

Nepal: Pig Production Systems and their disease control challenges



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Socioeconomic Facts on Pig Farming of Nepal

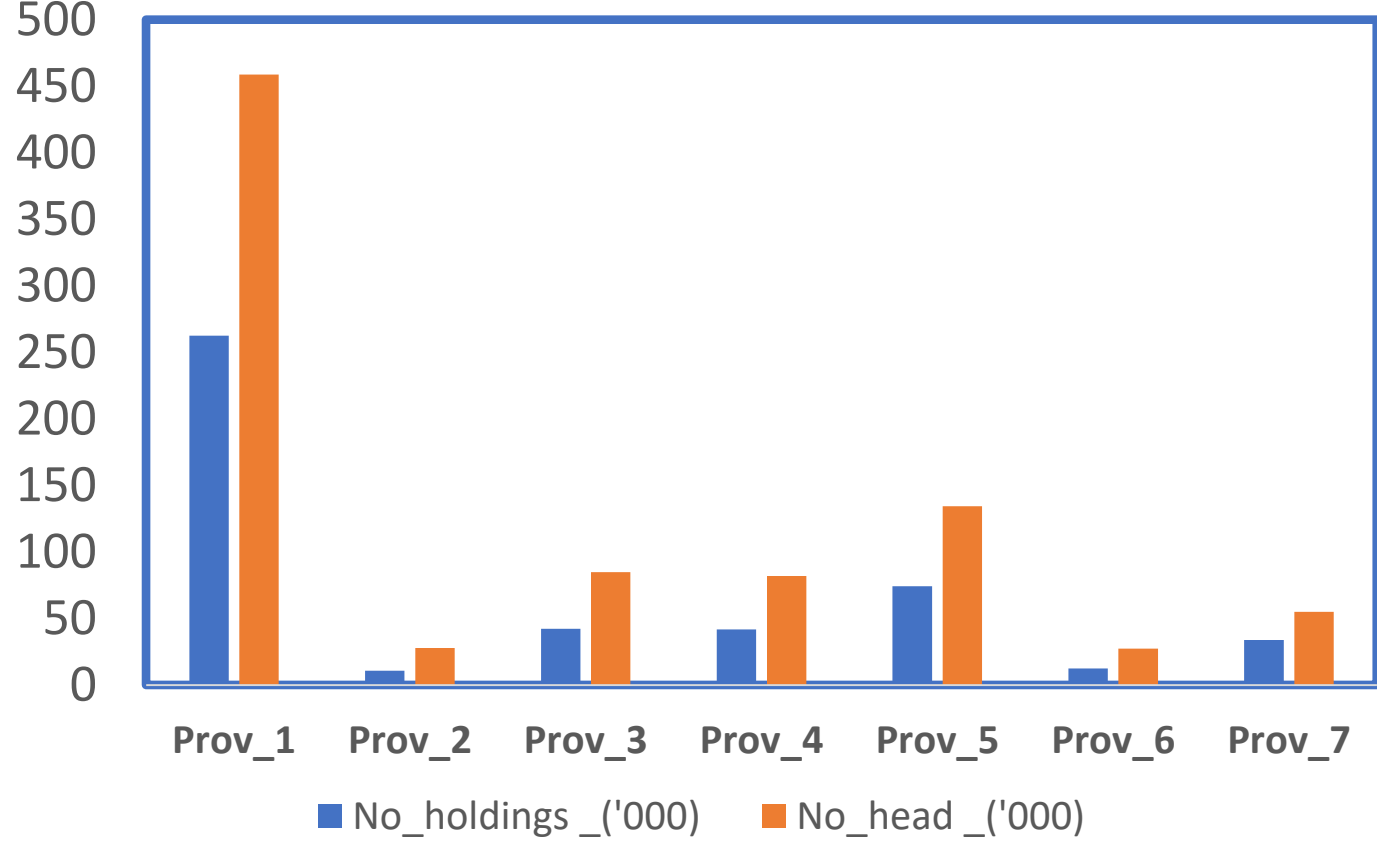
- Total pigs in Nepal = 870,197 (**around 1 million**)
- Total number of pig holdings = 477,984
- Pork- **7.29%** of total meat production (MOLD, 2016).

- 73% pigs reared pigs in the scavenging /free range system.
- 27% pigs are under intensive /commercial system.

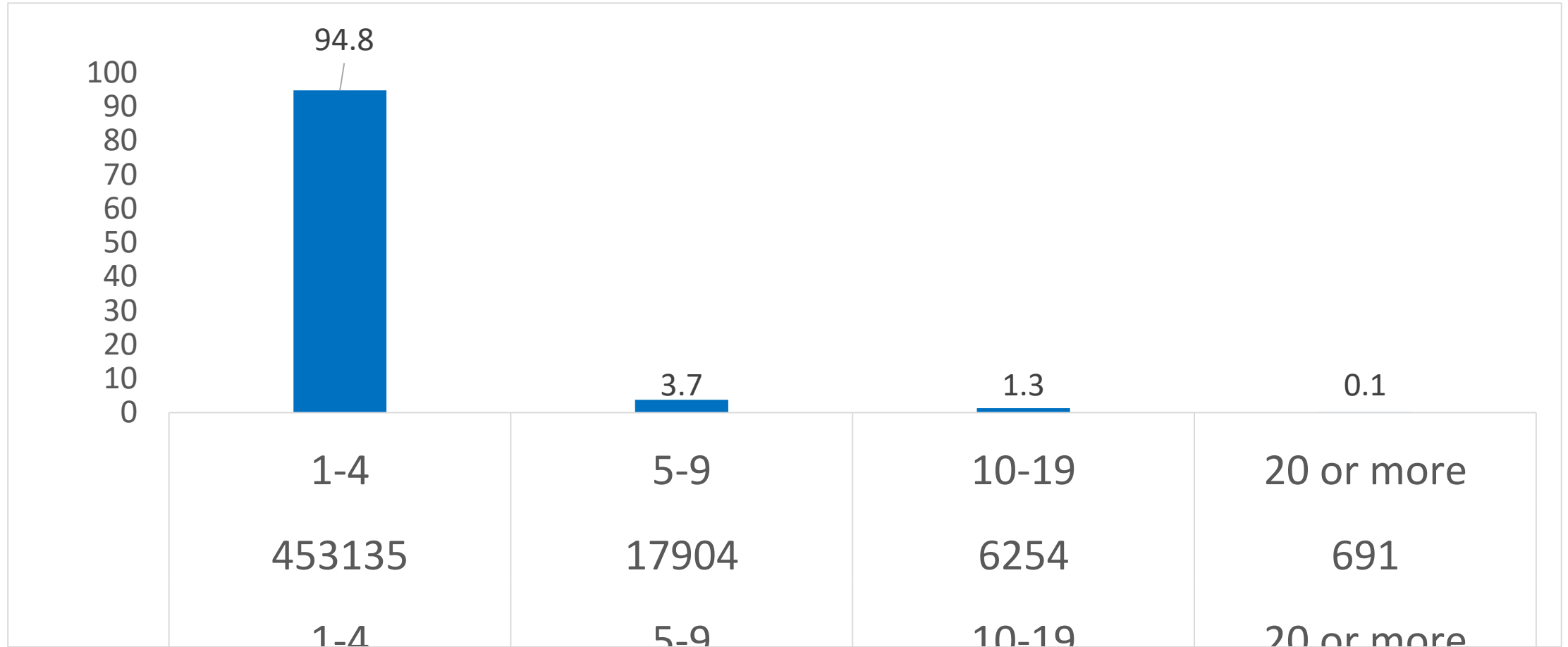
- **People's habits of pork consumption:**
- Cooking = 68% ,
- Boiled pork= 4%
- Raw pork = 8%

• *(P.sharma and S.P. Shrestha, 2012)*

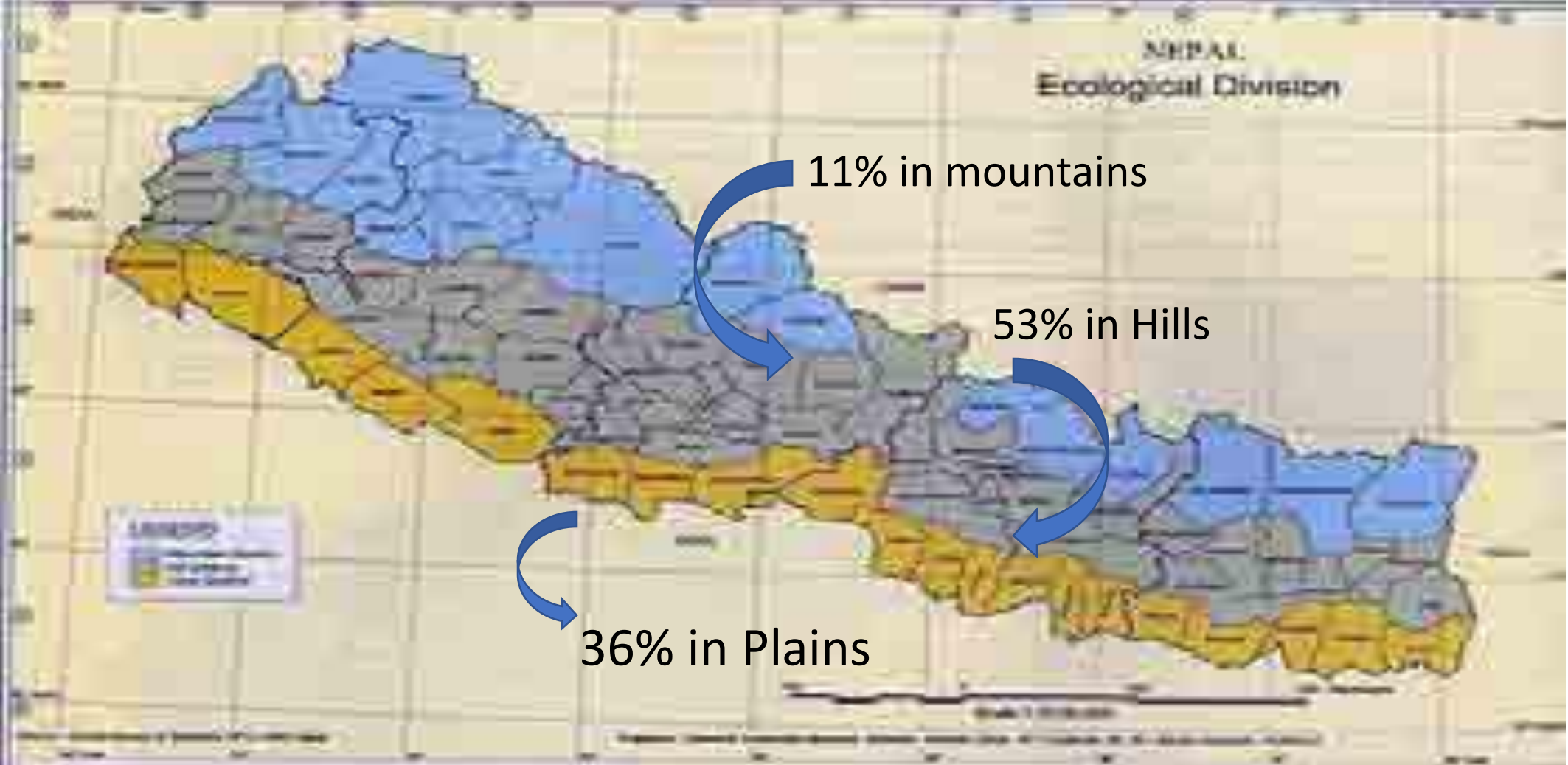
Provincial Distributions of Pigs holding and their Populations in Nepal



Percentage of pigs holding by herd size



Distribution of Pig population in different Eco-zones



Indegenious pig breeds of Nepal



Bampudke



Chawache



Hurrah



Nagpuri Local

Systems of Pig Farming in Nepal

- Scavenging/Free Range System
- Backyard System
- Semi-Intensive Systems
- Intensive/commercial System

Background Sep 20, 2017 | 1 comment

Pig farming in Nepal is growing step by step

At the moment, professional pig production in Nepal is still in its infancy. As the country is gradually becoming less traditional and more modern, different trends and eating habits are surfacing.

Nepal may not be top of mind when talking about pigs. Quite rightly so – the country doesn't have an overly rich tradition when it comes to pork consumption. After all, Nepal may have a rich diversity of ethnic communities, castes and beliefs, traditionally however, only a limited number of them accepted pig farming. Pork is consumed by certain communities like e.g. the Rai, Sherpa and Tamang. So-called 'upper caste' communities, however, would never go anywhere near pork.



With the assistance of national subsidies also new pig houses are being built. Photo: Kam Raj Pant

Scavenging/Free Range System

- In this system the Pigs are allowed to scavenge on the garbage.
- Kept captive at night to protect them from theft and predation.
- There is higher risk of parasites and bacterial and viral diseases.



Scavenging.....contd.

- Initially certain indigenous people used to keep this at home.
- They are used as additional income source or for meat consumption.



Backyard System

- Here the pigs are not allowed to graze but kept in captive feeding.
- Most of the them are feed with swill such as kitchen waste, brewers residues, distillers residues and often garbage.



- Better than the free ranging but the meat is only distributed locally through the live markets.

- About 60% of the total pork produced is estimated to come from this system.



Semi-Intensive Systems

- The pigs are confined in well fenced pens and intermittently taken for grazing.
- The cross breeds are reared in rather than the local breeds.
- Needs better skill than the traditional system.



Intensive Farming/commercial Farming

- Nepal has roughly has 500 commercial pig farmers these days.
- Three types of commercial/intensive farm:
- Small scale commercial : 5 sows or 100 pigs/year production
- Medium scale commercial : 10 sows or 200pigs /year production



A Private farm

Medium size commercial

Better than the traditional system.

10 sows or 200pigs production /year .

Some of the cooperative pig farming
in Nepal.



Cooperative's pig farming in Nepal



Cooperative pig farming in Nepal....contd



Large scale commercials :

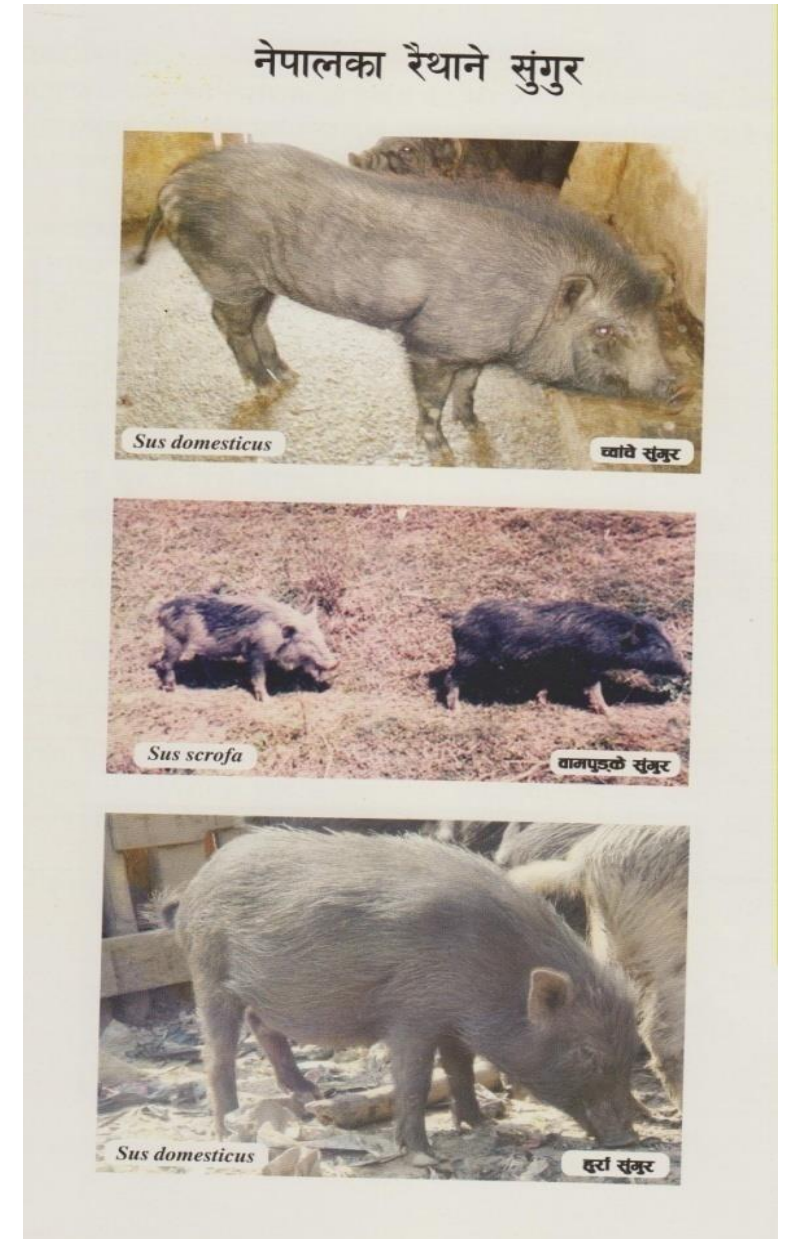
- Pen size:
>15 sows in a pen or >200 pigs/
year production.
- The imported breeds like
Yorkshire, Landrace, Duroc,
Hampshire and Meishan are
kept.
- Government farms, few
privates and mostly the
cooperative framing in Nepal.



Nepal Ag. Research Farm

• Pig production issues:

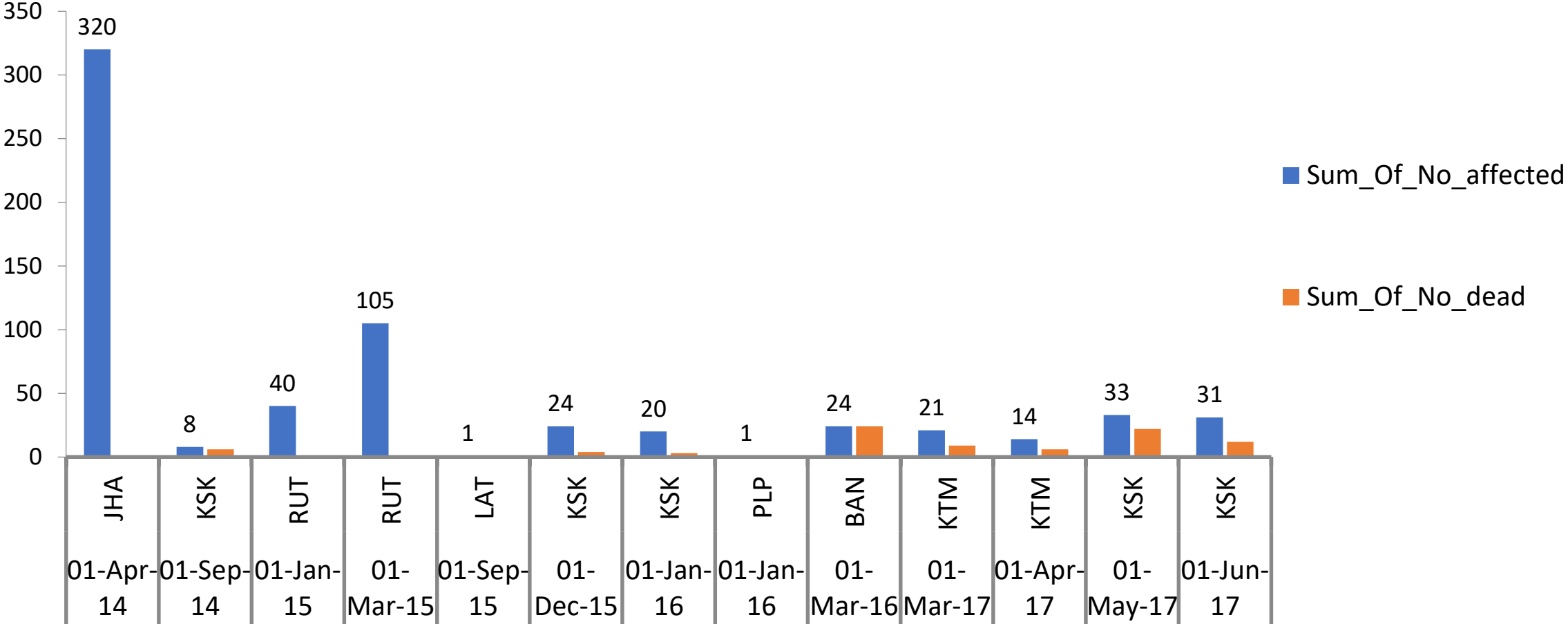
- Rearing in the scavenging system.
- Rearing under substandard feeding or swill feeding.
- Poor promotion of native pigs breeds and cross-breed development.
- Socioeconomic issues.
- Policy related issues.



Principle pig disease epidemiology

- Classical Swine Fever
- Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome
- Foot and mouth Disease
- Parasitic Diseases

Classical Swine fever disease outbreak (2014-2017)



A dead pig for postmortem examination at Central Veterinary Lab, Kathmandu

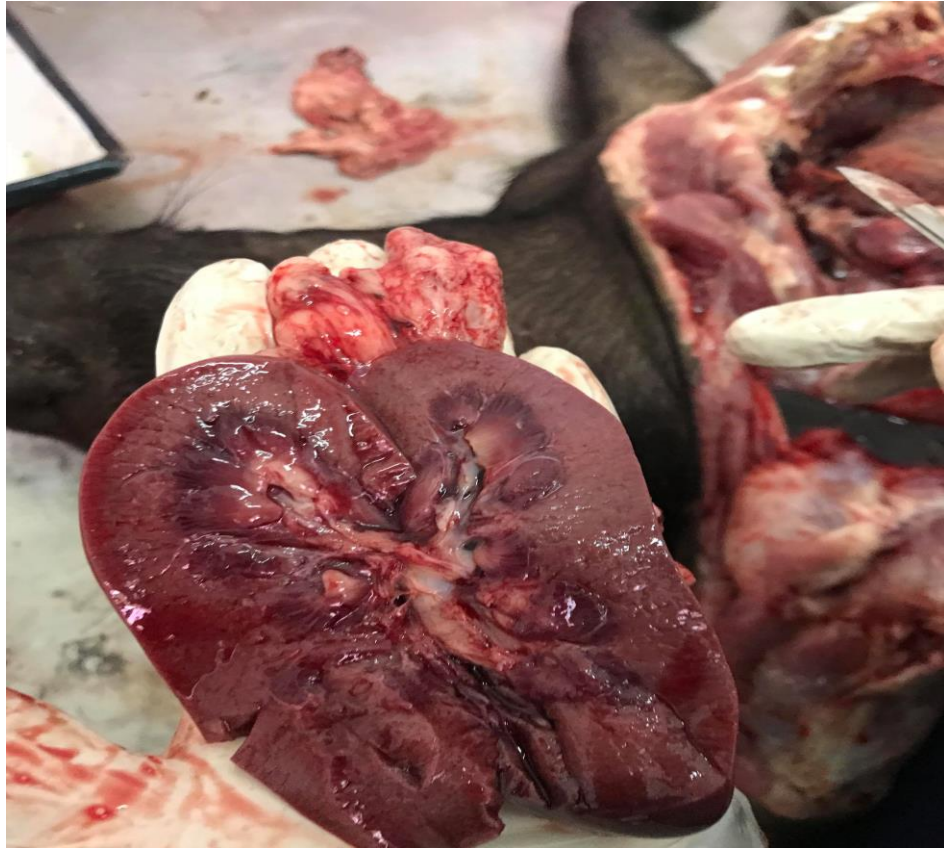


Postmortem examination at central Vet Lab

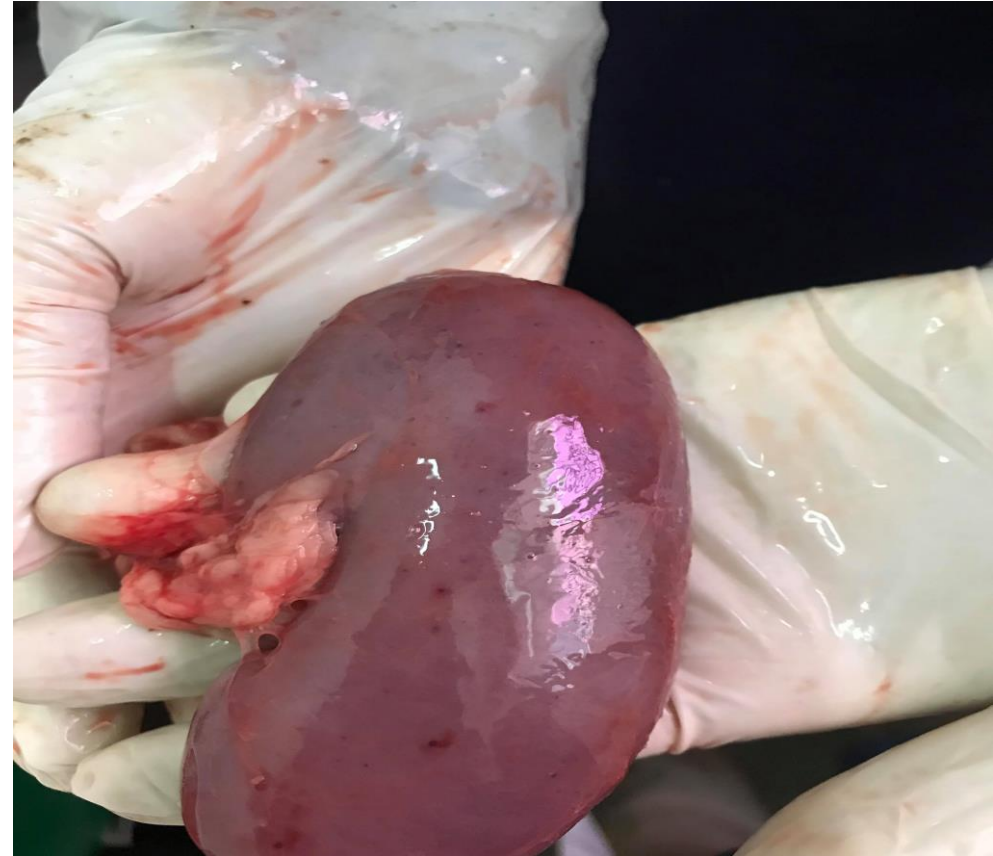


Button ulcers at the stomach

Lesions of swine fever



Petechiae at cortex and calyces are moderately dilated



Kidney haemorrhage at surface

References

- Livestock Statistics 2017, Ministry Of Livestock Development, Nepal.
- Annual Report, 2017, Directorate of Livestock Productions, Department of Livestock Services.
- <https://www.pigprogress.net/World-of-Pigs1/Articles/2017/9/Pig-farming-in-Nepal-is-growing-step-by-step-177536E/>

Thank You !!!