

Community mobilisation and farmer needs assessment



WORKBOOK

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Module 1: Community mobilisation

Pre-assessment

After reading through the module overview and introduction, complete the following pre-assessment in order to determine how experienced or comfortable you are with the topic of supporting agripreneurship. You will be asked to complete a post-assessment after you have worked through the learning content.

	Question	Self-assessment				
		Low		High		
1	I recognise that community mobilisation is important for successful extension.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I am able to choose and employ appropriate approaches to facilitate community mobilisation.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I am confident in my ability to design processes that facilitate community mobilisation involving women.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I am confident in my ability to design processes that facilitate community mobilisation involving the youth.	1	2	3	4	5

Study unit 1: Culture and diversity including gender, youth and people with disabilities

Session 1.1: Understanding culture and diversity

Activity 1.1 Individual activity: Building an inclusive community

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Briefly explain why culture is important to consider in community mobilisation. (2)

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2. Is the following statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

2.1 It is important to include people from different cultures in the decision-making process in a community. (2)

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3. Briefly explain how diversity can benefit or challenge a community. (2)

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Total: 6 marks

Session 1.2: Vision for inclusive local community

Activity 1.2 Individual activity: Relationships and diversity

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Is the following statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Different cultural groups living in the same area cannot form a relationship based on their shared environment. (2)

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2. What could be a good motivator to get people of different cultural groups living in the same community to build an alliance? (1)

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3. Fill in the missing words.

Different cultural groups living in the _____ area with access to the same _____ will experience the same challenges. (2)

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Total: 5 marks

Session 1.3: Building a diverse and inclusive community

Activity 1.3 Individual activity: Community mobilisation

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Explain why dignity and hope are important in community mobilisation in a disaster situation. (2)

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2. Fill in the missing words.

A good team for community mobilisation must be _____ and the people should have the _____ and _____ to address all the different aspects of the action plan. (3)

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3. Is the following statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Diversity in a community can help the whole community to solve common problems more effectively. (2)

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Total: 7 marks

Session 1.4: Enhancing women and youth participation in productivity

Activity 1.4 Individual activity: Gender differences and youth participation

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Is the following statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Gender differences will influence community mobilisation because of defined gender roles present in a community. (2)

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2. List three ways you can encourage youth participation in community mobilisation. (3)

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3. Briefly explain why it is important to give support to women and youth in community mobilisation. (2)

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Total: 7 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 1

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Briefly explain the relevance of culture and diversity in guiding a local community to develop a vision. (6)

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2. Is the following statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?
Men and women have equal assets, access to resources and opportunities within a community. (2)

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3. Fill in the missing words
When building a _____ community, it is important to give all members of that community _____ and hope. If they feel that there is _____ for a better future they will be motivated to find _____ to the problems they face. (4)

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4. Briefly explain why it is important to support women and youth in community mobilisation. (10)

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5. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

To build a good team for community mobilisation you need to employ people with the skills and capabilities to understand community diversity. (2)

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6. Briefly explain why diversity in a community mobilisation team benefits the community. (4)

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7. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

You do not need to understand gender differences in a community to know how to appropriately engage the members in the community before designing an action plan. (2).

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Total: 30 marks

Study unit 2: Livelihood assets assessment

Session 2.1: Gathering information

Activity 2.1 Individual activity: Assessments Answer the following in your own words.

1. Fill in the missing words.

It is important to set _____ so that you will know what the community hopes to _____ from making changes. The _____ will depend on the situation. It is also important to consider if _____ objectives are the same as the community's objectives.

(4)

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2. List the main resources you need in order to collect information for a livelihood assets assessment.

(5)

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3. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Information on what resources are available to each household can be collected through different methods.

(2)

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Total: 11 marks

Session 2.2: Sampling and assessment planning

Activity 2.2 Individual activity: Samples

Answer the following in your own words.

1. List the steps of planning an assessment in order. (5)

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2. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

The sampling method you choose will only be determined by the goals of the assessment. (2)

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3. Choose the correct answer from the options below. The accepted rule for household food security and livelihood assessments when using purposive sampling is:

- a) 20-100 households
- b) 200-300 households
- c) 40-250 households
- d) 50- 150 households (1)

.....

Total: 8 marks

Session 2.3: Core components of livelihood assets assessments

Activity 2.3 Individual activity: Context analysis, food security, and coping strategies

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Briefly explain what context analysis is and why it is important. (8)

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2. List the factors that influence food security. (5)

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3. Fill in the missing word. Coping strategies are the _____ that people take to manage their resources in times of hardship at household level. (1)

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Total: 13 marks

Session 2.4: Analysing results

Activity 2.4 Individual activity: Analyse and interpret data

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Fill in the missing words. Different sources of _____ need to be assessed together so that the _____ ranking reflects the concerns of the community to make sure that the core indicators of vulnerability are the _____ across all groups and zones. (3)

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2. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Data analysis and interpretations should be done throughout the assessment process. (2)

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3. Briefly explain why it is important to identify principal causes of food insecurity and risks to livelihoods? (2)

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Total: 7 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 2

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why are livelihood assets assessments useful? (4)

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2. Briefly explain what factors will influence the sampling method you choose for your assessment. (5)

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3. Describe what bias is and explain why you need to consider bias in your data. (3)

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4. Name the two main sampling methods to use for data collection and state which method will have a high chance of introducing bias into the results. (3)

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Total: 15 marks

Study unit 3: Problem solving approaches

Session 3.1: Defining problems and their root causes

Activity 3.1 Individual activity: Root causes

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Defining a problem is necessary so that you know exactly what needs to be changed to make a situation better. (2)

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2. Briefly explain why it is important to find the root cause of a problem. (1)

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Total: 3 marks

Session 3.2: Participatory development of a basket of options

Activity 3.2 Individual activity: The importance of participatory development

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Briefly explain the importance of participatory development of different solutions. (2)

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2. Fill in the missing words. Creative problem solving has the _____ of generating a _____ of possible solutions that you can _____ from to solve a particular problem. (3)

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Total: 5 marks

Session 3.3: Participatory selection of an appropriate solution

Activity 3.3 Individual activity: Feasible solutions

Answer the following in your own words.

1. List the five things you must consider when deciding if a solution is feasible. (5)

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2. Fill in the missing words. A solution is acceptable if the implementers _____ the solution, if they perceive it was worth their _____ and _____, if the risks are _____, if the solution _____ the people affected by the problem and if it benefits the _____ (6)

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Total: 11 marks

Session 3.4: Participatory implementation

Activity 3.4 Individual activity: Implementing a solution Answer the following in your own words.

1. Briefly explain why participatory implementation is important. (3)

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2. List the questions you must ask when planning an action plan. (6)

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Total: 9 marks

Session 3.5: Participatory monitoring and evaluation

Activity 3.5 Individual activity: Effective monitoring

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence from the options listed below.

Monitoring and evaluation of an action plan is important because:

- a) It helps you track the progress of your intervention.
 - b) It makes sure there is enough funding available for the intervention.
 - c) It reduces conflict in the community.
 - d) It makes division of labour easier in the community. (1)
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2. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Monitoring and evaluation is a linear process that does not need constant review of the plan and progress. (2)

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Total: 3 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 3

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. What are the things you should consider to effectively solve a problem? (2)

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2. Explain how you would go about identifying a root cause of a problem, and state why it is important to address the root cause of a problem? (7)

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3. Explain the importance of involving the community in the planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluating of an intervention to solve their problems. (5)

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Total: 14 marks

Study unit 4: Leadership development

Session 4.1: Leadership styles

Activity 4.1 Individual activity: Identify different leadership styles

Answer the following in your own words.

1. List the different leadership styles. (5)

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2. Which leadership style is thought to be the best in a strong leader? (1)

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3. Is this question true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Strong leadership is beneficial because it lets individuals in the community choose what activities they do during implementation of a plan. (2)

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Total: 8 marks

Session 4.2: Communication skills

Activity 4.2 Individual activity: Appropriate communication styles for effective communication

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Name the communication style(s) you would use when reporting quantitative data results. (2)

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2. Fill in the missing words.

When you interact with someone face to face there are _____ communication methods in play.

These are _____, gestures, silence, _____ and use of _____. (4)

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3. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

Effective communication is characterised by active listening, providing feedback and recognising barriers to understanding. (2)

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Total: 8 marks

Session 4.3: Leading and motivating community co-workers

Activity 4.3 Individual activity: Motivating co-workers

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

A successful leader is someone who does not need to work well with others because they make all decisions based on their own judgement. (2)

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2. List four common motivators for volunteers. (4)

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3. Choose the correct answer from the options given below to answer the question.

Why are challenges a possibility when leading friends and colleagues?

- a) Leaders have limited decision-making power and friends or colleagues will make all the decisions.
- b) Leaders must make decisions based on their own judgement even if it disagrees with what friends or colleagues think.
- c) Friends cannot make good suggestions.
- d) Colleagues will not do what they should when their leader is part of their group normally. (1)

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Total: 7 marks

Session 4.4: Mentoring

Activity 4.4 Individual activity: The purpose of mentoring

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Briefly explain the purpose and application of mentoring. (3)

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2. Is this statement true or false? If false, what is the correct statement?

In a mentorship relationship the mentor is there to make all the decisions on behalf of the community. (2)

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3. Fill in the missing words. Sharing _____ and expertise is important in improving retention and recruitment, _____ morale, accelerating _____ development, encouraging _____ and increasing _____ knowledge. (5)

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Total: 10 marks

Session 4.5: Time management

Activity 4.5 Individual activity: Managing your time effectively

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Choose the correct answer from the options below to answer the question. What is time management? (1)

- a) A way to make more time for leisure activities.
- b) A stepwise plan of an intervention.
- c) A way to organise your tasks to make sure everything is completed in a reasonable timeframe.
- d) The time you need for a given task to be completed.

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2. Why is effective time management beneficial? (2)

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3. List the four characteristics of effective time management. (4)

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Total: 7 marks

Session 4.6: Participatory goal setting and accountability

Activity 4.6 Individual activity: Effective goal setting

Answer the following in your own words.

1. Describe what the benefits of participatory goal setting are. (2)

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2. Is this statement true or false? Is false, what is the correct statement?

Accountability means the leader will always take responsibility for their decisions and the consequences of those decisions. (2)

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3. List the five characteristics of effective goals. (5)

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Total: 9 marks

Session 4.7: Teamwork

Activity 4.7 Individual activity: Team-building and development

Answer the following in your own words.

1. List the four stages of team development in order. (5)

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2. When building a team, which team-building strategies can you use and why? (4)

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Total: 9 marks

Study unit 5: Farmer needs assessment

Session 5.1: Organisation

Activity 5.1 Individual activity: Benefits of resource mobilisation

1. Name the three phases of a needs assessment and briefly explain each one (6)

Phase

Explanation:

.....

Phase

Explanation:

.....

Phase

Explanation:

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Total: 6 marks

Session 5.2: Exploration

Activity 5.2 Individual activity: The exploration phase

1. Fill in the missing words

_____ data sources provide detailed information from a large sample size that would be _____ and unrealistic for you to collect _____. (3)

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2. Name two sensitive topics that it may be difficult for people to discuss (2)

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Total: 5 marks

Session 5.3: Assessment

Activity 5.3 Individual activity: The assessment phase

1. Define the following term (1)

1.1. Key informant:

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2. Why is it important to prepare for a personal interview? (1)

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3. What kind of data do personal interviews provide? (1)

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4. Name three items you should record before you conduct an interview (3)

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5. Why is it important to reflect on an interview? (1)

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6. What is a focus group? (1)

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7. What is a common response within a focus group also called? (1)

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Total: 9 marks

Session 5.4: Utilisation

Activity 5.1 Individual activity: The utilisation phase

1. What is the difference between qualitative data and quantitative data? (2)

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2. Why is it important to share your results with others in the community? (1)

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3. Name three ways you can share your findings (3)

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Total: 6 marks

Summative assessment: Unit 5

1. What are the three steps involved in the exploration phase of a needs assessment (3)

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2. What three questions should you ask yourself about the data sources in the exploration phase? (3)

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3. Name three questions you can ask yourself when reflecting on an interview (3)

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4. What is a reasonable amount of time for an interview to last? (1)

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5. Name three possible uses of a focus group (3)

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6 Name five situations where focus groups would be useful. (5)

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7. What four questions must you answer when collecting quantitative data? (4)

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8. What four questions must you answer when collecting qualitative data? (4)

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Total: 28 marks

Post-assessment

The post-assessment is to be done once you have read through the module and completed all the activities. Compare your answers to those in the pre-assessment to identify where knowledge has been gained and where improvements can be made.

Question		Self-assessment				
		Low		High		
1	I recognise that community mobilisation is important for successful extension.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I am able to choose and employ appropriate approaches to facilitate community mobilisation.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I am confident in my ability to design processes that facilitate community mobilisation involving women.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I am confident in my ability to design processes that facilitate community mobilisation involving the youth.	1	2	3	4	5

Answer: Learner's own answer

Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) is about enhancing the performance of advisory services so that they can better serve farm families and rural producers, thus contributing to improved livelihoods in rural areas and the sustainable reduction of hunger and poverty. Rural advisory services help to