|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parent project** |  |
| **Project type** | Study |
| **Status sort** | Currrent year started |
| **NARI code** | K10008 |
| **Donor code** |  |
| **Funds source** | Funded from R4D funds |
| **Budget** | K20, 000 |
| **Project name** | Characterising productivity of village chicken eco-types under free-range semi-intensive management systems in Kerevat, Papua New Guinea |
| **Name abbrev** | Productivity of Village Chickens |
| **Detail** | Village chicken production has a long-standing cultural significance in the Islands Region and is realized for its nutrition and direct income generation for farming households. In East New Britain Province, the village chicken is prepared with vegetables, taro, and banana in a special coconut cream-filled recipe called Aigir (Food for Life). A piece of each cooked ingredient is packed in banana leaves called Totongor and sold at K5.00 per parcel. A bird being cooked and prepared in such a way usually fetches approximately K30.00. Apart from commercial broilers, about 3/5 respondents usually prefer village chicken in Totongor because of taste and belief in wellness. This opportunity presents a case for improved management of village chicken for nutrition and income generation. In terms of corresponding to production and management systems, it is assumed that naked neck chickens are heavier and good for meat production, dwarfs are good for laying eggs and frizzles are good at brooding and hatching eggs due to stylish feather arrangement for effective airflow and thermal regulation. This study will generate information on effective management and rapid production of village chicken to supply already established markets for nutrition and income and form the basis for breeding at later dates. |
| **NARI team lead** | Fred Besari |
| **Project team** | Michael Domo |
| **Partners** |  |
| **Start date** | 2023/07/15 |
| **End Date** | 2025/07/15 |
| **Intended outcomes** |  |
| **Planned outputs** | a. Growth, production, and reproductive cycle of village chicken eco-types under free-range and semi-intensive management systems are indicated. b. Production characteristics, potentials, and desirable traits of village chicken eco-types under free-range and semi-intensive management are observed. c. Effective management of village chicken under the free-range and semi-intensive systems is developed. d. Information on desirable traits of different village chicken eco-types is developed and recommended for further research. |
| **SRF Result area** |  |
| **Base location** | NARI Kerevat |
| **Project site list** |  |
| **Percent progress** |  |
| **Project docs** |  |
| **Progress docs** |  |
| **Final Report** |  |
| **Technical report** |  |
| **Other publications** |  |
| **Usage / Scaling option docs** |  |
| **Comments** |  |
| **Achievement summary** |  |
| **Project photos** |  |