

PRACTICES IN THE PIG VALUE CHAIN IN UGANDA

IMPLICATIONS TO TRANSMISSION OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

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OBJECTIVES

- To document the different factors and practices within the pig value chain that could influence the transmission of African swine fever (ASF).
- To assess the potential risk factors for ASF outbreaks on the farms.

METHODOLOGY

- A cross-sectional study in the districts of Kabarole, Mityana, Mukono, Tororo, Soroti and Moyo in Uganda.
- 101 pig farms and 30 slaughter slabs and butchers were surveyed.
- Questionnaire surveys administered to pig farmers and pig traders (slaughter slab operators and butchers).
- Data on practices was collected.
- Analysis for logistic regression of risk factors done in R statistical package.



CONCLUSIONS

- Considerable proportions of farms with ASF potential risk factors.
- Although known potential risk factors existed on the pig farms, none were statistically significant.
- Risky practices were observed among pig/pork traders.
- Pig value chain remains key area where potential transmission of ASF occurs.

RESULTS

- 26% of the farmers had ASF on farm in last one year.
- Considerable proportions of farms with practices like free range/tethered pigs, borrowing boars from neighbouring farmers, feeding swill.
- The potential risk factors for ASF outbreaks were observed although these were not statistically significant.
- Risky practices among pig/pork traders observed.

