

# African Farmer

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JOHN THOMPSON AND JIM JACKSON















#### **PRESENTATION**



- Origins of the game.
- Simulation games and the African Farmer design.
- Living with uncertainty rural livelihood trajectories.
- Game overview and run-through.
- Shifting the game focus to nutrition.
- The importance of debriefing.
- Final reflections.
- Questions and discussion.



#### **ANTECEDENTS**

African Farmer develops ideas from a number of pioneering educational board simulation games:

- Green Revolution, developed in the 1970s by Graham Chapman and Liz Dowler simulated the experience of rice growers in Bihar.
- Exaction, which extended Green Revolution to include international trade, was developed in the 1980s by Graham Chapman and Isabelle Tsakok.
- Africulture, which explored intra-household dynamics and rural-urban interactions in Zambia, was developed in the 1990s by Graham Chapman, Janice Jiggins and Henk de Zeeuw.

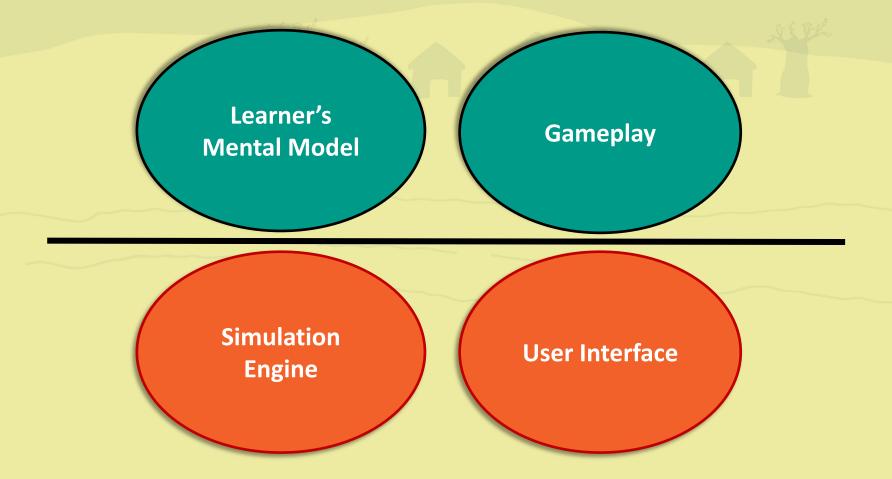


### **SIMULATION GAMES**

- Engage us emotionally, bringing our hidden assumptions and attitudes into play (c.f. book learning)
- Experiential learning making meaning from direct experience.
- Help participants see the lives of others from the inside – offer an opportunity to step into the shoes of another person.
- Encourage experimentation players can try out alternative courses of action and experience a range of different outcomes.
- Create a safe environment where our values and attitudes can be tested.











What people learn from playing the game

Learner's Mental Model

How can it be used: learner goals; teacher goals

**Gameplay** 

Database,
calculations
going on behind
the scenes,
outputs

Simulation Engine

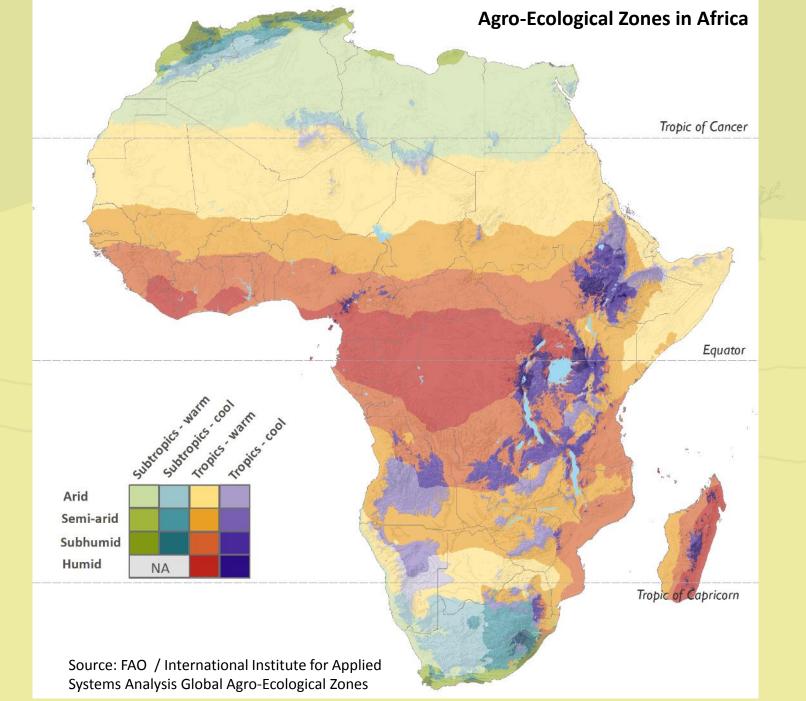
**User Interface** 

What the learner sees, graphics, communication options, etc.

## LIVING WITH UNCERTAINTY



- The life of a small-scale farmer in Sub-Saharan Africa is characterised by uncertainty.
- The vagaries of weather, crop pests and diseases and other chance events, coupled with unpredictability in market supplies and prices, create an environment in which decision-making is complex and challenging.



AFRICAN FARMER



Photo: John Thompson



Photo: John Thompson Photo: Farmers Trend

Multiple varieties of maize (and other crops) for home consumption and market – each with its own set of benefits and costs



Photo: Anne Wangalachi/CIMMYT





Input Markets – for seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals, agricultural implements...

Photo: Hannington Odame/CABE

Output Markets – from traditional 'wet markets' to vertically integrated 'value chains'



Photo: Christoph-grant.com



Photo: John Thompson



Photo: Practical Action Photo: John Thompson



Photo: One Acre Fund



## **RURAL LIVELIHOODS**

Rural livelihood trajectories through agriculture:

- 'dropping out' moving away or slipping into destitution
- 'hanging in' maintaining 'survival' level
- 'stepping up' investing in existing activities
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- Environmental, economic and social shocks and stresses can undermine livelihood strategies



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- Improvements through intensification, commercialisation, diversification...



## **GOAL OF THE GAME**

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- developing strategies for survival, investment and accumulation
  - learner level → intellectual and emotional response ('the head and the heart')
- understanding of risks and trade-offs
  - instructor level → debriefing; integrating; including a reflective component



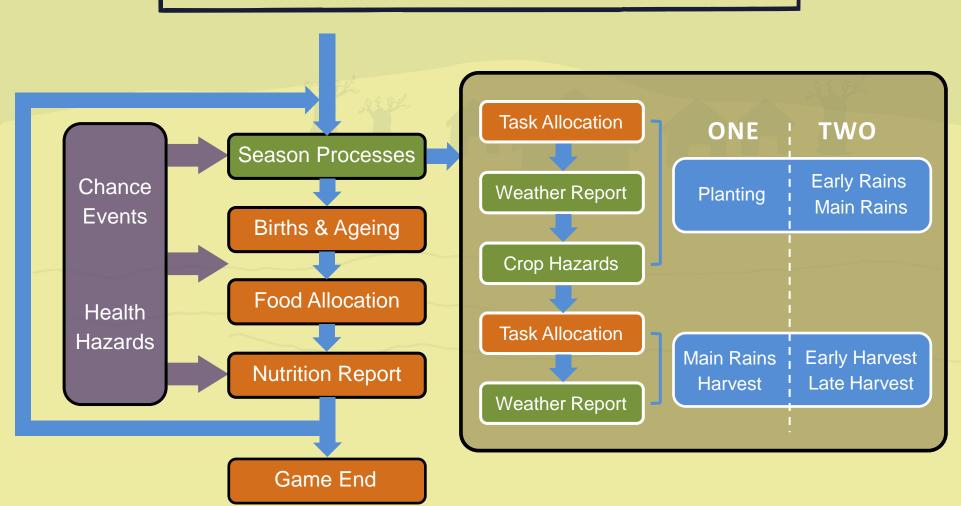
#### **GAME OVERVIEW**

You are responsible for an African smallholder farming household. With limited resources you must care for your household and manage the farm. You must:

- Buy crops, other goods and services at the market.
- Choose crops, decide on weeding, fertilizers; respond to crop hazards.
- Manage labour; decide on children's education.
- Provide household members with balanced diets.

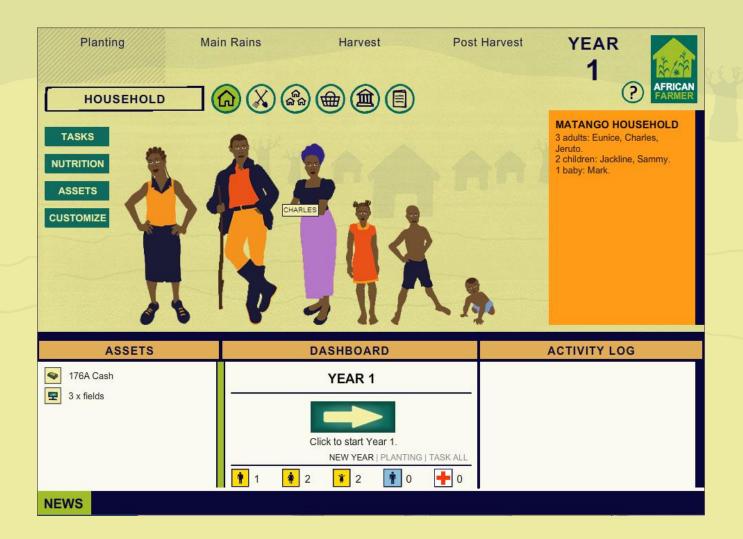


### **GAME FLOW**



### **USER INTERFACE**





#### **MARKET TRADING**







#### **TASKS & LABOUR**

- Domestic chores are <u>mandatory</u> if labour is not assigned it will be taken from farming tasks.
- Children can be assigned 1 domestic task or attend school.
- Adults can carry out any 2 tasks.
- Manual weeding requires 2 adult tasks.

#### **TASKS SCREEN**





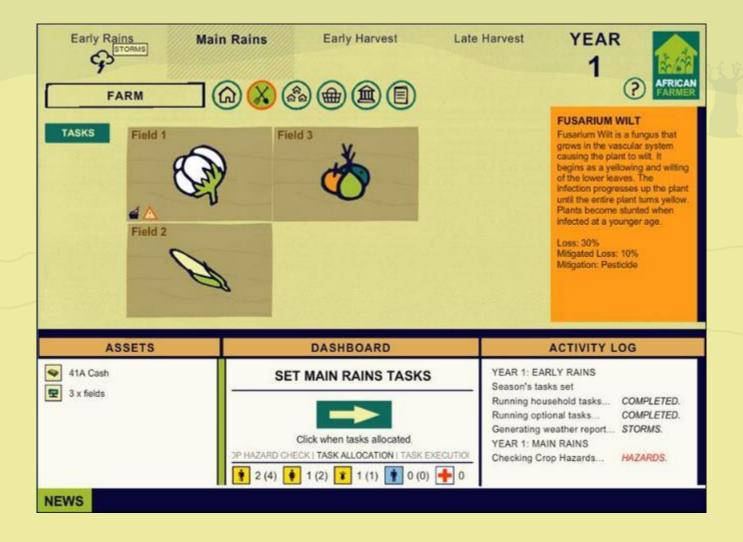


#### **FARMING**

- Available crops: beans, cotton, mixed horticulture, local maize, high-yield maize, drought-tolerant maize.
- Other inputs: manure, NPK fertilizer, herbicide, pesticide, fungicide.
- Manure is applied to unplanted fields; fertilizer and sprays used only on planted fields.
- Spray kits are required for spraying.
- If fields are not weeded, crop yields are halved.

#### **FARM SCREEN**







## **NUTRITION AND HEALTH**

- Persons given poor diets are more likely to become ill and may die.
- An "A-level" diet fully protects against nutritionrelated illness; persons given "X-level" diets will die from malnutrition.
- Persons who become ill cannot do any work and will remain in hospital until medical fees are paid.
- Persons who contract HIV incur medical expenses each year.
- When a person dies, funeral expenses must be paid, which increase with the age of the deceased.

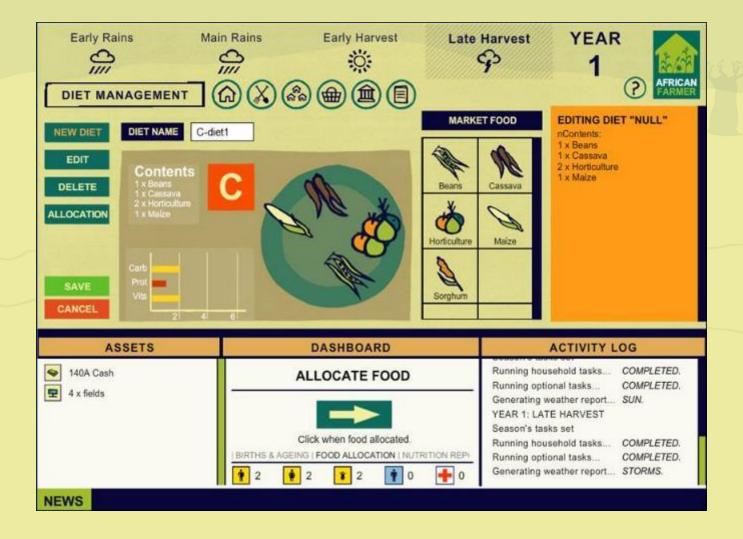


#### **NUTRITION OPTIONS**

- With the BASIC nutrition option, players choose a diet level for each household member and the cost is deducted from their saved cash.
- For the STANDARD and ADVANCED options, players must think about the food content of diets:
  - Diets are created by selecting food portions that provide carbohydrate, protein and vitamins.
  - Diets are then allocated to household members.
  - The household must grow or purchase sufficient food to cover the allocation.

#### **DIET SCREEN**





#### **ALLOCATION SCREEN**





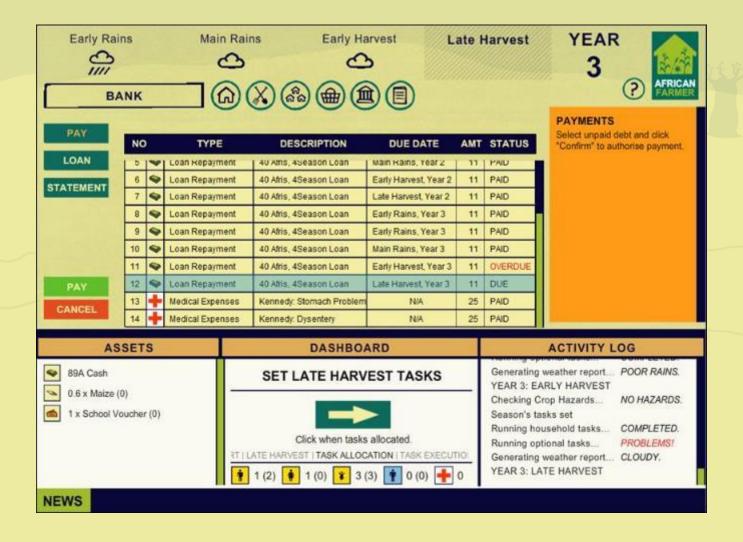


#### **FINANCE**

- You start the game with a randomly allocated amount of cash.
- You can apply for loans at the bank these will be granted on the basis of a credit check.
- If debts are not paid they will be recovered with penalties – if you have insufficient cash, assets will be seized.
- The game will end if you are declared bankrupt.

#### **BANK SCREEN**





#### **NUTRITION IN AFRICAN FARMER**



- Nutritional messages:
  - Nutrition is important poor nutrition has serious consequences for farming households.
  - Good nutrition is more than just calories.
- Within the game context, the impact of players' nutrition choices needed to be specific and proximate, which required simplifications:
  - Poor nutrition linked to specific diseases.
  - The effects of poor nutrition are seen almost immediately (in the following year).

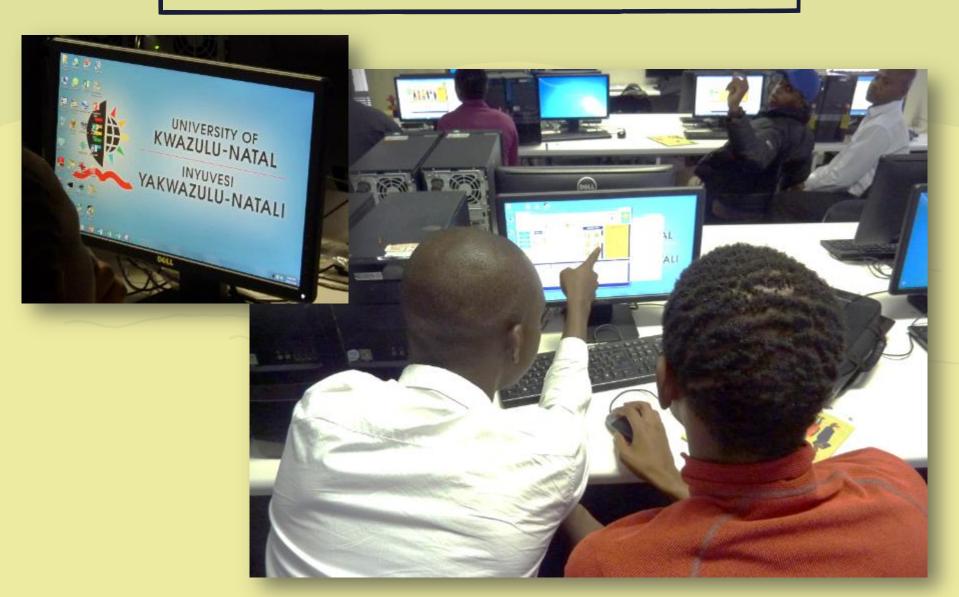


## SHIFT FOCUS TO NUTRITION

- Dominant player activity is nutrition management, allowing for more sophisticated nutrition models.
- Broader selection of food crops.
- Chance events (local and global) affect food availability and prices.
- The farm is the arena where the impact of nutrition choices are seen:
  - Good household nutrition safeguards farm labour, securing food production and increasing income.
  - Poor household nutrition results in illness or death, reducing available farm labour, which in turn reduces food production and cash available to buy food.

## PLAYING AFRICAN FARMER





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#### **DEBRIEFING**

- African Farmer is one element in a learning process.
- The debriefing, where players' experiences are explored and issues discussed, is an essential part of this learning process.
- The learning experience of the game can be further grounded and deepened in activities and study outside the game.
- Follow-on work can link the players' game experience with the actual lived reality of small-scale African farmers.





#### The African Farmer Game was developed by:

- John Thompson: Project Coordinator j.thompson@ids.ac.uk
- Jim Jackson: Single Player Game jimjackson10@gmail.com
- Judith Good: Technical Advisor j.good@sussex.ac.uk
- Ellie Martin & Jim Jackson: Multiplayer Game
- Nathan Oxley: Communications & Networking n.oxley@ids.ac.uk

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**African Farmer: Play the Game** 

www.africanfarmergame.org