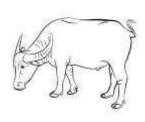
Carabao-Based Enterprise Development: The Philippine Experience



L. C. CRUZ

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



OUTLINE

Background

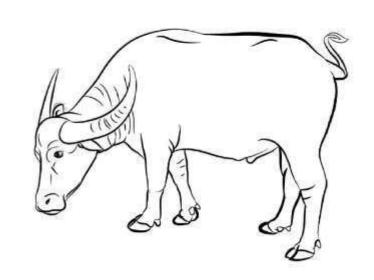
Carabaos in the Philippine Setting

Changing Swamp buffalo population Economic Contributions of water buffaloes

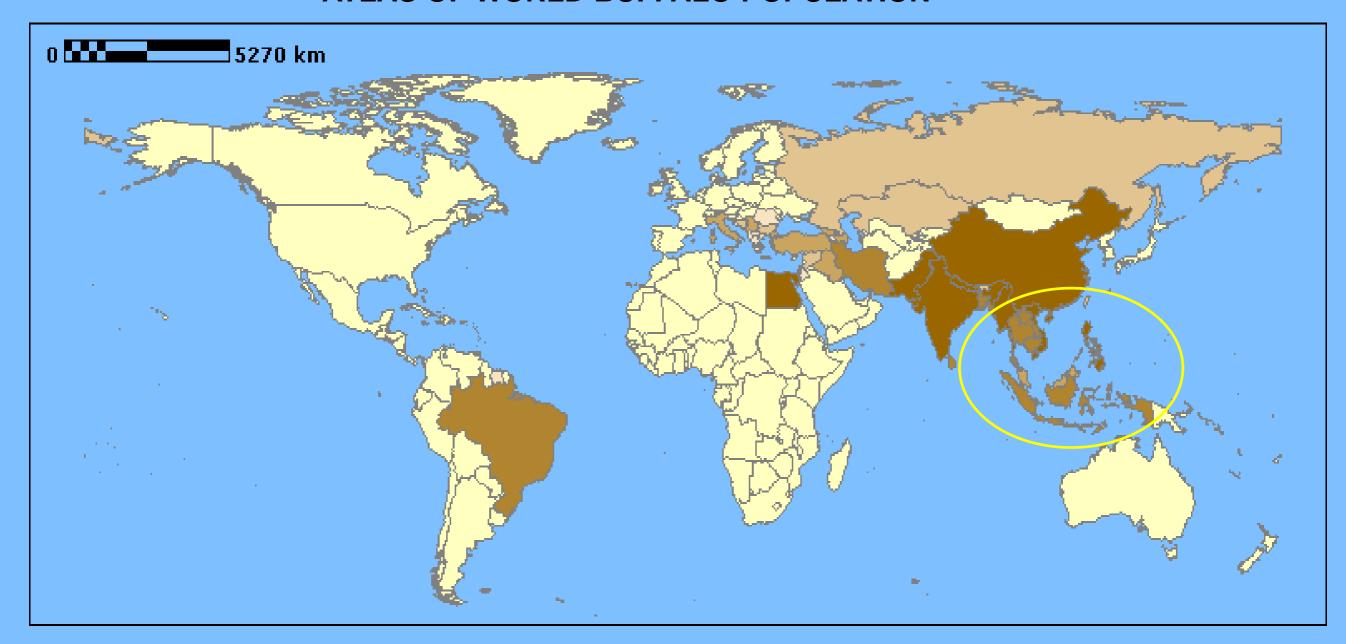
Carabao-Based Enterprise Development

- " Putting the basics"
- " Kick-start the Market"
- "Expanding the Market"

Concluding statement



ATLAS OF WORLD BUFFALO POPULATION

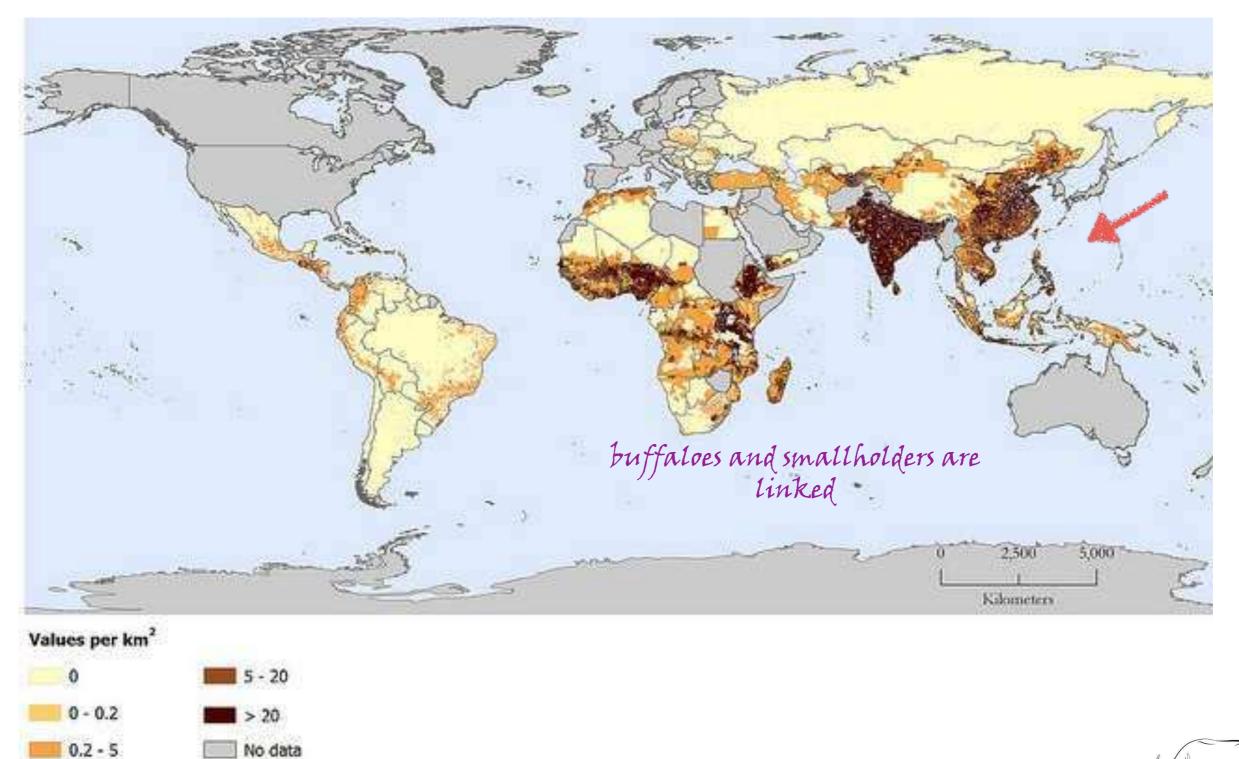


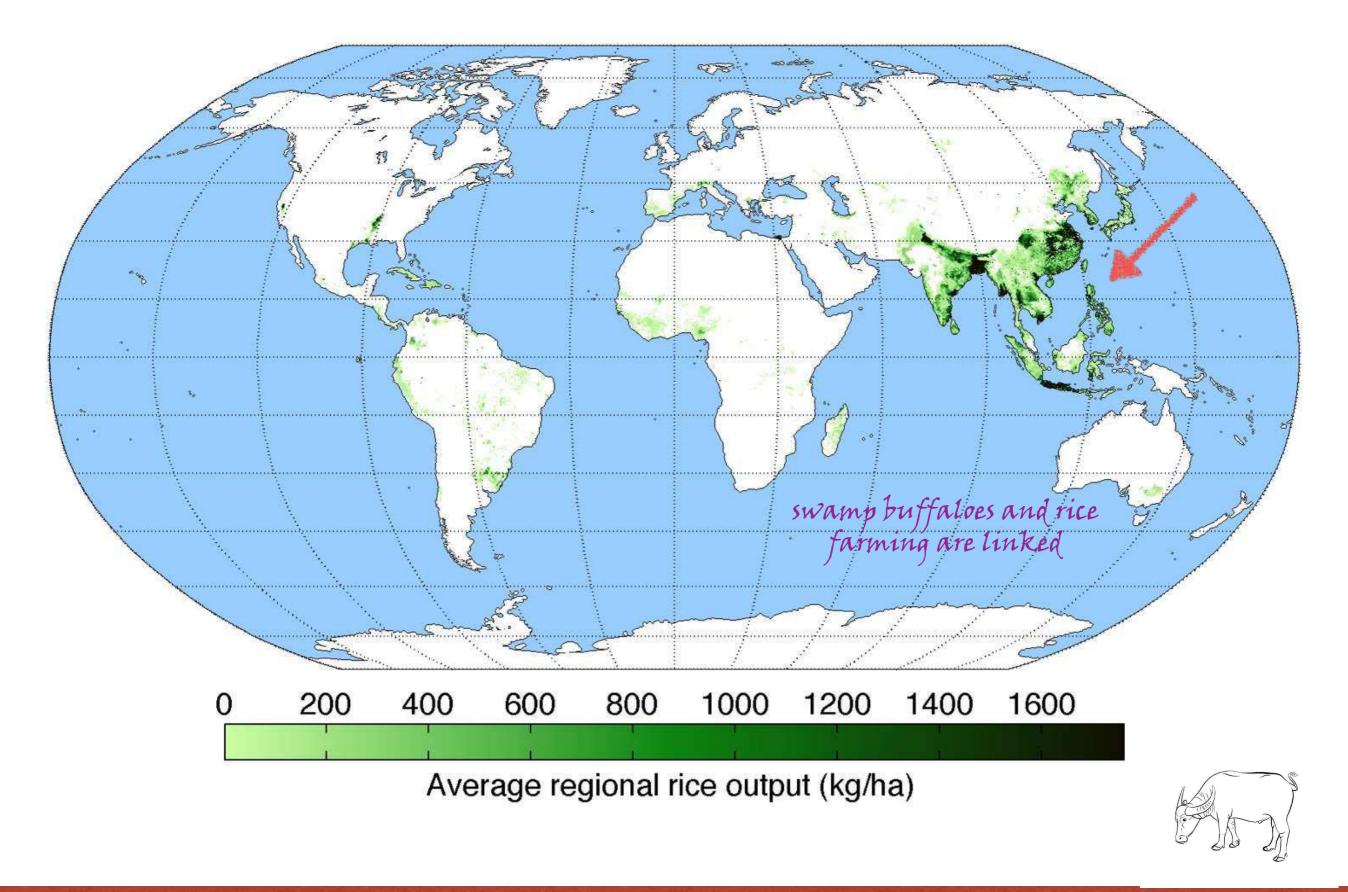
Water Buffaloes – world population



world pop. = 199.7 M (FAO, 2015) pop in Asia = 97% swamp type= SEA

Distribution of poor livestock keepers



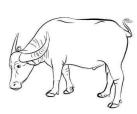




Farm mechanisation displaces the draft carabaos













Even the laborintensive farm
income-generating
activities such as rice
planting and
harvesting are
displaced by farm
machineries

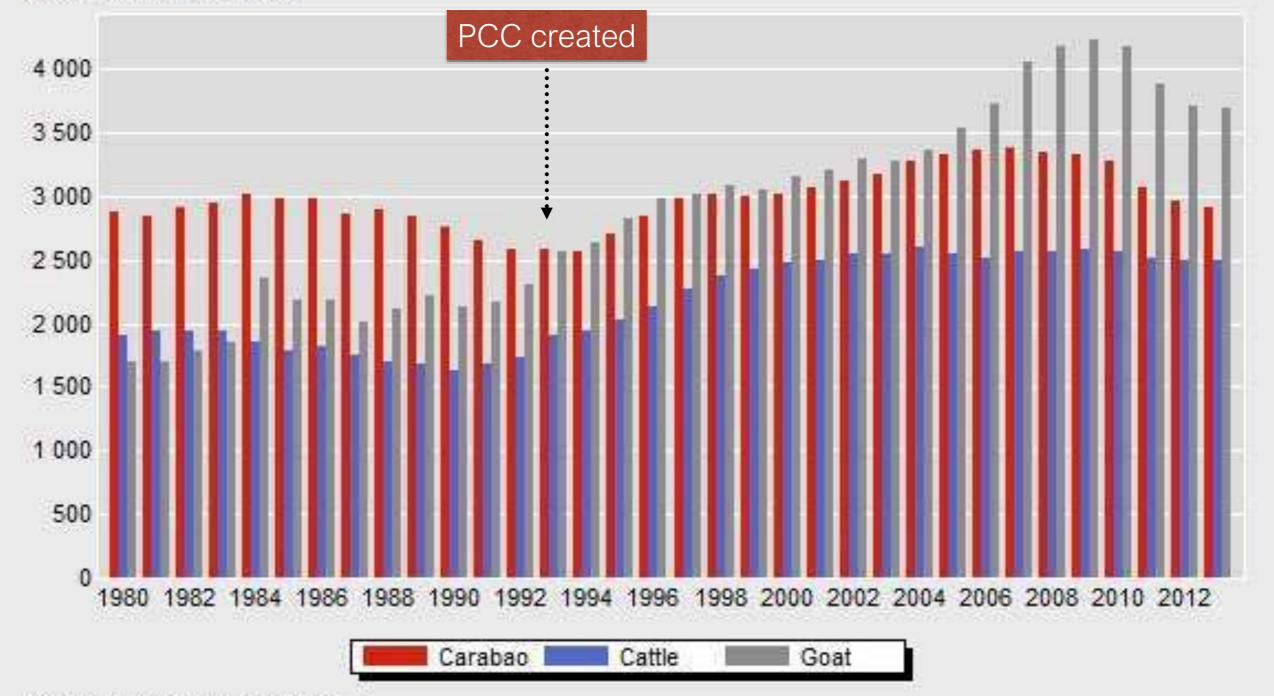


Selected SEA Countries with declining swamp buffalo population (million),

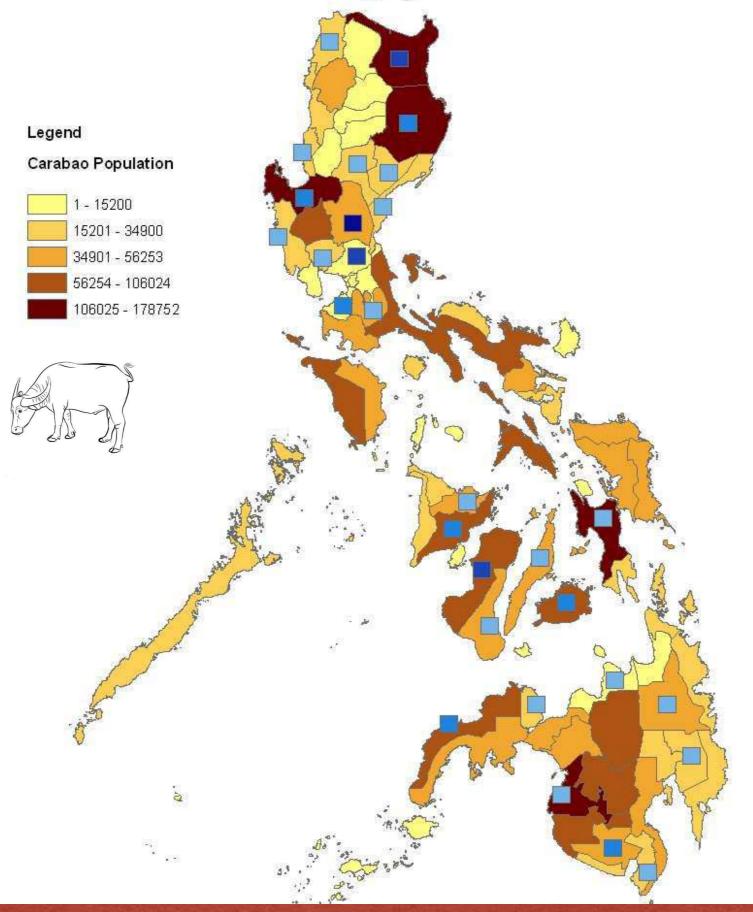
Comptex	Year					
Country	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013
Indonesia	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.4	1.4
Malaysia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Philippines	3.4	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9
Thailand	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.0	1.7	1.2

Source: FAO, 2015

Livestock and Poultry: Inventory by Animal Type and Year. (thousand heads)



Distribution of Carabaos in the Philippines



Domestic Meat and Milk Production from Cattle and Buffalo, Philippines, 2016

SOURCE	MEAT, '000 ton	%	MILK, '000 ton	%
Carabao	144.68	34.85	14.20	52.30
Cattle	270.42	65.15	12.91	47.70
TOTAL	415.10	100.00	27.15	100.00

Carabao is the symbol of Philippine Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Department of Agriculture

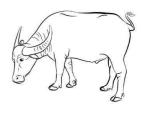














Philippine Agriculture is essentially crop dominant, carabao is but an input, just as is seed and fertiliser;

income is essentially from crops; income is also seasonal



Policy/policy reforms related to carabao-based enterprise

major policy/policy reforms related to carabao-based enterprise worth the review

Policy Reforms



Slaughter Ban

aims to prevent slaughter of carabaos to make work animals available for agriculture; legal to slaughter female carabaos after 11 years old and male carabaos after 7 years old; abolition of the slaughter ban in 1985 permitted raising of buffalo for meat purposes

Policy Reforms



<u>Open Domestic Market</u> to Indian Buffalo meat

aims to reduce extraction rate from domestic carabao population; if not implemented the domestic carabao population will be extinct in a period of ten years

BUFFALO POPULATION, SLAUGHTER AND MEAT IMPORTATION, PHILIPPINES, 1997-2016

			0/ of	BUFFALO MEA	AT IMPORTATION
YEAR	POPULATION,hd	Slaughtered, M hd	% of population	VOLUME, kg	Live animal Equivalent, hd
1997	2,987,780	228,614	7.58	30,733,625	173,636
2000	3,024,400	267,060	8.83	36,395,226	205,622
2005	3,326,830	265,345	7.97	62,418,781	352,648
2010	3,270,410	218,208	6.67	43,146,025	243,762
2015	2,855,000	219,062	7.67	44,388,540	250,782
2016	2,877,000			30,903,126	
Average		243,644	7.84	49,002,132	283,684
Total		4,654,334			4,937,969

the volume of import is more than the domestic slaughter volume!

Policy Reforms

Infusion of dairy buffalo genetics

aims to introduce dairy buffalo genetics as early as 1917-1957; resumed in bigger number after the establishment of the PCC in 1993; the breed include Murrah, Nili Ravi, Bulgarian Murrah, Brazillian Murrah and the Italian Mediterranean buffalo

Infusion of Live Riverine Buffaloes to Philippines

				No. (hd)	
Year	Source	Breed	male	female	total
1917	India	Murrah			57
1918	India	Nili-Rav			85
1947	India	Murrah	7	43	50
1947	India	Murrah	1	21	22
1950-56	India	Murrah	108	554	662
1994	USA	Am-Murrah	70	154	224
1995-99	Bulgaria	Bul-Murrah	216	2926	3142
2010	Brazil	Murrah	11	2027	2038
2013	Italy	Italian Mediterranean		1025	1025

Recorded transport of riverine frozen semen to the Philippines

Year	Origin	Breed	# Straw/dose
1981	Pakistan	Nili-Rav	1000
1983	Pakistan	Nili-Rav	1000
1987	Pakistan	Nili-Rav	1000
1982	India	Murrah	1000
1984	India	Murrah	1000
1985	India	Murrah	1000
1995	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Murah	13,000
2013	Italy	Italian Mediterranean	5000

Policy Reforms



Creation of Carabao research Commodity

DOST-PCARRD created a separate research team on Carabao Commodity; this allowed in-depth research on crossing swamp buffalo with thee riverine breed assisted by UNDP/FAO (1982-1992)

3 times more milk2 times growth rateDouble farmers' income

Policy Reforms

Created by R.A. 7307:

"Philippine Carabao Act of 1992"

Establishment of the Philippine
Carabao Center





"why will government support the development of carabao, a symbol of backward agriculture in the era of modernization?"

Question at the Phil Congress 1993, initial budget deliberation of PCC

"when can we develop a machine that feeds on grass to produce milk or feed on rice straw and rice bran to produce meat?"





PCC National Headquarters and Gene Pool





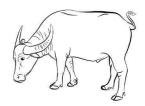




Regional Centers:

Luzon = 5 Visayas = 4 Mindanao = 4

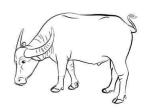
Regional Centers carry out field extension activities in concert with the Local Government Units (LGUs)



Carabao Development program is more than the carabao, it is about human, income and general well being of smallholders





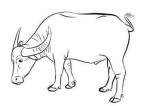


Carabao Development Program (CDP)

Carabao-Based Enterprise Development (CBED)

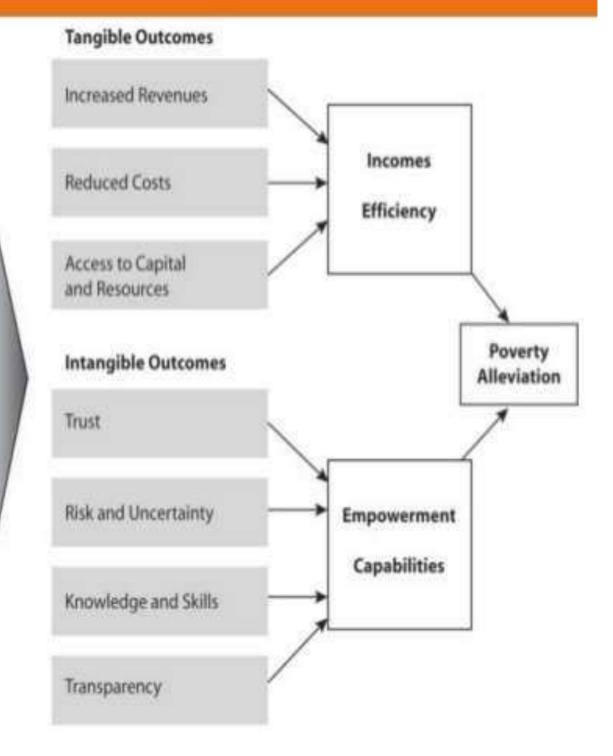
Matrix of the Carabao Sector Value Chain

		IN-FAF	RM	POST-FARM GATE		
	PRE-FARMGATE	Production	Product	Post production/Proces sing	Market and marketing	
Input						
	Policies (regulation/tariff/taxes)	Feeds	Transport	Transport	Transport	
	Credit system	Labor	Collection	Processing Facilities	Advertising/ Info	
	Environment	Vet Products/MOOE	Technologies	Technologies	Technologies	
	Socio-Economic Systems	Technologies	Storage	Storage	Distribution	
	Human Resources	Semen/Bull	Fund/Money	Fund/Money	Storage	
	R, D and E	Fund/Money	R, D and E	R, D and E	Fund/money	
		R, D and E			R, D and E	
Players						
	Banks/Funding Istitutions	Animal Raisers	Traders	Butcher	Whosellers	
	Regulatory agencies	Feed Suppliers/Input providers	Milk collector	Trader	Retailers	
	Universities/Training Centers	Veterinarian	Testing Lab	Processors (for meat and milk)	Tranporters	
	Research Centers/ Agencies	Al Techinician	Extensionist	Storage Person	Storage Person	
	Policy Makers(Legislators, LGUs)	Extensionist	Scientists/Reseachers	Scientists/Reseachers	Consumers	
	Development Agencies	Scientists/Reseachers			Scientists/Reseachers	
END TARGET OF PLAYERS	COMPETITIVENESS, PROFITABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY	COMPETITIVENESS, PROFITABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY	COMPETITIVENESS, PROFITABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY	COMPETITIVENESS, PROFITABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY	COMPETITIVENESS, PROFITABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY	



Theory of Value Chain Enhancement

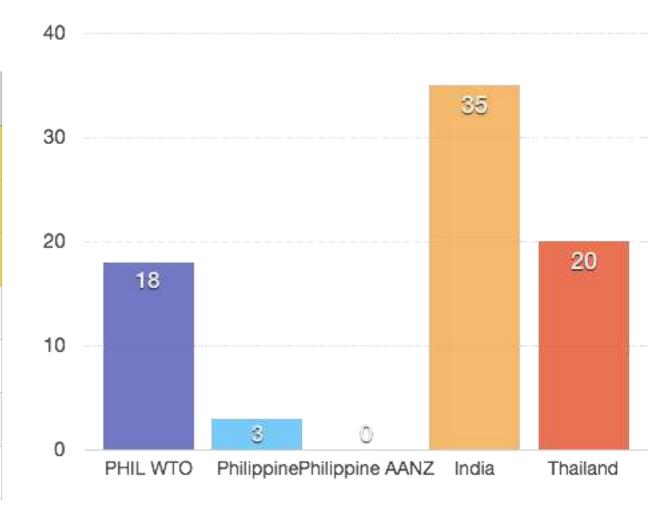
Activities Objectives Improving Training and Education Productivity Access to Technologies **Group Mobilization** Increasing Feed, Medicine Access to Al, Savings Inputs Increasing Collectors and Collection Systems Access to Market Linkages, Value Addition Market Enhancing Digital Fat Testing Meters Rules of Lactometers Exchange Working with Government, IFC Improving and Other Stakeholders the Policy Environment



enterprise environ /

TARIFF ON IMPORTED MILK

COUNTRY	TARIFF (%)
PHIL WTO	18
Philippine	3
Philippine AANZ	0
India	35
Thailand	20
Japan	21
China	20

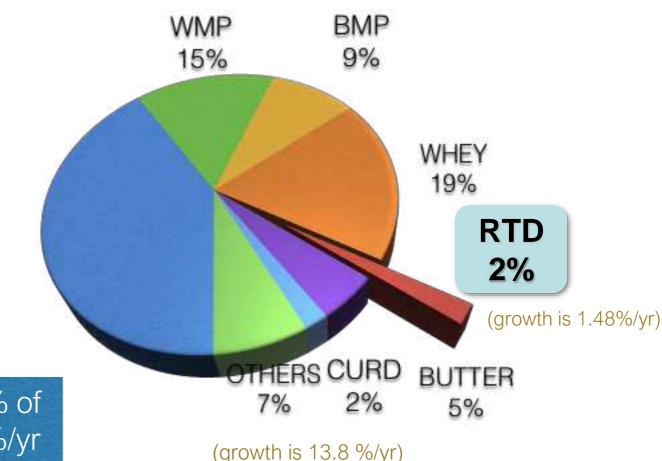


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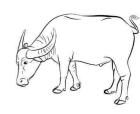
Domestic Milk and Dairy Products Market Philippines, 2016

- Volume of total import in LME = 1.79 B liters (growth is +1.63%/yr)
- Import is 84% Powdered Milk (growth is - 3.6%/yr)
- **Average Annual Import** =US\$450.00
- Value of local Industry
 - = P75B



Domestic Production is 1.1% of total supply; growth is 4.85%/yr

Competitive area is only 16% of total supply (P 3.6Billion)



SMP

41%

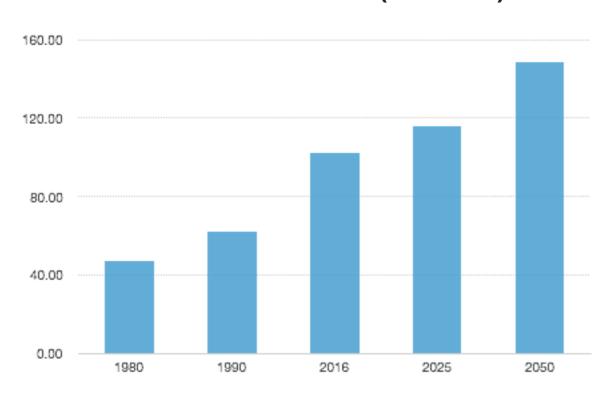
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Self sufficiency (%), milk consumption (kg ME/caput) Selected Countries, 2013

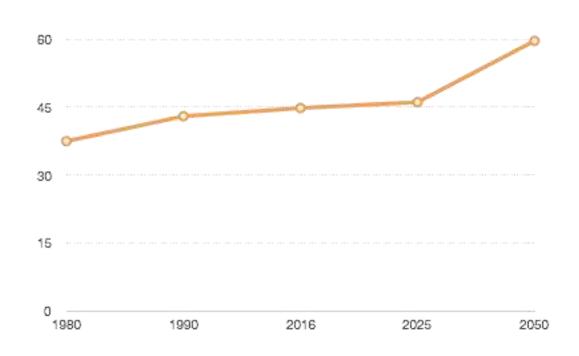
COUNTRY	SELF SUFFICIENCY, %	MILK CONSUMPTION (KG ME/CAPUT)	
Australia	127	328	
New Zealand	855	593	
China	81	31	
India	101	123	
Indonesia	49	13	
Japan	77	77	
Korea	60	68	
Malaysia	8	28	
Philippines	1	13	
Taiwan	31	50	
Thailand	69	24	
Vietnam	33	15	

enterprise environ 4

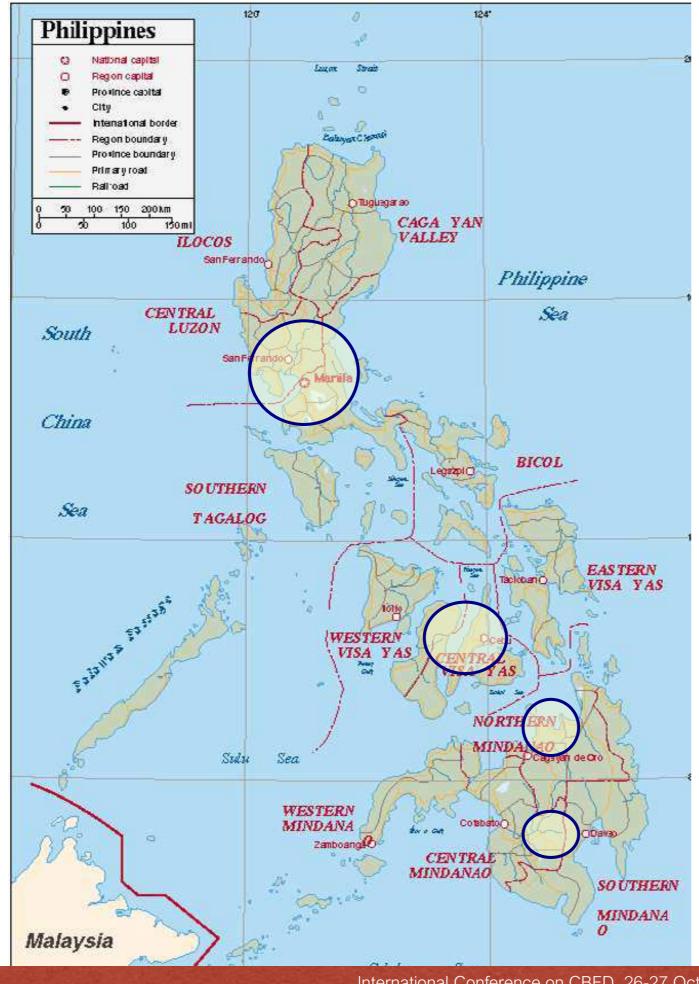
HUMAN POPULATION (MILLION)



URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

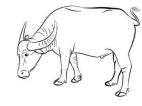


YEAR	HUMAN POPULATION (MILLION)	URBAN POPULATION (MILLION)
1980	47.30	37.5
1990	61.90	43.0
2016	102.20	44.8
2025	116.10	46.1
2050	148.20	59.6



✓ Establish four DAIRY/BEEF ZONES linked with the urban markets

- Metro Manila grid
- Cebu grid
- Cagayan de Oro grid
- Davao grid



Institutionalization of Carabao Development

Establishing ground for Genetic Improvement

Gene Pools

Indigenous breeds Riverine breeds

Reproductive Biotech Labs

ET, IVM/IVF, OPU, ICSI, SCNT

Genetic Evaluation System

BIUP, MAS

Cryobanking of AnGR

Semen, Oocytes, Embryo, Cells/Tissue, DNA

Superior Germplasm Utilization

AI, Bull Loan

Support to Business Process

Research

Extension services

Cooperatives

Credit system

Collection Centers

Marketing assistance

Backcrossing to the 4th Generation

Swamp (S) 100 % x Murrah (M) 100%

F₁ SM (50:50)

SM x M (25:75)

SMM x M (12.5:87.5)

SMMM x M (6.25: 93.75)

Providing the basics

public actions to allow poor livestock producers to have secure and adequate access to basic production inputs;

- a) genetics (live animals and frozen semen)
- b) technology
- c) risk coping mechanism

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT





- ✓ Establish Gene Pool of Murrah (Dairy)
- ✓ Establish gene pool of Indigenous Water Buffalo
- Establish gene bank (semen, embryos, somatic cells)

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT (Utilization)





- √ Massive AI in cooperation with
 - LGUs
 - Village-based private technician

(with PCC conducting training of AI tech, processing/distribution of high genetic semen, technical assistance)

✓ Massive bull loan (dairy breed bulls) in cooperation with LGUs, FAs & coops

Enhancing dairy/meat based enterprises

REPRODUCTIVE BIOTECHNIQUES









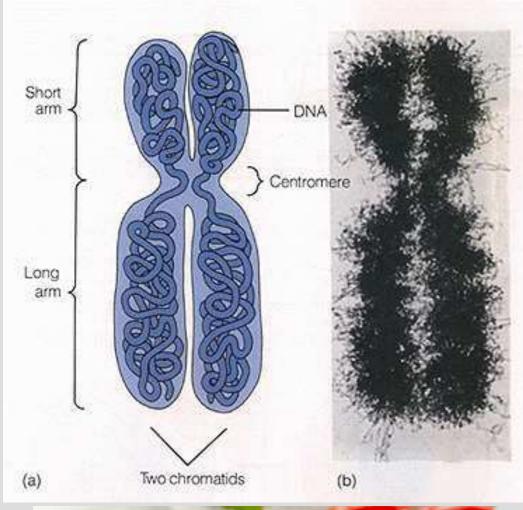
1. Artificial Insemination

- a). Cryopreservation of semen (allow expanded usage of superior males and for indefinite period)
- b). Estrus synchronization (enable breeding many females at pre-determined time)
- c). Sperm sexing (predetermined sex)

2. Embryo Technologies

- a). Superovulation and Embryo Transfer (goat & cattle) for faster multiplication of superior stocks
- b). Cryopreservation of oocytes, IVM/IVF & OPU (dairy cattle & dairy buffalo)
 - For production of purebred stocks (oocytes from US Holstein Freisein and oocytes of Buffaloes from India
- 3. AnGR Cryobanking (genetic diversity & conservation)

DNA-Based Technologies



DNA Marker Assisted Selection significantly shorter the time to select best animals

DNA-based diagnostics for FMD, mastitis, etc. (to reduce risks of diseases

For Imported Genetics

DNA-based screening for genetic defects

BLAD in cattle (poor reproduction)
PPS for swine (poor quality pork)
SCRAPIE for goat (high mortality)

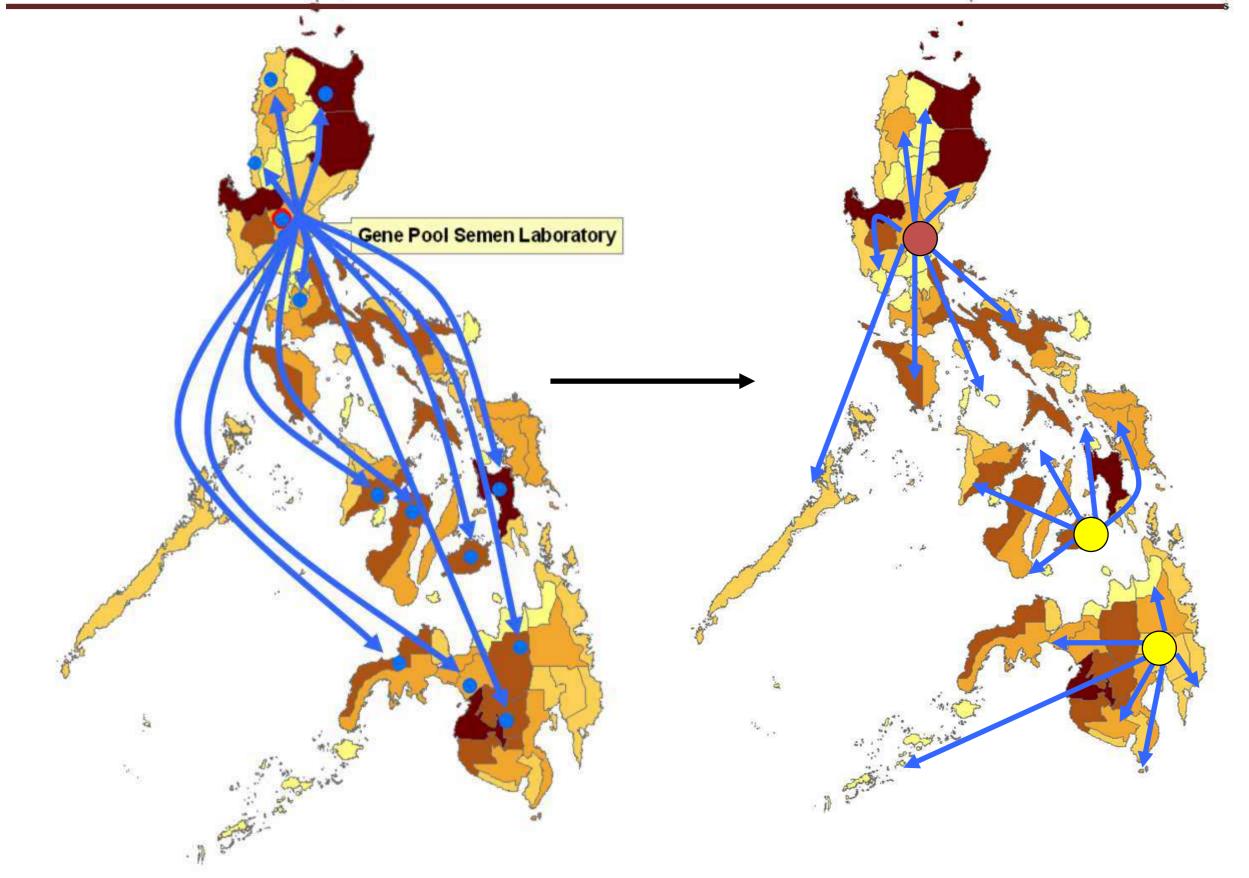


For Export of Product

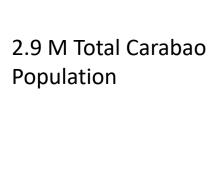
DNA-based traceability

FROZEN SEMEN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

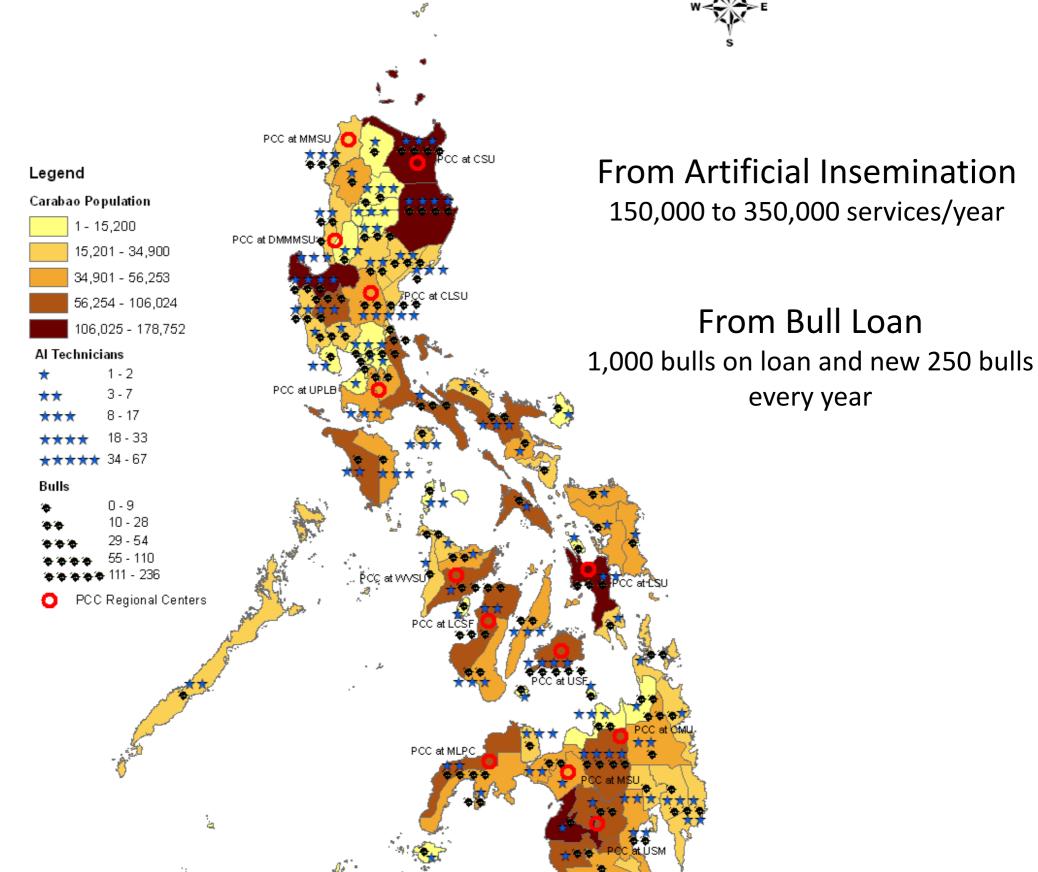








Al techs target is 2000





International Conference on CBED, 26-27 Oct 2017, PCC, Munoz, Nueva Ecija

Kick-start the Market

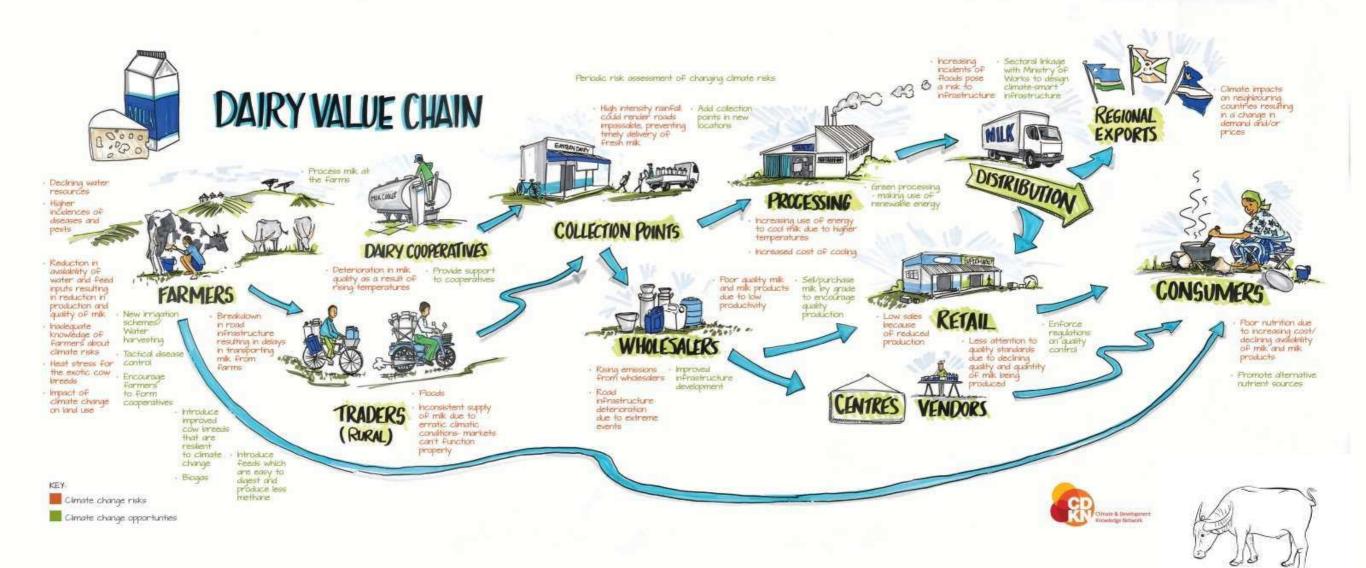
- public actions to allow poor livestock producers to exploit market opportunities;
- a) training on milking, milk handling
- b) training on processing
- c) credit on milk collection equipment
- d) support to milk collection centres
- e) support to value adding (milka krem)



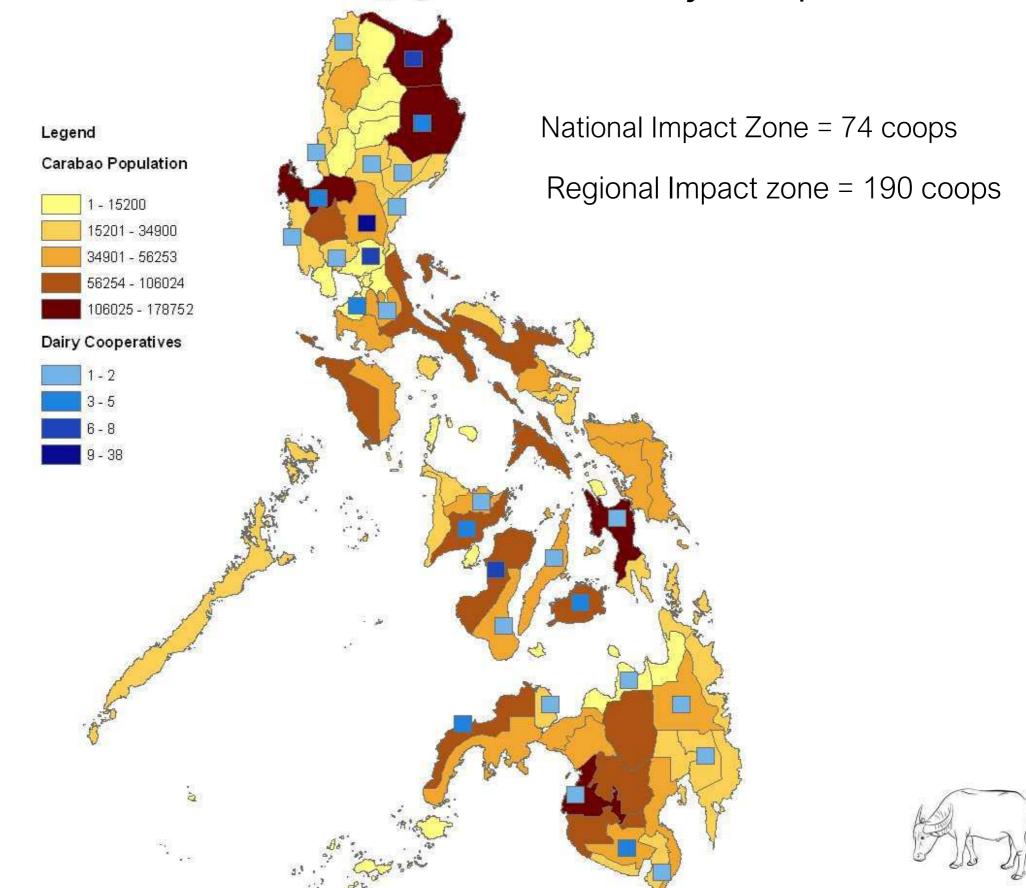








Distribution of Carabao-based dairy coops







Milk producers and milk collectors and processors

















variety of buffalo derived products

















variety

products





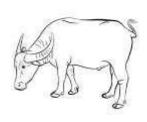






Milka Krem was established to link the smallholder producers to commercial market that demand quality and safety, good packaging, sustainability of supply, among others

the scheme is to pay smallholder producers added price on top of the farm gate price right away (derived from the value adding activities)





buffalo meat -derived processed products



a new
entrepreneur
with focus on
feed base
supply,
contracting
smallholder
farmers to
plant corn for
silage for dairy
buffaloes

Summary of International collaborations related to transformation of swamp buffaloes from draft to milk and meat in the Philippines.

Theme	Institution/Entity	Date	Area of Collaboration
Genetics	Govt of India	1917 to 1956	Live Animals, Murrah (854 hd at various years)
		1982 to 1985	Frozen Semen, Murrah (3000 doses)
	Govt of Pakistan	1981 to 1987	Frozen Semen of Nili Ravi (3000 doses)
	FAO-UNDP	1982 to 1992	Research on Crossbreeding between swamp x riverime
	FAO	1994	Risk assessment on importation of live animals from India
	Govt of Bulgaria	1995 to 1999	Live Animal Importation, Bulgarian Murrah (3142 hd various years)
	Govt of Brazil	2010	Live Animal Importation, Murrah Breed (2038 hd)
	Govt of Italy	2013	Live Animal Imporation. (1200 hd, Mediterranean breed; 4000 straw of frozen semen)

Summary of International collaborations related to transformation of swamp buffaloes from draft to milk and meat in the Philippines.

Theme	Institution/Entity	Date	Area of Collaboration
	Japanese Govt thru JICA	2000 to 2005	Genetic Improvement, Al improvement, Semen Processing
	Australian Govt thru ACIAR	1999 to 2004	Genetic Improvement focused on Animal ID, recording system and data analysis
	Korean Govt thru KOICA	2010 to 2012	Cryobanking of AnGR, DNA based biotechnology, Semen Processing
System Development and Utilization	US Govt thru its PL480 Program	2010 to 2013	Research and Development, Biotechnology Laboratories, Human Resource Development
of Genetics	Taiwan Livestock Research Institute	2008 to date	DNA-based technologies, Screening of Genetic Defects, Cryobanking
	USDA	2012	Human Resource Development focused on Cryobanking of AnGR
	International Buffalo Genome Consortium	2011 to date	DNA-based MAS, Buffalo Genome
Enterprise Development	Japanese Govt thru it 2KR fund	2010 to 2013	Dairy Product Processing, Establishment of Milk Collection Scheme for smallholders
	Korean Govt thru KOICA and KAPE	2010 to date	Product Development, Product Standard, Product Traceability

Expanding the Market

long-term public actions that encourage and support the sustainable production of high quality and competitive products in a crowded market:

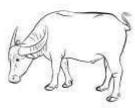
- a) continuing research on animal production tech
- b) research on improving feed base
- c) continuing genetic improvement program
- d) addressing quality standards
- e) strengthening producers cooperatives
- f) certification and grading
- g) environmental protection
- h)strengthening institutions

Approach: Solution-driven R4D to achieve impact

- #1: Addressing the whole value chain
- #2: Working directly to design and support intervention at scale
- #3: In partnership with development actors

R4D integrated to transform the whole value chain





























Basic to the carabao-based enterprise development (milk and meat) is creating the **critical production base,** appearing to be the current major limitation. The challenge to achieve this is considerable considering the slow rate of reproduction and the time needed to genetically upgrade the existing population to achieve acceptable level of productivity.

Bold Government support is needed to entice private partners to invest in herd-

build up and enterprise development. Dedicated livestock credit window with relatively low interest rate and a national milk feeding program are essential push and pull factors.

The Philippine Carabao Center should seize the opportunity to take the lead in increasing its internal and partners' (essentially the LGUs) capacities in developing human resources attuned to the requirements of the enterprise, both in research and in extension

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Take Home Message

- There are enough compelling reasons on the need to harness the huge existing swamp buffalo population to address socio-economic concerns of rural farming communities in most of South East Asia
- There are enough scientific data and sufficient field experience to indicate that crossing and backcrossing swamp buffaloes with riverine breeds is feasible
- For wide-scale and sustainable crossbreeding and backcrossing, it is essential to set-up needed institutional mechanism; Legislation of national Policy
- ➤ Research and Development to improve productivity, and Support to enterprise development aimed at improving market access by smallholders is critical for sustained growth and development
- International collaborations in the areas of germplasm and technology sharings will hasten the envisaged development

