

# Fodder system management

Reduced Overgrazing and Rangeland Rehabilitation for small livestock



Grass strips as erosion control structures

Feed wastage occurs in free-grazing systems due to trampling, contamination, and inefficient utilization. Traditional grazing leads to delayed livestock fattening and underutilization of crop residues and seasonal vegetation.



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This technology is **TAAT1 validated**.

Scaling readiness: idea maturity 7/9; level of use 7/9

Inclusion assessment 4

Climate impact 7

## Problem

- Feed wastage in free-grazing systems due to trampling, contamination, and inefficient utilization.
- Traditional grazing results in delayed livestock fattening and longer timeframes for returns on investment, particularly after weaning.
- Underutilization of valuable resources like crop residues and seasonal vegetation in traditional grazing methods.

## Solution

- Efficiently utilizes crop residues and seasonal vegetation, preventing wastage.
- Facilitates the collection and use of manure for enhanced soil fertility and productivity.
- Allows for both zero-grazing and partial confinement, offering flexibility in grazing practices.

Technology from

ProPAS

Commodities

Small livestock, Cattle

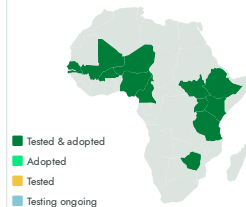
Sustainable Development Goals



Categories

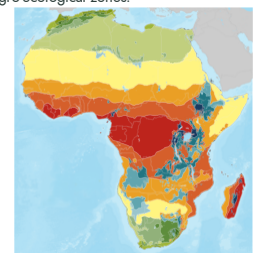
Production, Practices, Animal feed management

Tested/adopted in



Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.



Target groups

Breeders

## Key points to design your program

**Fodder System Management** can be integrated into livestock development, climate resilience, land restoration, and food security programs to improve livestock productivity, restore degraded rangelands, and strengthen sustainable grazing systems. Its adoption contributes to **SDGs 2, 5, 13, and 15**. To integrate this technology into your project, plan and budget for the following activities and prerequisites:

- **Facilitate access** to improved forage seed, pasture management inputs, and sustainable grazing systems.
- **Establish partnerships** with **ILRI**, research institutions, pastoralist organizations, extension services, and local authorities.
- **Conduct** demonstrations and training on fodder production, pasture management, and sustainable grazing practices, and **monitor** technology adoption, forage availability, livestock productivity, and land restoration.



Open source / open access



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<https://taat.africa/hme>

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