

# Guidelines and good practices: an overview of the grey literature

The BIOSECURE project facilitates stakeholder engagement to support interactive knowledge exchange, behavioural change, and uptake of key exploitable results; collects existing biosecurity intelligence throughout the livestock production chain; quantifies the impact of biosecurity practices on infection prevention and economics; enhances biosecurity measures through quantitative and qualitative field studies and experiments; and assesses the socio-economic impact of biosecurity measures beyond the farm level.

The BIOSECURE project analyses the grey literature on biosecurity and identified over 100 guidelines with several recommendations of good practices in livestock farming, livestock or animal products transport, purchase of animals or breeding material, removal of manure or carcasses, feed and water, pest control, disease management, work organisation, or cleaning and disinfection.

Guidelines are published by various organizations, that cover all sectors of livestock farming, regional, national and international associations, research institutes, as well as national authorities. This shows us the increased interest of stakeholders for the promotion and development of farm animal biosecurity.

The target audience of the almost all guidelines are farm workers, owners or managers of the farms, and veterinarians (private or public practitioners). However, only 5% of the biosecurity guidelines identified in grey literatures were available in two or more languages, and more than 50% of biosecurity guidelines were only in text format.



The development of guidelines and best practice recommendations in a way that overcomes language barriers can be the solution to easier implementation of biosecurity measures in farms, where there is multiculturalism and multilingualism among farm workers

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