

International Livestock Research Institute

Training course report

How to improve pig farming

A training workshop by Pig Production and Marketing Uganda Limited


February 2014





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Project background

Safe Food, Fair Food: From capacity building to implementation (funded by BMZ/GIZ)

Millions of small-scale farmers efficiently supply many of the informal meat, milk and fish markets in Africa. Surging demand for livestock products and changing consumer preferences (the Livestock Revolution) provide an opportunity to set poor farmers on pathways out of poverty, but also threaten the continued presence of smallholder farmers in increasingly demanding markets. While the levels of food safety hazards (such as microbial pathogens and residues) in informally marketed food may be high, the risk to human health is mostly unknown and current food safety management is both ineffective and inequitable. Risk-based approaches for assessing and managing food safety offer a powerful new method for reducing the enormous health burden imposed by foodborne disease, while taking into account other societal goals such as pro-poor agri-food sector development and food and nutritional security.

The ultimate goal of the second phase of the Safe Food, Fair Food project is the improvement of livelihoods of poor producers and consumers by reducing the health risks and increasing the livelihood benefits associated with meat, milk and fish value chains. Its purpose is furthering research into the practical application of risk analysis and economic and social methods by food safety stakeholders and value chain actors, improving food safety and market participation of the poor in informal markets for livestock products in sub-Saharan Africa. The project contributes to this with outputs at two scales:

1. At the level of meat, milk and fish value chains, it pioneers and tests a practical, whole-value-chain application of risk-based approaches to food safety in selected countries which are the focus of the CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish. It will develop, test and communicate the technologies and methods to improve food safety and enhance smallholder market access.
2. At regional scale, it works through the food safety 'champions' supported in the first phase to better incorporate risk analysis and economic valuation methods into food safety policy, commercial practice and veterinary education.

The project works in four countries (Ethiopia, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda) and with university and research networks and regional economic communities in East, West and southern Africa. It builds directly on previous work supported by the BMZ-funded Safe Food, Fair Food project that increased capacity and generated evidence for improving food safety in eight African countries, training over 50 food safety stakeholders and supporting 20 postgraduate research projects.

Training summary

Organizer: Christopher Mulindwa, Manager, Pig Production and Marketing (PPM) Uganda Ltd.

Lecturers/facilitators

- Irvine Nadamba (PPM)
 - Danilo Pezo (ILRI)
 - Robert Serwanga Salongo (Mutima Best Quality Feeds)
 - Naluyima Emma (Animal Care Centre Entebbe)
 - Joseph Kung'u (National Agricultural Research Organization/ILRI)
 - Peter Senkungu (Novus International)
 - Kristina Roesel (Freie Universität Berlin/ILRI)
 - Peter Lule (PPM/ILRI)
 - Simon Lubega (Wambizzi Cooperative Society)
 - Lawrence Mayega (DVO Masaka)
-

PPM is a registered company in the Republic of Uganda. The company works with smallholder and medium-scale pig farmers in Uganda to increase productivity and create a reliable market for pig farm produce. Its mission is to modernize, promote and develop pig production in Uganda through providing secure and sustainable markets, advisory services and farm inputs to make the sector a reliable source of income for smallholder and medium-scale pig farmers in Uganda. More information about PPM is available at www.pigfarmers.co.ug and www.facebook.com/pigfarmers.

In 2012, the research team at ILRI Uganda met the manager of PPM, Christopher Mulindwa, and has since been working together with him to provide technical support to smallholder pig farmers. Christopher was part of the participatory rural assessment team, facilitating sessions on marketing channels from November 2012 to February 2013. He is very engaged and dedicated and, with the support of ILRI, won a stipend for the 2014 East Africa Agribusiness Innovation Incubator Programme Cohort.

Farmers in Uganda are often constrained by lack of learning materials to help them venture into piggery or upgrade their businesses. Therefore, PPM organized a two-day training workshop for 70 farmers against a fee of 65,000 Uganda shillings (25 United States dollars). The training was aimed at giving them insights into relevant topics concerning piggery, such as, pig feeding and use of additives, farm management and housing, economics, record keeping, how to access seed money, pig health and zoonoses, breeding and stock management and marketing.

Due to the collaboration with ILRI, the coordinator of the Safe Food, Fair Food project, Kristina Roesel, was invited by PPM to facilitate a session on pig and pork zoonoses. The 90-minute session introduced the subject zoonoses and highlighted the pig and pork-borne zoonoses that ILRI identified during the in-depth assessment in 2013. We discussed the symptoms of disease in pigs and people, risk factors for disease transmission and their management.

The life cycle of the pork tapeworm, *Taenia solium*, is often misunderstood and even wrongly communicated by technical staff. A poster co-developed by ILRI (Annex 1) helped to effectively communicate the life cycle of the pork tapeworm to the farmers, resulting in increased understanding of the concept. One of the farmers expressed interest in translating the poster into Luganda, the local language spoken in most of central Uganda. We also demonstrated preserved specimens of roundworms that were collected from pigs during field work in Uganda in 2013.

The event received media coverage in the *Daily Monitor* newspaper of 19 February 2014: <http://www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/Farming/-Farmers-urged-on-best-practices/-/689860/2213650/-/cve41e/-/index.html>

Agenda

Time	Topic	Facilitator	Organization
14 Feb 2014			
0800 hours	Registration of participants	Ivine Nadamba	PPM
0900-0910 hours	Welcoming remarks About PPM Introduction of participants		PPM
0910-1000 hours	Official opening ILRI pig project in Uganda Participants' reactions	Danilo Pezo	ILRI
1000-1030 hours	Relevance of commercial feeds to pig production in Uganda	Robert Serwanga (Salongo)	Mutima Best Quality Feeds
1030-1100 hours	Health Break		
1100-1230 hours	Pig feeding and farm management Participants' reactions	Emma Naluyima	Animal Care Centre Entebbe
1230-1300 hours	Centenary Rural Development Bank (Pig farm financing)		Centenary Rural Development Bank
1300-1400 hours	Lunch Break		
1400-1500 hours	Pig health management	Joseph Kung'u	National Agricultural Research Organization/ILRI
1500-1530 hours	Participants' reactions		
1530-1600 hours	Pig feed additives	Peter Senkungu	Novus International
1600-1615 hours	Closing remarks		
15 Feb 2014			
0900-1000 hours	Pig and pork zoonoses (Contact and consumption)	Kristina Roesel	ILRI
1000-1030 hours	Participant reactions	Kristina Roesel	ILRI
1030-1100 hours	Health Break		
1100-1200 hours	Economics of pig farming	Peter Lule	PPM, vet & pig market specialist
1200-1220 hours	Pig markets at Wambizzi cooperative abattoir	Simon Lubega	Wambizzi cooperative abattoir Limited.
1220-1300 hours	Participants' reactions	Peter Lule	PPM and Wambizzi
1300-1400 hours	Lunch break		
1400-1500 hours	Record management Practical application of the sow calendar Practical housing plans	Lawrence Mayega	District Veterinary Office, Masaka
1500-1530 hours	Participants' reactions		
1530-1640 hours	Pig breeding and stock management	Joseph Kung'u	National Agricultural Research Organization/ILRI
1600-1650 hours	Closing remarks		

Training materials

- Local newspaper clippings articles on pork safety (Annex 1)
- Poster: *How to break the tapeworm cycle* (Annex 2)
- Presentation: *Pig and pork zoonoses in Uganda* (<http://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/pig-and-pork-zoonoses-in-uganda>)

Participants

The training was attended by 25 women and 45 men, all from Uganda.

Annex 1: Newspaper clippings on pork safety

<https://safefoodfairfood.wordpress.com/2012/06/06/in-the-news-most-pork-in-kampala-is-unsafe-say-health-experts/>

Daily Monitor, 6 June 2012

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2012 3
Daily Monitor
www.monitor.co.ug

Mwondha case: Lawyers plan to meet on June 29
BY ANTHONY MURRAY
murray@monitor.co.ug

KAMPALA. Lawyers in a case in which Justice JSC Faith Mwondha ruled Monday. Publications were alleged to have defamed, yesterday informed court that they have exchanged the necessary documents. They intend to rely on during the hearing.

Mr James Nsubuga, Mr George Oryemba, and Mr Mwondha, made the revelation to the presiding High Court judge, Mr Justice Mwangura, on the progress of the case.

"My Lord, we have as far as changed prepared schedules notes. We are yet to furnish a brief. I intend to show in brief. (Mwondha) documents are not from Mr Nsubuga's portfolio," Mr Oryemba said.

Mr Mwondha in response said does not object to any documents given to him, before saying he only sees issues on them.

Comparing notes
The judge set June 29 to be the two parties sort out any contentious issues before they can a hearing date.

Come to this case is that Mwondha allegedly served a writ against for judges because was higher while at the same taking allowance as judges was higher than that of judges.

Mr Mwondha denies all allegations.

Earlier, Mr Nsubuga said to Justice Mwangura that is a case of defamation, the he never meant to sell out most meeting scheduled for 29.

Mr Nsubuga said the p team does not deny, yet the two articles in context added that the articles were ten out of qualified persons involves some parliament members, and that the accused made were a fair comment.

INSPECTED FIGURE
50 percent
The percentage of animals that KCCA says it gets to inspect, of the 200 slaughtered daily.

Most pork in Kampala is unsafe - health experts

Health risk: The KCCA report from several of the pork on the market is produced in unsanitary places, right from the slaughter chamber.

BY ROBERT MURRAY
murray@monitor.co.ug

KAMPALA. Majority of pork supplied in Kampala for human consumption is contaminated, the Kampala Capital City Authority public health department has warned.

Dr Emilia Ahimbiswe, the KCCA senior veterinary officer, said the pork sold in the city is increasingly becoming risky for human consumption, citing the reported anthrax nature in which meat is being slaughtered, transported and prepared.

"A big percentage of pigs slaughtered in Kampala are not cleared for human consumption," Dr Ahimbiswe told journalists in Kampala yesterday.

He warned that local pork consumers face the danger of contracting epilepsy or running mad among other related ailments.

"The city is littered with illegal pork abattoirs in various suburbs including Nsambya, Kawempe Zone, Kiraawataka and Wambuzi in Lubaga Division," he said.

Dr Ahimbiswe said pork contains tape worms which cause epilepsy when consumed without excellent preparation and warned consumers against feasting on meat which is not thoroughly cooked.

"We are drafting new laws to guide butchery attendants and animal transportation to end this food insecurity in the city," he said.

Pork is a delicacy enjoyed by a vast number of people who purchase the meat at different pork joints around the city.

In 2008, a government health team raided and closed five popular pork joints in Kampala's suburbs, arresting 34 owners in the melee.

The team of 80 officials who included policemen, city authority law enforcement personnel and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture raided pork joints in Nsambya, Makindye and Luzira.

A dozen pigs were carried away and more than 900 kilograms of fresh pork impounded.

Meanwhile, as many as 800 cows are slaughtered every day in Kampala and unlike pork, beef is usually contaminated at the different abattoirs due to poor hygiene.

Red Pepper, 13 June 2012

RED PEPPER, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 2012

WAR ON PIGS

KCCA Vows To Abolish Pork Business

Bujagali Energy Project; Energy Ministry has Shs366.91bn as unspent money

Bujagali Energy Project; Energy Ministry has Shs366.91bn as unspent money

By Hope Muhairwe

KAMPALA CAPITAL City Authority has opened a fresh war on pork joints claiming that most of them are dirty and operate illegally.

All pork supplied in Kampala for human consumption is contaminated, KCCA public health department said, threatening to close all pork joints around the city.

Economy Watch spoke to some abattoir owners in different parts of the city and this is what they said:

"We are so frustrated over this warning because this has put our business at risk since being the job that helps us earn income. Butchers said they make awesome profits from the business ranging from Shs8,000 a kilo.

Enilia Ahimbiswe, a KCCA Senior Veterinary Officer said that pork sold in the city is increasingly becoming risky for human consumption, citing the reported unhygienic nature in which meat is being slaughtered and prepared.

"A big percentage of pigs slaughtered in Kampala are not cleared for human consumption," Ahimbiswe said. He threatened that loyal pork consumers face the danger of contracting epilepsy or running mad among other related ailments. "The city is littered with illegal pork abattoirs in various suburbs such as Bweyogerere commonly known as Ekimezza, Nsambya, Kawempe Zone, Kiraawataka and Wambuzi in Lubaga Division and many more," he added.

He explained that pork contains tape worms which cause epilepsy when consumed without excellent preparation and warned consumers against feasting on meat which is not thoroughly cooked. Ahimbiswe said they are drafting new laws to guide butchery attendants and animal transportation to end this food insecurity in the city.

A team of officials who included Policemen, KCCA law enforcement personnel and inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture raided pork joints in Nsambya, Makindye and Luzira. A dozen of pigs were carried away and more than 200 kilograms of fresh pork impounded.

Pork is a delicacy enjoyed by a vast number of people who purchase the meat at different pork joints around the city. In the recent years, it has become a profitable business to venture into.

Annex 2: Poster on the pork tapeworm cycle

