

FGD Guide For Qualitative Data collection for Kick Start Treadle Pumps (Money Maker pumps – MMP) in East Africa

Checklist for Mixed FGDs

Men and women benefiting directly as pump owners and spouses of pump owners for a year or longer will be engaged in the mixed FGDs. Each FGD should have 12 to 15 members – small enough for everyone to participate and diverse enough to collect multiple perspectives.

Introduction to this Facilitator’s Guide

This guide is intended to help the facilitator direct focus group discussants towards identifying ways in which Kick Start’s intervention in treadle pump sales has affected male and female beneficiaries. Key discussion points will involve, 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 Kick Start 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 and gender relations in decision making in production, marketing and control of household assets and income. This gendered assessment of the adoption rates of treadle pumps; patterns of intrahousehold control of the pumps, products of irrigation and income made by selling produce will enable discussants to answer – in part – several questions which will then enable Kickstart to achieve its goal of poverty reduction through distribution of MMPs.

1) Understanding the pump and its use

- a) How did you come to know about Money Maker Pumps?
 - i) Where did you get the information on pumps (List all sources of information mentioned)
- b) Who mainly makes decisions on whether to buy the pumps?
- c) Do you normally lend out pumps to be used by non owners?
 - i) On what terms is this done? (e.g is it for payment, and if so, how much? , It is for free? And if free, who mainly gets for free?)
 - ii) Is lending more common amongst men or women? Why the differences
- d) What are the main uses of pumps in this community?
- e) Which uses are most preferred and why?
- f) What are the commonly used types of pumps?
- g) What pumps are more preferred? And why?

- h) Among these types is there a change over time? What is a common sequence? Explain why this sequence?
- 2) Main irrigated crops and decision making
- a) What are the main crops being irrigated? List all crops being irrigated and rank the 5 most common and why they are the most common?
- b) What influences the decisions on what crops will be planted under irrigation?
- i) What determines what crops will be irrigated?
 - ii) Who determines the crops that will be irrigated?
 - iii) If men, under what conditions can women make this decisions?
- c) If you were to irrigate only one crop and if you could make decisions on which one, which one would it be, and why? Is this different for men and women, and if so why?
- d) What average area can one pump irrigate in a day?
- i) What else determines the area/ acreage that can be irrigated?
 - ii) Who in the household makes the decisions on what area of land to irrigate?
 - (1) If men, under what conditions would you as women make the decisions?
 - (2) If women, under what conditions do men make decisions?
 - (3) If joint, who takes the final decision
- e) Who normally operates the pump?
- i) List of operations on the pump (including pumping, watering, laying out pipes, maintenance)
 - ii) Who mainly does each of these functions (male adults, female adults, male children, female children)—disaggregate family and hired
 - iii) Why that person?
- f) On average how long does it take a man, a woman, a boy and a girl to irrigate the area of land mentioned in above?
- g) What influences the amount of time each of these actors – man, woman, boy, girl – takes to irrigate a specific area?
- h) When does irrigation happen in a year?
- i) Develop a calendar with list of crops irrigated on the rows and months of the year on the columns
 - ii) For each crop, indicate the operations done during each month, e.g planting, weeding etc
 - iii) For each, indicate who does the operations using the symbol for male and for female (including who irrigates)
 - iv) For each month, indicate whether irrigation is done using a symbol for irrigation

- i) Are there differences in the crops irrigated by men and those irrigated by women? If so which ones are more likely to be irrigated by men and by women and why these differences?
- j) Within a day, what times do you irrigate your crops? Why?
 - i) Is there a difference on who irrigates during these times? Why?

3) Understanding benefits of the Pumps

- a) What are the benefits of owning a pump (can be probed as what are the differences between households with and without pumps?)
 - i) List key benefits and which are the most important for men and for women
- b) What new opportunities does a household get from buying a pump? E.g. Transition from farming to other economic activities
 - i) Are there differences in opportunities for men and women? What?
- c) As pump owners, how do you perceive yourselves within the community? How do others perceive you? What other intangible benefits come with owning the pump-e.g. community recognition?
- d) How has the pump impacted your lives? Use **Participatory Impact Diagrams**

4) Understanding constraints of accessing, owning and using the pumps?

Buying /accessing /owning

- a) What were the challenges you faced while trying to buy a pump?
 - i) Are there differences in challenges that women and men face in buying the pump?
 - ii) Explain differences
- b) How can these challenges be addressed?
- c) On average how long does it take farmers from this area to buy a pump after getting information on the pump?
 - i) Is the period different for women and men?
 - ii) Why that difference?

Using the pumps

- d) What are the main challenges that men and women face in using a pump?
 - i) Are there differences in the challenges between men and women? Explain any differences
- e) How can these challenges be addressed?
- f) Has your work load as farmers increased, decreased, or not changed since you started irrigating? If there is any change, what specifically has caused this change?

- g) Are there differences in the workloads for men, women, boys and girls?
 - i) If yes, what is the change for each and why?
- h) What are the trade-offs of having and using the pumps? (Are there some things that you have had to forego or stopped doing as a result of the irrigation?)
- i) Are trade-offs different for men, women, boys and girls? If yes, what are the specific trade-offs for:
 - i) Women?
 - ii) Girls?
 - iii) Men?
 - iv) Boys?

5) Understanding asset ownership

- a) What are the common non-pump assets owned by households in this community? List all the common assets
- b) Of these, which are more likely to be owned by women, men and jointly?
- c) What does owning an asset mean?
 - i) When women say they own an asset, what do they 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?
 - ii) When men say they own an asset what do they 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?)
 - iii) When is an asset said to be jointly owned? (For probing not to be listed, ask first their opinion—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?)
- d) What about pump ownership, is the pump likely to be owned by a man, a woman, or jointly? Why for each type of ownership?

In the following section, for all responses that say decision making or ownership is joint, probe for who initiates the discussion and whose decision is final especially when there is no agreement

- e) When a pump is owned by the men:
 - i) Who makes the decisions on the use of this pump?
 - ii) What decisions can't women make about the pumps?
 - iii) Who manages operations of the pump on a day to day basis? Under what conditions can women manage the use of the pump when it is owned by the man?

- iv) If it breaks down, who repairs and meets the costs of repairing?
 - v) If pump is bought on credit, who mainly does the repayments?
 - vi) If you chose to sell the pump, who will make the decision on whether to sell the pump or not? If jointly owned and can't agree, who makes the final decision?
 - vii) Who would manage the money from the sale? If jointly managed, who leads the decision process? What happens if you do not agree?
- f) When the pump is owned by women:
- i) Who makes the decisions on the use of this pump?
 - ii) What decisions can't women make about the pumps?
 - iii) What decisions can't men make about the pumps?
 - iv) Who manages operations of the pump on a day to day basis? Under what conditions can men manage the use of the pump when it is owned by the woman?
 - v) Who would make the decision on whether to sell the pump or not?
 - vi) If pump is bought on credit, who mainly does the repayments?
 - vii) If you chose to sell the pump, who will make the decision on whether to sell the pump or not? If jointly owned and can't agree, who makes the final decision?
 - viii) Who would manage the money from the sale? If jointly managed, who leads the decision process? What happens if you do not agree?
- g) If the pump is owned jointly by men and women:
- i) Who makes the decisions on the use of this pump?
 - ii) What decisions can't women make about the pumps?
 - iii) What decisions can't men make about the pumps?
 - iv) Who manages operations of the pump on a day to day basis? Under what conditions can men manage the use of the pump when it is owned by the woman?
 - v) Who would make the decision on whether to sell the pump or not?
 - vi) If pump is bought on credit, who mainly does the repayments?
 - vii) If you chose to sell the pump, who will make the decision on whether to sell the pump or not? If jointly owned and can't agree, who makes the final decision?
 - viii) Who would manage the money from the sale? If jointly managed, who leads the decision process? What happens if you do not agree?

6) Decision making and management of irrigated crops

For each of the top three commonly irrigated crops as in Q.1 e, ask the following questions;

- a) What are they mostly used for (most likely options —home consumption, market, own fodder, fodder for sale?)
- b) What were the top three priority crops grown before you bought the pump and how were they used?
- c) For each of the priority money maker irrigated crops that are mainly sold, who sells them?

- i) How was it before you bought the pump?
 - ii) How has it changed with usage of money maker Pumps?
- d) Who makes the decisions on how much to sell and keep for home consumption?
- i) How was it before you bought the pump?
 - ii) How has it changed with irrigation?
 - iii) In case the decisions are made jointly, who leads the decision making process, and if there is a disagreement, whose decision is taken as the final one?
- e) For each of the money maker irrigated crops, who handles /manages the money from sales?
- i) What else influences who manages the money?
- f) What does it mean to manage income?
- i) 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)
 - ii) When a woman says she manages 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)
 - iii) When income is jointly managed, what does it mean? (Probing; when it's in the joint account, cannot be spent unless both agree, is made from jointly produced crops etc)
- g) What are three priority investments that you have made as a result of increased income from the pump?
- h) For education, what are the differences in investments on girls and boy's education? (Probe if boys are taken to more expensive schools; educated further than girls; Does it matter if the first child is a girl or a boy? How?)
- i) Are priority investments different for men and women? How and why?
- j) What are the major differences in expenditure priorities when income is managed by;
- i) Men?
 - ii) Women?
 - iii) Jointly?