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CONTEXT

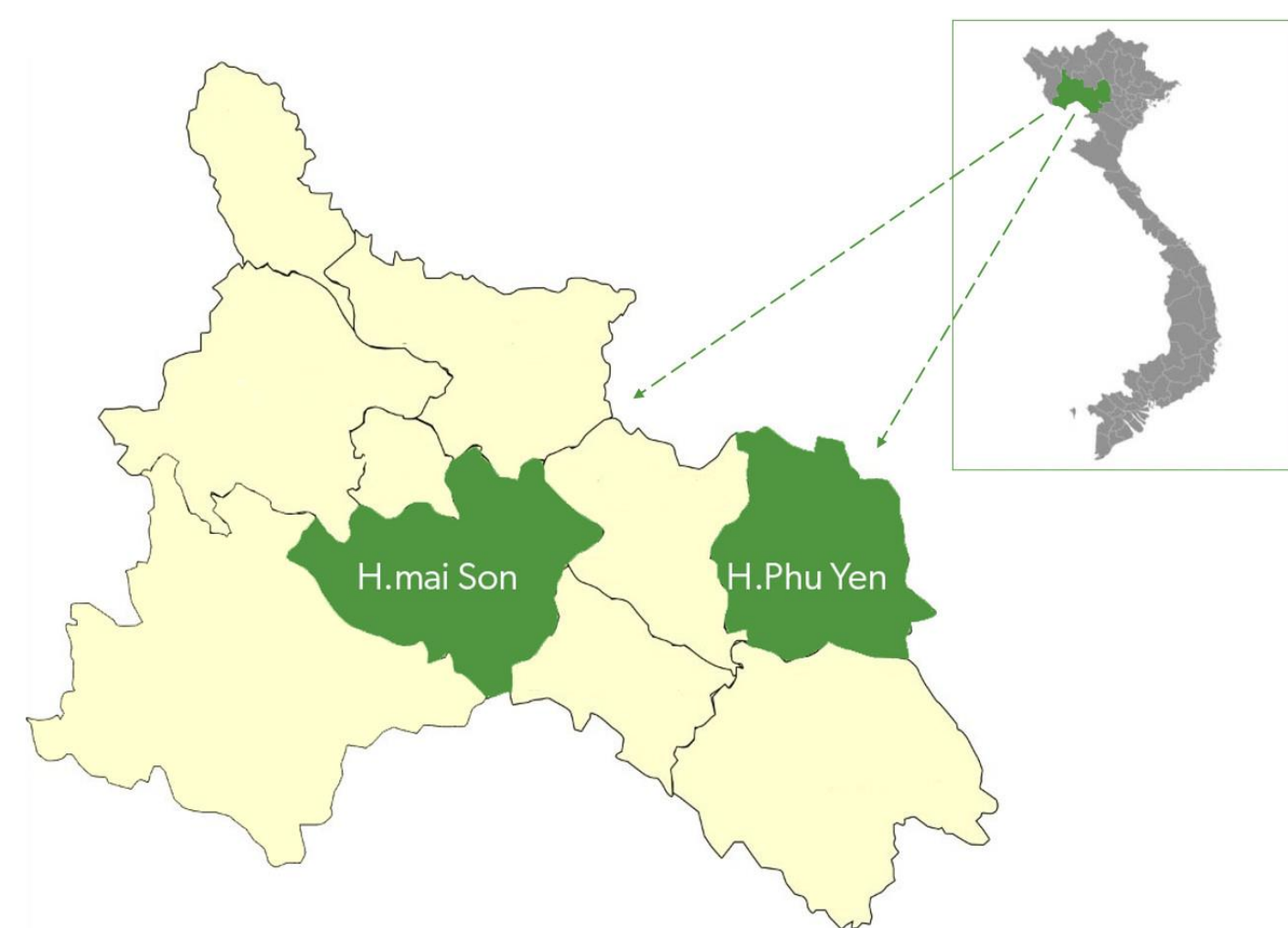


Figure 1. Map of the study area

- Livestock is one of the major economy of smallholder agriculture in regional.
- Long-term grazing of livestock has long been practiced, but there are some transitions to semi-intensive or intensive systems in recent years by introducing some forage varieties¹.
- Gender-responsive locally suited feed intervention strategies addressing context-specific challenges, mainly winter feed shortage, improve livestock productivity and efficiency.

RESULTS

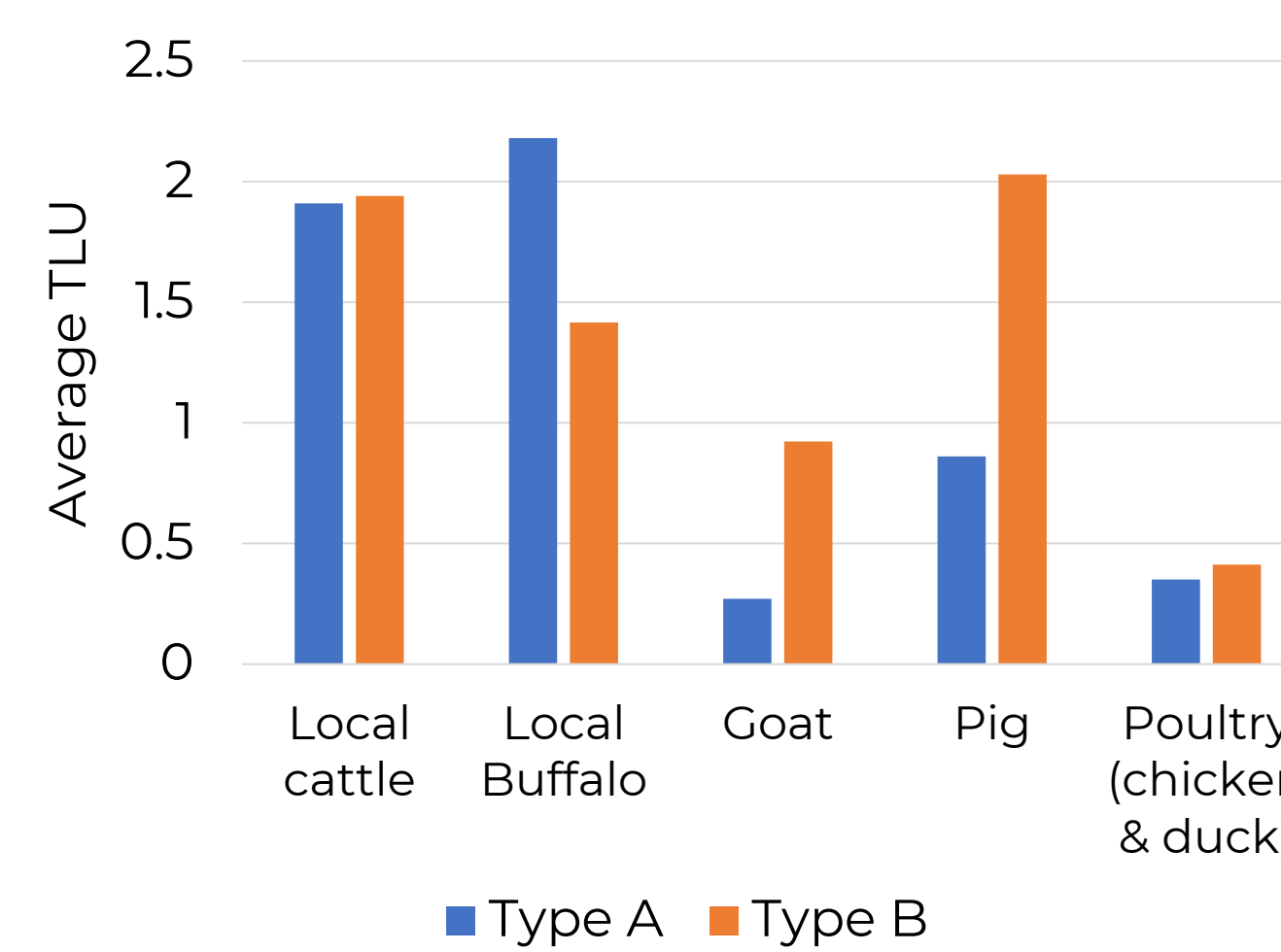


Figure 5. Average livestock holdings per HH (TLUs)

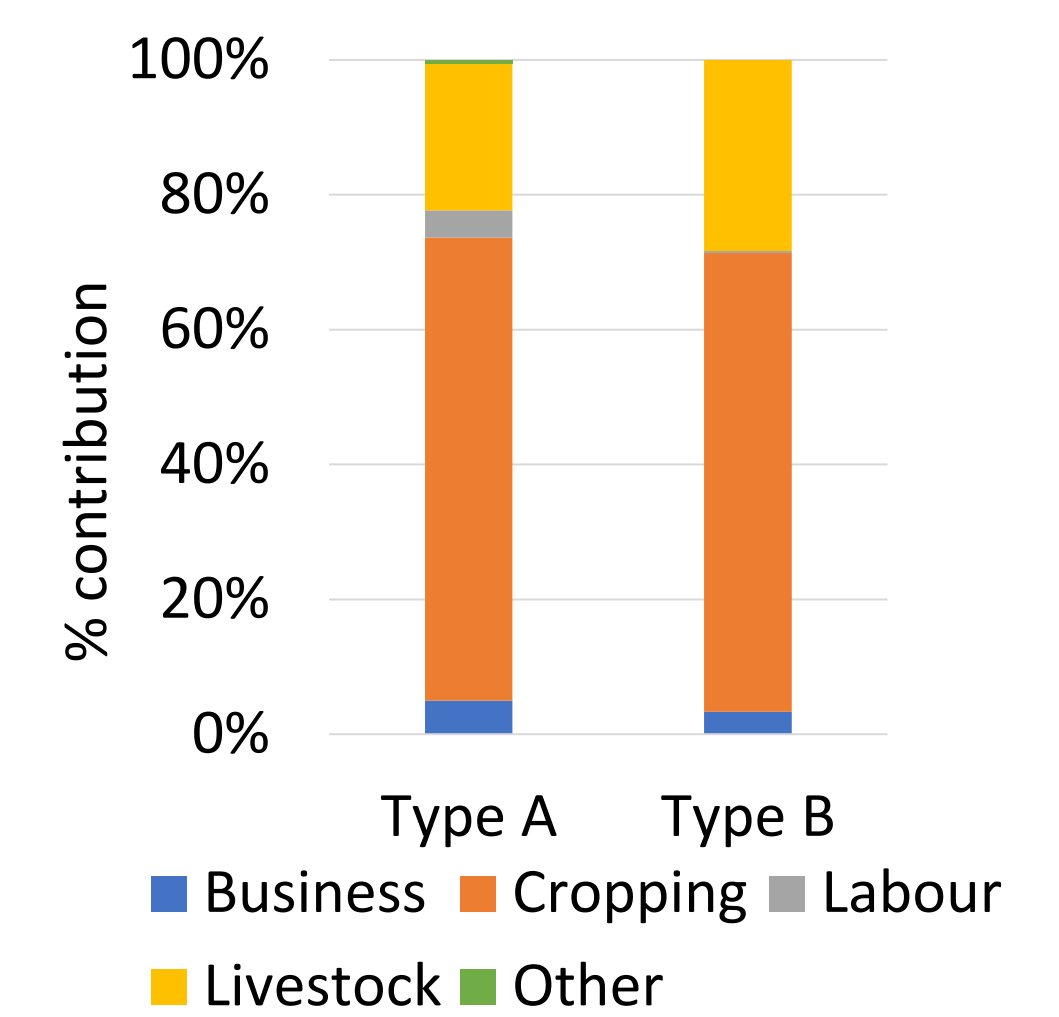


Figure 6. Major sources of HH income

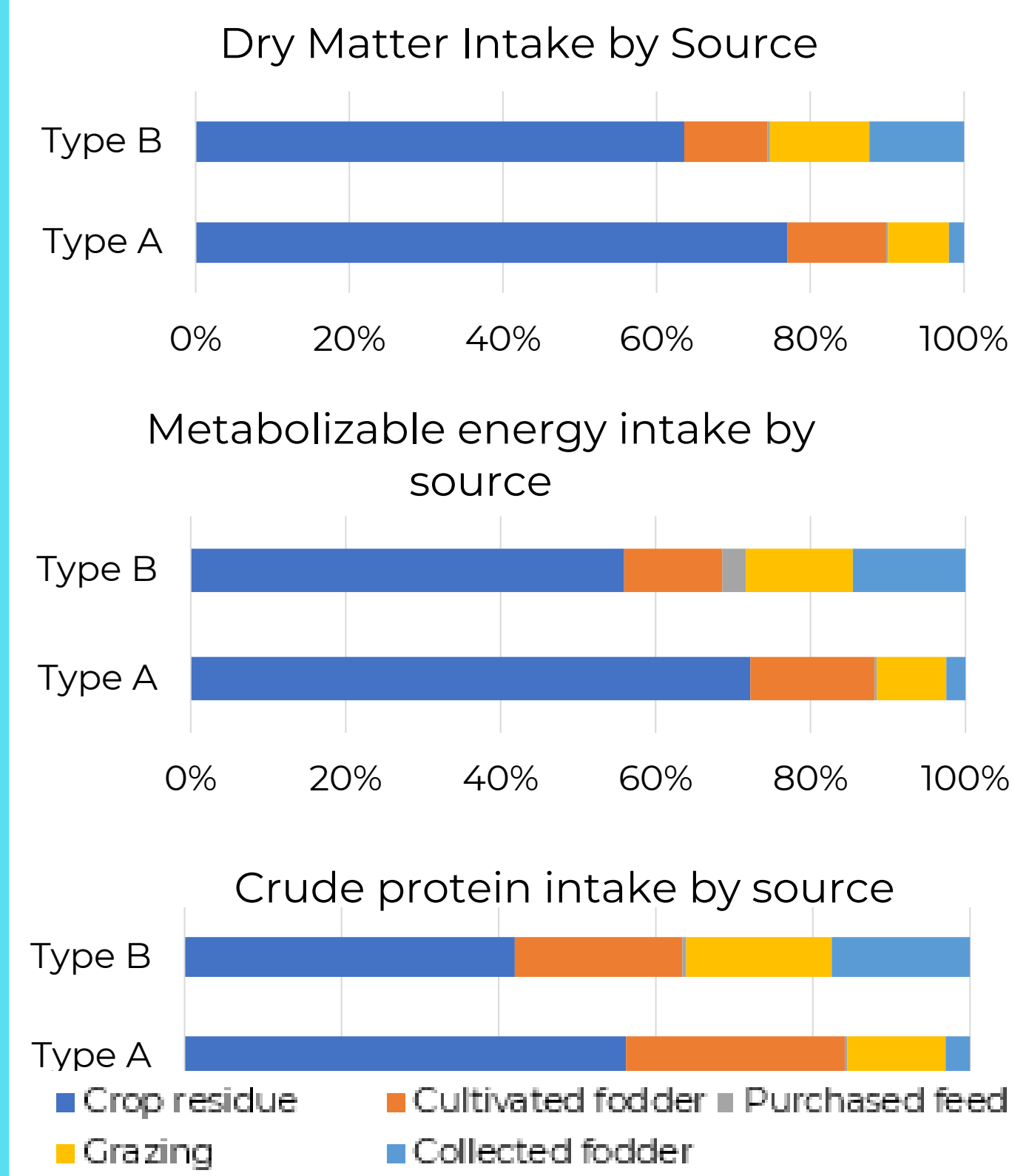


Figure 7. Contribution to dietary requirements

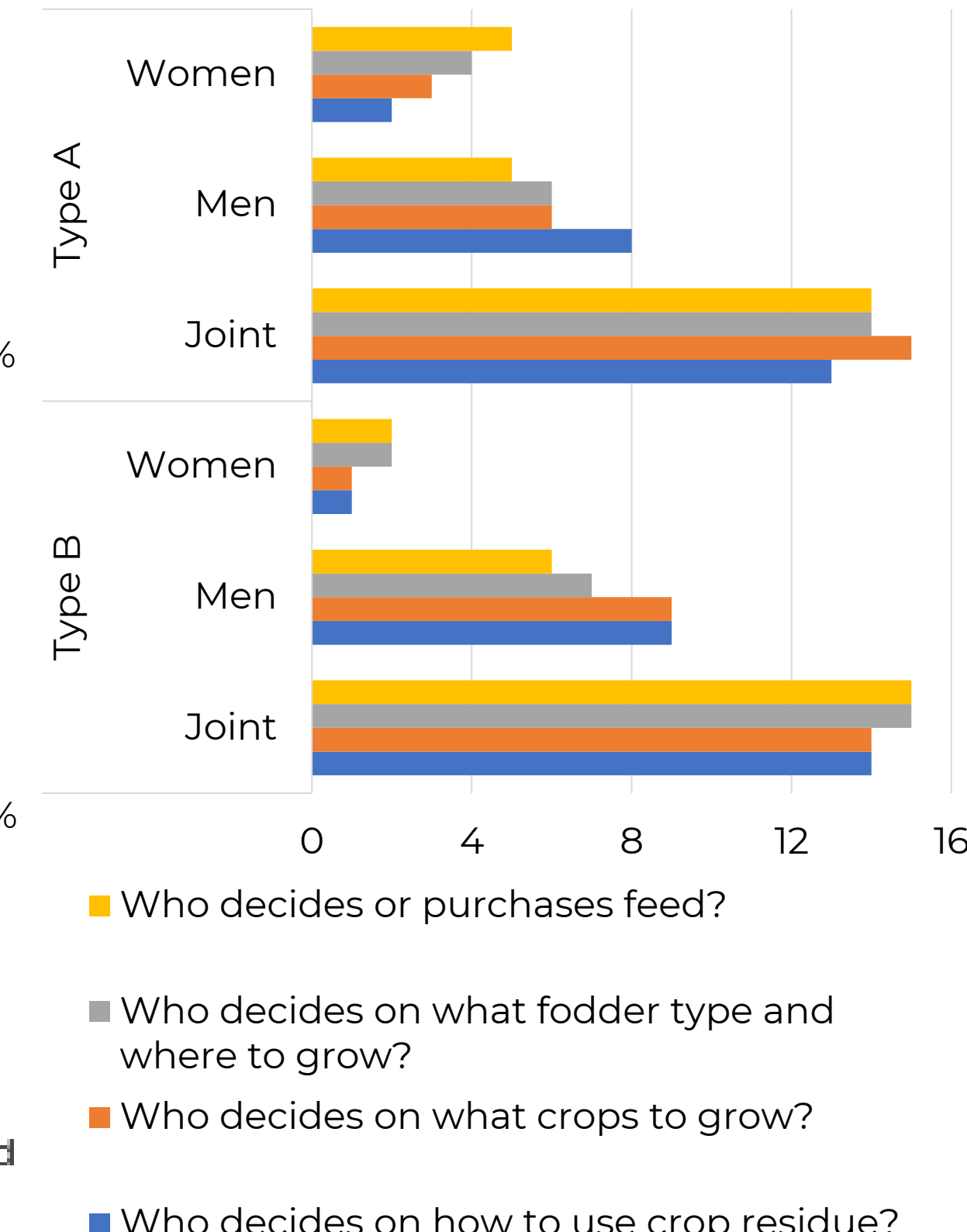


Figure 8. Gendered decision making on crops and feeding

CONCLUSION

- Livestock production is the second main source of income after crop production
- Crop residues are available throughout the year. Lack of fresh forage and low forage quality in the dry season is one of the main challenges to livestock production
- The male role is dominant in most stages of livestock-related activities

PROPOSED INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

- Participatory forage development: selection, establishment, management, and utilization.
- Utilization of locally available feed resources
- Building capacity through training for trainers and women and men farmers
- Establish the supplying network of seeds and planting materials
- Approaches for strengthening inclusive and profitable linkages with input and output markets

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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To identify challenges and constraints affecting livestock production through a gender lens, opportunities for improved animal nutrition and propose context-specific interventions on livestock feed for improved animal nutrition.

METHODOLOGY

1. Farm Typology

Type A: intensive systems in the lowlands with good access to markets and relatively better capacity for innovation

Type B: mixed crop-livestock system in the mid-altitudes



Figure 2. Different farm typology

Gender-disaggregated data was collected from 16 FGDs (8 women FGDs & 8 men FGDs) and 49 individual interviews (KIs) (23 women and 26 men).



Figure 4. FGDs and KIs in Nhap and Ngo Hen Village

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2. Duncan, A., York, L., Lukuyu, B., Samaddar, A., Stür, W. (2012). Feed Assessment Tool (FEAST): A systematic method for assessing local feed resource availability and use with a view to designing intervention strategies aimed at optimizing feed utilization. Questionnaire for Facilitators (Version 5.3); updated: 15 June, 2012. ILRI, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Available from: <http://www.ilri.org/feast>