



World Organisation
for Animal Health



中国动物疫病预防控制中心
China Animal Disease Control Center

INDONESIA

Indonesia's Update on African Swine Fever in Domestic Population

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Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia



The Sixth WOAHP Regional Training on Swine Disease
Control in Asia and the Pacific
Beijing, People's Republic of China
13-16 October 2026



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA DECREE
NO.121/KPTS/PK.320/M/03/2023
DETERMINATION OF PRIORITY INFECTIOUS ANIMAL DISEASE (REV.4029/2013)



MENTERI PERTANIAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PERTANIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 121/KPTS/PK.320/M/03/2023

TENTANG
PENETAPAN JENIS PENYAKIT HEWAN MENULAR STRATEGIS
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
MENTERI PERTANIAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

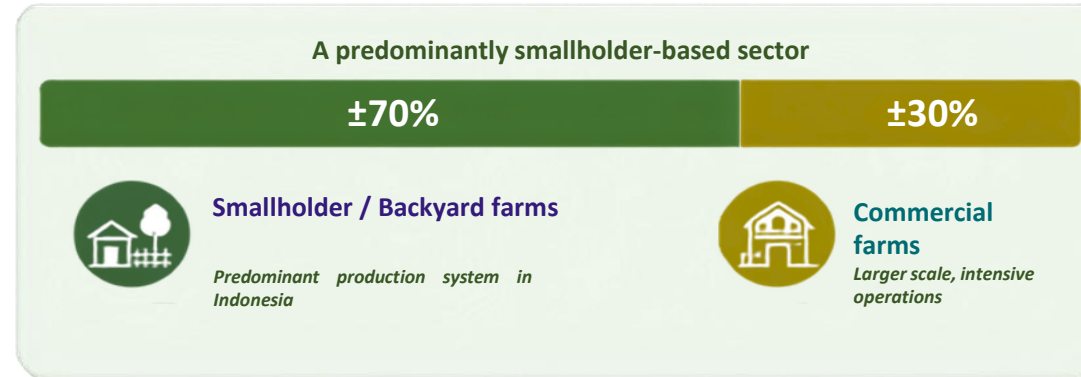
- Menimbang : a. bahwa berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 4026/Kpts/OT.140/4/2013 telah ditetapkan Jenis Penyakit Hewan Menular Strategis;
- b. bahwa wabah Penyakit *Lumpy Skin Disease*, *African Swine Fever*, dan Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku (*Foot and Mouth Disease*) terjadi di wilayah atau kawasan Indonesia yang menimbulkan kerugian ekonomi, keresahan masyarakat, dan/atau kematian Hewan yang tinggi sehingga perlu meninjau kembali atas penetapan Jenis Penyakit Hewan Menular Strategis;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a dan huruf b, serta melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 45 ayat (1) Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2009 tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan sebagaimana diubah beberapa kali dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2021 tentang Cipta Kerja dan Pasal 30 ayat (1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengendalian dan Penanggulangan Penyakit Hewan, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian tentang Penetapan Jenis Penyakit Hewan Menular Strategis;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2009 tentang Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2009 Nomor 84, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5015) sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2020 Nomor 245, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6573);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2008 tentang Kementerian Negara (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2008 Nomor 166, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4916);

1. Rabies;
2. Anthrax;
3. Brucellosis;
4. Avian influenza;
5. Foot And Mouth Disease
6. Lumpy Skin Disease
- 7. African Swine Fever**



Overview Indonesia's Pig Sector

3



PORK TRADE (ANNUAL)



7,458.62 tonnes
Imported products



0.49 tonnes
Pork exported



WILD BOAR POPULATION

No official data available



The predominance of smallholder farms and movement of pigs and pig products highlight the need for targeted and risk-based ASF control measures.



Source:

- Indonesian BPS statistics.
- Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS) data.



First outbreak 2019 In North Sumatera

ASF situation status - 2025

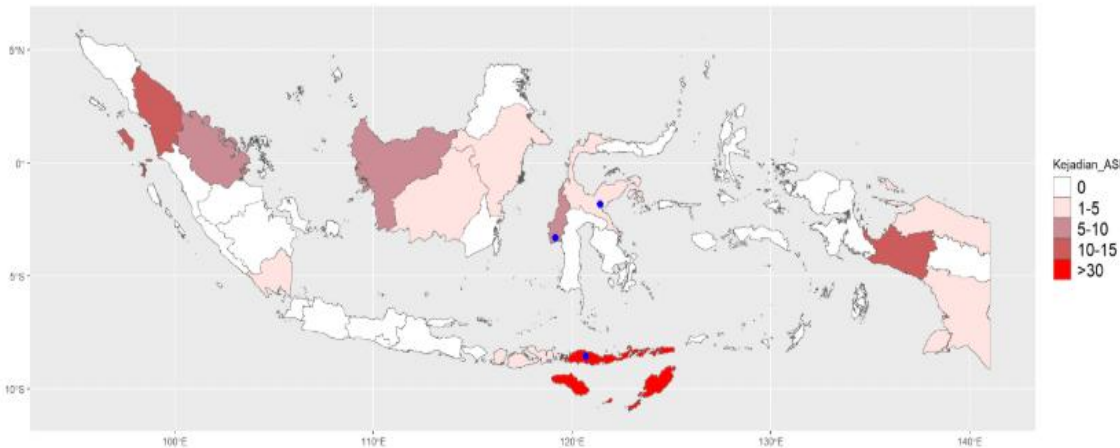
Continued occurrence in several provinces

8 of 38 Provinces affected

- 25 districts/cities (4.86%) — Free
- 308 districts/cities (59.92%) — Suspected
- 181 districts/cities (35.21%) — Infected

9,294 pigs affected

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION (JULY 2025 – JULY 2026)



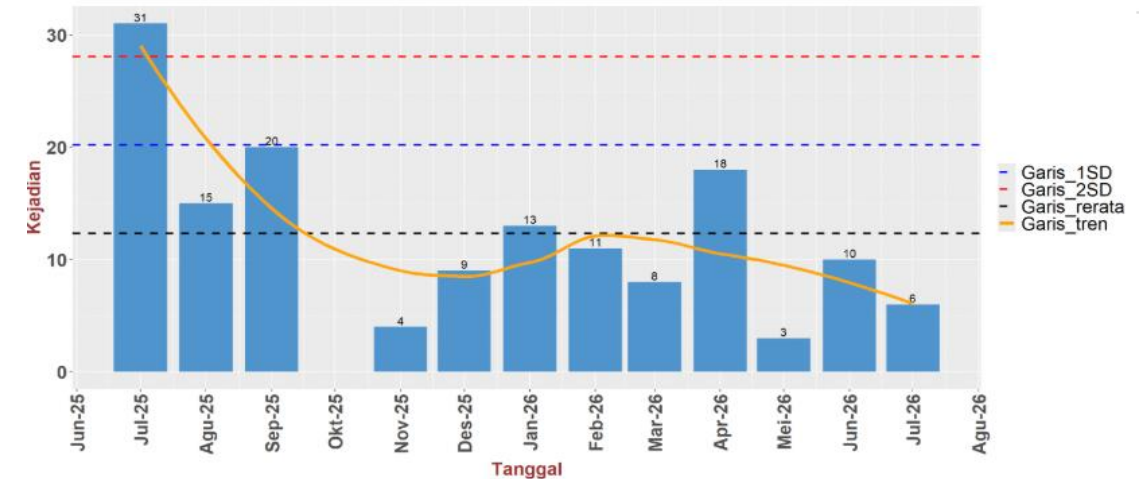
Source: ISIKHNAS, DGLAHS



ASF is endemic

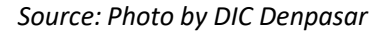
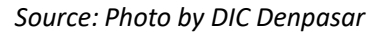
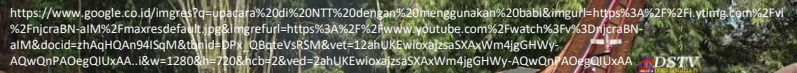
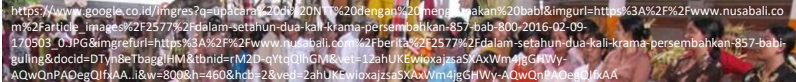
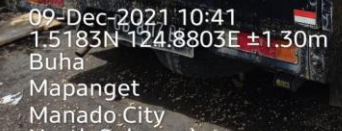
in domestic pigs and wild boar in Indonesia

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION (JULY 2025 – JULY 2026)



Current situation July 2026:

- East Nusa Tenggara 2 incidence 12 cases
- South Papua 1 incidence 50 cases
- West Sulawesi 1 incidence 64 cases
- Central Sulawesi 1 incidence 18 cases
- North Sumatera 13 incidences 154 cases



Source: Photo by DIC Denpasar



Surveillance, early detection and response

- Distributing circulars letter regarding alertness/preparedness
- Increased **laboratory capacity** for **surveillance and testing**;
 - Assigning **10 DIC's** accros nation for **ASF diagnostic using PCR diagnostic test**
 - Training of veterinarians: clinical diagnosis, laboratory and epidemiology
- Conduct **active and passive surveillance** to accelerate early detection
 - Reporting via iSIKHNAS and followed up by field and lab investigation
- **Movement control and quarantine procedure** of pigs and their products;
 - Stricter measures in traffic control: preventing the entry of animals and products from being infected (**Permentan 17 No 2023**)
 - Increase capacity on controlling animal movement cross border
 - Health certificate requirement from veterinary authority
- Provision of **supportive medicines** (vitamins, feed supplements) and **disinfectants** in the treatment of ASF





Biosecurity

- Biosecurity farm implementation: swill feed restriction, C&D, movement control
- **CABI (community ASF biosecurity intervention)** → for smallholder pig farmers at North Sulawesi & West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Provinces

Movement Control

- movement control regulation (transportation restrictions, movement certificate request, etc.)-implemented by each province
- Movement control and quarantine procedure of pigs and their products;

Capacity Building

- ASF technical training of local animal health officers to prevent and response of ASF
- Laboratory officers training on proper ASF diagnosis

Surveillance & Response

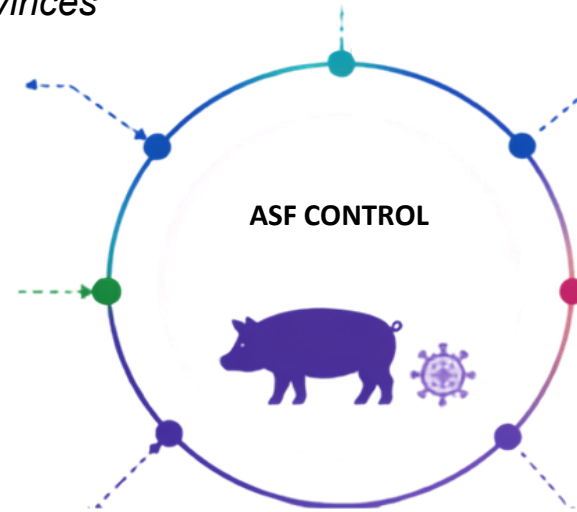
- Early detection through active and passive surveillance
- Increased laboratory capacity for surveillance and testing - Assigning 9 DIC's for ASF diagnostic using PCR diagnostic test
- Provide supportive medicines (vitamins, feed supplements) and disinfectants in the treatment of ASF

Compartmentalization of ASF

- commercial sector
- Support continuity of trade and pig production during ASF outbreaks
- For facilitation of domestic trade and ongoing process for export

Public Awareness

- Education, information, communication (EIC) activities
- Government Authorities, Veterinary Service / Paravet, Farmers - Commercial Sector (Big sector), Small sector / backyard farm, public





Capacity Building with CABI (Community ASF Biosecurity Intervention)

8

Ministry of Agriculture and FAO mark successful completion of biosecurity programme to combat African Swine Fever in West Kalimantan



FAO Representative for Indonesia and Timor-Leste Rajendra Aryal presented certificates to farmers for their active participation in the Community Biosecurity Intervention Programme for ASF Prevention (CABI) in West Kalimantan.

©FAO/Saskia Soedarjo

North Sulawesi wraps up community biosecurity programme against African Swine Fever, sets model for Indonesia



Dissemination Workshop on Key Outcomes of the CABI Program in North Sulawesi.

©FAO/Alia Dwirahmani

Ministry of Agriculture, FAO call for national replication of biosecurity programme against African Swine Fever



FAO Representative in Indonesia and Timor-Leste Rajendra Aryal, Director of Animal Health at the Ministry of Agriculture Hendra Wibawa, to Nusa Tenggara, as

©FAO/Alia Dwirahmani

Ministry of Agriculture and FAO expand biosecurity programme against African Swine Fever to East Nusa Tenggara



Symbolic handover of biosecurity equipment to farmer representatives in Oefafi Village, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara on Thursday (18/05).

©FAO/Alia Dwirahmani

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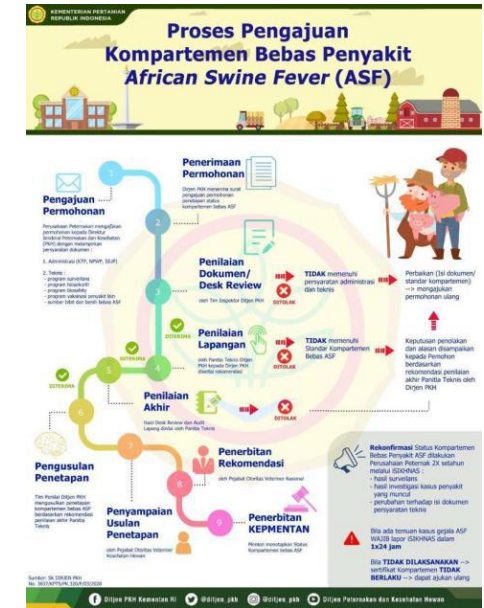
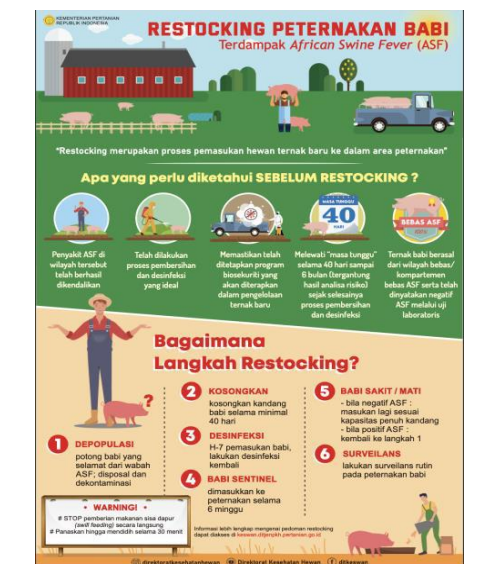
13 – 16 October, 2026 Beijing, China



Stakeholders	Key messages	How to deliver
Government Authorities	Make swine disease (ASF) a priority	Through infographics, presentations
Veterinary Service / Paravet	Diagnosis and prevention	Training / capacity building – Educational material
General Public	Invite community participation	Posters, infographics, video
Commercial Sector (Big sector)	Together we can prevent swine disease (ASF, HC, PRRS)	Presentation with data, social media
Small sector / backyard farm	Knowledge of biosecurity	Visual & Infographic Materials, Community-Led Extension Meetings, Peer-to-Peer Champions

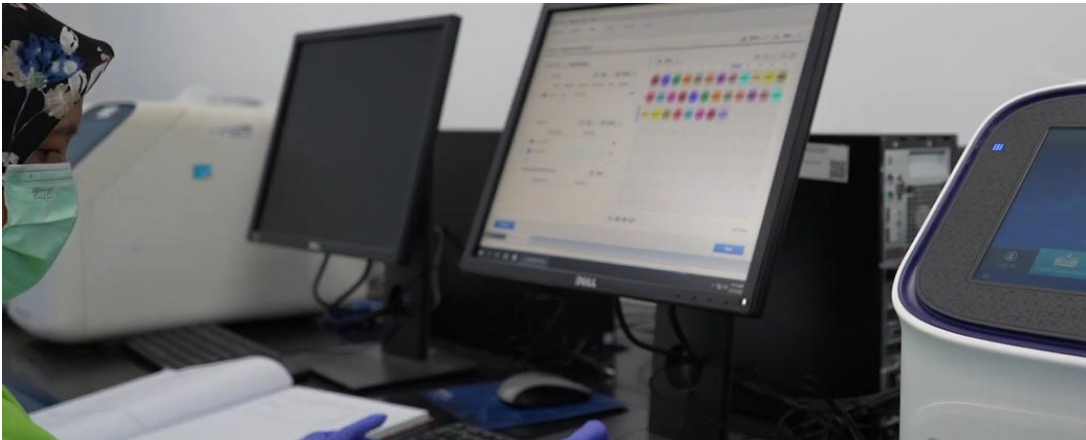


through EIC – Infographics addressed to general public and Animal Health Officers via social media and posters





- Laboratory capacity for surveillance and testing
- **10 Disease Investigation Center (DIC)** for ASF diagnostic using PCR diagnostic test (King protocol established)
- **DIC Medan** appointed as National laboratory reference for swine diseases → including **ASF**, PRRSV, Swine Influenza, and Classical Swine Fever
- BSL 2+ Laboratory qPCR, Tissue Culture Lab
- ELISA , Long-read sequencing (ONT)
- Laboratory Network Geelong - ACDP Australia for Proficiency Test Panel



Photos by DIC Medan



- [illegible]





Vaccine Deployment *(Limited and risk-based vaccination)*

Under Indonesia's national animal health emergency response framework, ASF vaccine may be introduced through special provisions for veterinary medicinal product importation for disease outbreak control. **Deployment is targeted and risk-based rather than routine**, with government oversight and enhanced post-deployment monitoring and evaluation.



Vaccine Status

- **AVAC ASF LIVE VACCINE** - Live attenuated ASF Genotype II vaccine
- As a genetically engineered product, the vaccine is subject to a **two-step national regulatory pathway** → **environmental safety assessment and approval by the environmental authority**, followed by **veterinary medicinal product authorization** by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- At present, its use is **authorized only on a limited and controlled basis for emergency disease control**, pending completion of the requirements for broader field use.



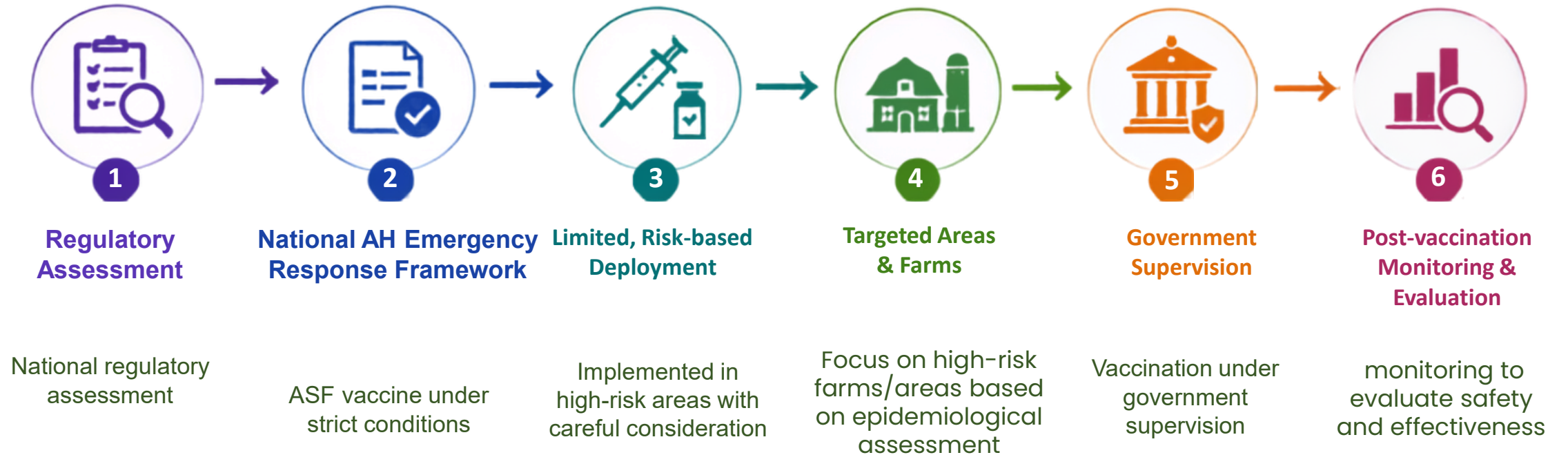
Vaccination strategy (emergency use) **Limited • Emergency • Risk-based**



- Targets domestic pigs in selected high-risk areas
- High pig population and/or history of ASF outbreaks
- Farms with appropriate biosecurity measures
- Areas where no ASF cases reported for a defined period, based on local epidemiological situation
- Implementation guided by epidemiological risk assessment



National Animal Health Emergency Response Framework



- Live attenuated vaccine (AVAC ASF LIVE VACCINE)
- Applied according to the risk-based approach



A formal evaluation of the ASF vaccine's effectiveness has not yet been conducted as the vaccine has not completed the national registration process.

In 2025, the use of the AVAC ASF Live vaccine was authorized under a **National Animal Health Emergency Response Framework**.

Its implementation was monitored through the 2025 ASF Monitoring and Evaluation (MONEV ASF) programme, which focused on post-deployment monitoring rather than a formal vaccine efficacy assessment.



Post-Vaccination Monitoring



CONDUCTED BY

National Veterinary Drug Laboratory of
Indonesia (BBPMSOH)



MONITORING PERIOD

June – December 2025



Serological Response

Assessed using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to evaluate the development of vaccine-induced antibodies.



Viral Shedding

Assessed to determine the presence and potential excretion of African swine fever virus (ASFV) following vaccination.

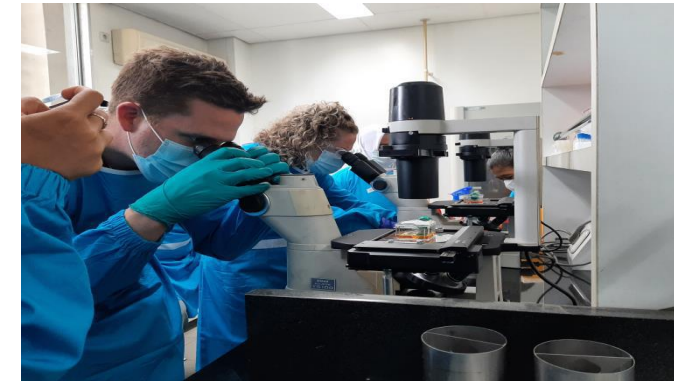


**No evidence of vaccine–
field virus recombinant
ASFV strains** was detected
during the monitoring period.



**No adverse events following
immunization (AEFI)** or vaccine
safety concerns were reported
during the 2025 ASF Monitoring
and Evaluation (MONEV ASF)
programme.

- DGLAHS and FAO are collaborating to enhance and refreshment the capacity of the DIC Medan Laboratory as a reference laboratory for swine diseases in Indonesia. This includes tissue culture training from CSIRO and Seoul National University.
- The Australian Government through the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Promoting Rural Incomes through Support for Markets in Agriculture (PRISMA) and the Australia Indonesia Health Security Partnership (AIHSP) handed over East Nusa Tenggara province the Loop Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) diagnostic tool, and related reagents.
- Collaboration between government and commercial scale farmers (compartementalization)
- Coordinating with Ministry of Forestry (wild boar)



Photos by DIC Medan



DIC Medan as Indonesia National Laboratory Reference for Swine Diseases –KVRI Collaboration

Building DIC Medan & KVRI as a Regional Centre of Excellence for ASF and others Swine Diseases

DIC Medan aims to strengthen its national and regional role in the detection, characterisation, surveillance, and genomic monitoring of African Swine Fever (ASF) and other emerging infectious diseases.

The collaboration will **adopt a twinning and knowledge-transfer** approach.

- Long Term Partnership Model in training, publication, research joint pathway in KVRI, and building Regional Centre of Excellence in ASF or Swine Disease
- This initiative is underpinned by KVRI's advanced scientific and technological capabilities in virology, genomics, and infectious disease research
- Strong research infrastructure and expertise in virus characterisation and emerging viruses
- Fostering human capital development through joint research, scientific exchange, advanced training, and potential doctoral research opportunities, with the long-term objective of developing future scientific leaders in veterinary infectious disease research



World Organisation
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Thank you!

Contact Information

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