

FAO ECTAD INDONESIA

Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases

Market is Not Place for Selling and Slaughtering Live Poultry

A sale and purchase transaction is carried out at a chicken meat vendor's stall in a market located in the Tangerang area. In this stall, the seller provides fresh chicken meat which is slaughtered in the same place. @FAO/Sadewa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Avian influenza (AI), a severe viral disease affecting both poultry and humans, has spread throughout Indonesia except Papua and Maluku islands. Markets as the focal point for selling and slaughtering poultry in many rural and urban communities are most at risk of being contaminated

with the virus. Since 2009, surveillance in Greater Jakarta area has found 60-70% of markets contaminated by avian influenza A viruses with around 30-40% of markets contaminated by H5N1 sub type avian influenza viruses. The Indonesian government have national rules **forbidding sale and slaughter of live poultry in the market**, but the regulation has not been widely enforced by the regions.

The only region that prohibits the sale of live poultry in the market is in DKI Jakarta Province through issuance Provincial Regulation No. 4/2007. The DKI Jakarta Government regulates that all poultry must be slaughtered at the Poultry Slaughterhouses appointed by the government. In order to protect the public from the danger of bird flu, all local governments must have local regulations such as DKI Jakarta.

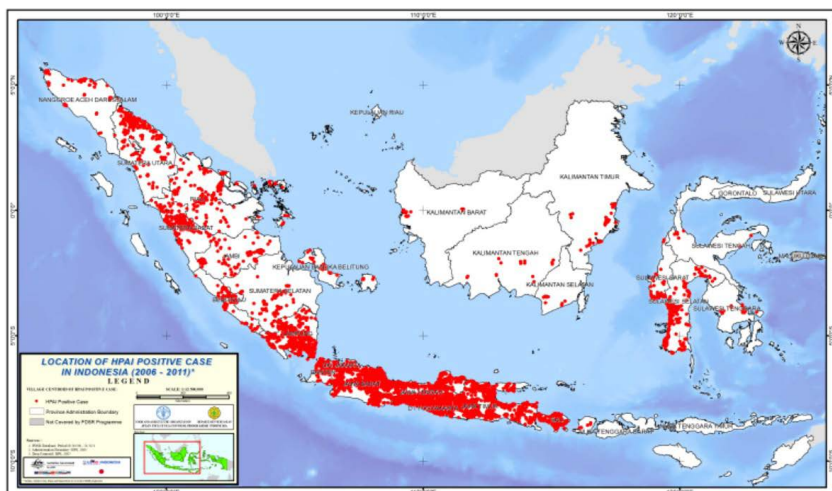


Figure 1. Avian influenza pandemic threats in Indonesia

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction to AI

Bird flu is continuing to be global health threat due to fact that the Avian Influenza type A virus has the potential to mutate into a virulent virus that can be transmitted from human to human (Influenza Pandemic). Influenza pandemics have occurred in the world, the latest caused by H1N1 sub-type influenza virus or known as swine flu / swine influenza in 2009 which transmitted from human to human. At that time, the virus spread to 212 countries on five continents and infect more than 440,000 people which caused more than 16,000 people dead in one year.

Bird flu is a disease caused by AI viruses that are still circulating along poultry market chain, from commercial and backyard poultry production areas to the marketing places. H7N9 sub-type which emerged in China in 2013 claimed many lives, reaching 615 deaths out of 1567 cases (39%). The fatality rate caused by infection of Highly

Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N1 sub-type virus in humans which emerged in Indonesia in 2005, is quite high around 84% (168 deaths of 200 cases), which is the second highest fatality rate of 15 countries in the world 7.

Market contamination by AI

The market is a place where thousands of people gather to trade goods and services every day. These markets have the biggest risk factor in bird flu transmission due to the fact that there are still sales and slaughtering practices of live poultry in the market. These practices contaminate the market environment and increase the risk of transmitting the viruses to humans in the market. It is further exacerbated by the fact that than 89% of traditional markets in Indonesia do not meet health standards (MoH, 2017). Based on government surveillance conducted from 2009 to 2018, 60-70% of markets are contaminated by avian influenza type A viruses with around 30-40% of markets contaminated by H5N1 sub type avian influenza viruses.

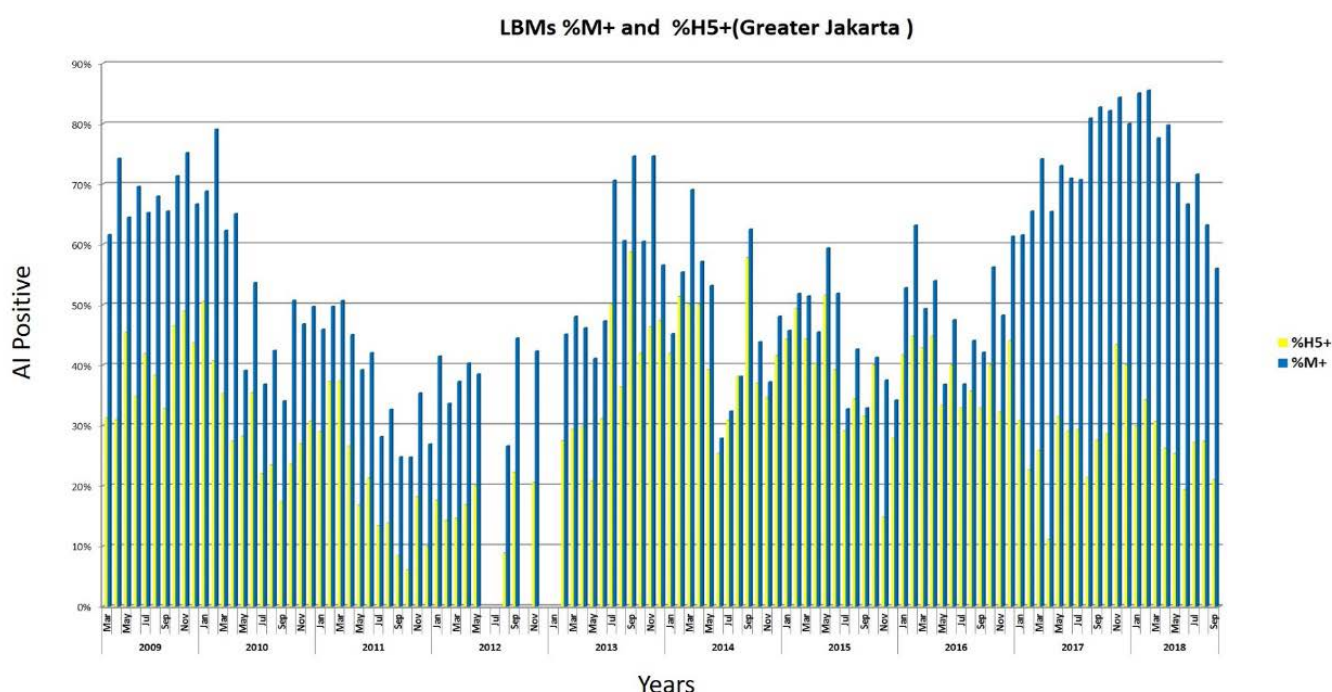


Figure 2. Market Surveillance Results of Avian Influenza type A Virus Contamination in the Market in the Greater Jakarta Area in 2009 – 2018. (Data: MoA-FAO, 2018)

Disharmony between MoT, MoH and MoA regulations

In the regulatory aspect, Indonesia Government has banned the trade and slaughter of live poultry in the market, through the issuance Government Regulation No. 95/2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare, which emphasizes that all poultry must be slaughtered at Poultry Slaughterhouses that meet government requirements. However, a Minister of Health Decree No. 519/2009 on the Healthy Market Program contradicts the Government regulations as it still allows the live poultry slaughtering sites a 10-meter distance from the main market building. This provision from the MoH Decree still risks contamination of the market environment from the transport of live birds and slaughtering processes and potentially exposes market visitors to AI viruses. Contradiction between these two regulations becomes

an obstacle in the implementation of the policy prohibiting the sale and slaughter of live poultry in the market, because market managers and traders are still legally allowed to sell or slaughter live poultry in the market.

Case Study: DKI Jakarta

At present, only DKI Jakarta has prohibited the sale and slaughter of live poultry in the market with Provincial Regulation No. 4/2007. This regulation requires all live poultry traders and slaughterers in residential areas and markets to move their businesses to 11 poultry slaughterhouse relocation centers appointed by DKI Jakarta government. However, this program is not running optimally due to social and economic problems of groups of people in DKI Jakarta who want to slaughter live poultry in the markets or residential areas and lacking law enforcement.



FAO, DGLAHS, and market managers checking hygiene and sanitation of poultry meat vendor stalls in a market (upper left). Poultry sellers chop meat on the floor. Unhygiene processes are still often seen in small-scale poultry slaughterhouses. (lower left). The slaughtering process carried out at NKV (veterinary controlled number) certified poultry slaughterhouses that ensures food safety (right). @FAO/Sadewa

RECOMMENDATIONS

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS	Engage local governments to issue regulations / policies that prohibit the sale and slaughter of live birds in the market, allocate budget to increase the number of standardized slaughterhouses, and implement mentoring and awareness raising programs.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	Revise the Minister of Health Decree No. 519/2009 on the Healthy Market Program to harmonize with Government Regulation No. 95/ 2012 on Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare so all animals whose meat is circulated/traded must be slaughtered at standardized Slaughterhouses.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	Expand the application of appropriate biosecurity and vaccination on farms, certifications for AI compartmentalization and Veterinary Control Numbers (NKV) on farms, and strengthening supervision of inter-regional movement / trade in poultry.
MINISTRY OF TRADE	Improve the quality of market hygiene and sanitation through the implementation of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for markets for consumer protection in obtaining commodities that are safe, healthy and fit the scales. Adding a condition of not having the facilities for selling and slaughtering of live poultry in the market in the SNI market certification
GOVERNMENT OF DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE	Enforce the law on prohibition of the sale and slaughter of live poultry in the market as well as increase the capacity and facilities of poultry slaughterhouses as well as encourage the involvement of the private sector in supplying of healthy poultry meat and increase consumer awareness in DKI Jakarta for consuming a Safe, Healthy Whole and Halal of poultry chicken meats.

REFERENCE

- Kementan-FAO, 2018, Live Bird Market Surveillance in Greater Jakarta Area, DGLAHS-FAO ECTAD Indonesia, Emerging Pandemic Threat-2, OSRO 501/INS/USA Project, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Kemenkes, 2017, Laporan Inspeksi Kesehatan Lingkungan di Pasar tahun 2017 (ppt), Direktorat Kesehatan Lingkungan, Kementerian Kesehatan, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Permendag No. 70 Tahun 2013, Pedoman Penataan dan Pembinaan Pasar Tradisional, Pusat Perbelanjaan dan Toko Modern, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Permendag No. 48 Tahun 2013, Pedoman Pembangunan dan Pengelolaan Sarana Distribusi Perdagangan, Jakarta, Indonesia
- BPS, 2017, Profil Pasar Tradisional, Pusat Perbelanjaan dan Toko Modern tahun 2019, Badan Pusat Statistik, ISBN: 978-602-438-268-1, Jakarta Indonesia
- WHO, 2019, Cumulative number of confirmed human cases for avian influenza A(H5N1) reported to WHO, 2003-2019, WHO/GIP, data in HQ as of 9 April 2019.
- WHO, 2018, Human infection with avian influenza A(H7N9) virus – China: Update. Emergencies preparedness, response. <https://www.who.int/csr/don/05-september-2018-ah7n9-china/en/>
- WHO 2013, Evolution of a Pandemic: A (H1N1) 2009, April 2009 - August 2010, 2nd edition,
- Peraturan Pemerintah No. 95 Tahun 2012 tentang Kesehatan Masyarakat Veteriner dan Kesejahteraan Hewan, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan No. 519/2009 tentang Program Pasar Sehat, Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Peraturan Daerah DKI Jakarta No. 4/2007 tentang Pengendalian Pemeliharaan dan Peredaran Unggas, Jakarta, Indonesia
- Pracoyo, N.E, 2009, Penyebab infeksi Avian Influenza Tipe A (H5N1) di Indonesia, Peneliti pada Puslitbang Biomedis dan Farmasi Badan Litbang Kesehatan, Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan Vol. 8 No 4, Desember 2009: 1094 - 10

The FAO Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) works in collaboration with the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture to implement a zoonoses and emerging infectious diseases (EID) prevention, detection and response program in Indonesia. This program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

