

Learning Event 1: 'Small Scale Poultry Production' 7th - 9th May 2008

-Proceedings-

Prepared by:
Facilitation Team: Mona Dhamankar,
G.V. Krishnagopal & Ugo Pica-
Ciamarra
SA PPLPP Team: Lucy Maarse &
Mamta Dhawan

SOUTH ASIA
Pro Poor Livestock Policy Programme
A joint initiative of NDDB and FAO

Foreword

“SA PPLPP intends to gather and document pro-poor livestock development practices from the region and share them with development practitioners and policy makers, provide a platform for policy dialogue and offer evidence in support of policy formulation”. The above paragraph is copied from the SA PPLPP pamphlet; it is a comprehensive one stating what SA PPLPP intends to do and achieve.

For three days a group of South Asians came together in a Learning Event and each person had in one way or the other contributed to documenting a Good Practice in the field of “Small Scale Poultry Development”. A facilitation team was given the task to work with this group of poultry minded people so that we would have some kind of evidence on what works and what does not when poultry development is meant to contribute to poverty reduction.

We learnt a lot. The Good Practice owners and champions went home full of energy, motivated and equipped to improve their (draft) Good Practice note; the facilitation team realized more than before how complex it is to apply the right methodology for analyzing Good Practices towards policies, institutions and programmes; the resource persons committed themselves to invest more in re-analysing the to be submitted revised Good Practice notes; the undersigned partly worried –*how to arrive now at a consolidated document containing the lessons from the Good Practices and analyzed in this field of ‘poultry development’*, but also partly confident - *having established relationships with field rooted professionals willing to contribute more in a pro-active manner* -.

We hope that these proceedings will help all those who participated to live up to the expectations created, while outsiders might enjoy understanding and experiencing what happened during the learning event.

The support and cooperation of all those who made the Learning Event a success – from the SA PPLPP management board to the management team of the TERI Retreat-are herewith gratefully acknowledged.

Lucy Maarse

Proceedings: Learning Event 1

Theme: Small scale Poultry Production

1 Background

SA PPLPP is a unique livestock development program that aims to 'to ensure that the interests of poor livestock keepers are reflected in national as well as international policies and programs affecting their livelihoods'. It endeavours to do so by a) creating spaces for and facilitating dialogue among the actors playing a direct and indirect role in the livestock sector of South Asia, and b) drawing from and using lessons from field experiences to influence livestock-related policies, programmatic and institutional changes towards the benefit of poor female livestock keepers in the region. Identification of Good Practices (GPs) goes hand in hand with developing an understanding of pro-poor livestock development, building capacity in documentation and the use of simple tools to sensitize actors, build coalitions and influence policy formulation and implementation.

Through a fairly rigorous and iterative process during the past year, the SA PPLPP team developed a set of guidelines for identifying and preparing GP Notes. Thereafter teams in Bhutan, Bangladesh and India made considerable progress in identifying and capturing potential GPs on various themes related to poor livestock-keepers. A significant output of this effort is a set of 16 GP Notes pertaining to the theme of small-scale poultry production.

In view of making use of the GPs identified for learning and better understanding of the requirements for effective pro-poor livestock policies-programs-institutions, an event for interpreting and analyzing the GPs was considered as the logical next step in the program. Envisaged as a Learning Event, the event was seen as an opportunity for the GP Owners and the GP Champions from the three countries to come together and along with senior experts in the sector, interpret and analyze the GPs identified.

GP Owners and GP Champions

A **GP Owner** is a person/group of individuals and/or institution that plays a crucial role in the GP. Thus, a GP owner understands all the ins and outs of the GP. Others involved in the Practice (not considered GP Owners) may be invited to assist in the filtering and writing process. Such persons, who have insights into what makes the GP pro-poor, are better-positioned to help influence policies. Thus with their thorough understanding of the GP, they (as an individual or as a team) can function as **GP Champions**.

Due attention would also be given to feedback and suggestions for improving the content and presentation of the existing GPs. The Learning Event was also about experimenting with and developing a methodology for drawing out evidence-based lessons and deriving generic principles that would further lead to recommendations.

2 Small-scale Poultry Production Good Practices

For analytical purposes, SA PPLPP has been using the FAO and OIE¹ classification of poultry production systems² that is widely accepted in the South Asia region. A detailed overview of the sectors relevant to SA PPLPP is given in Table 1 below.

Sector 3 is a commercial but small-scale poultry production system that may produce meat or eggs or both. The birds are purchased from breeding companies. The products are sold commercially. The farms keep their birds indoors continuously. Bangladesh classifies units keeping between 100 and 1000 birds in this category.

Sector 4 refers to the backyard system is the most widespread in South Asia and undertaken by millions of households. Many of the households belong to the poorest in the country, while it is mainly women and children, who are responsible for the daily care and they are normally the owners and decision-makers. The birds kept in this system can be viewed as part of the prevailing farming system; mixing of species and age categories is common. Sector 4 can be further divided into 2 sub-sectors:

- Sector 4-A: characterised by a very basic system with scavenging indigenous poultry, no crossbreds, focusing on meat production rather than egg production, and part of a mixed farming system.
- Sector 4-B: characterised by the use of improved birds (breeds), slightly improved management and input of additional services such as vaccination, and other investments.

Table 1: Village-based Poultry production Systems Overview³:

Sector 4A: Traditional free-range (1-10 birds) Low input/low output	Sector 4B: Improved free-range (5 – 50 birds) Low input/medium output	Sector 3: Small-scale confined (50 – 200 birds) High input/high output
▸ Majority of rural families	▸ Moderate number of rural families	▸ Few rural families
▸ Owned mostly by women	▸ Owned by women & family	▸ Businessmen, women
▸ Home consumption	▸ Home consumption and sale on local markets	
▸ Small cash income	▸ Family income	▸ Business income
▸ Social & cultural importance ▸ (gifts, religious)	▸ Social importance	▸ Little social importance
	▸ Micro-credit	▸ Credit based on assets
▸ Indigenous breeds	▸ Indigenous/ improved breeds	▸ Hybrids (broilers or layers)
▸ High mortality	▸ Moderate mortality	▸ Low mortality
▸ No feeding (scavenging)	▸ Local feeds (semi-scavenging)	▸ Balanced feeds
▸ No vaccination	▸ Newcastle Disease vaccination	▸ Several vaccination schemes

¹ OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health (www.oie.int)

² Sector 1: Industrial Integrated System, Sector 2: Commercial Production System, Sector 3: Small-scale Commercial Production System, and Sector 4: The Village or Backyard System.

³ Source: Permin et al., 2007.

Sector 4A: Traditional free-range (1-10 birds) Low input/low output	Sector 4B: Improved free-range (5 – 50 birds) Low input/medium output	Sector 3: Small-scale confined (50 – 200 birds) High input/high output
▸ No medication	▸ Little medication/local remedies	▸ Full medication
▸ No housing	▸ Simple housing	▸ Houses with cages or deep litter
▸ Egg production: 30-50 eggs/y/hen	▸ Egg production: 50-150 eggs/y/hen	▸ Egg production: 250-300 eggs/y/hen
▸ Long broody periods	▸ Short broody periods	▸ No broodiness
▸ Growth rate = 5-10 g/day	▸ Growth rate = 10-20 g/day	▸ Growth rate = 50-55 g/day

Considering the SA PPLPP's focus (poor fe/male livestock keepers), it is obvious that most GPs typically represent smallholder poultry production and hence fall under Sectors 3 and 4-B, i.e. 'Small-scale Commercial Production System' and 'The Village or Backyard System', while some others are about delivery mechanisms and might not specifically relate to a particular sector respectively. There is a diverse set of GP Owners consisting of government agencies, NGOs, private sector companies as well as individual entrepreneurs. A sector-wise overview of all the GPs is presented in Annex 1 giving details of each GP such as the unique GP code⁴, tentative title of the GP Note, name of the GP owner and/or contact person where relevant.

3 Learning Event: Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The stated objectives of the first Learning Event were to:

- Share and develop an understanding of the Good Practices identified and documented across representatives of the three countries within the region.
- Analyse the Good Practices, draw out lessons and derive principles that would serve as basis for recommendations towards policy-program-institutional change.
- Identify and record gaps in information/data about the practices and offer suggestions to improve the quality of existing GP Notes.
- Design, test and document a methodology for analysing Good Practices towards policies, institutions and programmes with due understanding of the diversity of the participants group.

SA PPLPP expected the participants to have a basic understanding of the poultry sector. The Learning Event would provide them an opportunity to develop a conceptual understanding of policy making in the sector, lacunae in current policies and that they would be able to indicate changes needed at the institutional and programmatic level. It was expected that by the end of the Learning Event,

⁴ GP code: BD stays for Bangladesh, IN for India, BHT for Bhutan, SAP for South Asia (Regional Office) and GP for Good Practice.

- Key features of all 16 GPs would be grouped/classified and understood by all participants
- The features (characteristics; recommendations; lessons learnt; do's and don'ts, etc.) reformulated / reinterpreted towards implications: a) for policies, b) for institutions, c) for programmes, and d) for interrelationship between these three perspectives.
- First ideas generated on how best to use the 'products' developed⁵;
- Relevant information of GP owners collected for ICT4D infrastructure of SA PPLPP;
- GP owners and GP champions interested in working with the 'products' identified and committed towards taking recommendations forward.

4 Learning Event Design and Session Overview

The methodology took into account the need to provide space and time for the participants to familiarise themselves with the issues of smallholder poultry sector within the region with due understanding of regional differences. This was envisioned through sharing and analysing of the GP Notes that formed the basis for discussions within small groups. Additionally it was also felt important to make sure that participants were open to learning and critiquing the GPs (and did not get defensive about their own experiences). Keeping this in mind sessions were planned for the three-day Learning Event.

The first half of Day 1 was dedicated to setting the tone of the event through a simulation exercise (role-play) to collectively design 'an ideal small-holder poultry development program'. The objectives of this exercise were two-fold- a) to explore communication styles of the participants and provide a common reference point for illustrating the desired manner for carrying out discussions during the event. Due emphasis was given to 'dialoguing' over 'debating' wherever possible, b) the second objective, though tacit, was to get a feel of participants' approaches (read mindsets) towards small-holder poultry – this would help understand their locations and viewpoints in course of further discussions.

In the second half of the day, participants worked in mix-max groups⁶ to study the GPs. Groups read through 3-4 GPs each with reference to its theme (technology/ delivery mechanism/ suitability to context) and pro-poorness. The aim of this first level analysis was to develop a shared understanding about the basic elements of the practices studied. It was envisaged this session would also help identify gaps in the GP write-ups. Participants prepared flip charts for each GP and these were kept on display on walls along the conference room throughout the event.

Day 2 was designed to attempt a deeper analysis of the same GPs per group –this implied a closer look at the actors involved in the practice, their roles, partnerships/ collaborations visible, purpose of those partnerships, features that indicated pro-poorness of the interventions and innovations at different levels of the poultry supply

⁵ Products= GP Notes and GP Briefs

⁶ Small groups of 5-6 participants each, were made in consultation with Lucy Maarse and Mamta Dhawan as they were more familiar with participants backgrounds and professional leanings. Each group had a Resource Person- senior professional with 20-25 years experience in the sector, whose primary responsibility was to steer and enrich discussions with their insights. They also were responsible to make sure that all group tasks were completed on time.

chain. The discussions led to identifying further gaps in the write-ups as well as also led to questioning the merit of some practices to qualify as GPs with due attention to the duration and coverage of the practice. Participants were asked to draw schematic diagrams to indicate the actors and the relationships between them. The presentations were based on these diagrams.

On the third and final day, the participants continued to work in the same small groups with the same set of GPs to draw out generic lessons across the GPs they analysed. The lessons were captured on cards and categorised according to pre-determined headings; loosely according to elements of the poultry supply chain. Each and every card and its category were discussed in plenary. Thereafter the participants engaged in a process to distil generic/ generalizable principles from lesson, and also tried to make policy recommendations based on those principles. However in course of the session the facilitators realised that the approach used in this session needed some more thinking through and therefore it was decided to complete the exercise by a smaller working group after the event.

The event concluded by an inventory of the steps and suggestions required to modify the GP notes. The GP owners made commitments to revise the GPs by mutually agreed to deadlines.

5 Proceedings: Day-wise Summary

Day 1: Session 1

Ms Lucy Maarse began the Learning Event by welcoming the participants and sharing that all participants have three things in common; - we are all South Asian, - we are all equal and – we all have a link to ‘Poultry’. She made a brief presentation on SA PPLPP covering the vision of the programme, geographical areas and themes - ‘Small scale Poultry Development’, ‘Common Property Resources’ and ‘Sheep and Goats Development’ (small ruminants)- and the overall approach of SA PPLPP namely learning from Good Practices and use these as evidence to influence. While sharing the objectives of the Learning Event she specifically mentioned that the learnings taking place during the event are as important as the final outcome; when participants learn, they in turn will promote change!

Thereafter the Event was taken over by the team of facilitators⁷.

Mr Ugo Pica-Ciamarra re-stated the objectives of the Event and shared the schedule for the three days (see **Annex 2**). After the initial briefing, participants introduced themselves by sharing their name, experience in poultry and their role/ nature of their participation in the program⁸. **Annex 3** contains the complete list of participants and their roles.

After the round of introduction the participants were asked to write down 2 expectations from the workshop on small cards. These were collected and organized into five different categories as mentioned in Table 2 ahead.

⁷Team of Facilitators and their affiliation– a) Ms Mona Dhamankar,(Independent Consultant-Pune)
b) Mr G Krishnagopal (Access Livelihoods, Hyderabad) , c) Mr Ugo Pica Ciamarra (FAO-PPLPI, Rome)

⁸Participant Roles: GP Owner, GP Champion, Resource Person, Facilitator

Table 2: Participants Expectations

GPs	Technology	Sector Issues	Policies	Others	Community
Practical Verification of GP and duration of effectiveness needs to be addressed	Good Housing design with local materials	Backyard poultry – prospects of poor	How can we arrive to policies from GPs	Participants agree well	Organizing poor producers for the their livelihoods
How to make sure it is a GP	How to ensure good vaccination	Backyard poultry vs. commercial poultry	Develop common policy proposals	Experience of rural South Asia	Stakeholders of poultry and place of the poor producers
Problems in good practices	To understand which local breed sustains	Overview of backyard poultry system in India, Bhutan and Bangladesh	Strong platform for influencing government policy	Know little about program systems – learn more	How to make GPs pro – poor?
Understand GPs of all participants	Low cost technologies in rural poverty	Champion models in backyard systems	Concrete policy issues we can take forward	Exchange program (is it a need)	
List of impact built GPs		Market Linkage availability	How ideal policy should look like	Religious stigma	
How to write GP notes			To understand how GP translates into policy	How much we want to do for farmers	
Learn and adopt what will improve our GP			What is the policy of Bangladesh for SAPPLPP	To learn and doing to the poor people	
How to make GP notes			Where do we want to reach	Accessible data base resource site	
Learning GPs					
How to write GP Note and how to collect data					
Participants motivated to finalize their GP notes					
Good practice – how to write – best way					
To learn more about GPs					
Shared understanding about good practice					

Day 1: Session 2

Ms Mona Dhamankar conducted a structured exercise to illustrate the manner in which discussions take place in most programs with groups of participants from diverse backgrounds. Participants engaged in a brief role play to ‘design an ideal small-holder poultry production program’ – they assumed different roles such as government department heads (breeding, feeds, healthcare), NGO reps, Farmer reps, Minister, Bankers etc. The aim was to create a live experience of how the discussions tend to go towards debates rather than dialogue focusing on learnings and constructive feedback. The brief to participants is shared in **Annex 4**, whereas the outcome of the debriefing session is presented in the **Box** below. As is evident the session led to an insightful discussion about stereotyping various actors, the top-down manner in which program proposals are prepared, participatory meetings being dominated and hijacked by those in positions of power and control, lack of focus and purpose – esp. wasting time on matters of no significance to and consequently running out of time to complete tasks in hand and need for preparation for such learning events. Without much ado, the participants promised to “apply” the learnings during the Event.

The session ended with a presentation on the differences between Debate and Dialogue modes of interaction (see Handout in **Annex 5**).

The Banana Republic Meeting: Debriefing Session

Feedback on Process and Content of discussions that emerged during the debriefing –

On the process:

- Meeting was similar to a “typical” government meeting
- There were two distinct phases in the meeting (difference in behaviour) – in the presence of and in absence of the Minister, the latter forcing points to more discussions
- Not everyone spoke
- Government reps appeared reserved – myopic views – appeared ‘not prepared’
- No systematic prioritisation of ideas, debates and viewpoints
- Each member held on to their traditional way of thinking and was not open to new ideas.
- The meeting did not arrive at a consensus or conclusion

On the content:

- Technology and subsidy dominated the discussion- no emphasis on dissemination
- Members’ knowledge inadequate
- Members pursuing different agenda – some obvious, some not so obvious
- It was difficult to let go own positions/locations
- NGO reps seemed to be more in touch with ground reality
- No reference made to any government policy
- Agenda appeared “top down”, based on pre-decided options with no flexibility

Day 1: Sessions 3 and 4

Facilitated by Mr Krishnagopal, the afternoon sessions aimed at encouraging the participants to read through the GP Notes and develop a basic understanding of the GPs. This was felt necessary as most of the GP Notes were received only a day before and/or at the time of the Event. Participants worked in small groups and each group took up 3-4 GPs for study.

The groups were requested to use the pre-designed format covering the following key points (see Worksheet 1 in **Annex 6**):

- Basic facts about the Practice: area, communities, duration, coverage
- Technology (Process or Product) Options – Management Options – Extension Message
- Suitability to Context: Legal, Social, Cultural, Environment, Technological, Political, Economic
- Delivery Mechanism: Efficiency, Effectiveness, Integration, Centralized / Decentralized, Institutional Framework
- Benefits to Poor, Impact

Every group compiled information in the format, and presented it on flipcharts, which were later displayed along the walls of the classroom. The day concluded by plenary presentations of one GP per group.

Day 2: Session 5

Mr Ugo Pica-Ciamarra began the second day by presenting a basic analysis across the various GPs with reference to a) the sectoral mix and b) coverage of elements of the poultry supply chain. He observed that many of the GPs represented sectors 3 and 4B while some however fell in between the sectors. Ms Lucy Maarse clarified that the grouping in sectors was only to enhance understanding of the GPs and their implications. She advised participants to view the groupings pragmatically rather than interpreting them too literally. In the context of the supply chain, the GPs referred mostly to technology inputs and output management. A summary of the first level analysis of the GPs is presented in **Annex 7**.

The session ended with discussions on the previous day's presentation and comments by resource persons on the GPs. Specific observations by the resource persons are mentioned in **Annex 8**.

Day 2: Sessions 6-7-8

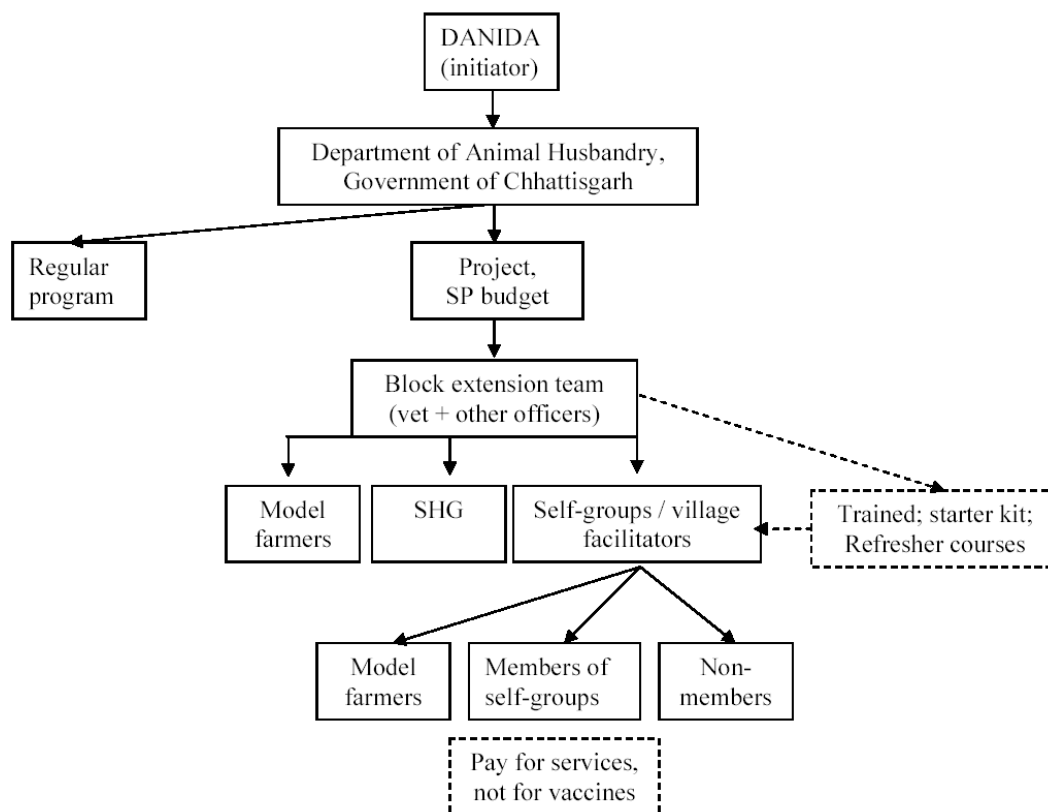
The participants continued with in-depth analysis of the same GPs using another pre-designed format (see Worksheet 2 in **Annex 9**). The second level analysis addressed the following questions:

- Who are the main actors involved in the GP and what are their roles?
- What partnerships and /or collaborations are visible in the GP and what value have they added to the Practice?
- Has this GP promoted any innovations in the supply chain?
- What aspects of this practice make the GP pro-poor and/or does this GP have any adverse effects on the poor/women?

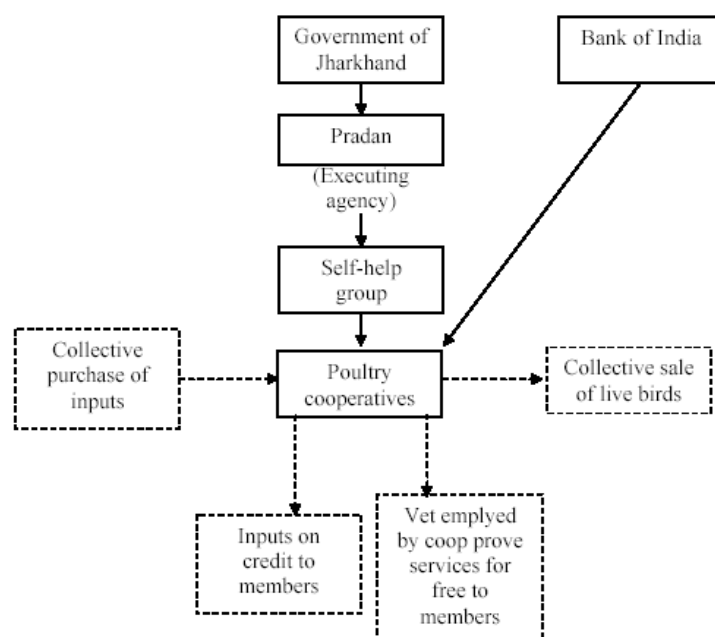
The facilitators explained the concepts underlying the questions above. Participants prepared flipcharts using schematic diagrams to describe additional information about each GP, with a focus on the interrelationships among the various actors. Two of such diagrams are drawn in the Box on the next page.

Diagrammatic representation of GPs

1. GP SAGP 05: Rural household poultry production in Bastar, Chhattisgarh



2. GP SAGP 09: Experience of poultry production in Jharkhand



The day ended with another round of presentations by each group. Participants felt that drawing schematics helped them to depict and understand the linkages between actors, and also provided clues for identifying missing actors. In most GPs it was now evident that there was a need for a champion organisation if the GP was to be replicated and had to make larger impact. The analysis provided further suggestions for improvement of the GP Notes. There was also a realisation that in order to influence policy the GP Note ought to have substantial data to prove coverage and durability of the Practice.

Day 3: Session 9

Ms Mona Dhamankar began the day with a recap of the learnings that emerged from the analysis of the GPs the previous day. Salient learnings are presented below:

- Institutions observed: government, farmers, farmer groups/organisations, SHGs, vendors and traders, private companies, Panchayats, research agencies (pvt), NGOs, banks, donor agencies.
- Missing actors: insurance companies, public research organisations
- Scope for research: vaccines, new breeds, farming systems, household enterprises
- Partnerships: public-private organisations
- Supply chain: decentralized chick-rearing, cooperatives for input supply, various actors playing different roles in the supply chain.

Thereafter the participants were asked to draw out lessons for pro-poor poultry production – each participant was requested to share 2-3 key lessons on cards. The facilitators grouped the learnings under 11 broad categories. The participants ratified the categories and grouping in the plenary session that followed. The output of this exercise is presented in the table below.

Table 3: Lessons drawn from the GPs

#	Category	Learnings
1.	Management Systems	a. Performance management b. Performance based incentives – quality systems – private integrators c. Production by masses – decentralized systems are more useful d. Sector 3 & 4 - Monitoring evaluation systems for public delivery required e. Sector 3 - All in and all out systems f. Monitor chicken mortality – industrial sector g. Redefine targets h. Flock size according to farmers capacity i. Women can be given employment through decentralized hatcheries j. Model farmers can give good extension message
2.	Markets	Sector 3 & 4 - Organized markets are required – market linkages where relevant
3.	Partnerships	All Sectors - Public, Private and NGOs can work synergetic – example – poultry vaccinator
4.	Technology Option	Sector 3 – FCR ⁹ is central for broiler farming – quality & cost of feed Sector 4 – Private companies are able to develop village hardy breeds Sector 4 – Strengthen tradition knowledge All Sectors – Bio security is the key for the management Sector 4 - Extension support needed for breed conservation Sector 4 – Indigenous poultry is highly profitable
5.	Risk Management	Sector 4 – Risk mitigating capacity required

⁹ Feed Conversion Rate

#	Category	Learnings
		Sector 3 - Lack of coping mechanism in case of calamity Sector 3 & 4 – Bird flu & New castle are constraint for poor Sector 3 – Risk absorption by integrator Vaccination is important for risk mitigation
6.	Service Provision	Poor people are capable for payment of services Private sector is effective in supply chain Research is well extended by private players Employment opportunity for service providers Large integrators for large farmers Profitable farming allows payment for service provision
7.	Delivery System for Inputs	Sector 3 & 4 - Door step delivery Sector 3 – Integrated services and door step delivery Sector 3 – Integrators reduce the production cost Unique supply chain based on micro enterprises Profitable integrator broiler farming
8.	Physical infrastructure	Use of local material to reduce the cost
9.	Human Resource	Women can be good extension activist and service provision Motivated team helps in effective service providers
10.	Financial Resources	Financial assistance are required for sector 3 Financial incentive – regular income - for village facilitator Maximum 25% subsidy is required for start-up enterprises (Sector 3) Backyard poultry does not necessarily need financial assistance
11.	Organizations	Private sector can be pro – poor Institutional support required for pro – poor Government department can develop poultry farming groups

Day 3: Session 10

In this session led by Mr Ugo Pica Ciamarra, the group tried to derive generic principles from the lessons learnt – these would form the basis for making program, policy and institutional recommendations for small-scale poultry production in the region. The facilitator used two GPs namely a) the cooperative small commercial broiler poultry enterprises in India (Pradan), and b) marketing associations of Bhutan to illustrate the methodology.

In course of the exercise the group felt that in spite of having GPs as evidence, the principles and consequent recommendations appeared to be rather generic. Participants felt that the core of the GP might get lost in the process of drawing lessons and principles. There was considerable debate on the merit of this approach to arriving at recommendations. It was finally agreed that a smaller group would be constituted to re-examine the process and formulate recommendations while the facilitators would refine the approach and methodology used to arrive at the recommendations. This session led to due realisation of the rigour and preparation required if policies-programs-institutional changes were to be influenced. It proved to be a learning experience for both the facilitators and the participants alike.

Day 3: Session 11

In course of the Event, the participants became aware of the shortcomings and gaps in the GP Notes with reference to their content as well as presentation. It was felt necessary to compile all the suggestions for improvement of the GP Notes and also to seek commitment from the documenters to act on those suggestions within reasonable deadlines. A facilitated plenary discussion resulted in the following action points.

1. All GPs need to have brief description of the context, table of contents as mentioned in the guidelines note for preparation of the GPs
2. Many GP authors have not followed the format recommended for the preparation of the GP. It is important to follow the format and provide the information under each of the topic.
3. Data mentioned in the GP should either be attributed to the field studies conducted by the group or sufficient referencing of the same has to be carried out.
4. Repetition of concepts and words, and use of unnecessary words should be avoided.
5. GP Notes should be data oriented to substantiate certain facts. Minimum data related to location, duration of practice, socio – economic condition, cropping patterns in the area, coverage of households and other important statistics needs to be mentioned in the note.
6. The note should clearly elucidate what in the practice makes it pro – poor.
7. While preparing the note it is better to maintain a chronology – time line of happenings in the evolution of the practice.
8. Most GPs do not include cost benefit analysis. The cost benefit analysis should also include non-monetary gains.
9. Farmer's perceptions about the practice to be obtained and incorporated in the GP Note.
10. Mention impact of the practice on the poor. Also if possible explain how replication is possible.

Ms Lucy Maarse expressed her thought on the way forward and also reiterated deadlines for the various post-event actions proposed and agreed upon. The Learning Event concluded with Feedback on the program and a Vote of Thanks to all involved in making the Event possible.

6 Reflections on the Learning Event

6.1 Process Outcomes

By the end of the Event the participants not only managed to successfully interpret and analyse the GPs, but also evolved as a group of professionals genuinely concerned about their role in making small-scale poultry development contribute to livelihoods of the poor within the region.

The participants came from obviously dissimilar backgrounds – culturally, experientially, in relation to the diversity of the organisations they represented, their exposure to such events, socio-economic backgrounds of the communities they worked with – but evolved as one Community of Practitioners over the three-days. It was interesting to observe how each one shifted from his/her initial locations of hesitation and resistance to change and how they opened up later and started contributing. This transition was well supported by the Resource Persons who mentored the groups and helped to create a cordial environment thereby putting the newer and younger participants at ease. It is also worth noting that the GP Owners/Champions who initially defended their own GP and were neither ready to see the gaps in their GP's nor

appreciate the worth of other GP's, gradually changed their attitude and were open to others' comments on their GPs, were willing to admit gaps and work towards rectifying them.

New insights developed where some even decided to try something new in their area that they found worthy from some other GP. It would not be wrong to conclude that each participant went back doubly enriched.

6.2 Design and Facilitation

- All participants were not familiar with the terminology used by SA PPLPP such as GP, GP owner, GP champion, as well as the sectors/ production systems according to which the GPs were grouped.
- Owing to the variety of backgrounds, exposure and language proficiency of the participants, clear pre-scripted instructions are necessary for all sessions. It might be useful to work out analysis for at least one GP to make sure that the formats work and are easy to fill up.
- Budget more time for GP analysis – both level 1 and level 2- might help to circulate GP notes in advance (with the hope that some pax might read them!). Combination of presentations and reading to share GPs- to reduce monotony and time required.
- Role of the resource persons needs to be clearly stated.
- It is useful to have GP owners present and available for clarifications during the Event. In some cases the shortcomings in GP write-ups could be compensated for by brief presentations by GP owners. Therefore, try and invite as may GP owners as possible.
- The process for deriving principles from the lessons was questioned for its validity because the principles derived appeared to be too general and could have been drawn even without reference to the GPs. Therefore need to look for a more effective way to link 'lessons' to policy/ program/ institutions recommendations – participants find it difficult to derive 'principles' from lessons drawn.
- Include a brief presentation on existing policies in the sector – to guide the process of formulating recommendations.
- As most of the participants are likely to be practitioners, consider drawing out lessons concerning programs and institutions – thereafter a small group can work on policy recommendations.

6.3 Improving GP Notes

a. Identification & Selection of GP: while the important criteria for the selection of GP have been specified in the GP Guidelines, it is observed that not much attention has been given to those criteria. Once a potential GP is identified either by the owner or champion, a thorough appraisal should be carried out before considering it for documentation.

b. Background Research and Secondary Data: the next step for the preparation of good GP note is to identify if there is any existing documentation of similar model

elsewhere. If any documentation is available, it may be used as reference material. Proper formats to be prepared for conducting background research esp. on some of the dimensions mentioned in the worksheets used for analysis during the Event.

c. Specific information to be gathered and included on the following points:

- Basic details – location, duration of practice, community segment, number of households covered and GP promoter details
- Basic innovation elements – Technology Option/Management Option/Extension Message, Delivery Mechanism, Suitability to Circumstances
- Impact generated – impact on poverty and community – both economic and social outcomes
- Institutional arrangements of the practice – people & institutions involved – their roles & responsibilities – their collaborations & partnerships
- Innovations in the supply chain – from inputs – process – to outputs
- Cost benefit analysis including non monetary benefits derived by the community
- Risks across the supply chain have to be identified and also the local practices to overcome such risks have to be discussed
- Perceptions of the farmers/producers on the practice have to be recorded and discussed

d. Documentation of Research – The final step for development of the GP note is documentation. GP guidelines indicate the various elements that have to be captured in the GP note. However it is important to note that before documenting some preparations are done –some suggestions are given below:

- Prepare quantitative data tables & simple charts (graphs, pie charts and others)
- Prepare flow charts and diagrams to represent the key relations between various actors and players – essentially indicating the institutional arrangements
- It might be useful to include few pictures to highlight certain aspects of the GP- the picture could also later be useful to develop products based on the GP Notes

Good Practice Notes: Theme- Small-scale Poultry Production

#	Sector	GP Code	GP Name (Tentative)	GP Champion	GP owner
1	O	BDGP01	Poultry Vaccinators	Mr Pankaj K. Paul	BRAC/Dhaka, Bangladesh
2	O	BDGP07	Bio security Measures in Poultry Farms, Feed Mills	Mr Md Dewan Zahid, Mr BC Roy	
3	3	BDGP10	Do's & Don'ts Small Scale Commercial Poultry	Dr Harun ur Rashid, Md Wahidul Islam	
4	4B	BDGP12	Do's & Don'ts Scavenging Poultry Production System	Mr Md Dewan Zahid	
5	O	BHGP06	Poultry Groups	Mr Towchu Rabgay Mr Sonam Rinchen Mr Chandra Ghalay Mr Yonten Dorji Mr Toula Dukpa	Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Bhutan
6	3	SAGP04	Venkateshwara Hatcheries: Small Holder Farmers and Contract Farming	Mr GV Krishnagopal	Venkateshwara Hatcheries
7	4B	SAGP01	Poultry based livelihoods of rural poor	Dr Mamta Dhawan	Kegg Farm, Gurgaon
				Mr Milan K Biswas	
				Dr Meeta Punjabi	

#	Sector	GP Code	GP Name (Tentative)	GP Champion	GP owner
8	4B	INGP04	Kadakhnath Valued High to make Amasya Valuable	Dr JD Ambekar	SPESD (BAIF), Bhopal
				Dr PK Pathan	
9	4B	SAGP10	Synthetic Replicas of Indigenous chicken with market		Dr AG Khan Dr R Patil Yashwant Agritech Pvt. Ltd.
10	4B	SAGP08	Backyard specialized Hansali/Hazari poultry breeding	Dr Kornel Das	Tribals of Mayurbhanj
11	4A	INGP21	Strengthening traditional Poultry Systems	Dr Pallavi	Anthra, Pune
12	4B	SAGP11	Improved Backyard Poultry Farming through SHG Model	Prof Subhransu Pan	WB Government
13	3	SAGP07	Transforming a house hold chore...	Mr Shankar Ghosh	SNK Sammarak
14	3	SAGP03	Home based broiler Farming....	Dr HR Deka	PRADAN, Bhopal
15	3	SAGP09	Experience of Poultry Production	Mr P Bhaskar	PRADAN, Ranchi
16	4B	SAGP05	Rural Household poultry Intervention in Bastar	Dr Prakash Shinde	BILDp, Govt. of Chhatisgarh, Raipur

SA PPLPP Learning Event 1: Schedule

	Day 1: Wed, 7 May	Day 2: Thu, 8 May	Day 3: Fri, 9 May
Session I 0900-1100	Introductions: -Program-SA PPLPP –Participant (elf-introduction: name, orgn, experience in poultry, role in LE) -Learning Event -Expectations	<i>Recap and Reflections:</i> -Brief analysis of GP content -Comment from RPs	Recap and Reflections: -Brief summary of GP analysis -Comment from RPs -Implications of supply chain innovations for Programs
Session II 1115-1315	Process Rules: Exercise to illustrate diff bet dialogue and debate -Role play for Joint proposal development for small holder poultry 11 pax in meeting, 10 observers	<i>Analysing GPs:</i> -Explain Worksheet-2 (Pax work in same groups with same 3 GPs)	<i>Deriving Generic Lessons:</i> -Pax go around room and write 3 lessons per pax using cards -Clustering acc to Policy, Institutions, Programs in Plenary
Session III 1400-1530	<i>Understanding GPs:</i> -Re stating: What is a GP? (10mins) -Break into small groups: 5X 6 pax, 3 GPs per group, 1 RP per grp; Explain Worksheet-1 (15min) -Preliminary analysis using Worksheet-1	<i>Analysing GPs cont'd</i> Prepare Flip charts (add to Day-1 charts)	<i>Improving our GP notes:</i> -Illustrate using 1-2 GP notes
Session IV 1545-1730	-Present summaries (with schematic) on Flip charts, put up in rooms; -GP Market – pax go around room; -Presentations 5 GPs (1 per grp)	-GP Market -Presentation of GP Analysis (new 5)	Feedback Way forward

Annex 3

List of Participants

	Name	Role	Address for Communications	Emails, Mobile Number
Group 1				
1.	Prof. AK Fazlul Haque Bhuiyan	Resource Person	Department of Animal Breeding & Genetics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh 2202, Bangladesh	bhuiyanbau@gmail.com M : 00880175047767
2.	Dr Meeta Punjabi	GP Champion SAGP01	Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N., 55, Lodi Estate, New Delhi 3	meeta.punjabi@fao.org M: 9910072406
3.	Mr Pankaj Kumar Paul	GP Champion BDGP01	Regional Manager, Poultry and Livestock Development Programme, BRAC, BRAC Centre, 13 th Floor, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh	pankaj@sapplpp.org M: 008801711807968 Tel : 008802 9881265-2338
4.	Mr Towchu Rabgay	GP Champion BHGP06	Sr. Livestock Officer, Dzongkhag Administration, Thimphu, Bhutan	trabgay29@hotmail.com ; trabgay@sapplpp.org Tel: 00975 17605539
5.	Mr Milan Kumar Biswas	GP Champion SAGP01	Joint General Manager & Head (ER), Keggfarms Pvt Ltd., 32/3F, Gariahat Road (South), Kolkata: 700031	milan_biswas@vsnl.net ; kegg@cal2.vsnl.net.in M: 09433334906
6.	Mr Prem Bhaskar	GP Champion SAGP09	C/o PRADAN, Near Check Post, Torpa, Khunti, Jharkhand	prembhaskar@pradan.net M:09431168680 Tel (R):06538-233983
Group 2				
1.	Dr Kornel Das	Resource Person GP Champion SAGP08	B-14, BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar:751014, Orissa, India	kornel_das@yahoo.com M:09437411576
2.	Dr Ravindra Patil	GP Owner SAGP10	Yashwant Agritech (P) Ltd., 265, Bhaskar Market, Jalgaon: 425001, Maharashtra	ravindra.patil99@yahoo.com M:09423492238
3.	Mr Md Wahidul Islam	GP Champion BDGP10	Sales Manager (Feeds & Chicks), BRAC Regional office: Road 6, House 28, Chandgaon Residential Area, Chittagong, Bangladesh	wahidul@sapplpp.org M: 008801718862654
4.	Mr Sonam Rinchen	GP Champion BHGP06	Dzongkhag Administration, Wangdue Phodrang, Bhutan	somrinchey@yahoo.com M: 00975 17780353 Tel: 00975 2 481675
5.	Dr R K Pathan	GP Champion INGP04	BAIF-MPRLP, Zila Panchayat, Barwani, Madhya Pradesh, PIN: 457551	rauf_s11@rediffmail.com Tel: 0091 9981771509

	Name	Role	Address for Communications	Emails, Mobile Number
6.	Dr Pallavi Kurundkar	GP Champion INGP21	Anthra, 17, Serenity Complex, Ramnagar, Bavdhan, Pune: 411021, Maharashtra, India	anthra.pune@gmail.com ; drpk14@rediffmail.com M:0091 9420493873 Tel:0091 20 22953546 & 47
Group 3				
1.	Dr Datta Rangnekar	Resource Person	Dr Datta Rangnekar, 4 Shobhana Apartment, Nehru Park, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad:380015, Gujarat	dattavr@rediffmail.com M: 0091 9824098706
2.	Prof Subhransu Pan	GP Champion SAGP11	Department of Animal Production and Management, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, 37, KB Sarani, Kolkata: 700037, West Bengal	span28@rediffmail.com M:0091 9433365563 Ph: 0091 33 25822097 (R)
3.	Dr Harun Ur Rashid	GP Champion BDGP01; BDGP07; BDGP10 & BDGP12	Manager, Poultry & Livestock Development Programme, BRAC, BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.	rashid@sapplpp.org ; harun_brac@yahoo.com M: 00880 1714091386
4.	Ms. Ambareen Khan	GP Champion BDGP10	Sr. Officer, Agro & Salt Industry, BRAC, BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.	maughamengku@yahoo.com ambareen@sapplpp.org M:00880 1712945286
5.	Mr Chandra Ghalay	GP Champion BHGP06	National Livestock Breeding Programme, Wangchutaba, Thimphu, Bhutan	cghalay@yahoo.com M: 00975 17615208
6.	Mr Shankar Ghosh	GP Champion SAGP07	Keggfarms Pvt Ltd. 8 th Floor, Eros Apartments, 56, Nehru Place, New Delhi: 110019	manjushankar95@gmail.com M:0091 9811994216
Group 4				
1.	Dr Mamta Dhawan	GP Champion SAGP01	Dr Mamta Dhawan, Sr. Veterinary Officer, SAPPLPP, NDDB House, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi: 110029	mamta@sapplpp.org M:0091 9868851043
2.	Dr A G Khan	GP Owner SAGP10	Yashwant Agro Pvt Ltd. 395, Narmada Nagar, Shastri Ward, Jabalpur:482004, M.P.	profdragkhan@yahoo.co.in M: 0091 9893502315 Tel:0091 761 2432158
3.	Dr Prakash Shinde	GP Champion SAGP 05	Bastar Integrated Livestock Development Project, New Bus Stand Road, Jagdalpur, district Bastar, Chhatisgarh, India	prakashnshinde@yahoo.co.in M: 0091 9425520087 Tel: 0091 7782 223760

	Name	Role	Address for Communications	Emails, Mobile Number
4.	Mr Bidhan Chandra Roy	GP Champion BDGP 07	Area Manager, BRAC, BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.	bidhan@sapplpp.org ; M: 00880 1728251603
5.	Mr Yonten Dorji	GP Champion BHGP 06	Sr. Extension Officer, RNRC, Lamgong, Paro, Bhutan	kharyonten@yahoo.co.in M:00975 17619676 & M:00975 77619676
6.	Dr B R Patil	Resource Person	Vice President, BAIF Development Research Foundation, Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, NH No.04, Warje, Pune:411058, India	brpatil@baif.org ; brpatil@sapplpp.org ; baifbrp@rediffmail.com M: 0091 9890878910
Group 5				
1.	Ms Lucy Maarse	Resource Person	Regional Team Leader, SAPPLPP, NDDDB House, 6 th Floor, Near Kamal Cinema Shopping Complex, SJ Enclave, New Delhi:110029, India	lucy.maarse@sapplpp.org M:0091 9811206882
2.	Dr J.D. Ambekar	GP Champion INGP04	Joint Programme Director, BAIF Development Research Foundation, “Surabhi”, E7/65, Arera Colony, Lala Lajpat Rai Society, Bhopal: 462016, M.P.	baif_mp@yahoo.com ; dr_jdambekar@yahoo.co.in M: 0091 9826946762 Tel:0091 755 3042710
3.	Mr Md Dewan Zahid	GP Champion BDGP07 & BDGP12	Sr. Technical Manager, Poultry & Livestock Development Programme, BRAC, BRAC Centre, 75, Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.	dewan@sapplpp.org M:00880 1710016962 Tel:00880 2 8824180-7 & 9881265
4.	Mr Toula Dukpa	GP Champion BHGP06	National Livestock Breeding Programme, Wangchutaba, Thimphu, Bhutan	toula_dukpa@hotmail.com ; touladukpa@yahoo.co.uk M:00975 17606698
5.	Dr A S Jape	GP Champion INGP07	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Central Research Station, Uruli-Kanchan, Distt. Pune:412202, India	crs@pn2.vsnl.net.in M:0091 9970597952 Tel:0091 20 26926248 ; 65 Fax:0091 20 26926347
6.	Dr H R Deka	GP Champion SAGP03	CEO, MP Women Poultry Producers Company Pvt Ltd., Sector F-45A, Govindpura Industrial Area, Bhopal, MP	mpwpcl@gmail.com M: 0091 9425039823 Tel: 0091 755 2601638

	Name	Role	Address for Communications	Emails, Mobile Number
	Facilitators			
1	Dr Mona Dhamankar	Facilitator	15, Amey, 40, Rambag Colony, Paud Road, Pune 411038, Maharashtra, India	mona.dhamankar@gmail.com
2	GV Krishnagopal	Facilitator	Director, Strategic Development, Access Livelihoods Consulting India Pvt Ltd., No.12-5-12/4/1, Vijayapuri, Tarnaka, Secunderabad 500017, A.P.	gvkgopal@gmail.com
3	Mr Ugo Pica-Ciamarra	Facilitator	Livestock Information Analyst, PPLPI, Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N., Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00100, Italy.	Ugo.PicaCiamarra@fao.org

Annex 4

Role Play

Brief to Participants

The Aquafina Foundation has approached the government of the Banana Republic to submit a proposal for smallholder poultry development in the country. The Foundation has promised an outlay of US\$ 5 million for a period of five years, upon conditions that (i) the programme involves multiple stakeholders in the planning process, and (ii) the programme identifies only three, and no more than three, areas of investment.

The government has invited you as an influential **POLITICIAN- PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE** to contribute to the development of this proposal. You have already consulted your Party seniors and Constituency representatives, and have formulated a draft proposal.

Today you are attending a meeting called by the government officials to present your ideas on behalf of your Party and Constituency. You have ensure that those ideas are selected for the final proposal to be submitted to the Aquafina Foundation next week.

Observer's checklist

• Are they working together toward common understanding?	• Are they opposing each other and attempting to prove each other wrong?
• Are they listening to each other in order to understand, find meaning, and find agreement?	• Are they listening to each other in order to find flaws and to counter their arguments?
• Did anyone show openness to change her points of view?	• Did they seek to affirm their own point of view?
• Did they reveal their assumptions for re-evaluation?	• Did they defend their assumptions as truth?
• Did they reflect on their own position (openly)?	• Did they critique the others' positions?
• Are they trying to reach a better solution than any of the original propositions?	• Are they defending their own positions as the best solutions and excluding others' solutions?
• Was there evidence of anyone temporarily suspending her own beliefs?	• Are they investing wholeheartedly in own beliefs?
• Are they searching for some basic agreement?	• Are they searching for glaring differences?
• Are they looking for strengths in others' positions?	• Are they looking for flaws and weaknesses in others' positions?
• Do they seem concerned about not offending each other?	• Are they countering others' positions without focusing on feelings or relationship?
Were they able to reach an agreement?	
Any other observation about the process?	

Handout

Dialogue and Debate

Dialogue	Debate
Dialogue is collaborative: two or more sides work together toward common understanding.	Debate is oppositional: two sides oppose each other and attempt to prove each other wrong.
In dialogue, finding common ground is the goal.	In debate, winning is the goal.
In dialogue, one listens to the other side(s) in order to understand, find meaning, and find agreement.	In debate, one listens to the other side in order to find flaws and to counter its arguments.
Dialogue enlarges and possibly changes a participant's point of view.	Debate affirms a participant's own point of view.
Dialogue reveals assumptions for re-evaluation.	Debate defends assumptions as truth.
Dialogue causes introspection on one's own position.	Debate causes critique of the other position.
Dialogue opens the possibility of reaching a better solution than any of the original solutions.	Debate defends one's own positions as the best solution and excludes other solutions.
Dialogue creates an open-minded attitude: openness to being wrong and an openness to change.	Debate creates a closed-minded attitude, a determination to be right.
In dialogue, one submits one's best thinking, knowing that other people's reflections will help improve it rather than destroy it.	In debate, one submits one's best thinking and defends it against challenge to show that it is right.
Dialogue calls for temporarily suspending one's beliefs.	Debate calls for investing wholeheartedly in one's beliefs.
In dialogue, one searches for basic agreements	In debate, one searches for glaring differences.
In dialogue, one searches for strengths in the other positions.	In debate, one searches for flaws and weaknesses in the other positions.
Dialogue involves a real concern for the other person and seeks to not alienate or offend.	Debate involves a countering of the other position without focusing on feelings or relationship and often belittles or deprecates the other person
Dialogue assumes that many people have pieces of the answer and that together they can put them into a workable solution.	Debate assumes that there is a right answer and that someone has it.

Understanding & Analysing GPs: Worksheet 1

SHARING GPs: GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER

SECTOR	GP CODE	GP NAME	GP OWNER(S)	GP ANALYSED BY

‘Good practices are an attempt to better understand what works (and what does not work), how, why and in what conditions. From our own first attempts to identify potential GPs within the livestock sector, we learn that it normally covers three aspects namely:

- Technology option(s) / Management option / Extension message;
- Delivery mechanism or approach;
- Suitability to circumstances.

It is the right mix of these three aspects which lead to a Good Practice. We also learnt that it is important to distinguish in terms of overall orientation namely commodity (animal production) versus livelihood oriented. From a perspective of pro-poor –in favour of, in the interest of-, a livelihood orientation is advocated.’

(SA PPLPP, November 2007. *Doc 002: Guidelines for Identifying and Documenting Good Practices for Pro-Poor Livestock Development, Version One*).

1. Introduction

Geographical area _____

Community segment _____

Number of households _____

Duration of practice _____

GP agency _____

2. GP refers to:

Technology option _____

Management option _____

Extension message _____

3. Summary of: technology option / management option / extension message

Keywords: 3.1 _____
3.2 _____

Brief description:

4. Summary of delivery mechanism or approach (efficiency; effectiveness; exclusive / integrated; centralised / decentralized; paid or subsidised; etc)

Keywords: 4.1 _____
4.2 _____

Brief description:

5. Summary of suitability of circumstances (legal, social, cultural, environment, technological, political, economic)

Keywords: 5.1 _____
5.2 _____

Brief description:

6. Impact on poverty (improved productivity? increased income? expenditure reduced? better risk management? improved employment? more nutrition? enhanced social benefits? household food security? etc.)

Keywords: 6.1 _____
6.2 _____

Brief description:

7. How to improve the GP notes?

Suggestions: 7.1 _____
7.2 _____

Summary of GPs: First Level Analysis (DRAFT)

Facts	Technology option	Delivery mechanism	Suitability	Impact on Poverty
SAPGP08 (Grp 5) -Mayurbhanj:52000 HH -Tribal households engaged in hunting and NTFP gathering – Bhumijat, Kurmi, -Traditional-across generations;	-Superior indigenous breed, sound innate genetic material differentiating it from other breeds -Breeding done thro' selection and culling; -Vaccination against Ranikhet and Fowlpox	-Vaccination: Community animator approaches livestock inspector who brings vaccines and vaccinates chicks at farmer's doorstep, paid for by farmer. -Marketing done by farmers themselves	-Women in-charge of entire activity; emotionally attached to the birds; -Rearing 8-10 hens is enough to lead good life -Tech simple and traditional- people know how to treat fowlpox wounds and infestations <i>Why have other farmers not opted for this breed? Within district? In other districts?</i>	-Vaccination has led to improved productivity by reducing mortality; Selection+ culling improved production efficiency; Feeding (3 times)+ scavenging- cost not mentioned; -Rs.1200-1300 per cock, used for fighting purpose -Farmers earning Rs.12-16000 from 8-10 chickens (why so highly priced?); -educated youth opting for this breed, bird used for rituals and HH consumption
SAPGP10 (Gr 4) -Mah, Guj, M.P -Women + smallholders -7 years -more than 50000 HH -promoted by Yeshwant Agritech (YA), a pvt breeding company	-Replicating deshi bird phenotypically – hardy in nature	-YA supplies chicks to mother units, mother units in turn to small farmers and women; -two types of birds- satpura deshi for eggs-women- 10 chicks and other-SPK- for meat to smallholders -All services are paid for		
BHTGP06 (Gr 3) -7 villages -2 years -Dept of Livestock	-Hygienic eggs (?)	-Small holder poultry association provides integrated services- markets collect eggs once a week (earlier sold individually),	-socially acceptable -no negative environmental effects	-increased nutrition

Facts	Technology option	Delivery mechanism	Suitability	Impact on Poverty
-small and marginal farmers -large no. of HH		inputs and controlling prices (affected by ban on imports) -Scarcity of stocking- cannot meet demands		
INGP21 (Gr 2) -Anthra -Mah, AP (East Godavari)	-Aseel breed preferred over Giriraja; Anthra trained women in poultry management-AHWs practicing ethno-vet medicines -Traditional mass production, reasonable output (not high); -Indigenous management <i>Slow growing bird-200 days to gain 1 kilo, therefore not suitable for meat</i>		-Traditionally reared; useful for rituals, -Low input, supplements family nutrition -Males reared as status symbol	-Aseel birds distributed birds to women -Need to increase laying capacity
SAPGP09 (Gr 1) -Thorpa block; -tribal women -264 HH -5 years, ongoing	-Tribal women producers coop, with three staff- vet, accountant and supervisors; -coop provides integrated services across supply chain-manages accounts of members, vet provides referral services, supervisors supply medicines, vaccines, procure produce	-Supervisor responsible for timely delivery of services, stocking of inputs	-economically viable	-increased income and employment generation <i>GP note- no economic analysis of members and coop</i>
BDGP01 (Gr 4) -Poultry vaccination -throughout BD -Poor women -500 birds/ vaccinator	Management option Paid non-govt service provision	-Vaccination at doorstep -Public Pvt partnership-BRAC buys vaccine and medicines from pvt sector and sells to the vaccinators	-Cost effective to all actors, -Vaccination easy to administer, -Part-time job for women	-Increased income -Enhanced social benefits <i>Who is supplying the medicine? Drop-out rate not included? Are vaccines free</i>

Facts	Technology option	Delivery mechanism	Suitability	Impact on Poverty
-past 30 years		who in turn sell to producers		<i>or subsidised?</i> <i>More chronological presentation needed.</i> <i>No clarity on effectiveness of vaccines.</i>
SAPGP07 (Gr 3) -Uttarakhand -BPL/ poor women: 65000HH -4 years -SNK Samarak-promoter	-Kuroiler- a synthetic birds promoted with women entrepreneurs, -Public-pvt partnership: Pvt company has promoted an NGO that sells birds to SGSY- birds are further sold on 50% subsidy to BPL families	-Doorstep delivery -Brooding and vaccination at Mother Unit	-less labour involved -suitable to women's lifestyle	-supplementary source of nutrition -increased incomes
SAPGP03 (Gr 2) -MP, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand -5300 HH -tribal and dalit communities	-Smallholder commercial broiler production -300 birds unit	-cooperative system: area level coop with 200-300 women members; -Integrated support services- inputs, credit, vaccination, marketing	-Facilitated high entry barriers in broiler farming sector???? [smallholders are otherwise not able to enter the broiler system] -Risk sharing between the cooperative and producer	-Increased income <i>GP Note needs more statistical data</i>
SAPGP05 (Gr 1) -Bastar Integrated Livelihood Dev Project -Bastar district -Tribal families -3500 HH				
BDGP10 (Gr 2) -Do's & Don'ts: Small scale poultry production system -entire Bangladesh	-Small scale layers upscaling to broilers	-	-	

Facts	Technology option	Delivery mechanism	Suitability	Impact on Poverty
-poor women farmers -1985 onwards				
INGP04 (Gr 1) -Kadakhath.. -Hirakray village -few tribal families -less than a year old	-technical input -niche mark et	-Linked to MPRLP program (govt-NGO)	-	-Not proven
BDGP07 (Gr 3) -Bio-security measures -Bangladesh -BRAC	-Disinfection of poultry farms and feed mills	-Centralised	-Disease controlled	-Quality of product improved (?) <i>Who is implementing program?</i> <i>Pro-poor relevance is questionable</i> <i>Improvement in health status needs to be studied and clear data to be presented.</i> <i>Bio-purity measures for feed mills are missing.</i>
SAPGP01 (Gr 3) -Kuroiler WB -4 districts of WB: 19 villages -Study based on 260 HH	-Backyard poultry and livelihood system	-Agents and vendors	-low investment -low need for services	-women empowerment, source of supplementary income <i>Discuss risk factors like mortality and market fluctuations</i>

Resource Person's Observations on GPs

#	Name	Comments
1.	Prof Bhuiyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Variety of stakeholders and promoted represented in the GPs b. Some inconsistency in the way the GP have been prepared c. Analysis of the GP was difficult – because of insufficient data in the GP d. Group exercises should not have the GP owner in the group so as to objectively see. Some times they provide additional information e. Basic details are not available – number of households, financial subsidy, geographic area are not presented in GP f. Technical aspects and economic viability figures are not presented well in the GPs so that it could be substantiated well
2.	Dr Datta Rangnekar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Clarity on the need for documentation – purpose orientation for the policy advocacy – is it just reporting or for improving livelihoods? h. Some more GPs need to be explored in the 4A sector – backyard poultry which represent the poorest i. How do we evolve option for the poorest? j. Not enough time in preparation in GPs k. Vulnerability context and risk factors have not been identified l. Is there is dependency syndrome in GPs – is there possibility of monopolies being recommended? which is risky for resource poor people. m. Farmers perception on the GP should be mentioned – some sort of feedback from the producers
3.	Dr Kornel Das	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n. Mass production and consumption happening at the households level – o. Market base – per capita consumption – based on the fact that 60% of non vegetarian & 8% of them are vegetarian – egg p. Some more statistics are to be added q. Small holder layer farms are not covered r. Institutional structure of the service provision has to be mentioned s. How the GP is pro poor has to be mentioned
4.	Ms Lucy M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> t. Could not complete all the GPs u. GPs owners should be taking a stance away from the GP v. GP owners should not make presentation of their own GP w. Since it is learning exercise where the missing facts are presented and people understand what good GP has to be all about x. Classification is just scientific and if 4A is not represented does not mean that it is sufficiently pro – poor
5.	Open Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> y. Guidelines do not clearly state where to put what... z. GP standardization and formats is very important aa. Statistical data is missing bb. GP champion and owner have the freedom to write the way the want including the various minimum expected data cc. GP brief and GP note should be presented – executive summary has to be in standard format while GP note can have different styles and way of representing however covering some basic facts dd. Drop out rates from the practice not mentioned ee. Cost benefit analysis not presented ff. Complete representation of the practical ground facts are not presented gg. Private players catering to the poor and continuing to provide the same support ever after are questionable.

Understanding & Analysing GPs: Worksheet 2

SECTOR	GP CODE	GP NAME	GP OWNER(S)	GP ANALYSED BY

Key Questions:

1. Who are the main actors involved in the GP and what are their roles?

Actors could be either an individual such as political leader, village headman, banker or an organisation such as private company, NGO, CBO, Producer Company, bank etc who is affecting the Practice.

Roles could be that of Promoter, Facilitator, Service Provider, Donor, Regulator etc.

2. What partnerships and /or collaborations are visible in the GP and what value have they added to the Practice?

Partnerships imply relationships- formal or informal - between two or more organisations working towards the same goal within the Practice.

3. Has this GP promoted any innovations in the supply chain?

Innovations in the Supply Chain refer to ways of delivering/ dealing with inputs, processes and outputs at various levels.

4. What aspects of this practice make the GP pro-poor and/or does this GP have any adverse effects on the poor/women?

**PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION UNDER EACH KEY QUESTION
IN TABULAR FORM**

1. Who are the main actors involved in the GP and what are their roles?
(If more space is required, use back of the page)

ACTOR (List)	ROLES	SUGGESTIONS FOR ENHANCING EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTORS

2. What partnerships and /or collaborations are visible in the GP?
What value have they added to the Practice?

PARTNERSHIP (list actors who are partners)	REASON FOR PARTNERSHIP (What purpose is the partnership serving?)	SUGGESTIONS FOR ENHANCING EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTNERSHIP

3. Has this GP promoted any innovations in the supply chain?

SUPPLY CHAIN	INNOVATION	COSTS / BENEFITS
Level (inputs; input supply; farm practice; marketing, etc.)	Keywords (water; labour; feed; insurance information; health care; production grading; quality/disease control; packaging; credit, etc.)	Describe (cost-benefit analysis, ROI, risk management)

4. What aspects of this practice make the GP pro-poor and/or does this GP have any adverse effects on the poor/women?

SOUTH ASIA Pro Poor Livestock Policy Programme

A joint initiative of NDDDB and FAO

Regional Office:

NDDDB House (6th Floor), PB 4906, Safdarjang Enclave

New Delhi - 110029, INDIA

Tel: +91 (0) 11 2619 7851 / 7649, Fax: +91 (0) 11 2618 9122

E-mail: sapplpp@sapplpp.org, Website: www.sapplpp.org

Our Motto

*“development of healthy environments in which
healthy animals are reared by healthy people”*

Partnering Institutions

BRAC
BRAC Centre
75 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212
BANGLADESH
Tel: +880 2 8824180-7 Extn: 2311
Fax: +880 2 8823542, 8826448
E-mail: saleque@sapplpp.org
saleque.ma@brac.net

Department of Livestock
Ministry of Agriculture
Thimpu
BHUTAN
Tel: +975 (0) 2 322418, 322795
Fax: +975 (0) 2 322094
E-mail: tshering@sapplpp.org
naip@druknet.bt

BAIF Development Research
Foundation
Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, NH 4
Warje, Pune 411058, INDIA
Tel: +91 (0) 20 25231661
Fax: +91 (0) 20 25231662
E-mail: brpatil@sapplpp.org
brpatil@baif.org.in