

SECTION D: PURPOSE OF CATTLE KEEPING

D/1. What are the household's general objectives or reasons for cattle keeping?

Cattle Keeping Objectives	Tick (✓) if
Household milk consumption	
Milk income (sale of milk)	
Meat	
Manure	
Calves	
Draft power	
Security (Financing unexpected expenditures (insurance))	
Store of wealth (savings)	
Prestige (social status)	
Dowry payment	
Other (specify)	

Manure valuations

D/2. Do you purchase/sell manure? [_____] 1 = Yes 2 = No

D/3. If yes, how much did you buy/sell during the last 12 months?

Purchase/Sales Unit [_____] (codes)

Price per Unit (KSh) [_____]

Number of units purchased/sold [_____]

Where did the manure come from? [_____](Codes)

Purchase/Sales Unit

1 = Kg

2 = Standard sack

3 = Wheelbarrow

4 = Donkey – cart load

5 = Pick – up load

6 = Lorry load

7 = Other (specify)

Where does manure come from?

1 = Within the sub location

2 = Within the division

3 = Within the district

4 = Outside the district

5 = Others (specify) _____

D/4. Pairwise scoring of cattle keeping objectives for different categories of cattle:

First, for each cattle type and breed (local and upgraded), ask the farmers the objectives or reasons for keeping the animal (incase a farmer has both local and upgraded breeds for one cattle type, then randomly select one upgraded and one local breed for each cattle type) *Second*, Have the farmer perform a pair wise scoring between pairs of objectives with a maximum score of 8 points for each pair based on the importance of each objective. (You can use additional paper at the end of the questionnaire whenever necessary)

Cattle Type		
1 = Cows	3 = Immature males (< 3 yrs)	5 = Pre – weaning males
2 = Oxen/bulls	4 = Heifers	6 = Pre – weaning females

D/5. COWS (First cow)

Name of cow _____	Breed type _____	Age (Yrs) _____	Farmer's perceived value of cow	
			Scores (max score of 8)	
Home consumed milk	Manure			
Home consumed milk	Milk income (milk sales)			
Home consumed milk	Income from sale of offsprings			
Home consumed milk	Security (savings and meeting emergency			
Home consumed milk	Dowry payment			
Home consumed milk	Social status arising from keeping of animal			
Manure	Milk income (milk sales)			
Manure	Income from sale of offsprings			
Manure	Security (savings and meeting emergency			
Manure	Dowry payment			
Manure	Social status arising from keeping of animal			
Milk income (milk sales)	Income from sale of offsprings			
Milk income (milk sales)	Security (savings and meeting emergency			
Milk income (milk sales)	Dowry payment			
Milk income (milk sales)	Social status arising from keeping of animal			
Income from offsprings sales	Security (savings and meeting emergency			
Income from offsprings sales	Dowry payment			
Income from offsprings sales	Social status arising from keeping of animal			
Security	Dowry payment			

Security	Social status arising from keeping of animal		
Dowry payment	Social status arising from keeping of animal		

D/6. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the first cow to be KSh _____ (refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 30,000 for pure high-grade cow,

KSh 17,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 10,000 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of milk consumption, milk income, security, social status, manure and dowry payment. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security and dowry payment benefits. Then, what's his perceived value of the cow without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 22,500 (if cow is pure high grade only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 12,500 (if cow is upgraded cross only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 7,500 (if cow is local breed only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 15,000 (if pure high grade only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 8,700 (if cow is upgraded cross only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 5,000 (if cow is local breed only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the cow? KSh _____

Any Comments

D/7. COWS (Second cow if any)

Name of cow _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____		Farmer's perceived value of cow	
		Scores (max score of 8 points)	
Home consumed milk	Manure		
Home consumed milk	Milk income (milk sales)		
Home consumed milk	Income from sale of offsprings		
Home consumed milk	Security (savings and meeting emergency		
Home consumed milk	Dowry payment		
Home consumed milk	Social status arising from keeping of		
Manure	Milk income (milk sales)		
Manure	Income from sale of offsprings		
Manure	Security (savings and meeting emergency		
Manure	Dowry payment		
Manure	Social status arising from keeping of		
Milk income (milk sales)	Income from sale of offsprings		
Milk income (milk sales)	Security (savings and meeting emergency		
Milk income (milk sales)	Dowry payment		
Milk income (milk sales)	Social status arising from keeping of		
Income from sale of	Security (savings and meeting emergency		
Income from sale of	Dowry payment		
Income from sale of	Social status arising from keeping of		
Security	Dowry payment		
Security	Social status arising from keeping of		
Dowry payment	Social status arising from keeping of		

D/8. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the second cow to be KSh _____
(refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 30,000 for pure high-grade cow,

KSh 17,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 10,000 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of milk consumption, milk income, security,

social status, manure and dowry payment. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security and dowry payment benefits. Then, what's his perceived value of the cow without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 22,500 (if cow is pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 12,500 (if cow is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 7,500 (if cow is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 15,000 (if pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 8,700 (if cow is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 5,000 (if cow is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the cow? KSh _____

Any Comments

D/9. OXEN (castrated adult male > 3yrs)

Name of Ox _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer's perceived value of Ox (KSh)			
		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Security		
Manure	Draft		
Manure	Social status		
Security	Draught		
Security	Social status		
Draught	Social status		
<u>Other combinations</u>			

D/10. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the Ox to be KSh _____ (refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 22,000 for pure high-grade Ox,

KSh 20,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 15,500 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, draught power and manure. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security benefit. Then, what's his perceived value of the ox without the enjoyment of this benefit?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 16,500 (if ox is pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 15,000 (if ox is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 11,500 (if ox is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 11,000 (if ox is pure high grade only)? [___]

1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 10,000 (if ox is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 8,000 (if ox is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the ox? KSh _____

Any Comments

D/11. IMMATURE MALES (< 3 years)

Name _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer's perceived value of immat		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Income from sales		
Manure	Security		
Manure	Dowry payment		
Manure	Social status		
Income	Security		
Income	Dowry payment		
Income	Social status		
Security	Dowry payment		
Security	Social status		
Dowry	Social status		
<u>Other combinations</u>			

D/12. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the immature male to be KSh _____ (refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 10,000 for pure high-grade,

KSh 9,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 5,000 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, manure and dowry payment. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security benefit. Then, what's his perceived value of the animal without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 7,500 (if immature male is pure high grade only)? [____] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 6,800 (if immature male is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 3,700 (if immature male is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 5,000 (if animal is pure high grade only)? [___]
1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 4,500 (if immature male is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 2,500 (if immature male is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the immature male? KSh _____

D/13. HEIFERS

Name of Heifer _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer's perceived value of heifer _____			
		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Income from sales		
Manure	Security		
Manure	Dowry payment		
Manure	Social status		
Income from	Security		
Income from	Dowry payment		
Income from	Social status		
Security	Dowry payment		
Security	Social status		
Dowry payment	Social status		
Other combinations			

D/14. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the heifer to be KSh _____
(refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 17,000 for pure high-grade,

KSh 9,800 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 7,200 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, manure and dowry payment. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security benefit. Then, what's his perceived value of the animal without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 12,500 (if heifer is pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 7,300 (if heifer is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 5,400 (if heifer is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 8,500 (if heifer is pure high grade only)? [___]

1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 4,900 (if heifer is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 2,700 (if heifer is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the heifer? KSh _____

D/15. PRE – WEANING MALES

Name of pre - weaning male _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer's perceived		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Income from sales		
Manure	Security		
Manure	Dowry payment		
Manure	Social status		
Income	Security		
Income	Dowry payment		
Income	Social status		
Security	Dowry payment		
Security	Social status		
Dowry	Social status		

D/16. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the animal to be KSh _____
(refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 7,000 for pure high-grade,

KSh 6,300 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 5,700 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, manure, dowry payment and income from the animal incase of sales. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security and dowry payment benefits. Then, what's his perceived value of the animal without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 5,200 (if animal is pure high grade only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 4,700 (if animal is upgraded cross only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 4,200 (if animal is local breed only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 3,500 (if animal is pure high grade only)? []
1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 3,100 (if animal is upgraded cross only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 2800 (if animal is local breed only)? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the male calf? KSh _____

D/17. PRE – WEANING FEMALES

Name of pre – weaning female _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer’s perceived		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Income		
Manure	Security		
Manure	Dowry payment		
Manure	Social status		
Income	Security		
Income	Dowry payment		
Income	Social status		
Security	Dowry payment		
Security	Social status		
Dowry	Social status		
Other Combinations			

D/18. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the animal to be KSh _____ (refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 8,000 for pure high-grade,

KSh 7,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 6,000 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, manure, dowry payment and income from the animal incase of sales. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the animal, thus losing the security and dowry payment benefits. Then, what’s his perceived value of the animal without the enjoyment of these benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 6,000 (if animal is pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 5,500 (if animal is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 4,500 (if animal is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 4,000 (if animal is pure high grade only)? [___]
1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 3,500 (if animal is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 3,000 (if animal is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the female calf? KSh _____

D/19. BULLS (> 3yrs or used for service)

Name of bull _____ Breed type _____ Age (Yrs) _____ Farmer's perceived value of bull _____		Scores (maximum score of 8 points for each pair)	
Manure	Security		
Manure	Draft		
Manure	Social status		
Manure	Service		
Security	Draft		
Security	Social status		
Security	Service		
Draft	Social status		
Draft	Service		
Social status	Service		

D/20. Given that the farmer perceives the value of the bull to be KSh _____ (refer to table above). The market price of the animal is on average:

KSh 22,000 for pure high-grade bull,

KSh 20,000 for crosses (upgraded) and

KSh 15,500 for the local breeds.

The farmer derives from the animal, the benefits of security, social status, draught power, manure and service. Supposing there is a government policy restricting movement and sales of the animals. As a result then the farmer does not have control of when to dispose off the

animal, thus losing the security benefit. Then, what's his perceived value of the bull without the enjoyment of this benefits?

(i) Is his perceived value KSh 16,500 (if bull is pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 15,000 (if bull is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 11,500 (if bull is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(ii) If No, in (i) is his perceived value KSh 11,000 (if pure high grade only)? [___] 1 = Yes
2 = No

KSh 10,000 (if bull is upgraded cross only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

KSh 8,000 (if bull is local breed only)? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

(iii) If No, in (ii) what's his perceived value of the bull? KSh _____

Any Comments

SECTION E: HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES

E/1. In the past seven years have you had to deal with an **emergency (unplanned, unforeseen)** situation requiring you to meet unexpected expenditures? [____]

1 = Yes

2 = No

E/2. If yes, please complete the table below;

Year	Emergency situation	How did you offset
1995	[] []	[] [] []
1996	[] []	[] [] []
1997	[] []	[] [] []
1998	[] []	[] [] []
1999	[] []	[] [] []
2000	[] []	[] [] []
2001	[] []	[] [] []

Emergency situation

1 = School fees

2 = Sickness (Hospital bills)

3 = Death

4 = Drought

5 = Other (Specify) _____

How offset unexpected expenditures

1 = Formal credit (Banks)

2 = Semi-formal credit (AFC, Cooperatives and micro-finance inst.)

3 = Informal credit (Farmer group (Group credit))

4 = Sale of cattle, specify type _____

5 = Sale of other livestock, specify animal type _____

6 = Sale of plot

7 = Sale of other assets, specify _____

8 = Off – farm income (Salaries)

9 = Withdrawal of bank savings

10 = Fundraising (Harambee)

11 = Borrowing from friends and /or relatives

12 = Other (Specify) _____

E/3. If No, go to E/4

E/4. In the past seven years have you had to undertake some savings so as to offset some **future planned needs** or expenditures? [_]

1 = Yes

2 = No

E/5. If yes, complete the table below;

Year	Future planned need	Form of savings
1995	[] [] []	[] [] []
1996	[] [] []	[] [] []
1997	[] [] []	[] [] []
1998	[] [] []	[] [] []
1999	[] [] []	[] [] []
2000	[] [] []	[] [] []
2001	[] [] []	[] [] []

Future planned need

- 1 = School fees payment
- 2 = Building a house
- 3 = Land purchase
- 4 = Dairy unit
- 5 = Poultry unit
- 6 = Start up business
- 7 = Buying other assets specify
- 8 = Dowry payment
- 9 = Others (Specify) _____

Form of savings

- 1 = Bank savings
- 2 = Farmer group savings (rotating and non-rotating)
- 3 = Cooperative Savings and Credit Society (SACCOs)
- 4 = Investing in cattle (sale of cattle), specify type
- 5 = Investing in other type of animals. Specify type
- 6 = Investing in crop farming (crop produce)
- 7 = Investing in dairying (milk produce)
- 8 = Investing in plots
- 9 = Other (specify) _____

E/6. If No, go to section F.

SECTION F: RESOURCE USE and OUTPUT IN THE CATTLE ENTERPRISE

FEEDING

F/1. Do you cut and carry fodder and crop residues to your animals? [] 1 = Yes 2 = No

F/2. If yes, complete the table below indicating the type, **average** amount of fodder fed to cattle per day and the source of the fodder

Fodder type	Animal type	Feeding unit	Number of units PER DAY PER animal (quantity)	Source of fodder	Comments (if any)
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	

Fodder Type

1 = Napier grass

2 = Desmodium

3 = Lucerne

4 = Oats

5 = Fodder maize

6 = Green maize stover

7 = Green maize thinning

8 = Maize stripping

9 = Dry maize stover

10 = Fodder sorghum

11 = Sorghum straw

12 = Wheat straw

13 = Sweet potato vines

14 = Potato peelings

15 = Banana pseudostems

16 = Banana leaves

Animal Type

1 = Bulls (>3 yrs or used for service)

2 = Castrated adult males (>3 yrs)

3 = Immature males (< 3 yrs)

4 = Cows

5 = Heifers

6 = Pre – weaning males

7 = Pre – weaning females

8 = All cattle

9 = Others (specify)

Source of fodder

1 = On – farm

2 = Purchased standing fodder (Off – farm)

3 = Roadside

4 = Common areas (other than roadside)

5 = Other private areas (off – farm)

Feeding Units

1 = Kgs

2 = Standard sacks

3 = Donkey cartload

4 = Handcart/wheelbarrow load

5 = Pick – up load

6 = 1 kg Kasuku tin

7 = 2 Kg Kasuku tin or gorogoro

8 = Man load

9 = Woman load

10 = Others (Specify)

F/3. Does the household feed his animals with Commercial feeds or Agro – industrial by – products? [___] 1 = Yes 2 = No

F/4. If **Yes**, indicate which animals are fed concentrates, the type and average amount of concentrate they receive per day

Concentrate type	Animal type (One per row)	Feeding unit	Number of units PER DAY PER animal (quantity)
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]
[]	[]	[]	[]

Concentrate Type

- 1 = Dairy meal
- 2 = Maize bran
- 3 = Wheat bran
- 4 = Maize germ
- 5 = Pollard
- 6 = Oilseed byproducts
- 7 = Calf pellets
- 8 = Poultry waste
- 9 = Pyrethrum marc
- 10 = Brewer’s waste
- 11 = Other (specify) __ _

Animal Type

- 1 = Bulls (>3 yrs or used for service)
- 2 = Castrated adult males (>3 yrs)
- 3 = Immature males (< 3 yrs)
- 4 = Cows
- 5 = Heifers
- 6 = Pre – weaning males
- 7 = Pre – weaning females
- 8 = Others (specify) _____

Feeding Units

- 1 = Kgs
- 2 = Standard sacks
- 3 = Donkey cartload
- 4 = Handcart/wheelbarrow load
- 5 = Pick – up load
- 6 = I kg Kasuku tin
- 7 = 2 Kg Kasuku tin or gorogoro
- 8 = Handful
- 9 = Others (Specify) _____

SECTION G: MILK PRODUCTION

G/1. For **each cow** in the herd, fill out the following information

COW		Cow Age (Years)	No. of calvings	Age at 1 st calving (Months)	Pregnant now? 1 = Yes 2 = No	Source of last service	Last service date (MM/YY) (most recent)	Last calving date MM/YY	Second last calving date MM/YY	TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION (Morning plus evening milk) MILK UNITS [_]		
Name	Breed									At calving	Yesterday	When stopped milking
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]
_____	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_ / _]	[_]	[_]	[_]

Breed

- 1 = Holstein – Friesian (pure)
- 2 = Holstein - Friesian (cross)
- 3 = Ayrshire (pure)
- 4 = Ayrshire (cross)
- 5 = Jersey (pure)

6 = Jersey (cross)

- 7 = Guernsey (pure)
- 8 = Guernsey (cross)
- 9 = Sahiwal
- 10 = Boran
- 11 = Local zebu

Source of last service

- 1 = Own bull
- 2 = Other farmer’s bull
- 3 = Government AI
- 4 = Private AI
- 5 = Coop/Self Help Group AI

- 6 = Project AI
- 7 = Community bull
- 8 = Unknown bull
- 9 = Other (Specify)

Milk Units

- 1 = Litre
- 2 = Kg
- 3 = Grams
- 4 = Treetop bottle (750ml)
- 5 = Pint or large cup (500ml)
- 6 = Small cup (350ml)
- 7 = Other

G/2. Indicate how much of fresh milk you sell currently to different types of customers, specifying the average amount to each customer type per day and the price received.

Customer type	Milk units	Avg quantity sold per day	Price per unit
[___]	[___]	[_____]	[_____]
[___]	[___]	[_____]	[_____]
[___]	[___]	[_____]	[_____]

Types of buyers

- 1 = Individual customers
- 2 = Private milk traders
- 3 = Private dairy processor
- 4 = Parastatal collection point
- 5=Farmer group/association/club

Milk Units

- 6 = Retail shop/kiosks
- 7 = Hotels/restaurants/office
- 8 = Institutions (e.g.schools)
- 1 = Litre
- 2 = Kg
- 3 = Grams
- 4 =Treetop bottle
- 5=Pint or large cup
- 6= Small cup (350ml)
- 7=Others (Spec)

G/3. Fill the table below for each cow older than 8 years of age and still kept in the herd.

Breed	Age of the animal	Reasons for keeping the
[___]	[___]	[___] [___] [___]
[___]	[___]	[___] [___] [___]
[___]	[___]	[___] [___] [___]
[___]	[___]	[___] [___] [___]

Breed

- 1 = Holstein – Friesian (pure)
- 2 = Holstein - Friesian (cross)
- 3 = Ayrshire (pure)
- 4 = Ayrshire (cross)
- 5 = Jersey (pure)
- 6 = Jersey (cross)
- 7 = Guernsey (pure)
- 8 = Guernsey (cross)
- 9 = Local zebu
- 10 = Others (specify) _____

Reasons for keeping animal beyond age

- 1= Emotional attachment
- 2 = Security (Financing unexpected expenditures)
- 3 = Milk production
- 4 = Others (Specify) _____

SECTION H: ANIMAL TRACTION

H/1. For **each animal** in the herd used for **traction**, fill out the following information:

Animal type	Age of the animal (years)	Animal tasks	Hours/day On - farm	No. of days per year	Is the animal hired off – farm?	If yes, what is the unit of hire?	Cost per unit (KSh)	Goods given in exchange
[]	[]	[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] []
[]	[]	[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] []
[]	[]	[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] []
[]	[]	[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] []
[]	[]	[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] []

Animal type

- 1 = Ox
- 2 = Cow
- 3 = Bull
- 4 = Other (Specify) _____

Animal tasks

- 1 = Land preparation
- 2 = Planting/furrowing
- 3 = Weeding
- 4 = Transport
- 5 = Other (Specify) _____

Unit of hire

- 1 = Acre
- 2 = Per day
- 3 = Per kilometer
- 4 = Per task
- 5 = Other (Specify) _____

Goods given in exchange

- 0 = None
- 1 = Milk
- 2 = Fodder
- 3 = Manure
- 4 = Labour
- 5 = Food or food crops
- 6 = Other (Specify)

SECTION I: HOUSEHOLD INCOME, CREDIT AND INSURANCE AVAILABILITY
and FIXED INPUTS USED IN THE DAIRY ENTERPRISE

I/1. For the different sources of income to the household, **estimate average amount per month or per year:**

	INCOME (KSh)	PER MONTH OR YEAR 1 = Month 2 = Year
Income from cattle/dairy activities	[]	[]
Income from sale of cash crop products	[]	[]
Income from sale of food crop products	[]	[]
Income from wages/salaries/non-farm, pension and business activities	[]	[]
Income from remittances from absent family members and other external income	[]	[]
Income from rent (plots, house, etc.)	[]	[]
Income from other sources (specify)	[]	[]

I/2. Have you ever obtained credit (loans) in the last 15 years? (**From 1985**) []

1 = Yes 2 = No

I/3. If yes, indicate for which needs credit was obtained, when and from what credit sources?
(Use codes below)

Credit uses	Year obtained	Source of credit	Comments (if any)
[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	
[]	[]	[]	

Credit uses

1 = Purchasing equipment

2 = Purchasing land

3 = Pay school fees

4 = To purchase dairy animals

5 = Other (specify) _____

Source of Credit

1 = Government bank/agency

2 = AFC

3 = Micro finance institutions e.g. WEDCO

4 = Savings and Credit Cooperative

5 = Farmer group (Self help group)

6 = Others (specify)

I/4. If No credit was obtained, why not? [___]

- 1 = Credit required but didn't get
- 2 = Credit not available
- 3 = Credit was too costly
- 4 = Lack of collateral
- 5 = Didn't know/not aware/do not have such information or advice
- 6 = Fear of being unable to pay
- 7 = Never thought of it
- 8 = Other (specify) _____

I/5. Have you ever obtained **credit in kind** in the last 15 years (since 1985)? [___]

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

I/6. If yes, indicate the credit item, when obtained and from what credit sources?

Credit item	Year obtained	Source of credit	Comments
1.	[_____]	[___]	
2.	[_____]	[___]	
3.	[_____]	[___]	
4.	[_____]	[___]	
5.	[_____]	[___]	

Source of credit

- 1 = Development project with credit components
- 2 = Cooperative or farmer group
- 3 = Shop
- 4 = Individual
- 5 = Others (Specify) _____

I/7. Indicate the availability of credit and insurance services in your area (district) and institutions providing the services. (Note: tick if **available**, even if not used).

	Available in your area (district)? (Tick if available)	Institution(s) providing the service
Credit services by:		
Government bank/agency	[____]	_____
Project or NGO's	[____]	_____
Private Practitioners	[____]	_____
Cooperative/farmer group	[____]	_____
Insurance services:		
Formal life insurance services	[____]	_____
Informal life insurance services	[____]	_____

I/8. Fixed Inputs used in Dairy Enterprise

Fixed input	Number	Initial cost (KSh)	Expected Useful life (Years)	Salvage value (KSh)	% Share in dairy enterprise
Milk can (s)					
Bicycle					
Chaff cutter					
Electric motor for					
Panga					
Knapsack sprayer					
Feed mixers					
Strip cup					
Milking machines					
Wheelbarrow					