

	1. National planning and coordination	2. Operational capability	3. Early warning	4. Early detection	5. Risk analysis
1. What is the problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -lack of collaboration of government - private sector- research institute - the farmers are unwilling to report to CA -some countries with EPRS need to improve in term of implementation -some without needs to develop - Myanmar has new government (new regulations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Resources A.Manpower (underman and capability) B.Facility C.Funds - Unbalance between the number of staff and farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no Early Warning Systems - some countries have to improve Early Warning System - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of pathogen takes time -increase awareness of farmers on unusual behavior, mortalities -difficult to get information because farmers dont keep records of culture operation (feeding, observations of stocks, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - various pathogens to analyse risk - lack of staff, CA and funding - how to make risk analysis when we do not know what disease will affect in the future

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2. Why has the problem not been solved yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness program of the CA is not enough - transparency/ openness of private sector (sale, mortality regarded as common, reputation/no incentive or compensated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of confidence of the private sector to the government - private sector don't see the benefit (not place to get solution in their disease problem) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not enough staff - not aware of this system - not a priority of the government (Myanmar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers do not aware of GAqP, Biosecurity and others disease prevention and control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is not routine - disease is not identify yet - availability of scientist
3. What is possible?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communicate/ collaborate at two levels: national and regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open more channels for communication like schedule meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some countries have to develop comprehensive early warning plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage farmers to do GAqP - educate farmers what GAqP is - employ capable CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make risk analysis base on a disease that has previously occurred in another country

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4. What is different now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more aware fo disease problems -more disease problems - global trade increase with more requirement - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the government have been listening to and involving farmers in planning (GAqP, Biosecurity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better collaboration and countries can copy from those more advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more advance technology in disease dianogsis - more meetings at all levels continue involving stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - global reporting has improved (NACA,OIE, FAO)

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5. What should we do next?

- more collaboration
- make a better empower extension officers
- provide funding for effective implementation of CA activities (surveillance, capacity building and extension services)

- employ officers who work directly to create trust and relationship with farmers
- provide more resources
- transparent in private sector

- develop and implement comprehensive Early Warning System

- coordinate a special task force to follow up report of high mortality to take samples and make early investigation of the causitive agent
- for other countries have to implement more effectively (evaluating existing policies and procedures, adjusting the current situation)

- establish list of low,medium, and high risk

	6. Disease surveillance	7. Early response	8. Contingency plan	9. Recovery	10. Staying free
1. What is the problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funds especially for active surveillance program - lack of resources including manpower, capability of laboratory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers unwilling to report to the competent authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time consuming - difficult to make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impossible to eradicate if disease is in the wild / irrigation system - no coordination between farmers on disinfection - break down the culture cycle - no income for small farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uncontrolled import at borders - monitoring and surveillance expensive - shares the same water
2. Why has the problem not been solved yet?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not CA priority - data not up-to-date and utilize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of awareness - difficult to get access to farm (e.g too far / not allowed by farmers not beneficial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more focused on export oriented fish - many actions taken e.g. investigation, analysis, reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no compensation - difficult to coordinate farmers to eradicate a pathogen - insufficient SF/SPR stock for farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - biosecurity breach: illegal importation

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3. What is possible?	- random disease sampling program on targeted population	- increase awareness to farmers	- make / review contingency plan	- compensate the small farmers to sustain their livelihood	- better notification of emerging disease between countries: unaffected countries can take precautionary measures
4. What is different now?	- advanced capability of disease analysis	- SOP and laws in some countries	- most countries has it	- no difference	- increased awareness in surveillance program, legislations, biosecurity

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5. What should we do next?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disease surveillance a priority - funding (reduce cost of surveillance can be shared with private sectors and institutions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prompt action and decision by CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to always review SOP of contingency plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to culture SPF/SPR stocks - encourage farmers to practise GAqP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farmers to be more opened

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