

Yuni Yupiana

Implementation of ASF compartmentalization in Indonesia



outline

Background: ASF outbreak and the impact on pig farms

Developing guidelines

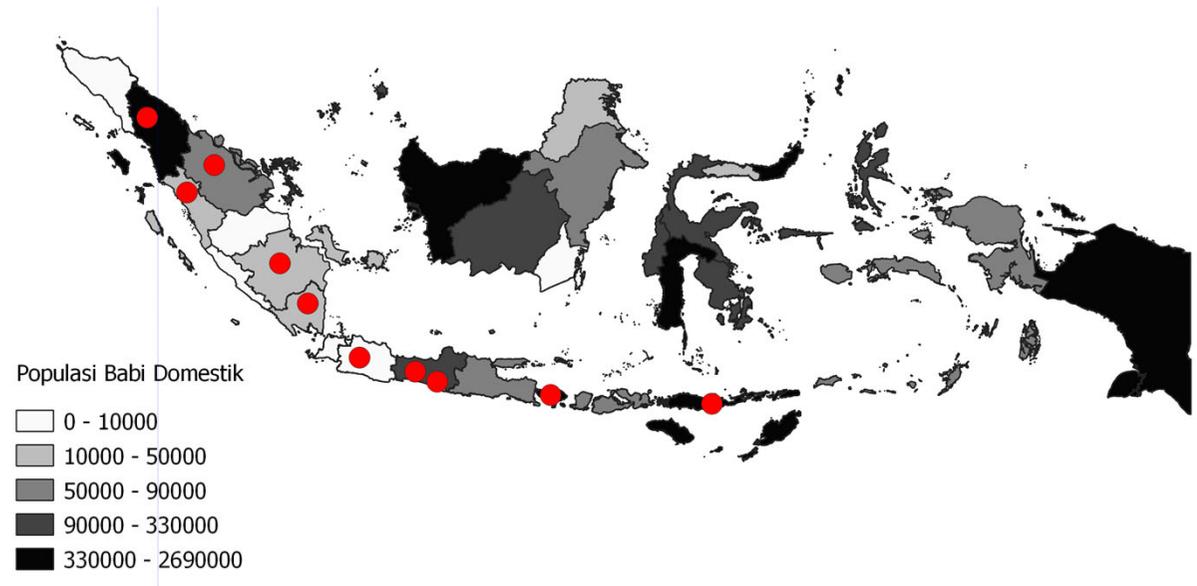
Audit process

Compartment approved

Conclusion

Background: outbreak of ASF

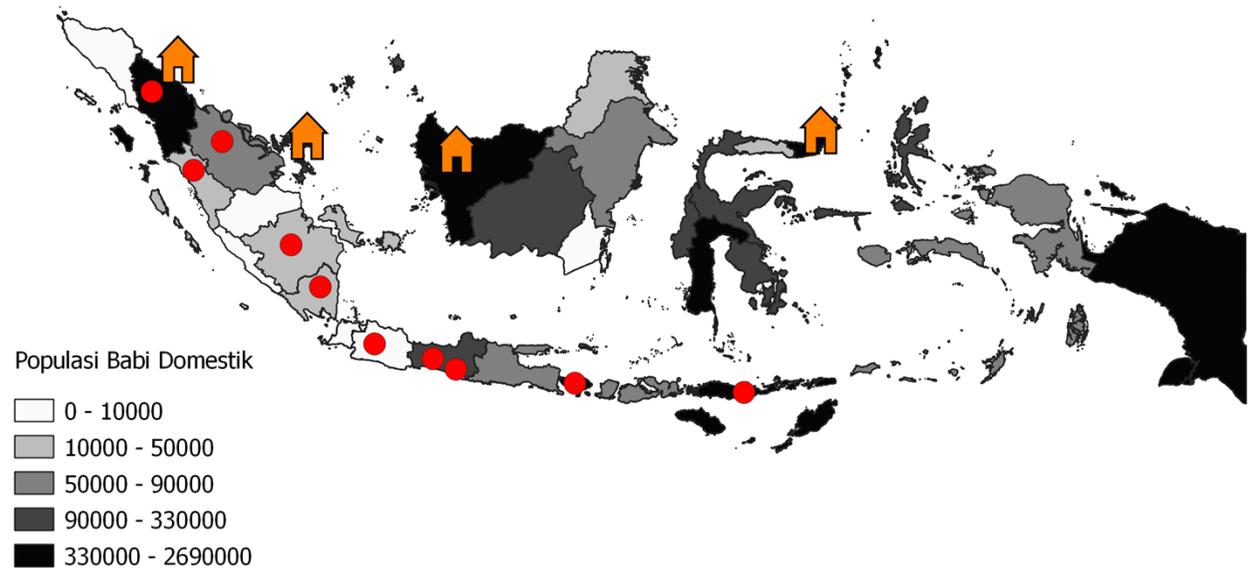
- ASF was reported in Indonesia in Dec 2019
- Both backyard and commercial farms affected
- Distribution to 10 provinces



Background: impact

- Small scale: depopulation due ASF infection
- Larger scale: movement restriction
- Intervention:
 - Small scale: biosecurity, stop free-range practices
 - Large scale: compartmentalization

PIG POPULATION (Statistics Indonesia, 2020)



Developing guidelines: references

- OIE
 - Chapter 4.4. Zoning and Compartmentalisation
 - Chapter 1.4. Animal Health Surveillance
 - Checklist on the Practical Application of Compartmentalisation
 - OIE Code and Manual on Swine diseases (15.1 and 3.8.1)
- ASEAN GAHP
 - Good Breeding Practice
 - Good Farming Practice
- FAO
 - Penrith, M. L., Guberti, V., Depner, K., & Lubroth, J. (2009). Preparation of African swine fever contingency plans. *FAO Animal Production and Health Manual*, (8).





Developing guidelines: testing the applicability

- Introduce the draft to the prospective private companies and local government in North Sumatera
 - Input from private, local government and laboratory diagnostics
- Pre-audit
 - Applicability of the check list
 - Assess the risk factors on the farm
 - Preparation of the farm

Audit: process



Desk review: review administrative and technical document



Field audit: verification of implementations



Technical meeting: discuss field audit results



Issue certificate: signed by the minister

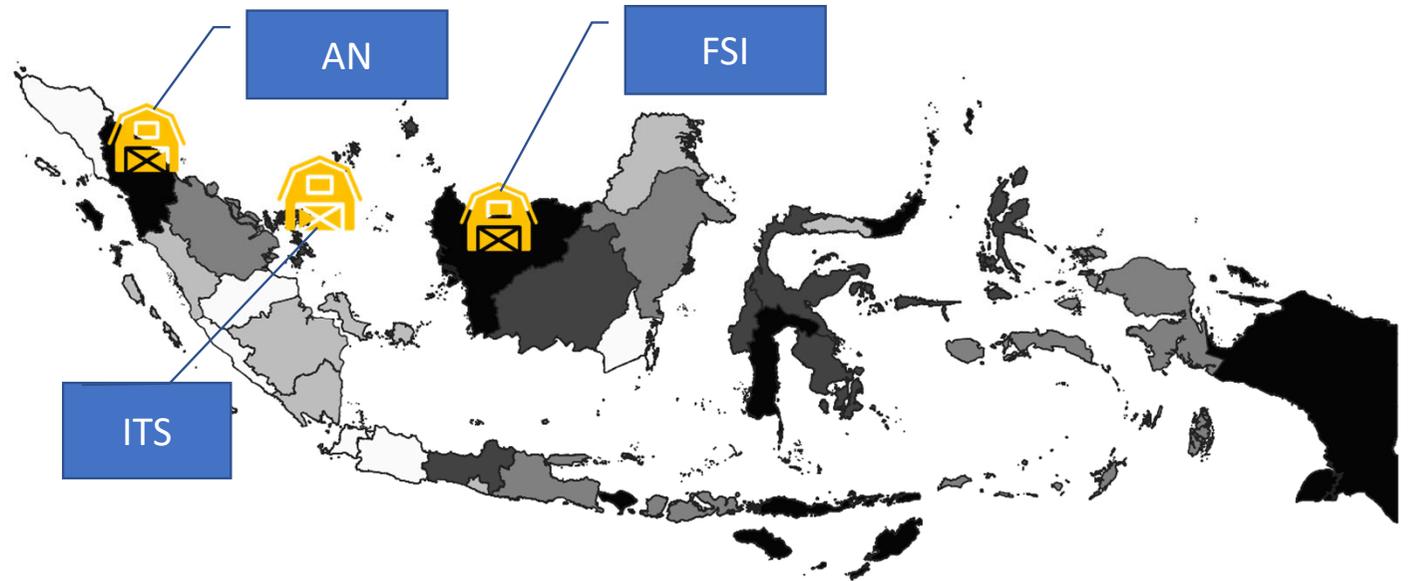


Audit: technical component

- GBP= *Good Breeding Practice*
- GFP= *Good Farming Practice*
- Biosecurity
- Surveillance and reporting
- Animal welfare
- Transportation
- Traceability and Identification
- Contingency plan

Approved Compartments:

- Allegrindo Nusantara (AN)
- Indotirta Suaka (ITS)
- Fadjar Semesta Indah (FSI)





Risk factors

- Personnel:
 - Decontamination before entering the facilities, staffs are not allowed to raise pigs at home
- Vehicles:
 - Cleaning and disinfection before entering the facilities, only specific vehicles are allowed in the production/clean area
- Other Animals:
 - Domestic: not allowed in the facilities
 - Wild animals: sufficient barrier (fencing, net) to prevent their access to the pigs (wild boar or birds)
 - Pest(flies, rats etc.): regular pest control
- Feed
 - Decontamination before entering the facilities

Conclusion

- Implementation of compartmentalization improve the collaboration between government and commercial pig farmers
- The implementation of compartmentalisation needs a high costs.
- Mutual trust between private and government need to be improved and maintained: early reporting of suspect cases



Thank you for
your
attention