Aquatic Survey

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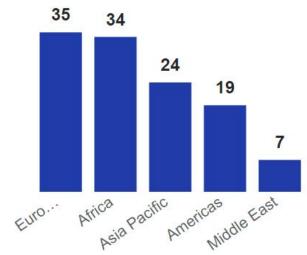
Survey background

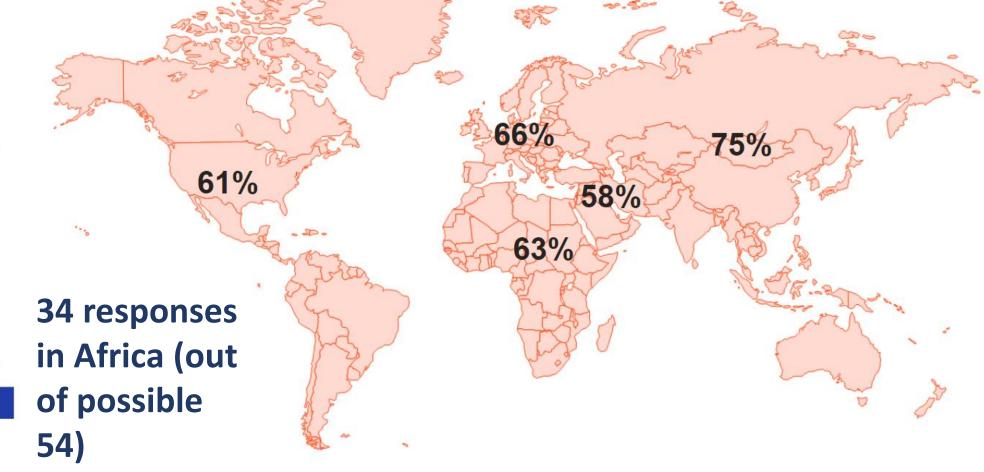
- All WOAH aquatic FP (n=182) were surveyed in April 2022 to determine barriers to implementation of WOAH standards (e.g. detection and notification of pathogens)
- 119 responses
- Compiled results are being communicated through a report (due out any day) and through FP meetings
- Most FP have had background previously presented
- This presentation will focus on Africa data only

Participation rate, by WOAH Region

119 Members completed the survey

Members by Region

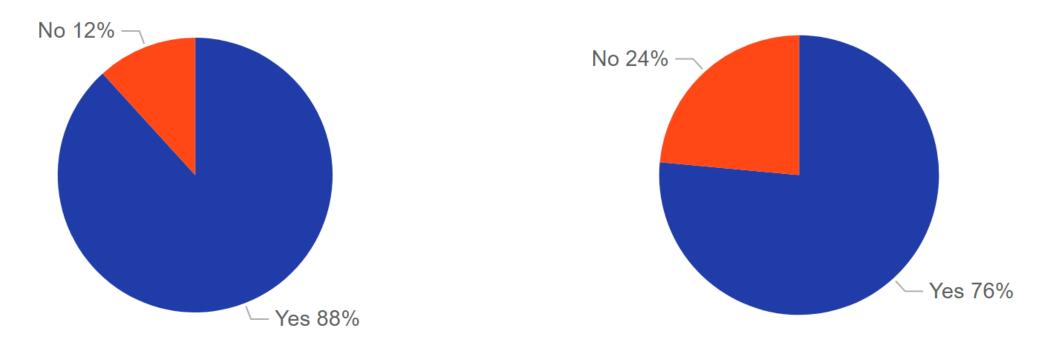




Relation between WOAH Delegates and Competent Authorities for aquatic

WOAH Delegate is part of the organisational structure of the Competent Authority for aquatic animal health and welfare

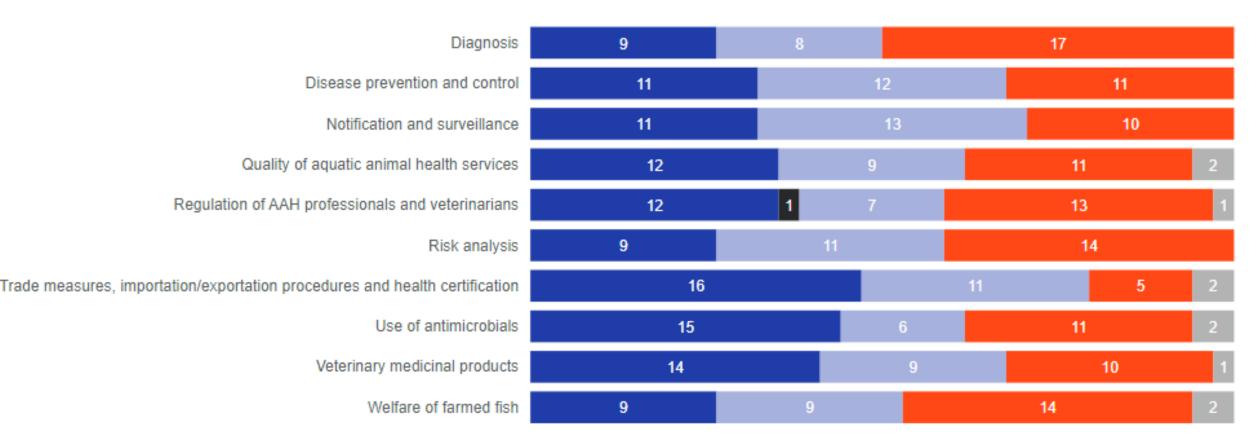
Existence of formal communication channel between the WOAH Delegate, the Focal Point and the Competent Authority for aquatic animal health



Existence of national legislation

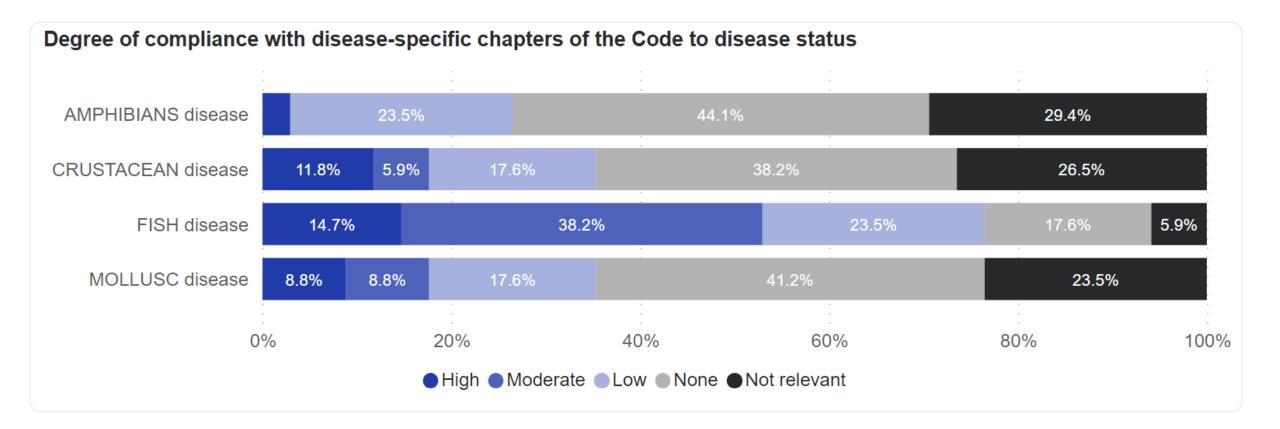
Table of content

on important aquatic topics and level of compliance with WOAH standards



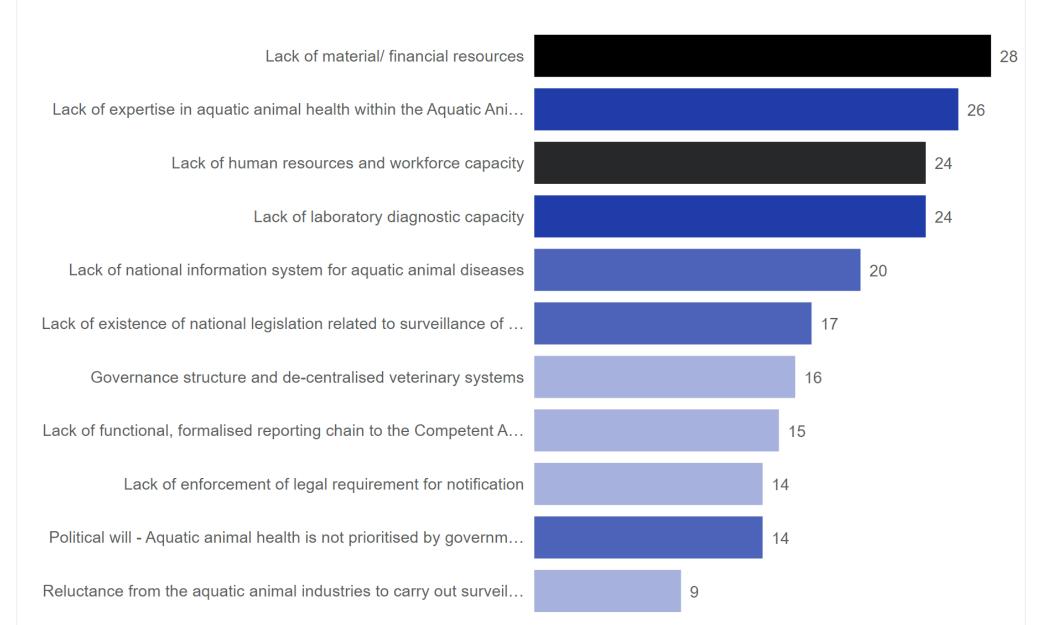
Yes, equivalent to WOAH Standards Yes, beyond WOAH standards Yes, below WOAH standards No national legislation on that topic I don't know

Surveillance: compliance with recommendations of the Aquatic Code for disease free status



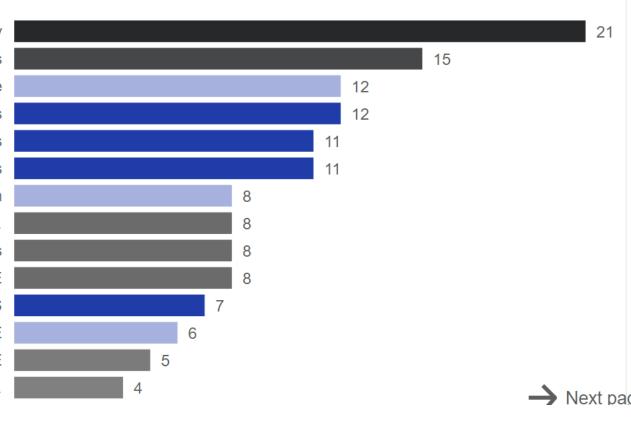
Main barriers to aquatic animal disease surveillance

Main barriers to aquatic animal disease surveillance and data collection at national/central level (Number of responding Members that ranked them as bloking or high impact barriers)



Notification of aquatic animal diseases to WOAH: timeliness, comprehensiveness and main barriers

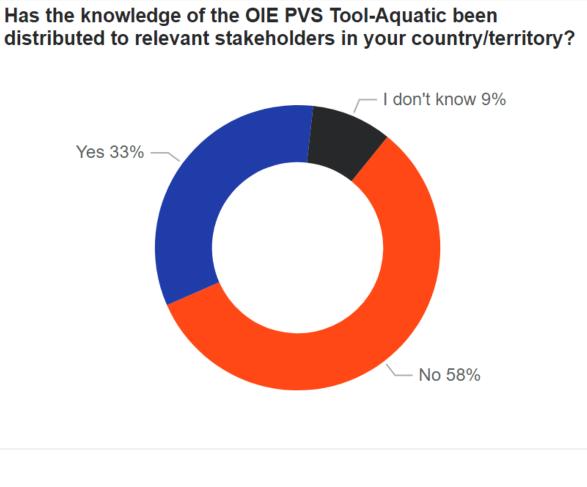
Main barriers to aquatic animal disease notification to WOAH (Number of responding Members that ranked them as bloing or high impact barriers)



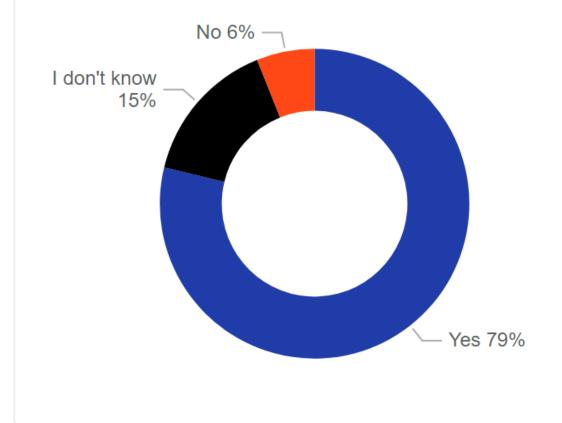
Lack of human resources and workforce capacity Aquatic animal health is not prioritised by government agencies Impact of notification to the OIE on international/ regional trade Lack of knowledge on notification obligation for OIE Members Lack knowledge of the procedure for notification to the OIE, including timeliness Lack of knowledge on notification obligation of emerging disease for OIE Members Delegate's reluctance to report via immediate notification The communication between Delegate, Focal point for aquatic animals and Focal ... Understanding of roles and responsibilities Understanding of who is responsible to notify to the OIE The use of the new OIE-WAHIS Lobbying from the private sector to delay/prevent notification to the OIE High volume of information to be provided to the OIE

Information on aquatic animal diseases is already reported to other regional/intern...

Knowledge about the PVS Aquatic and interest for future evaluation

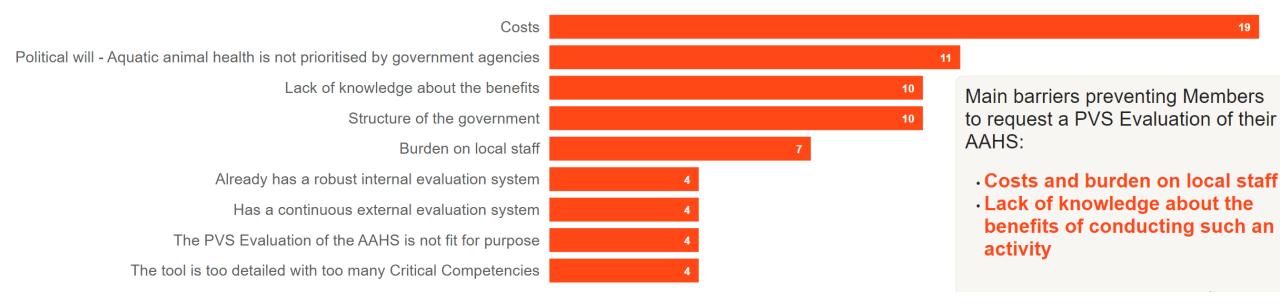


Would your country/territory be interested in conducting a PVS Aquatic mission in the next 5 years?



Knowledge about the PVS Aquatic and interest for future evaluation

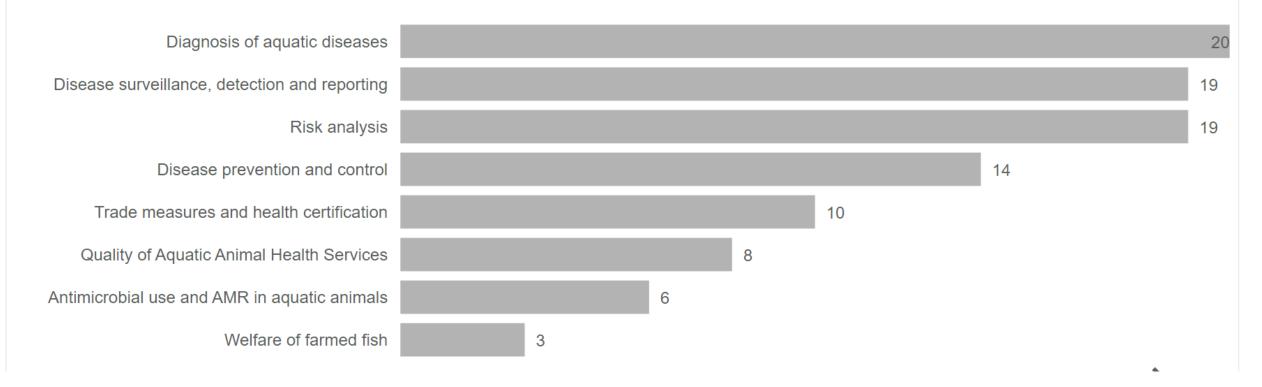
Main barriers to requesting a PVS Evaluation



Main barriers to continuing education on aquatic animal health and welfare, (percentage of Members ranking them as blocking or high impact barriers)



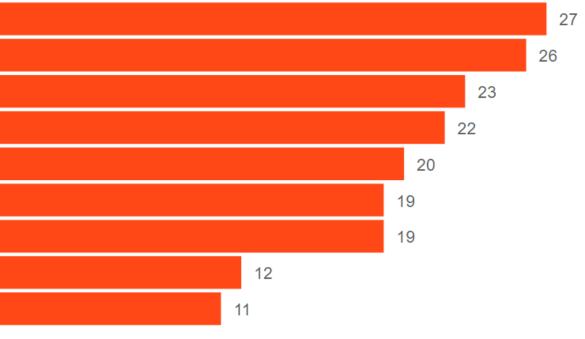
Main topics of interest for training programmes for Aquatic Animal Health Services



Implementation of import/export standards

Main barriers to standards implementation

Lack of training in import risk analysis methodology Lack of laboratory capacity for detecting agents/diseases through i... Lack of human and physical resources for implementing measures... Lack of expertise Lack of national legislation related to import of aquatic animals and... Lack of financial resources Lack of workforce capacity Political will - Aquatic animal health is not prioritised by governmen... Imports and exports are still limited in the country



Laboratory diagnostic capacity

26.5%

Members reported having laboratory diagnostic capacity

Issues that stand out

- Compliance was highest for fish diseases, lowest for amphibians
- Surveillance is most challenged by lack of resources (financial, human), expertise, and diagnostic lab capacity
- PVS is in demand (79%) but distributed knowledge is limited (33%)
 - Cost & political will are large barriers
- Continuing Education is hindered by lack of budget, access to training
 - Highest demand topics were diagnosis, surveillance, and risk analysis
- Import/export standards had lack of risk analysis training, lab capacity, human/physical resources
- Lack fo lab capacity was a large barrier

Summary

Percentage of Members which reported barriers as blocking or highly impacting, by topic

Resources Political will Expertise

Surveillance	41%	27%	33%
Outbreak investigation	58%		42%
Notification	43%	30%	26%
Imports-Exports	35%	29%	35%
Biosecurity	34%	31%	35%

FINAL COMMENTS

- Findings and recommendations to be published and provided to Members
- Understanding barriers to implementation of standards assists design of activities to address these barriers
- Used to develop a training framework for aquatic animal health to strengthen Members' capacity
- PVS: Aquatic Tool provides more specific country-based capacity assessments

