

Smallholder Pig Value Chain Project in Uganda

**CIP Consultative Meeting
Utilization of Sweetpotato for Pig Feed in Uganda
Kampala, May 21, 2013**



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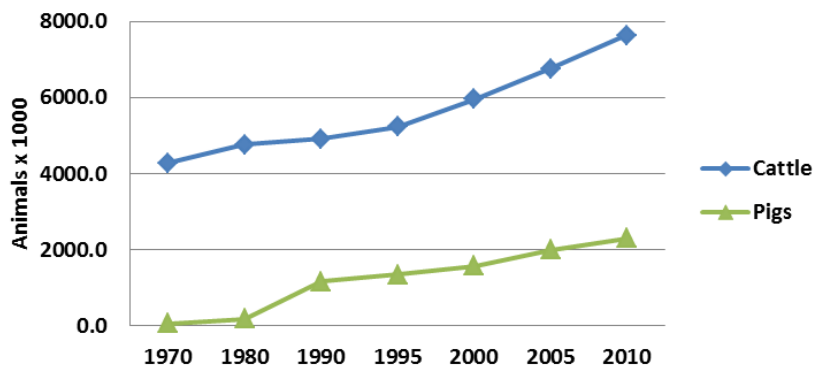
**Natalie Carter, PhD Candidate
ILRI & University of Guelph Canada**

Slides Courtesy of Dr. Danilo Pezo

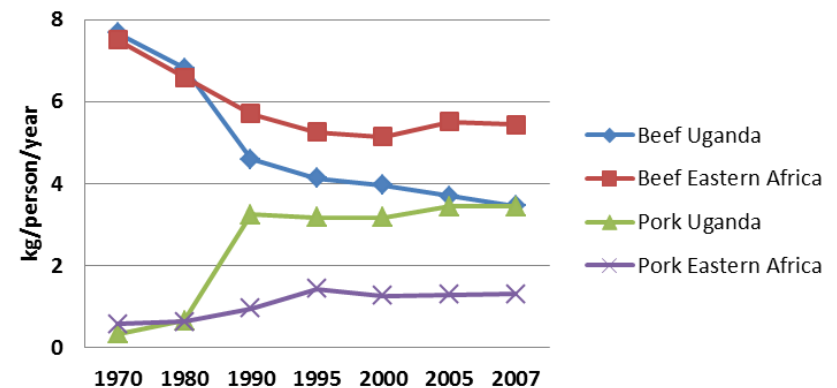
IMPORTANCE OF PIG PRODUCTION

Pig production- past three decades increase from 0.19 to 3.2 million pigs (UBOS, 2009; FAO, 2011).

Changes in cattle and pig population in Uganda (1970 - 2010)



Per capita consumption of beef and pork meat (1990 - 2007)



Highest per capita consumption (3.4 kg/person/year) in the region -10 times increase in the last 30 years, (FAO, 2011)

PIG SECTOR STRUCTURE

Large Informal Sub-sector

- ▣ >1.1million households
- ▣ Backyard
- ▣ Women and children
- ▣ Peri-urban small-scale semi-intensive
- ▣ Uncoordinated trade & transport
- ▣ Mostly unsupervised slaughter
- ▣ No meat inspection in local markets / road-side butchers
- ▣ Pork joints



PIG SECTOR STRUCTURE

Small Formal Sub-sector

- ▣ Some medium-scale piggeries
- ▣ Mostly feeding compounded feeds
- ▣ Very few urban slaughterhouses
- ▣ Processors
 - Fresh Cuts (Uganda); Farmers Choice (Kenya)
- ▣ Provide to markets, restaurants



CONSTRAINTS

At the Farm Level

- ▣ Nutrition and Feed (Seasonality, poor quality)
- ▣ Health (parasites, African Swine Fever)
- ▣ Breeding (inbreeding and lack of breeding stock)
- ▣ Husbandry and management
- ▣ Poor access to information and services
- ▣ Limited organizational strategies
- ▣ No economies of scale

CONSTRAINTS

At the Market Level

- ▣ Organizational strategies
- ▣ Road infrastructure
- ▣ Market information/standards
- ▣ Disease control and public health concerns
- ▣ Slaughter technology and infrastructure
- ▣ Processing sector



GOAL

To improve the livelihoods, incomes and assets of smallholder pig producers, particularly women, in a sustainable manner, through increased productivity, reduced risk, and improved market access in pig value chains.



VISION

To transform subsistence level pig-keeping into a viable & profitable business model to increase incomes, and thereby reducing poverty and enhancing food security, while preserving community natural resource systems.



TYPICAL PORK VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



Inputs and Services

Pig breeder
Vet / Animal Prod
extension services
Agrovet / feed shop
owners
Feed manufacturers and
suppliers
Transporters- feed



Farm

Systems:
Breeding
Growing/Fattening



Post-farm

Live-pig traders
Transporters
Slaughterers
Pork Butchers
Pork processors- large
and medium
Supermarkets/
restaurants
Consumers

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify market opportunities for pork in Uganda, and the multiple factors preventing smallholder pig producers to exploit those opportunities

2. To develop and pilot test a set of integrated best-bet innovations for smallholder pig production and market access for specific conditions in Uganda

3. To document, communicate and promote appropriate evidence-based models for sustainable pro-poor pig value chains



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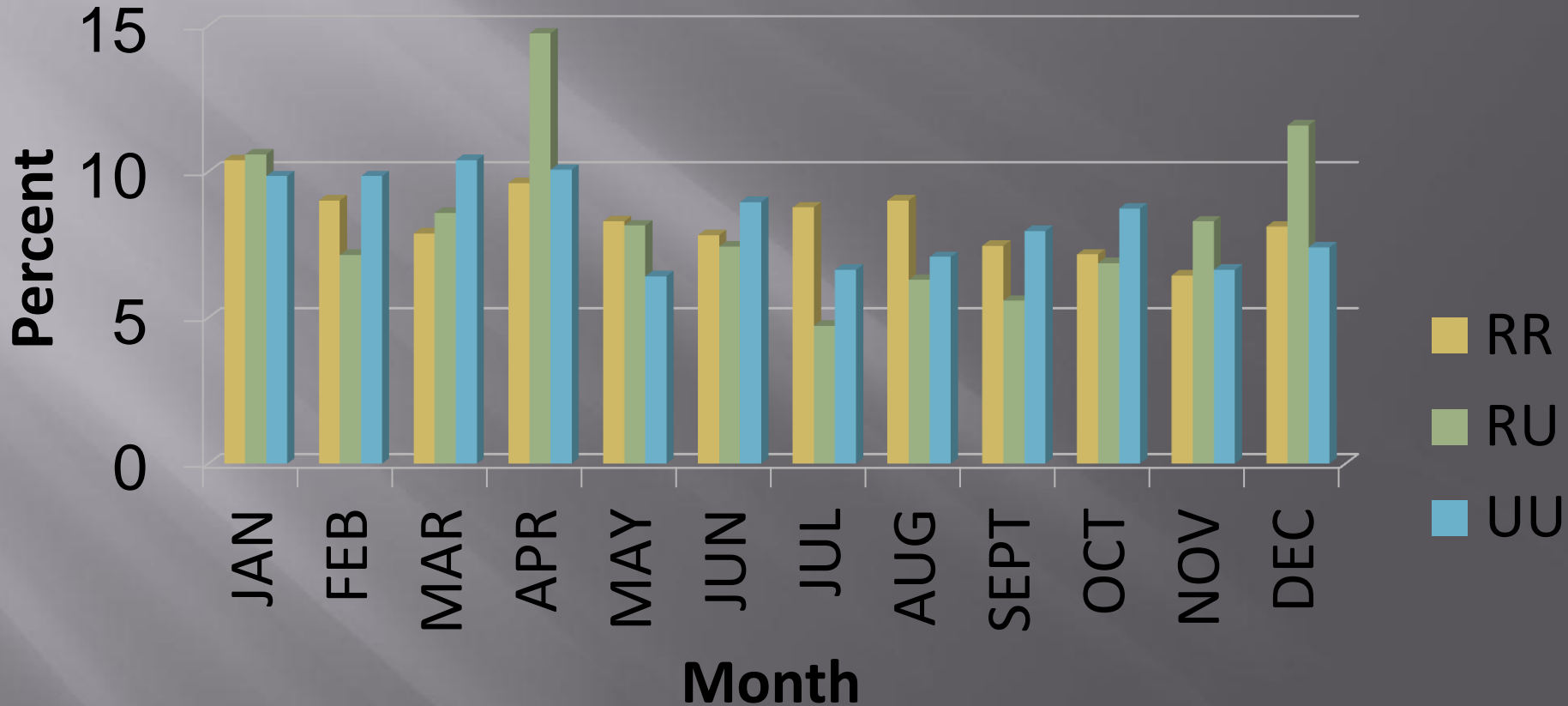
Feeds and Feeding



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FEED AVAILABILITY BY MONTH











FORAGES USED AND REASONS WHY

Cassava leaves and yam leaves – all three

Amaranthus – Rural-Urban

Sweet potato vines – Urban-Urban & Rural-Rural

Cassava leaves:

- ▣ Very palatable
- ▣ Medicinal
- ▣ Give satisfaction to pigs
- ▣ Fast growth
- ▣ Human and animal feed

FORAGES USED AND REASONS WHY

Amaranthus:

- ▣ Rich in vitamins
- ▣ Palatable

Sweet potato vine:

- ▣ Very palatable
- ▣ Give satisfaction to pigs
- ▣ Medicinal
- ▣ Boost growth and milk and reduces fat
- ▣ Accessible

MAIN FEED-RELATED CONSTRAINTS

Rural-Rural and Rural - Urban

- ▣ Expensive, poor quality commercial
- ▣ Lack knowledge - home mixing
- ▣ Drought – forages scarce
- ▣ Harmful objects – kitchen leftovers

Urban-Urban

- ▣ Expensive commercial
- ▣ Drought – forages scarce
- ▣ Lack knowledge – home mixing

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

- ▣ Grow and store enough
- ▣ Borrow money
- ▣ Use planted forages
- ▣ Home mixed rations
- ▣ Training – quality and mixing
- ▣ Training – feed conservation
- ▣ Training- weather and climate factors
- ▣ Training – proper treatment of kitchen waste
- ▣ Clean, check, sort, boil waste





Safe Food, Fair Food (2008-2015)

Risk-based approaches to improving food
safety and market access
in informal markets in sub Saharan Africa



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Slides courtesy of Kristina Rosel

Vision

Safe Food HEALTH

Reducing health
risks associated
with food –
improve food
safety



Fair Food WEALTH

Improving nutrition
and market
participation for
poor smallholders



Improved Livelihoods

Poor producers and
consumers of
livestock products
in SSA

Informal markets

Absence of structured safety inspection



Problems at policy level

- Current food safety management neither effective nor efficient
- Tendency to adopt international food quality standards and hazard-based regulations without considering local contexts

SFFF: 3 Main Components

- Rapid assessment of food safety in selected value chains: priority setting
- Action research on priority food safety issues in these chains: pilot best-bet interventions
- Enabling environments: engagement with Regional Economic Communities (REC) and Capacity building

