# Extension-Africa
# Situation and Issues of Agricultural Extension: A case of Uganda

by

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Uganda

# Uganda

# Outline of key issues

- Extension worker exposure
- Perceptions on:
  - goals of extension
  - Objectives
  - Intervention areas
  - Mandates
  - Reform processes
  - Reform outcomes
- Best ministry to host extension

# Outline of key issues

- Communication capacity of extension workers
- Use of ICTs ownership, know how and use for extension
- Perceptions on communication capacity importance and proficiency



**FarmerVoice**Radio

- Since 2001 Uganda has been operating:
  - A nation wide
  - Decentralized
  - Farmer-owned,
  - Demand-driven extension

    system

implemented by a semi-autonomous NAADS secretariat under the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

NAADS

National Agricultural Advisory Services

# Background

The policies of liberalization and privatization have allowed for more actors:



- Civil society

- Private sector (for profit)

- Private sector (projects)

- Faith-based & community based

- Value chain actor extension to complement government efforts.
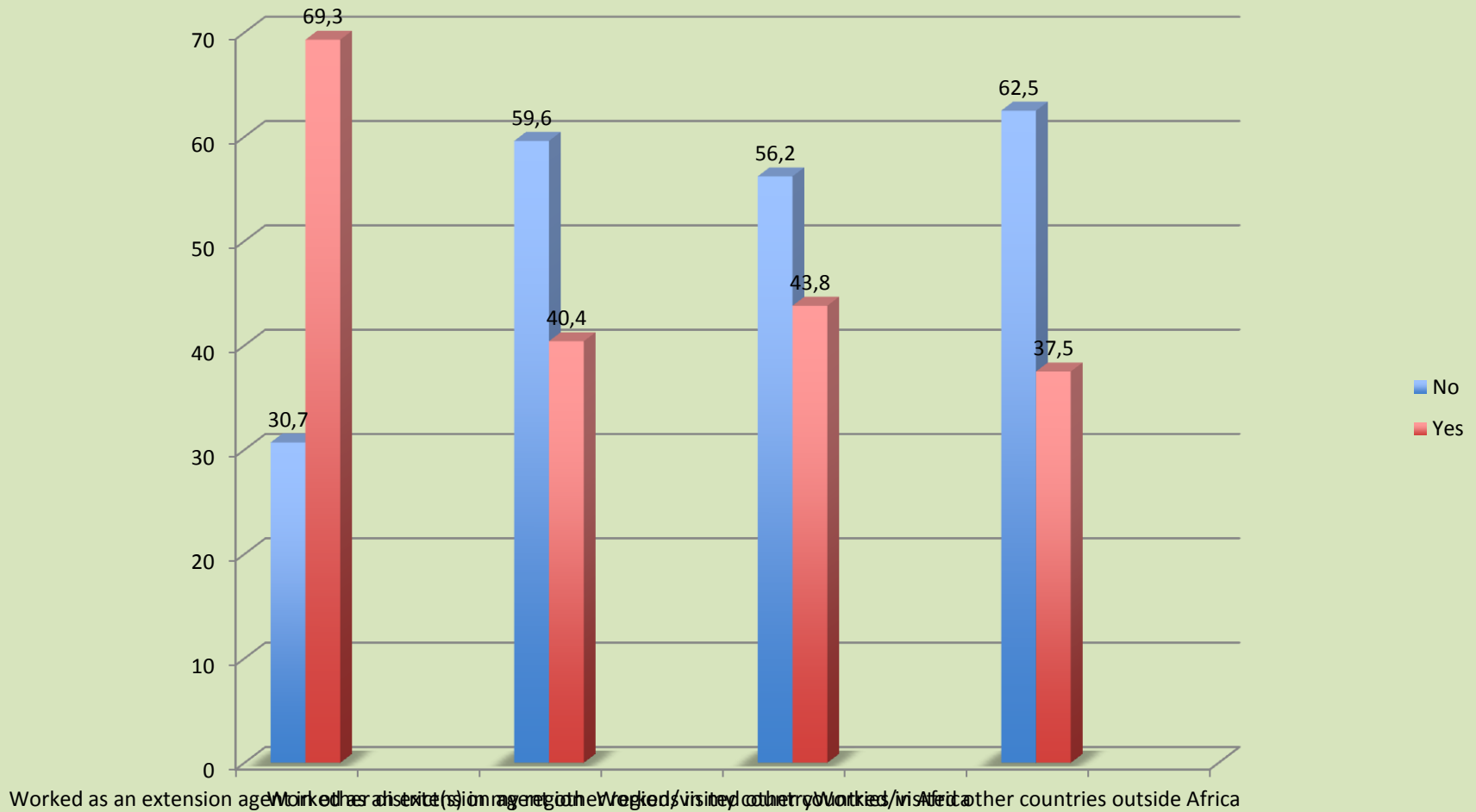
# Extension Africa study – Uganda

- This is part of the Extension Africa study

- The instrument was already in place and administered to 103 respondents

- 69.9% men and 31.1% women
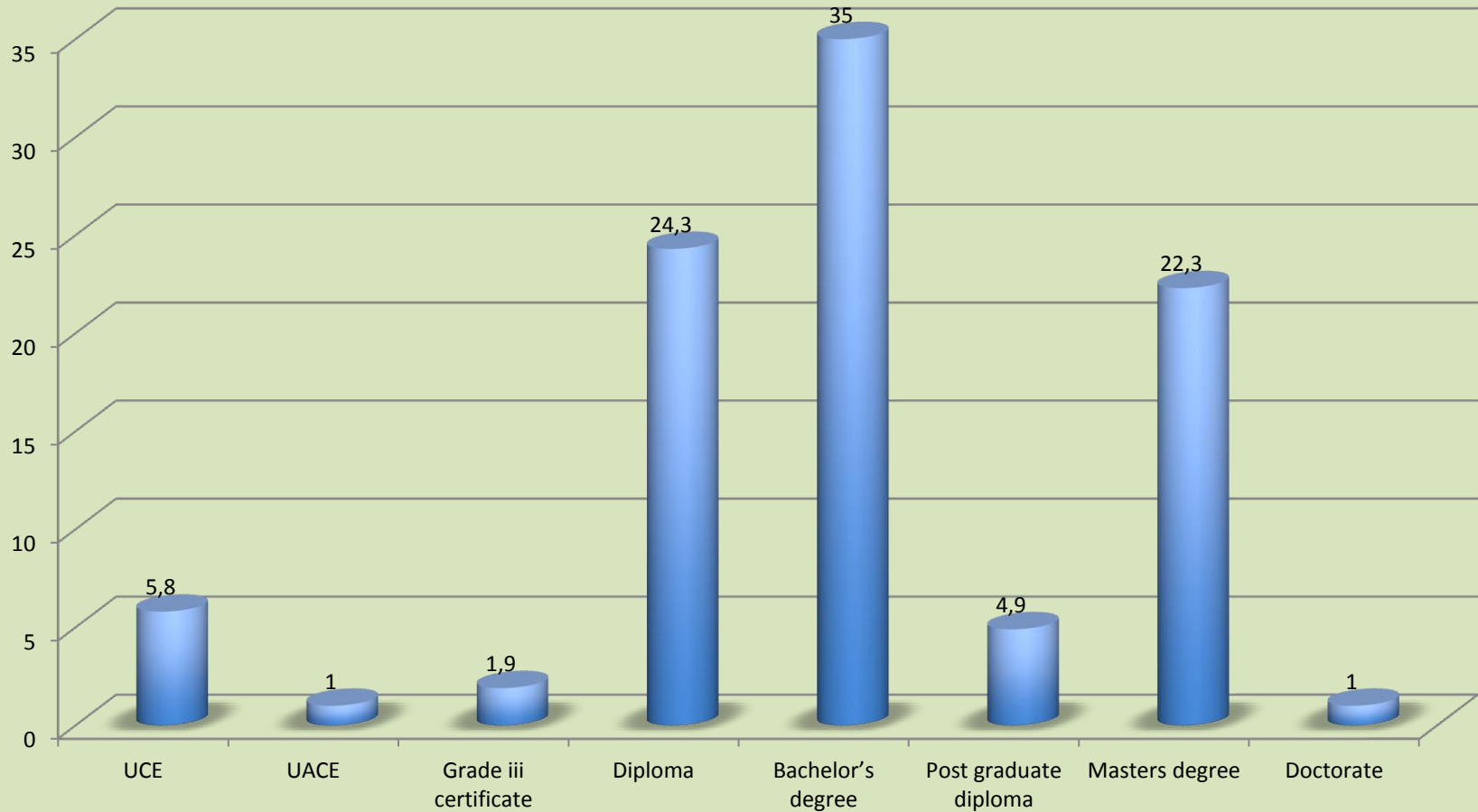
- Methodology was as explained by Cathy

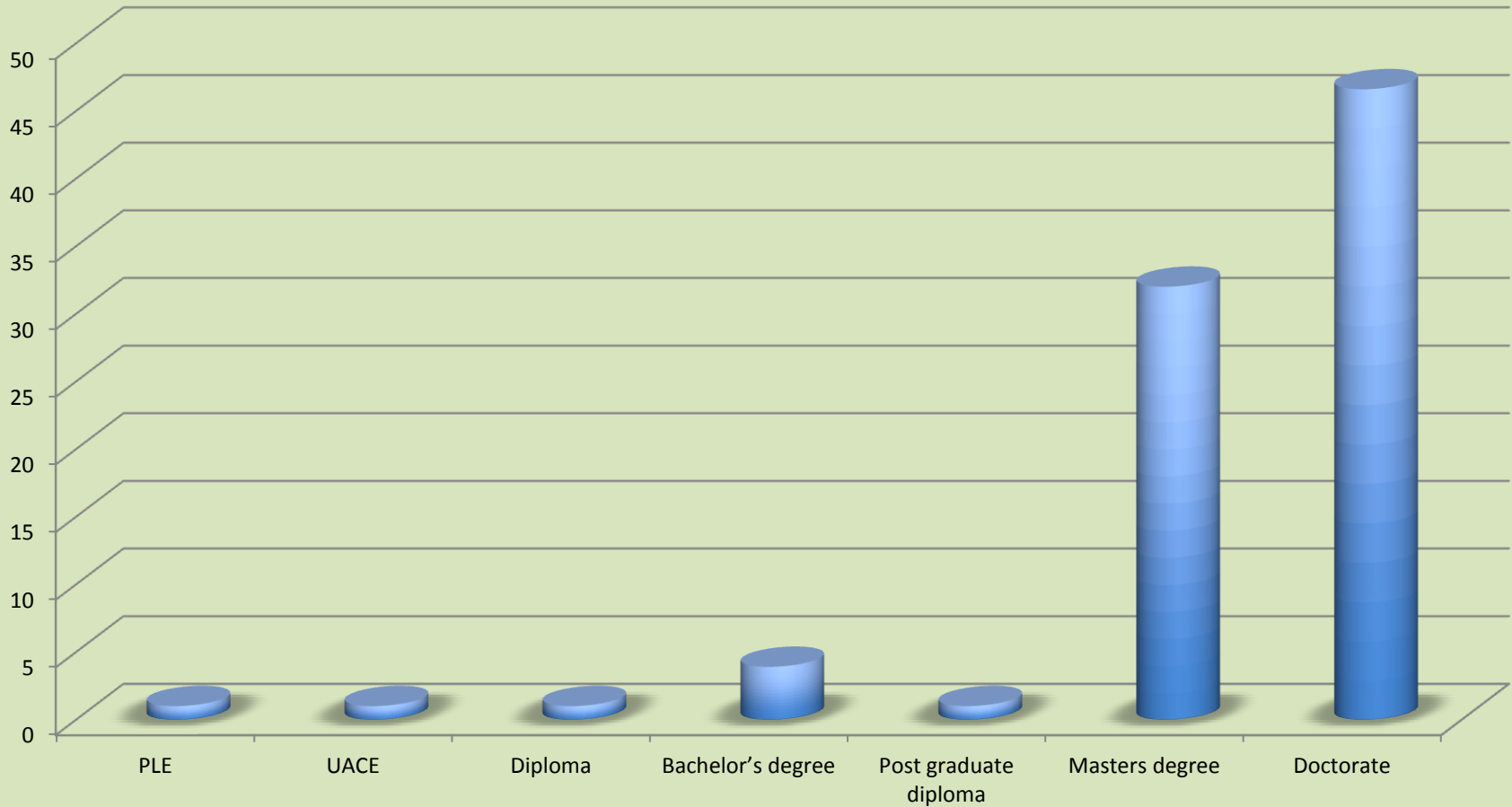# Views of extension on the major themes sought

# Extension worker experience across various jurisdictions (n= 101)

# Highest level of education of extension workers (n=103)



| Category | Value |
|----------|-------|
| UCE | 5,8 |
| UACE | 1 |
| Grade iii certificate | 1,9 |
| Diploma | 24,3 |
| Bachelor's degree | 35 |
| Post graduate diploma | 4,9 |
| Masters degree | 22,3 |
| Doctorate | 1 |

# Highest level of desired education (n=103)

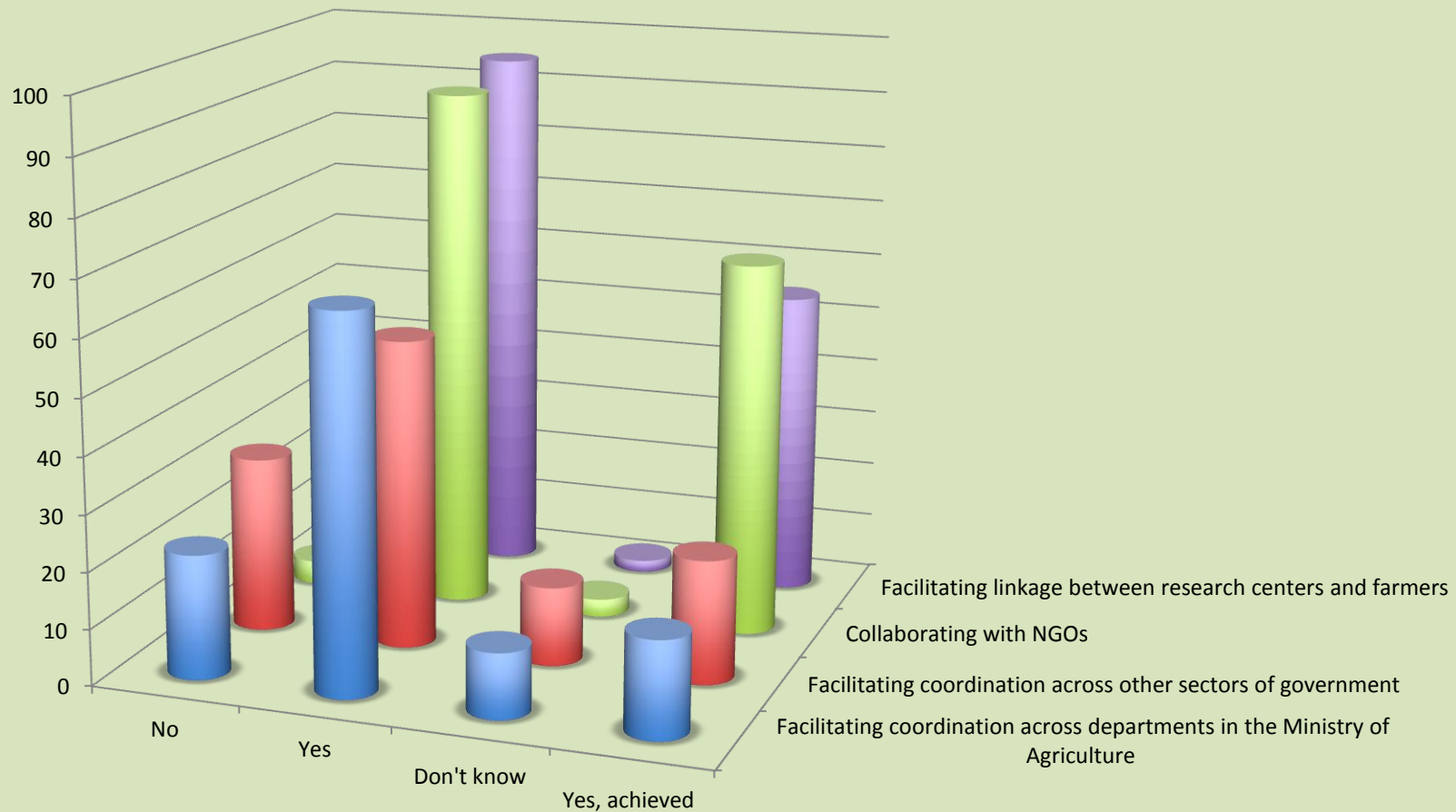**Perceptions/agreement with extension goals and whether the goals were being achieved** (n=100)
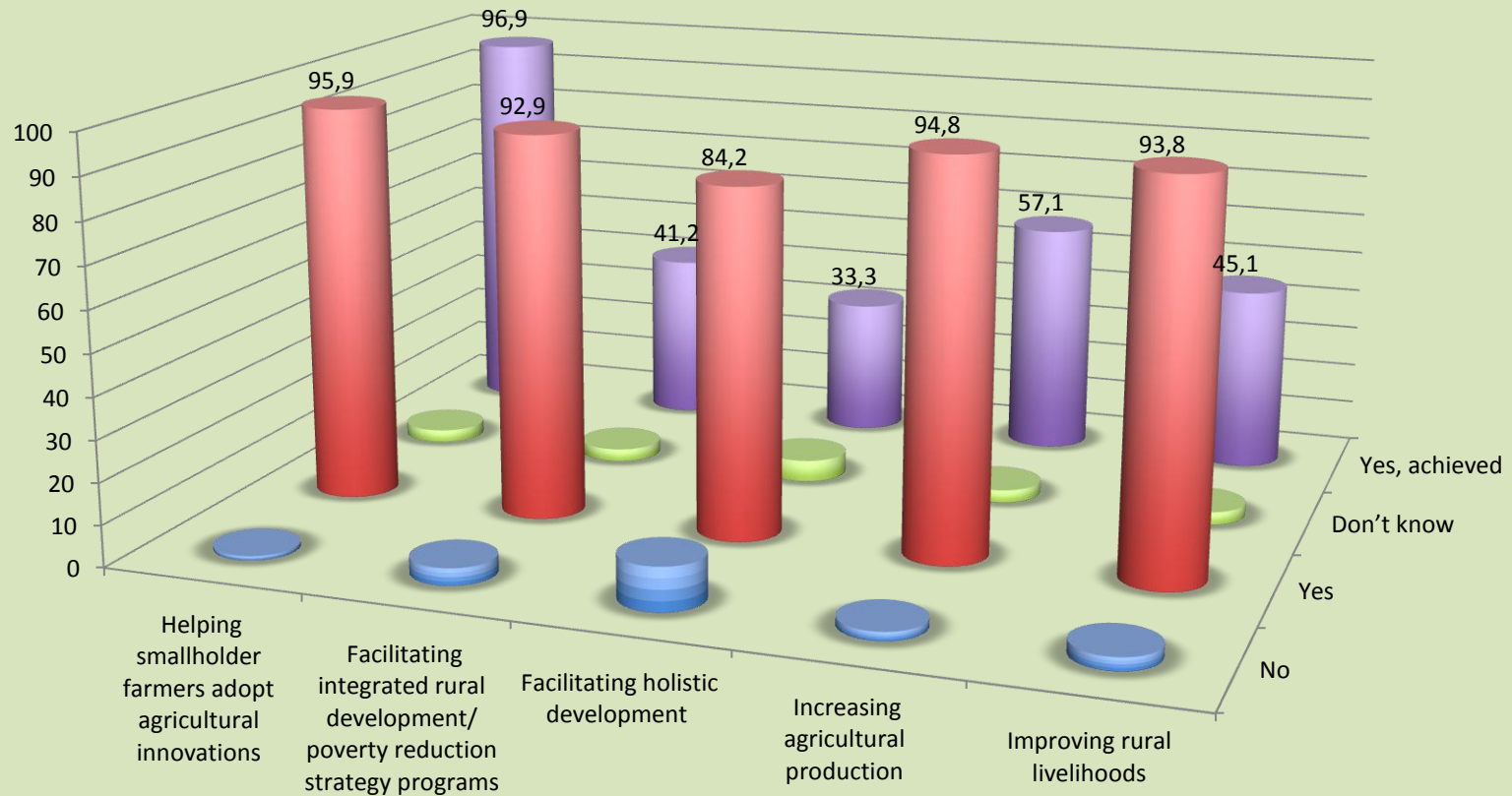
Perceptions on extension objectives and whether they were achieved (n=100)
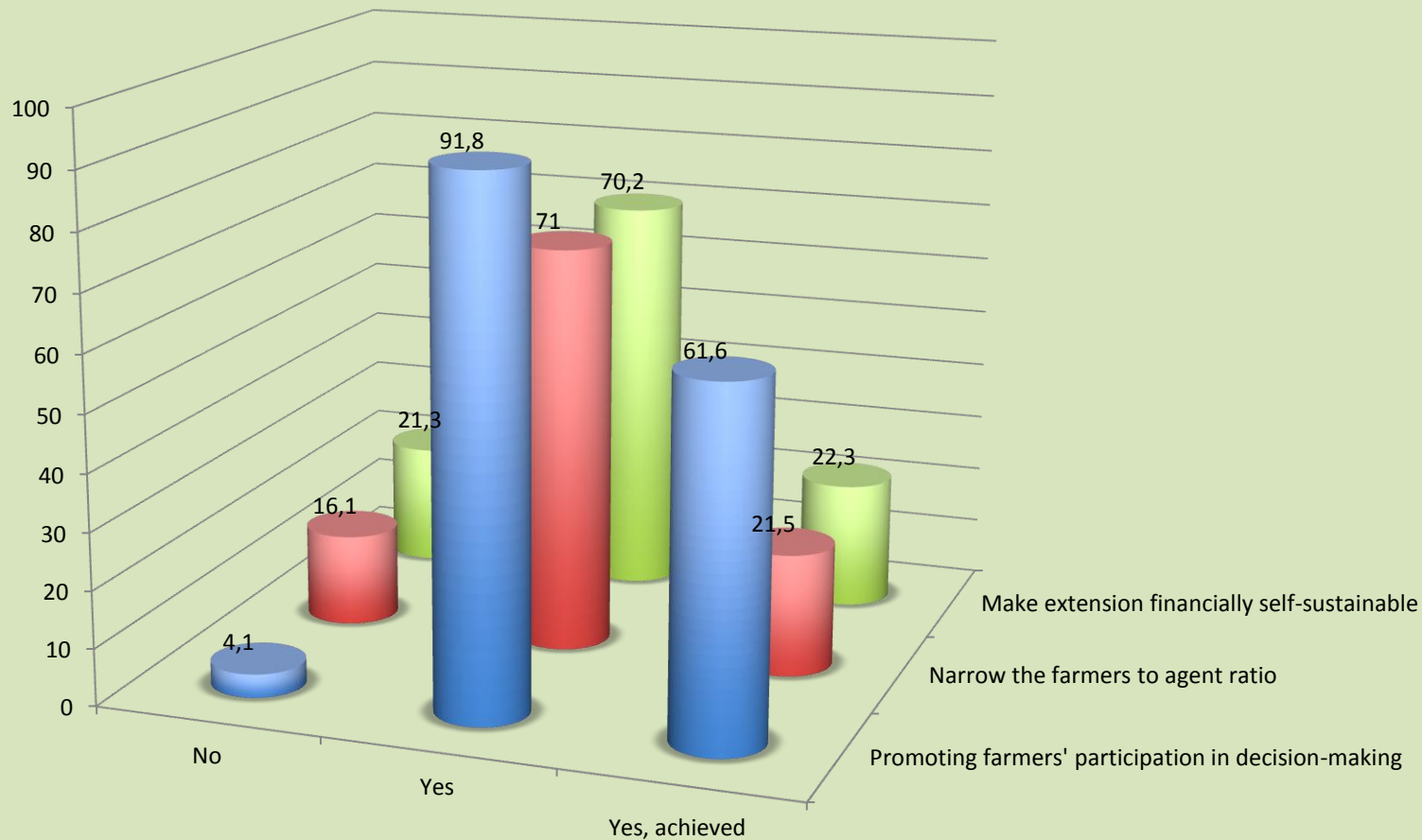
**Perceptions on extension intervention areas and whether they were achieved** (n=98)
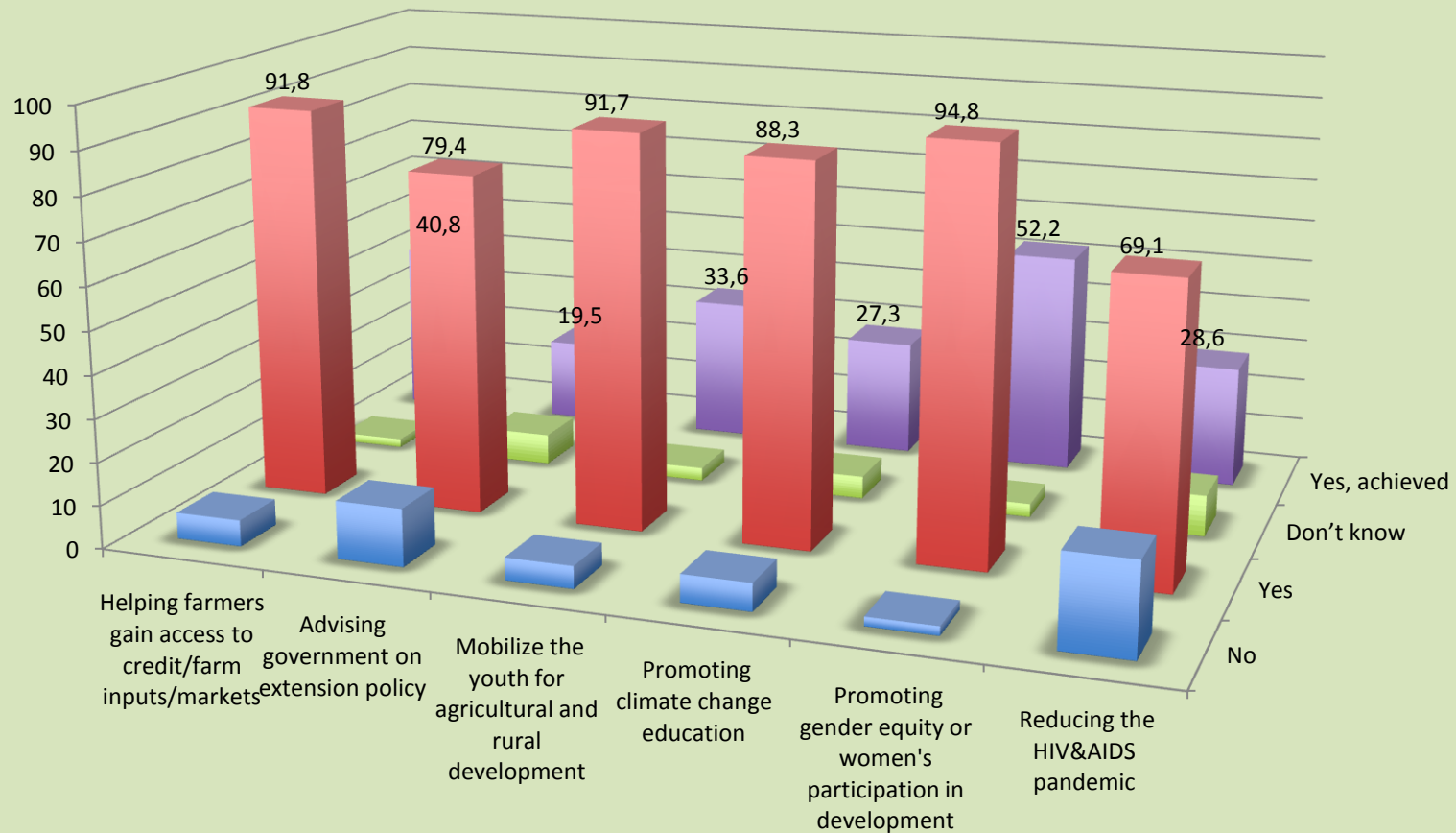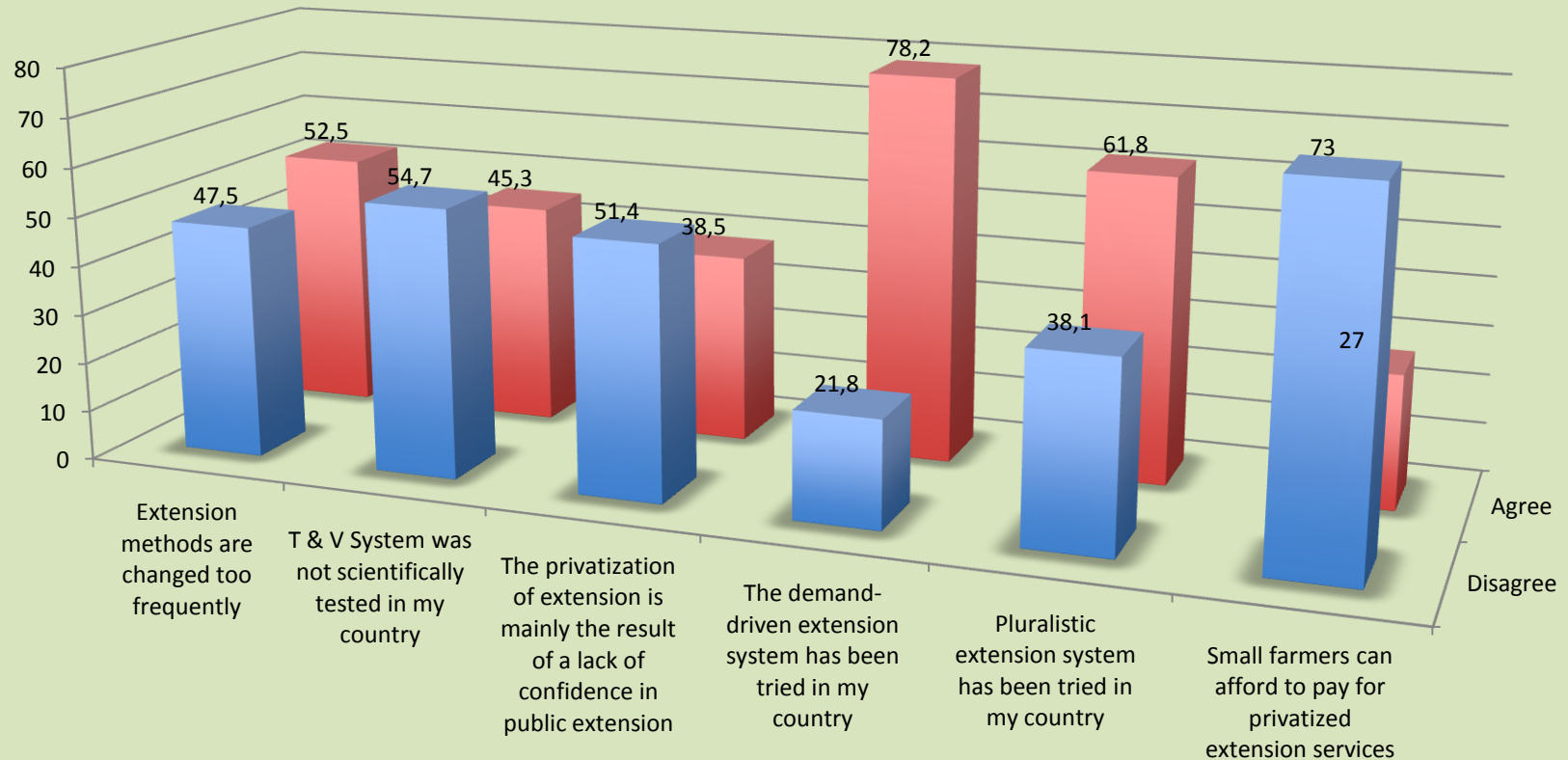
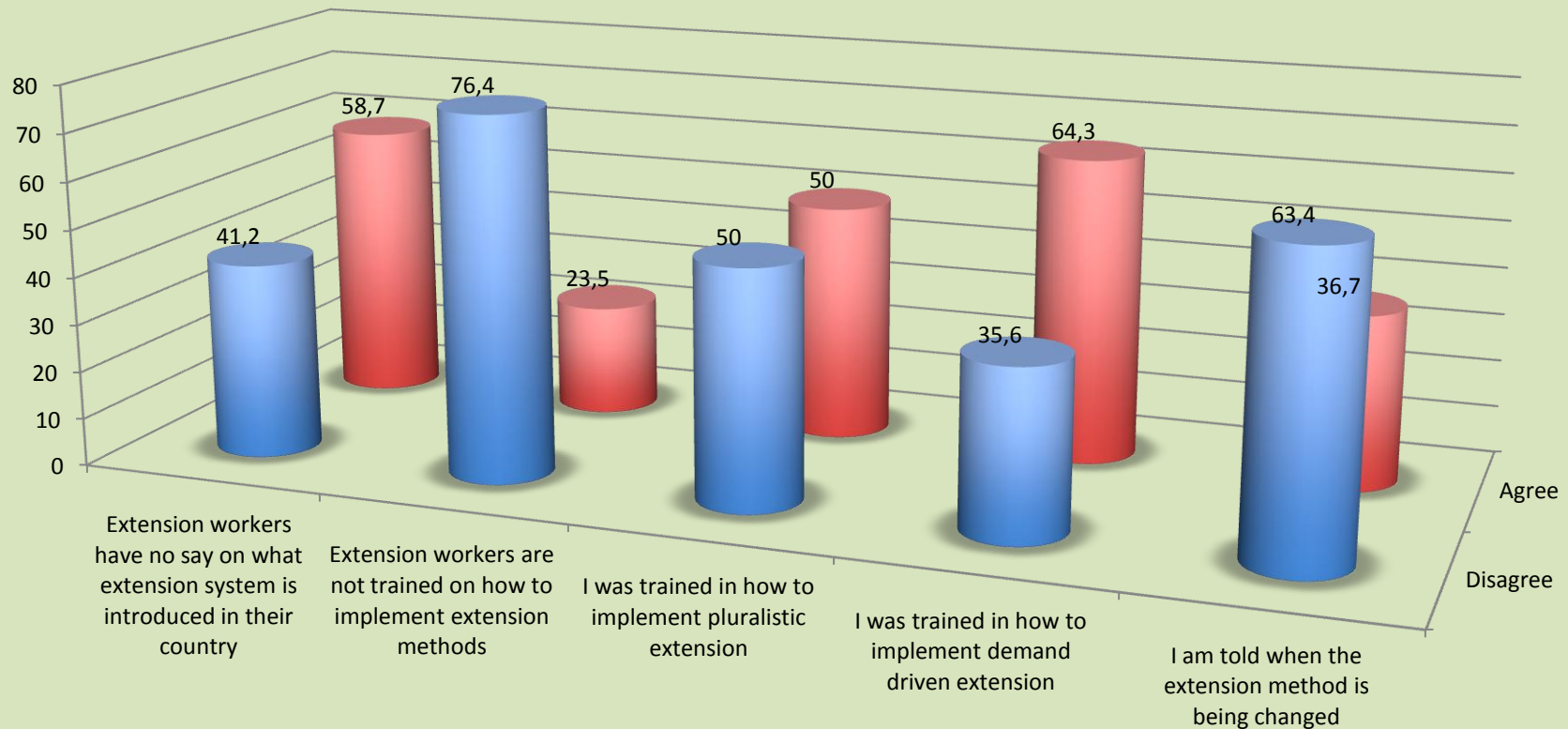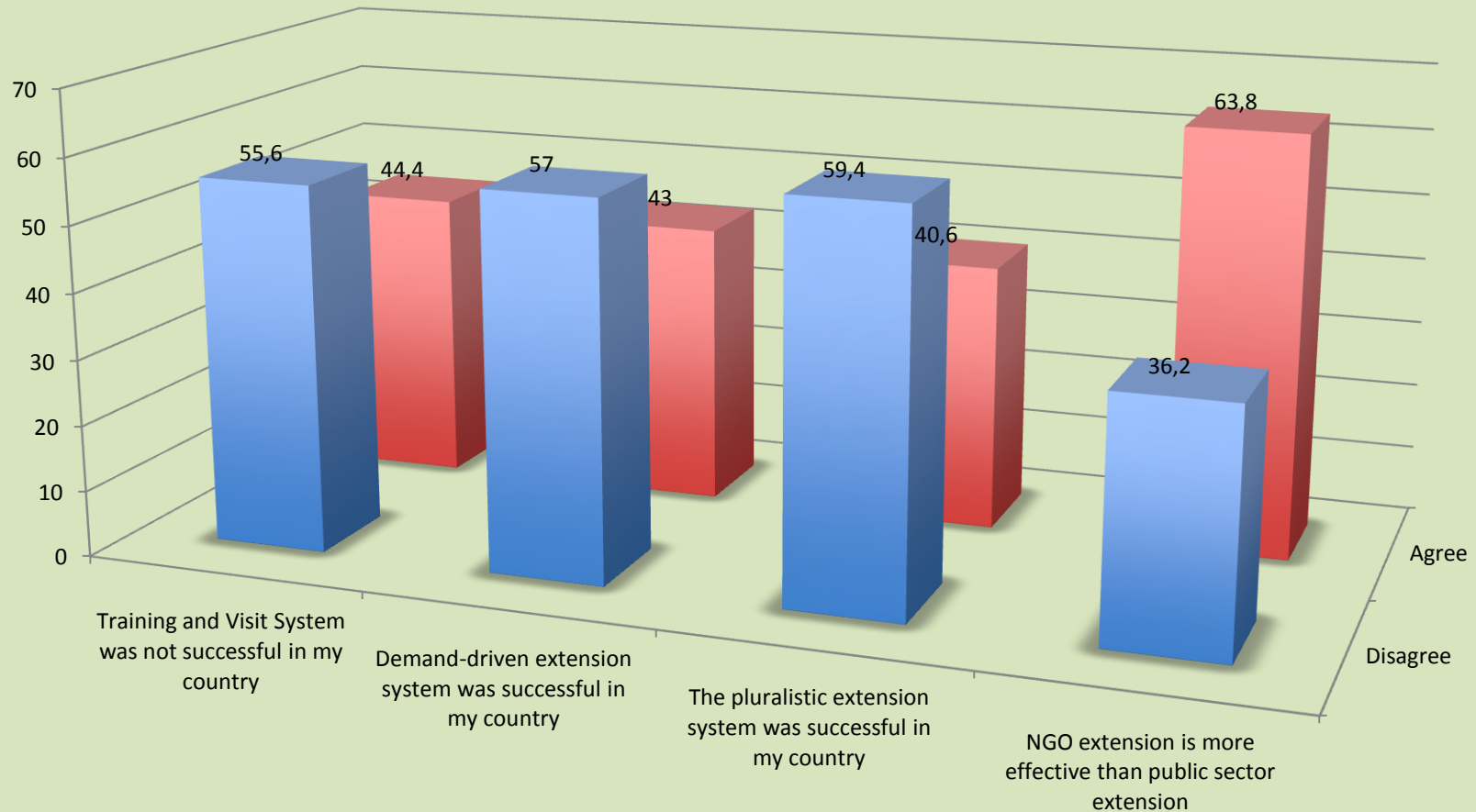# Perceptions on extension mandates and whether they were achieved (n=98)

# Perceptions on the nature of extension reform process (n=102)

# Perceptions on participation and training of Extension Wkrs during reform processes (n=102)



Chart data:

| Statement | Disagree | Agree |
|---|---|---|
| Extension workers have no say on what extension system is introduced in their country | 41,2 | 58,7 |
| Extension workers are not trained on how to implement extension methods | 76,4 | 23,5 |
| I was trained in how to implement pluralistic extension | 50 | 50 |
| I was trained in how to implement demand driven extension | 35,6 | 64,3 |
| I am told when the extension method is being changed | 63,4 | 36,7 |

Perceptions on the outcome of reforms (n=99)

# Perceptions of where extension organization can be best placed, where it can best coordinate others (n=101)
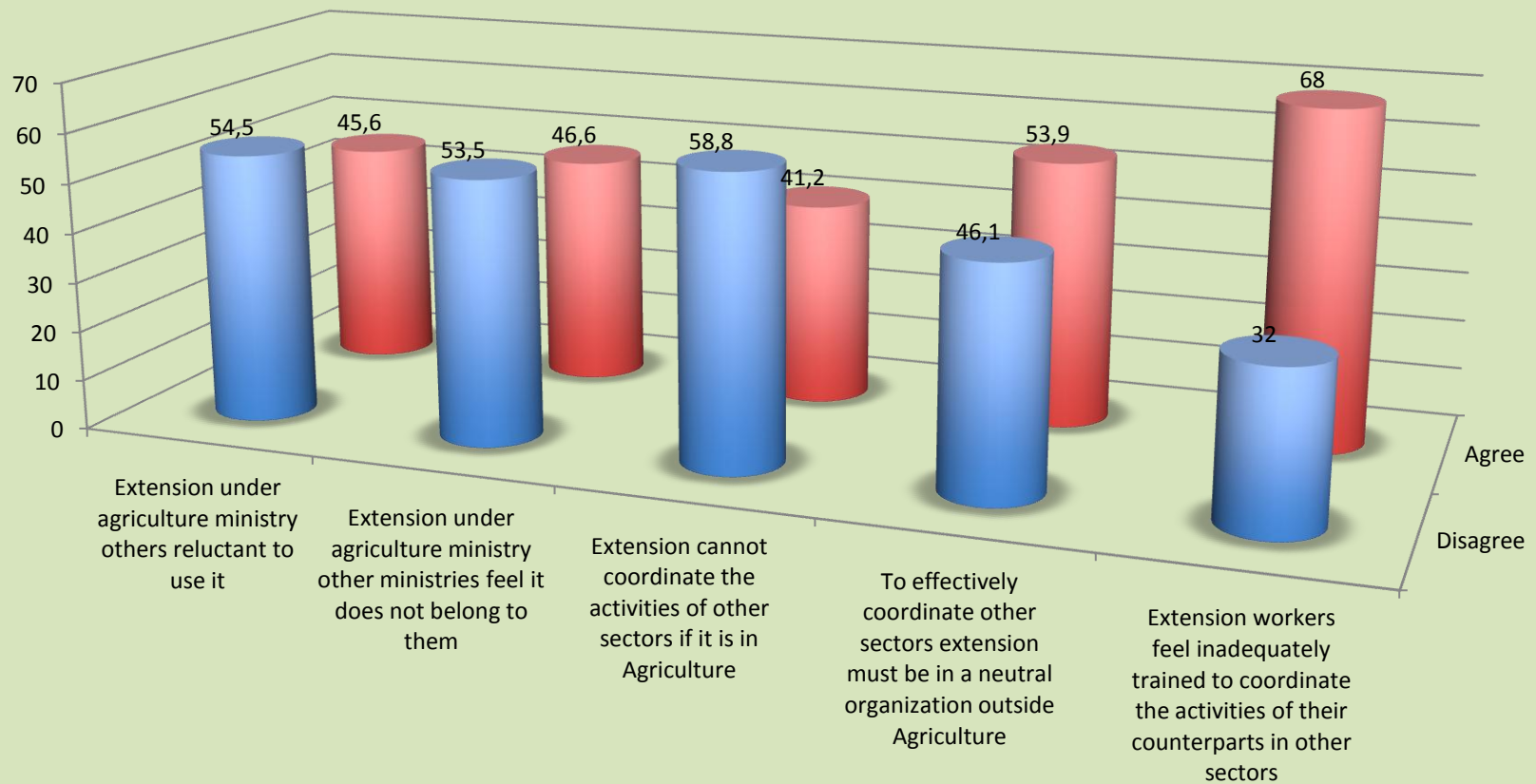
# Extension policy and planning based on evidence – empirical research (n=101)
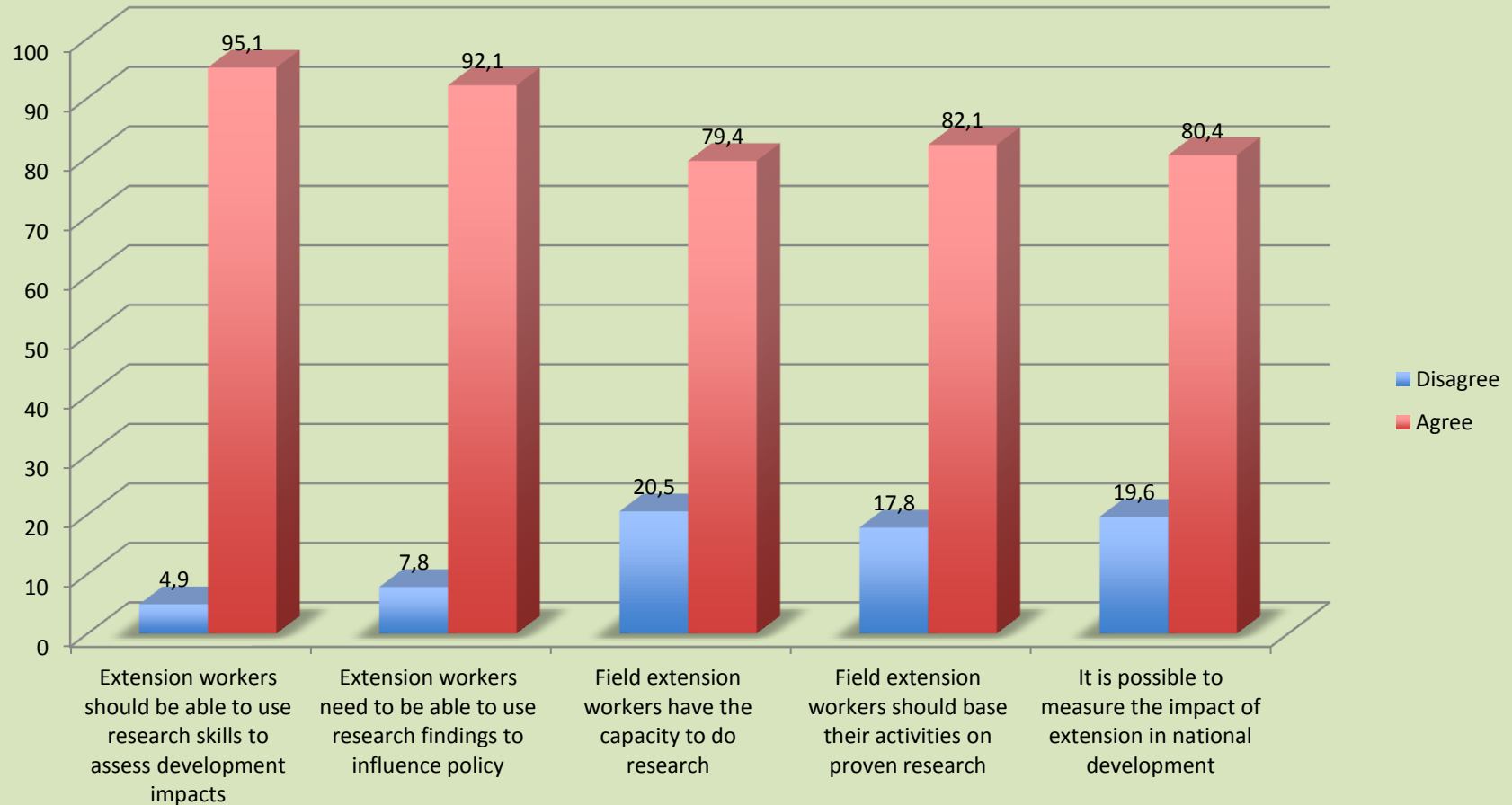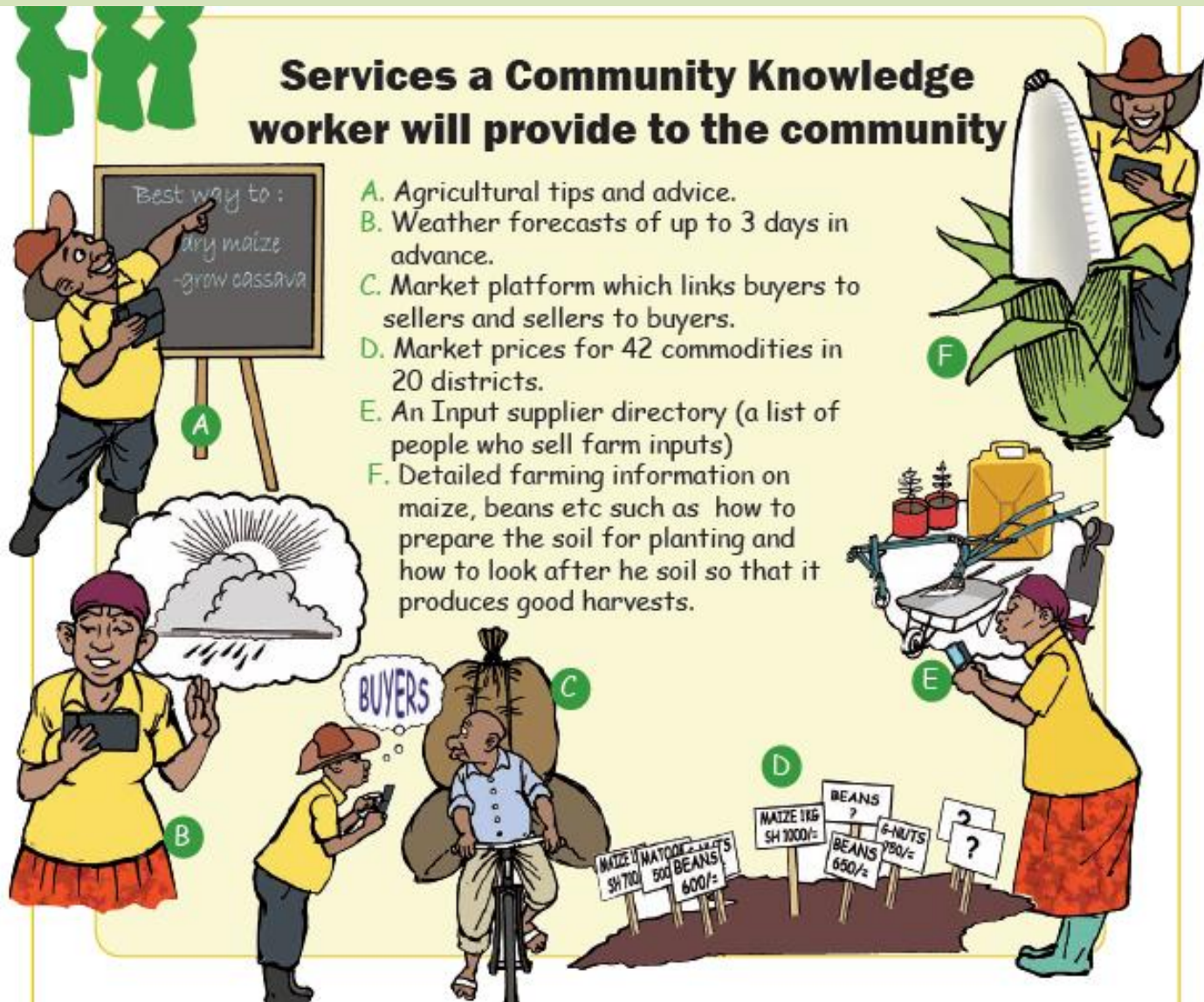
# Communication capacity and ICTs

# Services a Community Knowledge worker will provide to the community

A. Agricultural tips and advice.
B. Weather forecasts of up to 3 days in advance.
C. Market platform which links buyers to sellers and sellers to buyers.
D. Market prices for 42 commodities in 20 districts.
E. An Input supplier directory (a list of people who sell farm inputs)
F. Detailed farming information on maize, beans etc such as how to prepare the soil for planting and how to look after he soil so that it produces good harvests.
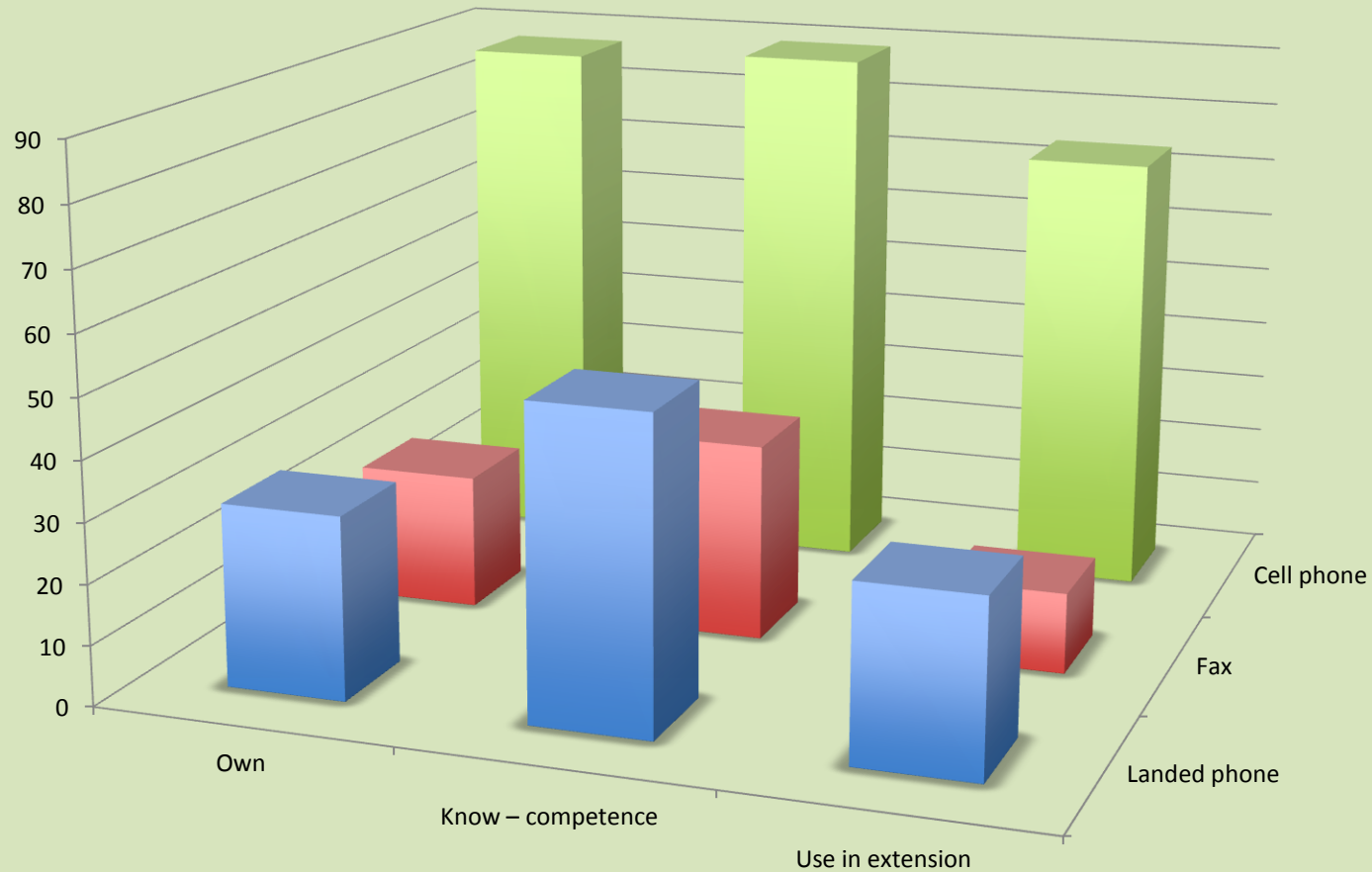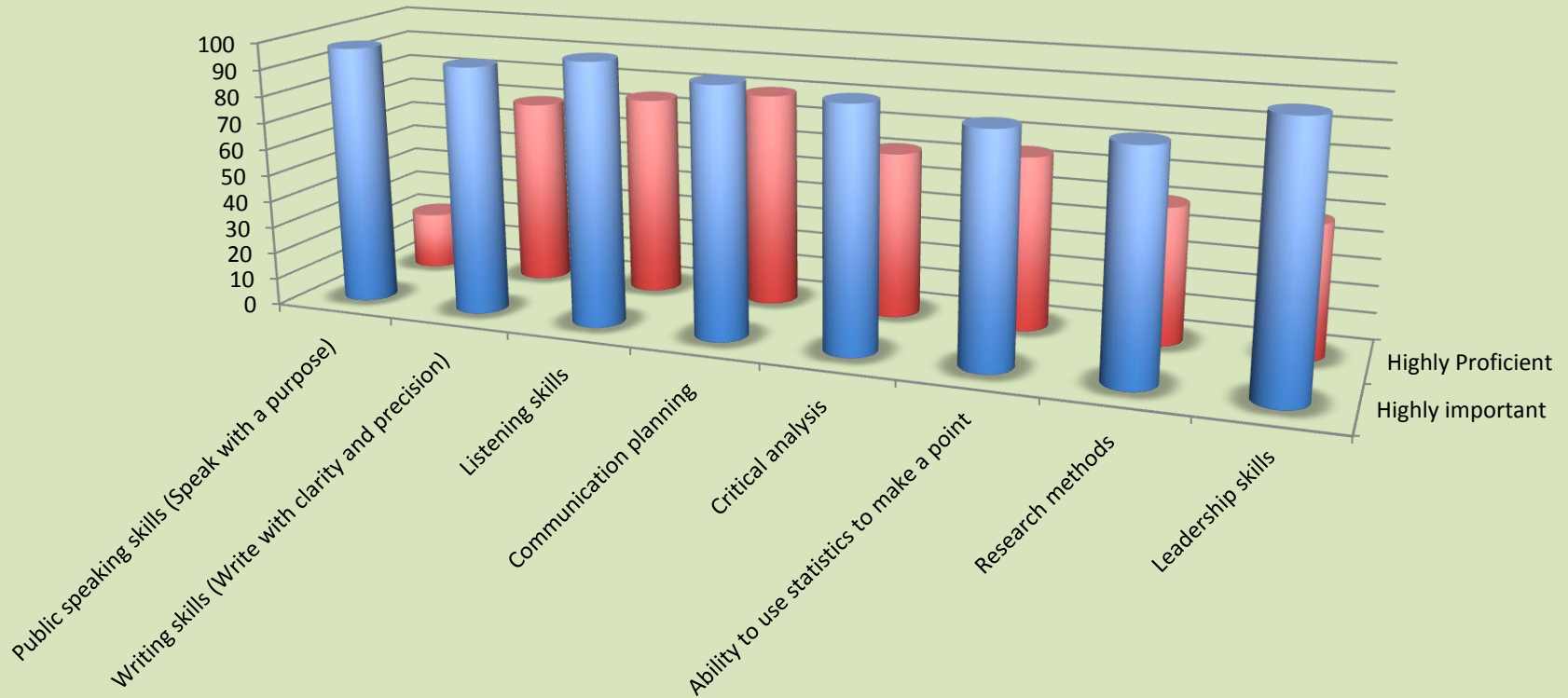
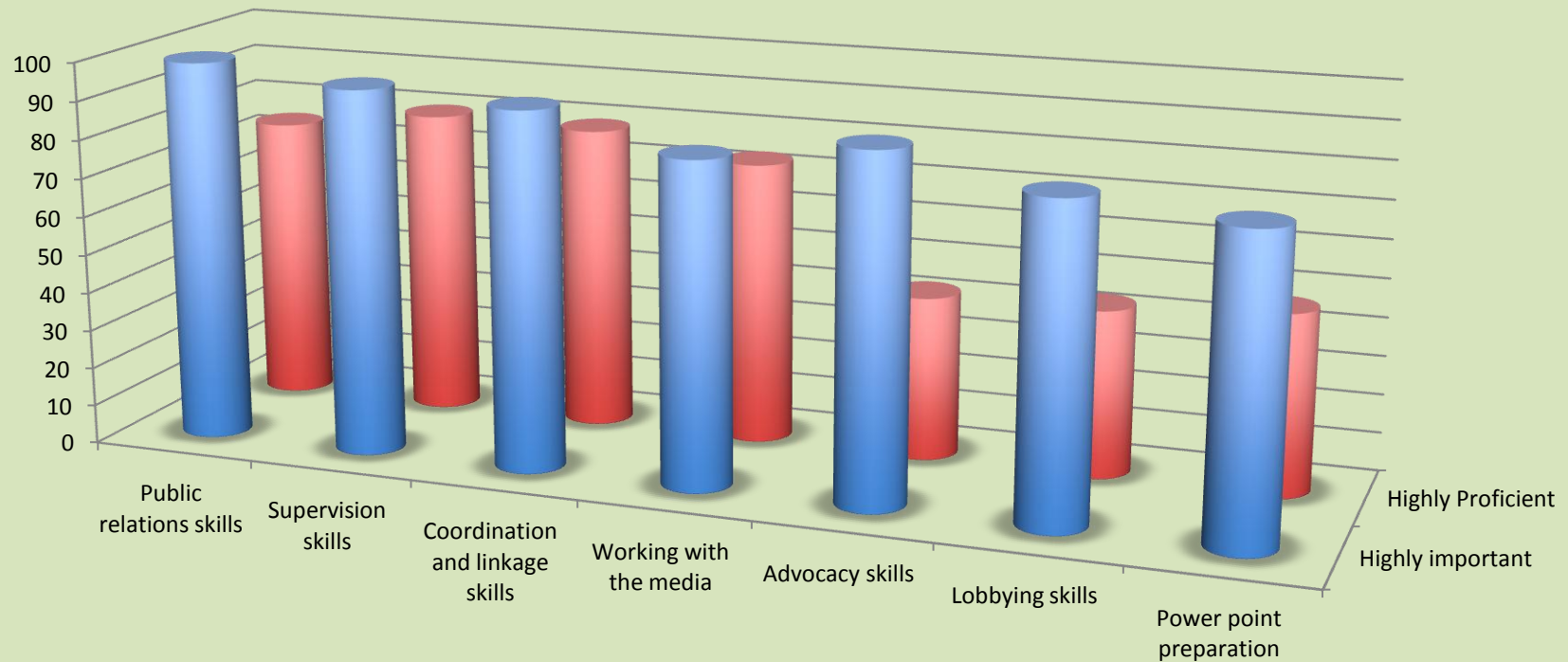# Electronic communication/ networks
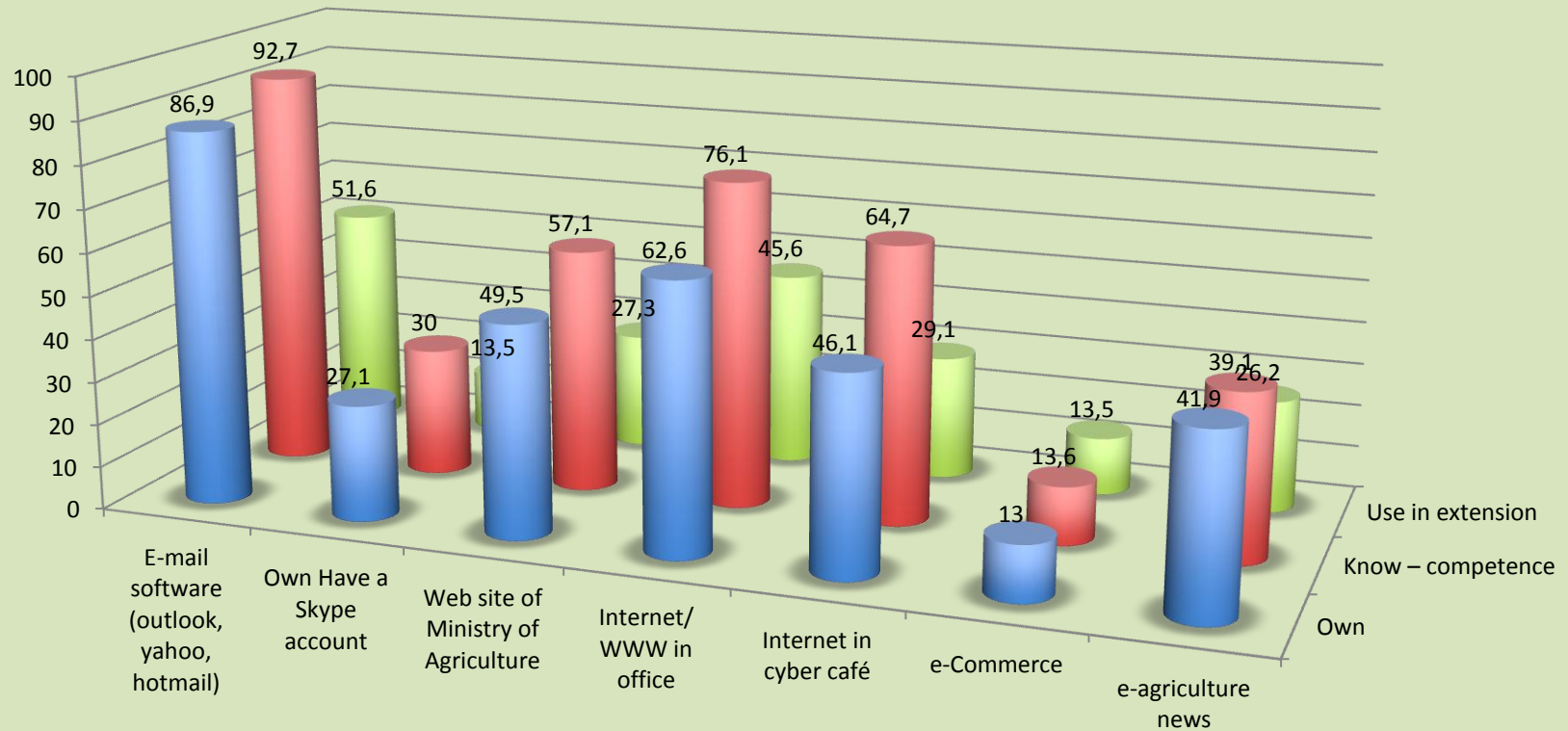
# Social networking tools
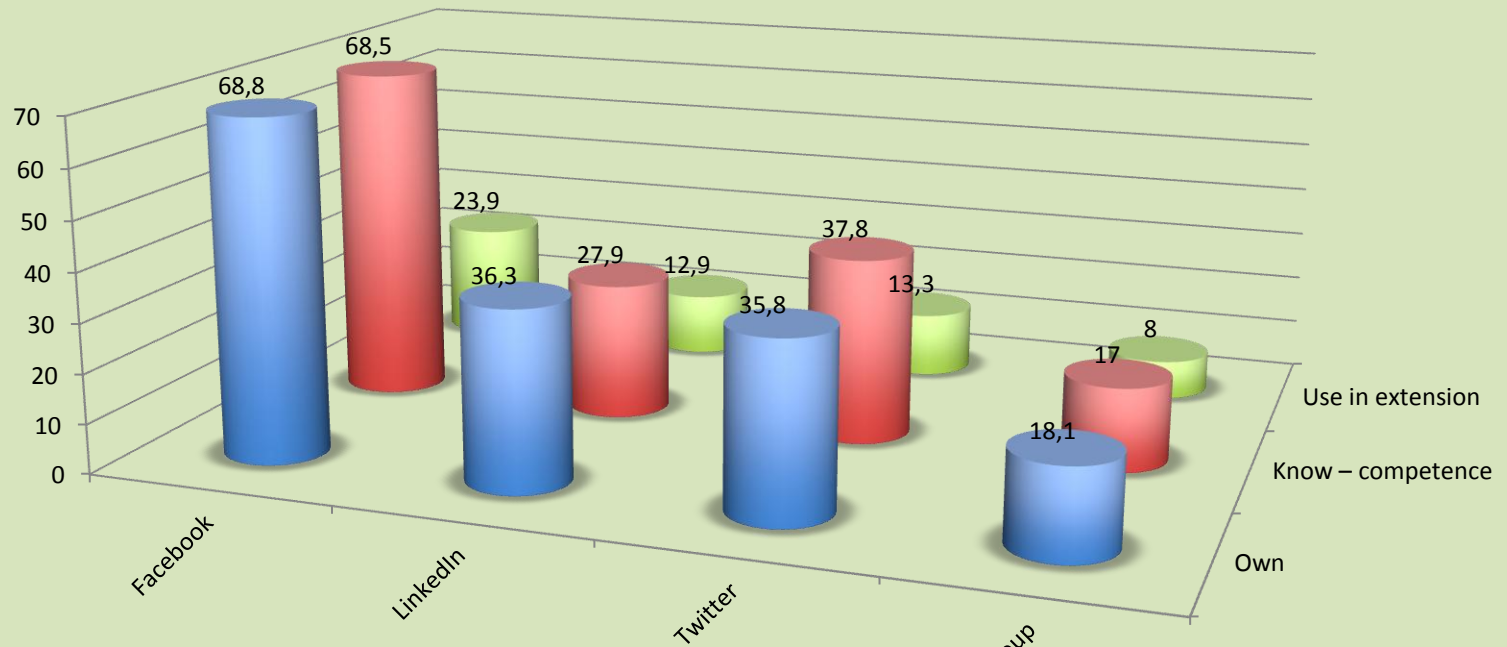
Telecommunications

# Extensionists perceived level of importance and proficiency of selected communication skills (n= 98)

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