

Recommendations from Interactive Dialog on “Animal Welfare from a Public Perspective: Culture, Social and Religion” Bukit Gumati Bogor; December 17, 2011

The dialog was attended by participants from various stakeholders and the following recommendations were agreed:

1. **Central and Regional Government** are implementers of Articles 66 and 67 of Act No. 18 Year 2009 and active participation from the **public** is very important for achieving animal welfare. The central and regional government should develop animal welfare related policies, communication strategies, education programs, and monitoring and operational programs that are more feasible by still maintaining universal animal welfare values and field conditions.
2. **The public** understands that animal welfare is a shared responsibility between the government and the people. Efforts, as stated in Act No. 18 Year 2009 on animal welfare, such as education, training and public awareness should be conducted with continuous improvement. Included is the implementation of animal welfare principles in animal disease, particularly zoonoses, control and eradication programs.
3. **The formal and informal education sector** can develop curriculums and education methods to change students’ paradigm and behavior on animal treatment and universal animal welfare principles. Universities with colleges on veterinary medicine, biology, animal husbandry, fishery, and forestry can develop animal welfare competence standards. Early moral education (5 to 16 years) should include animal welfare principles such as responsible pet ownership. Knowledge on animal behavior is strategic for building awareness of animal welfare and effective implementation of its principles in the field.
4. **The research and development sector** using test animals should have animal treatment standards that are based on universal animal health principles. Implementation of the standards should be overseen by internal and external institutions. One recommended internal institution is an animal care and use committee.
5. **The animal husbandry sector**, from breeding to slaughterhouses and vendors, are expected to uphold animal welfare principles in the supply chain. Each chain is recommended to have welfare treatment standards to give added value to the product, generate customer satisfaction and improve Indonesia’s reputation internationally.
6. Animal-related **associations**, such as the Association of Sheep and Goat Farmers in Indonesia (HPDKI), the Association of Local Poultry Farmers in Indonesia (HIMPULI), etc. are recommended to advocate and socialize the importance of animal welfare implementation as an inseparable part the organization’s vision and mission. Associations could include animal welfare principles and values in cultural, social and religious perspectives, particularly in traditional practices such as Garut sheep agility events, cattle races, and “tajen” cockfights.
7. **Professional organization** Indonesia Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA) is recommended to strengthen existing programs, such as developing competence standards, curriculums, socialization, advocacy and training on animal welfare principles, to produce animal health

professionals with good understanding of animal welfare principles and professional animal welfare providers.

8. **Non-government organizations** (NGO), including animal welfare related foundations, should coordinate with various parties, i.e. the government, religious figures, and public figures, so programs are in accordance with government policies and programs and positive public values. To increase the effectiveness of implementing animal welfare programs in Indonesia, the National Animal Welfare Society (Makresna), an association of organizations and people concerned in animal welfare declared in Bogor in 2010, should be strengthened by the government. One of the programs is to establish an animal welfare watch with NGOs playing the monitoring and advocating role.
9. **International agencies** such as WSPA, FAO, OIE can help the implementation of animal welfare principles in Indonesia, especially with capacity building (training modules and certified trainers) to ensure the continuity of the program and strengthen animal welfare institutions in Indonesia.

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