Gender roles and preferences in animal feeding technologies: a case from Mali

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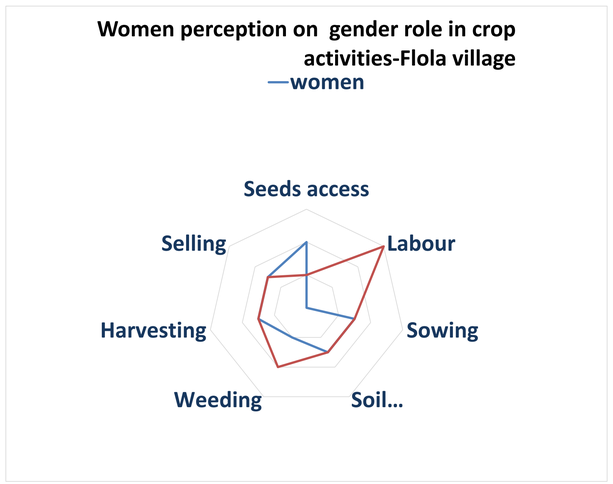
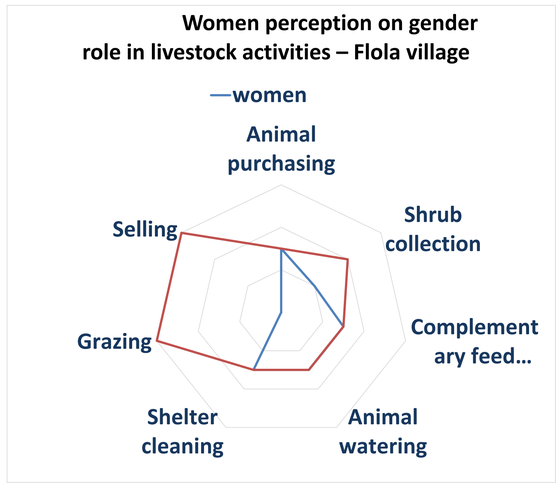
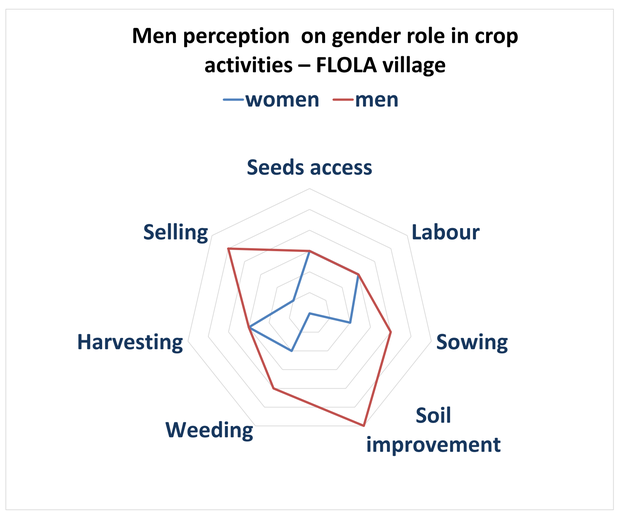
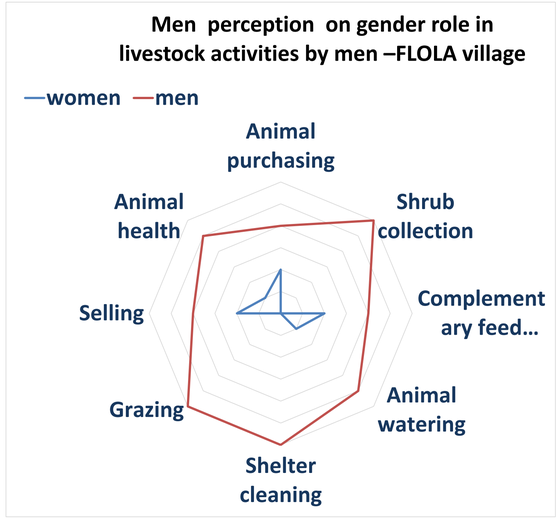
Key research activities

- To address the research question on: was there gender roles and preferences in animal feeding a socio-cultural study was conducted in purposively selected two districts Bougouni and Koutiala in six village of Mali, using 23 participatory qualitative tools.
- Data was collected from July to January 2016.
- Triangulation method between various tools, secondary sources were used for cross verification of data









Results and main findings

- There were gender differences in roles and no gender differences in animal feeding technologies.
- Men played greater role than women in various cropping and livestock activities.
- Women and men in Koutiala and Bougouni followed a practice of cutting dry fodder through hache manually.
- Gender preferred supplements were-maize and sorghum brans followed by cowpea haulms, cotton cakes, tree leaves.
- In Bougouni, maize stovers were most preferred by gender while in Koutiala, it followed by sorghum stover.

Implications of the research for generating development outcomes

To reach better impact on feed resources availability from the croplands and livestock fattening.

How this work would continue in Africa RISING phase 2

Gender analysis is required on cotton, groundnut and cowpea value chain links with small ruminants.

Current partnerships and future engagements for out scaling

- ICRISAT, ILRI, IER, AMEDD, MOBIOM, IITA, 34 farmer organisations and Mali Agri-business incubation hub.
- Out scaling of technology through publishing in high impact journals, blogs.

The Africa Research In Sustainable Intensification for the Next Generation (Africa RISING) program comprises three research-for-development projects supported by the United States Agency for International Development as part of the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative.

Through action research and development partnerships, Africa RISING will create opportunities for smallholder farm households to move out of hunger and poverty through sustainably intensified farming systems that improve food, nutrition, and income security, particularly for women and children, and conserve or enhance the natural resource base.

The three projects are led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (in West Africa and East and Southern Africa) and the International Livestock Research Institute (in the Ethiopian Highlands). The International Food Policy Research Institute leads an associated project on monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment.

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