



**Implementation of Upgraded Consultancy Services for MSMEs thru Consultancy for
Agricultural Productivity Enhancement (CAPE) Program in Region12**

FINAL REPORT

1. Name of Farm/Location: delos Reyes Farm
Address : Sitio Stop, Brgy. Poblacion, Tupi, South Cotabato

2. Brief Description of the Farm:

The farm has a total land area of 1.2 hectares located at Sitio Stop, Brgy, Poblacion, Tupi South Cotabato (Figure 1). It is a family-owned property acquired in 1990. It is managed by Mr. Marvin “Teloy” Delos Reyes, an employee of the Barangay Local Government Unit (BLGU) of Brgy Poblacion in the Municipality of Tupi, South Cotabato.

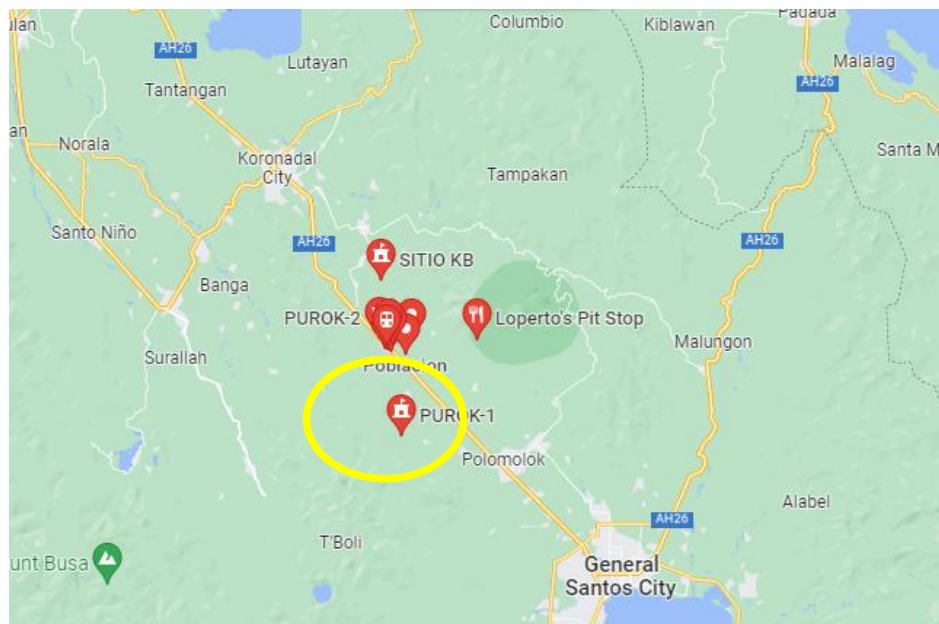


Figure 1. The estimated location of delos Reyes Farm at Sitio Stop, Brgy. Poblacion, Tupi, South Cotabato as specified by the yellow circle.



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The farm has a sloping terrain with an estimated elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level (ASL). Its location is suitable for propagating fruit trees and for raising livestock and poultry animals. The farm is planted with various fruit-bearing trees like coconut, guyabano, durian, rambutan, and lanzones. Cattle, swine, and chicken (heritage and improved) are also reared on the farm. It has three (3) farm workers where two (2) of them are regular workers and stays on the farm, while the other one is” on-call” basis.

The farm mainly focuses on raising heritage chicken breeds such as Rhode Island Red, Black Australorp, Kabir, and Dekalb Brown. Before the COVID-19 pandemic and the prevalence of New Castle Disease in 2020, the farm also served as one of the major producers and suppliers of these heritage chickens in the Municipality were used as stocks for the dispersal program of the Department of Agriculture - Agriculture Training Institute (ATI) XII. Surplus stocks sold in the locality. Surplus stocks are also sold to the barbecue vendors in General Santos City. At this period, the farm is in the recovery stage of its heritage chicken production.



1. Technical Problems Encountered by Farm Beneficiary.

1. Poor feeding and nutrition program. Insufficient commercial feeds given to chicken, swine, and cattle.
2. No implementation of proper breeding program for poultry and swine
3. No established forage area as primary source of feed for cattle and supplementary feed for chicken.
4. No available housing/shed for the cattle yearlings and swine.
5. Poor implementation of proper and regular herd health program (vaccination, deworming, vit administration, etc).
6. No vaccination program for poultry resulted to mortality of chickens
7. Incidence of New Castle Disease (NCD)
8. Improper waste disposal management and sanitation practices.
9. No implementation of biosecurity measures
10. Limited local market and lack of market linkages.
11. No proper record keeping and inventory on number of stocks (# of rooster, hens, pullet, growers, chicks); breeding programs, flock health management, financial inflow/outflow is undertaken.

3. Accomplishments as against interventions

Interventions	Accomplishments
A. Nutrition, Feeding, and Breeding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor feeding and nutrition program. Insufficient commercial feeds given to poultry and feed for ruminants. ▪ No implementation of proper breeding program for poultry and livestock. ▪ No established forage area as primary source of feed for cattle and supplementary feed for chicken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The farm has started to plant forage seedlings for the establishment of forage garden/pasture area as primary source of feed for ruminants and supplementary feed for chickens. ▪ The farm has started to practice and/or adopt appropriate and proper breeding techniques.
B. Housing Management	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Worn out cages for heritage chicken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradual repair of existing chicken house



<p>production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No available housing/shed for the cattle yearlings and swine. 	<p>has been undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle were housed in the existing building (made of steel and G.I sheet roofing) originally built for chickens. The swine (sow) was also given appropriate and clean space as housing within the existing building.
<p>C. Flock and Herd Health Management, Biosecurity, and Sanitation Practices</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No vaccination program for poultry resulted to mortality of chickens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farm has started to implement proper and timely health/medication program to chickens and ruminants (vaccination, deworming, and vitamin supplementation). Farm wastes and garbage were properly segregated. An improve sanitation and farm waste management has been observed.
<p>D. Marketing</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Market Competition Assisted the owner on the identification of other possible new market for chickens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessed to other possible market for live chickens in SOCCSKASARGEN.
<p>E. Recordkeeping</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitated the farm owner on proper recording and flock and herd monitoring/inventory program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farm has started to make a record on its farm activities such as medication program and stocks inventory.

4. Cost and return analyses before and after CAPE interventions Partial Budget Analysis

(Before Intervention)

- From 2020 to 2021, the farm has experienced severe infestation of New Castle Disease. When the CAPE project commenced in January 2022, they are still on the stage of reviving their breeding materials and has not yet able to sell any grower stocks in the market.



5. Impact of CAPE interventions (income production volume farm operation etc.)

1. Reduced commercial feed cost due to incorporation of forage in poultry ration as supplementary feed resource.
2. Improved overall poultry production management practices of the farm.
3. Improved animal welfare and farm waste management

6. Comments/recommendations to ensure continuous adoption of yield increasing technologies

1. Expansion of the forage garden or pasture area towards increase forage production.
2. Proper implementation of alternative feeding and supplementation practices
3. Strictly observe biosecurity measures in the farm.
4. Close monitoring to all animals.
5. Observe and maintain proper management practices in the farm.

7. Pictures before and after CAPE interventions

Status of the farm before the intervention:



Figure 2. A chicken showing a symptom of coryza disease.



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Figure 3. A para grass (left) and papaya with small amount of rice bran (right) use to feed the cattle.



Figure. 4. The flock left from NCD outbreak



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Activities during the intervention:



Figure 4. Unloading of forage planting materials for VBJ and delos Reyes Farm at Brgy. Poblacion, Tupi, South Cotabato.



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Figure 5. Receiving of forage planting materials and various veterinary products of Hon. Vergel B. Javier, farm owner of VBJ Poultry and Livestock Trading, and Mr. Marvin delos Reyes, farm owner of delos Reyes Farm. *In photo: (left-right: Hon. Vergel B. Javier, Dr. Geoffray R. Atok, Dr. Jurhamid C. Imlan, and Mr. Marvin delos Reyes).*



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8. Other supporting documents such as test results/soil analysis. Gantt chart of activities, farm layout/sketch, etc

Health Program for Free-range Chickens

Pangangalaga sa Kalusugan ng mga Manok
Marek's vaccine against Mareks disease on Day 1.
Vaccination and health program of the birds

Age of Birds	Vaccine/Health Management	Route
7 days	NCD 8181	Eye drop
14 days	IBD Intermediate Vaccine	Drinking Water
28 days	NCD La Sota	Drinking Water
60 days	Pox Vaccine	Wing Web
120 days	NCD La Sota	Drinking Water
	Pox Vaccine	Wing Web
	Deworming	Drinking Water
One year	NCD La Sota	IM

9. Recommendations to improve the CAPE program

1. Continue building partnership and creating collaborative efforts with academic institutions, government agencies, NGOs and other line agencies to strengthen the intervention and impact of the project to the farmer recipients.



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Conforme:

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