

GROUP B - SOUTHERN AFRICA TEAM **(Botswana, Malawi and South Africa)**

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Nelson**

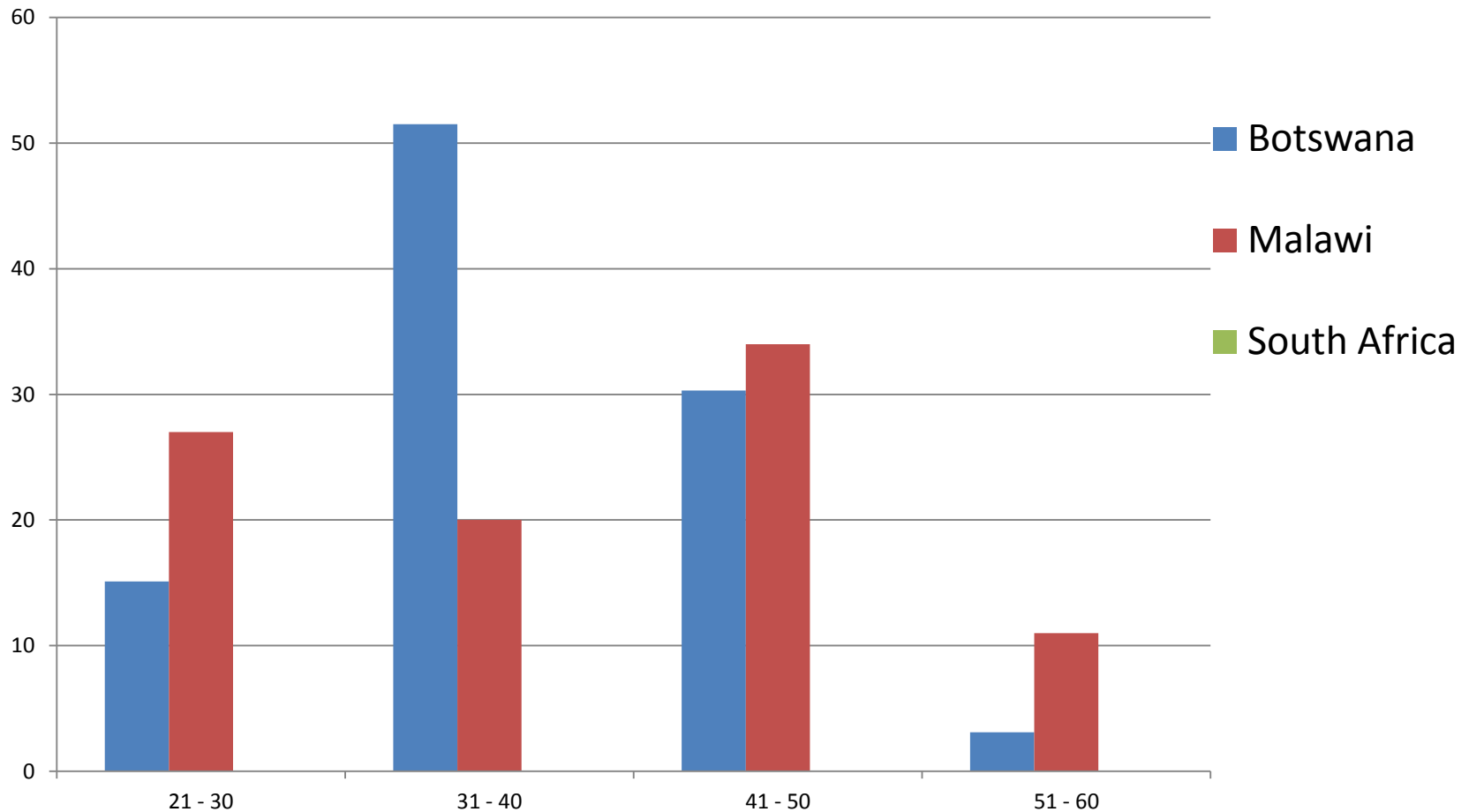
EXTENSION*Africa*

Presentation outline

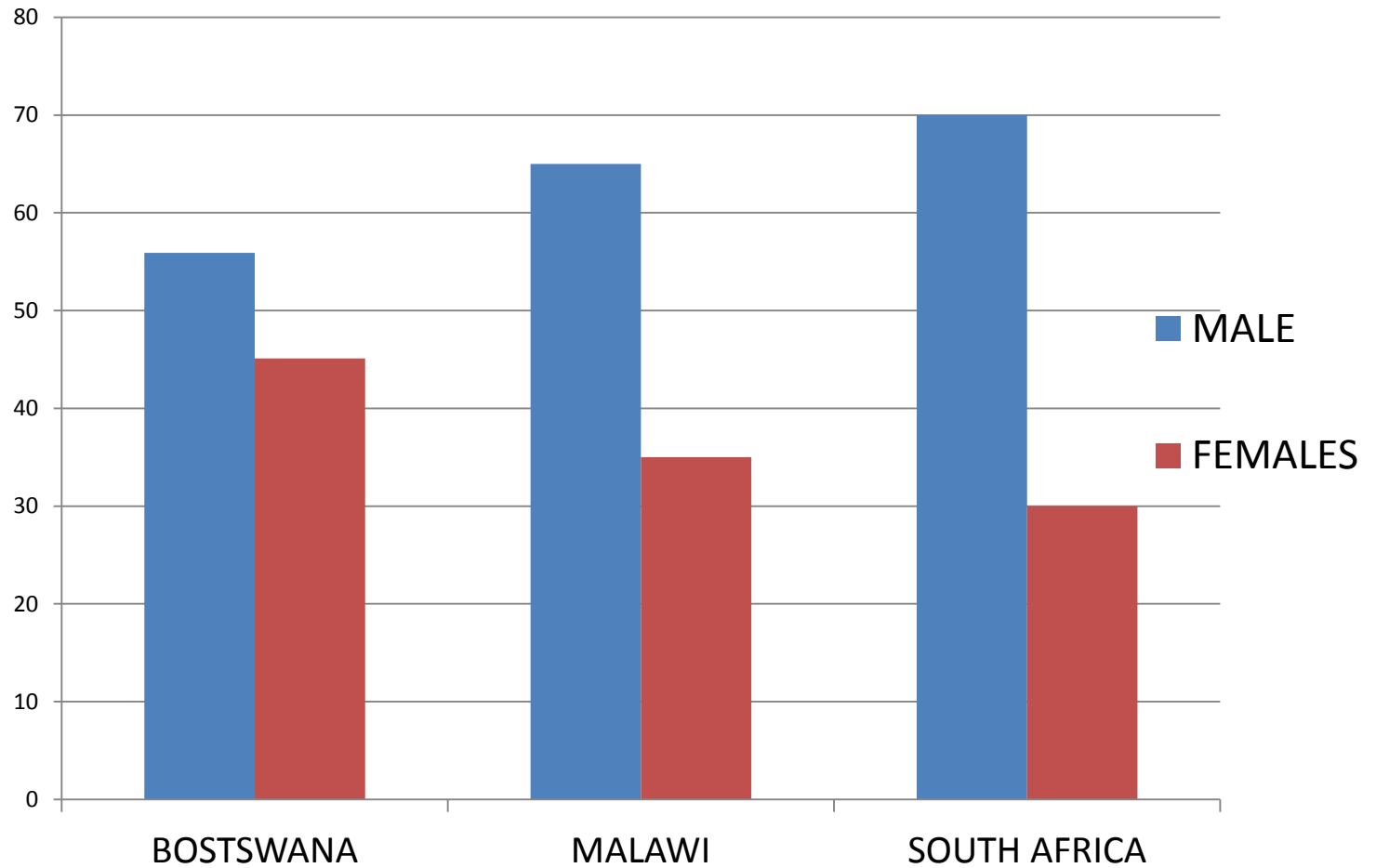
1. Demographic information – Age, gender, marital status, experience, location at birth
2. Level of satisfaction
3. Extension Goals and level of achievement
4. Extension methods
5. Extension coordination and linkages
6. Extension organization
7. Communication
8. Importance and proficiency
9. Conclusion

1. Demographic information

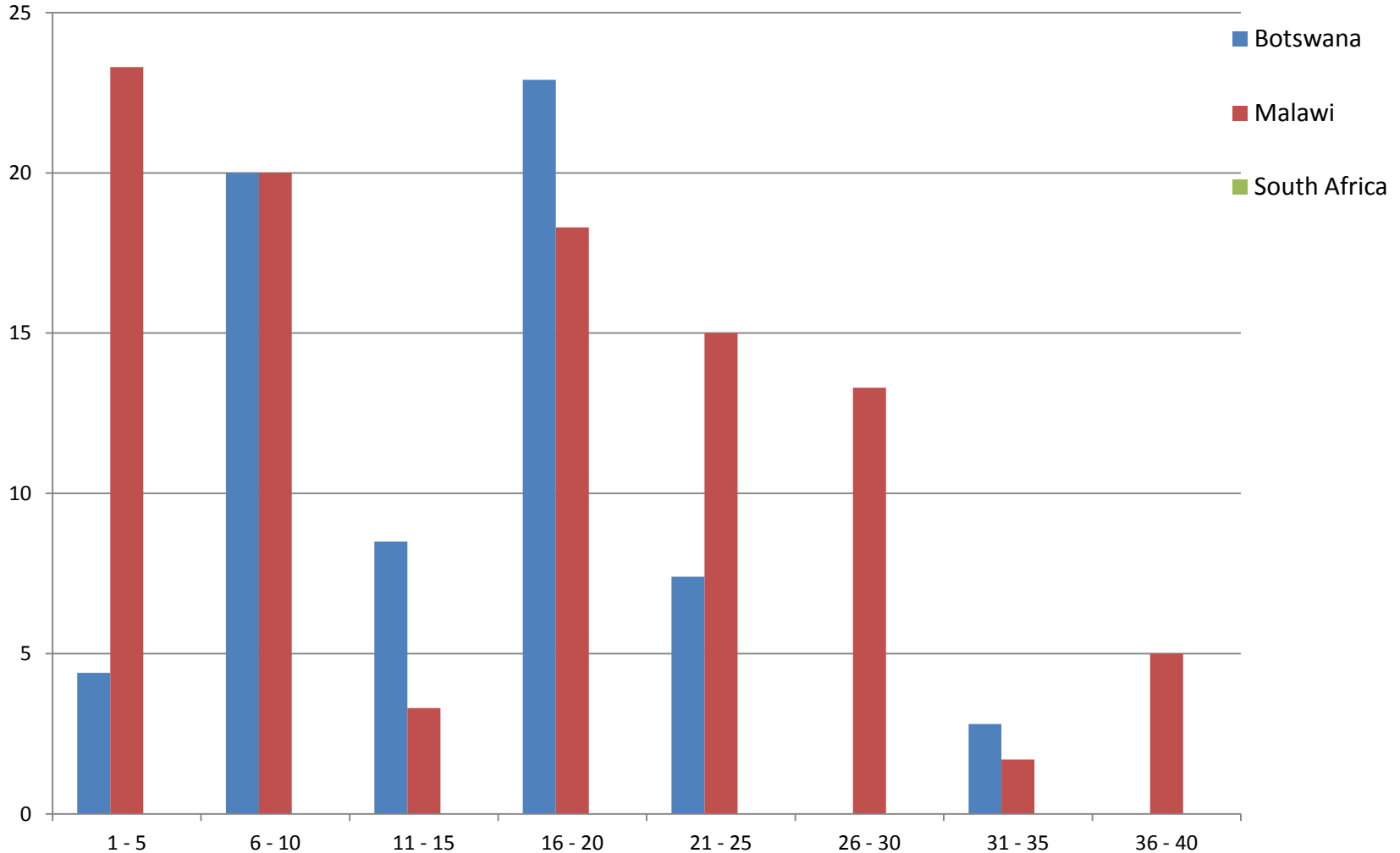
a) Age of the extension workers



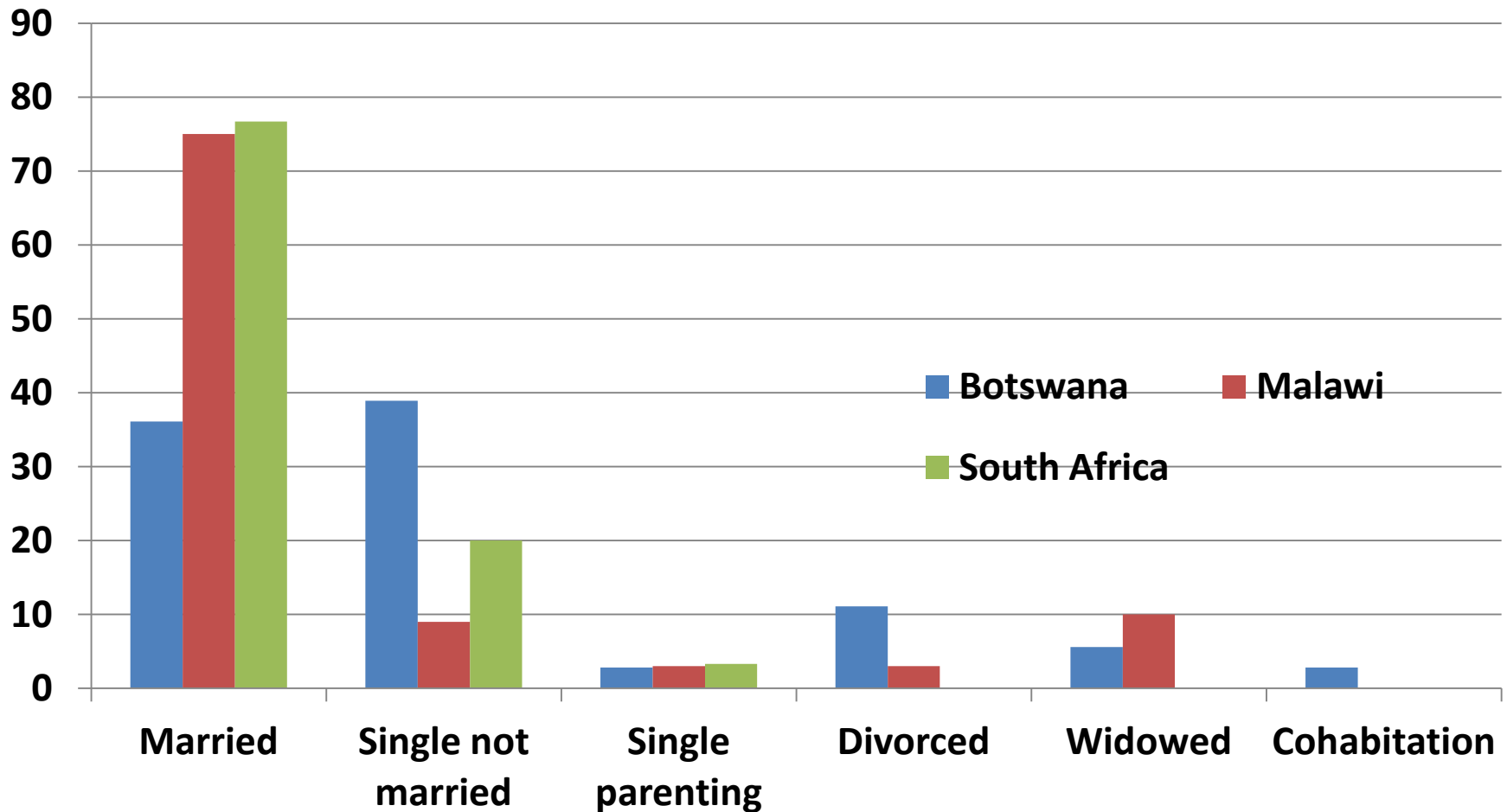
(b) Gender



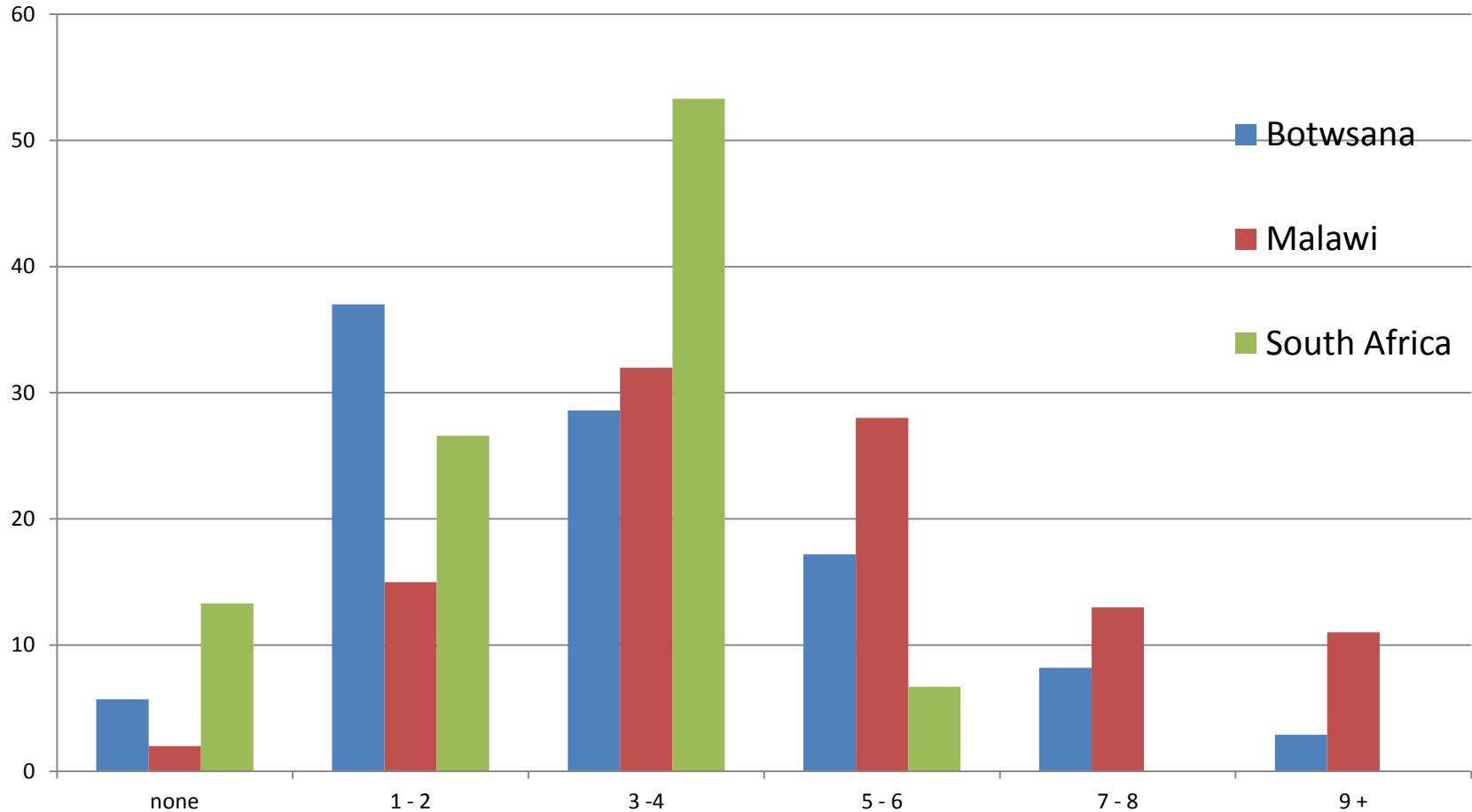
C) Years of Experience



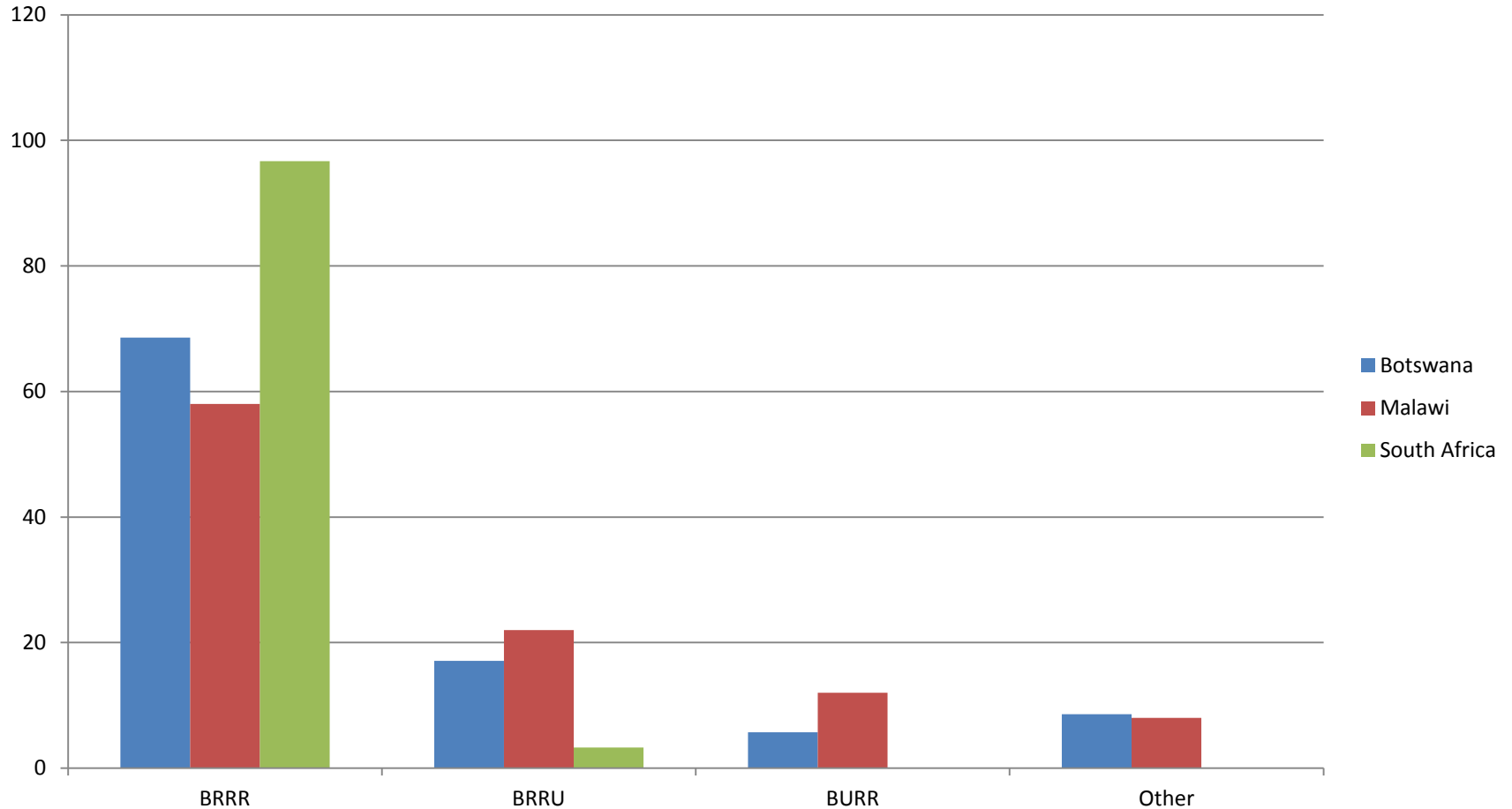
d) Marital Status



e) Number of dependents



f) Where one was born and raised



2. Level of satisfaction

- (17 aspects were tested) My work as an extension agent, level of education, Opportunities for short-term training. Cooperation from nongovernmental organizations and other departments.
- Generally extension workers in Botswana(BW)and Malawi (MW) indicated dissatisfaction in all the aspects.
- The data showed satisfaction for South Africa (SA) except for the salary and incentives on the job.

3.Extension Goals and level of achievement

(18 aspects were tested in a scale of 1-6) Helping smallholder farmers adopt agricultural innovations, Promoting smallholder farmers' participation in development decision-making. Helping farmers gain access to credit/farm inputs/markets

Facilitating integrated rural development/ poverty reduction strategy programs.

Extension workers in the three countries seem to agree that these were goals for extension but in terms of achievement they perceived them not well achieved.

- Statistically means and standard deviation were below the scale used.

4. Extension methods

(13 aspects were tested e.g T& V system, Demand driven, Pluralistic system NGO extension).

- The extension workers' perceptions with regard to the descriptions that were given about the different extension method and their use varied. But generally the results are leaning towards disagreement with the description given.

5. Extension organisation

(5 aspects were tested)

- Extension workers agreed that location of the discipline of extension has an influence on how it operates.

6. Coordination and linkages

- (8 aspects were tested)
- Extension workers agree that they need research skills for them to be able to assess impact of extension and contribute to policy formulation.

7. Communication skills

(12 aspects were tested)

- There is a strong agreement that communication plays a major role in different aspects of extension

8. Perceptions on development

- (12 aspects were tested). Extension workers strongly agree that human resource development and their understanding on development policies is important for extension.

9. Communication training needs

Extension workers agree that communication is very important but their proficiency in the various aspects of communication is low.

10. Conclusion

- The emerging trend from the case study raises the “why” rather than the “how” questions.
- The implications of the case study is that it provides clearer challenges of extension in the region and solutions have to be mapped out.
- Policy makers have a responsibility to lobby and advocate for a better understanding of extension practices, learning from each other’s best practices and invest more resources to promote evidence based studies.

End

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