

Developing incident management systems for animal health: The case of poultry in Indonesia

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Managing animal health in a changing world

- Complex crises involving a broad range of interconnected hazards are expected to increase in frequency and severity, driven by climate and human changes, with direct and indirect impacts on animal health and welfare (e.g., extreme weather events, conflicts, infectious diseases, etc.)
- Crisis management uses specific disciplines, frameworks, and tools that are increasingly organized into national and global **Incident Management Systems (IMS)** to exert coordination across multiple actors engaged in preparedness, risk assessment, response and recovery
- The animal health component is still poorly integrated into these systems, leading to suboptimal use of resources and information

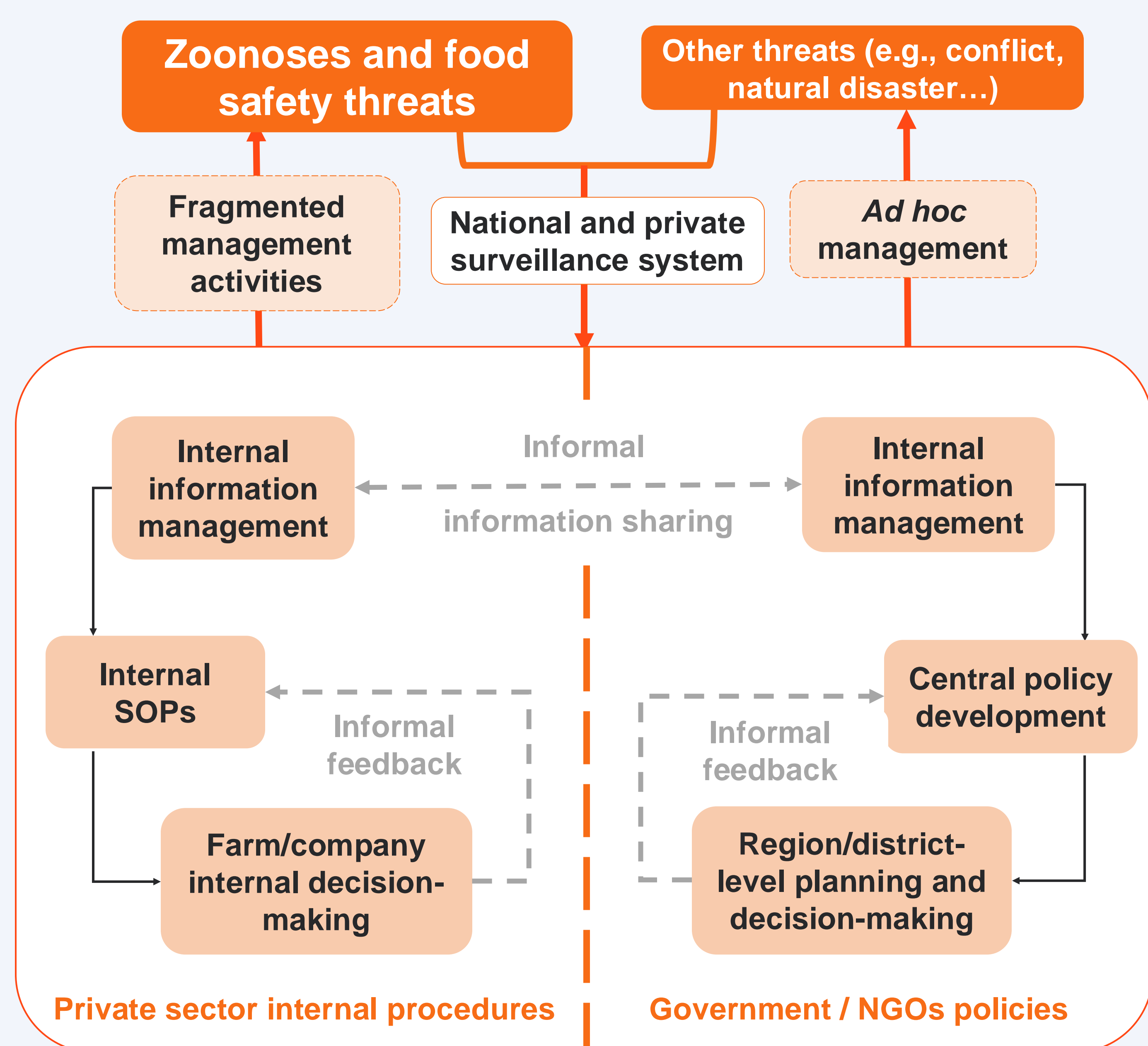
Case study: Poultry in Indonesia

- The intensifying poultry industry faces many challenges, including the (re-)emergence of infectious diseases and extreme weather events
- Health management is strongly siloed and led by the private sector
- Information sharing and coordination during crises largely rely on informal relationships

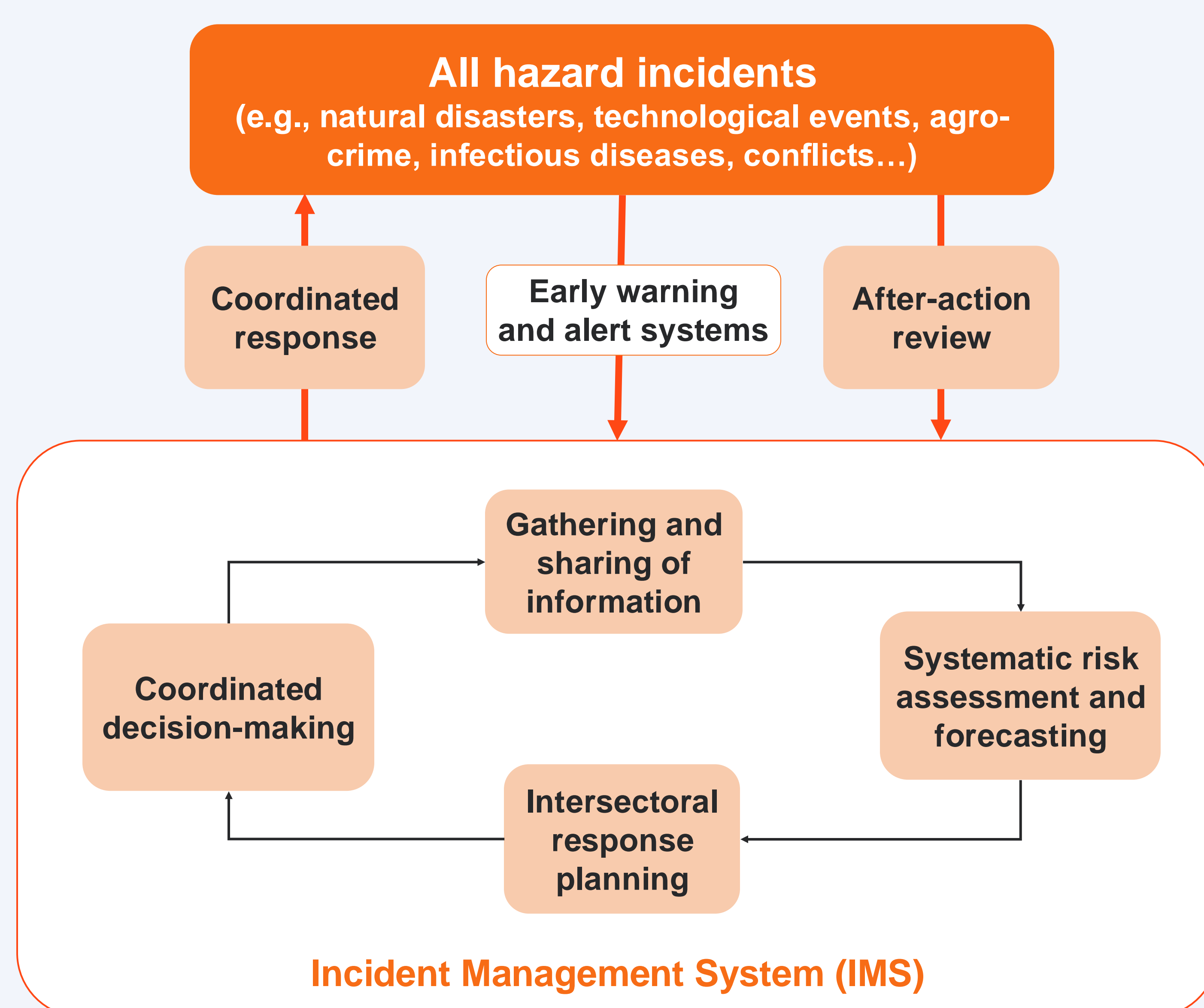
Objectives

- Familiarize animal health professionals with general incident management principles to facilitate intersectoral coordination during crises impacting animal health or welfare
- Illustrate the applicability of these principles in a specific context and explore potential contextual barriers using Indonesia as a case study

Current management approach



Incident Management System (IMS)



Current gaps

Opportunities for improvement

Focus on human risks (zoonoses and food safety)	Scope	All-hazard, scalable and flexible approach
Fragmented and heterogenous surveillance activities and management of information	Information management	Integrated information and communication systems with standardized policies and procedures
Multiple levels of decision-making resulting in overlapping or conflicting implementation of activities	Coordination	Modular organization made of functional units with clear roles and responsibilities under a unified command
No or limited feedback and evaluation mechanisms	Evaluation	Iterative cycles of assessment and planning followed by a systematic after-action review to identify lessons learned

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