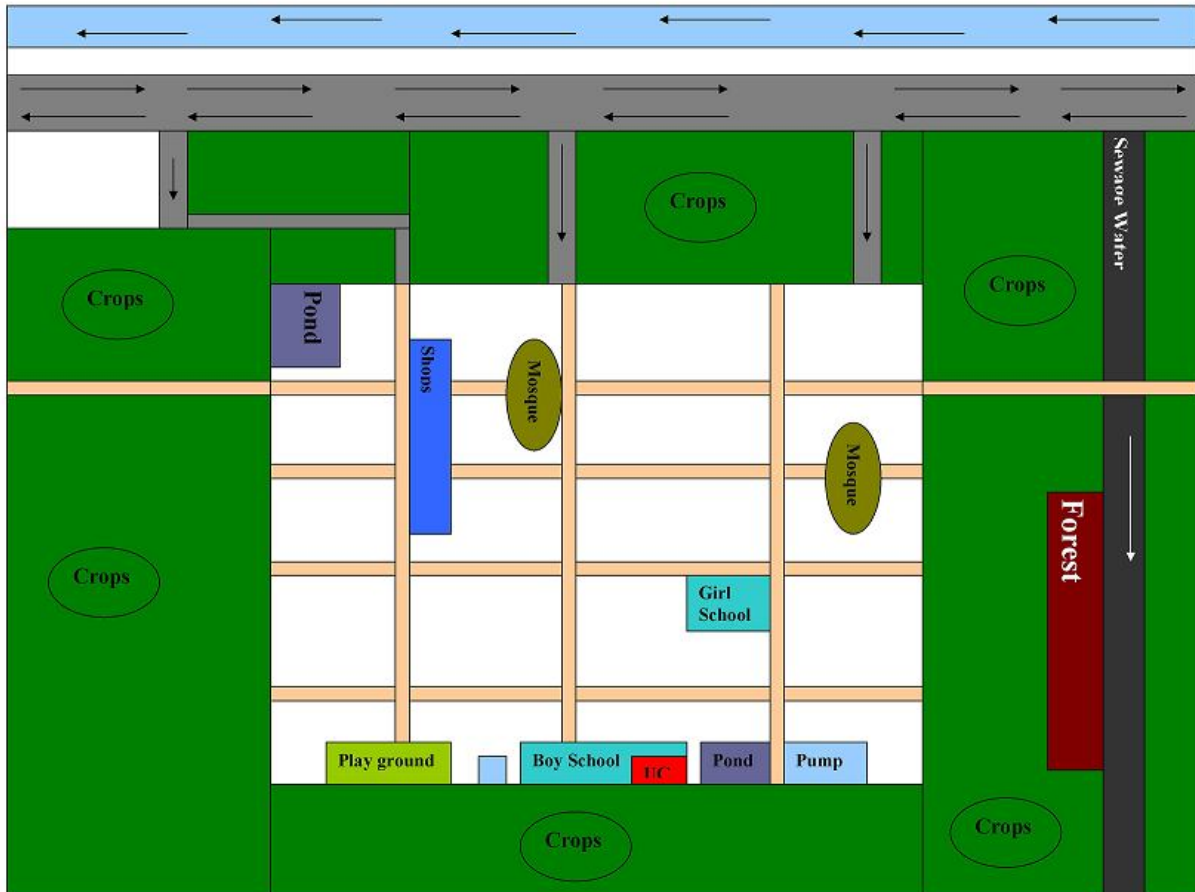


1. +
2. Introduction

3. Village map



Expected outputs:

- Village map
- Identification of resources- physical, social, infrastructures..., available to households for their livelihoods, including status (scarcity, plentiful) and distance- (Table 1).

Table 1: Template for analysis – Mapping

Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
1. Natural resources		
- Water	Canal Water, only 2 hand	Animals drank from canal

Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
	pumps in village, 2 ponds. water was salty and brackish	water and pond. All species.
- Crop fields	Maize, Wheat, Sugarcane, Sorghum, Fodder Crops	Animals were fed on crop residues. All species.
- Forests	16 acre near seem nala	Goats and sheep were fed on the Branches.
- Gardens	jaman	Branches and leaves of fruit trees were fed to goats and sheep
- Irrigation schemes	Canal	Animals drank from canal water
- Habitat for wild animals	Rabbit , jackals, teetar, bateer	Theft for chickens and kids from jackals
- Communal rangelands	N/A	N/A
- Seasonal herd movements areas	N/A	N/A
- Others (specify)	N/A	N/A
2. Infrastructure		
- Roads	Main roads, link roads	For sale and purchase of livestock and commodities related livestock
- Settlements	People had Cement, bricks and few one had mud houses.	House compounds were used for animals. Especially for buffalos, cattle, goat.
- Commodity markets	Only village shops	Any type of Feed was not available for animals
- Livestock market (live animals)	N/A	N/A
- Slaughter house	N/A	N/A
- Livestock product market	N/A	N/A
- Vet Clinic	N/A	N/A
- Others (specify)	N/A	N/A

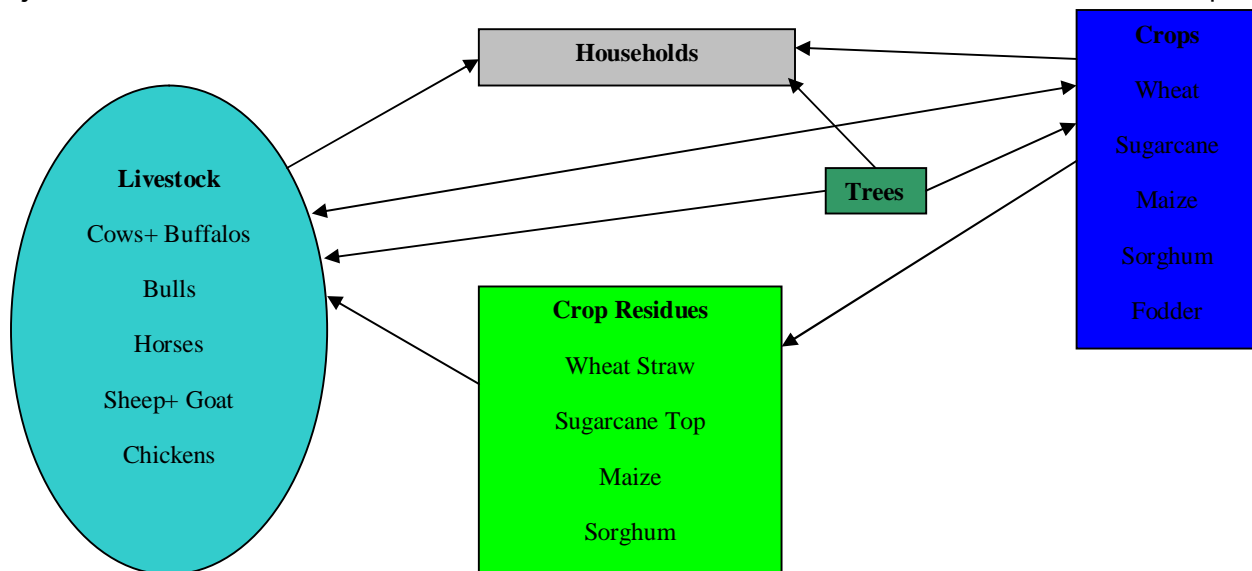
Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
3. Social services		
- Health	2 private health clinic	N/A
- Schools	2 public schools.	N/A
- Places of worship	2 mosques	N/A
- Local administration	They had only acceptance of office but building was not there	N/A
- Extension offices	N/A	N/A
- NGO offices	N/A	N/A
- Others (specify)	N/A	N/A

The Population of village Baloach wala was about 2000 from which 20% were engaged with agriculture and 80% were working in industries as labour force. The people were moderate and poor. The link roads of the village were in good condition. There were five chowks and four main streets in the village. The streets were made by bricks. There was no market system in the village. People had shops in village only for their daily consumption of goods but there was no market for goods related to livestock. So people go to next village or near city for purchasing agricultural and livestock goods. There were two public schools in the village one of them was boy's primary school with play ground and other was girl's primary school. There were two private health centres like a small shop. People were not satisfied from the services provided by both these health centres. There was no veterinary hospital in the village. There were two mosques in the village for worship. There was no NGO and extension office in the village. There was no market of livestock animals so people had to go near village or city for sold and bought of their animals. No slaughter house was there only butchers came and slaughter the animals. Sometime villager slaughtered their animals. People were also bring there animals for sale to near village or city. There was no office of local administration in that village but they had only acceptance of office but building was not there. Major crops sown in the village were sugarcane, wheat and maize. Fodder crops include barsan, sugarcane top, sorghum, and millet, wheat straw and shaftal. There was a link canal from Rakh branch which was a main canal. Main source for irrigation in the village was only canal. There was no tube well in the village because ground water was salty and brackish. They had only two hand pumps installed in village for drinking purpose but still water is not in good quality. They were using water from other villages for drinking purpose. There were two water pit (chappar) in village one was big and other was small and animals drank water from there also. The animals owning by people were buffalos, cows, goats, sheeps donkey, horses and chickens. The fodder crops for livestock were barsan, sugarcane top, sorghum, millet, wheat straw, shaftal. At day and night time the animals were at their stall at homes and stall feeding was done because there was not any meadow in the village.

4. Production system

Expected outputs:

People had normal production system. Production system of village baloacha wala is shown in diagram. The main crops of the village were wheat, sugarcane, maize. The households get the grains from wheat for their home consumption and remaining wheat they sold in the city market. Wheat straw from wheat, sugarcane tops, sorghum, millet and leaves and branches of fruit trees like jaman were fed on their animals. Sugarcane and other crops were sold in the market. The role of middle man was very important but they were not satisfied from middlemen. They generate income from crops and invest that income in livestock, crops and home consumption. The large animals like cows and buffalos; villagers used the milk from animals for their domestic consumption and sold the excessive milk and meat of these animals and generate income. In case of sheep, goat and chicken, they got income from these species in different kinds and finally total income from livestock was invested in crops as well as in livestock, as a purchase of new animals. Trees were also included in their production system. Sheep and goat were fed on the branches of fruit trees like jaman. The trees were sold and the income from them was invested in livestock as well as crops.



Poultry were fed on the grains, bread pieces, mixture of flour and water and after the sale of birds; they invest back that income for their basic needs.

Table 2: Management system

Livestock species	Management system
Cows+ Buffalos	Intensive ,because there was no meadow or

	grazing land
Sheep/Goat	Semi Intensive , free in village
Chicken	Free at day time and under shed at night time
Horses	Intensive
Donkeys	Free in village at day time and tied under shed at night time.

The management system for animals was mostly intensive at day and at night time. Mostly Stall feeding was done at day and night time for animals. Because there was no meadow or free grazing land. Goats, sheep, donkey, horse and chickens were free for feeding at day time but at night they were fed under shed.

- **Management system:** no free- range; no open grazing/ stall feeding

5. Livelihood Analysis

Expected Outputs;

- Matrix showing key sources of livelihoods and cash income, as well as the changes in importance, by gender and other social differentiation

Table 3: Template for analysis – livelihood analysis

Current sources of livelihoods¹	Contribution to livelihoods (Rank in order of importance)	Contribution to cash income (1=very important, 2=somewhat important, 3=not important)	Trends (1=becoming more important 2= same as before 3=less important, 4=new activity)	Differences in terms of gender, age, ethnic minorities, and explain
1. Agriculture	1	1	1	No Difference
2.Cattle	2	1	2	No Difference
3.Poultry	7	3	3	Women
4.Labour	3	2	3	Unqualified male
5.Govt. Jobs	4	3	3	Qualified Persons
6.Private Jobs	5	2	2	Young Generation
7.Business	6	3	1	No Difference

Respondents told that cattles were the second source after agriculture. Other sources sharing to their income were the poultry, jobs (government and private), labour and business. They told that mostly people were non farmer upto 80%, and majorly they generate their incomes from labour and other sources. Although the poultry is the part of livestock but they considered it as a separate

source. Livestock and agriculture were not only the important but also becoming the more important with the time. Poultry's income mostly goes to child and women.

6. Wealth Ranking

Expected Outputs (Table 4):

- Local criteria for wealth categories and the critical herd/flock size for the different wealth categories
- Percentage of households by wealth categories
- Differences by gender, age and ethnic minorities between wealth categories

Table 4: Template for analysis – Wealth ranking

Criteria for wealth	Wealth category		
	Better-off	Moderately poor	Very poor
1. Land, Agriculture	12 Acres	4-5 Acres	1-2 Acres or No
2. Livestock	35-40 Big Animals or more	8-10 Big and small Animals	1-2 Buffalo + Small Animals
3. Vehicle	Tractor Trolley	Motor Cycle	Bicycle or Cart
4. Employment	Gazetted Officer	Non gazetted Employee	Unemployed
% of households in each category	10	20	70
Categories specificities in terms of gender, age, ethnic minority, etc.	No difference	No difference	No difference

Land holding and livestock were considered as the basic criteria for wealth, these two factors were the most important. Other criteras for the wealth were vehicles especially the tractor and trolley and government employment. A very few percent about 10% people were better off, and a small percentage about 20% in the moderately poor and majority falls in the very poor category upto 70 percent of the population.

7. Role of Project species in Peoples Livelihoods

Expected outputs:

- list of breeds of the project species kept, names (local and English) and description (Table 5)

- livelihood matrix (table 6): % farmers keeping different breeds, importance of these breeds by wealth categories, reasons for keeping various breeds, who benefits most and how is money used for, trends over time

Table 5: breed name and description

Make sure you include indigenous, exotic and crossbreeds, including with wild relatives.

	Breed- local name	Breed- English name	Description of the breed, including picture
Chicken	Golden		more eggs laying ability
	Misri		Egg production
	Desi		importance of Egg production, strong health, beautiful,
	Aseel		Aggressive, hobby, beautiful,
	Naked neck		Only for egg and meat purpose
Goat	Beetal/Desi		Twinning ability, milk production, more weight, increasing the no. of breed
	Teddy		2-3 rearing ability, less height, normal weight ,kidding twice in a year
	Cross/Mix		1-2 rearing ability, milk production, beautiful, more height than teddy, more weight

Five breeds of chicken were found in village Balocha wala and those were desi, misri, golden, aseel and naked neck. In case of desi, they preferd this breed due to its strong health, more eggs laying ability and important of all no feed expense because the desi got its food from surroundings at day time. The main purpose from misri, golden and naked neck was egg production. Aseel was just kept as its beauty hobby and for aggressiveness. While in case, Desi, Teddy and Cross they preferred teddy for kidding twice in a year, less height. For teddy it was also preferred by its 2-3 kid rearing ability. Desi and cross were used for milk production for family consumption.

Table 6: Template for analysis – Role of livestock in livelihoods

Breeds	% of farmers keeping these breeds	Who keeps them ? - wealth category	Why do people keep this species and breed? Consumption, Income, prestige, ceremonies, inputs etc..	Who benefits most? Hh, men, women, children?	How's money spent on? buy food, school/ health, starting business, social activities, savings, invest back in livestock	Trends (1=becoming more important 2= same as before 3=less important, 4=new activity)
Chicken						
1. golden	10%	Moderate and poor	self Consumption, Income, ceremonies,	Women	Food, School fee, saving	1
2. misri	25%	Moderate and poor	self Consumption, Income, ceremonies,	Women	Food, School fee, saving	2
3. desi	50%	Moderate and poor	self Consumption, Income, ceremonies,	Women	Food, School fee, saving	1
4. aseel	65%	medium and poor	Prestige	Men	Starting business	2
5. naked neck	5%	medium and poor	self Consumption, Income, ceremonies,	Women	Food, School fee, saving	2
Goats						
1. desi	30%	Moderate and poor	Income and consumption	Women and Men	Food, school fee, savings and invest back	3
2. teddy	30%	Moderate and poor	consumption and Income	Women and Men	Food, school fee, savings, invest back	2
3. cross	25%	Moderate and poor	Income and consumption	Women and Men	Food, school fee, savings, invest back	1

The table showing that medium and poor people having breed aseel 65% which greater than other breeds. People were poor and moderate. They were also keeping golden, misri, desi and naked neck 10%, 25%, 50% and 5% respectively. The Purpose was to earn Income, home consumption and also for Food, School and starting business. All breeds were taken care of by women except aseel. Both moderate and poor were common in five breeds as shown in table. They were having these breeds for common purpose of Income and consumption. The return from these breed were used on Food, school fee, savings and invest back to start business. The trend; in case of desi was increasing while the trend of other were same as before. In case of goats the ratio of desi, teddy and were almost same 30%, 30%, 25% respectively. Both poor and moderate had three breeds. The propose was consumption and Income for family and used for Food, school fee, savings for any activities. The trend of desi was decreasing because it was expensive while cross breed were increasing due to growth of meat production.

1. Breeding, selection practices and replacement strategies, for project species (chicken goat and pig)

Expected Outputs: tables 7a, 7b, 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b

Start with chicken, complete 7.1, 7.2 sections. Then, continue with goat: complete 7.1, 7.2 sections.

Activity 7.1: Trait ranking

Table 7a: Trait ranking – Chicken

Traits	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3	Breed 4	Breed 5
Breed names	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden	Naked Neck
Physical Structure	1	2	2	2	2
Aggressiveness	1	2	3	3	3
Weight	1	2	5	3	4
Meat Taste	1	1	3	2	1
Egg Size	2	1	3	2	1
Egg Production	4	2	1	1	3
Overall ranking	3	1	4	2	5

In the discussion they told that there were mainly five breeds that exist in the village Aseel, Desi, Misri, Golden and Naked Neck. The main reason of rearing Aseel was wrestling and this breed has the best physical structure than the all other breeds. They told that the chicks having free environment give good meat taste. Main traits of other breeds were the production egg and meat taste.

Table 7b: Trait ranking – Goat

Traits	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3
Breed names	Beetal	Teddy	Mix
Meat Production	1	2	3
Income	1	3	2
Fertility	3	1	2
Kid Size	1	3	2
Milk Production	1	3	2
Management	3	1	2
Overall Ranking	1	3	2

Though for the goat there exist three breed Beetal Teddy and Mix. Beetal was considered as the best breed in all aspects than the all other. Meat production was considered as the main characteristic for goat selection. Milk and meat production, income, fertility, kid size and management were considered as the important traits for the case of goat. In general Beetal locally called Desi was considered as the best breed Mix and Teddy were at the second and third number respectively.

Activity 7.2: Information and sources of replacement animals

Table 8a: Information and sources of replacement animals – Chicken

	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3	Breed 4	Breed 5
Breed name	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden	Naked Neck
Source of info on breeds	Self and Experts	Self, Friends and Family	Self and Family	Self and Family	Self and Family
Ways of acquiring animals	Self, Purchase from Eagers	Purchase from Vendors	Purchase from Vendors	Purchase from Vendors	Purchase from Vendors
If purchase, why not rearing own					
I f p u r c h	Where do animals come from?	Friends, Eagers Neighbour	From Vendors, Markets	From Vendors, Markets	From Vendors
	How animals are chosen?	Wrestling, Physical Structure	Egg and meat Production	Egg Production	Egg and meat Production
	Information from the seller	About Breed Purity	No info. Is taken	No info. Is taken	No info. Is taken

a s e	Parentage	Father champion,	No	No	No	No
	If reared own, why not purchase	Satisfaction, Cheapness, Purity	Due to cheap source of egg and meat	Due to cheap source of egg and meat	Due to cheap source of egg and meat	Due to cheap source of egg and meat
	Would you change breeds? If yes, for which breed(s) and why?	Replacement depends on interest				

Respondents told that the information about breeds was taken from their family or they themselves know the required information, sometimes for the case of aseel experts and eagers were consulted. Acquiring of aseel was somewhat difficult and aseel chicks were taken from eagers and then reared. Other breeds were oftenly taken from vendors and markets. Choice of breeds was dependant on wrestling for aseel and for other selection depends on egg and meat production. Oftenly breed was not changed and the change of breed was reliant on the interest.

Table 8b: Information and sources of replacement animals – Goat

		Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3
Breed name		Beetal	Teddy	Mix
Source of info on breeds		Self	Self	Self
Ways of acquiring animals		Breeding or Purchase from Shepherd	Same as in beetal	Same as in beetal
If purchase, why not rearing own				
If purchase	Where do animals come from?	From Shepherd or Beopari	-do-	-do-
	How animals are chosen?	Meat and milk production	No Selection	Meat and milk production
	Information from the seller	No info. Is taken	No info	No info
	Parentage	Purity	N/A	N/A

If reared own, why not purchase	Purity, Because of cheapness	Scarcity of resources	Deficiency of resources
Would you change breeds? If yes, for which breed(s) and why?	Take the beetal and will give the teddy.		

Similarly they told about goats that the information about breeds was not taken from anybody they themselves know the required information. Breeds were acquired mainly from shepherds or they have their personal or their cross was taken by shepherd's goat. Breeds were selected mainly on the basis of meat and milk production. They told that rearing of beetal was costly than the other breeds and no information from seller was required because they know their selves all the required information. When they were asked about replacement of breed they said they would replace all other breeds with beetal because this breeds fetches high price on Eid ul Azha and also due to its high milk production.

Activity 7.3: Breeding strategies

Table 9a: Breeding strategies – Chicken

	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3	Breed 4	Breed 5
Breed name	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden	Naked Neck
Controlled versus uncontrolled?	Controlled	Uncon.	Uncon.	Uncon.	N/A
If controlled, how?					N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How males are selected and accessed? Any payment? 	Selected by Wrestling repute, Accessed by On half basis of chicks, request or approach	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred method for accessing breeding males? 	On half basis chicks and approach	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How females are selected? 	On the basis of purity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Decision makers in relation to breeding, and advice	Self or Experts	Self	Self	Self	Self

Livestock herders/ grazes use	no	no	no	no	no
Trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years?	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved	Improved
Breeding association	No	No	No	No	No

According to the respondents there was controlled strategy for aseel and uncontrolled for all other breeds. Aseel males were selected by wrestling reput, body structure and accessed by on half basis chicks, request and by approach. Preferred method for accessing breeding males was on half basis chicks which means that owner of male Aseel would allow the cross on that condition that female owner have to divide the chicks when eggs will hatch. They told that they their self and experts were the decision makers for breeding. Herders were not used in this case. Females were selected on the basis of purity of breeds. The trends according to them have been improved in the last few yeas and there was no breeding association.

Table 9b: Breeding strategies – Goat

	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3
Breed name	Beetal	Teddy	Mix
Controlled versus uncontrolled?	Controlled	Uncont.	Uncont.
If controlled, how?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How males are selected and accessed? Any payment? 	Oftenly they have their personal male, otherwise from shepherd by paying	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred method for accessing breeding males? 	From shepherd	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How females are selected? 	Purity or by meat and milk production	N/A	N/A
Decision makers in relation to breeding, and advice	self	self	self

Livestock herders/ "grazers" use	Yes, on term and conditions predefined	-do-	-do-
Trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years?	Same as before	No improvement	No improvement
Breeding association	No, but like	No	No

There was controlled strategy for beetal and uncontrolled for other breeds the Teddy and Mix in case of goats. Oftenly they have their personal male for crossing otherwise from shepherd by paying. Framers told they sent their females goats into the herd for breeding and pay on the monthly bass to the shepherd. Females were selected on the basis of purity or by meat and milk production. They were their self the decision makers for breeding. Grazers were used in this case on the conditions predefined. The trends according to them have remained same and there is no breeding association till now but they like this type of organization for goats.

2. Key constraints to livestock production and marketing

Table 10: Constraint analysis

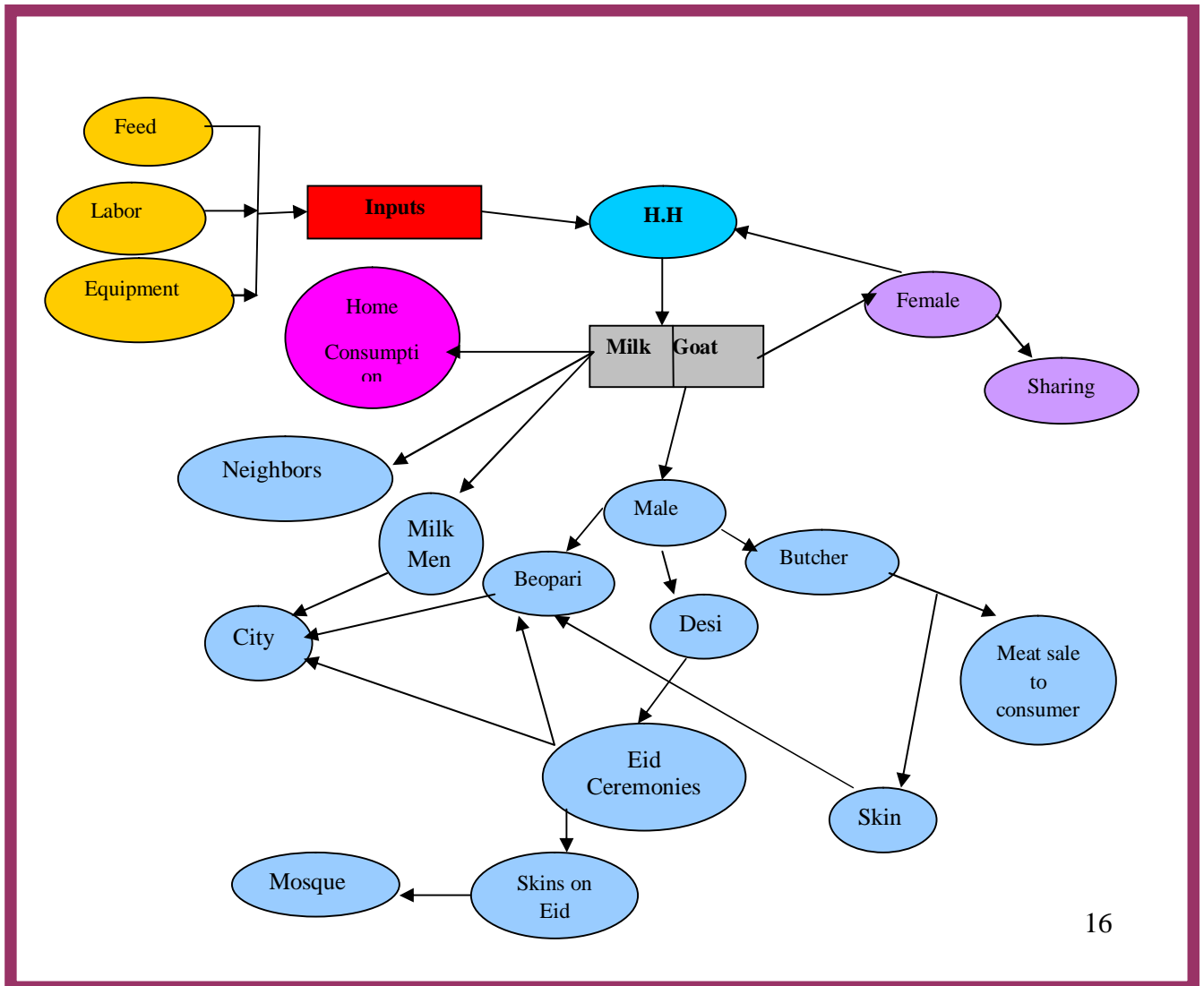
Constraint	Importance on production (0 to 10)	Causes (describe)	Which breed is most affected? Which one is not affected?	How do you cope with such situations?	For long term solutions, what can you do locally, and what external support do you need?
Chicken					
1. Theft	2	Drug addicts	All	Police should caught them	Govt. Policy
2. Diseases	9	Rani khait, Flu	All, especially Small Chicks	Vaccination	Vertinary facilities
3. Environment	3	Polluted Water, Cemented houses	All	Vaccination, Fencing	By making sheds of poultry
4. Finance	10	Unavailability	Aseel	Credit availability	Subsidy and finance availability
5. Care	4	Lack of time and space	All	N/A	Subsidy and finance availability
6. Predator	7	Jungle Cats, Jackal and dogs	All	Fencing and shedding	By making sheds
Goat					
1. Theft	1	Neighbour villagers	All	Security, Govt. Policy	Security, Govt. Policy
2. Diseases	8	Flu, Temperature, Enter texomia	All	Vaccination	Vet. Facility
3. Finance	10	Unavailability	Beetal	By fetching loan	Subsidy and finance availability
4. Space	5	Unavailability of land for shed	All	By loaning and subsidizing	Foreign Aid
5. Association	2	Absence	All	By creating it	Govt. involvement and Foreign Aid

For chicken main constraints were theft, diseases, environment, finance, care and predator. The most influencing constraints were the diseases and finance. Approximately all breeds were affected by all constraints. The suggested that government should subsidize this sector and there should be the shed and farms for these breeds and by credit and vaccination facilities these constraints can be coped.

While in case of goats main constraints were theft, diseases, finance, space and association. The most influencing constraints were the finance and disease. Approximately all breeds were affected by all constraints. The suggestion from the respondents for coping all problems was the availability of credit, subsidy and foreign aids. They told that they can solve all the problems if they are subsidized and credit is provided.

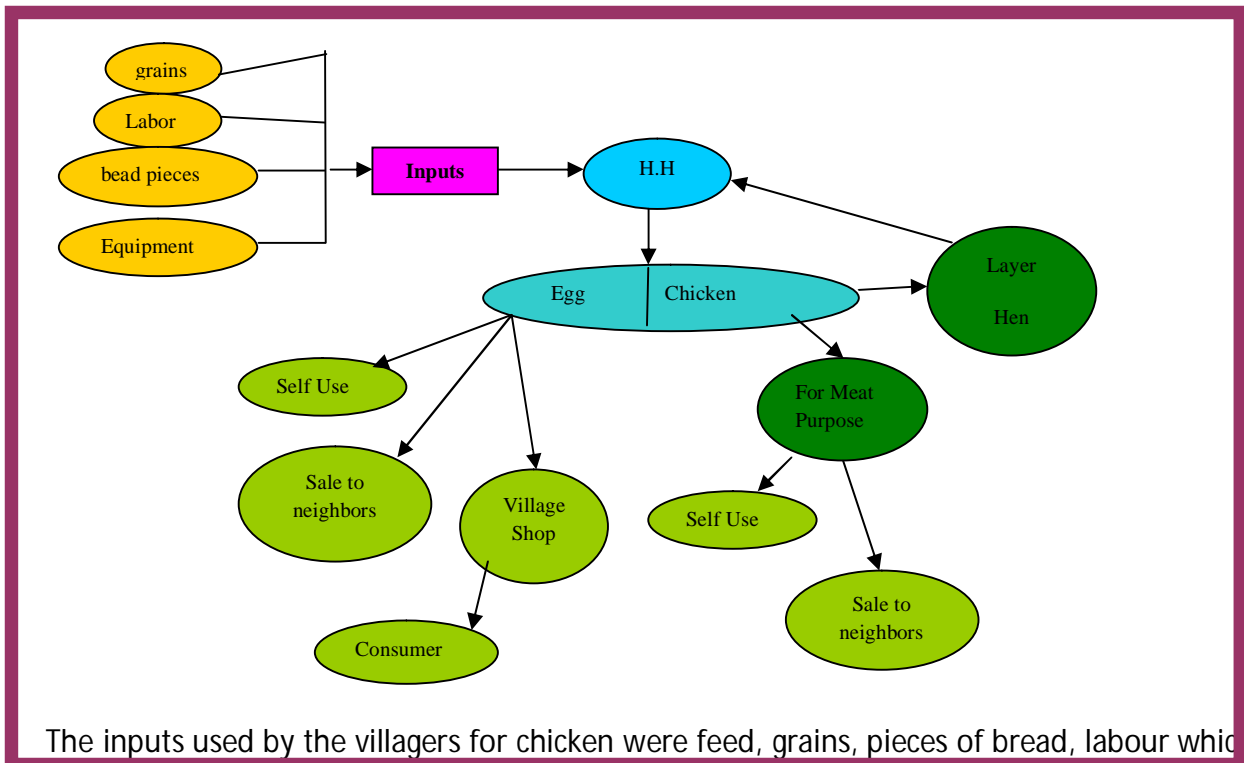
3. Market orientation

Goat Market



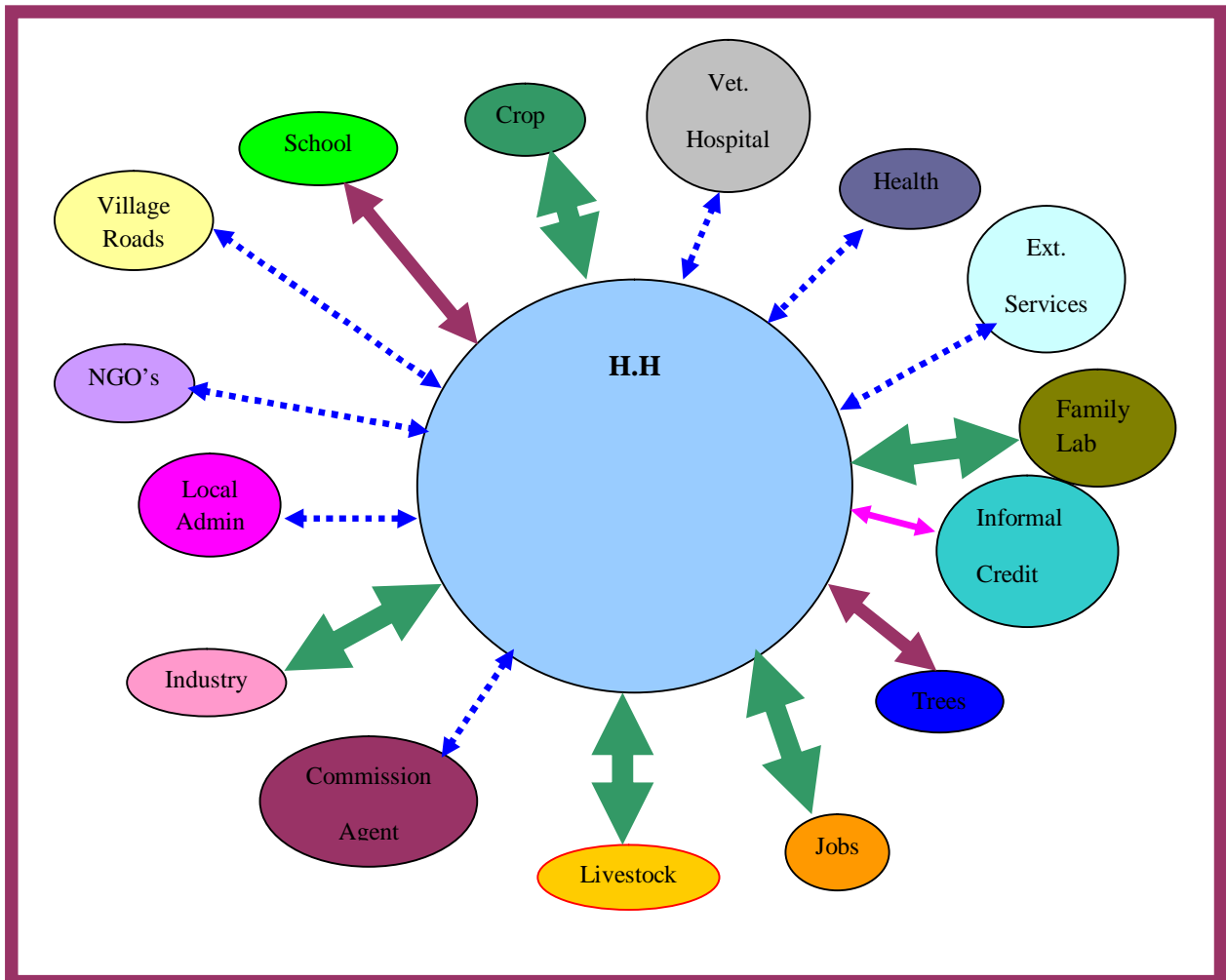
The inputs used by the villagers for goats were fodder; fruit trees branches, feed, labour, equipment like shed or houses compounds. There was no veterinary hospital in the village. In the marketing system of goat, mostly the villagers use the milk of goats for their domestic consumption. Both moderate and poor had all breeds. They sold the milk to neighbours and milkmen in case of large herd. The milkmen sold the milk in the city. In case of male goat the villagers sold them to the commission agents, who came to them and purchased the kids and goats and then that commission agent sold the kids or goats to the city. The villagers were also rearing Desi goat breed only for Eid purpose, in order to sold them and earn high profit. They sold the Desi breeds for Eid purpose either to beopari, who sold the goats in city market or they themselves sold the Desi goats to the city market for Eid. After their sacrifice of goat, they gave the skins to the mosque of the village. The male goats were also be sold to the butchers, who sold the meat to the consumers and also sold the skins to the beopari, who sold them in city market. In case of she goat the villagers kept them at the houses and use them for rearing purpose. Some of she goats were given to the other persons on fifty fifty basis. The villagers had female for share in kidding. When the person sold that goat then they divide the half half money each. In case of death of the shared goat the loss was also be beard by the both persons.

Chicken Market



were provided by them, equipment like shed at night time. The hens were free at day time in the village and they were also fed on the residues of human food. In the marketing system of the chicken, the by product associated with chicken was eggs. The eggs were used by the households their selves or they sold the eggs to the neighbours or village shop. There was no butcher in the village. They also sold chicken in case of need and sickness of the birds. They use the sick birds either themselves or sold it to neighbour.

4. Actor linkages, effectiveness and interactions



Key:

Very Strong Relationship



Strong Relationship



Moderate Relationship



Weak/ No Relationship



The Venn diagram showed the relationship between actors associated to households. The industry had very strong relationship in the form of income to the households. 80 percent were labourer. They were also depending on crops and livestock. Family labour had the strong relationship because they were also associated with agricultural activities. Trees also had strong relationship because the goats were fed on the branches of fruit trees also and they sold the timber of the trees in case of need and invest that money in crop and livestock. Similarly commission agent, NGO's, local administration, village roads, veterinary hospital, health services and extension services had very weak or no effect on the households.

Expected outputs

- Venn diagram
- Actor matrix (table 11)
- Text on “understand patterns and strengths of interactions”

Activities related to identification of actors, their roles and how they interact with the community and with each other

Table 11. Actor matrix

Name of actor/ type of organisation	Core activities	Target group/ beneficiaries	Working on livestock?	Satisfaction (0 to 10)
crops	Feeding and fodder	Moderate and poor	Yes	10
Livestock	Sale, purchase and reinvest	Moderate and poor	Yes	10
Trees	Branches for Fodder and	Moderate and poor	Yes	10

	wood for sale			
NGO'S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education	No activity	All	Yes	8
industry	Labour force	Poor and moderate	N/A	10
Private clinic	Human health	Medium and poor	No	5
Vet. hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Livestock product market	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Informal Credit	For crop and livestock	Poor and moderate	No	3
Water	Irrigation and drinking	Poor and moderate	Yes	8

Understand patterns and strengths of interactions

Crops,trees, live stock and industry were the main income source and wre had strong relationship among each other.People of the village were poor and moderate. There was no formal credit system. The moderate land lord got loan from banks by plugged their land as a security. The poor borrowed from their relatives without interest. Informal credit was the need of very poor people. There was no NGO in the village. No market for Livestock product market. People went to a near city or village

5. Wrap up

Based on previous sections, identify possible project interventions (without raising expectations) and plan for next steps.