

Report On
Second Innovative Platform Convening
Under project
Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG)
Thursday, 09th December 2021

Time: 14:00-16:30

Reported by: LDC team



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I. Introduction

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG) project will be implemented in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam for 4 years (2020-2024). It is led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) with partnership with National of Animal Health and Production Research Institution (NAHPRI) under General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) and Livestock Development for Community Livelihood Organization (LDC) in Cambodia. The aims of the project are to contribute and improved smallholder chicken systems through adapting new and proven genetic technologies and approaches that increase farmer access to locally acceptable and adapted. It also provides a platform for south – south learnings through the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) initiative implemented since 2014 in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Tanzania. In addition to government research departments, the project envisages working with a small number of NGOs, partnership with private poultry genetics companies to help develop a roadmap for a longer-term chicken genetic gains programmes in each country. There are eight national innovative platform (two national platform convenings per year) over the project lifetime (4 years project). The national innovation platform established with a primary goal of mobilizing public and private sector engagement in the smallholder chicken value chain

1. Objective

To gather innovative experiences along chicken value chain from relevant stakeholders to increase productivity in small scale chicken systems in Cambodia.

2. Participants

Totally 79 participants (woman: 13) from different actors involve in chicken value chain in four provinces (Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang). The key actors in this meeting were NAHPRI/GDAHP, provincial office of animal health and production, representative from ILRI based in south east Asia and Nairobi, Royal University of Agriculture, SBK company, Chicken raising group, chicken producers, traders, medicine supplier and feed suppliers etc.

3. Meeting method

The second innovative platform meeting was organized as hybrid meeting. Provincial office was the host for local participants while other participants were attended by zoom link.

II. Results from convening

1. Welcome and Scene-setting

1.1. Welcome and Introductions

🇰🇲 Dr Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI welcome all participants and thanks for their participation and contribution in the second IP meeting with the project of Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG). As you have known from 1st IP meeting about the project and your inputs are necessarily needed in order to understand and improve chicken value chain of smallholder in Cambodia. In addition, it is great opportunity for actors along the value chain to understand well and to gain experiences to succeed their business. For this second IP, you all will gain more new experiences and knowledges from the discussion among the group. Finally, he would like to say thanks for the participation and contribution in this meeting and best regard and stay safe from covid-19.

✚ In the opening remarks - *Tadelle Dessie* also welcomed all participants who were from different stakeholders along the chicken value chain to join in this project. This project is very important to improve the chicken genetic and also livelihood in Cambodia. Thus, all stakeholders are strongly encouraged to involve and to raise the challenges during group discussion.

✚ Dr. *Ed Rege, ECI-Africa* shared his presentation about the summary of proceeding of 1st IP Meeting. However, he also needed to know someone who joined this meeting first, especially about where they came from and their specific roles along chicken value chain.

2. Updates

✚ AsCGG Project update – *Tadelle Dessie, ILRI*. In this session, *Tadelle* would like to updated about the literature review of chicken value chain in Cambodia was finished. Dr. *Hoang* introduced himself about background and experiences from other institutions. In this project, he will help us to coordinate the project in Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. *Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI* seize this opportunity to update key project components in Cambodia. He indicated that Cambodia has less experience on this such project, but after this meeting, hopefully al stakeholders understood well about the project and run it successfully.

✚ Dr. *Chhay Ty* would share his notices about key opportunities and challenges of chicken value chain in Cambodia. He also mainstreamed about the chicken production system that was divided into three system (smallholder, semi-commercial and commercial production) and smallholder plays very important role to increase the productivities to reach the market demand as Cambodian people consumed about 2 kg/year/person. This amount is lower than other countries in Southeast Asia. Thus, it is good opportunity to improve the productivities. However, there are four main challenges such as higher cost of input supply (mainly feed), accessibility of marketing information, capacities of smallholder producers and interest of loaning. However, some suggestions were also released in order to solve the challenge above such as mobilizing smallholders as group and then doing business plan and linkage with relevant actors along the value chain. After this presentation, Dr. *Ed* proposed the participants to give the feedback if any before divided into small group. Together with, Dr. *Tum Sotheara* proposed five groups, following to targeted areas (Kampong Speu=16, Kampong Chhnang=12, Takeo =20, Kampot 10 and 5 groups for those who are in Phnom Penh and abroad). However, Dr. *Ed* also noted some emerging challenges and opportunities for each group to discuss after presentation of Dr. *Chhay Ty* such as feed, health, breed/genetic, market and financing including effect of climate change on chicken production that was mentioned Mr. *Hun Heak* who is lecturer at faculty of animal production of royal university of agriculture. These five specific issues need to be addressed during group discussion.

3. Identifying priority interventions

✚ After discussion among small group, some priority interventions were identified such as capital to initiate the farming, technical support from government and non-government institutions, higher price of feed, chick management by confining and feeding concentrate to accelerate the growth rate and alleviate the mortality rate and proper management (vaccination and treatment). However, small number of chickens in the farm will lead lower profit if much invest on vaccination and concentrate. In addition, selection of the chicken breeds for mating was also concerned. This because lead lower productivities if selection of the breed was made locally.

4. Action planning

✚ Six issues of inputs (mainly concentrate), breeds, health, housing, financial and market were taken into account to solve by different groups in the targets. The solution on these issues by each group was combined together in the following table

Main issues	Key areas	Solution	Note
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Always increase ✚ Not enough feed ✚ Free ranging 		
Breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mostly local chicken breed in breeding ✚ Lack of knowledge in breeding chicken ✚ Limited of AI breeding technical ✚ Lack of breed mostly and parents stock us many cycles. 		
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ More Disease effects ✚ Vaccine effectiveness 		
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mostly farmer raising chicken by free ranging ✚ Lack of Feeder and drinker 		
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ N/A 		
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Not stable price ✚ Seasonal demand 		

Main issues	Key areas	Solution	Note
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High price of feed ✚ Not stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Producer local feed more ✚ Increase production of feed raw material 	
Breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Many local breeds could not identify exactly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ More control of breed ✚ Right breed selection ✚ Breeding following technical 	

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Disease risk ✚ Vaccine effectiveness ✚ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Chicken management ✚ Bio security in Chicken Production ✚ Limited for imported chicken ✚ 	
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mostly of farmer raising chicken by free ranging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ More extension and training on chicken production 	
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High interest rate from Micro finance institute (MFI) ✚ Lack of capital to increase chicken production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Reduce interest rate ✚ Create saving group in community 	
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Not stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Produce group of chicken producer ✚ Produce factories for processing 	.

Table 3: Group discussion from Kampong Chhnang Team			
Main issues	Key areas	Solution	Note
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ High price ✚ Low quality of feed ✚ Lack of knowledge in Storages ✚ Feeding to chicken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Produce more local feed ✚ Increase production of feed raw material 	
Breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Good breed selection ✚ Local breed long cycle production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Change breeds every two years ✚ Should breeding with imported chicken 	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Disease control ✚ Disease treatment ✚ Lack of vaccination ✚ Lack of bio-Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Chicken management 	
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mostly chicken pen near human house ✚ The Chicken raising in the same place ✚ Lack of hygiene ✚ Chicken pen do not follow standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Construct pen follow standard ✚ Clean every day ✚ Should raising follow type of chicken ✚ 	
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Mostly local chicken raised by poor people and cannot raise many chicken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Loan for another bank of MFI 	
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Low price ✚ Lack of market information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Create cooperative to set price with trader ✚ Good communication with VAHW, and another consumer (restaurant) 	.

Main issues	Key areas	Solution	Note
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The price of concentrate is gradually increased year by year. This lead to provide lesser requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Take advantages of available resources locally ✚ Scavenging system applied for more feed. ✚ Increase the productivities to save some cost of labor and feed. 	
Breeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Poor FCR in local breeds. ✚ Mating the same breed caused lower production. ✚ Hard to identify the actual genetic of local breed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Some improvement is necessarily needed. ✚ Selection of other local breed from different location. ✚ Selection of higher productivity of local breed. ✚ Crossing following to technical method. 	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ -Lower mortality rate in scavenging system than improved breeds. However, it was still high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Vaccination applied and chick management improved ✚ Biosecurity applied 	
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ -Smallholder farming will not invest much on housing. ✚ -Location of housing near by the villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Use of existing materials: bamboo and wood. ✚ More investment on housing to expand the production. ✚ Installation away from home/villages. 	
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Lack of financial resources for smallholder chicken raisers (and high interest rate). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Loans supported by some projects with limited amount (300USD/HH) ✚ Saving group establishment. ✚ Partnership with other institutions to get the loan with lower interest. 	Hard to deal, because it belongs to bank and micro-finance holders
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The middleman tried to buy with lower price. ✚ The price is very fluctuating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Market information access improved ✚ Clearly business plan ✚ Establishment of producer groups and linkage with 	Market for local chicken is good.

		relevant stakeholders along value chain.	
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5. Next steps and close

✚ During closing remarks, Dr. Ed Rege made the summary of finding and admire all the groups that worked hard to provide important inputs in order to improve smallholder chicken productivities through genetic gain and made plan plans for 3rd IP meeting. Dr. Tadelle Dessie and Dr. Sothyra Tum also admired the participants who work hard to raise issue and find out of solution together and thanks very much for their such participation and contribution. Dr. Sothyra also proposed the relevant stakeholders to be ready to do other activities after this 2nd meeting.

Annex

1. Agenda

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG): Cambodia 2nd National Innovation Platform (IP) Convening

Date: December 9, 2021

Time: 14:00-16:30 Hours Cambodia; 1000 – 1230H EAT

Hybrid Meeting

Zoom Link:

<https://uso6web.zoom.us/j/83294190287?pwd=Z1hNQ3daeHltSjBkWDVSc1psVHFSZz09>

Meeting ID: 832 9419 0287

Passcode: 046076

AGENDA

Time	Agenda Item
14:00-14:15	Session 1: Welcome and Scene-setting (15 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Welcome and Introductions - <i>Dr Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI (5mins)</i> ✚ Opening Remarks - <i>Tadelle Dessie, ILRI (2 mins)</i> ✚ Summary of proceedings of 1st IP Meeting - <i>Ed Rege, ECI-Africa (5 mins)</i>
14:15-14:35	Session 2: Updates (20 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ AsCGG Project update – <i>Tadelle Dessie, ILRI (5 minutes)</i> ➤ Update on key project components in Cambodia – <i>Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI (5mins)</i> ➤ Cambodia Chicken Value Chain: Summary of key opportunities and challenges - <i>Chhay Ty (10 mins)</i>
14:35-15:30	Session 3: Identifying priority interventions (60 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Brainstorming: What are the highest priority intervention areas – <i>Small Group Work (15 mins)</i> ➤ Making choices – <i>ranking in plenary and formation of groups around each priority intervention (15 mins)</i> ➤ Key intervention actions required - <i>Breakout by prioritized intervention areas (30 mins)</i>
15:25-16:15	Session 4: Action planning (50 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Key action areas identified – <i>Group presentations on priority actions identified</i> ➤ Action areas to next IP meeting – <i>Assignment of individual and group roles</i>
16:15-16:30	Session 5: Next steps and close (15 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary, next steps and plans for 3rd IP meeting – <i>Ed Rege (10 mins)</i> ➤ Closing Remarks – <i>Tadelle Dessie and Sothyra Tum (5 mins)</i>

2. Attendant list


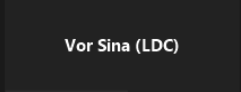
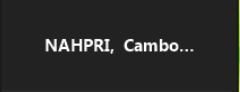


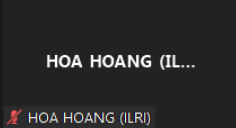
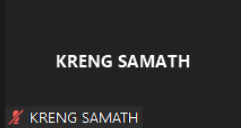

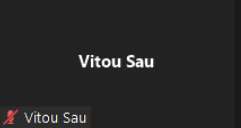
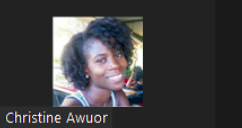
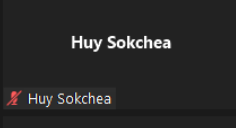
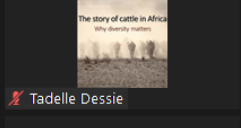
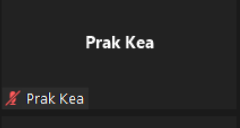
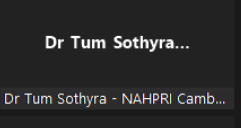
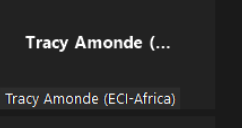
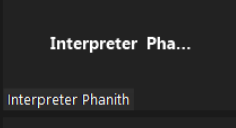
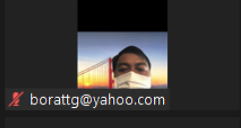
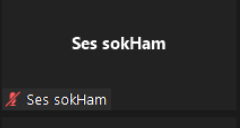
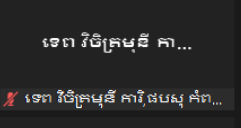
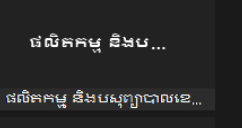
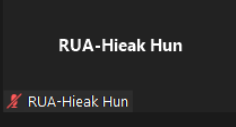
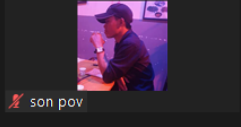
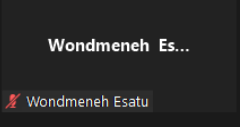
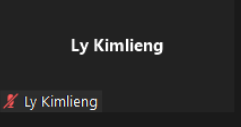
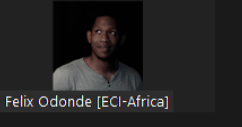
No	Name	Sex	Position
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)			
1	Dr. Ed Rege-(ECI-Africa)	M	
2	Felix IT support-ECI-Africa	M	
3	Dr. Talelle dessia	M	PI and Project Leader, Nairobi, Kenya
4	Dr. Wondmendh Esatu	M	Design and Implementation of breeding programs
5	Dr. Hoa Hoang	M	Project Manager (ILRI)
6	Tracy Amonde	F	
General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP)			
7	Mr. Soa Vitou	M	Department of extension and production
National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI)			
8	Dr. Tum Sothyra	M	Director
9	Dr. Bun Chann	M	Vice-Director
Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)			
10	Mr. Prak Kea	M	Vice Dean of Animal Science Faculty
11	Mr. Hun Hiek	M	Vice Dean of Animal Science Faculty
Kampot Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH)			
12	Mr. Meng Santepheap	M	Head of Provincial Vet
13	Mr. Khon Khun	M	Provincial Vet Officer
14	Mr. But Bunmakara	M	Provincial Vet Officer
15	Ki Ti	M	Provincial Vet Officer
16	Mr. Neak Vansa	M	Village Animal Health Worker
17	Mr. Oum Phor	M	Happy Farmer Chicken Raising Cooperative
18	Mr. Koa Soa	M	Animal Feed supplier
19	Mr. Choup Chantha	M	Animal Medicine supplier
20	Nhe Samoeun	M	Chicken Producer
21	Lay Kouy	M	Live Chicken Trader in Kampot
Kampong Speu Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH)			
22	Tep Vichet Mony	M	Head of Provincial Vet
23	Chhem Sonea	M	Deputy of Provincial Vet
24	Chhorn Siem	M	Provincial Vet Officer
25	Sieng Kethyarith	M	Provincial Vet Officer
26	Sek Chin	M	Provincial Vet Officer
27	Chheang Vathana	M	Provincial Vet Officer
28	Sen Savy	M	Village Animal Health Worker
29	Deb Eng Long	M	Village Animal Health Worker
30	Deb Eng Lai	M	Village Animal Health Worker
31	Rith So	M	Village Animal Health Worker

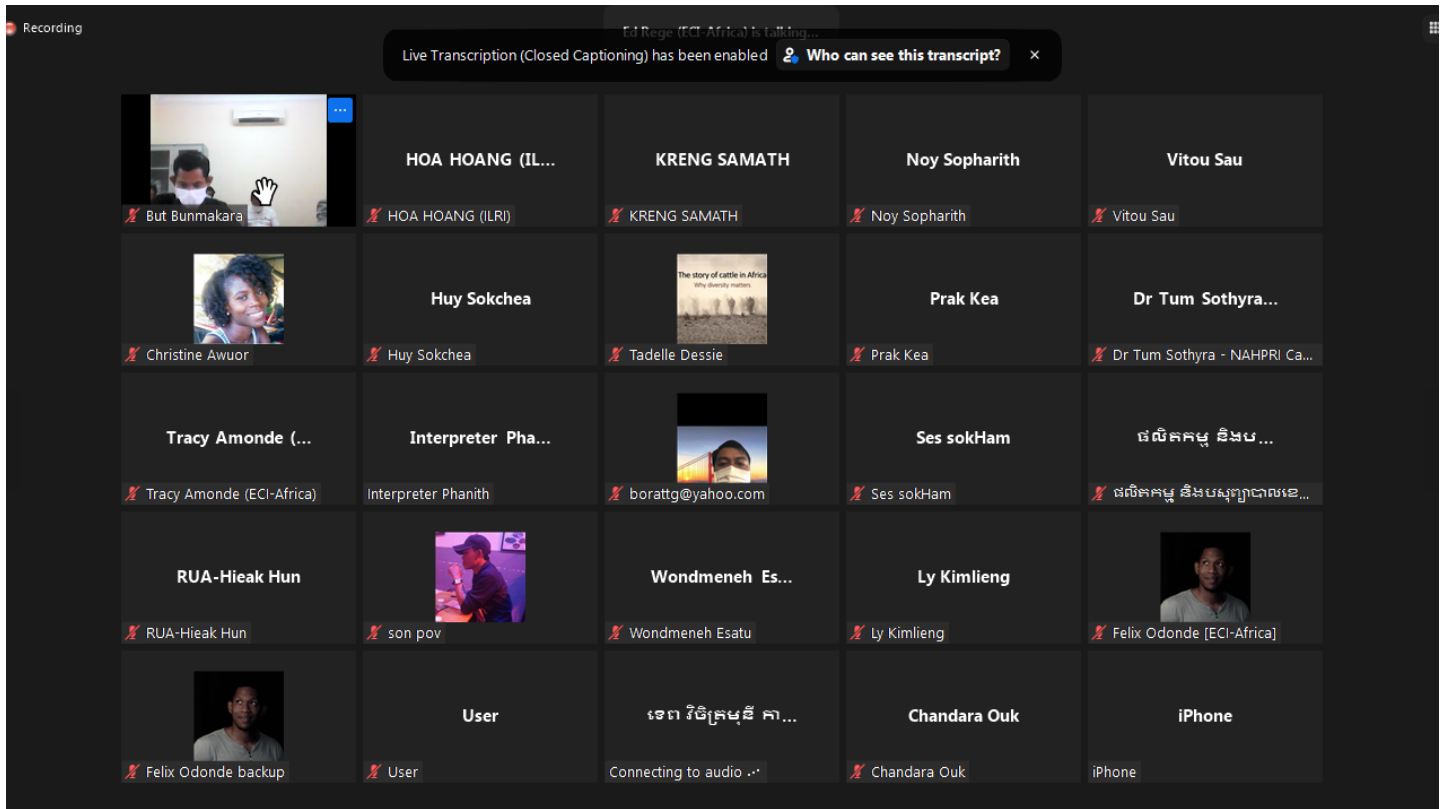
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33	Det Soy	M	Village Animal Health worker
34	Heal Phearom	M	Chicken Producer
35	Chhoeun Vathana	M	Chicken Producer
36	Kong Chanra	M	Chicken Producer
37	Long Thim	M	Live Chicken trader
Takeo Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH)			
38	Thai ly	M	Head of Provincial Vet
39	Yim Borin	M	Provincial Vet Officer
40	Yoeung Phally	M	Provincial Vet Officer
41	Chea Sokha	M	Provincial Vet Officer
42	Nhem Chan Raksmeay	M	Provincial Vet Officer
43	Sim Chan Kresna	M	Provincial Vet Officer
44	Mak Yoeung	M	Village Animal Health Worker
45	Chek Sila	M	Village Animal Health Worker
46	Yorng Thoeun	M	Village Animal Health Worker
47	Nhep Dul	M	Village Animal Health Worker
48	Ouch Doeun	M	Village Animal Health Worker
49	Bun Thea	F	Live Chicken Trader
50	Long Seng	M	Live Chicken Trader
51	Sok Vit	M	Live chicken Trader
52	Bouth Chanda	M	Live Chicken Trader
53	Nhet Soeun	M	Live Chicken Trader
54	Ket Somaly	F	Live Chicken Trader
55	Sem Sopheak	M	Animal Feed Seller
56	Sel Say	M	Animal Feed Seller
57	Lov Tha	M	Animal Feed Seller
Kampong Chhnang Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH)			
58	Dr. Kreng Samart	M	Head of Provincial Vet
59	Mrs. Mak Sokny	F	Deputy of Provincial Vet
60	Noy Sopharith	M	Provincial Vet Officer
61	Van Sinoeun	M	Provincial Vet Officer
62	Soun Samnang	M	Provincial Vet Officer
63	Samrith Mun	M	Chicken Seller
64	Det Sokha	F	Chicken Seller
65	Ly Hong Bora	M	Chicken Seller
66	Ly Neang Theara	F	Chicken Producer
67	Heng Maly	F	Chicken Producer
68	Prum Sophat	M	Chicken Producer
69	Thim Sophanne	F	Animal Feed supplier
70	Ek Leakena	F	Animal Feed supplier
71	Sok Sokha	F	Live Chicken Trader
72	Ly Kimhak	F	Live Chicken Trader

Non-Government Organization			
73	Dr. Chhay Ty	M	Vice Director of Livestock Development for Community Livelihood (LDC)
74	Dr. Huy Sokchea	M	Nutrition Officer in LDC
75	Mr. Vor Sina	M	Gender Officer in LDC
76	Mr. Son Pov	M	Researcher in LDC
77	Son Nam	F	Village base
78	Srey Socheat	F	Village base
Private Company			
79	Ly Kimlieng	M	National Poultry Specialist in S.B.K Researcher & Development Co., Ltd.

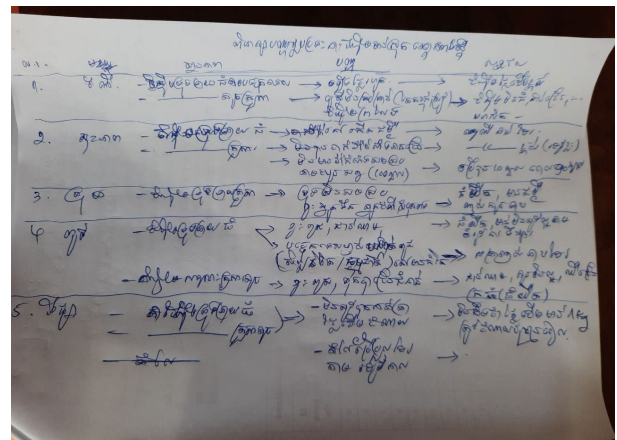
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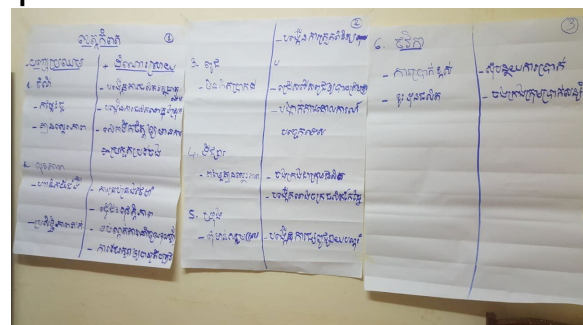
 Chhay Ty	 Vor Sina (LDC)	 NAHPRI, Cambodia, BUN Chan	 Ed Regge (ECI-Africa)	 But Bunmakara
 HOA HOANG (ILRI)	 KRENG SAMATH	 Noy Sopharith	 Vitou Sau	 Christine Awuor
 Huy Sokchea	 Tadelle Dessie	 Prak Kea	 Dr Tum Sothya - NAHPRI Camb...	 Tracy Amonde (ECI-Africa)
 Interpreter Phanith	 borattg@yahoo.com	 Ses sokHam	 ខេត វិចិត្រមុនី កា...	 ផលិតកម្ម ដឹមបសុព្យាបាលខេ...
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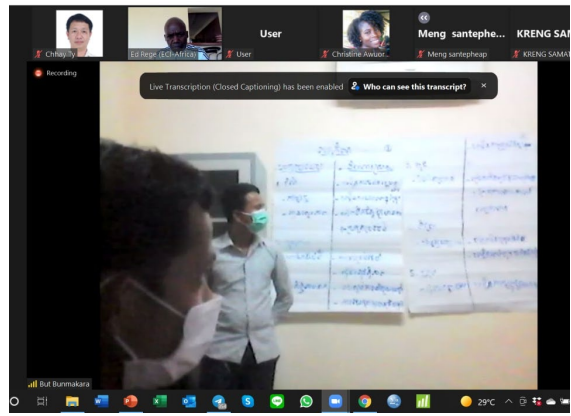


3. Photo's activities

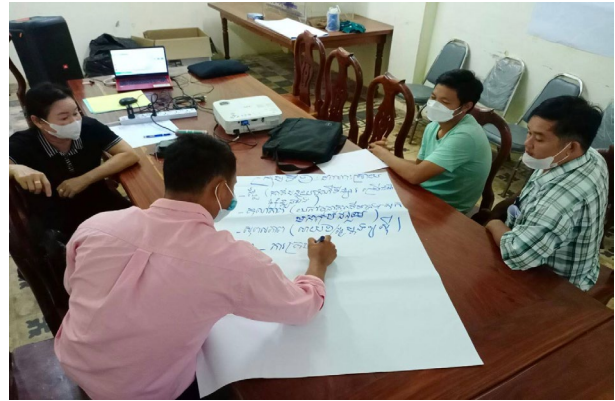
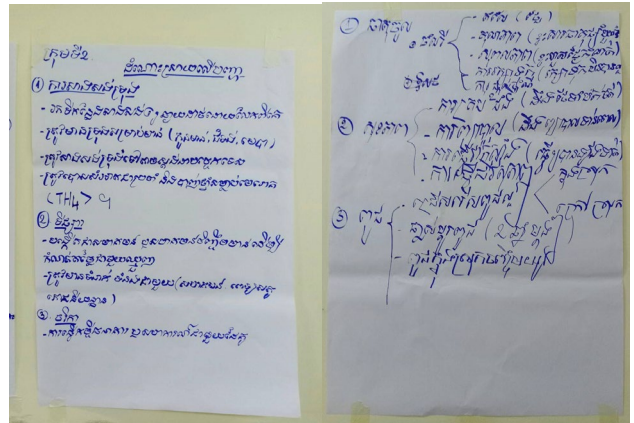


Kampong Speu province team





Kampot Province Team



Kampong Chhnang Province team



Takeo Province team