

## 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.



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](mailto:lrhelpdesk@spc.int)

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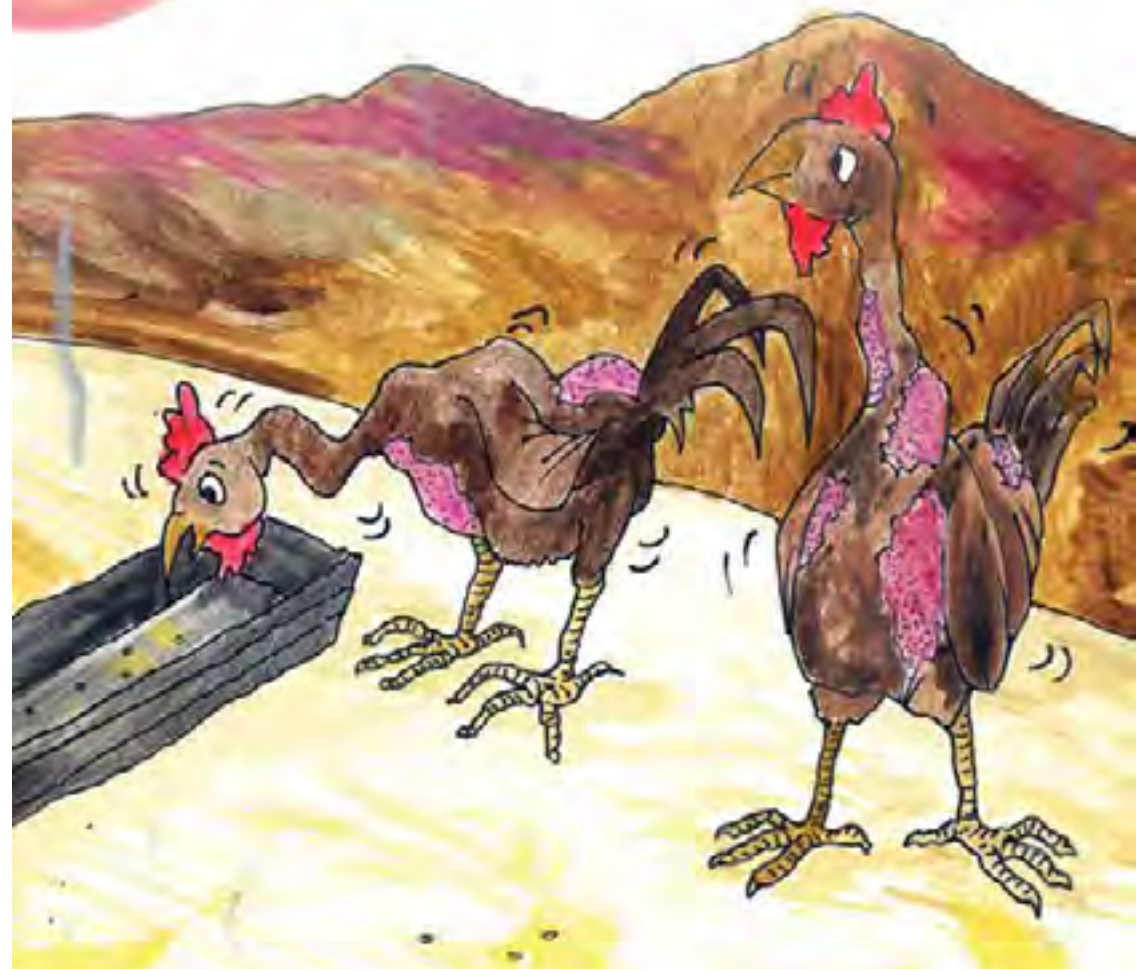
German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)  
Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region Project  
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Illustrations by John Bryan Mausio

## SPC-AHP CC FACT SHEET NO:02





### 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	Drought & Variable Rainfall	Increased Cyclones & Flooding Intensity	Sea Level Rise
			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decreased production (reduced feed intake, low body weight. Poor egg production)</li> <li>2. Heat stress.</li> <li>3. Loss of birds and potential genetic resources.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poor forest and vegetation cover reducing available feedstuff.</li> <li>2. Water shortage.</li> <li>3. Heat stress.</li> <li>4. Fire risks to vegetation (feed sources).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Damage to chicken sheds.</li> <li>2. Increased stress.</li> <li>3. Loss of production due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of feeds.</li> <li>• Increase incidence of pests and diseases.</li> <li>• Death due to strong winds and floods.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>Salt water incursion causing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Salinity affecting feed plants and crops.</li> <li>2. Salt-contamination of water sources.</li> <li>3. Reduction of land available for grazing of birds.</li> </ol>

## ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote local chicken breeds adapted to high temperature.</li> <li>• Well-ventilated housing designs.</li> <li>• Plant trees for shade.</li> <li>• Provide additional clean, fresh, cool drinking water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify drought-tolerant crops and plants as alternative feeds ingredients.</li> <li>• Encourage practice of storing feeds for use during extreme climate events.</li> <li>• Installation of additional rain water harvesting and storage facilities.</li> <li>• Consider use of commercially available stock feeds.</li> <li>• Restrict lighting fires in wide open areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build all-weather durable shelter and sheds.</li> <li>• Farm sites away from flood-prone areas.</li> <li>• Provide supplementary feeds to birds.</li> <li>• Provide treatment to birds infected with diseases and pests.</li> <li>• Have an animal evacuation plan in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and plant salt-tolerant plant/crop species.</li> <li>• Installation of additional rain water harvesting and storage facilities.</li> <li>• Provide additional feeds to birds.</li> </ul>
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