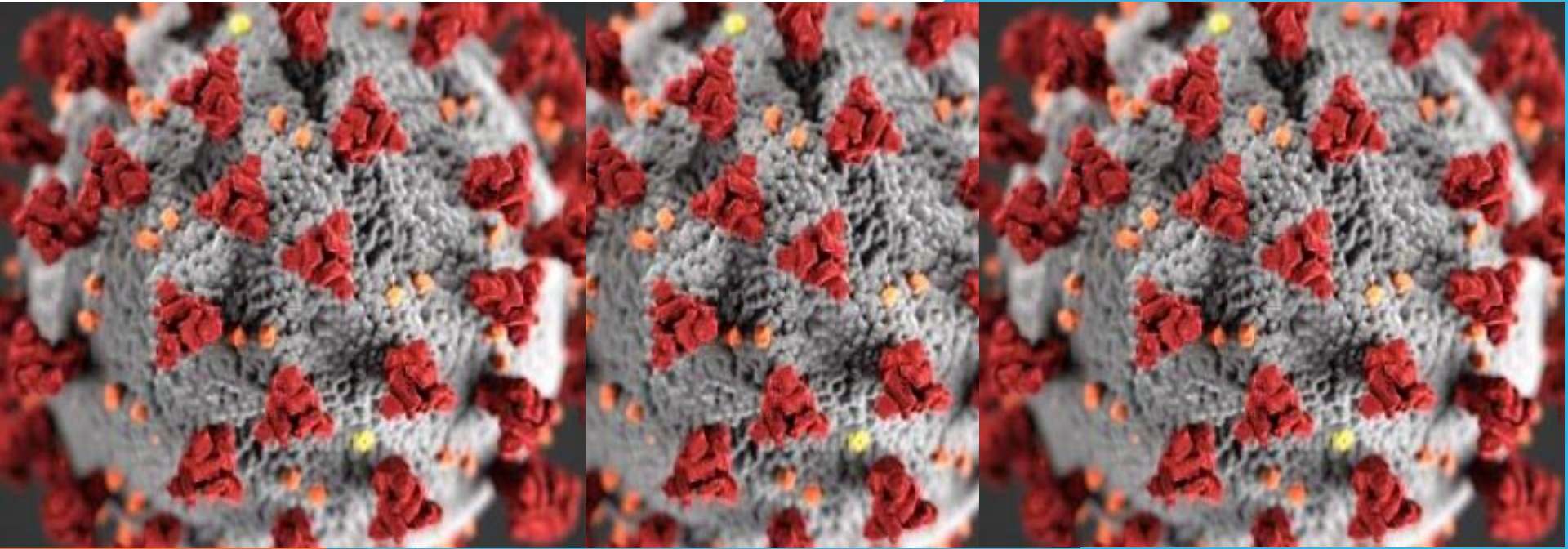


HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPROVED AEAS DELIVERY IN POST COVID-19 ERA



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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ❖ Human Capacity Development as a concept
- ❖ What is the difference between capacity building and capacity development?
- ❖ Understanding Agricultural Extension Advisory Service and achieving the goals of AEAS
- ❖ The Covid-19 pandemic
- ❖ SDGs and Covid-19 pandemic
- ❖ Consequences of covid-19 on food security
- ❖ Capacities required for sustainable AEAS delivery in post covid-19 era
- ❖ Conclusion
- ❖ Recommendations

HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AS A CONCEPT

- ❖ Procedure by which individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, and societies develop their abilities
- ❖ both individually and collectively
- ❖ to set and achieve objectives, perform functions,
- ❖ solve problems and to develop the means and conditions required to enable achieve their own development goal

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CAPACITY BUILDING AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT?

- ❖ 'capacity-building' suggests building something new from the ground up, according to a pre-imposed design,
- ❖ 'capacity development' is believed to better express an approach that builds on existing skills and knowledge, driving a dynamic and flexible process of change, borne by local actors
- ❖ What capacities are there for AEAS to use in post covid -19 era

DEVELOPING CAPACITY FOR AEAS DELIVERY

- ❖ Engage stakeholders on capacity development
- ❖ An effective capacity development process must encourage participation by all those involved
- ❖ Assess capacity needs and assets
- ❖ Formulate a capacity development response
- ❖ Implement a capacity development response
- ❖ Evaluate capacity development.

UNDERSTANDING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ADVISORY SERVICE

- ❖ **Primary objectives associated with agricultural extension and advisory services are concerned with transferring technologies associated with the major crop and livestock production systems;**
- ❖ **enhancing the skills and knowledge (i.e. human capital) among all types of farmers and rural families**

UNDERSTANDING AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ADVISORY SERVICE

- ❖ Select the most appropriate mix of crop and livestock enterprises and then use the most efficient production management practices;
- ❖ improving rural livelihoods and achieving household food security by increasing farm household incomes, nutrition and education,
- ❖ especially among the rural poor; and strengthening natural resource management in each country

ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF AEAS

- ❖ to achieve these goals, many extension agents' capacities need to be developed
- ❖ many farmers will need to be organized into different types of farmer and producer groups (i.e. create social capital) and more effectively articulate their goals and
- ❖ needs to policy makers, researchers and extension providers.

- ❖ important to recognize that the role, structure and function of extension and advisory services will continue to change and evolve during the corona pandemic/ agric development process in each country
- ❖ depending, in large part, on the educational level of farmers, availability and use of proprietary technologies, increasing commercialization of the farm sector and overall world supply and demand for basic and
- ❖ high-value food products as a result of climate change and bioenergy requirements.
- ❖ Level of AEAS innovation systems management and information dissemination

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- ❖ Corona Virus disease (COVID-19) led to a remarkable loss of human lives across the world and presents an extraordinary challenge with unfathomable social and economic consequences.
- ❖ The deadly disease has devastated and causes distortions in agricultural systems, reduction in food production and compromising agricultural value chain.
- ❖ At the hit of the pandemic, the demand for food increased and food also became scarce as a result of the lockdown, thereby having a negative influenced on farmers and the agricultural sectors.

SDGS AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Natural disasters and disease outbreaks deeply impede the progress developing countries made in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



CONSEQUENCES OF COVID-19 ON FOOD SECURITY

- ❖ There is increasing concern that the COVID-19 pandemic will have terrible consequences for food security unless adequate safeguards are established.
- ❖ Food supply chains must continue to function; the health of food system workers must be protected; and measures to ease the economic blow from lost incomes must be taken.

CAPACITIES REQUIRED FOR SUSTAINABLE AEAS DELIVERY AMID COVID-19

- ❖ **Expanding the skills and knowledge of AEAs/farmers, or human capital development on covid-19 principles**
- ❖ **Develop capacity on ICT use**
- ❖ **Nutrition, sensitive agriculture health and hygiene**
- ❖ **Gender sensitivity strategy**

CAPACITIES REQUIRED FOR SUSTAINABLE AEAS DELIVERY AMID COVID-19

- ❖ **Information, advice, and coaching for rural establishments**
- ❖ **such as trusted rural communication and education institutions should be involved**
- ❖ **such are a critical piece of emergency response to such a crisis,**
- ❖ **providing credible information about the virus and farming advice to adapt to various shocks**

CONCLUSION

- ❖ **AEAS can offer support during uncertainty and sudden changes that come with the pandemic, and**
- ❖ **strategies to bounce back from shocks and enhance resilience**
- ❖ **The perceived lack of success of public agricultural extension systems in many countries has resulted in new approaches being tried in reorganizing extension services.**

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Information technologies (IT), including computers, cell phones and related tools, such as geographic information systems (GIS), are used more effectively to manage information dissemination
- ❖ Most of these technologies, plus the accompanying software, are private goods.
- ❖ Capacity strengthening and the right tools and channels are necessary to provide tailored AEAS messages

RECOMMENDATIONS

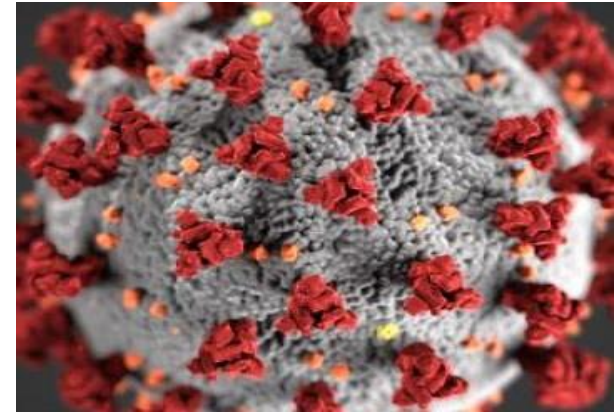
- ❖ Policy guidance for the governments on recovery of institutions needs
- ❖ AEAS for post covid-10 ans future emergencies.
- ❖ extension agents received social communication training to encourage preventive and behaviour change messages
- ❖ through community sensitization meetings and radio discussions
- ❖ Communication for development (C4D) should work with the local journalists
- ❖ Provide fund /materials
- ❖ Create data disaggregation and availability at the community scale

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Promoting delivery of online market information to guide farmers on crop selection to maximize economic benefits
- ❖ Teach AEAS to publish timely forecasts and early warning and prevention and control measures through the use of smart phones

REMEMBER

- ❖ Wash your hand with soap & water
- ❖ Use sanitizer
- ❖ Wear a face mask/shield
- ❖ Cover your mouth while sneezing
- ❖ Maintain social distance
- ❖ Avoid crowded
- ❖ Avoid unnecessary travels



Thank for listening