

Pre-workshop questionnaire summary responses

Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Weymouth, Dorset, UK. Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, FAO, Rome

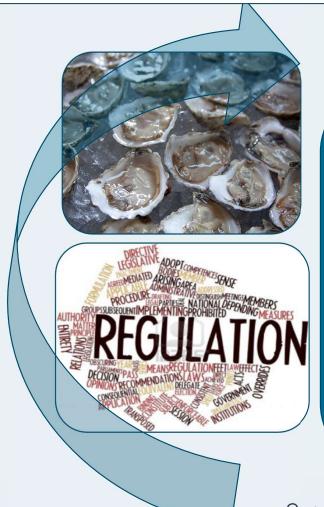


Centre for Environment Fisheries & Aquaculture Science



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations





The questionnaire

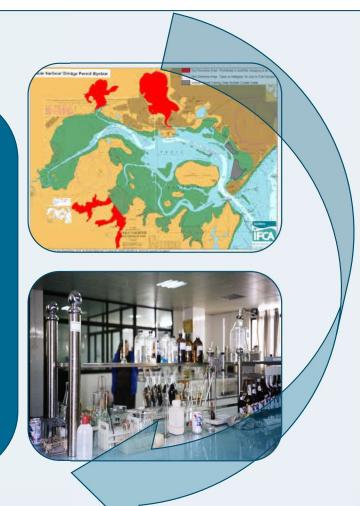
Six parts A-G, 31 questions

To gather information on:

Responsible Authorities for bivalve molluscs Existing programme capability Existing laboratory capacity

Identifying how and where we can best target assistance

Our aim - enhanced global development of safe bivalve molluscs





The questionnaire - (9 full or partial responses)

• Part A – General information on Responsible Authorities



Our aim - enhanced global development of safe bivalve molluscs

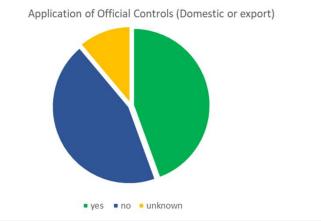


Part B – Organisation of Responsible Authorities and Part C – Official Controls

- All responders identified structured and organised Competent Authorities, generally identified at Ministerial level with varying responsibilities devolved between institutes and official bodies
- Legal framework and regulation governing fisheries, foodstuffs and exports was in place in 6 countries (some specifically referring to microbiology controls of bivalve molluscs)

Official Controls

- Four countries reported Official Controls of bivalve molluscs
- One country reported Official Controls for export but not domestic production
- Two countries reported undertaking assessment of bivalve areas (sanitary surveys)



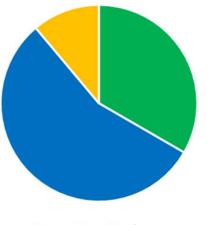


Part D - Laboratories

 All but one responded stated that there were designated Official Laboratories in their country (where information was provided there were between 1 and 7 official laboratories)

Bivalve molluscs testing at Official laboratories

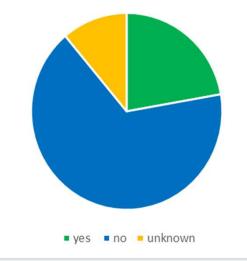
Number of countries with Official Laboratories undertaking microbiological test on bivalve shellfish



■ yes ■ no ■ unknown

Water testing at Official laboratories

Number of countries with Official Laboratories undertaking microbiological tests on water/sediments





Part D - Laboratories continued - Methods of analysis

Method

Coliforms in water (MPN)

Salmonella (BIO 12/16 -09/05)

Listeria monocytogenes

Vibrio spp. (internal method)

E. coli (NF ISO 16649-2)

HAV and HEV multiplex

Norovirus (Sibanda et al)

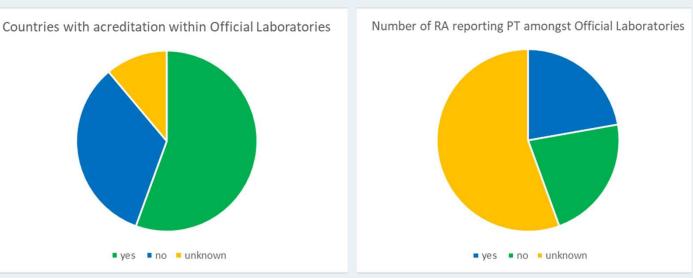
NNKL (Salmonella)

NMP

Salmonella ISO 6579:2002 SANS 6579/2003

E. coli NF ISO 9308-3

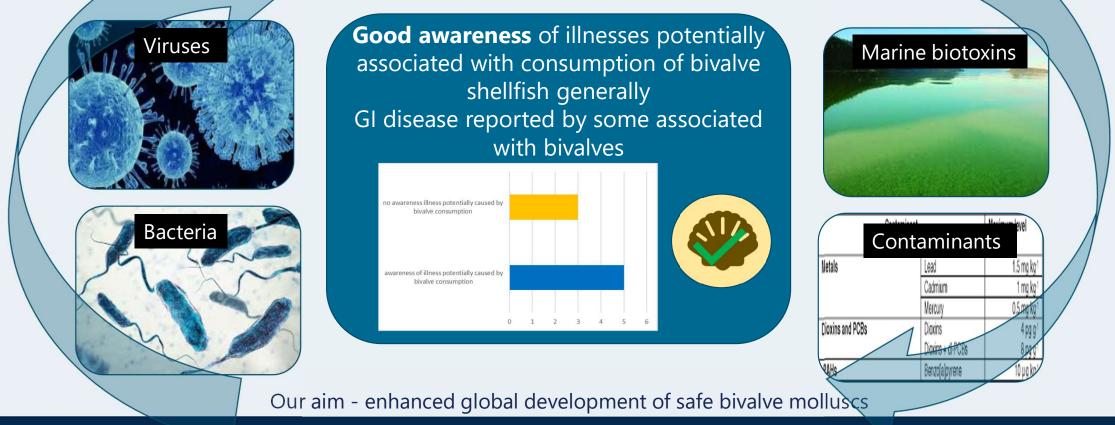
E. coli ISO 16649-3 (2005)



- At least 12 methods for bivalve flesh and /or water carried out
- Methods specified by the RA in two countries
- Five countries hold accreditation within Official Laboratories, not necessarily for bivalve or water methods
- PT reported by RA in two countries



Part E – Outbreaks of illness associated with consumption of bivalve molluses





Part G – FAO/Cefas assistance priority areas



Our aim - enhanced global development of safe bivalve molluscs



Break out session 1 – Goals and priorities (1.5 hours)

1. What is driving your interests in developing bivalve shellfish production in your country?

2. What does success look like? What is your vision within a four year timeframe?

3. Are you mainly interested in production for the domestic market or for international trade?

- What challenges do you face in achieving your vision?
- How can the FAO Reference Centre and this network assist you?

Task 1.

Discuss within your group the questions 1 to 3, write down your answers (15 mins)

Task 2.

Working individually, what are the top five challenges that you face in achieving your vision and why? Write them down (25 mins)

Task 3.

Share your top five challenges from Task 2 with the group. The Cefas person will list them (20 mins)

Task 4.

Discuss within your group, see where there are similarities. Can you agree on a ranking, you may need to vote! Produce your groups top five challenges?



