

Activity Report

# Final Workshop on the Development of Masterplan for Classical Swine Fever (CSF) / Hog Cholera Eradication in Indonesia

PIA Building MoA – Jakarta, 11 November 2014



Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry  
Directorate of Animal Health – Directorate General of Livestock and  
Animal Health Services  
Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies

2014

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

Hog Cholera or Classical Swine Fever (CSF) is a viral disease in swine listed as a strategic infectious animal disease at the Directorate of Animal Health by Minister of Agriculture Decree No.4026/Kpts/OT.140/4/2013 on Strategic Infectious Animal Diseases (Kementan 2013). Similar to many viral diseases, CSF spreads quickly in susceptible swine populations and can cause extensive economic loss. Pigs of all ages can be infected and morbidity and mortality in young pigs can reach 100%. OIE classifies this disease into List A (OIE 2013),

Eradication efforts in Indonesia are focused in three provinces, i.e. North Sumatera, North Sulawesi and West Kalimantan. The provinces were selected to open export opportunities and supply piglets to other regions in the country. Meanwhile, to meet domestic demands of pork, eradication efforts from central and provincial governments are focused on Central Java and East Nusa Tenggara (BPMSOH 2012).

Despite existing eradication efforts, the government lacks a road map for CSF eradication in Indonesia. Therefore, the Sub-Directorate of Animal Disease Prevention and Eradication on behalf of the Directorate of Animal Health, Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Australian Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases (AIP-EID) Program, and Center for Indonesian Veterinary Analytical Studies (CIVAS) as facilitator and consultant, initiated a series of activities to develop a masterplan for Classical Swine Fever eradication in Indonesia. The activities include the collection of secondary data, team discussion and several workshops to improve and finalize the masterplan.

## 2. Venue and Organization

The final workshop was held on November 11, 2014, at the Pusat Informasi Agribisnis (PIA) Meeting Room in the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture building complex at Jalan Harsono RM No. 3, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta 12550.

## 3. Participants

The workshop was attended by representatives from the Directorate of Animal Health – Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Provincial Livestock Services of Central Java, Indonesian Monogastric Association (AMI), CIVAS and AIP-EID. The workshop was attended by 15 participants. A list of attendants is shown in Annex 1.



## 4. Resume of Activity

The workshop was opened with remarks from Dr. Mardiatmi of the Animal Health Control and Eradication Sub-Directorate of the Directorate of Animal Health and Dr. John Weaver from AIP-EID. A presentation on “Development of the Pig Industry in Indonesia” was then given by Dr. Rachmawati W. Siswadi from the Indonesian Monogastric Association (AMI). The main discussion session was facilitated by Dr. Tri Satya Putri Naipospos. A presentation of the master plan development was delivered and discussion was encouraged throughout the presentation. The workshop agenda is available in Annex 2.

## 5. Discussion

Several topics were discussed during the workshop:

### (1) CSF Vaccine: Availability, Criteria and Update

Marker vaccines, although enables the differentiation of infected animals from vaccinated animals, is still unavailable in Indonesia because the Animal Drug Quality Control and Certification Laboratory (BPMSOH) lacks the capacity to test the vaccine for drug registration requirements. Available LAV vaccines do not use local strains because government laboratories are not isolating field viruses. Not all DICs have the capacity to isolate CSF viruses and currently DICs only measure antibodies.

A criteria needs to be set for CSF vaccines used by the government for control and eradication programs, e.g. single dose, certain quality, etc.

### (2) Vaccination Program

The government provides Central Java with 190,000 doses of vaccine in proportion with the swine population reported. However, only 5,000 doses are administered because this service is only provided for peasant farmers. Commercial farms vaccinate for CSF independently, a majority every 6 months to prevent pig morbidity and mortality.

If the government is unable to use a vaccine capable of DIVA, vaccinated pigs could be tagged using commonly practice identification methods. A common method is slap brand/tattoo brand on the shoulder. Pigs are known to dislike ear tags.

In the effort of attaining the status of freedom for a region, commercial farms will likely resist the idea of no vaccination due to the risk of disease and economic consequences.

### (3) Movement of Adult Pigs and Piglets

The movement of pigs in Indonesia is not well documented despite animal movement being a critical component in disease spread between regions. Piglets and breeding pigs are a major risk factor for spreading CSF, while slaughter-ready adults (a majority of transported pigs) are of lower risk because they go straight to slaughter. However, incidences have been reported where infected adults were sold cheap and spread disease to peasant farmers, or adults initially sold for slaughter were instead kept and bred to improve stock. Swapping pig crates among traders is also a high risk common practice. Government control programs should not focus only on peasant farmers because their pigs also come from commercial herds.



(4) Swine Population

Better data should be acquired on the presence of pig herds, even in a majorly Muslim region. There are many small-scale pig farms undocumented by the government in these areas. Universities could be involved to acquire information on the location of pig farms.

(5) Early detection and reporting

Early detection efforts should be increased. So far CSF incidents are managed independently by farmers; the government should play a more active role. iSIKHNAS could be used for early detection and reporting, however the system is still in pilot and only limited to a number of regions. Because Indonesia is so large, it is difficult for DAH to supervise all provinces and district/municipalities at the same time. A special taskforce or committee might be needed to ensure the CSF control and eradication program is carried out accordingly.

## 6. Recommendation

Several recommendations for the masterplan were given during the workshop:

1. The CSF control and eradication masterplan might better be designed as progressive steps. So if the incidence rate or prevalence has reached a certain low level, then the program is shifted towards eradication.
2. The CSF status of several provinces should be reviewed, i.e. DI Yogyakarta is likely infected from Solo because there is high swine traffic between the two areas, Kepulauan Riau because it includes Bulan Island, and DKI Jakarta because there are no pig operations.
3. The CSF control/eradication program budget sharing between the central, provincial and district/municipal government is ambiguous and could pose difficulties in implementation. However, flexibility is arguably needed in this case since the financial ability of each province or district is different, and is also dependent on the region leader. Hence, it is deemed appropriate.
4. The maximum threshold for stamping out is reduced from 500 sows to 100 sows. With an average sow: total pig ratio of 1:10, this means farms with over 1000 pigs are exempt from stamping out.
5. The term 'control and eradication priorities' is replaced with 'control and eradication focus', so no region will feel less important.
6. Socialization should be given to the local government of regions/provinces focused for CSF control and eradication efforts so they can prepare their budget accordingly. Local farmers, monogastric associations (AMI), the animal pharmaceutical association (ASOHI) should also be involved.



## Reference

- [BBPMSOH] Balai Besar Pengujian Mutu dan Sertifikasi Obat Hewan. 2012. Pertemuan Koordinasi Penanggulangan Wabah Penyakit Hewan Menular Strategik (PHMS) Hog Cholera di Wilayah Indonesia. [http://www.bbpmsoh.info/id/index.php?categoryid=14&p2\\_articleid=150](http://www.bbpmsoh.info/id/index.php?categoryid=14&p2_articleid=150).
- [Kementan] Kementerian Pertanian. 2013. Keputusan Menteri Pertanian No. 4026/Kpts/OT.140/4/2013 tentang Penetapan Jenis Penyakit Hewan Menular Strategis. Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.
- [OIE] Office International des Epizooties (World Organization for Animal Health). 2013. Terrestrial Animal Health Code: Classical Swine Fever. [http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health\\_standards/tahc/2010/en\\_chapitre\\_1.15.2.htm](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Health_standards/tahc/2010/en_chapitre_1.15.2.htm).



**Annex 1. Attendance List**

**ATTENDANCE LIST**

Activity : 1.1.17m - CSF Final Workshop  
 Venue : PIA Building MoA  
 Date: 11-Nov-14  
 Time: 08.00 - 16.00

No	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	GENDER	MOBILE NO	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE *
1	Wahyu Eko K	PSH Dikasan	MV	M	08212174789	wahyu.eko.k@yaho.com	[Signature]
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10	Tasjaya Purni	CIVAS	NS	F	0811990401	tata_najipate@yaho.com	[Signature]

\*Saya, yang bertandatangan diatas, dengan ini memberikan (tan kepada Australia Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases dan lembaga donor terkait AUSAID, dan mereka yang bertindak sesuai dengan arahan) menggunakan bahan material saya (foto, video, nama atau pun kutipan) demi kepentingan publikasi termasuk upaya promosi atau iklan yang dibagikan kepada masyarakat melalui berbagai cara, termasuk cetak dan komputasi. Saya berkomitmen untuk lebih lanjut kepada saya.

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No	NAME	INSTITUTION	POSITION	GENDER	MOBILE NO	EMAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE *
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16							
17							
18							
19							



## Annex 2. Agenda

### Agenda Workshop Pembahasan Akhir Roadmap Pemberantasan CSF Jakarta, 11 November 2014

08.00 – 08.30	Registrasi	
08.30 – 08.45	Pembukaan dan obyektif dari lokakarya	<i>Dirkeswan, AIPEID</i>
08.45 – 09.30	Presentasi dan diskusi situasi industri ternak babi di Indonesia	<i>Asosiasi Monogastrik Indonesia</i>
09.30 – 10.30	Presentasi dan diskusi Masterplan CSF	<i>Dr. drh. Trisatya Putri Naipospos, M.Phil</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Rehat kopi	
11.00 – 12.30	Presentasi dan diskusi Masterplan CSF	<i>Dr. drh. Trisatya Putri Naipospos, M.Phil</i>
12.30 – 13.30	Makan siang	
13.30 – 16.00	Presentasi dan diskusi Masterplan CSF	<i>Dr. drh. Trisatya Putri Naipospos, M.Phil</i>
16.00	Penutupan	<i>Dirkeswan</i>





**Annex 3. Photo Documentation**





