

General Chicken Health Management

- * Monitor health of your flocks and immediately report any disease cases to your livestock extension officers.
- * Clean pens and shelters regularly.
- * Introduce birds from safe, healthy sources.
- * Properly burn or bury dead chickens.
- * 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 chicken manure for use as organic fertilizers in gardens, pastures and fodder plants.

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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:
lrhelpdesk@spc.int

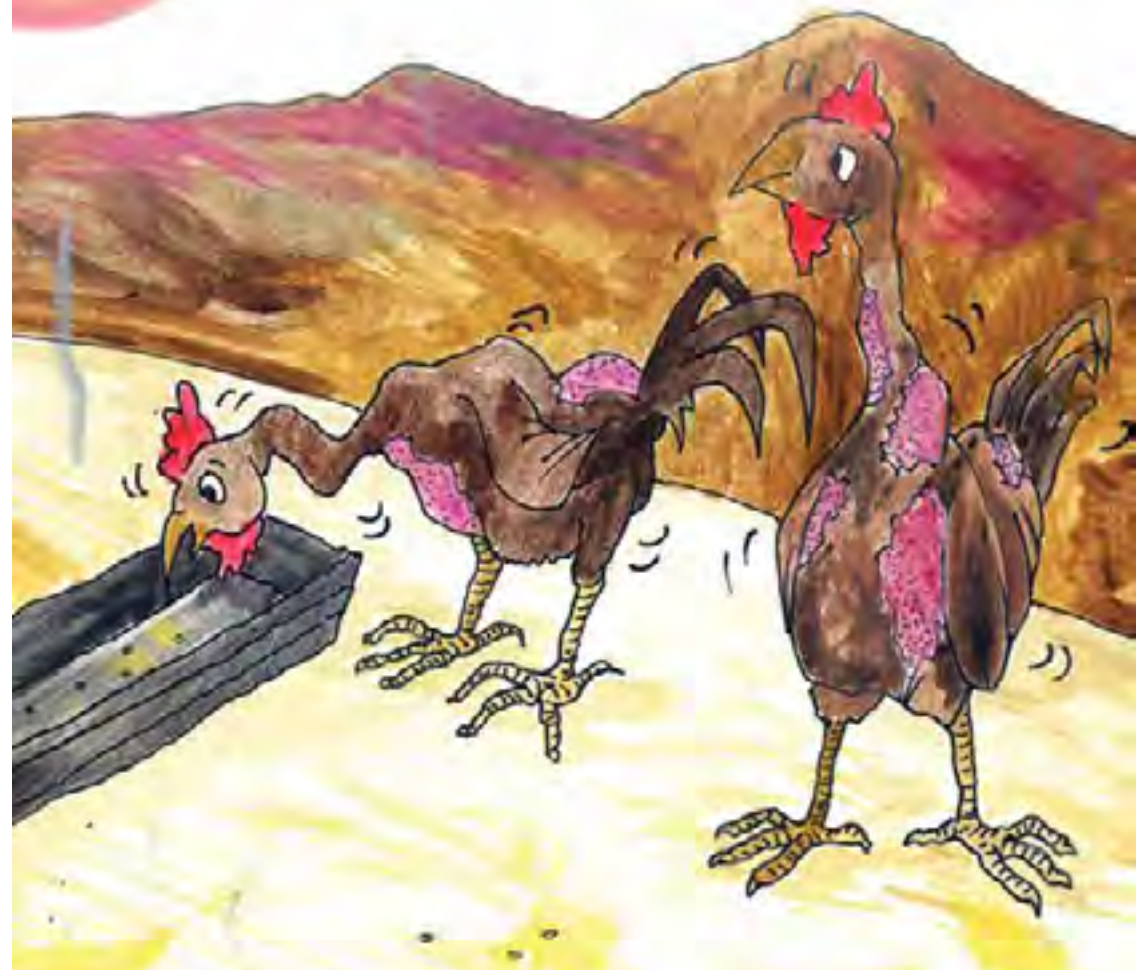
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(CCCPIR)

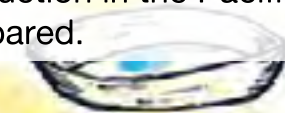
Illustrations by John Bryan Mausio

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CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER **CHICKEN FARMING** IN THE PACIFIC



Climate change affecting **chicken** 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. Poor egg production)
2. Heat stress.
3. Loss of birds and potential genetic resources.

Drought & Variable Rainfall



1. Poor forest and vegetation cover reducing available feedstuff.
2. Water shortage.
3. Heat stress.
4. Fire risks to vegetation (feed sources).

Increased Cyclones & Flooding Intensity



1. Damage to chicken sheds.
2. Increased stress.
3. Loss of production due to:
 - Shortage of feeds.
 - Increase incidence of pests and diseases.
 - Death due to strong winds and floods.

Sea Level Rise



- Salt water incursion causing:
1. Salinity affecting feed plants and crops.
 2. Salt-contamination of water sources.
 3. Reduction of land available for grazing of birds.

ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

- Promote local chicken breeds adapted to high temperature.
- Well-ventilated housing designs.
- Plant trees for shade.
- Provide additional clean, fresh, cool drinking water.

- Identify drought-tolerant crops and plants as alternative feeds ingredients.
- Encourage practice of storing feeds for use during extreme climate events.
- Installation of additional rain water harvesting and storage facilities.
- Consider use of commercially available stock feeds.
- Restrict lighting fires in wide open areas

- Build all-weather durable shelter and sheds.
- Farm sites away from flood-prone areas.
- Provide supplementary feeds to birds.
- Provide treatment to birds infected with diseases and pests.
- Have an animal evacuation plan in place.

- Identify and plant salt-tolerant plant/crop species.
- Installation of additional rain water harvesting and storage facilities.
- Provide additional feeds to birds.