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

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PMP Framework Session 3 Working Group Discussions

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WG Tasks

- 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?

Question N°1 Do the 4 stages adequately represent the range in national management aquatic biosecurity?

- Yes, they do in a general sense
- Whether there will be additional stages will be determined upon pilot testing and/or application of the PMP
- The country risk assessment will reveal the types of risks and that need to be addressed, i.e. hazards (pathogens, food safety, contaminants and/or others) that need to be addressed, species, level (farm or national)

Question N°2 What positives do you see about the system described?

- It follows the principles of PMP: risk-based, progressive and collaborative
- In addition; simple and flexible
- Countries can define its risk of interest in risk assessment process

Question N°3 What concerns need to be clarified or addressed?

- Definition of Biosecurity: different definitions; need to define biosecurity in the context of PMP
- What hazards will be addressed in the risk assessment
- Buy-in from stakeholders especially small-scale farmers
- Mechanism for public–private sector engagement
- Scope of engagement
- Circumstances of biosecurity
- Type of production domestic or for export
- Communication and coordination procedures
- Establish indicators step by step; more detailed steps in between stages

Question N°4 What difficulties do you foresee to adopt the approach at national level? It is likely some countries might adopt the approach on a voluntary basis without significant support?

- National strategy to make sure everybody is on board (include) and keeping on board.
- Incentives are important
- Understand risk perception from private sector
- Difficulties depending on the region, zone or geographic area
- Drivers: market access, food and nutrition: will vary between countries
- Expected question from countries: what is the difference between PMP framework and other existing obligations (obligatory/mandatory) (e.g. country good aquaculture practices, EU directives, OIE standards, FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, etc.)



Thank you for your attention!