

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG): Cambodia 4th National Innovation Platform (IP) Convening

CONVENING REPORT

Held on: Thursday 25th August 2022
Time: 1400-1630 Hours Cambodia/ 1000-1230 Hours EAT

Hybrid Meeting

Zoom Meeting Recording Link:
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86373177308?pwd=ZUpRcG1IejRqdVZYaC8xUIBxelVxUT09>
Meeting ID: 863 7317 7308
Passcode: 413859

Prepared by LDC Team

AsCGG partners:



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1) 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 government and non-government institutions. In Cambodia -The National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI) and Livestock Development for Community Livelihood Organisation (LDC); in Myanmar- the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) and in Vietnam - the National Institute of Animal Sciences (NIAS).

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.

2) Objective and Venue of the meeting

This report covers the 4th Cambodia Innovation Platform (IP), convened by NAHPRI and facilitated by ECI-Africa. The 4th IP is done by online to identify the challenges areas on chicken feed, biosecurity, genetics, DOC production and market.

3) Date and duration

It is held on August 25, 2022 about two and a half hour from 2:00 to 4:30 pm, Cambodian time.

4) Participants

The participations of relevant stakeholders from ILRI, NAHPRI, LDC, Vietnam and from relevant project sites of Kampong Speu, Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Chhang of totally 110 people (F:29).

5) Process and result of the meeting

5.1. Session I: Welcoming and Opening Remarks

- *Dr. Tum Sothyra*, Director of NAHPRI, provided the opening and welcoming remarks. He is very appreciated about the strongly participation of partners from ILRI, ACIAR, ECI-Africa, LDC and the NAHPRI officials and relevant officials from targeted provinces.
- Dr. Hoang Hoa, ILRI gave a summary of AsCGG Project updated: The ILRI project team visited the Cambodia from 5th-10th August 2022 and the team worked with NAHPRI and LDC and also visited 3 chicken breeding farms in Takeo province that are selected join in indigenous Chicken Breed Improvement Program (PICBIP). These farms will be linked with the private sector to support distribution. The next key steps will be closely working with partners in Cambodia to start the PICBIP implementation, by focusing on: NAHPRI-ILRI CRA amendment.
 - Assessment of chicken housing for the breeding process
 - Working together with selected breeding famers.
 - Source identification of the Skoeuy breed DOCs.
 - Purchasing of Skoeuy breed DOCs.
 - Training of farmers and community enumerators.

These activities are set to commence in the beginning of October 2022.

- Dr. Ed Rege, ECI-Africa, summery of proceeding from the 3rd IP:
 - The 3rd IP sought to go deeper in breakout groups on the key priority intervention areas previously identified the challenges and opportunities and potential institutional or individual champions.
 - The identified priority thematic areas were: Housing, Feeds, Genetics and production of DOCs, Animal health and biosecurity and Markets, including to get the feedback on how to make the interventions
 - The project team identified and nominated 4 participants to undergo the ToT on the facilitation skill.

5.2. Session II: Towards priority interventions

- Advantages of chicken housing by *Mr. Soy Se, Department of animal production*
 - Biosecurity Pen (pen and open space at the front for scavenging and doing exercise)
 - Could Prevent the chicken from predators like rate, cat, dogs, wild birds, snakes...etc.
 - Contributing to control the chicken health and release stress by doing exercise around the space in the front and also able to get enough sunlight
 - The pen needs to be built enough nest and space following to the numbers of chickens

By this points, Dr. Ed suggested to raise the main concern and challenge about the chicken housing, not the benefit of housing.

Main concerns:

- The farmers built only the house/pen, but no space in the front surrounding by the nets for the chicken doing scavenging and doing exercise. This also caused some diseases infected to the chicken
- Farmers also faced the infectious diseases while they started farming, so we need to introduce and guide them to spray the disinfectant of the house and also cover the floor with the rice husk or sawdust before farming
- Chicken breed selection for fattening, the farmers generally are careless about marketable breeds or higher market demand breeds (eg: the breed with less hair is generally lower market demand and the customers are not willing to eat). The higher marketable breeds are referred to attracting appearance (interesting color hairs or foot).

- The farmers usually fatten the chicken by not group (not separate between adult, chick, hen, cock...etc.). This will lead the chicks will not get enough feed (higher competition).
- Not enough feeding and nutrients. The feed could be considered about proportion/ratio (there are two options: 30:70 concentrate feed and 50:50 concentrate feed).

Suggested by Mr. Chhay Ly: Should select and cross the chicken to get standard and marketable genetic for the project.

5.3. Session III: Genetic and Breeds

- The main problems/challenges presented by Dr. Ren Theary
 - Lower local chicken productivities due to produce by smallholder farms)
 - The farmers focused only on phenotype rather than genetic
 - No any economic analysis and business plan were done before farming
 - Lesser market information
 - No any genetic improvement by farmers
- Solutions
 - Selection of marketable breed or higher demand breeds
 - The breeds with higher eggs production
 - It was noted that Skouy is preferred and marketable breed due to better phenotype and genetic. However, it needs to be improved to get better genetic in the future.
- The program to improve the genetics
 - Marked by number for each hen and cock
 - Artificial Insemination applied
 - Strong cooperation among technical institutions and relevant stakeholders are needed

Suggested by Mr. Samath is to study scientifically about Skouy breed (to avoid any inbreeding) and distribution such breed to other targets, not only in Takeo province

5.4. Session IV: Animal health and biosecurity

The main factors affected to animal health: Presented by Dr. Bun Chan

- Housing: this was already done in detail by Mr. Soy Se
- Feed and feeding
- Infectious diseases: Bird flu, Newcastle, fowl pox and other diseases caused by bacteria such as Cholera, Salmonella and Parasites (both internal and external)

Biosecurity: To prevent the chicken from infectious diseases and transmission to others

Three basic considerations about biosecurity

- Isolation (grouping chicken following age/size)
- Chicken movement (Restrict the other transportation of chicken from others areas)
- Hygiene/management (strictly entered by visitors)

Suggested by Dr. Ed: awareness and dissemination about biosecurity guideline to relevant government officers and also farmers.

5.5. Session V: Market

The main concern about market, Presented by Chhay Ty

- The price always changing following to the season (Only better price in special events like Khmer new year, Pchum Ben day,...etc)
- Trader exploitation (lower price limited by the traders)
- Lack of market information for the producers
- Long distances from farms to markets

Solution:

- Producer Group establishment (Able to make the businesses plan and more power or stronger voice to talk or negotiate with the traders about the price)
- Processing group or factory establishment
- Need to provide the products following to the customers requirement (providing the good chicken product to the customers, not cheating)
- Linkage from farms to forks.

Mr. Sophoan proposed to have not the processing factory of local chicken products, as the live local chicken price is quite higher now than broiler and three-blood chicken, so better to sell the live chicken. However, production cost of local chicken is also high, so it needs to be taken into account. If the farmer feed their chicken with the concentrate feed will increase the production cost, so they should feed with the home-made feed. Not only producer group, but supply group establishment to collect the chicken and sell at the end market is more profitable, I think.

6) Conclusion

The meeting is completely done with fruitful results, following to the arranged agenda. All stakeholders are encouraged to involve and to provide the inputs and also to raise the concern about the project.

6. Next steps and close

Dr. Ed Rege provided the closing remarks by thanking all the participants for attending the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda

Time	Agenda Item
14:00-14:20	<p>Session 1: Welcome and Scene-setting (20 mins)</p> <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> ➤ Summary of proceedings from the 3rd IP – <i>Dr. Ed Rege, ECI-Africa (5 mins)</i>
14:20-15:20	<p>Session 2: Towards priority interventions - FEEDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of key emerging issues - Mr. Soy Se (5 mins)</i> • <i>Plenary discussion – what are the changes we are going to make and who will drive these changes (15 mins)</i> <p>Session 3: Towards priority interventions – GENETICS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of emerging issues – Ren Theary (5 mins)</i> • <i>Plenary discussion – what are the changes we are going to make and who will drive these (15 mins)</i> <p>Session 4: Towards priority interventions – HOUSE AND HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of emerging issues - Mr. Sin Po (5 mins)</i> • <i>Plenary discussion – what are the changes we are going to make and who will drive these (15 mins)</i>
15:20-16:00	<p>Session 5: Towards priority interventions – ANIMAL HEALTH AND BIOSECURITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of key emerging issues – Dr Bun Chan and Ren Theary (5 mins)</i> • <i>Plenary discussion – what are the changes we are going to make and who will drive these (15 mins)</i> <p>Session 6: Towards priority interventions - MARKETS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of Emerging issues - Presented by Chhay Ty (resource person- Mr. Sophoan Min) (5 mins)</i> • <i>Plenary discussion – what are the changes we are going to make and who will drive these (15 mins)</i>
16:00-16:30	<p>Session 7: Next steps and close</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary, next steps and plans for 5th IP meeting –<i>Ed Rege</i> ➤ Closing Remarks – <i>Dr. Tadelle Dessie and Dr Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI</i>

Appendix 2: Attendant list

<u>No</u>	First Name	Last Name	Sex	Institution
1	Fred	Unger	M	ILRI
2	Ed	Rege	Male	
3	Tracy	Amonde	Male	
4	Felix	Odonde	Male	
5	Christine	Awuor	Female	
6	Sothyra	Tum	Male	NAPHRI
7	Chan	Bun	Male	NAPHRI
8	Theary	Ren	Female	NAPHRI
9	Se	Say	Male	NAPHRI
10	Ty	Chhay	Male	LDC
11	Sokchea	Huy	Male	LDC
12	Pov	Son	Male	LDC
13	Kea	Prak	Male	RUA
14	Hiek	Hun	Male	RUA
15	Sophoan	Min	Male	AVSF
16	Phala	Chey	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
17	Bunmakara	Bouth	Mlae	Kampot Town, Kampot province
18	Thy	Ky	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
19	Kea	Lin	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
20	Sarith	Doung	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
21	Khorn	Khun	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
22	Srey Orn	Kun	Female	Kampot Town, Kampot province
23	Bunpheng	Lay	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
24	Kompheak	Ouk	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
25	Sarom	Ung	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
26	Dara	Sang	Male	Kampot Town, Kampot province
27	Phor	Um	Male	Chhouk District, Kampot province
28	Kouy	Lao	Female	Kampong Trach District, Kampot province
29	Sao	Nao	Male	Kampot town, kampot province
30	Yuon	Ey	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
31	Pov	Ey	Female	Kampot town, kampot province
32	Sameoun	Nhe	Male	Angkor Chay District, Kampot province
33	Sovandy	Keo	Male	Kampot town, kampot province
34	Sam Ath	Kroeng	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang
35	Sokdy	Mak	Female	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang
36	Sopharith	Noy	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang
37	Sina	Try	Male	Kampong Chhnang town, kampong Chhnang
38	Thol	Chea	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
39	Chanthou	Chea	Female	Kampong Chhnang province

40	Chanry	Nork	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
41	Han	Chhith	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
42	Sav	Som	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
43	Sophal	Morn	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
44	Sam Ros	Yi	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
45	Sina	Ty	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
46	Loeung	Pheang	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
47	Bunphim	Try	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
48	Thy	Koeung	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
49	Srey mao	Mut	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
50	Reaksa	Chamroeun	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
51	Sreyroth	Chhin	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
52	Sokkea	San	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
53	Chhaily	Porng	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
54	Sarath	Sum	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
55	Boury	Ou	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
56	Nov	Sok	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
57	Theara	Lyhong	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
58	Vy youra	Lyhong	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
59	Sokkhen	Se	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
60	Kimhak	Ly	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
61	Chansopheaktra	Mang	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
62	Chanvisa	Sok	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
63	Chanchesda	Mang	Male	Kampong Chhnang province
64	Phalla	Mean	Female	Kampong Chhnang province
65	Ly	Thai	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
66	Sokneth	Chim	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
67	Sophally	Yoeung	Female	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
68	Ordorm	Horn	Male	Tram Kak District, Takeo province
69	Borin	Yim	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
70	Hoeun	Nao	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
71	Tit	Sok	Male	Dounkeo Town, Takeo province
72	Vorrith	Phorn	Male	Tram Kak, Takeo province
73	Sokhon	Sel	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
74	Sern	Hin	Male	Bati District, Takeo province
75	Chanraksmey	Nhem	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
76	Dol	Nheb	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
77	Eim	Ser	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
78	Mean	Chin	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
79	Mony	Maen	Male	Kirivong District, Takeo province
80	Thorn	Kheng	Male	Trang District, Takeo province
81	Som	Norn	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province

82	Buntha	Ouch	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
83	Sophorn	Chi	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
84	Lon	Meas	Male	Tramkok District, Takeo province
85	Vichetmony	Tep	Male	Kampong Speu Province
86	Setha	Um	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu
87	Sim	Chhorn	Male	Samrongtong District, Kampong Speu
88	Chhoeun	Nhim	Male	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province
89	Reaksmey	Phal	Female	Ordong District, Kampong Speu province
90	Sim	Nhik	Male	Thpong District, Kampong Speu province
91	Sin	Kong	Male	Barseth District, Kampong speu province
92	Chin	Sek	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
93	Eng Long	Deop	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
94	Sary	Sen	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
95	Manh	Chhun	Male	Oral District, Kampong Speu Province
96	Chamroeun	Sak	Female	Ordong District, Kampong speu province
97	Yuthea	Khut	Male	Barseth District, Kampong speu province
98	Bunthoeun	Khen	Male	Kong pisey District, Kampong speu province
99	Heng	Sun	Male	Barseth District, Kampong speu province
100	Pov	Mornh	Female	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
101	Yut	Bun	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
102	Ratana	Chheang	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
103	Putheary	Path	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu
104	Thim	Lang	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu
105	Rin	Keo	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu
106	Kata	Deab	Male	Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu
107	Laohun	Thou	Male	Kong pisey District, Kampong speu province
108	Vandeth	Nhim	Male	Ordong District, Kampong speu province
109	Sokngen	Siev	Male	Chbarmon Town, Kampong speu province
110	Bophamakara	Mao	Male	Khan Kambul, Phnom Penh
				Male=81, Female= 29

Photo of participants joining the meeting

