

WAAW FARM DESIGN CHALLENGE 2021: ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION DETAILS

Improving biosecurity features in small to medium-scale pig farms in Asia

Background

The Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (FAVA) is a regional organization whose membership is composed of different professional veterinary associations of Asia. It serves the veterinary needs through the promotion of responsible animal care and welfare. FAVA currently has 24 Asian Veterinary Member Associations including veterinary associations in Australia and New Zealand and three International Asian Veterinary Professional Organizations. More information about FAVA is available on its website: www.favamember.org.

As part of its efforts to address animal health issues in the region, FAVA has collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) specifically on the issue of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). AMR is a regional concern for humans, animals and the environment. One of the main events in highlighting this global health concern is the annual World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW) on 18-24 November.

FAVA and FAO have initially launched a regional campaign to enhance farm biosecurity for small to medium-scale poultry farms in 2020. For 2021, FAVA is again collaborating with FAO to launch a regional campaign on **Empowering veterinarians in Asia towards fulfilling their roles in implementing the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP-AMR)**, which will culminate in the WAAW celebration.

One of the key activities of the regional campaign is the WAAW Design Challenge 2021, which will focus on pig farming. The *“WAAW Farm Design Challenge 2021: Improving biosecurity features in small- to medium-scale pig farms in Asia”* will be launched on 20 August 2021.

The Contest

The *WAAW Farm Design Challenge 2021: Improving biosecurity features in small to medium-scale pig farms in Asia* (the “Contest”) aims to promote practical and creative demonstration of implementation of biosecurity measures relevant for small to medium-scale pig farms. The designs are also expected to be cost-efficient, compatible with local conditions and settings, and socio-culturally acceptable (See Annex 1 for more information).

Prizes

The prize for the national winners will consist of the following:

- 1st prize: 3,000 USD
- 2nd prize: 2,000 USD
- 3rd prize: 1,000 USD

Eligibility and Entry Specifications

1. Eligibility

- The Contest is open to individuals (“Entrants”) or group of individuals who have reached the age of 18 at the time of entering the Contest.
- Entrants must be citizens of at least one FAVA or FAO Member Nations (Please see [FAVA member countries and contact list](#); [FAO’s Office World Wide](#))

2. Entry specifications

- Submissions are expected to be clear schematic design¹ for a small to medium-scale pig farm² with maximum capacity of 5,000 pigs. It must demonstrate the concept of biosecurity standards and good animal husbandry in pig farming (see Annex 1).
- An accompanying brief narrative describing how the design meets each of the assessment criteria must be included. The brief narrative must also include instructions for the construction as well as information on cost.
- Presentation of the design may be in portrait or landscape with 330 ppi resolution on A4 PDF, JPG or PNG file.

Submissions

Entrants should confirm reading, understanding and agreeing to the rules of this Contest, as stated in the application form. Entries must be submitted via email to WAAWDesignChallenge2021@gmail.com by or before 31 October 2021, 17:00:00 (Indochina Time):

1. Complete Application Form with signature of the applicant/team leader (Application form can be download at [WAAW Design Challenge 2021 Application](#))
2. Clear schematic design (as mentioned above in Eligibility and Entry Specifications)

Incomplete applications and applications received after the deadline will not be considered.

Evaluation process and criteria

The Contest opens at 08:00:00 Bangkok (Indochina Time) on 20 August 2021 and closes at 17:00:00 (Indochina Time) on 31 October 2021. Entries received after the deadline will not be considered.

¹ Hand sketch or software aided design or blue prints are acceptable as long as designs are detailed clearly.

² May be of any of the following types of farm operations: intensive, semi-intensive, enriched-indoors or outdoors.

A Jury composed of FAVA and FAO members will evaluate animal housing designs entries based on the following criteria:

1. Compliance with the specifications of Annex 1 **(40%)**
2. Technical quality and clarity of specifications of the schematic design and brief narrative **(15%)**
3. Ease of adaption of the design under local Asian settings **(15%)**
4. Cost efficiency of the design **(15%)**
5. Originality, uniqueness or innovativeness of the design **(10%)**
6. Collaborative nature of the design development process **(5%)**

The Jury will shortlist five Entries as finalists who will present their designs during the 2021 WAAW Virtual Celebration. They will be notified by email using the contact details they provided in their entries. The top three prizes will be announced during the event.

In the event that a selected finalist cannot be traced or does not respond within 5 days following notification as required by the Contest Rules above, or refuses the selection, the selection will be forfeited and it will be in the sole discretion of the Jury to choose whether to pass it on to the next most eligible entry or not.

For further information

If you have any query please contact:

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WAAWDesignChallege2021@gmail.com
www.favamember.org

To follow the news of the contest and WAAW 2021's events, please follow our social media:

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/WAAWDesignChallenge>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/waawfarmdesignchallenge2021/>

World Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2021

18-24 November 2021

WAAW FARM DESIGN CHALLENGE 2021:

Improving biosecurity features in small- to medium-scale pig farms in asia

Biosecurity is the implementation of measures that reduce the risk of introduction and spread of diseases. This farming design contest will focus on features that are critical to reinforce biosecurity in small- to medium scale pig production, while taking into account practical considerations such as cost-effectiveness, compatibility with local conditions and settings, and overall socio-cultural acceptability of the presented concept.

While biosecurity is certainly broader than just housing design, this practical contribution will be one of the means to help ensure that the introduction and dissemination of infectious agents in the pig production chain is better addressed on the ground. This also seeks the opportunity to open collaborations with other essential disciplines, such as engineering and/or architecture, and bring the needed synergy to find collaborative, practical solutions in the field.

Annex 1: Specifications for the pig housing design competition

1. The housing design should strengthen effective segregation and emphasize the importance of physical barriers. Hence, housing designs should consider the following features:

- 1.1 Barriers that prevent contact between farmed animals and external people (unless authorized)
- 1.2 Barriers that prevent access of pests (including rodents, insects and birds) and other animals (including other livestock, pets, stray animals and wildlife).
- 1.3 Fences preventing the entry of unauthorized vehicles.
- 1.4 A separate and appropriate area for people entering the farm for hand washing, changing clothes and shoes.
- 1.5 A separate and appropriate area for workers.
- 1.6 An area for cleaning and disinfecting various materials used in the farm.
- 1.7 A separate and appropriate area for quarantine of replacement pigs.
- 1.8 A separate area for diseased animals.
- 1.9 Different areas enabling segregation of pigs according to their age (all-in all out systems) and physiological status.
- 1.10 A separate and appropriate area to store animal feed.
- 1.11 Separate and appropriate areas or facilities for the disposal and management of waste (manure, urine, carcasses, wastewater and solid waste).
- 1.12 Features that help prevent the transmission of infectious agents from pigs to workers.
- 1.13 Features that can assure safe movement of personnel between the different farm areas, avoiding potential cross-contamination.
- 1.14 Other design features that facilitate effective segregation to reinforce effective biosecurity in pig farms.

2. The housing design should facilitate efficient cleaning and disinfection. Hence, housing designs should ensure:

- 2.1 Access to safe water and in sufficient quantity.
- 2.2 Access to safe power supply (including outside the farm buildings).
- 2.3 Appropriate building ventilation.
- 2.4 Efficient cleaning and disinfection inside and in external surroundings of the farm buildings.
- 2.5 Adequate drainage for the site that prevents run-off or untreated wastewater to be discharged into the environment.
- 2.6 Access to handwashing stations with proper sanitizers which are strategically located in relevant points in the farm.
- 2.7 Access to footbaths which are strategically located in relevant points in the farm.
- 2.8 Appropriate wash down area with proper disinfectants for vehicles which are strategically located in relevant points in the farm.
- 2.9 Other design features that facilitate effective efficient cleaning and disinfection to reinforce effective biosecurity in pig farms.

3. The housing design should take into account the socio-cultural and economic considerations for majority of pig-farming communities in the region. Hence, the design should consider the following attributes:

- 3.1 Cost-efficient (set-up cost and recurrent cost);
- 3.2 Utilizes materials that are locally accessible or feasible to procure;
- 3.3 Durable and suitable for the local climate;
- 3.4 Socially and culturally acceptable, even promotes local culture;
- 3.5 Follows animal welfare considerations (e.g., access to potable water, sufficient space, etc.);
- 2.6 Sustainable and environmentally friendly.
- 2.7 Other design features supporting socio-cultural and economic considerations to reinforce effective biosecurity in pig farms.