



# **ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

Thursday, 7<sup>th</sup> December 2023  
IPB International Convention Center Bogor, West Java

Copyright 2023 animalwelfare.id

# **2023**

Improving Animal Welfare  
by Building Capacity,  
Collaboration and Adopting  
a One Health Approach

[www.animalwelfare.id](http://www.animalwelfare.id)

# PROCEEDING OF ANIMAL WELFARE INDONESIA 2023

## 2nd International Conference on Animal Welfare in Indonesia

“Improving Animal Welfare by Building Capacity,  
Collaboration and Adopting a One Health  
Approach”

### A Hybrid Conference

7 December 2023

IPB International Convention Center Bogor, West Java

*Organizes by Yayasan JAAN Kesejahteraan Hewan*

*Supported by FOUR PAWS International*

*Copyright 2023. Animalwelfare.id*

*by Yayasan JAAN Kesejahteraan Hewan.*

# ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF ANIMAL WELFARE- INDONESIA 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2023

7th December 2023 ; IPB International Convention Center Bogor West Java

“Improving Animal Welfare by Building Capacity, Collaboration and Adopting a One Health Approach”

## Advisory Board

Karin Franken  
CEO of JAAN Domestic Foundation

FOUR PAWS International

## Chairperson & Project Leader

Drh. Mariana Fernandez, M.Si

## Co-Chairs

Drh. Mikeu Paujiah  
Arie Suryawan  
Levina Dewi L.

## Event Programme Manager

Drh. Mikeu Paujiah

## Event Programme Committee

Zahratul Jannah, S.K.H  
Maulidah, S.Hut

## Venue Manager

Arie Suryawan

## Venue Committee

Febrian Angga Saputra  
Ahmad Fadgam Khaza'inullah  
Ivania Farrah Nadhira, S.Pt  
Rafiansiah Alma Fadhullah  
Habib Syurbakti

## Creative Manager

Levina Dewi L.

## Creative Committee

Elan Adyatna Widyateja  
Saharani Kushendaryanti

## IT and Website Manager

Mariyam, S. Kom

## Registration & Secretariat Committee

M. Arif Wibisono  
Magdalena Hutauruk, A.Md Keu  
Rio Nova Arianto, S.Ikom

## Ticketing

Anjani S. Utami  
Fikri Triyadiansyah, S.Sos

## Accommodation & Transportation

Magdalena Hutauruk, A. Md Keu  
Azmi Masfiyati

## Scientific Manager

Natasha Irene Setiawan, S.Si

## Scientific Committee

Benedikta Erica Lidwina, S.H  
Stephany Gabriela Bonnyta

## Press & Public Relation

Adrian Hane, S.H

## Treasurers

Magdalena Hutauruk, A.MD Keu  
Sundari  
Yohana Ninda, A.Md Par

## Scientific Publisher Collaboration With

Faculty of Medicine - Veterinary Medicine  
Study Program Of Hasanuddin University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Of Udayana University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Syiah Kuala  
University

## Publisher of The Proceeding

Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia  
The 2nd International Conference 2023  
[www.animalwelfare.id](http://www.animalwelfare.id)

*Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia 2nd Conference 2023 is organised by Yayasan JAAN Kesejahteraan Hewan (JAAN Domestic Foundation), and supported by FOUR PAWS International. Please note, the views expressed in these proceedings are those of the respective paper authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the sponsor or organisers. FOUR PAWS International and JAAN Domestic, cannot vouch for the accuracy of information contained in the papers.*

# ANIMALWELFARE.ID



ANIMAL WELFARE INDONESIA 1<sup>ST</sup> CONFERENCE  
Copyright of FOUR PAWS / JAAN



# WELCOME MESSAGE FROM FOUR PAWS INTERNATIONAL



## **Matt Backhouse**

Head of Stray Animal Care Southeast Asia  
FOUR PAWS International

Welcome to the 2nd Animal Welfare Conference–Indonesia, proudly supported by FOUR PAWS International, a landmark event in the realm of animal welfare and protection. As we gather in the picturesque city of Bogor on December 7th, 2023, we are not just convening a conference; we are fostering a movement, a collective awakening towards the betterment of animal welfare in Indonesia and beyond.

This year, our theme, "Improving Animal Welfare by Building Capacity, Collaboration, and Adopting a One Health Approach," is more than a statement – it's a commitment. We recognize that the journey towards enhanced animal welfare is multifaceted, requiring a blend of expertise, compassion, and proactive strategies. This international conference, a hybrid event, exemplifies our inclusive ethos, allowing for a broader participation and interaction among experts from various regions.

Our keynote sessions are curated to address pivotal aspects of animal welfare. Topics such as 'Current Status of Animal Law Protection in Indonesia' and 'The Role of Positive Collaboration among Stakeholders' are not just discussions; they are catalysts for change. 'The Vital Role of Veterinarians in Improving Animal Welfare' and the holistic approach of 'One Health One Welfare' will be spotlighted, providing invaluable insights into the interdependence of human, animal, and environmental health.

Parallel sessions on 'Animal Welfare, Policy, and Strategy' and 'Shelter Management, Stray Animal Care, and Non-Profit Community Management' offer a platform for shared learning and collaborative problem-solving. These sessions, featuring interactive discussions and workshops, are designed to empower us with the tools and knowledge to create tangible improvements in the lives of animals in Indonesia.

I am particularly excited to contribute to this event by conducting a session on 'Understanding Compassion Fatigue and Supporting Mental Health Care for Animal Welfare Professionals.' Recognizing the emotional toll of our profession, this session is aimed at providing support and strategies to sustain our mental well-being as we continue our vital work.

This conference is more than an event; it's a testament to the growing movement of animal welfare in Indonesia. As we embark on this journey together, let us pledge to forge new paths, collaborate effectively, and embrace innovative approaches to ensure a kinder, more compassionate world for all animals.

Looking forward to an enriching and inspiring conference, united by our shared passion for animal welfare. Welcome to Bogor City!

Best Regards

# WELCOME MESSAGE FROM JAAN DOMESTIC



## Karin Franken

CEO & Founder Yayasan JAAN Domestic

Its with great pleasure to welcome you to the 2nd Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia, International Conference 2023!

This conference has become possible by our amazing team from JAAN Domestic, in particular our ANIMAL WELFARE INDONESIA team and our partners from FOUR PAWS INTERNATIONAL.

We hope that this conference with an impressive line up of speakers, is going to have a great impact on strengthening and empowering a variety of sectors including animal lovers, shelters, veterinarians, scientific communities, vet schools and many more.

This conference is uniting animal welfare professionals, who promote the humane treatment of animals; sharing best practices, challenges and successes.

Talking about strengthening & empowering a variety of sectors, our digital education platform, ANIMALWELFARE.ID has become an indispensable tool that is incorporated within all programs that we run.

We need in depth human education more then ever, especially when we are looking at the world today, the different types of violence, e.g. bullying, domestic violence, crime, lack of empathy, lack of respect, climate change, extreme exploitation of animals, which is not only cruel, but also leads directly to disasters and threatens the health and safety of all living beings. At this point educators, parents and governments should by now realize, human education combined with character building both have to be a top priority.

This website is, therefore, a platform for parents, teachers, communities and a variety of other sectors who wishes to make a positive contribution to today's society. We want to build kinder societies, we want people to learn about the importance of empathy.

We want people to understand that the principle of life means respecting and caring for all living beings and that all life is important, not only human lives. We want people to understand that becoming a responsible member of society is important to make this world a better place.

We are confident that this conferences and our digital platform will make an enormous contribution to positive change as well as bridging governments, communities, animal lovers, shelters veterinarians, educators and all stakeholders to achieve greater results in the future!

Karin Franken  
CEO & Founder Yayasan JAAN Domestic  
Co-Founder Jakarta Animal Aid Network  
National Coordinator for Dog Meat Free Indonesia Coalition

# WELCOME MESSAGE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY



**drh. Teuku Reza Ferasyi, MSc., PhD.**

Dean of The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Dear colleagues and friends, I am very grateful for the opportunity to be invited and to attend "The 2nd ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE - INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2023" on December 7, 2023, at IPB Convention Center, Bogor. The issue that became the theme of this conference, "Improving Animal Welfare by Building Capacity, Collaboration and Adopting a One Health Approach", is very appropriate to the current needs for discussing solutions to a number of related problems that arise in our society, especially in Indonesia.

As a part of the academics and practitioners in the field of animal health and One Health at Syiah Kuala University, I believe that through this conference we will be able to obtain a number of strategies to strengthen the appropriate steps to increase insights and joint movements based on the One Health concept to improve animal welfare in Indonesia in the future. The One Health approach has been proven to be the right formula to invite all parties from various sectors to collaborate and coordinate in coping with and overcoming various health issues in the community. With the involvement of various parties, we will be able to solve challenges related to animal welfare and health, as well as human health and environmental issues in Indonesia in a comprehensive manner. All stakeholders can work together as a unit, starting with formulating and establishing policies, implementing practical steps in practice and increasing public understanding and awareness. It is my hope that this conference will produce a number of concrete conclusions and agreements from all parties to strengthen the joint efforts in the future. We hope that similar activities can also be carried out at The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, in the future. Thank you to Four Paws International and the Jakarta Animal Aid Network Domestic (JAAN Domestic) for managing and carrying out this incredibly beneficial activity.



# WELCOME MESSAGE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE HASANUDIN UNIVERSITY



**Dwi Kesuma Sari, DVM, Ph.D., APVet.**

Dean of The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Good Morning Ladies and Gentlemen.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all the invited speakers to share their research findings and best practices at the The 2nd Animal Welfare Conference-Indonesia (International Conference 2023)

We hope that best practices in the fields of Animal Welfare can be effectively communicated among the researchers, academics and practitioners gathered at this conference.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Chair of the The 2nd Animal Welfare Conference-Indonesia committee for organizing this special event as a platform for networking, exchanging lessons learned, and sharing best practices.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The 2nd Animal Welfare Conference-Indonesia is intended not only as a platform for disseminating the latest findings in various fields of study but also as a networking opportunity for academics, researchers and practitioners. We hope that the gathering of researchers, academics and practitioners from diverse institutions here will serve as a catalyst for future collaborations.

Behind the successful execution of these activities, there lies the hard work, commitment, and outstanding cooperation of the executive committee. Therefore, to the entire executive committee team, I extend my heartfelt gratitude for your dedication and enthusiasm towards the success of the conferences.

As the Head of Study Program of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, I would like to extend my congratulations to all of you for participating in the The 2nd Animal Welfare Conference-Indonesia.

Welcome to the conference, and I hope that this event will be beneficial to all of us.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dwi Kesuma Sari, DVM, Ph.D., APVet.

# WELCOME MESSAGE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE UDAYANA UNIVERSITY



## I Nyoman Suartha

Dean of The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

On behalf of the Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Udayana University, we are very grateful for the event of the 2nd Animal Welfare Indonesia International Conference with the theme of “Improving Animal Welfare by Building Capacity, Collaboration and Adopting a One Health Approach” at IPB International Convention Center.

Animal Welfare is not exactly easy to establish, whereas too many conflicts of interest are involved in it. All parties need to synergize and collaborate, to increase a common understanding of the true meaning and the right implementation of Animal Welfare so that will not cause any conflicts in society. Participants are able to harmonically proportionate between the animal lover, animal law, animal ethics and animal welfare is what we aimed for, to avoid any frictions that are possible to arise in society. Let alone in areas that are involved with the elimination of zoonotic diseases. Field implementation also needs to consider the sociological and cultural factors of the society to, by any means, avoid conflicts. Efforts in introducing, disseminating and implementing Animal Welfare must be sustainably done through education, advocacy and the enforcement of related regulations. All stakeholders involved must synergically move forward in the same direction and goal.

We hope that this event will bring out optimum accomplishments in the implementation of animal welfare by always carefully observing and consider the culture that has already been firmly adhered to by society.

Congratulations and best of luck!

Best regards,

I Nyoman Suartha

Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Udayana University Denpasar

# WELCOME MESSAGE INDONESIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



**Dr. drh. Muhammad Munawaroh, MM**  
Chairman of Indonesian Veterinary Medical  
Association

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

May peace be upon you, and Allah's mercy and blessings.

As the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Indonesian Veterinary Association, (PB PDHI), I most welcome the event of the 2nd Animal Welfare Indonesia International Conference which will be held on December 7th, 2023 at the IPB Conference Center.

For it is our obligation to strive for the welfare of all animals. Animals are creatures created by God that indeed have the right to welfare. With this conference, it is hoped that a joint solution will be made by all stakeholders to establish animal welfare. I invite all veterinarians to play an active role in promoting animal welfare to the general community.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Thank You.

Chairman of Indonesian Veterinary Medical Association

Dr. drh. Muhammad Munawaroh, MM

# **FOREWORD**

## **FROM Chairperson of Organising Committee 2nd Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia**



**Drh. Mariana Fernandez, M.Si**

Chairperson of Organising Committee  
2nd Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia

**“Building A Kinder Society Through Animal Welfare  
Education In Indonesia”**

**Welcome to the 2nd Animal Welfare Conference -  
Indonesia, International Conference 2023**

AnimalWelfare.id and as the committee, we would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to this international event on Animal Welfare in Indonesia.

We are delighted to be hosting this hybrid conference, to accommodate the dire need to have access regarding updated animal welfare knowledge and animal law protections, between professionals and other networks. In this conference, we would like to keep promoting animalwelfare.id - as a digital education platform, easy and accessible, as a source of information of animal welfare for Indonesia.

We acknowledge the need to empower and support the grass root communities as well as animal lovers, animal shelters, veterinarians, scientific communities and Veterinary Schools in Indonesia, with the main goal to improve the welfare of animals in Indonesia. This event also will be an official launch of signing an MoA with Veterinary School of Udayana University, IPB University, and Syiah Kuala University.

Our purpose is to facilitate and unites animal welfare professionals, who promote the humane treatment of animals; sharing best practices, challenges, and successes in an environment of learning and teamwork. We would like to empower the community to be able to educate their surroundings about animal welfare nationwide. The conference expected outcomes are the animal welfare professionals discover the benefits of interaction with international and nationally-known experts and with their colleagues across Indonesia. We truly hope to enable opportunities towards greater collaboration across disciplines in animal welfare in Indonesia.

We would like to thank those who are contributing to the meeting, sponsors, collaborators, the keynote and invited speakers, the scientific paper speakers, moderators, facilitators, and all attendees. We would like to thank FOUR PAWS International for their tremendous support, also to the collaborators and official partners, our speakers, moderators, and all the dedicated committee and volunteers to make the event serve the greater purpose for animal welfare.

We hope that you enjoy the Conference and welcome to Bogor City!

**Drh. Mariana Fernandez, M.Si**

Chairperson of Organising Committee

2nd Animal Welfare Conference - Indonesia International Conference 2023

Executive Director of Yayasan JAAN Domestic



# ANIMALWELFARE.ID



# ABOUT ANIMAL WELFARE INDONESIA

Animalwelfare.id is an educational/character building website, which teaches Empathy, Respect and Responsibility through Animal Welfare. It gives animal lovers, teachers and communities the necessary tools to help educate through easy to use and step-by-step resources.

## WHO ARE WE ?

Jakarta Animal Aid Network (JAAN) is a non-profit organisation dedicated to improving the welfare of animals throughout Indonesia. JAAN was founded in January 2008 and is 100% dependent on donations. JAAN runs a number of programs for domestic animals as well as for wildlife. JAAN owns and operates a number of programs, both for domestic animals and for Wildlife.

**Since 2020, JAAN Domestic has been officially established as the JAAN Animal Welfare Foundation.**

JAAN run active campaigns and programs, including Dog Meat Free Indonesia (#DMFI), Care for Carriage Horses Jakarta, Animal Shelter & Rehabilitation for Dogs and Cots, Sanctuary for Ex Carriage Horses, Stray Animal Care, Sterilization Surgery program Stray Cats, and education program [www.AnimalWelfare.id](http://www.AnimalWelfare.id)

To Learn more about the JAAN Programs, you can visit our website at: [www.jaandomestic.com](http://www.jaandomestic.com) <http://linktr.ee/jaandomestic>

## WHY WE DO WHAT WE DO ?

Welfare Education promotes knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes and values related to animals, but it also encourages a general attitude. Empathy is believed to be a critical element often missing in today's society and the underlying reason for callous, neglectful and violent behaviour.

There is a well documented link between childhood cruelty to animals and later criminality, violence, and anti social behaviour. The link between animal abuse and human violence reveals that animal abuse can often have a domino effect. When adults disrespect, neglect, abuse or harm an animal; it starts a process of desensitisation or loss of feeling in our children. They become able to witness the neglect, hurting, harming or killing of animals without feeling a response. Habituation to neglect and cruelty means that abuse has become a routine part of a child's life and is accepted as normal.

Lack of empathy leads to dehumanisation because it slows down children's emotional development and they are not able to realise their full potential as emotionally mature adults.

We can break this cycle and replace it among others with empathy, respect, responsibility, and compassion, which is needed to build kinder and better societies.

## HOW ?

Everybody can help by sharing knowledge to those close to you. Sharing knowledge doesn't cost a thing, but can have an enormous impact on society in general.

This website is for all educators, animal lovers, people who care about the environment or just simply people who care about people and be part of creating a kinder society. This easy to use website has provided step by step action plans for teachers, animal lovers and communities which includes lesson plans, action plans, resources, activities, letters, educational posters, videos, books and lots more!

## **BACKGROUND OF HOW IT ALL STARTED**

Education has always been a high priority for JAAN domestic from the very early start. JAAN domestic realised that Education equals with change and using Nelson Mandela's quote: "education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world".

We started with the concept of this website after having the opportunity to present to former DKI Jakarta's Governor Mr Ir. Basuki Tjahaja Purnama regarding Animal Welfare. Our presentation and ideas were very well received and the Department of Agriculture was instructed to collaborate with us on all these ideas. This happened in September 2015.

After this presentation, we started creating content and further developing our concept, and regular meetings to present our developments and after 5 months of hard work we were ready to meet the Governor again!

To celebrate our major milestone and to socialise our Mass Education Project, we had a launching event at Jakarta's City Hall (Governor's office) in North Jakarta on the 7th of February 2016! The launching was a great success! In 2017 parts of our education programs were featured on big LED's throughout Jakarta. 2017 - 2018 we continued with some further developments, but due to lack of financial support, we were not able to explore these developments any further.

## **SUPPORTED BY FOUR PAWS INTERNATIONAL**

And in 2018 we held a meeting with FOUR PAWS and presented the program and what we've been doing up to that point. We also submitted a proposal containing what we still want to develop, including content and website creation which later can be a guide for animal lovers, teachers, parents, communities and others with an easy-to-use website design and program stages so that make it easier for us to provide education.

We are very grateful that FOUR PAWS was willing to sponsor the entire program thus giving us the opportunity to complete this excellent project.

The ultimate goal of JAAN is to create a better society through animal welfare education programs.

## **SO WHO IS BEHIND ANIMALWELFARE.ID ?**

The following are the names and roles of each of the teams behind the process of making this website :

### **AnimalWelfare.id Program Management :**

Karin Franken - Program Advisor  
Drh. Mariana Fernandez, M.Si - Program Director  
Drh. Mikeu Paujiah, Dipl. Montessori - Education & Content Manager  
Drh. Dhea Ardhina Krisdamayanti - Research  
Levina Dewi Lomena, B.A - Art Director & Creative Manager  
Maryam Sheer, S.Kom - IT. Manager  
Azmi Masfiyati - Social Media Content Creator  
Arif Wibisono - Admin  
Magdalena Hutauruk, A.Md - Admin  
Cerian Yuwono, S.T - I.T Advisor  
Febe Kristiana - Web Analytical Advisor  
Pratiwi Wahyu - Podcast Editor  
Monique Kauffman - English Content Supervisor

**Animawelfare.id Program Volunteer Team 2023:**

Adithya Yudha Fimandhika - Research  
Anjani Setya Utami - Translator  
Hamdi - Research  
Natasha Irene Setiawan - Research  
Ade Mirzanthi - Translator and Content Writer  
Azzahra Maulidina - Research  
Citra - Research  
Drh Rai Jaine Darmanta - Content Writer  
Esther Adinda - Translator  
Winaya satasya - Translator  
Elizabeth Gabriella Anggina - Content Creator  
Daffa Amalia Putri -Translator  
Raden Destyana Yunissa Prizka - Contributor & Translator  
Sri Meilyana Tjoewardi - Content Creator  
Anastasia Merry Linda - Research  
Benedikta Erica Lidwina - Content Writer & Research  
Isabelle Schosser- Content Writer

**Animalwelfare.id Pilot Project Team 2016 - 2019 :**

Karin Franken  
Drh. Mariana Fernandez M.Si  
Aya Diandara Salvator, B.A  
Levina Dewi Lomena, B.A  
Bahana Damayana  
Fandi

Proudly Presented by JAAN DOMESTIC  
Supported by logo FOUR PAWS INTERNATIONAL

Contact us :

✉ [education@jaandomestic.com](mailto:education@jaandomestic.com) and [animalwelfare.id@jaandomestic.com](mailto:animalwelfare.id@jaandomestic.com)

# ANIMALWELFARE.ID



ANIMAL WELFARE INDONESIA 1<sup>ST</sup> CONFERENCE  
Copyright of FOUR PAWS / JAAN



# TIME TABLE OF ANIMAL WELFARE CONFERENCE – INDONESIA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2023

Thursday, 7<sup>th</sup> December 2023 | IPB International Convention Center Bogor, West Java

TIME	DESCRIPTION	SPEAKER
08.30–09.00	Registration	AWI TEAM
09.00–09.05	Opening by MC	Nina Tamam
09.05–09.15	Jaipong Dance	Komunitas
09.15–09.20	Prayer and Indonesian National Anthem	Rio Nova Arianto S.Ikom
	<b>Opening Speech</b>	
09.20–09.25	CEO of Yayasan JAAN Kesejahteraan Hewan & Co-Founder Jakarta Animal Aid Network	Karin Franken
09.25–09.30	Chair of The WSAVA Animal Wellness and Welfare Committee (AWWC)	Dr. Natasha Lee, M.Sc., DVM
09.30–09.35	Dean of The Veterinary Medicine Faculty, Syiah Kuala University	drh. Teuku Reza Ferasyi, M.Sc., Ph.D
09.35–09.40	Head of the Veterinary Study Program, Hasanuddin University	Dr. Drh. Dwi Kesuma Sari, APVet
09.40–09.45	Head of the West Java Province Food and Livestock Security Service	Drs.H.M. Arifin Soedjayana, M.M
09.45–09.50	Opening by Mayor of Bogor City (Official Opening)	Dr. Bima Arya Sugiarto, S.Hum., M.A
	<b>Keynote Session</b>	
09.50–10.05	Current Status of Animal Law Protection in Indonesia	Drh. Syamsul Maarif M.Si
10.05–10.20	The Role of Positive Collaboration Amongst Stakeholders	Drh. RD.Wiwiek Bagja
10.20–10.35	The Role of Veterinarian in Improving Animal Welfare in Indonesia	Dr. drh. Mohamad Munawaroh
10.35–10.50	One Health One Welfare	Dr. Karanvir Kukreja, BVSc, MVM
10.50–11.50	Discussion	Moderator : Drh. Rio Aditya Setiawan M.Sc
11.50–12.00	MOU Signing with Veterinary School University of Universitas Udayana, Universitas Syiah Kuala Aceh	
12.00–12.10	Documentation	
	<b>Press Conference (outdoor)</b>	
12.10–13.00	<b>Lunch Break, Prayer, Exhibiton</b>	
	<b>Paralel Class</b>	
	<b>Parallel (class A) Session I : Animal Welfare Policy &amp; Strategy</b>	Mc : Zahrotul Jannah, S.KH
13.00–13.20	The Role of Ministry Agriculture in Support for Animal Welfare Policy in Indonesia	drh. Hastho Yuliyanto, M.M
13.20–13.40	Animal Protection – 2023 Criminal Law Review	Dr. Yenti Garnasih, M.H
13.40–14.00	Dog Meat Trade – Global Issue and Strategy	Karen O'Malley
14.00–14.10	Dog Meat Free Indonesia – National Strategy	Karin Franken
14.10–14.10	Steps to Policy Revision	Adrian Hane S.H
14.10–14.30	Q & A	Moderator : Rizka Ibrahim

14.30-14.50	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
	<b>Class A Session II : Animal Welfare Policy &amp; Strategy</b>	
14.50-15.10	Dog Meat Trade Issue and Policy, Lessons Learned from Semarang	Drs. Hernowo Budi Luhur, S.H., M.Si
15.10-15.30	South Korea's Dog Meat Industry - A Model For Change	Lola Webber, M.Sc
15.30-15.50	Education and Engagement to Close the Dog Meat Trade in Bali, Indonesia	drh. Sasa Vernandes, M.Si
15.50-16.10	Q & A	Moderator: Suci Cisika Putri, S.T
	<b>Class A Sesion III : Oral Presentation Class A</b>	
16.10-16.15	The Importance of Animal Law to Support Animal Welfare : Implementation And Enforcement in Indonesia	Drh. Zulfikar Basrul Gandong, M.Sc
16.15-16.20	Formal and Non-Formal Responses Against Companion Animal Abuse in Indonesia: Possibilities and Challenges	Aditya Prasetyo , S.Si., M.Krim.
16.20-16.25	Comparative Law Study Of Criminal Law Regulations Regarding Domestic Animal Abuse Cases in Indonesia	Benedikta Erica Lidwina, S.H. Raga Bintang Muhammad, S.H.
16.25-16.30	Cage-Free Practices and Animal Welfare Regulation	Ayu Putu Eka Novita SP, MM
16.30-16.45	Q & A	Moderator : Poppy Permatasari, B.Sc
16.45-18.25	Work Group Discussion	Discussion Facilitator : Jon Rosen Bennett
	<b>Doorprize &amp; CLOSING Class A</b>	
	<b>Paralel Class</b>	
	<b>Parallel (class B) Shelter Management, Stray Animal Care, and Non-profit Community Management</b>	Mc: drh.Mikeu Paujiah
13.00-13.20	Maximize Your Fundraising Platform Strategy For Non Profit Community Organization/ Shelter	Genoveva Karinza, S.Psi
13.20-13.40	Best Practice Shelter Management in Indonesia Using ASV Guideline	drh. Merry Fernandez M.Si
13.40-14.00	FOUR PAWS Shelter Adoption Programme	Marissa Arief, B.Sc
14.00-14.20	Humane Population Management – Surveying and Measuring Impact	Anne Dawydowa, DVM
14.20-14.40	Changing Human Behavior - Approaches to Improve Animal Welfare in Bali Through Sterilization and Education	Agra Utari Dewi, M.Pd
14.40-15.40	Q&A	Moderator : Drh. Khalisya Anjani Putri
15.40-16.00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
	<b>Class B Session II : Non-profit Community Management &amp; Social Media Strategy</b>	
16.00-16.20	The Role of Social Media to Enhance Adoption and Education in Animal Welfare	Davina Veronica Hariadi, S.Ikom
16.20-16.40	Social Media Anti Animal Cruelty Presentation from Asia For Animals Coalition	Nicola O'Brien
16.20-16.40	Compassionate Leadership in Non Profit Organization	Karin Franken
16.40-17.00	Understanding Compassion Fatigue: Supporting Good Mental Health In Animal Welfare Profesional	Matt Backhouse
17.00-18.00	Q&A	Moderator : Drh. Mikeu Paujiah
	<b>Class B Session III : Oral Presentation Class B</b>	
18.00-18.05	The State of Animal Welfare Portrayed on Social Media	Rezha Maulana, S.T., M.Si
18.05-18.10	Animal Welfare Implementation at The Veterinary Teaching Hospital	drh. Waode Santa Monica M.Si
18.10-18.15	Stray Animal Management by ProNatura as an effort to Protect Animals, Nature and Humans	Drh. Ida Trisna Salonica
18.15-18.30	Q&A	Moderator : Resya Zakkiyah, A.Md Vet
18.30-18.50	<b>Doorprize &amp; CLOSING Class B</b>	

# ANIMALWELFARE.ID



# **Formal and Non-Formal Responses Against Companion Animal Abuse in Indonesia: Possibilities and Challenges**

**Aditya Prasetyo**

**Alumnus of Department of Criminology, Faculty of Social and Political Science,  
Universitas Indonesia N1 Building, Margonda Street, Pondok Cina, Beji, Depok,  
West Java 16424**

**corresponding author: aprasetyo23@gmail.com**

## **Abstract**

Although dogs and cats are recognized as the most popular companion animals, they are ranked second as the most abused animals for social media content. In addition, Indonesia ranked first as the producers of these contents. Existing laws regarding animal abuse in Indonesia are still enforced in an anthropocentric approach and this prevents just treatments for animals that fell victims of the abuse. This research collected recorded verdicts against animal abuse cases that happen in Indonesia. Five verdicts of physical animal abuse cases, two verdicts against animal neglect cases, and four verdicts against dogs smuggling were found and used as the basis to create a model of responses against animal abuse. In physical animal abuse cases, first time offender is given probational period and repeat offender is sentenced to imprisonment or fined. In animal neglect cases, the offender is educated to raise his or her awareness of animal welfare. Animal confiscation is done if only the offender is deemed incapable of giving care for the animal or is a high-risk for the animal in care. In dogs smuggling cases, the offender is sentenced to imprisonment and fined as they could cause a rabies outbreak that threatened public health. In each type of animal abuse case, strict law enforcement and collaboration between animal welfare organization and law enforcement officer is needed to prevent and to handle animal abuse cases and to achieve justice for companion animals.

**Keywords:** law enforcement, animal abuse, companion animals, responses, verdicts

## **Introduction**

Based on a survey published by Gfk (Growth from Knowledge) in 2016, dogs are ranked first (33%) and cats are ranked second (23%) as the most popular companion animals. Regardless, based on another survey published by AfA (Asia for Animal), together with SMACC (Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition) in 2021, dogs and cats are ranked second as the most abused animals for social media content. In addition to this, Indonesia is ranked first as the producer of animal abuse contents in social media as 1,626 out of 5,480 documented videos were produced and uploaded in Indonesia. These surveys shows that although dogs and cats are known as the most popular companion animals, they fell as victims of animal abuse (Verga & Michelazzi, 2009, h. 233-7). The lack of companion animal welfare and weak law enforcement against animal abusers are thought as the leading cause of this (Ferdinandez et al., 2018, h.583).

Through criminology researches, it is known that domestic violence offender, sex violence offender, and murderer have a history of animal abuse (Johnson, 2018, h. 406). Domestic violence offender abuses or kills companion animal to control and to prevent victims of abuse to runaway (Ascione et al., 2007, h. 355; Newberry, 2017, h. 273-4). The connection between animal abuse and other forms of violence against humans can be used to characterize companion animals, especially dogs and cats, as victims of human violence (Vrečko, 2019, h. 85-7). Companion animals fell victim for human violence due to lack of awareness regarding negative consequences of animal mistreatment, the believe that the abuse is justified, or a gain of benefit from the abuse (Agnew, 1998, h. 183-93). Companion animals are often regarded as mere properties and dehumanized as simple machines without feelings or consciousness (Vollum et al., 2004, h. 227-8). Despite of the findings, attitudes towards companion animals can change when people are faced with alternatives of animal treatment (Knight et al., 2010, h. 267-9).



These attitudes are also reflected in formal and non-formal responses against animal abuse cases as they are often seen as far less serious than human violence cases (Wagner et al., 2015, 454-6). Due to this kind of perspective, challenges occur in enforcing laws against animal abusers in case reporting, ambiguous interpretation of the regulations, law enforcement officer's attitudes, and in the sentencing of the abusers itself (Morton et al., 2020, 3 - 14). According to the law, animal abuse is an intentional or unintentional act or repeated act that causes physical and emotional stress to animal, including, but not limited to, unnecessary pain, suffering, prolonged stress, or premature death (Johnson, 2018, h. 403). Specifically, companion animals are abused in the form of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, hoarding, breeding and selling, and stigma (Arluke & Irvine, 2017, h. 41-2; Arluke et al., 2017, h. 107-8; Beirne et al., 2017, h. 60-3; Maher et al., 2017, h. 135-9; Nurse, 2017, h. 89 - 92; Yeates & Bowles, 2017, h. 16 - 21).

According to Indonesia Penal Code Article 302 Section (1), animal abuser is sentenced for 3 months of imprisonment and fined for Rp 4,500 and Section (2), serious animal abuser is sentenced for 9 months of imprisonment and fined for Rp 300. According to the Law of the Republic Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 Article 91B Section (1), animal abuser is sentenced for 1 to 6 months of imprisonment and fined for Rp 1,000,000 to Rp 5,000,000 and Section (2), a person that conceal animal abuse is sentenced for 1 to 3 months of imprisonment and fined for Rp 1,000,000 to Rp 3,000,000. The minimum and maximum penalties are according to discretion of the judge regarding the seriousness of the abuse. Although serious penalties exist within the law, imprisonment is often replaced with probational period and fine was often omitted in sentencing animal abusers. The laws also can not be use to prevent companion animal abused as it is the act and not the intention considered as an offence. Due to these circumstances, an alternative to formal response against animal abusers is also required.

A person will abide to the law when it is in accordance with the value held by the society where that person lives (Hahn, 2022, h. 206-7). A holistic intervention is required to socialize and internalize the law into the society so that each person will abide the law (Jacobs et al., 2018, h. 11-4). Animal welfare organization must be involved in making new regulations or socialization by law enforcement officers. Owners must be educated about animal welfare and how it is related to human welfare. Media channel could be used to socialize and educate people regarding the law. Government and animal welfare organization could work together for regular inspection or regular program that involves people. And professionals could also play their parts in the socialization and internalization of the law (Randour et al., 2019, h. 8). This research was then done to build a model of formal and non-formal responses against different types of animal abuse that currently happens in Indonesia.



## Materials and Methods

This research was an explorative qualitative research to interpret companion animal abuse cases and the responses against them according to the recorded verdicts which then used to build a model of responses against them according to the existing laws. Research articles and reports were collected from scholar.google.com. Regulations related to animal abuse were collected from peraturan.bpk.go.id. Verdicts related to recorded animal abuse cases were collected from putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id.

## Results and Discussion

In Indonesia, existing laws can be used in sentencing animal abusers in various situations and conditions. Each of these laws has their own definition of animal, companion animal, animal health, animal welfare, acts considered as animal abuses, and sentencing offender who is proven guilty. Those regulations are:

1. Indonesia Penal Code 302
2. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health
3. Regulations of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 95 of 2012
4. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 on the Changes to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2009 on Animal Husbandry and Animal Health

Table 1. Animal Protection Regulations in Indonesia

No	Regulations	Article	Section
1.	Indonesia Penal Code	302	1, 2, 3, 4
2.	The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2009	66	1, 2, 3, 4
3.	Regulations of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 95 of 2012	92	-
4.	The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014	66A 91B	1, 2 1,2

According to these regulations and verdicts collected from the Indonesia Supreme Court database, animal abuse cases in Indonesia can be divided into three categories (Mogbo et al., 2013, h. 94-5). The first is physical animal abuse which is a form of abuse that is done by the owner as a form of punishment or stranger as a form of dislike or prejudice. The second is animal neglect which is the most common form of abuse and unintentional because the owner is lacking in knowledge and awareness of animal welfare. And the third form is smuggling of dogs which is a form of abuse that is done for economic reasons and cultural reasons and involves animal theft, physical abuse, and animal neglect in the treatment of these dogs.

## Response to physical animal abuse

In physical animal abuse cases found, the abusers were sentenced to imprisonment for 3 or 4 months, but replaced with probational period for 6 months with discretion that it was the first criminal offence ever done by the abusers. Besides probational period, reconciliation between the abuser and pet owner was always attempted. In Case 1, the abuser made a peace agreement with the dog owner and donated Rp 3,500,000 to local organization. In Case 3, the abuser is a relative of the dog owner and has a history of psychological disorder and a peace agreement was made. In Case 4, the abuser and the cat owner made a peace agreement witnessed by local authorities. In Case 2, the dog owner refused to make a peace agreement with the abuser. In Case 5, peace agreement could not be made as the abuser put public health at risk of a rabies outbreak.

Table 2. Verdicts on Physical Animal Abuse Cases

No	Court Number	Case brief	Verdicts
1.	223/Pid.B/2019/PN Cln	Killed a dog by slamming it and hit it with a rolling door rod.	Imprisonment 4 months; probational period 6 months
2.	117/Pid.B/2020/PN Cln	Shot a dog that runs to his front yard and chased his pet rabbit	Imprisonment 4 months; probational period 6 months
3.	101/Pid.Sus/2020/PN Jkt.Pst	Poured caustic water to a female dog and five puppies	Imprisonment 3 months; probational period 6 months; fine Rp 1,000,000
4.	625/Pid.B/2021/PN Bls	Hit a kitten in the head using a broom stick	Imprisonment 3 months; probational period 6 months
5.	207/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Blt.	Slaughtered dogs and sold dog meat	Imprisonment 4 months; fine Rp 3,000,000

## Response to animal neglect

In animal neglect cases found, the abusers were either sentenced to imprisonment or fined. There are only 2 verdicts found in the Indonesia Supreme Court database on animal neglect cases. Case 1 happened after the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2009 published but this regulation itself does not include penal sanction for animal abuse. Indonesia Penal Code 302 exist but was not used in this case. Instead, the case was considered as civil case than criminal case. Case 2 was the first case in which an animal neglect case was put on trial and penal sanction was given to the offender. The little number of cases in the database shown that animal neglect cases is often unreported or solved using another alternative.

Table 3. Verdicts on Animal Neglect Cases

No	Court Number	Case brief	Verdicts
1.	420/Pdt.G/2011/PN.JKT.PST	Neglecting 4 dogs in transport resulted in the death of 3 of them	Material compensation Rp 90,000,000
2.	27/Pid.B/2023/PN Pbr	Neglecting 17 cats in her care resulted in the death of 7 of them and malnourishment	Imprisonment 3 months

## Response to dog smuggling

In dog smuggling cases found, 3 of them was a part of the dog meat trade that is already banned through a Circular issued by the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health of the Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture in 2018. In Case 1, the act was not related to dog meat trade and the offender was sentenced according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 1992 on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine. In Case 2, Case 3, and Case 4, all was related to the dog meat trade. In Case 2 and Case 3, the offenders were smugglers that transported dogs from rabies infected region to non-infected region. In Case 4, the offender was dog meat shop owner. Case 3 and Case 4 were related and we can see that the smuggler was given harsher sentence than the dog meat shop owner.

Table 4. Verdicts on Dog Smuggling Cases

No	Court Number	Case brief	Verdicts
1.	3/Pid.S/2014/PN Tab	Transport of animals that transmit rabies without Veterinary Certificate and quarantine	Imprisonment 3 months; probationary period 6 months; fine Rp 1,000,000
2.	99/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Wat	Transport of 72 dogs from rabies infected region to non-infected region	Imprisonment 10 months; fine Rp 150,000,000
3.	29/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Skh	Transport of 53 dogs from rabies infected region to non-infected region	Imprisonment 16 months; fine Rp 150,000,000
4.	61/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Skh	Transport of 53 dogs from rabies infected region to non-infected region	Imprisonment 12 months; fine Rp 150,000,000

## Alternatives to penal sanctions

Different response was given to cases of animal abuse in regards of the type of abuse and the type of animals that fell victim of the abuse. There area different interpretations of the law and different understanding about what act is considered as an abuse between laymen, animal lovers, and law enforcement officers. In brief, every act or treatment that threatens the welfare of the animal or inflicts unnecessary pain or death of the animal can be considered as an abuse (Agnew, 1998, h. 179-81). In order to give a proper response to each case of companion animal abuse, we must not see only the act but also the motivation or situation that leads to the act. Each abuser will be given different specific response according to the type of abuse and the seriousness of the abuse.

In cases of physical animal abuse found, sadism was not the main motivation that leads to the act, but a sudden burst of emotional release and sometimes a psychological reason. When the act is proven as an abuse, there are three possible responses for it. First, if the animal that fell victim suffered minor injuries, the offender must compensate for the treatment and rehabilitation of that animal. Second, if the animal that fell victim suffered serious injuries, the offender must be sanctioned as the first alternative but also must be given additional fine and prohibited to own and take care of animal for the rest of his or her life. In the second alternative, if the animal died due to the injuries, the offender must be fined with maximum amount. In the first and second alternatives, fine is used as a sanction and probational period is given to the offender only if it was his or her first criminal offence. Social sanction in the form of volunteering during probational period can also be given to the offender to increase his or her awareness regarding animal welfare. Third, if the offender is a repeat offender then imprisonment without probational period must be given as he or she possessed a risk to others.

In cases of animal neglect found, the lack of knowledge and awareness of the negative consequences of the mistreatment and economic capability were the primary motivation of the neglect. When the act is proven as an abuse, social sanction, instead of a fine or imprisonment is most appropriate. First, if the owner has economic capability to take care the animal, socialization and education to increase the owner's knowledge and awareness regarding of animal welfare is most appropriate. Second, if the owner has no economic capability or is going through an economic crisis, aids in the form of animal food, health treatment, or a job can be given to support the owner until he or she is capable again. Supervision must be done to make sure of the owner's commitment. Third, if the owner is deemed has no capability to take care the animal, confiscation must be done to relieve the owner's burden. Partial confiscation is done to reduce the number of animals to match the capability of the owner. Full confiscation is done when the owner has no capability at all due to economical or other reason and then the owner is prohibited to own or take care of an animal for a certain period of time or for the rest of his or her life to prevent another neglect.

In cases of dogs smuggling found, we need to see the bigger picture, which is the dog meat trade, and sometimes cat meat trade. In dog meat trade, we have the supplier, smuggler, shop owner, and consumer. The supplier must be given penal sanction when it is proven that the dogs or cats that he or she catch were stolen. The smuggler must be given penal sanction when it is proven that he or she smuggled was transported from a rabies infected region to non-infected region. In the case with shop owner, after a ban on dog meat trade was upheld in a region, a period of time must be given to them to transition from dog meat into government regulated meat. After the transition period, a warning is given to the shop owner that still sells dog meat and penal sanction is given if the shop owner does not heed the warning. For the consumer of dog meat, penal sanction and a ban can not be given to them as the taste for dog meat is personal and sometimes is cultural. Socialization and education regarding the risk of rabies outbreak, cruelty behind the dog meat trade, and animal welfare is most appropriate for dog meat consumer. Dog population management could also be done to cut the supply of dog meat by cutting the population of stray dogs.

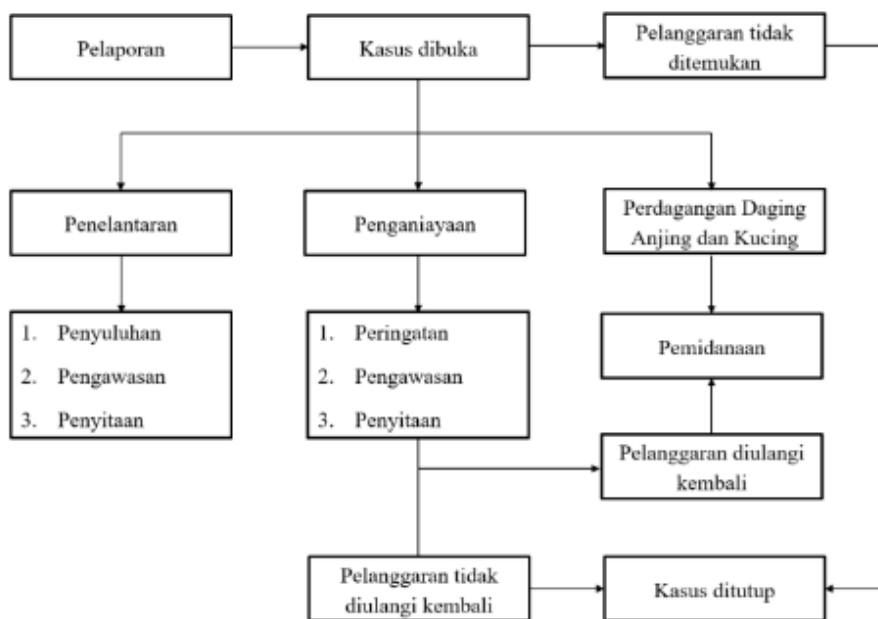


Fig. 1 Flow chart of responses against different types of animal abuse

In response to animal abuse, imprisonment must be given only if the offender possesses a risk in harming others or causes public unrest (Morton et al., 2020, h. 13-4). Since companion animal abuse is considered as less serious than human violence, alternatives to the legal response is required to bridge the gap between the law, law enforcement, and public sentiment (Wagner et al., 2015, h. 454-7; Knight et al., 2010, h. 235-67). In a democratic country such as Indonesia, legal dispute is often seen as a drastic measure and sometimes stigmatized (Krešić, 2019, h. 1847). Despite of this view of legal dispute and the reluctance of the owner or laymen to report the abuse, animal welfare organization and law enforcement officers must give social or legal sanction to the offender to increase society awareness of and obedience to the existing law. Mediation with the guardian and education must be given to under age offenders. For adult offenders, they must choose for donation, social service, or volunteering at a shelter as social sanction. Penal sanction is given only if the animal that fell victim is injured, disabled, or died and purely motivated by sadism.

## Conclusion

Companion animal abuse cases in Indonesia can be categorized as physical abuse, neglect, and dog or cat meat trade. Companion animal abuse is still considered as less serious than human violence and there is a gap between the law and law enforcement against animal abusers. Alternatives to penal sanctions in the form of social sanction is necessary to bridge this gap and to increase society awareness of and obedience to the existing law.

## Conflict of Interest

I certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationship with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

## **Acknowledgement**

I thank Dr. Drs. Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi, M.Si., Dr. Dwi Januanto Nugroho, S.Hut., M.B.A., Prof. Dr. Drs. Muhammad Mustofa, M.A., Anzilna Mubaroka, M.Krim for guidance and assistance in writing the thesis for this manuscript. I also thank Animal Alliance Asia Indonesia for providing resources for the thesis for this manuscript.

## **Reference**

Agnew, R. 1998. The causes of animal abuse: A social-psychological analysis. *Theoretical Criminology*, 2(2), 117-209.

Ascione, F.R., Webber, C.V., Thompson, T.M., Heath, J., Maruyama, M., & Hayashi, K. 2007. Battered pets and domestic violence: Animal abuse reported by women experiencing intimate violence and by nonabused women. *Violence Against Women*, 13(4), 354-373.

Ferdinandez, M.K., Aditya, R.S., & Franken, K.H. 2018. A Review of Animal Welfare Protocol on Dog Shelter in Java Area Indonesia, *Proceeding of the 20th FAVA CONGRESS & The 15th IVMA KIVNAS PDHI*, Bali Nov 1-3, 583-584.

Johnson, S.A. 2018. Animal cruelty, pet abuse & violence: the missed dangerous connection. *Forensic Research & Criminology International Journal*, 6(5), 403-415.

Knight, S., Bard, K., Vrij, A., dan Brandon, D. 2010. Human rights, animal wrongs? Exploring attitudes toward animal use and possibilities for change. *Society and Animals*, 18(3), 251-272.

Krešić, M. 2019. Efficacy of Law in Theory and Practice: The Effectiveness of the Adjudication. *15th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Management Research*, Opatija May 16-18, 1841-1858.

Mogbo, T. C., Oduah, F. N., Okeke, J. J., Ufele, A. N., & Nwankwo, O. D. 2013. Animal cruelty: A review. *Journal of Natural Sciences Research*, 3(8), 94 - 99.

Morton, R., Hebart, M.L., & Whittaker, A.L. 2020. Explaining the gap between the ambitious goals and practical reality of animal welfare law enforcement: A review of the enforcement gap in Australia. *Animals*, 10(3), 1-21.

Newberry, M. 2017. Pets in danger: Exploring the link between domestic violence and animal abuse. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 34, 273-281

Randour, M.L., Blackmore, M.S., Blaney, N., DeSousa, D., & Guyony, A.A. 2019. Animal abuse as a type of trauma: Lessons for human and animal service professionals. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 20(2), 1-12.

Vollum, S., Buffington-Vollum, J., dan Longmire, D.R. 2004. Moral disengagement and attitudes about violence toward animals. *Society and Animals*, 12(3), 209-236.

Vrečko, I. 2019. Criminological aspects of animal abuse: A review study. *Criminology & Social Integration*, 27(1), 84-99.

Wagner, K., Owen, S., dan Burket, T. 2015. What makes a crime? The perceived harmfulness, wrongfulness, and seriousness of offenses against nonhuman animals. *Society and Animals*, 23(5), 439-461.

Arluke, A. & Irvine, L. 2017. Physical Cruelty of Companion Animals. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 39-58). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Arluke, A., Patronek, G., Lockwood, R., & Cardona, A. 2017. Animal Hoarding. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 107-130). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Beirne P., Maher J., & Pierpoint, H., 2017. Animal Sexual Assault. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 59-86). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Hahn, J. 2022. *Foundations of a Sociology of Canon Law*. Springer.

Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Lawson C. 2017. Status Dogs. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 131-156). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Nurse, A. 2017. Animal Neglect. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 87-106). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan

Yeates, J. & Bowles D. 2017. Breeding and Selling of Companion Animals. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Animal Abuse Studies* (pp. 15-38). Maher, J., Pierpoint, H., & Beirne, P. (Eds.). Palgrave Macmillan.

Asia for Animals Coalition. 2021, n.d. Making Money from Misery: How social media giants profit from animal abuse. Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition. <https://www.smaccoalition.com/smacc-report>

Growth for Knowledge. 2016, n.d. Global GfK survey: Pet ownership. Growth for Knowledge. [https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/2405078/cmospdfs/fileadmin/user\\_upload/country\\_one\\_pager/nl/documents/global-gfksurvey\\_pet-ownership\\_2016.pdf](https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/2405078/cmospdfs/fileadmin/user_upload/country_one_pager/nl/documents/global-gfksurvey_pet-ownership_2016.pdf).

Pemerintah Indonesia. (n.d). Kitab Undang - Undang Hukum Pidana. <https://jdih.mahkamahagung.go.id/index.php/legal-product/kitab-undangundang-hukum-pidana/detail>.

Pemerintah Indonesia. 2009. Undang - Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2009 tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 84, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5015. Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia. Jakarta. <https://jdihn.go.id/pencarian/detail/1325737>.



Pemerintah Indonesia. 2012. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 95 Tahun 2012 tentang Kesehatan Masyarakat Veteriner dan Kesejahteraan Hewan. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 214, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5356. Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia. Jakarta. <https://jdih.go.id/pencarian/detail/1330153>.

Pemerintah Indonesia. 2014. Undang - Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang - Undang Nomor 18 Tahun tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 338, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5619. Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia. Jakarta. <https://jdih.go.id/pencarian/detail/1325864>.

Pengadilan Negeri Bekasi. 2021. Putusan Nomor 625/Pid.B/2021/PN Bks.

Pengadilan Negeri Blitar. 2022. Putusan Nomor 207/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Blt. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaed290a5061ae1e9b81313535323539.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Gianyar. 2019. Putusan Nomor 223/Pid.B/2019/PN Gin. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/d87c672f36e7f1f4a98f55eed5c6cb86.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Gianyar. 2020. Putusan Nomor 117/Pid.B/2020/PN Gin. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/3eafa2d864c5c00467ce5548311fd287.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat. 2011. Putusan Nomor 420/PdtG/2011/PN.JKT.PST. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/e4f50e31f3e3449a54364c2f294a1068.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat. 2020. Putusan nomor 101/Pid.Sus/2020/PN Jkt.Pst. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/f6506ce8ae7e53246aa5e68ff45f673c.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Pekanbaru. 2023. Putusan Nomor 27/Pid.B/2023/PN Pbr. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaedb0bc250dc81c84c2303831363034.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Sukoharjo. 2022. Putusan Nomor 29/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Skh. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaecb7183decfaf48e87313534353238.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Sukoharjo. 2022. Putusan Nomor 61/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Skh. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaecf1ff68793d428fb2313434363231.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Tabanan. 2014. Putusan Nomor 3/Pid.S/2014/PN Tab. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/71c54246598e0e77f14964b2430b5482.html>.

Pengadilan Negeri Wates. 2021. Putusan Nomor 99/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Wat. <https://putusan3.mahkamahagung.go.id/direktori/putusan/zaec327fb6a865dc8395323230313034.html>.

# Feline Immunodeficiency Virus Infections Associated with Slow Healing Wounds: A Case Study

Astari Kelana Hanindyani

Veterinarian at Amore Animal Clinic, BSD, South Tangerang, 15310  
\*corresponding author: [astariKelana.h@gmail.com](mailto:astariKelana.h@gmail.com)

## abstract

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) is an infectious disease transmitted by saliva or blood. Transmission by bite wounds puts stray cats at high risk for FIV. This case report aims to describe FIV infection and highlight the value of testing for FIV, particularly in stray cats. The patient is a domestic short-haired cat, male,  $\pm 2$  years old, and a stray. He had recently been found by the client, who intended to take him home. His initial symptoms were having a wound in his ear flap, sneezing with mucus nasal discharge, and pale mucosa. The cat had a physical examination, hematological test, testing with the FIV-FeLV test kit, and blood chemistry test. The cat was seropositive for FIV, anemia, thrombocytopenia, and cholestasis. The cat was hospitalized, and the treatment given were doxycycline, acetylcysteine, Sangobion, albumin, Fufang E'jiao Jiang (FEJ), human-erythropoietin injection, Transfer Factor, and LiverRx. His condition worsened after 40 days, and unfortunately, he died on his 51st day at the clinic.

**Keywords:** FIV, immunodeficiency, transmissions, stray cats

## Introduction

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) belongs to the Lentivirus genus and the family Retroviridae. It specifically infects the cat family. FIV is a common infectious disease of cats worldwide, it is frequently undiagnosed due to its wide range of symptoms. Rhinitis, conjunctivitis, gingivitis, stomatitis, persistent diarrhea, chronic or nonresponsive infections of the external ear and skin, ocular disease, and neurological abnormalities can be found on the physical examination of FIV-infected cats (Tilley et al., 2021). Because FIV increases the risk of immune dysfunction that can lead to immunodeficiency, the host will become more susceptible to opportunist infections, such as bacterial, viral, protozoal, and parasitic infections (Ettinger et al., 2017).

FIV infection has three main phases of infection: primary, subclinical, and clinical. The primary phase happens after the inoculation of the virus; the virus replicates rapidly, and viremia is detectable through polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Next, the cat will enter the subclinical phase, which can last for several years and can be asymptomatic. In this phase, there are low levels of viremia and high production of FIV antibodies. Following the subclinical phase, the cats may continue to the clinical phase. Functional immunodeficiency may develop in this phase resulting in an increased risk of secondary infections, neoplasia, or immune-mediated disease (Ettinger et al., 2017; Westman et al., 2022).

FIV is transmitted directly by saliva or blood and can occur from bite wounds, blood transfusions, or even surgical equipment. Vertical transmissions between a kitten and their mother can also happen prenatally (in - utero) or postnatally (contaminated breast milk) (Westman et al., 2022). Free-roaming cats are at high risk for FIV infection and represent an important source of new infections (Ettinger et al., 2017). Competitive behaviors over food or territory can result in fights and increase the possibility of them getting wounded. Any of these could be the point of FIV transmission among stray cats.

The issues related to the high population of stray cats started to be recognized in Indonesia. The action taken is shown in many forms, such as a trap-neuter-return (TNR) program as population control or even the adoption of stray cats. Checking for FIV is a step that should be considered before adopting stray cats since FIV can be transmitted through saliva to another cat at home and the infection is persistent. The purpose of this case study is to describe more about FIV infection cases in cats, specifically a stray cat, and also to highlight the importance of diagnosing FIV in stray cats before adopting them at home.

## **Materials and Methods**

This case study took place at Amore Animal Clinic, BSD, South Tangerang. The examination starts with a physical examination by assessing the cat's general conditions, body weight, body temperature, and hydration status, also checking the cat's body conditions systematically. Diagnostic testing in this case included a complete blood count (hematology), a FIV-FelV test kit (Shenzhen Zhenrui Biotech Co., Ltd.), and a blood chemistry test, which were performed from the cat's departure until his last time.

## **Results and Discussions**

### **Anamnesis and Physical Examination**

A male, domestic short-haired cat, with an estimated age around 2 years and unneutered was brought to the clinic with an open wound in his right ear flap. The client had recently found the cat on the street and had taken him straight to the clinic. Since the client had recently found him on the streets, there were no medical records. His condition was quite responsive and alert, body temperature slightly high 39.5oC, body weight of 3.6 kg, normal hydration status, present with mucus nasal discharge, and his mucous membrane (gingiva, conjunctiva, nasal plane) looked pale.

### **Laboratory Tests and Treatments**

A hematological test was being performed to identify anemia because the cat looks pale and has no medical history. It showed that the cat had anemia and thrombocytopenia; low total red blood cells/RBC ( $4.05 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ ), low hemoglobin/HGB (7.3 g/dL), low hematocrit/HCT (22.2%) and low thrombocyte/PLT ( $39 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ ). The cat was hospitalized, and under observations of the vets and paramedics. Treatment starts with antibiotic (doxycycline dose: 10 mg/kg) combined with mucolytic (acetylcysteine: dose 12 mg/kg) 2 times a day orally, to relieve the upper respiratory and skin infection, also combined with albumin for the wound healing. The cat also received the blood supplement with Sangobion™ (P&G Health), Fufang E'jiao Jiang (FEJ), human-erythropoietin injection (Hemapo-Epoetin Alfa™, Kalbe) (dose: 100 IU/kg) every 2 days to help with the anemia. The wound on the ear flap was treated with an antibiotic ointment (Enbatic™, Erela) that contains Bacitracin zinc and neomycin sulfate. The cat's appetite turned out to be good, and no signs of dehydration. After 10 days, there was some improvement in the wound; although it hasn't completely healed, the size is slightly smaller (Fig. 2B). The symptoms of upper respiratory infections, like frequent sneezes and nasal discharge, have not improved throughout the course of treatment.

The 2nd hematology test was conducted on his 12th days hospitalized, and the result showed that the cat had a low total number of WBC/leukopenia ( $4.1 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ ), RBC had reached the normal range ( $4.92 \times 10^6/\mu\text{l}$ ), modest increase in hemoglobin/HGB (8.9 g/dL), HCT (26.5%), and PLT ( $59 \times 10^3/\mu\text{l}$ ), although they were still below the standards. This indicates that the cat's anemia and thrombocytopenia persist. Based on the hematology results, there were indications of Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) or Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV), and the owner is being offered to check with the FIV-FeLV test kit. The indication came from the RBC result, which showed leukopenia, anemia, and thrombocytopenia, as well as from the cat's conditions, which showed slow progress in the treatment. The owner agreed to check with the FIV/FeLV test kit (Shenzhen Zhenrui Biotech Co., Ltd) and the result was that the cat was seropositive for FIV and negative for FeLV (Fig. 1).

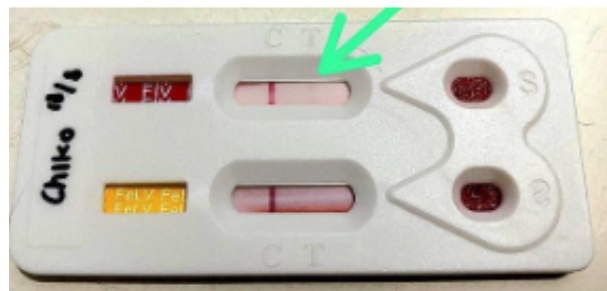


Fig. 1 The FIV-FeLV test kit result shows the cat seropositive for FIV

Immunomodulator was added to the treatments by giving the cat 4 Life Transfer Factor Tri-Factor/TF™ (Maxcure Nutravedics Ltd.) one capsule a day. The cat is also being isolated from another cat to prevent transmissions from saliva. Mucolytic, albumin, Sangobion™, FEJ, and continuous human-erythropoietin injection were all part of the cat's continued treatment. Bioplacenton™ (KalbeMed) was given as an additional topical treatment.

The wound made some progress a month later, but it still hadn't healed completely (Fig. 2C). There has been some improvement in the symptoms of upper respiratory infection as well; sneezing has become less frequent, and the nasal discharge has changed from being serous to being seromucous. But the cat now appears jaundiced and has lost weight to 2.9 kg, despite the fact that his appetite was usually good previously.

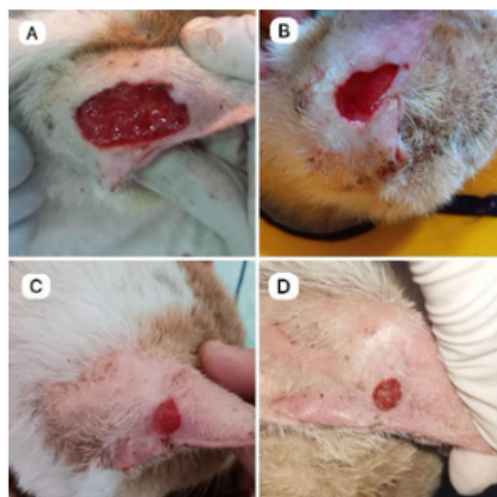


Fig 2. The wound in the cat's ear flap (A) On his 1st day at the clinic (B) On his 10th day (C) On his 42nd day, and (D) On his 50th day.

A comprehensive blood chemistry test was being performed to identify the cause of jaundice and the results of the tests were: hyperproteinemia (8.6 g/dl), hyperbilirubinemia (4.4 mg/dl), hypercholesterol (183 mg/dl), high alanine transaminase/ALT (113 U/l), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase/GGT, and alkaline phosphatase/ALP were normal, low creatinine/CRE (0.69 mg/dl), and normal blood urea nitrogen/BUN (28/7mg/dl). This result indicates that the cat had cholestasis.

Treatment plan added with LiverRx (LiverRx™) one capsule a day as liver supplement. The food also changed into hepatic-specialized food (Happy Cat VET Diet Hepatic Dry). Unfortunately, the cat's health has gotten worse ever since, and he passed away a week later on his 51st day at the clinic.

## Discussions and Limitations

Since the first day of being hospitalized, the cat has been receiving doxycycline combined with acetylcysteine and albumin. Doxycycline can be the first choice when treating felines' upper respiratory infections (Tilley et al., 2021). Meanwhile, acetylcysteine is used as mucolytic because of its character which decreases the viscosity of bronchial secretions (BSAVA, 2020). Albumin can also contribute to accelerating the wound - healing process (Utariani et al., 2020). Given that the cat's hematological test result revealed that the cat was anemic, the cat was also given blood supplements (Sangobion, P&G Health) which contains folic acid, ferrous gluconate, copper sulfate, vitamin C, and vitamins B12 and B6. Ferrous gluconate can be used as an iron supplementation as the specific therapy for anemic cats. FEJ is a Chinese herbal medicine that can be used as a supplement to anemic cats, because it contains Colla corii Asini that has hematopoietic effects (Sewoyo & Purwitasari, 2023). The cat also received an injection of human erythropoietin (Hemapo-Epoetin Alfa, Kalbe) with a dose 100 IU every 2 days. Human erythropoietin can be used as an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent in cats. No increase in viral load was reported in cats with FIV that received human erythropoietin. This injection is recommended to be given three times a week, with a tapering dose given twice weekly as maintenance therapy that can be used when Packed Cell Volume (PCV) has attained 30-40% as the target (Olson & Hohenhaus, 2019). The antibiotic ointment (Enbatic) used for topical treatment contains bacitracin zinc and neomycin sulfate, both of which have broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity and are the most commonly used topical antimicrobials (Mickelson et al., 2016).

A second hematological test was performed after twelve days of treatment. The results showed leukopenia, normal RBC, low HGB, low HCT, and low PLT. The cat is being tested using a FIV-FeLV test kit (Shenzhen Zhenrui Biotech Co., Ltd) since there were indications of FIV-FeLV. The result is the cat seropositive for FIV. Literature (Skyles, 2014) states that leukopenia and neutropenia were more likely to present in FIV-infected cats, another common abnormalities of CBC in cats infected with FIV include mild anemia, lymphopenia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, thrombocytosis, and monocytopenia. This also supports the statement from Westman et al. (2022) that abnormalities of hematology shown on FIV or FELV-infected cats might be leukopenia and anemia. The American Association of Feline Practitioners (AAFP) (Little et al., 2020) recommends doing additional testing on seropositive cats especially in low-risk cats, but in some high-risk cats such as free-roaming, male cats with seropositive FIV test results that are consistent with the cat's clinical signs may not require additional testing.



After being known to be seropositive for FIV, the cat started receiving 4 Life Transfer Factor Tri-Factor/TF (Maxcure Nutravedics Ltd.) one capsule a day as an immunomodulator. TF contains colostrum ultrafiltrate, colostrum nanofiltrate, also egg yolk. Research done by Vetvicka and Vetvickova (2020) states that in addition to stimulating cellular immunity, transfer factors have an impact on the humoral branch and can be employed as natural immunomodulators. The colostrum and egg yolk from TF have a significant immunostimulating capacity. Bioplacenton (KalbeMed) was also added to the topical treatment. Bioplacenton contains neomycin and placental extract. Placental extract can promote the formation of new tissue and the healing of wounds (Wahyuningsih et al., 2021).

After a month, the cat has lost weight and appears more jaundiced, therefore a comprehensive blood chemistry test is being performed. The results were hyperproteinemia, hyperbilirubinemia, hypercholesterol, high ALT, normal GGT, and ALP. Hyperproteinemia can occur in FIV-infected cats from increased  $\gamma$ -globulin concentrations as the result of hyperactivation of B cells in the subclinical phase of FIV infection (Skyes, 2014). High ALT indicates liver failure from injury or necrosis of hepatocytes (Villalba & Sanchez, 2019) or other non - specified hepatobiliary disease (Otte et al., 2017) while high cholesterol and high bilirubin can indicate cholestasis (Villalba & Sanchez, 2019). It is possible that the cat had cholestasis based on these findings.

Cholestasis is defined as an impairment of bile flow from the liver to the duodenum (Park et al., 2018). Cholestasis comes in two forms: extrahepatic and intrahepatic. The degeneration of bile ductuli and hepatic fibrosis resulting from cholangitis or some drugs that impair bile flow at the canalicular level are associated with intrahepatic cholestasis. On the other hand, pancreatitis, biliary neoplasia, choleliths, bile sludge, and decreased gallbladder contractility can all result in extrahepatic cholestasis. The clinical signs include anorexia, weight loss, and icterus (Otte et al., 2017). The immunosuppressive effects of FIV itself can result in neoplasia (Skyes, 2014).

Liver supplements given were LiverRx (LiverRx™) which contains S-adenosyl methionine (SAME), silybin, vitamin E, and vitamin C. SAME reduces liver damage and could improve liver function. Silybin is a form of silymarin and has immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, regenerative choleric, and hepatoprotective actions (Marchegiani et al., 2020).

To summarize, the cat is seropositive for FIV, and its clinical signs include slow-healing wounds that represent chronic skin infections, upper respiratory infections and anemia. A month after the treatment, the cat's blood chemistry testing revealed cholestasis, which may have resulted from FIV-related neoplastic diseases. Unfortunately, because of the client's financial limitations, there are no more diagnostic tests—such as an x-ray or ultrasound—to confirm the causes of cholestasis. It's possible that the cat passed away when his liver issues (cholestasis) became worse. The immunosuppressive conditions caused by FIV slower the recovery progress of his current conditions and it may be too late to discover the liver issues. As soon as the cat tested positive for FIV, the client was informed of the prognosis. FIV-positive cats are still highly susceptible to infection, which could impact their recovery progress even if they may live as long as uninfected cats under the right care.

## Conclusions

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) can result in immunodeficiency or immunosuppression in cats, which can have a systemic impact on the body and manifest in variety of symptoms, including persistent skin infections, upper respiratory infections and even neoplastic diseases. Due to the high risk of FIV in stray cats, diagnosing it is beneficial in many parts, including for medical records, health care management, preventing the transmission to other cats, prognosticating current infections, determine potential recurrent infections, and even determine the potential to develop another immune-mediated syndrome in the future.

## References

(BSAVA), British Small Animal Veterinary Association. 2020. BSAVA Small Animal Formulary. 10th ed. edited by F. Allerton. Gloucester.

Ettinger, Stephen J., Feldman, Edward C., CÔTÉ, Etienne. 2017. Textbook of Veterinary Internal Medicine: Diseases of The Dog and The Cat. 8th ed. Missouri: Elsevier Saunders.

Little, Susan et al. 2020. 2020 AAFP Feline Retrovirus Testing and Management Guidelines. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery 22(1):5-30.

Marchegiani, Andrea et al. 2020. Evidences on Molecules Most Frequently Included in Canine and Feline Complementary Feed to Support Liver Function. Veterinary Medicine International 2020(68).

Mickelson, Megan A., Mans, Christoph., Colopy, Sara A. 2016. Principles of Wound Management and Wound Healing in the Exotic Pets. Vet Clin North Am Exot Animal Pract 19:33-53.

Otte, Corma M. A. et al. 2017. Feline Biliary Tree and Gallbladder Disease: Aetiology, Diagnosis and Treatment. Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery 19(5):514-28.

Park, Hyun Young et al. 2018. Evaluation of Gallbladder and Common Bile Duct Size and Appearance by Computed Tomography in Dogs. Journal of Veterinary Science 19(5):653-59.

Sewoyo, Palagan Senopati, and Made Santi Purwitasari. 2023. Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine Fufang E ' Jiao Jiang as Supportive Treatment in Anaplasmosis Management of a British Shorthair Cat Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicine Fufang E ' Jiao Jiang as Supportive Treatment in Anaplasmosis Management of a British Short Hair Cat. International Journal of Veterinary and Animal Research 6(2): 72-76.

Skyles, Jane E. 2014. Canine and Feline Infectious Diseases. Missouri: Elsevier Saunders.

Tilley, Larry P., Smith Jr., Francis W.K., Sleeper, Meg M., Brainard, Benjamin M. 2021. Blackwell's Five-Minute Veterinary Consult. 7th ed. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons Inc.



Utariani, Arie et al. 2020. Effects of Albumin Infusion on Serum Levels of Albumin, Proinflammatory Cytokines (TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1, and IL-6), CRP, and MMP-8; Tissue Expression of EGRF, ERK1, ERK2, TGF- $\beta$ , Collagen, and MMP-8; and Wound Healing in Sprague Dawley Rats. *International Journal of Inflammation* 2020.

Vetvicka, Vaclav, and Jana Vetvickova. 2020. Antigen-Specific Immunomodulatory Effects of Transfer Factor. *Austin Journal of Clinical Pathology* 7(1):1-4.

Villalba, Ignacio L., Sanchez, Ignacio M. 2019. *Practical Guide*. Zaragoza: Grupo Asis Biomedica.

Wahyuningsih, Sri et al. 2021. Burns Wound Healing Activity of Extract Gel Formula of Lidah Buaya (Aloe Vera) and Senggani Leaf (Melastoma Polyanthum). *Jurnal Farmasi Galenika (Galenika Journal of Pharmacy) (e-Journal)* 7(1):10-17.

Westman, M. E. et al. 2022. Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV) Infection in Domestic Pet Cats in Australia and New Zealand: Guidelines for Diagnosis, Prevention and Management. *Australian Veterinary Journal* 100(8):345-59.

Winzelberg Olson, Sarah, and Ann E. Hohenhaus. 2019. Feline Non-Regenerative Anemia: Diagnostic and Treatment Recommendations. *Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery* 21(7):615-31. doi: 10.1177/1098612X19856178.

# Comparative Law Study of Criminal Law Regulations Regarding Domestic Animal Abuse Cases in Indonesia

Benedikta Erica Lidwina<sup>a</sup>, Raga Bintang Muhammad<sup>b,\*</sup>

a. Alumnus of Faculty of Law, Padjadjaran University, Jakarta, 13420

b. Alumnus of Faculty of Law, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, 40262

\*Corresponding author: ragabintangm@gmail.com

## Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries with the lowest ratings for animal welfare issues, even compared to other countries in Southeast Asia. Lack of deterrent from existing legal instruments and criminal punishments are major factors contributing to this problem. The aim of this study is to analyze and examine criminal law policies in Indonesia regarding domestic animal abuse using comparisons with other countries such as in Southeast Asia. The research using legal comparison results that the current regulations for abuses of domestic animals in Indonesia are inadequate in serving as effective deterrents and preventive measures against cases of domestic animal abuse. The existing criminal laws, including the recent reform in the Criminal Code 1/2023, do not adequately address animal welfare concerns, resulting in minimal threat of criminal sanctions and lack classifications for domestic animals pertaining to animal abuse.

**Keywords:** Domestic Animal Abuse, Animal Welfare, Indonesian Criminal Code, Comparative Law, Legal Reform

## Introduction

The rise in cases of animal abuse began to be considered an important issue since the 18th century in several countries. Jeremy Bentham was one of the pioneers of animal rights issues with his argument that animals have emotions of pain and also joy (Jeremy Bentham, 2000). The idea that animals are not just machines to be used for power or experimental tools began to emerge. In 1822, England issued the "Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle" which focused on prohibiting cruel actions against livestock. The idea grew and expanded to be grounds for the formation of regulations such as the Cruelty Animal Act 1876 that have developed for the protection of animals which states that animals are sentient creatures. They have the ability to feel pain, have consciousness and cognitive abilities. Apart from that, animals can not only observe but also react to things around them (Broom Donald, 2017).

Cases of animal abuse, particularly in Indonesia, can be considered to be alarming. World Animal Protection, a non-profit animal welfare organization, reported in 2020 that Indonesia received a score of E for the animal protection index. This assessment is given with A as the highest score and G as the lowest score, meaning that Indonesia is close to the lowest score. This score is obtained by assessing three aspects, namely legislation, related government institutions and the role of government in supporting international animal welfare. Malaysia, a country directly bordering Indonesia, got a score of C, the Philippines and Thailand got a score of D. Malaysia even received an award as a country that is at the forefront of animal welfare in Southeast Asia.

In line with the report, Asia for Animals Coalition issued similar statement. The agency reported research showing that Indonesia was ranked number one as the country that uploaded the most content in social media containing violence against animals. Of the 5.480 videos containing animal abuse that were collected, 1.626 videos came from Indonesia. This data was collected from July 2020 to August 2021 from YouTube, Facebook and TikTok.

During the pandemic (2020 - 2023) the increase in pet ownership in the form of dogs and cats was quite significant. This also has an impact on the population of abandoned dogs and cats. It is estimated that the cat population will increase by 200% while the dog population will increase by 150% (Corlevin Kalalo, 2022). Along with the increase in population, this has resulted in many cases of abuse to these animals. Animals whose lives depend on humans, in terms of food sources, will certainly be around the environment where they live and side by side with humans. These are one of the reasons cases of domestic animals need special attention.

Based on this, this study aim to analyze Indonesian government and its people on their commitment and viewpoints in tackling animal abuse, especially domestic animals that coexist with humans on a daily basis. This study will analyze existing regulations, the implementations, and using comparative law.

## **Materials and Methods**

The approach method is used to understand the phenomena in a study. This research examines the juridical concept of law enforcement in tackling and dealing with criminal acts of abuse of domestic animals by comparing existing regulations in Indonesia with other countries in a comparative approach. The normative legal research approach in this research refers to the legal norms contained in statutory regulations, which in this case relate to regulations in Indonesia and other countries.

## **Results and Discussion**

Animal abuse is regulated in a few regulations in Indonesia, including the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law no. 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. Regulations on animals are also contained in Law no. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems. The regulations mentioned above are protection for the survival of animals.

According to Indonesian laws and regulations, animals are creatures whose entire or part of their life cycle is on land, water and/or air, whether kept or in their habitat. Animals are living creatures that can find their own food, but if the animal has been kept by a human, either on their own property or under their supervision, then that person must be fully responsible for feeding and caring for the animal (Chazawi Adami, 2005). It can be interpreted that pets are animals whose lives are partly or completely dependent on humans for certain purposes.

Meanwhile, domestic animals are animals that have been chosen to be selectively bred to live side by side with humans (Melinda Zeder, 2012). These animals were deliberately tamed to help human life. Like dogs and cats which are often kept as pets by humans. Apart from that, their energy and abilities can be used specifically, such as the police's K-9 dog squad, horses and buffalo are used as pack animals and for transportation purposes. Domestic animals are animals that have a close relationship with humans. The roles given in human life are very diverse, as companion animals, pets, livestock for food production and energy (Gary Francione, 1996). This closeness to humans can cause many cases of animal abuse around us. If we use pet law terminology, it will only focus on animals that are in the care of the owner. However, the pet terminology does not include protection for abandoned or ownerless animals even though they have undergone a domestication process. Animals that do not have owners are often referred to as stray animals, they are not classified as livestock or protected animals, but their existence depends on human life.

In the Criminal Code, the article on animal abuse is contained in Book Two, Chapter XIV concerning Crimes Against Morality, namely in Article 302 of the Criminal Code. The article reads;

"(1) Threatened with a maximum imprisonment of three months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah for committing light abuse against an animal

1. Whoever, without proper aim or excessively, intentionally hurts or injures animals or harms their health;
2. Whoever, without a proper aim or by going beyond the limits necessary to achieve that aim, deliberately does not provide food necessary for life to animals, which are wholly or partially his and are under his supervision, or to animals which he is obliged to care for.

(2) If the act results in illness for more than a week, or disability or suffering other serious injuries, or death, the guilty party is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months, or a fine of a maximum of three hundred rupiah, for animal abuse.

(3) If the animal belongs to the guilty person, the animal can be confiscated.

(4) Attempts to commit such crimes are not punishable."

In addition to the Criminal Code regulations already mentioned, Indonesia has reformed its criminal law with the promulgation of Law Number 1 of 2023. In its renewal, the article on animal abuse is regulated in Chapter VII, part six, namely the Crime of Depredation, Careless Care and Mistreatment of Animals. Article 337 reads:

(1) Any person who:

1. hurts or injures animals or harms their health by exceeding limits or without a proper purpose; or
2. having sexual relations with animals.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the animal being sick for more than 1 (one) week, disabled, seriously injured, or dead, it shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a fine. at most category III.

Previously, the act of abusing animals regulated in Article 302 of the 1946 Criminal Code was only contained in that one article. The differences and similarities can be seen in the following table:

No.		Old Criminal Code (1/1946)	New Criminal Code (1/2023)
1.	Perpetrator	Any person who, without proper aim or excessively, intentionally harms or <u>injures</u> an animal or harms its health;	Anyone who: a. hurts or injures animals or harms their health by exceeding limits or without a proper purpose; or b. having sexual relations with animals.
2.	Punishment if the animal does not suffer serious injuries	Maximum imprisonment of 3 months or a fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah.	Imprisonment up to 1 year or fine up to category II.
3.	Punishment if the animal suffers serious injuries, is sick for more than 1 week, is disabled or dies	A maximum of 9 months in prison or a fine of three hundred rupiah.	Imprisonment up to 1 year 6 months or fine up to category III.

It can be seen that there are similarities with the previous regulations in the Criminal Code that there are criminal sanctions or fines as an alternative to implementing corporal imprisonment. However, In the formulation of the new punishment, the increase in criminal sanctions is not significant. Apart from the threat of criminal sanctions, the phrase of the article and the formulation of the action are not expanded.

In article 302 of the Criminal Code 1/1946 there is a maximum penalty of imprisonment of nine months, in article 337 of the Criminal Code 1/2023 the penalty of imprisonment for minor abuse of animals is increased to 1 year, for serious abuse the sanction is increased to 1 year and 6 months. This increase in sanctions is not significant. When the Criminal Code 1/1946 was implemented with the threat of low sanctions, law enforcement was still considered weak. In fact, animal welfare observers are pinning their hopes on law enforcement bringing more legal certainty with the reform of criminal law.

Apart from the old and new Criminal Codes mentioned, there is the Animal Husbandry and Animal Health Law which seeks to create a conducive atmosphere in the implementation of animal husbandry and animal health by developing a law enforcement guarantee system in the form of imposing sanctions, both administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions, for actions that can cause harm to the state or the interests of many people. The current Animal Husbandry and Health Law does not fully cover animal aspects in a broad sense. The scope of regulation in this law only covers cultivated animals, namely livestock, pet animals and laboratory animals. The law does not guarantee special protection for domestic animals.

In addition, the law protects animals that are considered as resources and have economic value only.

In Law no. 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources regulates the abuse of animals, but this only applies to protected animals, so the reach of this regulation is very limited. The definition of protected animals in Law no. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Natural Resources Biological resources are animals in danger of extinction or animals whose populations are rare. However, the protection of this law only refers to protected animals.

Several regulations in other countries, including Indonesia, identify animals only as resources that support human life. But in recent years there have been updates. Such as Austria (2013), Egypt (2014) and most recently England (2021), updating the definition of animals in law, where animals are defined as living creatures who are able to see the world with their own feelings. In this sense, animals are not merely considered inanimate objects but as living creatures capable of experiencing pain, stress and fear. They also define animals as living creatures with dignity and protection in law. Apart from that, there are several regulations regarding animal welfare and protection that other countries have, including countries in Southeast Asia. These regulations can show that the countries mentioned are committed to tackling animal abuse and fighting for animal welfare. With the recognition that animals have feelings and can feel pain, regulations in the country are based on animal welfare.

Compared with other countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia received the lowest score (F) in preventing animal abuse and recognizing animal welfare, based on the Animal Protection Index (API) which was released in 2020. Some of the countries mentioned in the report got better scores, Malaysia (C), Singapore (B), Thailand and the Philippines (D). In reports written for each country, they got better scores because both aspects of legal instruments and law enforcement mechanisms were better and more focused. Another reason to compare with these countries is because they are still in the same region, namely Southeast Asia. Historically, they have had a range of similar culture, language, and way of life and relationships. And the distribution of flora and fauna in this area is also similar. The main factor is that based on an assessment by the World Animal Protection organization, Indonesia's score is quite far behind the countries mentioned.

By using comparative law, it is hoped that Indonesia can find an ideal model based on criminal policies in that country. Below we will also explain the threat of criminal penalties from several other countries' laws as a comparison, including:

No	Country	Criminal Penalty
1	Malaysia	Article 29 Animal Welfare Act 772: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threat of a minimum fine of 20,000 ringgit, maximum 100,000 ringgit.</li> <li>• The threat of imprisonment is a minimum of 3 years.</li> </ul>

No	Country	Criminal Penalty
2	Singapore	<p>Article 41 C Animals and Birds Act 2014 concerning Neglect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a first offense, a fine not exceeding \$40,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both; And</li> <li>• for a second or subsequent offense, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or both</li> </ul> <p>Article 42 Animals and Birds Act 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for a first offense, a fine not exceeding \$15,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 18 months or both; And</li> <li>• for a second or subsequent offense, to a fine not exceeding \$30,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or both.</li> </ul>
3	Thailand	<p>Article 31 The Cruelty Prevention Act 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imprisonment for a maximum of two years or a fine not exceeding 40,000baht or both.</li> <li>• If the court is of the opinion that the animal is likely to be abused or maintained with inadequate welfare if it remains in the possession of the owner or offender, the court may issue an order prohibiting the owner or offender from possessing the animal, and sending the animal to a State Agency, or person who the court deems appropriate to own or keep the animal.</li> </ul>
4	Philippines	<p>Article 7 The Animal Welfare Act of 1998 revised 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imprisonment 1 year 6 months to 2 years and/or a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00) if the animal subjected to cruelty, abuse or neglect dies;</li> <li>• Imprisonment of 1 year to 1 year 6 months and/or a fine of not more than Fifty thousand pesos (P50,000.00) if the animal subjected to cruelty, abuse or neglect survives but is seriously injured by losing its natural ability to survive and requires intervention human hands to maintain life;</li> </ul>



No	Country	Criminal Penalty
4	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imprisonment 6 months to 1 year and/or a fine of not more than thirty thousand pesos (P30,000.00) for subjecting any animal to cruelty, abuse or neglect but without causing its death or paralyzing it for its own survival.</li> </ul>

A significant difference with Indonesia is the absence of laws that specifically regulate animal welfare and the prohibition of mistreating animals. Until now, the regulations are still combined in the criminal law book. The absence of legal products that specifically regulate animal abuse in the countries mentioned above can create difficulties in enforcement.

The purpose of comparing with other countries is to look for similarities and differences between each other. It is hoped that looking at the similarities and differences can provide a solution to the same legal problem. Comparative law can achieve a new goal, namely legal reform. For example, the policy base for protection and regulation of animal abuse tends to favor animals that only have economic value, whereas in several countries the grouping of animals above is broader and has its own regulations. Indonesian law also does not describe in detail the act of harming animals. The phrasing of the article in the new Criminal Code also does not specify what actions are included in the category of harming animals, whereas in Malaysian and Singaporean law, neglect and abandonment have implications for criminal sanctions.

As in Singapore's Animal and Birds Act, there is a gradual regulation of violations. A first offense of abuse has different sanctions than a second offense. After the first violation the sanctions will be added to become more severe. In addition to the fines and criminal sanctions received, violators will be subject to confiscation of pets in their ownership. In fact, it is also regulated that for the next few years, violators will no longer be allowed to adopt or keep animals.

Furthermore, each country has a more detailed classification of acts regarding neglect, abandonment, forms of harm, forms of cruelty and so on. In Indonesia itself, the classification of animal types is still unclear. The classification of animal types means that protection for animals is not yet comprehensive. The priority and prominent interest in animal classification is the existence of animals that are economical or profitable. As the reference provided by Drh. Wiwiek Bagja, it would be better if the grouping of animal status needs to be adjusted to fulfill animal welfare as follows (Wiwiek Bagja, 2022);

1. food animals/farm animals;
2. hobby/pet/domestic animals;
3. wild animals and zoo animals for conservation purposes;
4. aquatic animals (fresh water or sea);
5. laboratory test animals.

Several areas in Indonesia, such as Bali, which is an area with many residents who keep dogs and cats, among them many stray dogs and cats, already have several regional regulations. Such as the Sega Traditional Village Regulations which have regulations on the Procedures for Handling Dogs and Cats in the Sega Traditional Village. These village regulations are formed based on collective community decisions which are expressed in the form of regulations. These regulations contain matters regarding animal welfare, prohibitions on eating dog and cat meat, provisions for vaccinating pets, prohibitions on harming and mistreating animals and so on. According to animal welfare activists in Bali, Corlevin Kalalo, it is a waste to establish research and programs to eradicate rabies in Bali if there are no results in the form of regulations.

So, in the policy formation stage, it is best to pay attention to the aspirations of the community, both in the formulation of criminal sanctions and in the enforcement stage. Such as traditional regulations in the Balinese Traditional Village as mentioned which are in accordance with the needs of the local community, as well as comparing with other countries as mentioned above.

Criminal policies for cases of animal abuse in Indonesia need to be updated, guided by the ideals and hopes of society which is generally pro-animal welfare rights. In formulating criminal policies through penal measures, Indonesia can study and be guided by other countries to find an ideal model as an effort to overcome animal abuse crimes.

## **Conclusion**

Criminal law regulations regarding mistreatment of domestic animals in Indonesia need to be updated further as they are not sufficient to act as deterrent and preventive measures to combat domestic animal abuse cases. The existing criminal law policies in Indonesian law as well as the updates in Criminal Code 1/2023 do not yet support animal welfare aspects, so the threat of criminal sanctions is still minimal. And there is no classification of domestic animals in the regulations on animal abuse. The Animal Husbandry and Health Law, which contains regulations on animal abuse, still focuses on farm animals that have economic value. A comparison between Indonesia and Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines shows that Indonesia still does not have specific animal abuse regulations based on animal welfare.

## **Conflict of Interest**

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

## **Reference**

Adami, C. 2005. Tindak Pidana Mengenal Kesopanan. PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta. 180.

Bentham, J. 2000. An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislations. Batoche Books Ltd, Kitchener. 24.

Donald, B. 2017. *Sentience and Animal Welfare*, reprinted ed. CABI, Wallingford. 22-24.

Francione, G. 1996. *Front Matter Rain Without Thunder: The Ideology of the Animal Rights Movement*. Temple University Press. pp. i-viii.

Kalalo, C. 2022. *The Role of Animal Welfare in Disease Prevention and Control*. Animal Welfare 1st Conference in Indonesia.

Zeder, M. 2012. *The Domestication of Animals*. *Journal of Anthropological Research*. 68 (2). 20.

World Animal Protection. 2020. *Animal Protection Index (API) 2020: Republic of Indonesia*. Available online from: [https://api.worldanimalprotection.org/sites/default/files/api\\_2020\\_-\\_indonesia.pdf](https://api.worldanimalprotection.org/sites/default/files/api_2020_-_indonesia.pdf) [Accessed 15th August 2021]

# The State of Animal Welfare Portrayed on Social Media

Rheza Maulana\*

Alumnus of School of Environmental Science, University of Indonesia.  
Gedung Sekolah Ilmu Lingkungan, Jl. Salemba Raya Kampus UI Salemba  
No.4, RW.5, Kenari, Senen, Central Jakarta City, Jakarta 10430.

\*corresponding author: rhezamaulana92@yahoo.com

## abstract

Animal welfare involves the practice of fulfilling an animal's physical and mental needs. In modern times, it holds a significant importance as scientific studies have improved our understanding of an animal's capacity to suffer. Therefore, it is imperative to care for animals in the most humane and respectful ways possible. However, new challenges have arisen from the digital realm of social media. On these platforms, anyone can post animal-related content, raising questions about how animals are treated and portrayed. This paper delves into the issue using a combination of literature reviews and exploratory descriptive methods. New studies related to animal welfare on social media are examined to identify the prevailing themes in how animals are portrayed. The results unfortunately show that social media is generally an unregulated medium where animal-related content is often not in accordance with animal welfare practices. Studies even suggest that incidents of social media animal cruelty are on the rise, despite regulations put in place by various social media platforms. Immediate action is needed to address deviations from animal welfare standards on social media. This responsibility falls on both the social media platform providers, their users, and the government.

**Keywords:** Animal, wild animal, welfare, ethics, social media

## Introduction

Animal welfare is known as the practice of treating animals in a humane way, ensuring that their needs, both physical and mental, are provided for and fulfilled (American Veterinary Medicine Association, 2023). Essentially, whenever an animal is under human care, whether as a companion animal, for food production, for research and education, or for conservation purposes, the animal must be treated with respect and dignity. The treatment of animals must also align with their respective species, biology, and behavior. Different types of animals require different care. For example, the needs of a domestic animal differ from those of a wild animal. However, in general, the basis of animal welfare is the "Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare" (Farm Animal Welfare Council, 1979), which includes:

1. **Freedom from hunger or thirst** by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour
2. **Freedom from discomfort** by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area
3. **Freedom from pain, injury or disease** by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment
4. **Freedom to express normal behaviour** by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind
5. **Freedom from fear and distress** by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering

In modern times, with the advancement of scientific knowledge, we understand that even an animal has the ability to suffer. When their needs are not met and fulfilled, animals can indeed experience stress. Moreover, when that stress is left unmanaged, it can worsen severely that leads to an animal's version of a mental illness. This phenomenon is called zoochosis (Grandin and Johnson, 2010). Animals housed in captivity such as cages without the ability to express their natural behaviour, will act abnormally, even to an extent, they can commit self-harm (Balcombe et al., 2011). Therefore, the practices of animal welfare are regarded highly.

The treatment and management of all types of animals must be conducted in accordance with animal welfare principles. This is not only for the sake of ethically treating animals but also in response to societal concerns. For instance, in cases where animals are used for human needs, such as in farming, consumers increasingly demand that the animal products they receive come from ethical practices. This demand has become so significant that animal products must now be properly labelled with clear information based on an internationally agreed-upon system (Alonso et al., 2020). In fact, consumers are now known to be more willing to pay more for animal welfare friendly products, such as free-range chickens (Koknaroglu and Akunal, 2013). Improving animal welfare in farm animals has been proven to be beneficial in increasing productivity and reducing disease risks (Fernandez et al., 2021). Therefore, upholding animal welfare is both necessary and required.

It is worth considering, as I mentioned earlier, that we live in modern times. The treatment of animals occurs not only in the physical realm of the real world but also in the digital realm of social media. In the real world, there are established standards and guidelines governing how society should treat animals, whether it's responsible pet ownership, the care of farm animals, or the preservation of wild animals in conservation institutions. These regulations are created and must be followed to ensure that animals are treated with proper welfare. If we encounter real-world practices that violate animal welfare standards, such violations can lead to corresponding real-world consequences.

However, in the context of social media, we must ask whether the implementation and regulations of animal welfare are the same. Can we uphold animal welfare practices on social media in the same way we do in the real world to ensure that animals on social media are treated and portrayed in accordance with animal welfare practices?

## **Materials and Methods**

The methods employed in this study consisted of a literature review and an exploratory descriptive approach. These methods were used to elucidate the phenomena observed and discussed within the study. The study aims to examine how animal welfare is portrayed on social media. The literature review was conducted to establish consensus on whether or not animal-related content on social media aligns with animal welfare practices. Once the data is collected, it will be analysed to generate results and support further discussions.

## Results and Discussion

In recent years, the Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition, a coalition of respected animal welfare organizations, has assessed the internet to identify trends and themes in how animals are portrayed on social media platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, and Facebook. They have focused on the prevalence of animal cruelty in the content shared on social media. This study aims to highlight animal cruelty as a violation of animal welfare practices. The more frequently animal cruelty is portrayed on social media, the stronger the conclusion that animal welfare practices are not being upheld.

A shocking revelation came from the Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition's (SMACC) report titled "Making Money from Misery. How social media giants profit from animal abuse" (SMACC, 2021). It has been revealed that social media platforms are actually facilitating the sharing of animal cruelty content. Many videos of abusive and cruel activities towards animals are presented on different social media platforms. Not only are they being presented, they are also monetized through large numbers of user engagements such as "likes" and "views". That means whoever uploads such abusive and cruel contents is actually generating profit from it.

The report stated that in the span of one year between July 2020 and August 2021, there were over 5000 individual links to animal cruelty content across different social media platforms. The contents themselves range from ambiguous and unintentional cruelty to intentional and sadistic cruelty. The animals presented also range from domestic animals to wild animals. The creator of these animal cruelty contents has somehow achieved "celebrity" status, with some creators' accounts boasting millions of followers. Unfortunately, of the many countries documented for producing animal cruelty contents, Indonesia was ranked the number one producer of animal cruelty contents.

Among the themes of cruelty, keeping wild animals as pets is one of the most frequent issues shown in the report. One example is the case of keeping primates as pets. This finding is backed up by the data gathered by International Animal Rescue (2021), which shows that the number of "pet monkey" contents on Indonesian social media platforms has risen significantly since 2020. Furthermore, the Asia for Animals Macaque Coalition (2022) report titled "The Macaque Report: Indonesia's Unprotected Primate" showcased the issue in greater detail. Macaques as wild animals have been hunted from the wild, illegally caught, and sold in wet markets to be bought as "pets". This false trend had risen and was predominantly led by local Indonesian influencers and celebrities (SMACC, 2022). These influencers and celebrities had massive followings and can influence other people in great numbers to do the same animal cruelty practices as they did.

It is worth noting that keeping wild animals as pets itself is an act of animal cruelty (SMACC, 2021), due to the cruel way they are obtained and the many aspects of wild animals' needs and behavior that cannot be fulfilled in captive settings by non-professionals. Therefore, violating point number 4 of the Five Freedoms principle: "freedom to express normal behavior". Furthermore, these infant primates are often subjected to activities such as teasing, scaring, and intentionally withholding food, which are all deemed cruel (SMACC, 2022).



These violate the Five Freedoms principle: point 2 ("freedom from discomfort"), point 3 ("freedom from pain, injury, or disease"), and point 5 ("freedom from fear and distress").

However, the cruelty does not end there. The "pet monkey" contents do not stop simply with civilians keeping primates as household pets and "playing" with them; they have branched to intentional torture. A year-long investigation by the BBC (2023) revealed that Indonesia has gathered international concerns as the source of a global network of "monkey torture" groups. Hundreds of customers worldwide had ordered custom-made torture videos of infant primates from Indonesian creators. Based on these findings, it can be summarized that animal cruelty content on social media, including in Indonesia, is still common and mainstreamed.

The implication of the mainstreaming of animal cruelty content of many species of animals; be it domestic or wild, is that animal welfare principles are not being upheld as they should be on social media. Even more concerning is the fact that social media content often serves as a mere documentation of real-life activities. If animal welfare principles are being violated on social media, it implies that somewhere in the real world, someone is also violating these principles in their treatment of animals. It can also be considered that through social media, people can be influenced to commit activities that violate animal welfare. This is surely something that we do not wish to happen. If anything, we should use social media to inspire people to treat animals in a caring and humane way; thus, upholding animal welfare principles. Immediate actions must be implemented to reverse the condition from the mainstreaming of animal cruelty contents, into the mainstreaming of animal welfare contents.

First, all social media platforms already have an existing regulation against animal cruelty. However, in reality, they are deemed insufficient. Therefore, social media platforms as the provider of services must update their regulation to become more sufficient in detecting animal cruelty contents and banning them from being accessible by the users. Perhaps even implementing new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) to automatically detect animal cruelty contents, as AI has been known to be useful in enhancing the productivity of analytical processes and insights (Dhoni, 2023). Or, at the very least, the social media platform could provide a note on the content so that audiences are aware and be more mindful. This is a similar practice to Covid-19 related contents, where the platform would insert a cautionary note for the audience to fact check the information displayed in the content to prevent misinformation (Islam et al., 2021). This idea is in line with the notion mentioned in the introduction, that increasing animal welfare practices are a necessity and requirement in modern times.

Second, the users themselves need to be responsible in their social media browsing activities. At the very least, users need to understand the basics of animal welfare and be able to detect cruelty contents. Even as simple as knowing when a domestic animal or a pet is in distress, or knowing that wild animals are not meant to be portrayed as pets. Furthermore, users can follow the SMACC Public Advice (2022) titled "Five Steps to Stop Online Cruelty": be aware, do not watch, do not engage, do not share, report.

Third, if famous influencers and celebrities can influence the promotion of animal cruelty, they can certainly do the opposite. Influential figures who are well-informed about animal welfare practices should be more vocal in raising awareness against animal cruelty and shifting the focus toward animal welfare (Humane Society International, 2023). These knowledgeable famous figures could also set a positive example by mainstreaming ethical contents, animal welfare organizations, conservation efforts, educational websites, and more.

Fourth, the role of government is also important in the mainstreaming of animal welfare. Government bodies that regulate practices related to animal welfare such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Directorate General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, as well as the Directorate of Veterinary Public Health among others, should collaborate and implement information about animal welfare to the corresponding government body that regulates social media such as the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

## **Conclusion**

According to many reports, animal cruelty content is still prevalent on social media. It is an indication that animal welfare principles are not yet upheld the way it should be. There needs to be an immediate action to reverse the mainstreaming of animal cruelty contents, to animal welfare contents. It must be done through collaborative actions by the social media platform provider, its users, public figures, and the government.

## **Conflict of Interest**

We certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

## **Reference**

Alonso, Marta E; José R, González-Montaña; Juan M, Lomillos. (2020). Consumers' Concerns and Perceptions of Farm Animal Welfare. *Animals* 10, no. 3: 385.

American Veterinary Medicine Association. 2023. AVMA animal welfare principles. Available online from: <https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/avma-policies/avma-animal-welfare-principles> [Accessed October 11 2023].

Asia for Animals Macaque Coalition. 2022. The Macaque Report: Indonesia's Unprotected Primates.

Balcombe, Jonathan; Ferdowsian, Hope; Durham, Debra. (2011). Self-harm in laboratory-housed primates: where is the evidence that the Animal Welfare Act amendment has worked? *J Appl Anim Welf Sci*;14(4):361-70.

BBC News. 2023. Global network of sadistic monkey torture exposed by BBC. Available from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-65951188> [Accessed October 11 2023].

Dhoni, Pan. 2023. Exploring the Synergy between Generative AI, Data and Analytics in the Modern Age. TechRxiv. Preprint.

Farm Animal Welfare Council. 1979. Five Freedoms.

Fernandes, J.N.; Hemsworth, P.H.; Coleman, G.J.; Tilbrook, A.J. 2021. Costs and Benefits of Improving Farm Animal Welfare. *Agriculture* 11, 104.

Grandin, Temple; Johnson, Catherine. 2010. *Animals Make Us Human: Creating the Best Life for Animals*. Mariner Books.

H, Koknaroglu; T, Akunal. 2013. Animal welfare: An animal science approach. *Meat Science*, Volume 95, Issue 4, 821-827.

Humane Society International. 2023. Campaigners—joined by Kim Basinger, Ricky Gervais and Peter Egan—celebrate as Jakarta, Indonesia, bans city's dog meat trade that kills 340 dogs a day. Available from: <https://www.hsi.org/news-resources/campaigners%E2%80%95joined-by-kim-basinger-ricky-gervais-and-peter-egan%E2%80%95celebrate-as-jakarta-indonesia-bans-citys-dog-meat-trade-that-kills-340-dogs-a-day/> [Accessed October 12 2023].

International Animal Rescue Indonesia. 2021. Understanding and mitigating YouTube's monkey problem: insights from Indonesia. *Asia For Animals Conference 2021*.

Islam, M. S.; Kamal, A. M.; Kabir, A.; Southern, D. L.; Khan, S. H.; Hasan, S. M. M.; Sarkar, T.; Sharmin, S.; Das, S.; Roy, T.; Harun, M. G. D.; Chughtai, A. A.; Homaira, N., Seale, H. 2021. COVID-19 vaccine rumors and conspiracy theories: The need for cognitive inoculation against misinformation to improve vaccine adherence. *PLOS ONE*, 16(5), e0251605.

Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition. 2021. Making Money from Misery How social media giants profit from animal abuse. *SMACC Report 2021*.

Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition. 2022. Public Advice. Available from: <https://www.smaccoalition.com/public-advice> [Accessed October 11 2023].

Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition. 2022. Teasing as torture. *SMACC Spotlight Report*.

Social Media Animal Cruelty Coalition. 2022. Wild animal "pets" on social media: A vicious cycle of suffering. *SMACC Spotlight Report*.

# **Sustainability Transformation in Rural Areas for Climate Change: Cage-Free Practices and Animal Welfare Regulation**

**Eka Novita, A.P\***

**Animal Friends Jogja**

**\*Corresponding author: [ayuprasetyo@yahoo.com](mailto:ayuprasetyo@yahoo.com)**

## **abstract**

Sustainable development stands as a primary objective globally, with rural areas key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. In this context, cage-free farming practices have emerged as part of a potential approach to connect sustainability with improved well-being in rural communities. By analyzing the environmental, social, and economic aspects, this article unveils the correlation between cage-free practices and sustainable rural development for SDGs.

**Keywords:** Cage-Free, Sustainable, Development, SDGs, Rural

## **Introduction**

### **A. Background on sustainable development and rural areas**

The focus of "Sustainability Transformation in Rural Areas for Climate Change" is on altering lifestyles and resource utilization in rural settings to reduce negative environmental impacts and address climate change. Initiatives include sustainable farming practices, prudent natural resource management, and the promotion of eco-friendly lifestyles. Additionally, "Cage-Free Practices" in the livestock sector involves allowing animals to move freely, enhancing their well-being by minimizing stress associated with confinement. "Animal Welfare" refers to ensuring animals experience physical and psychological comfort, addressing basic needs through practices like Cage-Free Practices. "Animal Welfare Regulation" establishes rules to guide sustainable practices, ensuring correct implementation for sustainability and animal welfare goals.

In the broader context, "Sustainable Development" is gaining attention as an approach to meet present needs without compromising future generations. It integrates environmental protection, social equity, and economic development for a balanced society. Rural areas, with their close ties to natural resources, biodiversity, and renewable energy, play a vital role in sustainable development. As significant contributors to sectors like agriculture and tourism, rural areas offer immense potential for fostering sustainability on a global scale.

### **B. Significance of cage-free farming practices for sustainable rural development and Animal Welfare Regulation**

Cage-free farming practices play a crucial role in sustainable rural development and align with Animal Welfare Regulation. This agricultural approach prioritizes animal welfare and environmental sustainability by allowing chickens to roam freely and express natural behaviors instead of being confined to cages. Recognized as an ethical and sustainable alternative, cage-free farming is gaining attention. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), these practices contribute to sustainable rural development by promoting animal welfare, reducing environmental pollution, and fostering social connections.

The close link between cage-free practices and animal welfare is evident, as the freedom granted to animals directly impacts their well-being and reflects a commitment to fair treatment and respecting natural rights. In essence, cage-free farming practices not only enhance sustainability but also uphold animal welfare, achieving a crucial balance between ethical treatment, environmental sustainability, and sustainable rural development.

### C. Objective of the study: Cage-Free Practices and Animal Welfare Regulation

This paper aims to investigate the correlation between cage-free farming practices and sustainable development in rural areas, focusing on their impact on village-level Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. The study utilizes interviews, surveys, field observations, and data analysis to uncover the benefits and challenges associated with cage-free farming practices. It explores their potential positive impacts on livelihoods, environmental sustainability, animal welfare, and community empowerment. The study aims to contribute to the field of sustainable agriculture and rural development by providing insights for informed decision-making and policy development.

The primary objectives include evaluating the adoption of cage-free practices in rural agricultural settings, analyzing the effectiveness of Animal Welfare Regulation, assessing ecological benefits, and exploring socio-economic implications of transitioning to cage-free practices. The study also intends to provide recommendations and policy suggestions for optimizing the integration of cage-free practices and animal welfare regulations within broader sustainability initiatives in rural areas, emphasizing their role in climate change mitigation and sustainable rural development. Overall, the study aims to offer valuable insights into the effectiveness and potential improvements of these practices as essential components of sustainable rural development strategies amidst climate change challenges.

## Methodology/Approach

### Site selection and data collection

#### 1. Interviews and surveys with farmers, community members, and stakeholders

Structured interviews were conducted with local farmers, community members, and relevant stakeholders to gather qualitative insights into the implementation and impact of cage-free practices on sustainable rural development. The interviews captured participants' perspectives, experiences, and knowledge related to cage-free farming and its effects on various aspects of rural development. Surveys were also distributed to collect quantitative data on the perceived benefits and challenges of cage-free farming, providing a broader understanding of community perceptions.

#### 2. Field observations of cage-free farming practices

Researchers conducted on-site observations to assess infrastructure, animal welfare conditions, and environmental sustainability aspects of cage-free farming practices. Through direct observation, researchers gained insights into the practical implementation of cage-free practices, identified potential challenges,

and evaluated the alignment of these practices in the context of sustainable development objectives.

### Data analysis

The qualitative findings from interviews and observations were compared and synthesized with the quantitative data obtained from surveys to identify consistencies, discrepancies, and relationships. The synthesis of findings provides a more comprehensive understanding of the connections between cage-free practices, sustainable rural development, and the SDGs.

### Limitations of the Study

1. While this study has provided valuable insights, it is crucial to recognize certain limitations. The sample size of farmers, community members, and stakeholders interviewed or surveyed might have been insufficient, potentially limiting the comprehensiveness of understanding the impacts of cage-free practices. Additionally, the study's findings may be region-specific, restricting the generalizability of results to areas with different socio-economic, cultural, or environmental conditions.
2. Time constraints could have also impacted the depth and breadth of data collection and analysis, potentially limiting the study's ability to capture long-term effects of cage-free practices. Furthermore, like any research, there is a potential for bias in data collection, analysis, and interpretation. While efforts were made to mitigate bias, it is important to acknowledge that individual perspectives and researcher influence may have influenced the findings. These limitations highlight areas for consideration and potential improvement in future research on the subject.

### Environmental Impact of Cage-Free Practices

#### A. Benefits of cage-free practices on environmental sustainability

Cage-free practices offer several environmental benefits over conventional confined animal systems. These practices prioritize animal welfare and promote a more sustainable approach to farming, resulting in positive impacts on the environment. The following are some key benefits of cage-free practices on environmental sustainability:

Cage-free systems promote natural behaviors, reduce stress, improve animal health, minimize the need for environmentally harmful medications, decrease environmental pollution through open spaces, support soil health with organic fertilizers, and contribute to biodiversity preservation by allowing animals to interact with their natural habitats, fostering ecosystem health and conservation efforts.

#### B. Alignment with SDGs related to climate action, clean water and sanitation, and responsible consumption and production.

Cage-free practices align with various environmental sustainability SDGs, including:

1. SDG 13: Climate Action: Cage-free practices contribute to climate action by reducing methane emissions, improving air quality, promoting resource efficiency, and supporting sustainable land use and farming practices.



2. **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation:** Cage-free farming minimizes water pollution, preserves water quality, and conserves water resources, aligning with the goal of ensuring clean and accessible water for all.
3. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production:** Cage-free practices support responsible consumption and production by prioritizing ethical animal welfare, reducing environmental impact, emphasizing sustainable feed and production practices, promoting consumer awareness, and fostering industry innovation for more sustainable food production systems.

## **Social Impact of Cage-Free Practices**

### **A. Enhancing public perception and consumer trust in agriculture.**

The adoption of cage-free practices in agriculture can have a positive impact on public perception and consumer trust in the industry. By prioritizing animal welfare and promoting more ethical farming methods, cage-free practices address growing concerns about the treatment of animals in food production. This can lead to enhanced public perception of the agricultural sector and build trust among consumers, who are increasingly seeking transparency and sustainability in their food choices. The promotion of cage-free practices demonstrates a commitment to responsible and ethical farming, contributing to the overall social acceptance and support for the industry.

### **B. Creation of employment opportunities**

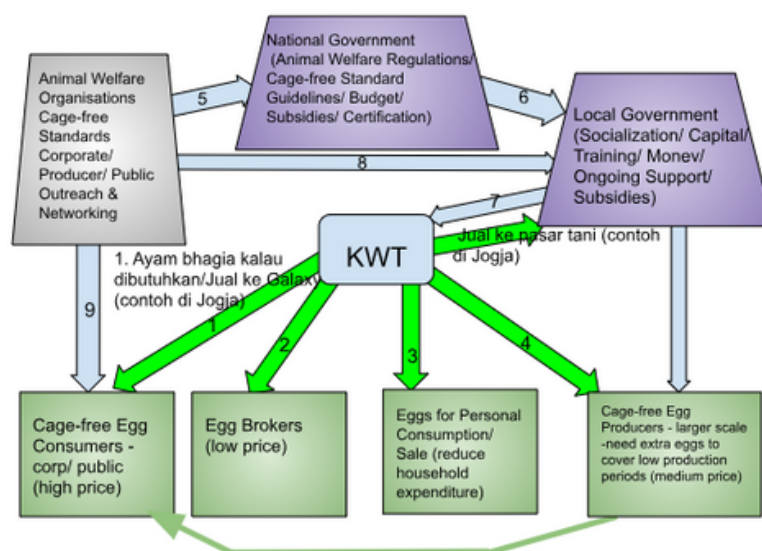
The shift towards cage-free practices can create new employment opportunities, particularly in the management and maintenance of larger farming spaces. As cage-free systems often require more space and infrastructure compared to conventional confinement systems, there is a need for skilled workers to oversee the operations, ensure animal welfare standards are met, and maintain the facilities. These employment opportunities can provide rural communities with additional sources of income and contribute to local economic development. By creating jobs in the agricultural sector, cage-free practices contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 of promoting decent work and economic growth.

### **C. Contribution to SDGs related to decent work and economic growth, and partnerships for the goals.**

The adoption of cage-free practices aligns with the SDGs related to decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17). By generating employment opportunities and promoting economic growth, cage-free practices contribute to creating sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. The shift towards cage-free systems requires collaboration and partnerships between farmers, community members, and relevant stakeholders. This collaboration fosters social connections and contributes to the development of strong networks and partnerships that are crucial for achieving sustainable development goals. By embracing cage-free practices, rural communities can actively engage in partnerships for the goals, working together towards a more sustainable and inclusive future.

The activities described involve multiple stakeholders and their interactions in the context of cage-free egg production and consumption. Here is a narrative based on the description:

1. The Women Farmers' Group (KWT) collaborates with cage-free egg consumers, including corporations and the public, who are willing to pay higher prices, ensuring a stable market and increased income. Despite a lower price, KWT's partnership with an egg broker provides a consistent outlet, reducing household expenditure. Some eggs are used for personal consumption or community sale, contributing to local food availability and reducing expenses.
2. Larger-scale cage-free producers address low production periods by collaborating with KWT, ensuring a steady supply and providing higher prices compared to brokers. Animal welfare organizations work with corporations to establish and promote cage-free standards, engaging in outreach and networking for regulations, guidelines, and government involvement. Collaborations extend to local governments, supporting KWT with socialization, capital, training, and ongoing assistance. Joint efforts with local governments and consumers aim to promote cage-free practices, animal welfare, and the success of the industry.



The social impact of cage-free practices extends beyond animal welfare and reaches various aspects of society, including public perception, employment opportunities, and partnerships for sustainable development. By enhancing public trust, creating jobs, and fostering collaboration, cage-free practices can contribute to social well-being, economic growth, and the achievement of the SDGs.

### Economic Impact of Cage-Free Practices

KWT stands for Kelompok Wanita Tani, which is a women farmers' group in Indonesia. The group aims to empower women in rural areas by providing them with training, resources, and support to improve their livelihoods through agriculture. KWT promotes sustainable farming practices, including cage-free egg production, and collaborates with various stakeholders to establish a sustainable market for their products.

AFJ, as an organization supporting the cage-free movement, has provided guidance and best practices to KWT in implementing their cage-free program. The success of KWT in running the program is evidenced by the results of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

These activities highlight the collaborative efforts between various stakeholders in the cage-free egg industry. The partnerships between KWT, consumers, brokers, producers, animal welfare organizations, and both national and local governments contribute to the adoption of cage-free practices, improved animal welfare, increased income for farmers, and consumer awareness and demand for ethical and sustainable food choices.

#### A. Initial costs and long-term economic benefits

Transitioning to cage-free practices may involve some initial costs for farmers, such as infrastructure modifications and training. However, in the long term, cage-free practices can bring significant economic benefits. By prioritizing animal welfare and environmental sustainability, cage-free systems align with consumer preferences for ethical and sustainable food choices. This creates market opportunities for farmers who adopt cage-free practices, as consumers are willing to pay a premium for products that meet their values and preferences. The potential for higher prices and increased market demand can contribute to improved profitability and long-term economic viability for farmers.

#### B. Market demand for cage-free products

There is a growing market demand for cage-free products driven by consumer awareness and concerns about animal welfare and sustainable food production. By adopting cage-free practices, farmers can tap into this market demand and differentiate their products. This can lead to increased sales, market share, and potentially higher profit margins. Moreover, by meeting consumer expectations for ethical and sustainable farming practices, farmers can build stronger relationships with their customers and foster brand loyalty, further enhancing their market position and economic sustainability.

#### C. Resilience to climate change and market fluctuations

Cage-free practices can contribute to the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change and market fluctuations. By diversifying farming practices and investing in sustainable systems, farmers can mitigate the risks associated with climate variability and market volatility. Sustainable farming methods, such as cage-free practices, promote environmental conservation, reduce resource consumption, and improve soil health. These practices can enhance the ability of farmers to adapt to changing climatic conditions and mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events. Additionally, by reducing reliance on conventional intensive systems, farmers can potentially reduce their exposure to market fluctuations and price volatility, creating more stable and sustainable income streams.

#### D. Alignment with SDGs related to sustainable economic growth, industry innovation, and responsible consumption and production.

The adoption of cage-free practices, particularly through initiatives like Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT), aligns with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). By promoting sustainable farming, cage-free activities create employment opportunities, especially in rural areas, and contribute to economic growth.

The transition to cage-free egg production not only improves employment rates but also fosters skill development through training programs, enhancing the overall economic well-being of farmers and supporting entrepreneurship in related industries. Cage-free activities contribute to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and technological advancements. The emphasis on animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and the use of technologies like automated systems supports efficient and sustainable farming. Collaboration among farmers, organizations, and research institutions fosters innovation, aligning with SDG 9's focus on research and technological development. Infrastructure development for cage-free production contributes to sustainable agricultural infrastructure. Knowledge transfer and capacity building within the industry align with SDG 9's goal of promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, fostering continuous learning and best practice dissemination. Embracing cage-free practices not only enhances sustainability in egg production but also drives technological innovation, research, infrastructure development, and knowledge sharing in alignment with the broader objectives of SDG 9.

Cage-free activities relate to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by promoting more sustainable and ethical food production systems. Here's an explanation of how cage-free activities align with SDG 12: Cage-free practices in food production, in line with SDG 12, prioritize animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and resource efficiency, reducing pollution and resource consumption. Driven by consumer awareness and demand, this trend supports responsible consumption and production, aligning with SDG 12's goal. Cage-free activities contribute to minimizing food waste by promoting healthier eggs, addressing SDG 12's target. The transparency in the supply chain associated with cage-free practices empowers consumers for informed choices, fostering responsible consumption and production as encouraged by SDG 12. In summary, cage-free practices enhance sustainability, animal welfare, respond to consumer preferences, reduce food waste, and promote transparency in the supply chain, aligning with the objectives of SDG 12.

Cage-free activities can contribute to SDG 1 in several ways: Encouraging cage-free activities creates employment opportunities in agriculture, reducing poverty by generating income for farmers and workers. Adoption of cage-free practices enhances productivity and profitability, leading to improved livelihoods, increased income, and decreased vulnerability to poverty in agricultural communities. Cage-free activities contribute to food security and nutrition, offering sustainable and high-quality options such as cage-free eggs, thereby addressing key aspects of poverty eradication.

Regarding the impact of cage-free activities on SDGs at the desa (village) level, it largely depends on the local context and implementation strategies. However, some potential impacts can be observed: Promoting cage-free activities in rural areas enhances local poultry industries, fostering economic development by creating jobs, generating income, and stimulating local markets. Aligning with sustainable agricultural practices, cage-free activities contribute to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) at the village level, ensuring sustainable food production while reducing the ecological footprint. Cage-free initiatives empower local communities in villages by promoting ownership and participation through capacity-building programs, knowledge sharing, and cooperative initiatives, enabling active contributions to poverty eradication efforts.

Cage-free activities can contribute to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in several ways: Promoting cage-free practices in the poultry industry prioritizes animal welfare, ensuring healthier and less stressed animals that produce safer and healthier food products. This approach enhances food safety and quality through improved hygiene and sanitation practices, reducing the risk of diseases and contamination. Cage-free eggs and animal products are perceived as nutritionally superior due to animals' natural behaviors and improved diets, positively impacting human health. Additionally, cage-free activities contribute to reducing antibiotic use in animal farming, addressing global antibiotic resistance challenges and aligning with the goal of preserving effective antibiotics for human health. In summary, advocating for cage-free practices not only prioritizes animal welfare but also enhances food safety, nutritional value, and supports global efforts to reduce antibiotic resistance.

Regarding the impact of cage-free activities on SDGs at the desa (village) level, the specific benefits to SDG 3 can vary depending on the local context. However, some potential impacts include: Promoting cage-free activities in rural areas enhances local nutrition by producing healthier and more nutritious food, positively impacting the well-being of the community and contributing to SDG 3. These activities also reduce environmental health risks through sustainable practices, minimizing chemical use and improving waste management, thereby decreasing pollution and associated health risks for the local population. Additionally, the promotion of cage-free practices involves educational campaigns and awareness programs, fostering community awareness about animal welfare, healthy food choices, and sustainable farming practices, contributing to overall health and well-being.

Cage-free activities can contribute to SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) in several ways: Cage-free activities prioritize animal welfare and advocate for sustainable farming practices, aiming to mitigate environmental impacts associated with confined animal farming. These practices reduce water and air pollution, minimize chemical use, and improve waste management. Additionally, cage-free activities enhance overall animal health, resulting in higher-quality food products and reduced food waste along the production chain. Promoting cage-free practices raises consumer awareness about responsible consumption, empowering individuals to make informed choices and drives market transformation toward sustainability. Collaboration across the supply chain in cage-free activities fosters the development of sustainable supply chains, aligning with SDG 12 and encouraging responsible consumption and production patterns. In summary, cage-free practices prioritize animal welfare, contribute to environmental sustainability, reduce food waste, empower informed consumer choices, and promote the development of responsible supply chains.

Regarding the impact of cage-free activities on SDGs at the desa (village) level, the specific benefits to SDG 12 can vary depending on the local context. However, some potential impacts include:

Cage-free activities contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the desa level in the following ways:

1. Environmental Conservation: Cage-free practices align with SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) by adopting sustainable production methods that contribute to the conservation of natural resources, reduction of pollution, and preservation of biodiversity in desa areas.



2. **Local Market Development:** Promoting cage-free activities stimulates the growth of local markets, fostering economic opportunities, diversifying markets, and supporting the development of small-scale farmers and businesses within the desa community.
3. **Education and Awareness:** Cage-free activities involve educational programs and awareness campaigns at the desa level, contributing to SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). These initiatives raise awareness about responsible consumption, animal welfare, and sustainable farming practices, fostering a culture of sustainability and responsible choices in the local community.

Cage-free activities in desa areas contribute to SDG 15 by preserving local ecosystems, fostering environmental awareness, and promoting sustainable agriculture. These practices enhance biodiversity, protect endangered species, and support the long-term health of the natural environment. Additionally, cage-free activities align with SDG 17 by fostering collaboration, multi-stakeholder engagement, knowledge sharing, capacity building, and advocacy. Partnerships formed in the context of cage-free activities involve various stakeholders, including farmers, producers, retailers, consumers, and governmental or non-governmental organizations, facilitating a collective effort toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and promoting sustainable development in desa areas.

Cage-free activities in desa areas impact SDG 17 by fostering strengthened local networks, increased community engagement, and policy influence at the local level. These activities facilitate the formation of partnerships among farmers, businesses, and community organizations, enhancing cooperation and promoting collective action towards SDG achievement. The promotion of cage-free practices involves community engagement, raising awareness and understanding of the SDGs within the desa community, fostering local ownership and commitment to sustainable development efforts. Partnerships formed in the context of cage-free activities can also influence local policies and regulations related to animal welfare, agriculture, and sustainability, creating an enabling environment for the implementation of initiatives that contribute to multiple SDGs within the desa.

## **Findings**

The cage-free egg industry has gained prominence as Animal Friends Jogja (AFJ) and the Women Farmers Group (KWT) collaborate to promote cage-free egg production in their local community. Through partnerships with stakeholders, they've established a sustainable market, increasing income for KWT and addressing challenges for large-scale producers. This collaboration enhances animal welfare, boosts farmers' income, and raises consumer awareness about ethical food choices. Animal welfare organizations and corporate producers advocate for cage-free standards and regulations at the national level, while local governments provide support for socialization, training, and subsidies. This collaborative effort showcases a noteworthy model for sustainable development in rural areas, with potential implications for broader positive impacts on a larger scale.



## Best Practices Cage-Free Model (2 Communities)

### 1. Tri Manunggal Bhakti



The picture shows the Cage-Free system that has been implemented by Tri Manunggal Bhakti. The Tri Manunggal Bhakti Livestock Group was formed on April 4, 2022, With the availability of empty cages previously used for Joper chicken farming, which went bankrupt due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the high number of unemployed community resources, there is potential to utilize these assets for economic activities. The group has 20 members.

In August 2022, the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and Sleman Regency launched a field school program called the Community Food Business Improvement Program (PUPM) with the theme of free-range laying hens under the brand name "Happy Chicken". The field school started on September 22, 2022, and ended on October 19, 2022. The assistance provided was 150 laying hens with equipment, and 200 chickens from Global Food Partner on May 17, 2023.

Sales were conducted to households and communities, with the cooperation of local events, community members, other women's groups, Bengkel Sapi, shops, and restaurants. However, the economic impact on the community has not been significant yet due to the small profit margin. The group aims to make a more reliable economic impact in the future.

### 2. PT Inti Prima Satwa Sejahtera (PT IPSS)



PT. Inti Prima Satwa Sejahtera, established in 1979, grew from maintaining 70 broiler chickens to a cage-free farm in 2000. With 10,000 chickens and 12 employees, it markets cage-free eggs across Java, benefiting local residents and farmers. The company supports local communities by purchasing rice husks and rice from rice millers, contributing to village development. The adoption of cage-free farming practices improves farmers' livelihoods, aligning with SDG 8.

Additionally, it enhances environmental sustainability by promoting responsible consumption (SDG 12) and preserving biodiversity (SDG 15). The implementation of cage-free practices results in improved animal welfare, supporting SDG 3 and SDG 15. Moreover, it empowers communities by fostering a sense of ownership, knowledge exchange, and social cohesion, contributing to SDG 1, SDG 4, and SDG 17.

## Conclusion

This study explores the correlation between cage-free practices and sustainable rural development, revealing improved livelihoods for farmers, enhanced environmental sustainability, better animal welfare, and increased community empowerment. Challenges like initial investment costs and the need for technical support are noted. The findings inform policymakers, rural communities, researchers, and SDG advocates. Policymakers can develop supportive policies, communities can make informed decisions, researchers can further explore connections, and advocates can promote sustainable farming practices aligned with global sustainability goals. The study underscores cage-free practices as a pathway to sustainable rural development, emphasizing a holistic approach considering local contexts and stakeholder engagement for a more sustainable future.

## Reference

Barrett, C. B., & Bevis, L. E. (2021). Rural development and sustainability. In S. M. Miao, K. Ueda, & M. G. Pietrobelli (Eds.), *Handbook of regional science* (pp. 1-22). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-6803-0\\_73-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-6803-0_73-1)

Bennett, R. M., Balcombe, K. G., & Jones, J. P. (2012). Farmer motivations, concerns and attitudes towards precision agriculture technologies. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 89, 58-67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2012.08.003>

Campbell, H. E. (2019). Achieving sustainable rural development in the era of the SDGs. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 68, 52-63. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.04.008>

De Muro, P., & Mazziotta, M. (2020). Exploring the relationship between rural development and the SDGs: Evidence from Italian provinces. *Ecological Indicators*, 116, 106486. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.106486>

Foley, J. A., Ramankutty, N., Brauman, K. A., Cassidy, E. S., Gerber, J. S., Johnston, M., Mueller, N. D., O'Connell, C., Ray, D. K., West, P. C., Balzer, C., Bennett, E. M., Carpenter, S. R., Hill, J., Monfreda, C., Polasky, S., Rockström, J., Sheehan, J., Siebert, S., Tilman, D., ... Zaks, D. P. (2011). Solutions for a cultivated planet. *Nature*, 478(7369), 337-342. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature10452>

# World Rabies Day 2023 with Mass Vaccination and Population Control Activities by Veterinarians in Bali Province

Novendra Imanuel Sitepu<sup>a</sup> and Meli Rizki Purwani<sup>b</sup>

a. Veterinarian Practitioner for Small Animals

b. Veterinarian Practitioner for Poultry

Corresponding author: novendrainanuelsitepu@gmail.com

## abstract

Since the end of 2008, Bali as one of the provinces in Indonesia is facing the problem of rabies outbreak that until now has not been able to resolve completely, even their transmission is expanding. The Government have been made to overcome this problem; one of them is action of the dog vaccination. Although the government has acted but the results are not maximized, even rabies outbreaks tend is spreading. This is caused by the obstacles such as people are lack of awareness and knowledge of this case, which the population of dog's vaccination is still low, the habit of releasing dogs and high figure of the dog's birth. The lack of awareness and knowledge of the people about the rabies problem is due to still lack of public socialization about the rabies disease. During this time, the prevention of rabies disease is still regarded as the government's responsibility only, so that the active role of the society is not involved.

In Bali itself, rabies outbreak prevention system based on customary Village Society is one of the options according to the Balinese people's condition that still strong on the culture social life. A disease prevention effort with approaching of the social culture of the society is very important, where is in this system the government and rural communities and indigenous peoples work each other to implement the Communication, Information and Education program (IEC). This is aimed to keep the public informed so they can participate to implement the basic principles of animal welfare, such as; keep the dog well and do not release it away without treatment, carry out a rabies vaccination program to the dog; and perform sterilization and take care of them. Which of this things are obstacles encountered earlier in the prevention of rabies in the society. Another thing that worked was this involves the role of leaders indigenous villagers. Because as people who are respected in the traditional village, they are expected to able give the good and the right information then motivate the society to run the program that has been agreed, so the rabies prevention programs can working well in the society.

**Keywords:** Bali, Rabies, Animal Welfare, the Government, the Village Society.

## Introduction

Rabies is an acute infectious disease affecting the central nervous system that can attack humans and various animals. (1) Rabies is transmitted through bites or scratches from animals infected with the rabies virus. (2) In Indonesia, rabies is widespread in 18 provinces. Endemic region to rabies in Indonesia include Sumatra, West Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Flores. (3) Bali has been rabies-free for over 30 years. However, in November 2008, human deaths due to rabies were reported, leading to Bali being declared a rabies outbreak (KLB) area. (3,4)

The public perceives rabies eradication as the government's responsibility, thinking that only government or healthcare workers can handle it. Currently, people tend to see themselves as objects in various government-run programs. The community is involved only to assist existing activities, mostly limited to community leaders or figures. The current rabies eradication program tends to be top-down and not based on the needs, desires, and cultural values of the local community.

(5) According to the Bali Provincial Health Service, rabies in Bali is transmitted by dog bites. (4) Bali has a huge population of dogs, around 540,000 or 96 dogs/km<sup>2</sup>. Balinese people, who are predominantly Hindu, have myths about dogs, such as the Mahabharata story that mentions dogs as manifestations of Gods. (7) While dog ownership is a cultural tradition that should be preserved, neglecting it could pose a threat and act as a mediator for diseases like rabies. (5) Unlike rabies threats in other areas, the threat in Bali is specific due to its socio-cultural and bio-geographical uniqueness. Being densely populated, Bali is also densely populated with rabies-carrying animals. With such conditions, rabies control becomes a significant challenge requiring attention and collaboration from various parties.

## 1. Dog Maintenance in Bali

a. Myths about dogs: Dog ownership in Bali differs from other regions due to the absence of prohibitions from customary rules or religious teachings. Dog maintenance is influenced by ancestral customs of raising dogs through generations. Additionally, dog maintenance is influenced by myths and stories existing in the community. One of Mahabharata's story indicates that dogs are manifestations of Gods, a belief still held by the community.

b. Dog maintenance patterns: The goals of dog maintenance by the community include keeping them as guards for homes or gardens, companions, entertainment, hobbies, and lifestyle choices. There are also those who keep dogs for economic purposes by selling their puppies. Dogs usually do not receive proper healthcare such as vaccination and medical treatment. The presence of many stray dogs is closely related to dog maintenance practices. Unsterilized dogs, especially those that are not restrained, freely mate, especially with stray dogs on the streets. Puppies then grow up to become stray or street dogs.

## 2. Community Perception of Rabies

The community's perception of rabies is that infected dogs exhibit aggressive behavior, biting and chasing people without reason, refusing to eat, avoiding interaction with other dogs, ultimately leading to death. The community understands that vaccination prevents rabies transmission in dogs, but they are unaware of the correct vaccination procedures. Dog vaccination is only done when announced by the local community, and dogs are brought to receive free vaccinations. Vaccination activities are usually carried out by the government in collaboration with the local livestock department. Vaccinated dogs are given labels in the form of ribbons or collars.

## 3. Promotive and Preventive Actions Against Rabies

Rabies vaccination in dogs is an effort to prevent the transmission of rabies. (2) Vaccination is aimed at every dog at risk and residing in areas indicated to be susceptible to rabies. (2) The community does not vaccinate their dogs due to several reasons, such as the high cost of rabies vaccines, difficulty in obtaining them, and the inexpensive types of dogs not justifying the cost of care. (7) Free distribution of rabies vaccines is implemented as a preventive measure. (8,9,10) Free vaccination is carried out in areas suspected or indicated to be susceptible to rabies.

According to the community, dogs that receive vaccines are limited to the pets of residents, while stray dogs and unrestrained pets do not receive rabies vaccinations. Communities residing far from the community hall find it challenging to access dog vaccination due to distance, difficulty in capturing and bringing their dogs to the vaccination site. (9,11) Besides mass vaccination programs, controlling the population of stray dogs is crucial in the control and eradication of rabies. Vaccinating stray dogs is challenging due to the difficulty in capturing them, and their population grows uncontrollably. Therefore, a more serious approach to the population of stray dogs is necessary through mass sterilization, which can be implemented through the community or traditional village approach.

## Reference

King, A. (1992) Rabies A Review in: Recent Advances and Current Concepts in Tropical . Vet . Med.

World Health Organization (2006) Rabies [online], available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en.htm>.

Direktorat Jenderal Peternakan dan Pertanian (1998) Pedoman Teknis Pelaksanaan Pembebasan Rabies Terpadu di Indonesia, Tim Koordinasi Pemberantasan Rabies Tingkat Pusat, Jakarta. 17

Penanggulangan Rabies di Bali (2009) available from: [www.antaraneews.com/berita](http://www.antaraneews.com/berita)  
Depkes, (2000) Petunjuk perencanaan dan penatalaksanaan kasus gigitan hewan penular tersangka rabies di Indonesia, Dirjen P2MPL Jakarta

Rajagopalachari, C. (2008) Mahabharata Sebuah Roman Epic Pencerahan Jiwa Manusia, IRCiSoD, Yogyakarta.

Ganefa, S. (2001) Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Ketidapatuhan Pemilik Anjing Memberikan Vaksinasi Rabies pada Anjing di Kotip Cimahi, Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat tahun 2000, Program Pascasarjana Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Program Studi Epidemiologi Kekhususan Lapangan, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta

Sudrajat, S. (2003) Peranan Anjing Gladak Sebagai Reservoir Rabies pada Beberapa Daerah Endemik di Indonesia, Media Kedokteran Hewan, Vol. 19, 2: 44- 49

KepMenTan, (2008), Pernyataan tentang Berjangkitnya Wabah Penyakit Anjing Gila (rabies) di Kabupaten Badung, Bali. Deprtemen Pertanian Republik Indonesia

Sarosa, A., Adjid, T., Sidharta., Jalaludin (2000) Studi Penyakit Rabies di Daerah Endemik: Prevalensi Infeksi Virus Rabies pada Anjing, Kucing dan Tikus di Kodya Padang, Sumatera Barat

Soeharsono, (2002) Zoonosis Penyakit Menular dari Hewan ke Manusia, Cetakan V, Kanisius, Yogyakarta



# **A Review of Animal Welfare for Shelter Animals Protocol on Dog Shelter in Java Area Indonesia**

**Mariana Kresty Ferdinandez<sup>\*a,b</sup>, Rio Aditya Setiawan<sup>a,c</sup>, Karin Helga Franken<sup>a</sup>**

**a. JAAN Domestic Foundation, Gunung Sindur Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat**

**b. Alumni of Master of Science in Primatology Graduate School of IPB University**

**c. Alumni of Master of Science in Animal Behavior and Welfare University of Edinburgh**

**\*Corresponding author's email: [marianaferdinandez@gmail.com](mailto:marianaferdinandez@gmail.com)**

## **abstract**

The number of pet owning in Indonesia, especially in big cities around Java island are highly growing in the past few years. This growing number of pet owning, especially in dogs, unfortunately, has become affected with growing numbers of dog abandonment and mistreated due to irresponsible pet owners issues and lack of law enforcement of animal welfare and animal cruelty law. A shelter assessment protocols have been developed to measure the welfare aspects of the shelter by Barnard et al. In brief, the animal welfare assessment consists of three levels; shelter, pen, and individual level. The collected data were then qualitatively analysed to describe the level of animal welfare in the particular shelter. The results show that the type of cage from dog shelter is quite varied. Of the five shelters, all shelters have individual enclosures and group cages. Each shelter also has a separate enclosure or isolation enclosure for dogs that have problems or non-infectious diseases. The size of the cage depends on the number of dog populations owned by the shelter. The range for mortality rate from all shelters was from 1 until 16 dogs per year, and the morbidity rate was from 1 until 5. There are also a trend found in shelter that they are accepting abandoned dogs due to sickness which consist of 20% from their population. Regarding the frequency of the feeding, all shelters was giving the food twice a day, and as much as 60% of dog shelter cooks their own food and as much as 40% provides commercial dry feed. The method that were applied on this study was effective to obtain general informations of welfare situation in the shelter.

**Keywords:** Animal welfare, Animal shelter assesment, dog shelter.

## **Introduction**

The number of pet owning in Indonesia, especially in big cities around Java island are highly growing in the past few years. This growing number of pet owning, especially in dogs, unfortunately, has become affected with growing numbers of dog abandonment and mistreated due to irresponsible pet owners issues and lack of law enforcement of animal welfare and animal cruelty law. This affected to growing number of dog shelters around Java island. Although there is still limited resources on the total population of abandoned dogs and dogs shelters in Java, many shelters reported that the numbers of intake and reports to their shelters are increasing. Therefore, it is important the assets animal welfare in a dog shelter environment, to meet the standards of care in a dog shelter.

A shelter assessment protocols have been developed to measure the welfare aspects of the shelter by Barnard et al. [1]. In brief, the animal welfare assessment consists of three levels; shelter, pen, and individual level.



### 1. Shelter level

Consist of management based information such as general information, type of housing, feeding, exercise routine, mortality rate. Animal based assessment which is emotional state of the animals were also recorded using Visual Analogue Scale method.

### 2. Pen level

Consist of resource based assessment including space allowance, bedding, evident of sharp edges, and access to water. The animals were also assessed whether there are evident of diarrhea,

### 3. Individual level

Consist of reactions towards humans, body condition score, hygiene, skin condition, lameness, and respiratory problems.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The research was done in five dog shelters in Java island. Shelter participants were collected through voluntary interviews with the shelter managers. General information of shelters were collected including: Number of dog population

### 2. Morbidity and mortality rate

### 3. Social housing

### 4. Exercise

### 5. Feeding

The collected data were then qualitatively analysed to describe the level of animal welfare in the particular shelter.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Despite of emerging local shelters in various parts of Java Island, risk of developing animal welfare issues by insufficient knowledge of shelter management can be found. One of the risk is the adequacy of shelter staff. According to Turner (2012), a rule of thumb for facility staffing is to allow atleast 15 minutes per animal per day. This includes 9 minutes for cleaning and 6 minutes for feeding. However, this time allocation do not take into account time required for animal socialisation, medical treatment for sick animals, and also time for exercise. It was found that the time allocation per animal per day in the five shelters ranged from aslow as 9 minutes to 100 minutes per animal per day. This is highly correlated with the type of shelters; whether it is privately owned and or it is owned by animal welfare organizations.

The results show that the type of cage from dog shelter is quite varied. Of the five shelters, all shelters have individual enclosures and group cages. Each shelter also has a separate enclosure or isolation enclosure for dogs that have problems or non-infectious diseases. The size of the cage depends on the number of dog populations owned by the shelter.

The range for mortality rate from all shelters was from 1 until 16 dogs per year, and the morbidity rate was from 1 until 5. There are also a trend found in shelter that they are accepting abandoned dogs due to sickness which consist of 20% from their population. Regarding the frequency of the feeding, all shelters was giving the food twice a day, and as much as 60% of dog shelter cooks their own food and as much as 40% provides commercial dry feed.

The method that were applied on this study was effective to obtain general informations of welfare situation in the shelter. It is important this assessment to wider participants to get more valid information on dog shelters in Indonesia.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We would like to thank all the shelters owner and shelter managers whom contributed to our research to determine the situation of the animal care and welfare standards for the dog shelters.

## **REFERENCES**

Barnard S, Pedernera C, Candeloro L, Ferri N, Velarde A, Dalla Villa P. 2016. Development of a new welfare assessment protocol for practical application in long-term dog shelters. *Vet Rec* 178 (1):18.

Turner P, Berry J, MacDonald S. 2012. Animal Shelters and Animal Welfare: Raising The Bar. *Can Vet J* 53(8):893 - 896

# **Juridical And Sociological Review Of Animal Protection Law In Dog Meat Trade Cases In Sukoharjo Central Java Indonesia**

**Adrianus Hane\*<sup>a,b</sup>, Mariana Kresty Ferdinandez<sup>a,c</sup>, Karin Helga Franken<sup>a</sup>**

**a. JAAN Domestic Foundation, Gunung Sindur Kabupaten Bogor, Jawa Barat**

**b. Alumni of Bachelor in Law Science of Dharma Andigha Law School - Bogor, Indonesia**

**c. Alumni of Master of Science in Primatology of Graduate School IPB University**

**\*Corresponding author's email: [adrianhane@jaandomestic.com](mailto:adrianhane@jaandomestic.com)**

## **abstract**

In the use of animals by humans, over time there have been many function and there are principles that need to be considered in its use and handling. Animal abuse and animal abuse in Positive law have been regulated, regarding prohibitions against mistreating animals include Article 302 of the Criminal Code, Article 66 paragraph 2 of Law no.18 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry And Animal Health. Dog slaughterhouse activities where dogs are abused slaughtered and their meat traded for human consumption, in an unnatural way. The dog meat trade is an act that violates animal welfare. On In November 2021, problems regarding dog slaughterhouses were discovered in Dukuh Wiroragen, Kartasura District, Sukoharjo Regency. This research aims to find out the review criminal law regarding criminal acts of dog abuse and meat trafficking dogs at the slaughterhouse in Dukuh Wiroragen, Kartasura District, Sukoharjo Regency. In this research the author using a conceptual and comparative approach. The data source comes from primary data obtained through interviews with parties from the animal welfare activist coalition and the Police Sukoharjo. Secondary data in the form of primary legal materials in the form of the Criminal Code, Law no. 41 Years 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. The results of this research show that: (1.) Criminal acts of abuse dogs at the slaughterhouse in Dukuh Wiroragen, Kartasura District, Sukoharjo Regency fulfills the elements and violates Article 302 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 66 paragraph 2 letters c, e, f and g Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health and Article 83 Paragraphs (1) and (2) Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Public Health Veterinary and Animal Welfare. (2.) The dog meat trade contributes to and violates criminal threats to the law 18 of 2009 Article 89 paragraph 2 as amended and supplemented by Law number 41 of 2009 , 2014 concerning amendments to Law number 18 of 2009 jo. Article 55 paragraph (1) point 1, related entering animals from areas free from infected or suspected infected areas.

**Keywords:** Animal Trade, Dog Meat Trade, Dog Meat Free Indonesia.

## **Introduction**

Dog trade activities for consumption occur in most countries in Asian regions such as China, South Korea, Vietnam, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand<sup>1</sup>. Dog meat trading activities for consumption, occurs in several regions in Indonesia, with special consumers such as in the regions North Sumatra, Central Java, West Java, East Java, DKI Jakarta, North Sulawesi, Bali and also in East Nusa Tenggara. As time goes by and understanding regarding animal welfare and welfare implementation activism activities animals, this activity is in the spotlight and also condemned by the national community as well as internationally. Various parties also demand that the dog meat trade be banned immediately stopped with efforts to carry out various actions, discussions, workshops, etc even wrote a letter to the president.

Dogs are slaughtered and consumed with ignoring technical aspects of veterinary public health and welfare animals, in the process of slaughtering dog meat and meat trade practices This dog has a risk of transmitting zoonotic diseases (rabies). Other diseases are such as salmonella, ring worms, and helminths<sup>1</sup>. Dog meat trading activities are a violation of animal welfare<sup>1</sup>. Animal welfare in its application shared responsibility of the community, as mandated in the Law Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health as amended by Law Number 41 of 2014, Chapter VI Part Two regarding Animal Welfare, especially Article (67), is stated that the implementation of animal welfare is carried out by the Government and Regional Government together with the Community. In 2018, the Directorate General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health issues Circular Letter Number 2286/ SE/PK.400/F/03/03/2018 Concerning Improving the Implementation and Supervision of Welfare Implementation Animals.<sup>2</sup>

Law no. 18 of 2012 concerning Food Article 1 Paragraph (1) explains that food is everything that comes from biological sources agriculture, plantations, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, waters and water, both processed or unprocessed intended as food or drink for consumers human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials, and ingredients others used in the preparation, processing and/or manufacturing process food or drink.<sup>5</sup> Dog meat is not included in food consumption because it is not included as a biological source for livestock, forestry, agriculture and other products other types.<sup>6</sup> Apart from that, in section E of the Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Ministry of Agriculture Number 9874/SE/pk.420/F/09/2018 has it is emphasized that dog meat is not included in the definition of food. <sup>7,8</sup>

In November 2021 the Sukoharjo Resort Police carried out arrest at the oldest dog slaughterhouse in Sukoharjo Regency, namely at Wiroragen Hamlet, Kartasura District, Sukoharjo Regency by confiscating it as many as 53 dogs from the dog slaughterhouse and arrested the owner slaughterhouse and also the driver. The dog meat is distributed to the people consumers in Central Java. Distribution of dogs in the slaughterhouse, not in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and service standards farm. This causes the people of Central Java to have great potential for contracting rabies.<sup>10,15</sup>

Based on the background that the author has stated above, then some of the main problems that the author will formulate are as follows following:

1. What is the form of legal protection for animals in cases dog meat trade in slaughterhouses in Sukoharjo Regency?
2. What is the legal basis for the dog meat trade in Indonesia?

#### C. Research Objectives

a. Purpose of Writing Based on the problems mentioned above, then

The objectives to be achieved in writing this thesis are:

1. To find out the legal review regarding slaughterhouse perpetrators dogs for consumption in the Sukoharjo Regency area
2. To find out about the law regarding the meat trade dogs in Indonesia

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In expressing problems and discussions related to the material writing and research, accurate data or information is needed. Therefore scientific research facilities are used which are based on research methods. Writer using the following research methods:

a. Type of Research This research uses legal research methods Empirical normative is descriptive, that is, it is intended to provide a description on the results of the research carried out. This legal writing uses techniques qualitative which will be analyzed using interactive techniques.

b. Data Sources In general, research differentiates between data obtained directly from the public and from library materials. Data obtained directly from the community is called primary data, while data that is obtained from library materials is secondary data.

The data sources used by the author in compiling this legal research are among others:

1) Primary Data Primary data is data obtained and collected manually directly from the field which is the object of research or obtained through interviews in the form of information or facts or can also be called with data obtained from the first source

2) Secondary Data Secondary Data is data obtained from information or knowledge obtained indirectly, among others includes official documents, books, research results in the form of a report.

3) Tertiary Data Tertiary data, namely data that aims to provide guidance or explanation or supporting nature to primary materials and secondary. For example, large Indonesian dictionaries, encyclopedias and materials that are related to the problem to be studied.

Data Collection Method Data collection was carried out by study books, laws and regulations, documents or files obtained from the agency where this research was conducted, apart from. It also collects data regarding the object under study, in this case, it was carried out through interviews with the animal lover community, dog meat consumers, and sellers.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Legal Basis for Prohibiting the Distribution and Dog Meat Trade**

There are at least 7 (seven) legal rules that can be used as a reference for taking action

activities of importing or distributing/trading dog meat, namely;

a) Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food

b) Law Number 18 of 2009 in conjunction with Law Number 41 of 2009 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health

c) Law Number 16 of 1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine

d) Government Regulation Number 82 of 2000 concerning Animal Quarantine

e) Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare

f) Government Regulation Number 47 of 2014 concerning Prevention and Control of Animal Diseases

g) Presidential Regulation Number 48 of 2013 concerning Animal CultivationBased on the discussion and explanation in the previous chapters, two things which can be concluded as follows, namely a criminal act of abuse dogs at the slaughterhouse in Dukuh Wiroragen Kartasura, Sukoharjo Regency fulfills the elements and violates Article 302 Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 66 Paragraph 2 letters c, e, f and g of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health and Article 83 Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Regulations Government Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary and Public Health Animal Welfare. The sanctions that can be imposed are contained in Article 302 Paragraph (1) number 1 and paragraph,

(2) of the Criminal Code, the article states that persecution without proper purpose and beyond permissible limits intentionally harming or injuring an animal or harming the animal's health is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of three months or a maximum fine a lot of four thousand five hundred rupiah for committing minor abuse towards animals.

Furthermore, if the abuse results in illness lasting more than a week, or is disabled or suffers other serious injuries, or dies, then the person is guilty is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months or a fine a maximum of four thousand five hundred rupiah, for animal abuse. Type The punishment stated in this article is imprisonment or criminal punishment fine. Judging from the criminal threat formulation system used, this is: alternative formulation system. The use of the word "or" between imprisonment and The fine in this article indicates that the main penalty is only one type is dropped, so it is threatened alternatively.

### **Aspects of Criminal Offenses and Criminal Sanctions for Animal Abuse in Illegal Dog Slaughterhouses in Dukuh Wiroragen Kartasura, Sukoharjo Regency**

Animal abuse is an action to obtain satisfaction and profit from animals by treating animals beyond their limits biological or physiological. The consequences of animal abuse are that animals experience suffering, disability for life, and can even result in death, can cause death if the abuse has reached an intolerable level. According to the Criminal Code, animal abuse is, firstly, if someone intentionally hurts, injures or damages the animal's health. Second, the action is not carried out with proper intentions or exceeds permitted limits. Third, someone deliberately does not feed or drink to animals. Fourth, the act was carried out not with proper intentions or exceeded permitted limits. 2 Article 66 Paragraph (2) letter c Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health states What is meant by mistreatment of animals is an action to obtain satisfaction and benefits from animals by treating animals beyond the limits of their biological and physiological capabilities.

Abuse of dogs in slaughterhouses is defined as the act of hurting, injuring or damaging dogs by treating dogs improperly with the aim of making a profit, where the dog meat is processed into various kinds of dishes.

Dog meat trade in Indonesia is an act that violates animal human rights and animal welfare (animal rights and animal welfare).<sup>59</sup> Law no. 18 of 2012 concerning Food Article 1 Paragraph (1) explains that food is everything that comes from biological sources, agricultural products, plantations, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, waters, and water, both processed and untreated, which is intended as food or drink for human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials, and other materials used in the preparation process, processing, and/or making food or drinks. <sup>5</sup> Meanwhile, dog meat is not included in food consumption because it is not a biological source product animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture and other types.<sup>60</sup> In section E of the Circular Letter Directorate General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture Number 9874/SE/pk.420/F/09/2018, it has been emphasized that dog meat is not included in the definition of food. In addition, the existence of dog slaughterhouses does not have permits and does not comply health standards. Even dogs that are slaughtered do not have a free health certificate rabies or other diseases.



In fact, the provisions relating to slaughterhouses in Indonesia has been regulated in the Minister of Agriculture Regulation Number 13 of 2010 concerning Requirements for Ruminant Slaughterhouses and Meat Slaughter Units (Meat Cutting Plant) and Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Health Veterinary and Animal Welfare Society. Set up a slaughterhouse animals must obtain permission from the livestock service or agricultural service or service food security. The location chosen does not make people feel disturbed, infrastructure also needs to be considered so that meat is produced good quality. In addition, the process of slaughtering animals and waste disposal must be according to regulations to maintain consumer and environmental safety. Requirements Another thing is that animal slaughtering must be carried out at the slaughterhouse carried out in a halal manner according to the Islamic religion. Only pigs can be slaughtered without halal requirements and may only be slaughtered at a special pig slaughtering place (RPB) taking into account the requirements of health obligations and humanitarian ethics. Besides that, the animal being slaughtered must meet the requirements, namely not a productive female animal and the animal is in good health.

The Criminal Code regulates criminal acts abuse of animals. These regulations are Article 170 of the Criminal Code, Article 302 Criminal Code, Article 406 Paragraph 2 Criminal Code, Article 540 Paragraph 1 Criminal Code, Article 541 Paragraph 1, Article 544 Paragraph 1. Apart from the Criminal Code, abuse of animals is also regulated in Article 66 Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2, Article 91B Paragraph 1 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of the Year 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no. 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law no.18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health and Article 83 Paragraphs (1) and (2) Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare. If you look at these regulations, then at basically, acts of abuse against animals cannot be separated from legal protection, especially regarding criminal sanctions.

### **Sociological Analysis of Law Enforcement of the Crime of Dog Abuse Illegal at the Slaughterhouse in Wiroragen Kartasura Sukoharjo Regency**

Law enforcement is an effort to realize the ideas of justice, legal certainty, and social benefits become a reality. These ideas comes from the formulated thoughts of the legislators in legal regulations. The formulation of the thoughts of law makers as outlined Legal regulations will also determine the methods and patterns of law enforcement implemented. Law enforcement functions as protection of interests man. The implementation of the law will protect human interests. In this case, violations of the law must be disciplined. Readiness and The ability of law enforcers to carry out their duties must be equipped with an understanding of the substance of the law itself.

Meanwhile, according to D. Simons, a criminal act or offense is a unlawful acts carried out intentionally or not intentionally by someone who can be held responsible for his actions and which by law has been declared as an action that can punished.

Acts of mistreatment of dogs in slaughterhouses where meat is used of the dog for consumption, is a violation of the law. This has been regulated in Article 302 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 66 Paragraph 2 letters c, e, f and g of Law no. 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health and Article 83 Paragraphs,

(1) and (2) Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary Public Health and Animal Welfare. Sanctions for perpetrators abuse of animals is mentioned in Article 302 Paragraph (1) and (2) Criminal Code. Article 302 of the Criminal Code contains two types of criminal acts of abuse against animal. The abuse of animals recognized in this article is an act criminal offense of light abuse of animals (*lichte dierenmishandeling*) in Paragraph (1) and the criminal act of serious abuse of animals (*dierenmishandeling*) in Paragraph (2). The actions carried out by the perpetrator of the dog slaughter have fulfilled the elements of that article.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the discussion and explanation in the previous chapters, two things which can be concluded as follows, namely a criminal act of abuse dogs at the slaughterhouse in Dukuh Wiroragen Kartasura, Sukoharjo Regency fulfills the elements and violates Article 302 Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 66 Paragraph 2 letters c, e, f and g of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health and Article 83 Paragraph (1) and (2) of the Regulations Government Number 95 of 2012 concerning Veterinary and Public Health Animal Welfare. The sanctions that can be imposed are contained in Article 302 Paragraph (1) number 1 and paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code, the article states that persecution without proper purpose and beyond permissible limits intentionally harming or injuring an animal or harming the animal's health is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of three months or a maximum fine a lot of four thousand five hundred rupiah for committing minor abuse towards animals.

Furthermore, if the abuse results in illness lasting more than a week, or is disabled or suffers other serious injuries, or dies, then the person is guilty is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months or a fine a maximum of four thousand five hundred rupiah, for animal abuse. Type the punishment stated in this article is imprisonment or criminal punishment fine. Judging from the criminal threat formulation system used, this is: alternative formulation system. The use of the word "or" between imprisonment and the fine in this article indicates that the main penalty is only one type is dropped, so it is threatened alternatively.

## **Suggestions**

Based on the explanation above, several suggestions are put forward as follows:

1. Mistreatment of dogs in slaughterhouses where their meat is used for consumption is clear evidence of human nature which always feels lacking and not satisfied. Humans should consume animals that have been determined and proven to provide benefits for body health.
2. There should be additional articles that are more complete regarding prohibitions and sanctions abuse of dogs for consumption in the Criminal Code and Law Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health.
3. Law enforcers are expected to pay more attention to cases animal abuse and being stricter in enforcing the law. Persecution Even if it's light on animals and it's not human lives that are threatened, still must be legally proven because it has violated legal regulations.

No taking legal action against similar practices of animal abuse let society think of it as something normal and what it isn't contrary to existing laws in Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, Mahrus. Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana. Jakarta: Grafika, 2012.
- Amin, Rahman. Pengantar Hukum Indonesia. Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2019.
- Hukum Acara Pidana. Diedit oleh Suptono Raharjo. Jakarta: Penerbit Bhuana Ilmu Populer Kelompok Gramedia, 2017.
- Chandra, Widya Dika. "Penegakan Hukum Pasal 302 KUHP tentang Penganiayaan terhadap Hewan di Kota Surakarta." *Novum: Jurnal Hukum* 5, no. 4 (15 Oktober 2018).
- Darmadi. Konservasi sumber daya manusia dalam ekosistem Pendidikan Islam. *JSI Press*, 921, 2018.
- Effendi, Jonaedi, dan Ismu Gunadi. *Cepat & Mudah Memahami Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Prenada Media,
- Hakim, Lukman. *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana: Buku Ajar Hukum Pidana*. Sleman: CV Budi Utama, 2020.
- Hamzah, Andi. *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010. ——. *KUHP & KUHPA*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014.
- Herawati dan Budi Purwo Widiarso. *Penjaminan Mutu Bahan Pangan Asal Hewan*. Cet. 1. Malang: Media Nusa Creative, 2021.
- Ilyas, Amir. *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana Memahami Tindak Pidana dan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana*
- Kuspraningrum, Emilda, dan Haris Retno Susmiyati. "Upaya Kepolisian dalam Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Wanita dan Anak di Kota Samarinda Provinsi Kalimantan Timur." *Jurnal Rislak Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2008).
- Maharani, Alya, dan Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba. "Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Penerapan Hukum terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan yang Menyebabkan Kematian." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* 8, no. 4 (1 September 2021): 677.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum Edisi Revisi*. 9 ed. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2016
- Moeljatno. *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Bina Aksara, 1987.
- Nadzir, Muhammad. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2003.
- Nur, Muhammad Tahmid. *Menggapai Hukum Pidana Ideal*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2016.
- Pinontoan, Jeremia, Roy Ronny Lembong, dan Harly S. Muaja. "Penganiayaan Hewan (Pasal 541, 544 KUHP) sebagai Delik terhadap Perasaan Kepatutan." *Lex (Pasal 302, 540, Administratum IX)*, no. 4 (2021).
- Prasetyo, Teguh. *Hukum Pidana*. Cetakan 4. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013.
- Prodjohamidjojo, Martiman. *Memahami Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT. Pradnya Paramita, 1997.
- Purwati, Ani. *Metode Penelitian Hukum Teoridan Praktek*. Surabaya: Jakad Media Publishing, 2020.
- Putra, Risqi Perdana. *Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2020.
- Rahardi, Pudi. *Hukum Kepolisian: Profesionalisme dan Reformasi Polri*. Surabaya: Laksbang Mediatama, 2007.

Rosyidi, Djalal. "Rumah Potong Hewan dan Teknik Pemotongan secara Islami". Universitas Brawijaya Press, 2017.

Setiadi, Wicipto. "Instrumen Penegakan Hukum dalam Peraturan Perundang Undangan." *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 6,no. 4 (2009): 603-14.

Soejono soekanto. *Faktor-Faktoryang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 1993.

Soekanto, Soerjono. *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: UI Press, n.d.

Soesilo, R. *Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP) Serta KomentarKomentarnya Lengkap Pasal Demi Pasal*. Bogor: Politeia, 1995.70

T. Soekarto, Soewarno. *Teknologi Hasil Ternak*. Diedit oleh Soewarno T. Soekarto. 1 ed. Bogor: IPB PRESS, 2020.

Thaib, Erwin Jusuf. *Dakwah dan pluralitas: menggagas strategi dakwah melalui analisis SWOT*. Sumatera Barat: Insan Cendekia Mandiri, 2020.

Utrecht, E. *Hukum Pidana I*. Cetakan 2. Bandung: Penerbitan Universitas, 1962.

Vivi Candra Nenny Ika Putri Simarmata Mahyuddin, Bonaraja Purba Sukarman Purba Muhammad Chaerul Abdurrozzaq Hasibuan Tiurlina Siregar Sisca Karwanto Romindo

Jamaludin. *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*. 1 ed. Medan: Yayasan Kita Menulis, 2021.

Yasir, Muhamad. *Jangan Hidup Jika Tak Memberi Manfaat*. Diedit oleh Abu Aisyah. Jakarta: Pustaka Al Kautsar, 2012.

Sahira, Inkha. *Tinjauan Hukum Positif dan Hukum Pidana Islam Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pengayaan Hewan*. 2021, Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo.

Ivan, Epivanius. "Eksistensi Pasal 302 KUHP terhadap Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan di Indonesia." Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, 2014.

Mareta, Regita Wahyu. "Analisis Tindak Pidana penganiayaan Hewan dalam Tradisi Adu Bagong di Jawa Barat ditinjau dari hukum positif dan Hukum Pidana Islam." UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2019.

Marina, Eva. "Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan dalam Perspektif Pasal 302 KUHP dan Hukum Pidana Islam." Universtas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang, 2021.

Riadi, Ilham. "Kejahatan Pemasandi Stadion Utama Riau." Universitas Islam Riau, 2018.

Senaputri, Kezia. "Upaya Humane Society International dalam Permasalahan Kekerasan terhadap Anjing dan Konsumsi Daging Anjing di Indonesia Tahun 2017-2021 =71

Humane Society International's Efforts to catch up on Dogs and Dog Meat Consumption in Indonesia in 2017-2021." Universitas Pelita Harapan, 2022.

Wiratama, I Gusti Made. "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Penganiayaan terhadap Hewan Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2009 tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan dan KUHP." Universitas Udayana, 2016.

Wulandari, Cika Agia. "Tinjauan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Penganiayaan Hewan Studi Kasus: Perdagangan Anjing di Tomohon Sulawesi Utara." UPN Veteran Jakarta, 2019.

Ari, Santo. "DPPKP Bantul Mencatat Ada 7 Tempat Jagal Anjing di Kabupaten Bantul." *Tribunjogja.com*. Yogyakarta, 2022. <https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2021/09/24/dppkp-bantulmencatat-ada-7-tempat-jagal-anjing-di-kabupaten-bantul?page=2>.

Azanella, Luthfia Ayu. "Ingat, Daging Anjing Bukan Bahan Pangan untuk Dikonsumsi!" *Kompas.com*, 2018. <https://lifestyle.kompas.com/read/2018/07/17/162520220/ingatdaging-anjing-bukan-bahanpangan-untuk-dikonsumsi>.

Bernadetha Aurelia, Oktavira. "Hukumnya Mengonsumsi Daging Anjing." Hukumonline, 2019. <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/hukumnya-mengonsumsi-daging-anjinglt5dfb604017f65>.



[WWW.ANIMALWELFARE.ID](http://WWW.ANIMALWELFARE.ID)

SUPPORTED BY :

ORGANISED BY :



IN COLLABORATION WITH :



Sekolah Kedokteran Hewan dan Biomedis



OFFICIAL MEDIA PARTNERS :



NATHA SATWA NUSANTARA

