

Competence building in aquatic animal health management

Seminar on : Education and competence building in development cooperation; what works, what have we learned, and how can we improve?

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Edgar Brun, Kofitsyo Cudjoe, Mona D Jansen, Saraya Tavornpanich



Some pictures of global aquaculture



Small-scale farmers are the backbone of many rural communities in both industrialized and non-industrialized countries

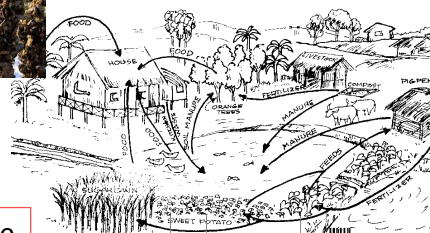


Activity in most any country

All exposed – can attract infectious diseases



Ensure the basic understanding among competent authority that aquatic animals can get infectious diseases



500 species in culture

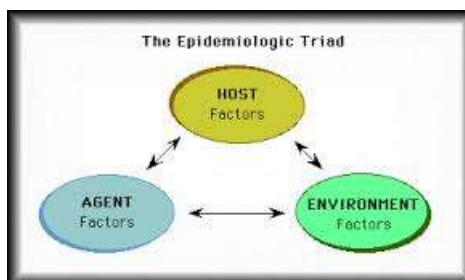


What is AA health management

BIOSECURITY

Includes competence in;

- Prevention
- Detection
- Control
- Containment



Health economics

Risk assessment



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Why competence in AA health management

- Secures a sustainable national industry
 - Animal health, welfare, environment, economy
 - National income
 - Provides income and elevates people from poverty/socio-economy
- Provides nutrition
 - food self-sufficiency
 - international market
- Attract investors



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Basics for success (1)

- Base line knowledge
 - Fact-finding missions
 - Performance of veterinary services (OIE - PVS)
- Bridge terrestrial and aquaculture competences
 - Use existing knowledge on terrestrial side
- Ownership to program



Basics for success (2)

- Understanding the socio-cultural environment of your operations
 - Tactful challenging of established truths (when needed)
 - Hierarchy (older vs younger)
 - Positions and educational level – enhances smoothness level!
- Networking
- Awareness rising of aquaculture

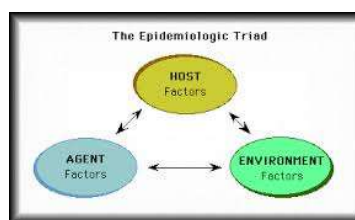


What is AA health management

Includes competence in;

- Prevention Infrastructural gaps
- Detection
- Control
- Containment Knowledge gaps

BIOSECURITY



Health economics

Risk assessment

Where to go ?
How fast ? - available resources



Competence at governmental level (1)

Existing regulations and guidelines not implemented

Develop appropriate legislation

- national policies, enforceable and transparent regulatory legislation to be implemented at the farm/state/national level
- covering movement, import-export, quarantine, health certification procedures, destruction of diseased stock, compensation, etc.
- Define jurisdictional responsibility and consistency with international standards and obligations (OIE, SPS –agreement)



Competence at governmental level (2)

- Identify most important diseases for listing
 - Implementation of surveillance programmes
- Identify stakeholders
 - Understand roles and responsibilities
 - Communication with relevant stakeholders, society
 - Discussion and feedback mechanisms
- Education and confidence of the extension service (knowledge of the industry , knowledge of health management) – advisory competence
- Stimulate interaction between industry and research institutions



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Diagnostic competence

- Competent and quick response at disease events
 - Availability of basic national labs- and field-diagnostics
 - Sampling knowledge (strategy, organs, transport medium, logistics)
 - Outbreak investigation
 - International contacts (ref labs)
- Advisory competence
- Capacity building
 - Local training (hands-on training)
 - Twinning - laboratories
 - On-line training and mentoring



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Farm level competence

- Local/site health competence
- Collection of relevant farm-data in a standardized way
- Reporting abnormal behaviour
 - essential for early detection
 - feedback mechanisms
 - acknowledgment to “data collectors”
 - demystifying purpose of data collection
- Educate and train workers in the farm biosecurity plan to be a normal and integrated part of their daily work

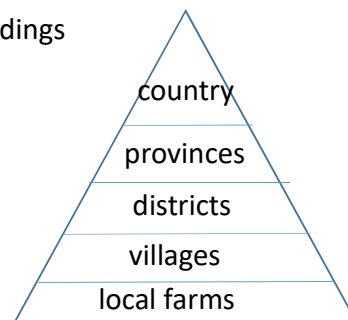


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Health management is data driven

- Establish systems for collection of standardized data
 - Defined clearly the purpose for gathering the data
 - Quality control- assurance of the validity of the findings
- Ensuring transparency
- System for analysis and interpretation of the data
 - promptly after it is received
 - prompt feedback
 - Benefit for those involved
- Data gathering exercises should be subject to periodic critical review



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Societal impact⁽¹⁾

- Improved perception of aquaculture
- Nutrition to people
 - Providing aquatic animal protein to make up for the shortfall in wild fisheries
 - Safer food with regard to toxins, antibiotic use/residues
- Environment
- Fish welfare
 - Overcoming cultural view of animals
 - Fish feel pain
 - Fish get stressed



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Societal impact ⁽²⁾

- Control the risks and impacts of diseases on
 - rural, small-scale production systems
 - income stability
 - the overall livelihoods of vulnerable communities
- Should be integrated within the overall context of rural development programs



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Thank you for listening

