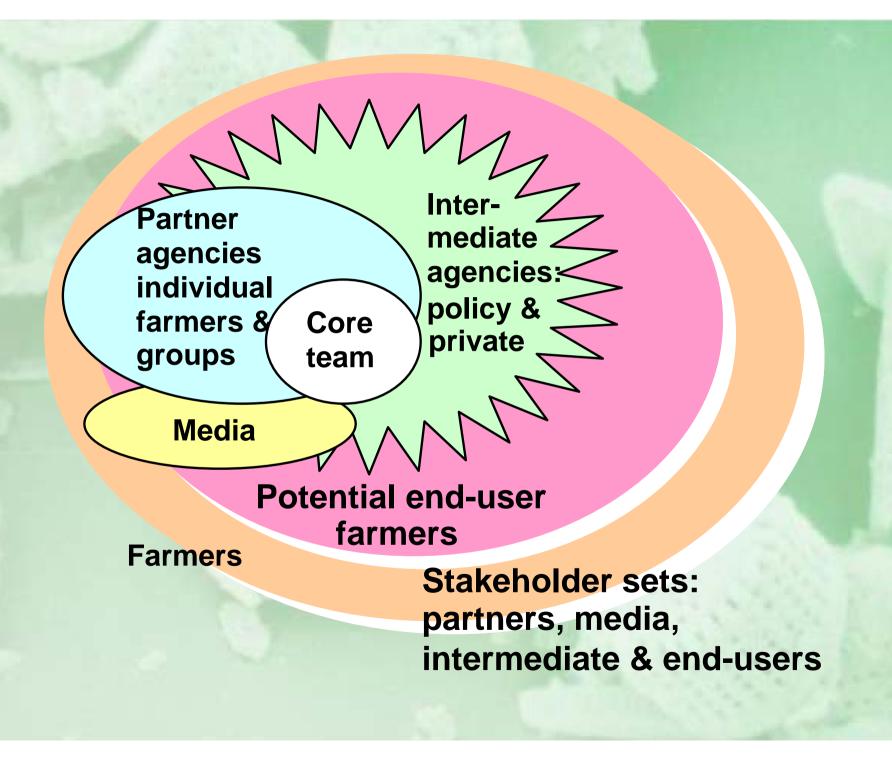
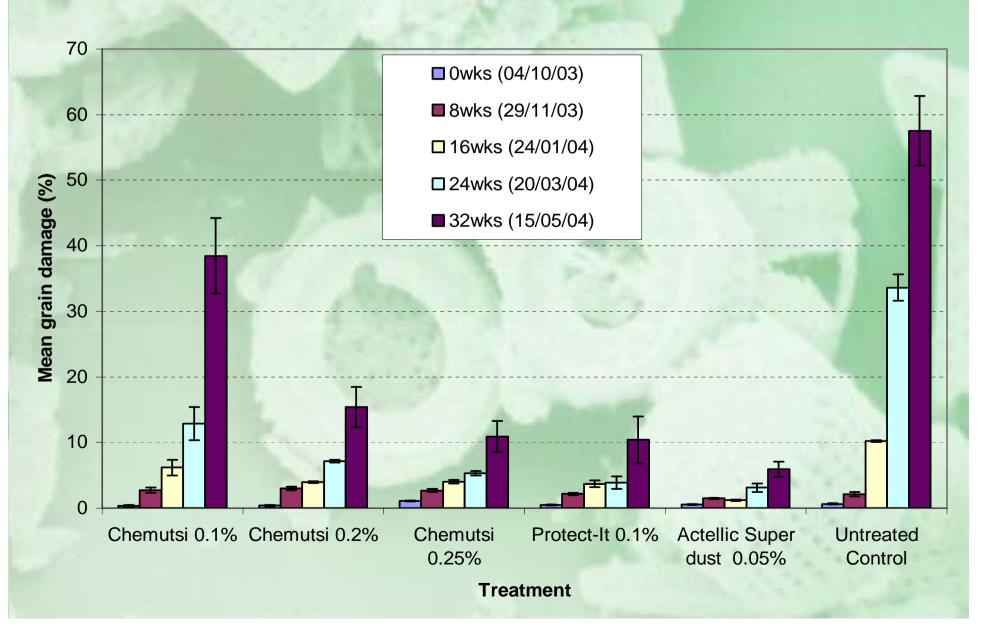
# Small-scale farmer utilisation of diatomaceous earths during grain storage

R8179





### Maize grain protection trials using raw DE from Chemutsi, Zimbabwe compared to commercial DE or synthetic insecticide, Hatcliffe farm, Harare, 2003/04



## Factors/circumstances influencing farmer PH decision-making

Bio-physical factors: Agro-ecological zone; high/medium/low potential areas;

infrastructure & land planning

**Community level factors**: Socio-economic, ethnic, cultural & belief system diversity – implications for gender, production & PH practices etc.

#### Household level factors HH Composition: HH size,

make-up, type (e.g. extended, satellite, first wife) - implications for gender, labour, consumption patterns, social commitments etc.

#### **HH Resources:**

- •Adult educational levels, skills & experience.
- •Labour: availability, HH labour, paid labour, reciprocal arrangements.
- Access to / availability of land; owned or rented.
- •Livestock for traction, transportation; feed implications
- •Stores of grain, roots etc
- •Crops: seed corn, varieties
- •PH storage facilities and implements
- •Transport for harvesting & marketing (owned, loaned or public transport)
- •HH's or individuals' financial status; savings, remittances, pensions, access to credit.
- •Social capital: memberships, kith & kin etc.

#### **HH Activities - livelihood**

#### strategies:

- •Farming / crop system
- Division and specialisation of labour
- •Information strategies
- •Use or not of synthetic pesticides
- •Belief in and/or use of 'good hands' (magic)
- •Responses to HH emergencies & to social commitments (e.g. weddings, funerals etc)•

#### **HH Outcomes & production levels:**

- •Quantity & quality of emergence,
- Quantity & quality of harvest

'Institutional' environment

Policies, traditional authorities, legislation,
markets, projects & interventions

