



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

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

World Bank Headquarters, Washington, D.C. 10-12 April 2018

**PMP Framework
Session 3.2
Working Group1**

Q1. Is the principle of co-regulation (stakeholder engagement from the bottom up) supported?

- The language / terms need some work, but generally a resounding yes. Buy in from public and private sectors is necessary for sustainability.
- Government should coordinate or initiate the process. Expectations for all stakeholders need to be well defined, but if there is buy in and ownership all around then enforcement will be less of an issue.
- Could cite some examples of successful participatory processes and draw from those learnings. Guidelines could be established on how this participatory process is done.

Q2. Is the balance between public and private roles and responsibilities well captured in Table 1 (risk ownership)?

- Split jury: 1) The private sector engagement beyond Stage 1 is not well-captured in the Table vs 2) The table clearly implies that the private sector is part of the task force and involved throughout the Stages.
- Roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined (but not necessarily a priori, they can be TBD until the time that the task force is established; this is a tool so does not need to be too standardized or prescriptive) i.e. the principles are there but it will be operationalized differently by each country.
- Suggested to add a column to the table for involve stakeholders / responsible sectors. Should draw from livestock examples to not reinvent the wheel.

Q3. Initiating and maintaining engagement: what is advised in Stages 1, 2 and 3?

Stage	How and who should initiate establishing the AB task force(s)?	What is advised for establishing and maintaining the task force and stakeholder engagement?
1	<p>Government should convene (some governments will need to be more top-down depending on the state of industry, infrastructure, etc.).</p> <p>Industry could bring specific actions e.g. pathogens to the process.</p>	<p>Buy in from all stakeholders. Political and financial will. Articulate a work plan / action plan.</p>
2	<p>Government</p>	<p>Rely on buy in established early on, but make sure there are formal mechanisms for discussion and engagement that map to the action plan.</p>
3	<p>Government (with the objectives and timeline in mind) should steward through the 'gateway passes' and process to move between stages.</p>	<p>Public and private involvement at each stage will depend on requirements for 'gateway passes'</p>

Q4. Supporting PMP introduction: what are the priorities for management training and capacity development?

Pre-stage 1 is establishing mechanisms to introduce PMP to member countries. If possible, embed task force in existing national-level structures e.g. ministries of fisheries and aquaculture.

Stage	Priorities	What forms of assistance are advised?	Who or what (categories) should be the focus for training?
1	Comprehensive description of the sector; risk assessment and prioritization of risks; identification of capacity and technical gaps	Technical, process	Training task force; embed
2 (heavy lift)	Implementation; develop biosecurity plan (indicators, data collection, etc.)	Personnel; e-learning platforms (more general or disease-specific)	Task force, public and private sectors
3	M&E		Everyone along the value chain (producers, extension, etc.)

Vision statement

- Ideas
 - Aquatic biosecurity for social and economic development
 - Control of economically important diseases by 2030
 - Aquaculture for sustainable rural livelihoods
 - Increase production by decreasing the risk of disease through risk-based, progressive, collaborative processes
 - Prevent new diseases spreading and control the impact of the global spread of disease over the next 30 years
 - Achieve biosecurity for aquaculture growth and increased production
 - Establish biosecurity plans in all countries
- Mission statement: Increase global fish health and production by increasing biosecurity and decreasing global spread of new and emerging diseases.

Timeline, Scope and Priorities

- Some discussion around what is the global action plan and is it necessary. We need to clarify the global dimension; for example, if there is no global plan to eradicate a disease then do we need a global action plan?
- Is the global action plan a roadmap for the adoption process, or specific guidelines for countries as they adopt PMP?
- A targeted, purposeful, collective approach (call it a multi-partnership coalition) would be an improvement over more opportunistic and variable approaches to disease control.

Timeline, Scope and Priorities

- Proposed scope:
 - 1. Educate governments on PMP
 - 2. Create the architecture / alliance that plugs into various existing animal health pieces (FAO, OIE, etc.) and puts them all together for countries. Consider packaging in the problem statement PMP is solving for: there is frequent new disease emergence, with a long lag between emergence and control, and current methods have been ad hoc and not effective. There is the need for a coordinated national, regional, and global approach. PMP could be potentially useful for increasing production, opening trade, clarifying set of regulations and expectations for industry etc.
 - 3. Implement in a few countries (perhaps those already working with FAO on national strategies)
 - 4. Collect learnings, reconvene experts, modify framework
 - 5. General rollout

Governance

- Administrative structure is needed. FAO has developed the evaluation framework, so are recommended as the lead organization (joint FAO-OIE?).
- A driving “group” or coalition under umbrella of FAO (OIE) would provide guidance/leadership.
- Technical and scientific support as needed by FAO, OIE, academe, etc.

Mobilization of funding and donor engagement

- Building the case for PMP (getting clear on the vision, metrics, cost-benefit analysis and wider economic argument of the impact on food production and livelihoods) would serve multiple purposes, garnering donor support among them.
- Government engagement and contributing financial support helps with donor support.
- Administrative structure for the PMP and defining of vision, goals, and indicators.