

PIG PRODUCTION:  
GHANA  
INITIATIVE FOR ANIMAL  
HUSBANDRY

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# AGENDA

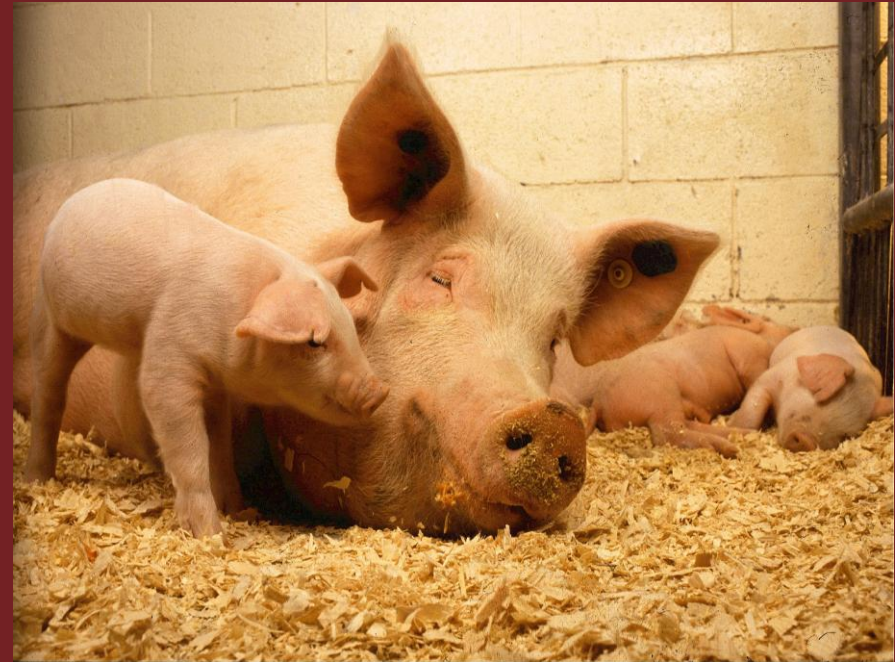
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- General Overview of Pig production
- Pig production parameters
- Advantages of producing pigs
- Key Husbandry Practices and Their importance
- Key Risks along the value chain and mitigation measures
- Pests , Diseases, Symptoms and Control Measures
- Market Information of Pigs
- Enterprise Budget for A Five Sow Unit



# GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PIG PRODUCTION

- Source of animal protein, vitamins, minerals, energy, employment and income for the various actors along the value chain
- Short reproductive cycle, very prolific, and increase meat production within a short time
- Rates of returns is relatively high
- Growth rate is also high if given right feed ration and proper husbandry



# GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PIG PRODUCTION

- Commonly used system of production is the intensive system where pigs are kept in pens throughout
- Fed balanced ration
- Can used semi-intensive and extensive system
- Extensive practices by small holders using Ashanti Black Pig breed



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# GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PIG PRODUCTION

- Semi-intensive system: pigs are kept in pens and given boiled cassava and leftover meals and are sometimes opened to scavenge for food
- Demand for pork and its products has been rising steadily over the past decade.

*White meat as opposed to red meat, demographic growth, economic and technological advancement.*



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# PIG PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

- Gestation: 113-115 days
- Farrowing rate: 2 x a year
- Average litter size: 8 per sow
- Temperature of Farrowing environment: 26-30 Degrees C
- Piglet access to colostrum
- Weight of piglet: 1.2-1.8 kg



# PIG HANDLING



# PIG PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

- Iron injection and removal of canine teeth – 3-4 days
- Creep feeding (from 7 days)
- Weaning: 6-8 wks with weight of 15.5-18 kg
- Identification (ear tagging, tattooing)
- Castration: 2-3 weeks



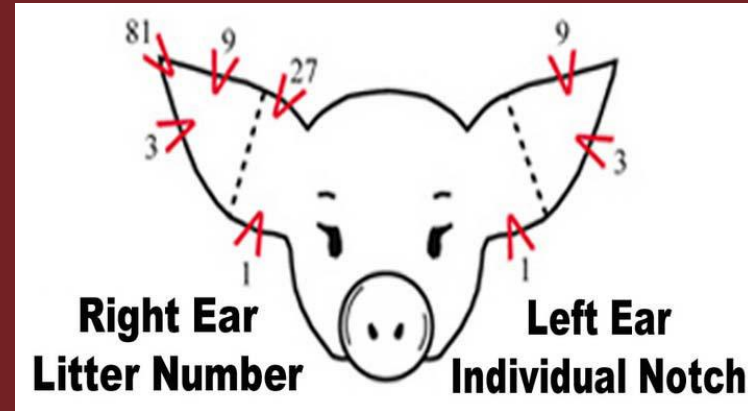
# VIDEO ON WEANING MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



VIDEO ON CLIPPING  
TEETH AND IRON  
INJECTIONS



# VIDEO ON EAR IDENTIFICATION



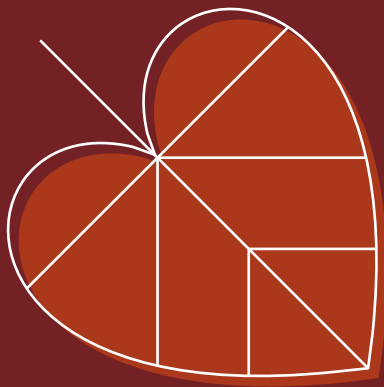
VIDEO ON  
CASTRATION OF  
PIGLETS



# ADVANTAGES OF PRODUCING PIGS

- Prolificacy and Short gestation period
- Fast growth (90-100kg by 7-9 months)
- Not much elaborate housing required
- High dressing percentage (carcass weight) Pig 75% ruminant (50%)
- Manure and biogas

# VALUE CHAIN ACTORS AND LINKAGES IN GHANA



- Input suppliers  
*Group sells feed, drugs, equipment and breeding stock to support process*
- Pig Farmers  
*Most of these farmers practice intensive and semi-intensive system of production:  
They provide feed, water and cross the pigs for fattening and sales. Some farmers sell the live pigs to pig traders. Some provide slaughter facilities*
- Pig Traders  
*Buy live pigs and send to slaughter salbs and those who sell fresh/processed meats*
- Processors  
*Slaughter slab operators, cut into various parts, sausage, kebabs etc*
- Consumers  
*Individual and institutional consumers/users*

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: BREEDING STOCK

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- Common breeds in Ghana are large white, landrace and their crosses.
- Large White: Large white pig is large in size and pure white coloration. It has white or pink skin, dished face and erect ears of pink color
- Landrace: Have white skin and are free from black hair. They are lop-eared pig with a long middle, light forequarters and excellent ham development



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: BREEDING STOCK

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- Ashanti Black Pig: It is a local breed. It is generally black, small, short-bodied animal with a relatively long and narrow head, and a prolonged snout.
- The breeding stock can be purchased from reputable local farms or research stations. E. G. Animal Research institute farms, university farms or livestock breeding stations of the animal Production Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture where good breeding systems are known to be practiced.



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: DEFINITIONS

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- Boar: Mature male pig that can be used for breeding
- Barrow or hog: male pig castrated before weaning
- Farrowing: act of giving birth to pigs
- Gilt: Female pig about 6 months of age: could be pregnant but never farrowed yet
- Piglet: from day old to about 2 months
- Sow: Mature female pig that has farrowed at least once.

Name the two age groups of pigs



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE:

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- **Selection of a breeding sow**
- Must have suitable body conformation
- At least 7 pairs of uniform sized evenly spaced teats
- The udder must be firm
- The body must be fair haired and fine skinned
- Must walk and carry the body well
- 

What is this breed? What is sex?

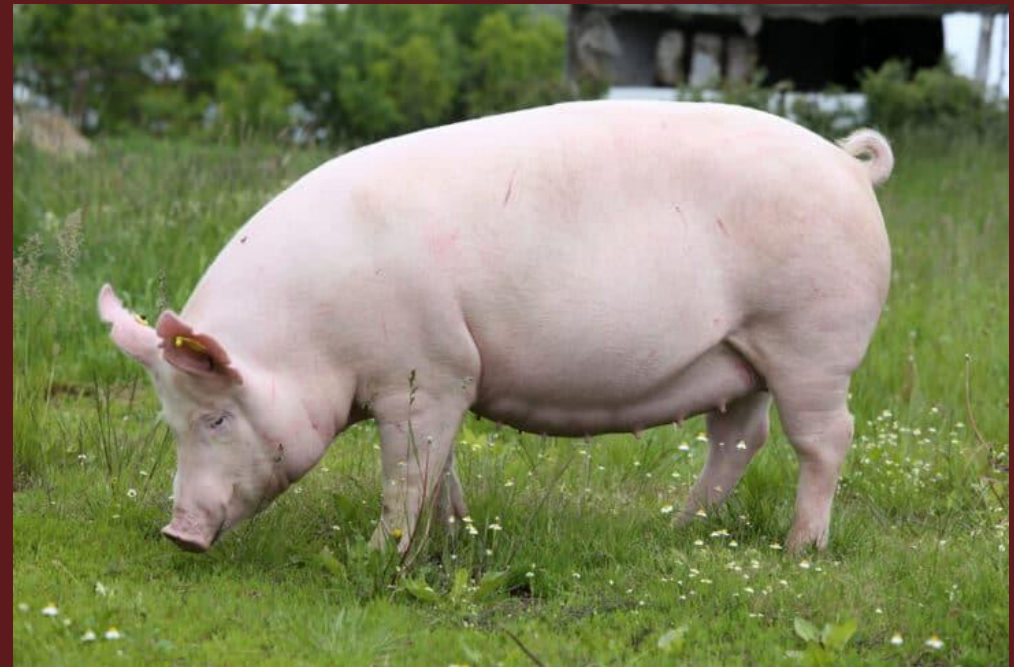


# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE:

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- Selection of a breeding boar
- This is important since boars contribute about 50% of the quality of the herd.
- Must have well developed testicles
- Less restless and good tempered
- Must walk and carry the body well
- Must exhibit masculinity (vigorous and active)
- Must have strong legs

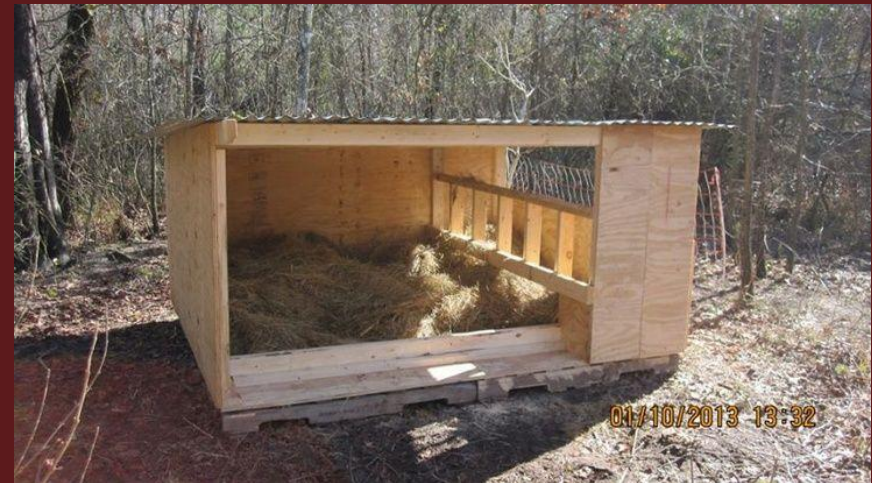
What is this breed? What is sex?  
Why does it have small litter size  
and what can you do about it?



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: PREPARATION FOR FARROWING

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- 14 Days before farrowing, wash sow and spray with acaricide
  - 10 days before farrowing give sow dewormer
  - 7 days before farrowing wash sow again, spray with acaricide and send it to the farrowing pen which has been prepared
  - Provide farrowing crate / rail where possible
  - Stockman should be present during farrowing

Farrowing crate



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE:

- Signs of Farrowing

Signs of imminent farrowing	TIME before farrowing	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Teat enlargement/ development of udder	10 days	14 days
Swelling/ reddening of vulva	4 days	6 days
Mammary glands become taut and triangular may have watery secretions	2 days	4 days
Milky secretions	6 hours	1 day
Nest building/ increased respiration	0.5 days	1 day
Lull in sow activity	1 hour	2 hours
Small amounts of red-tinged fluid	15 minutes	30 minutes

# LEADING UP TO FARROWING



**6 days from  
Farrowing!**

# FARROWING



# FARROWING TIPS

- Cut umbilical cord to a length of 5cm
- Soak navel of each piglet in iodine to prevent inflammation
- Assist piglets to suckle colostrum
- Day 1-3; give iron injection and clip needle teeth.
- Day 4; provide clean water in a trough in creep area.
- Day 7-10; introduce creep feed
- Day 1-14; castrate males not for breeding and ear tag.
- Day 35; start introducing weaning ration
- Day 42; remove sow from litter (Weaning)
- Piglets may remain there or be transferred to a weaner pool

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

- Quality pig housing is a major contribution to profitability and pig health with lower mortality rates and better growth, increased feed efficiency and lower costs.
- A good housing structure must offer the following benefits.
  - Offer protection from extreme weather conditions and predators.
  - Allows easy management of large numbers in relation to nutrition feeding and watering.
  - Allows for high quality and consistent products to be produced.
  - Allows for observation, handling and healthcare delivery.
  - Facilitates harvest of manure for organic fertilizer and biogas.
  - Must provide shelter for various classes of animals

Describe behavior and tell when will farrow



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A STANDARD HOUSING

- Positioning of the housing should be oriented length wise in the East to West direction (ie. against the direction of the sun rise and set) to allow for good shade, ventilation and air circulation within the house.
- Provide foot-baths and changing rooms for workers and visitors (Bio-security).
- Provide different sections/compartments within the structure (to house the breeding stock, growing animals and sick animals separately).
- The house must be structured in a form that movement of humans as well as animals is from the section of young animals to older ones and not the other way round.
- The house must be well secured to prevent undesirable elements such as vectors (pests, rodents and insects) and robbers from entering.
- Floor should neither be smooth nor very rough to harbour pathogens or hamper cleaning.
- Floor must slope towards the drainage outlet of the pen for easy flow of liquid substances.

What litter and number piglet



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

- Indigenous Micro Organism Techniques (IMO)

## Benefits

- Reduction of feed cost.
- Elimination of odour to some extent.
- Heating of the environment of the pigsty.
- Minimise use of water.



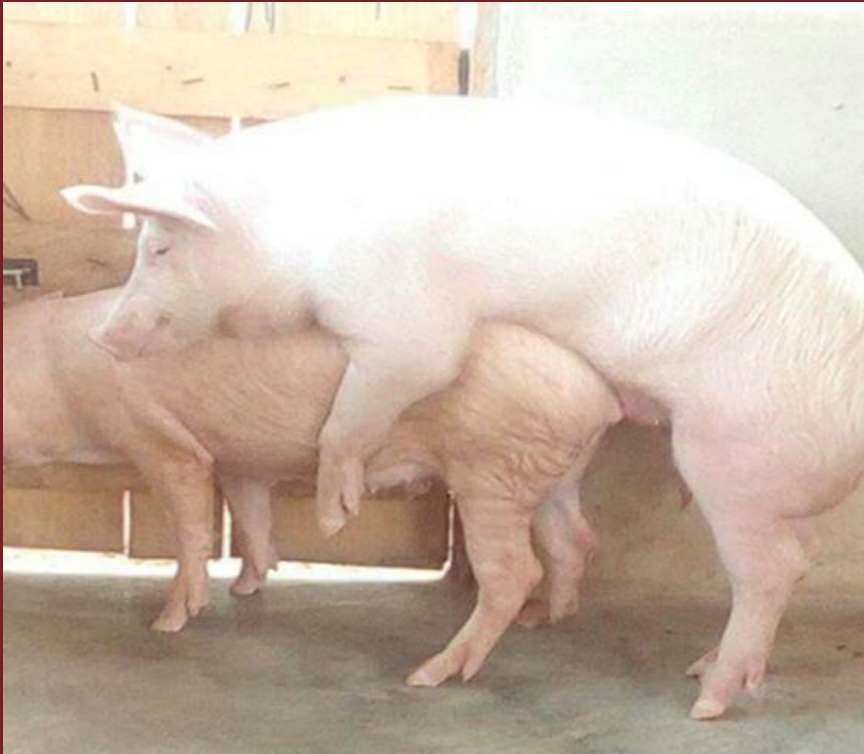
# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: VACCINATION

Vaccination is not normally done in Ghana

- The Steps:
- To IMO mixture
- 1. Cook a kilogram of corn, fancy rice, or sweet potatoes. Once it has cooled, place it in a wooden, earthen, or ceramic container; do not use metal or plastic.
- 2. Cover the mouth of the container completely with a cloth or paper, fixed in place with a rubber band to prevent water or small insects from getting in.
- 3. Place the covered container somewhere that is protected from potential rain, such as beneath a tree or on the ground covered in a thick layer of leaves, and leave it there for three days.
- 4. After whitish moldy filaments have formed, transfer the entire contents of the container to a larger glass or earthen jar and add one kilo of brown sugar or more molasses, preferably organic in nature.
- 5. Cover the jar with a clean cloth or paper, fixed with a rubber band. Keep it in a dark place and let it ferment for seven days until it appears muddy.
- 6. This is your IMO concoction.
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KEY HUSBANDRY  
PRACTICES AND THEIR  
IMPORTANCE:SERVICING

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Pigs can be bred throughout the year however very high temperatures can prevent or delay ovulation and in severe cases cause abortions. The boar reaches sexual maturity at 6 months with a weight of 60-110kg. At this age, use sparingly i.e. mating twice a week until 12 months old when it could be given 4-6 services per week.

- Serve twice per service at 12hrs intervals to ensure good fertilization
- Boar should be replaced after 20- 30 month
- One boar can serve 2-25 sows but it is often desirable to keep two boars even in smaller units.
- Young boars should be separated from gilts at 4 months old.
- Keep them in good lean condition to produce maximum amount of live sperm.
- Allow regular exercise and visual contact with sow.

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: SERVICING

- Gilts reach sexual maturity at 6 months; however, mate them between 7-9 months i.e. after two to three heat periods (to take advantage of multiple ovulations) with a live weight of 90-100kg.
- Sow comes on heat regularly every 18- 21 days and must be served within this period.
- Ovulation occurs during this period and the heat lasts for 2-3 days.
- During the 24 hour heat peak period, allow boar to service sow twice at 12-14hour intervals
- After service remove sow to its original pen
- Observe again if sow returns to heat the next 18- 21 days and serve again

# KEY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE:

SIGNS OF ESTRUS:

**Successful Heat  
Detection in  
Gilts and Sows**

PIC<sup>®</sup>



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: SIGNS OF ESTRUS

- Signs of heat
- General restlessness
- Vulva turns red and is swollen
- Slimy mucus discharge
- Tendency to mount and be mounted by others.
- Sow stands still when pressure is applied on its back
- This is the ideal time to send the sow to the boar for mating

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: OTHER REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS IN PIGS

- Gestation period = 112-115 days
- Weaning of piglets = 42-56 days
- Period of rest for sow after weaning = 4 days
- Litter size = between 8 -16
- Reproductive rate (litter index) = 2 times in a year

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: FEED ADVICE FOR SOW BEFORE AND AFTER SERVICE

- 10 days before servicing, give the sow an extra 1-2kg of feed/day.
- Continue for 1 week after servicing
- During the last month of pregnancy feed sow an extra 0.5 kg per day

# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: MANAGEMENT OF WEANED PIGLETS

- Feed pigs twice daily
- Provide water ad libitum (at all times)
- Weighing should be done every month and recorded against pigs ear tag number

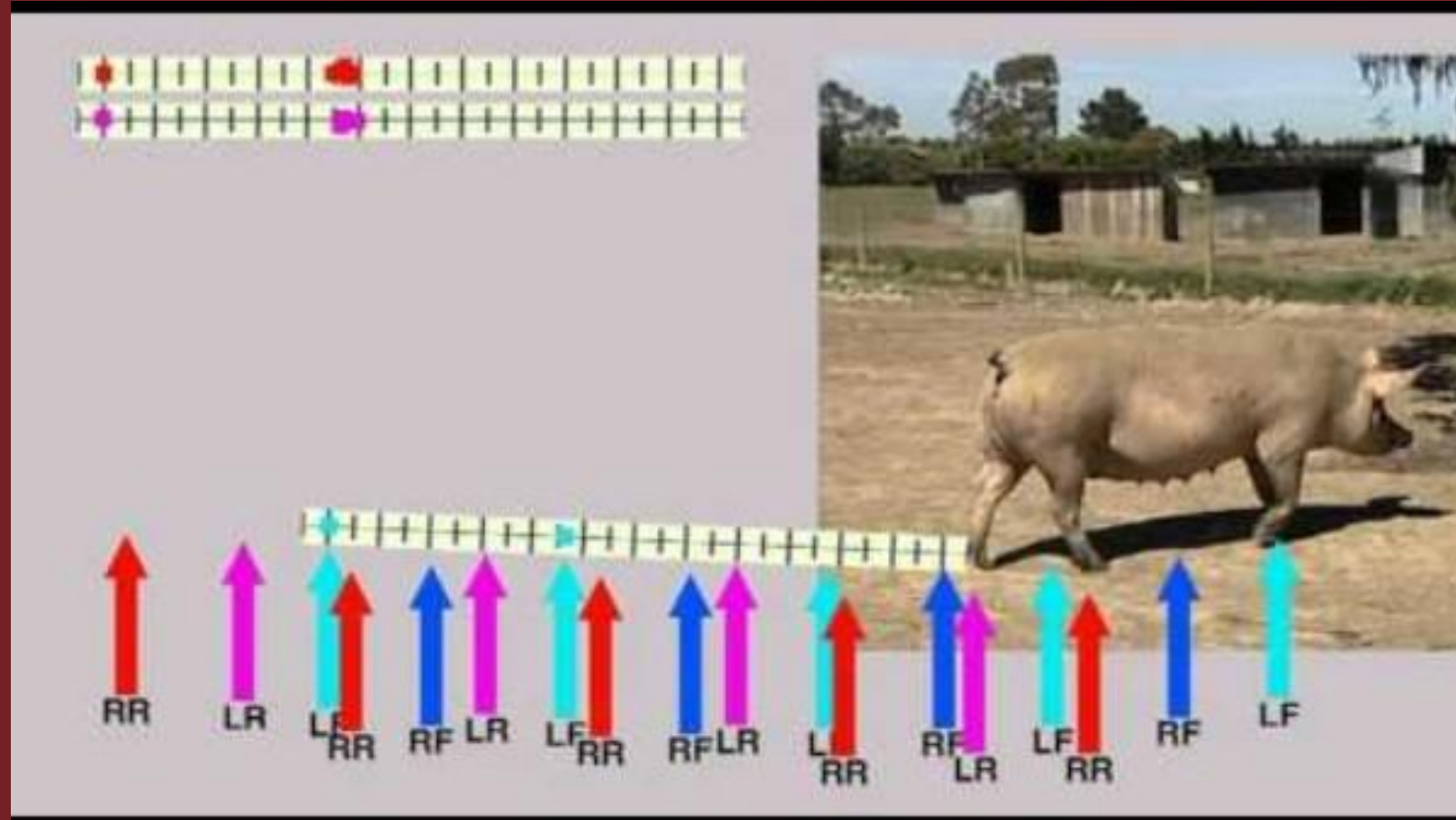
- What is this tool?



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: CULLING

- Reasons for culling a sow
  - Failure to conceive after service
  - Failure to come on heat
  - Small litter size
  - Old age, lameness or disease
  - Poor record of piglets born or reared
  -
- Reasons for culling a boar
  - Lack of virility and fertility
  - Lack of libido
  - Reluctance to service sow
  - Reduced performance
  - Lameness
  - Disposition ie dangerous and aggressive
  - Replacement stock can be selected from weaned piglets. Sows and Boars must be replaced after three years depending on their reproduction performance

# NORMAL WALKING: IF NOT NORMAL THEN LAME



# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: BIOSECURITY MEASURES

- This is the set of practical measures taken to prevent the entrance of infection into a farm and control the spread of infection within that farm. The goal of a biosecurity programme is to keep out pathogens that the herd has not been exposed to and to minimize the impact of endemic pathogens.
- Provide footbath at the entrance of the building.
- Clean pen with water and disinfectant daily to prevent build-up of micro-organisms
- Clean feed and water troughs daily
- Ensure efficient disposal of manure and waste
- Farm equipment and tools should always be washed and disinfected after use
- Ensure control of rodents and birds
- Always quarantine new stock for 14 days before they are added to the stock
- Reduce visitors to the barest minimum
- Isolate all sick animals and contact the nearest veterinary clinic to obtain accurate diagnosis and effective treatment of diseases.
- Dispose of infected animals by slaughter, burial or burning

## KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: PREPARATION FOR MARKET/SLAUGHTER EG FATTENING

What is wrong with this pig



- In commercial production, the last phase may be divided into the grower (up to 55kg of animal live weight) and finisher stage (up to market weight) 90-100kg at 6-7 months
- At the time of slaughter, animals should be healthy and physiologically normal. Slaughter animals should be adequately rested. They should be rested, preferably overnight, particularly if they have travelled for some times over long distances. However, pigs could be slaughtered on arrival if time and distances travelled are relatively short and holding in pens is stressful for them. Animals should be watered during holding and can be fed, if required. The holding period allows for injured and victimized animals to be identified and for sick animals to be quarantined.

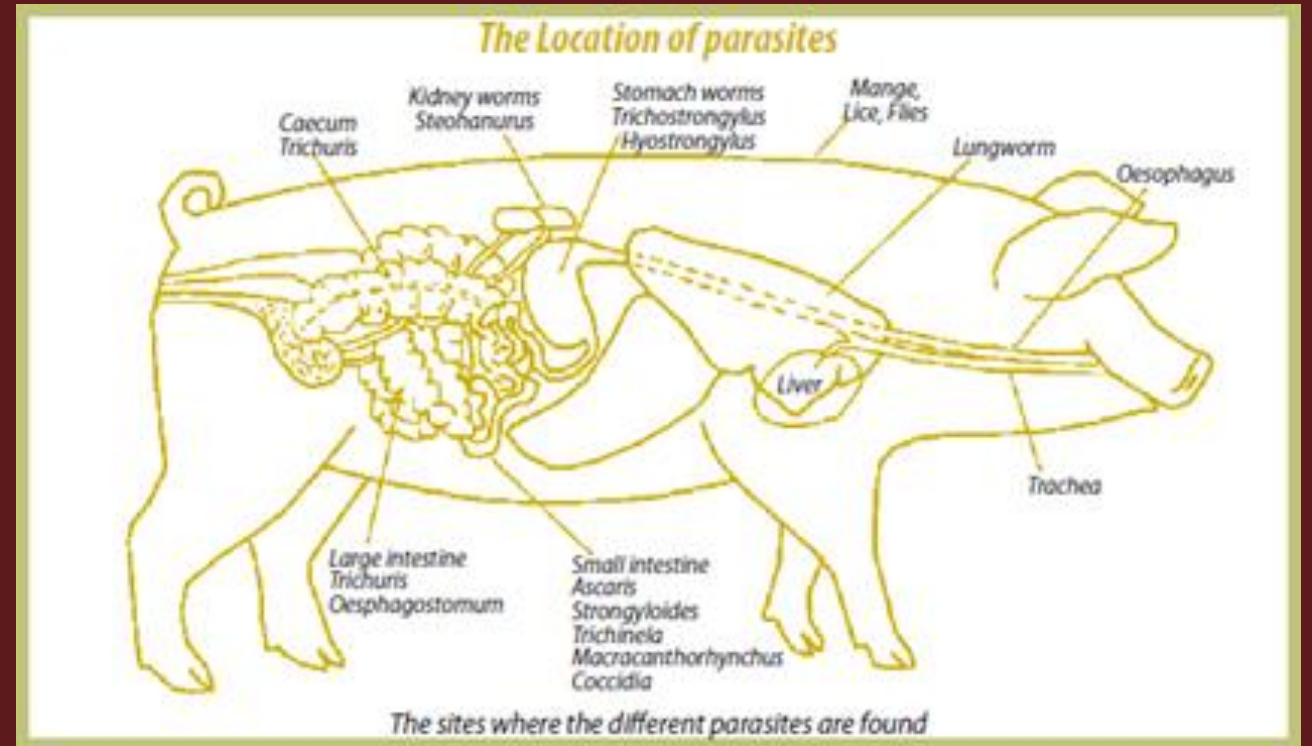
# KEY HUSBANDRY PRACTICES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE: PARASITIC DISEASES

- These are caused by internal and external parasites
- Internal Parasites
  - Common ones include roundworm and tape worm, adult worms live in the intestines of the pigs but immature ones may travel to the lungs and liver. Pigs become infected by eating eggs infected with the larvae. Due to competition between pigs and worms for nutrients derived from their feed the following signs may be observed.
  - Signs and symptoms
    - Loss of appetite in advanced stages
    - Anaemia
    - Weight loss in latter stages
    - Successful control of worms includes combination of strategic drug therapy and environmental clean-up.
- Administer any broad-spectrum dewormer periodically either by injection or in feed.
- Deworm pregnant sows 10 days before farrowing and lactating sows soon after weaning.
- Deworm boars every 6 months
- Fatteners one week after weaning and 3 months later
- Piglets one week after weaning, 3 months and 7 months

Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and management
<p><b>Internal Parasites</b></p> <p>Common ones include roundworm and tape worm, adult worms live in the intestines of the pigs but immature ones may travel to the lungs and liver. Pigs become infected by eating eggs infected with the larvae. The worms compete with pigs for nutrients derived from their feed, the following signs.</p>	<p>Loss of appetite in advanced stages                      Anaemia                      Weight loss in latter stages</p>	<p>Successful control of worms include combination of strategic drug therapy and environmental clean up                      Administer any broad-spectrum dewormer periodically either by injection, drench or in feed.                      Deworm pregnant sows 10 days before farrowing and lactating sows, soon after weaning.                      Deworm                          boars every 6 months                          Fatteners one week after weaning and 3 months later                          Piglets one week after weaning, 3months and 7 months</p>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

Location of worms in the Pig's  
body



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and management
External Parasites		
<p>Mange</p> <p>This is a dry scaly condition caused by mite. It affects the eyes, nose and skin and spreads to other parts of the body. This causes intense itching resulting in animals rubbing itself against objects in the pen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The pig becomes itchy, and scratches and rubs against the walls of the sty and other objects with the skin between the legs, around the eyes, ears and neck being principally affected.</li> <li>•The coat looks dull, and there are bare patches, heavy crusts, and lines on the body that look like ribs</li> <li>•Restlessness and itching which can be very severe</li> <li>•Red pimples on skin, which turn into crusts and scabs. Later the skin looks very rough, is thickened and covered with flakes scratching. Skin may show red spots or bite wounds</li> <li>•Thick skin and rough hair coat</li> <li>•Anaemia in severe cases especially in piglets</li> <li>•Death in severe cases</li> </ul>	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Wash the sow before farrowing at least twice a one week interval.</li> <li>•Boars should be washed at least four times a year.</li> <li>•Treat gilts upon entering the farm and before serving.</li> <li>•Wash all pigs at the beginning of fattening if mange is already a problem.</li> <li>•Maintain proper animal nutrition and health programme to reduce severity and spread of mange.</li> </ul> <p>Recommended control products are: ivermectin (1% injectable), or malathion (1% spray).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•General cleanliness.</li> </ul>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

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Pig infested with mites



## Pest-Parasitic Diseases

## Symptoms

## Control and management

### External Parasites

#### Mange

This is a dry scaly condition caused by mite. It affects the eyes, nose and skin and spreads to other parts of the body. This causes intense itching resulting in animals rubbing itself against objects in the pen.

- The pig becomes itchy, and scratches and rubs against the walls of the sty and other objects with the skin between the legs, around the eyes, ears and neck being principally affected.
- The coat looks dull, and there are bare patches, heavy crusts, and lines on the body that look like ribs
- Restlessness and itching which can be very severe
- Red pimples on skin, which turn into crusts and scabs. Later the skin looks very rough, is thickened and covered with flakes scratching. Skin may show red spots or bite wounds
- Thick skin and rough hair coat
- Anaemia in severe cases especially in piglets
- Death in severe cases

#### Treatment

Remove scales and dirt with soap and water and a stiff brush.

Afterwards the pig should be washed with organophosphate compounds.

Repeat this treatment several times Ivermectin injection is a very effective treatment against mange and all other

Spraying the animals or dipping also kills many parasites on the skin

Herbal treatment: Smearing with coconut oil can be an effective control in cases of light contamination

Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
External Parasites		
<p>Lice</p> <p>These are blood suckers that also cause irritation in the skin. It is mostly found in folds of skin behind the ears and between the legs.</p>	<p>Irritation and discomfort</p> <p>Red spots on bite wounds on skin</p> <p>Anaemia in severe cases</p> <p>Thick skin and rough hair coat for mange</p>	<p>Thorough cleaning of shelters, bedding and pens.</p> <p>Spraying walls/floors of pens with recommended acaricides or insecticides.</p> <p>Spray or dip animals periodically with appropriate insecticides or acaricides.</p> <p>Wash sow with acaricides before farrowing</p> <p>Wash piglets after weaning</p> <p>Boars should be washed at least 4 times in a year</p> <p>Maintain proper animal nutrition and health programme</p>

PESTS, DISEASES,  
SYMPTOMS AND  
CONTROL  
MEASURES

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Pig infested with lice



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
Diseases	VETERINARIAN TO BE CALLED	
African Swine Fever	<p>Signs of fever beginning 4-5 days after infection and causing fever followed by dullness, breathing difficulty, vomiting, coughing, nasal and ocular discharge.</p> <p>Abortion in pregnant sows.</p>	<p>Culling animals on infected farms. Cleaning and disinfection, tracing possible contact farms. Followed by quarantine or preventive culling.</p>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

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African swine fever



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
Diseases	VETERINARIAN TO BE CALLED	
Mastitis	<p>Swollen hot and painful udder.  Absence or reduction of milk in the affected udder.  Refusal of sow to suckle piglets.  Depression and Fever.</p>	<p>Gently massage the affected udder with lukewarm water.  Do not allow the young to suck milk from the infected sow.  Remove the milk from the infected udder and discard.  Separate sow from piglets and reduce access to teats (allow a few piglets to suckle at a time). If possible, foster piglets to lactating mothers.  Use antibiotics. Inject penicillin-streptomycin into the muscle of hip or neck.</p>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

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Mastitis



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
Diseases	VETERINARIAN TO BE CALLED	
Foot and Mouth Disease	<p>Sudden onset of severe lameness, fever, formation of vesicles on coronary bands.</p> <p>Blisters can be found on thin-skinned areas like udder, teats, anal area and eyelids. These blisters rupture within one day.</p> <p>There may be frothy saliva, anorexia, sometimes hooves become loose and fall off.</p> <p>Sows may abort.</p>	<p>Vaccination</p> <p>Quarantine</p> <p>Proper cooking of swill.</p> <p>Slaughter and burial</p>

PESTS, DISEASES,  
SYMPTOMS AND  
CONTROL  
MEASURES

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Foot-and-mouth disease



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
Diseases	VETERINARIAN TO BE CALLED	
Leptospirosis	<p>Fever, anorexia, diarrhea, bloody urine, nervous symptoms caused by Meningitis.</p> <p>Abortion in last trimester.</p> <p>In sows which are affected later, weak piglets are born.</p> <p>Mummified and macerated fetuses are common in the litters.</p> <p>Infertility associated with venereal spread may be responsible for repeat breeders.</p>	<p>Elimination of mice and rats and other rodents.</p> <p>Vaccination and hygienic measures.</p> <p>Vaccines are not available for all types of the diseases and vaccination may not prevent bloody urine.</p> <p>Treat all sows with injection or streptomycin before serving.</p> <p>Use antibiotics especially streptomycin for all ages.</p>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

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Leptospirosis



Pest-Parasitic Diseases	Symptoms	Control and Management
Diseases	VETERINARIAN TO BE CALLED	
Scouring (diarrhea)		<p>Hygienic measures should be taken to avoid or minimize scouring incidence.</p> <p>Regular deworming should also be done as a control measure to scouring</p> <p>Feed changes should be gradual and not drastic to avoid scouring.</p>

# PESTS, DISEASES, SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL MEASURES

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Diarrhea



# KEY RISKS ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Value Chain Actions	Key Risks and Challenges	Migation Measures
Input supply	Limited access to breeding stock  Limited sources of pig feeds	Establish breeder farms to supply breeding stock  Encourage feed millers to include pig fed formulations in their business Train farmers to prepare their own feed.
Finance	High cost of credit	Promote group formation to enhance financial resource mobilization
Production	Rudimentary breeding methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Train farmers in modern pig production techniques.</li> <li>•Promote the use of Artificial Insemination</li> </ul>

# KEY RISKS ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Value Chain Actions	Key Risks and Challenges	Migation Measures
Production	Low usage of formulated feed by farmers	Train/ sensitize farmers on benefits of formulated rations.
	Poor housing	Promote intensive system of production Design and train farmers on simple housing and construction
Marketing	Non-existent market outlet	Set up specialized markets for pigs
Processing	Inadequate processing equipment	•Encourage local fabrication of processing equipment to enhance meat processing
	Limited slaughtering facilities for pigs	Set up specialized slaughter slabs for pigs

# MARKET INFORMATION OF PIGS

- Market Information
- Some farmers sell live pigs to pig traders. Pig traders are made up of pig aggregators who buy live pigs and send to the slaughter slabs as well as those who sell fresh/processed meat.
- A few farmers provide slaughter services and supply the meat directly to pork retailers, supermarkets, and other institutional consumers. Some of these retailer's steam and fry the pork at drinking spots or at vantage points.

Pork Price trends (GH cents/kg)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	20	24	26	30	30

ENTERPRISE BUDGET FOR PIG: ENTERPRICE BUDGET FOR A 5 SOW UNIT

A/C Heading	Period					
	Y0	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
Sale of pigs						
Revenue	53200	106400	106400	106400	106400	106400
Expenditure						
Fixed Cost Dep (20%)	9065	9065	9065	9065	9065	9065
Variable cost	50851.2	73195.2	73195.2	73195.2	73195.2	73195.2
Overhead cost	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Total Cost	71916	94260.2	94260.2	94260.2	94260.2	94260.2
Profit/loss before tax	(18716)	12139.8	94260.2	94260.2	94260.2	94260.2
Rev/total cost	0.73975	1.2879	1.2879	1.2879	1.2879	1.2879

# BUTCHERING A PIG NOT COMMERCIAL



THANK YOU



*---Dr. Allen Wachter--*

*01-845-701-0797*

*drallenwachter@protonmail.com*