Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)



Global Network





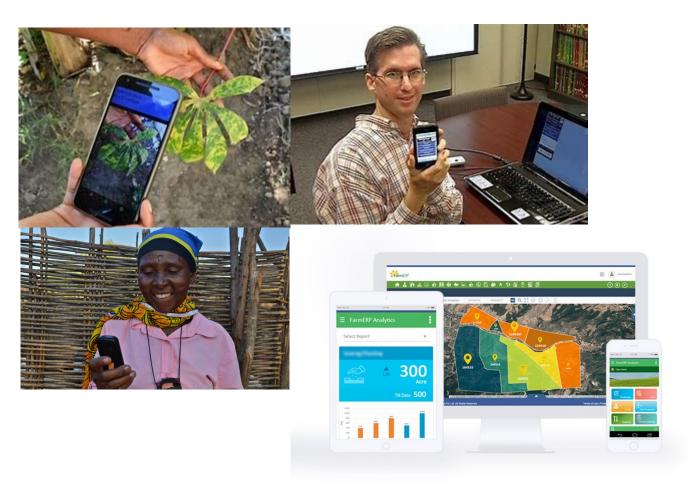
Global Challenge on meeting the SDG's for Agricultural Extension

Two important numbers

- According to FAO only 25 % of world farmers are regularly in contact with professional advisors
- According to GFAR only 30 % of agricultural research findings reaches the farmers



Crises bring changes Covid-19 rapid shift to e-Extension





Definition of e-Extension

The use of electronic technologies to enhance and complement traditional extension approaches (such as written and face-to-face) so as to enable change.

Can be used for:

- Information dissemination
- Knowledge sharing
- Advisory services



Synchronous and asynchronous e-Extension tools

Characteristics of physical and online meetings

	Location of participants	Time of participation
Physical event	Same	Same
Online synchronous	Different	Same
Online asynchronous	Different	Different



Synchronous and asynchronous e-Extension tools

Synchronous tools

- 1. Telephone
- 2. Radio
- 3. Web meetings
- 4. Online polling



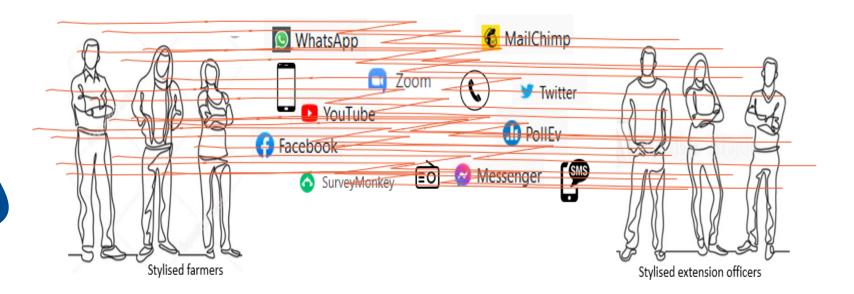
Synchronous and asynchronous e-Extension tools

Asynchronous tools

- 1. Social media
- 2. Direct messaging
- 3. Mobile apps
- 4. Short videos
- 5. Podcasts
- 6. Blogs
- 7. Online document collaboration
- 8. Online surveys
- 9. eBulletins



What application tool to choose





Advantages

- Allowed extension officers to continue engaging with our clients without needing to be physically present.
- Using webinars and video calls, we are still meeting with them face-to-face.
- Massive savings on time and resources.
 - Surveys
- Many of the e-extension tools are relatively cheap to use, as they are low cost or free.



Advantages

- Benefited from spending more time at home improving life balance (farmers/advisors).
- A survey of extension professionals (James 2015) using webinars
 - 80% found they could better engage with their clients
 - 78% indicated that webinars enabled them to be more innovative
 - 75% indicated more responsive to their clients' needs



Disadvantages

- Very steep learning curve for both advisors and farmers.
- The digital divide:
 - Older farmers
 - Poor farmers
 - Remote farmers
 - Lack of appropriate hardware and/ or bandwidth
 - Technology phobia



Disadvantages

- Difficult to built trust especially with new relationships
- Difficult to read the participants subtle non-verbal cues of body language are much more difficult to detect
- Keeping a clearly defined working time
 - Always available
 - Zoom fatigue
 - Social isolation



Advantages and disadvantages of e-extension - institutional

Advantages

- Able to service more client per day.
- Staff more available and flexible for quick interaction and advice.
- Massive savings on travel time and transport.
- Many of the e-extension tools are relatively cheap to buy and use - low-cost alternative.



Advantages and disadvantages of e-extension - institutional

Disadvantages

- During Covid-19 there has been limited possibility for staff training and upgrading.
- The digital divide has left a significant proportion of the clients without any service.
- For commercial companies it has been difficult to price tag online services.
- Difficult to monitor staff when working from home.
- Might lead to stress and burn out of staff.



Concluding remarks

Go digital or go out of business

- Be brave
- Have an open mindset
- Practice try and error
- Team up with others
- Keep updated
- Secure a good work-life balance



e-Extension – systemic level

Question for discussion

- What if a developing county decided to transform its national extension system to an e-extension system
 - Massive savings on vehicles, travel time, per diem and a like
 - Invested e-infrasctructure with call centers and local knowledge workers
 - Would it reach more farmers with better service?



Thank you









