



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

FINAL REPORT

1. Name of Farm/Location: VBJ Poultry and Livestock Trading
Address : Purok Kawayan, Brgy. Cebuano, Tupi, South Cotabato

2. Brief Description of the Farm:

The farm has a total land area of 10,300 sq.m. The production area is divided into two (2) area. The one-hectare farm is located at Purok Kawayan, Brgy, Cebuano, Tupi South Cotabato (Figure 1). It is an inherited property managed by Honorable Vergel B. Javier. He is the current Barangay Chairaman of Brgy Poblacion, Tupi, South Cotabato.

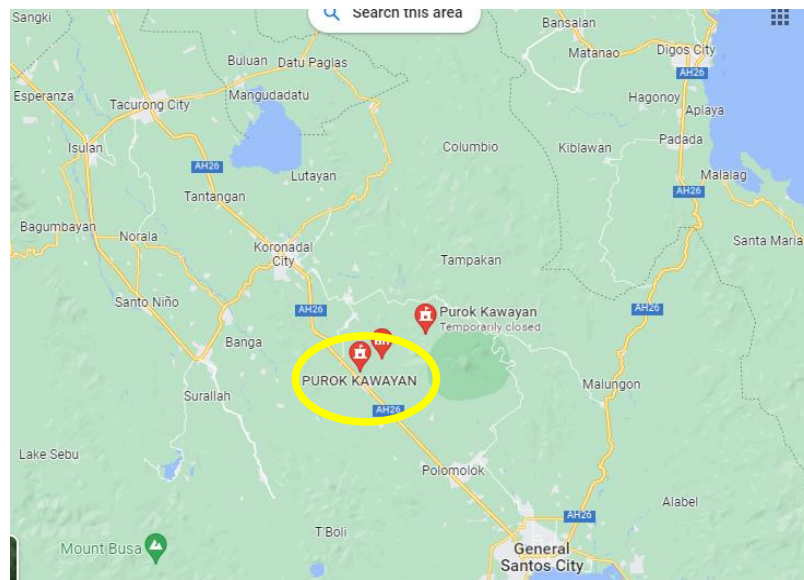


Figure 1. The estimated location of VBJ Poultry and Livestock Trading Farm at Purok Kawayan, Brgy. Cebuano, Tupi, South Cotabato as specified by the yellow circle.



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The farm has a flat terrain with an estimated elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level (ASL). Its location is suitable for propagating cacao and raising livestock and poultry animals. The farm is planted with approximately 500 hills of cacao trees and fruit bearing trees like rambutan, lanzones, coconut, mangosteen, and durian. The family members serve as the farmworkers.

Currently, the farm has at least 30-40 heritage chickens of various breeds: Rhode Island Red, Black Australorp, Kabir, and Wonder. Also, it has 25 heads of muscovy ducks, one (1) head sow, and two (2) heads of goats. The goats were given to the community through the farmer's association as part of the dispersal program of Hon. Vergel B. Javier, Barangay Chairman of Brgy. Poblacion, Tupi, South Cotabato.

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. At this period, the farm is in the recovery stage of its heritage chicken production.



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1. Technical Problems Encountered by Farm Beneficiary.

1. Poor feeding and nutrition program. Insufficient commercial feeds given to poultry and feed for ruminant (cattle).
2. No implementation of proper breeding program for poultry and livestock.
3. No established forage area as primary source of feed for cattle and supplementary feed for chicken.
4. Worn out cages for heritage chicken production.
5. No available housing/shed for the cattle yearlings and swine.
6. No vaccination program for poultry resulted to high mortality of chickens.
7. Incidence of New Castle Disease (NCD)
8. Presence of birds (pigeon) staying and feeding in the area
9. No implementation of biosecurity measures
10. Local market competition
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.

2. CAPE Interventions

1. Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper nutrition, feeding and breeding program for poultry and ruminants.
2. Provided forage planting materials for the establishment of forage production area for poultry and ruminants.
3. Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper housing management suitable for heritage chicken production, cattle, and swine.
4. Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper flock and herd management including biosecurity measures and sanitation practices on heritage chicken production, cattle, and swine.
5. Provided vaccination program to the owner and disease preventive measures and treatment to chicken and ruminants.
6. Provided veterinary products (vitamins, anti-stress, antibiotic, dewormer) for chicken and livestock.
7. Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper sanitation practices and preventive measures to maintain cleanliness of the farm and its perimeter to avoid disease infestation.
8. Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper implementation, protocol and importance of biosecurity measures in the farm.
9. Assisted the owner on the identification of other possible new market for heritage chicken.
10. Provided one on one technical advisory and guide on proper recording (financial)



and flock and herd monitoring/inventory program.

3. Accomplishments as against interventions

Interventions	Accomplishments
<p>A. Nutrition, Feeding, and Breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided forage planting materials for the establishment of forage production area for cattle and chicken. ▪ Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper nutrition, feeding and breeding program for poultry and swine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	<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.
<p>B. Housing Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper housing management suitable cattle production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gradual repair of existing chicken house has been undertaken. ▪ 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"> ▪ Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper flock and herd management including biosecurity measures and sanitation practices on heritage chicken production, cattle, and swine. ▪ Provided vaccination program to the owner and disease preventive measures and treatment to chicken and ruminants. ▪ Provided veterinary products (vitamins, anti-stress, antibiotic, dewormer) for chicken and livestock. ▪ Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper sanitation practices such as regular cleaning and regular 	<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>removal of manure, disinfection and preventive measures to maintain cleanliness of the farm and its perimeter to avoid disease infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided one on one technical advisory to the owner on proper implementation, protocol, and importance of biosecurity measures in the farm. 	
D. Marketing	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted the owner on the identification of other possible new market for heritage chicken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessed to other possible market for live chickens in SOCCSKASARGEN.
E. Recordkeeping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided one on one technical advisory and guide 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Husbandry Practices/Animal Welfare 	
	<p>Provided one on one lecture on the basics of animal husbandry practices including care and maintenance activities of the animals considering the ease and comfort of animals.</p>

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

- Like most of the heritage chicken growers in the municipality, 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.



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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. The poultry house located in Poblacion, Tupi (left) and abandoned poultry house with worn out battery cages at the farm site in Brgy. Cebuano, Tupi, (right).



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Figure 3. The duck house (lot) located in Poblacion, Tupi (left) and the old goat house located at the farm in Brgy. New Cebuano, tupi (right).



Fig. 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 Marek's disease on Day 1.
Vaccination and health program of the birds

Age of Birds	Vaccine/Health Management	Route
7 days	NCD B1B1	Eye drop
14 days	IBD Intermediate Vaccine	Drinking Water
28 days	NCD La Sola	Drinking Water
60 days	Pox Vaccine	Wing Web
120 days	NCD La Sola	Drinking Water
	Pox Vaccine	Wing Web
	Deworming	Drinking Water
One year	NCD La Sola	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:

VERGEL B. JAVIER

Farm Beneficiary