

Penguatan Peran Masyarakat dan Swasta Sebagai Mitra Pemerintah Menuju Indonesia Bebas Rabies

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Pendahuluan Rabies Di Indonesia

Di Bali:

- ❖ Berlangsung selama hampir 8 tahun
- ❖ Kematian manusia terakhir di Bali baru kemaren sore tanggal 26 Februari 2016
- ❖ Berbagai strategy telah dicanangkan bahkan dilaksanakan namun belum mampu mencapai target Bali bebas rabies



Polemik di masyarakat maupun di kalangan veteriner

Peran Masyarakat dan Swasta Sebagai Mitra Pemerintah Menuju Indonesia Bebas Rabies

Pemberantasan penyakit rabies adalah tugas pemerintah

Peran swasta hanya membantu bila diperlukan

Swasta -----→ Siapakah swasta????

Definisi Swasta (WHO, Mexico, 1991)

Definisi Swasta

Semua organisasi dan individu yang dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya, tidak langsung dikendalikan oleh pemerintah.

Termasuk:

- Perusahaan Swasta/Individu yang mencari untung (for profit)
- Organisasi swasta (NGO) yang tidak mencari untung (non profit)
- Organisasi Profesi
- Individu yang melaksanakan sesuatu, tidak mencari untung

Stake Holder = Mitra

Stakeholder adalah orang-orang dan atau badan yang berkepentingan atau terlibat dalam pelaksanaan program pembangunan termasuk dalam bidang kesehatan. Jenis stakeholder:

- **Stakeholder aktif** adalah stakeholder kunci, karena mempunyai wewenang resmi
 - Pada Kesehatan Manusia adalah stake holder antara Kementerian Kesehatan, Kementerian pendidikan, Kementerian Hukum dan HAM, Dinas Kesehatan Propinsi – Kabupaten,
 - Pada Kesehatan Hewan adalah level Directorate Kesehatan Hewan di bawah Direktorat Jendral Peternakan di bawah Kementerian Pertanian
- **Stakeholder pasif** adalah stakeholder pendukung, sebagai implementasi sistem kesehatan hewan nasional.
 - Masyarakat publik dan swasta termasuk NGO dan organisasi profesi.

Aktifitas Swasta

Di Bidang Kesehatan Hewan

- a. For profit – Perusahaan obat hewan dan alat, Peternakan untuk pangan dan poultry
- b. Not for profit ====➔ dengan subsidi dan tanpa subsidi
 - Dengan subsidi – Hewan yang dilindungi (Wild life program)
 - Tanpa subsidi – Peternakan untuk hewan kesayangan – Peternakan anjing untuk dijual
- c. Dengan izin resmi atau tanpa izin
- d. Jenis kegiatan : preventif, promotif, kuratif dan rehabilitatif

Strategy Pemberantasan Rabies

1.
Vaccination

3.
Education

2.
Kontrol
Population

4.
Elimination

Program Pemberantasan Rabies



Aktive Vaccination – Pemerintah

Passive Vaccination – Drh Swasta dan Poskeswan

KIE



Komunikasi Informasi dan Edukasi (KIE)

Komunikasi – Antar Pemerintah dan Swasta

Informasi – Pelaporan kasus suspect HPR kepada rabies centre (Pemerintah) oleh drh swasta

Edukasi - Aktif =====> Pemerintah dan NGO

- Passive =====> Drh Swasta di masing masing tempat prakteknya

Bagi NGO dan Swasta ----- Mencari donasi diperlukan rekomendasi dan ijin dan pemerintah

Kontrol Population



1. Drh Swasta - Dibiayai pemerintah atau tidak dibiayai - Volunteer
2. NGO (Veterinarian) – **Dibiayai donator atau tidak dibiayai donatur**

**Di dalam pencarian donator (Lokal, Nasional dan Internasional)
diperlukan rekomendasi pemerintah**

Elimination



Elimination

Menjadi Polemik yang berkepanjangan antara:

1. Strategy Pemerintah
2. Penolakan atas nama animal welfare

Solusi – Penerbitan PERDA untuk mengatur tata kelola peranjungan

Tata Kelola Peranjangan

Masih lemah dan belum merata – bahkan jika ada - cenderung ompong

Strategy menyikapi lemahnya atau belum adanya PERDA

- Memberdayakan Dokter Hewan Swasta Sebagai Tentara Passive dalam hal

- Vaksinasi di tempat praktek
- KIE
- Sterilisasi
- Posko Rabies
- Kandang Monitoring suspek HPR

OIE-WSAVA JOINT STATEMENT ON CONTROL OF CANINE RABIES

November 2013

1. The bond between **people and small companion animals** is a fundamental element of human society.
2. Nonetheless, this social interaction carries some degree of **risk of exposure to infectious disease**.
3. The most striking example of this is **canine rabies virus infection**, which is estimated to cause **over 60,000 human deaths annually** – the majority of these in the developing nations of **Africa and Asia** and the greatest proportion involving children.
4. Rabies also creates a serious **welfare problem for those animal species** affected by the disease.
5. **Veterinary practitioners work at the interface between people and their pets** and, at the level of public health, between human populations and free-roaming companion animals. Canine rabies provides an excellent example of a disease that impacts significantly on the human population and therefore requires a 'One Health' approach to management.
6. The **OIE and the World Small Animal Veterinary Association (WSAVA)** urge the governments of the world, especially of countries in which canine rabies virus infection is endemic, to engage with control programmes to work towards the global elimination of this major vaccine-preventable zoonosis. Based on the discussions of a recent joint OIE–WSAVA symposium the following seven key recommendations related to global canine rabies control and ultimate elimination are proposed – **7 elements**

OIE-WSAVA JOINT STATEMENT ON CONTROL OF CANINE RABIES

November 2013

1. Define and **promote the key messages** – Canine rabies is a fatal and entirely preventable disease. Where canine rabies is endemic in Asia and Africa, control of rabies in dogs prevents rabies in people, wildlife and livestock. Effective rabies control programmes lead to a significant reduction in the incidence of those human dog bites requiring post-exposure prophylaxis.
2. **Surveillance** creates an evidence base – The successful elimination of canine rabies depends on having a strong evidence base, founded in clinical and laboratory-based disease surveillance, in order to **underpin the commitment of governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), drive community action and guide interventions. Data on dog populations and demographics, as well as disease prevalence, are required. As rabies is a listed disease the OIE WAHIS is recommended for disease notification.**
3. A consistent approach to control – There is strong scientific evidence that effective control of canine rabies relies primarily on achieving and maintaining **a minimum 70% vaccination coverage of canine populations and responsible pet ownership. Control of rabies cannot be effectively achieved through the culling of dogs,** however if concurrent rabies vaccination and dog population control is performed this should respect OIE standards. An operational toolkit for rabies elimination, including rabies vaccine banks for developing countries, is provided by the blueprint for rabies prevention and control (www.rabiesblueprint.com).
4. **Elicit political support and commitment – Rabies control saves human and animal lives and money. Elimination of canine rabies must be placed prominently on the agendas of government ministers, their Chief Veterinary and Medical Officers and their respective veterinary and medical services. This should incorporate the principles of good governance respecting WHO and OIE standards. In veterinary services, rabies elimination should be accorded the status and priority currently given to control of infectious disease in production animals.**

OIE-WSAVA JOINT STATEMENT ON CONTROL OF CANINE RABIES

November 2013

1. Control from community upwards – The target of rabies elimination will require the commitment of communities and community leaders and be based in public awareness of animal welfare, veterinary care and the prevention and management of dog bites, particularly for children. All of these provisions should meet OIE standards. Support for this goal must be provided by government and may be supported by NGOs. Small companion animal veterinary practitioners should play a key role in these community-based programmes.
2. Mobilise resources – Elimination of canine rabies has financial implications. Whilst NGOs may initiate control programs the sustainability of such programmes should be the responsibility of government. Preventative vaccination of dogs can reduce the necessity for post-exposure prophylaxis of people, thereby saving considerable sums of public money, but requires effective engagement with medical profession. 7. Demonstrate effectiveness – The success of rabies elimination programmes should be monitored through effective rabies surveillance. Decentralized rabies diagnostic testing can facilitate analysis of samples from suspected cases.

OIE-WSAVA JOINT STATEMENT ON CONTROL OF CANINE RABIES

November 2013

7. Demonstrate effectiveness – The success of rabies elimination programmes should be monitored through effective rabies surveillance. Decentralized rabies diagnostic testing can facilitate analysis of samples from suspected cases. These seven measures relate particularly to the control of canine rabies in free-roaming dog populations in the developing countries of Africa and Asia. However, recent sporadic cases of canine rabies in countries in which rabies is not endemic, related to the commercial movement of puppies and shelter adoptions of dogs from endemic areas, demonstrates the need for continued vigilance even in non-endemic nations and the global relevance and benefits of canine rabies elimination in developing countries.

The WSAVA represents some 180,000 small companion animal practitioners in over 75 nations. The OIE and the WSAVA encourage governments to fully engage the expertise and field access of the small companion animal veterinary community in the essential target of elimination of canine rabies. Canine rabies control creates an important opportunity for small animal practitioners to input into wider preventive healthcare of canine populations.

The OIE and the WSAVA support the ultimate goal of achieving the global elimination of canine rabies by the year 2020

Some NGOs relevant to rabies control

- Fondation Mérieux, www.fondation-merieux.org/
- Global Alliance for Rabies Control, www.rabiesalliance.org
- Humane Society International, www.hsus.org/
- Institut Pasteur, www.pasteur.fr/en
- International Fund for Animal Welfare, www.ifaw.org/
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals International, www.rspca.org.uk/whatwedo/international
- World Animal Protection, www.worldanimalprotection.org/

NGO = Non-governmental organization

Komponen Swasta Di Bali

1. Drh Praktisi swasta (Di Bali = 200 drh berijin)
2. Yayasan Animal Welfare (7 Yayasan)
3. Perkin (Memiliki anggota penyayang anjing dan breeder)
4. Kennel Club – Pitbull Club, dll.
5. Kelompok Penyayang Anjing – Bali Dog Lover tersebar di berbagai daerah
6. Club Rescue – Individu yang mengumpulkan dana dari publik melalui media sosial
6. Perusahaan – Perusahaan Swasta (Restaurant, café, hotel) mensponsori berbagai kegiatan

Nama Nama Yayasan Di Bali

1. Yayasan Yudisthira Swarga – Lokal, terdiri dari Dokter hewan
2. Bali Animal Welfare Association - Asing
3. BARC - Asing
4. INAW – Lokal, terdiri dari dokter hewan
6. Jimbaran Animal Welfare – Lokal, terdiri dari dokter hewan
7. Villa Kitty - Asing
8. JetVet - Asing

Tantangan Kounitas Penolak Eliminasi

[Sara Skjoldborg-Chapple](#)

[June 30 at 10:35pm](#) · [Edited](#) ·

F---ing Indonesian Government - The most backwards, corrupt, bullshit decision making arse wipes!!!!!! - they need to make some serious changes before their recent decisions harm their country any more - please someone with a brain, a heart and balls take control of this Country before all hope is lost!!!!. Oh that's right you killed more innocent street dogs and people's beloved dogs today who had a brain, a heart and balls!!!!!!!!!!

Top of Form

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WE HAVE 11 BEAUTIFUL PUPS AVAILABLE FOR ADOPTION!

If you're looking for the perfect fur-ever companion, please come see us!

Even if you don't adopt all our kids love cuddles and we can tell you more about what we do in Tanjung Benoa!

We have posted photos of available dogs for adoption below along with individual details of each dog with the photo.

We are based in the south of Bali in the Tanjung Benoa, Nusa Dua area.

All of our dogs are socialized and brought up in the "real world" around people and the rest of our pack to make them easily adoptable and adjust to their new homes easily. They enjoy long walks and runs on the beach. They are trained.

Our programme is also overseen Marcel Lay, owner of Bamboo Dog Hotel (www.bamboodoghotel.com) and a well known professional dog trainer and dog expert in Bali. He literally is the "Bali Dog Whisperer" and has helped us with a

Our programme is also overseen by famous and senior veterinarian Dr. Ganda Wahyutama Adi Chandra.

If a clinic visit is required we use Sunset Vet Bali who are open 24x7 and offer a very professional veterinary service in line with international standards (www.sunsetvetbali.com).

All of our dogs also come with a starter pack to make the adoption easy and affordable which includes:

1.) Vaccination book.

2.) Collar and walking lead.

3.) Doggie dishes. Kindly donated by Nat's Pet Shop. (<https://www.facebook.com/natspetshop/?fref=ts>)

4.) Flea and tick shampoo. Purchased from Woof! Bali Pet Shop (<https://www.facebook.com/woofstorebali/?fref=ts>).

5.) Tweezers for keeping ticks off the dog. Kindly donated by Lynne Bowes.

6.) 1 year de-worming medicine to be administered every 3 months.

7.) 5kg dry dog food.

8.) 1 free roll of healthy and yummy Scooby Doo You Order We Deliver. Kindly donated by Scooby Doo (www.scoobydogfoodbali.com).

9.) You will also be able to attend free training sessions at our facility every Saturday conducted by Marcel Lay who contributes his time every Saturday to our programme to help new owners train their dogs.

We do require an inspection of your home prior to adoption and also that you meet the dog in his/her current environment in order to ensure an excellent fit for both you and the dog. It's our objective to provide you with an easily adoptable

We also do require that the dog not be chained up for long durations, not be put in a cage and that you do have a safe and secure area for the dog in your house. Regular exercise and walks are mandatory.

WARNING: The Bali government is currently culling dogs in the street, people are laying down poison to kill them and dog meat thieves are targeting the healthy vaccinated and sterilised dog population for consumption (thus also worsening the long and happy life.

If you would like to meet our beautiful pups please email rhondalepsch@me.com, PM us or call/whatsapp/SMS +62 812 385 7218.

We have 11 dogs available for adoption so if you're looking for a furry friend to share your love, life and home with we are based in Nusa Dua in the south of Bali come visit us! Their ages range from 2.5 months to 1 year.

You can also help us help the animals of Tanjung Benoa by donating in various ways, please visit www.balijetsetpetz.com for further information.

Thank you!



Yayasan Asing

International Fund for Animal Welfare - IFAW

May 9, 2013 · Sandwich, MA, United States ·



ALL - A great story about how our community engagement efforts from a partner are starting to pay off; in this case, the Bali Animal Welfare Association, who have been working with IFAW guidance to help educate local villages on how to best manage and tend to their companion animals. Touching to think of the smiles on the faces of these kids as they see those puppies emerge rescued, thanks in part to your support.

Balinese villagers overjoyed as partner staffer works his magic to save mother and her pups

This story was recently shared with us by the International Fund for Animal Welfare's (IFAW)...

IFAW.ORG



Yayasan Yudisthira

Kegiatan Yayasan Yudisthira Swarga



Kegiatan Dokter Hewan Swasta Melalui PDHI



Pemberdayaan Dokter Hewan Swasta Melalui PDHI



Pemberdayaan Mahasiswa FKH



Yudisthira Swarga dan PDHI Membantu Training Kontrol Populasi







