

Conclusions

FAO/IAEA Coordinated Research Project (CRP) Assessment of the effectiveness of vaccination strategies against Newcastle disease and Gumboro disease using immunoassay-based technologies for increasing farmyard poultry production in Africa

The conclusions of the meeting were:

- Vaccine reduces mortality up to 80%
 - Partial budget analysis showed a positive return from NDV vaccination of village chicken in all countries
 - Given vaccination, feed supplementation and anti-parasitic treatment showed a positive return for most countries
 - Other interventions such as housing had a complementary effect
- 1) Reduction of mortality
 - Holistic disease control programme (vaccination strategy and diagnostics)
 - Adults
 - Chicks
 - Housing
 - Feeding
 - Creep feeders
 - 2) Improve Productivity (economics)
 - Ranked according to partial budget analysis/local priorities
 - 3) Increased education and training and capacity building (on going)
 - 4) Strategic anti- parasitic treatment of housed poultry
 - 5) Marketing is not production limiting
 - 6) Vaccine and vaccine production
 - Vaccine strategy (example: NDV vaccine in combination with FPV vaccine)
 - NCD's seasonal character is recognized
 - Vaccination frequency (local conditions and flock dynamics apply)
 - Thermostable (preferable, otherwise local requirements dictate type of vaccine)
 - Local production (government and commercial buy-in)
 - Quality assurance implementation
 - 7) Strategies for future poultry production
 - Bangladesh model can serve as a platform for country specific requirements (cafeteria feeding etc)
 - 8) Consumer preference for local breeds
 - 9) Scientific exchange between CRP participants has resulted in increased awareness of constraints to village poultry production and implementation of solutions
 - 10) Survey results highlighted the involvement of women in poultry production