Small ruminant value chain rapid assessment in Tajikistan/Uzbekistan

Brief guideline on sampling for the data collection procedures to be used in the assessment

Contents

Sampling proposal for the small ruminant value chain rapid assessment in Tajikistan / Uzbekistan 1
How to identify participants of focus group discussions (FGD) 2
Tips on how to conduct an FGD 2
Key informant survey 3
Observation of small ruminant production and marketing 4
Tips on how to capture notes during observation 4

Sampling proposal for the small ruminant value chain rapid assessment in Tajikistan / Uzbekistan

Data collection tool	**Sample size**
Focus Group Discussions (FGD)	2 men and 2 women groups (8-10 each) /village (4/village)- this is 2X4 = 8/district
Key Informant Interviews (KII) traders	At least 5 from each market/village
KII –processors/butchers/restaurants	At least three from each group/ village
KII - credit providers	1 from each provider
KII – feed processors and suppliers	At least 5/village
KII – vet service providers	At least 2/village
KII – experts on small ruminant	At least 2/village
Observations of small ruminant production	At least 10 hh/village
Observations of small ruminant marketing	At least 1 market/village

How to identify participants of focus group discussions (FGD)

We will be using convenience sampling such that only households who keep sheep and goats will be identified and formed into focus groups for the discussions. It is important to note that the focus group members should **not** be very heterogeneous in terms of key variables such as age, experience of sheep and/or goat farming, sheep and/or flock size, etc. The only heterogeneity within the group that needs to be maximized is their knowledge on sheep and goat related issues.

Therefore, the FGD will have a small (8-10) homogenous group of people brought together to informally discuss specific topics under the guidance of a moderator/facilitator. In each village we will have two groups of men and two groups of women as focus groups. This will be the same for the intervention and the control village at each site. The two groups should **not** be from very close locations within the village. The individuals in the groups need to be selected from different parts of the villages.

The moderator/facilitator uses a checklist and the main purpose of the discussion is identifying issues and themes, not just interesting information, and not "counts" of materials. FGD generates data on important issues based on the communal wisdom of the group members who are believed to represent the broader interest group. The moderator is an important part of the discussion and needs to have the following characteristics:

- Show interest in the participants and believe that they have something to contribute to the session regardless of their education, background or experiences.
- Interact informally with the participants before and after the focus group.
- Look at the participants when talking to them.
- Listen attentively and demonstrate active listening techniques.
- Use non-verbal communication techniques.
- Show empathy and respect towards participants.
- Have knowledge about the issues being discussed.
- Able to refrain from expressing personal views.

Tips on how to conduct an FGD

- The FGD is an opportunity for the research team to listen and learn, and not to lecture or provide team's interpretation of the local biophysical and social system.
- The team members agree on various task assignments including:
    a) facilitator/ interpreter,
    b) rapporteur,
    c) logistics in-charge.
- Each team member must have a copy of the FGD checklist.
- Familiarize yourself with local terminologies/names to avoid misunderstanding of what farmers say.
- Keep an open mind and listen more.

    - Do not push your own agenda (e.g. a new breed or vaccine you have developed which you think will solve farmers' problems).
- Avoid questions that yield YES or NO answers.
- Avoid leading questions.
    - Examples: Don't you think that Angora rabbit is very useful for the farmers?
- Be sensitive to local norms and customs.
- Remember that farmers' time is valuable to them.
    - Strive to complete the FGD within the time period that you mentioned to participants.
- Don't forget to thank participants and local leaders after the FGD.

Key informant survey

Key informants are purposively selected individuals who have first-hand knowledge about the community, its residents, and issues or problems related to sheep/goat production, marketing, and consumption. We need to be very careful in selecting the key informants for the key informant interviews (KIIs). KIIs are going to be the most frequently used tools of data collection in this study. KIIs will be used to generate data from traders, processors/butchers/restaurants, credit providers, feed processors and suppliers, vet service providers, and experts on small ruminant.

In identifying the key informants, start with a long list and then narrow it down to few representing the different clusters (traders, processors, etc.) of issues in the community. Make as much effort as possible to identify key informants of different backgrounds in each cluster to generate as diverse data as possible and hence avoid interviewing of people with a similar background. The identification of informants with diverse background allows you to look at varying perspectives and underlying issues or problems.

Like any other one-to-one interview, the moderator/facilitators needs to fully understand the purpose and contents of the checklist before facing the key informant. It also helps to carefully plan the KII. The following issues need to be considered in planning a key informant survey in this particular context.

- Determine target population and brainstorm about possible key informants
- Choose key informants
- Choose type of interview
- Determine documentation method - this how you capture the responses of the informants.
- Select designated interviewer(s)/facilitators

- Conduct key informant interviews
- Compile and organize key informant interview data.

Observation of small ruminant production and marketing

This refers to physical observation of the general features (land use patterns, species and breeds of livestock kept, quality of housing, condition of roads, conditions of buildings, and the layout) of the village to identify issues that have direct or indirect influence on the production, marketing and consumption of sheep and goats. In this study, we will employ semi-structured observation whereby key topics will be identified before the observation and the details of the observation will be determined during the observation. A maximum of 10 households along a transect will be visited and observations made on issues indicated above. These observations may take 2 to 3 hours.

Similarly, one village market will be visited and the profile of market actors and their interactions will be documented.

An observation guide – which indicates the key topics/areas of observation and key points that could be discussed upon and space for capturing notes – needs to be prepared. A team of 2-3 observers could do the transect walk and the market observation with at least one of the team members taking notes along the way.

The team leader needs to make sure that team members are clear with the objectives and components of the observation to be made. This is important as each member needs to observe the same thing in the sheep/goat production and marketing system.

Tips on how to capture notes during observation

Remember that field notes are integral to observation:

- Include descriptions and interpretations of individuals, interactions, and events
  - Distinguish descriptions from interpretations
- Record time and location of observations, as well as key information (weather, events happening and their significance)
- Keep notes on tentative interpretations of the collected information, data and observations that need to be assessed through further data collection
- May not be possible or advisable to take notes while in the field
  - Important that they be done as soon after field observation as possible
- Note-taking is time-consuming because it is integral to guiding the data collection and continuing the analysis.

Working outline for the small ruminant value chain rapid assessment report in Tajikistan/Uzbekistan

1. **Introduction**
    a. General notes on importance of sheep and goat in Tajikistan/Uzbekistan
    b. Brief background of the project
    c. Purpose of the VCA
2. **Study methodology**
    a. Site selection procedure
    b. Sampling of respondents
    c. Brief note on data collection – key procedures
3. **Characterization of the study sites and communities**
    a. Brief description of the study sites
    b. Main livelihood strategies (PPRCL[1])
    c. The main agricultural production systems (PRCL)
4. **Characterization of sheep and goat production**
5. ***Breeds and breeding of sheep and goat***
    a. Types and proportion of sheep and goat breeds in the sites (PRCL + EXCL[2])
    b. Breeding practices on sheep and goat (PRCL + EXCL)
    c. Housing of sheep and goat (PRCL + EXCL)
    d. Challenges faced by sheep and goat producers' vis-à-vis breeding (PRCL + EXCL)
    e. Potential interventions to address the challenges (PRCL + EXCL)
6. ***Feeds and feeding*** – this section summarizes availability of feed, utilization of feeds/Conservation methods, quality of feeds, information/knowledge on feeds
    a. Types of feed of sheep and goat in the sites (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL[3]+PCCL[4])
    b. Sources of feed of sheep and goat in the sites (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL)
    c. Quality of feeds of sheep and goat in the sites (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL)
    d. Knowledge and utilization of feeds (PRCL + FSCL)
    e. Availability/Scarcity of feed over seasons (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL)
    f. Marketing of feeds –, market places, market actors (sellers and buyers), price trends, market information, transportation of feed, rules and regulations (EXCL + FSCL)
    g. Challenges related to feed and feeding - (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL)
    h. Potential interventions to address the challenges - (PRCL + EXCL + FSCL)
7. **Diseases and animal health care for sheep and goat**
    a. Major sheep and goat diseases and pests - (VTCL[5] + PRCL + EXCL)
    b. Availability (informal and formal) of veterinary services (for producers, processors, and traders) - (VTCL + EXCL + PRCL + TRCL[6] + PCCL)
    c. Adequacy and affordability of veterinary services - (VTCL + EXCL)

[1] Producers' checklist.
[2] Experts' checklist.
[3] Feed supply checklist.
[4] Processors' checklist.
[5] Veterinarians' checklist.
[6] Transporters' checklist.

d. Challenges related to animal health care in the sites - (VTCL + EXCL)
e. Potential interventions to address the challenges - (VTCL + EXCL)

8. Credit

a. Types and sources (formal and informal) of rural credit
   i. For sheep and goat producers (PRCL + CRCL + COCL[7] + EXCL)
   ii. For feed suppliers (FSCL + CRCL + COCL + EXCL)
   iii. For transporters (TRCL + CRCL + COCL + EXCL)
   iv. For processors (PCCL + CRCL + COCL + EXCL)
   v. For traders (TDCL[8] + CRCL + COCL + EXCL)
b. General features of credit terms and conditions (All checklists)
c. Rules and regulations that influence availability and access to credit (All checklists)

9. **Marketing –** this section synthesizes the role of the different actors in the market, describes the marketing channel, estimates the marketing margins of the different actors, identifies the challenges in marketing, and lists the suggested solutions.

10. Marketing of live sheep and goat

a. General features of sheep and goat markets and marketing in the sites (PRCL + TDCL + EXCL + COCL + FSCL + PCCL)
b. Features of the market places (All checklists)
c. Seasonal patterns of live sheep and goat demand and supply (including price patters)
d. Main actors in the lives sheep and goat marketing (All checklists)
e. The key roles of producers, middlemen, traders, transporters, processors, consumers, and other institutions (rules and regulations) in live sheep and goat marketing (All checklists)
f. Description of the relationships among the different actors (All checklists)
g. The live sheep and goat marketing channels and the margin distribution of the different actors along the channels (All checklists)
h. Key challenges in live sheep and goat marketing (consider all actors) (All checklists)
i. Potential interventions to address the challenges (All checklists)

11. Marketing of sheep and goat milk and milk

a. General features of sheep and goat milk and meat markets and marketing in the sites (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
b. Features of market places of meat and milk (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
c. Seasonal patterns of sheep and goat milk and meat demand and supply (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
d. Main actors in the sheep and goat milk and meat marketing (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
e. The key roles of all actors in sheep and goat milk and meat marketing (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
f. Description of the relationships among the different actors in sheep and goat milk and meat marketing (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
g. The sheep and goat milk and meat marketing channels and the margin distribution of the different actors along the channels (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)
h. Key challenges in sheep and goat milk and meat marketing (consider all actors) (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)

[7] Cooperatives' checklist.
[8] Traders' checklist.

i. Potential interventions to address the challenges (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)

12. Extension Services, Regulations and Other Institutions

a. Sources of information on sheep and goat production and marketing (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL)

b. Training types and sources for sheep and goat producers and marketers (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL + EXCL)

c. Availability and adequacy of information on sheep and goat production and marketing (PRCL + TDCL + PCCL + EXCL)

d. Profiling the main institutions with bearings on sheep and goat production and marketing (PRCL + EXCL + COCL)

e. Key rules and regulations with strong implications on sheep and goat production and marketing (TRCL, VTCL, FSCL, EXCL, CRCL[9], and COCL).

f. Main challenges related to information, rules and regulations in sheep production and marketing (TRCL, VTCL, FSCL, EXCL, CRCL, and COCL).

13. Social division of labor

a. Patterns in the division of labor (men, women, children) in sheep and goat production and marketing (All checklists)

b. Key gender issues in ownership and decision making in sheep and goat production and marketing (All checklists)

c. Important gender issues than need to be addressed for improved sheep and goat production and management (All checklists)

14. Challenges and opportunities in sheep and goat (All Checklists)

a. Summary of challenges in sheep and goat production and marketing
   i. Technical challenges
   ii. Institutional challenges

b. Summary of opportunities in sheep and goat production and marketing

c. Expected challenges in exploiting these opportunities

d. Best-bet interventions that need to be implemented to harness the opportunities and/or address the challenges

15. Conclusion and Recommendations (All Checklists)

16. *Conclusion* (All Checklists)

a. Key findings of the research

17. *Recommendations*

a. Key research, development and policy ideas generated based on findings of the rapid assessment

[9] Credit providers' checklist.

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Focused Group Discussion with Sheep and Goat Producers

Read this for the group before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

REMEMBER - THIS IS A CHECKLIST NOT A QUESTIONNAIRE. USE IT FLEXIBLY AND TACTFULLY TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE DISCUSSION.

START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Focused Group Discussion

(Sheep and Goat Producers)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

1. GENERAL

Main issues to be covered:

- *Dominant Production System*
- *Importance of sheep and goats*

Livelihood Strategies

1.1.1. What are the mainstays of livelihood for this community?
1.1.2. What are the main sources of cash income in the area?
1.1.3. What is the importance of livestock farming compared to other farming activities? Why?
1.1.4. What is the importance of small ruminants compared to other livestock activities? Why?
1.1.5. Over the last 10 years, is there any change in terms of the relative importance of the mainstays of livelihood? ***If NO, skip to 1.1.6!***
1.1.5.1.What activities became less and which ones became more important?

Farm resources

1.1.6. Purpose of rearing small ruminants (e.g. wool, skin, meat, milk, manure, and other products)? Rank the three most important purposes for which producers rear sheep and goat.
1.1.7. What is the average flock/herd size (number of animals) of a large, medium and small sheep/goat herd in your village?
1.1.8. Has the flock/her size been increasing or decreasing over the last 5 years? What are the reasons for the increases or decrease?
1.1.9. What do you consider a large, medium and small farm with regard to cropland (cultivated area)?
1.1.10. Do you face labor shortage in crop production? ***If NO, skip to 1.1.11!***
1.1.10.1. Which months of the year do you face labor shortage for crop production?
1.1.10.2. What strategies are used to overcome the labor shortage in crop production?
1.1.11. Do you face labor shortage in sheep and goat production? ***If NO, skip to 2!***
1.1.11.1. Which months of the year do you face labor shortage for livestock production?
1.1.11.2. What strategies are used to overcome the labor shortage in livestock production?

2. SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCTION

2.1. Feeds and Feeding

Main issues to be covered

- *Availability of feeds*
- *Seasonality/Scarcity of Feeds*
- *Utilization of feeds/Conservation methods*
- *Quality of Feeds*
- *Information/Knowledge on feeds*

2.1.1. What are the major feeding systems used for sheep and goat in this community (grazing or browsing (free or tethered), stall feeding (cut and carry, etc.), mix)?

2.1.1.1. Are there seasonal differences in terms of the types of feeding and feeds of sheep and goat?

2.1.2. What are the main sources of feed for sheep and goat?

2.1.2.1. Which feed types are mainly generated/ acquired from each of the sources?

2.1.2.2. Which sources of feed are preferred by the community and why?

2.1.3. What type of crops/plants (including deliberately planted forage trees) do you grow on your farm for the sole purpose of feeding sheep/goats?

2.1.4. On average, what proportion of the farm land owned (leased) by a household (INDICATE THE AVERAGE LAND HOLDING) is allotted to forage production?

2.1.5. Do you collect any other naturally occurring green fodder material from surrounding areas?

Who does this work (men, women, boys or girls)?

(Naturally occurring green fodder can include: thinning, weeds from cropping areas, roadside weeds, naturally occurring grasses, or any other green material that is naturally occurring and collected for livestock feeding.)

If so, how much does this material contribute to the diet (as a percentage)?

2.1.6. Identification and description of the main agricultural seasons in the area. Discuss with the group to identify the seasons and briefly describe them.

2.1.7. How does the availability of feed vary over these seasons? (scale of 1-5, where 5 = excess feed available, 4= a lot (more than needed), 3= adequate feed available, 2= shortage, and 1=extreme shortage).

Group Activity: Seasonal feed Calendar (part 1)

Materials:

- *A large sheet of paper & colored markers*
- *Distribute 50 counters (beans, stones etc.) to the group for them to allocate to the different feed resources*

Key Questions to ask:

- *How does rainfall vary over the year*
- *How much feed is available through the year during each season*

How to facilitate:

- *Complete the table with the participants*
- *Write the names of the seasons.*
- *Give the beans or stones to the group and ask them to put the beans/stones proportionately based on their subjective expectations of rainfall amount*
- *Ask the group during which month/s livestock feed is usually scare or plenty using the score 1-5.*

- *Ask the group during which month/s livestock feed is usually scare or plenty using the score 1-5.*

The seasonal calendar will now look like the table below

	Season 1	Season 2	Season 3	Season 4	Season 5
Name of the season					
What percentage of the annual rainfall is received in the season?					
Feed availability in the season (Score 1 – 5; 1= Low & 5= High)					

2.1.8. **Considering everything eaten by livestock (e.g. crop residues, roadside grasses (cut and carry), planted forages material, purchased feed), how much do the various feeds contribute to the diet of the animal in the seasons defined above? The different sources must add to 50.**

Group Activity: Seasonal feed Calendar (part 2)

Materials:

- *The same large sheet of paper & colored markers from part 1*
- *Distribute 50 counters (beans, stones etc.) to the group for them to allocate to the different feed resources*

Key Questions to ask:

- *Which types of feeds are available through the year*
- *How much does each feed contribute(proportionally) to the total diet during each season*

How to facilitate:

- *Ask the group to name which types of feeds are available during each season feed and add a column for each feed group (as shown in the table below)*
- *For each season, ask the group to distribute the 50 beans / stones among the various types of feeds they have listed to represent relative amounts available (more stones meaning more feed).*

The seasonal calendar will now look like the table below

Example table:

	Season 1	Season 2	Season 3	Season 4
WRITE SEASON NAME				
Crop residues (a) cereals: e.g. rice straw, maize stover) (b) Legume crop residues				
Green forage (e.g. grass, weeds, trees/ shrubs, fodder crops)				
Grazing on permanent grass cropland or waste				

area				
Concentrates (e.g. compounded feeds, feed ingredients e.g. brans, grains, oilseed cakes)				
Conserved feeds (hay and silage)				
Other (e.g. tree leaves, refused vegetables and fruits and kitchen waste)				
Must add to 50	10	10	10	10

2.1.9. Is it common to store/preserve livestock feeds in this area (such as hay, crop residues and others)? ***If NO, SKIP to 2.1.10!***

2.1.9.1.What feed type is commonly preserved in the area?

2.1.10. Why not?

2.1.11. What strategies do you use to address feed shortage when it happens?

2.1.12. Is it common to supplement small ruminants with other feed types*? **IF NO, SKIP to 2.1.16!***

2.1.13. Which group of small ruminants (stage of growth and sex) do you supplement? Why?

2.1.14. Which feed types are used for supplemental feeding?

2.1.15. Do you supplement small ruminant feeding with industrial byproducts***? IF NO, SKIP to 2.1.17!***

2.1.15.1. What types of by-products?

2.1.15.2. If yes, from where do you get these byproducts?

2.1.16. Why not?

2.1.17. What are the main sources of water for small ruminants a) in the wet and b) in the dry seasons?

2.1.18. Do you practice small ruminant fattening in this area? Sheep or Goats or both? ***IF NO, SKIP to 2.2!***

2.1.18.1. How do you select the animals for fattening (criteria listing)?

2.1.18.2. How long do you keep the fattening animals?

2.1.18.3. What feeds are used for fattening?

2.2. Breeding

Main issues to be covered:

- *Breeding and Management Practices being followed at present (will also cover housing)*
- *What practices can be designed and followed sustainable*
- *Support services available and needed*

2.2.1. What breeds of sheep and goat are kept in the area?
2.2.2. What are the important characteristics (special qualities) of each of the breeds kept?
2.2.3. For what purpose are you keeping the different breeds?
2.2.4. If an opportunity was provided, would you change the breed of animals you are rearing? ***IF NO, SKIP to 2.2.5!***
  2.2.4.1. Change to what breed and why?
  2.2.4.2. What stops you from making the change now?
2.2.5. Do farmers in the area select rams/bucks for breeding purposes? ***IF NO, SKIP to 2.1.6!***
  2.2.5.1. At what age do you select the animals and why?
  2.2.5.2. For how long do farmers in the area use one selected ram?
  2.2.5.3. Who decides the length of time one breeding ram should serve in one community?
2.2.6. Do you control mating? ***IF NO, SKIP to 2.2.7!***
  2.2.6.1. Why do you do so?
  2.2.6.2. How do you control?
2.2.7. Is lambing/kidding happening all year round or is there a mating/kidding season
2.2.8. Do you practice Artificial Insemination in sheep or goats?
2.2.9. Is there any specific highly productive sheep or goat breed? If yes, where to get it, what the price, what are specific requirements of the breed, and is there any further propagation?

3. INPUTS/SERVICES

Main issues to be covered

- *Availability (e.g. proximity)*
- *Efficiency (value for money, quality)*
- *Dependability*

3.1. Do you get sufficient veterinary services for your livestock and small ruminants in particular? ***IF YES, SKIP to 3.2***
  3.1.1. What are the major issues related to the insufficient service?
3.2. Who are the service providers (Govt., private, NGO, others). Please specify!
3.3. What vaccines are readily available? Are they effective and why?
3.4. What drugs are readily available? Are they good quality and why?
3.5. What do you do in case of lack of vet personnel and shortage of drugs in the area?
3.6. How far are the various sellers of feeds / other inputs from the village?
3.7. How far are the veterinary Service providers from the village?

3.8. Has the veterinary service provided you with a calendar for vaccination or deworming?

3.9. Are there regular deworming or vaccination campaigns for sheep and/or goats in the village?

3.10. Are you using any traditional (herbal) medicines to treat your sheep or goats?

4. MILK PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING

4.1. Is milk production from small ruminants a common practice in this area? ***IF NO, skip to 5.1!***

4.2. From which small ruminants do you produce milk?

4.3. What is the average milk production per day/per lactation of your sheep or goats?

4.4. How many months do you milk your goats? Your sheep?

4.5. For what purposes do farmers use sheep and/or goat milk?

4.6. Who is responsible for milking sheep and/or goat (men, women, boys, girls, all)?

4.7. Who consumes milk among the family members? Is there any difference between men and women, boys and girls?

4.8. Types of dairy products produced from sheep and/or goat milk

5. MARKETING

Main issues to be covered

- *What is the producers' share from the final value of their products?*
- *The role of farmers in the sheep and goat markets*
- *The relationship between producers and other sheep and goat market actors(vertical linkages)and among producers themselves (horizontal linkages)*
- *Influence of producers on marketing (decision making role)*
- *Importance of product quality in marketing*

5.1. Buying

5.1.1. From where do farmers in this village usually buy small ruminants (e.g. neighbors, other farmers, village market, local sellers, wholesale buyers, city animals Markets, etc.)?

5.2. Selling

5.2.1. Where do farmers usually sell their small ruminants?

Group Activity:
How to facilitate
Materials: flip chart, beans/stones and markers.
Activities:

- *Draw different tables on the flip chart taped on the ground and ask producers (participants) to put the number of beans/marbles that can represent proportion of farmers/pastoralists and proportion of animals sold to different markets in each cell. It is advisable to use 50 beans / stones for proportions.*

	Place of selling				
	Farm gate	Village market	City market	Other	Other:
Proportion of farmers					
Proportion of animals					

5.2.2. Is there a difference in price due to the place of sale? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.2.3!***
5.2.2.1.1. Why do you think it is happening?

5.2.3. To whom do people in this village sell their sheep and goats?

5.2.4. Proportion of farmers selling to these actors at the different locations

Type of animals	Proportion (%) selling to different actors							
	Big Traders*	Small traders	Collector/ Middleman	Hotels/ Butchers	Slaughter houses	Cooperatives/ Govt. Institutions	Individual consumers	Farmers
Sheep								
Goat								

5.2.5. Are any animals sold directly to exporters?

5.2.6. Does this proportion vary with seasons? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.2.7!***
5.2.6.1.1. Please elaborate how and why it changes.

5.2.7. What proportion of the small ruminants sold from this village goes to the different buyers listed below? [YOU MAY GIVE THEM THE 50 BEANS/STONES AND ASK THEM TO DIVIDE THE WHOLE SET AMONG THE DIFFERENT BUYERS]

- Fellow farmers _____%;
- Retailers _____%;

- Whole sellers _____% ;
- Collectors _____%;
- Butchers _____%,
- Cooperatives _____%;
- Others (specify) _____%;

5.2.8. Do farmers in this area do targeted marketing – like targeting a given type of buyer for a specific class of small ruminants? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.2.9!***

5.2.8.1.1.Would you elaborate how the targeting is done?

(Examples: yearlings for slaughter, yearlings for subsequent fattening, fattened animals for slaughter, selling females for breeding)

5.2.9. Do you observe any difference among the different buyers in terms of the prices paid for a similar type of small ruminant? ***IF NO, SKIP TO 5.2.11!***

5.2.10. Please elaborate the differences you observed. PROBE ON WHO PAYS MORE AND FOR WHICH CLASS OF SMALL RUMINANTS (e.g. for female adults pregnant, dry or milking, with or without kid/lamb). [USING TABLE BELOW FOR EXAMPLE].

Type of animals (3 examples given)	Type of animals (3 examples given	Price of sheep/goats when sold to different actors							
		Big Traders	Small traders	Collec-tors/ Middle man	Hotels and butchers	Slaugh-ter-houses	Cooper a-tives/ Govt. Institut	Indivi -duals consu mers	Far-mers
Yearling of average size and age	Sheep								
	Goat								
Adult females of average size and	Sheep								
	Goat								
Fattened animal of average age	Sheep								
	Goat								

5.2.11. Can we discuss the selling calendar of small ruminants – which months do you prefer for selling and why?

5.2.12. What qualities or characteristics (e.g. age, sex, breed, healthy, diseased) do you look at to determine the price of your sheep and goats? ASK FOR ELABORATION and DESCRIBE THE TRAITS CLEARLY.

USE THESE TRAITS TO DISCUSS THE TRAIT PREFERENCES OF DIFFERENT BUYERS AND COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

5.2.13. What qualities or characteristics are the different buyers of your small ruminants interested in? (Mark with 'X' when and if indicated to be interested)

Traits	Big Traders	Small Traders	Collectors/ Middleman	Hotels/ Butchers	Slaughter Houses	Cooperatives/ Govt. Institutes	Individual Consumers
WRITE SHEEP TRAITS MENTIONED IN 5.2.12 ABOVE.							
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
WRITE GOATS TRAITS MENTIONED IN 5.2.12 ABOVE.							
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							

5.2.14. Is there a difference in bargaining power of the different actors (buyer, seller, brokers)? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.2.15!***

5.2.15. How are farmers faring in terms of bargaining power compared to other actors?

5.2.15.1.1. How can the bargaining power of farmers be improved?

5.2.16. Do farmers sell their small ruminants to anyone they want in the market without any interference from any side? ***IF YES, SKIP to 5.2.16!***

5.2.16.1.1. What are the interferences that challenge your selling activities?

5.2.16.1.2. What shall be done to avoid these interferences?

5.2.17. In addition to live animals, what products (e.g., wool, skin, mutton, etc.) of your small ruminants do you take to the market? ***IF NONE, SKIP to 5.2.18!***

5.2.18. Which buyers are you selling the different products to? What are average prices and quantities?

Products	Buyers	Average price	Average quantities
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

5.2.19. What are the most important expenses you cover with the revenue you generate from sales of your small ruminants and their products?

5.3. Quality of live animals and meat

5.3.1. How do farmers learn about the qualities or characteristics of live small ruminant required by the different buyers?

5.3.2. Have you observed changes in the qualities preferred by the different buyers over the last ten years?

5.3.3. Are the farmers in this community able to meet the quality requirements of the different buyers of their live small ruminants?

5.3.4. What are the key factors that determine the quality of meat from small ruminants in this community?

5.3.5. What are the methods with which buyers determine the quality of meat?

5.3.6. What do farmers usually do to improve the quality of meat products?

5.4. Demand and supply trends for sheep/goats

5.4.1. How do you view the trends in demand for sheep/goats in the last five years in your local markets (increasing/decreasing/the same)?

5.4.2. What do you think are the causes for increased/decreased demand?

5.4.3. If the demand is increasing, what is the response of producers in terms of making use of this demand?

5.4.4. What do you think about the price pattern of small ruminants over the last five years?

5.4.4.1. Increasing, Why?

5.4.4.2. Decreasing, Why?

5.4.4.3. No change

5.4.5. Compared to the situation 5 years ago, do you think the number of small ruminants being brought to the market has changed?

5.4.5.1. Yes, how?

5.4.5.2. No.

5.4.6. Have you ever faced droughts or other natural disasters in the last 5 years? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.5!***

5.4.7. How did these events affect the management of your sheep/goats?

5.5. Transportation

5.5.1. What problems do you face in transporting animals?

5.5.2. What do you think about the effect of the different ways of transportation of small ruminants on their body condition and selling price?

5.6. Relationships in the markets:

5.6.1. What does the relationship/interaction you have with buyers in the market look like? ASK ELABORATION ON whether there are issues that farmers like and dislike?

5.6.2. Do you establish long term relationships with your buyers? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.7.3!***

5.6.2.1. What forms of long term relationship (clientelism)
5.6.2.2. Which group of buyers do you usually form long term relationships with?
5.6.2.3. What benefits does this relationship have for you?

5.6.3. Why are farmers in this area not forming long term relationships with buyers in the markets?

5.6.4. Are there long term relationships with particular sellers of inputs?

5.7. Role of men and women in small ruminants production and marketing

5.7.1. Who is usually
- Deciding which animals to rear?
- Managing small ruminants (feeding, herding, cleaning, health care, etc.)
- Selects breeding rams and females
- Milking (usually goats)?
- Milk processing for home consumption
- Deciding on the type and number of small ruminants to be sold?
- Marketing small ruminants?
- Controls the proceeds from small ruminants/milk(shoat milk)?
- Do women do any dairy processing for selling to the market?

5.7.2. Has any training been given to men or women on small ruminant production and marketing? ***IF NO, SKIP to 5.7.4!***

5.7.3. What were the topics men or women were trained on?

5.7.4. Have any financial arrangements been made to enable poor women household heads to get small ruminants (either for rearing or fattening)? ***IF NO, SKIP to***?

5.7.5. Who provided the credit/funds?

5.7.6. Have any arrangements been made to increase women's access to markets for small ruminants?

6. INSTITUTIONS AND REGULATIONS

Main issues to be covered:
- *What institutions/regulations are in place to support production and marketing?*
- *Roles/Contribution of these institutions*
- *Regulatory mechanisms for sheep/goat production and marketing*

6.1. What are the most important organizations/institutions/groups that work with and for the community in this area?

6.2. In which way do people benefit from these organizations /groups?

6.3. Do these organizations / groups serve both women and men? ***IF YES, SKIP to 6.4!***

6.3.1. Is there any difference between men and women in terms of the benefits they get from these organizations / groups? If yes, ask the group to elaborate.

6.4. Are there livestock production/marketing cooperatives in the area?

6.5. What are the major purposes of these cooperatives to producers?

6.6. Have you benefited from your membership in the cooperatives? If yes, ask the group to elaborate.

6.7. What institutions or organizations would you like to see active in your community to support sheep/goat production and marketing?

7. INFORMATION AND AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Main issues to be covered:

- *Different sources of information and their reliability*
- *Formal and informal training provided to farmers*

7.1. Do farmers get market information such as price, type of product required, quantity demanded, etc.? ***IF NO, SKIP to 7.3!***
7.2. Who is the major source of market information? Is this source of information reliable?
7.3. Where do you find information about breeds? Is the available information reliable?
7.4. Where do you find information about feeds? Is the available information reliable?
7.5. Where do you find information about animal health? Is the available information reliable?
7.6. Do you get **any extension advices on managing and marketing your sheep/goats?** ***IF NO, SKIP to 7.7!***

a) Which topics/ kinds of advice?
b) Who provides advice?
c) If yes, what proportion of farmers gets access to this advice?
d) How frequently do you receive such services (weekly, monthly, or yearly?)
e) Do you have to pay to receive these services?
f) Do women have same access to these advices as men? Explain.

7.7. What types of training do you need?

8. CREDIT

Main issues to be covered:

- *Is financing available for effective sheep and goat production?*
- *Do the credits on offer match with the demands of producers?*

8.1. Are farmers in this area interested in rural credit service? ***IF NO, SKIP to 9.1!***
8.2. For what purposes do farmers need rural credit service?
8.3. Which sources of credit are available and accessible to the people in this community? What are the problems associated to access and utilization of rural credit in this area?
8.4. Do you have problems with any of the loan conditions? If yes, what kind of problems?
8.5. What solutions would you propose to solve those problems?
8.6. Are there any informal credit schemes available in the communities?
8.7. Is the money obtained from loans/credits always spent for the intended purpose? If not, why not?

9. Opportunities and Challenges in sheep and goat production and marketing

9.1. Opportunities

9.1.1. What opportunities do you see in sheep and goat production and marketing in your area?

9.2. Challenges

9.2.1. This section is about the challenges faced by SR keepers and the solutions they suggest.

	Key challenges / constraints that small ruminant keepers face
Constraint 1	
Constraint 2	
Constraint 3	
Constraint 4	
Constraint 5	

9.2.2. Compare the challenges/constraints to each other.
FACILITATE THE DISCUSSION AS FOLLOWS.
WHEN YOU COMPARE CONSTRAINT 1 **[STATE THE CONSTRAINT]** TO CONSTRAINT 2 **[STATE THE CONSTRAINT], WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT? DO THE SAME FOR ALL COMBINATIONS.**

	Write the one voted to be more important problem here!
Constraint 1 v Constraint 2	
Constraint 1 v Constraint 3	
Constraint 1 v Constraint 4	
Constraint 1 v Constraint 5	
Constraint 2 v Constraint 3	
Constraint 2 v Constraint 4	
Constraint 2 v Constraint 5	
Constraint 3 v Constraint 4	
Constraint 3 v Constraint 5	
Constraint 4 v Constraint 5	

SPECIFY THE PROBLEM (short name for the problem described above)		2 key solutions suggested for the constraints (CAPTURE DETAILED NOTES ON YOUR NOTE BOOK)
Constraint 1	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 2	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 3	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 4	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 5	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Cooperatives or Unions

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

REMEMBER - THIS IS A CHECKLIST NOT A QUESTIONNAIRE. USE IT FLEXIBLY AND TACTFULLY TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE DISCUSSION.

START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Sheep and Goat Farmer Cooperatives or Unions)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the cooperative/union:_____Tel.:_____

1. What roles do you play in the production and marketing of small ruminants in the area?
2. What are the challenges in sheep and goat production and marketing?
3. FOR UNIONS: Do you have member primary cooperatives that are involved in sheep and goat production?
4. FOR UNIONS: Number of sheep and goat production and marketing cooperatives under your umbrella?
5. What supports do you provide to these cooperatives?
6. Is your cooperative/union involved in sheep and goats marketing?
7. From whom do you buy (members, open market, etc.)? Volume of transaction in a year?
8. To whom do you sell? Volume of transaction?
9. Do you have permanent buyers?
10. Do you find the sheep and goat business profitable? If not, why?
11. What rules and regulations do you think restrict the development of sheep and goat value chains in the study areas?
12. What rules and regulations do you think should be in place to promote the development of sheep and goat value chains?
13. What challenges have you faced in sheep and goat trading and how did you overcome it?
14. What can the cooperatives/unions contribute in the effort to resolve these problems?
15. What support do you need to be a strong actor in sheep and goat value chains?
16. What type of help/support are you extending to promote sheep and goat production in your area?
17. Anything else you may think is worth mentioning?

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview for Credit Service Providers

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

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START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Credit Service Providers)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant_____ Tel: _____

Type of organization: 1) Micro finance 2) saving and credit 3) Bank 4) Credit without interest

Major issues to be covered

- *Types and number of credit providers*
- *Number of clients by number by gender*
- *Purposes for loans*
- *Terms and conditions, clients awareness of these*
- *Challenges in the credit services*

1. Types of services

1.1. How and when do you do credit need assessment?

1.2. What types of services do you provide? Do both women and men use these services?

1.3. Do you have livestock credit? Does this include small ruminants?

1.4. Do you have any credit schemes targeting specific problems? What problems are these schemes targeting?

1.5. Have you ever managed revolving funds targeting restocking of small ruminants after drought in a given area? ***IF NO, SKIP to 1.6.***

1.5.1.How many times were you involved?

1.6. Do you have emergency credit plans in place in case an epidemic happens and causes considerable mortality?

1.7. Who were the major beneficiaries of the revolving fund you managed?

1.7.1. Do you think both women and men benefit from funds equally? If not, why not?

1.8. What approaches other than the revolving funds do you suggest to improve the small ruminants production and marketing in this area? For instance credit scheme for fattening.

1.9. Proportion of beneficiaries (traders, farmers, others)?

1.10. Do you have any current or planned credit schemes to increase the bargaining power of farmers? ***IF NO, SKIP to 1.11.***

1.10.1. Tell us about the schemes and their focus.

1.11. Do you think your services are contributing towards the development of small ruminant production and marketing in this area – including animal health services? If yes, please elaborate.

2. Credit terms and conditions

2.1. What are the terms of and requirements farmers need to fulfill in order to receive credit from your institution?

2.2. Do these terms and requirements differ for male and female borrowers? **If yes, how?**

2.3. Do these terms differ between loan for crops and loans for livestock production and marketing? **If yes, how?**

2.4. What does the repayment schedule of your credit look like?

2.5. Do you have any risk allowance [in case something happens to the borrower] in your credit scheme? **If yes, please elaborate**.

2.6. Do you charge interest on the loans you give out? If yes, please elaborate the magnitude and variability if any.

2.7. Do you require collateral to give out loans for small holder farmers? **If yes, please elaborate**.

2.8. How do you communicate these terms and conditions to the potential beneficiaries?

2.9. Do you think that your intended beneficiaries are well and fully aware of the terms and conditions of your credit services? **If not, why not?**

2.10. Given your experience in this area, what factors determine the demand for credit in this area?

2.11. What do you do when there is very high demand for loan?

3. Customers

3.1. Do you have clients in the study area? ***IF NO, SKIP to 3.2.***

3.1.1. How many customers (producers) do you provide credit in a normal year in the study area?

3.1.2. What is the proportion of men and women beneficiaries?

3.2. Who are your major customers currently taking loans from you?

3.3. How do you ensure that loans are used for the purpose they were received for?

3.4. Who are the most credible clients? Why?

3.4.1. Which types of clients have the greatest difficulties in paying back loans?

3.4.2. Do men and women have different reasons for not being able to pay back? If yes, please elaborate.

3.5. Can you tell us the default rate among clients in this area?

3.6. Are there any other credit providers in the area? ***IF NO, SKIP to ??***

3.6.1. What is their difference from the services you are providing?

4. Rules and regulations

4.1. Are there any government rules and regulations limiting the accessibility of your credit services by farmers? ***IF NO, SKIP to 4.2.***

4.1.1. Do these rules affect women and men differently?

4.2. What rules and regulations should have been in place for more success of your credit scheme?

4.3. What are the major constraints impeding the success of your works?

4.4. What possible solutions do you suggest to overcome these problems?

4.5. In general, how do you think more credit can be provided to users and how that can be sustainable to avoid defaults?

5. Informal Credit Institutions

5.1. Are there any informal credit institutions in the area?

5.2. What services do they provide?

5.3. What are their terms and conditions?

5.4. What do you think about the terms and conditions of these informal lenders from rural households' point of view?

5.5. Are they legal?

THANK YOU SO MUCH!!

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with sheep and goat experts in different government offices

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

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START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Sheep and Goat Experts in different government offices)

Province ----------District----------Mahalls----------Village----------

Office consulted:_____Tel.:_____

Major issues to be covered

- *Get a picture of the sheep and goats sector (production, feed, veterinary, etc.)*
- *Challenges and constraints*
- *Regulations (what works, what does not work enforcement, etc.)*
- *Experiences in past interventions (successes and failures, lessons to be learned)*

1. Briefly describe sheep and goat production in the area (an over view of sheep and goat production) in terms of:
   - Feeding
   - Breeding
   - Animal health care,
   - Housing
   - Marketing
2. What supports and services do you provide in sheep and goat production and marketing?
3. Who are the major input suppliers for sheep and goat production?
4. What inputs (breeds, feeds, vet services, credit, marketing, etc.) are sheep and goat producers getting from different sources?
5. What are the major challenges in sheep and goat production? What are the suggested solutions? Who can implement them? When? Are they being addressed in policy making?
6. Who are the major actors in sheep and goat markets in the area (estimate numbers if possible)?
7. What are the major characteristics of each actor in the sheep and goat value chain?
8. Who are the price makers in the sheep and goat markets? Who usually dominates the market? Why?
9. Are there institutions providing credit for livestock production and marketing in the study areas? If yes, how many institutions provide such services?
10. Are there any market regulations being implemented in the area? If yes, who enforces these regulations?
11. What rules and regulations do you think have restricted the development of sheep and goat value chain in the study areas?
12. What rules and regulations do you think should be in place to promote the development of sheep and goat value chain?
13. What are the major challenges in the development of sheep and goat value chains?
14. How can these problems be resolved?

15. Any efforts made so far to overcome the challenges in the sheep and goat value chains and the outcomes? Who took these measures?
16. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the former interventions?
17. Anything else you may think is worth mentioning?
18. Can you provide us with information on:
    - Sheep and goat population in the area
    - Average flock/herd size of sheep and goat per household in the area
    - Number and qualification of staff in your office
    - Number and types of livestock trainings given by your office or partners
19. Any suggestions from your side in developing sheep and goat production in this Tehsil or district?

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Feed Suppliers

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by, International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

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START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Feed Suppliers)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant_____ Tel: _____

Type of business: 1) Wholesaler 2) Middleman 3) Retailer 4) processor5) Others (specify)

Major Issues to be covered

- *Types of feed traded (who buys, mixtures, …)*
- *Feed traders as source of advice , knowledge for farmers*
- *Sources of feed*
- *Problems related to supplies*
- *Competitiveness (number and prices)*
- *Demand side issues (buyers, supply demand balance)*
- *Quality issues*
- *Constraints to development of the feed sector*
- *Rules and regulations in the feed sector*

1. Types of feed

1.1. What types of feed do you sell during dry seasons? During rainy seasons? (in order of importance)
1.2. Is there demand for feeds of small ruminants?
1.3. Do you have special feeds for small ruminants?
1.4. How widespread is famers' knowledge of these special feeds?
1.5. Do you formulate such special mixed rations or you buy it from feed factories?
1.6. What quantity of feed for sheep and goats do you sell during the year?
1.7. What types of advices do you provide to your clients?

2. Sources of feed

2.1. What are your sources of feeds/feed ingredients? Give proportion by source.
2.2. If you are not producing feed, what limits you in producing these?
2.3. If you are not producing, from where do you buy the different feed types?
2.4. Any problem in getting these feeds/ingredients? What are the major problems?
2.5. How you ensure the quality and sustainable supply of feeds?

3. Customers

3.1. Who are your major buyers? Does this vary with gender? What proportion of your buyers are women farmers? Men farmers?
3.2. Where do you usually sell feeds? Do you deliver feed to farm gates? Establish proportion by destination.
3.3. Do you sell everything that you produce or buy?

3.4. Do you satisfy all your customers feed demands all the times? If and when not what do you do?

4. Seasons

4.1. Considering the types of feeds you are selling, which feeds/feed ingredients are highly demanded during the dry seasons? Which ones during the rainy season?

4.2. Seasonality of market supply and demand (periods of over and undersupply), demand peaks (months throughout the year).

Types of traded feeds	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Months of high demand												
Months of high supply												

5. Price trends

5.1. What are the major trends in feed prices in your area?

5.2. What are the major causes for these trends?

5.3. What is the average selling price of different feed items across months Price per unit (during the last 12 months)?

Types of traded feeds	Average price in PR/--------(specify the unit)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wheat bran												

6. How many feed suppliers are found in your area? What proportion of these suppliers are women?

7. How do you assess quality of feeds, feed ingredients and supplements? (Observation: feel, smell, appearance, laboratory analysis etc.)

8. Do you ask/receive higher prices based on higher quality?

9. What quality attributes receive the best prices?

10. What are potential solutions/interventions to these constraints?

11. Forage seeds

11.1. Are you selling forage seeds? If so, what are your major sources of these seeds?

11.2. Who are the major buyers of forage seeds? What proportion of male and female farmers buy forage seeds?

11.3. Are forage seeds easily available in the market? Specify availability for both legumes and grasses – and give some examples of species.

11.4. What are the constraints to getting good forage seeds?
11.5. What solutions would you propose to overcome these constraints?
11.6. Are good quality forage seeds sold at a higher price?
11.7. How do you know if seeds are of good quality?

12. Micro sizing of inputs

12.1. Are feed inputs and supplies sold in different sizes?
12.2. If so, what are the units of sale?
12.3. Are inputs and supplies sold by measure? If so, what are the common units of sale?
12.4. What are the problems associated with selling inputs by measure?
12.5. What are the potential solutions?

13. Infrastructure of roads and market places (rural/ urban markets, storage facilities)

13.1. Do you store feed/feed ingredients to sell during peak demand seasons? What are the major problems in storage of feed?
13.2. Are feed product transport and storage losses commonly experienced amongst traders?
13.3. If yes, what are the major causes of feed products transport and storage losses (both in terms of quality and quantity)?
13.4. What would you do to reduce such losses?
13.5. What is the cost of transportation and storage per bag or other units in use? Obtain averages and range

14. Relationships

14.1. Do you have permanent customers (buyers)? Suppliers?
14.1. Do you sell feed on credit basis to your customers (buyers of feed products)? What are the repayment terms, interest rate?
14.2. Do you receive credit sales from your suppliers of feed products? What are the repayment terms, interest rate?
14.3. Do you get any other types of incentives from your suppliers? Please explain.
14.4. Do you have cooperatives or groups?
14.5. What benefits do you get from these groups/coops?
14.6. Strengths and weaknesses of your coops?

15. Credit for business

15.1. Do you use or have used credit in the past? If so, from which financial institution?
15.2. Is credit easily accessible? If not, what are the constraints? Rank by importance.
15.3. What are the conditions of obtaining a loan? Do you have problems with any of the loan conditions? If yes, what kind of problems
15.4. What solutions would you propose to solve those problems?

16. Rules and regulations

16.1. Are there rules and regulations governing the feed business?

16.2. Are there any quality control systems on feeds? Who is responsible for this? Do you think that there is enough expertise with the regulatory body?
16.3. Do you think that farmers are aware of the different quality standards of feed? How do farmers test feed quality?
16.4. Any rules and regulations impeding the development of the feed sector?
16.5. Any rules and regulations that should have been in place to facilitate the development of the feed sector.

17. Technical Support Services

17.1. Have you had any training in animal feed, feed quality or animal nutrition? Do you think such training is useful for feed sellers? How would that affect your business or your clients?
17.2. Do you get some advice on feeds and feeding?
17.3. Who are the sources of advisory services for feed? Which topics did they cover?
17.4. How frequently do you receive advisory services on feed? How do you value such service? Could it be improved, and if so how?
17.5. How many technical persons are working with you
17.6. Do you have any linkages with research institutions?

18. What are the major constraints limiting the development of your feed business? What interventions do you suggest to overcome these constraints?
19. Anything else you may think is worth mentioning?

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Processors/Butchers

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

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Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Sheep and Goat Processors/Butchers)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla ----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant_____ Tel: _____

1. Purchases

1.1. What kinds of animals do you buy?

1.2. Where do you buy?

1.3. Who are your major suppliers of small ruminants (farmers, traders, specialized fatteners, etc.)? How many suppliers per type do you have? Are there any women suppliers?

1.4. What is the approximate proportion of the total number of animals that you purchase per year from each of the supplier types?

1.5. Which months are preferred months to purchase animals? Why?

1.6. Please mark the months of high and of low demand for sheep and goats meat! Please also mark the months of high and pf low supply of sheep and goats on the market?

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
High demand												
Low demand												
High supply												
Low Supply												

1.7. What are the most important factors affecting sheep and goat supply?

Major factors	Rank (1= high priority, 3=low priority)

1.8. Name seasons and sociocultural events that affect the prices of sheep and goats (Fill third row)! What are the average prices for different classes of sheep and goats in these different seasons and during these sociocultural events?

Class of animal	Average prices in different seasons/during socio-cultural events							
	Season 1	Season 2	Season 3	Season 4	Event 1	Event 2	Event 3	Event 4
Name of season/ event	----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
Goats								
Yearlings								
Old does								
Old bucks								
Weaned kids								
Castrated males								
Others**:**								
Sheep								
Yearlings								
Old ewes								
Old rams								
Fattened lambs								
Weaned lambs								
Castrated males								

1.9. What kinds of animals do you buy?

1.10. What quality parameters (health, age, body condition, coat colour, tail type, etc.) do processors consider when you buy animals?

1.11. Do processors transfer information on quality considerations to their suppliers?

1.12. How do processors estimate the price for the animal (on live weight basis, eye ball estimation or physical palpation)?

1.13. Are there long standing relationships between processors and suppliers? If yes, with which suppliers do you have such a long standing relationship?

1.14. Do processors have customer relationship with sheep or goat producers? If yes, is it on contractual basis? Do they have contracts with female farmers?

1.15. Do processors provide premium prices for their permanent suppliers? If yes, how much (what percent of the price)?

1.16. How many animals does an average processor buy daily (weekly) in the dry season? How many in the rainy season?

1.17. What are the three most important constraints a processor faces in buying animals?

2. Processing

2.1. How long on average do you hold shoats before slaughter?

2.2. How many shoats do you slaughter a week, and how many per month?

2.3. How much does it cost you to process a sheep/goat?

2.4. Are processors getting enough animals for processing?

2.5. If no, what strategies are suggested to overcome the problem?

2.6. What is the maximum price processors are willing to pay to get higher quality and larger quantity of sheep/goat?

2.7. Have you received formal training in slaughtering? If not, what "informal" training did you receive?

2.8. How many employees do you have?

2.9. Do processors have any labor related problems? If yes, what are they?

2.10. Do you think that you have adequate machinery and other facilities to produce globally export quality products? If not why?

2.11. What materials do you use for cleaning equipment? What do you use for cleaning floors?

2.12. Do you process wool and skins? If yes, to whom do you sell these products? If yes, do you face any human health problems related to the processing?

3. Selling

3.1. To whom do processors sell meat (customers in domestic and export markets)?

3.2. Where do processors sell meat (for domestic and export markets?

3.3. Do you have a local product outlet? What is this outlet (supermarket, meat shop, etc.)?

3.4. Volume of your domestic and export distributions a week?

3.5. What proportion of your shoat products do you sell in one day?

3.6. What do you do with unsold sheep and goat products? Keep for the next day [ ], Self consume [ ],Other [ ] (describe): _____

3.7. Do you ever have to discard sheep and goat products? For what reason? How often? How much per unit time? How do you dispose of them?

3.8. Do you clean the surface on which shoat products are placed? How often and with what?

3.9. Do processors have longstanding customers for selling shoat meat/carcass? How many?

3.10. Do you sell on credit? If yes, for how long do you wait for the payment?

3.11. Do you do quality tests? How do you test, and how often?

3.12. What are the requirements of buyers in terms of quality?

3.13. Are you getting feedbacks on quality and others issues from your customers?

3.14. Are you communicating these quality parameters to producers? If yes, how? If no, why is it not communicated?

3.15. Factors affecting the price of your products/services in the area?

3.16. Who is the price maker in the export market?

3.17. How do you consider the trend in availability of animals (Increased, decreased, the same)? Reasons for such a trend?

3.18. Do processors usually have any legally binding contract agreement with their suppliers and buyers?

3.19. If yes, is there any problem with enforcement of contracts?

3.20. Which market regulations affect your business?

3.21. Which market regulations should be in place in order to facilitate your business?

3.22. What are the major problems in selling your products?

4. Transportation

4.1. How do processors transport animals?

4.2. If processors are transporting animals using Isuzu trucks, how many animals can they transport in one load?

4.3. What is the transportation cost per animals for this distance?

4.4. How many animals could die per truck (number per load)?

4.5. How do you dispose of dead animals?

4.6. What are the major constraints in transporting animals? Are these constraints the same for both female and male processors?

5. Feeding

5.1. Do processors fatten sheep and/or goats? If yes, what do they feed to the animals?

5.2. Source of feeds?

5.3. Feeding costs per day (month)?

5.4. For how long do processors feed sheep and goats?

5.5. When do processors sell fattened animals?

6. Costs

6.1. Indicate all costs you incur for processing the product including taxes, transportation, labor, packaging, feeding, veterinary costs;

Cost of marketing	Unit	Cost per unit	Remarks
Transportation			

Labor			
Vet costs			
Feeding			
Taxes			
Processing			
Packing			
Rent of shop			
Charges for electricity/water			
Others (specify)			

7. Market information

7.1. How do processors get market information (source)?

7.2. What are the preferred sources of market information? Why are they preferred?

7.3. How often do processors get market information?

7.4. With whom do processors share market information?

8. Credit

8.1. What are the sources of finance for processors? (own, credit from bank, credit from informal market…).

8.2. How often working capital is a problem for processors?

8.3. Any problem related to credit?

9. What are the major problems/challenges for sheep and goat meat processing and trade business development? Please name

Numbers	**Main problems/challenges**
Problem 1	
Problem 2	
Problem 3	
Problem 4	
Problem 5	

10. Please compare these problems pair-wise in the table below. For each comparison, record which of the two problems is considered as more important!

Comparison	**Which problem is more important?**
Problem 1 v Problem 2	
Problem 1 v Problem 3	
Problem 1 v Problem 4	
Problem 1 v Problem 5	
Problem 2 v Problem 3	
Problem 2 v Problem 4	
Problem 2 v Problem 5	
Problem 3 v Problem 4	
Problem 3 v Problem 5	
Problem 4 v Problem 5	

11. What solutions do you suggest to overcome the above named problems?

	Suggested solutions for main problems
Solution for Problem 1	
Solution for Problem 2	
Solution for Problem3	
Solution for Problem 4	
Solution for Problem 5	

12. Questions for slaughterhouse personnel *(try to ask when slaughter house owner is not present)*

12.1. What major health problems do you observe in sheep and goats?

12.2. What signs of diseases have you seen in sheep and goat carcasses?

12.3. Have you been ill in the last 2 months? If so what symptoms?

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Sheep and Goat Traders

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by, International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

REMEMBER - THIS IS A CHECKLIST NOT A QUESTIONNAIRE. USE IT FLEXIBLY AND TACTFULLY TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE DISCUSSION.

START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Sheep and Goat Traders, Collectors, Middlemen)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant_____ Tel: _____

Type of business: 1) Wholesaler 2) Retailer 3) Collector 4) Middleman 5) Other (specify)

Issues to be covered

- *Types of traders involved in shoat marketing*
- *Competitiveness (number of traders operating, prices)*
- *Contractual arrangements (sourcing)*
- *Demand and supply seasonality*
- *Types of animals sold, quality, etc*
- *Constraints to both domestic trade and export*

9. Purchases

Sheep and goats – live animals

1.18. Where do most of the traders get the small ruminants they sell from?

1.19. Can you roughly estimate what proportion of the small ruminants come from the different sources you mentioned above?

1.20. Which of these suppliers are regular suppliers?

1.21. Would you please describe the relationship you have with your permanent suppliers?

1.22. In which months do you usually buy sheep and goats?

1.22.1. Why?

1.23. Which months of the year do you get good quality sheep and goat in the market when purchasing? Why is it so?

1.24. What are the quality parameters (e.g., body size, coat color, tail type, horn shape, etc.) that traders consider when buying animals?

1.25. How many sheep an average trader buys per market day in the dry season?

1.25.1. How many in the rainy season?

1.26. Let's map out the price pattern of small ruminants in the market you often use to purchase sheep and goat. Generally, how high or low is [sheep or goat] in [indicate month]?

	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sheep price												
Very high												
High												
Average												
Low												
Very low												
Goat price												
Very high												
High												
Average												
Low												
Very low												

1.27. Let's discuss about the factors that determine the quantity of sheep and goat brought into the market. Please identify the factors and their relative importance.

	Major factors	Rank (1= high priority, 3= low priority)
Sheep	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
Goats	1.	
	2.	
	3.	

1.28. Let's discuss about the price of different classes of sheep over the year?

Class of animal	Average prices in different months											
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yearlings												
Old ewes												
Fattened shoat												
Lambs												
Others (specify)												

1.29. How much is the average prices for different class of goats?

Class of animal	Average prices in different months											
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yearlings												
Old ewes												
Fattened goat												
Kids												
Others (specify)												

1.30. What class/type of animals [SEE IN THE TABLE ABOVE] do you buy? For what purpose?

Class of animal	Average prices in different months											
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Yearlings												
Old does												
Fattened shoat												

Kids/Lambs												
Others (specify)												

1.31. Do traders use weight based transaction to buy animals?

1.31.1. If not why?

1.32. What are the major constraints in buying animals in order of their importance?

Constraints	Rank (1= high priority, 3=low priority)
1.	
2.	
3.	

Sheep and goats milk and milk products

1.33. From whom do you buy sheep and goat milk and milk products that you sell?

1.33.1. If farmers are the major suppliers, where does the transaction take place?

1.34. Let's map out the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied to the market over the year. PLEASE ASK ELABORATION ON THE CAUSES OF THE VARIABILITY.

	Months											
	January	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
DEMAND												
High demand												
Average demand												
Low demand												
SUPPLY												
High supply												
Average supply												
Low supply												

1.35. What are the qualities or characteristics considered when buying sheep and goat milk?
    1.35.1. Ask the same for milk products
1.36. Do traders provide better prices for better quality sheep and goat milk? PLEASE ELABORATE HOW THEY DETERMINE THE IMPROVED PAYMENT.
1.37. How many liters of milk does an average trader buy daily (weekly for animals) in the dry season? How many in the rainy season?
1.38. Does price vary with seasons (during dry and wet seasons)? If YES, Why?
1.39. How do traders collect shoat milk and milk products?
1.40. If traders have shoat milk collection centers?
1.41. If traders have cooling and bulking facilities? Its capacity?
1.42. If they do not have cooling facilities how do they maintain shoat milk quality until it is processed and/or sold?
1.43. How do traders test the quality of shoat milk and milk products upon collection?
    1.43.1. Types of quality tests?
1.44. Does the price of shoat milk and milk products vary according to quality?
1.45. How do traders/cooperatives transfer their quality requirements to producers?

10. Selling (Please describe how do you sell sheep/goats and sheep/goat milk)

Sheep and goats – live animals

2.1. Which markets do you usually sell your small ruminants? Any reason for choosing these markets?
2.2. To whom do you sell sheep and goats to? ELABORATE ON PREFERRED BUYERS IF ANY.
2.3. What proportion of your sale goes to the different buyer types?
2.4. Do you accept cash or due sell on credit as well? If on credit, elaborate when the payments are made.
2.5. Which season or month of the year do you receive very good prices for your animals? Why is the variation over seasons happening?
2.6. Do you observe changes in the types and number of buyers of your animals over the last five years for instance? If yes, elaborate what changes are there and why they are happening.

2.7. Do traders in this area sell their animals for exporters or export abattoirs?
   2.7.1. If yes, which types of sheep and goat the exporters prefer most?
   2.7.2. Do these exporters have specific location preferences to buy sheep and goat from?
2.8. What do you think are the determinant factors of price of sheep and goat in the markets you work in?
2.9. Among the different actors in the market including buyers, middlemen and sellers, who do you think is very influential in determining the prices paid for sheep and goats in the market? Why?
2.10. How do you determine the price you want to sell your small ruminants with?
2.11. Looking at the markets you have been working in over the last 5 years, do you see any changes in the number of animals brought into the markets? If yes, please elaborate what change happened and why.
2.12. Are there market related policies and regulations that are hindering your marketing activities? If yes, elaborate what they are and how they affect you.
2.13. What general problems do you see in the marketing of sheep and goat in the markets you work in?

Sheep and goat milk

2.14. Where do you sell milk and milk products from sheep and goats?
2.15. Who are the main buyers of sheep and goat milk and milk products you sell
2.16. Do you sell milk and milk products of sheep and goat in cash or on credit?
2.17. If on credit, elaborate on the payment schedule and to whom it is usually given.
2.18. What qualities or characteristics do buyers expect sheep and goat milk to have?
2.19. What do you think determines the price of sheep and goat milk and milk products in the markets you work in?
2.20. Who do you think is more powerful in the market in setting the prices of sheep and goat milk and milk products? Elaborate.
2.21. What containers do you use to transport sheep and goat milk?
2.22. How do you clean these materials? Elaborate.
2.23. Do you think the containers being used for storing and transporting have effect on the quality of milk and milk products in the market?

11. **Relationships**

3.1. How do you describe the relationship you have buyers and other actors in the market including middlemen and other traders? Elaborate the types and purposes of relationship.

3.2. Do you buy animals on credit basis? IF NO, SKIP to 3.3.

3.2.1. What are the terms of repayment?

3.2.2. Do you respect repayment time?

3.2.3. What will happen if you fail to pay on time?

3.3. Do traders usually have any legally binding contract agreement with their suppliers and buyers? ***IF NO, SKIP to 3.4!***

3.3.1. What are the key contents of these agreements?

3.3.2. Are these formal contracts?

3.3.3. How useful are these agreements?

3.4. Are you a member of any livestock traders' association/group? ***If NO, SKIP to 3.5!***

3.4.1. What is the main purpose of that group/association??

3.5. Who are your competitors in the sheep and goat marketing? How do you overcome these competitions?

12. Transportation

Sheep and goats

4.1. How do you and other traders transport sheep and goats to the market?

4.2. How far do you usually take the sheep and goat for selling? RECORD THE UNIT OF MEASUREMENT.

4.3. How do you feed and supply water for the animals when you are transporting them?

4.4. How much does it cost you to transport sheep and goats to the market? ELABORATE SEASONALITY AND WRITE UNITS.

4.5. How many sheep and goat die on average when you are transporting the animals using trucks?

4.6. How many sheep and goat die on average when you are trekking the animals?

4.7. How do you make sure that animals are not killed while transporting?

4.8. How do traders transport milk and milk products?

4.9. What is the maximum distance that traders transport milk/milk products? ----------km

4.10. What is the transportation fee per litter of milk for this distance? Elaborate variability across seasons.

4.11. Could there be any quality deterioration or quantity lost while transportation of the milk? Elaborate.

4.12. Do traders have refrigerated milk transporting facilities?

4.13. How many sheep and goat die on average when you are transporting the animals using trucks?

4.14. What are the major problems in transporting sheep and goat milk?

4.15. What are the suggested solutions to overcome them?

4.16. Who can implement them?

4.17. When?

13. Feeding

5.1. Do you or other traders fatten sheep and goats? ***If NO, skip to 6!***

5.1.1. For how long do you or other traders feed the animals for fattening?

5.1.2. When do you or other traders sell the fattened animals?

14. Costs

6.1. Indicate all costs you incur for marketing **sheep and goats** including taxes, transportation, labor, packaging, feeding, veterinary costs and brokering

Cost of marketing	Unit	Cost per head	Remarks
Tax			
Transport			
Labor			
Feeding			
Vet			
Broker's fee			
Other…			

6.2. Indicate all costs you incur for marketing **sheep and goat milk** including taxes, transportation, labor, packaging, feeding, veterinary costs and brokering

Cost of marketing	Unit	Cost per litter	Remarks
Tax			
Transport			
Labor			
Cleaning			
Broker's fee (if any)			
Other…			

15. Market information

7.1. Do you get information on marketing related issues from any source? ***If NONE, SKIP to 7.2***!

7.1.1. From where do you or other traders get market information (source)?

7.1.2. What types of information are you or other traders getting from these sources?

7.1.3. What are the preferred sources of market information? Why are they preferred?

7.2. Do you or other traders transfer information on quality considerations to their suppliers or producers? If not, why?

7.3. What means do you use to communicate with your suppliers of sheep and goat?

16. Credit

8.1 From where do you or other traders generate capital to engage in marketing?

8.2 Do you have any preferred sources of capital for marketing purposes? Why?

8.3 How often is working capital a problem for you or other traders?

8.4 Any opportunities related to capital sources for sheep and goat marketing in the area? Are there any problems?

17. Opportunities in Sheep and Goat Trading

9.1 What opportunities do you see in sheep and goats trading in your area?

9.2 What problems are there to exploit these opportunities?

18. Challenges in Sheep and Goat Trading

10.1. This section is about the challenges faced by SR traders and the solutions they suggest.

	Key challenges / constraints small ruminant traders/collectors/middlemen face
Constraint 1	
Constraint 2	
Constraint 3	
Constraint 4	
Constraint 5	

10.2. Solutions suggested to address the constraints/challenges named above

Name the Constraint (short version of description in table above)		2 key solutions suggested for the constraints (CAPTURE DETAILED NOTES ON YOUR NOTE BOOK)
Constraint 1:	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 2:	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 3:	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 4:	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	
Constraint 5:	Solution 1	
	Solution 2	

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Veterinary Services Providers

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The study is being undertaken by International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

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START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Veterinary Services Providers for Sheep and Goats)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant: _____Tel: _____

Type of business: 1) Govt. veterinary hospitals, dispensaries & center 2) private vet. clinic 3) NGOs

Major issues to be covered:

- *Availability of veterinary services*
- *Access to veterinary services*
- *Whether the available services are accessible and affordable to shoat producers*
- *Adequacy of the services*
- *Challenges to the development of veterinary services*

1. Major diseases and demand for services

1.1. What are the major diseases and parasites affecting sheep and goats in the area? Please also provide the local names of the diseases/parasites and main symptoms! Is there a difference in the relevance of these diseases between shage/sex classes in the flocks?

1.2. During which time of the year do these diseases occur?

1.3. Do you use an animal health calendar describing when to take which preventive measures?

1.4. For which of the diseases are farmers coming to get veterinary drugs? Who does frequently come (men or women)?

1.5. Will farmers be able to get drugs/vaccines for all types of diseases and parasites?

1.6. Do you provide clinical services for sheep and goats in addition to supplying drugs? If not, why? If yes, how many farmers come to you with sheep or goats on a normal (average) day?

1.7. Do you carry out castrations of sheep or goats?

1.8. What types of products are you selling (vet drugs, vet clinical equipment, other products such as forage seeds, etc.)?

1.9. Do use or recommend herbal medicines/drugs?

1.10. Do you provide advice/extension services to farmers? ***If NO, SKIP to 1.10!***

1.11. What forms of extension services do you provide to clients?

1.12. Who are the clients for extension services? What proportion of your clients are women farmers?

1.13. From where do you get drugs, vaccines and other equipment (who is your supplier)?

1.14. Is the cool chain for vaccines reliable in your area?

1.15. Are there barriers to get vet drugs from distributers? What are these barriers?

1.16. Do people have confidence in private vet clinics and vet drug shops? Why?

1.17. Are there clear rules and regulations governing the activity of private vet services? If yes, who is responsible for the regulation of private vet services? Are there enough trained personnel for the regulatory work?

1.18. Who provides licenses for private vet services? What are the pre-conditions to enter into this business? How much does it cost to get a license?

1.19. What is the number of vet clinics (public and private) and drug shops available in the area? Are these enough to satisfy demands in the area?

1.20. Are there capacity gaps in the clinics and drug shops? If yes, what gaps (e.g. human, capital, facilities, supplies, quality, zoonotic diseases, farm management & vaccines qualities)? What strategies are being used to fill these capacity gaps?

2. Informal vet drug business

2.1. It is a common phenomenon to see drug retailers in an open market (especially around the livestock markets), vet drugs sold in ordinary shops and human pharmacies. Are these activities legal? If not, who should control them?

2.2. What is the impact of informal vet drug business on your work? On animal welfare & professional ethics?

2.3. From where/whom do such informal drug suppliers get the drug itself?

2.4. Do you think that such drugs have quality problems?

2.5. What are the damages created as a result of using drugs? What is the source of this drug (formal or informal seller)?

2.6. What added value do you provide to the public as compared to the illegal/informal drug suppliers?

3. Associations

3.1. Are there any associations of animal health service providers?

3.2. What are the roles of these associations in the livestock industry? What is its contribution to your work?

3.3. Are you a member of an association? If yes, what benefits do you obtain from being a member?

4. Other Issues

4.1. Any government rules and regulations constraining the development of vet services in the area?

4.2. What rules and regulations should be in place to facilitate the development of vet services?

4.3. What are the major constraints to the development of veterinary services? What development interventions do you suggest by the government, NGOs, and private sector actors in order to overcome these challenges?

4.4. Anything else you think is worth mentioning?

Small Ruminants Value Chain Assessment (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Transporters

Read this to the key informant before you start the discussion

This study aims at characterizing the sheep and goat production systems in selected villages in different parts of **Tajikistan and Uzbekistan**. The study is being undertaken by International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA). The information to be generated through discussion with different respondents will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

REMEMBER - THIS IS A CHECKLIST NOT A QUESTIONNAIRE. USE IT FLEXIBLY AND TACTFULLY TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE DISCUSSION.

START by describing the project briefly and the procedures of the discussion.

Checklist for Key Informant Interview

(Sheep and Goat Transporters)

Province ----------District----------Mahalla----------Village----------

Name of the key Informant_____ Tel: _____

1. What types of animals do you transport?
2. What kind of truck do you drive?
3. Who are your major clients? Where do you bring animals from and who do you deliver to?
4. Are the livestock transporters easily available to users? If not, why?

5. Animal Welfare

5.1. What is the maximum length of time you are continuously transporting animals? What time does the journey start and end? How many trips do you make every week/month?

5.2. Do you provide feed, water and rest to animals during transportation? If yes, in what intervals do you do this?

5.3. Do you carry feed and water with the animals? If not, are there known points where you can get feed and water for animals on transportation? Explain about these issues.

5.4. How many animals (for sheep, goat, cattle, donkey, camel) are you loading per trip? What is the maximum allowed number per trip?

5.5. Have you ever obtained training on animal handling and welfare during transportation?

5.6. Do you think that your truck is a standard type of vehicle for livestock transportation?

5.7. Do you think that it is feasible to use dedicated livestock transportation trucks as a business in Tajikistan/Uzbekistan? If not, why?

5.8. What should be done to in order to promote use of legally appropriate livestock transportation trucks in Tajikistan/Uzbekistan? Elaborate the responses.

5.9. How many animals could die on average per truck load during transportation?

5.10. Do thing that an animal loses weight during transportation?

5.11. How much kg on average can an animal lose during transportation?

5.12. How much do you charge for a truckload/an animal to transport from here to ----?

6. Food safety

6.1. Do you mix animals from different sources on the same trip? Do you transport other goods at the same time?

6.2. How do you clean your transport? Describe in detail? How often do you clean it?

7. Rules and regulations

7.1. Any rules and regulations governing the livestock transportation services?

7.2. Which of these rules and regulations are restraining the development of the livestock transportation services?

7.3. Which regulations should have been in place to facilitate development of the sector?

8. Major challenges in livestock transportation services? What solutions do you suggest to overcome these problems?
9. Do you have any emergency veterinary first aid kits available during transportation?
10. Do you keep knifes for emergency slaughters?
11. Do you have truck mechanical repairing kit?
12. Do the owners or their representatives often accompany you during the transport?
13. Is there any certification for animal transports (e.g. veterinary certificate)?
14. Anything else you may think is worth mentioning?

THANK YOU!!