



# **ECTAD Socio-Economic Task Force CLUSTER SAFE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS**

**Overview of activities  
with a focus on Indonesia**

15 September 2006  
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## (planned) activities Indonesia

- Duck Study
- Community based disease control
- Market chain study



Agriculture Department

Animal Production and Health Division





# DUCK STUDY INDONESIA





## Objective

- learn more about the free-range duck study farming system
- understand better the role in transmission of HPAI

### BY

- Interviewing farmers/producers and district officers
- Literature
- Government documents



## CONCLUSIONS&RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ducks are reservoir of HPAI H5N1
- Free ranging systems play a role in the spread of HPAI → further study needed
- Lack of awareness duck farmers
- Improvement needed in biosecurity, vaccination and surveillance
- Better control strategy needed for duck keeping



# COMMUNITY BASED DISEASE CONTROL

- broad range of stakeholders
- participatory involvement
- group & sub-group discussions
- field visit (SEAGA tools)





## Solution & opportunities

- Better understanding of the communities/farmers
- Stronger commitment
  - Public awareness campaign
  - NGOs involved in training & communication
- All steps of control & prevention should be considered
- Further studies to be conducted



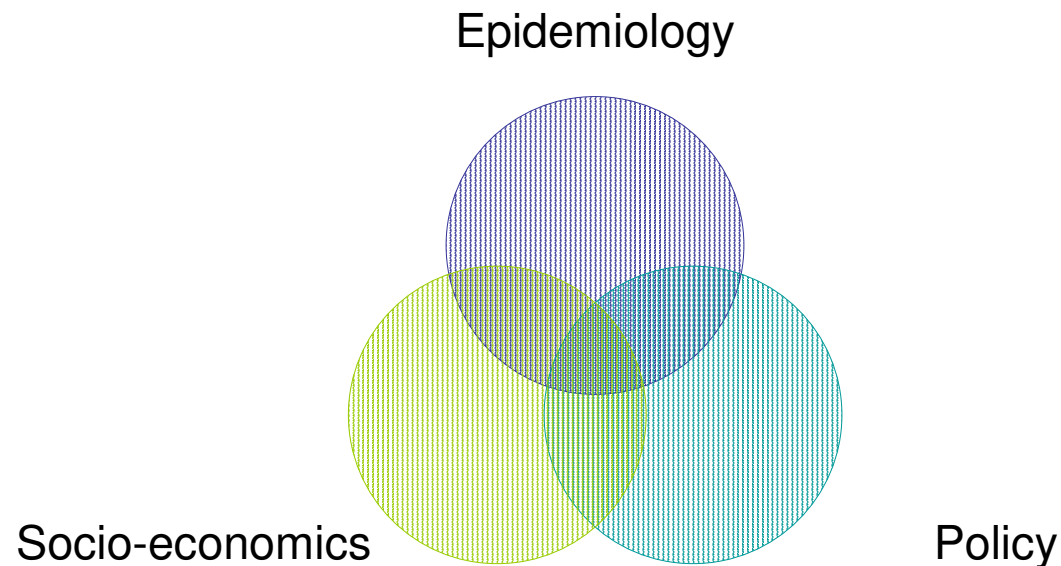
# MARKET CHAIN STUDY

**Objective:**  
**Risk reduction for both animals and humans**

AGAH

AGAP

AGAL





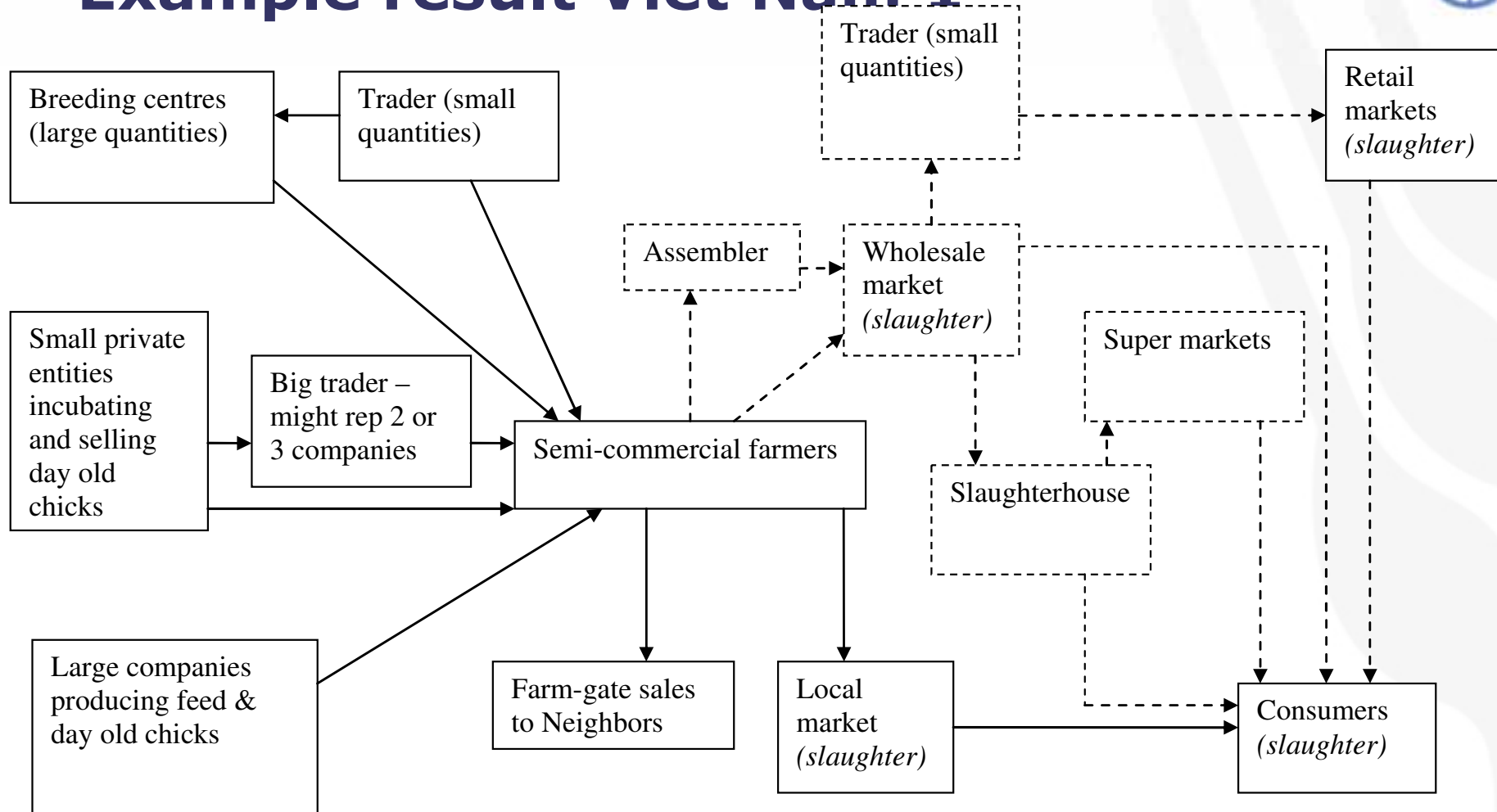


# Specific Objectives

- Value Chain Mapping
- Identifying Risk Point (humans and animals)
- Identifying Control Measures
- Socio Economic Impact
- Policy Recommendations



# Example result Viet Nam 1



Note: Dashed lines indicate activities/linkages in evidence before AI, while the straight lines indicate the value chain as of December 2005.

**Figure 7 Value Chain for Sector 3 Producers Before AI and December 2005**



# Example Viet Nam2

Table 1 Points and Linkages along the Value Chain Presenting Risk of AI Infection

ITEM no.	RISK FACTOR FOR AI INFECTION	VALUE CHAIN POINT OF LINKAGE	MEANS OF INFECTION
<b>POULTRY</b>			
(1)	Introduction of contaminated breeding chicks/pullets onto farms	Breeder to Farm	Aerosol, feces (directly or through contamination of feed/water)
(2)	Introduction on contaminated feed onto farms	Feed provider to Farm	Fecal contamination of feed by wild birds
(3)	Use of surrogate birds to incubate eggs of different species	Farm	
(4)	Free-roaming birds	Farm	Aerosol/feces, contamination of feed/water, mixing with wild birds or sick domestic birds
(5)	Keeping ducks over rice fields or fish ponds	Farm	Fecal contamination
(6)	Use of untreated poultry feces as fertilizer or livestock feed	Farm	Fecal contamination
(7)	Contact between wild birds, domestic poultry, and swine	Farm	Contamination either directly (air/feces) or through feed/water
(8)	Lack of vaccination/routine veterinary care	Farm	Increased susceptibility to virus
(9)	Poorly constructed/maintained poultry housing	Farm, Market	Aerosol, feces [E.g., poor ventilation, floors that do not permit thorough washing and disinfection, litter contaminating feed, fecal contamination of feed.]
(10)	Inadequate cleaning and disinfection of poultry houses, transport vehicles, slaughter establishments and wet markets	Farm, Transport, Slaughter Market	







## Live bird markets – mixing species







## CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

- Indonesia large country
- Lots of differences (cultural)
- Decentralized structure
- Not much experience in market chain studies
  - Viet Nam
  - Develop Methodology
- Ducks play important role
- Special attention sector 4
- Lots of different stakeholders involved in study







**Thank you for your attention**