# Newsletter

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#### CIVAS at Indo Livestock 2008

ivestock has become a very important commodity for the development of a nation. It has at least two important roles, first is its role in the economy and second is its role in nursing a healthy and intelligent nation through animal proteins. One way Indonesian farmers use to improve their animal husbandry is by creating events that socialize information related to animal husbandry to the public and share information among themselves. One of the international events is Indo Livestock Expo & Forum.

Indo Livestock Expo & Forum - Indonesia's 4th Biggest Feed & Livestock Industry was held on July 1st to 3rd, 2008, at the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC). The first Indo Livestock Expo & Forum was held in Bali and afterwards the second and third event was held in Jakarta. This event is held routinely every two years in Indonesia. It is supported by all involved in the livestock and feed sector, starting from the government, private sector, associations, and non-government organizations. It is an exhibition of technology and livestock products. Besides that, this event is also to introduce organizations/institutions moving in the animal husbandry field.



For the first time Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) acquired the opportunity to become an exhibitor at the Indo Livestock Expo & Forum this year. The involvement CIVAS in this event is to promote itself to livestock stakeholders and public in general and to veterinarians specifically. CIVAS as an NGO that moves in the field of animal health and food safety has the responsibility to improve public awareness on animal health and food safety issues. This event is used to socialize CIVAS' vision and mission to visitor. In the stand there was a display of CIVAS' activities and projects. There was also a daily quiz for visitors coming to the stand. The quiz was about animal. It was done to socialize about animal issues to visitors.

On the second day of the event, CIVAS also held a public discussion about poultry slaughterhouses. The discussion was themed "A Poultry Slaughterhouse that Meets the Required Standards and is Profitable, What is it Like?" and



is a collaboration between CIVAS and TROBOS magazine.

At the exhibition, people were highly interested to know about CIVAS. This was shown by the number of people visiting stand, every day there were more than 100 visitors coming to CIVAS stand. The visitors come from various backgrounds, ranging from the government, private companies, farmers, academicians, to general public (od).

Discussion - A Poultry Slaughterhouse that Meets the Required Standards and is Profitable, What is it Like?

he distribution chain of poultry and poultry products in Indonesia has several critical points for Avian Influenza (Al) virus spread. One of the points is poultry slaughterhouses (PSHs). Most PSHs in Indonesia does not meet the minimum standards for a slaughterhouse. On the other hand, most people are not interested to build a slaughterhouse that meets the standards because they see it as very expensive and not profitable. Therefore Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) in collaboration with TROBOS magazine created a public dialogue themed "A Poultry Slaughterhouse that Meets the Required Standards and is Profitable, What is it Like?" to give a solution for this issue. The dialogue was held on July 2nd, 2008, at the Jakarta Convention Center as part of the Indo Livestock Expo & Forum 2008.

This discussion presented Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi (Komnas FBPI), drh. Edy Setiarto, MS (Provincial Livestock, Fisheries, and Marine Service Office of DKI Jakarta), Dr. drh. Denny Widaya Lukman, MSi (Academician, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Bogor Agricultural University), and Ir. Nooranto (Poultry Slaughterhouse Practitioner). The discussion talked about various aspects of PSHs, starting



from the government's policy regarding PSHs, its role in controlling AI and other poultry diseases, its standards, and the business itself.

In his presentation, Dr. Bayu Krisnamurthi said that PSHs should be made according to standards, remembering that now there are many poultry slaughtering facilities made at homes which do not meet the national standards and these facilities have high risks for spreading disease. Therefore PSHs must be restructured. Regarding government policies on poultry restructure, drh. Edy Setiarto said PSHs that are according to standards is the solution for poultry restructure. Restructure of PSHs has become one of the policies made

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by the provincial government of DKI Jakarta to control Al virus spread in the province. The government plans to gradually relocate all poultry slaughtering facilities and slaughterhouses and by 24th April 2008 there will be only 5 locations for poultry slaughter in Jakarta.

Dr. Denny Widaya Lukman said that the poultry slaughterhouse is a critical point in production of poultry meat. If the PSH does not fulfill the minimum hygiene and sanitation requirements then there is a risk that it could produce low quality carcass/meat, contaminate the environment, and create public health issues (in densely populated areas). To create PSHs that meet the required standards, the role of the central government, local government, associations/companies, and consumers is very important.

Meanwhile, Ir. Nooranto as a PSH practitioner elaborated that the view of many people about PSHs that are according to standards is incorrect. Until now, many people think that such business needs high investment and is not profitable. Nooranto said that by business calculations, it does not need high investment, the price is competitive with carcasses made through traditional slaughter, and it is clearly profitable.

This event was attended by many participants with various backgrounds, from government, farmers, private sector, and other stakeholders. Several important points were made through the discussion. First, restructure of poultry slaughterhouses is part of the overall poultry restructure which is also part of the Al control policy. Second, a national PSH standard is needed and it should include small scale PSHs. Third, all stakeholders should participate in PSH restructure, and finally a PSH is profitable business therefore people should be encouraged to develop PSHs that are according to standards.

# Rabies Vaccination in Four Subdistricts in Sukabumi District

enter for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) in collaboration with the Livestock Services Office of Sukabumi district had conducted rabies vaccination in four subdistricts in Sukabumi district. The program was divided into two phases. The first phase was carried out from July 20th to 23 rd, 2008, in Pelabuhan Ratu and



Pelabuhan Ratu and
Cisolok subdistricts, and the second phase was from July
26th to 29th, 2008, in Purabaya and Nyalindung
subdistricts. This program involved private veterinarians
and veterinary students, intern veterinary students, and
faculty members from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
of Bogor Agricultural University. This program was made
because there are many dog bite cases in Sukabumi
district. This year alone until June, there were 72 cases of
dog bites in humans in Jampang Tengah, Jampang Kulon,
Lengkong, Cidolong, Surade, Cimanggu, and Cikembar.
There were also two cases of human death due to rabies in
Cimanggu and Jampang Kulon.

Socialization of this program has been done since June 6th 2008 during a coordination meeting between the district leader of Sukabumi (the sukabumi Bupati) and 47 subdistrict leaders (Camat). Socialization was then followed up at subdistrict level at June 9th to 12th, 2008. Vaccination had been carried out by officers of the Livestock Services Office of Sukabumi district since the first case of rabies. The collaboration with CIVAS was only to support vaccination in four subdistricts which consists of 35 villages (8 villages in Pelabuhan Ratu, 10 villages in Cisolok, 7 villages in Purabaya, and 10 villages in

Nyalindung). A week before the vaccination, coordination and socialization was once again done at subdistrict level. Animals targeted for vaccination were dogs, cats, and

The total amount of animals successfully vaccinated through the program was  $1401\ \mathrm{dogs},\ 179\ \mathrm{cats},\ \mathrm{and}\ 17$ monkeys. The number of dogs vaccinated was less that the existing population data, it was because stray and wild dogs have been previously eliminated by the government. In some areas, there are owners that refuse to vaccinate their dogs with the assumption that vaccinated dogs with become weak and could no longer be used for hunting. As response, a team consisting of CIVAS, the livestock services office, police and several public figures had given an explanation on the importance of rabies vaccination to such people. In the end some dog owners comply and vaccinate their dogs, but some still refuse it. For those who refuse to vaccinate their dogs, they were asked to make an official letter stating that they will hold responsibility if their dogs ever cause a rabid-biting case in that area. (ER)



### World Rabies Day Celebration in Bogor

he World Rabies Day this year is celebrated on September 28, 2008, bringing forth the theme "Working Together To Make Rabies History!TM". The mission of World Rabies Day is to raise global sources. In participation of WRD 2008, on September 20, 2008, Center for Indonesian Veterinary



Analytical Studies (CIVAS) with support from students of the Faculty of Veterinary sympathy act to campaign about the dangers of rabies to the public. The campaign gave out stickers and bookmarks manage bite cases, and how to prevent it.

(Radio of the Indonesia Republic) will be held on September 26, 2008, as continuation of speakers, from CIVAS, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Bogor Agricultural

## Public Discussion on Recycled Waste Meat

he breaking news about recycled waste meat several weeks ago had shocked us all. It made everybody realize that there is still much work to do in terms of public health and food safety in Indonesia. In concern of the incident and moreover as future veterinarians who will also hold responsibility in providing safe, healthy, wholesome and halal (ASUH) food for the public, the Student Executive Body of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Bogor Agricultural University created a Public Discussion themed "Waste Meat: Is it Halal, Safe and Suitable for Human Consumption?" at Ungu Café in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Bogor Agricultural University on September 18th, 2008.

The discussion was attended by 40 participants, ranging from veterinary students to the general public, and presented four speakers. "Facts of Waste Meat in West

Jakarta" was presented directly by H. Chaidir Taufik, DVM, MSi who is also Head of the Livestock and Fishery Service Sub-Office of West Jakarta, The issue was then analyzed more deeply from three



different aspects by the other three speakers. The first is from "Public Health Aspect", presented by Dr. Denny W. Lukman, DVM, MSi from the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Bogor Agricultural University. The second was "Nutrition Aspect and Social Effects of Waste Meat", presented by Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Hardinsyah (Dean of the Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University). The last aspect was ethics and legality, presented by Chairman of the Indonesian Veterinary Medical Association (PB-PDHI), Wiwiek Bagja, DVM, who brought forth the title "Public Discussion of Recycled Waste Meat Made Into "Food": A Crime that Shames the Dignity of Mankind and This Nation"

The topics discussed in this discussion were very rhetorical. As Dr. Denny Widaya Lukman stated in this presentation, waste meat that is recycled to be for human consumption is without doubt not safe, healthy, wholesome or halal. From the nutritional aspect, the meat has lost its nutritional value: it has also been contaminated by both decaying and pathogenic microorganisms which could cause disease; it has been contaminated by unacceptable preservatives (formalin) and coloring agents (textile coloring agents); it was processed (fried) using continuously reused cooking oil; and all was done in an environment that has no respect to hygiene-sanitation and health standards. According to Wiwiek Bagja, DVM, ethics have been completely ignored in this practice, where people try to turn garbage into food for other people. From legal aspects, this is clearly a crime, done intentionally and willingly, for the sake of material profit by risking the health of others. Clearly this practice has violated the Food Law No. 7 year 1996 and the Consumer Protection Law No. 8 year 1999.

How could such a thing happen and it has even been going on for five years? Prof. Hardinsyah said that it is closely related to social issues faced by the Indonesian people, especially those at the lower level. Poor education and economic pressure had forced some people to ignore their ethics and conscience, and also leave behind moral and religious values they once held. Frankly this incident is only a small part of many issues which resulted from the social and economic condition of Indonesia.

What needs to be done is collaboration among all sectors, particularly in the government who supervises and guides the people. The Livestock Service Office as the technical

office responsible for veterinary public health also needs support from other related offices and fields.

In this case, collaboration among related technical departments responsible for food, market management, garbage disposal and permit for small to medium scale businesses is imperative. Also support from various public communities including students is necessary to give inputs to the government. Active participation from the public in the form of reporting suspicious activities would very much help the government in conducting its duties and overcome any rising issue quickly and appropriately. Also campaign to increase

public awareness on the importance of consuming safe, healthy, wholesome, and halal (ASUH) animal proteins must be intensified. It could be collaborated with educational institutions, private bodies, and non-government organizations.(wind)

Workshop on Wildlife Health Issues in Public Health, Agriculture and Environmental

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science of the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, together with the Centre for Coastal Health, Nanaimo, Canada and the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC), Saskatoon, Canada, which is the OIE collaborating centre for wildlife health, conducted a Training Workshop on Wildlife Health Issues in Public Health, Agriculture and Environmental Conservation. The workshop was conducted at the Institute of Continuing Education of the Department of Animal Production and Health on July 22nd-24th, 2008 at

The workshop was primarily targeted for local participants in Sri Lanka who are responsible for general public health, animal disease surveillance, zoonotic

diseases, food animal health, food safety, wildlife management and conservation and in reporting animal diseases in meeting international obligations. The workshop was attended by 30 local participants, consisting of government officers who work at the Department of Animal Production and Health, Department of Zoological Gardens, Department of Wildlife, Elephant Orphanage, Veterinary Research Institute, and veterinarians who work at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and

Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) also participated in this workshop. M.D. Winda Wildyastuti, DVM, as representative of CIVAS, was sponsored by Veterinarians Without Borders/Veterinaeiris San Frontieres (VWB/VSF), Canada, to attend the workshop. Other international participants who were also sponsored by VWB/VSF were Prof. Dr. Parntep Ratanakorn (Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, Thailand) and Dr. Pongpon Homkon (Elephant Hospital, Lampang, Thailand).

The training workshop was a part of the capacity building initiatives carried under the Teasdale Corti research grant on "Veterinary Public Health as part of the Global Response to Emerging Disease", which is directed by Craig Stephen, DVM, PhD (Director of Center for Coastal Health, University of Calgary, Canada). There were three days of training workshop consisting of several presentations. Frederick A. Leighton, DVM, PhD (CCWHC) and Craig Stephen, DVM, PhD were the keynote speakers for the first two days. Topics presented were Social, Economic and Ecologic Importance of Pathogens in Wild Animals, Elements of Disease Ecology, Measuring Disease, Components of a National Wildlife Health Program and Intervention to Manage Wildlife Diseases. On the last day, there were several presentations by local speakers who explain more about biodiversity and wildlife conservation in Sri Lanka, activities done in wildlife in Sri Lanka such as surveillance for avian influenza in wild bird, surveillance in elephants, and preparedness for exotic diseases

On the second day, there was group discussion for one session. Each group had a different assignment such as developing a program for wildlife surveillance and discuss certain topics in Sri Lanka such as Rinderpest surveillance and Avian Influenza surveillance. Every group consisted of participants from Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Indonesia and in the end everybody compared their activities or programs in wildlife surveillance. Through the discussion, people exchanged information and programs in order to engage ideas that would be valuable for improvement the program in each country. (wind)

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