

Table of Contents

National Workshop on Live Bird Markets/ Traditional Markets in Indonesia
National Avian Influenza Epidemiology Workshop in Indonesia
CIVAS Continuous Learning Education Program (CCELP)
Training of Trainer of AI Communication Workshop in Bali
Assistance of Veterinary Public Health Practicum

National Workshop on Live Bird Markets/ Traditional Markets in Indonesia

Until March 31, 2008, the number of AI cases in humans in Indonesia has reached 131 cases with 107 fatalities (Komnas FBPI). Indonesia also has the highest case fatality rate (81.68%) in the world. This should not only be a warning for Indonesia but also for the international world that an influenza pandemic could occur. The emergence of cases in humans from time to time shows that avian influenza virus control in Indonesia is still not optimal.

Avian influenza needs to be managed comprehensively, starting from on farm to off farm. Control of this disease should not only be done on farms but also along the distribution chain of poultry and poultry products. The spread of avian influenza in Indonesia so far could not be separated from poor handling of poultry and poultry products in the distribution chain (including markets that sell poultry and poultry products).

Critical points of the poultry and poultry product distribution chain have been identified from workshops held in six (6) cities by the National Committee of Avian Influenza Control and Influenza Pandemic Preparedness (Komnas FBPI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS). The critical points include farms, poultry collecting facilities (PCFs), medium and large scale poultry slaughterhouses (PSHs), small-scale poultry slaughterhouses (SS-PSHs), transportation of poultry and poultry products, and meat/ carcass selling areas in markets (Ios). These critical points should receive special attention to suppress the spread of avian influenza.

As a final event for the six (6) series of workshops on live bird markets / traditional markets, which were held in Tangerang, Medan, Surabaya, Denpasar, Makassar, and Bandar Lampung, on January 22 to 24, 2008, Komnas FBPI, USDA, and CIVAS held a national workshop in Jakarta. This workshop discussed strategies to restrain the spread of avian influenza viruses in the distribution chain of poultry and poultry products. Development of guidelines for management of poultry markets and distribution of poultry and poultry products was the main discussion point in this workshop. The guidelines were expected to reduce the spread of avian influenza in the distribution chain of poultry and poultry products. The guidelines included good practices in farms, poultry collecting facilities (PCFs), medium and large scale slaughterhouses (PSHs), small-scale slaughterhouses (SS-PSHs), transportation of live poultry and poultry carcass, the poultry meat inspection system, and market society empowerment. Success of avian influenza control heavily depends on public participation; therefore the concept of market society empowerment was also included in the guidelines to optimize avian influenza control practices. Other than guidelines, the national workshop also decided on the establishment of pilot markets in several regions and proposal of a president's directives which will be initiated by Komnas FBPI. This workshop also produced several recommendations that support the implementation of avian influenza control measures



through interventions in poultry markets and poultry and poultry product distribution. The national workshop had involved many parties including the central government (cross sectors), local government, regional legislatures, private sector, farmers, vendors, market managers, academicians, experts, professional associations, and non-government organizations.

The national workshop was opened by Elisa Wagner from USDA and Emil Agustiono from Komnas FBPI. In the workshop all participants agreed to work together in management of poultry markets and the distribution chain of poultry and poultry products as an effort to prevent further spread of avian influenza in Indonesia.

National Avian Influenza Epidemiology Workshop in Indonesia

The National Avian Influenza Epidemiology Workshop has been held on Aryaduta Jakarta Hotel on Monday until Friday, February 4 to 8, 2008. This event was collaboration between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Colorado State University (CSU), Association for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine (AVEPM), Directorate of Animal Health – Directorate General of Livestock – Ministry of Agriculture from the Republic of Indonesia, and Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS).

The national workshop was a continuation of the 6 (six) workshop series previously held. Objective of the national workshop were: (1) To support the improvement of epidemiological skills that will be used to develop a national Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) plan and implementation strategies; (2) To form a communication network among the trained professionals involved in the epidemiology training workshop series as means to share information and experience from each areas so they could altogether prevent and overcome avian influenza in Indonesia by practicing and implementing plans both at national level and provincial or district/municipal level; (3) To develop a plan to overcome avian influenza in Indonesia (national HPAI action plan) through the application of epidemiology principles. The national HPAI plan will be recommended to the government and all stakeholders involved in the prevention and mitigation of avian influenza in Indonesia. The action plan will define WHAT needs to be done, WHEN, and by WHO to achieve the goals of HPAI prevention, investigation, and control. The action plan will also include the resources needed, such as skilled officers, materials, special equipment, and useful information system.

Total participants of the national workshop was 50 (fifty) people, comprising of 25 (twenty five) veterinarians who were participants selected from previous training workshops, 20 (twenty) people who were the senior officers for each selected participant and 5 (five) representatives from the central or national level and the local livestock services office where the national workshop

was held. Representatives from the national level and local livestock services office comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Marine Services Office of DKI Jakarta Province, and the National Committee on Bird Flu Control and Influenza Pandemic Preparedness (KONNAS FBPI).

The national workshop was held for 5 (five) days and was divided into 2 (two) parts. The first 2 (two) days (first part) comprised of the opening ceremony and presentation of activity results or processes by a number of selected participants as result of field application of epidemiology principles. The next 3 (three) days (second part) held discussion, both group and plenary, to develop a national plan for avian influenza prevention and mitigation in Indonesia. This phase was carried out in the form of group discussions (3 (three) break-out groups) and simulations made to accomplished tasks designed and arranged by facilitators concerning the development of missions, plans, and steps to form a national HPAI plan. In the assignments, participants were required to identify facilities and infrastructures needed to implement the plans developed and also identify stakeholders and their various roles.

The final discussion result, which has been agreed upon by all participants and intensively tailored by a formation team assisted by the facilitator team, will be recommended to the government (national HPAI action plan). The recommendation produced from this workshop is presented in Annex 12. In the last session before closing, result of this workshop was presented by the formation team to all workshop participants. The presentation was also attended by drh. Musny Suatmodjo, MM, who is the Director of Animal Health of the Directorate General of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia. Recommendation produced from the National Avian Influenza Epidemiology Workshop will be presented again by the formation team at the Ministry of Agriculture, which is the technical ministry responsible for avian influenza prevention and control efforts in Indonesia. National decision makers expected to also hear and receive the recommendation from this workshop are the Director of Animal Health, Coordinator of the Avian Influenza Prevention and Control Unit (UPP AI), and Director of Veterinary Public Health.

The follow up of the national workshop is implementation of programs by all participants in their own respective work areas to prevent and control avian influenza in Indonesia. This is done by applying the epidemiology principles received during training and working according to the recommendations agreed within the national workshop.

Another follow up is by forming a communication network among all participants from the 6 (six) Avian Influenza Epidemiology Training Workshop previously held. The communication network has been formed and facilitated by CIVAS by inviting all trained professionals involved in the epidemiology training workshop to join in a discussion forum called EPIForVET (Epidemiology Training Workshop Forum for Veterinarians). CIVAS as facilitator would provide the communication facilities through the establishment of a mailing list and website. Hopefully both facilities could facilitate exchange of information and experience among various areas so avian influenza in Indonesia could be prevented and mitigated together.

The communication network of the Avian Influenza Epidemiology Training Workshop series alumni in Indonesia also encourages all members to join the Indonesian Veterinary Epidemiology Association (Asosiasi Epidemiologi Veteriner Indonesia / AEVI). This association is a non-territorial organization under the Indonesian Veterinary Medical Association and is chaired by Prof. drh. Setyawan Budiharta, MPH, PhD. AEVI was found on February 12, 2008, at the Maros Disease Investigation Center in South Sulawesi Province.



CIVAS Continuous Learning Education Program (CCELP) is one of the programs made by CIVAS to improve the knowledge of human resources in CIVAS. This is in line with one of CIVAS' mission, which is to develop better understanding on animal welfare in Indonesia. But CCELP is not only about themes related to animal health, welfare, or food safety, but also subjects related to personal development and improvement. This program is not only for CIVAS staff, but also open to veterinary students and veterinarians regardless whether he/she is a member of CIVAS or not.



CCELP was started in September 2007 at CIVAS office. The speakers could be people outside of CIVAS invited to present a certain subject or one of CIVAS' own staff. The first theme brought up in this program was Sentinel and Field Trial Vaccination by Imron Suandy and Andri Jatikusumah, whom are both coordinators of the Field Trial Program.

Next was a presentation about Duck Study by MD Winda Widyastutue (Secretary General of CIVAS). This study focused on the duck farming systems in several areas in Indonesia. It was conducted in several districts in the province of Central Java and Banten. Results were that 86% of total respondents used the free range systems with added feed, 15% of total respondents applied the free range - scavenging system, and 6% of total respondents applied the intensive system with regular feeding.

The next CCELP was by Ir. Etih Sudarnika, MSi, who is an epidemiology teacher in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Bogor Agricultural University. She presented about Logistic Regression. Selection of this theme was related to several programs conducted by CIVAS that required sampling and data analysis.

CIVAS had also invited Dr. drh. Soehadji to present about "How to Develop a Charming Personality". In this presentation, he said there are three elements to develop a better personality; they are the human, time, and life. He also gave some tips on how to deal with life. Some of the tips were to always be grateful to what God has given, do not underestimate others, do not be afraid to take risks, respect others, and never be afraid to learn.

The last was Teun Febri, poultry consultant for Wageningen International from Netherlands. He gave training on poultry disease and poultry necropsy for all staff of CIVAS, specifically for staff who are involved in the Field Trial Vaccination in Sukabumi.

The next CCELP will be in April 2008 with drh. Mangkoe Sitepu. The theme carried out will be Staatsblad and the Veterinary Authority. The objective is so that people attending the CCELP will get a better understanding about Staatsblad, which is often referred to when talking about issues in the veterinary world, and the veterinary authority.



Training of Trainer of AI Communication Workshop in Bali

Bali is both an island and a province in Indonesia. Majority of the people adopt the Hindu religion and have a homogenous and well-maintained culture. In the world, Bali is a famous tourist site with its uniqueness and cultural art.

When avian influenza struck Indonesia in 2003 and had spread to most parts of Indonesia, Bali was also one of the infected areas. Even in 2007 bird flu had claimed human lives in Bali. As an area that is very dependant on tourism, human cases of bird flu is a high concern because it could cause bad impact on tourism in Bali.

Therefore, Bali as a tourist site must get the attention of all stakeholders to overcome bird flu in Bali. An integrated control strategy has been agreed and included in it is a strategy on how to communicate good and correct information to all elements of the society.

Related to the communication strategy as part of the integrated bird flu control strategy, CIVAS in collaboration with the Livestock Services Office of Bali Province and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) on March 11 to 13, 2008, had conducted a Training of Trainer of AI Communication Workshop in Bali.



Most of the training participants were veterinarians representing various parties, which were the local government, Livestock Services Office of Bali, Directorate General of Livestock, farmers, NGO, and academicians.

The objective of this workshop was to train participants on how to effectively communicate high concern issues of animal health currently circulating in the public by focusing more on the issues of bird flu. In this training, instructors discussed more on the science and philosophy of communication and also on how to communicate risks in a

way that is more acceptable by the public. Participants have also actively participated by running interview scenarios on how to answer questions addressed by the public on bird flu.

And as a result of the training, participants were encouraged to discuss and create message maps for bird flu that have been adjusted to the conditions, culture, and interest of Bali province. The message maps are expected to be used as a guideline for AI communication by the local government of Bali.

After the training, the event was continued with a Workshop for Development of Messages for each Specific Target Audience on March 14 to 15, 2008, in Bali. This workshop was attended by the local government, central government, mass media, private sector, farmers, public figures, religious figures, doctors, veterinarians, poultry vendor, and many others. With these attendants, the workshop was expected to produce an integrated communication strategy for bird flu communication in Bali.

Similar to the Training of Trainer, workshop participants were also asked to discuss and create message maps for bird flu, but with a more specific audience. The audience selected had been agreed previously by participants to be a priority for control of bird flu in Bali; they were bird smugglers, people using live poultry in rituals / ceremonies, consumers of lawar, and cock-fighters.

Instructors of this event, both training and workshop, were Dr. Vincent Covello, PhD (Director of Center for Risk Communication, New York) and Angela Harless (Communication Coordinator, USDA, Washington).

Hopefully discussion results and recommendations from this event could be used as part of the communication strategy to control bird flu in Bali in particular, and furthermore hopefully it could be developed and adjusted by each area according to the local condition and situation.

Food products of animal origin (milk, meat, egg) are highly nutritious foods. Unfortunately foods of animal origin are also perishable and potentially hazardous. Therefore appropriate handling is crucial to prevent the food from transforming into something that is hazardous for humans. In food safety there is a term called 'safe from farm to table', this concept institutes food safety starting from production (farm) until the product is ready to be consumed.

Food safety, which is also regulated by law, has not been correctly practiced until now. This is apparent from the occurrence of many cases related to safety of food from animal origin such as glonggongan meat (meat from cattle fed with large amounts of water), selling of dead chicken carcasses, poor hygiene and sanitation in handling of poultry products at slaughterhouses, and use of formalin in animal products.



Safety of food from animal origin in the world of veterinary medicine is included in the scope of veterinary public health. Veterinary public health addresses all issues related to animal and animal products that directly or indirectly affect human health. The role of veterinary public health has become so essential in creating healthy Indonesian citizens. The government is obliged to guarantee food safety because it is a public right and one of the many professions with the competence to ensure food safety is veterinarians. Therefore, subjects on food safety must be given to veterinary school students so they would have the capability in maintaining safety of food from animal origin.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Bogor Agricultural University enriches its students with subjects on food safety (veterinary public health). A practicum is conducted once every week for the whole semester for this subject. The practicum focuses on food hygiene of animal products such as meat, milk, eggs and its derivatives. Activities done in the practicum includes tests for quality control of animal products and microbiological assessment.

Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) as a non-government organization focused on animal health and food safety has a moral responsibility to educate the public, including students, about safety of food from animal origin. Thus in this occasion, CIVAS has participated in providing assistance for practicum of the veterinary public health subject held by the Department of Animal Disease Science and Veterinary Public Health of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bogor Agricultural University. Every week, two people from CIVAS are sent to assist veterinary students in conducting food hygiene practicum activities. Hopefully through this activity, CIVAS has given a true contribution to the education of students, which in the end could become veterinarians with high skills and competence in veterinary public health.

Editorial Board

- Tri Satya Putri Naipospos
- Denny W. Lukman
- Albertus Teguh Muljono
- MD. Winda Widayastuti
- La Ode Nur Ilham Ndoaka
- Agus Jaelani
- Sevy Tiara Ilham
- Roy B. Rivia
- Riana Aryani Arief

Office :
 Jl. Ismaya II No. 2 Perumahan Indraprasta I
 Bogor - West Java
 Phone : +62 251 374510, 7177630
 Fax. : +62 251 374510
 e-mail : civas@civas.net
 civasland@yahoo.com
 website : http://www.civas.net