

Challenges with biosecurity implementation & perceptions of biosecurity in smallholder farms

Susanna Sternberg Lewerin Professor in Epizootiology & Disease Control Dept of Biomedical Sciences & Veterinary Public Health Programme Director SLU Future One Health



Outline

- 1. Different types of smallholders
- 2. Different regions
- 3. Challenges linked to the people
- 4. Challenges linked to the production systems
- 5. What do farmers say?
- 6. Drivers and barriers





"Smallholders" - context specific definition

- In some countries smallholders keep one or two animals, in others a small herd has 50 animals....
- Individual animals or a group (but not several herds/flocks)
- Business aspect non-commercial, not main household income, producing mainly for own consumption
- Poultry
- Pigs
- Shoats
- Cattle







Different regions

- North-south gradient?
- Temperature
- Access to water and feed
- Disease vectors
- Resources...







Challenges linked to the people

- Smallholders may not perceive themselves as "farmers"
- Registers
- Training
- Networks
- Other priorities
- "non-professional"
- Culture







Challenges linked to the production systems

- Indoors vs outdoors
- Enclosed or free-roaming
- Feed, water
- Animal products
- Breeding
- Other purposes





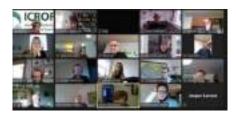


What do farmers say/do?

- No time/resources for some biosecurity measures
- Things that seem easy can be hard
- Able to do more than they first thought
- Quarantine/isolation can usually be arranged
- Cleaning
- Footbaths....
- Change of clothes...
- Fate...
- Act on perceived risks
- Interplay between farmer/visitors













Drivers/barriers

- Economic
- Peer pressure
- Good life
- Used to mishaps,
- Fatalistic
- Low input/low output less vulnerable
- · Effects hard to illustrate, experience affects will
- "Biosecurity is a common effort based on collective knowledge"



susanna.sternberg-lewerin@slu.se

www.slu.se/futureonehealth

