



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

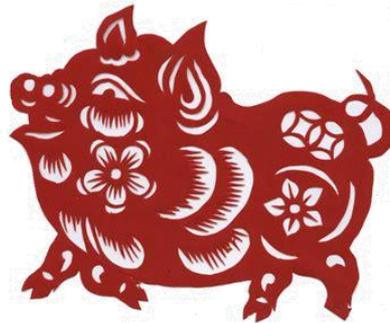


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

OIE
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



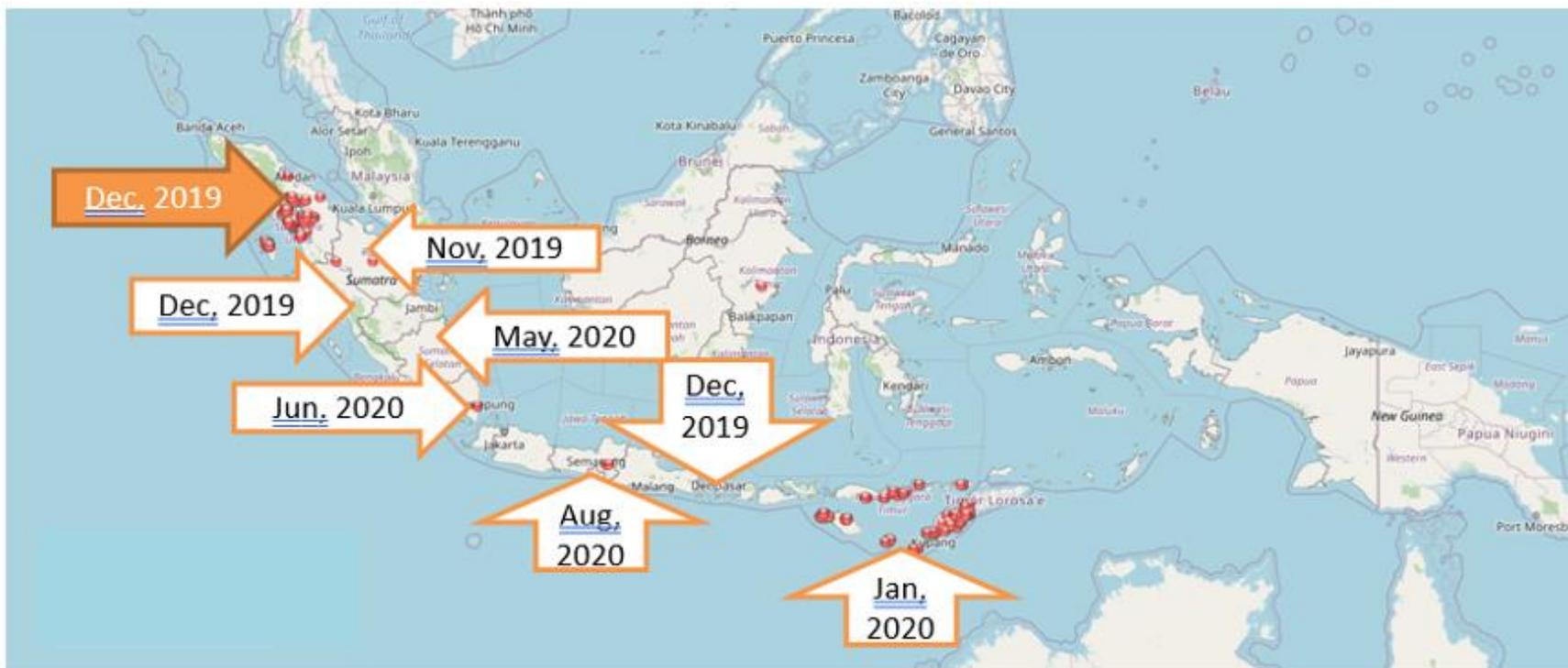
Update on ASF situation for INDONESIA





Current situation

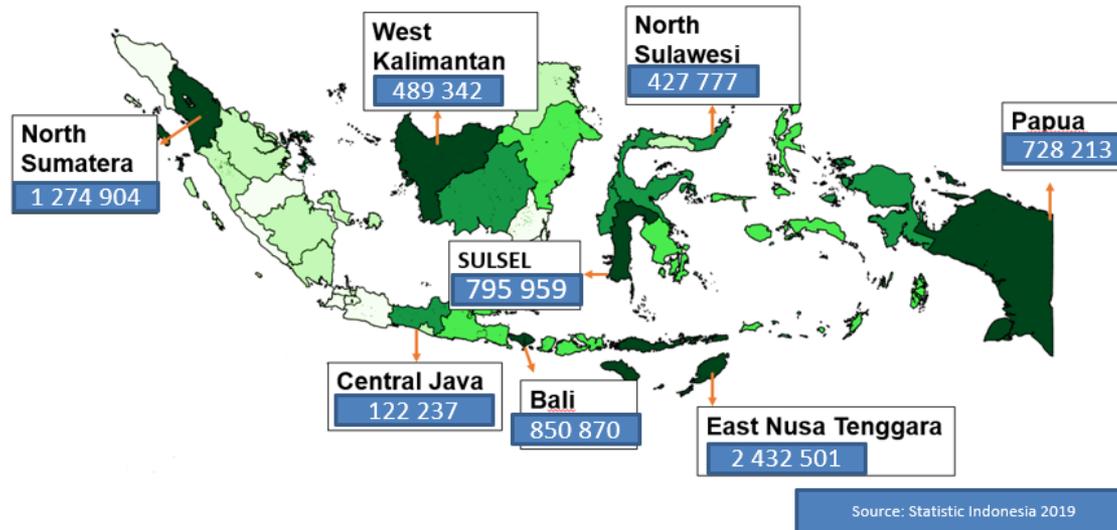
- Case was firstly confirmed in North Sumatera in December 2019
- Suspected cases in other areas : Riau, West Sumatera, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sumatera, Lampung, Central Java





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