



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Community Theater Play Scripts

Fostering Agribusiness for Resilient Markets (FARM) Zimbabwe



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**Feed the Future Zimbabwe Fostering
Agribusiness for Resilient Markets (FARM) Activity**

Suite 1 & 2, Westgate House West
Westgate Shopping Complex
Westgate, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 242 309050-1
www.chemonics.com

DISCLAIMER

This publication was made possible through support provided by Feed the Future through the U.S. Agency for International Development, under the terms of Contract No. 72061320C00001. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Introduction

Community theater is an effective tool to reach a large number of people at once with usable and practical instruction to help them improve their lives and economic fortunes.

TOPICS

These scripts are focused on four key areas: Cropping, Nutrition, Smallholder Livestock, and Water and Sanitation (WASH). List of scripts is below.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Each script has key take aways (found at the bottom and top sections of the scripts) for the audience to have learned from watching the performance.

PROPS

Simple props – stuffed animals to substitute for live goats, chickens, and cattle, buckets and water containers with lids, pictures of healthy foods, and equipment for spraying pesticides should be used to demonstrate how to execute the different behaviors and practices.

EXPERTS

The actors are not expected to be experts in the different topics. There will be experts in the audience available to answer questions that members of the audience may have, or to explain the step-by-step process using conversation cards and communication materials.

BENEFITS

The benefits of adopting these practical methods for cropping and raising livestock are economic security, healthier families and communities, and improved livelihoods.

SCRIPTS BY TOPICS

Agriculture

- Fodder
- Maize

Smallholders livestock

- Dipping
- Artificial Insemination

Nutrition

- Diet diversity
- Nutrition wheel

WASH

- Hygiene wheel

Gender

- Gender-based violence: triggers
- Gender-based violence: norms

Borrowing for Purpose

- Financial Management

Home Garden

KEY MESSAGES

- Diet diversity is easier than you think. It is not difficult and it is not expensive.
- Diet diversity builds healthier bodies and minds.
- Introducing different healthy foods into your family's diet decreases sickness and increases physical strength and mental activity.

CHARACTERS

1. Agriculture Extension Worker [narrator]
2. Family group: mother, father, two children (ages 8 and 10), grandparents (grandmother and grandfather)

SETTING

1. First setting: family at dinner table
2. Second setting: mother and grandmother and children shopping in the local market
3. Third setting: family group planting and watering their farming plot

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p>[Narrator faces the audience; s/he tells the story while the family members stand together and talk among themselves, pretending to shop at the market.]</p> <p>Props:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basket of vegetables and fruits [do not have to be real but can be replicas or large drawings of fruits and vegetables] 	<p>[Narrator says] Zimbabwean families over the years have suffered a decrease in nutrition and dietary requirements. The decline has been across many groups: young children, pregnant women, rural and urban. More households and families are suffering food insecurity and a lack of nutrition.</p> <p>There are many reasons for this decline including drought and extreme temperatures, and income challenges. More families are living mostly on maize and maize products.</p> <p>Although maize is an important part of the diet, eating other foods that are high in vitamins and minerals (nutrients) are important to grow and stay strong in body and mind.</p> <p>Zimbabwe has rich land and many growing seasons that can yield the vegetables and crops that provide the vitamins and minerals families need. Many of these crops can be grown right on our farms.</p>
<p>Mother, grand-mother and children shop in the market.</p> <p>Props:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basket to put vegetables in • Replicas of fruits and vegetables (mustard greens and sweet potatoes) 	<p>Mother [mother holding mustard greens (muriwo) and says to the grandmother] I remember eating mustard greens often when I was a little girl! You cooked it and we had it with sweet potatoes and our meat. Do you remember that?</p> <p>Grandmother [talking to her daughter and children listening] I do, and we grew the mustard greens right here in the garden. Why don't we grow these anymore?</p>

Home Garden (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Mother, grand-mother and children shop in the market.</i></p>	<p>Mother [is astonished] I don't know. We got away from growing mustard greens because of the drought and then we were focusing on other crops. I had forgotten how nice they were and good for us too.</p> <p>Why aren't we doing that now?</p> <p>Grandmother: I think we should start growing mustard greens again. We can get the seeds and cuttings and determine what the best place is to plant our crops.</p> <p>Mother: Then let's make plans to do it! And I'm buying the mustard greens and sweet potatoes so we can get started eating healthier even before our garden is ready.</p>
<p><i>Narrator and family – parents, 2 children, grand-parents –work in the garden. They are weeding, watering, planting. Dryer holds meat and fish.</i></p> <p><i>Props:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoe • Bucket with water • Dryer • Meats and fish 	<p>Young boy says: why did we pick these plants to put on our land?</p> <p>[Father says] We plant mustard greens and other vegetables, like carrots, pumpkins which give us Vitamin A, and our greens which give us iron. All of these vegetables are good for us because of their natural vitamins and minerals, AND they grow easily here in Zimbabwe/[community], and we like to eat them.</p> <p>[Young daughter asks] How are they “good” for us?</p> <p>[Grandfather says] In order for our bodies and our minds to grow we need to have many vitamins and minerals every day. And each food provides a specific vitamin.</p> <p>For example [he holds up drying meat], we eat meats that we raise like chicken and goat for protein to make our bones strong [show hand puppets of animals when talking]. Also for more protein we can eat the eggs and milk that our chicken and goats produce. We eat fish [he points to drying fish] for the oils that keep us from high blood pressure and heart disease; sweet potatoes give you potassium to make your blood strong, calcium for bones, and vitamin C. Mustard greens have lots of iron and other minerals, especially for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers/women.</p> <p>[Grandmother says] All these beautiful fruits [she points to the fruit trees] give us our vitamins, like vitamin A that give us good eyesight, heart health, good skin, and strong muscles. All grown right here on our farm.</p> <p>[Young daughter says] We've learned how to grow our own food but not everyone has family members that can teach them.</p> <p>[Ag Ext Worker] That's right and the agriculture extension workers can help. That's one of our services.</p>

Home Garden (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Narrator and family – parents, 2 children, grand-parents –work in the garden.</i></p>	<p>[Mother] so what should we tell our neighbors about growing vegetables on their farm?</p> <p>[Ag Ex] First, you need to select foods that your family will eat. In some cases we are introducing a new taste or new food and the family needs to like its taste and texture. I recommend introducing new foods from the market to your family and see what they like and will eat.</p> <p>Second, once you decide on what foods to plant on your farm, you need to determine if it is compatible to the soil and amount of sun and water to grow a good crop.</p> <p>Third, you can work with an Agriculture Extension Worker, like me, to select seeds and cuttings that are drought resistant and will grow easily in your community.</p> <p>I can also help in showing you the correct way to plant and water your plants and also what nutrients and how many nutrients should be added to the crops.</p> <p>Farm gardens are a great food source and introduce the vitamins and micronutrients that are so important to a healthy body and mind.</p> <p>[Grandmother] I worried when we started this garden that it would be expensive to have a garden. But it hasn't been.</p> <p>[Ag Ex] No, it isn't. Not being wasteful with seeds and water also helps keep prices down.</p> <p>[Grandfather] We've also enjoyed having meats, and fish, and fruits and vegetables during the off-season because of our dryer. It has given us vitamins and minerals all year long. The farm garden is a year-long good investment in our health and well-being.</p> <p>[Ag Ext] For more information about adding nutritious crops to your farm garden, dryers, and healthy crop choices, contact your local ag extension worker.</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- For healthy and strong bodies, you need to eat a variety of foods.
- Diet diversity is easy to do.
- There are experts who can help you select drought-resistant seeds, seeds that are good for your soil and garden.
- Ag extension workers can also show you how to dry fruits, vegetables and meats so you have food all year long.

Artificial insemination is better and easier than you think

KEY MESSAGES

- Artificial insemination offers great benefits for smallholder farmers by producing stronger, healthier, more productive and more valuable cattle.

CHARACTERS

1. Male smallholder farmer
2. Female smallholder farmer
3. Male youth farmer

SETTING

1. Group is on a smallholder farm sitting near to a kraal (corral)/pen observing and discussing 4-5 cattle of varying ages, sizes that are grazing.

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves, as they look at several cattle that are grazing.</p>	<p>[Male farmer says] Look at those healthy cattle – we are doing well since we started adding different kinds of feed and using a feed and water troughs.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Yes, the cows are healthier and getting bigger and becoming stronger with the cow peas we are feeding them along with hay and grazing.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] This should be good for us when we take some of these cattle to market this year. They are of high quality. They should fetch a considerable price for us.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] I just wish it was easier to breed healthy and market-ready cattle.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] What's the problem with breeding the cattle we have here? I thought these big bulls would be strong and make the breeding easy.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Sometimes the bulls are not so successful, or they have been in the same heard too long.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Maybe we should consider artificial insemination (AI)? I hear our neighbors Tapiwa and Mpho have had success with AI. They had a vet service in town come out and support them. They say 50-70% of the time cows conceive with AI.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] What exactly is AI? I have never heard of this.</p>

Artificial Insemination (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves, as they look at several cattle that are grazing.</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] Artificial insemination is the technique whereby a bull's semen (with living sperm) is collected from a superior breeding bull and introduced into female (heifer/cow) during heat with the help of an insemination kit (instruments).</p> <p>These special instruments have a high pregnancy rate in helping female cows get pregnant. It also introduces new breeds of cattle. This variety is good for breeding stronger healthier cattle.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Wow – that sounds like it could help us a great deal to grow the heard and produce and sell more cattle.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Maybe. But I have heard this artificial insemination is expensive and dangerous for the cows.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Actually, this is not true. The cost of AI ranges from roughly \$50-100, depending on service accessibility, the number of animals inseminated, and the quality and type of semen (sexed v. normal semen).</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] So if we pooled our resources and a number of farmers accessed the services of a professional inseminator like Tapiwa and Mpho, we could bring the cost down?</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Yes, if we were able to get the inseminator with the bull semen for a group of us it could be much more cost effective. The return on investment of AI is really good if we can be successful as a group.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Is there anything we need to do other than getting the professional inseminator to come with the bull semen?</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Yes – we need to keep good records on the cows, their size, what they eat, their birthing cycle and when they are in heat, so we know when they are most fertile and be successful with the AI.</p>

Artificial Insemination (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<i>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves, as they look at several cattle that are grazing.</i>	<p>[Male farmer says] I am willing to give it a try – let’s discuss with the community how we can afford this service together and begin reaching out to an AGRITEX or vet services to see what the options are nearby for an inseminator.</p>

 **KEY TAKEAWAYS**

- Artificial insemination offers many benefits via high conception rates: stronger, healthier more productive (more milk in dairy/weight gain in beef) and valuable cattle.
- Artificial insemination is more accessible, easier, and more affordable than smallholder farmers believe.
- Artificial insemination information is readily available from agriculture extension workers, AGRITEX, and local veterinary services.

Dipping livestock is a more productive way to have healthier cattle

KEY MESSAGES

- *Dipping and spray dipping offer great benefits for smallholder farmers by producing stronger, healthier, more valuable cattle.*

CHARACTERS

1. *Male smallholder farmer*
2. *Female smallholder farmer*
3. *Male youth farmer*

SETTING

1. *Group is on a smallholder farm sitting near to a kraal (corral)/pen observing and discussing 4-5 cattle of varying ages, sizes that are grazing.*

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves. They are discussing the cattle grazing in front of them.</i></p>	<p>[Youth farmer says] How do you have time to be sitting and not doing any work? I just spent the whole day protecting my cattle from pests and bugs. It is tiring work!</p> <p>[Female farmer says] What were you doing? Were you dipping your cattle?</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] What do you mean by dipping? The cows take a bath? This seems funny to me.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Yes, the term dipping does sound funny – we also call it spraying too. But the results are the same. It is a method to protect your cattle from insects that can be harmful.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Look at our healthy cattle – since we started dipping and adding different kinds of feed and using a feed and water troughs for our livestock, they are healthier and getting a higher return at the market.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Yes, the cows are healthier and getting bigger and becoming stronger.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] This should be good for us when we take some of these cattle to market this year. They are of high quality. They should fetch a considerable price for us.</p>

Dipping Livestock (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves. They are discussing the cattle grazing in front of them.</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] I wish more smallholders in the area understood the advantages of dipping. It has helped us so much ensure the health of our cattle.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] I've never heard of dipping. What exactly is dipping or spraying? Can I afford it?</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Cattle spraying and dipping use insecticides to protect and treat livestock for external parasites like ticks, fleas, mites, lice, and flies.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] And the welfare and health of the cattle are so important.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Wow – that sounds like it could help us a great deal to grow the herd and produce and sell more cattle.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Yes. Cattle dipping prevents and treats livestock for external parasites that cause disease, poor health and even death in animals.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] What kinds of parasites and insects?</p> <p>[Female farmer says] We use spraying and dipping to protect the cows from ticks, fleas, mites, lice, and flies.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] If you have ever seen a cow infested and covered in ticks or mites, you know what a problem they can be.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] These parasites can cause blood loss, loss of appetite, open sores and cuts and even transmit disease from one animal to another.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] That is true and the result is unhealthy cattle who are sick or do not gain enough weight – these parasites can even kill cattle over time.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] I never realized how dangerous flies and ticks could be. How does dipping work?</p> <p>[Male farmer says] In dipping, the cattle are dipped into or forced to swim through a tank filled with an insecticide solution.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] And how does spraying work?</p>

Dipping Livestock (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholders sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves. They are discussing the cattle grazing in front of them.</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] In spray dipping the cattle move through a passageway equipped with sprayers called a spray race that applies the dip (insecticide solution). Sprayers are arranged to thoroughly drench the animal.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] In many cases if there is no spray race available, a “backpack sprayer” is used – they are also good but require a bit more time and a few sprays to get soak the cattle.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] I thought ‘dipping’ was a funny term earlier but now I know how important it is for the welfare of the cattle.</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *The welfare of your cattle is crucial to the success of your farm.*
- *Cattle spraying and dips are actions to protect and treat livestock with insecticides against external parasites like ticks, fleas, mites, lice, and flies.*
- *Dipping/spraying protects livestock from blood loss, open sores and cuts, and loss of appetite.*
- *Spraying and dipping improves cattle health, productivity, profitability, and farmer income.*

Fodder usage for livestock

KEY MESSAGES

- *Supplementing livestock with fodder especially during the lean seasons offers great benefits for smallholder farmers by producing stronger, healthier, and more valuable cattle.*

CHARACTERS

1. *Male smallholder farmer*
2. *Female smallholder farmer*

SETTING

1. *Two smallholder farmers stand near a kraal (corral)/pen observing and discussing as 4-5 cattle of varying ages, sizes are grazing with a fodder shed in the background.*

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholder farmers sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves about the cattle in front of them.</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] Look at these cattle – despite the winter season and only limited rains – your cattle are looking very healthy and full. How are you keeping them so strong?</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Thank you. As a community we came together and decided to start supplementing our usual feed with fodder.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Tell me more about fodder?</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Instead of just grazing and relying on hay which we usually feed our cattle, we supplement our cattle with legumes such as velvet bean, sunn hemp, pigeon peas and cow peas. The legumes are rich in protein. Also cereals and grasses that are rich in fiber, and even some crop residues/stover from sorghum, maize and millet. All of these help contribute to the nutrition of the animals.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] I see a difference. I am thinking your results speak for themselves.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Yes, as you can see, the cows are healthier and getting bigger and becoming stronger. Our cattle gains on average 800 grams a day as compared to the 150 grams. And the dairy cows produce upwards of 4 litres of milk instead of 1-2 litres.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] That is no joke. I am impressed. This should be good for you when you take some of these cattle to market. They are of high grade. They should fetch a considerable price.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] And healthier animals mean better plowing, increased pregnancy rates, and less risk of death.</p>

Fodder Usage (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholder farmers sit together near the kraal, talking among themselves about the cattle in front of them.</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] I wish more smallholders in the area understood the advantages of using fodder.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Me too. It has helped us so much to ensure the health of our cattle and this means more value at home and at the market.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] But you said it was difficult – it seems clear and easy to me?</p> <p>[Male farmer says] It is funny you should say that – we have no problem getting the animals to eat all the different kinds of fodder we provide. The trick is planning ahead to plant fodder crops before mid-November when the rains traditionally come.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] It seems like this would be an easy sell for our farmers.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Sometimes. But the challenge is less in the planting but the allocating the resources and commitment to not only plant fodder crops but to build a shed to store them in. Without a shed the fodder will spoil.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] So the fodder shed is the key really – I now understand why this has been a challenge for the community.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] With a bit of planning, commitment of the community and some pooled resources, our fodder shed was built [points at the shed] and the results are clear to see [points at fatted calf].</p> <p>[Female farmer says] It is clear as day to me that livestock supplemented with fodder during the lean season are healthier, more productive and more valuable.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Yes, and if we can come together to plant, harvest and store fodder properly, I am confident other communities can as well.</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *The welfare of your cattle is crucial to the success of your farm.*
- *Livestock supplemented with fodder during the lean season are healthier, more productive and more valuable.*
- *Farmers committed to planting, storing and using fodder properly will raise more productive and profitable livestock.*

Maize is an essential crop in Zimbabwe

KEY MESSAGES

- Maize when cultivated well offers great benefits for smallholder farmers by producing a stable, essential crop that is easily stored, produces great nutritional benefits, and contributes to economic value in the market

CHARACTERS

1. Male smallholder farmer
2. Female smallholder farmer
3. Female youth farmer

SETTING

1. Group is on a smallholder farm looking out at maize fields.

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p>The group of smallholder farmers stand and look out at a maize field,</p>	<p>[Male farmer says] How is your maize coming this season? It looks strong.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] I am telling you, this season's crop is going to be bountiful.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] I can tell – is it because our rains have been timely and strong? We have had some rough seasons with no rain but this year has been like old times.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Of course the rains are helping a great deal. But this growing season I have changed some of my ways.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Why do you ask? We have been growing maize here for a very long time and have always had good results.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] We have good land for sure and the maize has always been good to us around here when weather and rain bless us. But I heard we could do even better.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Yes – we attended a field training from the FARM project and their agri-specialists had many interesting ideas to share.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Those trainers from FARM, I have seen them around, but what can they teach us about maize in my backyard – this crop is in our blood. If there is anything we know, it's growing maize.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] It's not that we don't know how to grow maize but with weather issues coming and going, what we talked about was small things we can do to make our harvest better.</p>

Maize (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholder farmers stand and look out at a maize field,</i></p>	<p>[Female farmer says] Yes, that is exactly right – we do know maize but the traditional ways can be added to and this can yield better results.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] What can these people teach us?</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Let me tell you, one thing was to only to use hybrid seeds from the agritex or agro-dealers. Open pollinated seeds work but, I am telling, you, the hybrid seed is yielding great results. It costs but you get what you pay for in this case.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] I knew about hybrid seed but now days with weather issues and less rain sometimes hybrid seed take the stress and pressure better and resist difficult conditions better. And of course there is more yield.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Yes, I have heard this before but what else did they say?</p> <p>[Female farmer says] I think for me it was a matter of basic things they highlighted that will make a difference over time.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] We need to make sure to rotate our maize with other crops – if we grow maize season-after-season it will damage the land. It is good to alternate maize with legumes like sugar beans.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] Yes, this is true – sometimes we are greedy and want to sow more maize but the rotating is very important.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Another area we talked about with FARM was pest control.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Always monitor for insects. We say we do but sometimes we are not attentive enough. False wireworms, cutworm, fall army worms, snout and chafer beetles are all dangers for the maize. If in danger we need to use maize specific pesticides to attack the danger.</p> <p>[Male farmer says] I agree – pests are a threat and we need to be aware.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] The other important item we sometimes overlook is handling and what we do after we harvest.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] Post-harvest handling is critical to preserve our maize crop after we harvest but before we sell or store. Moisture is the enemy - we need to also make sure the large grainboer (LGB) does not get into the maize. Actellic Gold dust helps with these pests.</p>

Maize (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>The group of smallholder farmers stand and look out at a maize field,</i></p>	<p>[Male farmer says] I wish more smallholders in the area understood the advantages of these planting, growing, and handling methods. It has helped you to grow such a large and strong maize crop this season.</p> <p>[Youth farmer says] So I heard you discuss four fundamental actions we need to do regularly in order to have a better maize crop. These were: number 1, plant a hybrid seed; number two, rotate our maize with other crops – don't be lazy!; number 3, practice pest control – don't plant maize for the pests to eat!; and finally, number 4, post-harvest handling to keep out pests and moisture.</p> <p>[Female farmer says] Following these four additional steps and your maize crop will be highly profitable. We can do 4.3 tons per hectare and with a ready market – we get 2X back from our initial investment.</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Maize when cultivated well maize offers great benefits for smallholders in terms of profits and nutrition.*

Norms in Domestic Violence

KEY MESSAGES

- Domestic violence comes in many different forms and practices.
- Understanding, recognizing and building awareness of these potentially violent behaviors can help us avert and address them.
- Just because something has been done a certain way does not mean it is not harmful or group of people.

CHARACTERS

1. Narrator
2. Women and men smallholder farmers
3. Young girls and older men (child marriage)
4. Family (man, woman, child)

SETTING

1. In a couple's home
2. Wedding setting
3. Co-op meeting with male and female farmers

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p>Narrator stands stage left, facing and talking to audience</p> <p>As narrator talks, different vignettes are played out.</p>	<p>[Narrator says] About one in five accidents in Zimbabwe are because of domestic violence and in 2020 Zimbabwe saw a 175% increase in reported gender-based domestic violence [OCHA 12.2020].</p> <p>And the majority of those victims are women.</p> <p>When we talk a bout domestic violence...what do we mean and what are examples of violence?</p> <p>The regular violence of hitting or beating someone, but it can also include mental stress – being critical of everything a partner does, belittling or humiliating someone in public or private.</p> <p>It can involve child marriages and roora/lobola (bride price) for daughters.</p> <p>Let's discuss a few of these issues.</p>
<p>Older man and younger girl (around 14 or 15 years) act out a marriage.</p>	<p>[Narrator says] There are laws on our books that prohibit child marriage.</p> <p>But there are exceptions to child marriage because there are cultural norms – like religious practices – that allow for child marriage.</p>

Norms in Domestic Violence (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Older man and younger girl (around 14 or 15 years) act out a marriage.</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] Families also suffer from financial hardships which leads to a daughter being married at a young age in exchange for roora/lobola.</p> <p>That financial gain does not usually last long, while the young woman enters into a marriage that she is expected to stay in for her entire life.</p>
<p><i>Man, woman and child sitting at a table and acting out distress of not having money. Husband pushes wife or threatens her with his fist. Child cowers from the parent.</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] Partners – male and female – are often stressed because of money issues or feeling trapped – and take that frustration out on their partners and their children.</p> <p>People are tolerant of domestic violence whether it is belittling or humiliating someone.</p>
<p><i>Male and female smallholder farmers are at a meeting together. Women farmers are ignored while men talk over them, interrupt them, or ignore them. Loud rambunctious meeting.</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] Recognizing your colleagues are both men and women farmers is an important first step. Women are also professionals and being professionals with experiences similar to yours (men) means they have the right to speak and to be heard. Respect their views and treat them with dignity.</p> <p>Zimbabwe rural women make up almost 86 percent of smallholders and account for significant income and continue to grow economically and professionally. [Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender, and Community Development]</p>
<p><i>Male who played the partner leads this discussion</i></p> <p><i>He steps back into the vignette when he is finished.</i></p>	<p>How do you avoid violence when discussing serious issues such as money and paying for agriculture inputs, school fees, transport and food?</p> <p>There are many day-to-day problems in a relationship that makes its members feel fenced in or trapped.</p> <p>These problems can lead to individuals feeling frustrated or family members belittling or ignoring each other.</p>
<p><i>Couple with child are calmly discussing the financial and showing how they can do it peacefully.</i></p>	<p>[Female narrator says] There are also triggers that can lead to domestic violence.</p> <p>We've mentioned them – money issues, feeling fenced in or trapped, feeling ignored or disrespected, alcohol use or other addiction problems.</p> <p>To manage these triggers everyone in the family should be aware of them and know when the topics come up it is best to walk away and focus on some activity that is relaxing or that takes the mind off the triggers like a sport, chatting with friends or cooking.</p>

Norms in Domestic Violence (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
	<p>[Female narrator says] Planning to discuss these issues when all family members are calm is a good way to control the triggers and manage frustration and potential angry outbreaks.</p>
<p>Male narrator leads this discussion</p> <p>Young girl and older man are in marriage ceremony</p>	<p>[Male narrator says] The laws do not provide exemptions for child marriage.</p> <p>Cultural norms are given a “pass” and allow young girls to marry older men.</p> <p>Reporting these incidents when you see them and allowing the local authorities to deal with this infraction is the correct way to go.</p> <p>Also working within your community leaders and with religious authorities to educate the public is important first step.</p>
<p>Young girl is with her parents and crying while her father and mother are telling her she is to marry a much older man.</p> <p>Show an older girl marrying with children and working.</p> <p>Male narrator leads the discussion.</p>	<p>[Male narrator says] Having a young girl bear a life-long burden of early marriage in exchange for her family's brief financial payment is short-sighted.</p> <p>According to UNICEF a young girl who has an education and waits to be married and start a family, has a higher income generating job than an undereducated girl.</p> <p>Her family's health and financial well-being because of her education and maturity will be better and they are healthier.</p>
<p>Each group reassembles on the stage.</p>	<p>[Narrator says] Have a discussion about trigger issues before they become violent.</p> <p>Be engaged in your community and work with authorities to address cultural norms that are detrimental to a group, community and a society.</p> <p>Recognize that violence is not a solution.</p> <p>For more information contact:</p>

Triggers and How to Manage Domestic Violence

KEY MESSAGES

- *There are triggers that can spark domestic violence. Knowing what those triggers are and how to manage them will help control outbursts and manage conflict.*

CHARACTERS

1. Husband/Father/Partner
2. Wife/Mother/Partner
3. Boy/Son
4. Narrator/Storyteller

SETTING

1. Home, yard, playground

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Narrator stands on the stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Husband and wife are center stage, arguing</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] We don't start out to make one another angry. But there are certain subjects or behaviors that can trigger a violent or physical response to a partner, a parent, or even a child.</p> <p>[Narrator continues to stand stage left facing the audience. He speaks directly to the audience.]</p> <p>[Narrator says] There are four main reasons that can trigger violent behavior. These are lack of income or money problems, feelings of disrespect from bosses, friends, family members. Number three is a feeling of being trapped. Not able to do the things you enjoy and that give you satisfaction. Fourth is abuse of alcohol or drugs.</p>
<p><i>Narrator stands on the stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Husband and wife are center stage, arguing</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] "Trigger #1 is about money. Lack of income because no one is working, or expenses for health, medicine, school fees, and unexpected emergencies."</p> <p>[Attention turns to the couple who are arguing. He is emptying his pockets to show he has no money. He is agitated and sweating or too hot. She is throwing her hands and arms up to show frustration.]</p> <p>[Man says while clenching his fists and yelling at the woman] "I don't have any money to pay for another school fee. It isn't that I don't love my children. I want them to have a good education. It is that we hardly have enough money to cover our regular expenses. The return on our cattle at the market was not good. It has hurt us."</p>

Triggers (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Narrator stands on the stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Husband and wife are center stage, arguing</i></p>	<p>[Woman says] “Why don’t we have more money? Did you spend it at the bar where you drank too much? Or when you went to the match? Uh? We still need to cover this school fee.”</p>
<p><i>Narrator stands on the stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Husband and wife stand position of fighting when the Narrator speaks to the crowd.</i></p>	<p>[Narrator addresses the audience and says] In this argument the woman touched on two other triggers – fear of being trapped and left out. And, the second was alcohol and addictions.</p>
<p><i>Husband and wife are center stage, arguing.</i></p> <p><i>The man pushes the woman aside and storms away from her</i></p>	<p>[Man says] I don’t see a solution. We are getting further and further behind. No rain is hurting our crops and feed costs for the cattle is going up.</p> <p>I need a break I feel like everything is closing in. You. The children. The family. I need a break...you get to spend time with your friends. I need to spend time with my friends too.”</p> <p>[Woman recoils when man pushes her and seems intimidated by his violence. Man is packing and hit his fist into his hand, showing anger and frustration]</p>
<p><i>Narrator stands stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Husband and wife are center stage</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] How do we handle these triggers?</p> <p>[Couple pantomime positive behaviors as the Narrator explains] The first step is to introduce the issue such as money problems or being out too much with friends and not home in such a way as not to place blame.</p> <p>For example, not the day after one of the partners has been out all night partying and drinking. But at a time when it the subject can be introduced and not be about blame.</p> <p>Second is to speak in a regular speaking voice and not yell or scream. Stay calm. Do not take an aggressive body position like you will fight or hit or stalk away.</p> <p>Instead introduce this subject and both parties should have a realistic solution. Do not blame someone else for not having money. And do not yell or scream or hit your partner or child.</p>

Triggers (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<i>Family – man, woman, child – are discussing ways to solve these issues.</i>	[Narrator says] If you don't have a solution and this came as an unexpected and unfortunate surprise. Walk away. Think about it calmly. Try and be objective about how to solve the problem, for example, where there is possible money.
<p><i>Narrator stands stage left facing the audience.</i></p> <p><i>Couple with nine-year old child is talking and working in the home or garden and show harmony – NOTE: add typical family activities.</i></p>	<p>[Narrator says] The whole family and community is affected by violence in the home. There are ways to reduce and manage outbreaks.</p> <p>The first step is to recognize what the triggers are that can start a fight. And, the second step is to learn how to manage those triggers.</p> <p>Be aware that there are certain triggers in a family that can lead to domestic violence</p> <p>By recognizing these triggers and working out ways to manage them will reduce violence, and also lead to happier resolution of issues</p> <p>“When it happens walk away. Take deep breaths. Find a safe place or activity that gives you peace of mind.”</p> <p>[who to call for counseling – add # or contact information?]</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- *Be aware that there are certain triggers in a family that can lead to domestic violence*
- *By recognizing these triggers and working out ways to manage them will reduce violence, and also lead to happier resolution of issues*
- *Walk away. Take deep breaths. Find a safe place or activity that gives you peace of mind.*
- *Who and how to contact for help*

Water is Precious

KEY MESSAGES

- *Water in ALL forms is vital to a healthy and safe life.*

CHARACTERS

1. Mother
2. Father
3. Grandfather
4. Grandmother
5. Young boy about 9
6. Young girl about 11

SETTING

1. In the plot of the family.

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p><i>Father is washing his hands in the garden; and the young boy throws the water carelessly on the ground. Grandfather says to the young man.</i></p>	<p>[Grandfather says] (Tinashe), wait! That water can be filtered and purified and recycled to be used on our crops or for the cattle. It shouldn't be thrown away...it is very valuable.</p>
<p><i>Young boy looks startled but asks his grandfather.</i></p>	<p>[Young boy says] What do you mean when you say it can be purified and recycled? Water is water!</p>
<p><i>Grandfather and Grandmother stand next to the children.</i></p> <p><i>Props</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>water treatment tools: fire, sun, filter and chlorine.</i> 	<p>[Grandfather says] (Calls children by name - Tinashe, Grace). Let me explain. Water is valuable. It is as valuable as money or even gold. And we need to protect it and use it wisely or we'll end up not having any food to eat, or have sickness and poor health, and no income. Cattle need water to thrive; crops need water to grow; and people need water to live and develop too.</p> <p>[Grandmother says] to the children and while talking shows the different processes] Water if managed properly can be reused for many different needs.</p> <p>[Grandmother says] The water we drink or cook with has gone through a water treatment process. It has either been boiled or gone through a solar treatment, filtered through sand or charcoal, or had chlorine added. These different water treatments destroy bacteria and germs so we can eat and drink the water. They make the water clean and safe to drink.</p>

Water is Precious (cont'd)

SCENE DIRECTION	WHAT IS SAID
<p>Mother pours water on a garden spot.</p>	<p>[Mother says] The water we cook with, when we are finished cooking, we use it to feed the cattle, goats and pigs. Or, to water the crops in the garden.</p>
<p>While father explains the process, grandfather and mother are demonstrating how this is done.</p> <p>Props</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have water storage containers to show how to store the water 	<p>[Grace says] That's why you boil the water or have it sitting in the sun. I thought it was to have hot water!</p> <p>[Adults laugh]</p> <p>[Father says] Yes, the fire and sun act as heat agents, and the heat separates the water from dirt and kills germs that we don't want to eat or drink. When it cools, we filter the water through a cloth and store the clean water in containers with lids.</p>
	<p>[Young girl says] But the water from the borehole, we do not filter that – why not?</p> <p>[Father says] True that. If the sanitary seal is in place, then the water deep in the ground is already clean and pure when it comes up from the ground, so it does not need to be boiled or to sit in the sun.</p>
<p>Mother says and grandfather shows the containers with lids</p>	<p>[Mother says] Water needs to be stored in a clean container and one with tight fitting lids. The lids keep the water clean – no bugs or birds or snakes can get into the clean treated water.</p> <p>We use the treated water for our eating and drinking and handwashing. Make sure when you drink water it has been treated and is clean.</p> <p>[Young girl says] Why is it so important to do all this work? Water is water. If it looks clear then we can drink it, right?</p> <p>[Grandmother says] Germs that are bad for us - we cannot see them. And if we eat or drink untreated water it can make us very sick and cause long-term health effects or even death.</p>
<p>Young boy says to the group</p>	<p>[Young boy says] We go through these steps, so we don't get sick and the food we eat and the water we drink are safe for us.</p>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- There are four effective ways to treat water in the home: fire (boiling), solar, filter, and chlorine.
- After water is treated, store it in containers with a tight-fitting lid.
- Only drink and cook with water that has been treated and properly stored.
- If not clear the water has been treated or properly stored, don't drink it or use it for cooking.