Measuring live weight of pigs during the study

Context

- Respiratory disease (RD) in pigs are highly prevalent and cause major economic losses

- Extent & magnitude of losses unknown in Uganda; thus interventions difficult to formulate

- Need to generate evidence to support investments that reduce economic losses in pig herds (vaccination, disease prioritization, breeding)

- The study was conducted in Lira district, northern Uganda from Oct 2018 to Sept 2019

- Beneficiaries: Pig farmers, district LGs, NGOs and universities

Our innovative approach

- Longitudinal study allowed to compile herd economic and performance data over time. At the same time, serology assessed exposure to key respiratory pathogens

- Propensity score matching techniques were used to quantify economic losses due to RDs in pigs

POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOODS & JOBS

Quantification of economic losses associated with respiratory infections in Ugandan pigs

Preliminary results

- PCV2 & PRRSv emerged as economically important respiratory pathogens

- Losses due to PCV2 & PRRSv infections estimated to be between 12 - 23% of production

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock
CGIAR

LIVESTOCK HEALTH

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Outcomes

- The first study looked at occurrence of RDs and associated losses. An important research gap is being addressed.

- 150 pigs from eighty farms were monitored for growth; same pigs sampled for ≥ 3 times

- Data parameters included input costs, total revenue, exposure status and growth (ADGs)

Future steps

- Generated evidence will support planning and policy processes

- Resource prioritization and capacity building of stakeholders on disease control

- Scaling objectives: develop cost-effective vaccination protocols and models against Porcine circovirus 2 (PCV2) and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSv) in smallholder production systems

Partners

Makerere University | NARO

District Local Governments | Private sector

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