The consumption of pork in Ghana is steadily increasing. This is the result of the growing urban population and the demand for meat by the increasing number of tourists and expatriates. However, the consumption of pork in Ghana is still relatively low compared to other African countries.

There are two main types of pigs in Ghana: the local black pig and the small white pig. The local black pig is the most commonly found in the rural areas, while the small white pig is more common in the urban areas.

**Husbandry**

The traditional husbandry system in Ghana is based on free-range farming. Pigs are allowed to graze on the village lands, and the pigs are allowed to feed on the vegetation and waste materials available in the area. This system is sustainable and allows for the integration of pigs into the agricultural system.

However, the traditional system of pig farming has some limitations, such as the lack of proper confinement and the lack of proper management practices. This can lead to health problems for the pigs, which can affect the quality and safety of the meat.

**Diseases and Management**

Several diseases affect pigs in Ghana, including African Swine Fever, African猪瘟, and Parascaris equorum. These diseases can cause significant economic losses for pig farmers.

**References**