



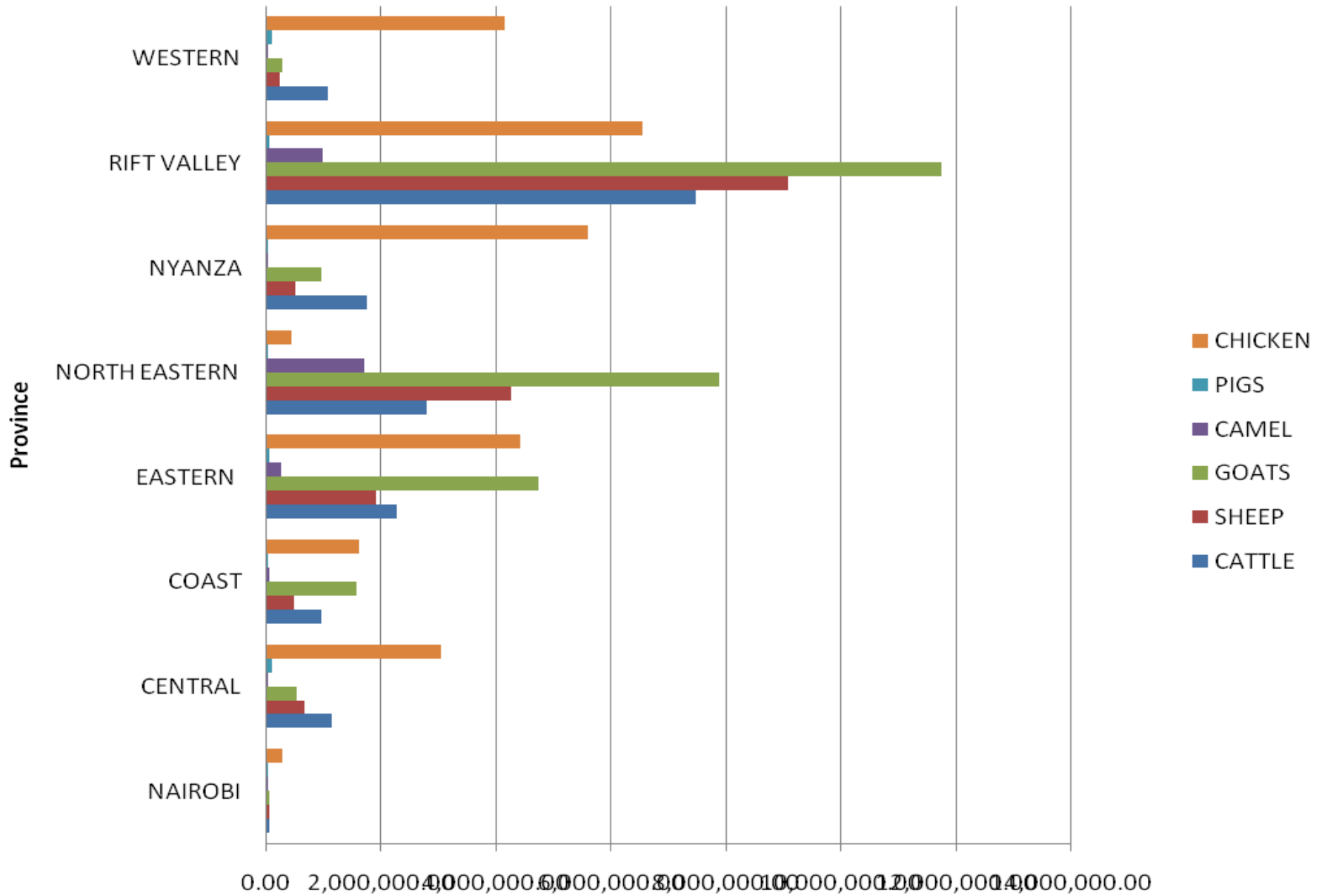
KPLA- AGRIC-PROFOCUS PIG SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS MEETING-SILVER SPRINGS HOTEL

THURSDAY 3rd OCTOBER 2013

OVERVIEW OF THE PIG SUB-SECTOR
IN KENYA

SAMUEL GITHIGIA

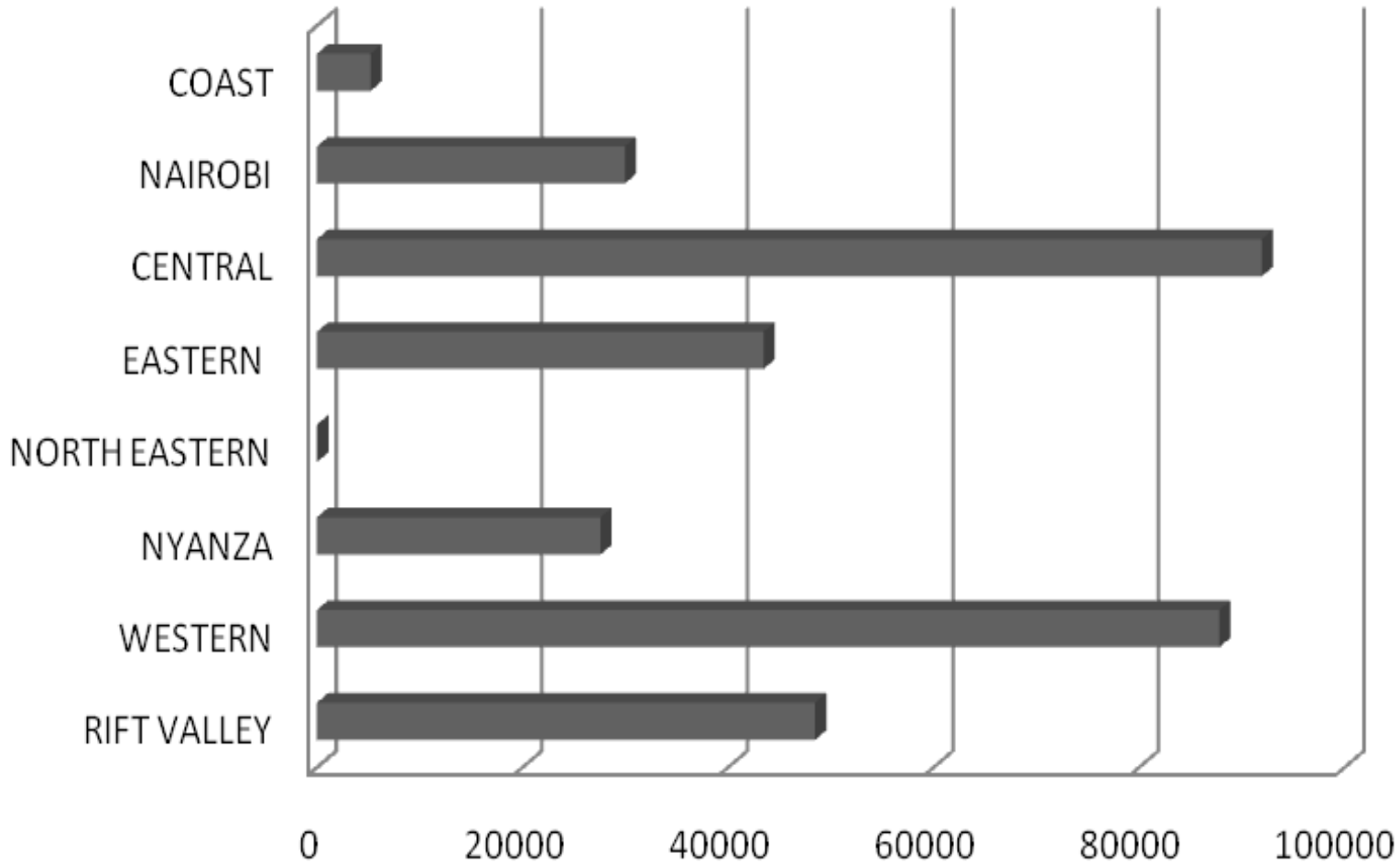
LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION IN KENYA



Pig Distribution in 2011 – Total = 348,200



PIG POPULATION IN PROVINCES





History of pig farming in Kenya



- * 1904: Pig from Seychelles by European settlers
- * 1905: Large White and Berkshire Importation (**Samia**)
- * 1907: Uplands factory Limuru build
- * 1940's: Pig Producer Associations and Pig board formed to control prices and facilitate marketing
- * 1950: Upland Bacon Factory formed as a Parastatal
- * 1953: Pig breeding Station opened at Naivasha
- * 1972: Uplands bacon Factory – large scale production
- * 1984/85: Uplands collapsed (**1987**) and FC expanded
- * Late 80's: ADC farms stopped pig farming
- * 1990: EATEC engaged in pig farming – Eldoret
- * 2008: Suspension of pig breeding at NAHRS Naivasha



Production Systems Today



- **Integrated Large Commercial:** Farmers Choice - <25000
- **Large scale commercial farmers** – Nairobi, Ngong, North Rift, Muranga + Kiambu = over 5000 pigs – around Nairobi
- **Medium scale commercial** – Suburbs of Nairobi, Thika, Nakuru, Eldoret, Muranga ,Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Bungoma and Malaba – 100 – 5000
- **Small scale commercial** – Spread in Central, Rift Valley, Eastern, North Rift, Kisumu and parts of Western 5 – 100 pigs
- **Traditional free range** – in Nyanza and Western Province
- **Backyard / Scavenging systems** – Urban slum areas, Suburban landless, Garbage disposal and dump sites in major towns and cities – Common sights -STAR NEWSPAPER 8th November



PIG BREEDS



- * **Exotic breeds** – Large white, Landrace, Duroc and their crosses
- * FC only farm keeping pure breeds for production of F1 generation
- * Commercial farms keeping crosses of large white and Landrace
- * Indigenous breeds – **None??** – composite of continuous inbreeding, underfeeding and adaptation to harsh environments in the free range traditional systems.
- * Various hair coat colors and patterns. **slides**



Fig. 1 Variety of pigs kept by the farmers in Busia District. a White boar, b black and white sow, c black boar, d black and white grower (Kagira et.al., 2009)



Pig feeds



- **CHALLENGES:**
- Poor quality and high cost of ingredients
- Uneven distribution of livestock feeds and provender millers
- Inadequate and inaccessibility to mineral supplementation
- Unavailability of local sources of vitamins, amino acids macro and micro-nutrients

Frequent drought situations

- High cost of compounded feeds - Increased by 450% in last 3 years – **CURRENTLY 16% VAT**



Commercial feed prices



Average Retail Feed Costs

* Contribute to over 80% of total costs

Feed type	Price(ksh.) per 70kg
Creep feed	2100 – 2500
Sow & weaner	1990 – 2200
Pig finisher	1960 – 2100



Sources of Raw materials



- **Imported:**
 - Protein sources - Sun flower and cotton cake from Tanzania
 - Soya from India and Europe
 - Fish from Tanzania - Omena
 - Energy Sources – Maize from Tanzania and COMESA countries. In 2009 FC - Argentina
 - Wheat grain from Tanzania + Rice bran from Uganda
 - **Vitamins and Mineral supplements**- Europe
 - FC imports creep pellets from Britain



Local Feed Resources



- **Use of Crop residues:** Sweet potato vines and Tubers
 - Cassava and peelings
 - Kales, Cabbages
 - Napier grass + garden weeds
 - Spoiled mangoes, Tomatoes, Avocadoes + Pawpaw
 - Pastures and forage – 20% growing pigs, 50% breeding pigs feed costs + reduce vitamin deficiencies
 - Supplement with omena
- **By products:** - Brewers waste
 - Kitchen left overs
 - Rumen contents and Blood – Slaughter slabs
 - Swill from schools and other institutions



Marketing and Trade



- **Free range/ traditional** – traders/ brokers and butchers move from village to village looking for pigs
- Buy underweight pigs – some local slaughter with or with no Meat Inspection
- Others loaded on trucks for slaughter to urban centres and Slaughter houses
- **Commercial systems** – FC field officers inspects and monitor their contract farmers – when finished – transported to slaughter
- Others – sell either on estimated life weight or slaughter weight to butchers or pig traders
- Some commercial farmers have own slaughter slabs and butchereries



Pig Slaughter houses



- 4 main ones concentrated around Nairobi
- **Farmer's Choice** – Export slaughter house with relevant licenses and international inspection accreditations – 400 pigs per day- 1975 Block hotels- 1989 – Lonhro- Now IPS
- **Ndumboini Slaughterhouse** – 1972-Main destination for pigs from Western Kenya, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Nairobi and Kiambu – 50 pigs per day
- **Lyntano slaughter house** – 1953 – ducks -Nairobi 6 -10 pigs
- **Kabati Kenol S/H** – 18 – 25 supply Thika – highest number of pork eating places – Thika pork Centre upto 700kgs per day.
- Commercial farmers with **own slaughter houses**
- Slaughter slabs in most pig raising areas and urban centres.

Slides



Ndumboini Slaughter house



NDUMBU~INI FARM
PIG SLAUGHTER HOUSE
BOX:29127 TEL. 0725994269.

ONYO
USIINGIE NDANI BILA KUVAAR-KABUTI NYEUPE

- KOVIA II
- GUM BOOTS

NO SMOKING.

Lyntano Slaughter house on Kiambu road Nairobi



Inside Lyntano Slaughter house on Kiambu road Nairobi

Kabati – Kenol Slaughter house





Contribution to household income



- Pig production plays an important role in household income in all the production types. With the pig's short breeding cycle, small holder pig keeping is seen by many farmers as the only livestock equivalent to **cash crop** which has the potential to improve rural livelihoods.
- In the traditional free range system, the sale of piglets or finished pig provides money needed to pay school fees, pay hospital bills, buy clothes, build better houses and in some cases buy household food. **May acts as the farmers bank.**
- For the commercial system, the pig production plays a major role as farmers keep the pigs wholly for providing income. The money is used to meet other expenses in the homestead. Some of the money is used for development and other investments.



Gender Aspects



- Western Kenya and Nyanza, women play a major role in the management of pigs.
- Men are rarely at home but are the ones who sell the family pig and dictate on how the family will use the money.
- Said that women care for the pigs and men sell the pigs This may reflect the cultural expectation that men are the decision makers in most rural families.
- In the small scale commercial system in central Kenya, the women play a major role. They feed the pigs and are responsible for removal and utilization of the farmyard manure. Men sell the pigs and control how the money is used.
- The pig traders will approach the men and not the women who have no say in the selling of the pig.
- However, the men will in most cases buy a replacement pregnant gilt, weaner or a young boar for the women to raise



Strengths and Weaknesses in the sector



- Opportunities:
- Increased pork consumption
- Increased prices of other meats – beef scarce
- New outlets/ butcheries – **Pork Centres**
- Fragmentation of land – economical livestock
- Home made rations and use of forage supplements
- Expanding export markets – EAC + COMESA
- Short production cycle
- Formation of pig farmers groups
- Technical support from international bodies

Constraints



- Low prices for live animals – Farmers not well organized – Price takers. No value addition
- High feed cost which does not guarantee quality – non pig feed – delayed maturity
- Infertility – Underfeeding + inbreeding
- Unavailability and high prices of breeding stock
- Poor Husbandry practices- Dominated by small scale producers with minimal investment in housing, feeding and other management practices.
- Production not structured – Not predict numbers to avail to market at given time
- Disease outbreaks such as ASF, no vaccinations
- Cultural and religious factors in some parts of country - Attitudes and biases to pigs



Government Initiatives in Support of Pig Industry



- * Provision of Livestock Extension services
- * Enacted various Legislation to support
- * Provision of technical skills thru' farmers training, development, dissemination production materials
- * Pig Improvement Project 1996 – 2000 – GOK and ADB
- * Livestock Enterprise Development fund + UWEZO fund
- * MOLD carried Value chain Analysis of the sector
- * Support for KENPIFA
- * Appointment of National Task force



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PIG DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2013 - 2018





VISION AND MISSION OF THE NPD STRATEGY



- * **Vision:** To be a global producer of quality pig and pig products for local and export markets for sustainable livelihoods
- * **Mission:** To promote the development of the pig and pig products supply chain into a sustainable and competitive industry that will contribute to food security, wealth and employment creation
- * **CABINET PAPER DRAFTED**



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



1. Increase pig production
2. Increase Value addition and Market Access
3. Create an enabling environment
4. Facilitate Financing of the pig industry
5. Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues



Summary of Strategic Components for Implementation



1. Improvement of Pig Production:

- **Implementation Actions:** Farmer mobilization, breeding, nutrition and feeding, disease control, housing, research and extension services, capacity building and credit facilities.

2. Market Improvement and Value Addition

- **Implementation Actions:** Marketing infrastructure, value addition technologies, market information, enforcement of market sanitary standards, addressing cultural and religion practices



Summary of Strategic Components for Implementation 2



3. Policy and Legal Framework

- **Implementation Actions:** Advocacy and public awareness, formulation of new policies, legal and regulatory frameworks and enactment of excising ones, quality assurance at all pig value chain, institutional strengthening

4. Human resource development and capacity building

- **Implementation Actions:** Training and capacity needs assessment at all areas of pig value chain; seminars, workshops and public barazas.