Continuing education in the prevention & control of HPAI: a case study on Indonesia

Alders, R.G.1,2, Bagnol, B.2,3, Brum, E.1, Lubis, A.S.4, & Young, M.P.2

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Abstract

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) subtype H5N1 is now endemic in Indonesia and this situation has revealed a lack of human resource capacity in many institutions especially in terms of understanding of, and experience in, the control of poultry diseases. An example of this situation is the endemicity of Newcastle disease and Very Virulent Infectious Bursal Disease; outbreaks of these diseases, particularly in smallholder and village flocks, are not actively reported or controlled. Cost-efficient prevention and control of HPAI must be built on a sustainable poultry health program that incorporates collaborative research and development activities involving the public and private sectors. The program should provide appropriate education, communication and services to: all poultry producers, workers and traders; community animal health workers; field veterinarians, livestock officers and extension workers; and senior-decision makers at national, provincial and district levels. Lessons learnt in the production of effective education and communication materials that are readily accessible to each target audience are described.

Keywords: Continuing education, animal disease, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, gender.

1 The Department of Environmental and Population Health, Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine, Tufts University, Massachusetts 01536, USA.
2 The International Rural Poultry Centre, KYEEMA Foundation, Brisbane, Australia. E-mail: <robyna@kyeemafoundation.org>
3 The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.
4 Campaign Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Jakarta, Indonesia.