Gendered Feed Assessment Tool (G-FEAST) individual farmer interview questionnaire

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June 2019

CGIAR

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The program thanks all donors and organizations who globally supported its work through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund.

Editing, design and layout–ILRI Editorial and Publishing Services, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Cover photo–ILRI

Citation: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). 2019. *Gendered Feed Assessment Tool (G-FEAST) individual farmer interview questionnaire, first edition.* Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI

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Introduction

As of 2014, approximately 500 million smallholder farmers with one hectare or less of cultivated land provide food for over two billion people worldwide. Feed for livestock is often cited as the main constraint to improved productivity for smallholder farms. Overcoming this constraint often seems an elusive goal as intervention programs tend to adopt a scattergun or trial-and-error approach which often fails to adequately diagnose the nature of the feed problem and; therefore, the means to deal with it.

The farmer-centred diagnosis methodology provides a means to systematically and rapidly assess feed resources at site level with a view to developing a site-specific strategy for improving feed supply and utilization through technical or organizational interventions.

Part of the farmer-centred diagnosis approach involves using the Feed Assessment Tool (FEAST), a set of forms and spreadsheets to help collect and analyze data related to local conditions and agricultural practices.

Components of the FEAST Tool

- Group discussion guide
- Individual farmer interview questionnaire (this document)
- FEAST data template (Microsoft Excel spreadsheet)
- FEAST data template manual

When to use a G-FEAST?

The G-FEAST is a gendered version of the FEAST tool. The aim of the G-FEAST is twofold:

- Identify which aspects of gender relations in households affect animal feeding practices and the uptake of feeding interventions; and
- Identify differences in opportunities and constraints in animal feeding between different household types.

Why and when to conduct a G-FEAST?

A gendered FEAST adds value to the existing FEAST approach. Women and men farmers in a community might face different problems or constraints on livestock feeding. In addition, the adoption and uptake of agricultural technology and livestock feeding interventions are affected by gender relations. Feeding interventions can also affect women and men differently. Gender considerations can include women's labour drudgery and the benefits they gain or lose from feeding interventions. Intra-household decision making processes can also affect technology uptake and its impact. Apart from differences in problems, constraints and impacts experienced by women and men, it is also important to identify differences between male and female headed households.

It is recommended to conduct a G-FEAST when:

- you aim to identify and design livestock feeding interventions in an area that potentially target men and women.
- nutrition studies focus on gender aspects.
- you prepare for an intervention in an area or community in which there is hardly any knowledge or information available on gender relations.

It is recommended to conduct a G-FEAST when:

- You aim to identify and design livestock feeding interventions that potentially target men and women in an area
- For nutrition studies that focus on gender aspects
- If you prepare for an intervention in an area or community on which there is hardly any knowledge or information available on gender relations.

The differences between the original and gendered FEAST are:

- G-FEAST has separate FGDs for women and men;
- the FGD guide includes gender-relates questions;
- G-FEAST conducts individual interviews with women as well as men; and
- the individual questionnaire includes gender-related questions.

Table 1 provides an overview of the differences in the amount of data collected by the original FEAST and by the G-FEAST.

Table 1 – Amount of data collected by FEAST and G-FEAST

	FEAST original	G-FEAST
Number of FGDs	1 FGD	2 FGDs (1 FGD men only, 1 FGD women only)
Number of FGD participants	12–16 participants	20–24 participants in total (2 times 10–12 participants per FGD)
Number of individual interviews	9 individual interviews	12 individual interviews (6 interviews with men, 6 interviews with women)

In preparing your G-FEAST, you should plan for two FGDs and for 12 individual interviews. It is recommended to do both FGDs and all individual interviews on one day. Alternatively, you can take two days to do a G-FEAST. Whether you choose one day (option A), or two days (option B), will have implications for the number of people required for the team. Table 2 provides an overview of G-FEAST following a schedule of option A (one day) and option B (two days), and the required team composition.

Table 2 – Schedule options for G-FEAST FGDs and interviews

	Option A		Option B	
Number of days	1 day		2 days	
Time schedule	Group 1	Group 2	Day 1	Day 1
Morning	FGD 1 (men only)	FGD 2 (women only)	FGD 1 (men only)	FGD 2 (women only)
Afternoon	6 individual interviews (with men)	6 individual interviews (with women)	6 individual interviews (with men)	6 individual interviews (with women)
Team composition	2 FGD facilitation teams (each team has 1 facilitator and 1 note taker)		1 FGD facilitation team (1 facilitator, and 1 notetaker)	
	Total team: 4 people		Total team: 2 people	

Steps in a farmer-centred diagnosis

1. **Preliminary scoping exercise**: the FEAST facilitators visit the site to:
   - Collect information, secure approval from local officials, and recruit a team to help manage the process (including men and women).
   - Identify demographically representative groups of men and women farmers according to age, wealth and type of household (male headed, female headed, female managed) to participate in the group discussions.
   - Select one or two meeting points for the group discussions. The meeting points should be easily accessible to both men and women farmers. In case two FGDs are planned on the same day, two meeting points need to be selected.
2. **Group discussions**: the FEAST facilitators schedule separate meetings with groups of 10–12 women or men to collect their input regarding local conditions, problems and potential solutions related to livestock feed resources. Using the group discussion guide, the facilitator leads the farmers in a conversation on agriculture and livestock conditions in the area, identify problems and propose solutions from gender perspectives.
3. **Individual farmer interviews**: from each group, six farmers (i.e. six from men's and six from women's FGD group) are selected to participate in one-on-one interviews to collect additional data using the individual interview questionnaire. There should be two small, two medium and two large scale farmers. However, these categories are defined during the group discussion. The total division of individual interviews by land size/wealth and gender is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Division of interviews by wealth and gender

	Men	Women
Small farm size	2	2
Medium farm size	2	2
Large farm size	2	2
Total	6	6

4. **Follow up research**: the FEAST facilitator conducts additional research on site to verify/ground-truth the data collected in the group discussions and individual farmer interviews.
5. **Data entry and analysis**: data collected during the focus group discussions and individual interviews is entered into the FEAST data template in order to generate reports and graphs to inform the development of intervention strategies.
6. **Preparation of farmer-centred diagnosis report**: the FEAST facilitator drafts a report presenting findings of research and recommendations for livestock feed intervention strategies with supporting evidence from G-FEAST data application and other data collected during the farmer-centred diagnosis.

Implementation of livestock feed intervention strategies: site specific and gender responsive livestock feed interventions are developed and prioritized based on feasibility and gendered impact. An action plan/roadmap is drafted and presented to the community and efforts are made that both women and men attend the meeting. After implementation of the intervention, results are evaluated and the plan refined on a periodic basis.

Individual farmer interview: overview

General respondent information: name, sex, land holding category, household type, name community, land ownership (joint and individual) in the household, membership of organizations or cooperatives.

1. **Sources of household income**: What are the main contributors to household income? How much (as a percentage) does each named income source contribute to total household income for different genders? Who makes decisions on use of major income sources?
2. **Livestock holdings**: What type of livestock does the HH currently own? What are their average weights? Who (within the household) makes decisions on the different livestock species?
3. **Crops grown on farm**: What are the main crops grown by the farmer on their land? What is the typical yield and what is done with residue?
4. **Collected fodder**: Does the farmer collect any naturally occurring fodder material? If so, for which livestock species and how much does this source of feed contribute to the diet of their animals (as a percentage)?
5. **Grazing**: Do the animals spend any time grazing? If so, how much does this source of feed contribute to the diet of the animals (as a percentage)?
6. **Cultivated fodder**: What are the main types of crops planted on the farm specifically as

forage material for livestock feeding? How much land is used for each crop?

7. **Purchased feed and gendered feed decision making**: What feeds does the farmer purchase over a 12-month period? For which livestock species do they purchase? How much do they cost, how often do they purchase feed and how much is purchased at a time? Who does the work for feed production management and feeding? Who makes the decisions on feed?
8. **Livestock offtake rate by category (per household)**: How many animals has the farmer sold over the past three years and what were their weights? Who decides on sale of livestock and use of this income?
9. **Sale price of livestock**: How much did the farmer receive per head of livestock sold?
10. **Milk yields, home consumptions and sales**: How much received per liter of milk? Who decides on livestock sales? Who decides on whether milk is sold or kept for household consumption? Who decides on use of that income?
11. **Seasonality**: How much does feed availability vary over the course of a typical year?
12. **Gender and livestock ownership, decision making and labour**.

An overview of the sections of the individual questionnaire and the gender questions for each section is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 - Overview of gender-related questions in FEAST individual interview questionnaire

Sections of the individual questionnaire	Gender-related questions
General respondent information	
Details of respondent	- Sex of respondent - Type of household of respondent
Land ownership	- Land ownership (husband, wife or joint)
Cooperatives and organizations affiliations	Who in the household is a member?
1. Sources of household income	
Income source and contribution to household income	Gendered decision making over income sources
2. Livestock holdings	
Livestock owned by household	- Main decision maker on livestock held (Section 12)
3. Crops grown on farm	
Crops grown, cultivated area and residue use	Gender division of labour on crop production (Section 12) Decision making on what crops to grow and how residue is used (Section 12)
4. Collected fodder	
Collected fodder types and contribution to animal diet	Gender division of labour on collected fodder (Section 12)
5. Grazing	
Contribution of grazing to animal diet	
6. Cultivated fodder	
Cultivated fodder and areas of land	- Decision making on fodder production (Section 12)
7. Purchased feed	
Type of feeds purchased (price, quantity, frequency, livestock species)	Decision making and purchase of feeds (Section 12)

	Roles of women and men at various stages of feed production, harvesting, purchasing and feeding (Section 12)
8. Livestock sales per household	
Sales of livestock (number and weight of animals)	Decision making on sale of livestock (Section 12)
9. Sale of livestock and livestock products	
Market prices for livestock	Decision making on sale of livestock (Section 12)
10. Milk yield, home consumption and sales, gendered decision making on livestock product sales	
Market prices for milk	Decision making on consumption or sale of milk (Section 12)
11. Seasonality	
Feed availability per season, and source of feed by month	
12. Gender and livestock ownership, decision making and labour	
	Main decision maker on livestock held
	Decision making on what crops to grow and how residue is used
	Decision making on fodder production
	Decision making and purchase of feeds
	Decision making on sale of livestock
	Decision making on consumption or sale of milk
	Roles of women and men at various stages of feed production, harvesting, purchasing and feeding

Conducting a FEAST individual farmer interview

- **Selecting farmers to interview**: at the start of the focus group discussion, farmers will define what ranges of cultivated land constitute a 'small' farm versus a 'medium' or 'large' farm. Based on the consensus the farmers reach, two focus group participants from each category will be invited to participate in individual interviews. Ideally, each of the selected farmers should fall near the middle of their category's range in terms of farm size. This is done in both the women and men FGD group. The total number of selected farmers for individual interviews is:

	Men	Women
Small farm size	2	2
Medium farm size	2	2
Large farm size	2	2
Total	6	6

  The gendered farmer-centred diagnosis methodology works best with a sample size of at least 10–12 farmers. It is crucial that both women and men are interviewed individually. If it is impossible to recruit sufficient farmers from each category, then it is possible to proceed with just one farmer from each category, though the results will be less than optimal.

- **Scheduling**: typically, only 2–4 FEAST technical team members will be available to interview the 12 individuals. This depends on whether you do G-FEAST in one day (option A) or two days (option B), see Table 5.

Table 5 – Time schedule and team composition for a G-FEAST

	Option A		Option B	
Number of days	1 day		2 days	
Time schedule	Group 1	Group 2	Day 1	Day 1
morning	FGD 1 (men only)	FGD 2 (women only)	FGD 1 (men only)	FGD 2 (women only)
afternoon	6 individual interviews (with men)	6 individual interviews (with women)	6 individual interviews (with men)	6 individual interviews (with women)
Team composition	2 FGD facilitation teams (each team has 1 facilitator and 1 note taker)		1 FGD facilitation team (1 facilitator and 1 note taker)	
	Total team: 4 people		Total team: 2 people	

In each case, there will be three rounds of interviews, of about 45–60 minutes each. It is important to account for this and ensure that farmers do not leave before their interview. One suggestion would be to offer lunch to farmers who are waiting or else after the interviews.

- **Purpose of the interview/estimates vs. exact numbers**: while the interviewer should strive to collect complete and accurate data from each farmer, the goal of the individual interviews is to extrapolate average statistics for the entire area based on all of the farmers' responses, taken together. In cases where a farmer cannot provide an exact number (e.g. for the weight of an animal or price received at market). If the farmer cannot give an estimate, continue with the interview then later consult secondary sources such as literature or local extension staff for an estimate.

- **Closed vs. open questions**: unlike the focus group discussion, the individual farmer interviews focus on specific, quantitative information. Use closed questions (How many non-lactating dairy cattle do you own?) rather than open-ended questions to make sure you get the necessary data.

- **Asking probing/follow up questions**: if the farmer gives a vague or overly general answer to a question, ask probing/follow-up questions to elicit more detailed information. Probing questions might include:

    - Tell me more
    - Give me an example
    - Using nonverbal cues (remain silent, nod, make quizzical face)

General respondent information

Date of interview:	
Interviewer name:	
Respondent name:	

Household is female managed:	Yes	No	(circle one)

If respondent is not household head then:

Name of household head	
Age of household head	
Gender of household head	

Name of village/community:	

GPS coordinates of interview location:

Latitude:		Longitude:	

It is the interviewer's responsibility, not the respondent's, to determine GPS coordinates (if possible).

Cooperative/organization affiliations (membership of household members)

Which coops/organizations are household members part of?

Name coop/farmer organizations	Male household members	Female household members

How much land does the household own or control? : [ ] Acres | Hectares | Local Units (circle one)

How much land does the household cultivate? [ ] Acres | Hectares | Local Units (circle one)

If local units, name of local unit: [ ] 1 hectare = [ ] Local units

Landholding category: Landless | Small | Medium | Large | (circle one)

Occupation of household head: [ ]

Of this land, how much is owned by the man, the woman or jointly owned (same units as above)

Type of ownership	How much?
Jointly owned land	
Individually owned by the man	
Individually owned by the woman	

1. Sources of household income

Questions

- From the list given, what are the four main sources of household income? What percentage (%) of household income do each of these sources contribute?
- Who has access to and make decisions on the use of this income?
- Repeat the exercise for women's income

Notes

- Percentages for all sources must add up to 100% in each column
- Income sources for the women may be different to those for the whole household

Table 1.1 Sources of income

Income source (Select 4)	Contribution to household income (%)	Contribution to women's income (%)
Cash crops		
Charcoal making		
Dairying		
Draft animals		
Fattening - cattle		
Fattening - sheep and goats		
Food crops		
Handicrafts		
Laboring/service		
Off- farm business		
Pigs		
Poultry (eggs)		
Poultry (meat)		
Priest		
Remittances		
Timber		
Other (Specify)		
Other (Specify)		
Must add up to 100%	100	

Table 1.2 Gendered decision making on income

Of the four top sources of household income above who has access to and makes decisions over the use of this income?

Decision making issue	Men decide (alone)	Women decide (alone)	Joint decision-making[1]
1. Income source 1 …….			
2. Income source 2…….			
3. Income source 3…….			
4. Income source 4…….			

[1]Please note that in the questionnaire, we ask the question differently: who is involved in decision-making. This phrasing is to avoid that most respondents automatically respond 'joint'.

2. Livestock holdings

2.1. Composition of livestock holdings

Questions

- What types of livestock does the household currently own?
- What is the approximate weight of the animals?
- What is the dominant breed?

Notes

- Explain to the farmer the livestock categories and age group terminologies used.
- Only inquire about types of livestock that are relevant to the farm. Try to specify local breeds if possible.
- In the event that farmer does not know or cannot estimate the weight of his/her animals consult secondary sources such as literature or local extension staff. The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System has an inventory of livestock breeds at dad.fao.org which may be useful in determining livestock weights.

Type of livestock	Number of currently owned	Approximate weight per animal (kg)	Dominant breed
Local dairy cows – lactating			
Local dairy cows - non lactating (dry)			
Local dairy heifers (>6 months old - <1st calving)			
Local dairy calves (<6 months old) – female			
Local dairy calves (<6 months old) – male			
Improved dairy cows – lactating			
Improved dairy cows - non-lactating (dry)			
Improved Dairy heifers (>6 months old - <1st calving)			

Type of livestock	Number of currently owned	Approximate weight per animal (kg)	Dominant breed
Improved dairy calves (<6 months old) – female			
Improved dairy calves (<6 months old) – male			
Local buffalo – lactating			
Local buffalo cows - non-lactating (dry)			
Local buffalo heifers (>6 months old - <1st calving)			
Local buffalo calves (<6 months old) - female			
Local buffalo calves (<6 months old) - male			
Improved buffalo – lactating			
Improved buffalo - non-lactating (dry)			
Improved buffalo heifers (>6 months old - <1st calving)			
Improved buffalo calves (<6 months old) – female			
Improved buffalo calves (<6 months old) – male			
Bulls or castrated male cattle (>2 years)			
Bulls or castrated male cattle (>6 months old - <2 years)			
Bulls or castrated male buffalo (>2 years)			

Type of livestock	Number of currently owned	Approximate weight per animal (kg)	Dominant breed
Bulls or castrated male buffalo (>6 months old - <2 years)			
Sheep			
Goats			
Pigs			
Poultry			
Camels			
Horse			
Donkeys			
Other (specify)			
Other (specify)			

3. Crops grown on farm

Questions

- What crops are grown on your farm?
- How much would you normally expect these areas to yield (in local units)?
- What do you do with the residue material (as a percentage)?

Notes

- Exclude crops grown solely for fodder production. we will collect details for those crops later.
- If residue material is fed to livestock, obtain an estimate of yield from the farmer. If the farmer cannot provide estimate of yield the crop residue material will not count as contributing to the diet of the animal.

Cultivation area and yield (Specify below if using local units)			Residue use (%) (if any allocated to 'other', specify below)				
Crop	Area[2]	Yield[3]	Feeding	Burnt	Mulching	Sold	Other*

Name of local unit (area): _____ 1 hectare = _____ Local units

Name of local unit (yield): _____ 1 tonne = _____ Local units

Specify 'other" residue use: _____

Contribution of crop residue to animals' diet (%): _____

[2]Total area devoted to this crop

[3]Total yield harvested from the area specified e.g. tonnes NOT tonnes/hectare

4. Collected fodder

Questions

- Do you collect any other naturally occurring green fodder material from surrounding areas?
- If so, how much does this material contribute to the total diet (as a percentage)?

Notes

- Naturally occurring green fodder can include:
  - Thinnings
  - Weeds from cropping areas
  - Roadside weeds,
  - Naturally occurring grasses
  - Any other naturally occurring green material collected for livestock feed

Contribution of collected fodder to the diet of animals (%): ☐ %

5. Grazing

Questions

- Considering everything eaten by livestock (eg. crop residues, roadside grasses cut and bought back to animal, grown fodder material, purchased feed), how much does grazing contribute to this over the course of a year (as a percentage)?

Contribution of grazing to the diet of animals (%): ☐ %

6. Cultivated fodder

Questions

- What plants (including deliberately planted forage trees) are deliberately grown on your farm for the sole purpose of feeding livestock?
- How much area is used to grow these crops?

Notes

- Fodder are plants that are specifically grown for livestock feeding.

Fodder crop	Area[4]

Name of local unit (area): _____ 1 hectare = _____ Local units

Contribution of cultivated fodder to animals' diet (%): _____ %

[4]Total area devoted to this fodder crop

7. Purchased feed

Questions

- What feeds do you purchase over a typical 12-month period?
- What is the price of these feeds?
- How much do you purchase (in kilograms) each time you purchase the feed?
- How many times throughout the year do you purchase each feed?

Notes

- 'You' here refers to the farm household, not to the individual respondent.
- Feeds can include:
  - Crop residues
  - Green fodder
  - Commercially available mixed concentrate feeds
  - Industrial by-products
  - Any other material that is purchased for the purpose of livestock feed

Type of feeds purchased	Price/local unit[5]	Typical quantity per purchase[6]	Number of times purchased per year	For which livestock species (Local cows, improved cows, sheep/goats, poultry, other)

Name of local unit (Mass): _____ 1 kilogram = _____ Local units

Contribution of purchased feed to animals' diet (%): _____ %

[5]E.g. 4000 shillings per quintal or ETB250 birr per donkey load or USD20 dollar per maize sack
[6]E.g. Four quintals or five donkey loads or three maize sacks

8. Livestock sales by category (per household)

Questions

- How many ruminants (cattle, sheep, buffalo, goats) have been sold (or slaughtered for home consumption) over the past three years?
- What was the approximate weight of the animals sold?

Type of livestock	Number of males sold	Approximate weight per male (kg)	Number of females sold	Approximate weight per female (kg)
Number of cattle sold over past three years[7]				
Number of goats sold over past three years				
Number of sheep sold over past three years				
Number of buffaloes sold over past three years				

[7]Note – make sure the numbers are over the whole three years and NOT an annual average

9. Sale price of livestock

Questions

- What is the average price in local currency received for livestock throughout a year?

Notes

- If respondent has trouble determining an average price for cattle, ask for them to imagine a 400 kg fattened castrated male, and how much would that be worth at different periods in the year.
- If respondent has trouble determining an average price for sheep or goats. Ask them to imagine a 30 kg fattened castrated male, and how much would that be worth at different periods in the year?

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Market price for cattle (per head)												
Market price for sheep (per head)												
Market price for goats (per head)												
Market price for buffalo (per head)												

10. Milk yield, home consumption and sales

Questions

- What is the average milk yield in liters per day per household over the course of a year?
- What is the average price received per liter of milk over the course of a year?
- How much milk is retained for household consumption per day?

Notes

- Record milk yields, sales and consumption for livestock species. Identify the two most important ones and take into account local and improved breeds.
- If household consumption is fairly consistent over the year, it is not necessary to estimate monthly variances.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total average milk yield (litres/day)[8]												
Average price received for milk (per litre)												
Amount of milk retained for household use (litres/days)												

[8]Note – this is for the whole farm and NOT the yield per cow.

11. Seasonality

Questions

- On a scale of 0–10, where 10 = excess feed available, 5= adequate feed available and 0=no feed available, how does the availability of feed vary over an average year?
- How much does each source of feed contribute to the diet of the animals throughout a year? (Proportion of nutrition derived from different sources)

Notes

- To make this section quicker and easier for respondents, show them their responses on the chart as they are answering, to allow them to visualize trends.

Sources of feed by month (rate on a scale of 1–10, total for all sources for each month must add up to 10)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Feed availability (score 0–10)												
Crop residues (e.g. Rice straw, maize stover)												
Legume crop residues from legume crops (e.g. chickpeas, lentils)												
Green forage (e.g. roadside weeds, cut fodder crops)												
Grazing												
Concentrates (e.g. Wheat bran, grains, oilseed cakes)												
Other – specify												
Other – specify												
Must add up to 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

12. Gender and livestock ownership, decision making and labour

For the main livestock types who makes the decisions?

	Men decide (alone)	Women decide (alone)	Joint decision-making[9]
Type of livestock: who makes decisions about this livestock?			
1. Large ruminant livestock e.g. cattle/buffalo			
2. Small ruminant livestock e.g. sheep and goats			
3. Pigs			
4. Poultry			

Gender in decision making on crops and feed

Decision-making issue	Men decide (alone)	Women decide (alone)	Joint decision-making[10]
Crops grown on farm			
Who decides on how to use crop residue?			
Who decides on what crops to grow?			
Cultivated fodder			
Who decides on what fodder type and where to grow?			
Purchased feed			
Who decides and purchases feed?			

[9]Please note that in the questionnaire, we ask the question differently: who is involved in decision-making. This phrasing is to avoid that most respondents automatically respond 'joint'.
[10]Please note that in the questionnaire, we ask the question differently: who is involved in decision-making. This phrasing is to avoid that most respondents automatically respond 'joint'.

Sale of livestock and livestock products – who decides to sell?

Decision-making issue	Men decide (alone)	Women decide (alone)	Joint decision-making[11]
1. Large ruminant livestock e.g. cattle/buffalo – who decides to sell?			
2. Milk – who decides how much to keep for household and how much to sell?			
3. Pigs – who decides to sell?			
4. Poultry – who decides to sell?			
5. Small ruminant livestock e.g. sheep and goats – who decides to sell?			

[11]Please note that in the questionnaire, we ask the question differently: who is involved in decision-making. This phrasing is to avoid that most respondents automatically respond 'joint'.

Gender division of labour in feed production, management and feeding

Who is mostly responsible for the following tasks?

Gender division of labour			
Who does most of the work?	Men	Women	Children and youth
Preparing land for planting forages			
Planting forages			
Weeding of forage crops			
Harvesting forages/crop residues			
Processing (milling/chopping) feeds and forages			
Purchasing of feeds and forages			
Transportation of feeds and forages			
Storage of feeds and forages			
Mixing feeds and ingredients			
Feeding livestock			
Watering			
Collection of off-farm forages			
Cleaning of feeding and watering facilities			

This is the end of the individual farmer interview.
Thank the respondent for their time.
Explain that the data will be analyzed to identify major issues and potential solutions related to livestock feed and the findings and recommendations will be shared with the community once the study is complete.