

# **Team work on capacity building; lesson learned**



- Is agricultural development and sustainability questionable? If the argue is correct. Why?**
- Why innovations remain on the shelf?**
- Who is responsible for innovation creation or knowledge creativity?**



- **Who is responsible for knowledge and innovation dissemination?**
- **Is it researchers role? Extensionists role? Or both of them? Or both with other stakeholders?**



- **Community capacity building is about promoting the ‘capacity’ of local communities to develop, implement and sustain their own solutions to problems in a way that helps them shape and exercise control over their physical, social, economic and cultural environments**



**It is argued that community capacity building focuses on**

- Building the skills and confidence of individuals and groups**
- Enhancing community decision making and problem solving processes**
- Creating a common vision for the future**
- Implementing practical strategies for creating change**



- **For a long time the relationship between the concerned of agrc. Development and diffusion of innovation remains weak, e.g. between the main actor; research stations and extension administrative units,**



- **due to the thinking that each team regards the imitation of communication to disseminate the innovation to the beneficiaries, is the other partner responsibility, as reflected by the traditional model of relationship between the two parties (figure 1).**



**complain**

**problems** →

**convey problems of**

**beneficiaries**

**beneficiaries**

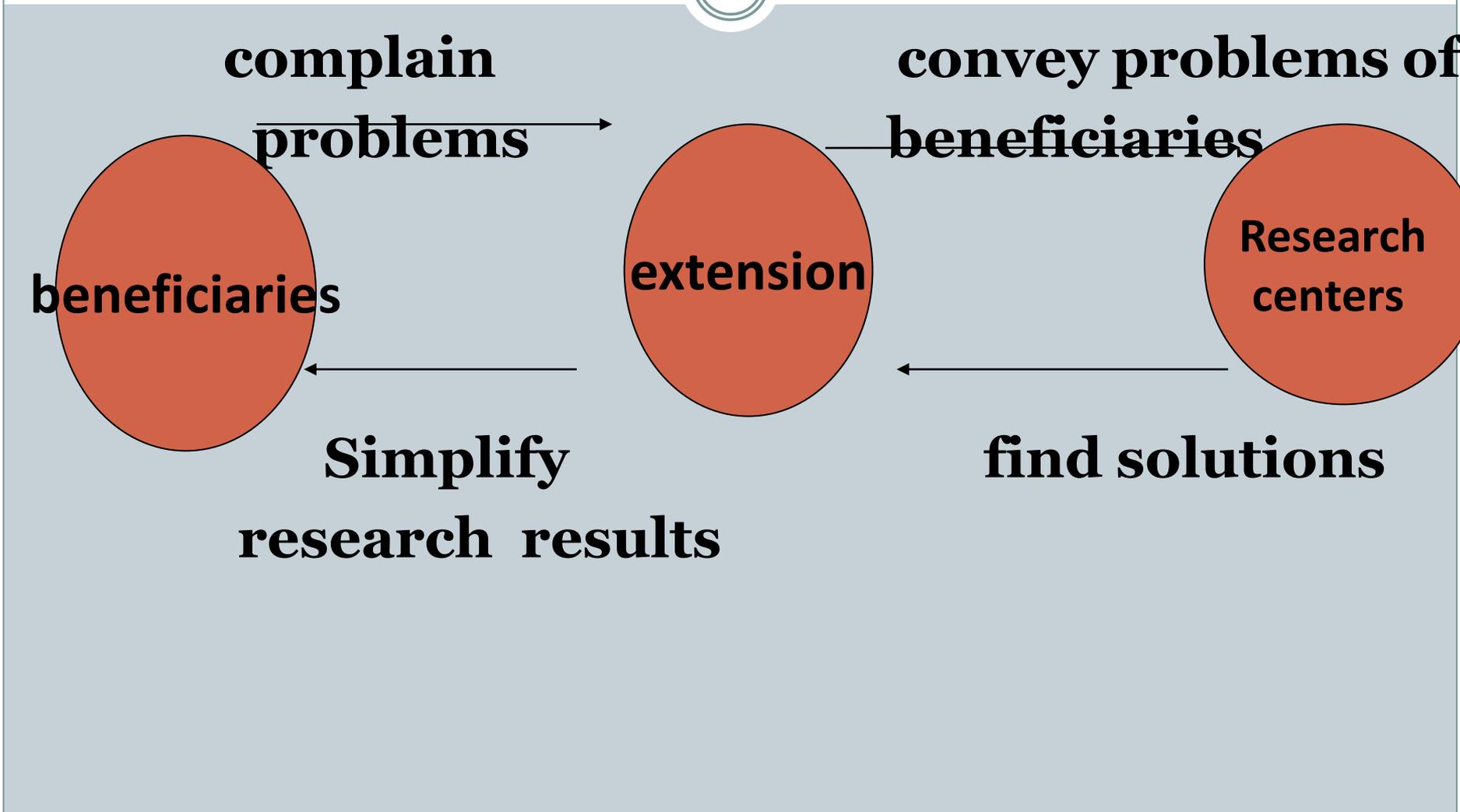
**extension**

**Research  
centers**

← **Simplify**

**research results**

← **find solutions**





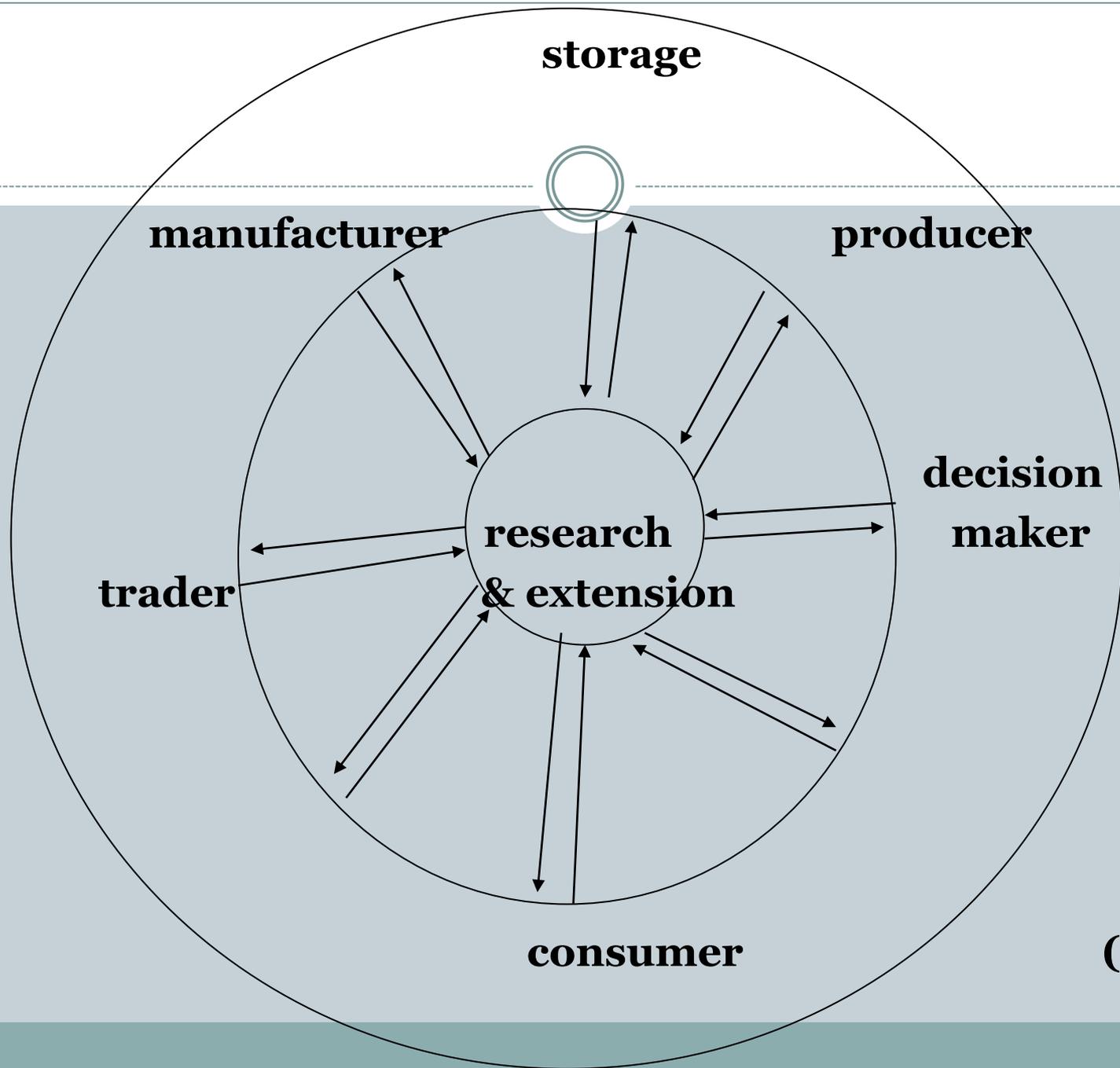
- **This was clear from the National extension campaign to combat mycotoxines in agricultural crops in four states of Sudan organized by the Mycotxines centre, Sudan in the year 2009. this was confirmed by the final report of SPCRP of FAO, Sudan 2011.**



- **Old perceptions keep the relationship weak, and the participatory approach to stand on the causes of problems to find solutions for them become a necessity, especially in development process.**



- **Experiences proved that working as a unified team (research-extension) in handling problems and dissemination of innovation is an effective method by involving all the stakeholders in the matter of concern( figure 2)**



( fig 2 )

# Problem statement

- **Some of the Sudan produce of agric crop shipped for export had been rejected and returned back. The imported countries claimed that it is not at the required standards, concerning the contamination with aflatoxines.**

## Model

- **The SSMO sponsored an initiative to share solving the problem, constitutes a national committee from 14 experts from the various concerned disciplines.**



## **Knowledge creation**

- The experts exerted efforts to trace the factors behind the problem of contamination, and whether it refers to sources of plants, soil, or other inputs or it is a matter of practice at the different steps of production.**



- **Meetings and workshops held to discuss the problem and the collected information and knowledge to reach a mutual understanding, and agreed upon facts about the matter.**
- **The team members interacts and mutually exchange of knowledge occurred**



- **From the committee the most relevant 5 experts were charged to share and disseminate this knowledge to the other stakeholders and beneficiaries**



- **According to previous researches and studies and the field surveys conducted by the team in the production states it is found that the contamination exceed the acceptable level by far( in some samples it was 400 PPB (Ahmed and Abdalla 2009)**



- **It was discovered that the contamination of the grains and nuts takes place at the different stage of the process (i.e. production, harvest, transport, storage processing)**



**The team of the experts design • extension strategy to combat the fungi that cause the contamination, and developed some recommendations approved by the authorized body of the SSMO.**

- The team launched an extension campaign to share and disseminate knowledge with the other partners.**



- **extension campaign to combat mycotpxines**
- **1<sup>st</sup> one (2009 )in three states; gezira, Gedarif and North Kurdofan**

## **The extension program executed in each state include:**

- **To share knowledge and build capacities of the stakeholders the programs executed include:**
  - 1. Extension meeting**
  - 2. field days**
  - 3. field visits**
  - 4. TV programs**
  - 5. Broadcasting sessions**
  - 6. pamphlets**
  - 7. Training workshops**

# 1 .Extension meeting

<b>participants</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>objectives</b>
<b>Researchers and extensionists</b>	<b>Decision makers (legislatives related executives research centers, universities, farmers and pastoralists unions, trade unions, NGOs and others</b>	<b>to come out to mutual vision; how to combat fungi and their contamination s of agric. crops</b>



وزارة رئاسة مجلس الوزراء  
الهيئة السودانية للمواصفات والمقاييس  
الحملة القومية لمكافحة السموم الفطرية  
تحت شعار: نحو غذاء صحي و آمن  
الاحد 26 - 30 / 9 / 2010

الافلاتوكسين في الفول السوداني

فول السوداني

من اهم محاصيل الزيوت في السودان

سبة عالية من الانتاج يستهلك محليا

سبة الفول

مصدر للزيت

يستخدم كقول مدمس

يستخدم كدقوة

يستخدم كعلف للحيوانات والدواجن

مصدر دخل لكثير من صغار

المزارعين





## 2. Extension Days

<b>participants</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>objectives</b>
<b>Researchers and extensionists</b>	<b>Farmer, storage dealers, manufacturer, extensionist, protection specialists and others concerned</b>	<b>To stand on the practices in the phases of production, stores and processing and to share and disseminate knowledge to these communities</b>





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بال  
تذ  
تحد  
برعا



SSMO

وزارة الزراعة والغابات والري

الإدارة العامة لنقل التقنية ومشروع رفع القدرات الإنتاجية - المشروعات النموذجية بالتعاون مع الهيئة القومية لبحوث ومقاييس

تحت إشراف وزارة الزراعة والغابات والري

المركز القومي للتنمية الزراعية

٢٠ نوفمبر ٢٠١٠ م

يوم الحقل

Man speaking into a microphone

Man sitting at a table



المعروف

Informational posters on the wall











### 3 .Field Visits

<b>participants</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>objectives</b>
<b>Researchers and extensionists</b>	<b>Farmer, storage dealers, manufacturer, extensionist</b>	<b>To stand on the practices in the Different phases of production and to share and disseminate knowledge to these communities</b>



















## 4 .TV and broadcast programs

<b>participants</b>	<b>Target group</b>	<b>objectives</b>
<b>Researchers and extensionists</b>	<b>Farmer, storage dealer, manufacturer and consumer</b>	<b>To raise the awareness of the population as a whole about the problem and how they can each group can alleviate the matter</b>







## 5. Posters and extension pamphlets



- **Distribution of a considerable number of both to clarify the correct practices and handling throughout the chain; from preparation to consumption.**
- **Preparation and distribution of dedicated pamphlet for each target group.**
- **TOT program was done to train extensionists in each state to continue the communication of the message and to sustain the goal**



- **Training workshops were held for contact farmers, leaders of storage dealers and manufactures**

**extension  
expert**

**storage  
specialist**

**plant disease  
specialist**

**processing  
specialist**



**training sessions**

**extensionist**

**producers**

**storage dealers  
& manufacturer**



# **Some of the recommendations of the campaign**



- 1. The concerned authorities is to compose a unified research-extension team work to work as one unit in adoption and diffusion process of agric innovations**
- 2. To train the extensionist to be creative and innovative to share knowledge with researchers, and to link himself with so ever source of information of concern, rather than to wait for information sent to him.**



**3. To establish a communication network system between research and extension institutions to assure continuous information flow**



**Thanks**