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FLPI WORKSHOP "*CURRENT ISSUE OF DAIRY LOGISTICS*"

FLPI Workshop on "Current Issues of Dairy Logistics" was held on 29 November 2016 at Bogor Life Science and Technology, Taman Kencana, Bogor. The workshop presented several speakers, among others, Efi Lutfillah (PT. Frisian Flag Indonesia), Eno Suana (PT. Cisarua Mountain Dairy / cimory), and H. Unang Sudarman (Association of Indonesian Milk Cooperatives).

In the fresh milk supply chain, maintaining the quality of milk should come first. PT. Frisian Flag Indonesia has implemented Milk Collecting Point (MCP) in Los Cimaung, Pangalengan, which aims to prevent the decline in the milk quality from farmers on the way to the milk processing industry. Milk quality greatly affects the price of milk, especially the total solid and TPC. The problems often faced by farmers is the high value of TPC, which lowers their milk price. The high TPC value of a farmer's milk will also influence his group's revenue. At Pangalengan's MCP, farmers directly deliver their milk and get the analysis result, so that the milk price will be in accordance with the quality of their milk. This can increase the awareness of farmers to maintain the milk quality they produce. At the farm level, there are four things to be considered to maintain the quality of milk: the cleanliness of milk cans, the udder, the way to start milking, and milk filtering. According to Efi Lutfillah, a cow bathing process can also affect the quality of milk, because it may contaminate the udder. She suggested that before milking a cow a farmer just washes the udder without bathing the cow first.

Most Milk Processing Industries (IPS) in Indonesia are located on Java Island--in West Java, Central Java and East Java. However, there are too many IPSs in West Java. This leads to the need to distribute the excess fresh milk from Central Java and East Java to West Java, and the travel time may affect the quality of milk. Eno Suana said that the improvement of milk logistics could be done, among others, by building a milk processing plant near milk-producing areas and building a dairy farm with a large capacity near the milk processing industry. Another problem that should be taken into consideration is that cattle weight loss during transport. Efforts should be made to build dairy cattle breeding centers in each province on Java Island to reduce the decline in cattle body condition.

Dairy farming has already had relatively good institution, particularly with the existence of the Association of Indonesian

Milk Cooperatives (GKSI). GKSI is the association of the dairy farm cooperatives found in West Java, Central Java, and East Java, which respectively consists of 22, 24, and 52 dairy cooperatives. The contribution of GKSI's local milk to all over Indonesia is about 1,300 tons / day or 475,000 tons / year. According to GKSI data, the national consumption of 2.8 million tons / year only accounts for 20% of the needs of fresh milk. Dairy cooperatives have an effect on the productivity of dairy farmers. Through a cooperative, farmers get a supply of feed and animal health facilities, and they can enjoy the deposit of milk. Farmers will get the price of milk based on TPC and the total solid produced. In addition, the cooperative also provides training and counseling related to dairy farming to increase the productivity of dairy cows in the region.

In this workshop, there were three discussion groups: 1)milk logistics; 2)cattle transportation; and 3) feed logistics. The discussion groups discussed about programs that could be done to overcome the logistical problems of dairy farms. The milk logistics group would design a project for the improvement of milk logistics from farmers to the dairy processing industry, to improve the quality and the price of milk at the farm level and maintain the quality of milk during transport. The cattle transportation group came up with a project on the regulation of the transport of dairy cows to improve the transportation system of dairy cows in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the feed logistics group generated a project for the improvement of the quality of dairy cattle feed available and sustainable with the system of feed logistics. The results of the discussion groups were expected to be able to assist in the improvement of the logistics systems of dairy farms.

WORKSHOP "*POULTRY LOGISTICS*"

Workshop on "POULTRY LOGISTICS" was held from 10 to 13 January 2017. The workshop was delivered by a poultry expert from the Netherlands "Bertus Bronkhorst".

The workshop was not only carried out in the classroom, but it was also conducted by visiting the Closed House of University Farm IPB, Integrated RPH Bubulak Bogor, and the processing industries of PT. Sierad Produce, Tbk Jabon Bloom, Parung, Bogor.

Poultry farms should pay attention to the process of cultivation, process and standards of slaughter, and transport time. In poultry farming, one important thing to take care of is the temperature control and ventilation system. Climate control and a good ventilation system will improve poultry productivity and reduce the percentage of mortality. In this workshop, Bronkhorst and the participants visited Closed House University Farm IPB to examine directly the existing ventilation system in the IPB environment. The ventilation system in the trucks also needs to be considered in order to reduce the risk of a decrease in poultry body condition.

The slaughtering process should consider stunning time to plucking time, which is less or equal to 7 minutes. After that, there should be a chilling process with a drop in temperature from 30oC to 4oC. There are things that need to be addressed such as cattle weight, temperature, humidity, air speed and belt speed on the chiller. The

poultry products are then distributed to a meat processing plant. The things to consider in the transport and storage of poultry products are keeping the temperature and cold storage, namely with temperatures of less than -18^{o}C.

Logistics stages of poultry farming include: preparing cattle that will be harvested and making sure of the absence of food intake, catching cattle with the method of two by two, paying attention to the crate density, paying attention to the transport time (less than 8 hours), conducting temperature control and making use of good ventilation during the trip, paying attention to the waiting time at the slaughterhouse (a special care should be given to the solar radiation and good ventilation system), as well as to unloading and shackling.

CATTLE SHIP : "*THE BEEF PRICE IS STILL HIGH*"

Subsidies for cattle ship are expected to lower the price of beef, which is still high, above Rp 100 thousand per kg. However, these subsidies have not been able to lower the price of cattle, which is now Rp 120 thousand per kg.
The government has provided subsidies to cattle ships up to Rp 100 billion--for the construction of ships, operating costs, and the costs of feed and veterinarians. Through this subsidies, the ship can transport cattle twice a month with each capacity of 500 head. In addition, there will also be additional 5 units of cattle ship this year.

However, these subsidies have not been able to lower the price of beef. Director of Sea Traffic and Transportation, Ministry of Transportation Sea, Bay M Hasani, hoped that they could cooperate with Indonesia National Shipowners Association/INSA) to subsidize the Terminal Handling Charge (THC) so as to reduce the logistics costs of cattle ships.

(Source: http://bisnis.liputan6.com;
http://economy.okezone.com)

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