

Challenges on implementation of biosecurity and training needs

Alain C. CANTALOUBE
Secretary General

Views from farmers



FESASS
Fédération Européenne pour la Santé Animale
et la Sécurité Sanitaire



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FESASS

Fédération Européenne pour la Santé Animale
et la Sécurité Sanitaire



A UNITED AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATION



FESASS gathers and represents farmers and their animal health services in Europe.

- 60 millions heads of cattle,
- 104 millions pigs,
- 39 millions sheep and goats
- ➔ More than 85% of the European livestock
- A technical network
- ➔ More than 2,500 veterinarians, engineers
and technicians
- at the service of 1 million farmers.
- 8 laboratories working for farmers, veterinarians, Competent Authorities
and research



Exclusively focused on animal health, food safety and welfare
With a shared philosophy: stronger together



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BIOSECURITY: A NECESSITY FOR FARMERS

Prevention: a crucial approach for the future

- Increasing threats
- European strategy "Prevention is better than cure" and AHL
- Securing citizens and consumers
- Protecting the livestock economy
- Ensuring Animal Welfare

➔ More than a simple regulatory requirement

Some key constraints

- **Zero risk does not exist => Keep curative mains**
- **the collective approach and the individual commitment of each farmer are essential and indissociable,**
- **Biosecurity is a part of a much broader set of preventive measures and arrangements,**
- **Biosecurity must be able to evolve according to the variability of the threat.**



An investment and an economic driver

Reduction of disease events

- Improved animal health and welfare
- Improvement in the farmer's daily life: less time and expense for animal care => Less stress
- Less zoonotic risks
- Improved production
 - ✓ Fewer animal losses, especially of young animals
 - ✓ Higher growth or milk production.
- Preserve the essential tools of Animal Health (Antimicrobials, Anthelmintics)



Tools implemented

- Good practice guide and manuals
- Flyers
- Training sessions
- Video Trainings (MOOC)
- On-farm audits
- Self-assessment tools
- Share experiences and advices
- Videos on social networks



Cooperation between all stakeholders (farmers' and veterinarians' organizations, competent authorities, universities,...)

Limits inhibiting biosecurity implementation

- Lack of knowledge
- Negative connotation for farmers
- Appropriation by farmers (specific context of each farm)
- Cost of certain measures
- Density of wildlife



Limits inhibiting biosecurity implementation

The most difficult to implement = Measures to avoid closer contact between wild populations (badgers, boars..) and farms' animals :

- At the level of pastures
- Wooded areas
- Natural water sources
- Feed stocks
- Manure



Implementation of Biosecurity

- a shared challenge and an absolute necessity
- **Needs of farmers' understanding and ownership**
 - Information and training
 - Pragmatic approach (flexibility, cost)
- Collective and individual approach
- Needs of shared indicators and applied research





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