**Mozambique**

**Focus Group Men – Agriculture**

**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

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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 land (1)

Lack of access to farming inputs because of a lack of credit (4)

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

Methods learned with the greatest benefit:

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 sevices-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.