



**PEST MOVEMENT BY FOOD AID SHIPMENT:
*Indonesia's Experience***



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MAIN DUTY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF

INDONESIAN AGRICULTURAL QUARANTINE AGENCY



To protect agriculture from plant pests and animal diseases and to control the food safety of animal and plant products.



ORGANISASI KARANTINA PERTANIAN

Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency



Agriculture Quarantine Service

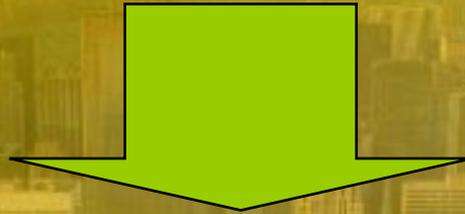


- ❖ 51 : Agriculture Quarantine Service
- ❖ 1 : National Agriculture Quarantine Laboratory

Indonesian Agricultural Quarantine Agency



INTRODUCTION OF PESTS, DUE TO



- 1. INCREASE SPREAD AND FREQUENCY OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION;**
- 2. MORE DIVERSE, NUMEROUS AND EXPANDED TRADE LINKAGE;**
- 3. INCREASE IN THE VARIETY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ;**
- 4. FOOD AID;**
- 5. INCREASE IN THE IMPORTATION OF FOOD TRADE**

WHY INDONESIA

Banda Aceh

430+ confirmed
dead

Epicentre for
Dec. 26, 2004,
earth
mea
on the
scal

**INDONESIA IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST DISASTER
-PRONE COUNTRIES. HARDEST HIT BY DECEMBER
2004 INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI. THE COUNTRY LOST
NEARLY 300,000 PEOPLE, AND OVER 60,000 WERE
DISPLACED.**

**YOGYAKARTA EARTHQUAKE OF OVER 2000 PEOPLE
DEAD AND OVER 3000 HOMES DESTROYED.**

OTHER DROUGHT AND EARTHQUAKE

(FAO, 2009)

Gunung Sitoli

NIAS

100 km

IMPACT OF TSUNAMI IN ACEH (INDONESIA) 2005



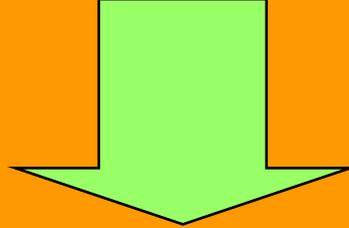
IMPACT OF THE TSUNAMI:
-OVER 100,000 HOUSES DESTROYED;
-OVER 250,000 PEOPLE DEAD;
-OVER 100,000 LIVES LOST



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Food aid Transportation

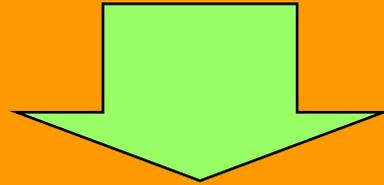


FOOD TRANSPORTATION BY FLIGHT



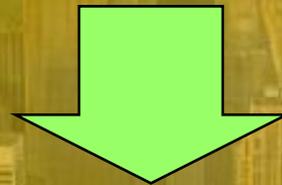
**HUMAN RELIEF PROGRAM IN ACEH FOR REHABILITATION OF
TSUNAMI DISASTER**

FOOD AID



NO	FOOD AID		QUANTITY (KG)	YEAR
1	RICE GRAIN		24,000,000	2005
2	CORN GRAIN		300,000	2005

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID DURING TSUNAMI AND DISASTER IN IDONESIA (2005-2006)

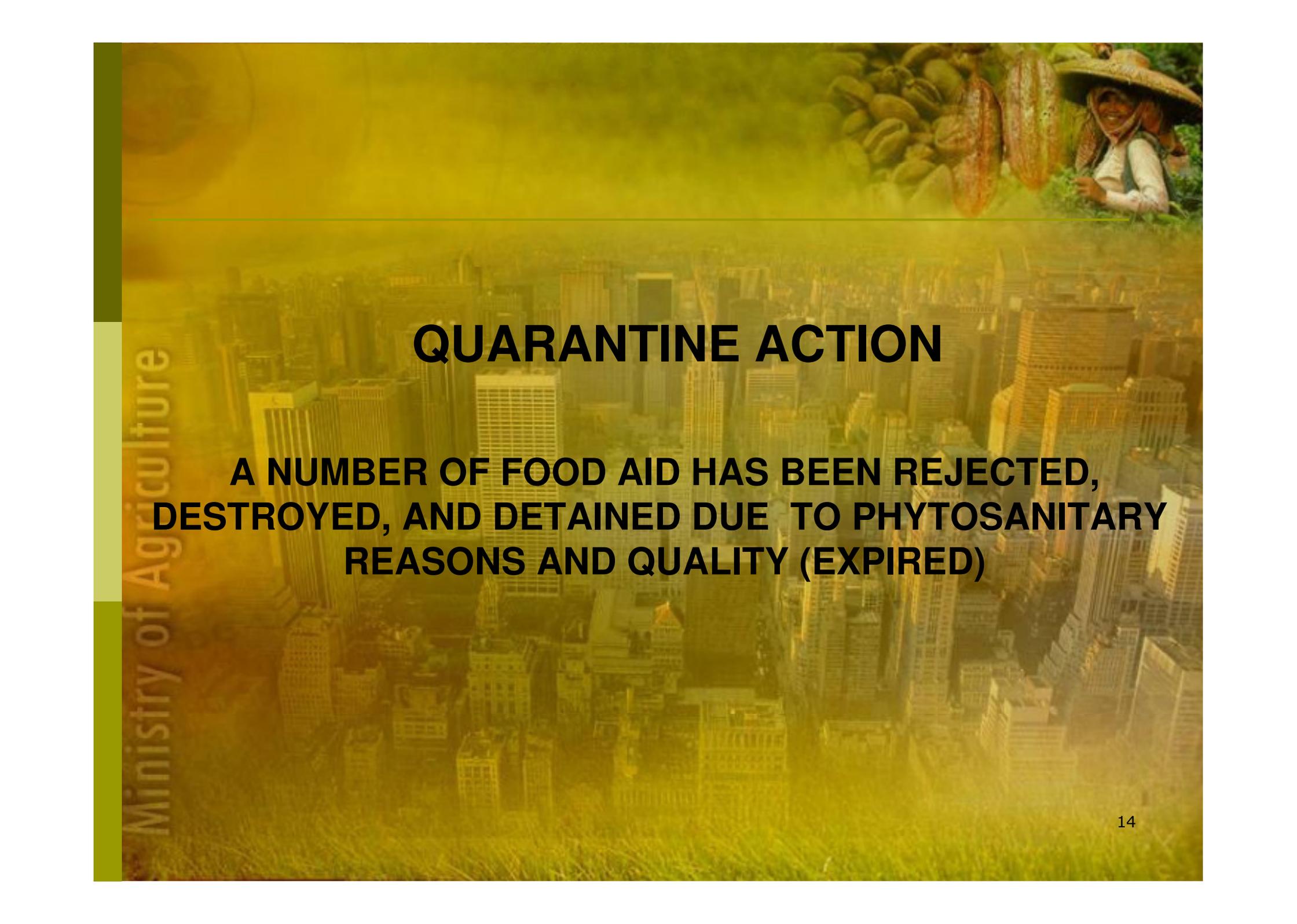


NO	FOOD AID	QUANTITY (KG)
1	RICE GRAIN	17,528,000
2	RICE GRAIN	18,000
3	MAIZE, RICE	75,812,000
5	RICE GRAIN	500,000
6	MAIZE FLOUR	226,576,000
7	RICE GRAIN	18,000



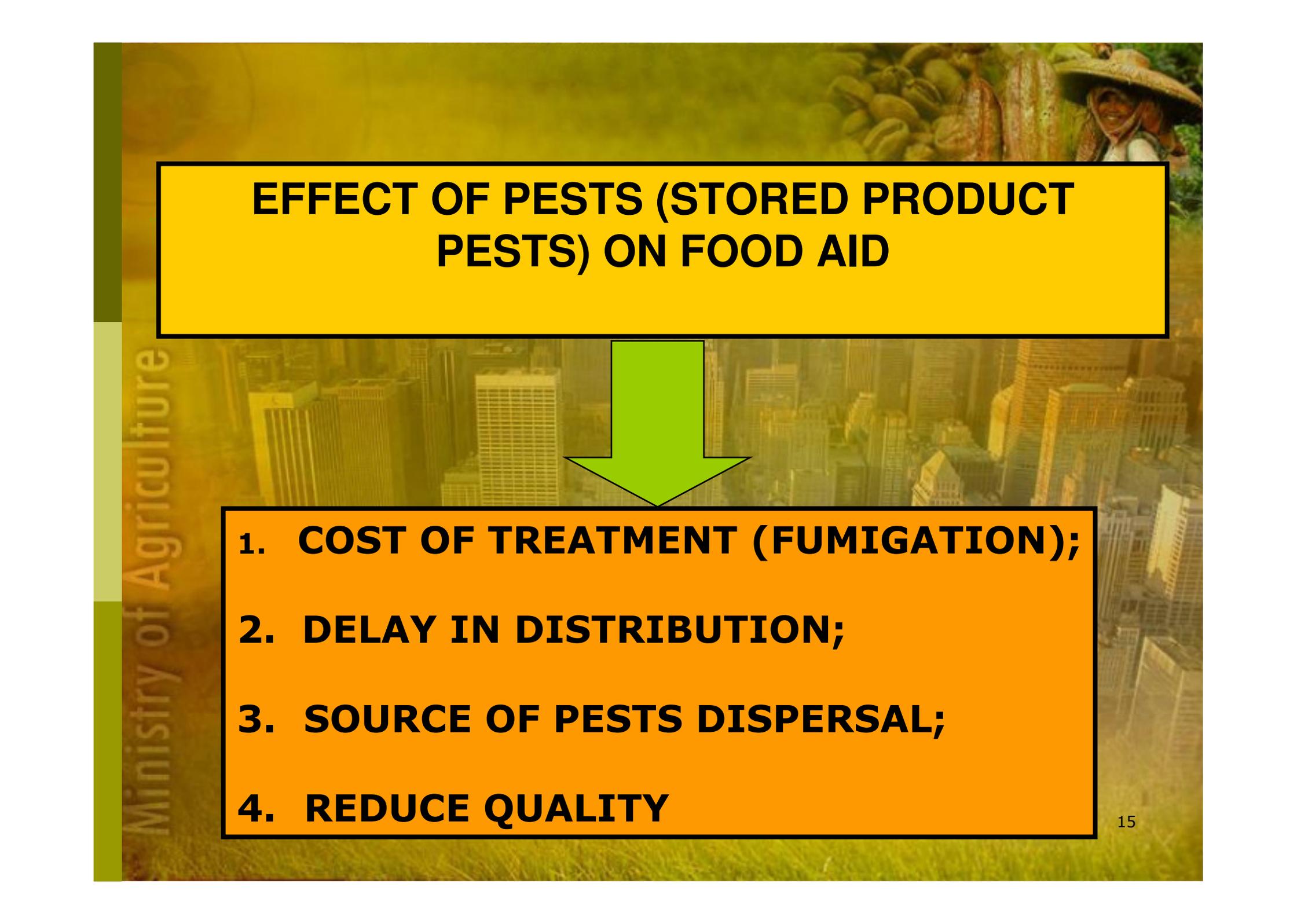
INTERCEPTED PESTS

**A NUMBER OF PESTS (STORED PRODUCT PESTS)
AND WEEDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED ASSOCIATED
WITH FOOD AID**

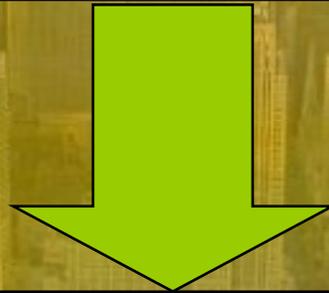


QUARANTINE ACTION

**A NUMBER OF FOOD AID HAS BEEN REJECTED,
DESTROYED, AND DETAINED DUE TO PHYTOSANITARY
REASONS AND QUALITY (EXPIRED)**



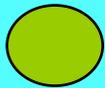
EFFECT OF PESTS (STORED PRODUCT PESTS) ON FOOD AID



- 1. COST OF TREATMENT (FUMIGATION);**
- 2. DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION;**
- 3. SOURCE OF PESTS DISPERSAL;**
- 4. REDUCE QUALITY**

Pest Movement by Food AID (Trade)



 : Infested Rice Field

Australia



FOOD AID TO INDONESIA

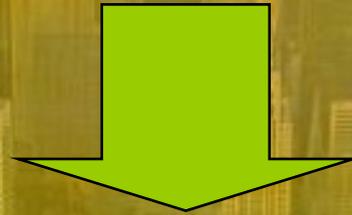
**An example of uncontrolled
rice grain importation to Indonesia
due to extreme drought condition in the early 1990's:**

**Noxious barnyard grass weed
(*Echinochloa crusgalli*) has been the main impact in rice
production area.**





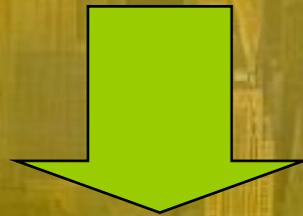
IMPACT OF NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES



- 1. INCREASE COST OF PROTECTION;**
- 2. INCREASE COST OF PRODUCTION;**
- 3. REDUCE YIELD (20 TO 30%/Ha)**
- 4. REDUCE RICE QUALITY;**
- 4. SOURCE OF WEED DISPERSAL;**
- 5. HOSTS OF PEST AND DISEASES;**



FURTHER ACTION



- 1. FOOD AID MUST COMPLY WITH PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS**
- 1. CLEAN AND QUALITY FOOD AID;**
- 2. CONTROLLING THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF EXOTIC PEST AND DISEASE;**
- 4. CONTROLLING THE SPREAD OF AGGRESIVE STORED PRODUCT PESTS AND NOXIOUS WEED SPECIES;**



CONCLUSION

**THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID
MOVEMENTS MAY INTRODUCE PESTS, HENCE
PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS
SHOULD BE COMPLIED WITH**



Ministry of Agriculture

THANK YOU VERY MUCH