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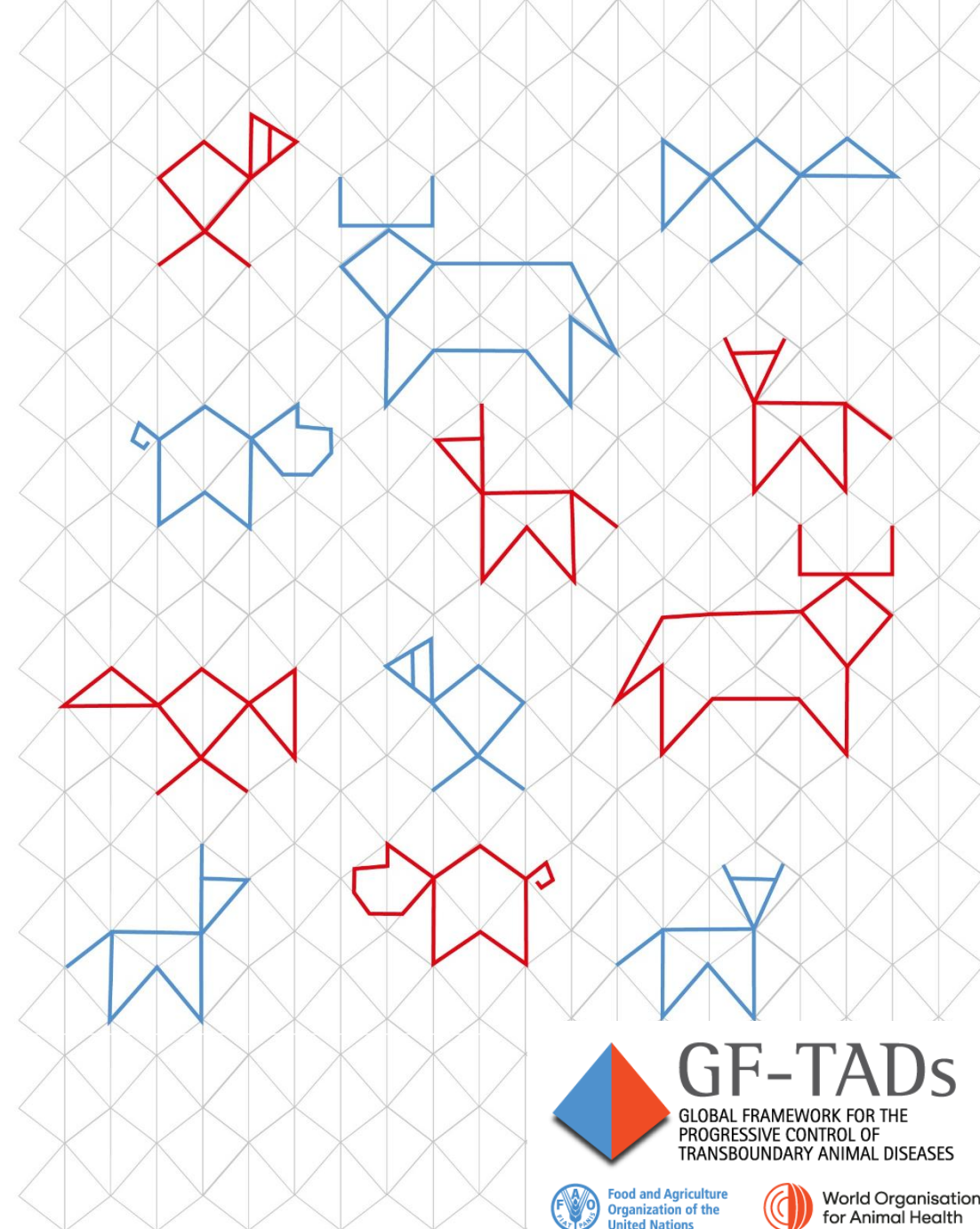


World Organisation
for Animal Health

Eleventh Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts on African Swine Fever for Asia and the Pacific

Seoul Republic of Korea

11 – 13 August 2026



GF-TADs

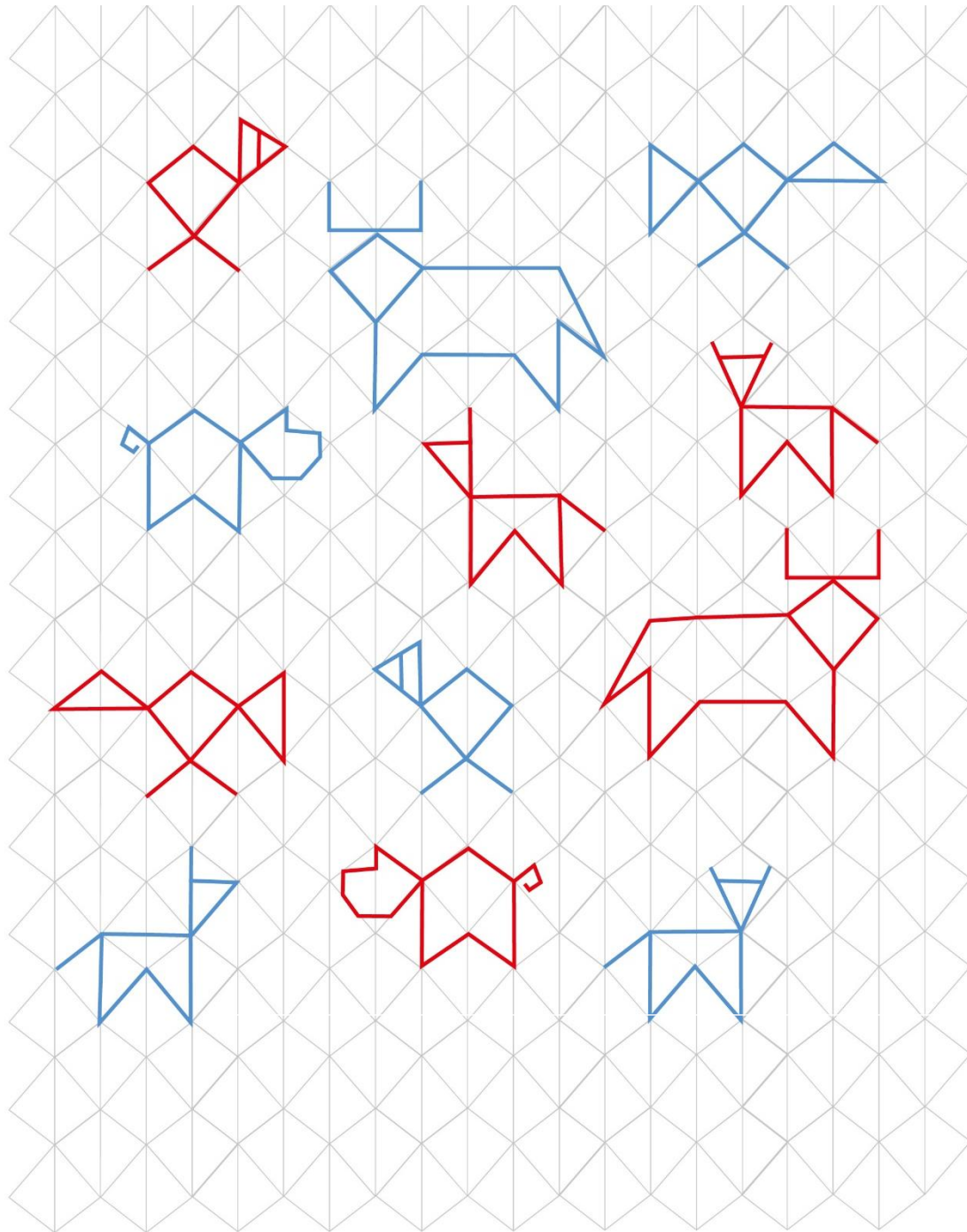
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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Case Studies On Economic Impact of ASF in Bhutan

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Introduction to African Swine Fever (ASF) in Bhutan

- **Transboundary Animal Disease (TAD):** ASF is a highly contagious transboundary animal disease with significant economic consequences
- **Exotic Disease:** ASF is **exotic to Bhutan** and is not endemic.
- **Nature of Outbreaks in Bhutan:** Outbreaks have occurred sporadically in geographically separated locations
- **Control Approach:** Bhutan implements a **stamping-out strategy** and through rapid response containment measures.



Overview of Swine Population

- Pig farming concentrated more in southern districts.
- Bhutan have 4442 pig farms with total pig population of 58569 (FRS).
- Farms include subsistence (n=1808), semi-commercial (n=2290), and commercial farming (334)

Pig Population by District, 2024

National Statistics Bureau (NSB) of Bhutan

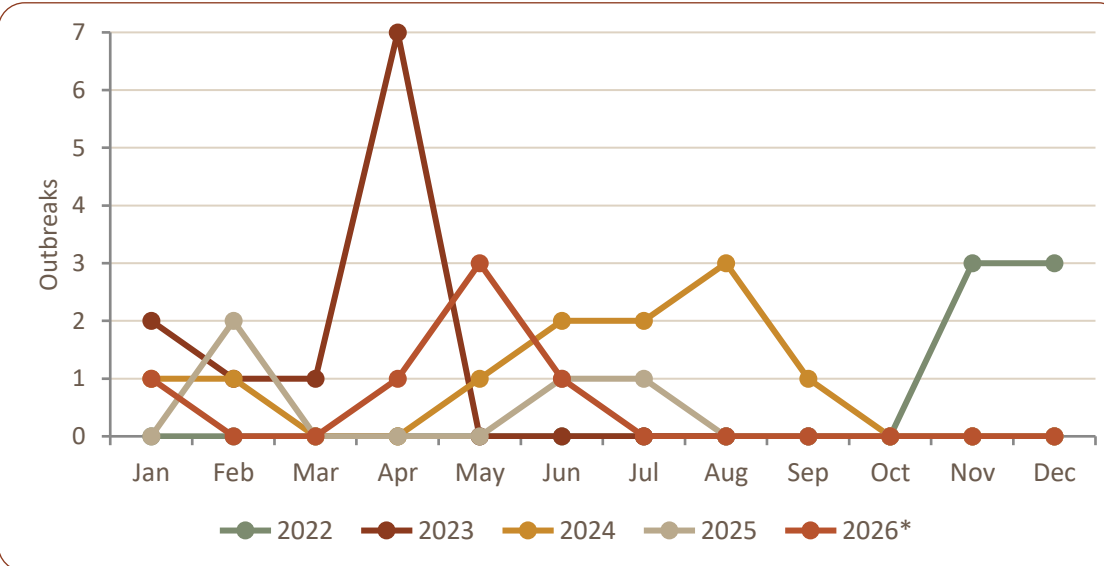


ASF situation in Bhutan

- First outbreak in Bhutan reported in May 2021
- A total of 39 waves of outbreaks occurred in the country (as of August 2026)
- Reported in 10 districts from total 20 districts.
- Total of 448 pigs dead due to ASF
- Total of 3544 pigs culled

Number of ASF Outbreak Events by District

Nov 2022 – Jun 2026, 38 outbreak events total



Bhutan's Containment Measures Against ASF

03 / 12

Containment is guided by the National ASF Prevention and Control Plan (NASFPCP) — 2021



A. Early warning and contingency measures

- Activation of Veterinary Vigilance team
- Activation of Border Vigilance team (Bhutan Food and Drug Authority-BFDA)
- Ban on import of pig and related products
- Awareness and education to the pig farmers and enhance farm biosecurity

**National
African Swine Fever
Prevention and Control Plan - 2021
Bhutan**



Bhutan's Containment Measures Against ASF..cont.

03 / 12

Action response during an outbreak

- **Preliminary investigation** including test screening (rapid test) and confirmation through PCR.
- **Zonation:** infected, protected, and ASF free zone
- **Stamping out:** 3D (depopulation, disposal, and decontamination) in affected and at-risk farms(pre-emptive culling)
- **Movement control:** restrictions on pig and pork-product movement away.
- **Surveillance:** Active and passive surveillance
- **Disinfection:** Disinfection of affected farm and premises, installation of tyre dips.
- **Farm biosecurity:** strengthen farm biosecurity



Economic Impact of ASF Outbreak: Economic Loss to Farmers

Direct Losses

- Death of pigs
- Mandatory depopulation (stamping out)
- Disposal of contaminated feed



DIRECT LOSS / PIG
Marketable live weight=100-120kg*75% dressing weight
*(=4USD/KG)

Nu. 30,000–45,000
≈ US\$313–469



Feed
cost: Nu.2,000/bag
Direct loss = Nu. 2,000
≈ US\$21.6 per bag



Economic Impact of ASF Outbreak: Economic Loss to Farmers

Indirect Losses

- Loss of family income
- Loss employment
- Increased cost of restocking (meeting biosecurity standards)
- Loan repayment difficulties



Economic Impact of ASF Outbreak: Financial burden to government

Government Economic Loss on Direct Response

Response operations including:

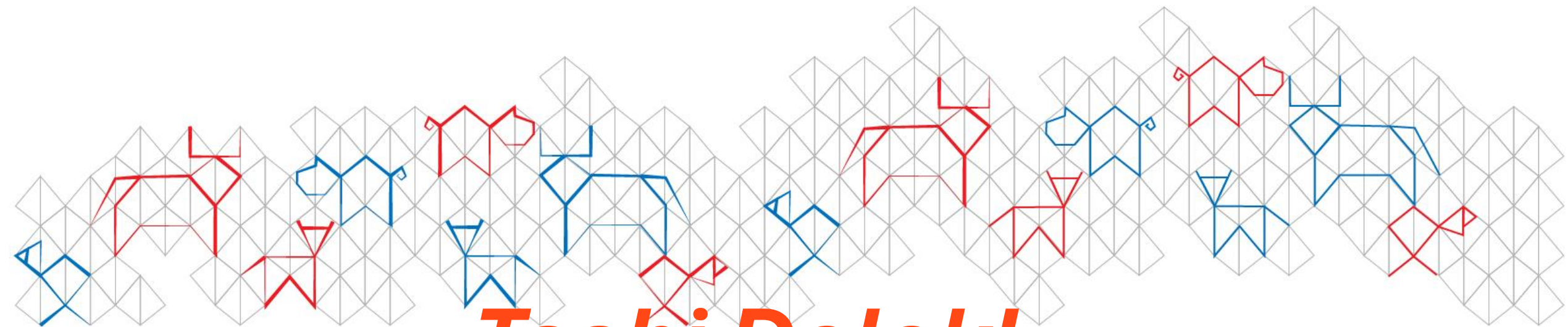
- Depopulation
- Disinfection
- Excavation of burial pits
- Logistics
- Surveillance
- Procurement of Consumables
- Labour hiring
- Compensation

**Nu. 38.115
million
≈ US\$400,000**



Key Challenges For Bhutan

- Inadequate biosecurity level in smallholder pig farms.
- Inadequate on-farm operational biosecurity practices
- Challenges in sustained movement control across border .
- Sustaining awareness and biosecurity compliance.
- Persistent risk of ASF re-introduction across the border.



Tashi Delek!
Thank you!!!