

# What information is relevant to pastoral women in milk management?



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#### Introduction

Pastoral milk production: vital for household food security, nutrition and income

Use: ~85% consumed and shared in the community; ~15% sold in nearby markets

Women as "milk managers": central to nutrition, household welfare, and decision-making on use, sharing, preservation, and sales

Knowledge gap: women's milk management practices are documented, but the information guiding them remains underexplored

Aim: To understand what information guides women's actions in milk management

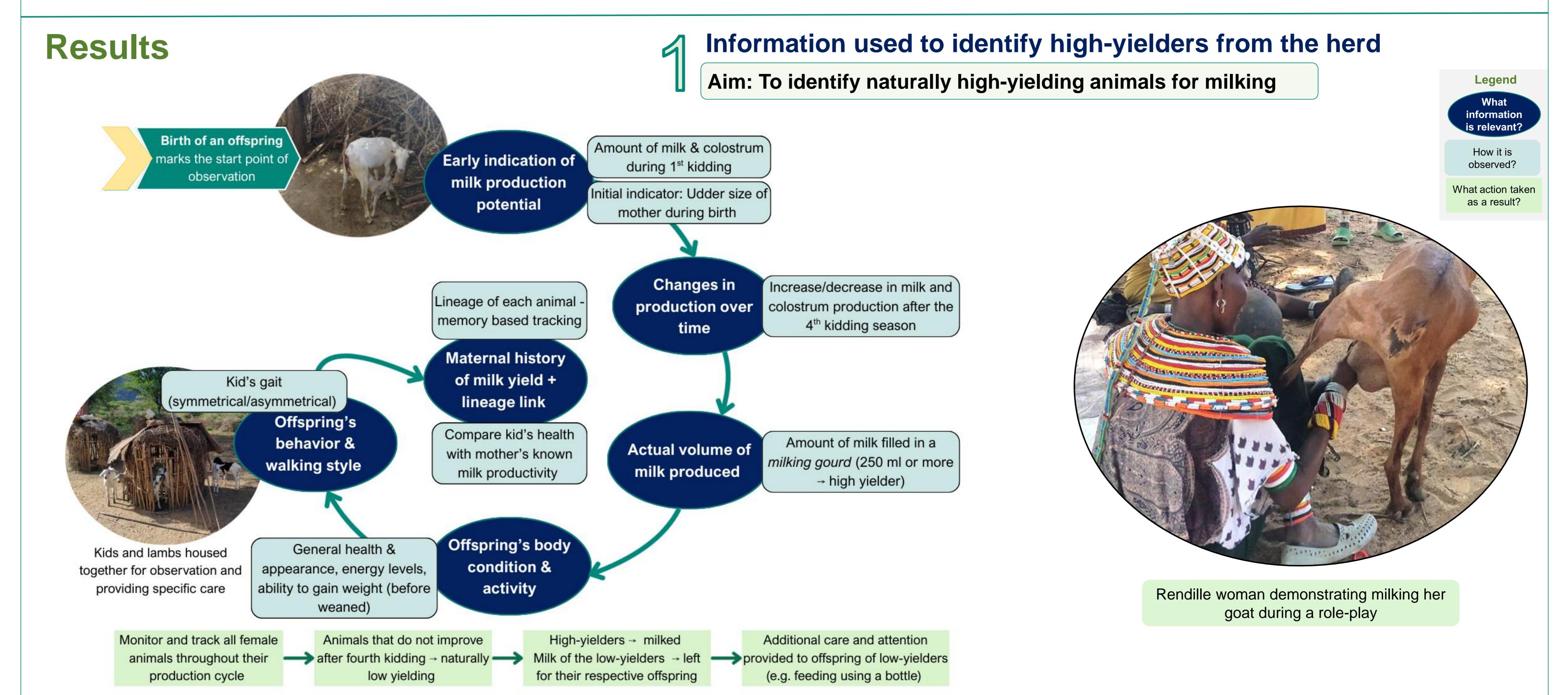
## Conclusion

Women's practices are intentional, adaptive, based on systematic knowledge, and often undervalued in research and development interventions

Observation-based knowledge shapes livestock management to optimize milk, guarantee survival of offspring, and support household nutrition

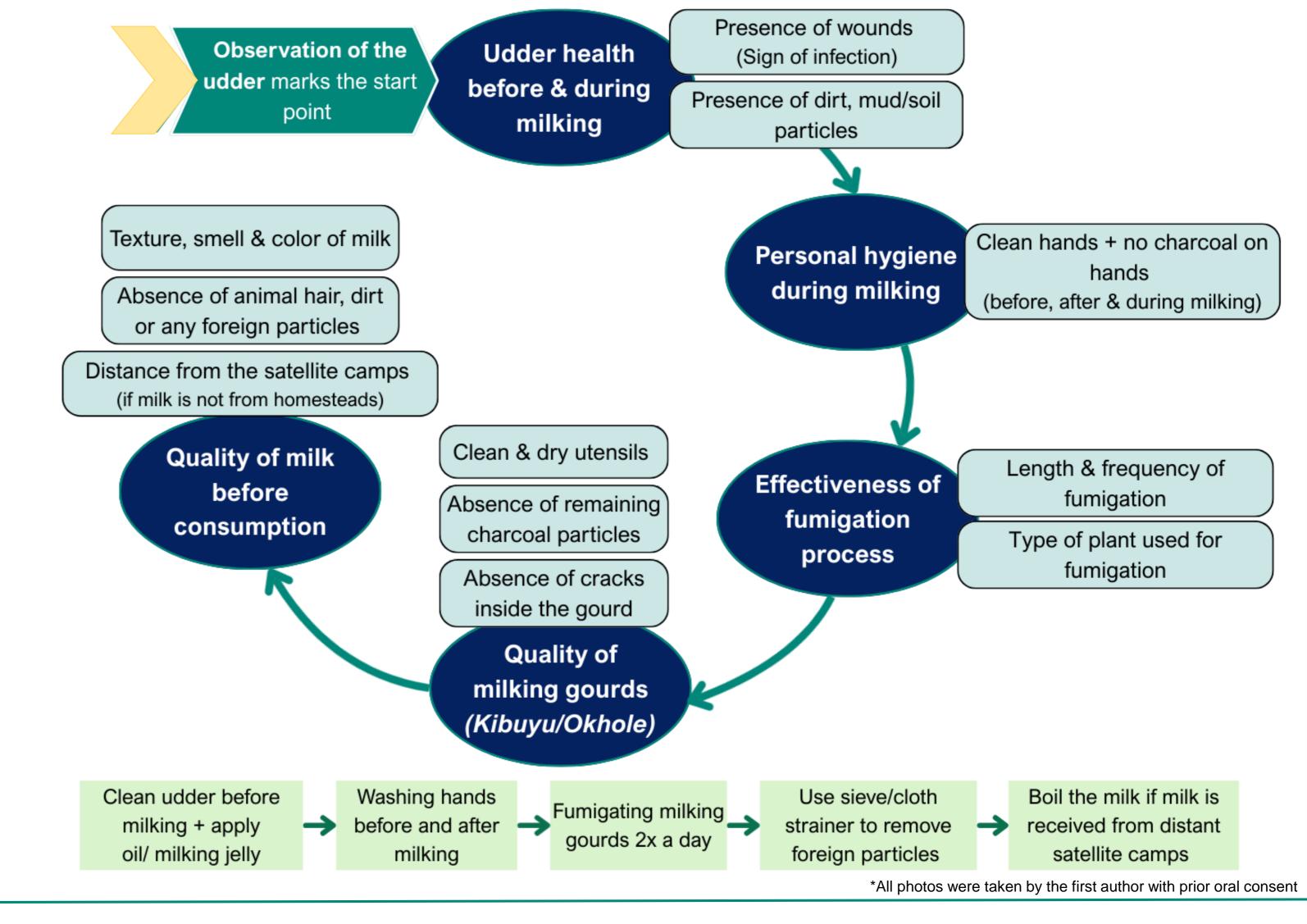
Women are innovators, active decision-makers in livestock management and should be recognized

Co-design essential: interventions in milk marketing are more effective when built on women's knowledge in low-input systems



### Information relevant pre, peri and post-milking Aim: Clean, fresh and safe milk for consumption

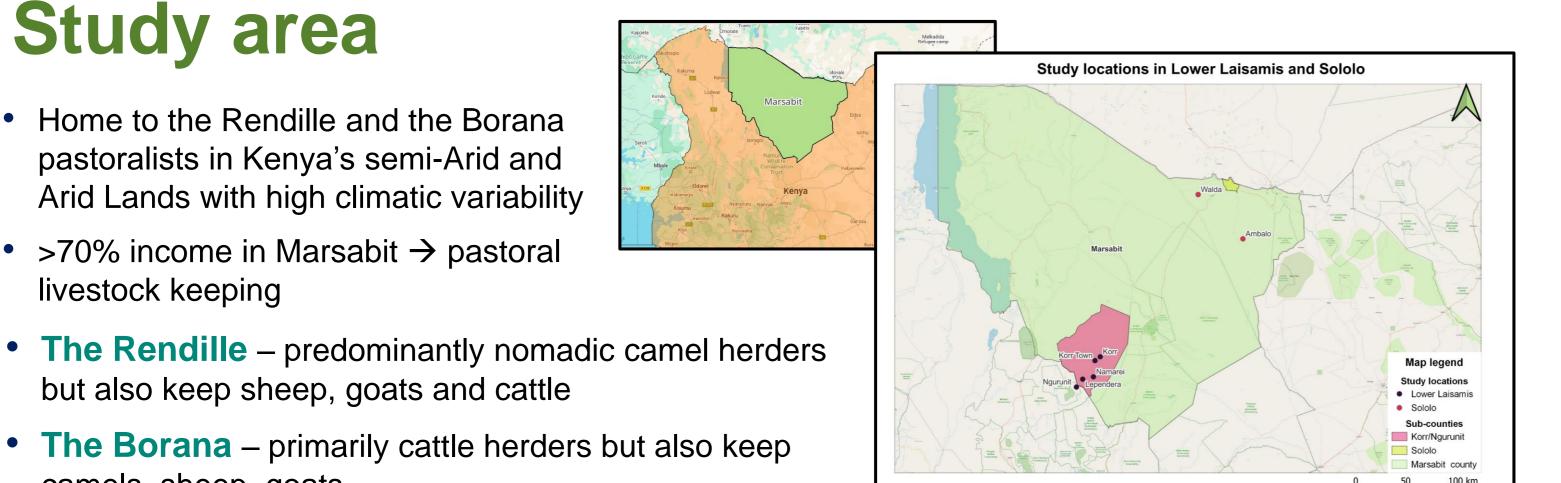
Borana woman demonstrating fumigation process during a role-play



# Study area

- Home to the Rendille and the Borana pastoralists in Kenya's semi-Arid and Arid Lands with high climatic variability
- >70% income in Marsabit → pastoral livestock keeping
- but also keep sheep, goats and cattle • The Borana – primarily cattle herders but also keep

camels, sheep, goats



Rendille woman observing the quality

of milking gourds after fumigation

### Methodology







Role-plays



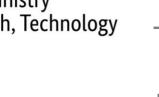
Semi-structured interviews

Daily Activity Clocks Focus Group Discussions **Explorative qualitative research:** 

Data collection using a participatory multimethod approach Thematic coding and qualitative data analysis using MAXQDA v.22.8.0







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\*Map created using QGIS

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