

Tackling “Non-Natural Disasters” through One Health in Indonesia

BACKGROUND

- Indonesia’s changing demographics, human travel, globalization and wildlife trade have heightened the risk of cross-species transmission and the spread of pathogens, predisposing risks and threats of zoonotic and emerging infectious disease outbreaks in the country.
- With these threats, recent outbreaks, and pandemics, the Government of Indonesia has developed and implemented policies and systems to prevent and mitigate their impact on human health & livelihoods.
- One of these is the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), which has been mandated under Act number 24/2007 to prevent and manage natural and non-natural disasters, including zoonotic and emerging infectious disease outbreaks/pandemics.
- The prevention and control of ‘non-natural disasters’ in Indonesia is conducted by the relevant sectors, ministries/agencies such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Home Affairs, and National Disaster Agency.
 - In practice, however, coordination between them and at various levels of governance remains limited.
 - To address this gap, the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (PMK), with technical assistance from USAID’s Preparedness & Response project, developed and piloted the One Health Coordination Guideline for Zoonoses and Emerging Infectious Diseases Outbreaks.

OBJECTIVES

The guideline is intended as a tool for the government, and will serve as a key policy reference, for coordinating activities among relevant stakeholders for ‘non-natural disaster’ preparedness and response, at national and sub-national levels.

METHODOLOGY

Literature study and focus group discussion

RESULTS / MAJOR FINDINGS

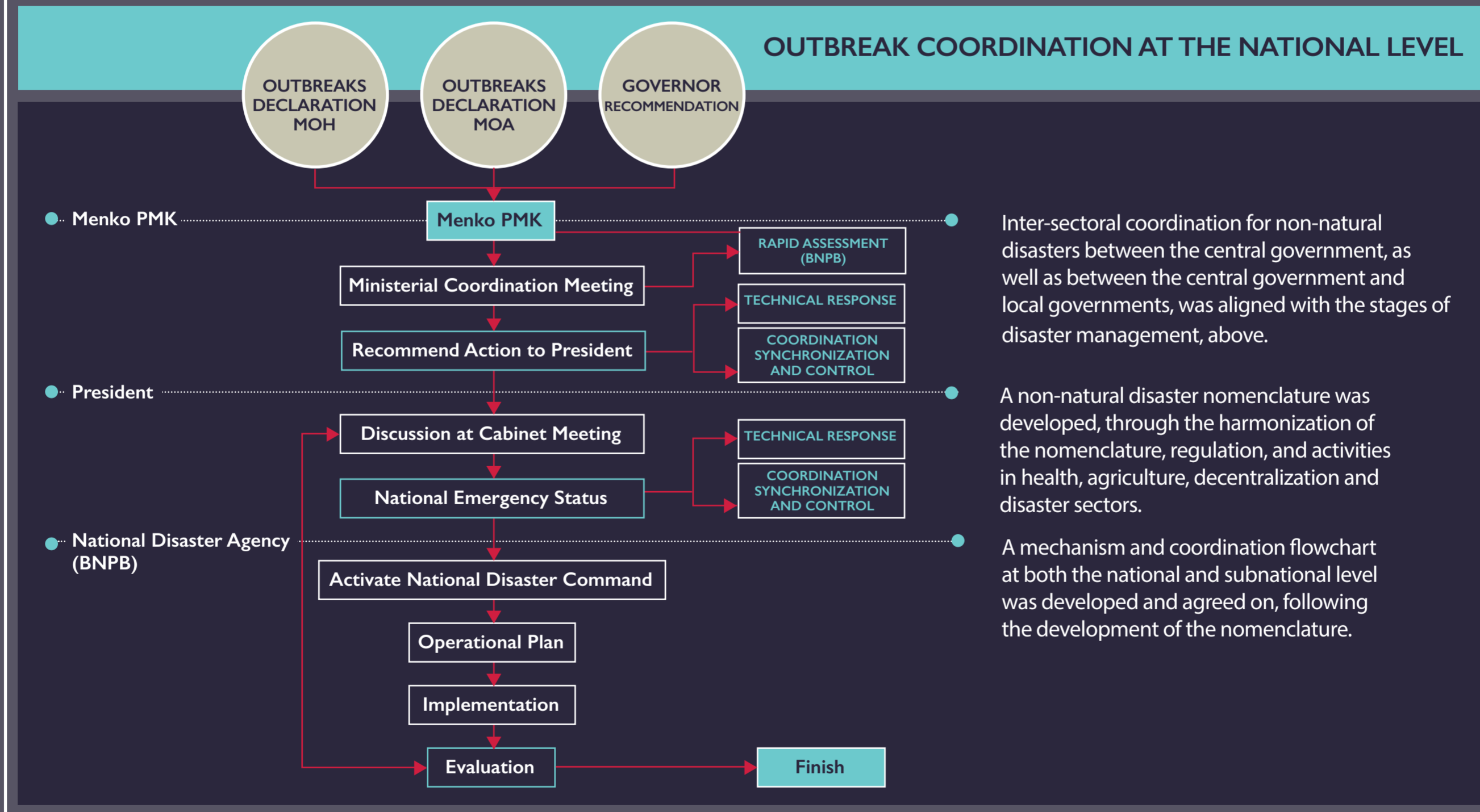
PRE-OUTBREAKS / EPIDEMIC COORDINATION

DURING OUTBREAKS / EPIDEMIC COORDINATION

POST-OUTBREAKS / EPIDEMIC COORDINATION

EVALUATION

OUTBREAK COORDINATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL



Inter-sectoral coordination for non-natural disasters between the central government, as well as between the central government and local governments, was aligned with the stages of disaster management, above.

A non-natural disaster nomenclature was developed, through the harmonization of the nomenclature, regulation, and activities in health, agriculture, decentralization and disaster sectors.

A mechanism and coordination flowchart at both the national and subnational level was developed and agreed on, following the development of the nomenclature.

CONCLUSION / LESSONS LEARNED / POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use of participatory approach in development of the guidelines with participation beyond the human, animal and environmental sectors helped to elevate buy-in and support from the National Disaster Management Agency, whose mandate includes ‘non-natural disasters.’
- Technical implementation as a non-natural disaster should be aligned with the existing technical references in each of the ministries.
- Considering that Zoonotic and EID Outbreaks as a non-natural disaster is related to cross-border incidents, either across provinces or districts/municipalities, provincial coordinators are expected to be able to encourage districts/municipalities in their territory to develop all necessary processes and measures.
- The implementation of the guidelines using the One Health approach will strengthen and sustain collaboration among various sectors and stakeholders, and coordination mechanism at all levels, in preparing and responding to ‘non-natural disasters’ in Indonesia, thereby contributing toward national, regional and global health security.