



# ASF in the smallholder pig value chain: a human dimension approach

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*"...the precautions now being exercised beneficially show that under the conditions at present existing the disease is one which can in large measure be avoided"*

Eustace Montgomery, 1921. From: "On a form of swine fever occurring in British East Africa (Kenya Colony)"

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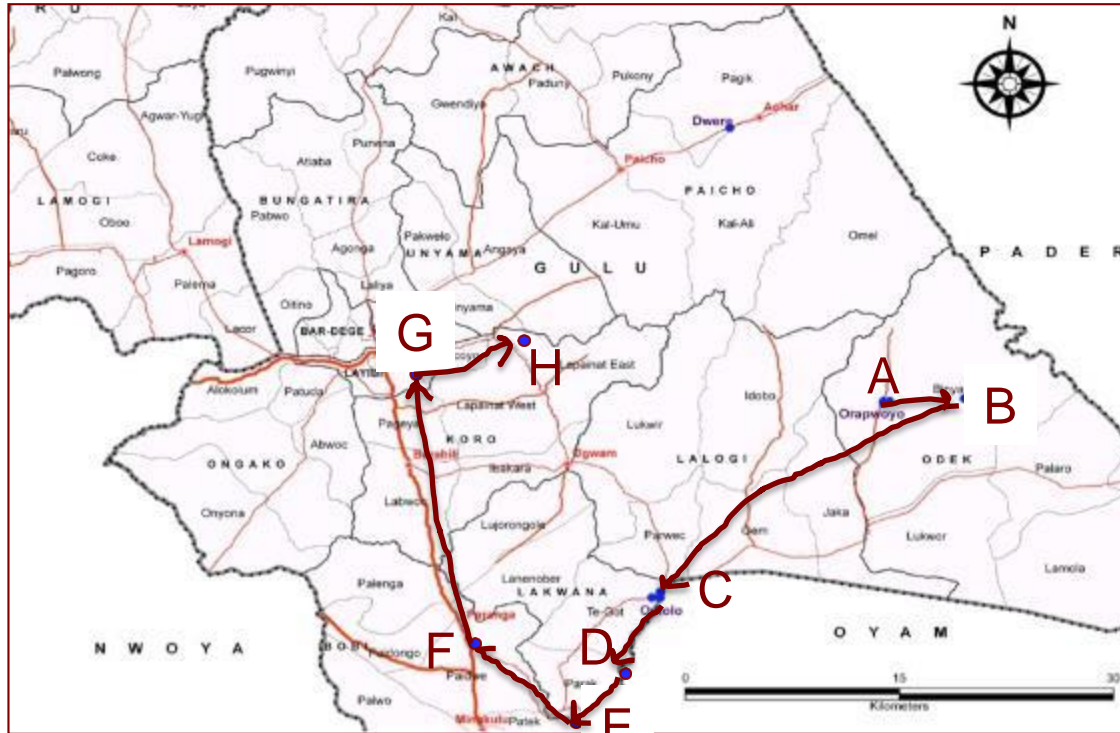
Vol. XXXIV.—No. 3.    SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.    PRICE 3s. 6d.

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ON A FORM OF SWINE FEVER OCCURRING IN  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA (KENYA COLONY).<sup>1</sup>

By R. EUSTACE MONTGOMERY, Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Uganda, formerly Veterinary Pathologist to the East Africa Protectorate.



- Boar borrowed from A to B for breeding. Boar died in a weeks time. Massive deaths in B
- Butcher buys pig for slaughter in B and move to C
- 1 kg pork bought in village C, where pigs now are dying, and taken to D
- Carcass of self died pig moved from village D to E
- Massive deaths reported from E. Butcher moves pig to F
- Massive deaths in F. Sick pig taken for slaughter in G
- Kids take skin from dead pig in G for oil extraction





# Value chain actors sell pigs and products they know are infected with ASF

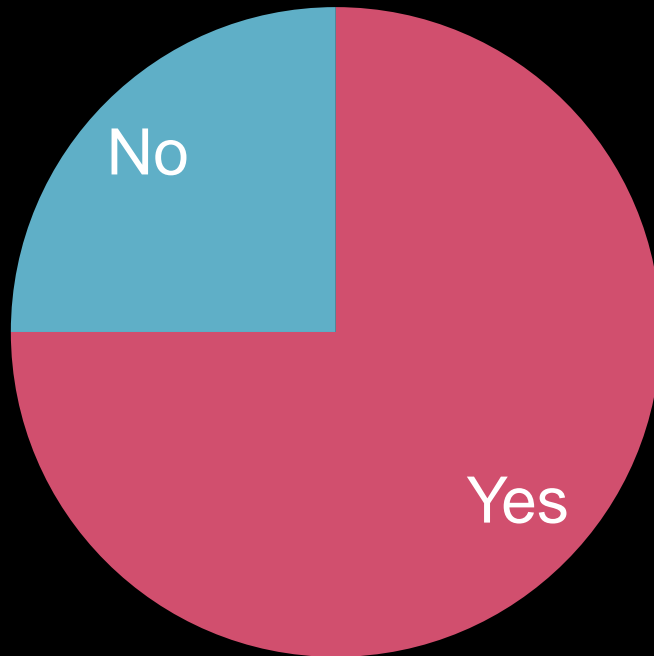


49% had sold pigs with signs of ASF

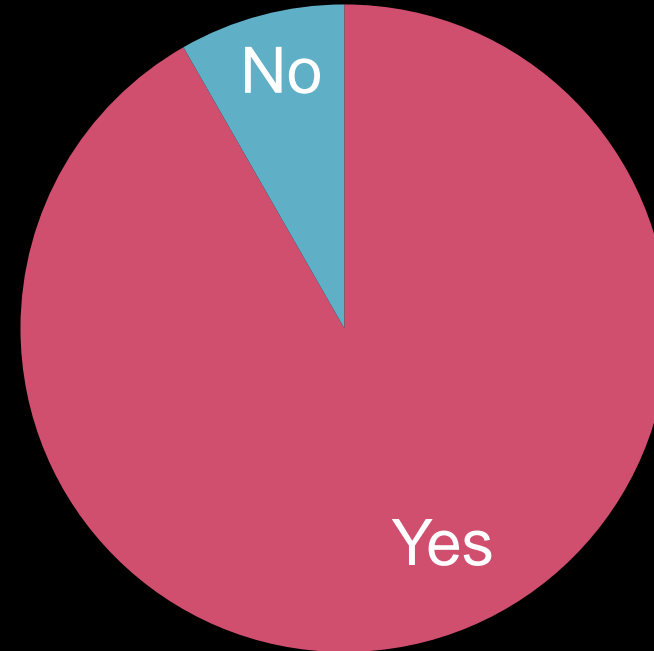
71 % had sold products with signs of ASF

Stakeholders are aware of clinical signs, transmission routes and control methods, but not implementing all what they know

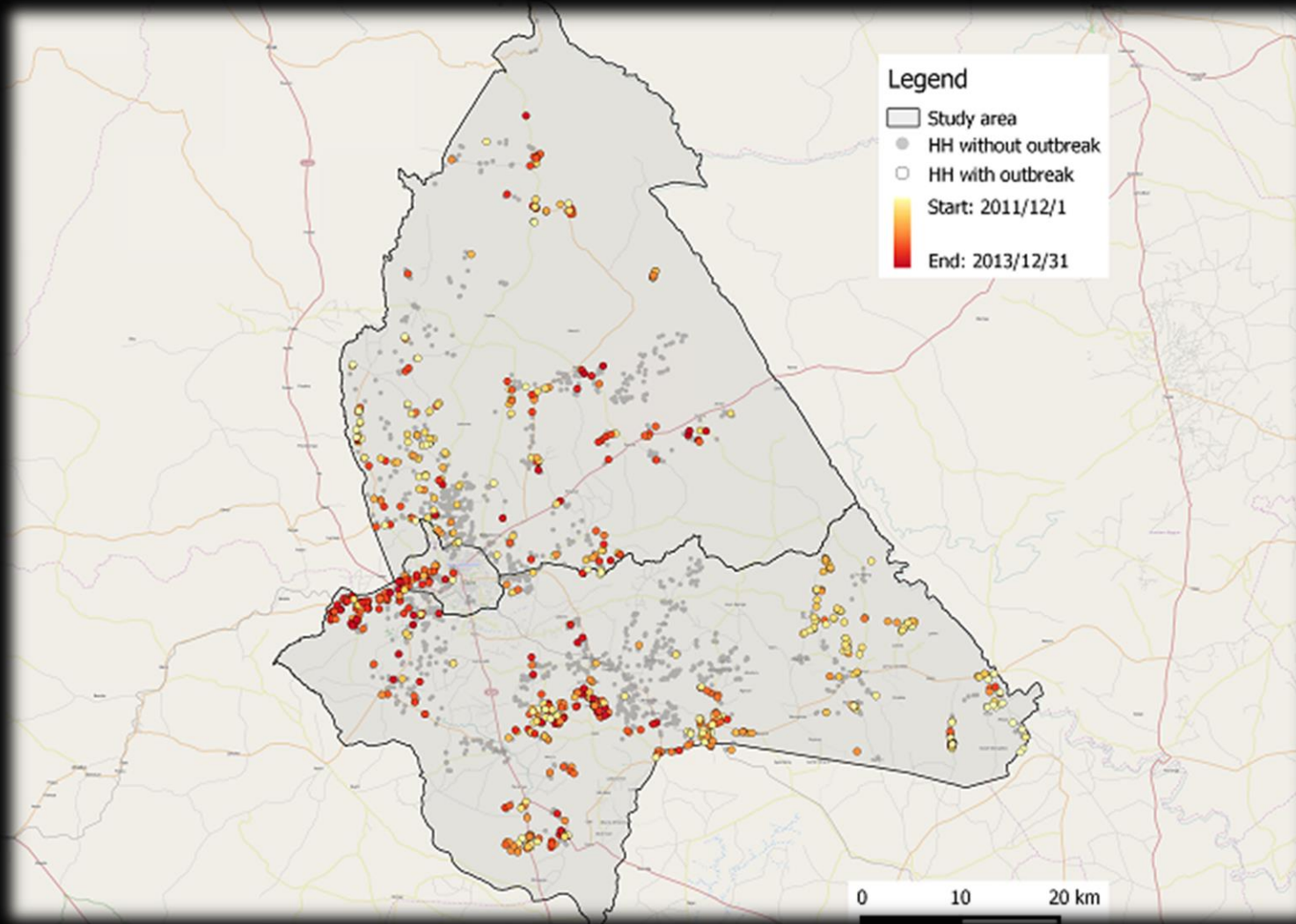
**farmers**



**value chain actors**

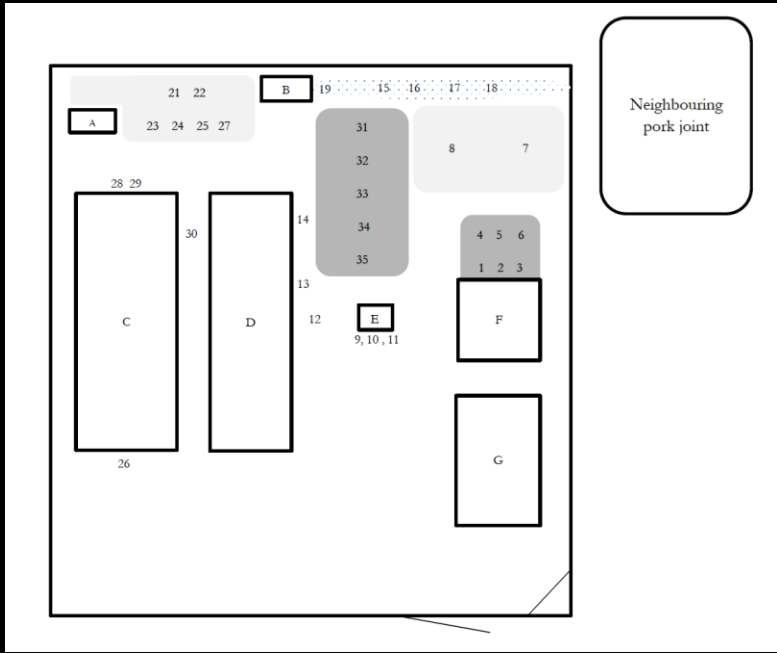
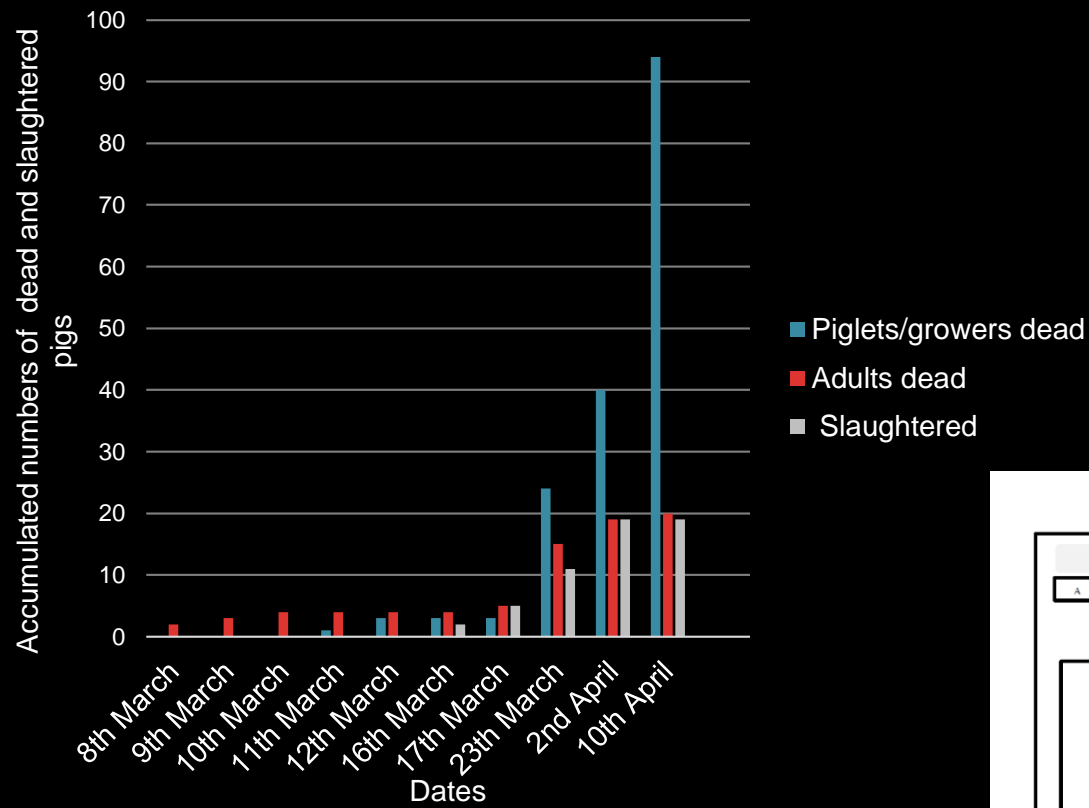


# Frequent outbreaks with high case fatality risk





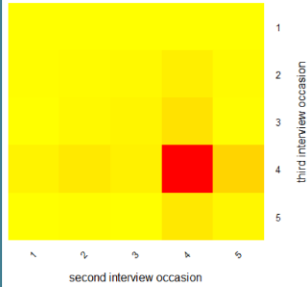
# Biosecurity breaches at outbreaks causes within-farm transmission





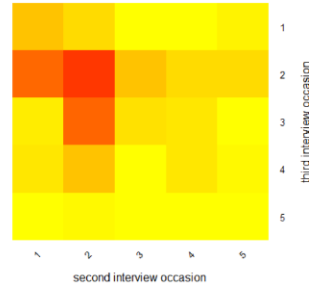
possible to  
protect by  
biosecurity

a



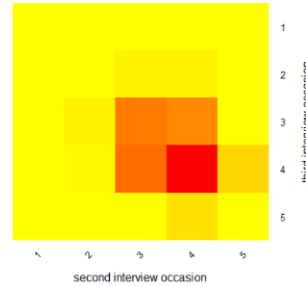
ASF can not  
be  
prevented\*\*

b



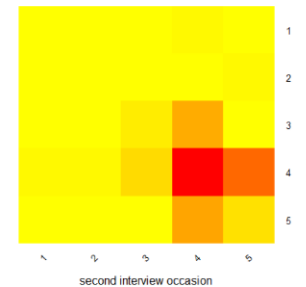
I would like to  
invest in  
biosecurity

c



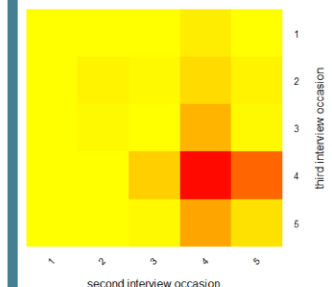
biosecurity  
improves pig  
health and  
growth\*\*

d

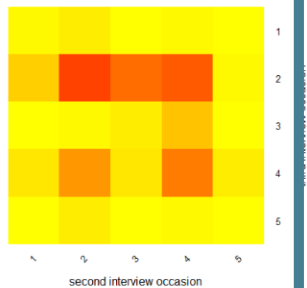


buying live pigs  
is a risk\*\*\*

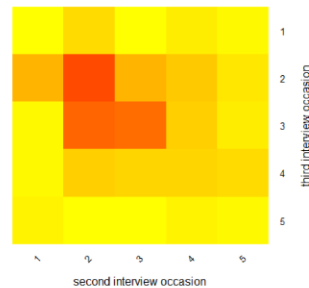
e



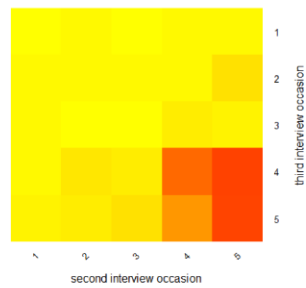
f



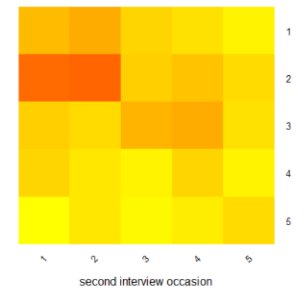
g



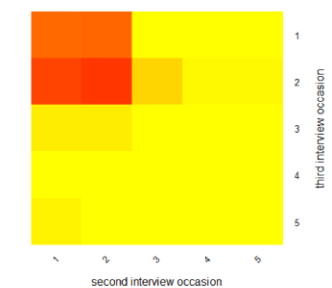
h



i



j



frequent  
selling and  
buying of  
pigs is  
necessary

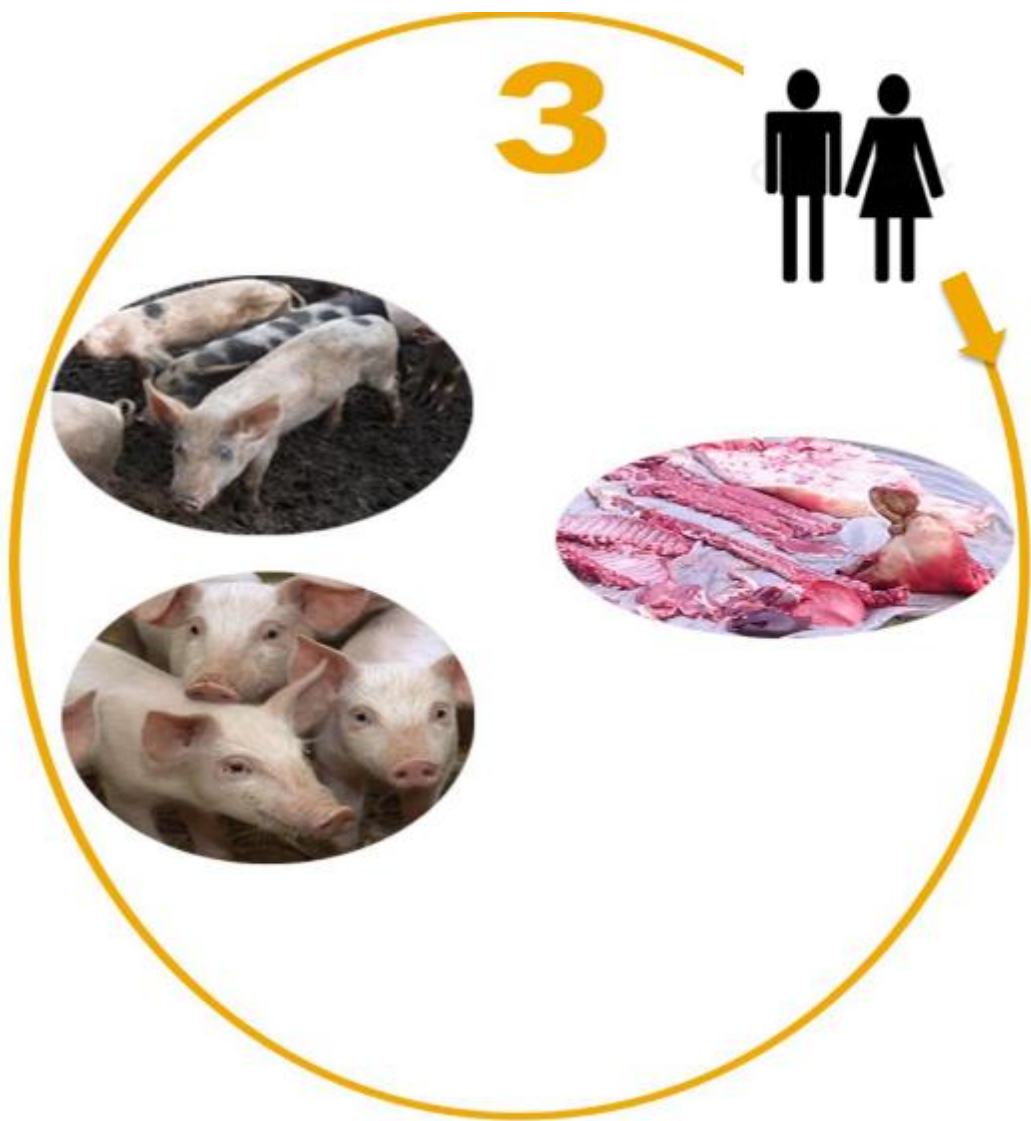
eating pork  
from pigs  
that have  
died from  
ASF is safe

I don't want to  
eat pork from  
pigs that have  
died from  
ASF\*\*

cooking  
kills the  
ASF  
virus

outbreak of  
ASF I will  
buy my pork  
there\*\*\*







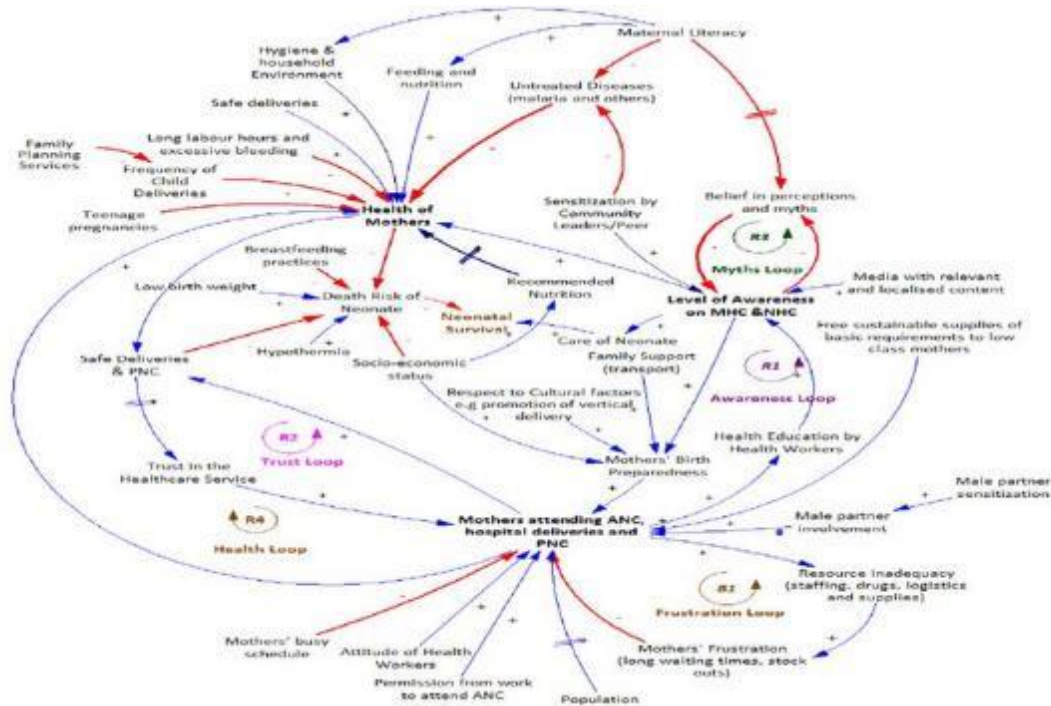
## Why behaviours do not change: structural constraints that influence household decisions to control pig diseases in Myanmar

Ayako Ebata<sup>a, \*</sup>, Hayley MacGregor<sup>a</sup>, Michael Loevinsohn<sup>b</sup>, Khine Su Win<sup>c, 1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Development Studies, Brighton BN1 9RF, United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup> Applied Ecology Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands

<sup>c</sup> Myanmar Oxford University Research Clinical Unit, Kokkine swimming pool lane, Yangon, Myanmar



## A One Health, participatory epidemiology assessment of anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*) management in Western Uganda

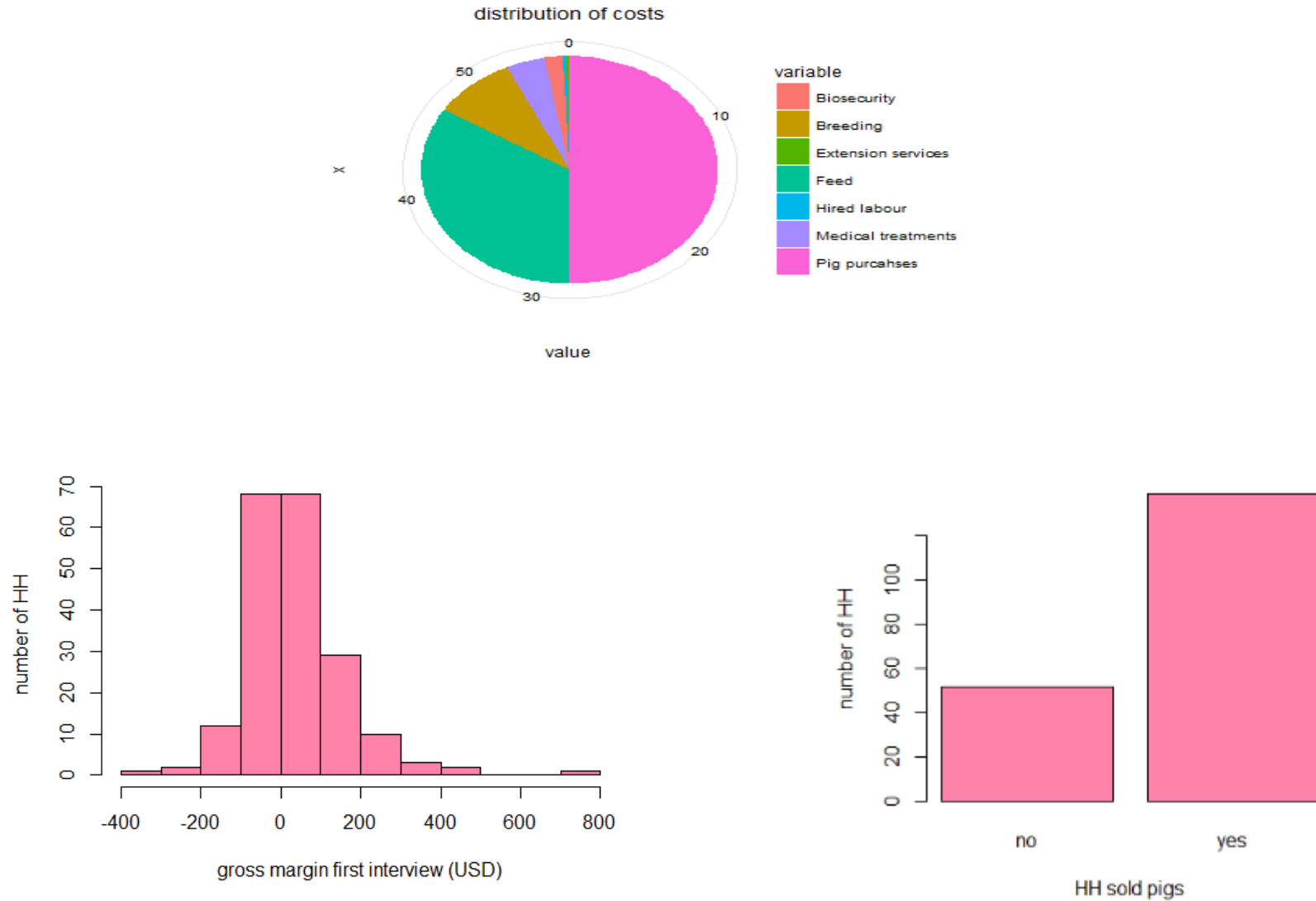
Jeanne L. Coffin<sup>a, \*, 1</sup>, Fred Monje<sup>b</sup>, Grace Asimwe-Karimu<sup>b</sup>, Hellen Janetrix Amuguni<sup>a</sup>, Terence Odoch<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Tufts University, USA

<sup>b</sup> Makerere University, Uganda



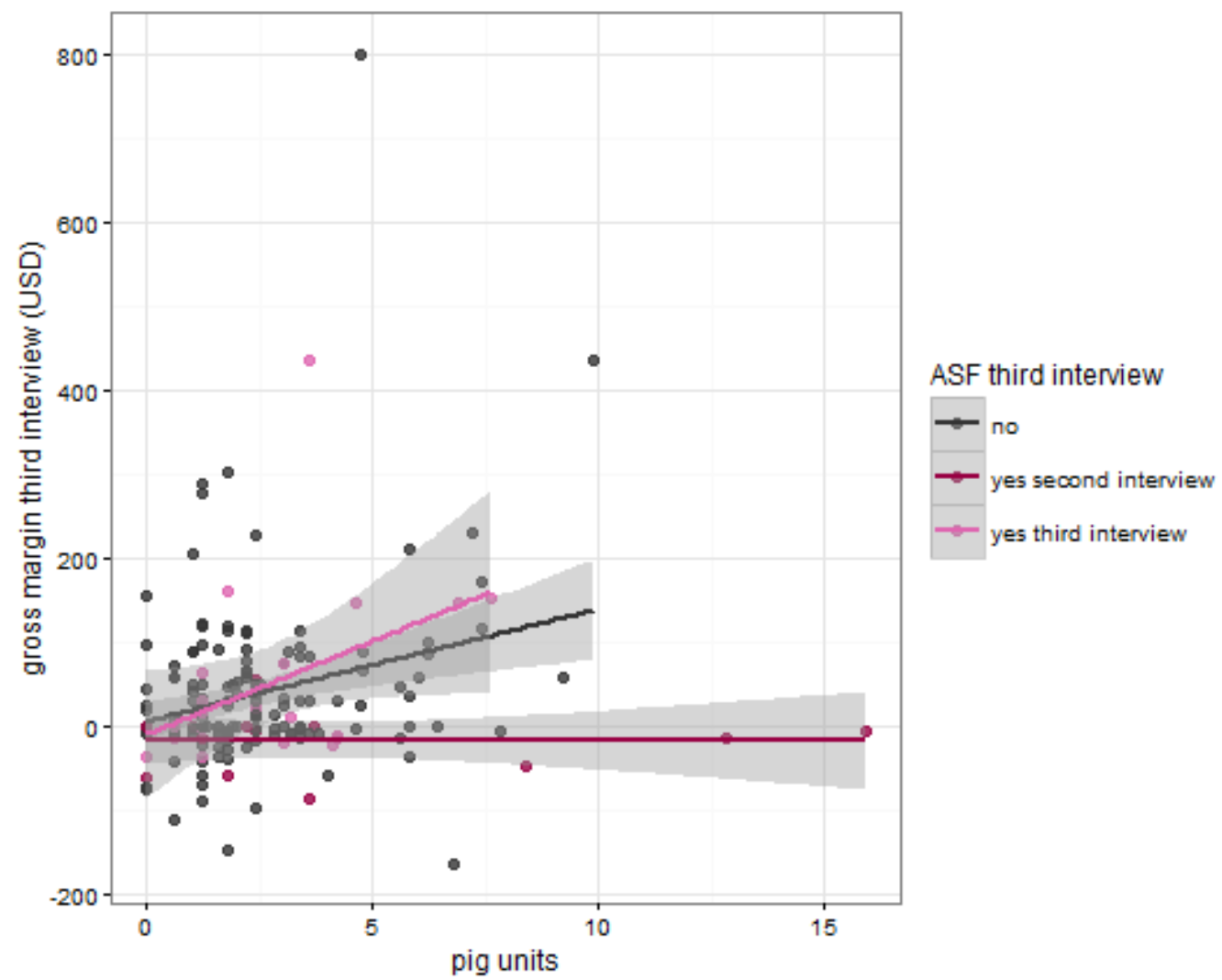
# low in and output, small gross margin, frequent trade



ASF outbreaks were associated with the poverty status of the households







The major challenge in controlling ASF in small holder systems is not technical but relates to the specific needs and circumstances of pig producers

Transform the current knowledge of ASF control and biosecurity into successfully implemented biosecurity measures on farm and community level

Feasible low-cost control options fully adapted to the local context and highly accepted by the end users

Participatory development to adopt control interventions to the local context on community level and provide stakeholders with a sense of ownership of the disease problem and the control



A man in a red and white checkered shirt and dark trousers stands next to a woman in a yellow jumpsuit and black boots. They are in a grassy field with several cows grazing in the background. The woman is carrying a yellow bag on her back.

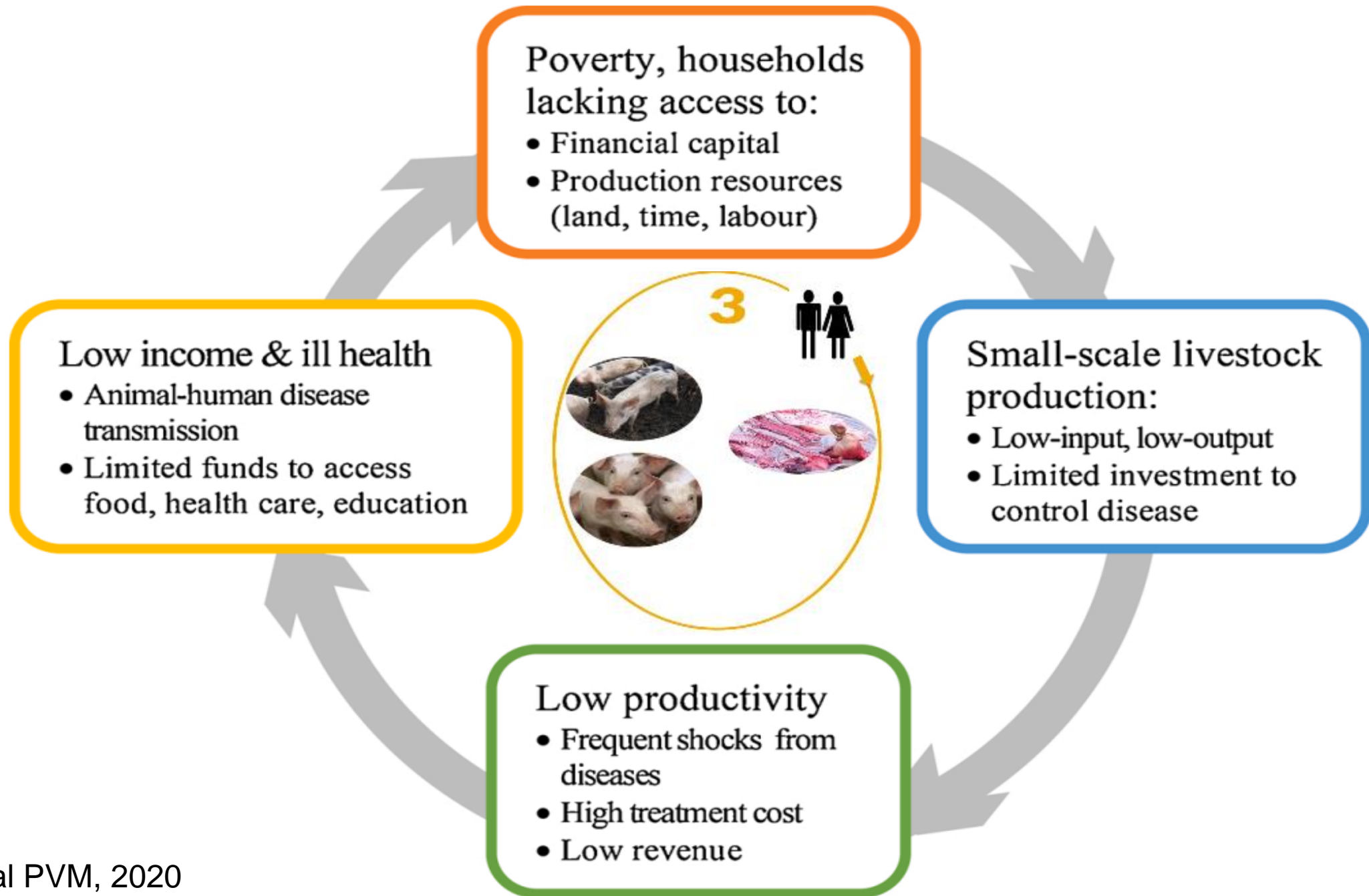


## **Move focus:**

- from knowledge and technical solutions to actions and contexts
- from people to structures
- from blaming farmers or value chain actors for the decisions they make to trying to understand their rationale

”Oh, I have told the farmers what to do so many times, but they dont listen”









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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

## Acknowledgments:



**GULU DISTRICT**



Local Government





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WORLD ORGANISATION  
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

# THANK YOU

