

## INTRODUCTION

The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) approved AUD\$1,882,301.40 for the Phase 2: *Regional ND control project*. This two year project runs from 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2012, and focuses on building on the activities implemented under Phase 1 and contributing towards achieving the MDGs.

## CONTENTS

KYEEMA donors visit Mozambique	1
Extension staff trained in Mozambique	2
Strengthening of vaccine production capacity, Malawi	2
National review and planning meeting, Tanzania	3
Cold chain analysis in Tanzania	3
Zambian Country Coordinator passes away	4



*Fig 1. Stewart Routledge, chair of the KYEEMA Foundation and Helen, at the KYEEMA office in Maputo.*

Stewart Routledge and his wife Helen and one of KYEEMA's donors (Jill Cameron accompanied by Mr Mike Evans) visited Mozambique last September to see the work KYEEMA is doing. Jill has been donating funds to KYEEMA since the beginning.

While in Maputo they went for a day visit to project vaccination areas in Chibuto. In the field they were able to speak with the head of livestock services in the district, some community vaccinators and village poultry producers.

Some concerns were mentioned during the discussions mainly related to

## KYEEMA/IRPC donors visit Chibuto district, Mozambique

the problems that arise once Newcastle disease is controlled such as:

- Fowl Pox: This was a problem in some villages, and ND vaccination was initially blamed as Fowl Pox often involves the eyes, but it has also been seen in unvaccinated chickens.
- Stickfast fleas around the eyes, causing high mortalities in chicks.

Another concern was vaccination coverage which is still low. Only 33% of registered chickens are being vaccinated according to Ministry records. The

owners blamed not being able to catch the chickens easily on the morning of vaccination for the poor turnout, even though they would have liked them to be vaccinated.

102 vaccinators have been trained in the area over 12 years (49 in the last 3 years). Now only 67 are active, mostly females, as men go to the mines in South Africa to work. It appears that focusing on training more female vaccinators is a way to achieve higher ongoing vaccination rates, through retaining them longer. More female-headed households are accepting vaccination compared to male-headed households.



*Fig. 2. Chicken with stickfast fleas around the eye (arrow) in one of the villages visited in Chibuto district.*

## Mozambique: Expands activities of ND control in Gaza and Inhambane Provinces



**Fig.3:** One of the Numaio children catches his chicken to be vaccinated (Tchaimite Post, Chibuto). Photo: Ana Bela Cambaza

Mrs Numaio is a vaccinator from Tchaimite, Chibuto. During the phase I evaluation, she said that she started to vaccinate chickens from her household during the first campaign in November 2009. At the time of the first vaccination campaign she had a total of 19 chickens. Following the second and third, March and July 2010 vaccination campaigns, she did not have any chicken die from ND and her flock size had increased to 65 chickens. In this household children are given birds to raise to support their school needs.

With the objective of increasing vaccine coverage 30 extension workers (15 from Gaza and 15 from Inhambane provinces) were trained from 27 to 30 of September 2010 in Chókwe district, Gaza Province. Out of this number only 3 extension workers were female.

The training was conducted by staff from the Livestock and Extension directorates from the Ministry of Agriculture.

The components of the training included: an introduction to ND; the characteristics, handling and administration of I-2 ND vaccine; how to organise a vaccination campaign; and how to monitor progress. Training

also emphasised aspects of self-evaluation by vaccinators of their work, the identification of problems and options for their resolution.

Each extension worker received a cool box for the transport of vaccines, and extension material.

After their return, each extension worker is expected to train community vaccinators (CV) in his/her district.

In total it is planned to train 195 CV for the next vaccination campaign in 2011, 97 of these in Gaza and 98 in Inhambane.

Refresher training of 176 CV in Gaza and 78 CV in Inhambane is also planned.



**Fig. 4:** Chókwe district Administrator at the opening ceremony of the training. (Photo: Judite Braga).

## Malawi: Partners contribute to build capacity at the Central Veterinary Laboratory

Some NGOs which utilise vaccine in their programs were interviewed during the evaluation of the Phase One of the regional ND control project. Although they were enthusiastic and knowledgeable about the use of I-2 vaccine for controlling ND, they mentioned that this partnership should be strengthened and opportunities for collaboration exploited. There are a number of ways in which this can be

achieved such as the inclusion of other partners working with poultry in the Country Coordinating Committee; provision of extension materials and vaccine; support from

NGOs to the vaccine production unit and others.

As an example of the existing collaboration, the Small Scale Livestock Promotion Program (SSLPP) recently donated an egg incubator to the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) because they understand that building the capacity of the CVL can increase vaccine production and lead to sustainable control of ND and improve the livelihoods in the rural areas.



**Fig.5:** Egg incubator donated by SSLPP to the CVL. (Photo: Richard Mgombezulu, 2010).

## Tanzania: Conducts a National Planning and Review Workshop

The Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, in collaboration with Kyeema Regional Newcastle Disease Control Project – Tanzania, conducted the National Planning and Review Workshop in Dodoma from 3-5 August 2010. The purpose of the workshop was:

1. Review Newcastle disease (ND) control activities and increase awareness of ND control among all stakeholders in Tanzania.

2. Prepare a work plan for ND control activities in Singida district project villages

3. To strengthen coordination and collaboration between stakeholders and increase coverage of I-2 ND vaccine in Tanzania.

Twenty-nine participants from CVL, MLDF, project district (Singida Rural), seven VICs, Universities, Regional Secretariats, and NGOs attended and presented short reports at the workshop. Reports outlined the present situation with respect to ND control, key activities undertaken,



Fig. 6: Participants at the meeting. (Photo: H. Msami).

undertaken, constraints to the work and achievements made during the last five years.

## Cold Chain Monitoring in Support of Efficacious Newcastle Disease Vaccination Campaigns in Village Poultry in Tanzania

Since 2002, KYEEMA Foundation has been implementing community based ND control programs in villages in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and recently Zambia. However in countries with hot climates, the delivery of potent vaccines has been challenging. But the use of I-2 ND live thermotolerant vaccine makes it more likely that efficacious vaccine is delivered to remote villages because it is less sensitive to high ambient temperature. Although live vaccines have the advantage of inducing rapid immune response they are more sensitive to the fluctuations of environmental temperatures. Therefore, they need to be transported properly to ensure that there is no loss of vaccine potency to render it ineffective.

With the purpose of ensuring that the cold chain used to deliver thermotolerant ND vaccine from the Central Veterinary Laboratory in Dar es Salaam to village chickens in the Singida District is meeting the recommended temperature of 2-8°C from the time it is manufactured to administration and thus guaranteeing the administration of efficacious vaccine, a cold chain monitoring study was conducted by Alison Allukian, a student from Tufts Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine, from June to August 2010 in Tanzania under the supervision of Dr. Msami.

It was observed that the limits of the recommended parameters of 2-8°C of the cold chain were consistently breached and vaccine was exposed to temperatures both above and below the 0°C and 25°C outer limits.

This study is important because it demonstrates the importance of monitoring the cold chain, and the need to check and keep daily logs of the temperature of refrigerators and adjust the temperature accordingly when exceeds the recommended parameters.



Fig. 7: Refrigerator used to store vaccine (Photo: A. Allukian).

Fig. 8 (above): Temperature data logger.





## Australian Government Aid Program

An Australian Government initiative in Africa

### KYEEMA Foundation

The KYEEMA Foundation is a non-profit organisation formed in 2003, which supports prevention and control programs for diseases affecting plants and animals in developing countries, as well as helping with the development of technology to assist in improving the living standards of individuals. Capacity building is a core component of KYEEMA's projects which are usually implemented in collaboration with national government agencies and local NGOs.

KYEEMA Foundation and its subsidiary entity the International Rural Poultry Centre (IRPC) have been working towards capacity building, community development and poverty alleviation through developing and implementing a sustainable model for ND control.

International Rural Poultry Centre/KYEEMA Foundation
Southern Africa Regional Office P.O. Box 1168, Maputo, Mozambique
@ KYEEMA Foundation
Telephone : +258 21 327484 Fax: +258 21 327484 E-mail: kyeema@tvcabo.co.mz
"Building a sustainable future for all"



## The Regional ND control project loses one of its collaborators!

### Obituary Dr Charles Nyeleti

With deepest sorrow we received the news of the untimely death of Dr Charles Nyeleti. He passed away on 1st October 2010 at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka.

At the time of his death Dr. Nyeleti was the Country Coordinator - Zambia for the Regional ND control project in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. He was also the Chief Veterinary Officer at the Central Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI) in Zambia. He was a dynamic and committed



*Fig.8: Dr. Charles Nyeleti*

man and still had a lot to offer and live for. This was a great loss for everyone. Dr. Nyeleti will be sorely missed by all those who knew him.

Our sincere thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends and colleagues.

## Zambia has new Chief Veterinary Officer for CVRI and a new project Country Coordinator

The Department of Veterinary and Livestock Development under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development in Zambia has nominated Dr. Gerald Monga as the acting Head of CVRI and Dr. Namukolo Muyamwa as the Country Coordinator - Zambia for the Regional ND control project in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.