

Contribution of improved village poultry production to

Food security
Income generation
Decreased bush meat consumption and
Avian influenza preparedness

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Why village poultry?

- Lack of essential inputs in rural areas.
- Village poultry production is efficient in terms of costs, labour inputs & environmental impact.
- Vital role in rural families as they provide:
 - petty cash
 - high quality protein & micronutrients
 - pest control
 - manure for vegetable gardens
 - social credit – ceremonies & rituals, &
 - assets for women and children.

Eggceptional value!

- One egg contains:
 - 315 kilojoules of energy
 - high quality protein - rich in essential amino acids)
 - Vitamins including Vit. A, B12, K & choline
 - minerals
- Sterile inside
- Easy to store
- Easy & quick to cook



Village chickens helping women & children in Tanzania



Improving village chicken production

- Interventions must be cost efficient and correspond to farmers' priorities.
- Basic inputs include:
 - management
 - husbandry - disease control, supplementary feeding, shelter
 - marketing
 - group formation.
- Should complement other farm activities.

Case Study 1: Improvement of village chickens in Chibuto District

- Aims to decrease village chicken mortality caused by Newcastle disease
- Strengthening the capability of & relationship between stakeholders
- Financed by Corridor Sands Lda

Newcastle Disease (ND)

- Major constraint where ND is endemic 50 – 80 % annual mortality
- Control requires both vaccination and biosecurity
- Thermotolerant vaccines facilitate ND control in rural areas beyond the cold chain

Components of a sustainable ND control program in rural areas

- Coordination of activities,
- Appropriate vaccine & vaccine technology,
- Efficient extension material & methodologies,
- Simple M&E systems with both technical and socio-economic indicators, &
- Economic sustainability - commercialization of the vaccine & vaccination services, & marketing of surplus birds and eggs.

ND vaccination campaigns in the Corridor Sands Lda support zone

	2005			2006			Evolution rate (From the start)
	March	July	Nov	March	July	Nov	
Chickens vaccinated	4,389	4,150	5,026	7,205	10,778	11,950	2.72
Participating households	460	425	588	694	932	798	1.73

Modeling of economic impact in Mozambique

Production System	No. of birds raised	Estimated annual income from chickens (USD)
Traditional	10	55.00
ND vaccination only		
- egg production model	10	78.00
- meat production model	9	78.00
Improved husbandry + ND vaccination		
- egg production model	10	100.00
- meat production model	3.3	97.00

Luisa Arnaldo, 36 y.o. widow with 3 children, Mozambique



Chickens increased from 3 to 25 in 15 months once ND vaccination introduced.

Sold 5 roosters for USD 11.25 & bought 1 goat for USD 7.50 in October 2004.

All children attend school.

Case Study 2: Improvement of village chicken production by junior farmers & PLWHA in Mozambique

- Collaboration between FAO, ASVIMO & Kubatsirana (local NGOs), local veterinary departments & IRPC.
- Control ND in village chickens & improve poultry management.
- Restocking chickens in child-headed households & PLWHA.
- Promote production of village chickens & the consumption of poultry meat & eggs.

Lorenço José Jorge (14 y.o.), head of his family of five brothers, Dondo, Mozambique



Received four birds in June 2005 and six months later had a total of 13 chickens. By June 2006 they had 30 birds. The family also bought two ducks and a pup called “Dog”

Conclusions

- The improved production of village poultry will:
 - improve household food security,
 - improve household income generation,
 - mitigate against the impact of HIV/AIDS,
 - reduce the need to consume bush meat.
- **Website:**
www.kyeemafoundation.org

Village poultry can contribute to wildlife conservation ...

Muito obrigado !

Merci beaucoup !

Thank you !

Kanimambo!

Nzi bonguile!