

PREVENT qualitative gender study – endline

Note: There are minor differences in the Tanzania and Nigeria tools. We designed them to follow up about differences in the quantitative Women’s Empowerment in Livestock Index (WELI) scores in the quantitative impact evaluation study baseline.

PREVENT Project – Tanzania qualitative endline

FGD TOOL – Chicken keepers

Stories of intensification

1. Personal introductions. Please share your story of how you became a chicken keeper and got to where you are today. *[Encourage the stories]*
2. Have there been any changes to the way you have been keeping chickens in the last one year? If yes, why have things changed? *Ask about flock size if not mentioned.*

Economic conditions

3. From the previous study with you and others in your community, you have told us that the cost of inputs and prices of chicken products when selling have been challenges for chicken keepers. Is this affecting you? What are you doing to handle these problems?
4. Are there any other challenges affecting your chicken keeping right now? *Prompt for climate-shocks. Leave open then prompt for chicken health to connect to next question.*

Use of vaccinated DOCs?

5. Where did you get chicks the last few times you needed them? Were they given any vaccines before you received them? Which vaccines? How did you know which vaccines the chicks received before you bought them? Did you give additional vaccines after you received them? Why? Which ones? *Prompt for the age of the chicks if not purchased as Day Old Chicks at a hatchery.*

The indicators

6. Input into productive decisions (poultry) - From the earlier visits to your households, it was interesting to learn that both women and men have an active role in making decisions about chicken production. What do think about this finding? *Notice individual differences in their reactions. Prompt to ask if there have been any changes recently and if so, what caused the changes.*
7. Work balance – Another finding was it was hard for chicken keepers to maintain a balance between their chicken keeping and other income-generating activities, their responsibilities at home, and personal life like leisure and even sleeping! This was difficult for everyone, but especially difficult for women. Can you tell us more about this? *Prompt for gender differences and the reasons for them. Prompt for circumstances that make work balance harder or easier.*
8. Groups – When we asked, some of you are members of social groups (*religious, savings, agriculture groups, etc.*). How does knowing people from groups influence your chicken-keeping, if at all? *Prompt for gender differences in group membership or types of groups people join.*
9. Ownership of land and other assets – We learned from you that accessing land and other assets for chicken-keeping was easier for men keeping chickens than women. Reactions? *How does it influence your ability to expand and intensify?*

Have you ever used credit to pay for something related to chicken-keeping? Where did you get the funds? How was the process? What kinds of credit are available to you if you need them?

10. Control of income and autonomy of income – For the final finding, you described both women and men decide how to use income from chicken-keeping. What is your reaction?

However, men described more often than women that they way they used income was often not according to their own values and goals but influenced by coercion and disapproval of others. *Reactions? Who are these others – family members? Pressure to fulfill social obligations? How would they prefer to use the income?*

11. Respect from household members (vignette story) – Sanga and his wife Sarah are chicken keepers. Often, they share responsibilities in keeping the chickens, including feeding the

chickens, collecting eggs, and selling chickens. Sometimes, Mr. Sanga feels disrespected by the people around him.

Why do you think Mr. Sanga feels this way? Are there reasons that are unrelated to chicken-keeping?

Prompt about relations with wife, friends, neighbors, other family members.

12. To close, what opportunities do you see for yourself and your family/ business in the next few months in your chicken-keeping? What are you looking forward to?

Field Technician tool

Field Technicians are people who are employed by hatcheries to do extension to chicken keepers AND were employed by the PREVENT project to collect some data.

Date_____

Location_____

Name of person being interviewed_____

Phone number of person being interviewed_____

Age range: (circle one) 18-35 years 36-65 years 65+ years

Gender: (circle one) Woman Man

Name of enumerator_____

Name of note-taker_____

Notes: (place of interview, environment, any other context about the informant)

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1. What are your day-to-day tasks as a Field Technician?
 2. Have you observed differences in the ability of women and men chicken keepers to intensify their production? What kinds of differences? What factors contribute to the differences?
 3. Since the hatcheries have improved their ability to vaccinate more Day Old Chicks, who has been able to access vaccinated chicks and who has not? *Probe for gender, age, distance to hatchery, education level, other characteristics. Why?*
 4. As part of the PREVENT project, there was a short training offered to some Field Technicians called "Social Extension." Were you able to attend this training?
If yes, what was one thing you remember?
 5. What do you personally do to ensure you reach both women and men with your extension services?
 6. How can animal health field technicians better support and promote gender equality in the poultry industry, ensuring that both women and men chicken farmers have equal access to resources and opportunities?
 7. What challenges do you have as an FT when you are trying to deliver extension services?
How do you manage them?
 8. Throughout the PREVENT project, there were few women Field Technicians and many who started moved to other opportunities. Where were people moving? Why?

Animal Health Professionals

This is for veterinarians or hatchery staff.

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Location _____

Name of person being interviewed _____

Phone number of person being interviewed _____

Age range: (circle one) 18-35 years 36-65 years 65+ years

Gender: (circle one) Woman Man

Name of enumerator _____

Name of note-taker _____

Notes: (place of interview, environment, any other context about the informant)

1. What are your day-to-day tasks as a veterinarian/ hatchery employee?
2. What types of interactions do you have with chicken keepers or brooders?
3. Have you observed differences in the ability of women and men chicken keepers to intensify their production? What kinds of differences? What factors contribute to the differences?
4. In the last one year, has anything changed about the demographics of your clients? *Clients are those purchasing veterinary services or buying chicks.* If so, why?
5. What strategies would you suggest for keeping women involved in the poultry sector as intensification increases?
6. What strategies do you use to make sure chicks that have received some vaccines at the hatchery follow an appropriate vaccination schedule after being sold to the chicken keeper / brooder?

Brooders

This is for people who buy Day Old Chicks directly from hatcheries and then resell young chicks to chicken keepers.

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Notes: (place of interview, environment, any other context about the informant)

1. What are your day-to-day tasks as a brooder?

Use of vaccinated DOCs?

2. Where did you get chicks the last few times you needed them? Were they given any vaccines before you received them? Which vaccines? How did you know which vaccines the chicks received before you bought them? Did you give additional vaccines after you received them? Why? Which ones? *Prompt for the age of the chicks if not purchased as Day Old Chicks at a hatchery.*
3. What strategies do you use to make sure chicks that have received some vaccines at the hatchery or with you follow an appropriate vaccination schedule after being sold to your clients?

Gender dynamics

4. What challenges do you have with dealing with men and women chicken keepers.
5. Have you observed differences in the ability of women and men chicken keepers to intensify their production? What kinds of differences? What factors contribute to the differences?
6. In the last one year, has anything changed about the demographics of your clients? If so, why?
7. What strategies would you suggest for keeping women involved in the poultry sector as intensification increases?

PREVENT Project – Nigeria qualitative endline

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2. Have there been any changes to the way you have been keeping chickens in the last one year? If yes, why have things changed? *Ask about flock size if not mentioned.*

Economic conditions

3. From the previous study with you and others in your community, you have told us that the cost of inputs and prices of chicken products when selling have been challenges for chicken keepers. Is this affecting you? What are you doing to handle these problems?
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especially difficult for women. Can you tell us more about this? *Prompt for gender differences and the reasons for them. Prompt for circumstances that make work balance harder or easier.*

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9. Ownership of land and other assets – We learned from you that accessing land and other assets for chicken-keeping was easier for men keeping chickens than women. Reactions? *How does it influence your ability to expand and intensify?*

Some said they keep chickens in multiple locations. Who does this and why? *Prompt on gender dynamics about how these decisions are made at a household level and how decision-making works for different locations.*

10. Respect from household members – Some chicken keepers, men and women, described they didn't always feel very respected by other household members? What do you think? Why might this happen? How can chicken keeping make a person feel more or less respected by their husband or wife? Other family members? Other community members? *Prompt for gender and age differences.*
11. Control of income and autonomy of income – For the final finding, you described both women and men decide how to use income from chicken-keeping. What is your reaction?

However, men described more often than women that they way they used income was often not according to their own values and goals but influenced by coercion and disapproval of others. *Reactions? Who are these others – family members? Pressure to fulfill social obligations? How would they prefer to use the income?*
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