

Value chain actors' practices associated with the spread of African swine fever disease in smallholder pig systems in Uganda

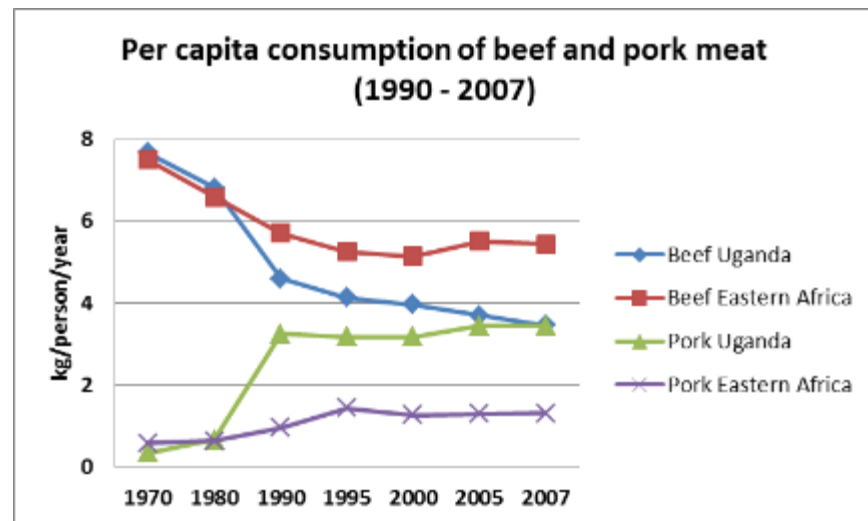
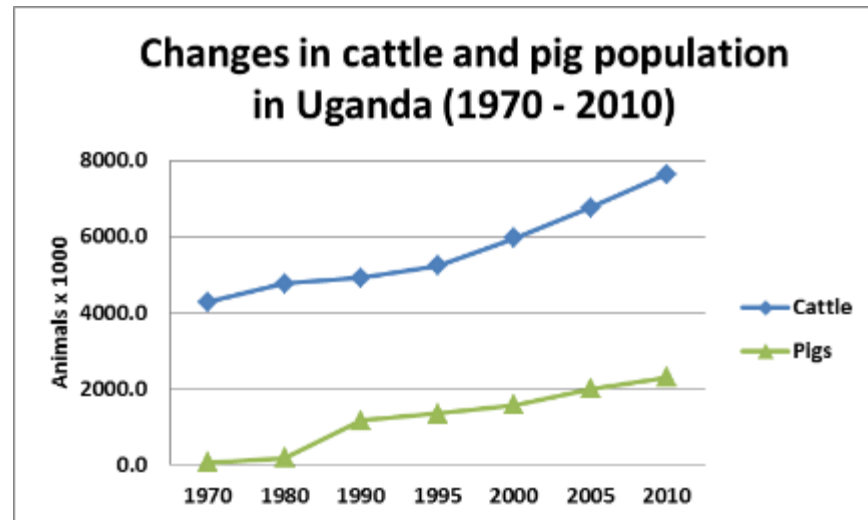
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Background: the pig sector

- Pig production is a dynamic and rapidly growing sector in Uganda
- Uganda has the highest per capita consumption of pork in East Africa (3.4kg/person/year)



Background: the pig sector

- Pigs are “living banks”
- More than 1.1 million households rear pigs
- Informal sector mainly managed by women and children



Background: African swine fever

- **African swine fever** (ASF) is the major pig health constraint in Uganda (up to 100% mortality)
- ASF is endemic in Uganda

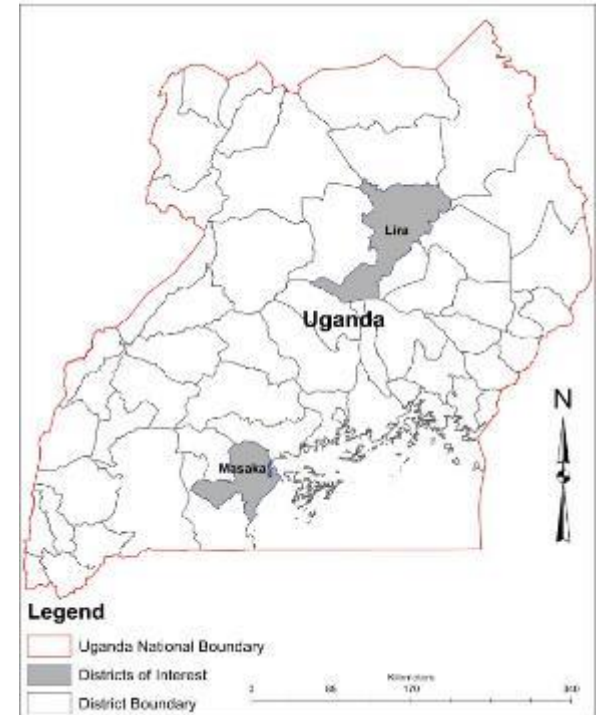


Objectives of the study

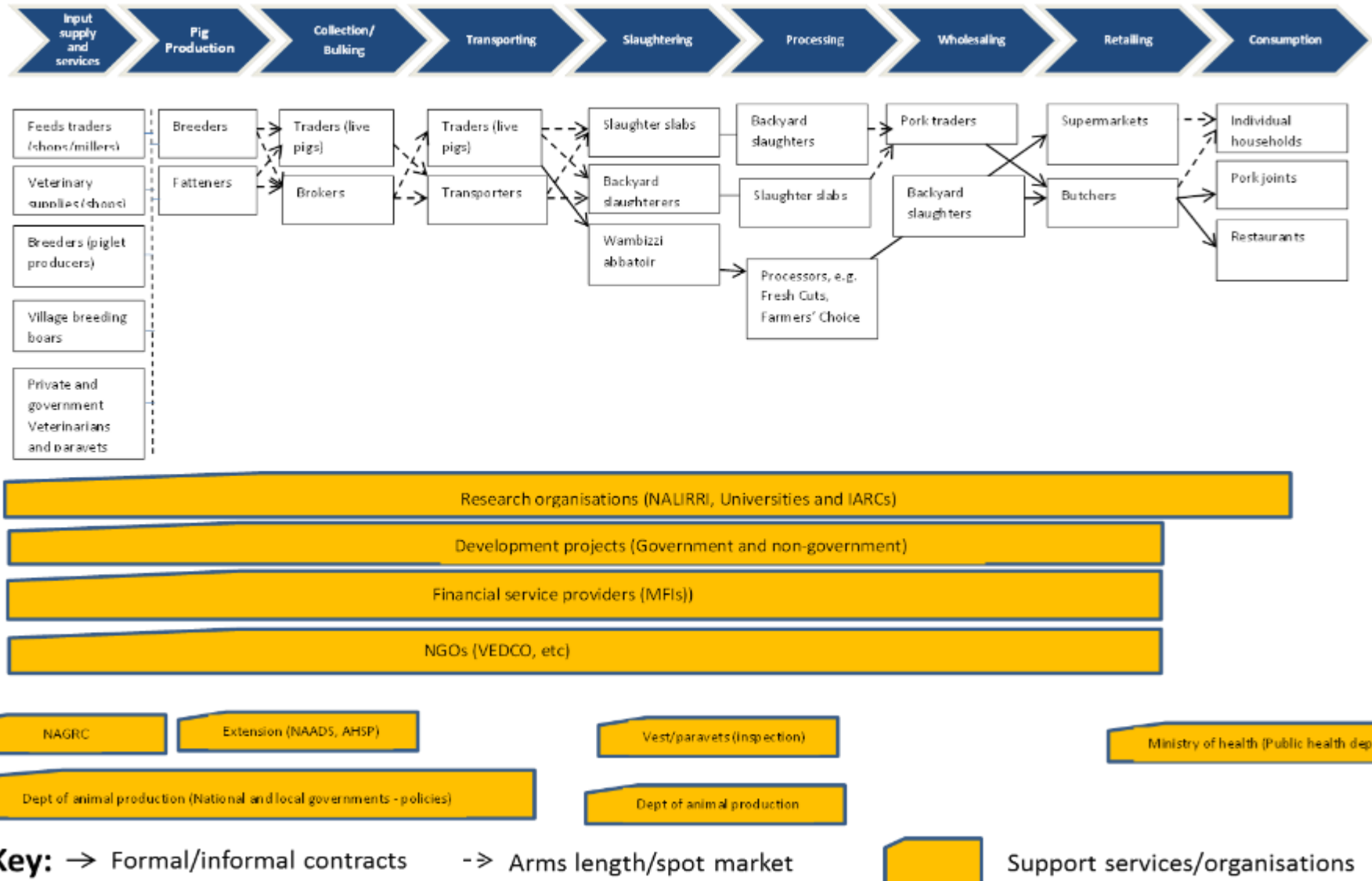
- Describe current value chain practices that exacerbate the risk for ASF;
- Assess value chain actors' perception of the risk associated with the spread of ASF;
- Suggest recommendations for sustainable ASF control measures.

Methodology

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
with 145 value chain actors and
36 stakeholders using
participatory research tools in two
districts.



The Uganda pig value chain map



Results: risky practices



Scavenging
and tethering
are common

Producer



Trade and
movement of
sick pigs without
movement
permits

Trader



Results: risky practices



Backyard
slaughtering with
improper disposal
of slaughter waste

Butcher

Pork retailer

Poor hygiene at
butchery and lack
of veterinary
inspection of meat



Poor handling
of pork and
disposal of
food waste

Pork joint

Results: risky practices



Lack of application
biosecurity measures (*ex.
absence of disinfection of
work equipment*)

Vets/drug stockist



Poor feeds and
feeding strategies (*ex.
use of contaminated
feeds*)

Feed stockist

Results: ranking of value chain nodes

Value chain nodes	Location	Ranking
Pig trading	Market	1
Slaughtering	Backyard slaughter	2
Retailing	Butchery	3
Pig Production	Farm	4
Input supply and services	Shop/farm	5
Consumption	Pork joint	6

Ranking of the value chain nodes according to the level of risk they represent in relation to the spread of ASF (1=highest level of risk and 6=lowest level of risk)

Conclusion

- Application of biosecurity is low along the value chain;
- Actors are aware of the ASF disease and its consequences to the value chain, but they lack knowledge and capacities to control it;
- Value chain actors lack incentives for adopting biosecurity measures;
- There is poor enforcement of disease control policies and regulations along the value chain.

Implications

Results were used to:

- design gender-sensitive interventions for building value chain actors' capacities on best practices in pig husbandry and application of biosecurity measures in Uganda;
- advocate enforcement of policies and regulations related to the control ASF through the *Uganda Pig Multi-stakeholder Platform*.

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