DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Presented on the International Scientific Conference on AMR 2018
Jakarta, 29 November 2018
• World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050 (UN, 2017)
• Meat consumption is projected to increase almost 73 percent and dairy consumption is predicted to grow 58 percent (FAO, 2011)
• **Food safety issues**: foodborne disease and chemical contaminants.
• The economic loss of food poisoning outbreaks in Indonesia in 2013 was approximately US$ 78 million (Rahayu et al. 2016)
• **Foodborne disease issues**: food hygiene, antimicrobial resistance, and zoonosis and the environmental.
The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

Every year foodborne diseases cause:

- almost in 10 people to fall ill
- 33 million healthy life years lost

Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5

- 420,000 deaths
- Children account for 1/3 of deaths from foodborne diseases

WHO (2015)
Foodborne diseases in the WHO South-East Asia Region

Every year

>150 million people fall ill

>175,000 die

60 million children <5 fall ill

50,000 die

Diarrhoeal diseases are responsible for majority of deaths. Key causes:

- Norovirus
- Non-typhoidal Salmonella
- Pathogenic E. coli

Region has >1/2 the people globally who are infected and die from typhoid fever or hepatitis A

WHO (2015)
Legal Basis

1. Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Foods
2. Law No. 18 of 2009 jo Law No. 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
3. Law No. 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantines
4. Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection
5. Government Regulation No. 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare
6. Government Regulation No. 82/2000 concerning Animal Quarantine
7. Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 381 of 2005 concerning Guideline of Certification of Veterinary Control on Business Unit of Food of Animal Origin
8. Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 14 of 2017 concerning Classification of Veterinary Drug
CERTIVICATION of VETERINARY CONTROL (NKV)

Regulation of Minister of Agriculture No. 381 of 2005 concerning Guideline of Certification of Veterinary Control on Business Unit of Food of Animal Origin

Assessment on fulfillment of hygiene requirement at business unit conducted by veterinary public health authority
The Aim of NKV

1. Animal Products Assurance for ASUH
2. Improve product competitiveness ➔ ekspor, market
3. Traceability
Food of Animal Safety Assurance for Export

Exportir

NKV CERTIFICATION

*Import requirement/Protocol*

Veterinary Certification

Ekspor
Food of Animal Origin Control System (Import)

**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**
- Country approval
- Establishment approval

**ENTRY POINT IN INDONESIA**
- Animal Quarantine

**Distribution**
- Certification and Registration of Food of Animal Origin Production Unit through Veterinary Control Number (NKV)
- Animal origin food labeling
- Monitoring residues and microbial contamination
- Application of HACCP System

**Public**
- Government excellent service
- Consumer awareness
Procedure of Country and Establishment Approval

Proposal from Exporting Country

Country Assessment
  - Food safety Assurance System and Animal Health Control System
  - Document Review
  - On-site Audit

Establishment Assessment
  - Document Review
  - On-site Audit

Import risk analysis

Country Approval
Establishment Approval

Health Protocols

Food Safety Assurance System

Procedure of Country and Establishment Approval

Country Assessment
  - Food safety Assurance System and Animal Health Control System
  - Document Review
  - On-site Audit

Establishment Assessment
  - Document Review
  - On-site Audit

Import risk analysis

Country Approval
Establishment Approval

Health Protocols
Food of Animal Origin Control System (Locally Produced)

Safe from Farm to Table

- The use of antibiotics for therapy is under supervision of Veterinarian
- Biosecurity 3 zona

RESULT

Food Products of Animal Origin meet the “ASUH” Requirement

Preventing Bacteria Contamination:
- Certification of Veterinary Control (NKV): Prerequisite Program and Hygiene Sanitation Practices
- Veterinary Certificate

Total 2,132 units NKV certified

Monitoring and Surveillance of Residue and Microbial Contamination

Farm (GFP)
45 unit
With NKV

Abbatoir (GHP/GSP)
198 unit
With 294 NKV

Processing (GMP)
955 unit
with NKV

Distribution (GDP)
640 unit
with NKV

Market (GRP)

Consumer

Safe from Farm to Table
Veterinary Public Health Monitoring Scheme

1. Farm
2. Abattoir
3. Processing
4. Distribution
5. Market

- Sampling
- Lab Testing
- LABORATORIES UNDER DGLAHS
  - Advisory or Action
  - Sampling
  - Lab Testing
- Report

Results:
- POSITIF
- NEGATIF
LABORATORIES UNDER DGLAHS

Remarks:

- **DIC**
- Type B Lab. (Provinces)
- Type C lab. (Districts)

1. RIVS (Research Institute for Veterinary Science)
2. VDAL (Veterinary Drugs Assay Laboratory)
3. QCLVP (Quality Control Laboratory for Livestock Products)
4. CBP (Center for Biological Product)
5. DIC (Disease Investigation Centre)
6. FQCL (Feed Quality Control Laboratory)
CONCLUSION

• Animal products that distributed to the public are safe, healthy, wholesome and halal.

• Indonesia has regulations and system concerning assurance of food safety for food of animal product including AMR issue.

• Government encourages stakeholders involve in campaign to handle antibiotic with care.
THANK YOU