

1. Introduction

The first PRA was conducted in village vaseeran on 18th of February.

2. 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).

VASEERAN VILLAGE MAP

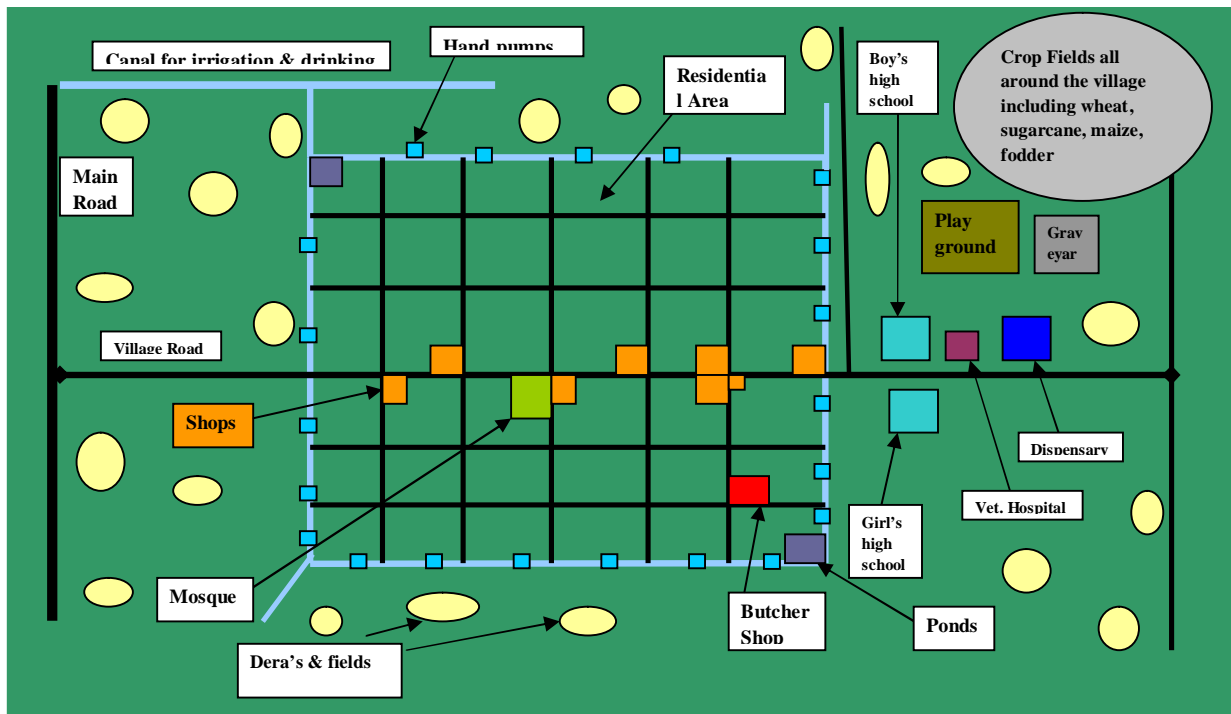


Table 1: Template for analysis – Mapping

Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
1. Natural resources		
- Water	Canal Water, good water quality. Two Ponds	Animals drank from canal water and ponds. All species.
- Crop fields	Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize, Sorghum, Fodder Crop	Animals were fed on crop residues. All species.

Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
- Forests	No specific forest area, but trees were available	Goats were fed on the branches and leaves of fruit trees.
- Gardens	N/A	N/A
- Irrigation schemes	N/A	N/A
- Habitat for wild animals	Sugarcane crop for jackals, wild cat	Threat for chicken and goat kids
- Communal rangelands	N/A	N/A
- Seasonal herd movements areas	N/A	N/A
- Others (specify)	N/A	N/A
2. Infrastructure		
- Roads	Satisfactory condition	For sale and purchase of animals.
- Settlements	People had all types of houses. Cement, brick and mud.	House compounds were used for animals. Especially for chicken, goat.
- Commodity markets	Shops in the houses of villagers	Salts were available for animals. All species.
- Livestock market (live animals)	N/A	N/A
- Slaughter house	N/A	N/A
- Livestock product market	N/A	N/A
- Vet Clinic	One clinic was there	People were not satisfied from the services of clinic
- Others (specify)	Private Vet. Services	Provide services for livestock. All species.
3. Social services		
- Health	One Dispensary	N/A
- Schools	2 public, 1 private school.	Provide education little bit helpful in livestock management

Items on map	Specify availability, status, distance, etc (Q1 to 6)	Relevance to livestock, and for what species
- Places of worship	2 mosques in village	Announcements related livestock sale. All species.
- Local administration	N/A	N/A
- Extension offices	1 office outside village residential area	Villagers were not satisfied.
- NGO offices	N/A	N/A
- Others (specify)	N/A	N/A

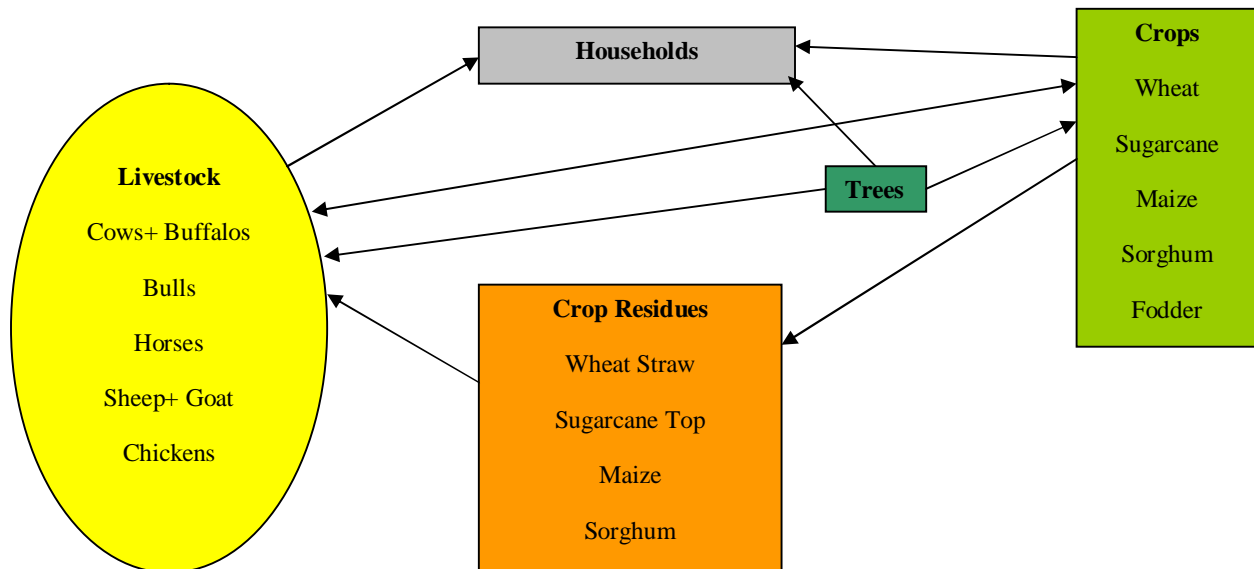
The Population of village Vaseeran was about 13000 from which 95 percent were involved in agricultural activities and 5 percent of population was engaged in jobs. Roads of the village were in good condition and there was an easy approach to the market of other nearby village because there was no established market in the village. People have shops in their houses for their daily consumption goods but there was no market for goods related livestock. So people go to next village or near city for purchasing agricultural and livestock goods. There was one private and two public schools in the village. There was one health center but people were not satisfied from the services provided by that health centre. There was one veterinary hospital in the village but staff was not available there and its building was partially damaged. Two veterinary Diploma holders were available in the village, which were providing them services and they were fully satisfied from them. There were two mosques in the village for worship. No NGO and no extension staff were providing them their required services. There was no market of livestock animals so people sell and buy their animals outside the village. No slaughter house was there only butchers came and slaughter the animals. There was no office of local administration in that village. Major crops sown in the village were maize, wheat, rice, sorghum, fodder and sugarcane. Fodder crop includes barsan, sugarcane top, sorghum, millet, wheat staw, shaftal. Main source for irrigation was only canal water. The canal surrounded the whole residential area of the village. Tube wells were present but they used the ground water in case of dire need when there were no rains because the quality of ground water was not good for irrigation and drinking. It was salty and brackish. For drinking purpose they have hand pumps installed on the banks of the canal otherwise they don't have tap in their homes. The only canal was also the main source for livestock for drinking purpose.

The animals owning by people were buffalos, cows, goats, donkey, horses and chickens. The fodder crops for livestock were barsan, sugarcane top, sorghum, millet, wheat straw, shaftal. At day time the animals were free for grazing in a boundary but at night time animals were tied under shed and stall feeding was done. People were worried about different diseases of animals mainly caused by the brackish ground water and non availability of proper vaccination. Same practices were done by the villagers for goats, donkey and horses.

3. Production system

Expected outputs:

Production system of village vaseeran is shown in above diagram. The main crops of the village were wheat, sugarcane, maize, sorghum, millet and fodder. The households get the grains from wheat for their home consumption and remaining wheat they sell in the city market. Wheat straw from wheat crop is fed on their animals. Likewise sugarcane and other crops were sold in the market. They generate income from crops and invest that income in livestock and again in crops. Crop residues like sugarcane tops, maize, fodder were fed to the animals. The large animals like cows and buffalos; they used the milk from animals for their domestic consumption and sold the excessive milk and meat of these animals and generate income. Bulls were used in ploughing while horses were used for transportation purpose. They were also generating income from these activities. 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 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. The trees were sold and the income from them was invested in livestock as well as crops.

Table 2: Management system

Livestock species	Management system
Cows+ Buffalos+ Bulls	Intensive and semi-intensive
Sheep/Goat	Intensive and semi-intensive

Chicken	Semi-scavenging
Horses	Open grazing at day time and stall feeding at night
Donkeys	Open grazing at day time and stall feeding at night

The management system for animals was mostly semi-intensive at day time but was intensive at night time. Stall feeding was done at night time for animals. Because the chances of theft of animals were there at day and night time. People tied the animals in their houses compounds.

* **Management system:** free- range; open grazing/ stall season including seasonality

4. 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	2	No Difference
2.Livestock	3	1	1	Caste, Old Age
3.Govt. Jobs	4	3	1	Male Dominancy
4.Pivate Jobs	2	2	2	Male
5.Labour	5	2	1	No
6.Remittance	6	3	1	No

Most important source of people's livelihood was agriculture and it contributes to their income in a strong way. Other appropriate sources of income were livestock jobs, labour and remittance. There was only one dominant cast *Vaseer* and male were dominant in jobs.

5. 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. Remittance	Rs. 200,000	Rs. 50,000	No or Newly gone
2. Livestock	15 Big Animals	7-10 Big Animals	1-2 Animals+Donky
3. Land, Agriculture	12.5 Acre or more	5 Acre	1-2 or not Acre
4. House	8-10 Rooms and Cemented	Personal+ 3-4 Rooms	Impersonal+ Mud House
5. Bank Balance	2 Lacs	50 Thousands	25-30 Thousands or not
6. Vehicle	Car	Motorcycle	Bicycle or nothing
7. Business	Business in City	Shop keeper	No
8. Govt Job	Patvary or Gazetted Officer	Teacher	4 th Class Employee
% of households in each category	10	20-25	65-70
Categories specificities in terms of gender, age, ethnic minority, etc.		All	Women, Unemployed and Older ones

According to the respondents remittance was the most important source of wealth now days for them. In there preferences after the agriculture and the livestock other sources were housing standard, bank balance, vehicle, business and govt job. According to them in case of land there were some people who are better off than the other people having more lands because they have plots in city areas. Only a few of people were better off 10%, moderately poor people were 25% and remaining majority was at low standard of life.

6. 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	Desi		Beautiful, healthy, weight gain, meat taste, smart, growth, colourful, no disease
	Misri	Fyoumi	Egg production, low feed requirement
	Golden	RIR	Egg production, beautiful,
	Aseel		Aggressive, long legs, meat production high, beautiful
Goat	Beetal/Desi		Twinning ability, beauty, normal height
	Teddy		3-4 rearing ability, less height
	Cross/Mix		1-2 rearing ability, beautiful, more height than desi.

The chicken breeds found in village vaseeran were Desi, Misri, Golden and Aseel. In case of desi, they prefer this breed due to its beauty, growth, health, and meat taste and important of all no feed expense because the desi got its food from surroundings at day time. For misri and golden the egg production was important one. Aseel was just kept for prestige and aggressiveness. While in case of goats three breeds were there such as, Desi, Teddy and Cross of these two. They preferred desi for its twinning aability and beauty. For teddy it was preferred by its 3-4 kid rearing ability.

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. desi	65%	Rich+ poor	Consumption, Income, ceremonies	Women	Food, School, Health, invest back in livestock	3
2. misri	15%	poor	Income	Women	Food, School, Health, invest back in livestock	4
3. golden	25%	Rich+ poor	Income	Women	Food, School, Health, invest back in livestock	4
4. aseel	5%	rich	Prestige	Men	Social activities and back investment	2
Goats						
1. desi	80%	Rich, moderate, poor	Ceremonies, Income	women	Food, school fee, savings, invest back	3
2. teddy	80%	Moderate, poor	income	women	Food, school fee, savings, invest back	1
3. cross	30%	Moderate, poor	income	women	Food, school fee, savings, invest back	1

According to the respondent mostly poor people have chickens. Their main purpose of keeping chickens was income generation and money was spent on food, school fee, savings, invest back. Only rich person had aseel for fighting purpose. Aseel was kept by men all other breeds were kept by women and women were getting benefits. Trends of other was changing but for aseel was same as before. Goats beetal, teddy and mix. people were very poor hence they keep goats. Beetal was known as desi in this village. It was beautiful and for milk purpose. 80 percent people kept this breed and all (poor, rich, moderate) people keep it for sacrifice on Eid day. Money was spent for food, school fee and reinvest. Teddy had small height and beautiful. 80 percent people mostly middle category kept this breed for income generating purpose women take care of this breed and Money was spent for food, school fee and reinvest. Now a day it was becoming more important Mix/cross beautiful 30 percent people keep this breed in which poor and middle category keep this breed for income generating purpose women take care of it at homes. Money was spent for food, school fee and reinvest. Now a day it was becoming more important. They sold the goat's milk for children school fee, clothes, home consumption. They sold their goats if they need of money in case of any emergency or in ups and down of life. They did not eat the meat of diseased goat they prefer to sell it to keep money and saved it for future. If they slaughtered the diseased goat they sold the meat. According to them their animals were the main source of income. Fodder was trees tops and branches, barsan, wheat grains,

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 names	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden or RIR
Aggressiveness	1	2	3	N/A
Meat Taste	1	1	2	2
Egg Production	4	3	2	1
Earning	4	3	2	1
Production	4	1	2	3

Colour	2	1	4	3
Height	1	2	3	3
Overall ranking	3	1	4	2

Respondents narrated that the people who were the fond of cock wrestling like the aseel breed. On the other hand for the egg production they prefer misri and golden. For the sake of meat other than the aseel all breeds were used because of high price of aseel. People rear the aseel breed only for wrestling purpose and it was reared only by a few no of people because of its costly rearing expenditures.

Table 7b: Trait ranking – Goat

Traits	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3
Breed names	Beetal	Teddy	Mix
Production	1	2	3
For Sacrifice	1	3	2
Height	1	3	2
Growth	2	3	1
Colour	1	2	3
Kid Size	1	3	2
Ear	2	3	1
Overall ranking	1	3	2

In case of goat, beetal breed was at first number in all aspects in term of production, colour, height and kid size. After this mixed breed was preferred most due to it's high meat and milk production. Teddy will fetch high price if it has pure white colour.

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 name	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden or RIR
Source of info on breeds	Self, Friends and Family	Self, Friends and Family	Self, Friends and Family	Self, Friends and Family
Ways of acquiring animals	Friends, Neighbours, Markets	-do-	-do-	-do-

If purchase, why not rearing own					
If purchase	Where do animals come from?	Friends, Eagers, Markets	Friends, Markets, Neighbour	Markets	Markets
	How animals are chosen?	Wrestling, Height etc,	Egg and meat Production	Egg and meat Production	Egg and meat Production
	Information from the seller	No inf. Is taken	no	no	no
	Parentage	Original Breed	-do-	-do-	-do-
If reared own, why not purchase		Purity and satisfaction	No answer	No answer	No answer
Would you change breeds? If yes, for which breed(s) and why?		Replace aseel with desi			

Mostly the information on breeds was known by self, family and friends. All breeds were oftenly acquired from friends, neighbors and market. The breeds were chosen on the basis of meat and egg production other than the aseel breed which was chosen only on the basis of fighting. In case of reared at home they did that for their satisfaction and purity of breed. If they would give the choice they will replace aseel with desi due to high management expenditure of aseel.

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, Friends and Family	Self	Self
Ways of acquiring animals		Friends, Markets, Neighbour	-do-	-do-
If purchase, why not rearing own				
If purchase	Where do animals come from?	Self, Shepherd, Market	-do-	-do-
	How animals are chosen?	Meat, Colour	Meat, Colour Milk	Milk, Meat, Colour
	Information from the seller	No info	No info	No info

	Parentage	Purity	N/A	N/A
If reared own, why not purchase		Purity, Satisfaction, Part of livestock and Profession	Satisfaction	Satisfaction
Would you change breeds? If yes, for which breed(s) and why?	Beetal with other breeds			

Similarly for all goat breeds mostly the information on was known by self, family and friends. All breeds were oftenly taken from shepherd, friends, neighbors and market. The breeds were chosen on the basis of meat and milk production. They told that they asked nothing from the seller; only age was asked sometime for scarification purpose. When the reason of rearing own was asked they told they do this for their satisfaction and purity of breed. They told that they will replace beetal with others breeds.

Activity 7.3: Breeding strategies

Table 9a: Breeding strategies – Chicken

	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3	Breed 4
Breed name	Aseel	Desi	Misri	Golden or RIR
Controlled versus uncontrolled?	Controlled	Uncon.	Uncon.	Uncon.
If controlled, how?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How males are selected and accessed? Any payment? 	Selected by Wrestling repute, Body Structure Accessed by Request or Approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred method for accessing breeding males? 	Approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How females are selected? 	Egg production	N/A	N/A	N/A

Decision makers in relation to breeding, and advice	Self or Experts	N/A	N/A	N/A
Livestock herders/ grazes use	no	no	no	no
Trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years?	Same	Same	Same	Same
Breeding association	No	No	No	No

Controlled strategy for breeding was adopted in case of aseel and no such strategy for remaining breeds. Males were selected on the basis of rominence in the field of wrestling and physical texture. They were mainly accessed by requesting or approaching the owner. According to the respondents trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years remained the same for all breeds.

Table 9b: Breeding strategies – Goat

	Breed 1	Breed 2	Breed 3
Breed name	Beetal	Teddy	Mix
Controlled versus uncontrolled?	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled
If controlled, how?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How males are selected and accessed? Any payment? 	Selected by Purity of breed Self Accessed by Shepherd Request or Approach, some time payment	-do-	-do-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred method for accessing breeding males? 	Accessing Shepherd	Accessing Shepherd	Accessing Shepherd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How females are selected? 	Meat Production	Kid Size	Kid Size
Decision makers in relation to breeding, and advice	self	self	self
Livestock herders/ "grazers" use	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Breeding association	No	No	No

Controlled strategy for breeding was adopted for all breeds of goats. Males were selected from the same breeds. They told that first of all they own the required breed if they have not, they access by requesting or approaching the owner or paying the shepherd. According to the respondents trends in terms of breeding practices in the last 5 years have changed. When they were asked about the breeding association they respond till now there is no association and asked either ILRI is an association.

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.Predators	1	Jangle Cats, Jackal	Desi	Fencing	Shed/Land/Space availability
2.Theft	1	Addicts	All	Fencing	They should be caught
3.Diseases	2	Rani khait	All	Vaccination	Medicine and active vet. facility
4.Quality Breed	0	unavailability	Misri, aseel	N/A	Govt. facility
5.Finance	2	Monetary	All	Credit availability	Credit availability
6.Management	5	Lack of time and space	Aseel	Depends on above	Credit availability
Goat					
1.Diseases	2	Flu, Temperature, Digestive Problems	All	Vet. Facility	Medicine and active vet. facility
2.Finance	10	Less availability	All	Credit availability	Govt. subsidy
3.Management	9	Lack of time and space	All	time and space	Credit availability
4.Quality Breed	0	Unavailability	All	N/A	Credit availability

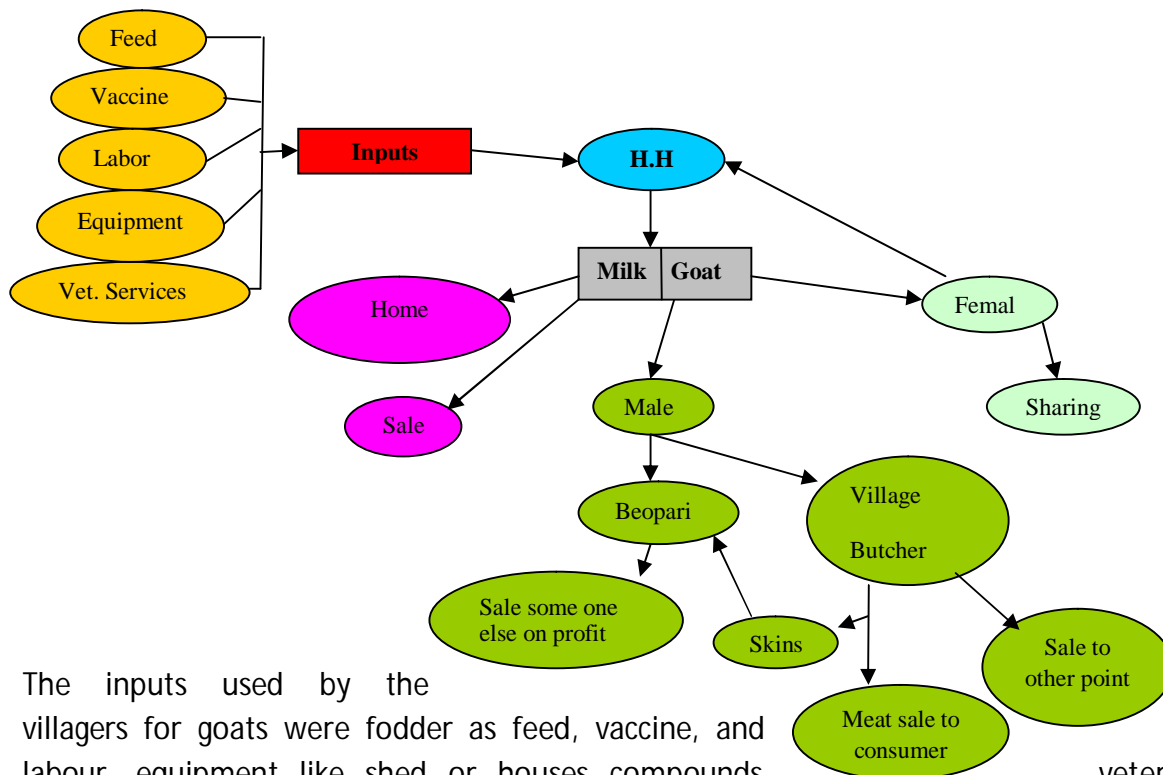
In case of chicken main constraints were predators (jackal, cat and dogs), drug addicts, diseases, finance, management and quality breed. The most influencing constraint was the management problem. Approximately all breeds were affected by all constraints. The suggestions from the respondents for coping problems were the availability of credit, fencing and vaccination.

In case of goats main constraints were diseases, finance, management and quality breed. The

most influencing constraint was the finance problem. Approximately all breeds were affected by all constraints. The suggestion from the respondents for coping all problems was the availability of credit. They told that they can solve all the problems if the credit is provided or this sector is subsidized by government.

3. Market orientation

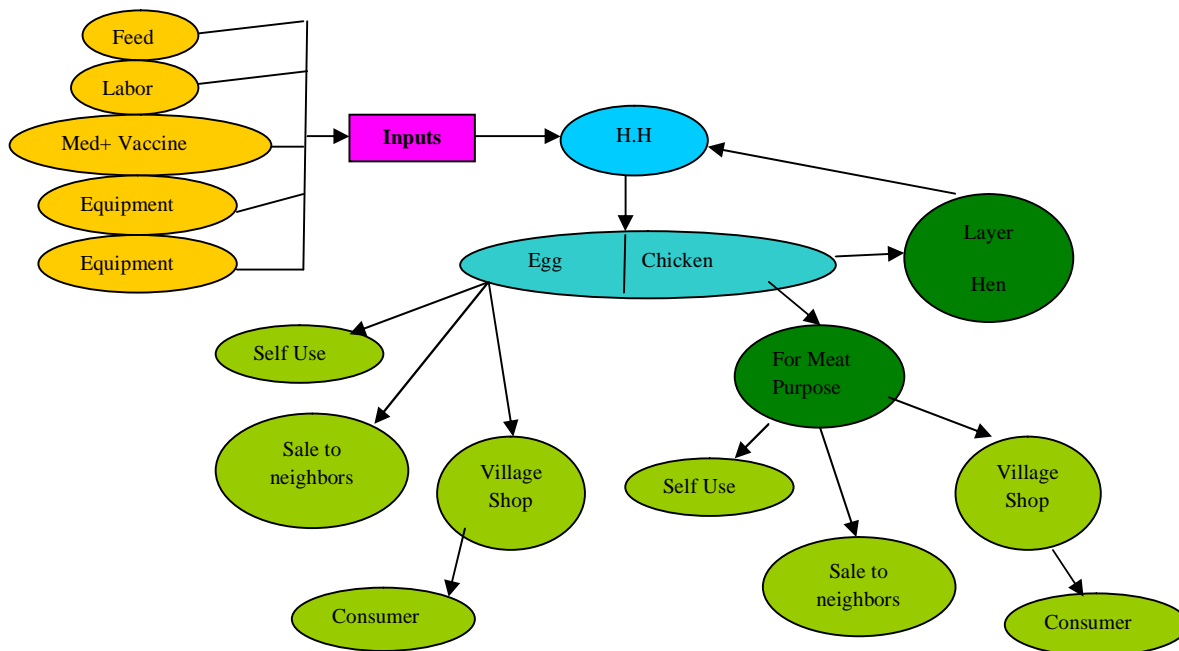
Goat Market



The inputs used by the villagers for goats were fodder as feed, vaccine, and labour, equipment like shed or houses compounds, veterinary services. But in village vaseran the veterinary hospital was not working well. In the marketing system of goat, mostly the villagers use the milk of goats for their domestic consumption. Only a few people, who had the large herds of goats, sold the milk to the villagers and also to the milkmen who 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 someone else at profit. The villagers also sold the goats to the village butcher, who either use the goat for meat sale purpose to the consumers or sold the goat to someone else on profit. The skins of goat from butcher were purchased by the commission agent, who took the skins and sold them to the nearby market. Some villagers were also rearing the goats for sacrifice purpose. They sold the goats at the time of Eid to the city market at high profit. 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

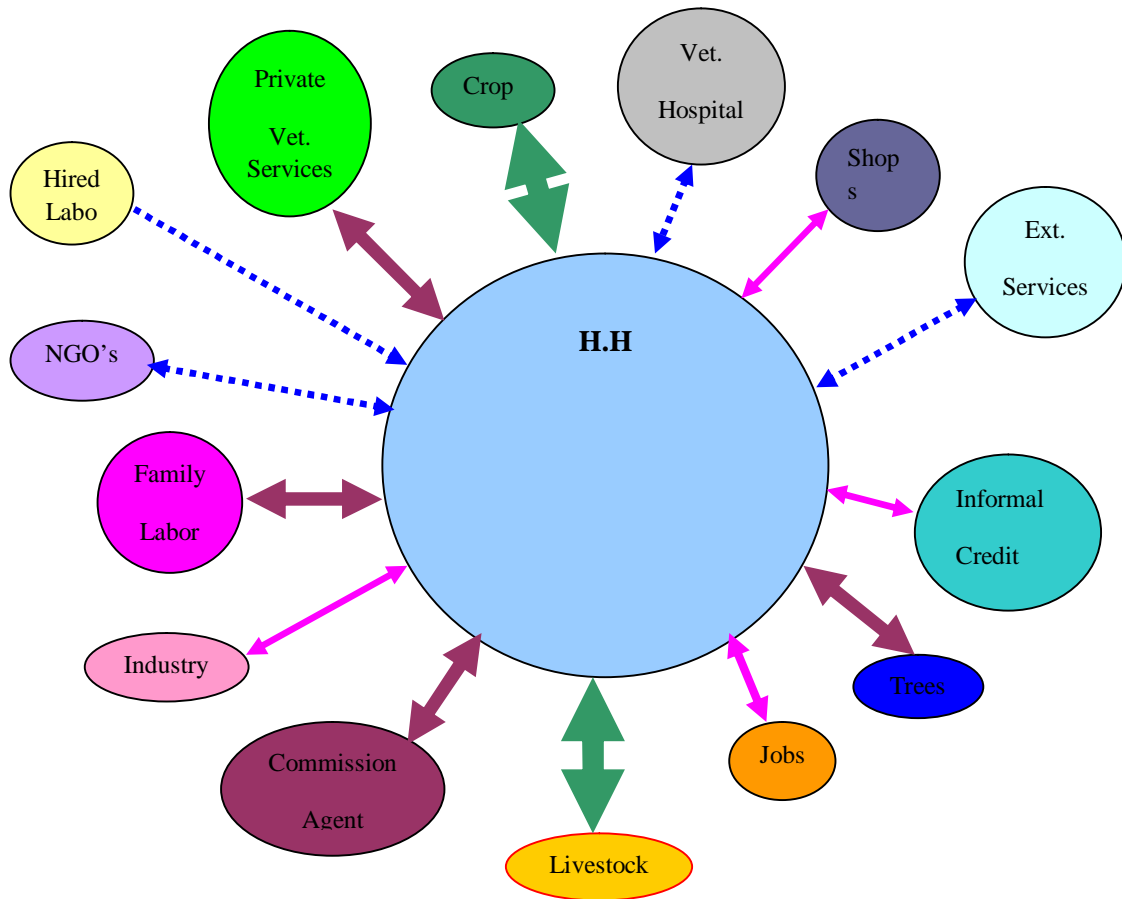
the other persons on fifty fifty basis. When the person sold that goat then they divide the half half money each. In case of death of the shared goat the loss was also be beard by the both persons.

Chicken Market







The inputs used by the villagers for chicken were feed, labour which was provided by themselves, medicines and vaccination of the chickens, equipment like shed at night time. Mostly the hens were free at day time in the houses compounds and they were 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. In case of large quantity of eggs they sold the eggs to the village shop from where the consumers got the eggs. In case of chicken the layer hens were kept by the households themselves and they got eggs from those birds on daily basis. They sold them only in case of need and sickness of the birds. They use the sick birds either themselves or sold it to the butcher, who sold the meat to the consumers.

4. Actor linkages, effectiveness and interactions



Key:

- Very Strong Relationship** 
- Strong Relationship** 
- Moderate Relationship** 
- Weak Relationship** 

The Venn diagram showed the relationship between actors associated to households. The crops and livestock had very strong relationship in the form of income to the households. They were almost dependent to the crops and livestock. Family labour had the strong relationship because they were 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 and private veterinary services also had a strong relationship

because commission agent was associated with the sale and purchase of their animals. Shops, informal credit, industry and jobs had a moderate effect on the households. They only sold the sugarcane to the sugar industry. While only 5-10 percent of the people were engaged in jobs. Hired labour had a weak effect on the households because they hired labour only in case of emergency when they had to go outside the village especially in case of weddings and deaths. There was no NGO working in that village. People were not satisfied with the extension and veterinarian services.

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)
Informal credit	No interest rate	Small, medium farmers	Yes	5
Business trader	High interest rate	small	Yes	1
Vet hospital	Poor services	No one	No	0
Private Vet services	Good Services, vaccination	Small, medium	yes	10
NGO's	No activity	No one	no	0

Family labour	Field work	Small, medium	yes	9
Commission Agent	Sale & purchase of animals	All	yes	9
Crops	Provide Fodders	All	yes	10
Trees	Provide fodder and income	All	yes	8

Understand patterns and strengths of interactions

5. Wrap up

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