

Report On
Third National Innovation Platform Convening
Under project
Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG):

Thursday, 12th May 2022

Time: 14:00-16:30

Reported by: LDC team



Contents

- I. Background and Meeting Context..... 3
 - 1. Objective..... 3
 - 2. Participants..... 4
 - 3. Meeting method 4
- II. Welcoming and Opening Remarks..... 4
- III. Recap 4
 - 1. Recap of the second IP Innovation platform..... 4
- IV. Identification of the priorities interventions 5
 - 1. The Group Break-Out Task 5
- V. Results from group discussion and presentation 6
- VI. Next steps and close 10

I. Background and Meeting Context

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG) is a 4-year project (2020-2024) being implemented in Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. It is funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) with its implementation being led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in collaboration with various national-government organization. These organizations oversee the day to day running of the project. They include: In Cambodia -The National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI) under the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF); in Myanmar- the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI, Myanmar); and in Vietnam - the National Institute of Animal Sciences (NIAS) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD, Vietnam). In addition to government research departments, the project works with a small number of partner NGOs: the Livestock Development for Community Livelihood Organisation (LDC, formerly known as CelAgrid), who are leading community mobilisation and innovation platform operations in Cambodia and Emerge Centre for Innovations-Africa (ECI-Africa) who are mentoring project partners on the establishment and functioning of Innovation Platforms (IPs) in leading aspects of South-South collaboration. ECI-Africa was ILRI's partner in the implementation of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) Project which preceded AsCGG.

AsCGG is being developed as a platform for exploring, testing and delivering improved chickens for enhanced livelihood outcomes in South-East Asia (SEA). Its objective is to make available high-producing, farmer-preferred genotypes to smallholders to increase chicken productivity as a pathway out of poverty in Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam by improving smallholder poultry systems through adapting new and proven technologies and approaches that increase farmers' access to appropriate chicken genetics. AsCGG implementation is centered around 4 pillars: *High-producing poultry genetics well-adapted to low-input production systems; Farmer-preferred breeds of chickens; Women at the centre to ensure success and; Innovation Platforms for developing solutions across the value chain.*

1. Objective

The purpose of the third national IP was to recap the outcome of the second IP, delve deeper into the IP concept and go over the Cambodia chicken value chain challenges, opportunities and recommendation and provide the key stakeholders the opportunity to identify the priority

challenge and propose some co-created solutions and harness opportunities to start meeting the project's objective.

2. Participants

This report covers the third Cambodia Innovation Platform (IP), convened by NAHPRI and facilitated by ECI-Africa. The 3rd IP follows the first introductory innovation platform conducted on 12th May 2022. Totally 99 participants (F=31) from the various provinces: Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Chhnang.

3. Meeting method

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

Results from convening

II. Welcoming and Opening Remarks

Dr. Bun Chan, Deputy director of NAHPRI made the welcoming remarks and introduction by noting the partners from ILRI, ECI-Africa, LDC and the participants from targeted provinces. He indicated that the team received a lot of input from the second IP meeting on chicken production and its value chain in Cambodia, urging the participants to actively contribute to the discussion as they are the key drivers in this project. Dr. Fred Ungler provided opening remark by highlighted the progress of project and motivated all the participants to raise any challenge of the chicken value chain and fully discussed to seize an opportunity to improve the chicken production and market. Dr. Taddesse Dessie, ILRI, also urged the participants to take time to understand the innovation platform concept and process to enable them to use the platform to improve the chicken value chain. Ms. Dulce Carandang Simmanivong, ACIAR Country Manager, additionally presented about the ACIAR concept and development objectives of improving food security and reducing poverty among smallholder farmers and rural communities, improving gender equity and empowerment of women and girls and fostering more inclusive poultry market chains, engaging the private sector where possible.

III. Recap

1. Recap of the second IP Innovation platform

- *Dr. Ed Rege, ECI-Africa* went through the agenda and provided a briefly recap of the last IP going over the key things about feeds, health, markets, finances, housing and cross-cutting area. He finished the recap by rehashing the Innovation Platform Concept starting with the definitions. Finally, he suggested all the participants to work closely on the topics after the presentation of Dr. Chhay Ty to find out an opportunity for improvement.

IV. Identification of the priorities interventions

1. The Group Break-Out Task

Dr. Chhay Ty presented about the identified priority challenges and interventions of chicken value chain in Cambodia by highlighting some challenges, especially about infectious diseases and feed...etc. After the presentation, all the participants need to be broken out as small group, according to the province targets in order to work and to discuss about the priority interventions with some challenges listed below. He urged the participants in the groups to identify the priority intervention and opportunities for the challenges. The topics and challenges need to discuss to find out the solution by the groups were identified below:

1. Breed
2. Pen
 - a. Diseases, disease management, vaccine and medication
3. Breeds- appropriate genetics/ day old chicks
 - a. Feeds
 - b. Appropriate genetics (breeds and day-old chicks)
4. Markets
 - a. Availability and access
 - b. Prices
 - c. Market information
5. Finances
 - a. Access
 - b. Loan prices
6. Housing
7. Other cross cutting issues such as climate

The break out rooms were organized in 5 groups (4 mainly physical groups and 1 virtual). These were 10-20 people in each group from the different provinces and the 12 joining online (inclusive of project implementation and facilitation team).

- Group 1- Takeo Province 19 persons
- Group 2- Kampong Chhang 35 Persons
- Group 3- Kampot 14 persons
- Group 4-Kampong Speu province 19 persons

For each topic, the groups were suggested the major challenge areas and interventions/actions required to address each of the challenges. Mainly focus on the areas they were most passionate about and not each area but this needed to be highlighted in the presentation.

V. Results from group discussion and presentation

Group 1- Takeo Group

Solution/intervention that got from 2 nd IP	Identify specific opportunities for immediate action –	what need to do?	what we have already done but need to modify	For each action: <i>Suggest immediate steps –within the authority of this meeting – as part of these actions.</i> Who will take or lead the action – name of institutions/stakeholders and individuals	Are there hurdles which might block or slow down progress?	Propose what must be done to remove/address these hurdles?
Feed	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Provide training on Feed making –Making feed by own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Vaccination program –Good breed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government – Private company 	–N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide raw feed material to famers – Processing feed – Establish feed cooperative – Provide breed to farmer

Group 2-Kampong Speu

Solution/intervention that got from 2 nd IP	Problem encountered	Solution	Action plan	Implementing Agency
Chicken Breed	Lack of Breed (parent stock)	Improve breed(parents) Improve breed provide more chicks.	Provide training on chickens raising and breed diet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDAPH - OAHP
	Long Cycle production (inbreeding breed)	Provide technical to chicken Raising	Breeding for new breed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDAPH - Private company (CP Betagro..... ..)
	Artificial Insemination			
Chicken housing	Free raising not follow technical	Provide training on chicken's pen making	Provide training on chicken's pen making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDAHP - OAHP - Project
			Provide demo for chicken housing to farmers (Feeder, watering and Cage for chicks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDAHP - PDoA - Project

Group 3-Kampong Chhnang

<p>Solution/intervention that got from 2nd IP</p>	<p>Identify specific opportunities for immediate action</p> <p>–</p>	<p>what need to do?</p>	<p>what we have already done but need to modify</p>	<p>For each action: <i>Suggest immediate steps –within the authority of this meeting – as part of these actions.</i></p> <p>Who will take or lead the action – name of institutions/stakeholders and individuals</p>	<p>Are there hurdles which might block or slow down progress?</p>	<p>Propose what must be done to remove/address these hurdles?</p>
<p>Market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –To know about price of live chicken on market –Negotiation price with trader –High demand of local chicken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Increase chicken production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Increase number of chicken per cycle –Using good feed breed and housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government – Non-Government Organization – Company – Producer groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Price of live chicken depend on trader –Not enough product on market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Set up producer group or Community –Make contract farms
<p>Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loan for Bank or MFI – Got capital from Project, Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Produce Chicken business Plan for local chicken production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expense follow business plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bank – MFI – Cooperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Bank not allow to loan –High interest rate – High production cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Set up producer group or Producer cooperative –Increase the cultivation of fodder crops –Make contract with suppliers –

Group 4 Kampot

<p>Solution/intervention that got from 2nd IP</p>	<p>Identify specific opportunities for immediate action –</p>	<p>what need to do?</p>	<p>what we have already done but need to modify</p>	<p>For each action: <i>Suggest immediate steps – within the authority of this meeting – as part of these actions.</i> Who will take or lead the action – name of institutions/stakeholders and individuals</p>	<p>Are there hurdles which might block or slow down progress?</p>	<p>Propose what must be done to remove/address these hurdles?</p>
<p>e Health/Diseas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Change from household modet to farm – Local chickens resistant to disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Provide training on chicken raising technical –Breeding –Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Vaccination program –Good breed –Follow the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – OAHP – GDAHP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> –High price of imported vaccine –Improper storage of vaccines –Lack of breeding center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of pharmaceutical and vaccine enterprises – Establishment of breeding center

VI. Next steps and close

Dr. *Ed Rege*, summarized about the discussion and make next steps and plan for 4th IP meeting as below

- i. Meeting with expert of chicken feed, chicken breeding, financial institute, poultry health expert to discuss and identify the priorities to improve local chicken production in Cambodia.
- ii. The reports, which have been refined by the participants will be used to design the next IP.
- iii. Dates for the next IP will be shared.

Finally, *Dr. Tadelle Dessie* thanks to all participants for their contribution and closing the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG): Cambodia 3rd National Innovation Platform (IP) Convening CONVENING REPORT

Held on: Thursday 12th May 2022

Time: 1400-1630 Hours Cambodia/ 1000-1230 Hours EAT

Hybrid Meeting

Zoom Meeting Recording Link:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86056554848?pwd=SUgxKzhVTE4zb2ZlMzFObmtFdHMwdz09>

Meeting ID: 860 5655 4848

Passcode: 318188

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 (5 mins)</i> ➤ Opening Remarks – <i>Dr. Fred Ungler, ILRI (5 mins)</i> ➤ AsCGG Project update – <i>Dr. Tadelle Dessie, ILRI and Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI (5mins)</i>
14:15-14:40	Session 2: Recap and Group Lead Presentation (25 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary of proceedings of 2nd IP Meeting - <i>Ed Rege, ECI-Africa (5 mins)</i> ➤ Cambodia identified priority challenges and interventions- <i>by Chhayty (15 mins)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeds • Health • Markets • Finances • Housing • Cross-cutting areas ➤ <i>Q&A – Plenary (5 mins)</i>
14:40-15:25	Session 3: (45 mins) Deep-Dive Diagnosis & Action Planning: Breakouts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Set up of breakout groups <i>(5 mins)</i> ➤ Identify specific opportunities for immediate action- <i>What needs to be done or done differently. Consider impact potential, feasibility/probability of success (15 mins)</i> ➤ For each action: Suggest immediate steps within the authority of this meeting that will be taken to start moving forward these actions – <i>Who will take or lead the</i>

	<p><i>action name of institutions/stakeholders and individuals (10 mins)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hurdles - <i>Are there some hurdles which might come in the way? Use 'challenge language' —“How to....”</i> ➤ <i>What must be done to remove/address these hurdles? (15 mins)</i>
15:25-16:25	<p>Session 4: Action planning (60 mins) - Plenary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Key action areas identified – <i>Group presentations on specific actions, lead, hurdles and mitigation for each INTERVENTION AREA (35 mins)</i> ➤ Action areas to next IP meeting – <i>Assignment of individual and group roles (15 mins)</i>
16:25-16:30	<p>Session 5: Next steps and close (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary, next steps and plans for 4th IP meeting – <i>Ed Rege (5 mins)</i> ➤ Closing Remarks – <i>Dr. Tadelle Dessie and Sothyra Tum (5 mins)</i>

Appendix 2: Attendant list

<u>No</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Institution</u>
1	Fred	Unger	Male	
2	Ed	Rege	Male	
3	Tracy	Amonde	Male	
4	Felix	Odonde	Male	
5	Christine	Awuor	Female	
6	Chan	Bun	Male	NAPHRI
7	Ty	Chhay	Male	LDC
8	Sina	Vor	Male	LDC
9	Sokchea	Huy	Male	LDC
10	Pov	Son	Male	LDC
11	Kea	Prak	Male	RUA
12	Hiek	Hun	Male	RUA
13	Santepheap	Meng	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
14	Phala	Chey	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
15	Bunmakara	Bouth	Mlae	Kampot Town, Kampot province
16	Sameoun	Nhe	Male	Angkor Chay District, Kampot province
17	Vansa	Nak	Male	Dangtoug District, Kampot province
18	Phor	Um	Male	Chhouk District, Kampot province
19	Kouy	Lao	Female	Kampong Trach District, Kampot province
20	Kao	Sao	Male	Kampot town, kampot province
21	Khorn	Khun	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
22	Thol	Sor	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
23	Saray	Lay	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
24	Sovandy	Keo	Male	Kampot town, kampot province
25	Lang	Meng	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
26	Chantrea	Chea	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
27	Sam Ath	Kroeng	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang province
28	Sokdy	Mak	Female	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang

				province
29	Sopharith	Noy	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang province
30	Rira	Sim	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang province
31	Sina	Try	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang province
32	Siyoeun	Ean	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
33	Thol	Chea	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
34	Chanthou	Chea	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
35	Einav	Teom	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
36	Puthneth	Chreok	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
37	Bamnornng	Teom	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
38	Sokry	Nork	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
39	Sam Ros	Yi	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
40	Sao Nou	Nork	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
41	Loeung	Pheang	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
42	Soknim	Sou	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
43	Sophak	Bean	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
44	Srey mao	Mut	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
45	Pisey	Sok	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
46	Chanthylang	Poeung	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
47	Chhaily	Phong	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
48	Sokea	Cheab	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
49	Sarath	Sum	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
50	Boury	Ou	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
51	Mengkarona	Phok	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
52	Theara	Lyhong	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
53	Sokkhen	Se	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
54	Kimhak	Ly	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
55	Sokkhi	Sem	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
56	Sreypha	Som	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
57	Saran	Kong	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
58	Kimheng	Heang	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
59	Channy	Tuon	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
60	Sary	Kan	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
61	Sophath	Pheach	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
62	Ly	Thai	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
63	Sokneth	Chim	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
64	Sophally	Yoeung	Female	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
65	Yoeung	Mork	Female	Trang District, Takeo province
66	Sela	Chik	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
67	Tit	Sok	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
68	Thea	Bun	Female	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province

69	Sokhon	Sel	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
70	Sophal	Ngeth	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
71	Chanraksmeay	Nhem	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
72	Dol	Nheb	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
73	Sreav	Ouk	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
74	Mean	Chin	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
75	Mony	Maen	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
76	Puthy	Yi	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
77	Som	Norn	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
78	Buntha	Ouch	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
79	Sophorn	Chi	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
80	Lon	Meas	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
81	Vichetmony	Tep	Male	Kampong Speu Province
82	Setha	Um	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province
83	Kimhuon	Son	Male	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province
84	Chhoeun	Nhim	Male	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province
85	Sim	Nhik	Male	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province
86	Doeun	Oun	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
87	Eng Laer	Deop	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
88	Eng Long	Deop	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
89	Sary	Sen	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
90	Setha	Ngeth	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province
91	Chamroeun	Sak	Female	Kong pisey District, Kampong speu province
92	Phalla	Heng	Female	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
93	Lenghorn	Chuo	Female	Kong pisey District, Kampong speu province
94	Sim	Chon	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
95	Ratana	Chheang	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
96	Kayarith	Seang	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
97	Vooun	Eng	Male	Chbarmon Town , Kampong speu province
98	Thim	Long	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province
99	Chanra	Kong	Male	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province

Figure 2: Participants joining at Kampong Speu province



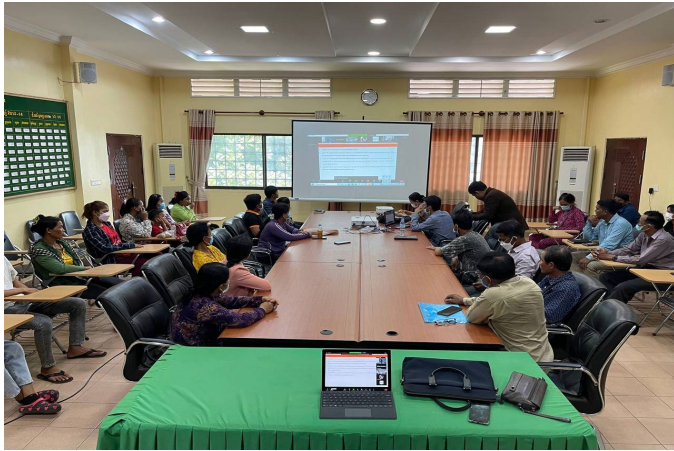
iv. ទ្រង់ រោងចិញ្ចឹម

បញ្ហាប្រឈម Problem encountered	ដំណោះស្រាយ Solution	សកម្មភាព Action plan	អ្នកអនុវត្តន៍ Implementing Agency
១. ចិញ្ចឹមត្រីលែង គ្មានទ្រង់ ចិញ្ចឹមសម្របតាមលក្ខណៈ បច្ចេកទេស	ផ្តល់ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ បណ្តុះ បណ្តាលការសាងសង់ទ្រង់ តាមបច្ចេកទេសសមស្រប	1. ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ពីការ បច្ចេកទេសសាងសង់ ទ្រង់ដល់កសិករ	- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន សជស - កាវិ.ផបខត្ត - គម្រោង
		2. ផ្តល់ទ្រង់/រោងបង្ហាញ (ស្នូកទឹក ស្នូកចំណី ទ្រង់បំបែកកូន...)	- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន សជស - កាវិ.ផប - គម្រោង

III. ពូជមាន់

បញ្ហាប្រឈម Problem encountered	ដំណោះស្រាយ Solution	សកម្មភាព Action plan	អ្នកអនុវត្តន៍ Implementing Agency
១. ខ្វះពូជ (៣, ២២)	កែលម្អពូជ (២២ ៣) អោយ ចាប់ផ្តើមច្រើន	1. ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ផ្សព្វផ្សាយ ពីការ ចិញ្ចឹម ការជ្រើសរើស ពូជ និងការបង្កាត់ពូជ ដល់កសិករ	- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន សជស - កាវិ.ផបខត្ត
២. ចិញ្ចឹមត្រី មិនសូវសាយកូន (ប៉ាន់ឈាម/ពូជមិនល្អ)	ផ្តល់បច្ចេកទេសដល់ កសិករចិញ្ចឹមមាន់	2. មានការស្រាវជ្រាវបង្កាត់ ពូជថ្មី (ចាប់ផ្តើម ចងច្រើន ធន់ជម្ងឺ ស៊ីចំណីតិច ធំ លឿន)	- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន សជស - ក្រុមហ៊ុន (ស៊ីកី បេ តាត្រូ...)
៣. ការបង្កាត់ពូជដូចជា (បច្ចេកទេសបង្កាត់សិប្បនិម្មិត)			

Figure 3: Participants at Kampong Chhnang Province



④ ប្រធានក្រុម

១- ឱកាសៈ

- ឱកាសនៃការចងក្រង
- ឱកាសនៃការសម្របសម្រួល
- ឱកាសនៃការសម្របសម្រួល

២- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៣- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៤- គណៈកម្មាធិការប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៥- បញ្ហា

- ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាព

៦- ចំណាត់ការ

- ប្រតិបត្តិការក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាព

④ ប្រធានក្រុម

១- ឱកាសៈ

- ឱកាសនៃការចងក្រង
- ឱកាសនៃការសម្របសម្រួល
- ឱកាសនៃការសម្របសម្រួល

២- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៣- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៤- គណៈកម្មាធិការប្រឹក្សាភិបាលក្រុមហ៊ុន

- ប្រធានក្រុមហ៊ុន
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល

៥- បញ្ហា និង ចំណាត់ការ

- ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធាន
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាព

Figure 4: Participants at Takeo Province



ចំណេះបញ្ជាចំណី គឺជាបញ្ហាមួយដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការលូតលាស់របស់បក្សី ហើយក្នុងការចំណាយទៅលើផលិតកម្មបក្សីពី 60 ទៅ 70%

ដើម្បីអោយចំណីមានគុណភាពគ្រប់គ្រាន់ចំណីត្រូវមានសមាសធាតុដូចជា៖

- ប្រភេទស្រូវ
- ត្រីមីន
- ថាមពល
- សារធាតុអ៊ី
- ទឹក

ការកែច្នៃចំណី

- អ្នកកែច្នៃចំណីទាក់ទងទៅនឹង៖
- រដ្ឋ និង ឯកជន ដែលមានតួនាទីក្នុងការផលិតចំណី
- រដ្ឋ៖ ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម, អគ្គពេទ្យសត្វ
- ឯកជន៖ ក្រុមហ៊ុន និងសហគ្រាសផលិតចំណី

*** វិធីសាស្ត្រ៖ ជួយបង្ការបញ្ហាធនធាន ក្នុងការផលិតចំណី**

- ជួយជាវត្ថុធាតុដើម
- វិធីសាស្ត្រកែច្នៃចំណី
- ជួយបង្កើតសមាគមនីតិវិធីមសត្វ
- ចែករំលែង
- ទីផ្សារ (ទទួលទិញវិញ)
- ជួយត្រួតពិនិត្យគុណភាពចំណីរបស់ក្រុមហ៊ុន

*** វិធីសាស្ត្រឯកជន**

- វិស័យឯកជន ដើរតួយ៉ាងសំខាន់ផងដែរក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ
- ជួយបច្ចេកទេសផលិតចំណី
- ផលិតចំណីអោយមានគុណភាពល្អ
- កំណត់តំលៃអោយសមរម្យទៅនឹងទីផ្សារ

សរុបមក៖

នៅក្នុងផលិតកម្មចិញ្ចឹមបក្សី ដើម្បីចំណេញច្រើនត្រូវមាន

- ជ្រើសរើសទីតាំងល្អ
- ជ្រើសរើសពូជគំរូទីផ្សារ

- ចេះបច្ចេកទេសផ្សំចំណីដោយខ្លួនឯង
- យល់ដឹងពីជំងឺរបស់បក្សី
- ចេះធ្វើអនាម័យ និងចាក់វ៉ាក់សាំងអោយបានត្រឹមត្រូវ
- ត្រូវមានការទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយរដ្ឋ និងឯកជន