

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

Check list for Mixed 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.

- What do you know about the project?
- 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.
- How have you benefited from participating in each of these activities?
- What constraints have you experienced in participating in each of these activities?
- What are the benefits/ advantages of having the improved dairy cow compared to the local cows?
- What are the constraints /disadvantages that you experience 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 and who mainly does these activities? An activity calendar.

List of all activities

Who mainly does them?-Male adult, female adult, male children, female children (Indicate whether mainly family or hired) and how much time do they spend on it per day?

- b. How have the activities (labor requirements, who does different activities etc) changed with the introduction of the improved cows?

Probe how different these are compared to those for local cows

- c. Who mainly makes the following decisions?
- 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

Other decisions should be added as required. For each decision, ask questions d – f below.

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

- d. Under what circumstances someone else can other than the one indicated make decisions?
- e. Who makes the same decisions for local cows?
- f. If the decisions for local cows and improved cows are different, why?

3. Understanding asset ownership

- What are the common assets owned by households in this community?
List all the common assets
- Of these, which are more likely to be owned by men, women, jointly?
- What determines the ownership? For assets mainly owned by men, under what conditions can women own the assets?
- When do men say they own an asset? (for probing—is it when they can make decisions on it, when they have purchased it, when they can dispose it?)
- When do women say they own an asset? (for probing—is it when they can make decisions on it, when they have purchased it, when they can dispose it, when they came with it during marriage?)

- When is an asset jointly owned? (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?)
- What about cow ownership, are cows likely to be owned by a man? a woman? Or jointly? Why?
- Do any women in the community /this group own cows? If yes, under what circumstances do they own cows?

Ownership, management and decision making on the improved cows

- Who makes the decisions on whether to get the improved cow from the project?
- If the improved cow is owned and registered in the name of the man, what decisions can the woman make on the cow? What decisions can’t she 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 improved cow was owned jointly by a man and his spouse, how would it be managed? Who would make the main decisions?
 - 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?
- How different is ownership of the cows by women in female headed households and women in male headed households? Probe=Do women in female headed households find it easier to own cows? Why? Do the male members of their households make the decisions on the cows or do the women make independent decisions?
- Under what other circumstances do women own the improved cows?

4. Management of milk and milk income

- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- Where is the morning milk mainly sold? And who mainly sells 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? 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 this money paid? E.g. cash, bank account, in whose name, check-off system etc.? What are the main constraints with this mode of payment? What are the main benefits of this mode of payment?
- Where is the afternoon milk, mainly sold? And who mainly sells 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? 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 this money paid? E.g. cash, bank account, in whose name, check-off system etc.? What are the main constraints with this mode of payment? What are the main benefits of this mode of payment?
- What does it mean to manage income?
 - When a woman manages 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 man says he 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.)

g. Who mainly manages the income from the milk?

- How is this different for morning and evening milk? For milk sold to different types of markets?
 - Who manages income from sale of milk from the local cows? Who manages money from the sale of manure from local cows and the sale of live local cows? If there are differences, why?
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.
- How has training in animal husbandry and fodder production impacted your lives?
 - How has the ownership of an improved cow impacted on your lives