

# Navigating the future: horizon scanning

Preliminary results: First consultation round

Jason Payne, Katie Jail-Hares & Margo van Felius, Katarina Mikac, Natalia Hanley

Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University & School of Science, University of Wollongong & Law School, Latrobe University



# Background

Queensland has increasing biosecurity emergency responses, and the complexity to manage these
is increasing

- Task: identify key priority areas (especially emerging areas).
- First round of initial consultations completed

Second round: a wider survey of relevant staff and officers.



# Existing themes

### Identification additional risks to current knowledge;

- Disease pathway crossing Australia Border:
  - Close proximity to neighbours: easier for pests, migratory birds and non-native bats carrying diseases to cross border
  - Increased shipping: risk of contaminated ballast water non-native marine
  - Crossing borders: increased movement of Australian citizens overseas and tourists, bringing back items from travels/farmers bringing equipment from overseas - risk to animals and especially plants as disease takes longer to develop/find
  - Feral animals: increasing in number and carrying increased risk of disease



# Existing themes (continued)

### Identification additional risks to current knowledge:

- Growing overseas populations means increasing trade
- Changes to land/water use increase of small-scale farming in peri-urban locations
- Climate change more natural disasters increasing risk to avian influenza, further exacerbated by push for free range eggs.



### Additional themes

### **Community and stakeholder engagement:**

- Eroding contact between government and QLD residents
- Whin whole system of producer to consumer lack of coordination/awareness of impact of changes to methods of one actor on another (e.g. large supermarkets not understanding the impact of their commitment to for example more ethically sourced eggs and lack of understanding by consumer not understanding the effects of free-range)
- Northern neighbours requiring unique approach
- Stakeholders: diverse in maturity and organisation takes time to build relationships

#### **Systems and governance:**

- Outdated intel/data systems, systems that don't connect
- Lack of consistency in legislation



## Additional themes(continued)

#### Diseases classification

Methods of disease classification (classification impacts on import/export market)

### Attitudes/preferences

- Shifting perceptions of animal welfare and lack of community understanding about biosecurity
- Ingrained perception drivers are invasive species drawing resources and attention away

#### Regional differences

- Hard to attract vets to rural areas
- FNQ has its own specific challenges

#### Some mentions of specific diseases/pests



### So....

Should biosecurity officers should have access to private property?

Should those who refuse access be subject to penalties?

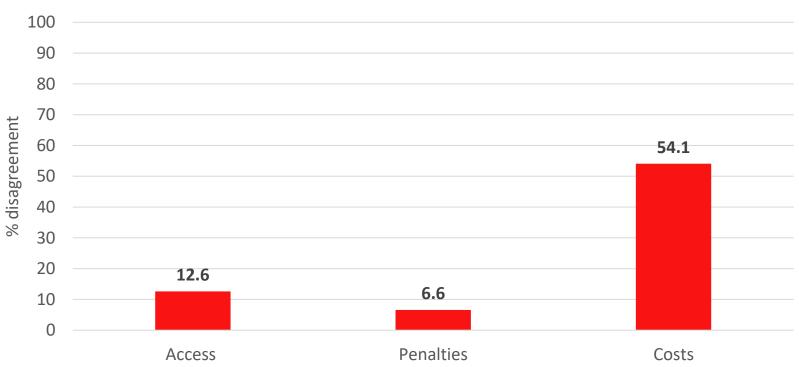
Should property owners pay the costs of eliminating a biosecurity risk?





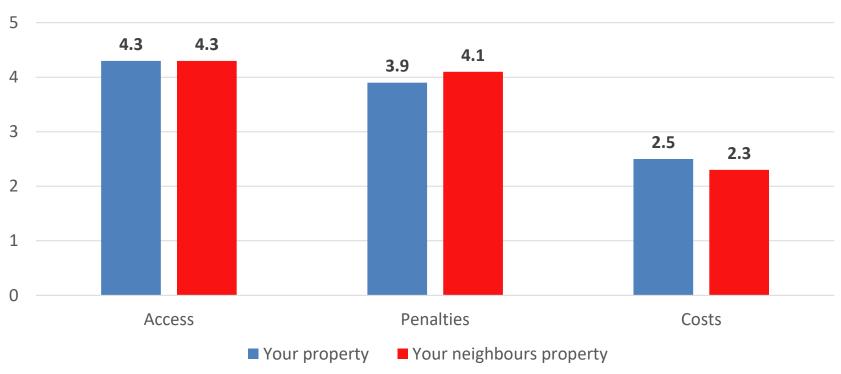


### Prevalence of disagreement (%)





### **Strength of agreement**





# Navigating the future: horizon scanning

Preliminary results: First consultation round

Jason Payne, Katie Jail-Hares & Margo van Felius, Katarina Mikac, Natalia Hanley

Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University & School of Science, University of Wollongong & Law School, Latrobe University