

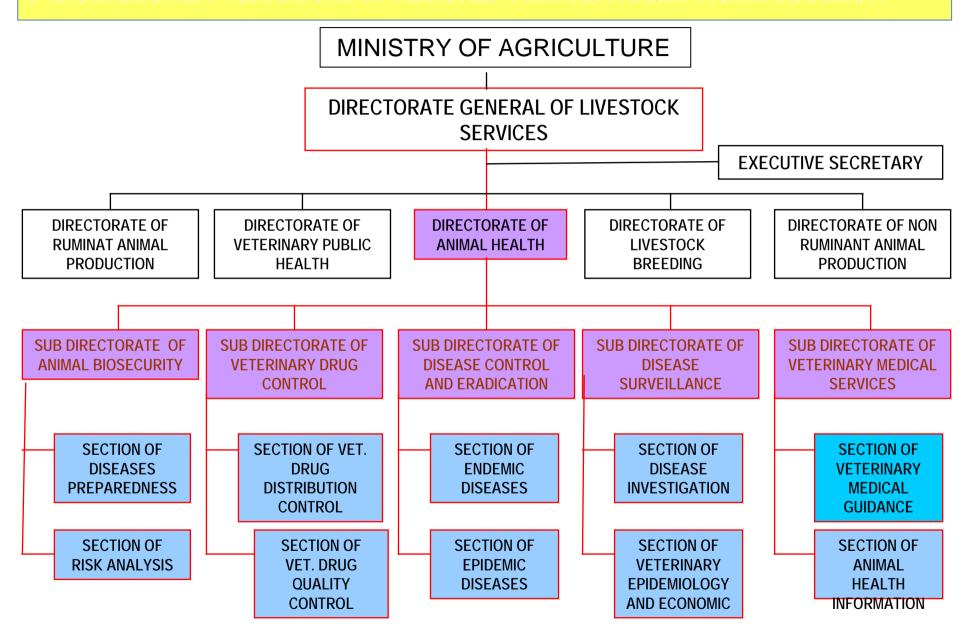
# National disease notification system and legislation and its enforcement on HPAI

**INDONESIA** 

Bagoes Poermadjaja

Directorate General of Livestock Services

Ministry of Agriculture



## NUMBER OF VETERINARIANS AND OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PERSONNEL

NO.	VETERINARIANS		AUXILIARY PERSONNELS	
1. 2. 3.	Central government Local government Others (labs, universities, private practitioners, army, technical services)	258 750 2841	<ul> <li>Animal health         assistance including         Para vets</li> <li>Food hygiene and         meat inspector</li> </ul>	2000 50
	TOTAL	3849	TOTAL	2050

## NUMBER OF VETERINARY LABORATORIES AND ANIMAL HEALTH POST

NO	LABORATORIES	
1.	Regional Disease Investigation Centres  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional 1 Medan, North Sumatra  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional II Bukittinggi, West Sumatra  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional III Bandar Lampung,  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional IV Wates, Yogyakarta  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional V Banjar Baru, South Kaliman  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional VI Denpasar, Bali  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional VII Maros, South Sulawesi  - Disease Investigation Centre Regional VIII Subang, West Java	8

incial Veterinary laboratories ict Veterinary Laboratories	28
ict Veterinary Laboratories	
iot roto: iliai y manoratorio	
National Veterinary Drug Assay Laboratory, Bogor	
ity Control Laboratory for Livestock Product,	1
or	1
Quality Control Laboratory, Bekasi	1
re for Veterinary Biological Product, Surabaya	1
Research Institute for Veterinary Science, Bogor	
nal Health Posts	574
	ity Control Laboratory for Livestock Product, or Quality Control Laboratory, Bekasi re for Veterinary Biological Product, Surabaya

#### SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

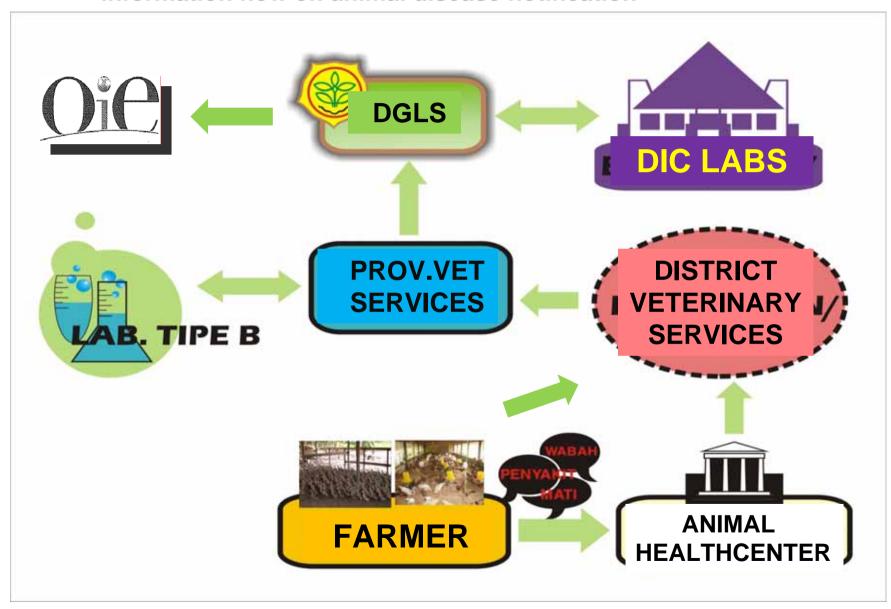
NO	SCHOOLS OR UNIVERSITIES	
1.	University of Syah Kuala, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam	
2 3 4 5	Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Bogor, West Java University of Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta University of Airlangga, Surabaya, East Java University of Udayana, Denpasar, Bali	

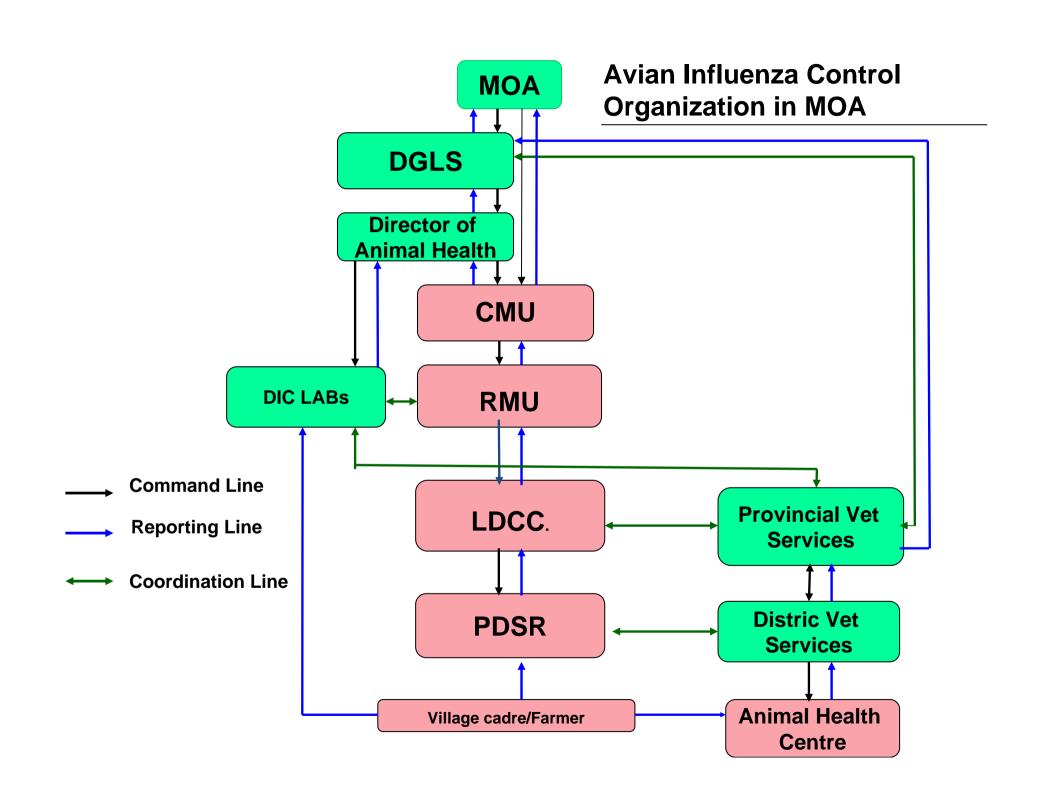
- 1 Legislation support:
- (1) Law No. 18/2009: Livestock and Animal Health
- (2) Law No. 16/1992: Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine
- (3) Government Regulations
  - No. 15/1977: Repulsion, Prevention, Eradication and Medication of Animal Diseases
  - No. 22/1983 : Veterinary Public Health
  - No. 82/2000 : Animal Quarantine
- (4) Decrees of Ministry of Agriculture
  - No. 487/Kpts/Um/6/1981 : Prevention. Eradication, and Medication of Animal Diseases
  - No. 96/Kpts/PD.620/2/2004 : Declaration of HPAI outbreak in Provinces of Indonesia

#### **Notifiable diseases**

110tiliable alcoace				
1.	Rabies	Dog, Cat etc		
2.	Brucellosis	Cattle, Buffalo		
3.	Anthrax	Ruminant		
4.	Jembrana	Bali cattle		
5.	<b>Bovine Viral Diarrhea</b>	Cattle		
6.	Septicemia Epizooticae	Cattle, buffalo		
7.	Infectious Bovine Rhino-			
	tracheitis	Cattle		
8.	Hog Cholera	Pig		
9.	New Castle Disease	Poultry		
10.	Infectious Bursal Disease	Poultry		
11.	Salmonellosis	Poultry		
	Trypanosomiasis	Ruminant		
13.	Avian Influenza	Poultry		

Information flow on animal disease notification





#### 4 To ensure/achieve early detection and early notification:

- (1) Direction and Prioritized issues/constraints to be addressed:
  - --Not all districts or provinces notify outbreak events to the authority regularly
  - Participation of private industry in disease reporting is low
  - Farmer/poultry owner are reluctant to report the disease
  - Lack of human resources in the field
- (2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered:
  - Encourage local govt to send disaese reports regularly otherwise sanction given ---Law No. 18/2009
  - Compensation should be given to farmer following depopulation
  - Law enforcement

#### 1 Legislation support

- (1) Law No. 18/2009: Livestock and Animal Health
- (2) Presidential Decree No. I/2007: Control of Avian Influenza
- (3) Govt Regulation No. 487/Kpts/Um/6/1981: Prevention. Eradication, and Medication of Animal Diseases
- (4) DG of DGLS Decree: No. 96/Kpts/PD.620/2/2004: Declaration of HPAI outbreak in Provinces of Indonesia
- (5) SOP: Standard Operating Procedures of HPAI Control

#### 2 Basic National Policy on HPAI Control and Prevention

National Strategic Work Plan for the Progressive Control of HPAI in Animals 2006-2008/2009-2011

## National Strategic Work Plan for the Progressive Control of HPAI in Animals 2009-2011

#### 9 Elements

- Program management
- Enhance control the disease
- Surveillance and epidemiology
- Laboratory services
- Quarantine and movement control
- Regulation
- Communication, Information and Education
- Research and development
- Poultry industry restructuring

## 3. Principal HPAI Control and Prevention Measures:

#### (1) Categories of measures:

- 1.Improvement of biosecurity
- 2. Vaccination in infected and high risk areas
- 3. Depopulation (selective culling) and compensation
- 4. Control movement of live poultry, poultry products and farm waste
- 5. Surveillance and tracing back
- 6.Restocking
- 7. Stamping out in newly infected areas
- 8. Public awareness
- 9. Monitoring and evaluation

- (2) Implementing/responsible organizations
- **1.Improvement of biosecurity** DGLS (training, desinfectant, sprayer) sector 4, Private sectors (industry)
- 2. Vaccination in infected and high risk areas DGLS (Vaccines, PPE, syringes), Local Govt (Operational cost, Vaccines, Operator)
- 3.Depopulation (selective culling) and compensation DGLS (SOP, Compensation), Local Govt (HR)
- 4.Control movement of live poultry, poultry products and farm waste *Local Govt, Animal Quarantine*
- **5.Surveillance and tracing back** *DGLS (SOP, Labs), Local Govt*
- 6.Restocking Farmer
- 7.Stamping out in newly infected areas DGLS, Local Govt
- 8. Public awareness DGLS
- 9.Monitoring and evaluation DGLS

## 4 <u>To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:</u>

## (1). Constrains in the implementation of Al control programme

- Existence of Veterinary authority in the province/district (autonomy era)
- Weakness of veterinary services infrastructure, limited financial resources and inadequate capacity
- Lack of coordination among institutions
- Lack of capacity on early detection, early response and early reporting
- Low participation of farmer and industry in the prevention of sick birds trade
- Inadequate compensation fund
- Compensation value per head less than market price
- Lack of collaboration with private sectors

- 4 <u>To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of HPAI control and prevention measures:</u>
- (2) Possible solutions and issues to be considered
  - Strong and consistent commitment;
  - Law enforcement;
  - Strengthening veterinary structure;
  - Compensation should be available at the adequate value;
  - Recruiting more human resources;
  - Improving coordination among institutions and private sectors;
  - Improving collaboration with internasional donor. All control program should be based on our need

Summary of HPAI surveillance on Wild Birds

- Collaboration between DGLS and WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society)
  - Species : dendrocygna arcuata, charadrius mongolus, tringa totanus, tringa cinereus, tringa hypoleucos, charadrius leschenaultii, pluvialis fulva, strena sterna hirundo, chlidonias hybridus, etc
  - Results: Most samples are negative HPAI only few samples positive H5



