

Updates on the African Swine Fever in Nepal

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WOAH Regional Capacity Training on Priority Animal
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Background

- **Nepal:** a land-locked/linked country between India and China
- **Population: 29.16 Million (Census, 2021)**
- **7 Provincial and 753 Local governments**
- **Agriculture:** backbone of Nepalese economy with livestock as an integral component and is a key economic activity.
- **Livestock sector contributes 6% to the National GDP and around 24 % to Agricultural GDP**



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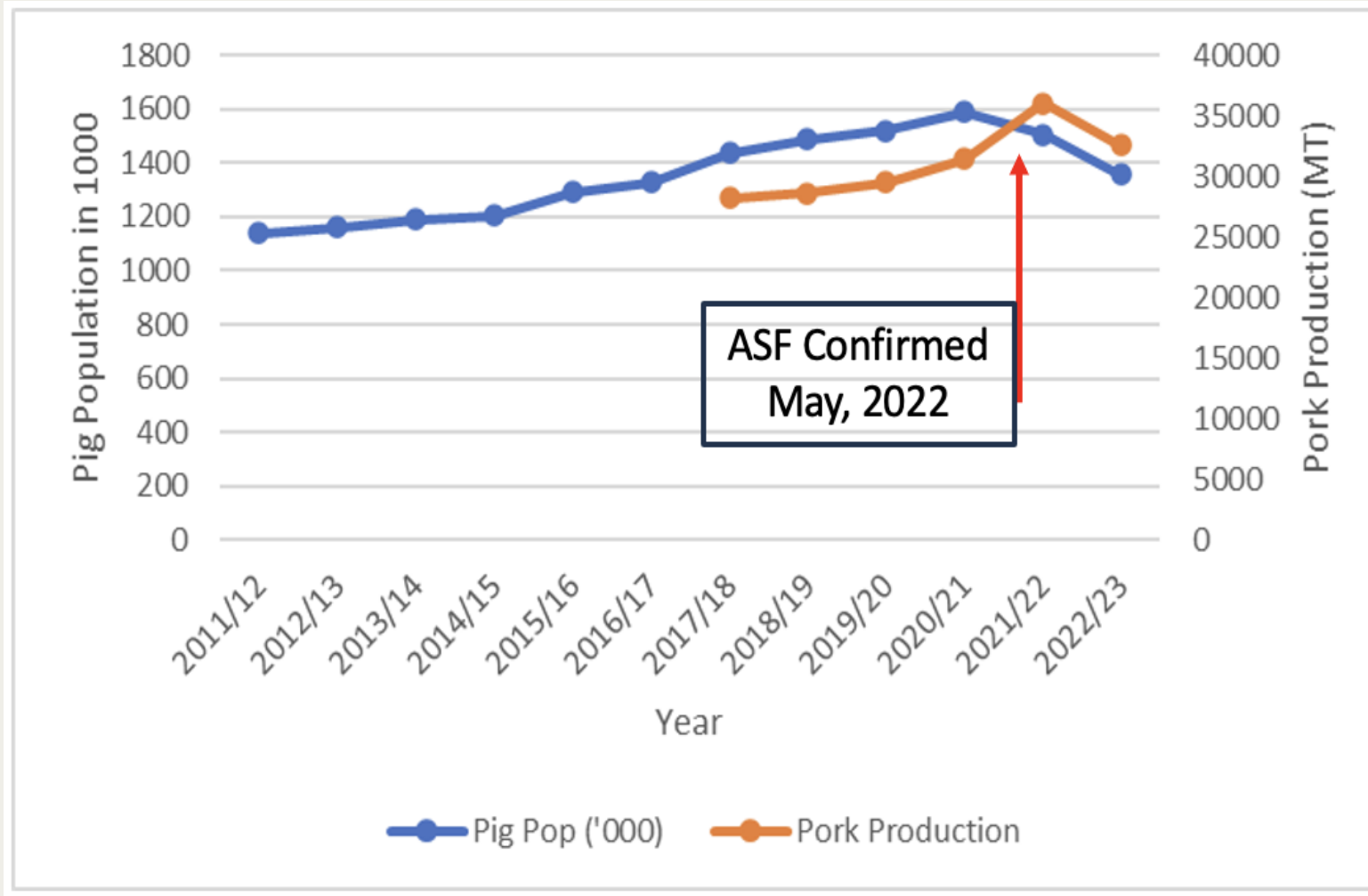
Livestock Population of Nepal



- Cattle 5.14 Million (traditional farming replaced by commercial)
- Buffalo 3.29 Million (increasing for meat export)
- Goat 15.9 Million (increasing due to easy farming and demand)
- Sheep 0.65 Million (declining)
- Pig 1.48 Million (stable but hardly affected by ASF)
- Poultry 56 Million (increasing and hardly affected by AI)
- Duck 0.8 Million (Declining)

Effect of African Swine fever on pig population and pork production

Trend of Pig Population and Pork Production in Nepal

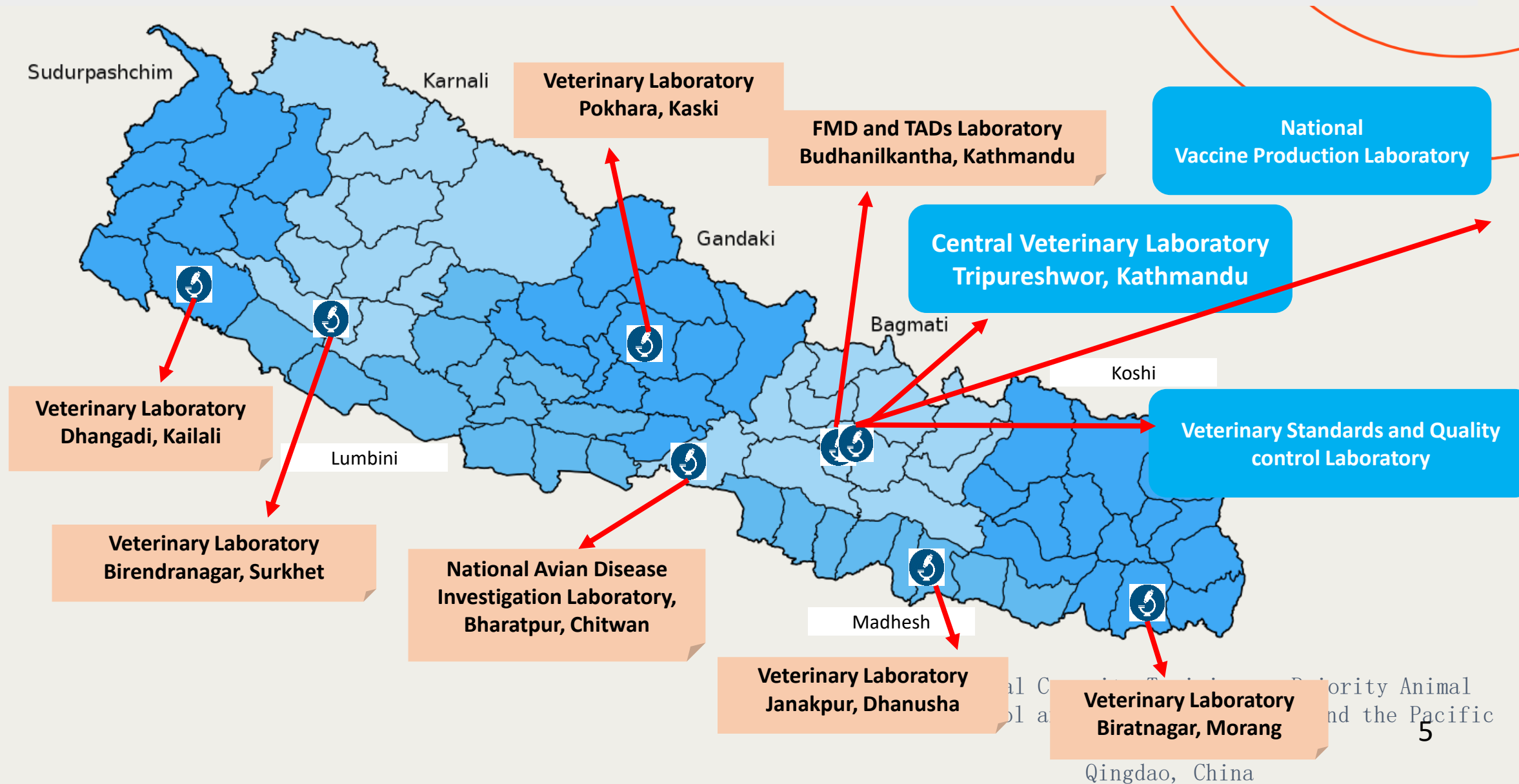


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Animal
Pacific



Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories (Federal Government)



Diagnostic Capacity for Swine Diseases

Molecular Test

PRRS- NA/EU, ASF, CSF, Salmonella, Erysipelas, Nipah, JE, FMD, Influenza, Brucella

Serological Test

PRRS, Brucella, Atropic Rhinitis, Aujeszky's Disease, Cysticercosis, NSP ELISA, Flavi virus

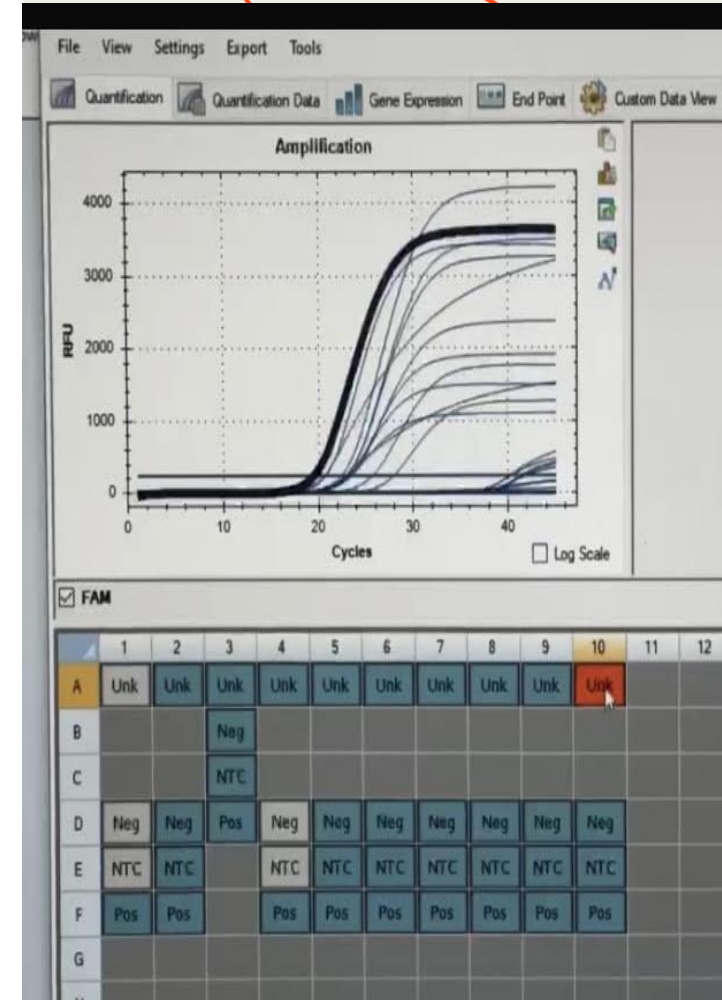
Post Vaccination Sero-monitoring

FMD, CSF.

Screening Test

LFA

Participate in PT
for ASF with ACDP,
Australia



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Situation of Major TADs in Pigs

FMD- Endemic with predominant Type O (in decreasing trend with vaccination)

CSF- Not detected since last two year – vaccination ongoing

ASF- Outbreak since 2022-seriously affected swine industry and endemic at present.

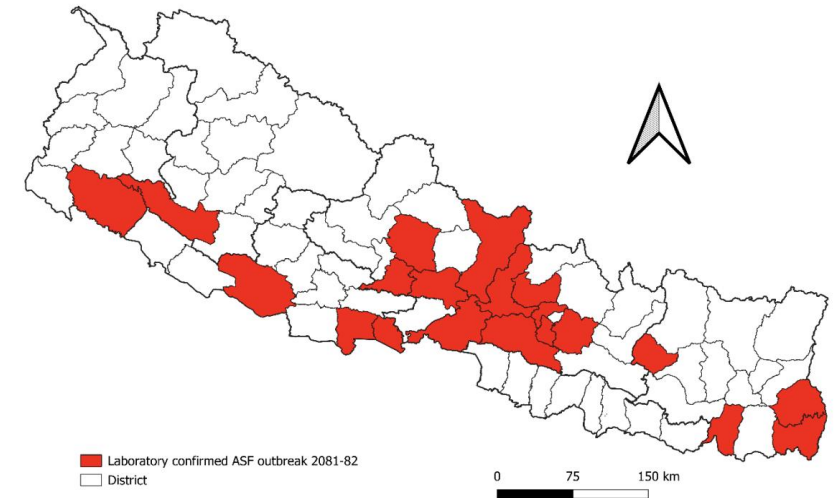
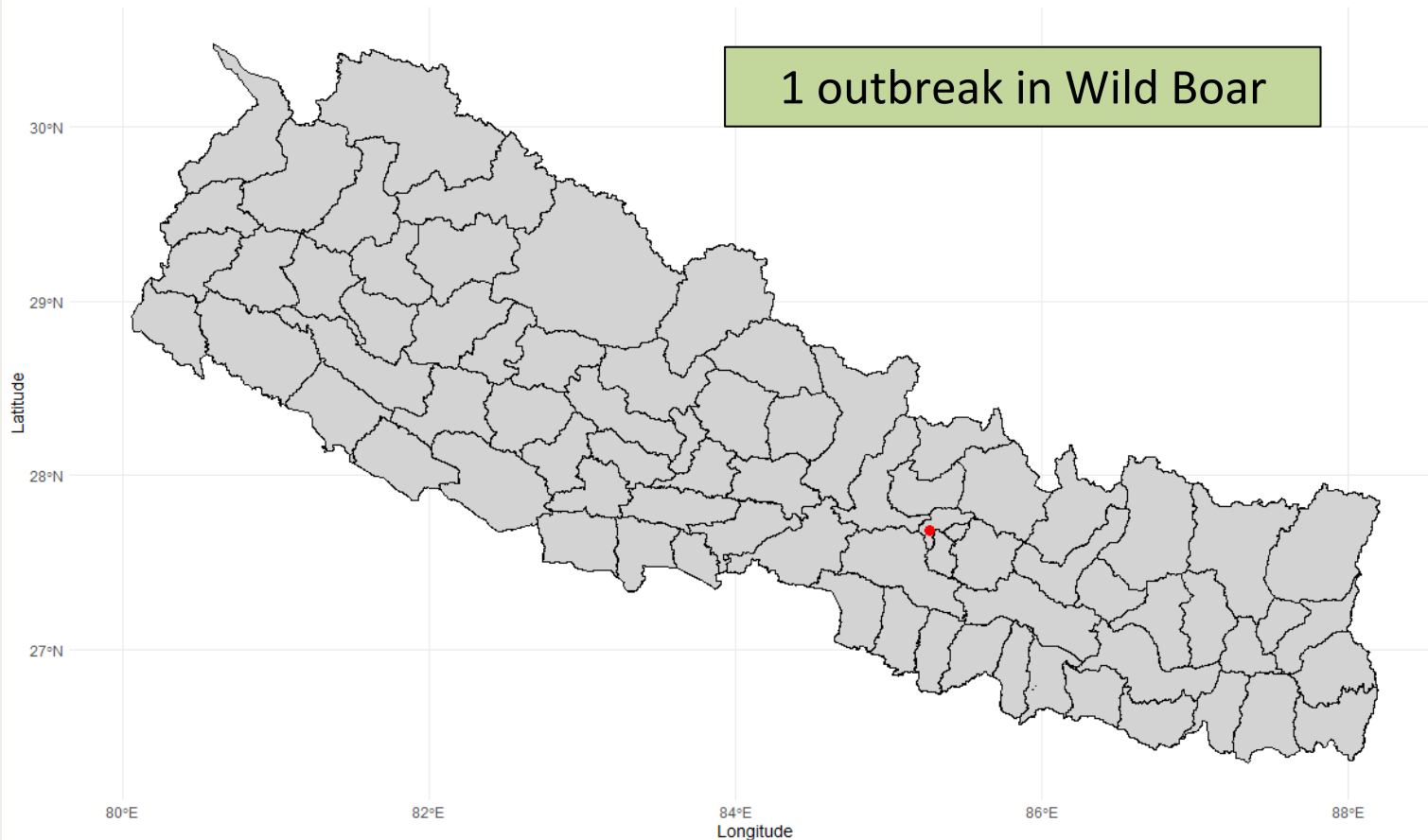
AI- Mostly detected in birds with stamping out for HPAI (Massive outbreak this year),
cases of H1N1 detected in pigs

Spread of ASF across Nepal (Upto 2025)

ASF Outbreaks Over Time: 2022-03-19

• ASF Outbreak Point

1 outbreak in Wild Boar



2024/2025

Situation of ASF (2025/2026)

194

Tested

107

Positive

55.2%

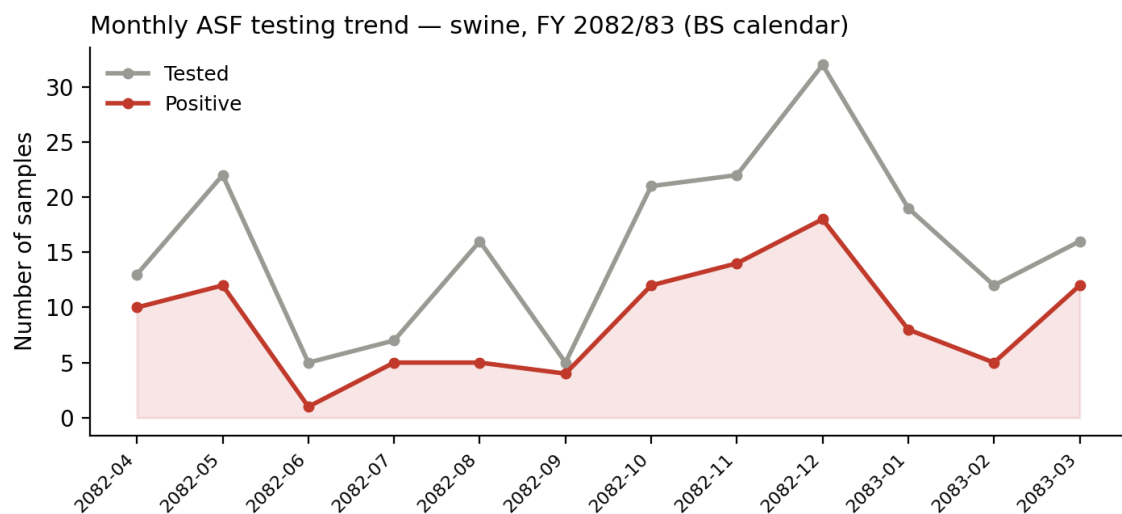
Positivity

31/41

Districts affected

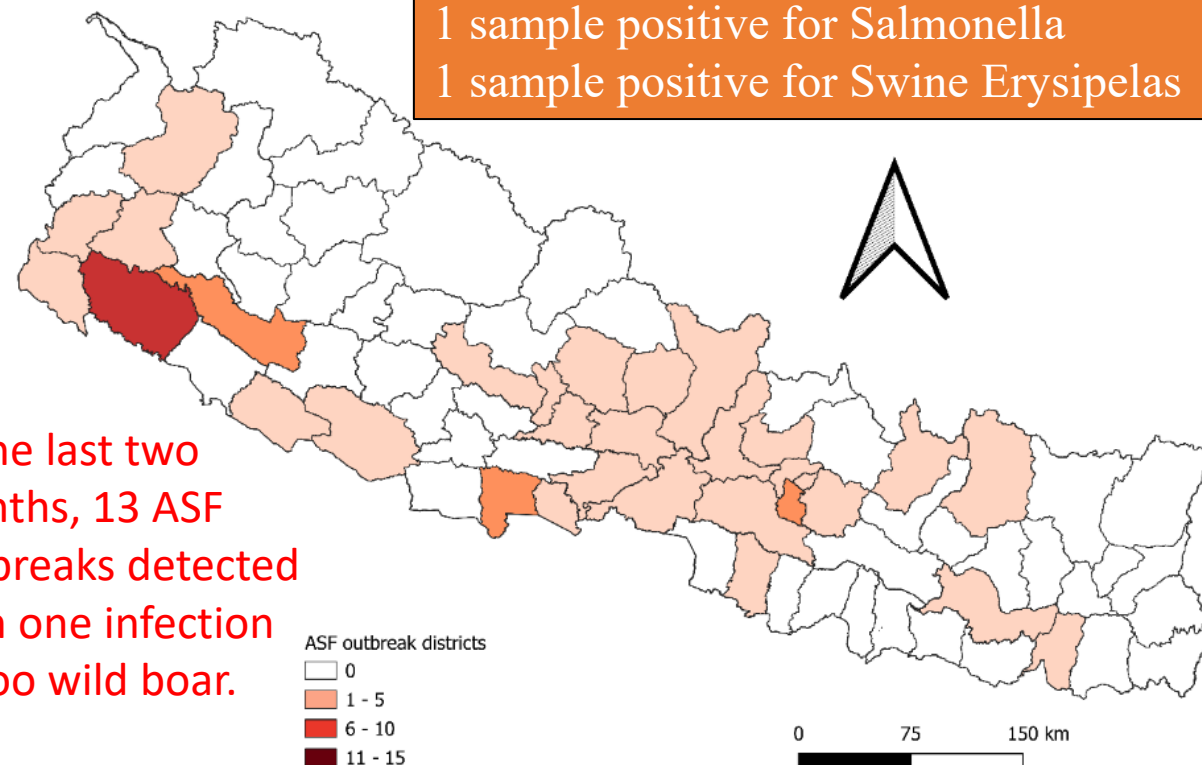
Key observations:

Sample type: Tissue sample highest-volume and highest-yield (57.4%) vs. blood (51.5%).



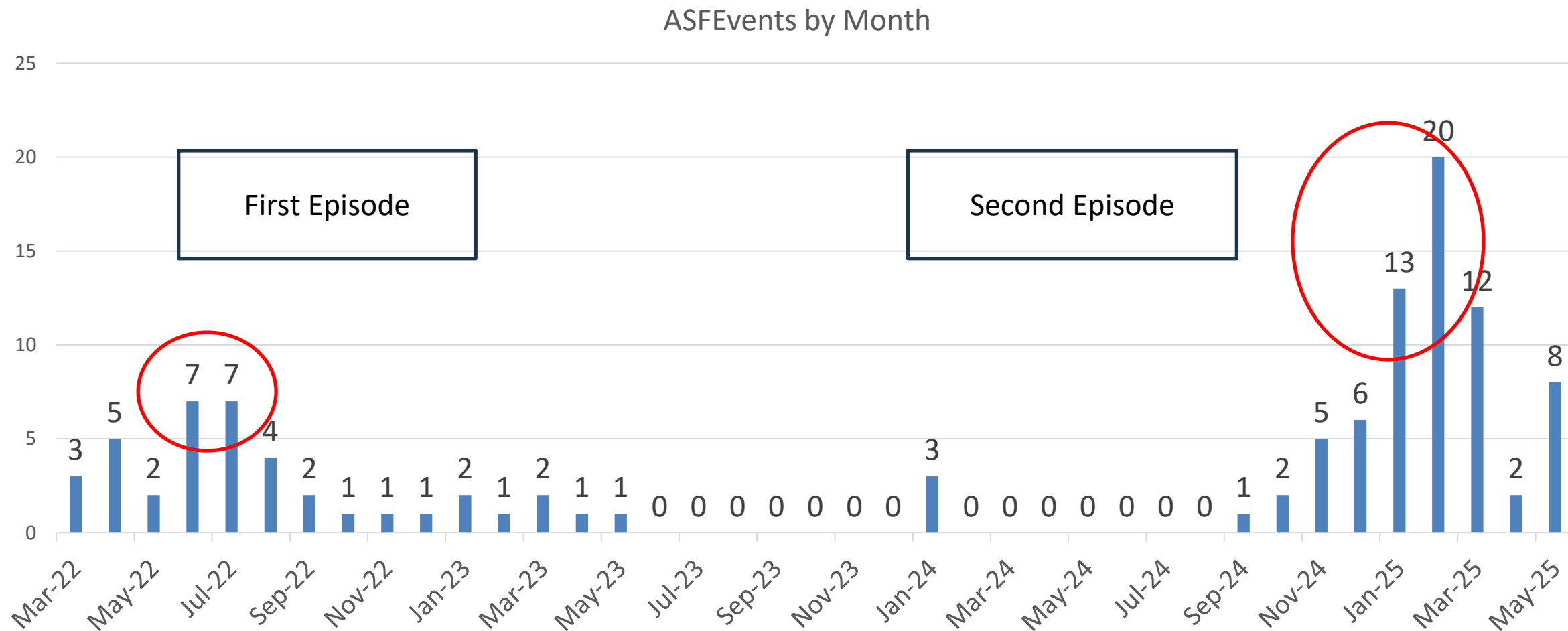
**Persistent outbreaks:
Real Threat for Pig Industry-
Farmers asking for solution**

In the last two months, 13 ASF outbreaks detected with one infection in zoo wild boar.





Monthly Epicurves of ASF Over Time



Similar type of findings was also stated by Stewart, 2026 and Thakur et al., 2026.

Impacts, risk factors, and control strategies for African swine fever outbreaks in Nepal		
Impacts	Risk Factors	Recommendations
 48 outbreaks (2022-2025)	 Swill feeding	 Strengthen veterinary services
 17,005 confirmed pig deaths (92.91% CFR)	 Cross-border trade	 Improve surveillance
 14.5% pig population decline	 Poor biosecurity	 Strengthen biosecurity measures
 9.8% drop in pork output	 Unhygienic slaughter practices	 Raise public awareness
 A confirmed case in wild boar	 Peaks during monsoon	 Enhance regional Cooperation



Surveillance activities

Active Surveillance:

- Conducted by Veterinary laboratories in high-risk zones with collection and testing of clinical and environment samples
- Rumor verification by government authority

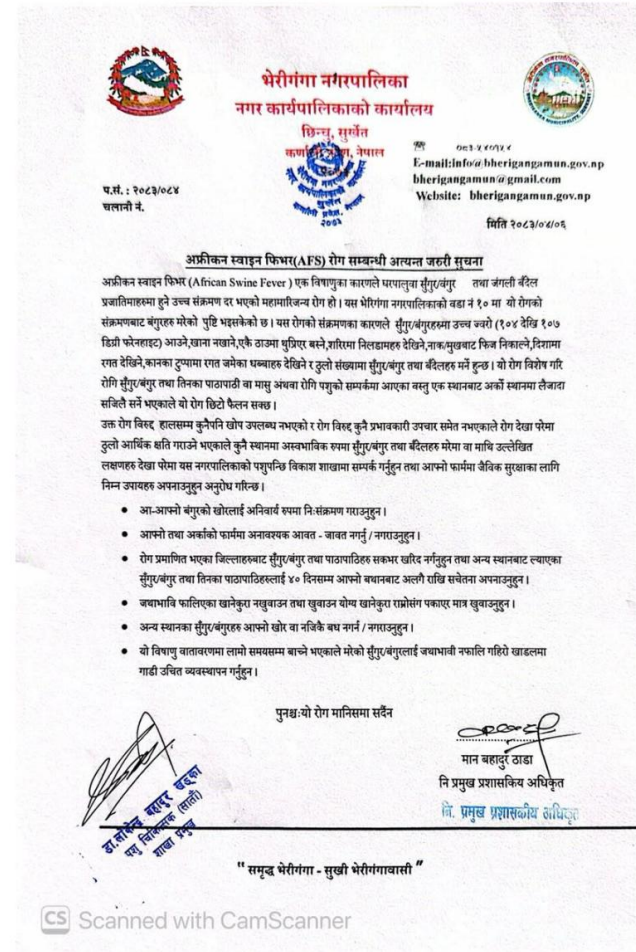
Passive Surveillance:

- Outbreak informed by local veterinarian
- Outbreak investigation conducted by District Hospital/Vet Lab
- VL collects samples like tissue samples or whole blood for rapid test or PCR.
- Rapid test is conducted in suspected samples and PCR is conducted for confirmation.

Prevention and control measures

- Biosecurity measures, awareness campaign, movement control of the pig of infected farm as per Animal Health and Livestock Service Act 1998.

Action taken for farmer awareness





Legal mechanism:

- Animal Health and Livestock Service act, 1998 and regulation 1999: legal provision for regular surveillance of animal disease
- Different SOPs formed by Department of Livestock services.

Institutional mechanism:

Three tier government (Livestock and animal health sector): respective role as mentioned by constitution.

Digital mechanism: NAHIS, LIMS

Major Issue:

Lack of proper coordination between three tiers of government for reporting mechanism and outbreak investigation and proper implementation of one health strategy (different ministries working in silo)



Challenges:

- Biosecurity of pig farm and swill feeding practice of pigs
- Quarantine measures in cross-border animal transport and internal movement control
- Diagnostic capacity strengthening of sub-national laboratory and Central veterinary laboratory.
- Coordination between three tiers of government for disease reporting, outbreak investigation and disease control.
- No compensation as in AI.
- News on availability of vaccine from neighboring countries: chance of informal import and use?

Possible solutions:

- Awareness regarding biosecurity and feeding practices of pigs (measures to treat swill before feed)
- Strengthening of quarantine measures, diagnostic capacity and collaboration.
- Compensation strategy
- Regional mechanism and collaboration/cooperation for early detection and response



Thank you from Nepal

