



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Livestock

More meat, milk and eggs by and for the poor

Does participation of household members in small ruminant management activities vary by agro-ecologies and category of respondents? Evidence from Rural Ethiopia

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Introduction: **Back Ground**

- ✓ **Data taken from Participatory Epidemiology & Gender Project in Ethiopia**

Understand disease priorities and how that affects individual members of households



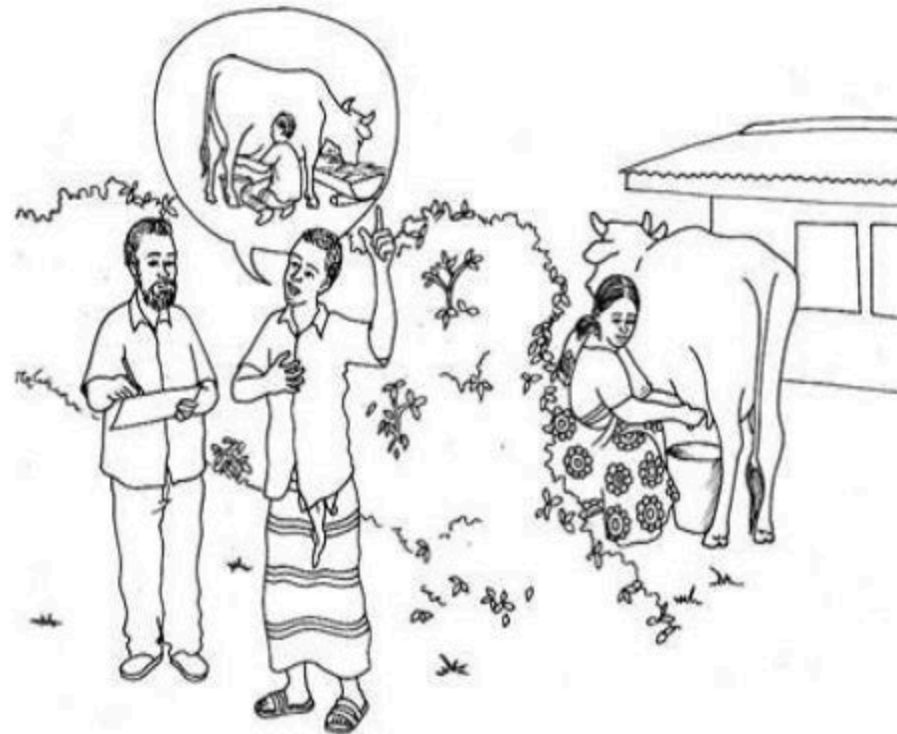
Identify and test appropriate interventions



Scaling out, policy recommendations

Introduction: *Small Ruminants & Gender in Ethiopia*

- Small ruminants (SR) ensure food security for millions of Ethiopian farmers
- Are integral part of the mixed crop-livestock & pastoralist farming systems
- Significant gender differentials exist in Ethiopian agriculture → influenced by **socio-cultural**, **socio-economic** and **agro-ecological** factors
- However, study on **gender roles** in SR production is scanty → based on **headship analysis**
- **Who** reports about **these roles** from the HH matters a lot and need to be considered



Research Questions

1. What is the intra-household gender differentials in the intensity of participation in small ruminant management activities?
 - ✓ Identify differences in risk of exposure to zoonoses
2. Do respondents agree on how much each of HH members contributes to small ruminant management? What about level of participation in terms of agro-ecology?
 - ✓ Design gender-sensitive interventions

Research Design & Sampling Strategy

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):

- Conducted in **24 sites** (Kebeles)
 - ✓ FGDs in separate groups with *men, women, young male, young female*: **92 FGDs** in total
 - ✓ Tools used: Checklist, proportional scoring, ranking, seasonal calendar etc.
- **Key areas of discussion**
 - ✓ Importance of livestock species
 - ✓ **Role of household members in SR management**
 - ✓ Diseases in small ruminants: clinical & PM signs
 - ✓ Impact of diseases on different household members

Household survey:

- **430 HHs**: following systematic random sampling.
 - ✓ MHH=236
 - ✓ WHH= 88 &
 - ✓ WMHH=322

(total=646 individuals) enrolled in 37 sites
- **Four main regions of Ethiopia:**
 - ✓ Amhara: 132HHs,
 - ✓ Oromia: 106HHs,
 - ✓ SNNPR: 96HHs,
 - ✓ Tigray: 96HHs
- **From three Agro-ecologies:**
 - ✓ Highland= 21 kebeles
 - ✓ Midland= 8 kebeles
 - ✓ Low land= 7 kebeles

Data analysis

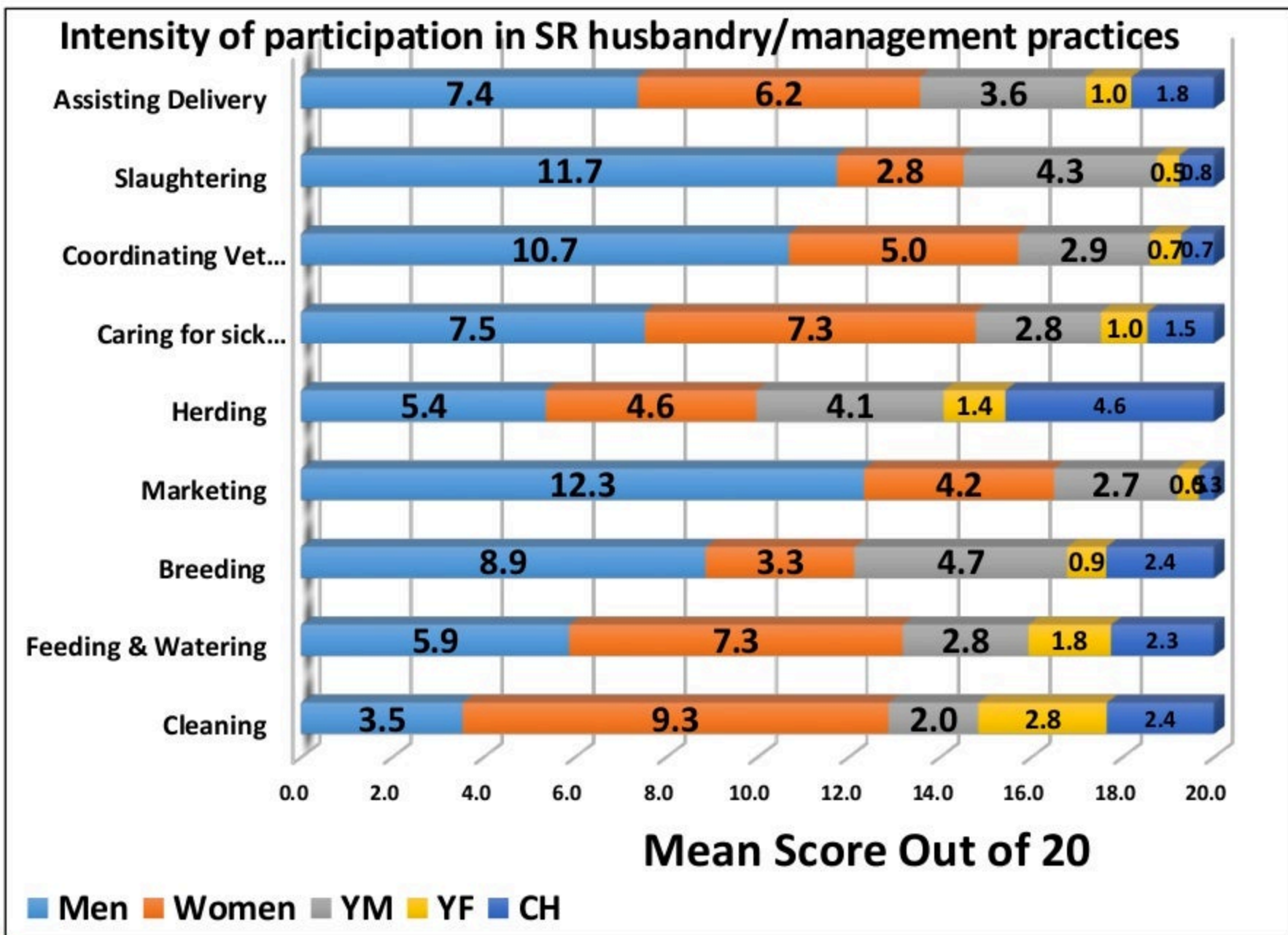
- Data entered into **Epi info** software version 7 and analysed using SPSS (23).
- Qualitative Data from FGDs were coded & further synthesized and categorized in to themes:
 - linked these themes to the main objectives of the study
- In addition, for quantitative data descriptive statistics and analysis of variance conducted.

Findings

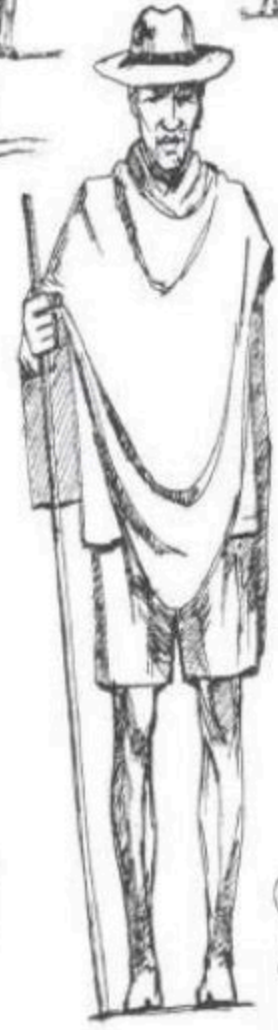
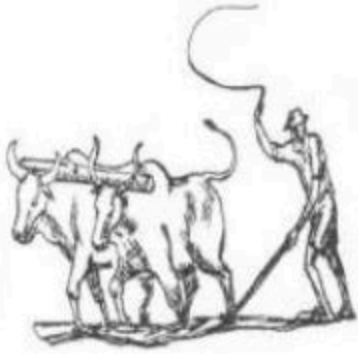
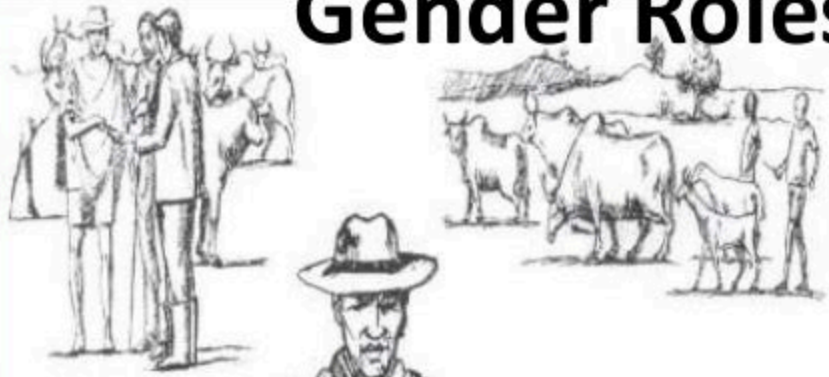
- ❑ List of SR husbandry/management practices identified:
 - ✓ Barn Cleaning
 - ✓ Feeding & watering
 - ✓ Breeding
 - ✓ Herding
 - ✓ Assisting delivery
 - ✓ Caring for sick animals
 - ✓ Coordinating vet inputs
 - ✓ Slaughtering and
 - ✓ Marketing



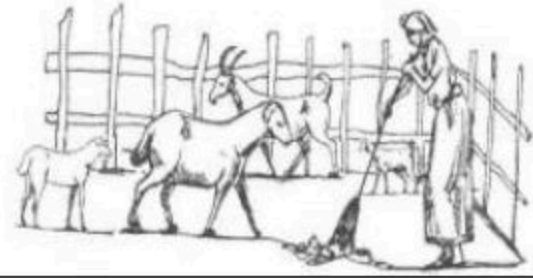
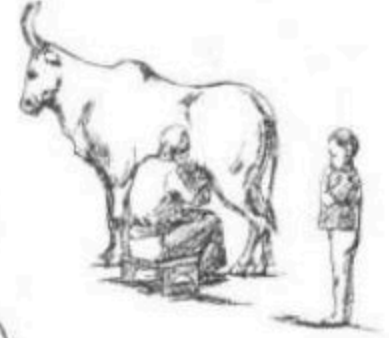
Findings: Gender Roles in SR management



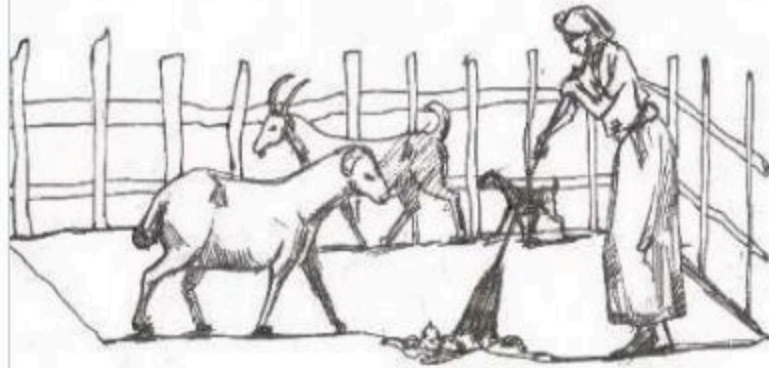
Gender Roles in SR Production



Shared Activities



Barn Cleaning

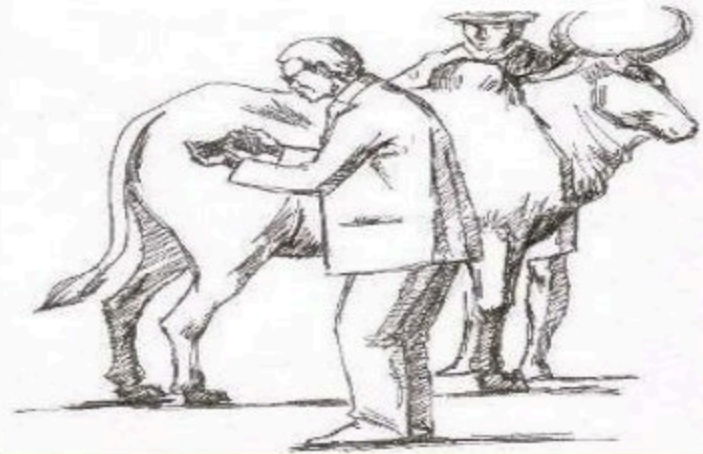


- ❑ Daily cleaning and tethering of animals inside barn
- ❑ Daily removal of dung from barn

- ❑ Commanding others & monitoring to make sure that barn is cleaned by someone assigned



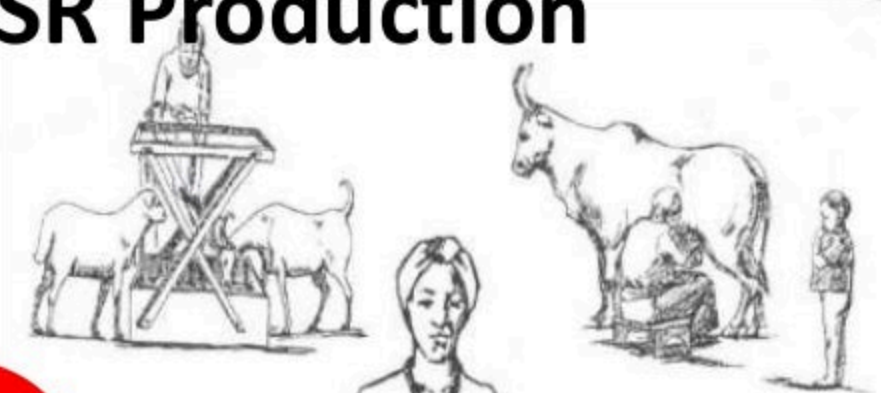
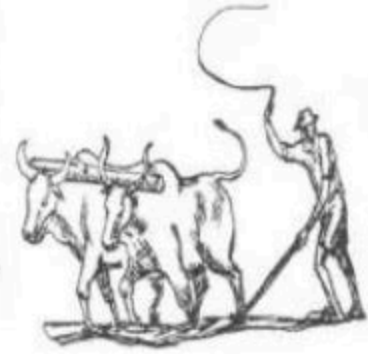
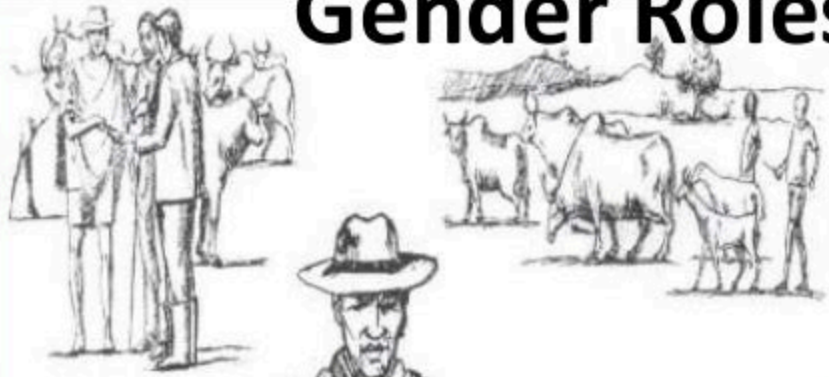
Caring for sick animals



- Diagnose, separate sick animals from herd & monitor them
- Feed & water sick animals
- Follow up the daily care of diseased animals

- Instruct HH members to take care of sick animals

Gender Roles in SR Production

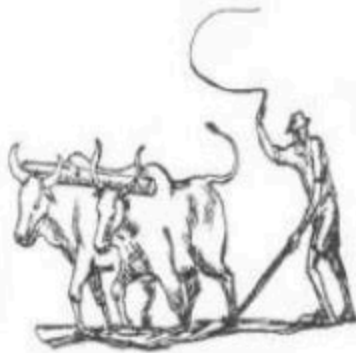
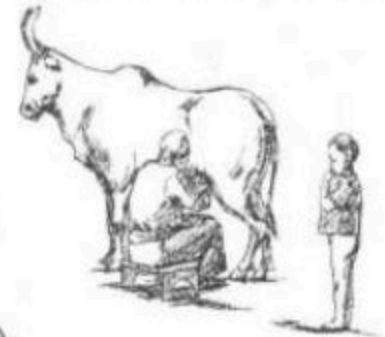
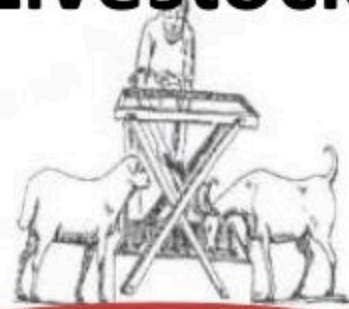


Shared
Activities

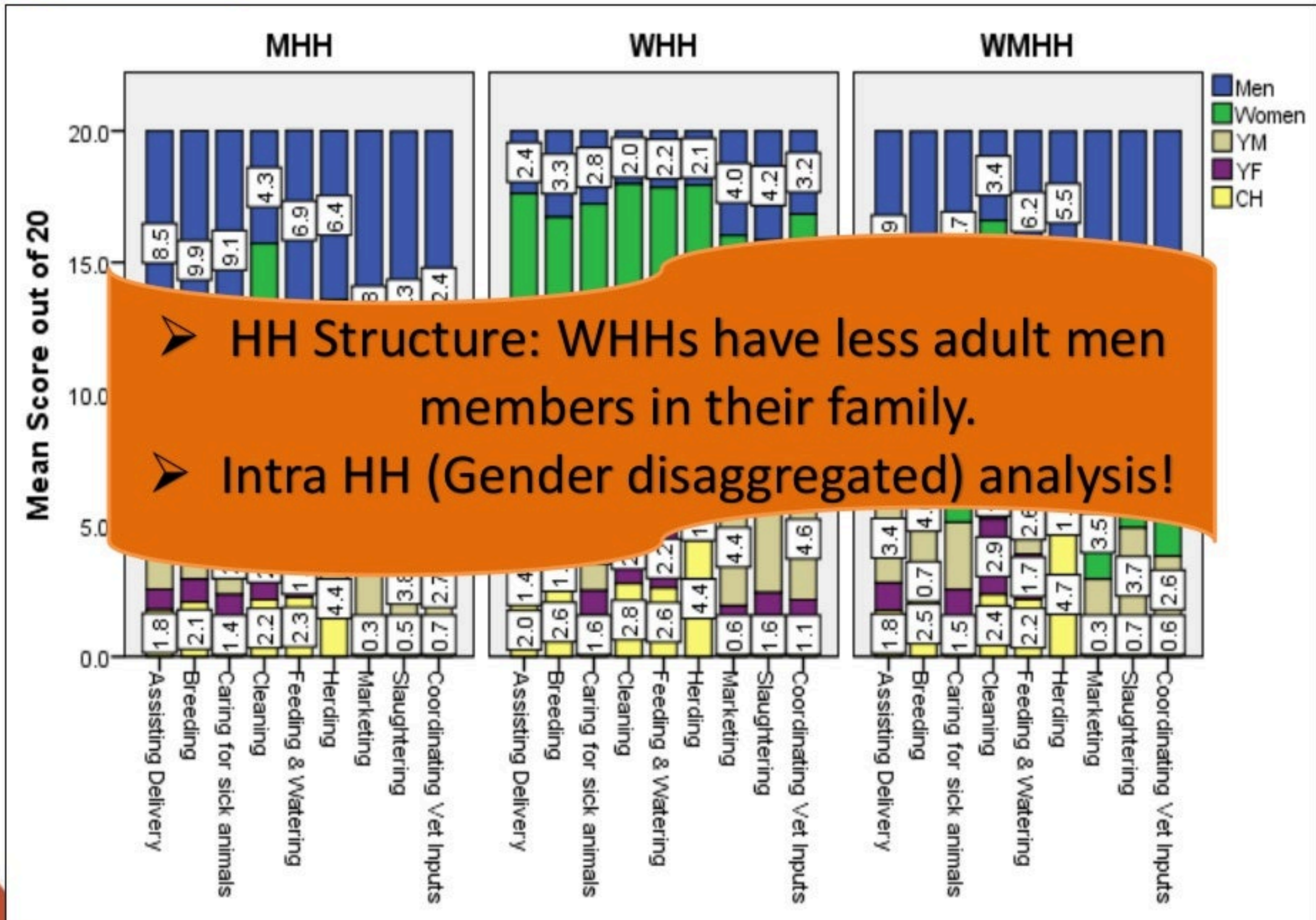


Gender Roles in Livestock Production

Un equal Power relations!



Agreement among respondents on Intensity of participation

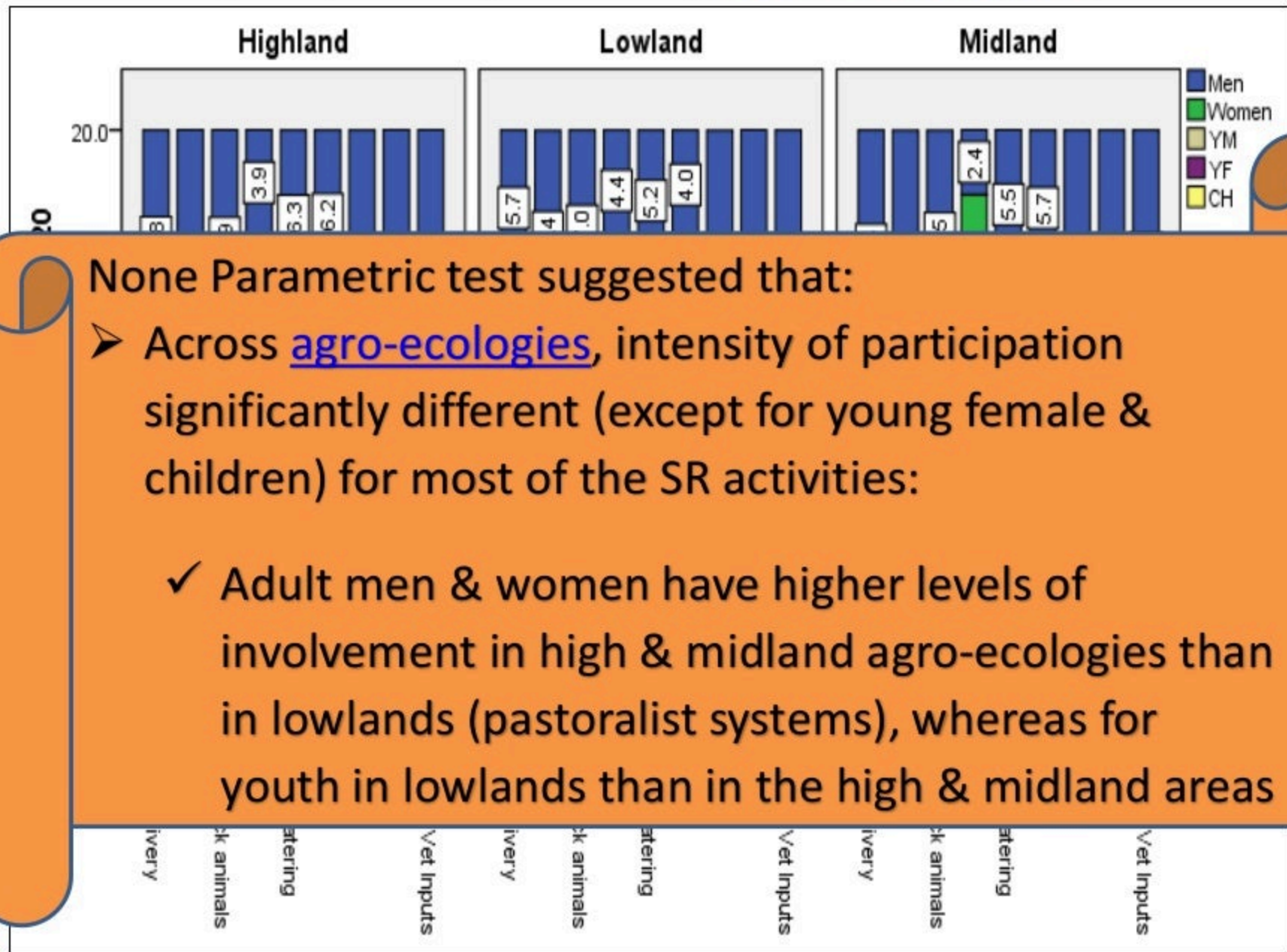


➤ HH Structure: WHHs have less adult men members in their family.

➤ Intra HH (Gender disaggregated) analysis!

N= 646

Intensity of participation by Agro-ecologies



None Parametric test suggested that:

- Across agro-ecologies, intensity of participation significantly different (except for young female & children) for most of the SR activities:
 - ✓ Adult men & women have higher levels of involvement in high & midland agro-ecologies than in lowlands (pastoralist systems), whereas for youth in lowlands than in the high & midland areas

N= 646

Conclusions & Implications

- The SR activities considered are composed of different sub-activities – where gender differentials can be clearly observed → understand **local meanings**.
 - ✓ Looking at Gender roles at higher level of husbandry practices/activities is misleading.
- Women's role are more in the production activities while men's are in the activities involving **businesses & decisions** → men control the **political aspects of SR** management activities.
- Adult men and women respondents in MHHs tends to agree on the gender roles but in contrary to the adult women in WHHs.
 - Headship based analysis & reporting is misleading.
- ❑ The observed gender differences in participation could **disproportionately expose** HH members to the **risk of zoonotic diseases**
 - ❖ **Target women & youth:-** e.g. *women might be ideally placed for early detection of diseases and could also play an important role in provision of animal health services.*

Thank You for Your Attention!

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