



ANIMALPLAN 2022 to 2027

Australia's National Action Plan for
Production Animal Health

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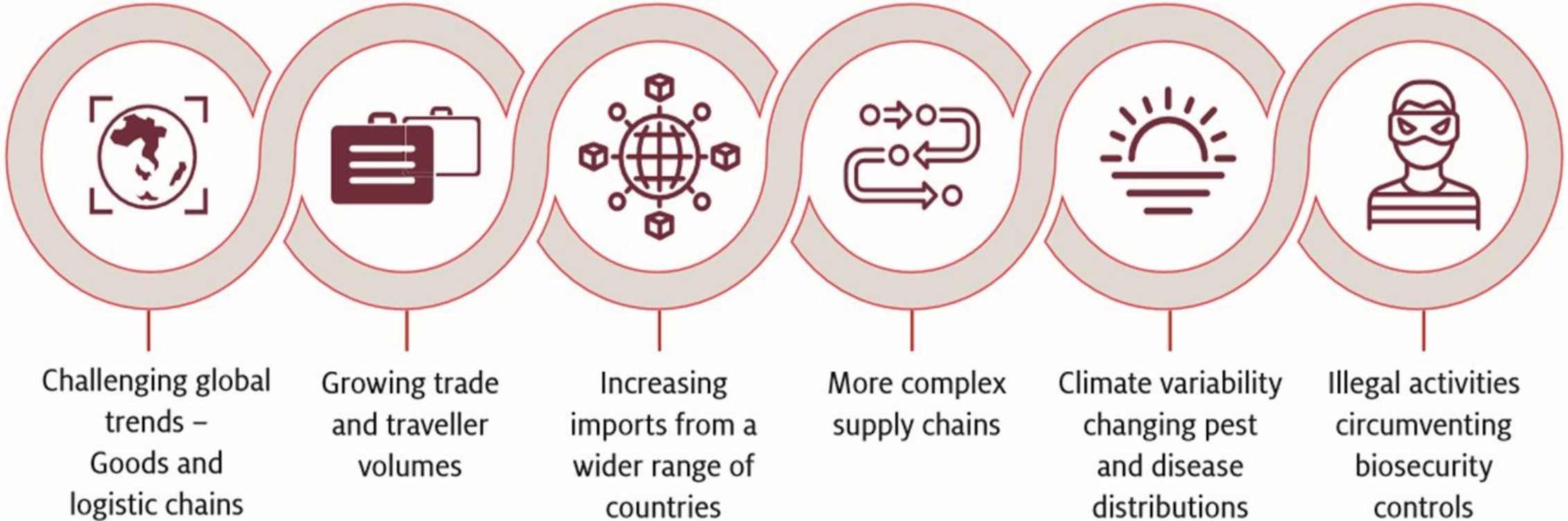




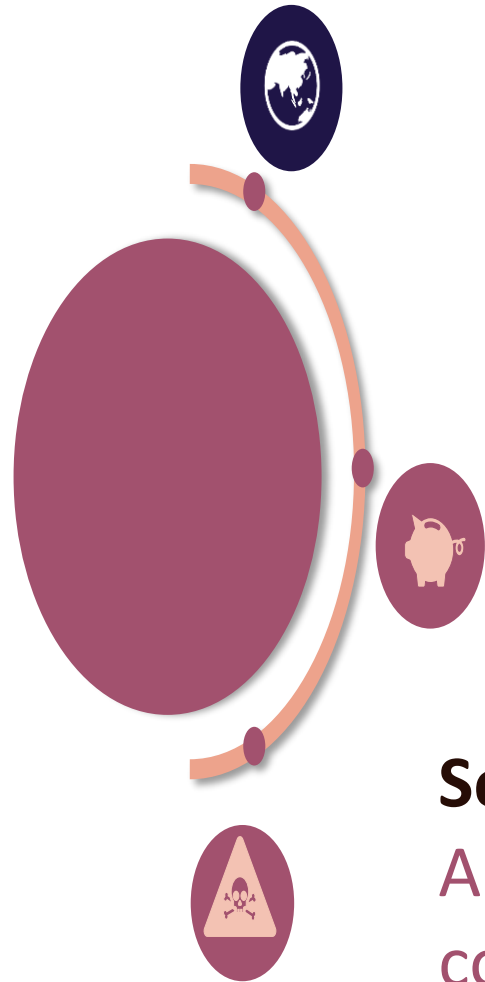
The problem

BIOSECURITY THREATS

MAINTAINING A STRONG BIOSECURITY SYSTEM IS INCREASINGLY CHALLENGING



So what for Australia?



Growing likelihood – Increasing pressures across Australia’s biosecurity system

Consequence – Australia is already a highly export dependent agricultural producer – and growing. Incursions threaten the economy, trade, tourism and the environment

Severity - The diseases of increasingly threatening Australia are highly contagious, and difficult to treat and contain

>50% Combined chance that one or more of these diseases will reach Australia in the next five years

With FMD and LSD now established in Indonesia, as well as ASF in Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea, there is a significantly heightened risk of an incursion of a major EAD into Australia that will remain for an extended period until these diseases are contained and eradicated. But many other EADs

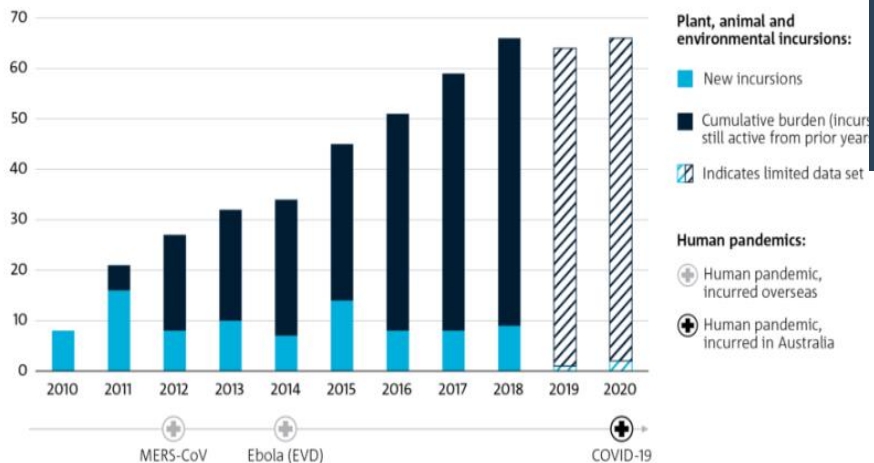
| Animal disease | Key features | Outbreak probability (next 5 years)* | Estimated Impact |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute, highly contagious viral disease of cloven-hoofed domestic and wild animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, deer and buffalo) Carried by live animals and in meat, dairy products, soil, bones, clothes, footwear etc. | <p>11.6%</p> <p>Probability range: 1-19%</p> | <p>\$6B in export losses/12 months 50K jobs at risk \$80 billion+ in economic losses over 10 years <i>(2001 UK outbreak took 8 months to eradicate and cost AUD\$16B)</i></p> |
| Lumpy skin disease (LSD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viral disease of cattle and water buffalo, spread by insects, causing relatively low mortality Can result in animal welfare issues and significant production losses | <p>28%</p> <p>Probability range: 4-56%</p> | <p>Puts at risk annual \$2.9B beef and \$2.2B sheep production sectors</p> |
| African horse sickness (AHS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viral disease spread by insects, with the potential to cause severe, often fatal, circulatory, and respiratory disease in horses, donkeys and mules Up to 95% mortality rate in infected horses | <p>13%</p> <p>Probability range: 1-31%</p> | <p>Disruption costs estimated at up to \$1.5B (including impacts to racing industries)</p> |
| African swine fever (ASF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contagious viral disease of domestic and wild pigs with no vaccine Up to 80% mortality rate in infected swine. | <p>21%</p> <p>Probability range: 5-39%</p> | <p>~\$2 billion in economic losses over 5 years</p> |



“What if we don’t change at all ...
and something magical just happens?”



A need for transformation of approach to match the increasing risk



- Trade and travel
- Urbanisation
- Climate change
- Biodiversity loss
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Cost pressures
- Industry trends
- Interdependency

Animalplan – Why, What, Who, How and Where?

A Growing National Animal Health To Do List

- 8 State and Territory Biosecurity Strategies
- 24 Animal Industries of interest
- 32 Animal Industry Plans And Strategies and growing
- Commonwealth Biosecurity Road Map
- National Biosecurity Strategy

General
requirements
for any
successful
venture

Unity of effort

Clarity of purpose

Clear objectives and areas of focus

Cooperation

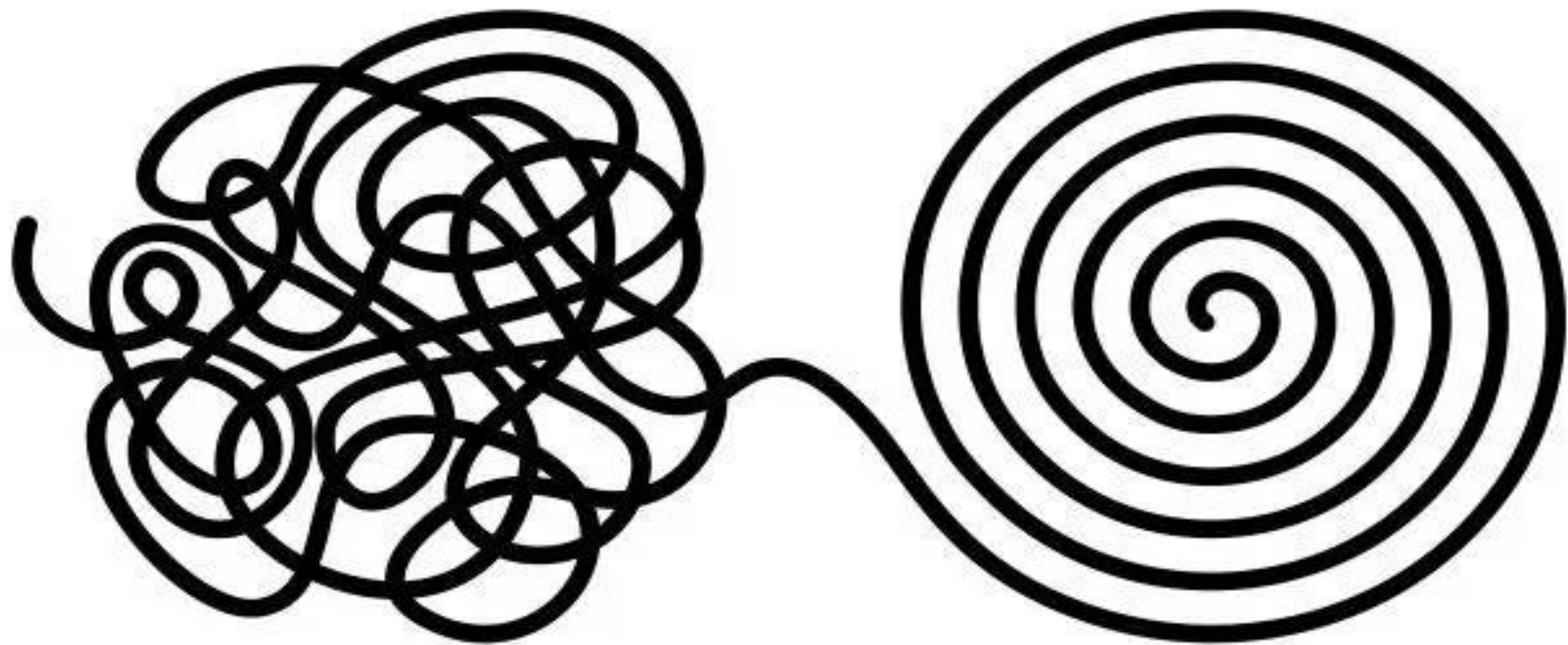
Economy of effort

Reduction of inefficient duplication

Ability to adapt and learn quickly

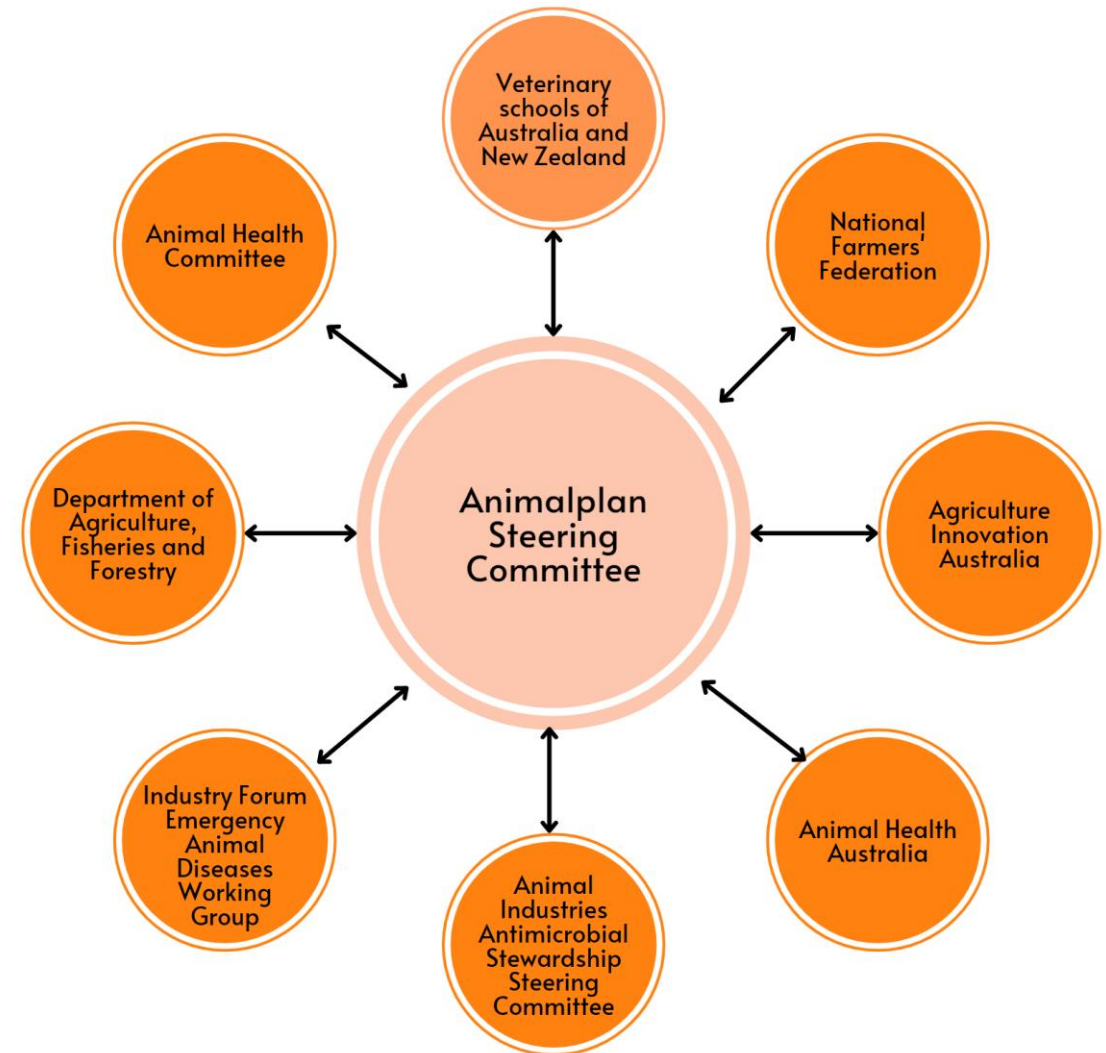
A close-up photograph of a hand placing a wooden block with the letter 'G' on top of a block with the letter 'C'. The blocks are arranged to spell out the word 'CHANGE'. The blocks are light-colored wood with black letters. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

C H A N G E



Animalplan – Who?

- Steering committee members are drawn from large and small states and industries
- Stakeholder groups chosen to cover the major production animal industries





Animalplan - How ? -The process?

- Animalplan steering committee meets 3-4 times a year
- Working with Animal Health Committee and other National Bodies
- A national prioritisation framework and the means to champion activities
- Seizing opportunities for funding where possible
- Connecting industries and jurisdictions
- Receiving project updates every 6 months through stakeholder networks
- Raising awareness of projects that are achieving outcomes across more than one industry, jurisdiction or disease.
- Listing projects on the Animalplan web page

Animalplan - How ? – 7 Objectives

1. Improve Australia's preparedness and ability to respond to emergency animal diseases
2. Improve Australia's surveillance and diagnostic capacity for animal pests and diseases
3. Improve the adoption and implementation of biosecurity practices throughout the terrestrial animal industry supply chain
4. Manage the risk of antimicrobial resistance
5. Improve animal welfare outcomes relevant to emergency scenarios
6. Implement industry sustainability frameworks and plans
7. Improve the integrity of animal health systems



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NEEDS

**BRIDGE
THE
GAP**

RESOURCES



**Action expresses
priorities.**

Mahatma Gandhi



Animalplan Steering Committee

Animal Health Policy Branch

Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

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<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-land/animal/health/animal-plan>