

Preface

HALLO EVERYONE, we would like to introduce ourselves from the Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS).

CIVAS is the first and the only veterinary based non-governmental organization (NGO) currently exists in Indonesia. It was established by seventeen people as the founders of CIVAS. This organization was formally registered on 24 November 2005 in Bogor.

A one-day seminar on animal health and food safety organized by CIVAS is held on 23 February 2006 in Ambhara Hotel, Jakarta. This event will also be used as a launching day for CIVAS.

This is the first edition of CIVAS Newsletter and the editors would like to focus on the first two projects that CIVAS currently working on since it was firstly initiated. The first one is a project on free range duck with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nation (FAO UN) and the second one is a project on inventory poultry activities with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Dutch government.

We hope you enjoy reading this. Keeping in touch with us in CIVAS.

Editors

Editorial Board

A review of free-range duck farming systems in Indonesia and assessment of their implication in the spreading of the Highly Pathogenic (H5N1) strain of Avian Influenza (HPAI)

The first CIVAS project is a field study on major small/medium scale free range duck systems in Indonesia. The project is based on a Letter of Agreement between FAO and CIVAS signed by FAO on 13 December 2005 and by CIVAS on 15 December 2005. The study is commenced on 15 January 2006 and a final report will be submitted by 15 March 2006.

The rationale of the study is that ducks are well known as one of the water birds who act as a natural reservoir for Influenza A viruses. In aquatic birds, the virus replicates predominantly in the intestinal tract is shed through the faeces. The virus is thus usually orally transmitted through water. Thus extensive systems of husbandry have a high possibility to play an important role in spreading virus because of the movement of ducks from one area to other.

The objective of this study is to understand better the role of free ranging duck systems in the transmission of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in Indonesia. The study will also identify additional knowledge gaps that will require investigation and make preliminary recommendations on practical husbandry related control measures.

An FAO international consultant, Dr. Stephen Swan has visited Indonesia from 17-19 January 2006 to coordinate the

programme with CIVAS. Accompanied by two CIVAS members, Dr. Swan had visited several duck farms in subdistrict of Mauk and Spartan in Tangerang district.

Ducks in Indonesia (as a poultry commodity) are less important than chicken. They represent 2.8% of the total poultry population including the commercial sector, and counting all broiler batch-capacity per year or 11.6% of poultry in village and backyard farming systems (sector 4).

The traditional extensive system (sector 4) is mostly done by herding ducks to find locations of food sources in rice-field or swampy areas. Ducks are usually herded by farmers on a daily basis looking for feed from paddy outcasts, snails, broken rice, small fish, plus small amounts of insects, leafy material (weeds), crabs and frogs. Golden snails are found in some areas.

Herded flocks under the care of a single herdsman usually range in size from 90 to 130. During the day, a flock of ducks (usually mature females), is allowed to search for food in harvested rice fields and other areas where food is plentiful. At night, the flock is returned to confinement, usually a bamboo pen, where eggs are laid in the morning. Eggs are collected and sold, or used for food by the herdsman's family.



The semi-intensive system (sector 3) is mainly semi-commercial or commercial, where ducks are kept in confinement with a pond, considering their instincts of liking water. In this system, ducks are free ranging/scavenging, resting and swimming in the pond in and around the confinement, so they felt like living in a natural environment. The study is based on four

main sources of information which are : (1) secondary data from documents provided by the districts; (2) primary data obtained from the districts by interviewing district officers using questionnaire; (3) primary data from farms/producers by interviewing farmers directly using questionnaire; and (4) literature research through searching literatures in libraries and browsing internet. Five districts have

been identified as the study locations which are: (1) Tangerang district in Banten

Inventory Study of Sukabumi Project Areas

The second CIVAS project is the inventory study in Sukabumi district as the first stage of module III of the Indonesian Dutch cooperation project on Avian Influenza control. A contract has been signed by International Agricultural Center (IAC) Wageningen and CIVAS on 13 February 2006. Duration of the study is 1 February 2006 to 30 April 2006.

The objectives of the inventory study is to collect data and information of all relevant aspects (mapping the area, infrastructure, farm types, poultry marketing routes etc) in four selected sub districts in Sukabumi area. The four selected locations of the study are: (1) Cicurug subdistrict; (2) Cikembar subdistrict; (3) Kebon Pedes subdistrict; and (4) Jampang Tengah subdistrict.

The objectives of the study are (1) to describe the poultry production system in Sukabumi district; (2) to identify all commercial poultry farms in sector 1, 2, and 3; (3) to identify the route of poultry movement; (4) to collect data on backyard poultry population and number of household per village (sector 4); (5) to estimate the average poultry ownership per household; and (6) to describe the

existing capacity of district/sub district livestock offices in controlling avian influenza.

The results of study will be used as a basis for selection of the vaccination field test areas. Two or three endemically infected nucleus will have to be identified where the

tests activities will be concentrated.

The first meeting between CIVAS and the District Livestock Office in Sukabumi held on 13 February 2006 to prepare and coordinate the inventory activities.


In each subdistrict, there will be two CIVAS members accompanied by two local staffs who will collect data using four

different questionnaires. The first questionnaire is the farm inventory, the second questionnaire is for salesmen/middlemen, the third questionnaire is for district/sub district livestock officer, and the fourth questionnaire is the village information on backyard chicken (sector 4).

CIVAS members will visit study locations starting from 27 February 2006 and spent time around eight to ten days in each subdistrict to identify and record all farms of



sector 1, 2, and 3. Data on backyard poultry of sector 4 will be collected at village level. In each farm site, CIVAS member will use Global Positioning System (GPS) to record its geographical position. Field team leader will directly enter the GPS data into computer.



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