

Uganda pig breed-use: PRA checklist with producers

Introduction

The tool is designed to facilitate data collection through focused group discussions with pig producers, with an overall aim of deepening the current understanding of issues related to the use of different pig breed-types by different pig producer groups. The data collected is mainly qualitative, with some emphasis on obtaining quantitative data through group consensus.

Note that pig breed-types will mainly be considered at the level of 'local', 'cross-breed' (between local and exotic) and 'exotic', as prior experience has shown it is difficult for producers to correctly characterize the exotic animals into more defined breed types (such as Large White, Landrace, Cambrough etc.).

1. Experience with different pig-breed types

Aims: to understand 1) change in pig breed-types over the last 10 years and drivers of this change, 2) whether different types of producers prefer different pig breed-types and why, and 3) constraints to adopting the preferred breed-types.

- 1.1. Ask the pig producers to estimate the proportion of pigs of each breed-type (local, cross-breed, and exotic) within their area, both currently and 5 and 10 years ago. Stone piling or similar could be used for this purpose.

Representation of pig-breed types within the area, give as a percentage

	Local	Cross-breed (local x exotic)	Exotic	Total
Currently				100%
5 years ago				100%
10 years ago				100%

- 1.2. Determine (from the above) if there has been a notable difference in pig breed-types kept over time – if so, articulate the change capturing any additional information on the timeline of the change (e.g. 'the proportion of cross-breed animals has steadily increased since 2005' or 'the proportion of exotic animals increased from about the early 2000's but has rapidly decreased in recent year'). Discuss with the group the issues listed in the table below in relation to this change

Articulation of change

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Drivers of the change (as expressed above)

Why have these changes in pig breed-type occurred? – discuss and record the one or two key driver(s) of the change

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Has this change been more noticeable in any particular socio-economic or other group of pig producers within the area (e.g. more or less wealthy, those located close to or far from town, those that are members of a co-operative etc.). If so, record the profile of this group as well as the key reason this group could more readily adopt the change.

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Were there any organisations (government departments, NGOs, from the private sector etc.) supporting this change in breed type. If so, record the organisation and summarise the type of support the organization provided.

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1.3. Ask the producers to divide into groups as shown in the table below (if someone is both a piglet producer and piglet fatterer they should join whichever of these groups they feel most aligned to; wealth groups should be based on criteria / indicators as defined in the earlier wealth-ranking exercise)

Group membership

Group number	Type of pig enterprise	Wealth group	Number of males in group	Number of females in group	Number of breeding sows kept: give range	Number of pigs fattened annually: give range
1	Piglet producers: producing piglets for sale as fatteners	'poorer'			[] - []	
2		'wealthier'			[] - []	
3	Piglet fatteners: purchasing piglets from the producers for fattening	'poorer'				[] - []
4		'wealthier'				[] - []
<i>Number of people who are both a piglet producer and piglet fatterer (that joined one or other of these groups) []</i>						
<i>Criteria / indicators used to define wealth groups</i>						
Poorer:						
Wealthier:						

Ask each group to list up to five key characteristics or traits they require in their pigs (examples include 'fast growth', 'low feed requirement'), and then to rate the pig breed-types against these characteristics. If a group does not have knowledge of a particular breed-type, they should eliminate this breed-type from the rating exercise.

Pig characteristics of importance to the different producer groups, and rating of breed-type against these characteristics

	Rating – see codes below		
	Local	Cross-breed *	Exotic
Group 1: piglet producers / poorer			
Group has knowledge of this breed-type (yes /no)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Group 2: piglet producers / wealthier			
Group has knowledge of this breed-type (yes /no)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Group 3: piglet fatteners/ poorer			
Group has knowledge of this breed-type (yes /no)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Group 4: piglet fatteners / wealthier			
Group has knowledge of this breed-type (yes /no)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Ratings: 1=very good, 2 = good, 3 = average, 4 = poor, 5 = very poor

* a cross-breed refers to a cross between the local and exotic breed

1.4. Ask each group to indicate the main breed-type(s) they keep, their overall preferred breed-type, and (if different) the key constraints in changing from the current to the preferred breed-type (up to 3 constraints)

Main breed-type(s) currently kept		Overall preferred breed-type		Key constraints preventing change from the currently kept, to the preferred, breed-type (if preferred breed-type is currently kept, do not fill)
Breed-type*	Specific breed name if known	Breed-type*	Specific breed name if known	
Group 1: piglet producers / poorer				
				1.
				2.
				3.
Group 2: piglet producers / wealthier				
				1.
				2.
				3.
Group 3: piglet fatteners / poorer				
				1.
				2.
				3.
Group 4: piglet fatteners / wealthier				
				1.
				2.
				3.

* as local, cross-breed (referring to a local x exotic cross), or exotic

(retain groups for next section)

2. Market premiums for different pig breed-types

Aims: to gain a basic understanding of whether any market premiums are paid for different pig breed-types or specific breeds

2.1. Ask each group identify the two main sales avenues / markets for their pigs and whether these sales avenues / markets pay differently for different breed-types

Main sales avenue / market	Number of participants using this sales avenue / market *	How is market price determined? (weight, size, fat-depth, no criteria etc. – be	Does the market pay differently for different pig breed-types / specific breeds (yes / no)	If yes, name the pig breed-type / specific breed that fetches the <u>highest</u> market price
Group 1: piglet producers / poorer				
1.				
2.				
Group 2: piglet producers / wealthier				
1.				
2.				
Group 3: piglet fatteners / poorer				
1.				
2.				
Group 4: piglet fatteners / wealthier				
1.				
2.				

3. Source of pigs

Aim: to gain a basic understanding of the main sources of breeding sows and boars, and fatterer pigs, and breed-types availed by these sources

3.1. Ask the pig producers to identify the two main sources of acquiring new breeding sows, as well as acquiring / accessing breeding boars (exclude 'born into own herd' from these sources). Indicate the breed-types available from these sources.

Ask the pig fatteners to identify up to three main sources of acquiring pigs for fattening, and the breed-types available from these sources.

Source of breeding sow / boar, including general location*	Number of participants using this source	Breed-type available from this source (yes, sometimes, no)		
		Local	Cross-breed	Exotic
Group 1: piglet producers / poorer				
Sow 1.				
Sow 2.				
Boar 1.				
Boar 2.				
Group 2: piglet producers / wealthier				
Sow 1.				
Sow 2.				
Boar 1.				
Boar 2.				

* For example, 'market located within village', 'individual pig breeder from another district'

Source of piglets for fattening, including general location*	Number of participants using this source	Breed-type available from this source (yes, sometimes, no)		
		Local	Cross- breed	Exotic
Group 3: piglet fatteners / poorer				
1.				
2.				
3.				
Group 4: piglet fatteners / wealthier				
1.				
2.				
3.				

* For example, 'individual pig producers from village region', 'a commercial pig company located in district xxx'