

Senegal Dairy Genetics survey on willingness to pay for better genetics to improve the dairy herd.

Complete this survey only for households assigned to **GROUP C**

This survey is on willingness to pay for better genetics to improve the dairy herd. The respondent should be the key decision maker on payment for dairy services.

Date	
Household ID	
Name of respondent	
Sex of respondent (M = male; F = female)	
Respondent type (1 = household head; 2 = other household member; 3 = herder – non household member; 4 = other non-household member)	
Is the respondent the owner of the dairy herd (0=no, 1 = yes)	
Is the respondent the key decision maker on payment for dairy services such as natural mating or artificial insemination (0=no, 1 = yes)	
Enumerator name	

1. Ask the respondent if they are interested in improving their dairy herd through better genetics. If they are NOT willing, or unsure, please give reasons.

	If NOT willing to, or unsure of, please specify why
Do you wish to improve your dairy herd through better genetics? (code A)	
[]	
Code A – wish to improve dairy herd through better genetics	
0 = no 1 = yes 2 = unsure	

Continue only for respondents who wish to improve their dairy herd through the use of better genetics

2. Complete the following table on willingness to pay for improved dairy genetics

Which sire breed types are you most interested in as sources of better dairy genetics (breed code table - list up to three)	Which cow breed type would this mainly be mated to, based on your current herd composition (breed code table – list up to 2 per sire breed)	Are you willing to pay for AI for this sire breed-type (0=no, 1 = yes)	Are you willing to pay for natural mating for this sire breed type (0=no, 1 = yes)	If NOT willing to pay for AI or natural mating, reason (code A)	Have you used this sire breed-type previously (0=no, 1=yes)	If yes, how have you accessed this side breed type in the past (code B - list all that apply)
[] []	[] [] [] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] [] [] [] []
[] []	[] [] [] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] [] [] [] []
[] []	[] [] [] []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[] [] [] [] [] []
Code A – reasons for not being willing to pay for sire breed type				Code B – previous use of sire breed type		
1 = unable to afford 2 = can access for free by borrowing bull of friend, relative, neighbor 3 = have this bull type in household herd 4 = can access for free by government AI program 5 = other, specify in cell				1 = bull within household herd 2 = bull from outside household herd used for free 3 = bull from outside household herd, payment by cash 4 = bull from outside household herd, payment by in-kind 5 = AI using paid AI service provider 6 = AI via the government AI program 7 = other, specify in cell		

3. **Willingness to pay for artificial insemination (AI).** Copy the sire breed type(s) from Table 4 where willingness to pay for artificial insemination is indicated. Then **one sire breed type at a time** ask the given questions on willingness to pay starting at A. and following instructions. Presume the artificial insemination is reliable and has a reasonable success rate (about half the cows pregnant on first insemination, assuming the cows are in good body condition). Costs include synchronization, semen and visits from the AI service provider (not cow transport costs if there are any).

Sire breed types where willing to pay for artificial insemination (from Table 3)	A. Would you be willing to pay 40,000 CFA for AI (0=no, 1 = yes). If no go to C, if yes go to B.	B. Would you be willing to pay 50,000 CFA for AI (0=no, 1 = yes). Go to D.	C. Would you be willing to pay 30,000 CFA for AI (0=no, 1 = yes). Go to D.	D. Summarise what the respondent is willing to pay (see table below). Ask the maximum they are willing to pay for AI
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]

Information for D.

Answer to A	Answer to B	Answer to C	Information for D – willing to pay (CFA)
0		0	Less than 30,000
0		1	Between 30,000 and 40,000
1	0		Between 40,000 and 50,000
1	1		More than 50,000

4. **Additional information if willing to pay for artificial insemination.** Complete the following table if Table 3 (above) was filled for one or more sire breed-type.

What do you consider the advantages of artificial insemination over natural mating (code A - up to 3 main reasons)	What do you consider the disadvantages of artificial insemination over natural mating (code B - up to 3 main reasons)	Would you prefer the cow to go to the artificial insemination service provider, or the artificial insemination service provider to come to the cow (code C)	If preference is for cow to go to the artificial insemination service provider, what is the maximum amount of time you would be willing to spend to take the cow one way (give in hours e.g. 0.5, 1.0)	If preference is for cow to go to the artificial insemination service provider, how would you transport the cow (code D)	What actions would you be willing to take to improve cow body condition for more successful artificial insemination (code E, list all that apply)
[][][]	[][][]	[]	[]	[]	[][] [][]
Code A – advantages of artificial insemination	Code B – disadvantages of artificial insemination	Code C – bringing together cow and inseminator	Code D – transport of cow	Code E – actions for improved cow body condition	
1 = low cost 2 = cannot access the sire breed by other means 3 = provides prestige 4 = reduces disease risk 5 = high success rate of pregnancy 6 = currently accessible / available in area 7 = other, specify []	1 = high cost 2 = low success rate of pregnancy 3 = lack of choice of sire breeds 4 = increases disease risk 5 = not currently accessible / available in area 6 = other, specify []	1 = cow to AI service provider 2 = AI service provider to cow	1 = walk 2 = vehicle / truck 3 = other, specify []	1 = none 2 = supplementary feed 3 = reduce walking 4 = additional health-care 5 = keep in shade 6 = other, specify []	

5. **Willingness to pay for natural mating.** Copy the sire breed type(s) from Table 4 where willingness to pay for natural mating is indicated. Then **one sire breed type at a time** ask the given questions on willingness to pay starting at A. and following instructions. Presume the natural mating is reliable and has a reasonable success rate (about half the cows pregnant on first service, assuming the cows are in good body condition and heat was correctly detected). Costs include bull fees (not cow transport costs if there are any), and it is assumed that synchronization is NOT used.

Sire breed types where willing to pay for artificial insemination (from Table 3)	A. Would you be willing to pay 30,000 CFA for natural mating (0=no, 1 = yes). If no go to C, if yes go to B.	B. Would you be willing to pay 40,000 CFA for natural mating (0=no, 1 = yes). Go to D.	C. Would you be willing to pay 20,000 CFA for natural mating (0=no, 1 = yes). Go to D.	D. Summarise what the respondent is willing to pay (see table below). Ask the maximum they are willing to pay for natural mating
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]
[] []	[]	[]	[]	[]

Information for D.

Answer to A	Answer to B	Answer to C	Information for D – willing to pay (CFA)
0		0	Less than 20,000
0		1	Between 20,000 and 30,000
1	0		Between 30,000 and 40,000
1	1		More than 40,000

6. **Additional information if willing to pay for natural mating.** Complete the following table if Table 5 (above) was filled for one or more sire breed-type.

What do you consider the advantages of natural mating over artificial insemination (code A - up to 3 main reasons)	What do you consider the disadvantages of natural mating over artificial insemination (code B - up to 3 main reasons)	Would you prefer the cow to go to the bull, or the bull to come to the cow (code C)	If preference is for cow to go to the bull, what is the maximum amount of time you would be willing to spend to take the cow one way (give in hours e.g. 0.5, 1.0)	If preference is for cow to go to the bull, how would you transport the cow (code D)	Who would you like to be responsible for cow care (feeding, watering & safety) whilst it is with the bull (code E)	What actions would you be willing to take to improve cow body condition for more successful mating (code F, list all that apply)
[][][]	[][][]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[][] [][]
Code A – advantages of natural mating	Code B – disadvantages of natural mating	Code C – bringing together cow and bull	Code D – transport of cow	Code E – cow care	Code E – actions for improved cow body condition	
1 = low cost 2 = cannot access the sire breed by other means 3 = provides prestige 4 = reduces disease risk 5 = high success rate	1 = high cost 2 = low success rate of pregnancy 3 = lack of choice of sire breeds 4 = increases disease risk 5 = not currently accessible / available in area	1 = cow to bull 2 = bull to cow	1 = walk 2 = vehicle / truck 3 = other, specify []	1 = representative of household (cow owner, herder etc.) 2 = bull owner 3 = no preference	1 = none 2 = supplementary feed 3 = reduce walking 4 = additional health-care	

of pregnancy 6 = currently accessible / available in area 7 = other, specify [_] _]	6 = other, specify [_] _]			4 = other, specify [_] _]	5 = keep in shade 6 = other, specify [_] _]
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