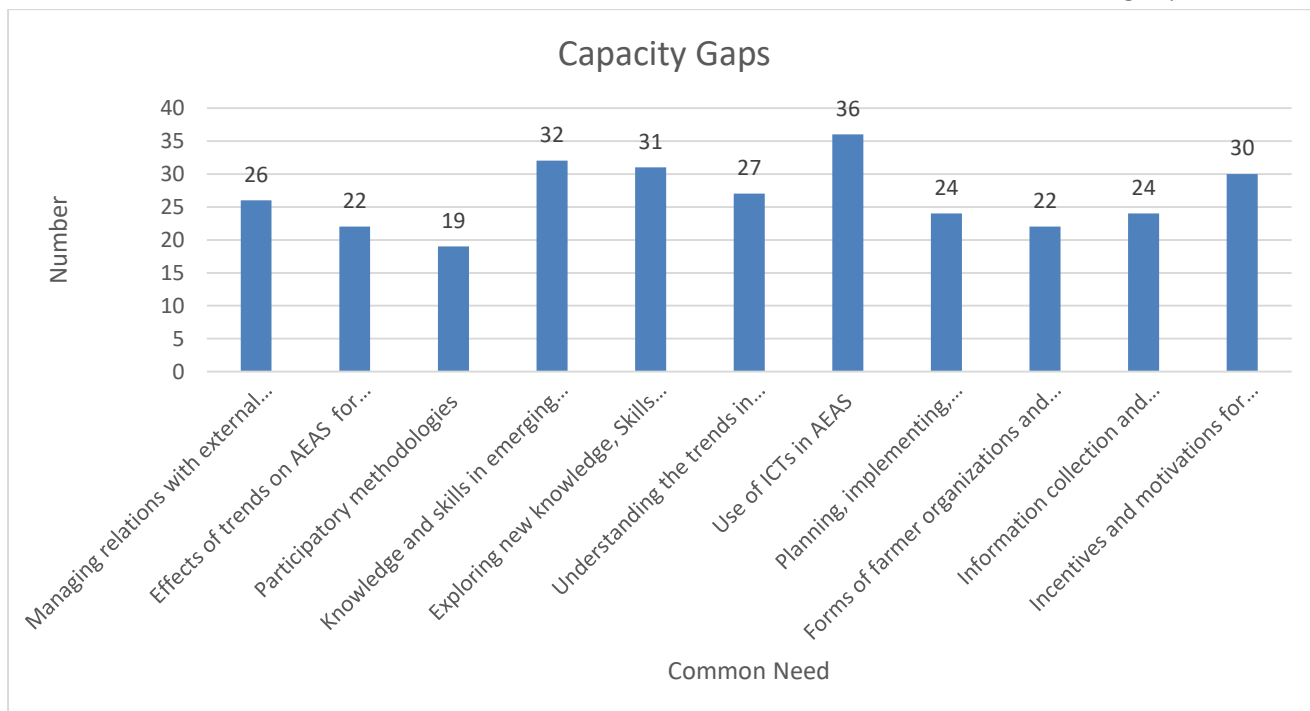


EVALUATION - CAPACITY NEEDS**THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES (AEAS)
STAKEHOLDERS' CONFERENCE: 23rd -24th OCTOBER 2013****Section A: Capacity gaps**

	Common Need	No
1	Managing relations with external partners	26
2	Effects of trends on AEAS for example climate change, HIV, population explosion, gender etc	22
3	Participatory methodologies	19
4	Knowledge and skills in emerging and innovative financial service delivery and other embedded services in the agricultural value chain	32
5	Exploring new knowledge, Skills and infrastructure needs of advisory and extension services along agricultural value chain and their capacity enhancement	31
6	Understanding the trends in globalization, market liberalization, privatization and decentralization on AEAS	27
7	Use of ICTs in AEAS	36
8	Planning, implementing, Monitoring and evaluation of extension programs	24
9	Forms of farmer organizations and the most appropriate in given situations (groups, associations and cooperative societies)	22
10	Information collection and management	24
11	Incentives and motivations for farmer participation	30



Section B: Specific capacity gaps

i. Extension worker

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Apparent lack of follow up of their service delivery (4)</i>				✓						
<i>Continued capacity building & facilitation to extension workers (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Extension/farmer ratio is too big (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Limited opportunities for continuous education (5)</i>					✓					
<i>Lack of training materials (5)</i>					✓					
<i>Competence/skills (5)</i>					✓					
<i>Trustworthiness (5)</i>					✓					
<i>Inadequate human and financial resources (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Knowledge/skills ((8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Remuneration (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Knowledge & skills ; remuneration/facilitation (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Skills, knowledge, facilitation (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Not technically equipped and well versed with the current agricultural trends (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Basic extension methodologies with emphasis on adult learning skills; need for clear and usual friendly visual aids (training material for farmers) (2,4,8,9)</i>		✓		✓				✓	✓	
<i>Use of participatory M&E tools to track progress especially LG extension agents (4)</i>				✓						
<i>Most of the expertise and skills are just kept on the shelves – not shared (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Lack of skills of extension staff/workers (4)</i>				✓						
<i>Specialization; narrowing to particular crop and doing it exhaustively to the satisfaction of the farmers (8)</i>								✓		
<i>At times lack of modern technologies from research and other industries (8, 9, 10)</i>								✓	✓	✓

Lack of professional body to regulate and monitor activities of extension workers (4+6)				✓		✓				
New technologies in place other than books; sharing innovations by farmers (8+9)							✓	✓		
The ratio of extension staff to farmers is still very low (8+9)							✓	✓		
There is training gap in new innovations i.e. latest agricultural research (2)		✓								
Poor facilitation in terms of transport and information management; lack of unified extension approach/methodologies (2, 3,8)		✓	✓				✓			
Knowledge and skills; entrepreneurship skills; poor attitude and commitment to work (4)				✓						
Adequate facilitation is lacking (2)		✓								
Low remuneration for service providers; political interference by non knowledgeable members; limited transport for mobility to reach farmers (2,3,9)		✓	✓						✓	
Facilitation right to grassroots level lacking (3)			✓							
Funding to extension officers not enough – there will never be enough to reach every farmers – we need to stop thinking in terms of traditional extension - is more ICT, try to reach more people (4,5,6)				✓	✓	✓				
Emerging knowledge and direction (2)		✓								
Update on emerging issues (value chain development, climate change, gender, equity and inclusion, agri-business and facilitation skills) (4+6)				✓		✓				
Big gap between the rural farmer and the extension worker; paying farmer to receive money for extension services should be stopped because extension is finally given to wrong people (4)				✓						

ii. Policy makers - Parliamentarians

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minimal time and involvement in agric activities (4)				✓						
To be supportive of the objectives of AEAS (2)		✓								
Little funding to agric sector (2)		✓								
Involvement (5)					✓					
Political attribution (2)		✓								
Unaware of what is on the ground (8+9)								✓	✓	
Harmonization of extension; little knowledge of extension system (2)		✓								
Not adequately in touch with field situation (2)		✓								
Are more pre-occupied with short-term populist gains (8+9)								✓	✓	
Weak policies/guidelines (NAADS always on draft..)										
Inadequacy/limitation of knowledge on global agricultural topical issues e.g. biotechnology (4)				✓						
Information be taken down to voters/farmers (8+9)								✓	✓	
They can discuss it very seriously and make it into law (4)				✓						
Increasing agricultural budget share getting towards 10 -15% (8)								✓		
Agriculture is not considered much when budgeting (8,9,10)								✓	✓	✓
This partner undermine extension services (2)		✓								

FORM 1

<i>Conflicting mandates of parallel government agencies e.g. NAADS and MAAIF (4+6)</i>				✓		✓				
<i>Trainings to understand the AFAAS and UFAAS (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>There is need for feedback mechanism (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Sasakawa Global 2000 (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Lack of political will to increase agric budget (2,3,8)</i>		✓	✓					✓		
<i>Interference in practical implementation (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Lack of political will to lobby for funding in the agricultural sector (2,3,9)</i>		✓	✓							✓
<i>Not well armed with information and knowledge (3)</i>			✓							
<i>Are disconnected from the field (4,5,6)</i>				✓	✓	✓				
<i>To do the right intended job for the MP (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Holistic approach to rural development lacking – it is short-term (4+6)</i>				✓		✓				

iii. Managers of extension services

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Not learning from farmers, distance between the farmers and extension managers (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Inconsistent agricultural policies (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Regular monitoring (5)</i>					✓					
<i>Changing policies that do allow approaches to go the test of time (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Lack knowledge; lack funding (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Funding gap; knowledge on management (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Inadequate funding (NGO's) skills and knowledge (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Poor condition/linkage with mainstream government extension system (4)</i>				✓						
<i>Give incentives and enough follow ups (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Streamlining extension work of civil servants at various levels (8)</i>								✓		
<i>Don't organize for refresher courses (8,9,10)</i>								✓	✓	✓
<i>Poor linkages between business development service providers and farmers (4+6)</i>				✓		✓				
<i>There is need to support para-professionalism within the sector to deliver effectively (8+9)</i>								✓	✓	
<i>Poor facilitation (transport and ICT); data management facilities are lacking; dissemination and carrying out research is ill facilitated (2,3,8)</i>		✓	✓					✓		
<i>Understaffing of extension staff at district; underfunding (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Lack of unified approach and continuously changing guidelines and policies (2,3,9)</i>		✓	✓						✓	
<i>Different interests and targets (3)</i>			✓							
<i>Biggest problem is the bottleneck in funding flow (4,5,6)</i>				✓	✓	✓				
<i>To focus on what the farmer needs and the emerging trends and changes in rural livelihoods (2)</i>		✓								
<i>Technical backstopping, mentoring, M&E (4+6)</i>				✓		✓				

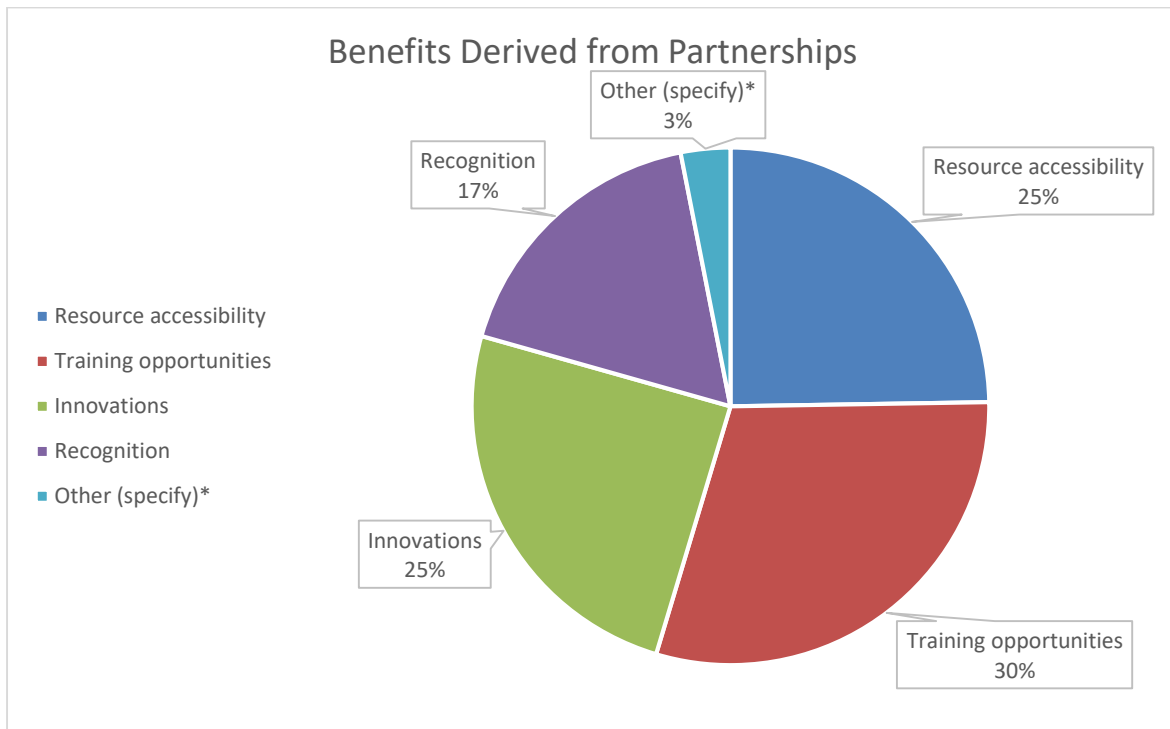
Section C: Partnership

i. Who are your current partners?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NGO's, Universities, Researchers, Farmers, FO's, Cooperatives (2)		✓								
NAADS, MAAIF, SASAKAWA G2000 (2,8,9,10)		✓						✓	✓	✓
NAADS (2)		✓								
Donors (2)		✓								
Farmers, government (2)		✓								
Farmers coops, UFAAS and NARO (2)		✓								
NARO, NGO's, LG's (8+9)								✓	✓	
CSO's, NGO's, private sector (2)		✓								
NGO's, CSO's, private sector (2)		✓								
NGO's (8)								✓		
NGO'S (8+9)								✓	✓	
Government, NGO's, seed companies/agro-input dealers (2,4,8,9)		✓		✓				✓	✓	
NGO's (4)				✓						
NGO'S, UNDP, LG (4)				✓						
Donors, private organizations, government (4)				✓						
NARO, NGO's (2)		✓								
Government, NGO's (4)				✓						
UNFFE (8+9)								✓	✓	
NaCRRRI, NARO (4)				✓						
Swedish cooperative centre (8)								✓		
VEDCO UNFFE (8,9,10)								✓	✓	✓
NAADS, SG2000 (2)		✓								
NARO, LG'S, public institutions, donors (2)		✓								
NGO's, LG's, NARO, IFAD, BMF ((4+6)				✓		✓				
SG2000, WFP, NARO (8+9)								✓	✓	
SG2000, JICA,MAAIF, USAID (8+9)								✓	✓	
NGO's and LG (2,3,8)		✓	✓					✓		
NAADS, MAAIF (2)		✓								
NGO's, farmer organizations (2,3,9)		✓	✓						✓	
Private sector (3)			✓							
NPPO'S, URN, Grameen foundation (4,5,6)				✓	✓	✓				
NGO's (8)								✓		
SG2000, private sector, academia and CSO's (2)		✓								
NGO's, LG'S, academia (4+6)				✓		✓				
Farmers, public sector, private sector (4)				✓						

ii. What benefits do you derive from this partnership?

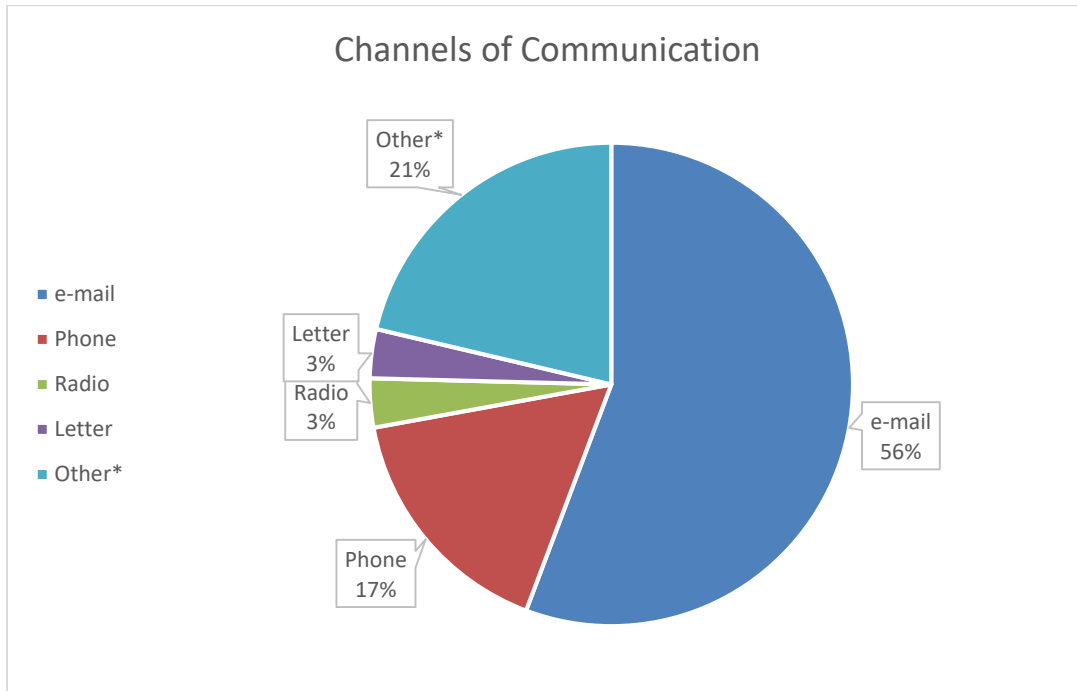
	Benefits	No
1.	Resource accessibility	24
2.	Training opportunities	29
3.	Innovations	24
4.	Recognition	17
5.	Other (<i>specify</i>)*	3



*Experience sharing, Networks, Market linkages

i. What channels of communication do you prefer for continued sharing with UFAAS?

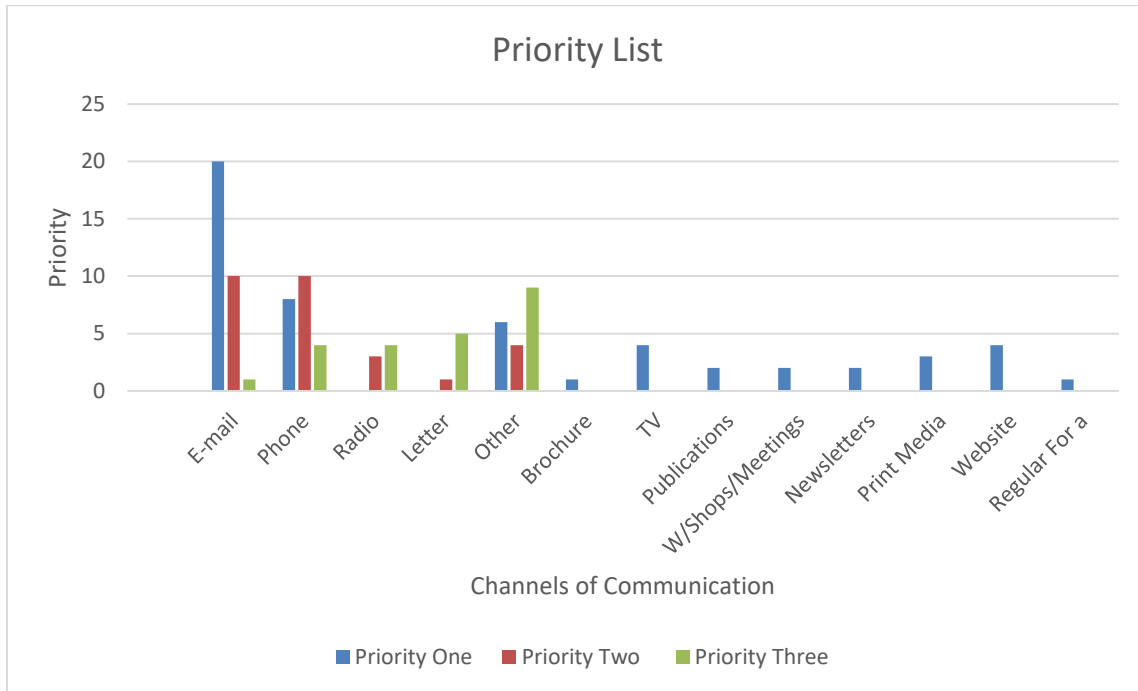
e-mail	Phone	Radio	Letter	Other*
34	10	2	2	13



*News journals/magazines - 1, meetings - 1, 1,1,1,1, TV -1, Website - 1, fax - 1, Talk shows - 1, soc media - 1, symposium - 1

ii. In order of priority list at least three most preferred channels of communication

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Priority One</u>	<u>Priority Two</u>	<u>Priority Three</u>
E-mail	20	10	1
Phone	8	10	4
Radio		3	4
Letter		1	5
Other	6	4	9
Brochure	1		
TV	4		
Publications	2		
W/Shops/Meetings	2		
Newsletters	2		
Print Media	3		
Website	4		
Regular For a	1		



* Brochure - 1, TV - 1,1, 1,1, Publications - 1,1, w/shops/meetings - 1,1, Newsletter - 1, 1
 Print media - 1,1,1, website - 1, 1, 1,1, Regular fo a - 1,

Section D: Information about yourself. Place a check next to all that apply.

Sector	Tick where applicable	Location (District)
Policymaker		
Government/Public	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,15,19,25,26,27,29,32,33,35,40	Mbarara,Apac, Tororo, Jinja, Soroti,Lira, Lira,Kampala, Tororo, Entebbe, Kampala, Kampala, Dokolo,Tororo, Jinja,Mukono
Private, For-Profit		
Private, Non-Profit (civil society)	1, 16, 17, 18,20, 22,28,41, 42	Soroti, Bushenyi, Mbale, Kampala, Mbale, Lira, Mbarara
Academia	7,8,38,	Kampala, Kampala,
Research	28,41	Mukono, Kampala
Media		
Farmer Organization	10,13,14,21,23,24,30,39,	Lira, Mpigi, Mbarara, Soroti,Mukono,Mbarara,
Farmer	10,14,30,31,36,	Mpigi, Bugiri,Luwero, Soroti,
Development Partner		
Other (specify)		