



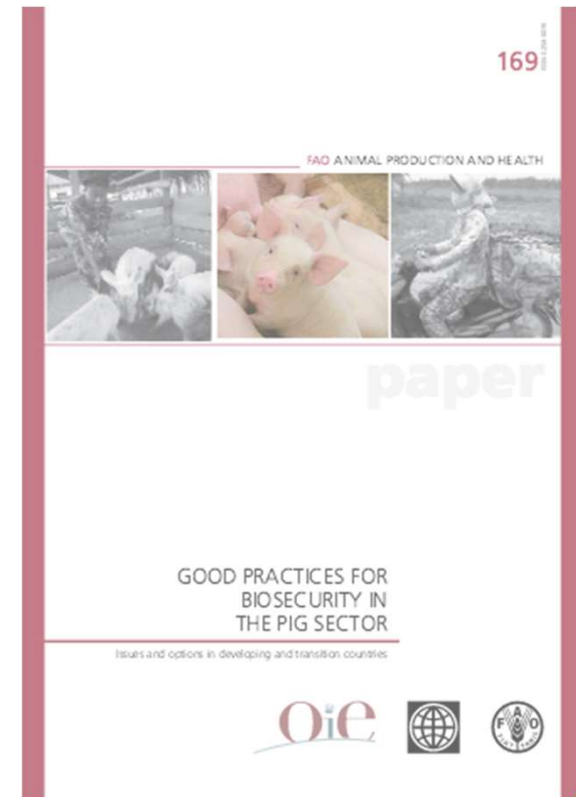
INCENTIVES AND CHALLENGES TO BIOSECURITY IN SMALLHOLDER AND SEMI-COMMERCIAL SECTORS

Professor Trevor Drew, OBE
Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness
Geelong, VIC, Australia



Components of a Biosecurity Programme

- On-farm risks and related biosecurity measures
 - Scavenging pigs
 - Small-scale confined
 - Large-scale confined
 - Large-scale outdoor
- Service providers and along marketing chains
 - Artificial insemination centres
 - Brokers and transporters
 - Slaughterhouses
 - Live-animal markets and exhibitions
 - Veterinarians



Incentives and benefits - small-scale farmers

- Communication on disease risks and on the benefits related to implementing biosecurity measures;
 - May not be aware of all the veterinary and public health risks related to pig production
 - Engagement with professional veterinary services for diagnostics and advice on husbandry practices
 - More profitable production
 - Easier access to credit facilities for tighter biosecurity measures
 - Improved cash-flow and continuity of production
- support to the creation of producer associations for knowledge sharing and joint implementation of biosecurity measures
 - Reduces risk of reintroduction



Incentives and benefits – commercial farmers

- Generally aware of the risks of animal and zoonotic diseases
 - cannot afford the biosecurity measures.
- Long-term investments are difficult to finance because market benefits low-cost production
 - Biosecurity practices tied to grants to help share the costs of biosecurity infrastructure; costs should be shared with producers (public good).
 - In critical areas of biosecurity,

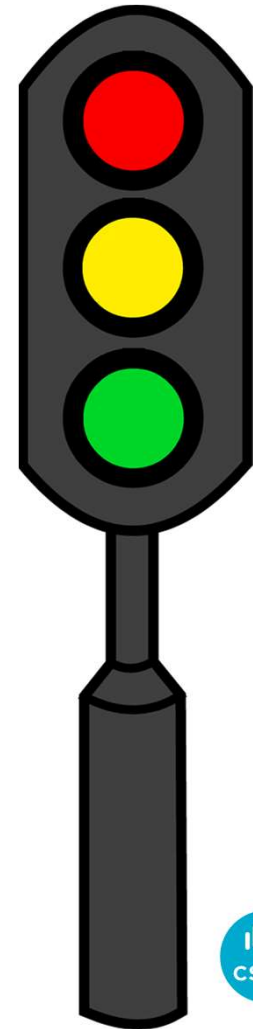
where widespread adoption of a practice is required (e.g., no swill feeding), government regulation is needed.

- Resources must be devoted to communicating the need for the change and for enforcing the regulation



Challenges in the implementation of biosecurity measures

- Social and economic factors
- Sharing of responsibilities between the private and public sectors
- Animal health systems and veterinary services
- Education and extension services
- The role and importance of communication in promoting biosecurity
- The “traffic light” system
 - High level of biosecurity can be difficult to maintain
 - Especially in smallholder systems
 - impinge on daily routines (finance and time)
 - Reason and benefits may not be clear
- A system of escalating the threat to farmers and public interest



Social & economic factors

- Need to understand the REASON(S) why people keep pigs – at all levels
- Biosecurity strategies need to be sustainable
 - Acceptable, realistic and affordable
 - Incentives, as well as regulations and penalties
 - Tangible, measurable benefits
- Livelihood analysis
 - Asset base, risk perceptions, community interactions
- Value chain mapping
 - Why people raise pigs & who else should be involved
- Cost/benefit/effectiveness analysis
 - Setup and recurrent costs – and benefits

These will vary between countries – and sometimes between different cultures in a country

Sharing of responsibilities between the private and public sectors

- Good pig health benefits everyone
- Public sector & private sector both contribute
 - Limit impacts on national economy; profitability; maintain high animal health and welfare; zoonoses; food security;
 - But who should pay?
- Balance between voluntary implementation/incentives and regulations & penalties
 - Requirement for close collaboration between public and private sector
 - Part of a long-term public-private partnership
 - Trust is key

Animal health systems and veterinary services

- Critical to national control
 - Eradication of disease
 - Safeguarding against re-introduction
 - Monitoring disease status
 - Responding to outbreaks
 - Prioritising new control initiatives
 - Funding critical policy-relevant research
 - Services to livestock owners
- Role of Owners' Associations
 - Interface with veterinary services is important
 - Are they present for ALL sectors?



Education and extension services

- Workforce must be trained and skilled
 - ALL stakeholders and their employees
 - “train the trainer” when appropriate
 - Appropriate to their needs and the needs of the scheme
- Engage with professional trainers
 - National universities
 - National research centres
 - NGOs
- International organisations and ref labs
 - EU; OIE; FAO



Communication on biosecurity

- Aim is to change behaviours and practice
- Must be targeted and tailored to all relevant stakeholders
 - Identify attitudes, perceptions and needs
 - Explanations, recommendations and messages on policy and activities, to address collective interest
 - Essential for “buy-in” of all parties
- Develops a culture to support activities in the collective interest – nurtures responsibility
 - Pig keepers/handlers; industry groups
 - Technical specialists & policy makers
- Not only which behaviours to practise or avoid
 - Must address perception of risk and reason for behaviour





Thank you for listening!

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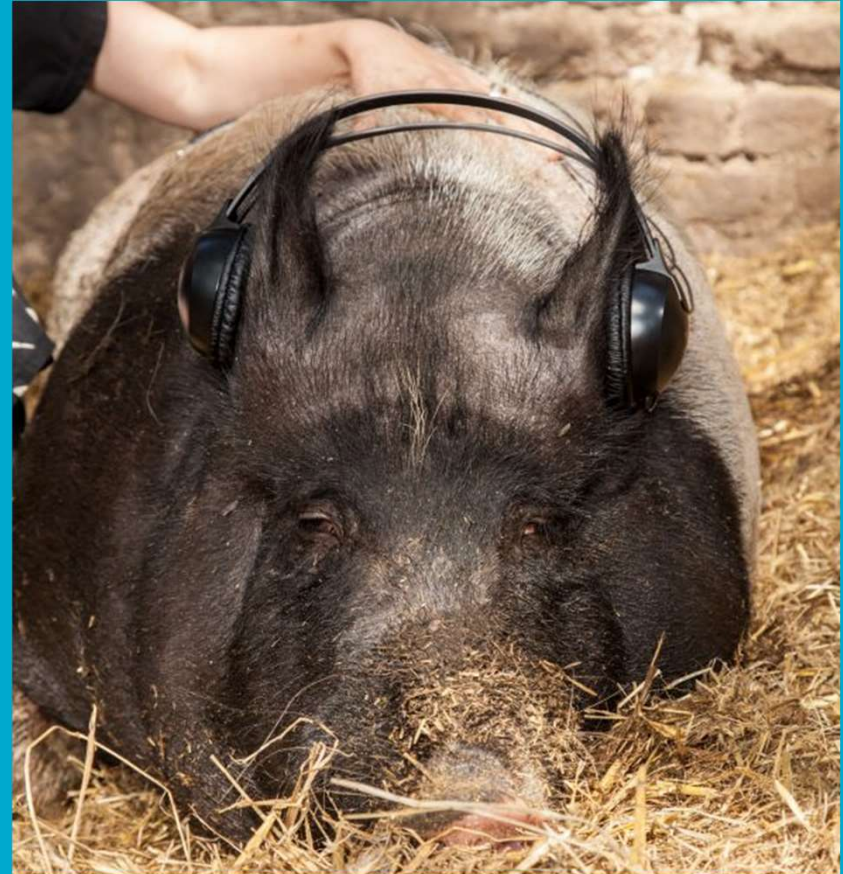
Director

+61 3 5227 5511

trevor.drew@csiro.au

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