



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



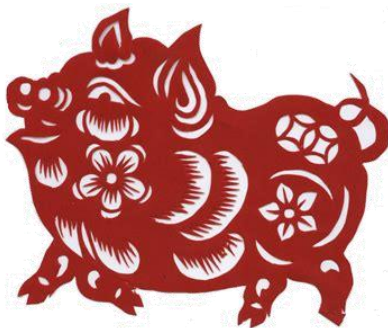
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



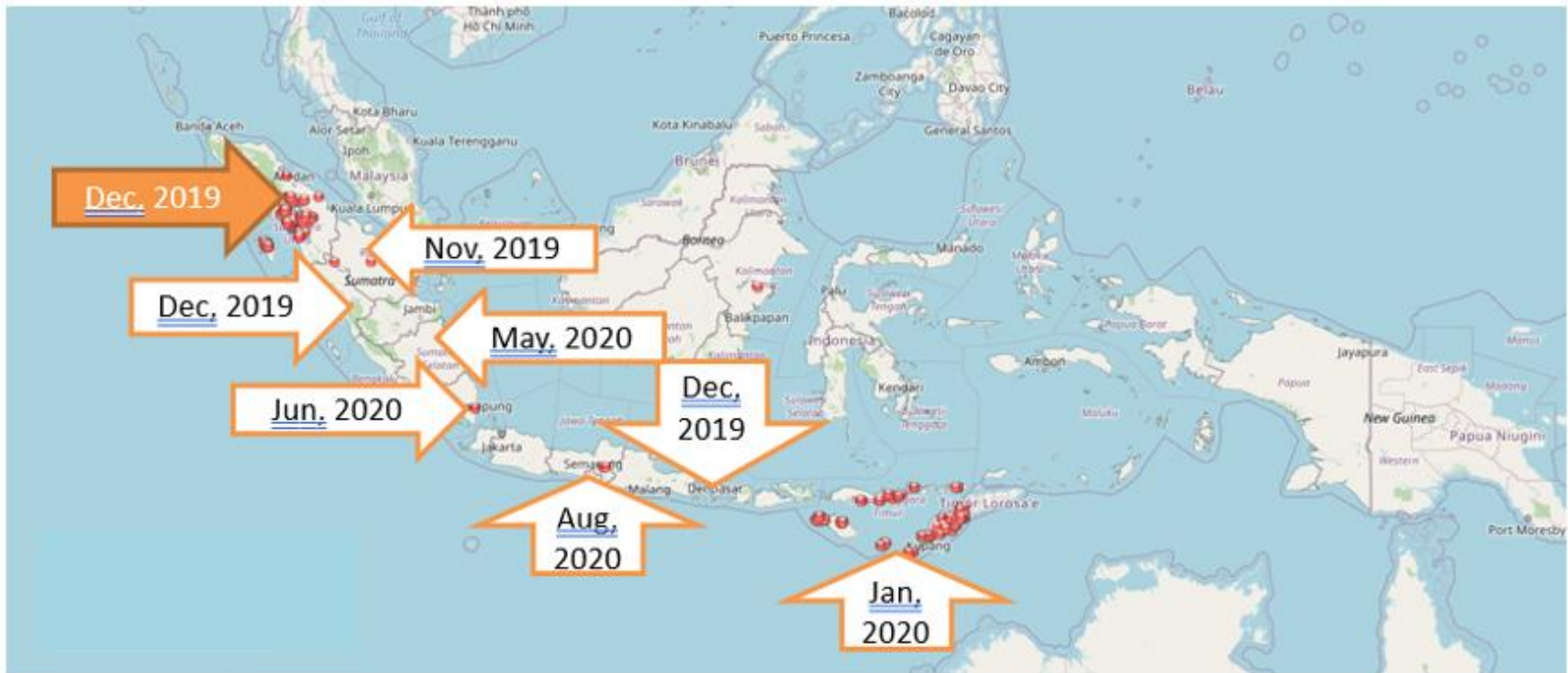
Update on ASF situation for INDONESIA





Current situation

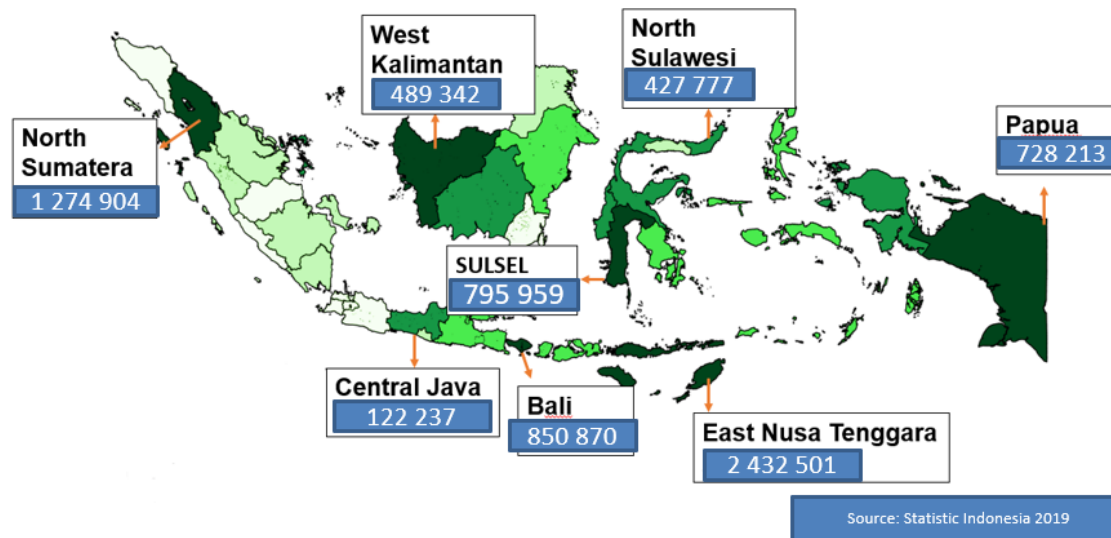
- Case was firstly confirmed in North Sumatera in December 2019
- Suspected cases in other areas : Riau, West Sumatera, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sumatera, Lampung, Central Java





Estimated loss due to ASF

- Estimated loss: 182.298 of 8.922.654 (total pig population)
- Estimated amount spent/cost of disease response:
IDR 4.275.569.000 (~USD 305.382) in 2020





Pig production systems

- Type of pig production systems present
 - Small scale: >95%: mostly free roaming, with very limited biosecurity implemented
 - North Sumatera: mostly confined with poor housing
 - East Nusa Tenggara: Mostly roaming and semi-roaming
 - Medium to large scale (about 5%):
 - Medium scale: semi-permanent to permanent pig housing, mostly with limited biosecurity
 - Large scale, with permanent pig housing and mostly with good biosecurity measures
- Impact of ASF on the different pig production systems
 - Impacted largely the small-scale and medium scale pig industries
 - Large (Industry) scale: not largely impacted, due to good biosecurity
- Changes to the different pig production systems (if any) since introduction of ASF: a slight difference in swill feeding use
- ASF spread via pig traders, pig that uses as gift exchange and other cultural purposes



Wildlife

- Presence of wild/native pigs (*Sus scrofa*) at least in:
 - Sumatera: Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatera, Riau
 - Java: East Java, West Java
 - Lombok: West Nusa Tenggara

Source: Quota of natural plant retrieval and wildlife capture: <http://abschindonesia.menlhk.go.id/>

- Has the role of wildlife been investigated?
 - There is no systematic surveillance to investigate the role of wildlife



Policies relating to ASF

Key policies implemented in response to ASF:

- Developed a guideline that include guidance on biosecurity, contingency plan and restocking
- Early detection: assigning 8 DIC's for ASF diagnostic, training of local veterinary officers to find and report cases
- Advocacy: providing technical advices to the local leaders for early response
- Movement control and quarantine procedure: increase capacity on controlling animal movement cross border
- Surveillance: reporting via **"I-SIKHNAS"** and followed up by field and lab investigation
- Disposal: help farmers to practice proper burial of carcasses
- Public awareness: Educating relevant stakeholders ex. Ban on swill feeding in some áreas and allowed with treatment in some other áreas.
- Food waste management: elimination of food waste from international aircraft or ship



Longer term strategies

- What are the national priorities for domestic/local pig production?
 - Improving biosecurity measure in farm level, ex. no roaming domestic pigs
- What are the long-term goals for dealing with ASF?
 - Improving biosecurity and good farming practices ->limited circulation of ASF in susceptible population
 - Restocking
 - Provide effective ASF vaccine for farmers by developing ASF vaccine domestically or import products
 - Exploring the effectiveness of convalescence serum as an alternative treatment
- What is needed to achieve these goals?
 - Mapping the distribution of susceptible pig population in Indonesia
 - Assessing risk factors of ASF introduction and spread in Indonesia based on local characteristic -> biosecurity based on risk factor analysis



Thank you for your attention