

# **Overview of the Worldwide Extension Study: Progress Report**



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# A Collaborative Effort



Worldwide Extension Study

**A collaborative study between**  
**International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**  
**(with USAID funding),**  
**Food and Agriculture Organization of the**  
**United Nations (FAO),**  
**Inter-American Institute for Cooperation and**  
**Agriculture (IICA) and the**  
**Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services**



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Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations  
*for a world without hunger*



# Overview

The Worldwide Extension Study (WWES) is collecting useful empirical data on the human and financial resources of agricultural extension and advisory systems worldwide, plus other important data and information, including:

- primary extension service providers in each country (e.g. public, private, NGOs);
- which types and groups of farmers are the primary target groups (e.g. large, medium, and/or small-scale farmers, including rural women) for each extension organization;
- how each organization's resources are allocated to key extension and advisory service functions,
- each organization's information and communication technology (ICT) resources and capacity; and
- what role, if any, do different categories of farmers play in setting extension's priorities and/or assessing performance.

**PLUS 2 In-depth Studies: India and Malawi**

→ Analyzing their pluralistic extension systems

→ Assessing the strategy and performance of these different extension service providers

# Expected Outcomes

## International Extension Directory:

1-2 page summaries of all participating Extension and Advisory Service providers with at least 15-20 staff; but not including financial information

On-line Country Profiles: similar to ASTI, including ID pages, but including an country-wide analysis of all Extension/Advisory Service (EAS) providers.

## In-depth Studies (India and Malawi)

## Sub-regional and Regional Analyses:

Using aggregate human and financial data, as well as other key factors, such a primary clientele served

## Selected Third-Party Publications\*

Contact Database: For all participating extension/advisory service providers

## BENEFITS:

- Information for policy and decision makers,
- Important strategic planning information,
- networking among extension professionals across borders
- dissemination of training modules, best practice papers, etc.



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# Phases/ Stages



## Preparation

- **Collecting contact information**
- **Designing survey instrument**
- **Division of work among FAO (SSA), IICA (Latin America), IFPRI (Rest)**

## Collection

- **Surveys have been sent out by B. Swanson, FAO, IICA**
- **Time intensive follow up!**
- **Data entry in Excel, Access conversion**

## Compilation

- **Intranet:** third party publications, notes, status reports, international directory
- **In-depth Studies:** 5 researchers in India, including ICAR, DAC/MOA and MANAGE  
2 researchers in Malawi (Bunda College)

## Analysis

- **In-depth Studies:** In-country research to be completed by December 2010
- **Aggregation** of country, sub-regional, and regional data must wait until the majority of survey instruments have been received and data entered

## Dissemination

- **Public website (GFRAS ):** International Directory, Country Profiles (similar to ASTI), In-depth Studies, Contact Database, ICT Toolbox



# Progress – Recorded in Intranet





## Worldwide Extension Study



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global forum for rural advisory services  
forum mondial pour le conseil rural  
foro global para los servicios de asesoría rural

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### Progress Report and Status of Data Collection

Progress to Date

Through the collective efforts of FAO, IICA and IFPRI, data collection is now underway in 160 countries and completed questionnaires have been received from 41 countries.

It should be noted that data collection from pluralistic, decentralized extension systems is a challenging and a complicated procedure. For example, over 80 questionnaires have been received from Chile thus far, since the public extension system has been decentralized to the district level where there are 5-7 extension workers operating independently from the other districts within Chile. The same is true in many Sub-Saharan African countries. For example, in Tanzania there are over 100 district extension offices, plus about 35 NGOs working at the district level. In Malawi, where an in-depth study is currently being carried out, there is one public extension organization (2,200+ workers) and, in addition, completed questionnaires have been received from 36 NGOs, most working at the district level with fewer than 15-20 staff members.

Below is a summary list of countries and the organization responsible (e.g. IFPRI, FAO or IICA) for data collection in each country and/or region and the status of data collection to date (September 5, 2010).

#### Status of Data Collection by Country and Partner Organizations

September 5, 2010

Africa	IFPRI	FAO	IICA
<b>Central Africa</b>			
Cameroon		Started in August	

# Screenshot Chile



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IICA Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura

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## Chile

Over 80 completed questionnaires have been received from Chile to date (September 2010). The responses have been entered into the database, but International Directory pages will presumably not be created for each of these, as most of them have fewer than 15 staff total. An aggregate ID page may be created, though.

Attachments (0)

Comments (0)

# Chile

## Preliminary Findings

- **Chile has a very decentralized extension system**
- **Most of the 85 reporting organizations operate as public sector extension offices at the Prodesal or Municipality levels**
- **These 85 organizations reported having a total of 488 extension staff or an average of about 6 extension staff/organization**
  - **35% of these extension workers are women; 65% males**
- **Because these are decentralized organizations:**
  - **97 were reported to be Senior Management Staff,**
  - **105 Subject Matter Specialists,**
  - **269 Front-line Extension Staff,**
  - **10 ICT specialists and 7 in-service training specialists**
- **Sources of funding differs substantially by type of organization (public, private, farmer organizations and universities), but overall, about 65-70% of funding came from national/state government and about 20-25% came from the district government, with about 10% coming from fee-for-service and other private contributions.**



# Malawi



## Preliminary Findings

- **The MOA's Dept. of Agr. Extension Services has 2,175 extension workers within a relatively decentralized extension system, but 80% of the field extension staff only have secondary school diplomas**
- **In addition, there are at least 26 donor-funded NGOs; most that have extension offices at the district level, with an average of about 23 extension staff/NGO (most have 2-3 year agricultural diplomas, with a total of 600 NGO staff). It was reported that many of the public sector extension workers with 2-3 year diplomas are being hired away by the donor financed NGOs, given their salary and operational incentives.**
- **In addition, there are 6 farmer associations and export companies (tobacco, etc.) providing advisory services, with a total of 93 extension staff who provide advisory services to their farmer members or clientele; these farmer associations appear to be economically sustainable.**
- **The In-Depth Study of the Malawian pluralistic extension system should be finished by December 2010.**

# Number of Extension Staff in Selected Countries

## Preliminary Findings

- **China: 617,019 extension staff**
  - Crops = 341,357
  - Livestock = 238,775
  - Fisheries = 36,887
- **India: Approx. 100,000 staff**
  - 60,000 front-line ext. staff
  - 5,000 KVK staff
  - 35,000 ext/adv staff in livestock, hort., fisheries and forestry
- **Indonesia: 53,944 ext. staff**
  - 27,922 permanent staff
  - 24,551 with 3-year contracts
- **Bangladesh: 12,918** (crops only; waiting on livestock, fisheries & NGOs)
- **Japan = 4,584 ext. staff (2008)**
- **Korea: 4,588 ext. staff**
- **Cambodia: 1,244 ext. staff**
- **Myanmar: 4,534 ext. staff**
- **Philippines: 303** at national level
- **Vietnam: 79** at national level
- **Turkey: 5,164 ext. staff**
- **Egypt: 7,421 ext. staff**
- **Yemen 1,436 ext. staff**
- **Ethiopia: 45,812 ext. staff**
- **Malawi: 2,868 ext. staff**
- **Chile: 488 ext. staff**
- **Colombia**

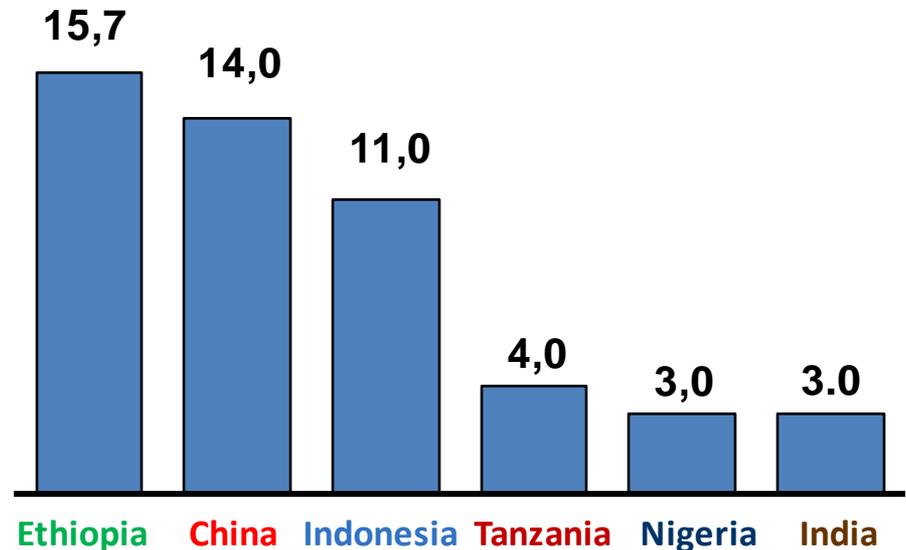
# Comparison of Selected Countries

Every country is very different in terms of how their pluralistic extension systems are organized and financed.

These differences directly affect the number of extension workers per farm household in each



## Comparison of front-line extension staff in selected developing countries per 10,000 farmers



Total # of DAs =	45 k	617 k	54 k	7 k	5 k	100 k
Agents/Farmer	1:635	1:714	1:909	1:2500	1:3333	1:3400

# Concluding Remarks

- **The move to both “decentralization” and “pluralistic” extension/advisory systems in most countries, has made data collection both slow and difficult.**
  - **For example, we have received 85 questionnaires from Chile, thanks to IICA and the MOA, and 37 questionnaires from Malawi, thanks to Bunda College.**
  - **However, data collection in many SSA countries, with both decentralized public extension systems and many NGOs providing advisory services is difficult (e.g. 35+ in Tanzania)**
- **Most public extension systems spend most of their financial resources on salaries**
- **In some countries (e.g. Malawi), donor funded NGOs recruit the most competent public extension workers due to higher salaries as well as transport & program resources**

