



this issue

1-2

FAO ECTAD Indonesia supports USAID and Indonesia's Ministry of Human Development and Culture's strategic meeting

3

Government and FAO ECTAD Indonesia launch FETPV in Indonesia

4-5

Smart and wise ways to produce healthy poultry

ECTAD Indonesia's booth at 2017 Indolivestock Expo and Forum

6

Start early: involving veterinary medicine students in AMR awareness campaign

7-8

In case of emergency: preparing Ketapang One Health team for disease outbreak response

Edition #03
Apr - Jul 2017



FAO ECTAD Indonesia supports USAID and Indonesia's Ministry of Human Development and Culture's strategic meeting

Presenting partners at the EPT 2 Strategic Planning Meeting held at the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK), Jakarta on 18-19 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa

Jakarta, Indonesia – The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Emergency Centre of Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Indonesia reinforced its commitment to support the prevention, detection and response to emerging pandemic threats in the country under the Emerging Pandemic Threats Phase 2 (EPT-2) programme, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). On 18-19 July 2017 at the Coordinating Ministry of Human

Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK), Jakarta, FAO participated in the third Annual Emerging Pandemic Threats Strategic Planning Meeting co-hosted by USAID and the Ministry.

“As part of the EPT-2 programme, FAO is working closely with the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), as well as USAID’s other EPT-2 partners.

We seek to build further capacity to address Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs), focusing on EID risk mapping and risk management, using the One Health approach. Integrated control of avian influenza, action on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), and public outreach using a well-defined EID communication strategy are also key components of the FAO EPT-2 portfolio,” said Dr James McGrane, FAO ECTAD Indonesia team leader.



Dr Pebi Purwo Suseno, Directorate for Animal Health explains EPT 2 program progress (left) | Guests and participants of the EPT 2 Strategic Planning Meeting held at the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK), Jakarta on 18-19 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa

The Strategic Planning Meeting was held to strengthen coordination between USAID, its EPT-2 partners and Government of Indonesia's line ministries in achieving the goals of the EPT-2 programme. At the event, FAO presented its accomplishments to date, including strengthened capacity building at eight Disease Investigation Centres of the MoA's Animal Health Directorate to detect key EID viruses and improved coordination and collaboration on the application of the One Health approach to control AMR, endorsed by five ministries - Kemenko PMK, MoA, MoH, MoEF and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Opening the event, U.S. Embassy in Jakarta Deputy Chief of Mission Brian McFeeters said, "Prevention is the best medicine. The United States is pleased to support Indonesia to prevent, detect and respond to pandemic threats that know no borders like avian influenza, HIV/AIDS, and Ebola."

Through USAID, the United States partners with the Indonesian Government as well as organizations including FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) using a One Health approach that addresses human, animal and environmental sectors. EPT-2 will help Indonesia combat newly emerging diseases.

Indonesia plays a vital role in regional and global initiatives to prevent and control infectious diseases and pandemic threats. The country is uniquely situated in a hot spot region for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases due in part to high levels of interaction between people and animals. Since 2005, Indonesia has been carrying out critical work on avian and pandemic influenza and is now expanding to EIDs and Global Health Security.

"In the prevention, control and response to zoonotic and EIDs, the application of a coordinated and synergized collaborative, multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach, including collaboration with international agencies and donors, are crucial aspects to ensure success," said Deputy Minister of Health Improvement from Kemenko PMK, Dr Sigit Prihutomo.

EPT-2 works across sectors with Kemenko PMK and several other ministries to ensure alignment and complementarity with Indonesia's strategic development goals. Under Indonesia's leadership, EPT-2 promotes examples of how different sectors can work together under a One Health umbrella to address public health threats that can significantly impact animals, humans, and the economy.



Photo group of all meeting participants. © FAO/Sadewa

Government and FAO ECTAD Indonesia launch FETPV in Indonesia



Director of Animal Health, Dr Fadjar Sumping Tjatur Rasa opens the FETPV/PELVI Launch on 31 May 2017 (left) | A presentation by Directorate of Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture. © FAO/Kristanti

23 June 2017 – FAO ECTAD Indonesia is supporting the Field Epidemiology Training Programme for Veterinarians (FETPV) in Indonesia in order to strengthen the epidemiological capacity of the Government of Indonesia's veterinary services. The programme, which is called PELVI, an abbreviation of the programme's name in Indonesian, was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO ECTAD Indonesia in Tangerang, Indonesia, on 31 May 2017.

The FETPV in Indonesia, which receives financial support from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the USAID-FAO ECTAD Indonesia programme, aims to produce competent field veterinary epidemiologists in the country who can interact with animal owners, investigate, assess, analyse, and report the findings of outbreak investigations effectively and rapidly. The programme is also expected to improve veterinarians' capacity for animal disease prevention, detection, and response.

Since 2005, Indonesia has been one of the global epicentres for human H5N1 avian influenza infections with more human cases and fatalities than any other country up until 2014. The number of human cases has drastically declined over the past five years, but

the endemic situation of H5N1 virus in poultry continues to have a serious economic impact on poultry farming. Therefore, the implementation of FETPV/PELVI receives the full support of the government.

With its complex geographic and demographic attributes, controlling animal diseases in Indonesia can be a challenge. Dr Fadjar Sumping, Director of Animal Health of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that Indonesia needed more skilled field veterinary epidemiologists so they could respond faster and more accurately amid all the challenges. "PELVI would be the most appropriate and effective approach to increase veterinary field epidemiology capacity in Indonesia," he said.

In Asia and the Pacific, a regional FETPV programme has been established in Thailand at the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) with support from the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Since 2009, Indonesia has participated in regional FETPV training with six Indonesian field epidemiologists graduating from the programme. While Indonesia has implemented the field epidemiology training programme (FETP) for public health since 1982, a field epidemiology training programme for veterinarians has not been available until now.

Dr Luuk Schoonman, FAO ECTAD Indonesia Chief Technical Advisor, said "FAO supports the development and implementation of FETPV, in line with the FAO Field Epidemiology Program for Asia and the Pacific in Thailand. The programme is expected to strengthen the capacity of veterinarians in Indonesia."

As an initial step in the implementation of FETPV, the Ministry of Agriculture will work with Gadjah Mada University's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, where a field epidemiology training programme for public health already exists. Both a modular non-degree FETPV under the Ministry of Agriculture and a degree level FETPV under Gadjah Mada University will be developed.

"To make FETPV succeed in Indonesia, it should create a stage where all stakeholders, government, universities and training institutions, and partners such as FETP, the Indonesian One Health University Network (INDOHUN) and US CDC can play specific roles. It should embrace inter-sectoral One Health collaboration and have strong linkages and cooperation with all institutions involved," added Dr Schoonman.



Dr Luuk Schoonman, FAO ECTAD Indonesia Chief Technical Advisor presents at the National Poultry Farmers' Seminar in Surabaya, 18 May 2017. © FAO/Anderson

Smart and wise ways to produce healthy poultry

Surabaya, 18 May 2017 – The Food and Agriculture Organization - Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (FAO ECTAD) encourages farmers in Indonesia to implement smart and wise ways to produce healthy poultry products. Chicken meat and other poultry meat are highly favored by Indonesians, but people should only consume healthy poultry to remain healthy.

To reach out to farmers, FAO ECTAD Indonesia participated in the 2017 Indolivestock Expo, held on 17-19 May 2017 in Surabaya, East Java. The national exhibition has been a forum for the farming industry and communities in Indonesia to gain and share knowledge. "FAO ECTAD's participation in the 2017 Indolivestock Expo is a close collaboration with the Indonesian Government and the livestock industry to improve poultry productivity and health to ensure food security and control the spread of avian influenza

in Indonesia," said Luuk Schoonman DVM, PhD, FAO ECTAD Chief Technical Advisor.

In producing healthy poultry, farmers should implement smart farm practices, including effective farm biosecurity best practices and good farm management, as well as the wise and responsible use of antimicrobials. These best practices promote healthy poultry production as farmers need to use less antimicrobials to produce healthy poultry products.

Reduced chicken feed costs through biosecurity best practices and good farm management

On the second day of the Indolivestock Expo, 18 May 2017, FAO ECTAD Indonesia presented a study that proved farmers could reduce the cost of feeding broiler chickens by implementing FAO-recommended farm biosecurity best practices and improved

farm management. The experimental study was conducted by FAO on broiler farmers in Klaten, Central Java, in 2014-2016.

During this period, the farm management practices of nine farmers were assessed and interventions were recommended to improve poultry health and protection from diseases. Following application of the interventions, it was found that broiler feed costs were reduced by Rp1,193 per chicken per cycle. This means if a farmer has 10,000 chickens, he could save Rp11.930.000 per cycle on the cost of feed.

These farm management best practice interventions did not require difficult and expensive efforts from the farmers. Biosecurity improvements focused on protecting flocks from diseases, including improving environmental hygiene and creating clean and dirty zones within the farm. In addition

to biosecurity, improved farm management should include improving care during the brooding period and better hygiene of feed and water containers.

During the FAO study, farmers were supported by Klaten Livestock Service field officers, who had been trained in commercial poultry health best practices. Their assistance was essential to ensure that the interventions worked well to increase poultry health and farm productivity and profitability.

“With improvement in biosecurity practices and improved farm management, farmers will get the benefit of cost reduction and consumers will also get healthy chicken products,” Luuk Schoonman said.

Be wise and responsible in using antimicrobials

In addition to implementing recommended farm biosecurity best practices and good farm management, FAO ECTAD Indonesia also campaigns for the wise and responsible use of antimicrobials. “The awareness of farmers in using antimicrobials is very important, since the wise and responsible use of antimicrobials impacts the health and survival of humans and animals,” Luuk Schoonman said.

Unwise use of antimicrobials includes improper use of antimicrobial dosage, inaccurate targeting, and improper application. When microbes become resistant to one or more types of

antimicrobials, microbial infections in livestock will be difficult to cure, and can even result in death.

It is easy for microbes to pass from infected farm animals to the environment, thus having serious and adverse impacts on human and animal health, also affecting food security and environmental safety. Therefore, if not necessary, antimicrobials should not be applied in livestock.

The wise and responsible use of antimicrobials goes hand-in-hand with the implementation of biosecurity best practices and good farm management to produce healthy poultry and poultry products for human consumption.

ECTAD Indonesia's booth at 2017 Indolivestock Expo and Forum



ECTAD Indonesia's booth in the 2017 Indolivestock Expo and Forum (left) | Director of Animal Health at the Ministry of Agriculture drh. I Ketut Diarmita, MP (in the middle), visit ECTAD Indonesia's booth (right). © FAO/Anderson

17-19 May 2017, Surabaya

ECTAD Indonesia participated in the 2017 Indolivestock Expo and Forum by having a booth with the theme of “Healthy Poultry, Healthy People”. At the booth, visitors could see and learn interactively on how to raise healthy poultry and produce safe commercial poultry food products along the value chain from the upstream production farm to the consumers.

There were special corners for visitors who wanted to learn more: (1) Poultry Farm Corner, where visitors

could learn about recommended farm biosecurity best practices and good farm management and how to maintain farm profitability; (2) Antimicrobial Resistance Corner, where visitors could learn the importance of responsible antimicrobial use; (3) Poultry Value Chain Corner, where visitors could learn about good poultry processing and trading processes; and (4) FAO Cafe, where visitors could relax while exchanging information and discussing poultry health and production with FAO experts.

The booth attracted 920 visitors from a wide range of background, including farmers, private sector and associations, university students, journalists, and government officials. After giving his keynote speech at the opening ceremony, Director of Animal Health at the Ministry of Agriculture drh. I Ketut Diarmita, MP, visited ECTAD Indonesia's booth and interacted with FAO experts. The booth also won the second place of the Best Design Awards at the Expo.

Start early: involving veterinary medicine students in AMR awareness campaign



Students debate on AMR issues during Studium Generale hosted by Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) on 14 May 2017 at the IPB campus, Bogor. © FAO/Anderson

Bogor, 15 May 2017 – It is now accepted that increased antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in bacteria affecting humans and animals in recent decades is primarily influenced by an increase in usage of antimicrobials for a variety of purposes, including therapeutic and non-therapeutic uses in animal production. Antimicrobial resistance is an ancient and naturally occurring phenomenon in bacteria. But the use of antimicrobial drugs – in health care, agriculture or industrial settings – exerts a selection pressure which can favour the survival of resistant strains over susceptible ones, leading to a relative increase in resistant bacteria within microbial communities.

ECTAD Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) continue to develop stronger communication strategy to deliver messages on the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials. Involving veterinary students in the communication campaign would reverberate the messages stronger to wider audience, including poultry farmers. As the students will be veterinarians and key opinion leaders in the future, they are expected to be experts on AMR control.

A series of Studium Generale was planned to be conducted in an effort to involve more veterinary medicine students in the AMR awareness campaign due to the veterinarians hold the main role in recommending and authorizing the use of antimicrobials in the livestock and animal health

sectors. Therefore, early education and information to the students could increase their knowledge and awareness on the risk of AMR. ECTAD Indonesia and the MoA had opened the series of events with a Studium Generale hosted by Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) on 14 May 2017 at the IPB campus, Bogor. This was the first of six events planned to be held in veterinary medicine faculties across Indonesia, with video-making competitions and AMR quizzes would also be held to excite the students' curiosities and participations.

The objectives of the Studium Generale are to deliver the key messages of prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials for veterinary students and to stimulate creative innovation on AMR control campaign. In the long term, it is expected that AMR awareness can be mainstreamed into the curriculum of veterinary students.

Opening the event, Dr Fadjar Sumping, Director of Animal Health of the Ministry of Agriculture, stressed the importance of disease prevention and AMR control to the students. "Disease prevention should be conducted to reduce the spread of infectious diseases, such as those caused by resistant microorganisms," he said. He also stated that the Government of Indonesia's decision on AMR control was in accordance with the Law No 18/2009 juncto No. 41/2014. The control includes registration and certification of the veterinary medicines, requirement

of prescriptions from veterinarians in the use of drugs for treatment, prohibition of the use of certain veterinary drugs in livestock for human consumption and prohibition in using antibiotic growth promoter (AGP) as feed additive.

In Indonesia, antimicrobials are used and possibly misused, overused and underused in the animal production industry, including the poultry sector. It is happening because farmers lack sufficient awareness of best farming practices, appropriate animal health management and the impact of imprudent use of antibiotics; they have become accustomed to the practice to control animal disease and improve their production. It would be more appropriate to improve biosecurity on farms and to apply vaccines in order to improve animal health and production.

Many of the people who work on farms are not highly educated and may not have access to high-tech information on how to use antimicrobials properly. That is why the FAO is campaigning for the wise and responsible use of antimicrobials. Raising the awareness of farmers on antimicrobial use is very important, since the wise and responsible use of antimicrobials is important to manage the threat posed to humans and animals by antimicrobial resistance.

Unwise use of antimicrobials includes incorrect antimicrobial dosage, inaccurate targeting, and improper application of antibiotics. When microbes become resistant to one or more types of antimicrobials, microbial infections in livestock may be difficult to cure, and can even result in death. Transfer of resistant pathogens or their genetic materials from animal to human through the food chain may cause the spread of resistant infections to humans or resistance to bacteria living in human. FAO is working with the MoA to assess the usage of antimicrobials in the poultry sector in order to better understand the extent of the problem of AMR and how the government can support farmers to use antimicrobials more prudently to reduce the pace of AMR over time.



Participants practice personal protection during a simulation of zoonotic disease control using a One Health approach in Ketapang, West Kalimantan. © FAO/Sadewa

In case of emergency: preparing Ketapang One Health team for disease outbreak response

On 25-28 July 2017, FAO held a simulation on zoonotic diseases control using the One Health approach in Ketapang, West Kalimantan. Ketapang is one of three pilot areas for the One Health network in Indonesia - along with Bengkalis, Riau and Boyolali, Central Java - that was selected for its unique characteristics. Located on the border of Indonesia and Malaysia, Ketapang has a high risk of zoonotic disease infections due to the large number of people crossing the district from both countries.

The main goal of the simulation exercise was to train field staff on the implementation of a One Health-

focused response to a zoonosis or emerging infectious disease (EID) outbreak. Veterinary service officers, human health surveillance officers and field officers of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry from Ketapang District and West Kalimantan Province participated in the event.

Learning from Indonesia's past experience in combatting HPAI, it is important to adopt a One Health approach in the prevention and control of EIDs and zoonosis, emphasizing cross-sectoral cooperation at local, national and global levels. This is the strength of a One Health approach. One Health is the collaborative effort

between health practitioners and related institutions to attain optimum health for people, animals, wildlife and the environment.

The FAO is fully committed to the One Health approach and is presently developing an Asia regional initiative on One Health, expanding its scope from addressing emerging infectious diseases and endemic zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and food safety issues to exploring ways to best address the linkages of animals, plants and the environment to human health and wellbeing as well as trade.

“ With the One Health program, communication and collaboration between public health, animal health and environmental health institutions can be strengthened, considering the three agencies are all directly related to infectious disease control. ”



Toto Sutiyoso,
Head of
Administration,
Nature
Conservation
Agency (BKSDA),
West Kalimantan

“ The people who were involved in the integrated management in Ketapang worked very effectively in controlling and suppressing the disease spread. While in the districts in which the spread was managed without One Health assistance, the outbreaks tended to increase and become widespread. ”



Abdul Manaf,
Head of Food
Security, Animal
Husbandry
Health Service,
West Kalimantan

“ Previously the prevention of zoonotic diseases such as rabies, was managed separately by several institutions. But with this One Health program, the three Ministries and other related sectors, have been able to run a more coordinated program, making it easier for us to respond faster and earlier. ”



**Drg Basaria
Rajagukguk**,
Head of
Eradication
of Illness and
Environmental
Health Disease
Section,
Ketapang,
West Kalimantan



snapshot!



Guests and speakers at the *Studium Generale* seminar hosted by Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) on 14 May 2017 at the IPB campus, Bogor. © FAO/Anderson



ECTAD Indonesia's booth in the 2017 Indolivestock Expo and Forum. © FAO/Anderson



FAO ECTAD's Monica Latuihamallo explains FAO's EPT-2 program to Brian McFeeters, U.S. Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission during the EPT-2 Strategic Planning Meeting in Jakarta on 18-19 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



U.S. Embassy Jakarta Deputy Chief of Mission Brian McFeeters addresses the EPT-2 Strategic Planning Meeting in Jakarta on 18-19 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



Dr Rama Fauzi, Head of Zoonoses Sub-division, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, presents at the Indonesia EID Risk Mapping workshop, Jakarta, 8-9 June 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



Dr Caryl Lockhart, FAO consultant presents at the Indonesia EID Risk Mapping workshop, Jakarta, 8-9 June 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



Participants investigate a disease outbreak during a One Health Simulation (Case study) of zoonotic disease control in Ketapang district, West Kalimantan, 25-28 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



Participants practice chicken vaccination during a One Health Simulation (Case study) on zoonotic diseases control, Ketapang district, West Kalimantan, 25-28 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa



Group discussion at One Health Simulation (Case study) on zoonotic diseases control, Ketapang district, West Kalimantan, 25-28 July 2017. © FAO/Sadewa

Acknowledgement

We'd like to thank our partners, whose support has made it possible for us to publish this newsletter. We hope to see you again in future editions!



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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