



Indonesia

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Updates on Veterinary services

2019- 2020

1. **Indonesia free from FMD since 1990** (*reconfirmation of FMD free from OIE annually*)
2. **Vet legislation to maintain freedom from FMD**
 - *Law No. 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health;*
 - *Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 18 of 2014 concerning Livestock and Animal Health;*
 - *Government Regulation No. 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare;*
 - *Government Regulation No. 47 of 2014 concerning Animal Disease Control*
 - *Government Regulation No. 4 of 2016 concerning the Importation of Animal and/or Animal Products in Special Circumstance Originating from the Country or Zone in the Exporting Country*
 - *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 17 of 2016 concerning the Importation of Boneless Meat in Special Circumstance Originating from the Country or Zone in an Exporting Country; and*
 - *Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 42 of 2019 concerning Import of Carcasses, Meats, Offal, and / or Processed Foods for Food into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;*



Updates on Veterinary services

2019- 2020

3. Public Private partnership or relevant initiatives

- *Seminar on the risk of FMD introduction and preparedness by the private*

4. FMD risk management strategy

- *Risk analysis for the importation of animal and animal product based on the FMD situation*
- *Implementation of health requirement for the importation of animal and animal product*
- *Increase in pig farm biosecurity (due to ASF)*

5. FMD simulation or impact study

- *Update of FMD preparedness plan*



Updates on FMD surveillance

2019 -2020

1. Clinical and serological

Clinical

- Every suspect of FMD is subject for investigation.
- Suspect of FMD is define as susceptible animal that shows lameness, blisters on the tongue and lips, in and around the mouth, and excessive salivation.
- Special code PPL (for lameness, vesicular, excessive salivation) in short message will encoding by system as suspect of FMD and automatically forwarded by system to responsible official for epidemiology investigation and early response as well as to designated laboratory for further laboratory investigation.
- Initial investigation carry out by district veterinarian, then further epidemiological investigation conducted by Regional Disease Investigation Centers (DICs) and laboratory investigation conducted by PUSVETMA as FMD national laboratory.
 - *Ruled out FMD suspicion*
- Clinical surveillance also conducted by DICs and Animal Quarantine staffs when they conducting field activities.



- In addition Indonesia also use the **negative reporting system**
- Up to October 2019, **DICs** reported that there were no sign of FMD observed in 8.159 swine; 3.534 sheep; 695 goat; 8 deer; 2.159 buffalo and 57.537 cattle from 276 districts.
- **Animal Quarantine** also reported that there were no sign of FMD observed in 315,593 swine; 233,076 sheep; 10,493 goat; 11,930 buffalo; and 770,134 cattle which was passing through Quarantine facilities throughout Indonesia.
- 117 negative reports also recieved from 116 **village reporters** in 55 sub district, 20 districts in 11 provinces. Negative reporting for FMD is define as no PLL syndrome specific for FMD was observed in the village within reporting period.



Updates on FMD surveillance

2019 -2020

Serological

- Annual targeted sero surveillance program are implemented using risk based approached to demonstrate freedom from infection. A risk assessment was incorporated as part of design of a risk based surveillance.
- Several risk factors for the introduction of FMD are considered i.e:
 1. *Bordering/ close proximity with infected countries*
 2. *Illegal importation of beef and meat product*
 3. *High population and high density of cattle and pigs and*
 4. *Pigs farming practicing swill feeding*
 5. *Distribution Province/area of imported meat from India*
- Target 2019: 54 districts in 33 provinces with 3240 samples
- Active surveillance result up to October 2019 was:
 - *54 districts (100%) were visited*
 - *3,474 samples (107%) were tested*
 - *All laboratory result were NEGATIVE*



Updates on FMD surveillance

2019 -2020

2. Laboratory diagnostic assays
 - *ELISA NSP for FMD*

3. Oversight on surveillance system
 - *Awareness on FMD to increase surveillance system*



Prevention



Risk Analysis →
Risk Management/
Animal Health Requirements



Risk Management/
Quarantine Measures



Surveillance



Official Recognition of
FMD Status (OIE)

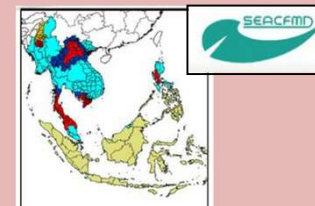


Annual Reconfirmation of
FMD Free Status (OIE)



Monitoring of risk/
Early Detection—
Early Warning System

Preparedness



Involvement in Regional
Cooperation/
SEACFMD



Emergency Preparedness Plan/
KIATVETINDO



Risk Communication/Public Awareness & Advocacy



Impact of COVID-19 on FMD Prevention Activities

1. *Risk based sero surveillance for FMD delayed from schedule*
 - *On progress with support from the DICs and provincial livestock services*
2. *Clinical surveillance continue to be implemented*
 - *Implemented by DICs and Animal Quarantine*
 - *Negative reporting system continued*
3. *No simulation exercise, replace by online seminar or public awareness*
 - *Update the emergency preparedness plan for FMD*
 - *Small scale or partial simulation considered*