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Stakeholder Consultation on Progressive Management Pathway (PMP) to Improve Aquaculture Biosecurity

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PMP Framework Session 3.1 Working Group 1

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- Do the ideas of “” progressive management of aquatic biosecurity”” and a “”pathway”” for improvement meet your expectation of a system that could help to promote improvement?
 - Do the 4 stages adequately represent the range in national management of aquatic biosecurity?
 - What positives do you see about the system described?
 - What concerns do you have that need to be clarified or addressed?
 - What difficulties do you foresee to adopt the approach at national level? Is it likely some countries might adopt the approach on a voluntary basis without significant support?

Do the 4 stages adequately represent the range in national management of aquatic biosecurity?

- Yes, especially for development countries and emerging economies
- Top down approach. Need more bottom up buy-in from farmers?
- PMP not guarantee that no diseases, but there is in place a system to react in case of outbreak
- In emerging economies, big players can be engaged in the PMP and they will drive (support) the small producers
- Right stakeholders need to be involved, the right structure questionnaire has to be carefully developed, guidelines have to be provided to the respondents for the correct interpretation, the right body/organisation will analyse the questionnaires.
- Avoid too much bureaucracy

What positives do you see about the system described?

- Economic incentives- stability/predictability allows for funding
- Investments
- Facilitate/enable import-export
- Economic development for emerging countries

What concerns do you have that need to be clarified or addressed?

- The process should include measurable “smart” objectives and metrics
- Credibility of the PMP and the government
- Real question: Does the PMP really help?
- Need to understand more how to implement PMP especially to local markets in underdeveloped countries.
- PMP should be a voluntary tool as in the case of certification, guidance should be provided to the gov that endorse it. An independent body (like GSSI) should evaluate it because self assessment is not looked at as truthful.
- Needs to be iterative to address emerging diseases and individual pathogens

What difficulties do you foresee to adopt the approach at national level? Is it likely some countries might adopt the approach on a voluntary basis without significant support?

- At national level, in the past was overestimated the government capacity of the competent authorities. In reality, in some countries the CA are not able to support private sector/ small producers
- Does voluntary participation allow countries to 'hide' outbreaks / disincentives to reporting