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CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN CAMBROUGH BREED OF PIGS IN KUMI SUB COUNTY



BY

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DECLARATION

I, **APEDEL CHARLES**, declare that this dissertation is original and has never been submitted or presented to any other University or Academic Institution for purposes of getting an academic award. All the information in this dissertation is based on my observations or findings.

Signature:  Date: 30/06/2015



APPROVAL

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DEDICATION

I do hereby dedicate this Dissertation Report to my beloved mother **Ilukute Rebecca**, without your support I would not be what I am.

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I extend my heartfelt appreciation to God most High, who made I am by his grace and chose me as vessel he could use to deliver such Dissertation report.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALREP	Agriculture and Livelihood Recovery Program
APM	Animal Production and Management
ASF	African Swine Fever
ATAAS	Agricultural Technology and Agribusiness Advisory Services
DDP	District Development Plan
DPO	District Production Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRDP	Peace and Recovery Development Program
SC	Sub County
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
VO	Veterinary Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was undertaken to find causes of high mortality of Cambrough breed of pigs in Kumi Sub County, Kumi district, in Teso region. The aim was to assess the causes of high mortality of Cambrough pigs in the Sub County. A total of 130 Cambrough pig farmers were purposively selected for the study. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire, which captured experience in pig production, management systems, causes of mortality, housing provision, health and disease management, feed and feeding systems, production and reproductive performance, problems and benefits in keeping Cambrough pigs. It was found that common breeds kept by farmers in the Sub County are:- local 49% n= 26,380, large white 40% n= 17,107, Cambrough 4 % n= 890, Duroc 0.2% n= 37 and other crosses 7% n= 3,750. High mortality was due to poor management practices 23.6%, poor adaption of breed to local condition 15.9%, housing condition provided 16%, poor feeds and feeding regimes adopted 13.7%, health management used 18.3% and poor planning and record keeping 12.5%. Farmers are recommended to incorporate regular training before receiving new breeds, follow good feeding, watering and hygiene practices, and look at the quality and the quantity of the feeds they give to the Cambrough pigs. They should manage all animals equally irrespective of the source. They should keep records which help check the performance of the animals in the farm.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In 2010 NAADS and NUSA Frestocking programmes of government of Uganda introduced Cambrough breed of pigs in Kumi district and placed them in Kumi Sub County. It benefited 345 farmers from the 13 parishes in the Sub County. The breed was introduced to boost pork production in the area with a population of 357,670 people as per the 2014 census. These were mainly poor, children, elders, widows, and orphans. Increased production would lead to animal protein increase in the district to take care of the increasing population.

Livestock, including pigs, contribute to livelihoods of over 70 % of the poor in the developing World (Perry and Sones, 2007). In 2005, over 65 % of the world's pig population was in Sub Saharan Africa (Holness *et al.*, 2005). Globally, pork consumption continued to register strong growth according to (Trostle, 2008). Pig farming is popular in the peri-urban areas since pigs occupy a small land area (Brown *et al.*, 2001). Pigs have higher turnover rate due to large litter sizes, shorter gestation period and lower feed conversion ratio, as compared to most livestock species. Piggery is profitable as more meat is produced and sold during the life span of a pig compared to other domestic animals (Holness *et al.*, 2005). The income got is used to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, healthcare, education and housing. Therefore, pigs are a potentially reliable and sustainable resource for economic empowerment of the poor (Holness *et al.*, 2005).

In Uganda, pork consumption increased by 21.2% from 1980 to 1990 and by 3% from 1990 to 2000 (FAO 2005). By 2011, Uganda had the highest per capita consumption of pork in Sub-Saharan Africa of 3.4 kg/person/year (Ballantyne, 2012). The 2008 livestock census report put Uganda's pig population at 3.2 million pigs, 33% located in northern and eastern (MAAIF and UBOS, 2009). Pig production increased in these regions following loss of cattle and goats at the time of civil unrest, which left many households poorer (FAO, 2004). The period 2002 to 2008 saw rise in the number of pigs from 104,640 to 340,460 in northern and from 155,890 to 699,680 in eastern Uganda (UBOS 2004; MAAIF and UBOS 2009). The contribution of pig farming

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