

Handout 2.4.3: Roleplay Activity

Inclusive Planning for CSA Interventions/Involvement of Women in Value

Chains – Roleplay

- Participants in groups will engage in various exercises that are important in landscape CSA planning such as needs assessment and value chain analysis exercises which must accommodate needs of both men and women and youth. (45 minutes for both, or 20 - 25 minutes individually)
- It is recommended that one roleplay and reference landscape example is chosen for time allocated for group activities, depending on the target audience or trainee needs.

Role play 1: Gender dynamics/inclusivity in Landscape CSA planning.

Setting: Members of an imaginary village are conducting a needs assessment as a first step towards designing a Landscape CSA plan. They have been experiencing erratic weather which has been causing floods.

The members:

1. **Mzee Ng'ombe** – An elderly male pastoralist. His main concern is to have land to graze his cattle. He often has conflict with agriculturists
2. **Mzee Nahashon** – A Male farmer. He has been experiencing low yield of maize last year due to floods and invasion by cattle. He is frustrated he may not be able to take care of his family.
3. **Mama Halima** – Wife to Mzee Nahashon. Very submissive. Culturally she is not allowed to speak in front of men and especially her husband, so will be quiet most of the



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time. Her husband keeps answering for her. Her concern has been food for the children, her vegetable garden, and travelling far to get water.

4. **Upendo** - A widow. She has to speak for herself. She is trying to talk but is constantly being interrupted. Her concern is she would like to keep livestock, but women are not allowed to own livestock.
5. **Bwana Kijiji** – The village chief. He does not understand why the facilitator keeps asking the women and youth for their opinion. In their community, the man is the head, owns the land and has the final say. He keeps interrupting the facilitator.
6. **Juma** – A young unemployed man. He is concerned with ensuring there are jobs for the youth. He is not able to express himself in the presence of his elders.
7. **Bi Maendeleo** – A Development worker leading the needs assessment. She is tasked with ensuring all actors are able to express their needs including women and youth, so the interventions cater for them too. However, the men keep interrupting her.

Reflection Questions.

- a. What did you personally learn from doing the role-play? How did your role feel?
- b. Can you name one new thing that you learnt from the role-play?
- c. How successful was the exercise in terms of identifying the needs of the community?
- d. How do you think this will affect the interventions?
- e. What can be done to capture the views of women and youth

Role play 2: involvement of women along the value chain analysis

Location: Imaginary Kahawa district. It is the end line evaluation of a project that sought to develop the coffee value chain to increase production for export to increase farmer's income and revenue using climate smart agriculture. Men own the land and the coffee. Though both men and

women work on the coffee, women do most of the work and men get all the money. Being gender neutral, the assumed project will benefit the whole community. It did not have specific activities for women.

The members

1. **Bwana Kahawa** - A male farmer. Very successful with good yields. Surprised his wife is upset as he thinks she has been benefiting from money from coffee and she does more work. He thinks he does more work. He is considering marrying a second wife with increased income.
2. **Bibi Kahawa** - Wife to Bwana Kahawa. Very hardworking. Not happy with her husband for not involving her in the decision on how to spend money. Not able to work on vegetable patches as coffee is too much work. Afraid that the husband will marry a second wife.
3. **Bi Majaliwa** – In charge of the farmer cooperative. Several men did not pay back their loans.
4. **Bwana Maendeleo** – The project officer. Absolutely gender blind.
5. **Bi Maendeleo ya jamii** – The community officer. Malnutrition is high. Most land is now under coffee production. Women not working on vegetables.
6. **Widow** – Unable to get involved in production of improved varieties of coffee as she is not a member of cooperative. Her life has not changed with the project intervention.
7. **Bi Fatuma** – External M&E officer. Documenting the project's success for men and women, income, and nutrition.

Questions:

- What did you personally learn from doing the role-play? How did your role feel?
- Can you name one new thing that you learned from the role-play?

- How successful was the project in terms of benefiting both men and women, youth/family welfare?
- What could have been done to better involve women in the project
- **Group to carry out a gender value chain analysis.**
 - o Identify all actors along the value chain: Equipment and input suppliers; Producers; Traders and marketers (local) Consumers; Transporters; Processors/packaging; Export marketers; Retailers (shops/grocery stores) .
 - o Identify activities women are involved in/can be involved in in the value chain and possible interventions to boost their activities.
 - o identify institutional and legal barriers that limit women's access to resources and services. Suggest solutions.