

FGD Guide For Qualitative Data collection for LOL Mozambique Smallholder Dairy Development Project (MSDDP)

Check list for Men Only FGDs

Only beneficiaries from households that have received a dairy cow in the MSDDP will be engaged in the FGDs. Focus Groups will be gender disaggregated (Men only, Women only, and Mixed). Each group should have a maximum of 20 people. Groups of 15 – 20 men and women from these households will constitute an FGD.

Introduction to this Guide

This guide is intended to help the facilitator to direct focus group discussants towards identifying ways in which MSDDP's intervention in cow distribution and training in Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production has affected male and female beneficiaries in terms of asset accumulation, and gender relations in decision making in production and marketing, and control of products and income accrued from these products.

Purpose of the FGD

The FGD will constitute the qualitative component of a larger [quantitative and qualitative] study to establish the impact of MSDPP on gender and assets. The findings of the study will eventually be used to develop and test strategies to improve project impact on women's assets.

1. Understanding MSDDP intervention.

- a. What do you know about the project?
- b. What are the project activities that the group is involved in?
 - List of all activities and note the numbers of people participating in the discussion that are involved in each of these activities.
- c. What have you as women benefited from participating in each of these activities?
- d. What constraints have you experienced in participating in each of these activities?
- e. What are the benefits/ advantages of having the improved dairy cow compared to the local cows?
- f. What are the constraints /disadvantages that you have experienced from having the improved dairy cow compared to the local cows?

2. Management of the cows

- a. What are the main activities in the management of the improved cows?
 - List of all activities
 - Which are the activities you are mainly involved in and how much time in a day do you spend on these activities?

- b. Since the introduction of the improved cows, how have the activities and the amount of time you spend on these activities changed? How has this impacted on other activities that you do e.g crop production?
- c. For the improved cows? Do you make any of the following decisions? If not, who makes them?
 - How much milk to sell and how much to keep for home consumption? Does “who decides” vary with the volume of milk produced? How?
 - Where and how much fodder to plant?
 - Who goes for the training on livestock management?
 - Who goes for training on marketing?
 - Who will be a member of the group?
 - Under whose name the cow will be registered

For all responses that men say decision making will be joint or consultative, probe for who initiates the discussion and who makes the final decision if they disagree

- d. Do you make more decisions over the local cows compared to the improved cows? If yes, why do you think this is the case? If no, why do you think this is the case?
 - e. Do you think the registration of the cows in the men’s names has influenced what decisions women can make? How? Can you give some specific examples?
 - f. What difference do you think registering the cows in your wives names would make?
 - g. What difference do you think registering the cows in both your names and your wife’s names would make?
3. Understanding asset ownership
- a. What are the common assets owned by households in this community?
 - List all the common assets
 - Of these, which ones do you mainly own?
 - Which ones are mainly owned by women?
 - Under what conditions can women own the assets that you mainly own?
 - b. When you say you own an asset, what do you mean? (for probing—is it when you can make decisions on it, when you have purchased it, when you can dispose it, when you came with it during marriage?)
 - c. What about women, when they say they own an asset what do they mean? (for probing—is it when they can make decisions on it, when they have purchased it, when they can dispose it, came with it during marriage?)

- d. What about joint assets, what are they and what does it mean for an asset to be joint? (for probing—is it when both a man and woman have contributed equally to the purchase, is it when it's a male headed household, when decisions are made by the man?)
- e. What about cow ownership, are cows likely to be owned by a man? a woman? Or jointly? Why?
- f. Do any of you wives own cows? For those that own cows, how do they own them? (How did they get them?)

Ownership, management and decision making on the improved cows

- g. Who made the decisions on whether to get the improved cow from the project?
- h. For those where women own cows what are the decisions that women can make on the cow?
 - If you chose to sell the cow, who will make the decision on whether to sell or not?
 - If it is sold, who would “keep” the money from the sale?
 - If it falls ill, who meets the costs of treatment?
- i. For those households where only men own cows and cows are registered in the name of the man, what decisions can women make?
 - If you chose to sell the cow, who will make the decision on whether to sell or not?
 - If it is sold, who would “keep” the money from the sale?
 - If it falls ill, who meets the costs of treatment?

If the cow was registered both in your name and your wives's name, how would decisions be made?

- If you chose to sell the cow, who will make the decision on whether to sell or not?
 - If it is sold, who would “keep” the money from the sale?
 - If it falls ill, who meets the costs of treatment?
- j. Under what other circumstances do women own the improved cows?

4. Management of milk and milk income
- a. How many times in a day are the improved cows milked? What is the most common use of the milk from the improved cows from each milking (home consumption, sale, both sale and consumption treated equally, given away)?
 - How is this different from the local cows?
 - b. Who mainly decides on how much milk to sell /keep for home consumption /give away from the morning milking? How different is this from the local cows?
 - Can women make these decisions? Why, why not?
 - c. Who mainly decides on how much milk to sell /keep for home consumption /give away from the afternoon milking? How different is this from the local cows?
 - Can women make these decisions? Why, why not?
 - d. Where is the morning milk, mainly sold? Who sells it? Under what circumstances can women sell it? How different is this from the local cows? Is the milk from local cows sold in different markets and by different people?
 - Who receives the money from the sale of morning milk from improved cows? Under what circumstances do women receive this money? Is this different from the money from milk of local cows? How? Is it different depending on where the milk is sold? How?
 - How is the milk money paid? E.g. cash, bank account, in whose name, check-off system etc.? How are you constrained by this mode of payment? How do you benefit from this mode of payment? How could payment be improved to benefit you more?
 - e. Where is the afternoon milk, mainly sold? Who sells it? Under what circumstances can women sell it? How different is this from the local cows? Is the milk from local cows sold in different markets and by different people?
 - Who receives the money from the sale of afternoon milk from improved cows? Under what circumstances do women receive this money? Is this different from the money from milk of local cows? How? Is it different depending on where the milk is sold? How?
 - How is the milk money paid? E.g. cash, bank account, in whose name, check-off system etc.? How are you constrained by this mode of payment? How do you benefit from this mode of payment? How could payment be improved to benefit you more?
 - f. What does it mean to manage income?
 - When you manage income, what does it mean? (Probing; I make decisions on how to spend it, it has to be in my pockets /hand bag /my account etc)

- When a woman says she manages income, what does it mean? (Probing; I make decisions on how to spend it, it has to be in my pockets / bag /my account / from sale of crop grown on my land)
 - When income is jointly managed, what does it mean? (Probing; when it's in the joint account, cannot be spent unless both agree etc.)
- h. Who manages the income from the sale of milk? If the men, do you manage a big proportion, or just a small proportion? Who manages the rest of the income from the milk?
- Do you manage more income from the morning milk than afternoon/evening? If yes, why? Is your ability to manage income influenced by where the milk is sold? If yes, please explain?
 - If the woman is the primary caretaker of the cow, does she manage more income, or have more decision making authority on the income?
 - Who manages income from sale of milk from the local cows, sale of manure from local cows and the sale of live local cows? If men, how much – small, large, about half proportion of the total? Who manages the rest? Under what circumstances can women manage this income?
 - For the income that men manage, what are the 3 priority expenditure items that you use the money on? Do you have to consult with your wives on how you spend the money that you manage? Under what circumstances do you have to and under what circumstances don't you have to?
5. How has the project impacted on your lives? Focus on 2 aspects of the project and each should have a participatory impact diagram. Probe for both positive and negative impacts.
- a. How has training in animal husbandry and fodder production impacted your lives?
 - b. How has the ownership of an improved cow impacted on your lives