

FAO ECTAD INDONESIA

Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases

Improve Small and Medium Scale Poultry Farms with 3-Zone Biosecurity Implementation



A visitor, who are already wearing wearpack, walk out of a disinfectant spraying facility provided by a farm in Lampung.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Indonesian poultry industry is a key sector for the national economy, supplying 65% of all animal protein and employing 10% of the national labour force. All over the country, though local production successfully copes with domestic demand, the potential for growth is high, consistent with expectations of rising GDP per capita. The market looks healthy and attractive, which has resulted in this gradual entry of new foreign groups. In past decades, the production process has evolved and modernized. However, bird flu still continues to be an endemic disease which is a barrier to the poultry industry development in Indonesia, especially the opportunities to export poultry products to other countries. Implementation of 3-zone biosecurity in poultry farms is one of the key recommendations from the Government of Indonesian in overcoming bird flu, but this is a need to encourage our commercial poultry farmer for maximally applied properly.

BIOSECURITY IN POULTRY FARMS

Biosecurity is one of the efforts that farmers in Indonesia could do to preventing and controlling Avian Influenza on farm. Biosecurity is a series of actions to prevent germs do not enter, growth, and spread to and from a farm. Biosecurity actions that should be carried out on poultry farms are isolation, traffic control, proper cleaning and disinfection.

Since 2013 the concept of 3-zone biosecurity was introduced, which is dividing the area of livestock based on the risk of disease germs into 3 zones, namely red (high risk), yellow (moderate risk) and green (low risk). Vehicles and footwear from outside the farm are placed in the red zone. In the yellow zone, use special footwear on the farm, take a shower and wear cage clothes. While entering in the green zone must wear special footwear into the cage, sanitary feet, and hands.



Graphics source: freepik.com

BENEFITS OF BIOSECURITY

Some benefits by applying 3-zone biosecurity in poultry farms based on FAO study are:

1. Healthy chicken
2. Productivity is stable
3. Reducing antibiotic used by 40% and disinfectants by 30%
4. Increase profits for layer farm 12.34% and for broiler farm IDR. 1,048 /head/cycle

The implementation of 3-zone biosecurity in poultry farms meets the requirements of government regulation in the Minister of Agriculture Regulation (PERMENTAN) No. 28/2008 concerning AI Compartment and Poultry Business Zone Arrangement. This is also in accordance with PERMENTAN No. 11/2020 concerning Guidelines for Veterinary Control Certification of Animal Origin Business Unit.

RECOMMENDATION

Ministry of Agriculture (DGLHS)

- Issued a letter of recommendation that requires poultry farmers to implement 3-zone biosecurity.

Local Government

- To allocate budget for training program to the district Veterinary Service Officer (VSO)
- To allocate budget for VSO operational in the field for farm registration, assessment, and improvement plans.

BBPKH Cinagara

- To support the implementation of a training program for assessor/auditors and educators.

Poultry Association and Private Sector

- To cooperate with the government in poultry farm registration, assessment and improvement.

The FAO Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) works in collaboration with the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture to implement a zoonoses and emerging infectious diseases (EID) prevention, detection and response program in Indonesia. This program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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