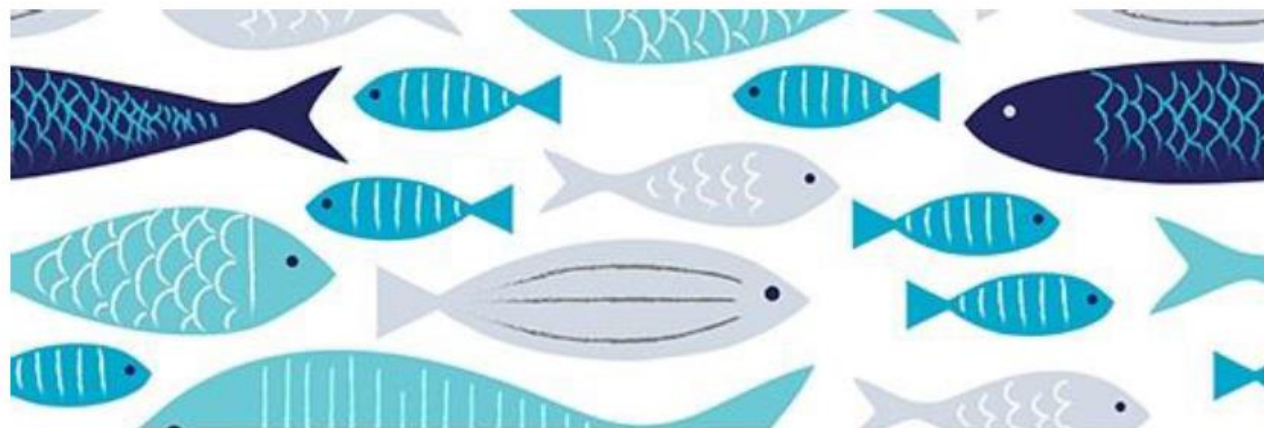




**World Organisation
for Animal Health**
Founded as OIE



**The Second Aquatic Animal Health Workshop for Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries and
Central Asia and
Transcaucasian Aquatic Animal Health Network
Tashkent (Uzbekistan)
24th – 26th April 2024**

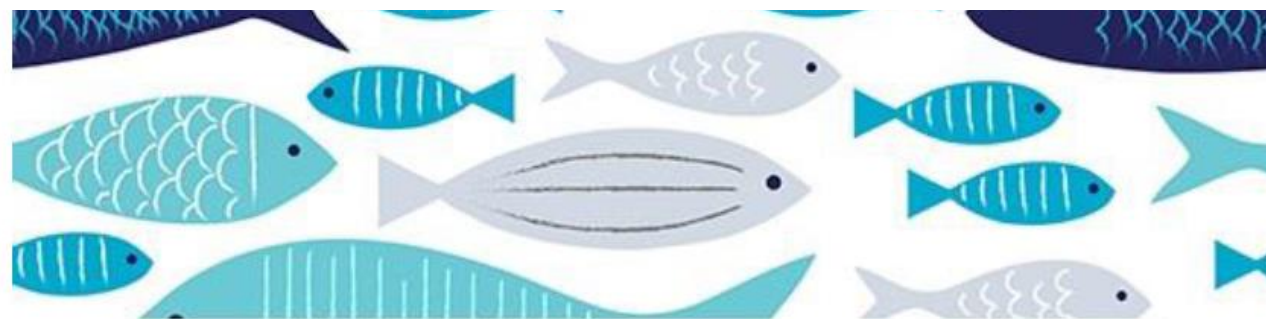




**World Organisation
for Animal Health**
Founded as OIE



**Regional Workshop for WOA National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals IV
Cycle
Chioggia (Italy)
18 – 20 October 2023
*M.Latini WOA SRR Central Asia***





Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle





Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle

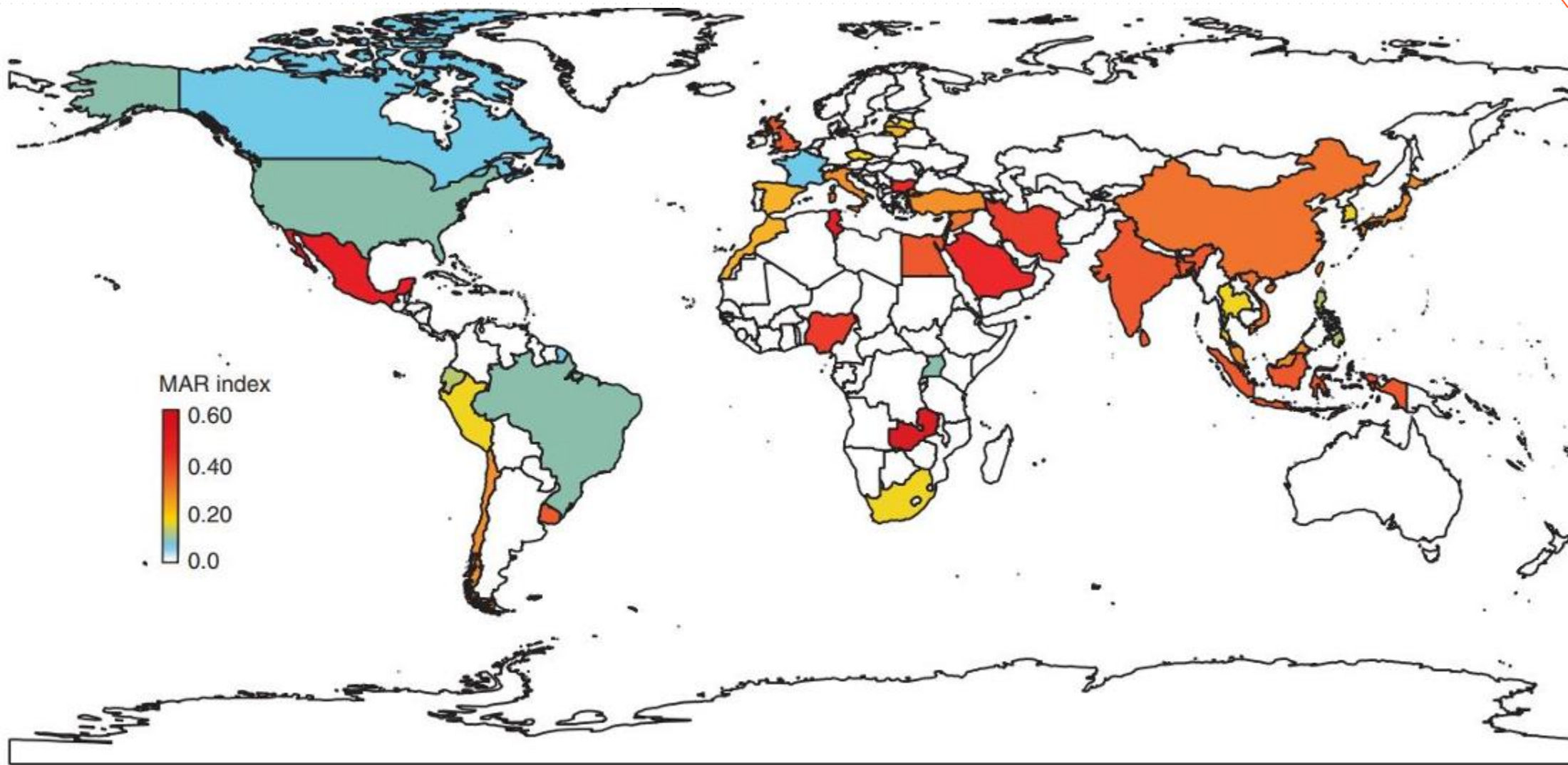
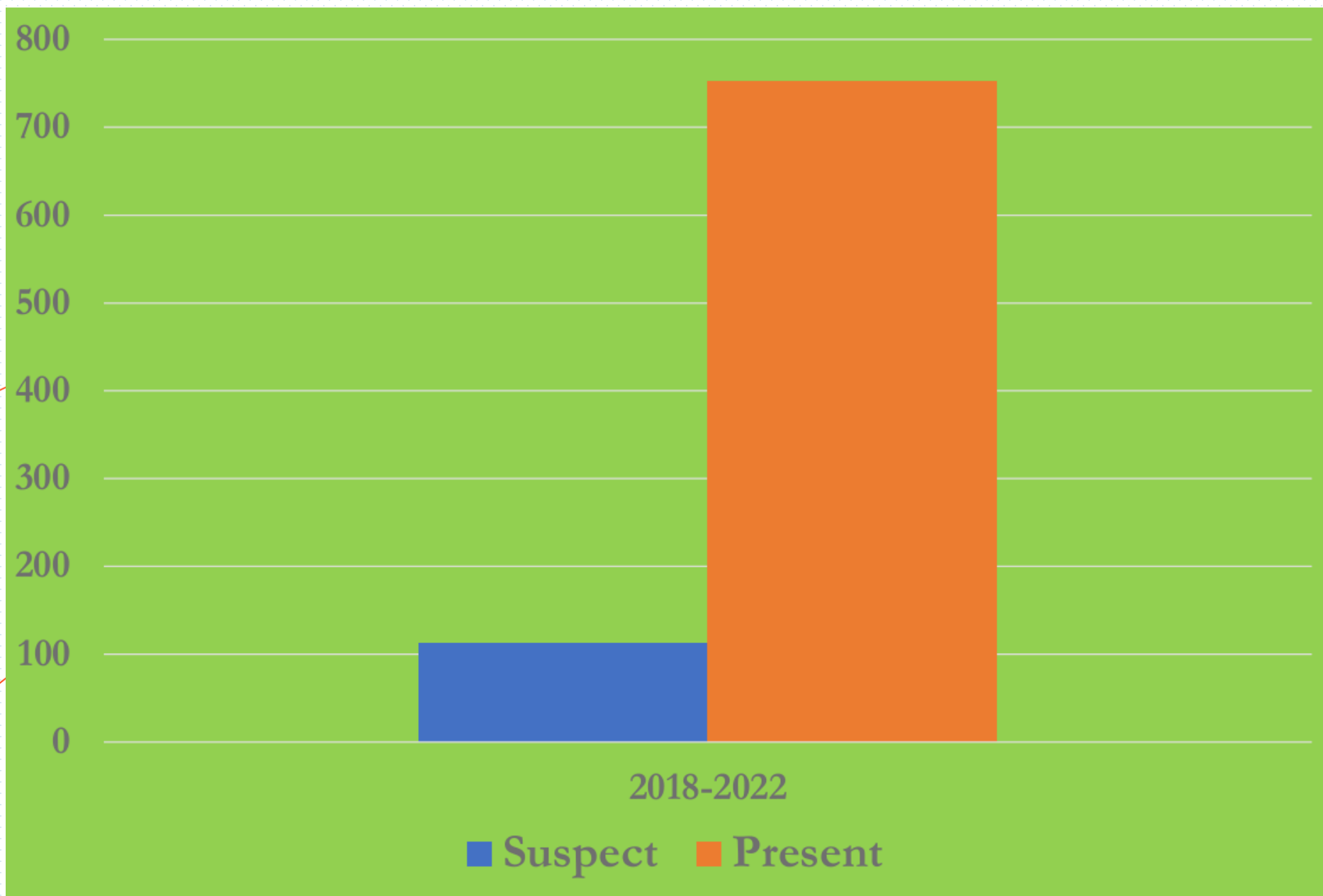


Fig. 2 Global multi-antibiotic resistance (MAR) index calculated from aquaculture-derived bacteria. No MAR index was calculated for countries in white due to data deficiency.

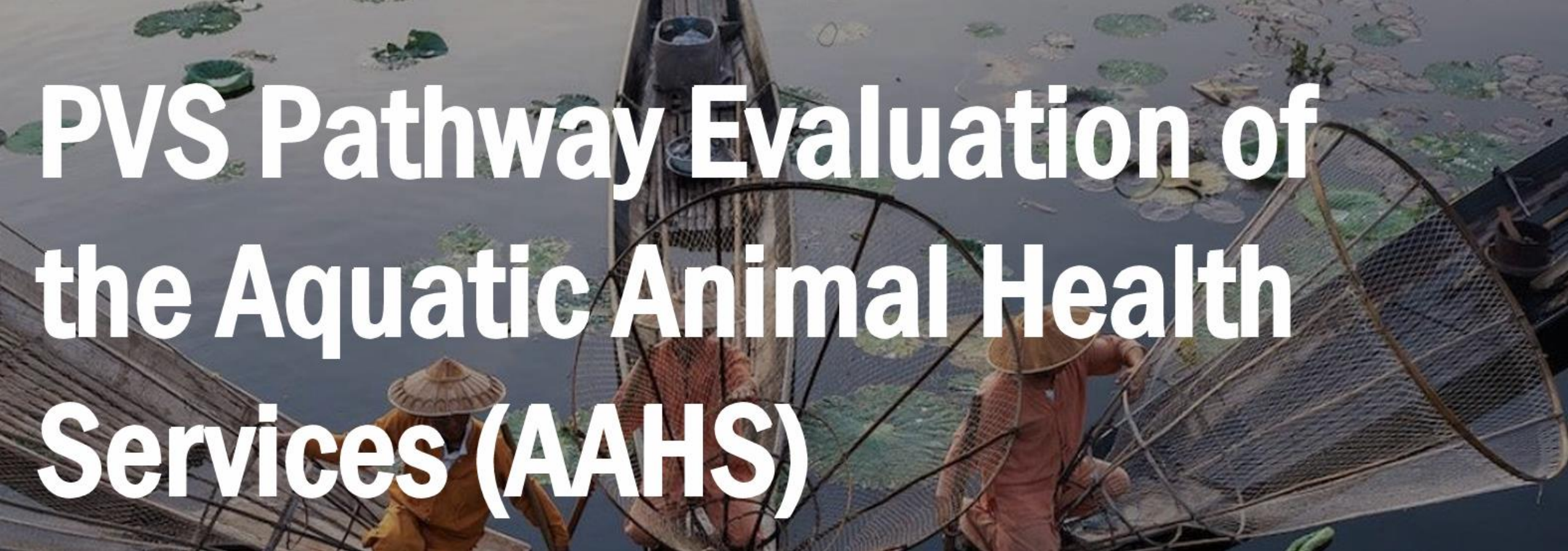


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PVS Pathway Evaluation of the Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS)





Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle

Fish welfare and losses during the production cycle - defining issues and identifying research needs

Report of a workshop held within Aquaculture Europe October 22nd 2015 Rotterdam, The Netherlands




Organised by the European Aquaculture Society and European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform

EAS Secretariat, November 2015



Welfare Indicators for farmed Atlantic salmon: tools for assessing fish welfare



Edited by Chris Noble, Kristine Gismervik, Martin H. Iversen, Jelena Kolarevic, Jonatan Nilsson, Lars H. Stien and James F. Turnbull



Welfare of farmed fish: Common practices during transport and at slaughter

Final Report





September - 2017

ELECTRICAL STUNNING: IS IT AN ALTERNATIVE FOR CAPTURED FISH?

Hans van de Vis¹, Hanne Digre², Ida Grimsmo² Dirk, Burgraaf¹, Marc Bracke² Henny Reimert³, Bob van Marlen¹ and Bert Lambooij³

¹IMARES Wageningen UR, ²SINTEF and ³Livestock Research WUR




IMARES and AFI are cooperating in 'WAGENINGEN AQUACULTURE'



An EU-financed project, led by Nofima in partnership with:





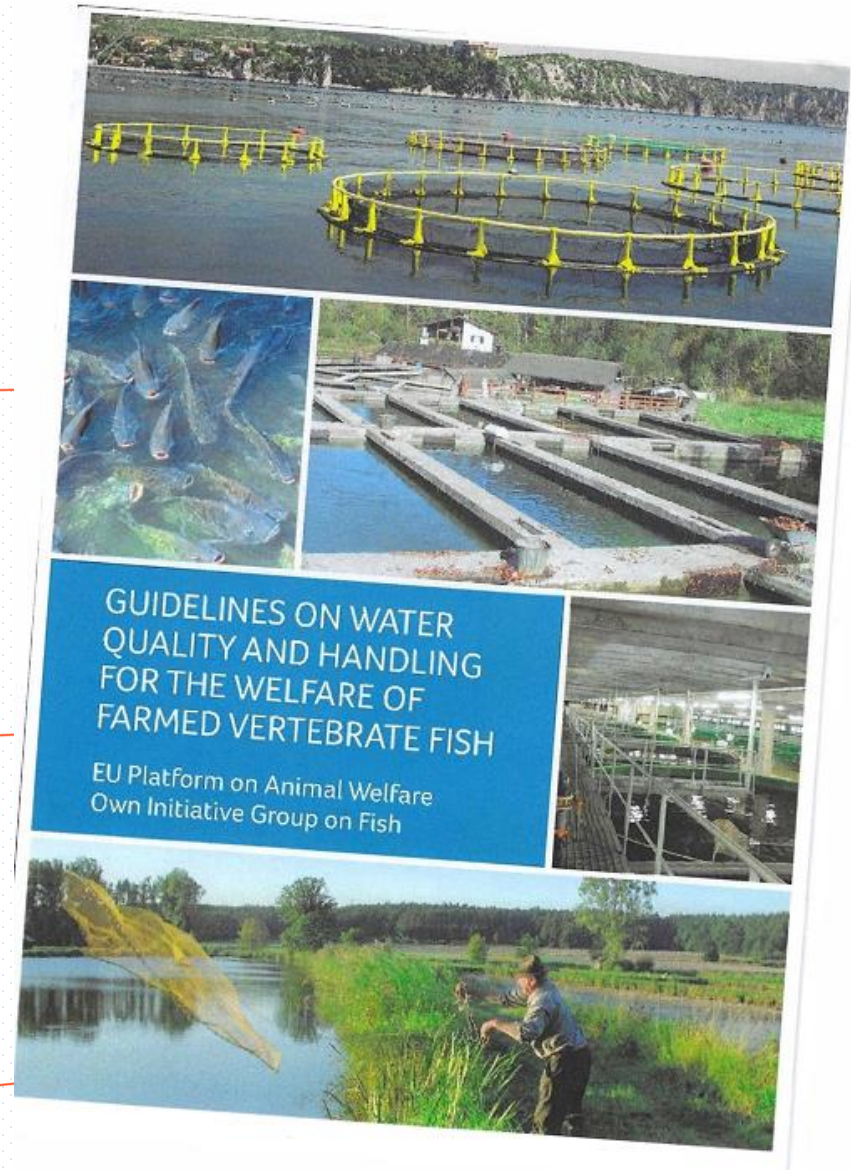


February 2018

fish farmed around the world



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Veterinærinstituttet
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

Scoring schemes

	1	2	3
Eye haemorrhage	Minor haemorrhages	Larger haemorrhages, or traumatic injury	Large haemorrhages / traumatic injury. Eye may be ruptured
Exophthalmia	Eye protruding a little	Moderate eye protrusion	Major eye protrusion
Opercular damage	Operculum only partly covering gills	Operculum absent on one of the gills (gill exposed)	Both opercula absent (both gills exposed)
Snout damage	Minor wound on snout (either jaw)	Moderate wound and broken skin on snout	Large deep and extensive wound. Can cover the whole head
Upper jaw deformity	Suspected malformation	Distinct malformation	Major malformation, jaw pointing backwards
Lower jaw deformity	Suspected malformation	Distinct malformation	Major malformation, jaw pointing backwards

	1	2	3
Emaciation	Potentially emaciated	Emaciated	Extremely emaciated
Vertebral deformity	Signs of deformed spine	"Short-tail"	Extreme deformity
Skin haemorrhages	Minor haemorrhaging, often on the belly of the fish	Large area of haemorrhaging, often coupled with scale loss	Significant bleeding, often with severe scale loss, wounds and skin edema
Lesions / wounds ¹	One small wound (< 10 pence piece) ¹ , subcutaneous tissue intact (no muscle visible)	Several small wounds	Large, severe wounds, muscle often exposed (≥ 10 pence piece)
Scale loss	Loss of individual scales	Small areas of scale loss (< 10% of the fish)	Large areas of scale loss (≥ 10% of the fish)
Sea lice infection	Light infection	0.05 - 0.08 pre-adult or adult lice cm ⁻² of fish skin	≥ 0.08 pre-adult or adult lice cm ⁻² of fish skin

¹ For pre-smolts "one small wound" should be < 1 cm. NB! Wounds that penetrate the abdominal cavity should be scored as a 3) irrespective of size





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 coordinates 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 WOAH Community
- Launched in May 2021





Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle





Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle

Network Labs Fish disease IIZZSS - Italia





Veterinærinstituttet
Norwegian Veterinary Institute

International Aquaculture Team

Saraya Tavornpanich
Ewa Harasimczuk
Edgar Brun
Jacob Zornu
Arve Nilsen
Kari Norheim
Ketil Skår
Haakon Hansen
Maria-Fernanda Serrano
Kofitsyo Cudjoe



● Aquae Strength Project - Activities

Field Visit to beneficiary countries – March to Oct 2023

Cambodia



Morocco



Israel



Tunisia





● Efficient surveillance system

Basic biosecurity conditions:

- Early detection system
- Capacity and expertise to investigate disease events
- Appropriate diagnostic capability
- Chain of command

Aquaculture personnel



The veterinarian



The competent authority



The laboratory

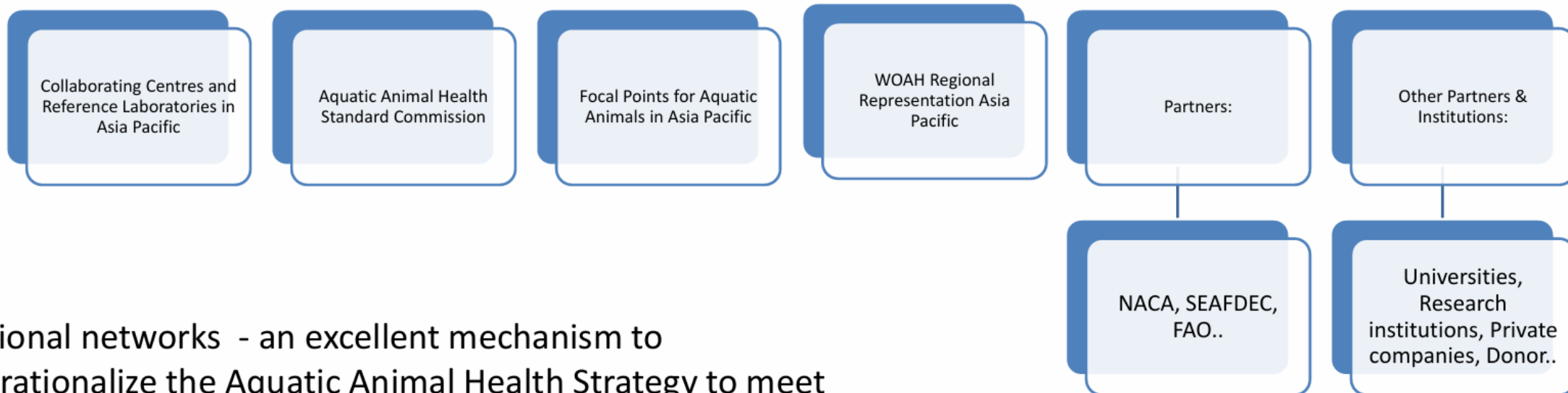


The competent authority





Asia-Pacific Aquatic Animal Health Network (AP AquaNet)



Regional networks - an excellent mechanism to operationalize the Aquatic Animal Health Strategy to meet regional needs and strengthen collaboration.



Remind of the outcome of the AA FP workshop IV cycle





Chemical causes



Irritating or toxic substances that compromise the health of the gills.

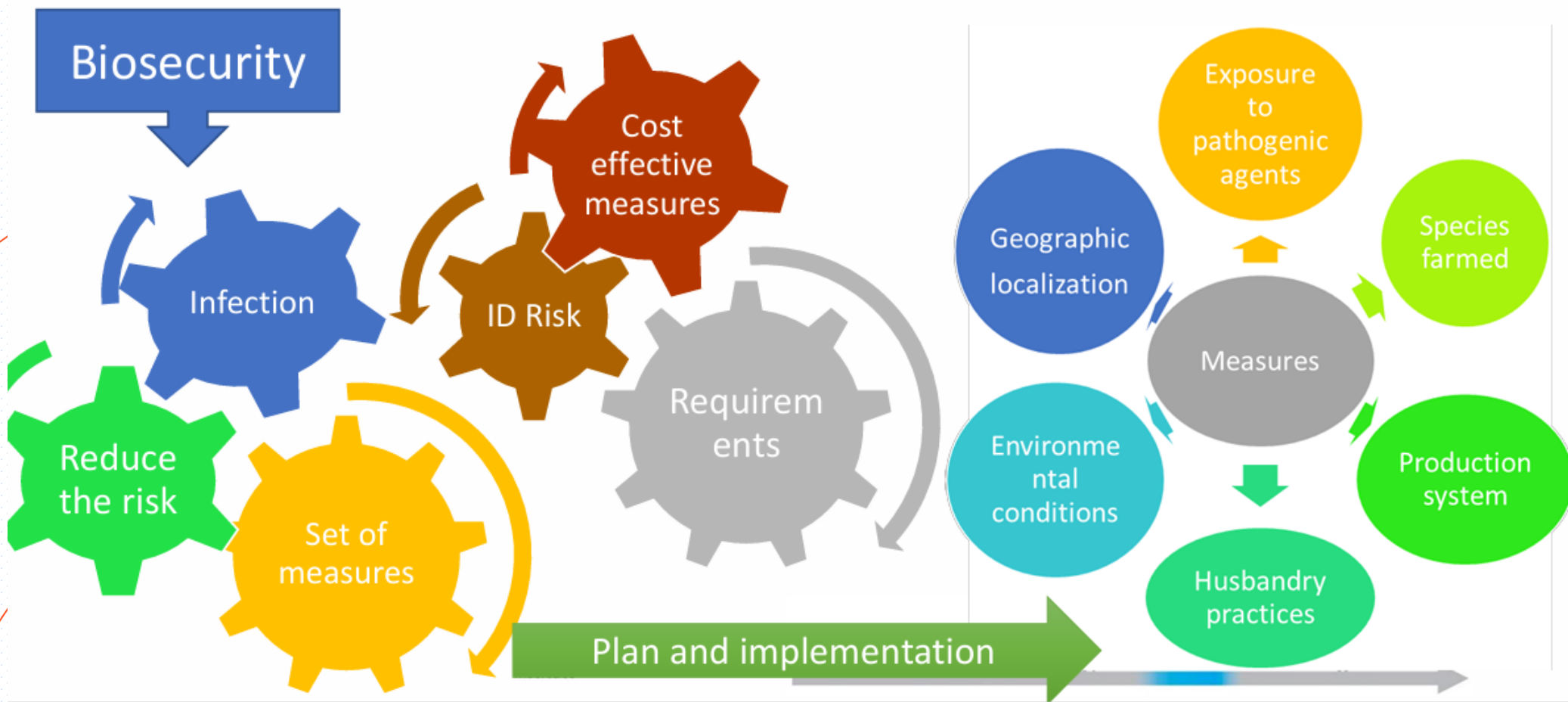




There is a marked dependence of molluscs on the environment and often mortality is the final event of an equilibrium that has been broken upstream

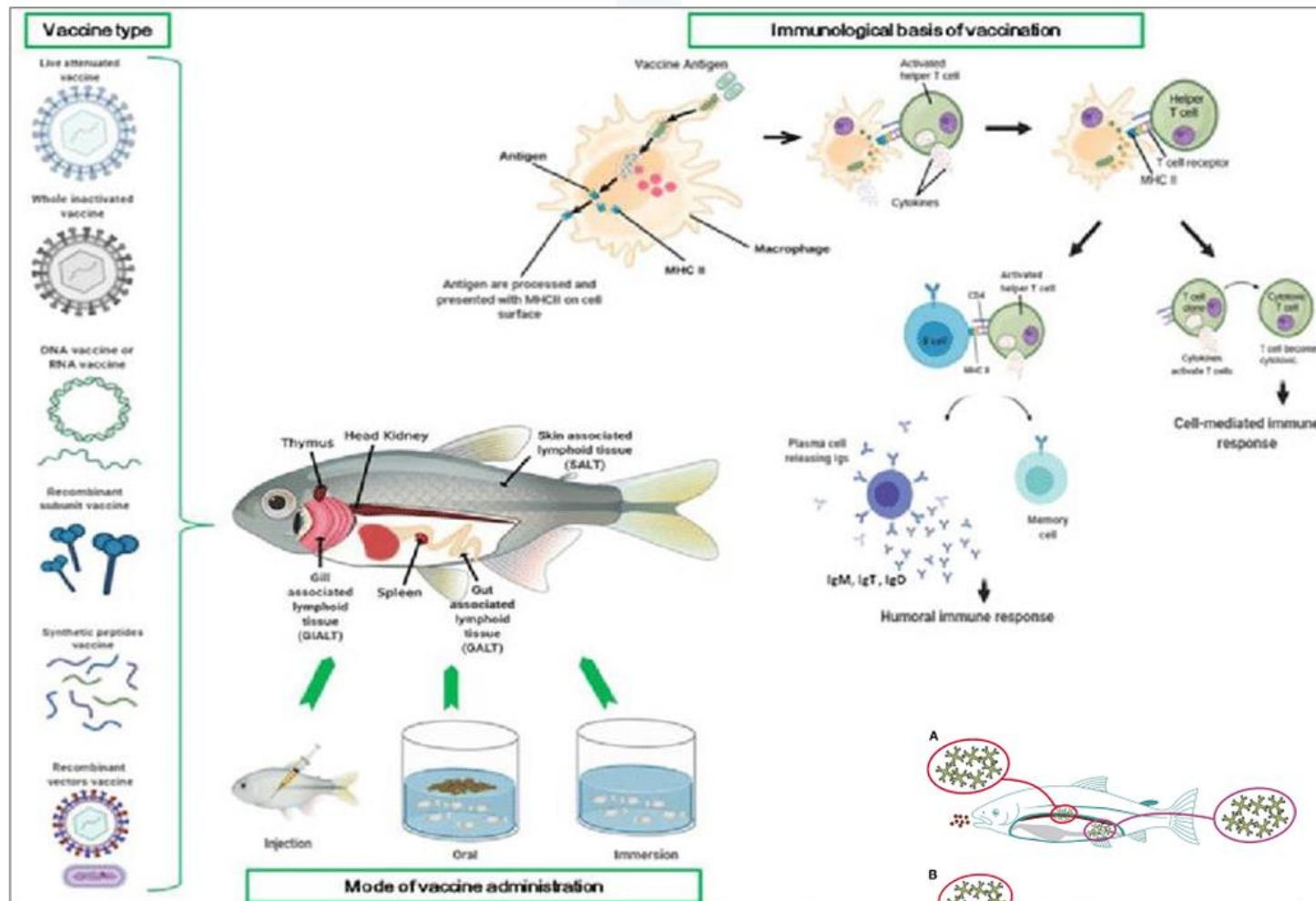


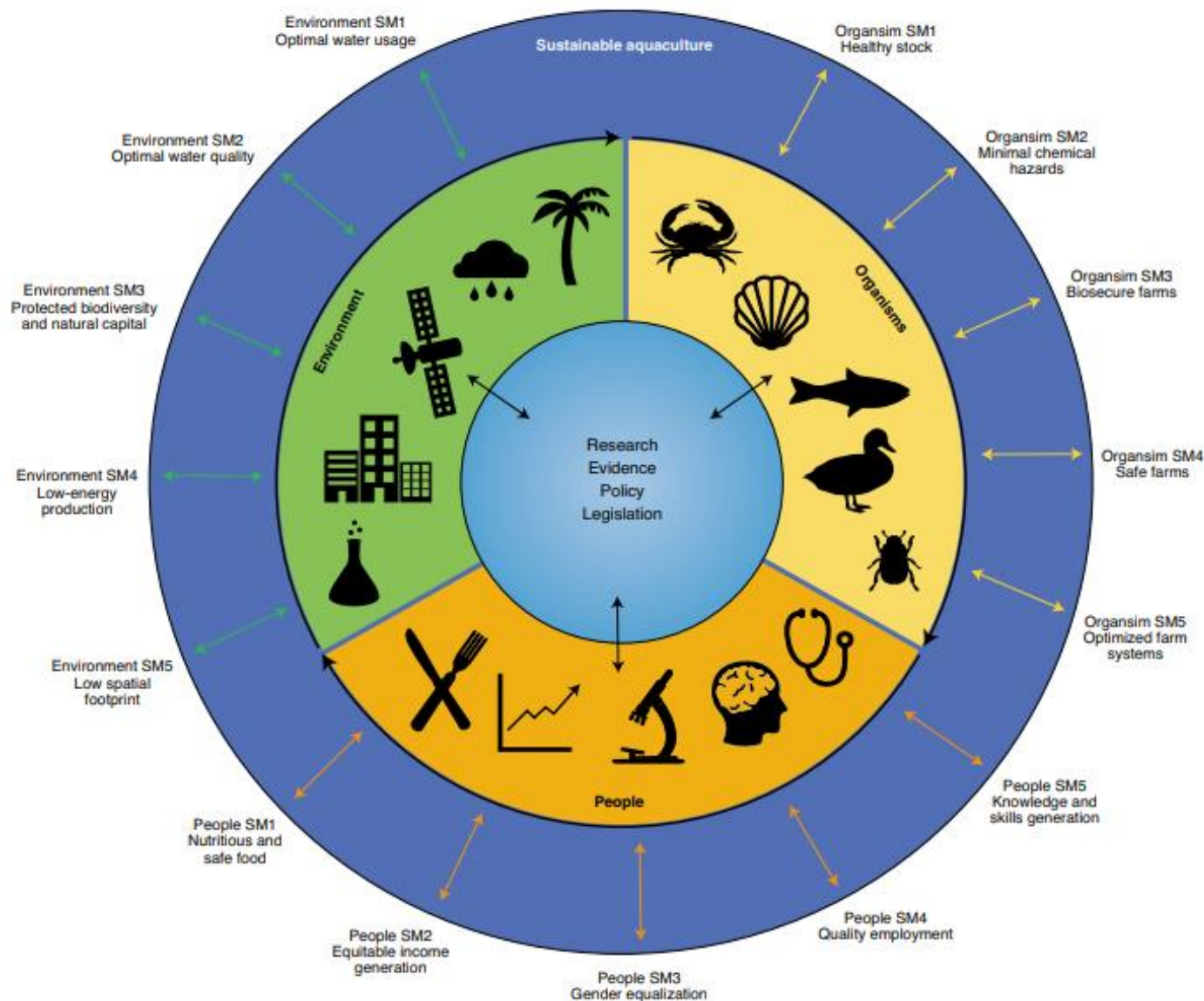
Principles, Plans, Implementation





VACCINES AND VACCINATION STRATEGY





One Health success metrics (SM) for aquaculture enhanced sustainable production (ESP)



Sustainable aquaculture through the One Health lens

G. D. Stentiford^{1,2}, I. J. Bateman³, S. J. Hinchliffe^{2,4}, D. Bass^{1,2}, R. Hartnell⁵, E. M. Santos^{2,6}, M. J. Devlin⁷, S. W. Feist¹, N. G. H. Taylor^{1,2}, D. W. Verner-Jeffreys^{1,2}, R. van Aerle^{1,2}, E. J. Peeler^{1,2}, W. A. Higman¹, L. Smith¹, R. Baines¹, D. C. Behringer^{8,9}, I. Katsiadaki^{1,2}, H. E. Froehlich^{10,11} and C. R. Tyler^{2,6}



Fishvet-dialogue

Aquaculture is regulated by several different authorities and regulations



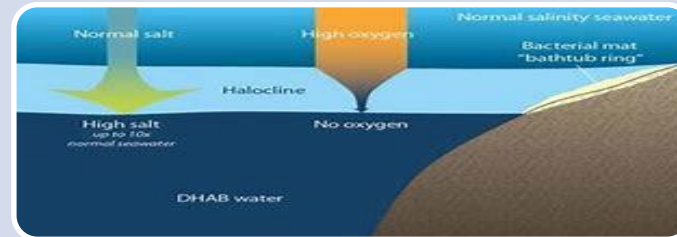
Enhancing collaboration by engaging stakeholders and establishing public-private partnerships (PPPs)



A fluctuating environment



Years
Season
Diurnal
Tidal currents



Thermoclines
Haloclines
Water velocity
Depth



Oxygen consumption
Metabolic products
Water current



The outcomes of the event

1. Increased knowledge of new fish diseases: participants left the workshop with an enriched understanding of emerging fish diseases, facilitating early detection, prevention, and effective management.
2. Enhanced awareness of welfare in aquaculture: the workshop emphasized the significance of animal welfare in aquaculture practices, encouraging the development of more humane and sustainable systems.
3. Improved aquaculture health management: a better understanding of health management in aquaculture allows participants to make informed decisions, develop effective strategies, and ensure the welfare of aquatic animals.



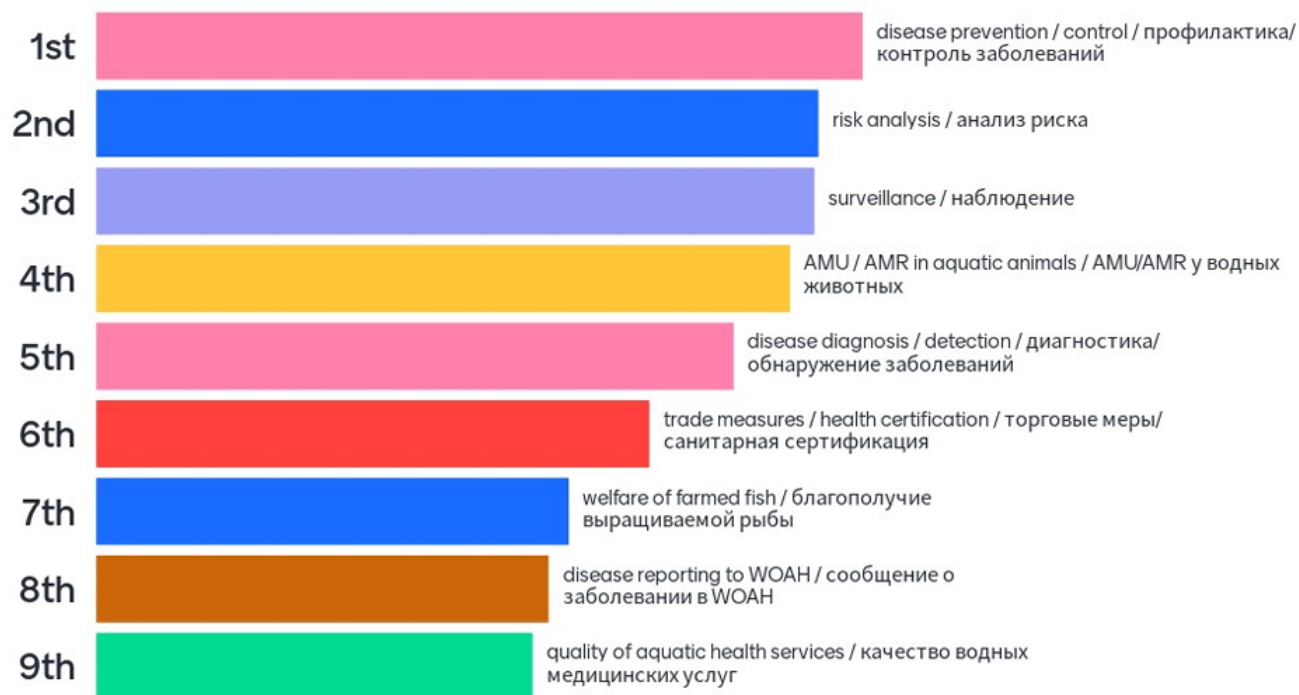
The outcomes of the event

The workshop yielded a range of positive outcomes, significantly advancing the field of aquaculture:

1. Strengthened knowledge of biosecurity: biosecurity is a critical component of disease prevention. The workshop provided participants with insights into biosecurity measures to protect aquatic animals from diseases.
2. Heightened focus on AMR issues: addressing AMR is vital for the long-term sustainability of aquaculture. Participants gained knowledge about responsible antimicrobial use and strategies to combat AMR.
3. Implementation of best practices: the workshop encouraged the implementation of best practices, enabling countries to enhance the efficiency, sustainability, and resilience of their aquaculture sectors.
4. Fostering knowledge sharing: the event served as a platform for national Focal Points to share knowledge, experiences, and best practices, fostering international cooperation and collaboration.

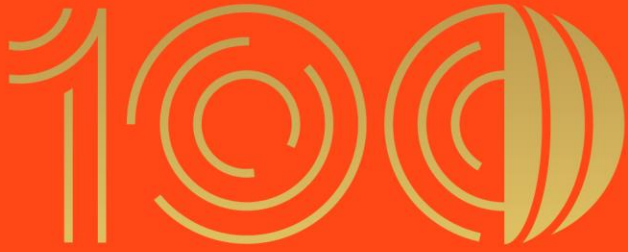


Please rank the priority for AAHS training you would like to have available from WOAH:





- To avoid movement of animals as the main biosecurity measures to apply
- To have an adequate budget for the laboratories
- To have a supporting legislation for depopulation of animals and for compensation
- To create a network to improve and share knowledge



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded in 1924

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en 1924

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
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