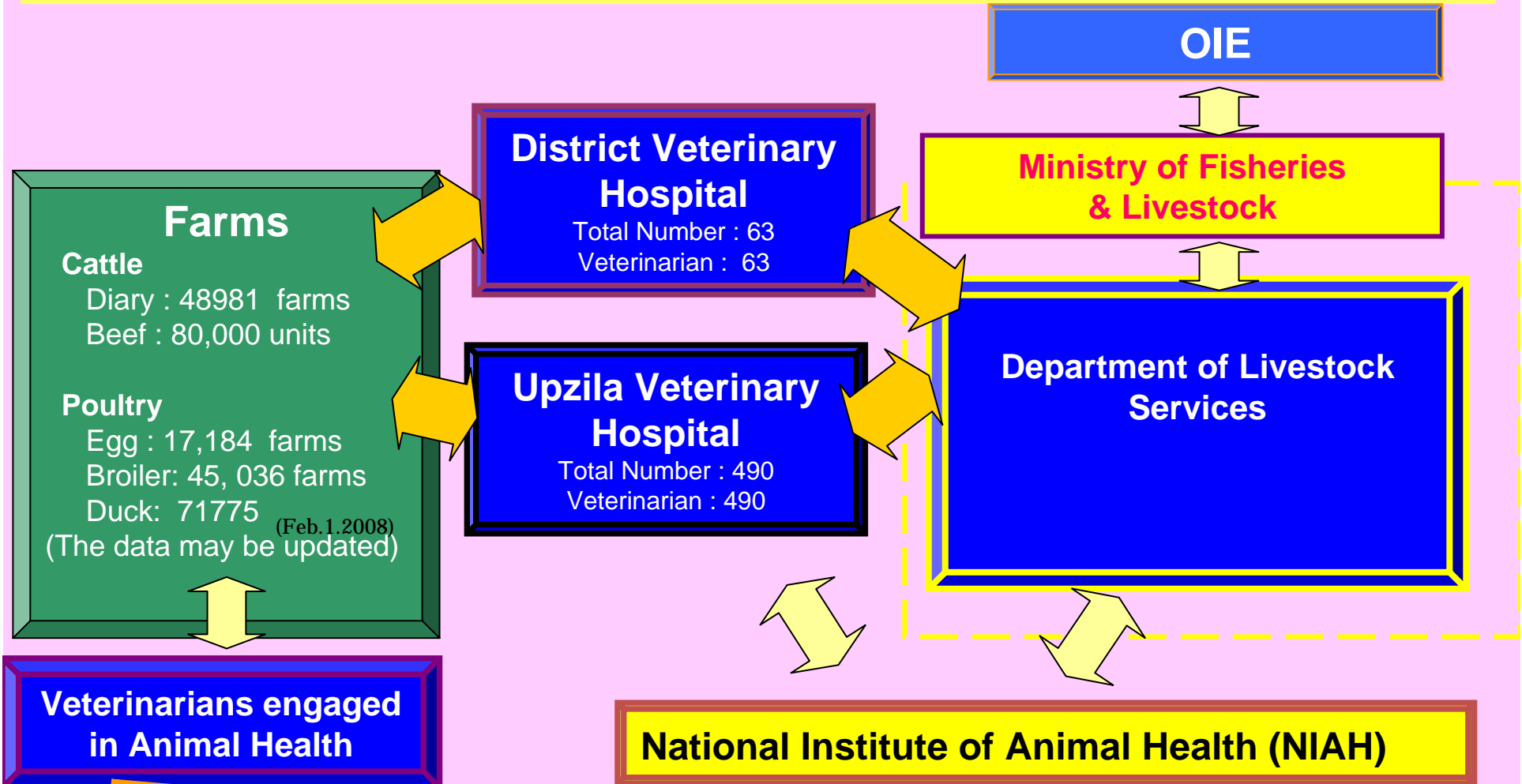


National disease notification system and legislation and its enforcement on HPAI



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Institutional Framework of National Animal Health Administration



- Department of Livestock Services : 1170
- Milk Cooperative Unions : -----
- Private Veterinarians for livestock: 1000

National disease notification system

1 Legislation support:

Act:

- (1) Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Act , 2005
- (2) Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005

Rules:

- (1) Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Rules, 2008

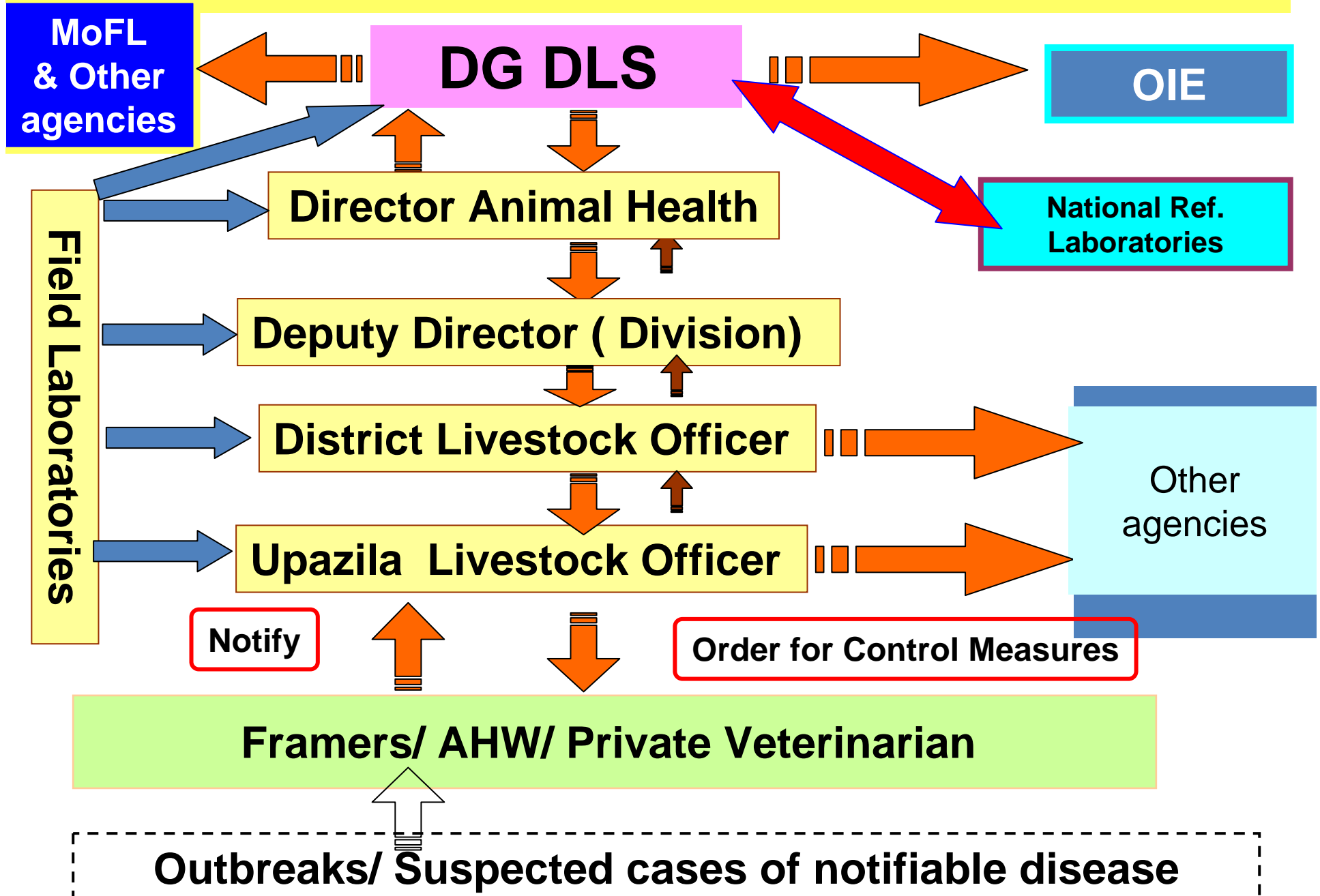
Guidelines :

- (1) National Avian and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan, 2009 -2011.

2 Notifiable diseases:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Foot and Mouth Disease | 5. Avian Influenza |
| 2. Rinderpest | 6. Newcastle disease |
| 3. Vesicular Stomatitis | 7. Rabies |
| 4. Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) | 8. Hemorrhagic septicemia |

Information flow on animal disease notification



National disease notification system

To ensure/achieve early detection and early notification:

(1) Direction and Prioritized issues/constraints to be addressed:

Community is not much aware about importance of animal disease notification in the country

If the recommended response measure is stamping out as the case in Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza , the farmers will not be willing to report the disease anticipating the consequences

The animal health service network cannot cover the whole range of animal population as the flock and herd size is small and dispersed over a wide range of geographical area

Farmers or community member report by physical presence to veterinary authority

(2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered:

Awareness building among community about the importance of animal diseases (both public health and economic)

Good compensation package or other incentive to motivate farmers for disease reporting

Establishment of toll free numbers for reporting

Expansion of animal health network or develop a mechanism that some one will act as interface between Veterinary authority and community

Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

1 Legislation support

- (1) Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Act, 2005
- (2) Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005
- (3) Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Rules, 2008
- (4) National Human and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan , 2009-2011

2 Basic National Policy on HPAI Control and Prevention

- (1) Planning and coordination
- (2) Surveillance
- (3) Prevention and control
- (4) Risk communication
- (5) Operational Research

Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

3 Principal HPAI Control and Prevention Measures:

(1) Categories of measures:

1) Notification: Section 3 of Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Act, 2005 (penalty: Imprisonment not higher than 2 years and or fine maximum Tk.10,000.00)

2) Border control: Bangladesh Animal and Animal Product Quarantine Act, 2005 (Penalty: Imprisonment not higher than 2 years and or fine maximum Tk.10,000.00)

3) Movement control inside the country: Section 6 of Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Act, 2005 (Penalty: Imprisonment not higher than 2 years and or fine maximum Tk.10,000.00)

4) Stamping out: Section 5 of Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Act, 2005 and 4.2.3.10 of National Avian Influenza and Pandemic influenza Preparedness and Response Plan, 2009-2011 (Penalty: Imprisonment not higher than 2 years and or fine maximum Tk.10,000.00)

5) Zoning: Zoning has not been done

6) Vaccination: AI vaccination is not permitted.

7) Active surveillance: Section 2 of Bangladesh Diseases of Animal Rule , 2008

8) Passive surveillance: Section 3 of (Penalty:)

9) Compensation: National Compensation Strategy for Avian Influenza

(2) Implementing/responsible organizations

Department of Livestock Services

Bangladesh Police

Bangladesh Rifles

Actual HPAI control and Prevention Measures

To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:

(1) Principal issues/constraints:

- a) *Laboratory upgradation*
- b) *Awareness among farmers about reporting*
- c) *Unregulated Transportation of Live Birds and Live Bird Market*
- d) *Low level of biosecurity*
- e) *A huge duck and backyard chicken population*
- f) *Weak laboratory backup to carry out virological surveillance*
- f) *Weak wild life monitoring system*

(2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered

- a) *Upgrade National Reference Laboratory to Bio-safety Level -3*
- b) *Enhance communication with farmers and establish toll free number for reporting*
- c) *Develop a market monitoring and transport regulation system*
- d) *Expand biosecurity training, assess biosecurity status*
- f) *Develop a national surveillance plan including wild life surveillance and implementation of the plan*

**Thank you
for
attention**