

Vaccination valence distribution (all 11 PREVENT countries)

The distribution of vaccine doses by valence (Figure 1), highlights a clear dominance of spray-administered vaccines, particularly the ND IB valence, which accounts for the largest share at 37% of the total. This is followed by IBD, an injectable vaccine, representing 26%.

The IB variant, also delivered via spray, ranks third with 15%, while ND Marek (vector-based) contributes 9%. Other valences, such as ND (vector) and FP MG (vector), show smaller shares of 6% and 3%, respectively. Minor contributions come from IB spray at 2% and MD injectable at 2%. Several valences, including ND IBD, ND H9, and ND, both injectable and spray, register negligible or zero percentages.

Overall, the distribution emphasizes the predominance of spray vaccines, particularly for ND IB, while injectable vaccines remain significant for IBD. Vector-based vaccines occupy a smaller but notable portion of the total.

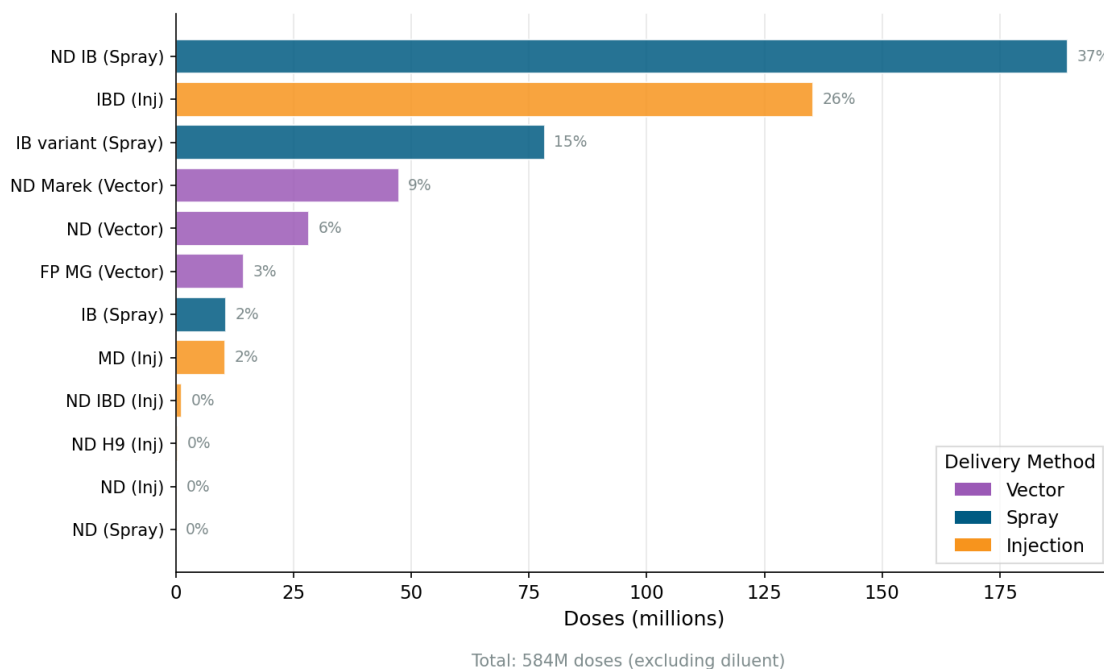


Figure 1: Vaccine valence distribution

Among the total volume of vaccine doses administered by disease, Infectious bronchitis (IB) represents the largest share with 415 million doses, accounting for 45.8% of the total (Figure 20). Newcastle disease follows with 267 million doses (29.5%), while Gumboro disease ranks third at 137 million doses (15.1%).

Because some vaccines are multivalent, the cumulative percentage exceeds 100%. The combination targeting Newcastle and Infectious Bronchitis (ND IB Spray) is the most widely used, representing 36.7% of all doses, followed by the Gumboro vaccine (IBD Inj) at 26.2%.

This prioritization reflects the epidemiological reality in Africa, where Newcastle and Gumboro remain the leading causes of poultry mortality.

The ratio of doses per day-old chick (DOC) stands at 2.4, indicating that chicks typically receive two to three different valences, consistent with standard vaccination protocols in commercial poultry farming.

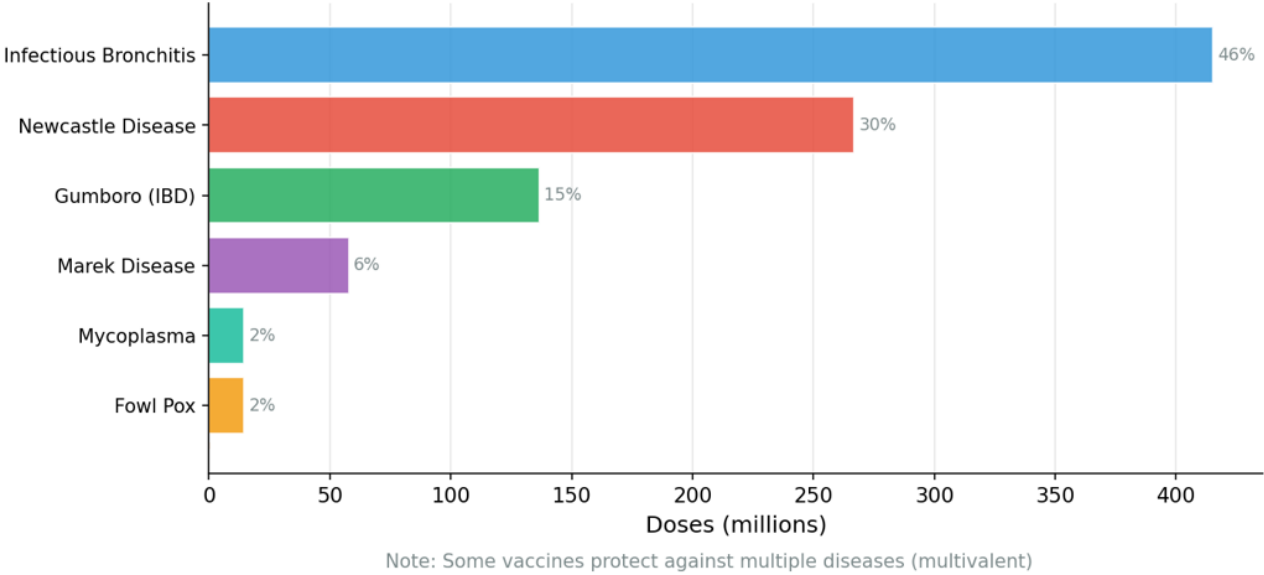


Figure 2: Vaccination coverage by target disease