

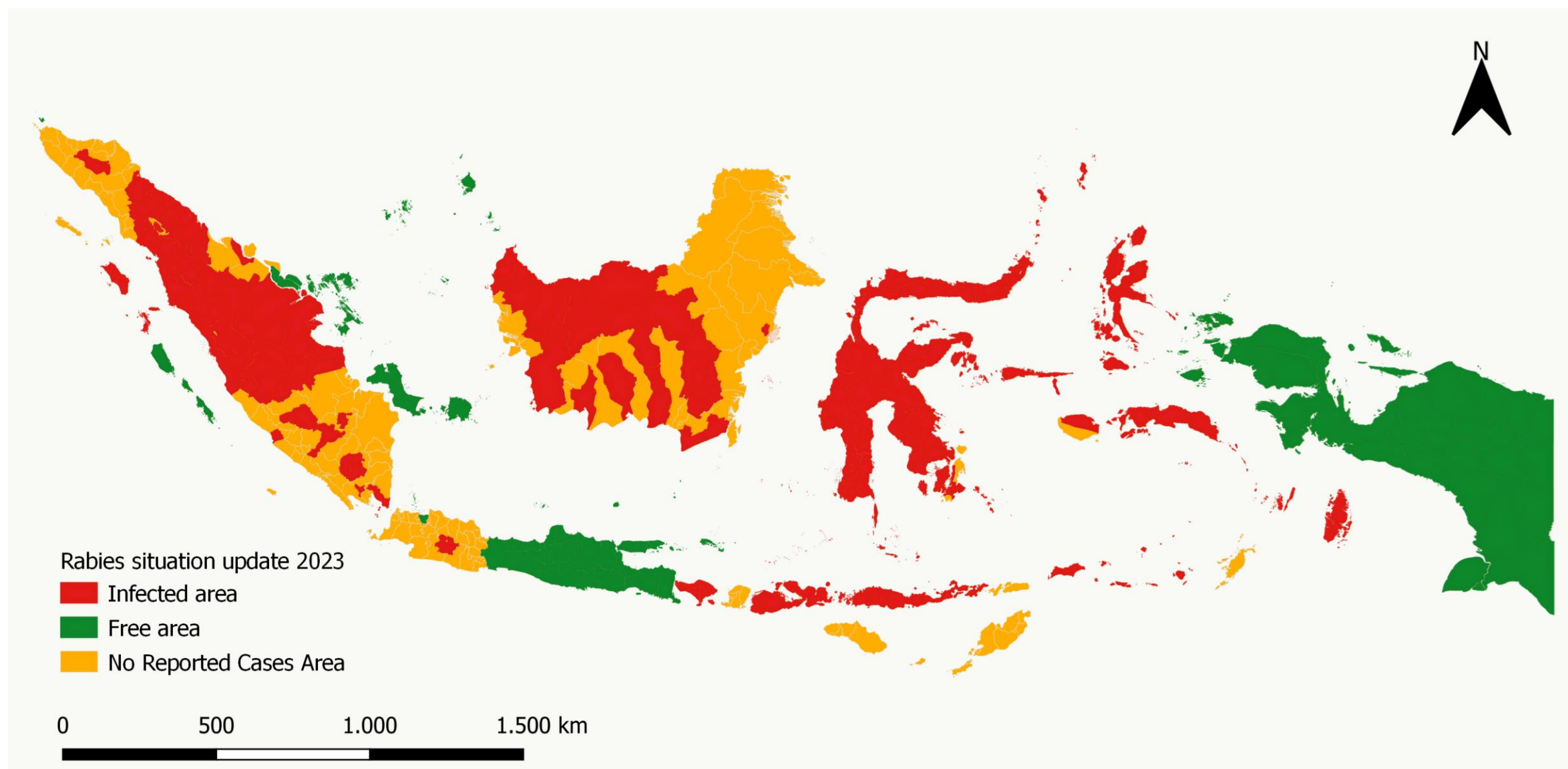
# INDONESIA

## ASEAN Rabies Consultation Meeting Revision of the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy

Bali, Indonesia, 2-4 May 2023

### Overview

#### Rabies Situation in Indonesia



- First reported rabies case in animal (horse) in Jakarta (1884)
- First human case recorded in West Java (1894)
- 26 out of 38 provinces in Indonesia are rabies endemic areas
- The average annual human death is 83 (2017-2022)
- The average annual rabies cases in animals is around 1,200
- Zone approach for rabies elimination (free from rabies) there are:
  - 8 provinces: Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Islands, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, DI Yogyakarta, West Papua and Papua
  - 8 island: Meranti (Riau), Tabuan and Pisang (Lampung), Mentawai (West Sumatera), Sintaro (South Sulawesi), Nunukan, Batik, Tarakan (North Kalimantan)
  - There is no human deaths from rabies in the past 24 months in 245 out of 313 districts endemic rabies (78,2%).

### Major challenges

- Increase National Budget allocation
- Improve Community Awareness to handle their dog especially in rural area
- Increase Rabies vaccination coverage of at least 70% of population
- Increase the Policy Makers' commitment in the region

### Stakeholder roles

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Central Government (DGLAHS, MoA and DGDP, MoH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed national rabies elimination guidelines (Animal Health Sector)</li> <li>• Developed One Health rabies control roadmap</li> <li>• Developed sharing information platform called SIZE/Sistem Informasi Zoonosis-EID)</li> </ul>
Quarantine Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted animal movement control at the border</li> </ul>
Local government (province and district level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implemented rabies control strategies:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass dog vaccination (MDV)                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trial of oral rabies vaccine (ORV)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Integrated bite case management (IBCM)</li> <li>• Zoonosis and EIDs information system (SIZE)</li> <li>• Dog population management (DPM)</li> <li>• Rabies cadre empowerment</li> <li>• Public awareness</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Field Officer	Reported cases of bites and Rabies, implemented the vaccination and KIE to community
Cadre empowerment	Educate communities and backed up by traditional law enforcement. It promotes responsible dog ownership, increases public awareness of rabies risk to the community as well as increases dog vaccination coverage (i.e KASIRA)
Community	Vaccinated their dog
Government's counterpart or local organization (FAO, AIHSP, IAKMI, WHO)	Technical assistant, coordination assistant, Advocacy to local leader and local policy makers
WOAH	Vaccine assistance, vaccine bank

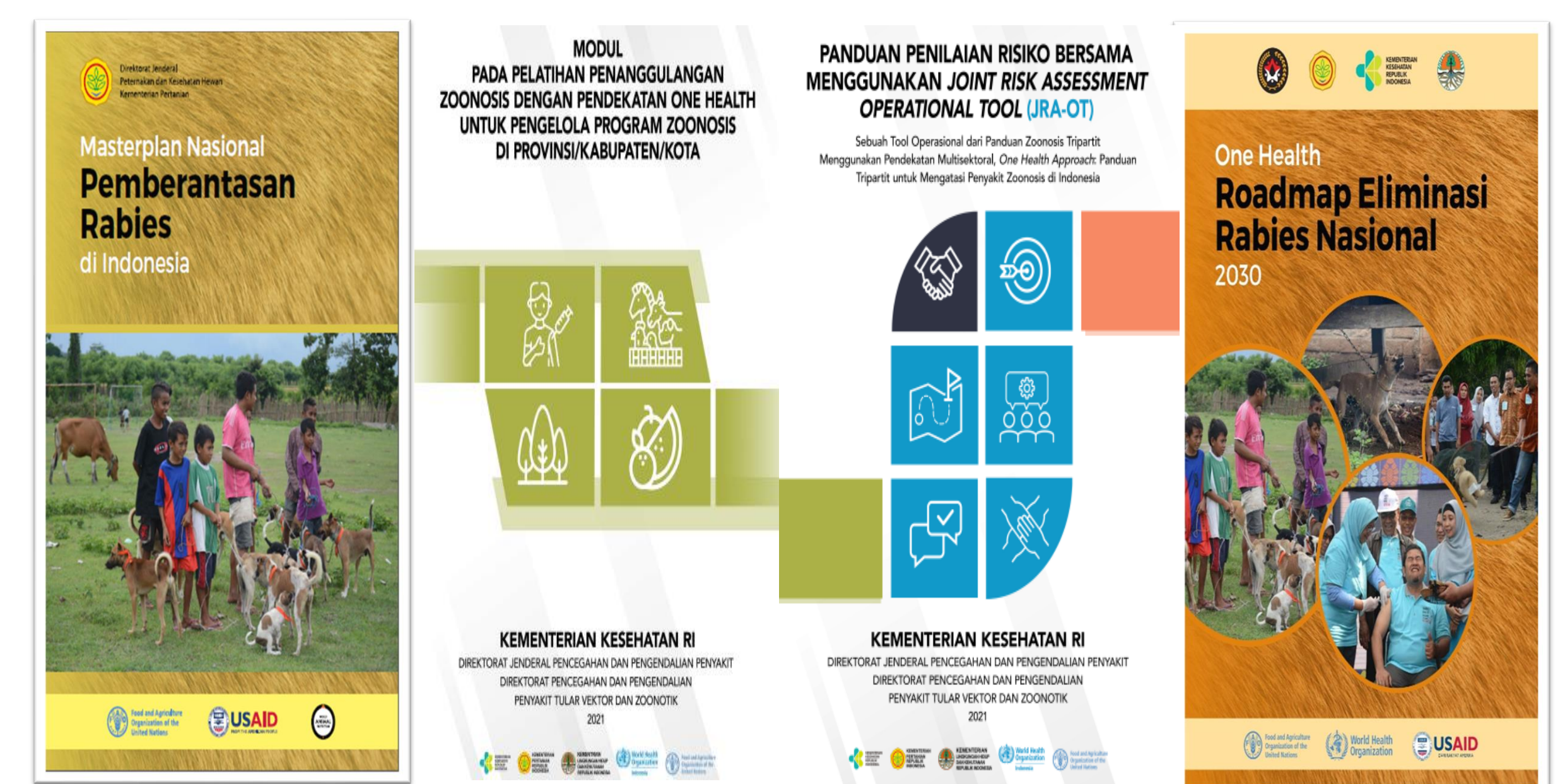
### Major opportunities

- Laboratories capacity are enough to diagnosis and post vaccination monitoring. Indonesia have 8 National Diagnostic Laboratories (DICs)
- National Rabies elimination Guidelines
- National One Health Rabies Control Roadmap (draft)
- Module on zoonoses control training with a one health approach for zoonoses program managers in provinces/districts/cities
- Joint assessment guideline using the joint risk assessment operational tool (JRA-OT)
- IBCM (Integrated Bites Control Management): One Health approach to control Rabies can increase in efficiency through cost-savings

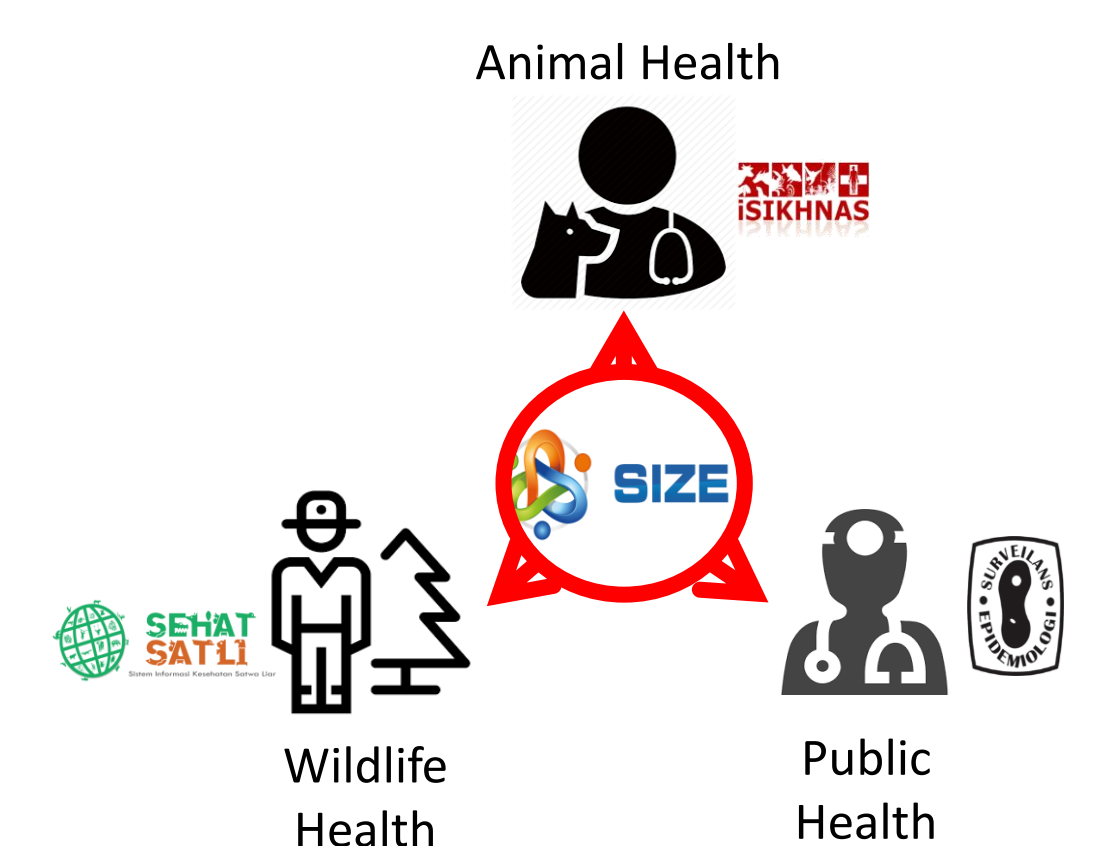
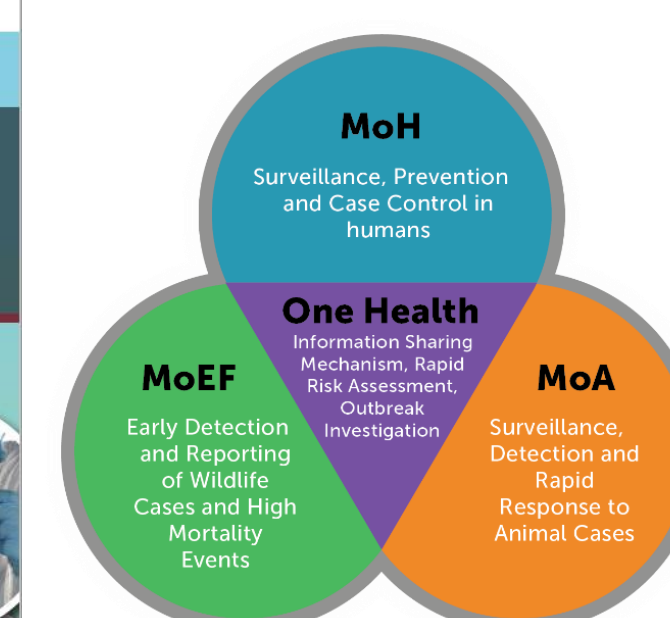
### Upcoming activities and plans

- Update National One Health Rabies Control Roadmap and National Rabies Elimination Guidelines
- Develop joint action plans at the provincial/districts level such as vaccination program, EIC, develop a cadre empowerment, etc.
- Apply for official control program for rabies (WOAH)

### Photos, graphs, additional text



Masterplan and modules regarding Rabies prevention and control



IBCM: One Health Approach to Rabies Control

SIZE: One Health Platform for information sharing on zoonosis and EIDs



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
Recent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases resulted not only in high health impacts, but also substantial economic losses. The zoonoses and EID prevention and control programme in Indonesia incorporates effectively the One Health approach, both in its operation and the associated infrastructure. This programme



Cadre empowerment activities: EIC in the community