**Mozambique**

**Focus Group Men – Agriculture**

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| **Men**  **Which of the farming methods that you learned from the program has had the greatest benefit for you?**  1. Mulching/Minimum tillage  2. GMCCs  3. Intercropping  4. Proper spacing of seeds  5. Compost  Benefits:  Persistence of soil moisture because of longterm coverage.  Conserving humidity, coverage and increase of nitrogen  Conserves humidity; conserves the soil; kills weeds; preserves the bugs that bring nitrogen  **Which new farming method was the most difficult for you to put into practice?**  1. Mulching  2. Compost  3. Proper spacing of seeds  **Methods currently being practiced?**  Mulching  Proper spacing of seeds  Some  Minimum tillage  GMCCs  Intercropping  Compost  **73% of FG men have a larger harvest**  **Which of the new farming practices that you learned contributed most to bigger yields?**  Mulching  Intercropping  Propoer spacing of seeds  Using improved seed variety  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  GMCCs  Compost  **Crops with bigger yields:**  Maize, cassava, pigeon pea, cowpea, cabbage, letttuce, tomato,  **Crops grown now that are new:**  Maize var. matuba  Mucuna  Pigeon pea  OFSP  Cassava var. Iyope  Mucuna  **Selling?**  Maize  Cassava  Tomato  Sweet potato  Pigeon pea  OFSP  **Challenges that women experience:**  Lack of access to farming inputs because of a lack of credit (4)  Lack of access to land (1)  Lack of labour or help from others to do the farm work (1)  Lack of access to water (1)  Need to balance farm work with home responsibilities (1)  All said YES, there have been changes in the way that farm work is divided.  Sharing of ideas  Good collaboration now  More work together now  Decision about how to spend money that is earned from farming:  5 out of 6 groups said decisions are made together  Have there been any changes to how spending decisions are made in your families since this project started?  5/6 say yes  1/6 say no  Before the men said that the woman has no voice. Now the man must hear his wife and the woman hear the husband (collaboration).  63% say they are able to get high quality seed  32% say able on their own  27% say able with help  Types of seed:  Tomato  Cabbage  Cowpea  Maize  Cassava  Sweet potato  Pigeon pea  Mucuna  OFSP  40% say that they were not able to get high quality seed  Reasons:  Cost (3)  Available too late in the season (3)  Not available locally (1)  All of the groups interviewed said they had support from an adepto  Groups appreciated the training from adeptos; they were practical and they appreciated the visits.  Before the project, practices were heard on the radio, then put in practice through the project. Everyone listened on the radio how to practice the new techniques. Good income. | Women  4 Focus Groups, 37 participants  **Which of the farming methods that you learned from the program has had the greatest benefit for you?**  Proper spacing of seeds  Compost  Intercropping  GMCCs  Minimum tillage/mulching  Not burning crop residues  Crop rotation  Bio-pesticides  **Benefits:**  Good harvest,  more soil fertility; healthy plants, good growth  Rotation of crops helps pests not attack crops; Good harvest; less money spent on fertilizer  **Methods that were difficult to practice**  Compost -3  Mulching-1  Manure tea-1  Bio-pesticides-1  **Why difficult?**  Compost is a lot of work to make  Lots of work looking for grass  Lack of appropriate teaching  Lack of materials to implement  **Methods currently being practiced**  Compost-4  Proper spacing of seeds-3  Intercropping-3  GMCCs-2  Crop Rotation-1  Minimum tillage-1  25 out of 37 say the new practices have contributed to bigger yields – **68%**  **Methods contributing to bigger yields:**  Proper spacing of seeds  Mulching  Intercropping  Compost  GMCCs-2  Crop rotation-2  Bio-pesticides-1  **Crops with bigger yields:**  Maize, pigeon pea, cabbage, cassava, lettuce, tomato, cowpea  **New crops they are growing:**  OFSP  Cassava var. Iyope  Cowpea  Mucuna  Cabbage  Maize  Pigeon pea  Lettuce  **Benefits of the new crops:**  Sell and consume  Use the funds to put kids in school, buy household goods  Nourish ourselves and nourish children.  **Challenges that women face?**  Lack of labour or help from others to do farm work-3  Lack of access to land-2  Lack of access to training or extension services-2  Lack of access to inputs or lack of credit-1  How did the program help?  Gender teachings-3 groups said this  VSLA-1  **Changes in how farm work is divided:**  Yes-2  Mixed opinion-2  Examples:  Men and women now work collaboratively, and through the savings and loans women can buy their land.  Work that a man does the woman does also.  Spending decisions:  3 out of 4 groups say decisions are made jointly.  1 said it is the head of household  Changes to how spending is made: ¾ have mixed opinions, 1 said yes.  Access to high quality seed?  25/37 said yes  17 on their own  14 with help  Maize var. Matuba, Mucuna, cowpea, pigeon pea, cassava,  12, from two FGs, were NOT able to get seed.  ¾ groups say it has gotten easier to access seed since the beginning of the project.  All groups had visits from an adepto. 3 out of 4 groups say they received enough support to do the new methods successfully.  They appreciated teaching of the Adeptos and the constant visits. |