

A woman in a patterned dress is holding several pieces of fruit, possibly mangoes, in a field. A man in a white tank top and dark shorts stands next to her, looking at something in his hands. The background shows a field with young plants and trees under a clear blue sky.

# Successful Strategies in Forestry Extension: A World View

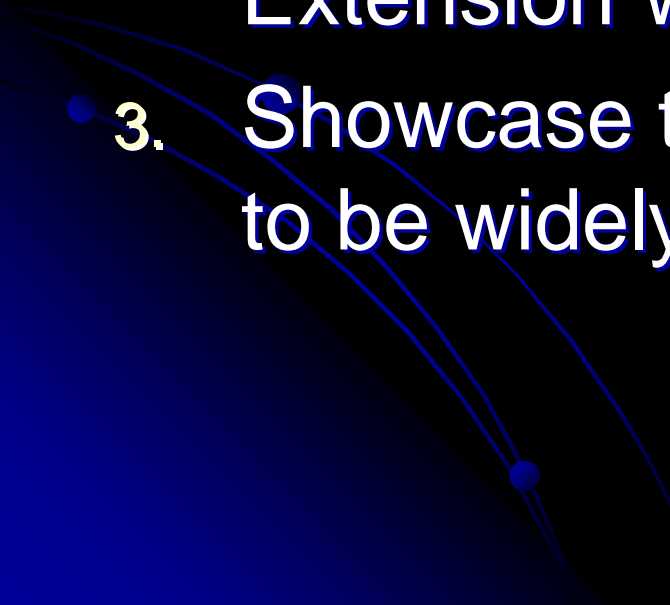
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IUFRO Division VI Symposium, Saariselkä, Finland 2007

# Background

- *Building Capacity Through Collaboration*  
6<sup>th</sup> IUFRO Extension Party Conference  
(Troutdale, Oregon – October 2003)
- Focus on “successful strategies” as a preliminary step to “Best Practices” .
- Report and compare key strategies from projects around the world.

# Objectives

1. Identify a suite of successful strategies in forestry extension.
  2. Determine the degree to which strategies are used by members of the IUFRO Extension Working Party.
  3. Showcase those strategies determined to be widely used and acceptable.
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# Phase 1

- Review of 35 papers from 2003 conference.
- Papers presented from 11 countries.

Australia

Kenya

Canada

Norway

Chile

Philippines

Germany

Slovenia

India

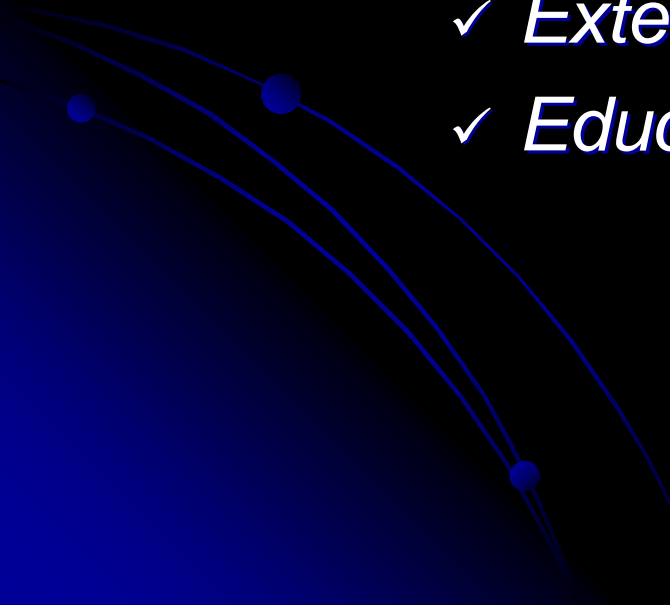
USA

Indonesia

# Results

- 119 successful strategies identified.
- Condensed to 45 in three categories:

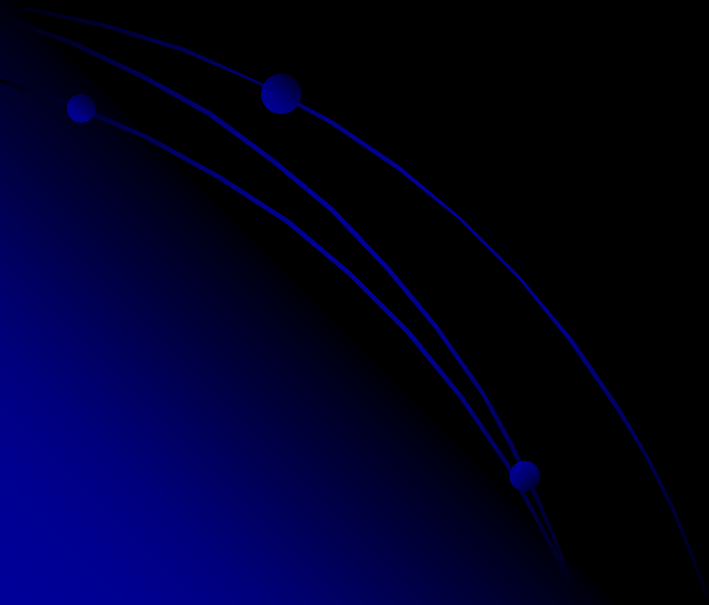
*Strategies associated with:*

- ✓ *Learners = 16*
  - ✓ *Extensionists = 7*
  - ✓ *Educational approach = 22*
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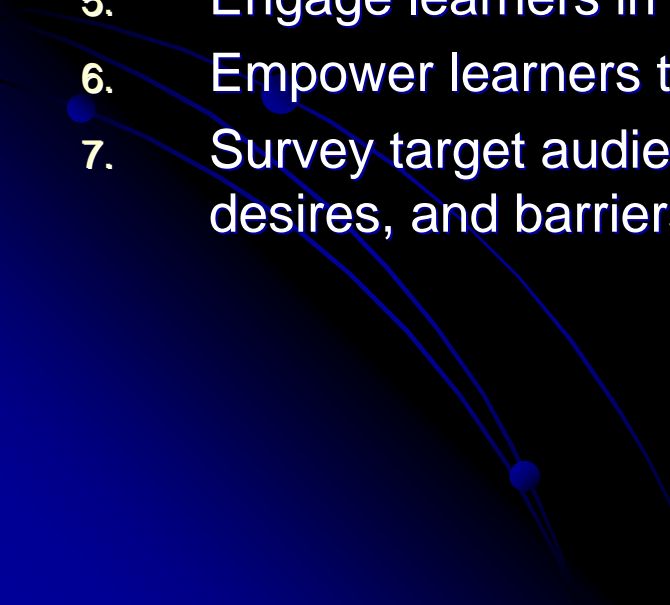
# Phase 2

Mail Survey of the IUFRO Extension Working  
Party membership:

500 members from 70 countries

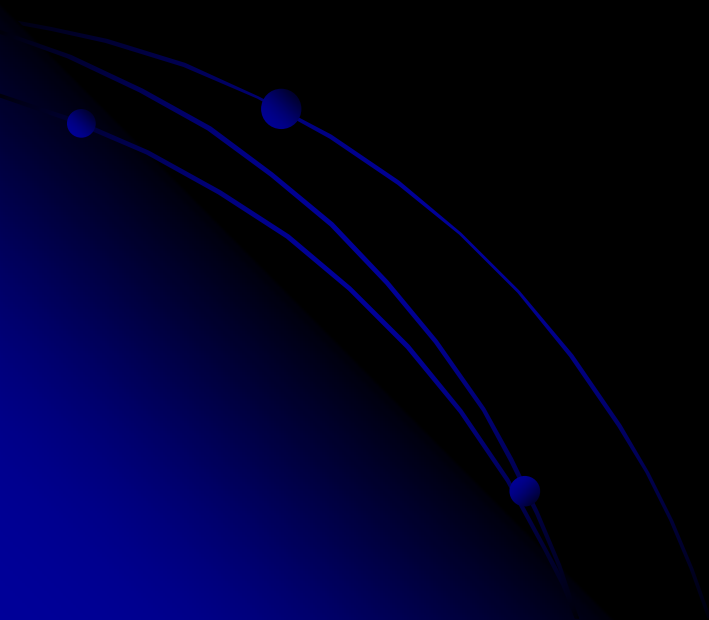


# Successful strategies to facilitate learning

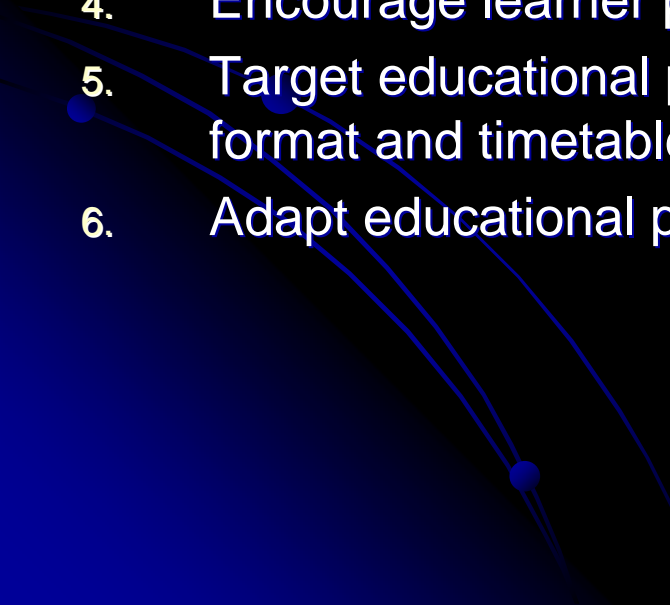
1. Involve learners as partners in the project.
  2. Allow opportunities for feedback from learners to extensionists.
  3. Engage learners in participatory objective-setting for programs.
  4. Focus initial efforts on early adopters.
  5. Engage learners in applied research.
  6. Empower learners to participate in policy developments.
  7. Survey target audiences to determine their needs, wants, and desires, and barriers to adoption.
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# Successful strategies for the Extensionist

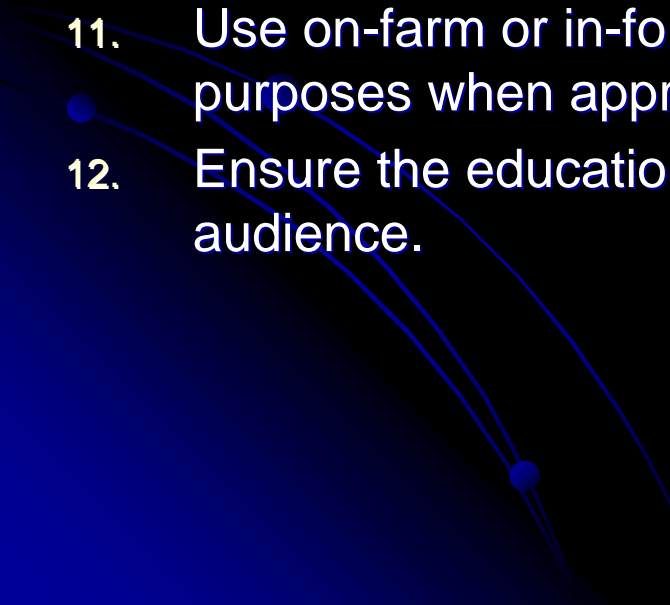
1. Extensionists involve learners in their project planning
2. Extensionists build trust with learners
3. Extensionists learn about the culture of the learners prior to project implementation



# Successful educational approaches

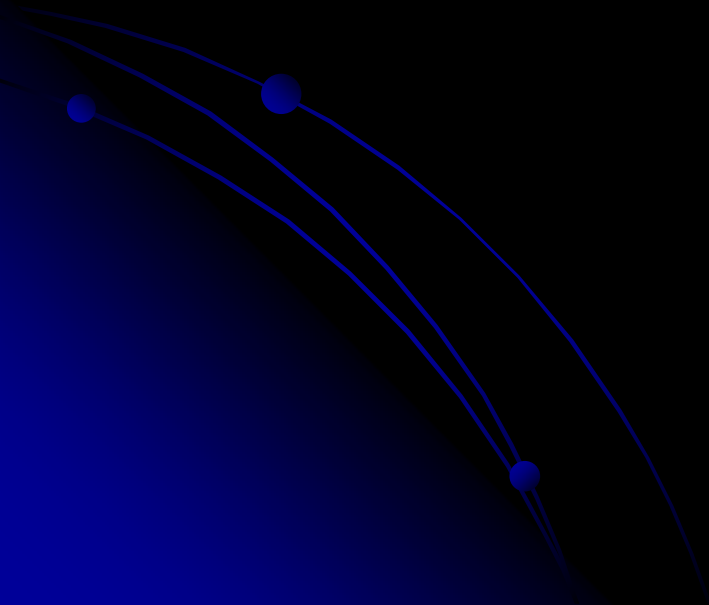
1. Use a variety of teaching methods to accommodate different learning styles.
  2. Conduct a detailed analysis of both capabilities of extension and the needs of learners as part of project planning.
  3. Deliver practical and up-to-date information.
  4. Encourage learner participation through personal invitations.
  5. Target educational programs to the needs of the learners, using flexible format and timetable.
  6. Adapt educational programs to local conditions.
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# Successful educational approaches

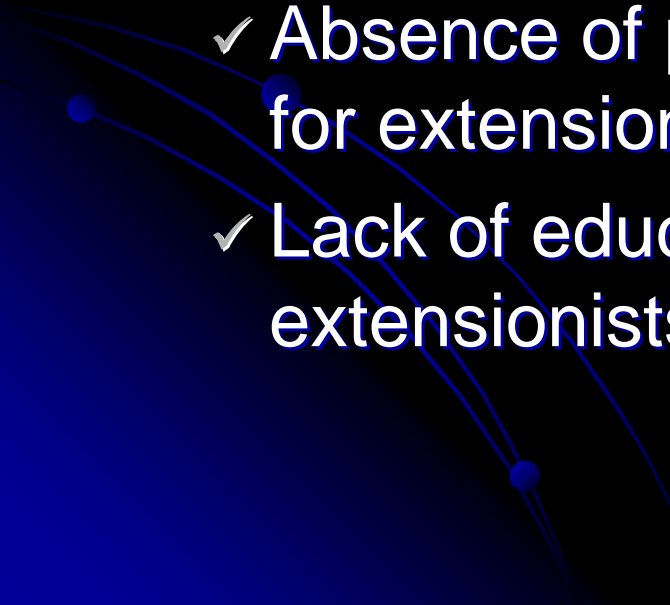
7. Involve learners in the delivery of educational programs.
  8. Maintain a close collaboration between research and extension.
  9. Give careful attention to time management during educational programs.
  10. Make careful evaluation of program impacts
  11. Use on-farm or in-forest applied research plots for demonstration purposes when appropriate.
  12. Ensure the educational program addresses issues of the target audience.
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# Barriers

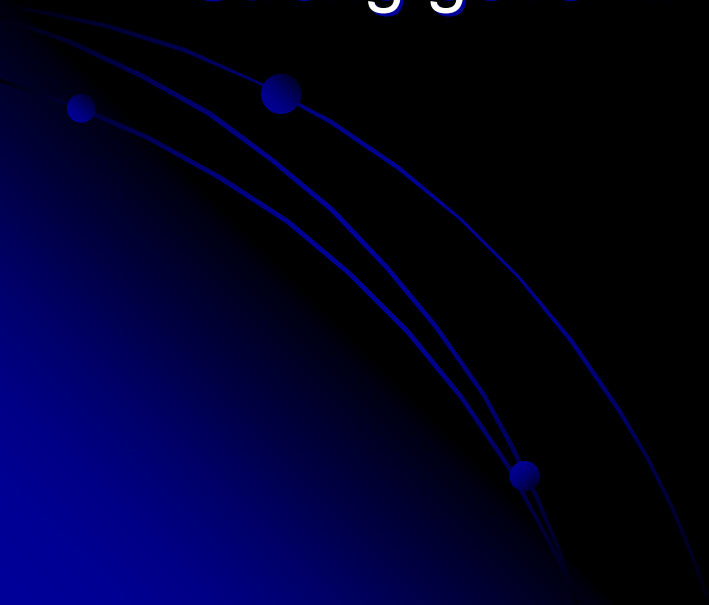
- Lack of financial and human resources
- Conflicts over how available funds should be spent
- Cultural




# Barriers by Region: *Developing countries*

- ✓ Economic status of learners restricts use of fee-for-service
  - ✓ Remote living conditions of learners makes program development involvement difficult
  - ✓ Absence of professional training opportunities for extensionists
  - ✓ Lack of educated learners to assist extensionists in work and research
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# Europe and Australia

- ✓ Difficulty enticing learners to participate
  - ✓ Extension culture does not involve building trust and/or support with learners
  - ✓ Traditional top-down approach to education
  - ✓ Strong governmental presence in extension
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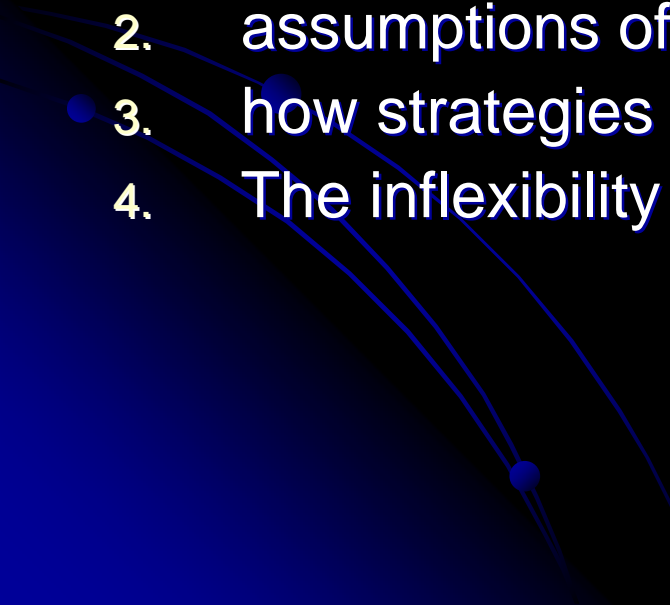
# North America

- ✓ Lack of resources to involve learners in program delivery
  - ✓ Lack of access to existing professional training programs for extensionists
  - ✓ Identifying and engaging underserved audiences
  - ✓ Lack of minority professionals to bridge cultural gap
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# Conclusion

Is there a suite of successful strategies applicable to extensionists world-wide?

Depends on:

1. how success is measured and defined
  2. assumptions of the education model
  3. how strategies are applied
  4. The inflexibility of the barriers
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# Thank you

