- Monitor health of your herd and immediately report any disease cases to your livestock extension officers.
- Clean pens and shelters regularly.
- Introduce pigs from safe, healthy sources.
- Record keeping as part of good farm management practices.

Waste Management

- To reduce the impact of animal waste in the environment, greenhouse gas emission and public health:
- Composting pig manure for use as organic fertilizers in gardens, pastures and fodder plants.
- Installation of biogas digesters for domestic energy production.

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SPC
Secretariat of the Pacific Community

For More Information:

Contact your local animal health extension officer or the Secretariat of the Pacific Community – LRD helpdesk: lrdhelpdesk@spc.int

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CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER

PIG FARMING IN THE PACIFIC



Climate change affecting **pig** production in the Pacific is a reality. Let us be prepared.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS:

Increased Temperature



1. Decreased production (reduced feed intake, low body weight, less piglets, boar infertility).
2. Heat stress.
3. Loss of animals and genetic resources.
4. Animals become temperamental and difficult to handle.

Drought & Variable Rainfall



1. Poor forest and vegetation cover resulting in shortage of available feedstuff.
2. Water shortage.
3. Heat stress.
4. Loss of animals and genetic resources.

Increased Cyclones & Flooding Intensity



1. Damage to infrastructure.
2. Loss of production due to:
- Shortage of feeds.
- Increased incidence of pests and diseases.
- Deaths due to strong winds and floods.

3. Erosion of grazing lands for pigs.
4. Increased risk of spread of animal diseases to humans, example leptospirosis.

Sea Level Rise



Salt water incursion causing:
1. Reduced vegetation cover for shade and feed.
2. Salt poisoning.
3. Salt contaminated water sources.
4. Loss of animals.

ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

- Identify and develop local pig breeds that are tolerant to high temperatures.
- Use of well-ventilated pig shed designs.
- Provide additional water sources.
- Relocate animals to swampy areas.
- Provide additional shade to animals.

- Use of identified local drought-adapted feed resources, crops and fodder plants as alternative feed ingredients.
- Provide additional water sources.
- Provide additional shade to animals.
- Consider use of commercially available stock feeds.

- Farm sites away from flood-prone areas.
- Planting trees for cover and wind breaks.
- Have an animal evacuation plan in place.
- Organising pigs for rapid relocation during floods and cyclones.

- Locate farm sites on elevated areas.
- Planting of salt tolerant vegetation.
- Adjust stocking rates appropriate for available grazing areas.
- Installation of additional rain water harvesting and storage facilities.