

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

Thursday, 21st December 2023

Time: 14:00-16:00

Reported by LDC Team



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1. Introduction

Asian Chicken Genetic Gains (AsCGG) project is 5 years project which are implementing in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The project 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, partner 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

2. Objective

- Progress of AsCGG project
- Preliminary assessment of Participatory Indigenous Chicken Improvement Breeding Program (PICIBP): successful and challenges
- Chicken performance from nucleus farms
- Summary of hen selection and data recording

3. Participants

There were 105 (woman: 25) participants from different actors involve in chicken value chain in four provinces (Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Speu, and Kampong Chhnang). The key actors attended this meeting were national animal health and production research institute (NAHPRI) under general directorate of animal health and production (GDAHP), livestock development for community livelihood organization (LDC), the provincial office of animal health and production (POAHP), a representative from ILRI based in southeast Asia and Nairobi, the Royal University of Agriculture, Gret Cambodia Organization, Chicken raising group, chicken producers, traders, medicine supplier, and feed suppliers, etc.

4. Meeting method

The 5th National Innovation Platform Convening was organized as a hybrid meeting via the zoom link in which the provincial office was the host for participants from their province while other participants from different institutions were attended by zoom link.

5. Process and result of the meeting

5.1. Session 1: Welcome and Scene-setting

- **Dr. Tadelles Dessie** is AsCGG project leader has given speak remark and welcome to all participants in this meeting. It was great pleasure and enthusiasm to welcome everyone in this meeting. We have reason to be exceptionally pleased with the

results we've achieved. The hard work, dedication, and collective effort of the team have truly paid off, and the outcomes speak volumes about our commitment to excellence. We will have a project evaluation from February 19, 2024, and we will present the results to the project owners, especially the three chicken breeding farms.

- **Mr. Hoa Hoang-Hai**, as a facilitator from ILRI based in southeast Asia, Veit Nam, he said hello, ladies and gentlemen, for me there is not much, let our team showed the breeding results. The results are a testament to the exceptional capabilities of this team and the collaborative spirit that defines us. It's a reflection of our shared commitment to excellence and our ability to overcome challenges together.

5.2. Session 2: Summary of Innovation Platform & capacity building by Dr Ren Theary

5.2.1. Establishing and nurturing the National Innovation Platform (NIP)

There have been 4 National Innovational Platform (NIP) convenings which co-organized by NAHPRI and LDC and facilitated by ECI-Africa

- The 1st NIP convening on the poultry value chain was hybrid organized offline at the NAHPRI meeting room and online simultaneously on 13 Oct. 2021 with 70 participants (4 women, and 66 men) the objective in this meeting was context, objectives, and implementation strategy of the AsCGG project, main activities are implementing and Importance and relevance of innovation platforms to the project.

- The 2nd NIP convening was hybrid organized on 09 Dec. 2021 (Cambodia) with 79 participants (13 women). The purpose was to recap the outcome of the first NIP, the Innovation Platform concept, delve deeper into Cambodia poultry value chain challenges, opportunities, and recommendations, 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. Participants worked in specific groups based on their work experience. The group focuses on particular sectors in small household chicken value chain including Feed, Health, Genetics and Production of D.O.C, Market, Production Protocol/husbandry, and Farmer Capacity. In each sector, the participants discussed and presented the challenges faced by the small-scale poultry industry.

- The 3rd NIP convening was hybrid organized on 12 May 2022, with 99 participants (31 women). The 3rd IP was a deep dive session. Aimed at having a deeper and intentional discussion on the key priority intervention areas, the hurdles, and determining the institutional or individual champion for the issue and proposed intervention. From the challenges identified in the 2nd NIP convening, the IP members continue to work and come up with long-term and short-term interventions which are the potential to solve the challenges.

- The 4th NIP convening in Cambodia was hybrid organized on 25 Aug 2022 with 110 participants (29 women). The 4th NIP was focused on moving towards concrete priority interventions on the identified challenge areas as listed in Cambodia: *Feeds; Animal health and biosecurity; Genetics and production of Day-Old Chicks (DOCs); Chicken housing and Markets*. The thematic group continues working on the clear interventions which can be made and which have medium to high likelihood of success

over the next 1-2 years. For each of the three identified challenges, which institutions, or organizations can have roles in driving the change processes?

5.2.2. Establishing and nurturing the Community Innovation Platforms (CIPs)

There have been 3 Community Innovation Platform (CIP) convenings which co-organized by NAHPRI and LDC

- The 1st Community Innovation Platform (CIP) convening was conducted in Takeo province, on 5 July 2023; with 35 participants (women: 9) from different small chicken value chain actors in the region. In addition to understanding chicken production activities, constraints, solutions, and institutions related to solutions between actors in the value chain at the local level. LDC and NAHPRI have aimed to establish and operate the first CIP along with PICBIP operations in Takeo province.

- The 2nd CIP convening was conducted by LDC and NAHPRI in O'phot Village, Ang Tasom commune, Tramkok district, Takeo province on 30 September 2023, with 30 participants (11 female). The objectives of 2nd CIP were to share the data on the chicken performance of PICBIP from DoC to week 10, to find out what Nucleus Farm learned from the project, challenges, and solutions and to suggest for the next CIP. After group discussions and presentations, reflecting on successes and lessons learned as well as challenges from project activities, the need to continue collecting results of chicken growth monitoring and make sure the chickens have enough feed, water, and protection from the rain to avoid any problems; A training course on feed formulation for all tri-nuclear farms and other interested farmers has been planned to facilitate and practice the 3rd CIP.

- The 3rd CIP convening co organized by LDC and NAHPRI which conducted in one of nucleus farm namely Mrs. Ngeth Bunthouern located in Ang Tnoat khang lich village, Ang Tasom commune, Tramkork district, Takeo province on 18th November, 2023, with both theory and practice on feed formula calculation. There were 24 participants (woman 7) attended in the training in which 3 persons from nucleus farm and 3 data collections, 8 chicken producers, 1 VAHWs, 1 district vet, 1 POAHP, 2 input supplier, 2 middleman and 2 persons from LDC and 1 person from NAHPRI. The training meeting was followed up in first and second CIPs on the challenging the high cost of feed.

5.3. Session 3: Preliminary Assessment of Participatory Indigenous Chicken Improvement Breeding Program (PICIBP): successful and challenges by Mr Phem Menghak

The presentation was conducted by Mr Phem Menghak, Animal Breeding and Genetic Lab, National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI), on preliminary assessment of PICIBP as below:

- **objectives**
 - Participatory Indigenous Chicken Breed Improvement Program (PIC-BIP) in Takeo province
 - Success and Challenges during 1st parent stock selection
- **Mechanisms for Breed Improvement**
 - Animal Migration

- Cross-breeding
- Breed selection
- Genome Editing
- **Cycles of Breeding Program**
 - Definition of production system
 - Definition of breeding goal
 - Collection of Information
 - Animal identification, phenotype, family relationships, genotypes.
 - Estimation of breeding value
 - Which method and model?
 - Selection and mating
 - Proportion of selection
 - Natural and AI
 - Genetic gain (response to selection)
 - Consequences of mating
 - Dissemination
 - Structure of breeding program
 - Evaluation
 - Genetic improvement
 - Genetic diversity
- **Farming training**
 - Parent stock management
 - Growth performance 1-16 week
 - Interval period 16-18 week
 - Laying cage 19-52 week'
 - Egg weight 19-52 week
 - Egg incubation for next gen 40-45 week
 - Artificial insemination on hen
 - Explanation given the need for AI (keep fewer males and better fertility than currently observed in local flock)
 - Farm Bio-security
 - Antiseptic in front of the farm
 - Spray disinfectant on car entrance and exit
 - Hygiene of clothes
 - Separate sick chickens from the herd
 - Prevent other pets from entering the chicken building
 - Data recording on the nucleus farm
 - Body weight, Feed, Intake, Mortality, Rate, overall, occurrence, and practices of the farm.
- **PICBIP: Establishment**
 - Farmer preferences on Skouy Characteristics

| Traits | Characters |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Mature chicken | Black & white barred/red stripe (Bicolor) |
| Shank color | Yellow |
| Egg color | White |
| Comb type | Pea/Strawberry |

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Feather cover | Full covered |
| Market age | 3.5 months |
| Market weight | 1.5kg in males/1.25 kg in females |
| Shank length | 10-12 cm in males/10 cm in females |

- **Success and Challenges: Activities to be done**
 - Parent stock management (on-going)
 - Artificial insemination on hen (on-going)
 - Farm Bio-security (To be improved)
 - Data recording on nucleus farm (Digital recording to improve on-time record and accuracy)
 - Good lesson learned:
 - Chicken grows fast
 - Low mortality rate
 - Gained new experiences and participated together in management
 - Better biosecurity practices
 - Get appreciation from neighbors and local authorities.
 - Challenges:
 - The chicken affected by unpredictable weather
 - High feed cost
 - Chicken bit each other
 - Labor intensive Constraint the chicken for weighting is difficult
 - Solution:
 - Cut the chicken beak to prevent biting
 - Always turn on the light when there is cold weather or strong rain
 - Supplement vitamin to improve the chicken health
 - Proper vaccination and biosecurity practice
 - Fully participate in taking care the chicken and spend more
- **Project expansion**

The Australian Embassy in Cambodia has helped promote the Cambodian Chicken Breeding Project on the Embassy's official Facebook Page.

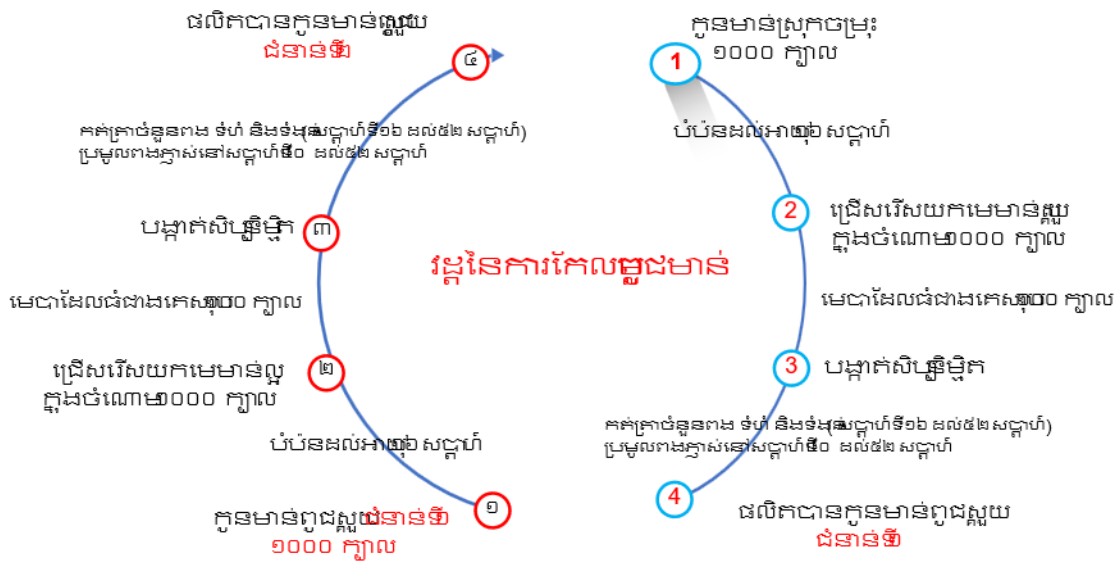
5.4. Session 4: Chicken growth performance by. Dr. Chhay Ty

The presentation was conducted by Dr Chhay Ty on the growth performance from DoC to 16 weeks of ages from three nucleus farms. The DoC started in July 16, 2023 and ending on November 5, 2023.

- Weekly recording
 - Feed offer
 - Feed remaining
 - Feed intake
 - Weight gain
 - Record the number of dead chickens

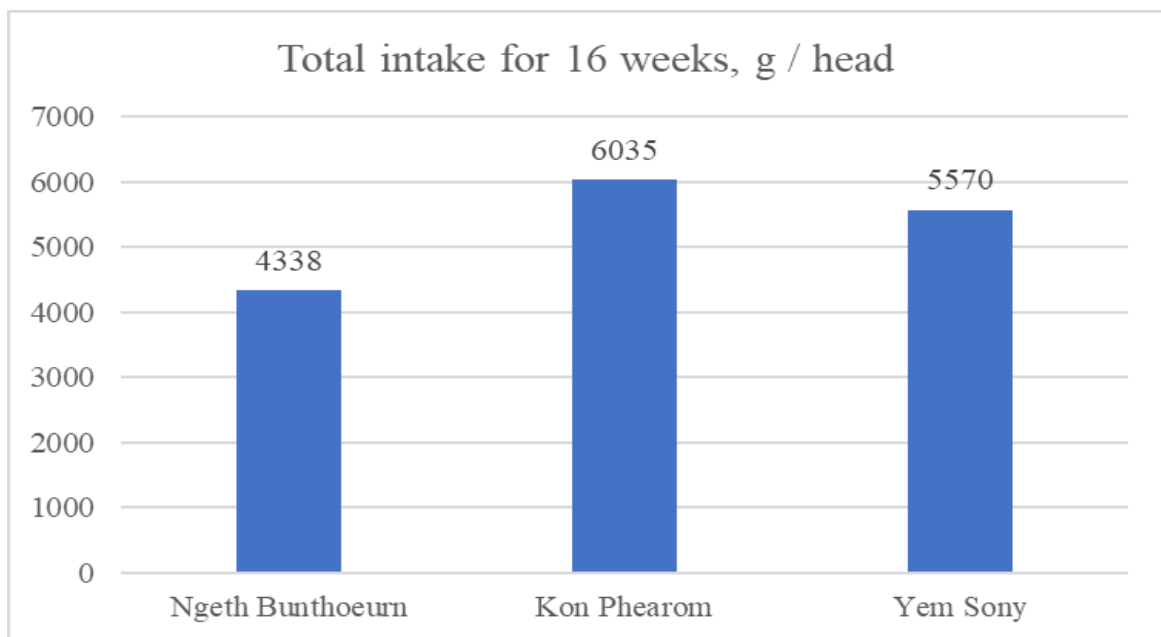
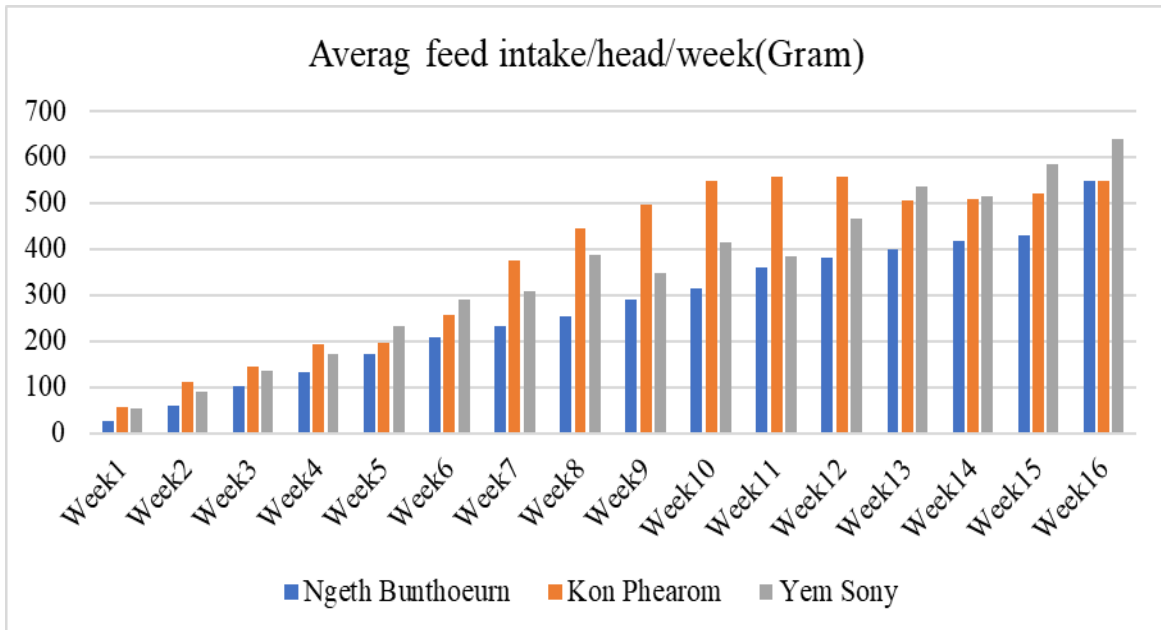


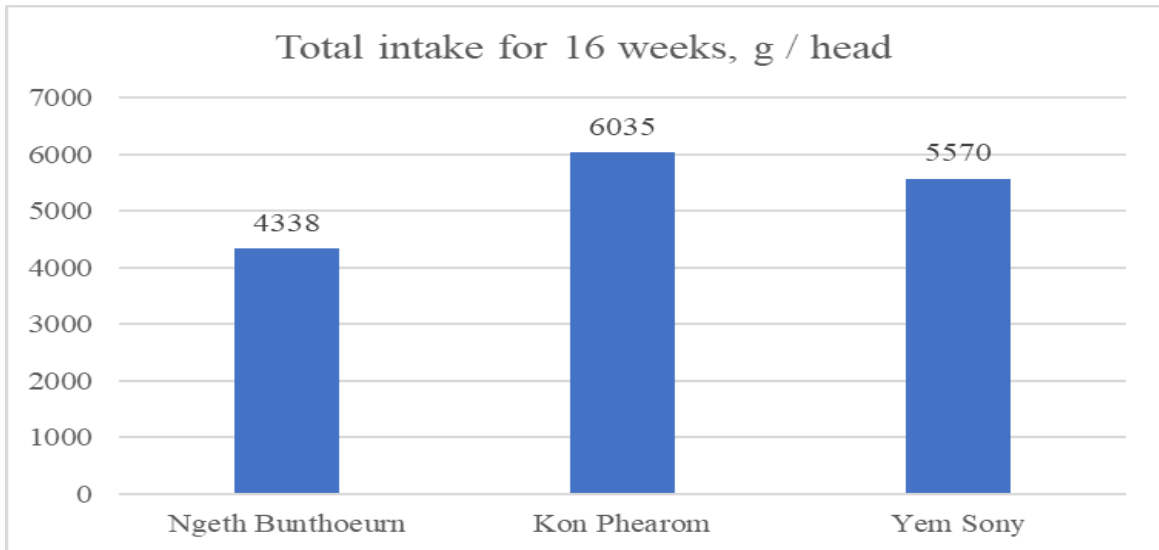
- Chicken Breeding Cycle
 - 1000 mix breed DoC
 - Fattening from DoC to 16 weeks
 - Selected 100 hens and cocks from 1000 chicken
 - Breed hen with AI and record the size of eggs and numbers of eggs from 16 weeks to 52 weeks but collect for incubator from weeks 40 to 52 weeks
 - The chick got from incubator will be identify first generation.
 - The first generation of Skuy chickens 1000 heads Up to 16 weeks of age



5.4.1. Average Feed Intake /heads/week on three breeding farms

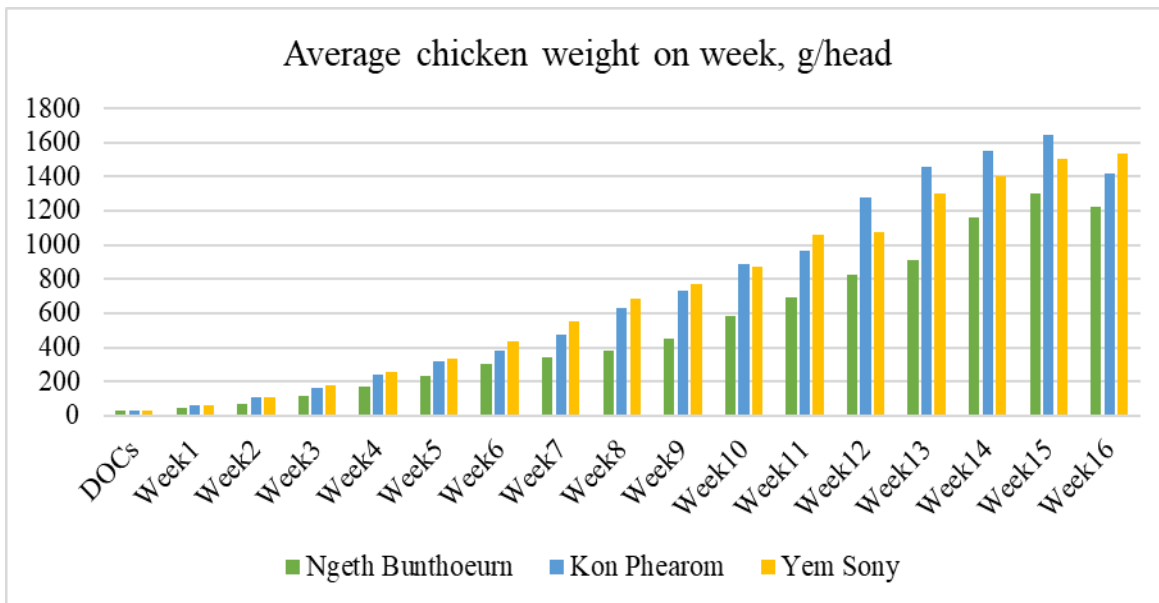
The feed intake was increasing weekly in all three nucleus farms but not much different from week 1 to week 6, meanwhile, in week 7, chicken farm of Mrs Kon Phearom observed high intake from week 7 to week 12 compared with other two chicken farms, however, from week13 to week 16 were not much different among three farms. The total of feed intake for 16 weeks/head/week showed that the owner of chicken farm Mrs Kon Phearom showed high amount of feed intake (6035g/head/week) compared with farm of Mrs Yem Sony (5570g/head/week) and lowest was Mrs Ngeth bunthoeun (4338g/head/week).

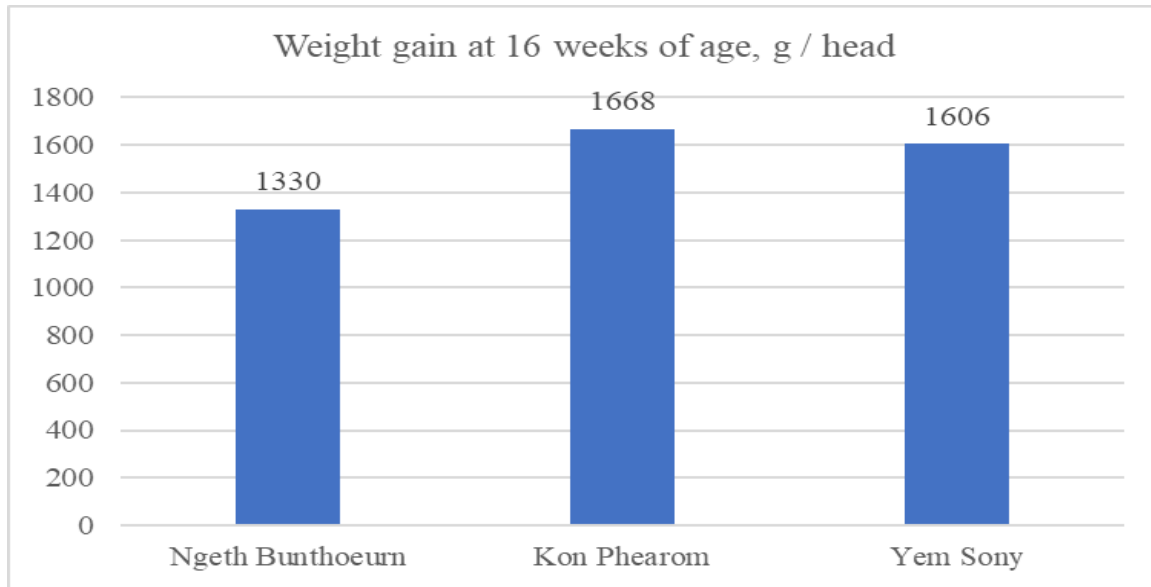




5.4.2. Average chicken weight on week gram/head on three breeding farms.

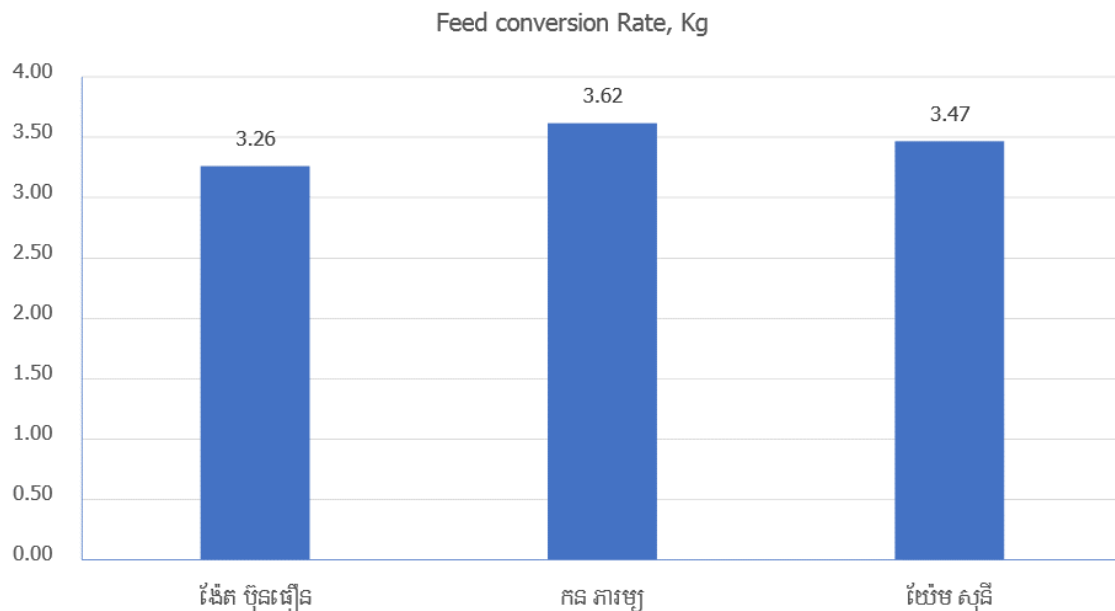
The weekly weight gain is increasing from week to week but among three nucleus farms, only two farm that weight gain is similar. The average weight gain of chicken at week 16 was high for Mrs Kon Phearom (1668g/head) compared with Mr Yem Sony was 1606g/head and lowest was 1130g/head from Mrs Ngeth Bunthoern.





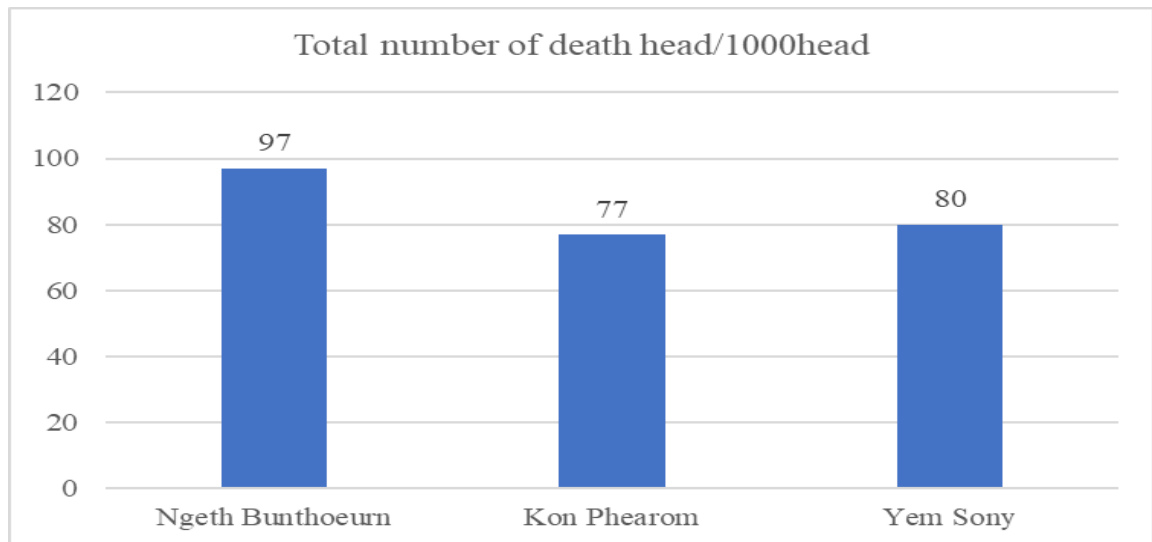
5.4.3. Feed conversion ratio

Event feed intake and weight gain are different but feed conversion ratio was similar among three nucleus farms. The average feed conversion ratio was range from 3.27 to 3.62kg to get one kg of weight gain.



5.4.4. Number of chickens death head/100heads on three breeding farms

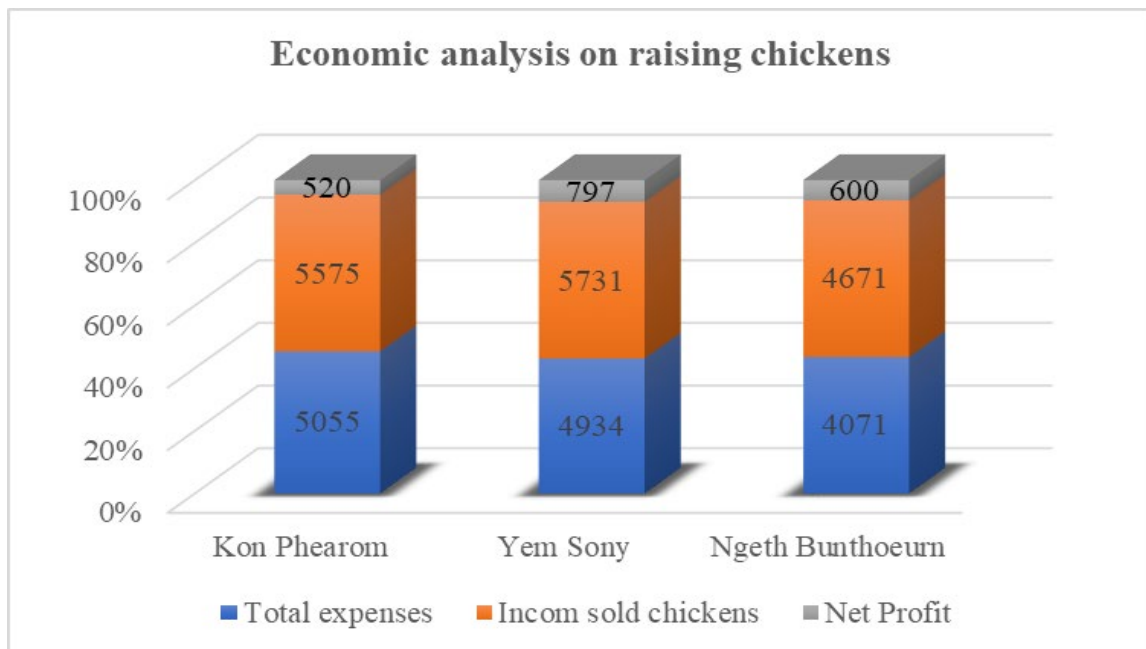
The mortality of chicken was range from 7.7% to 9.7% which low compared with other farm practice.



5.4.5. Expenses and Income on three breeding farms. (USD)

In order to have some information on economic benefit, the project have calculated the expend and income from the three-nucleus farm and showed that the three-nucleus farm get net profit which range from 520USD to 797USD during 6 weeks of fattening chicken.

| Discretions | Kon Phearom | Yim Sony | Ngeth Bunthoeun |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Feed | 3156 | 3214 | 2305 |
| Vaccines and medications | 308 | 130 | 102 |
| DOC and Labor | 1359 | 1372 | 1384 |
| Materials | 49 | 45 | 134 |
| Cages and chicken building | 183 | 173 | 146 |
| Total expenses | 5055 | 4934 | 4071 |
| Income from Sold Chickens | 5575 | 5731 | 4671 |
| Net profit | 520 | 797 | 600 |



5.4.6. Conclusion

- Feeding and weight increase weekly and good for 2 out of 3 farms
- The feeding index is similar between 3.3 and 3.6 kg.
- Mortality rate between 7 and 10%
- Gross profit between \$ 500 and \$ 800

5.5. Session 5: Question and Answer

- Miss. Bun Thailin from Gret Cambodia Organization

Q1. Before we sell chicken on the market, have we checked the quality of the chicken?

An1. Dr. Chhay Ty: It is in the breeding program and project tried to pilot and demonstrate to three nucleus farms in order to get pure skouy breed. The project did not test the quality yet but the project collects information such as feed intake, growth rate, feed conversion ratio and mortality from the breeding chicken.

- Mr. Tep Vichetmony, Provincial head of office of animal health and production in Kampong Speu Province.

Q1. What can we learn from the breeding of these three farms?

An1. Dr. Chhay Ty, how to selected chicken to be breed and how to breed chicken from generation to generation (more generation will be good to get pure breed) as so far, our farmers never do it and they just breed only first stage of breeding by select the big hen and cock.

Q2. Why don't we use only 100-200 chickens for breeding or demonstration/trial, why take 1,000 chickens?

An2. Mr. Menghak: We can't find enough Skouy chicken, so we need to bring more chickens to experiment so that we have more options to choose the hens and Cocks for the next generation. Because purification takes a long time, we can't do one generation or two generations to get good purebred chickens.

- Trader for Kampot market in Kampot province.

Q1. Why do we select Skouy chickens?

An1. Dr. Chhay Ty: Before the breeding program, the project team conducted Assessment with three nucleus farms and found that Skouy breed is different from other breeds in term of yellow skin, mature, fast-growing, and good value on the market.

5.6. Session 6: Next steps and closure

- Dr. Ren Theary. First of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the participants and stakeholders, especially each member. Of our dedicated team. In your commitment to ensuring biosecurity standards, increasing productivity, less work, and earning decent money, I would like to thank all the individuals who have played a role in achieving these amazing results.

- Dr. Tadle Dessie. Provided the closing remarks by thanking all the participants for attending the meeting and we need to think the next step to work with national teams to move AsCGG project activities .

Appendix 1: Agenda

| Time | Agenda Item |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14:00-14:35 | Session 1: Welcome and Scene-setting (20 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Welcome and Introductions - <i>Dr Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI (5 mins)</i> ➤ Opening Remarks – <i>Dr. Tadelle Dessie, IRIL (5 mins)</i> ➤ AsCGG Project update – <i>Mr. Hoa Hoang-Hai Research Project Coordinator, ILRI (10mins)</i> ➤ Summary of proceedings from the 4th IP – <i>Dr. Ren Theory/ Dr. Bun Chan, NAHPRI (15 mins)</i> |
| 14:35-15:00 | Session 2: Preliminary assessment of Participatory Indigenous Chicken Improvement Breeding Program (PICIBP): successful and challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of PICIBP ongoing activities in Takeo province – Mr. Phem Menghak (25 mins)</i> |
| 15:00-15:20 | Session 3: Chicken performance from Nucleus Farms with Community Enumerators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of chicken performance from DoC to week 16 – Mr. Chhay Ty (20 mins)</i> |
| 15:20-15:40 | Session 4: Hen selection at week 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of hen selection and data recording Mr. Phem Menghak (20 mins)</i> |
| 15:40-15:50 | Session 5: Question and Answer |
| 15:50-16:00 | Session 6: Next steps and closure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Summary, next steps, and plans for 6th IP meeting – <i>Dr. Ren Theory/ Dr. Bun Chan, NAHPRI (5 mins)</i> ➤ Closing Remarks – <i>Dr. Tadelle Dessie/ Mr. Hoa Hoang-Hai Research Project Coordinator and Dr Sothyra Tum, NAHPRI (5 mins)</i> |

Appendix 2: Attendant list

| No | Name | Sex | Position |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) | | | |
| 1 | Felix IT support-ECI-Africa | M | |
| 2 | Tabelle dessia | M | PI and Project Leader, Nairobi, Kenya |
| 3 | Mulugeta Yitayih Brirhanu | M | |
| 4 | Sharon Ndegwa | M | |
| 5 | Hao Hoang-Hai | M | Research Project Coordinator, ILRI |
| General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) | | | |
| National Animal Health and Production Research Institute (NAHPRI) | | | |
| 6 | Dr. Bun Chann | M | Vice-Director |
| 7 | Dr. Ren Theory | F | Vice-Director |
| 8 | Mr. Phem Menghak | M | Officer and PhD student |
| Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) | | | |
| 9 | Mr. Prak Kea | M | Vice Dean of Animal Science Faculty |
| 10 | Mr. Hun Hiek | M | Vice Dean of Animal Science Faculty |
| Kampot Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH) | | | |
| 11 | Mr. Meng Santepheap | M | Head office |
| 12 | Mr. Chey Phalla | M | Vice Head |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| 13 | Mr. But Bunmakara | M | Officer |
| 14 | Mr. Khorn Khun | M | Officer |
| 15 | Mrs. Kon Sreyoun | F | Officer |
| 16 | Mr. Neak Vansa | M | Village Animal Health Worker |
| 17 | Mr. Oum Phor | M | Happy Farmer Chicken Raising Cooperative |
| 18 | Mr. Choup Chantha | M | Animal Medicine supplier |
| 19 | Mr. Ky Thy | M | Chicken Producer |
| 20 | Mrs. Ey Pov | F | Chicken Producer |
| 21 | Mr. Nhe Samoeun | M | Animal Feed supplier |
| 22 | Mr. Nao Sao | M | Chickens Producer |
| 23 | Mrs. Ey Yuon | F | Chicken Producer |
| 24 | Mr. Om Chea | M | Chicken Producer |
| 25 | Mr. Toch Ratanak | M | Chicken Producer |
| 26 | Mr. Mat Sokyan | M | Chicken Producer |
| 27 | Mr. Soa Bith | F | Animal Feed supplier |
| 28 | Mr. Keo Sovandy | M | Animal Medicine supplier |
| 29 | Mr. Man Rasy | M | Live Chicken Trader in Kampot |
| 30 | Mr. Chea Putmony | M | Live Chicken Trader in Kampot |
| 31 | Miss. Lay Kouy | F | Live Chicken Trader in Kampot |
| Kampong Speu Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH) | | | |
| 32 | Tep Vichet Mony | M | Head office |
| 33 | Chhim Sonea | M | Head office |
| 34 | Oeung Borith | M | Officer |
| 35 | Chhim Sarom | M | Chicken Producer |
| 36 | Bun Ey ai | M | Chicken Producer |
| 37 | Hok Chanphea | F | Chicken Producer |
| 38 | Chan Longdy | M | Chicken Producer |
| 39 | Sang Bunheng | M | Animal feed seller |
| 40 | Phal Reaksmey | F | District Vet |
| 41 | Chhoun Sim | M | Provincial Vet |
| 42 | Sek Chin | M | Provincial Vet |
| 43 | Sen Savy | M | Village Animal Health |
| 44 | Chheang Vanthana | M | Provincial Vet |
| 45 | Chhun Manh | M | District Vet |
| 46 | Deop Englong | M | Village Animal Health Worker |
| 47 | Deop Englai | M | Village Animal Health Worker |
| 48 | Rith So | M | Village Animal Health Worker |
| 49 | Long Thim | M | Live Chickens trader |
| 50 | Kong Chanra | M | Chicken producer |
| 51 | Heal Phearom | M | Chicken producer |
| 52 | Keo Rin | M | District Vet |
| Takeo Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH) | | | |
| 53 | Thai Ly | M | Head Officer |
| 54 | Horn Ordorm | M | Officer |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 55 | Yim Borin | M | Officer |
| 56 | Yoeung Sophally | F | Officer |
| 57 | Nhem Chanreaksmey | M | District Vet |
| 58 | Tep Sinoeun | M | District Vet |
| 59 | Chea Sokha | M | Provincial Vet |
| 60 | Chhihn Mean | M | Chicken producer |
| 61 | Ouch Buntha | M | Chicken producer |
| 62 | Tim Channa | M | Chicken producer |
| 63 | Mak Yoeung | M | Village animal health worker |
| 64 | Ket Somaly | F | Live Chicken Trader |
| 65 | Bun Thea | F | Live Chicken Trader |
| 66 | Ses Soy | M | Animal feed seller |
| 67 | Ku Chhoeungkim | M | Animal feed seller |
| 68 | Nov Hoeun | M | Animal feed seller |
| 69 | Norn Som | M | Chicken Producer |
| 70 | Hin Sern | M | Chicken Producer |
| 71 | Se Im | M | Chicken Producer |
| 72 | Sok Vit | M | Chicken Producer |
| 73 | Men Mony | F | Chicken Producer |
| 74 | Kheng Thon | M | Chief Animal Health worker |
| 75 | Chheng Chandara | M | Officer |
| 76 | Chhi Soaphorn | M | Officer |
| 77 | Sim Chankrisna | M | Animal feed seller |
| Kampong Chhnang Provincial Office of Animal Production and Health (POAPH) | | | |
| 78 | Dr. Kreng Samart | M | Head office |
| 79 | Mrs. Mak Sokny | F | Vice Head |
| 80 | Noy Sopharith | M | Provincial Vet Officer |
| 81 | Sak Sothonnin | M | Provincial Vet Officer |
| 82 | Sok Sothy | M | Provincial Vet Officer |
| 83 | Soun Samnang | M | Provincial Vet Officer |
| 84 | Van Sinoeun | M | Provincial Vet Officer |
| 85 | Seang Sokhon | F | Chicken Producer |
| 86 | Chan Sothon | F | Chicken Producer |
| 87 | Prom Sophat | M | Chicken Producer |
| 88 | Ly Kimhak | F | Chicken Producer |
| 89 | Chea Chantho | F | Chicken Producer |
| 90 | Soeung Sophal | F | Chicken Producer |
| 91 | Try Sina | F | Animal Feed supplier |
| 92 | Ek Leakena | F | Animal Feed supplier |
| 93 | Muth Sreymel | F | Live Chicken Trader |
| 94 | Ly Hongbora | M | Live Chicken Trader |
| 95 | Sok Sokha | F | Live Chicken Trader |
| 96 | Chhun Sengly | M | Chicken Producer |
| 97 | Leoung Pheang | M | Chicken Producer |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 98 | Ly NeangTheara | F | Chicken Producer |
| Non-Government Organization | | | |
| 99 | Dr. Chhay Ty | M | Vice Director of Livestock Development for Community Livelihood (LDC) |
| 100 | Mr. Son Pov | M | Researcher in LDC |
| 101 | Bun Thailin | F | Gret Cambodia |
| Farm Breeding | | | |
| 102 | Korn Phearom | F | Farm breeding |
| 103 | Rin Kimhong | M | Data collector |
| 104 | Nhot Bunrong | M | Data collector |
| 105 | Nak Sopheanin | M | Data collector |

Figure 1: Participants joining at Kampot province

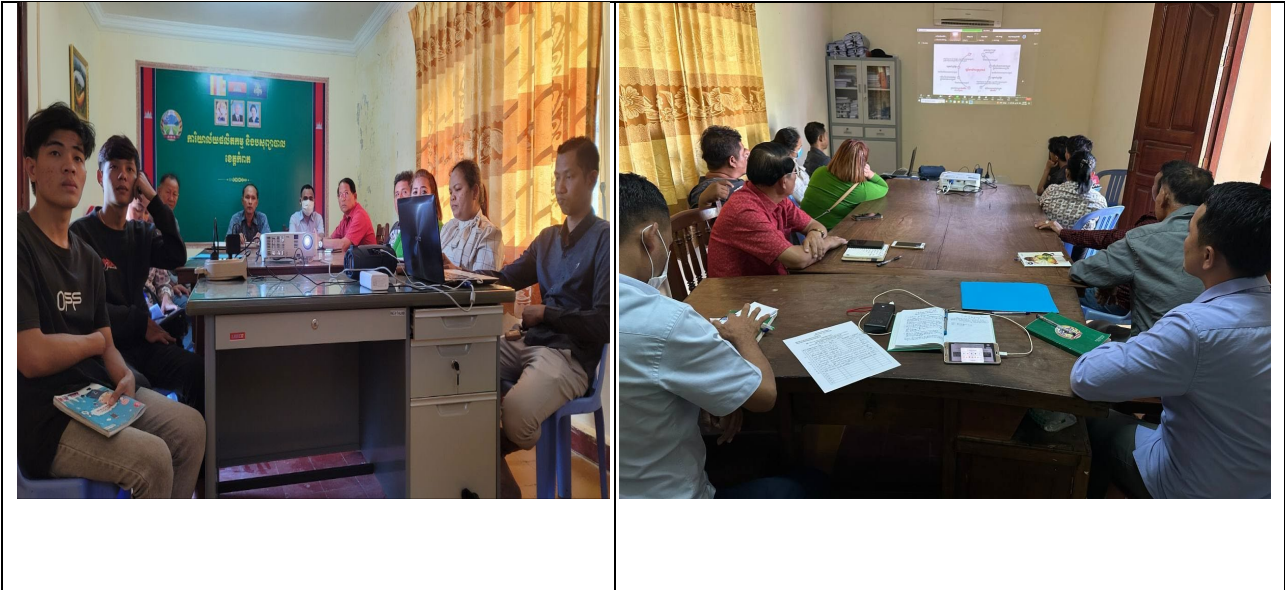


Figure 2: Participants joining at Kampong Chhnang Province



Figure 3: Participants joining at Kampong Speu Province

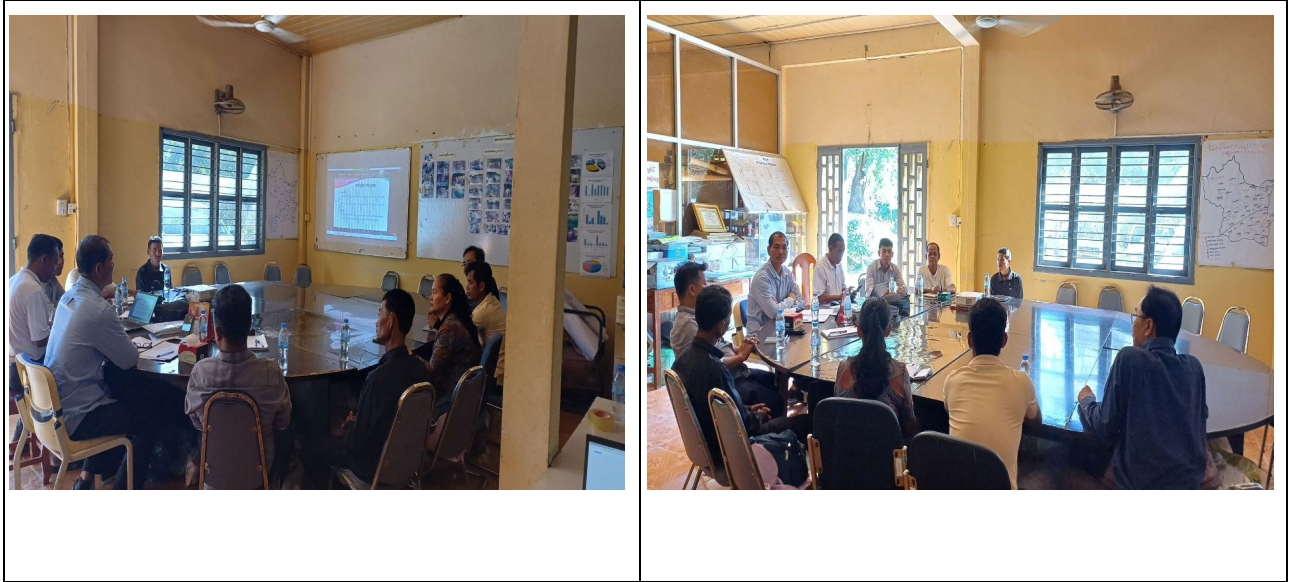


Figure 4: Meeting Participants

