



Report On Second Community Innovation Platform



30 September 2023

Tramkak district, Takeo province

Prepared by LDC team

Table of content

I.	Introduction	3
1.1.	Objective.....	3
1.2.	Timeline.....	3
1.3.	Location.....	3
1.4.	Facilitators.....	3
1.5.	Participants.....	3
II.	Results of CIP	3
2.1.	Remark speech by Dr. Chhay Ty.....	3
2.2.	Remark by representative from POAHP	4
2.3.	Presentation on chicken performance.....	4
2.4.	Chicken performance from nucleus farm	5
2.4.1.	Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10- Mr. Yem Sony	5
2.4.2.	Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10-Mrs. Kan Phearom.....	6
2.4.3.	Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10- Mrs. Nget Bunthoeun.....	7
2.4.4.	Live weight gain of chicken in three nucleus farms.....	7
2.4.5.	Feed intake of chicken in three nucleus farms	8
2.4.6.	Feed conversion ratio from three nucleus farms	8
2.4.7.	Number of chicken death from three nucleus farms.....	9
III.	Conclusion.....	11
IV.	Facilitator team for second CIP	11
	Annex 1. Participation list.....	12

I. Introduction

The project Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG): A platform for testing, delivering, and improving chickens for enhanced livelihood outcome in South East Asia with project number LS/2019/142, version 6 and proposed start date 15 September 2020 and end date 30 June 2024 implementing in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Myanmar countries which commissioned organization by International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). The project aim: Test and avail high-producing, farmer-preferred poultry genotypes to support increased smallholder chicken productivity as a pathway out of poverty in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

On 30 September 2023 (1:00-4:30pm), Livestock Development for Community Livelihood Organization (LDC) and National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI) have conducted the second community innovation platform (CIP) in O'phot village, AngTasoum commune, Tramkok district, Takeo province with 30 participants (11 female).

1.1. Objective

- To share the data on chicken performance from DoC to week 10
- To find out what is nucleus farm learn from the project, challenging and solution
- Suggestion to next CIP

1.2. Timeline

The second communication innovation platform was conducted on 30 September 2023

1.3. Location

The second CIP was conducted in one of nucleus farm namely Mrs Kan Phearum located in O'phot village, Ang Tasom commune, Tramkork district, Takeo province

1.4. Facilitators

The Community Innovation Platform (CIP) was run smoothly as agenda set which main facilitated by Dr. Chhay Ty with supporting from Mr. Phem Menghak (NAHPRI) and Mr. Son Pov (LDC).

1.5. Participants

There were 30 participants (11 female) included 2 from LDCs, 1 NAHPRI, 2 POAHP, 1 District vet, 2 suppliers, 2 traders, 1 VAHW, 1 Village Chief and 18 chicken raisers (Annex).

II. Results of CIP

2.1. Remark speech by Dr. Chhay Ty

Before start the process of CIP, Dr. Chhay Ty, deputy director of LDC had gave remarked by express to respect all the participants with really appreciated with all of you to participates in the second CIP and make this event happened today, it is every important to all of you that involve with chicken value chance, the project is trying to brough much of benefits to all of you who are actively involved with the project activities and chicken producers. The purpose of the second CIP is to share the chicken performance from three nucleus farm and what the lesson learns that nucleus farm learns, challenging and solution and suggestion for next CIP



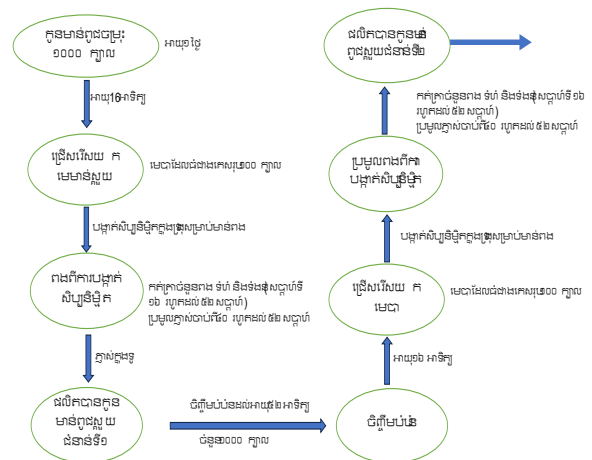
2.2. Remark by representative from POAHP



Mr. Hon Ordorm, representative from POAHP in Takeo has respected all the participants and thankful to NAHPRI and LDC organization organized the second CIP. It is first time that Takeo has project to improve chicken by use 1000 of chick and select skouy hen at week 16 for breeding through AI technique to record the eggs number until week 52. Through this technique, participants farmers will be made much benefits from breeding program. I would like encourage all three nucleus farms to full participation in this project activities, if we successful in this project, Takeo will be the first province that produce pure skouy breed.

2.3. Presentation on chicken performance

Dr. Chhay Ty made a presentation on the chicken performance from DoC to week 10 from three nucleus farm and step to select the skouy breed to participants who attend in this event. Dr Chhay Ty raised the questions to all participant to answer such as why project select Skouy breed to be improve and how to select and what parameter to be record? Generally, three nucleus farms are well understood on the project and know all the step to select pure skouy breed but most of participants know well about characteristic to skouy inter of



✓ **Advantages of Skouy Chickens:**

- Grow fast
- More egg
- Yellow Skin
- Consumers like
- Expensive

✓ **Steps in selecting Skouy breed**

- DoC to 16 weeks
- Select hen at 16 weeks and put in individual cage
- Breed by AI technique
- Record eggs numbers from each hen and other parameter.
- Collect eggs for incubation from 42 to 52 weeks
- Produced the first generation of Skouy breed

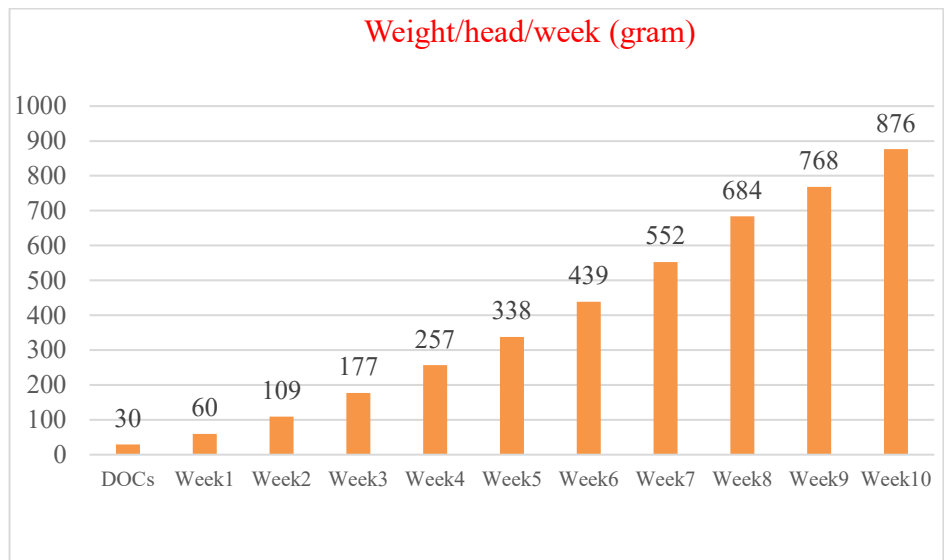


After refreshing the on-chicken improvement approach, Dr Chhay Ty, present the chicken performance from DoC to week 10 in each nucleus farm.

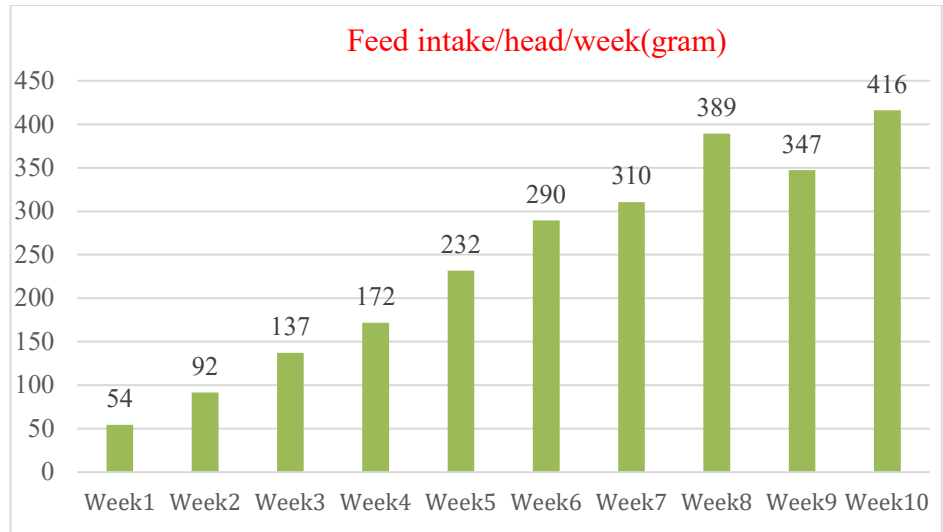
2.4. Chicken performance from nucleus farm

2.4.1. Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10- Mr. Yem Sony

The chicken performance is growing well which start from 30g during DoC to 876g at ages of 70days (10 weeks)

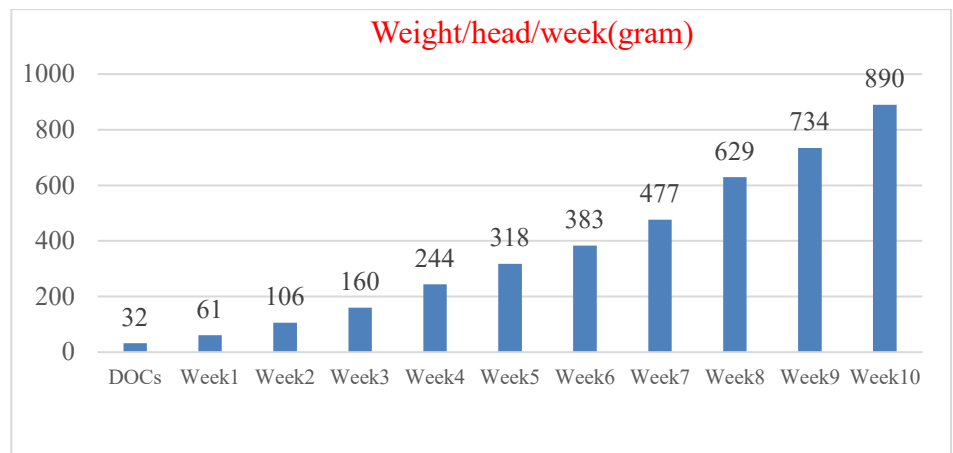


The feed intake was start from 54g to 416g per week but feed intake was decrease in week 9 and then start increase again in week 10. This may be course by weather

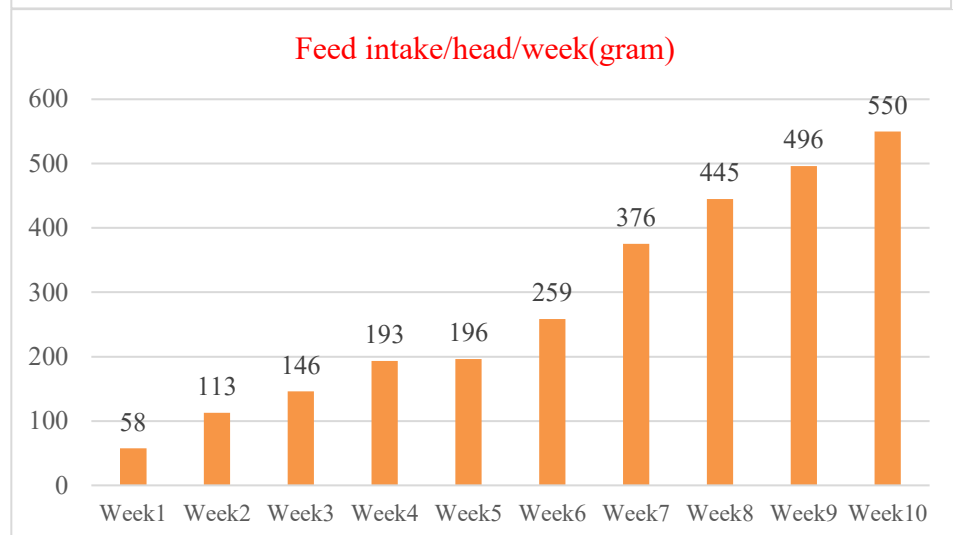


2.4.2. Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10-Mrs. Kan Phearom

The weight gain of chicken is good and growing well which start from 32g during DoC and reach to 890g at ages of 70days (10 weeks)

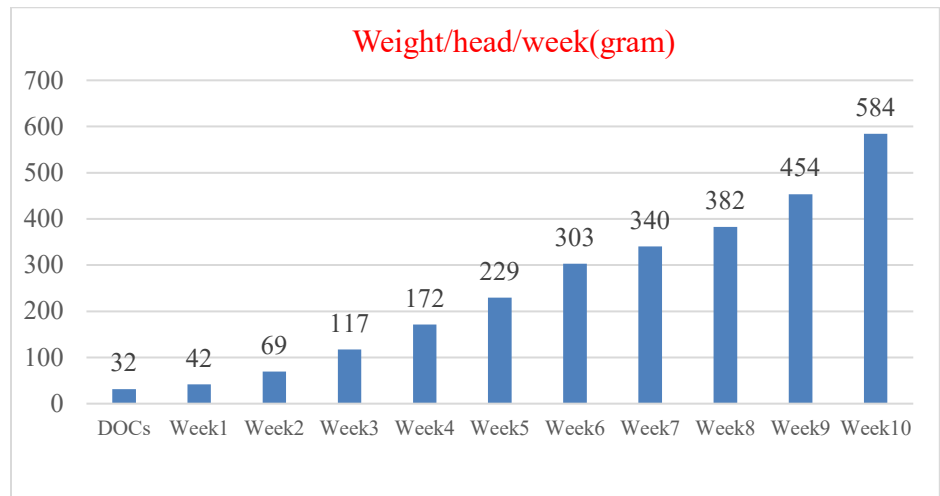


The feed intake was increasing from week to week which start from 58g to 550g per week

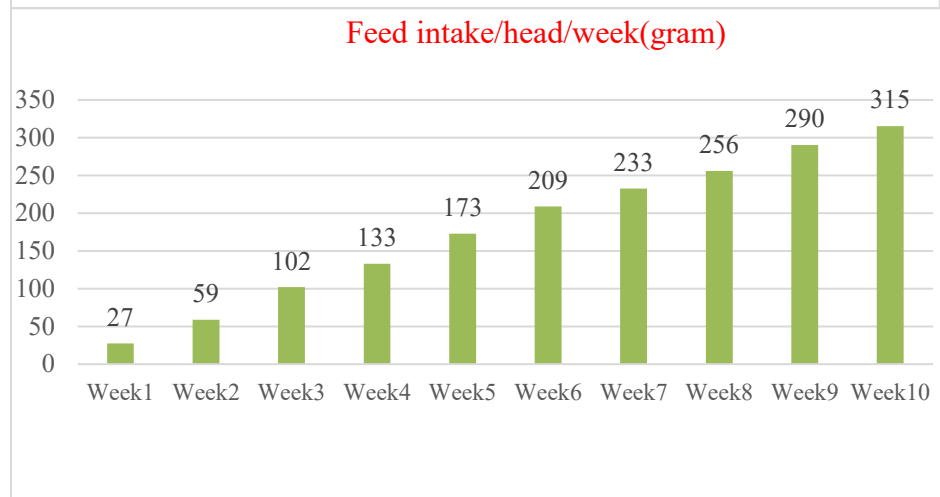


2.4.3. Feed intake and weight gain of chicken from DoC to week 10- Mrs. Nget Bunthoeun

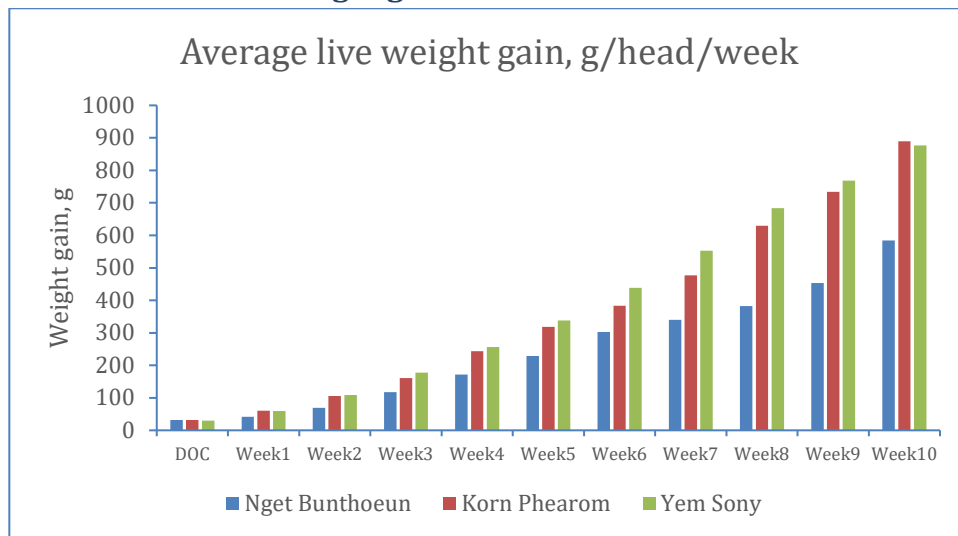
The weight gain of chicken seems lower than other two nucleus farm. The weight of chick started at 32g and reach to 584 g at ages of 70days (10 weeks)



The feed intake also less compares with other two nucleus farm, which consume from 27g to 315g per week



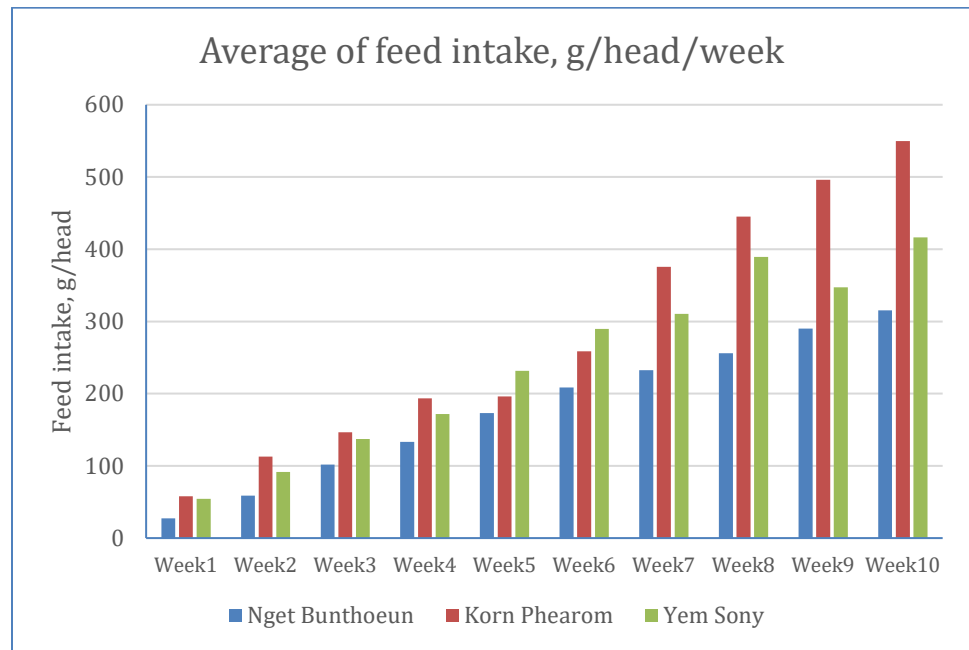
2.4.4. Live weight gain of chicken in three nucleus farms



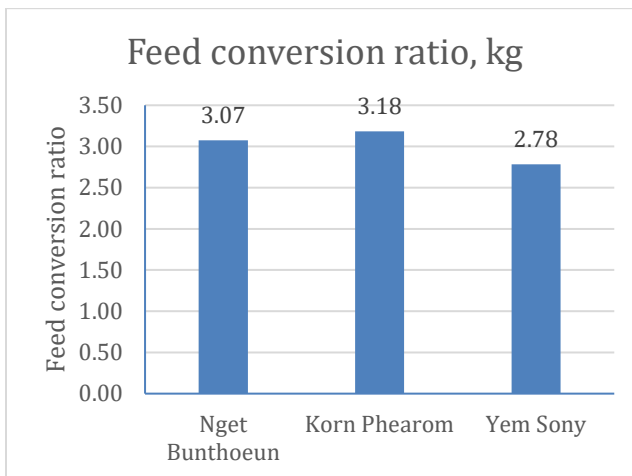
The live weight of chicken was similar among two nucleus farms but except Mrs. Nget Bunthoeun has low chicken weigh gain.

2.4.5. Feed intake of chicken in three nucleus farms

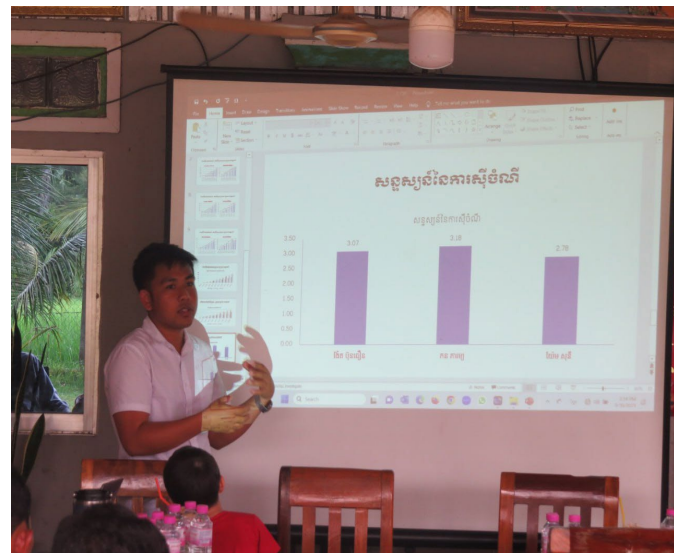
The feed intake was high for Mrs. Korn Phearom and less for Mr Yem Sony and low from Mrs. Nget Bunthoeun



2.4.6. Feed conversion ratio from three nucleus farms



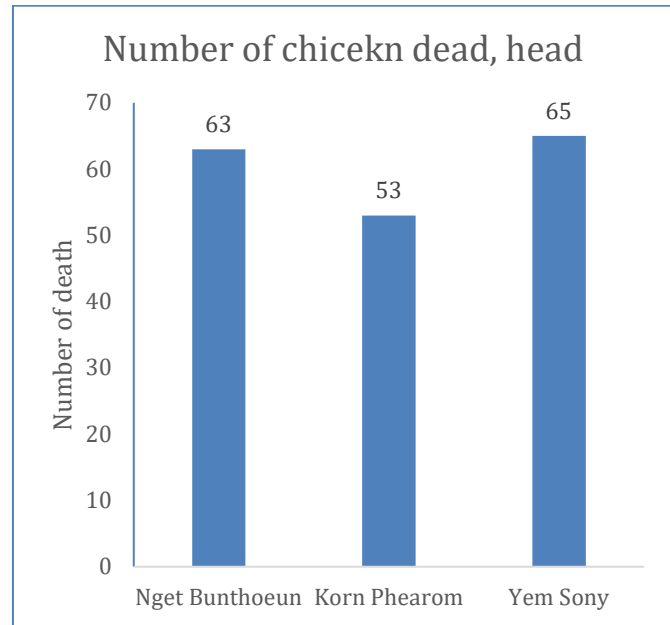
Feed conversion ratio was less for Mr. Yem Sony but similar among nucleus farm of Mrs Korn Phearom and Mrs Nget Bunthoeun.



2.4.7. Number of chicken death from three nucleus farms



Mortality of chicken from start to week 10 showed similar and not much different among three nucleus farms but less mortality from Mrs Korn Phearom.



I. Group discussion

After a slide presentation on the results of the past 10 weeks related to chicken performance and feed intake, mortality among three nucleus farms, the facilitator assigns participants to 3 groups to discuss success factors, problems/challenging during implementation, solutions, and suggestions. In each group has representation from nucleus farm to share with group members.



After completed discussion, the facilitator as representation from each group to do present the result from their discussion to the big group and led all participants have a question and answer.

Successful

- Reduce chicken mortality
- Chicken healthy and active
- Chickens grow fast
- Family members help each other to take care of chickens
- More practice on biosecurity

Problem

- Chickens picking each other
- Climate change as raining every day
- Chickens eat less after weighing
- Expensive feed

Solution

- Cut the beak chickens
- Using lighter during raining and cover tang
- Use vitamin C for chick
- Manage feed and feeding properly to reduce waste from feed



Mr. Yem Sony

Suggestion

- Provide training on chick and chicken formulation to reduce feed cost



Mr. Rin Kimhong, representative from Mrs. Nget Bunthoeun

Successful

- Know on the step of breeding activities
- More aware about biosecurity
- Vaccination program

Problem

- Chick unhealthy at starting
- Climate change
- Poor quality feed
- Hen cage construction not yet start

Solution

- Use lighter to make chick warm
- Ask other member to have a good feed
- Start hen cage construction soon

Suggestion

- Training on chick and chicken formulation to reduce feed cost

Successful

- Chickens grow fast and healthy
- Low mortality about 6%
- Family members help each other
- Aware more about biosecurity to protect chicken
- Popular in social media (Facebook) on breeding and supply good breed to another producer.

Problem

- Climate change especially rain almost everyday since start the breeding program
- Some chickens are pecking each other
- Expensive feed
-



Mr Bungrong representative from Mrs Kan Phearom

Solution

- Vaccines as directed by a veterinarian
- Cut the chickens pecking
- Manage feed and feeding to make sure it was not waste from feed trough

III. Conclusion

After group presentation, Dr. Chhay Ty conducted reflection on what successful or learn from the project activities and challenging. He encourages all the participant to continue observation on the chicken growth performance and make sure that chicken have enough feed, water and protection from raining to avoid any problem, Dr. Chhay Ty agree to provide the training on feed formulation to all three-nucleus farm and other interest farmers by using computer to facilitate and practice for third CIP.

IV. Facilitator team for second CIP



Annex 1. Participation list.

No	Name	Sex	Institution	Position	Phone
1	Kong Eth	M	DAHW	Staff	011 70 82 84
2	Kuy Neav	F	O'phot village	Village Chief	090 63 09 66
3	Korn Phearom	F	O'phot village	AC leader	095 41 44 97
4	Kon Sary	F	O'phot village	Farmer	No
5	Poth Daneth	F	O'phot village	AC member	011 32 13 88
6	Nhot Bunrong	M	O'phot village	AC member	095 47 11 35
7	Rin Kimhong	M	O'phot villae	AC member	099 99 77 73
8	Sok Kea	M	AngTasoum village	Trader	092 26 99 52
9	Rin Srymom	F	AngTasoum village	Farmer	095 70 79 90
10	Nak SoPhinin	M	AngTasoum village	Farmer	097 66 36 571
11	Ngeth Bunthoeun	F	AngTasoum village	Farmer	011 71 14 60
12	Khim Sros	M	AngTasoum village	Farmer	088 91 07 322
13	Ros Non	M	O'phot village	Trader	088 77 74 142
14	Khorn Sophy	F	Rusey Srok village	Farmer	097 91 39 137
15	Yem Sony	M	Rusey Srok village	Farmer	096 36 16 457
16	Meas Sreynoth	F	O'phot village	Farmer	096 82 20 044
17	Min Sokhon	F	O'phot village	Farmer	017 42 81 29
18	Ros Nhor	M	O'phot village	VAHW	095 23 81 52
19	Oun Nhen	F	O'phot village	Farmer	No
20	Mom Sokhon	F	O'phot village	Farmer	No
21	Yoeng Chork	M	Taloer village	Supplier	096 27 57 303
22	Sun Sophat	M	O'phot village	Farmer	067 50 54 54
23	Hon Ordom	M	POAHP	Staff	010 71 99 70
24	Chhay Ty	M	LDC	Deputy Director	092 61 61 60
25	Phem Menghak	M	NAHPRI	Staff	010 98 14 27
26	Son Pov	M	LDC	Staff	093 85 24 21
27	Touch Sareth	M	POAHP	Staff	077 35 6005
28	Heang Sil	M	Trapeang Armpel	Farmer	071 51 26 552
29	Ma Ra	M	Rusey Srok village	Supplier	012 530 247
30	Thea Sophat	M	O'phot village	Farmer	078 61 32 35