



World Organisation
for Animal Health



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

Lao PDR

ASF Situation and Management Update in Lao PDR

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The Sixth WOAHP Regional Training on Swine Disease
Control in Asia and the Pacific
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1. Overview of pig farming

Member's profile

- Most Pig Farming is Small-Scale:
 - About 88% of pigs in Laos are raised using traditional, back-yard, or family-owned methods.
 - Only 12% are raised on commercial or industrial farms.



1. Overview of pig farming

Member's profile

- Central Region 50% – 60% Large-scale industrial and commercial farms
- Southern Region 25% – 30% Medium to large-scale commercial farms
- Northern Region 10% – 15% Traditional smallholder farming



1. Overview of pig farming

Member's profile

- Swine production systems in Laos
 - ranging from commercial to industrial scales
 - remain heavily impacted by persistent sanitary challenges stemming from diverse viral and bacterial agents.



2. Disease situations of ASF

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❖ Lao PDR has experiences
Three rounds of ASF outbreaks
since the Ministry of
Agriculture and Forestry
confirmed the first ASF
outbreak in Salavan Province
On 20 June 2019



2. Disease situations of ASF

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❖ Second On 2024-2025 ASF outbreak in 7 provinces:





2. Disease situations of ASF

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2. Disease situations of ASF

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No.	Province	Animal population	Animal infected	Animal died	damage kip
1	Xayabuly	13,791	11,045	2,713	17,664,935,000
2	Phongsaly	3,725	3,725	3,658	30,018,900,000
3	Huaphanh	88	0	1,998	588,040,000
4	Vientiane capital	1,005	122	122	1,845,450,000
5	Luangprabang	0	0	1,864	4,071,475,000
6	Xaysomboun	1,633	1,035	120	89,600,000
7	Oudomxai	115	0	90	157,500,000
value		20,357	15,927	10,565	54,435,900,000



3. Response to disease incursion

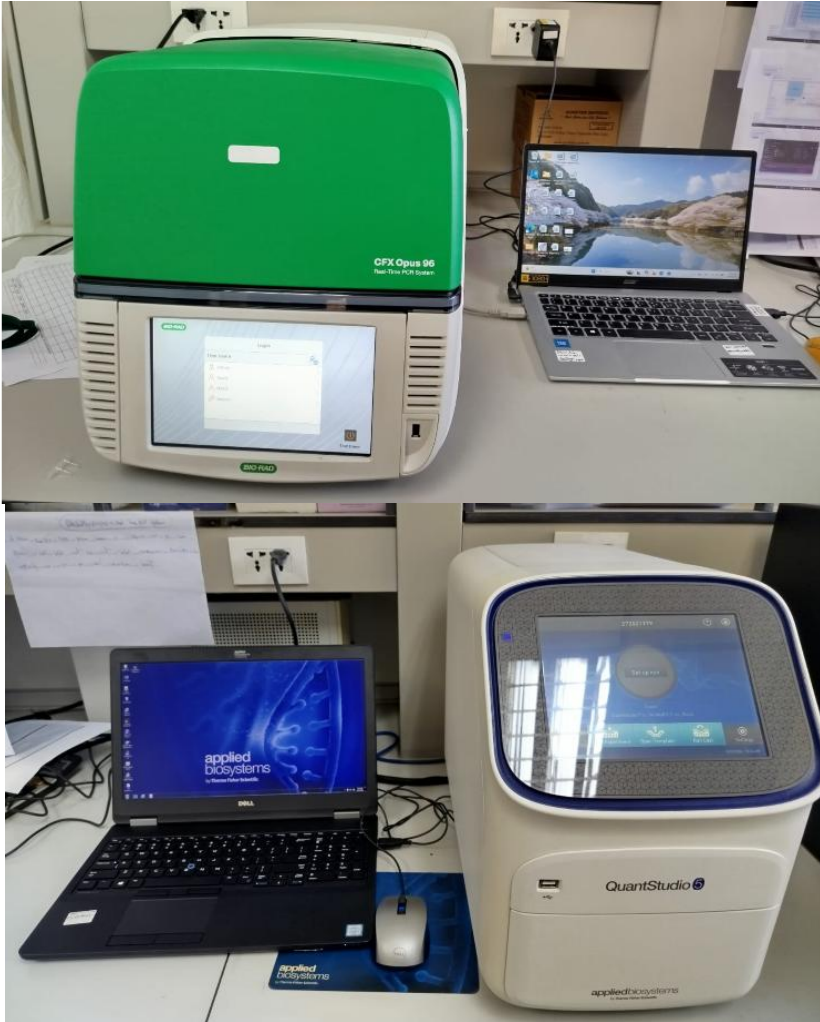
The comprehensive response measures, covering 7 provinces and 91 districts, include enhanced surveillance, early detection, movement restrictions, and zoning control such as:

- In the red zone: the movement of live pigs and pork products is restricted;
- In the yellow zone: surveillance is intensified;
- In the green zone: preventative controls remain in place.



4. Laboratory Testing Capacity for ASF

- 1 National Laboratory reference as National Animal Health Laboratory (NAHL)
- Detection of ASF virus genes is also known as molecular diagnostic testing: ASFV genome detection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- Equipment and reagents are supported by FAO and IAEA





5. Culling of infected animal

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5. Culling of infected animal

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6. Challenge and possible solutions

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1, New emerging disease with no certain response and preparedness.



2, Low biosecurity and poor disinfection practices in farm and after hunting.

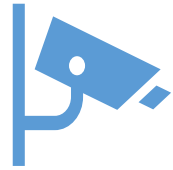


3, Close contact between wild and domestic pigs (crossbreeding, free-ranging).



6. Challenge and possible solutions

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4, Limited disease awareness, data collection difficulty, and surveillance in remote areas.



5, Illegal hunting and wildlife trade persist.



6, Animal movement.



7. Implementation



The Following:

- Law of Livestock and Veterinary;
- Decision of the Minister on the Import, Export, and Transit of Livestock and Animal Products;
- Decree of on Animal Slaughtering;
- Destruction of Carcasses;
- and Compensation.



Promotion of early reporting

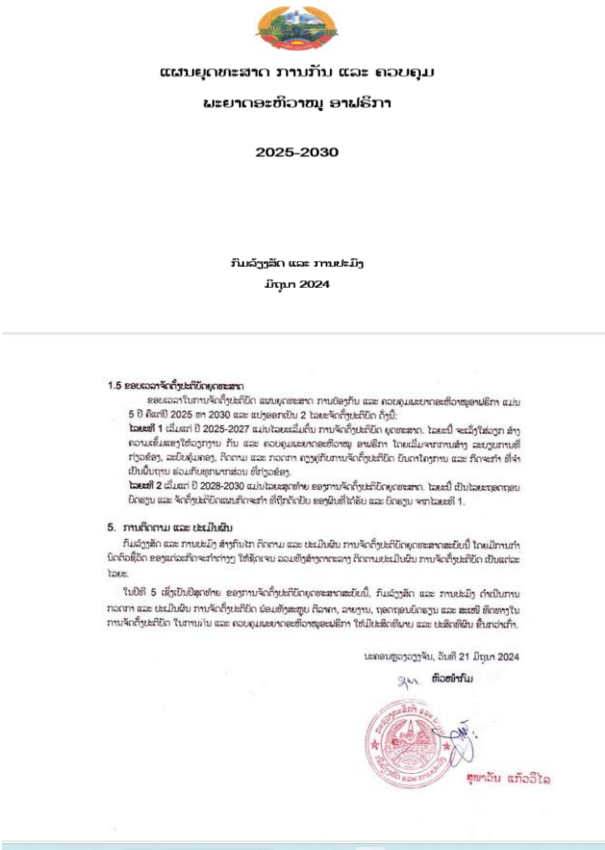
- Surveillance at farms, slaughterhouses, veterinary border check points
- Strict border control
- Outbreak investigation/ sample collection
- Laboratory diagnosis and rapid response
- Prohibit pig movement
- Euthanasia



8. Future plan

The Livestock and Fisheries have African Swine Fever Prevention and Control Strategy plan 2025-2030 lao version support by AVSF.

Following The ASF contingency plans reviewed and updated Lao version 2024 support by FAO





8. Future plan

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1) Full Implementation of National Strategy (2025–2030):

- Roll out the *ASF Prevention and Control Strategy 2025–2030* supported by AVSF and FAO across all provinces.

2) Strengthening Operational Contingency Plans:

- Operationalize updated national contingency response plans at provincial and district levels.

3) Biosecurity & Surveillance Capacity Building:

- Enhance farm-level biosecurity standards (especially for smallholder farmers).
- Strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacities and early reporting networks nationwide



3 Strategic Pillars for African Swine Fever Management

Persistent Critical Threat

Severe economic impact ongoing across smallholder farms and commercial swine production

2025–2030 Action Strategy

Nationwide biosecurity upgrades, enhanced diagnostic labs, and early surveillance network.

Multi-Stakeholder Synergies

Strong joint efforts among government agencies, local farmers, and international partners.



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