



AUSVET

INDONESIA BIOSECURITY SUPPORT PROJECT

Biosecurity improvement case studies

Project update

As part of the Indonesia Biosecurity Support project, Australian biosecurity experts have visited 47 intensive cattle facilities, delivered 33 risk assessment reports and run 6 technical workshops on the prevention and control of lumpy skin disease and foot and mouth disease.

The project team are now conducting follow up visits and are encouraged by the changes implemented in response to their recommendations. The following five case studies illustrate the benefits being delivered by the project through biosecurity practice changes.



Case study 1

Feedlot 1 receives between 5,000 and 10,000 Australian live export cattle per year. The biosecurity practices at this site were found to be of a very high standard already and they scored well in the risk assessment.

However, this feedlot has still made several changes in response to the recommendations provided by the project team. Since the initial visit and risk assessment, this feedlot has:

- > Completely separated hospital pens for new arrivals and resident cattle (those already on feed).
- > Assessed and improved their decontamination standard operating procedures, particularly in relation to separating groups of cattle as they move through the hospital, laneways, raceways and yards.
- > Developed blueprints for new roadways, laneways and car parks to improve biosecurity zoning and separation of new arrivals from resident cattle and incorporated these plans into next year's financial budget.
- > Developed plans to create a dedicated loading ramp and induction facilities separate to the facilities used for resident cattle.

Other wins

A few other major benefits of the project becoming apparent are:

1. Reduction of industry-wide, inappropriate use of disinfectant.
2. Improving understanding of disease transmission for the future.
3. Creating confidence in the appropriateness of existing biosecurity practices.



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Case study 2

Feedlot 2 receives between 10,000 and 15,000 Australian live export cattle per year. The biosecurity practices at this site were found to be of a very high standard already and they scored well in the risk assessment.

However, this feedlot has still made several changes in response to the recommendations provided by the project team. Since the initial first visit and risk assessment, this feedlot has:

- > Introduced biosecurity zoning and installed additional signage to help alert staff and visitors to the zones.
- > Refined disinfectant use with pens being disinfected only once depopulated and cleaned as opposed to the ineffective and expensive practice of spraying disinfectant onto pens full of live animals.
- > Implemented a visitor risk assessment.
- > Introduced limitations to feedlot visitor access.
- > Developed an integrated pest management plan.



Case study 3

Feedlot 3 receives between 1,000 and 5,000 Australian live export cattle per year. The biosecurity practices at this site were found to be of an acceptable standard.

This feedlot has made a very critical change in their practices based on discussions at the site visit. They have changed their disinfectant from a disinfectant that easily becomes inactive in certain (common) conditions to a more appropriate choice that is effective in a range of conditions.



Case study 4

Feedlot 4 receives over 30,000 Australian live export cattle per year. The biosecurity practices at this site were found to be of a very high standard already and they scored very well in the risk assessment.

Prior to the risk assessment, the site already had biosecurity zones and restricted access.

However, this feedlot has still made several changes because of the recommendations provided by the project team through the visits, recommendation report and workshops. Since the initial first visit and risk assessment, this feedlot has:

- > Banned the consumption of food by staff in or around animal pens.
- > Introduced staff uniforms.
- > Began providing PPE to visitors.
- > Improved their Google form for visitor risk assessment.
- > Changed their protocols so deceased animals are now removed via bobcat rather than dragged across the site.
- > Started playing Ausvet's tailor-made biosecurity induction video for visitors and employees entering the feedlot site.
- > Asked for additional technical feedback and support from the pharmaceutical company from whom they are buying disinfectant and vaccinations.



Case study 5

Feedlot 5 receives between 5,000 and 12,000 Australian live export cattle per year. The management of this feedlot have been very proactive, making several changes in response to the recommendations provided by the project team.

Since the initial first visit and risk assessment, this feedlot has:

- > Introduced biosecurity zoning and additional signage to help alert staff and visitors to the zones.
- > Built a new visitor meeting and waiting room.
- > Built a new changing facility for visitor, with the supply of personal protective equipment for visitors, including boots.
- > Implemented a visitor risk assessment.
- > Introduced limitations to visitor access to the feedlot.
- > Purchased an additional loader to assist with the pen cleaning process.
- > Developed stronger communication with local authorities to ensure regular updates on the vaccination or disease status of smallholder farms in the buffer zone.
- > Implemented a new SOP for staff on biosecurity practices.

