

GROUP EXERCISE 1:

Identifying common themes of key strength and challenges to emergency response to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

GROUP EXERCISE

Outcome

At the end of the group exercise participants are able to share views and inputs on strength and challenges to emergency responses to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals in line with the emergency management cycle.

Time :

Group discussion: 40 minutes per group

Plenary: 40 minutes (10 minutes per group)

Group 1: Prevention

Group 2: Preparedness

Group 3: Response

Group 4: Recovery

GROUP EXERCISE

Group 1: Prevention

Prevention measures including national policies, legislation, disease monitoring surveillance, risk analysis, laboratory diagnosis, biosecurity protocols, stakeholder awareness etc with context to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals.

Q1: Current state of play including strengths, if any?

Q2: Identify the common challenges/gaps?

Q3: How these challenges can be addressed?

Group 1: Prevention

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• India, aquatic disease surveillance plan, national aquatic health strategy. Passive surveillance. Biosecurity guidelines.•Bangladesh, aquatic quarantine facility. Quarantine act (all animals). National strategy. Biosecurity guidelines	<p>South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Capacity building and awareness•SOP's guidelines•Contingency planning•Diagnostic capacity•Common water bodies with other jurisdictions.	<p>South asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency disease response to be included in national disaster plan.• Regional approach/cross border collaboration.• Lab performance testing/proficiency testing

Group 1: Prevention

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<p>•Fiji, biosecurity act (non-specific), emergency response plan (generic), emergency funding, regional and international connections (WOAH, FAO, SPC), in-country diagnostic capacity (needs expansion), risk assessment.</p> <p>•China, regional control system , surveillance and awareness, diagnostic capability, aquatic quarantine centre, international accredited labs, epidemic provincial law,</p> <p>•Korea, appropriate legislation, surveillance programs, active monitoring, guidance documents, Laboratories</p>	<p>Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Access to laboratories •ERP funding •Surveillance plans and capacity. <p>South-east asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Common water bodies with other jurisdictions. •Communication with farmers 	<p>Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional approach/cross border collaboration. • Laboratory network. <p>South-east Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to ensure early notification. • Regional collaboration for training and extension for farmers • Competency for risk analysis. <p>General comment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in surveillances • Improvement in quarantine capability. • Training of aquatic animal health services.

GROUP EXERCISE

Group 2: Preparedness

Preparedness measures including risk assessments, national planning, contingency plans, training and other capacity building, laboratory preparedness simulation exercises, national/regional /International cooperation, stakeholder communication, etc. with context to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals.

Q1: Current state of play including strengths if any ?

Q2: Identify the common challenges/gaps ?

Q3: How these challenges can be addressed ?

Group 2: Preparedness

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparedness should be national focus• Common preparedness plan for Terrestrial and aquatic• Regional list of priority diseases exist• Coordination : NACA at the regional level – advisory group, Disease advisories, WOAH• Veterinary Services at the national level – aquatic focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lack of emergency preparedness strategy• limited resources• Difficult to priorities disease regionally	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example of generic National Aquatic Animal Health / preparedness strategy :<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While Spot Disease Response in Australia.• TPD response in Vietnam• Risk assessment• Disease prioritization should be managed by the countries• Improving coordination

Group 2: Preparedness

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simulation exercise – not practiced (ad hoc basis)• Limited training• Public awareness /communication : Barriers• Laboratory preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the capacities- diagnostic, competencies•Financial resources•Logistic•Lack of Aquatic specialist•Lack of aquatic veterinarians•Barriers in reporting the diseases – due to reputation• Rapid diagnosis –in situ test	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use emergency as an opportunity• Learn from Terrestrial , Terrestrial can learn from Aquatics – identify areas to collaborate• Farmers are the key – engagement with farmers, association , community- based practices• Focus on change of behaviours• Develop communication strategies – confidentiality of the farms, disease• Proficiency testing for particular area

GROUP EXERCISE

Group 3: Response

Response measures including emergency response planning, outbreak investigation, implementation of control measures, disease containment, eradication measures, national and regional coordination, risk communication with context to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals

Q1: Current state of play including strengths if any ?

Q2: Identify the common challenges/gaps ?

Q3: How these challenges can be addressed ?

Group 3: Response

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of training. Aquatic animal health needs to catch up with Terrestrial for emergency preparedness/contingency plans • Some WOAH Members have a communication system already for reporting disease/mortalities. • Zoning/compartmentalisation, quarantine systems. • Some countries have insurance for aquaculture but not economically viable unless have very large farms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not enough trained people who don't talk very much to each other •Logistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removal of dead fish is a challenge, done manually. Don't have the right equipment. •Don't have contingency funding available. •How do we encourage farmers to report. Needs to be based on legislation. •How do you set up the Zones in aquatic animal diseases (no guidance exists for this), consider different farm types/environment; shared coastlines with other countries/territories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Need to prepare contingency plans and conduct TTx / GDx. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consider if can use existing infrastructure for emergencies e.g barges for transport. Work out these arrangements in peacetime. •Communication protocol to share information to all stakeholders. •Working with farmers/producers/associations is essential to respond. •Work with other agencies to enforce disease control measures e.g. police, military. •New farms designed with close containment systems, better designed with biosecurity and to handle mortalities. Consider siting / location of farms. •Contingency funding + Compensation for the aquatic animals culled for disease control + insurance

GROUP EXERCISE

Group 4: Recovery

Recovery measures including

- post outbreak evaluation
- review of disease containment
- eradication measures
- policy review
- Compensation
- ongoing surveillance
- rehabilitation of farms
- stakeholder communication
- sustainability etc. with context to emerging or transboundary diseases in aquatic animals

Q1: Current state of play including strengths if any ?

Q2: Identify the common challenges/gaps ?

Q3: How these challenges can be addressed ?

Group 4: RECOVERygood

Current state of play	Challenges /gaps	Solutions / actions
<p>1. Public-private partnership: (E.g, New Zealand has government-industry agreement signed, but no operational plan in place (still under negotiation))</p> <p>2. Compensation scheme: Some countries have (E.g., Japan, but no systematic scheme for effective compensation)</p> <p>3. Post action review – Australia, NZ</p>	<p>TECHNICAL CHALLENGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition from response to recovery has a lot of challenges; • Return to farming is very <i>ad hoc</i> 	<p>TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of recovery interventions during simulation exercises • Setting governance structure across different phase (including providing advice on urgent actions) • Risk assessment • R& D • Assessment of laboratory capacities • Documenting events → For sharing experiences
<p>4. Eradication measures: (UK)</p> <p>5. Indirect support is provided such as research and development cooperation (E.g., Australia, Korea - allows farms to hire consultancy to provide advice to improve biosecurity)</p>	<p>COMMUNICATION/RELATIONSHIP CHALLENGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing stakeholder expectations (e.g., NZ returning to farming: Wild fishery vs farm industry) including consumers (maintaining consumer trust) • Reporting, building and maintaining trust – E.g., Japan, closing without compensation 	<p>COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue engagement and communication; having the right people in the room, communication strategy, building relationships • Support to alternative species/shift in farming species ; alternative market
<p>6. Industry-government workshop during and post-event (NZ, Australia, Korea)</p>	<p>FINANCIAL CHALLENGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance fund support closing of farms but no mechanism to support re-opening; • Continuing support to additional emergency events – currently not sustainable 	<p>FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry-supported assistance to emergencies (built into biosecurity regulations) <p>CROSS CUTTING SOLUTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of experiences on recovery phase across countries to share what has worked (e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vaccination - NZ • improved biosecurity through access to advice – AU, KO, • industry-government workshops (public-private partnership) – NZ, AU, KO, JP

Group 1: Prevention

Facilitators:
Larry Hammell

	Organisation	Name
1	Bangladesh	Mr Md Nowsher Ali
2	China	Dr Xiang Zhang
3	Fiji	Dr D M Wattegedara Chaminda Bandara Dissanayake
4	India	Mr Sudhansu Sekhar Mishra
5	Korea RO	Dr Jinha Yu
6	WorldFish	Laura Khor
7	FAORAP	Dr Muhammad Usman Zaheer
8	WorldFish	Ms Laura Khor Li Imm Khor
9	SPC	Dr Kevin Ellard
10	Prime Group International	Mr Terence Tan

Group 2: Preparedness

Facilitators:
Ashish Sutar

	Organisation	Name
1	Korea R.O.	Dr Jisu Park
2	Myanmar	Ms Yi Yi Cho
3	Sri Lanka	Dr Dulip Tharanga Kasagala Kahagala Hewage
4	Thailand	Ms Siriwimon Thamgandeee
5	Vanuatu	Dr Chelsea Simo
6	Vietnam	Mr Ngoc Tien Nguyen
7	NACA	Dr Eduardo Leaña
8	Barramundi Group	Dr James Kwan
9	Temasek Life Sciences Lab.	Dr Richard Le Boucher

Group 3: Response

Facilitators:
Daniel Donachie

	Organisation	Name
1	Chinese Taipei	Dr Yi-Ming Huang
2	Indonesia	Ms Christina Retna Handayani
3	Iran	Dr Kazem Abdi
4	Malaysia	Ms Moi Eim Yeo
5	Singapore	Dr Diana Chee
6	Laos	Mr Akhane Phomsouvanh
7	Philippines	Dr Joselito Somga
8	James Cook Uni.	Dr Susan Kueh
9	Barramundi Group	Dr Sunita Awate

Group 4: Recovery

Facilitators:
Nick Moody

	Organisation	Name
1	Australia	Dr Yuko Hood
2	India	Mr Sagar Mehra
3	Japan	Prof. Manabu Furushita
4	Korea R.O. observer	Dr Jaeok Kim
5	New Caledonia	Dr Stephanie Andree Martin Ep Sourget
6	New Zealand	Dr Rissa Williams
7	Timor-Leste	Mr Horacio Guterres
8	FAORAP	Dr Mary Joy Gordoncillo
9	CEFAS, UK	Dr Athina Papadopoulou
10	Prime Aquaculture	Dr Masao Miyata