Smallholder pig producers and their pork consumption practices in three districts in Uganda


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Outline:

1. Introduction
2. Methods
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Introduction: Pigs and pork in Uganda

- Highest per capita consumption in EAC (3.4 kg)
- Explosion in pig numbers over the past 30 years (0.19 to 3.2 million pigs)
- Mostly in hands of smallholders
- “piggy bank”
- 70% consumed in urban areas
- “pork joint” phenomenon
Introduction:
Pigs and pork in Uganda

An opportunity with downsides:

- Bad reputation among policy makers
- Lack of knowledge on modes of operation of SPVC
- Lack of scientific evidence on pork hazards and risks

Daily Monitor, June 2012

Red Pepper, June 2012
Methods: integrated value chain assessment

- Systematic literature reviews
- Situational analyses
- Expert consultation
- Outcome mapping
- Qualitative assessment 1,400 pig farmers
- Questionnaire surveys with value chain actors
- Farm prevalence survey 1,200 pigs
- Mapping of pork outlets in Kampala
- Qualitative assessment with 100 pork consumers and 200 mothers of children <5yrs
- Descriptive survey abattoir and biological sampling
Kamuli, Masaka and Mukono districts, Uganda
Methods: participatory epidemiology

- Generic discussion guides
- Ranking and scoring
- Venn diagrams
- Seasonal calendars

101 men and 194 women from 34 villages participated (all pig farmers)
Research Questions:

- Who eats pork, when and why?
- What are reasons not to eat pork?
- What is the role of pork in farmers’ diets?
- Are pig keepers pork eaters?
- How accessible is pork?
- Do pig feeds compete with human food?
- How does knowledge, attitude and practices increase or reduce the risk of pork-borne diseases?
Results:
Who eats pork, when and why?

80% of pig farmers eat pork (89% men and 74% women)

PE tool: proportional piling
Results:
What is the role of pork in farmers’ diets?

PE tool: ranking & scoring
Results:
How accessible is pork?

Rural Kamuli
(Baluboinewa village)

Urban Mukono
(Kitete village)

PE tool: Venn diagram
Results:
Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices

- Which diseases can you get from eating pigs? (n=24)
  - fever
  - vine
  - swollen joints
  - worms

- Quality attributes when buying pork (n=33)

Thorough cooking!
Conclusions:

- Pork is consumed by the majority of pig farmers but mostly purchased from outside the homes and for special occasions.
- Pork is consumed by men and women alike.
- Pork is not consumed raw but thoroughly heated.
- Pork is accessible and available in all sites, though there is a variation in quality.
- Pig feeds do not compete with human food.
- Consumers are aware of zoonoses from live pigs and pig meat but there are many misperceptions and misbeliefs.
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Kristina Roesel  
Project coordinator “Safe Food, Fair Food”  
ILRI-Kampala  
k.roesel@cgiar.org

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