year include:**

- funding of a Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and Influenza gene sequencing library project (swine network);
- pilot project development of an integrated surveillance platform (aquatic network);
- identification of a minimum data set for AMU surveillance (interdisciplinary);
- creation of a comprehensive equine stakeholder map and proposed set of infectious disease case definitions (equine network);
- development of a pilot project for bulk milk tank testing (dairy network)
- website upgrades (third round – based on member consultations).

Workshops and face-to-face meetings occurred for beef cattle, wildlife and the CAHSS Directors. In addition, the Alberta poultry industry held a workshop to demonstrate an integrated poultry data platform.

After three years of development, the first phase of the creation of the network-of-networks is nearing completion. Growth during this time has been substantial, in terms of the numbers of people and organizations involved, and the cross linkages that have been developed across the country. During the coming year, the transition in CAHSS coordination, from government to the National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council will be initiated, and the second phase of development of the network of networks will begin.
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Background

The Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS) is an initiative of the National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council (NFAHWC), with broad based collaborative support of industry and governments. CAHSS was initiated in 2015 and has been designed to address weaknesses in organization and decision making and in information and data-sharing, in animal health surveillance in Canada, as identified in the NFAHWC’s report, "Surveillance in a Time of Transition in Farmed Animal Health".

Creating a space for individuals and groups to come together to collaborate, CAHSS seeks to link the diverse networks and individuals influenced by animal health surveillance. Many successful networks precede CAHSS; the previous and ongoing work is credited to the individuals doing that work; the role of CAHSS is to link together the networks to encourage more effective, integrated and responsive animal health surveillance.

CAHSS is inclusive of all those involved in, or affected by, surveillance decisions. Animal health, public health, and wildlife health are represented within the CAHSS networks and the members work on any diseases/issues of concern from reportable, zoonotic, and emerging to production limiting diseases and antimicrobial use surveillance.

Purpose of the Annual Report

The CAHSS annual report has been created to communicate the achievements of the network-of-networks in its third full fiscal year of implementation.

The audience for the report is the NFAHWC and all members of CAHSS. The report serves to inform all those engaged in the networks, of the successes that have been achieved through 2017-2018, as well as the opportunities for growth and improvement going forward.

Membership in 2017-2018

Membership in CAHSS continues to grow, there are now 207 CAHSS members (156 owning members and 51 associate members) representing 91 different organizations. (See Annex A)

All those seeking membership in CAHSS are asked to sign a member’s declaration when joining (See Annex B). The declaration is an acknowledgement of the individual’s agreement to follow the CAHSS principles of practice and organization when working towards the shared purpose. The signed declaration provides membership in CAHSS and access to the private side of the CAHSS website. All interested stakeholders are welcome to join by submitting a signed declaration.

In 2017-2018 different types of memberships were further clarified, to include full owning members and organizations, and associate members.

Full owning members and organizations:
• participate in CAHSS co-ordinated activities
• are eligible to vote on important issues when they arise
• maintain access to the **private** side of the CAHSS website for network groups for which they are full members
• are automatically assigned as associate members in the Director’s group, CAHSS administration, templates and references
• can be an associate in other network groups
• are invited to CAHSS network meetings for groups in which they are full members

*Full owning organizations can list their members or staff as either full members of CAHSS or associate members of CAHSS*

**Associate members:**

• do not actively participate in network activities
• do not have voting privileges in the networks
• can access the **private** side of the CAHSS website for the groups in which they are an associate
• acknowledged not to be invited to meetings of groups for which the member is an associate
CAHSS Governance and Administration

Directors’ and Champions’ Groups

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018

Champions’ Group

The CAHSS Champions met three times in 2017-2018. The champions provided direction on the CAHSS business case; supported the CAHSS strategic action and financial plans, and are providing ongoing support in the future direction of CAHSS and the NFAHWC.

Directors’ Group

CAHSS Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020

In the late summer of 2017 a CAHSS Strategy and Action Plan was created to provide a forward picture for the coming 3 years. The strategy for the development of the network-of-networks focuses on 6 major areas to move the network forward over the next 3 years:

i) governance;
ii) funding;
iii) formation and maintenance of network groups;
iv) development of linkages among network groups;
v) communications; and
vi) development of integrated data systems.

Annual Member Survey – October 2017

A member survey was conducted in the fall of 2017. This electronic survey was sent to all owning members, following which a sub-set of owning members was contacted for telephone interviews. The survey results were used to guide discussions during the Directors’ face-to-face meeting, and to help identify the priorities for development of the network-of-networks.

Directors Face-to-Face Meeting – November 2017

The CAHSS Directors met face-to-face in conjunction with the NFAHWC Forum to consider the way forward for CAHSS. The meeting objectives were to:

• review the results of the CAHSS members survey under three key themes (Intelligence Sharing, Networking, and Roadmapping);
• identify goals and next plausible steps to achieve these goals;
• discuss leadership options and ongoing funding;
• better define roles, responsibilities, and limitations of Directors; and
• consider the transition of CAHSS co-ordination from government to the NFAHWC.
Survey of Sector Networks for priorities in the coming year

The CAHSS co-ordinating team reviewed and compiled all potential actions and priorities that had been identified by each sector network group since their initial meetings. These were shared with the network groups and a survey of the priority items was conducted with each group.

The survey results have been shared on the CAHSS website, and will be used in work-planning for the coming year.

Transition of CAHSS Co-ordination to National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council

Subsequent to the Directors’ meeting in November, initial discussions were held between the Directors, the CAHSS Coordination team, and the NFAHWC on the transition of CAHSS co-ordination from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Agriculture and Agri-food Canada (AAFC) to NFAHWC. A joint transition working group was established to move the discussions forward.

The owning members of CAHSS were polled early in the new fiscal year to determine the level of support for this transition.

CAHSS Website

The CAHSS website is hosted by the NFAHWC. Consultation with the networks was undertaken in 2017 regarding website suggestions. Not all recommended changes were possible given this year’s budget, but they will be pursued during the next fiscal year. The upgrades on the website included:

- restructuring the surveillance network pages (to include the groups) to reduce redundancy
- addition of a ‘Disease Notification’ section on the network’s page
- creating an overall search function for the site
- making ‘How to join CAHSS’ more visible on the site
- creating the Member Directory in French
- updating the calendar to include item lists, meeting durations, language of meetings, and ability to link to other sites or documents
- improving ease of sending e-mail notifications to all owning members
- adding analytics to allow monitoring of site usage

Financial support from the CFIA enabled the upgrading of the site in 2017-2018.

Publications and Presentations

Presentations about or including information on CAHSS were conducted by the CAHSS directors and secretariat at multiple forums:

- Canadian Animal Health Laboratorians Network (CAHLN) – Andrea Osborn (June 2017)
- NFAHWC – Betty Althouse (November 2017)
- Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network (CAHSN) – Andrea Osborn (February 2018)
- Beef Cattle (Surveillance Workshop) – Cheryl James (November 2017)
- Poultry Integrated Data System demonstration – Cheryl James (March 2018)
Notifiable Disease Summary

A document containing all of the reportable and notifiable diseases across Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments was developed and shared on the CAHSS website (private side) for verification and consultation. Once complete, this document will be shared publically on the website.

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

The primary objective for the coming fiscal year is to transfer the co-ordination and secretariat responsibilities out of government, to the NFAHWC. Additional items that have been identified as possible actions in the upcoming year include:

- continuation of website maintenance and development;
- initiation of planning of a national conference dedicated to animal health surveillance;
- identification of a group of trusted communicators to distribute the CAHSS message;
- full utilisation of existing venues for communications (meetings, conferences, etc...);
- consideration of establishment of a social media presence;
- development of a definition of the purpose of surveillance, to provide clarity on what is within CAHSS scope;
- administration of a survey of stakeholders to determine top 5 surveillance tools needed;
- review of priorities by holding a CAHSS Directors and network leaders meeting;
- investigation of Animal Health Australia to understand their approach to setting priorities;
- recruitment of more producers for the Directors’ group; and
- development of an information/data roadmap (centralized hub)
**Sector Networks**

### Alberta Poultry Integrated Data Systems

**Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018**

A workshop was organized for the Alberta Poultry Integrated Data Surveillance network and held in Airdrie March 8-9th, 2018. The workshop was led by Angus Cameron of *AusVet Animal Health Services* for the exploration of an industry-led integrated surveillance data management system for Alberta Poultry. A demonstration of the capabilities of the system was made.

**Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019**

A proposal to develop a pilot project for the integrated data system has been drafted and subsequent to partner agreement, funding will be sought to implement the project.

### Aquatic Sector Networks

**Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018**

The Aquatic network has had two significant endeavours this fiscal year:

- implementation of a pilot project for the aquaculture industry involving bottom-up information gathering and data management
  - cloud-based information management using Omnísyan Nano for estimating on farm clinical surveillance and reporting (ClinsuM) for the west coast Atlantic salmon industry
  - application launched on Omnísyan and tested using mock data
  - third phase is to validate the model and system using real data from the 2012 outbreak of IHNV
- the CAHSS aquaculture network pages (*public* and *private* interfaces) were developed
  - materials (reports, maps) have been posted
  - invitations sent to members of Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments and private sector to become members
  - network now includes 29 active and associate members

**Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019**

The main goal of the network is to improve animal health surveillance (effective, integrated and responsive) to allow self-directed networks to collaboratively accomplish together what each is unable to do alone.

- shellfish networks could benefit from grassroots environmental monitoring/surveillance and animal health surveillance
  - a workshop is proposed for fall 2018
  - will focus primarily on the shellfish sector
  - this sector does not currently have an established national network
- engage association and provincial stakeholders to provide a background on CAHSS
• explore industry needs and potential scope of a workshop
• determine value of conducting a survey
• hold workshop to clarify activities and needs, including improved communications
  • determine how group may benefit by collaborative interaction
  • define areas to be addressed in a more coordinated approach
  • develop key action items, evaluate feasibility, benefits
• determine immediate next steps, leadership roles and proposed path forward

Beef Cattle Sector Networks

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments in 2017-2018

Representatives from the beef cattle networks participated in a CAHSS sponsored workshop in Airdrie, Alberta in November of 2017. The workshop reviewed existing and planned beef cattle health surveillance activities, and identified the key attributes of a beef cattle surveillance system.

3 project proposals were developed during the workshop:
• defining the desired outcomes for beef cattle surveillance in Canada
  • overarching objectives are to support market access and respond to production limiting diseases
  • a multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) process is being used to determine key desired outcomes
  • this will be followed by cost-benefit analysis, and clearly identified human and financial resource requirements and identification of funding options
• development of a national sentinel surveillance program
  • can build on existing Western Canadian sentinel cow-calf surveillance program, via previously planned national expansion and linkages with the Alberta sentinel herd program
  • creation of a veterinary syndromic surveillance program could also be incorporated into a national program
• creation of an inventory of existing surveillance databases
  • evaluation of usefulness to meet the desired outcomes (in project 1)
  • two or three promising data sources would be chosen and their system attributes evaluated and data sharing possibilities explored

Updates from the Bovine Surveillance System (BSS) of the CFIA have been posted on both the French and the English public sites.

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

Preliminary meetings occurred to initiate the identification of the desired outcomes for beef cattle surveillance in Canada, and an MCDA tool is being developed.
Dairy Cattle Sector Networks

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018

The Dairy networks were busy:

- report from the November 2017 workshop has been completed and distributed
- survey of participants from workshop was conducted early in the fiscal year
- the networks meet regularly to discuss surveillance issues of interest to the dairy industry
- updates from the BSS have been posted on both the French and the English public sites
- a stakeholder map is currently being developed by the sector; this will ensure that there is a good understanding of who is involved, and that no stakeholders are missed
- the bulk tank testing group is currently developing a project proposal which builds on the priorities of the Emergency Management Framework and the need for effective infrastructure to rapidly test and assess for disease freedom in the event of a foreign animal disease outbreak
  - the project will work through the process of collecting samples from producers in each province, testing and reporting
  - there may be an opportunity to link with a collaborative proposal on dairy cattle disease, which has been submitted to Dairy Farmers of Canada for cluster funding.

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

Based on a survey of the network, the following items were identified for possible development by the group:

- continue working towards intelligence sharing of disease alerts, reports, emails via the CAHSS website
- develop a national information sharing platform, similar to le Réseau d’alerte et d’information zoosanitaire (RAIZO), the Ontario Animal Health Network (OAHN), and the Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network (CSHIN) to improve surveillance in the Dairy Sector
- continue developing data mining project to understand, find, collect and integrate data from multiple sources, and determine possible gaps in the data sources.
- a champion is being sought in each province to contribute to the national surveillance network group
Equine Sector Networks

**Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018**

The equine networks have made tremendous progress on several key areas this year:

- the CFIA is now reporting Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) positive cases directly to the CAHSS website
  - notifications are then distributed via e-mail to network members
  - the Equine group sought support from the Council of Chief Veterinary Officers (CCVO) in the sharing of notifiable disease information
  - a survey of the CCVOs was conducted to identify concerns with information sharing
- a stakeholder map has been created to identify the organizations involved in the equine sector in Canada
  - it will be shared with the other network groups and posted on the CAHSS website
- the equine case definitions working group held a meeting with the USDA-APHIS to discuss collaborating on case definitions of interest to both countries
  - case definitions have been drafted for Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Equine Herpes Virus-1, EIA, and West Nile virus
- the Equine Disease Communication Center EDCC working group met with members of EDCC (US) to discuss opportunities to work together
  - the working group is collaborating with the core working group towards a national approach for sharing disease data with the US system
- Basic analysis of laboratory results from Ontario for the last several years has been conducted by the Ontario Veterinary College (OVC)

**Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019**

The group is actively working towards timely and consistent national disease reporting via the CAHSS website. Five additional case definitions are expected to be completed by the group in the coming months.

The OVC is seeking to expand its disease analysis with the addition of other datasets (e.g. CAHSN lab test data), and they will need to determine if it is possible to include private lab data since most tests are conducted privately.
Poultry Sector Networks

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018

The poultry networks met quarterly in 2017-2018 for round table meetings and sharing of current surveillance information.

The networks have:

• shared quarterly veterinary reports from OAHN and RAIZO, and monthly updates on progress of the CanNAISS program of the CFIA using the CAHSS website

• attended a presentation on Alberta poultry industry’s work on avian influenza (AI) surveillance and biosecurity which provided information on two current projects: a Growing-Forward 2 (GF2) funded biosecurity project and a project to update the current emergency response plan

• engaged in two webinars led by the Canadian Wildlife Health Co-operative (CWHC), and hosted by the Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases (CEZD). The webinars sought multidisciplinary expert advice into the development of the Wildlife Health Information Platform, to help better understand and assess the risks of avian influenza transmission from wild birds to farmed birds.

• initiated investigations into ability to access both condemnation and humane transport data from the CFIA, and further context around processes involved in both activities to inform actions taken by group members

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

The poultry sector networks will continue active engagement:

• hold quarterly meetings to share information on poultry diseases of interest

• work towards active communication for national and regional trends of poultry diseases of interest (AI, Salmonella, Campylobacter, etc.)

• continue to share available surveillance reports

• create working group to draft priorities for poultry surveillance for long and short term

• develop poultry stakeholder map, to be posted on the CAHSS website
  • map to identify all of those involved in poultry surveillance and the linkages between groups
Swine Sector Networks

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018

The swine networks have also had a successful year:

- as a result of the face to face meeting at the end of March 2017, the project “Development of a national initiative to share swine virus sequences, to understand incidence, prevalence, strain emergence and movement of economically important endemic diseases of swine in Canada” was developed and received Growing Forward 2 funding for its initial steps.

- the network held discussions focusing on options/strategies to evaluate and potentially expand CSHIN

- the networks met regularly in 2017/18 and shared information on the current collaborative activities ongoing for Seneca Valley Virus; worked on project proposal development; and discussed options for the swine network to engage in a surveillance project under the Plant and Animal Health Strategy.

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

The survey of priorities for the upcoming year defined the following as significant:

- defining ways to increase linkages with other surveillance systems
- sharing information from sources such as CAHSN, CEZD, and federal abattoirs
- setting both long and short-term comprehensive priorities for the swine network
- participating in the planning and organizing of an all networks meeting

The group will also continue to monitor the successes of the workshop proposal, prepare to sequence the developing library for PRRS/influenza, and discuss potential next steps.
Wildlife Sector Networks

Summary of Activities and Accomplishments in 2017-2018

Representatives from the wildlife sector networks participated in a CAHSS workshop in Gatineau, Quebec in September 2017 focusing on promoting understanding and unity amongst all parties involved in, or affected by wildlife health surveillance. There were 4 main proposals developed during the workshop:

- **conceptualize signals as “the weird stuff” to facilitate reporting of these events**
  - four broad categories of information that could constitute a signal of wildlife health were identified:
    - changes in disease burden;
    - abnormalities;
    - population dynamics; and
    - public concern and grassroots observations

- **search for the critical signal for wildlife health surveillance in Canada**
  - model of collaborative action identified coordination and communication among agencies/partners as a key need
  - value seen in sharing of information to better understand expertise and infrastructure of personnel within the network-of-networks
  - will help to identify gaps in ability to track and respond to wildlife health concerns

- **integrate available information from public health and domestic animal health surveillance to determine if targeted wildlife surveillance is warranted**
  - many diseases of interest circulate between domestic and wild animals through many different means of transmission
  - goal is to build bridges amongst public health, domestic animal health and wildlife health to share current information

- **develop an explicit, transparent, and adaptive framework that summarizes available information and broadens our understanding of wildlife populations**
  - important to identify themes that should be considered
  - consider what indicators and data are available to assess those themes
  - collate overall health input and discussion from multiple sectors and perspectives

Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019

A survey was conducted by the CAHSS and passed on to the wildlife group to identify key action items for future surveillance opportunities. The most important item was the need to engage the provinces and territories to create awareness for wildlife health surveillance in Canada.
**Cross Sector Groups**

**Antimicrobial Use Surveillance Ad Hoc Group**

**Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018**

The identification of a minimum data set for antimicrobial use (AMU) surveillance was completed this fiscal year under the leadership of Dave Léger and CIPARS. Working group participants agreed that this group should continue to meet 1-2 times per year to provide updates on sector-specific activities in AMU data collection and surveillance, focusing on how data could best be collected.

A report on progress and achievements to-date was compiled and shared with the working group for discussion at the April 2018 meeting.

**Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019**

Recognizing parallel efforts by other groups (e.g. CVMA) in defining the elements of a national surveillance framework, the future agenda for this group will focus on working towards standardized data collection methods, and determining how information can best be shared through a secure network of the various actors in the antimicrobial distribution system.

CIPARS has been requested to remain as the key center of expertise for enhanced AMU surveillance data analysis and reporting.

**Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases**

The CEZD is a virtual network integrating current information and data-mining tools using professional multidisciplinary perspectives. The disease intelligence process used by CEZD aims for early identification and warning of threats. Intelligence reports are provided to the communities at risk to assist in providing timely and effective prevention, avoidance or mitigation measures in preparing for an appropriate response.

**Summary of Activities and Accomplishments 2017-2018**

The CEZD completed its 2 year implementation phase in March of 2018. The CEZD annual report will be posted on the CAHSS website once available.

By the end of the second year of implementation, the community grew to a total of 228 individuals, an increase of 90 over the last year. Community growth has occurred largely as a result of word of mouth from active members, as well as engagement activities, and awareness raised via distribution of the weekly intelligence report. A total of 52 weekly intelligence reports were distributed in 2017/18.
**Preliminary Objectives for 2018-2019**

Going forward CEZD will be guided by a defined *Sustainability Plan* and focus on key priorities:

- providing increased value via enhanced reporting/analysis for domestic/global threats;
- continuing engagement in domestic and international networks;
- seeking ongoing support of senior managers from all partners for continued development

**Closing Remarks**

The network-of-networks has continued to grow and develop through 2017-2018. The first phase of its creation can now be considered complete, with engagement of all major sectors. Responsibility for CAHSS co-ordination is expected to transition from government to the NFAHWC in 2018. Evolution and progress is expected to continue and strengthen under this new structure.
Annex A – Linked Networks and Organizations

NB. This list is not exhaustive and an organization may be represented by a single individual

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<th>Sector</th>
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<td>Sport Manitoba</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard Bred Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal (6)</td>
<td>Agriculture and Agri-food Canada</td>
<td>AAFPC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canadian Food Inspection Agency</td>
<td>CFIA</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Canadian Notifiable Avian Influenza Surveillance System</td>
<td>CanNAISS</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fisheries and Oceans Canada</td>
<td>DFO</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Parks Canada</td>
<td>PC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health Agency of Canada</td>
<td>PHAC</td>
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### Federal Provincial Territorial Academia Collaborations (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Animal Health Surveillance Network</td>
<td>CAHSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Animal Health Laboratorians Network</td>
<td>CAHLN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Wildlife Health Co-operative</td>
<td>CWHC</td>
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### Federal Provincial Territorial Industry Collaborations (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaboration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine Surveillance System</td>
<td>BSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases</td>
<td>CEZD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council</td>
<td>NFAHWC</td>
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### Industry Service Sector and Associations (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Nutrition Association of Canada</td>
<td>ANAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Animal Health Coalition</td>
<td>CAHC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Animal Health Institute</td>
<td>CAHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Livestock Genetics Association</td>
<td>CLGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterfeeds</td>
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### Laboratory (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laboratory</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health Laboratory – University of Guelph</td>
<td>AHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biovet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prairie Diagnostic Services</td>
<td>PDS</td>
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### Poultry (7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Hatching Egg Producers</td>
<td>CHEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Poultry and Egg Processors Council</td>
<td>CPEPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Farmers of Canada</td>
<td>CFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Farmers of Alberta</td>
<td>EFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg Farmers of Canada</td>
<td>EFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Farming</td>
<td>NYF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey Farmers of Canada</td>
<td>TFC</td>
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### Provincial Animal Health (14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>AAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Animal Health Branch</td>
<td>AAHB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Veterinary Surveillance Network</td>
<td>AVSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association des Médecins Vétérinaires Praticiens du Québec</td>
<td>AMVPQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of British Columbia, Farming, Natural Resources and Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of New Brunswick Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Prince Edward Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Saskatchewan, Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives</td>
<td>MAFRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministère de l’Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l’Alimentation du Québec</td>
<td>MAPAQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministère des forêts de la faune et des parcs</td>
<td>MFFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario Animal Health Network</td>
<td>OAHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs</td>
<td>OMAFRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Réseau d’alerte et d’information zoosanitaire</td>
<td>RAIZO</td>
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### Public Health – Provincial and Federal (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Integrated Program for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance</td>
<td>CIPARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba Healthy Seniors and Active Living</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine (10)</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alberta Pork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada West Swine Health Intelligence Network</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Pork Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Swine Health Intelligence Network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylife Ltd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’équipe québécoise de santé porcine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les éleveurs de porcs du Québec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba Pork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan Pork Development Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Centre de développement du porc du Québec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veterinary (9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Veterinary Medical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association des vétérinaires équins du Québec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Association of Aquaculture Veterinarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Association of Bovine Veterinarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Association of Poultry Veterinarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Association of Swine Veterinarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Veterinary Medical Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Chief Veterinary Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Canadian Association of Bovine Practitioners</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B - CAHSS Purpose Statement

CAHSS Principles of Practice

- Work to ensure the quality of life for Canadians by protecting animal health and public health, and supporting economic prosperity.
- Work to ensure scientific rigour and professional and technical competence, acknowledging that other factors must be taken into account in decision making.
- Encourage practices, behaviours and uses of technology that are consistent with the Purpose and Principles. In particular, encourage openness, collaboration and innovation.
- Resolve conflict compassionately, productively, cooperatively and respectfully.
- Freely and fully exchange information relevant to the Purpose while respecting confidentiality.
- Work to ensure clarity in animal health surveillance communications by providing relevant background and contextual information.

CAHSS Principles of Organization

- An Individual or Institution subscribing to the Purpose and Principles of the organization is deemed eligible for Owning Membership and participation.
- Have the right to self-organize around any event or activity consistent with the Purpose and Principles, encouraging innovation and flexibility.
- Conduct deliberations and make decisions by methods that reasonably represent all relevant and affected parties.
- Participating network members retain full authority to independently manage and implement their own roles, resources and priorities but agree to consult with other network members to find efficiencies and avoid unintended impacts that might affect the operations of other members or the network as a whole.