

Aquatic Animal Health Strategy

LAUNCH OF THE REGIONAL AQUATIC NETWORK FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Melanie Allan

Scientific Coordinator – AAHS
Regional Activities Department
HQ Paris



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

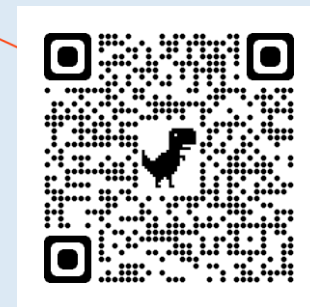
Organisation
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de la santé
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de Sanidad
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Aquatic Animal Health Strategy

This Aquatic Strategy is a call to action to address some of the greatest challenges in managing aquatic animal health and welfare. It identifies and coordinate actions that address the highest-priority common needs and focus resources on activities that will provide enduring impacts

- Announced at the 4th Global Conference in Chile in April 2019
- Its development was a collaborative effort
- Support and input from the Aquatic Animal Commission and the whole WOAHA Community
- Launched in May 2021





Drivers for collaboration on aquatic animal health and welfare

- THE GLOBAL POPULATION IS GROWING
- DEMAND FOR AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTS IS INCREASING
- PRODUCTION IS SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Growth in aquatic animal production must be sustainable to have lasting benefits



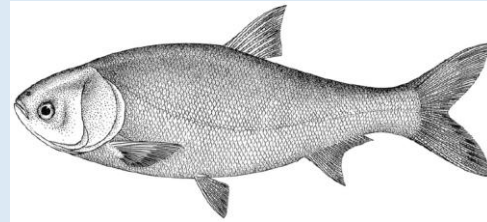


Global aquaculture

Over 500 species of aquatic animals are farmed

Aquaculture is highly diverse

Fastest growing food sector in the World (~6% per annum)



70% of production is **small-scale, subsistence** and based on species of carp and tilapia

Aquatic protein most **highly traded** food commodity

Sector provides food, nutrition, income, **livelihood** for 100's millions people



- There is **shared** and growing importance in aquatic animal production
- There is a **shared** and continuing threat of aquatic animal diseases
- There is a **shared** need to develop and implement collaborative actions to improve aquatic animal health.



- Identify the highest priority common needs
- Identify actions that provide enduring impacts
- Provide for better utilisation of existing resources, networks, systems

The ultimate goal is to improve aquatic animal health worldwide

**THIS STRATEGY PROVIDES A PATH FOR THE
WOAH COMMUNITY TO ACT TOGETHER**



STANDARDS

Scientifically sound WOAHA international standards meet WOAHA Members' needs to manage risks, facilitate safe trade and improve aquatic animal health and welfare



CAPACITY BUILDING

WOAH programmes support the strengthening of the Aquatic Animal Health Services of WOAHA Members

IMPROVING
AQUATIC ANIMAL
HEALTH AND WELFARE
WORLDWIDE



RESILIENCE

Responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern are coordinated and timely

LEADERSHIP

WOAH's capacity to provide global aquatic animal health leadership is strengthened



Objective 1 STANDARDS

Scientifically sound OIE international standards meet OIE Members' needs to manage risks, facilitate safe trade and improve aquatic animal health and welfare

Activity	1.1	Develop new OIE standards
	1.2	Revise existing <i>Aquatic Code</i> standards
	1.3	Review the scientific basis of existing animal welfare standards
	1.4	Revise existing <i>Aquatic Manual</i> standards
	1.5	Identify barriers to the implementation of standards
	1.6	Increase the accessibility of standards



Objective 2 CAPACITY BUILDING

OIE programmes support the strengthening of the Aquatic Animal Health Services of OIE Members

Activity	2.1	Support the implementation of standards
	2.2	Increase the use of the OIE PVS Pathway
	2.3	Develop public-private partnerships
	2.4	Identify barriers to transparency in disease reporting
	2.5	Develop a Disease Identification Guide for mobile devices
	2.6	Support OIE Delegates and OIE Focal Points
	2.7	Establish an OIE Global Aquatic Animal Health Scholarship scheme
	2.8	Support small-scale aquaculture



Objective 3 RESILIENCE

Responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern are coordinated and timely

Activity	3.1	Formalise procedures for a coordinated OIE approach to disease emergencies
	3.2	Provide support for early response at the national level
	3.3	Develop guidelines for collaborative emergency response
	3.4	Provide practical AMR guidance



Objective 4 LEADERSHIP

OIE's capacity to provide global aquatic animal health and welfare leadership is strengthened

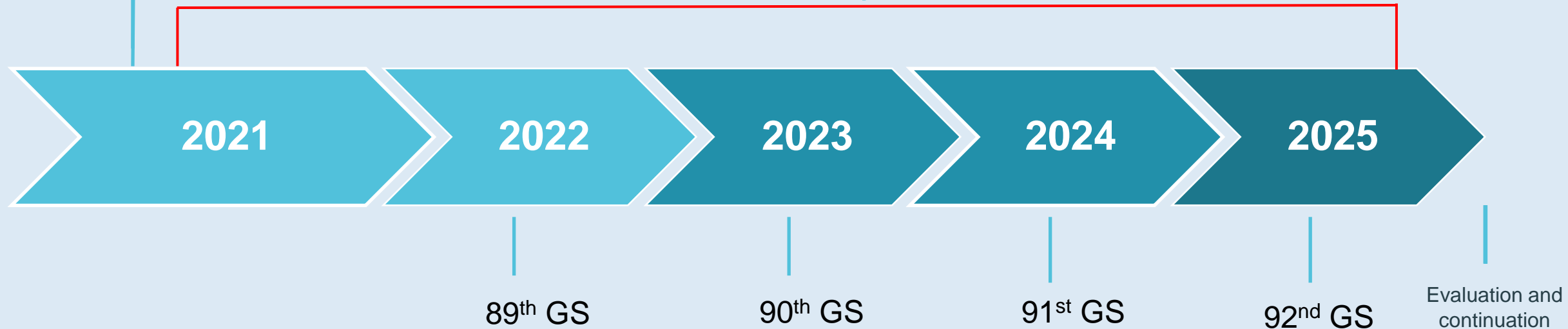
Activity	4.1	Further develop international partnerships
	4.2	Develop the OIE's aquatic animal health and welfare capabilities
	4.3	Engage OIE scientific networks
	4.4	Establish forums for the OIE Community
	4.5	Identify the highest-priority research areas



Short, medium and long term actions

- Launch and set-up phase
- Roadmap endorsed
- Project plans developed for all activities
- Quarterly activity reporting

Implementation of prioritised activities





ACTIVITY PROGRESS



7 projects underway and on track



6 projects commenced with some delays



1 activity off track



7 activities not yet commenced



- Barriers to the implementation of Standards
- Transparency in disease reporting
- Increase use of the PVS Pathway: Aquatic

48 question survey

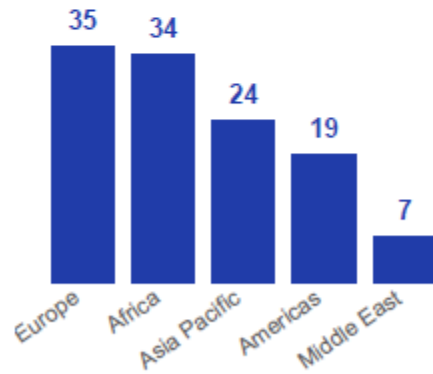
- Disease surveillance and national reporting
- Disease notification to WOAHA
- Barriers to the implementation of Standards
- PVS Pathway Aquatic
- Capacity building

Activities
1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6

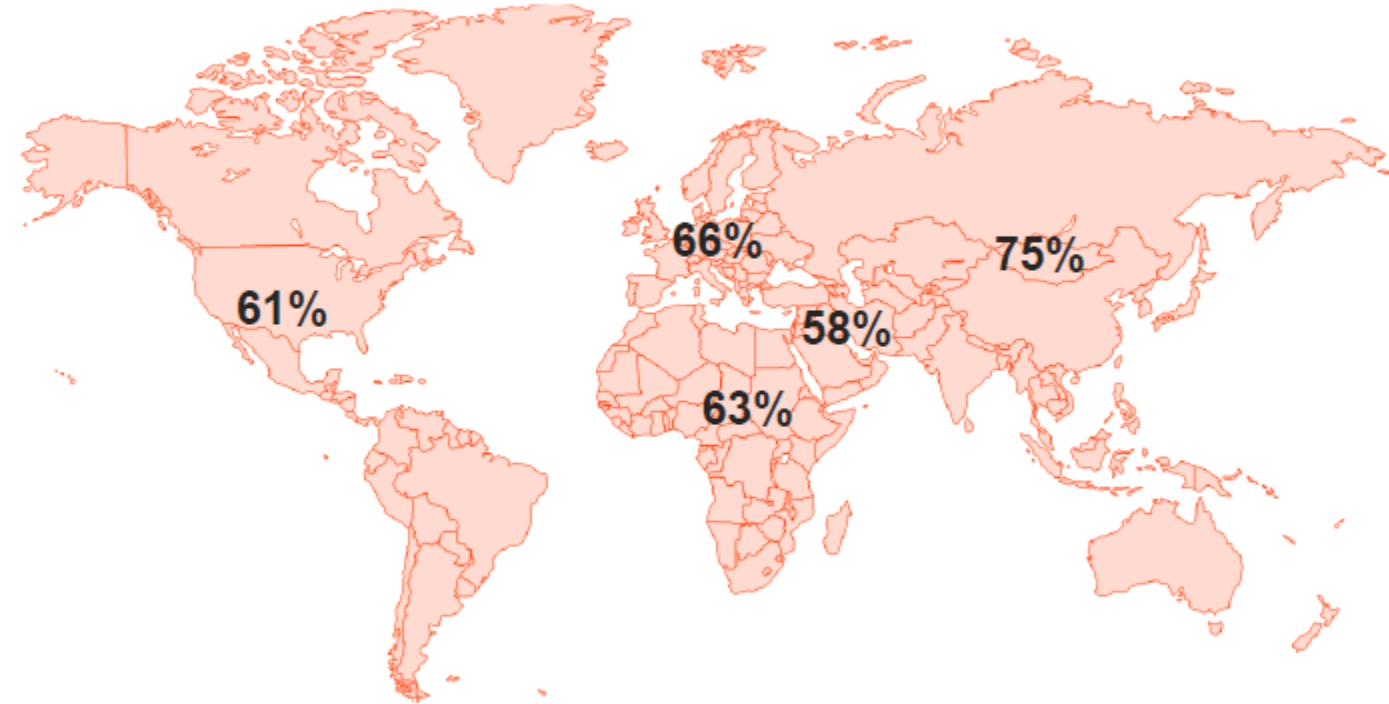
119

Members completed the survey

Members by Region



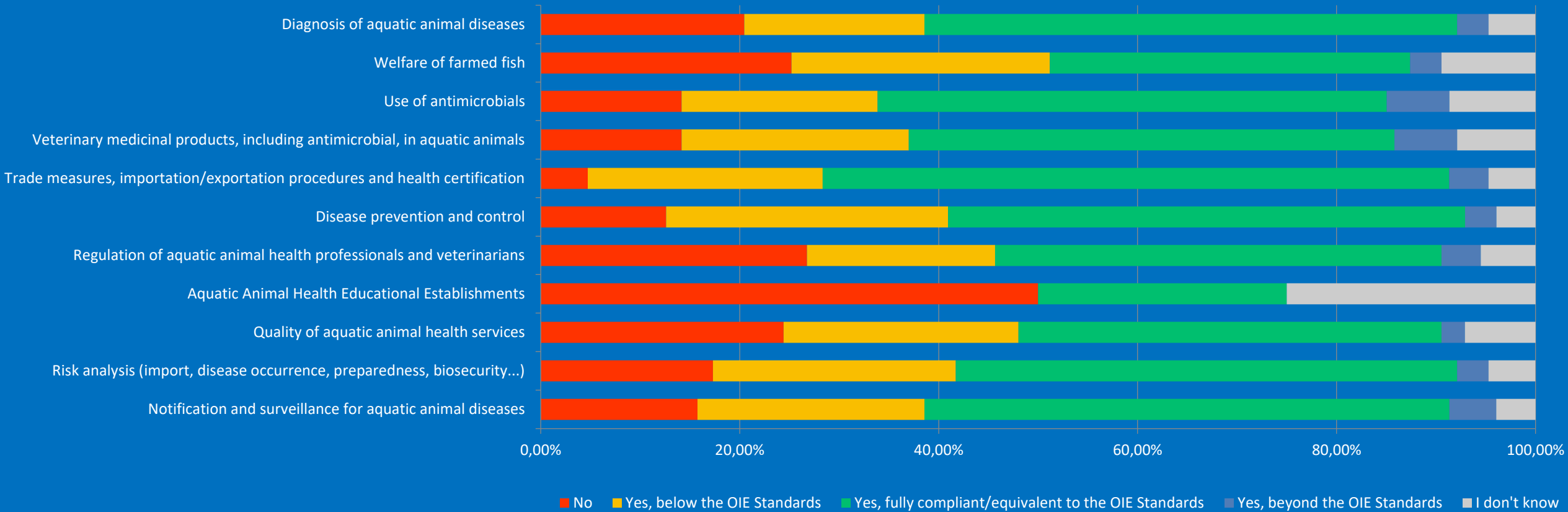
Participation rate, by WOA Region



Findings from the survey of WOA Members conducted in 2022



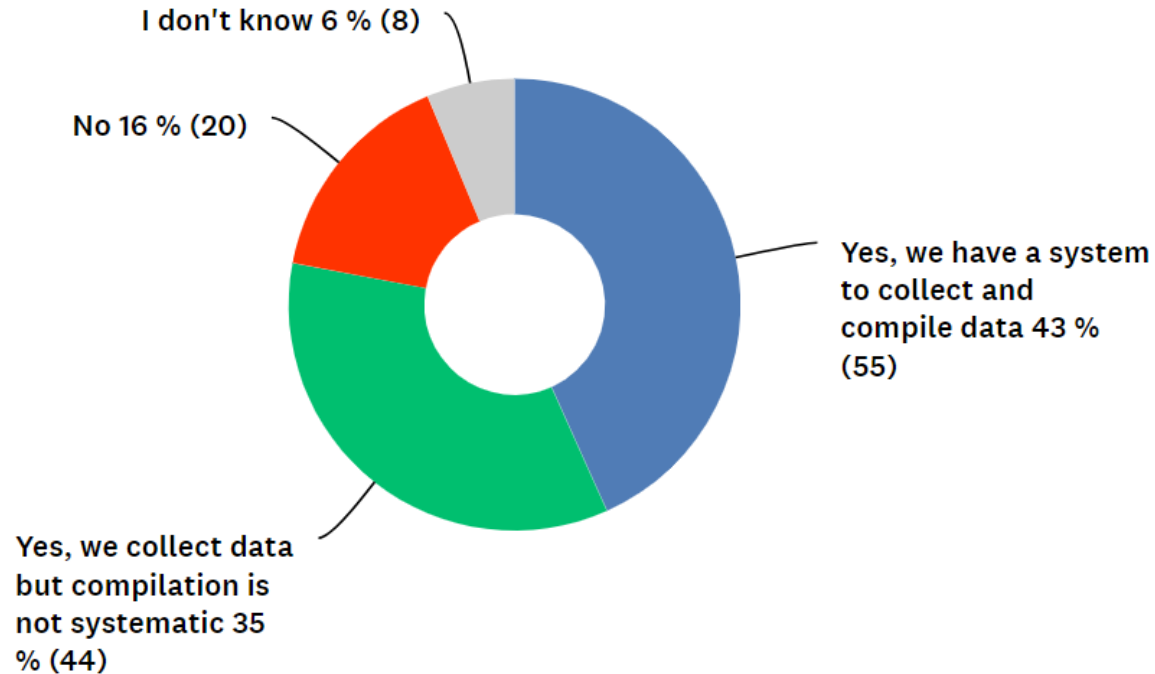
Does your country/territory have any national laws and regulations on the following topics?



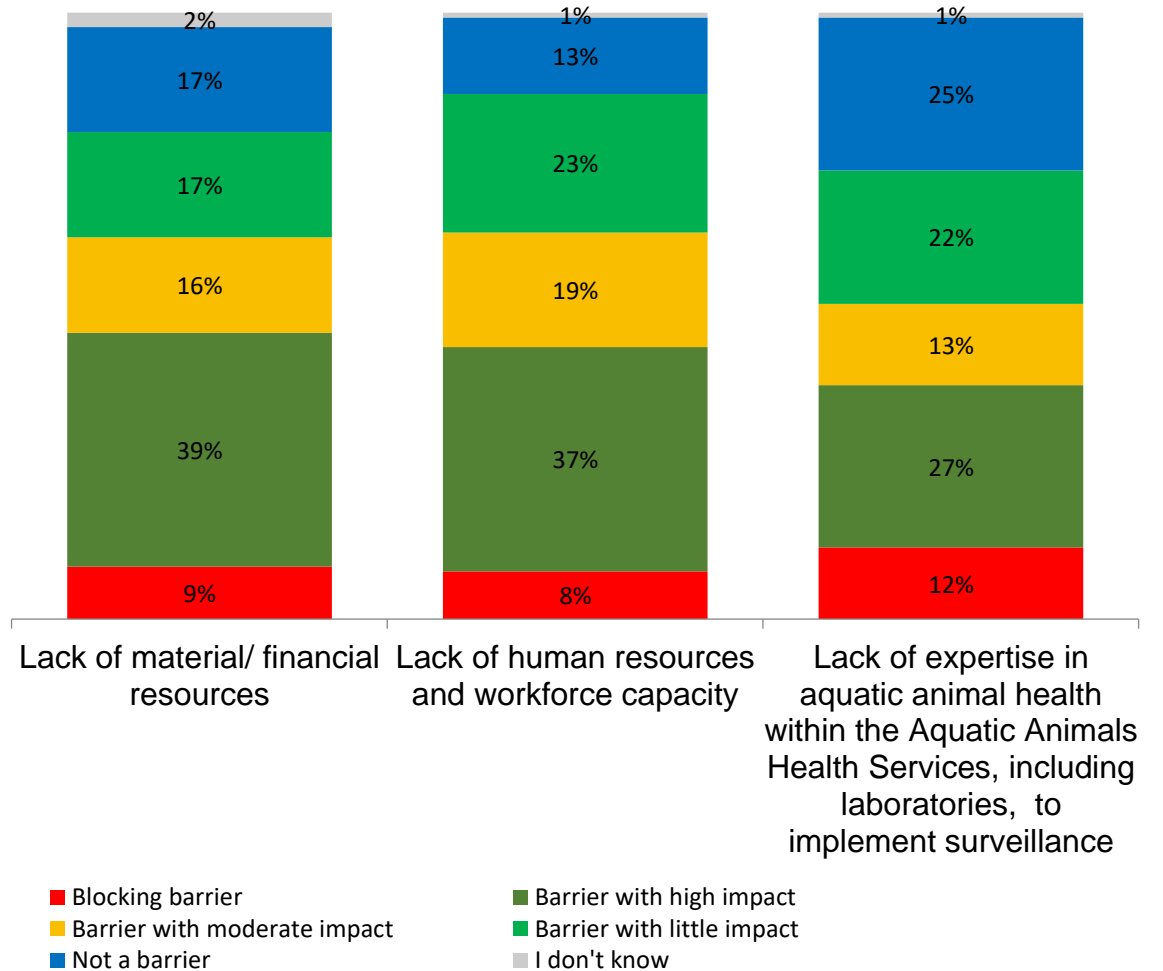


Disease surveillance and national reporting

Percentage of Members collecting and compiling disease event data into a national dataset



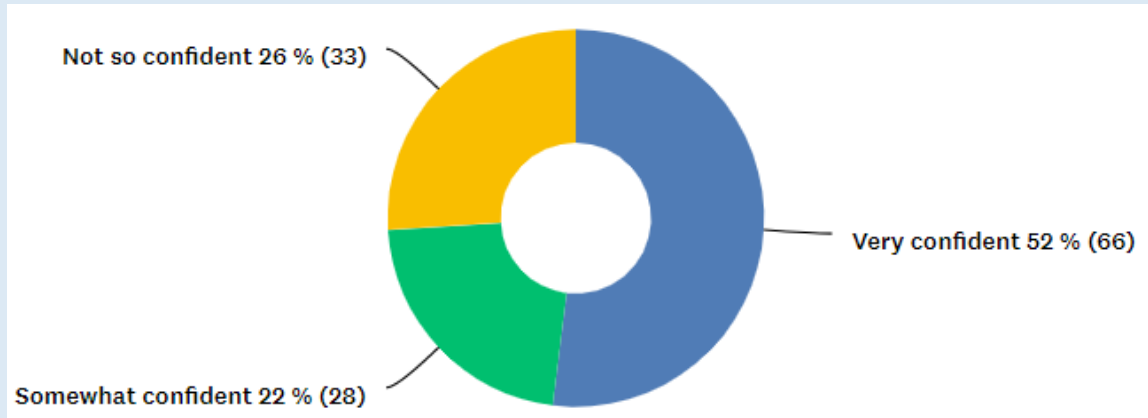
The three most important barriers to aquatic animal disease surveillance and data collection at national/central level



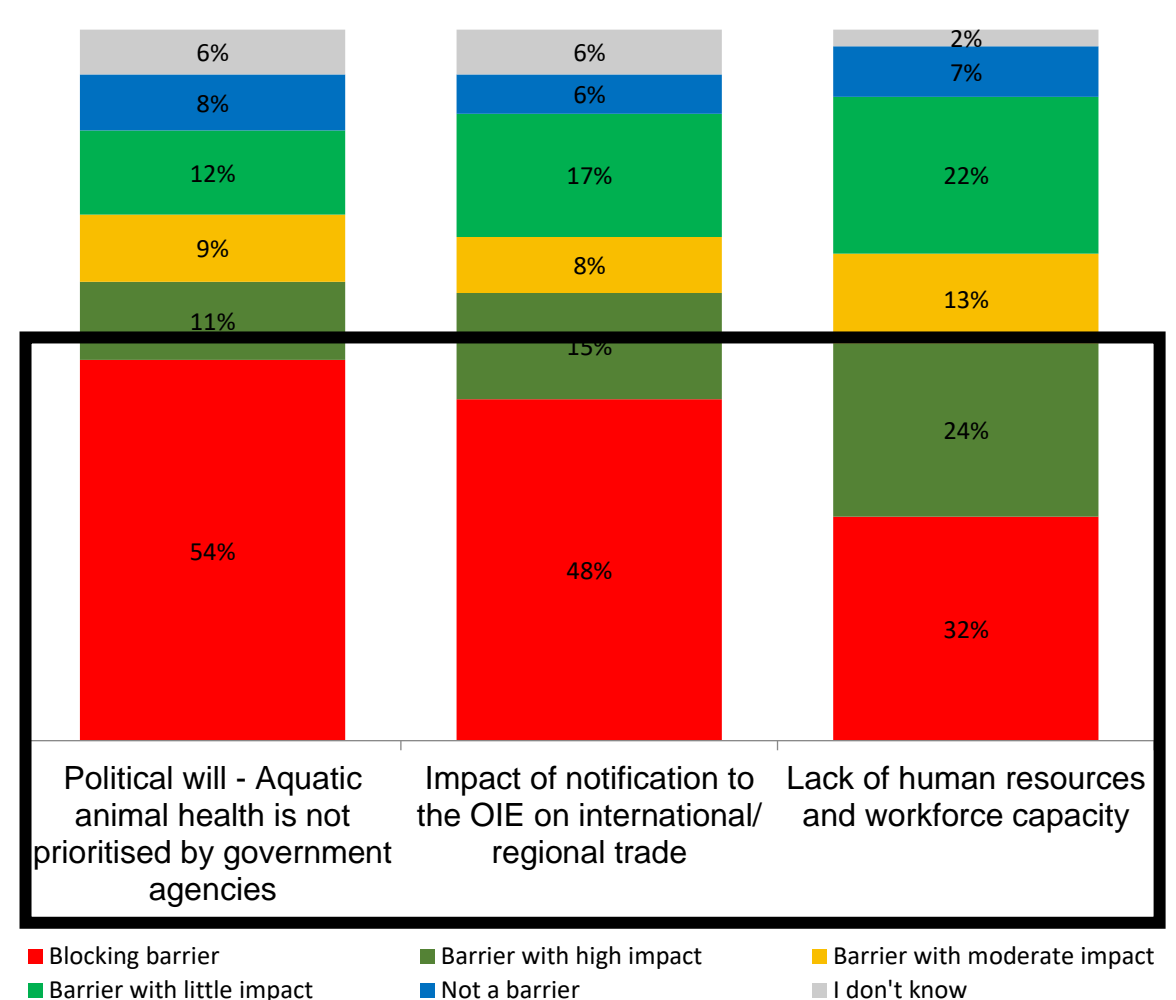


Reporting to WOAAH

Percentage of Members confident that the aquatic animal diseases have been TIMELY notified to the WOAAH



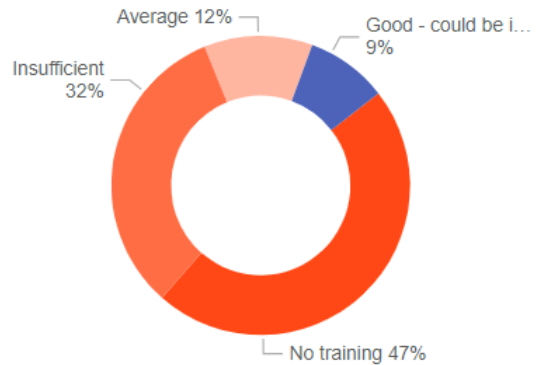
The three most important barriers to aquatic animal disease notification to the WOAAH





Africa: Initial & Continuing education

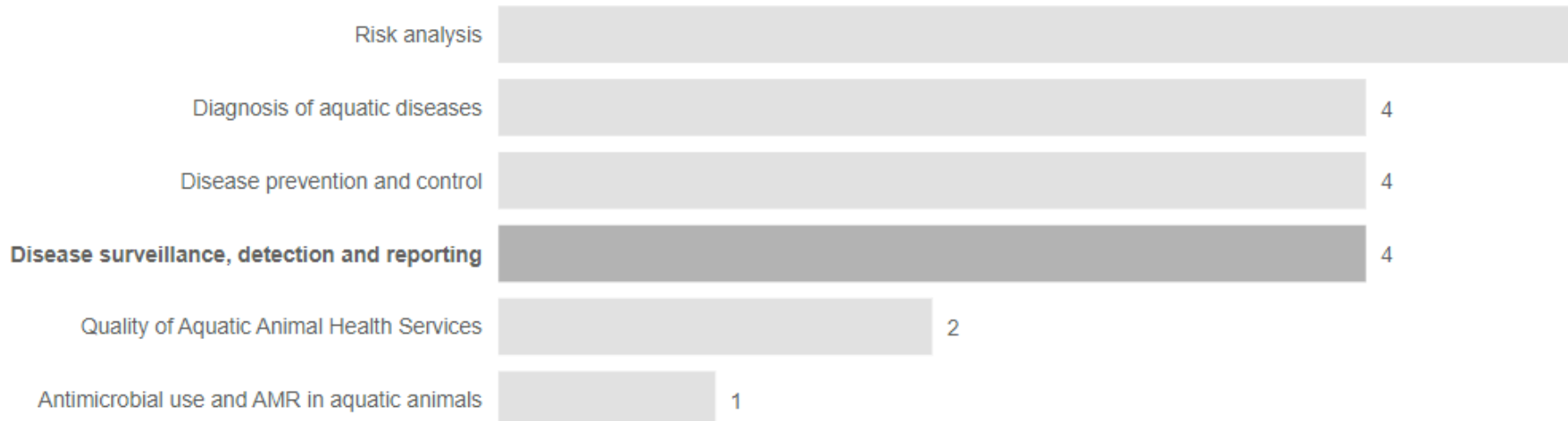
Considered level of education (initial and continuing) for AAHS



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

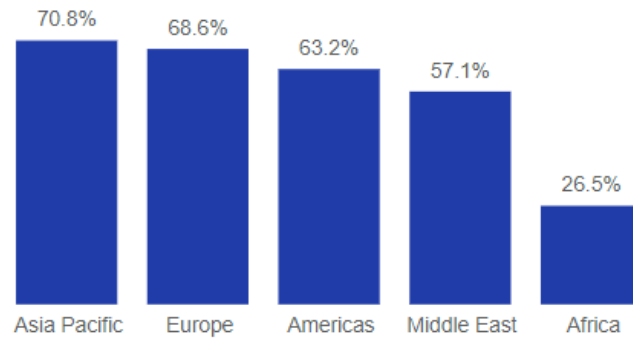


Main topics of interest for training programmes for Aquatic Animal Health Services



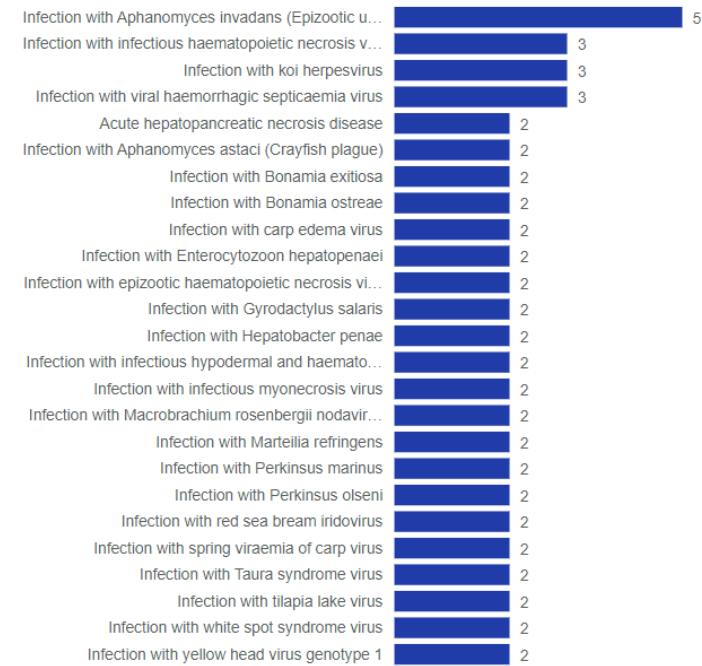
Africa: Laboratory diagnostic capacity

Proportion of Members that reported having laboratory diagnostic capacity for at least one aquatic disease



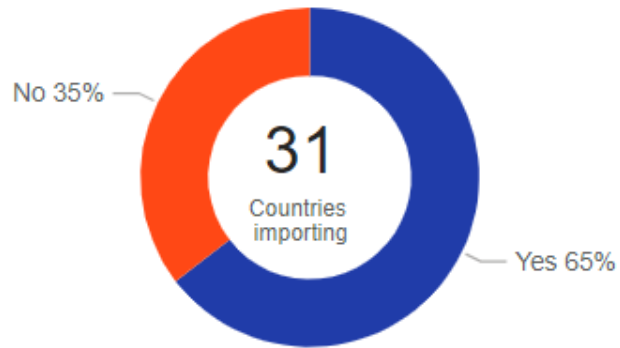
26.5% of Members reported having diagnostic capacity for at least one WOAH listed disease

Number of responding Members that reported the disease being notifiable AND laboratory capacity, ordered by disease



Africa: Trade & surveillance

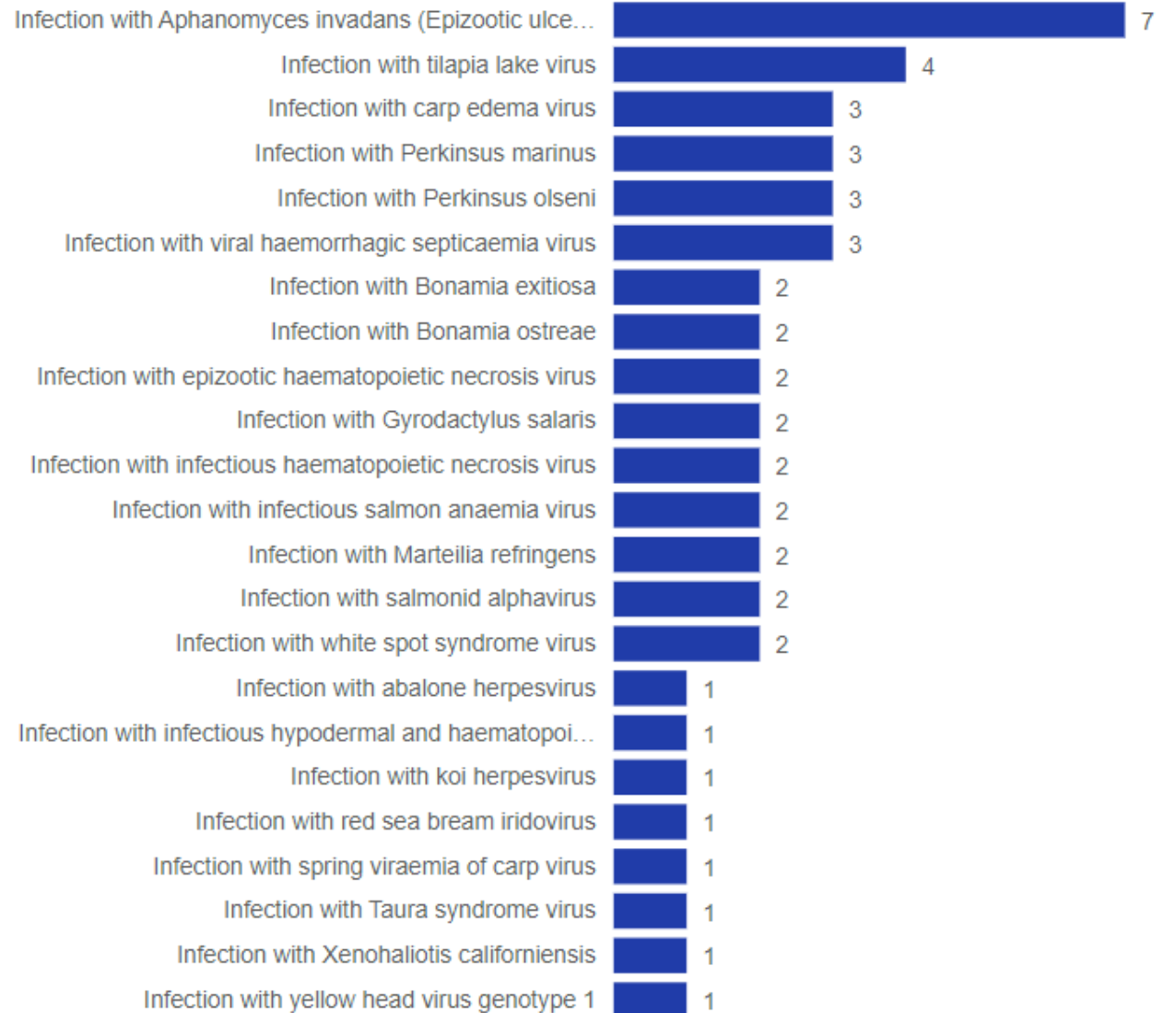
Countries importing aquatic animals products with passive surveillance system or not for aquatic diseases



Countries Exporting aquatic animals products with passive surveillance system or not for aquatic diseases

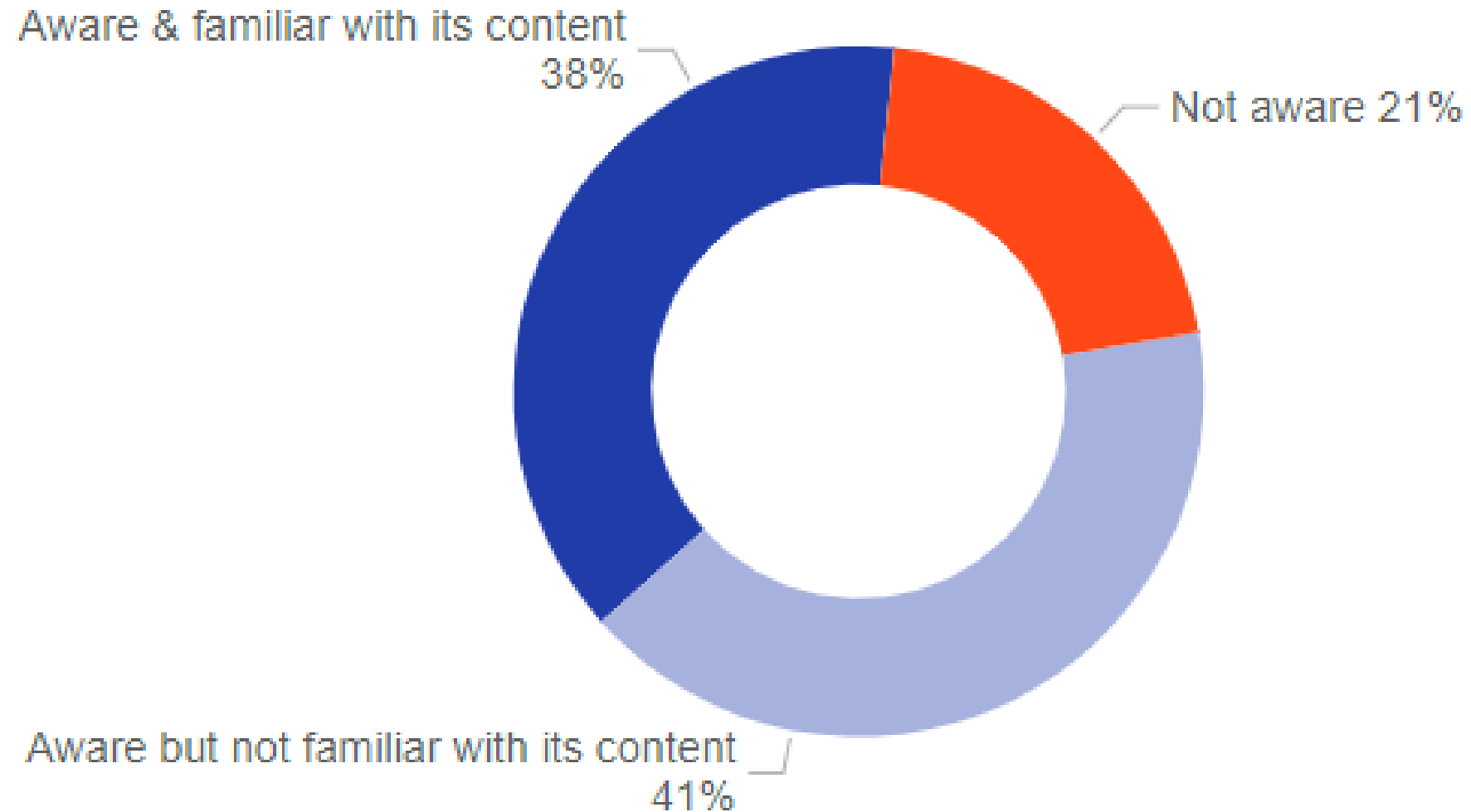


Diseases for which responding Members reported having a targeted surveillance system (ordered by number of reporting Members)





Familiarity of the respondents with the WOAAH Aquatic Animal Health Strategy (2021–2025)





- Findings and recommendations to be published and provided to Members
- Activity leads will use findings to:
 - identify and understand barriers to the implementation of standards and design and promote activities to overcome these barriers
 - contribute to the development of a training framework for aquatic animal health to strengthen Members' capacity
 - Increase the uptake of the PVS: Aquatic





OBJECTIVE 1– STANDARDS

- Development of a new chapter on biosecurity for aquaculture establishments
COMPLETE AND ADOPTED IN MAY 2021
- Development of a new chapter on Infection with decapod iridescent virus 1 (DIV1)
COMPLETE AND ADOPTED IN MAY 2022
- Development of a new chapter for infection with Tilapia lake virus
COMPLETE AND ADOPTED IN MAY 2023
- Development of a new chapter on ornamental aquatic animals **ADVANCING WELL**
- Development of a new chapter on trade in genetic materials **ADVANCING WELL**
- Development of a new chapter on disease outbreak management **ADVANCING WELL**
- Development of a new chapter on emergency disease preparedness **ADVANCING WELL**





OBJECTIVE 3 – RESILIENCE

- Activity 3.4 - Provide practical AMR guidance
- Develop an annex for aquatic animals in the List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance
- Refine the AMU global data collection for aquatic animals

25	Food-producing animal species covered by the information on antimicrobial quantities	<p>Terrestrial food-producing animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> Pigs - commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Pigs - backyard <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Goats <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep and goats (mixed flocks) <input type="checkbox"/> Layers - commercial production for eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Broilers - commercial production for meat <input type="checkbox"/> Other commercial poultry <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry - backyard <input type="checkbox"/> Buffaloes (excluding Syncerus caffer) <input type="checkbox"/> Cervidae (farmed) <input type="checkbox"/> Camelidae <input type="checkbox"/> Equidae <input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits <input type="checkbox"/> Bees - honey <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles (e.g. crocodiles) <p>Other terrestrial food-producing animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>All terrestrial food-producing animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All - terrestrial food-producing animals <hr/> <p>Aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Cyprinidae <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Salmonidae <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Cichlidae <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Siluriformes <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Marine <input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Undefined <input type="checkbox"/> Crustaceans - Penaeidae <input type="checkbox"/> Molluscs <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibians <p>Other aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>All aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All - aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture) 	<p>Please indicate which food-producing animals are covered by the data. Multiple selections are possible.</p> <p>For the purpose of this database, the following terms are defined:</p> <p>1. Terrestrial food-producing animals Pigs – commercial: pigs including piglets, fattening pigs and breeding pigs. Sheep/goats (mixed flocks): use this option only if there are mixed flocks and you cannot differentiate between sheep and goats in your country. Other commercial poultry: it includes turkey, duck, geese, quail, guinea fowl, pheasant, pigeon, ostrich, etc. in commercial production. Poultry – backyard: poultry including chickens and hens in backyard or village flocks. Equidae: horses, donkeys and their crosses. All – terrestrial food-producing animals: use this option only if all terrestrial food-producing animals listed in question 25 (e.g. cattle, pig-commercial, pigs - backyard, etc.) were included in the information on antimicrobial quantities.</p> <p>2. Aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture) Fish – Cyprinidae: carp, etc. Fish – Salmonidae: salmon, trout, etc. Fish – Cichlidae: tilapia, etc. Fish – Siluriformes: catfish, etc. Crustaceans – Penaeidae: marine shrimp/prawn. All – aquatic food-producing animals (aquaculture): use this option only if all aquatic food-producing animals listed in question 25 (e.g. Fish - Cyprinidae, Fish - Salmonidae, Crustaceans - Penaeidae, Molluscs, etc.) were included in the information on antimicrobial quantities.</p>
26	Clarification of other species considered to be food-producing, if your response to Question 25 is 'Other commercial poultry' or 'Other'	<free text field>	<p>When 'Other commercial poultry' or 'Other' is selected in Question 25, please clarify the other animal species that are raised for food production that are covered by the data.</p>
27	Non food-producing animal species covered by antimicrobial quantities, if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Canines <input type="checkbox"/> Felines <input type="checkbox"/> Equidae <input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Fish <input type="checkbox"/> Other 	<p>Please indicate which non food-producing animals are covered by the data. Multiple selections are possible.</p>
28	Clarification of other species considered to be non food-producing animals, if your response to Question 27 is 'Other'	<free text field>	





Regional networks for aquatic animal health

- Regional Collaboration Framework on Aquatic Animal Health in Asia and the Pacific
- Aquatic Middle East Network (AQMENET)
- Regional Animal Aquatic Animal Health Networks (RAAHN) in Africa
 - North Africa
 - Southern Africa
 - Laboratory network



Standards

- Review the scientific basis of existing aquatic animal welfare standards (Activity 1.3)

Capacity Building

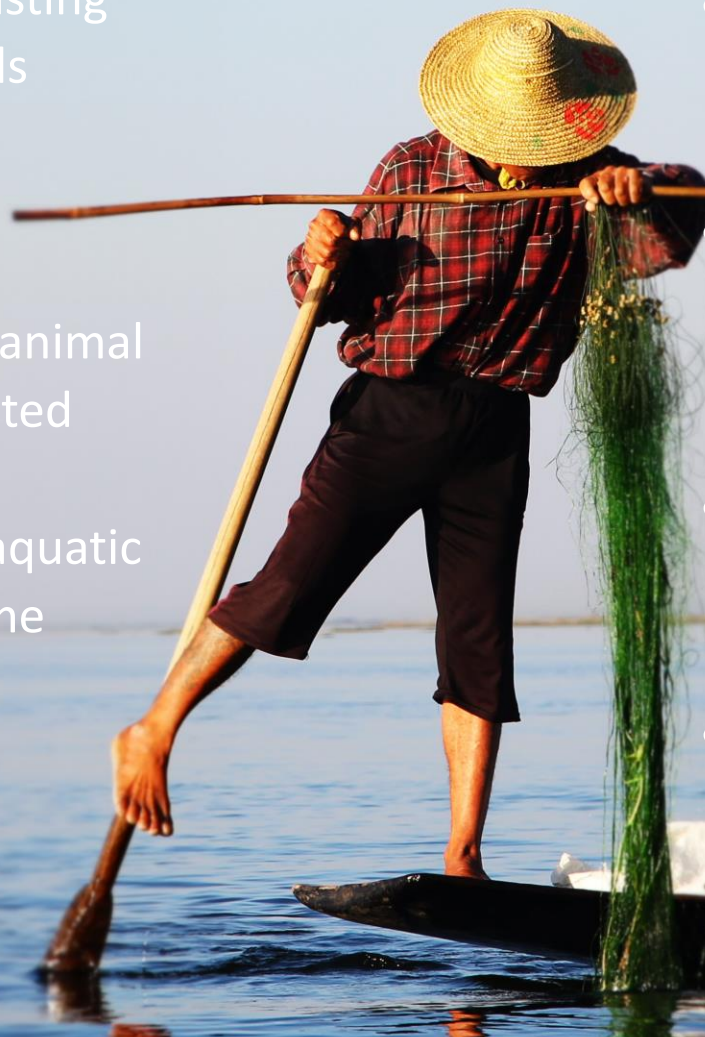
- The development of an aquatic animal disease field guide for WOA listed diseases (Activity 2.5)
- Development of WOA Global aquatic animal health scholarship scheme (Activity 2.7)

Resilience

- Formalise procedures for a coordinated WOA approach to disease emergencies (Activity 3.1)
- Develop guidelines for collaborative emergency response (Activity 3.3)

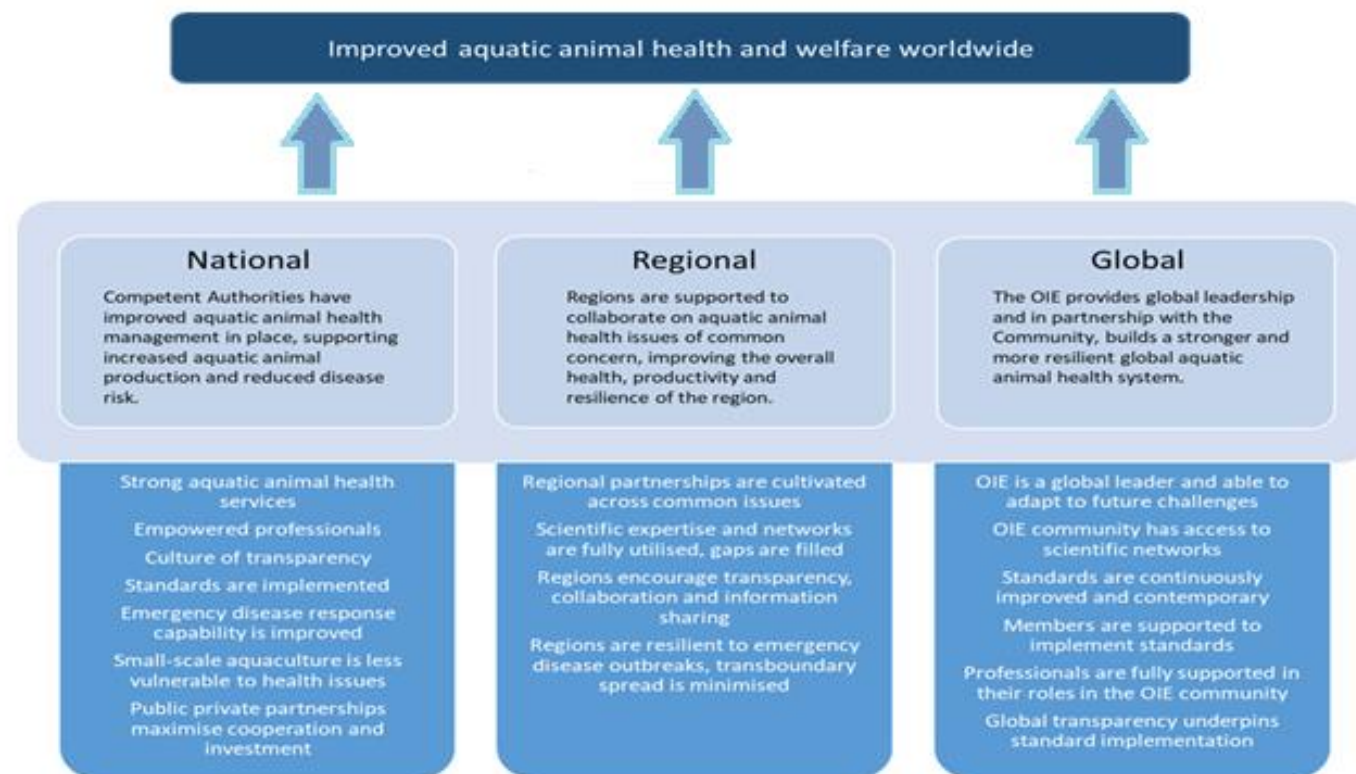
Leadership

- Strengthen support and more fully utilise WOA scientific networks, including WOA Reference Centres (Activity 4.3)
- Strategic prioritisation and funding allocation for research of importance to the WOA Community (Activity 4.5)





What will things look like in 2025





Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49

F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.int

www.woah.org

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