

Farmer field schools in Madagascar: best practices for gender-sensitivity

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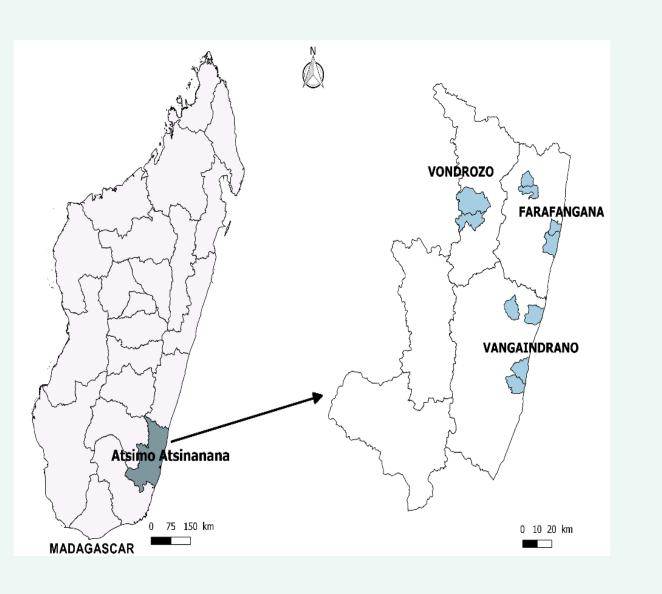
STUDY BACKGROUND

OBJECTIVE

• Southeastern region of Madagascar provides favorable conditions for diversified agriculture

• Farmer Field School (FFS) is a common approach to promote agricultural techniques in rural areas

Agriculture is dominated by men, along with patriarchal land te-



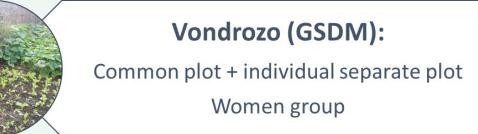
3 Districts of interventions; 3 different NGOs; 3 different approaches



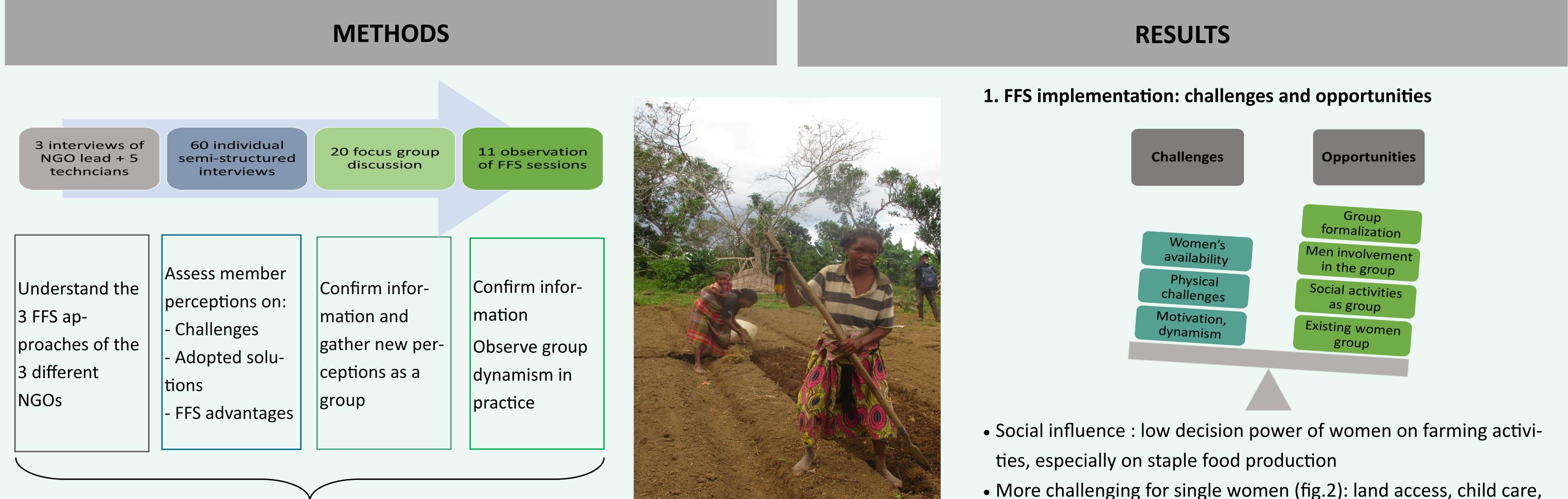
- nure in many regions of Madagascar
- Lack of understanding of gender-transformative FFS implementation in rural areas of Madagascar
- We studied the different FFS approaches implemented by 3 NGOS in 3 districts of Atsimo Atsinanana region (fig. 1) to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Fig 1: Targeted villages across 3 districts in Southeast region of Madagascar

| Vangaindrano (WHH): |
|------------------------------|
| Common plot at village level |
| Mixed group |



Identify gender sensitive best practices for farmer field school?



| proaches of the 3 different NGOs | - Challenges - Adopted solu- tions - FFS advantages | gather new per- ceptions as a group | Observe group dynamism in practice |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| | | | |

Verbatim transcription and thematic with MAXQDA software

Fig 2: Women working on one plot and helping each other in the common FFS plot in Farafangana district

- More challenging for single women (fig.2): land access, child care, organic manure availability as they don't have cattle.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RESULTS

- **2.** Adoption of agricultural techniques: challenges
- Women are more interested in crop diversification than new agricultural techniques
- Compared to married women, single women are more dependent on project support (materials, organic manure, etc)

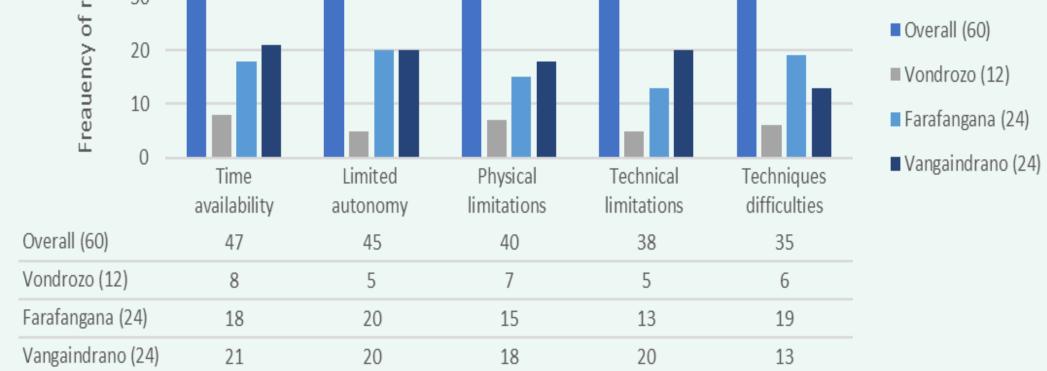




Schedule FFS session regarding women's availability: early morning, after market day

Simplify promoted techniques (less power intensive and altenative to livestock manure)

Working on common land especially for women headed household and set individual valuable plot



Adoption challenges perceived by FFS members

Fig 3: Mixed group harvesting common FFS plot in one village of Vangaindrano district

Promote vegetable gardening near the home

Associate FFS group with social and non-farming activities such as cooking demonstration, village loan association

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