







Fish-Vet Dialogue: Exploring Collaboration on Managing Health of Aquatic Organisms

Review of organizational arrangements of country competent authority responsible for managing the health of aquatic organisms and aquaculture biosecurity

Survey synthesis



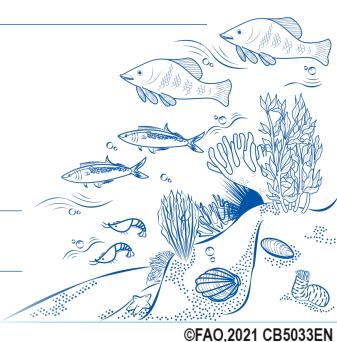
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Introduction

- Purpose: understanding of the organizational arrangements for managing the health of aquatic organisms and aquaculture biosecurity
- Survey limitations: time allowed, ambitious scope
- Not all survey responses included in this presentation
- Not all survey categories or questions will be covered in this presentation
- COVID impacts component will be reported on Day 3



National authority/ies with primary responsibility

- Leadership of aquatic health/biosecurity broadly under **fisheries**, **veterinary** or less commonly, **food safety** related agencies [Lead agency].
- Within broader government departments or ministries responsible for agriculture, fisheries and/or rural affairs.
- Agencies separate from traditional livestock vet services in several countries



Inter/intra-agency relationships

- Lead agency needs to engage at **all jurisdictional levels** e.g. states/provinces
- PR China: 5 hierarchical management levels
- Peru: SANIPES decentralized regional offices and Regional Production Directorates down to provinces and municipalities
- All countries have other agencies play some role with varying degrees of coordination between them
- Zambia: Department of Veterinary Services and Dept of Fisheries both play a direct role



Policy and planning

- Policy/planning done by lead agency
- Ranges from no tangible policy framework to clearly articulated long term plans
- Absence of detailed development plans is typical of countries that are either in the very early stages of aquaculture development or those where the sector has matured



- Lead agency generally government funded no mention of any cost recovery models
- In developing countries, some aspects funded by **NGO**s or other development projects
- Funding inadequacies highlighted: especially with respect to staffing and operational budgets
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) rarely reported a notable example is Chile's
 Aquaculture Health Management Programme



Stakeholder communications

- Engagement with non-government stakeholders
- High level of engagement between government and the aquaculture industry/value chain
- Consultations on proposed policy/legislation changes is routine in all countries.
- Notable example: UK Fish Health Inspectorates of devolved administrations (such as Cefas – for England and Wales) have formal system of disease notification
- Cefas Central database which is also used for the management of authorization and registration of farms, inspection programmes, to record the placing of statutory controls, and holds all industry owner and operator contact details



Regulating aquaculture

- Farm level aquatic health/biosecurity compliance usually part of overall monitoring of farm activity
- Aquaculture health/biosecurity regulation range from poor compliance due to poorly funded enforcement, to detailed audits with penalties for non-compliance
- Based on Aquaculture Best Practice: including disease surveillance, chemical/drug records keeping/traceability
- Animal welfare was not commonly mentioned



Compliance

- Typically done by the lead agency
- Chile example: Sernapesca has established by decree measures to protect, control and eradicate High Risk Diseases for aquatic animals
- Developing countries tendency to be driven by importing country conditions.
- Zambia example: exports and imports are rarely regulated due to the lack of capacity.
- PR China example of a fairly complex and advanced national system: General Administration of Customs









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thank you



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