

Biosecurity and diseases control practices and perceptions of smallholder pig farmers in Vietnam

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Outline

- Smallholder pork production and its importance in Vietnam
- Impact of diseases and importance of biosecurity
- Major findings from the study
- Where to next?

Context: Food safety and security

- Pork is the most widely consumed meat in Vietnam
- Key role in meeting demand for protein
- Estimated that 80% of pork consumed in Vietnam is sourced from smallholder farmers.



Context: Smallholder farming systems

- Smallholder farmers face major constraints to production and profitability.
- Lack of systematic animal health, quality veterinary and quarantine enforcement standards
- Animal production and livelihood can be significantly impacted by introduction and spread of infectious diseases.

Context: Impact of disease

- Farmer production and profitability affected by infectious diseases such as
 - Clinical swine fever
 - Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
 - Salmonellosis
 - Infectious diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal pathogens



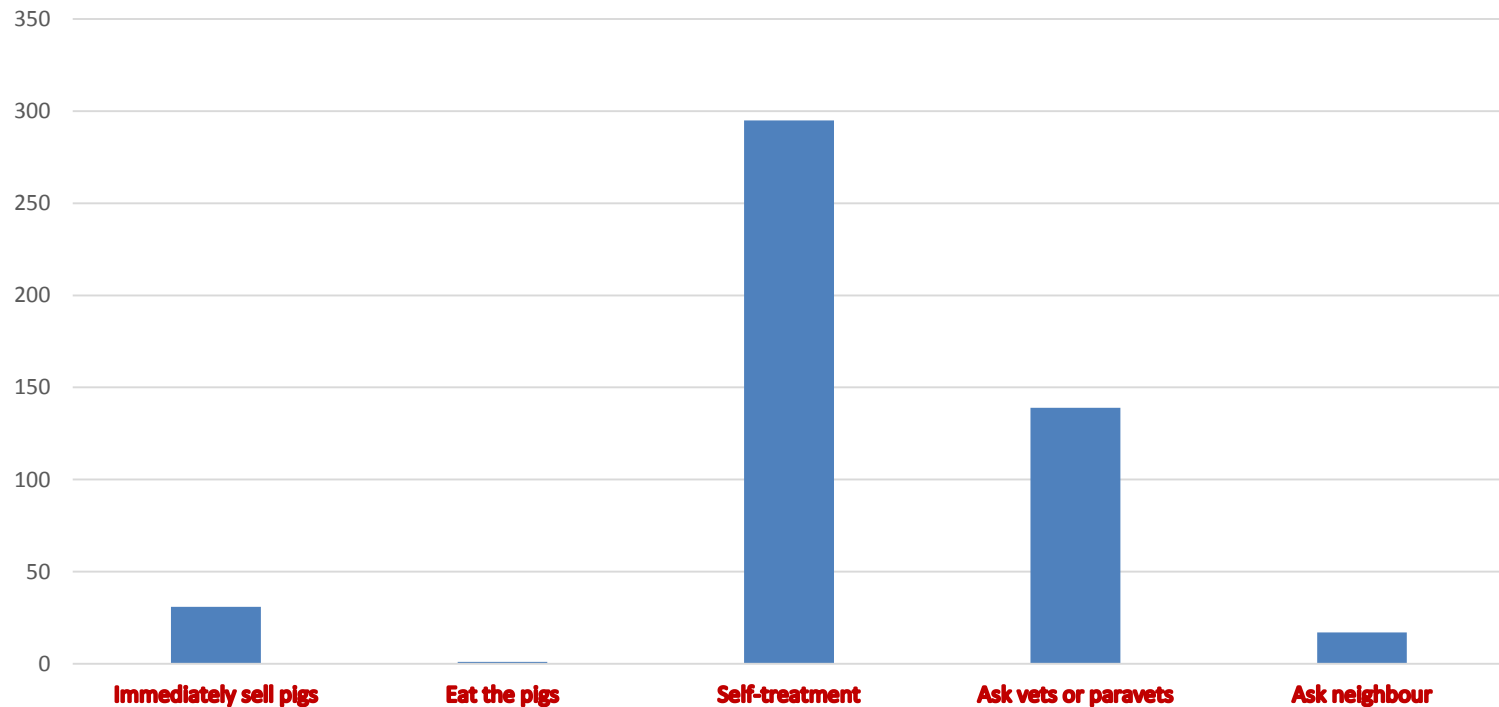
Study outline

- 420 smallholder farmers in two provinces of Vietnam
- Hung Yen and Nghe An
- Part of a wider project involved with food safety and disease risks
- Farrow to finish, fattening and mixed systems



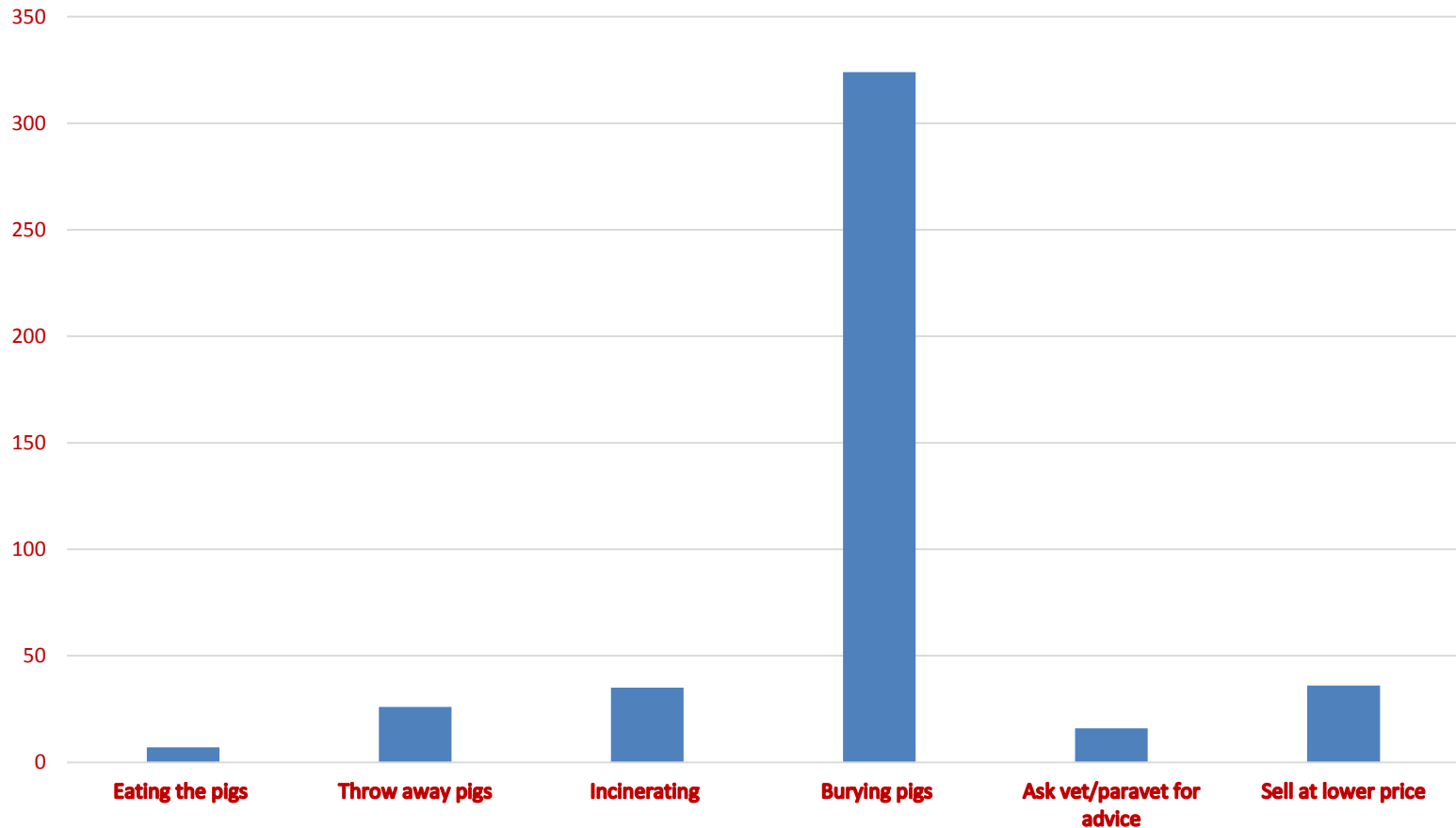
Key study findings

- 82% of farmers reported diseases on their farm during one year study period.
- Farmer response to disease.....



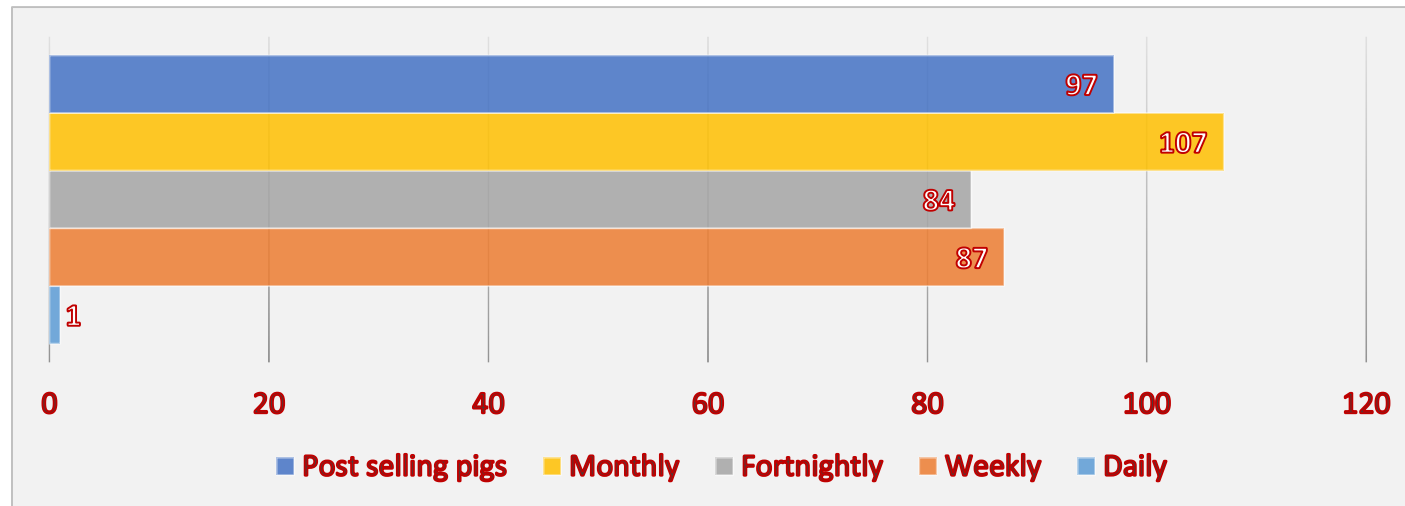
Key study findings

Farmer response to pig deaths



Bio-security and disinfection

How often are farms disinfected?



Disinfection mattress used?

- 68% of farmers noted to have and maintain a disinfection mattress (*n: 284/420*)

Disease control practices

Quarantine pens

- Only used by 4% of farmers

Constraints:

Cost, farm sizes, trust in supplier?

Different age classes in separate enclosures

- 53% of farmers



Disease control practices

Most common medicine used by farmers

- Vaccines: 76%
- Antibiotics*: 7%
- De wormer: 2%
- Others (growth promoters, probiotics, traditional medicine etc.): 3%

**not included Abs in feed!*

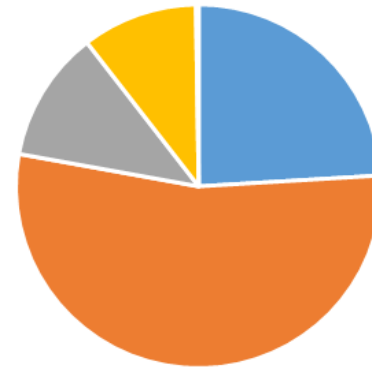
Rodent control

- 10% of farmers using rodent control

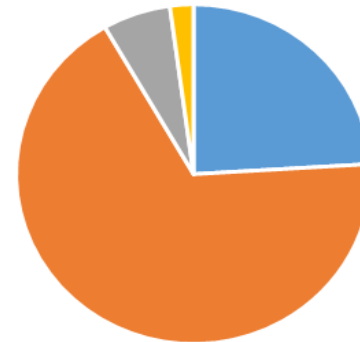
Farmers' perceptions

Farmers show strong desire for improvement, specifically for biosecurity and disease control.

Ensuring high biosecurity/disease control standards in pig production is important



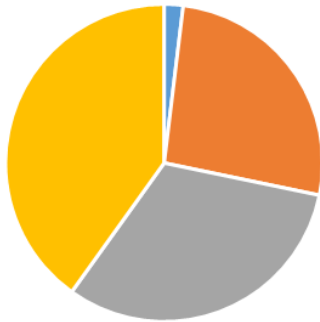
Interested in improving biosecurity/disease control standards in pig production



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree

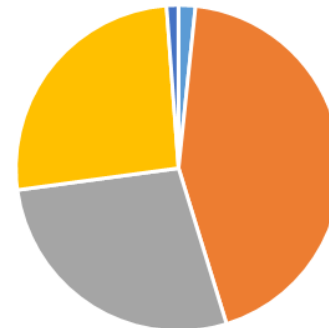
Farmers' perceptions

When getting diseases in my pig herd, it's because of the actions of neighbours



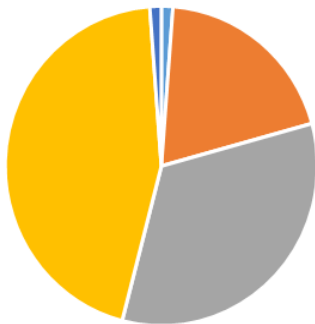
■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree

When getting diseases in my pig herd, it's because of my production practices.



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

When getting diseases in pig herd, it's because of the actions of traders



■ Strongly agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly disagree

Summary thoughts

- Farmers are being affected by diseases but difficult to quantify
- Response to disease and disease prevention measures vary considerably.....Why?
 - Cost of some practices
 - Practical implementation
 - Perceived vs. actual value of biosecurity

Where to next?

- Identify the most effective measures for farmers to implement
- Cost benefit analysis of biosecurity and disease control measures
- Further education and training for farmers and animal health extension workers
- Aim to improve overall farm production and profitability