

A PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT WEBINAR SERIES





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WEBINAR SCHEDULE

Date	Session Title Session Title	
Wednesday December I	Introduction to Economic Feasibility Assessment	
Wednesday December 15	Market Feasibility Assessment	
Wednesday January 12	Financial Feasibility Assessment – Budget and Profit Basics	
Wednesday January 26	Financial Feasibility Assessment – Budgets and Financial Statements	
Wednesday February 9	Financial Feasibility Assessment – Financial Analysis	
Wednesday February 23	Enterprise Financing: Federal Grant and Loan Programs	
Wednesday March 30	Enterprise Assessment Example – Analyzing Drought Management Strategies	
Wednesday April 13	Conducting Client Needs Assessments	
Wednesday April 27	Evaluating Client Programming	
Wednesday May I I	Q&A Session	

Program website: https://extension.usu.edu/apec/extensionagentproject

TODAY

- Evaluating Client Programming Lendel Narine, Ph.D., USU Extension
- Resources
- Guest speaker
- Thanks to WSARE for funding this webinar series Western Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education

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EVALUATING CLIENT PROGRAMMING

A FOCUS ON ONE-ON-ONE CLIENTELE INTERACTIONS

LENDEL K. NARINE, PH.D.





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DISCUSSION POINTS

- · Problems and needs
- Definition of impact
- Relationship between impacts and outcomes
- Nature of programs
- · Activity-level evaluation
- · Evaluation of one-on-one interactions
- Example

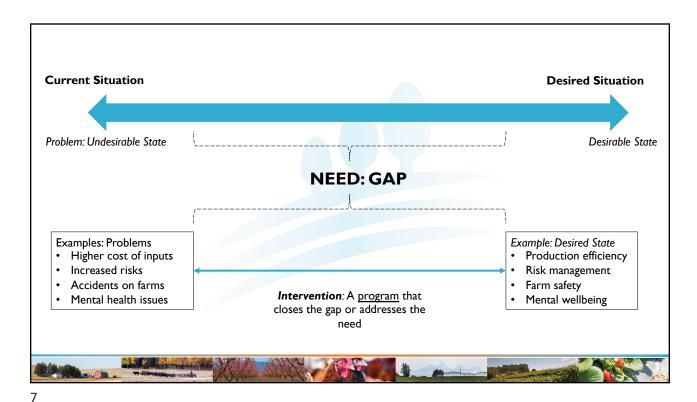


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PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

- Initial focus of programs: Problems affecting clientele and target audiences
 - · Undesirable situations
 - Negatively affects productivity, profitability, livelihoods
- A Needs Assessment helps us understand the <u>extent or magnitude</u> of a problem within a given context
 - A problem only becomes a need when a gap exists and affects our target population
 - · A need is contextual and changes between population





HOW ARE **NEEDS** CONNECTED TO **IMPACTS**?

- Impact occurs when a program addresses a need
 - Or, a program is impactful when it closes a gap
- The Desired State is written in a program plan as the overarching goal

Examples:

- To improve production efficiency and profitability
- To decrease agricultural risk through risk management education
- To improve on-farm safety
- · To improve farmers' mental wellbeing



LINKING IMPACTS TO OUTCOMES

- Impacts: Long-term, broad, need-driven
 - · Difficult to measure
 - · Issues with external validity
 - Hypothetical gap supported by assumptions (made via a needs assessment)
- · Outcomes: Short and medium-term program effects
 - S.M.A.R.T.
 - Directly connected to the need (or desired impact)

RELATIONSHIPS: WORKING BACKWARDS

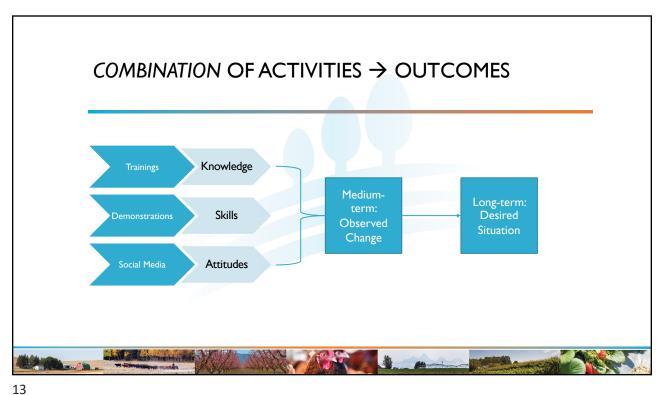
Short-Term (Objectives)	← Medium-Term (Purpose)	← Long-Term (Impact/Goals)
[Specific to Problem]	Adopt efficient production practices	Production efficiency
KnowledgeSkillsSelf-efficacy	Implement risk management plan	Risk Management
ConfidenceAttitudes	Implement farm safety protocols	Farm Safety
MotivationIntentions	Practice mental wellbeing routines	Farmers' Mental Wellbeing

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NATURE OF EXTENSION PROGRAMS

- Combination of <u>activities</u> working together to produce outcomes and address a need
 - · Trainings and lectures
 - Demonstrations
 - Social media
 - · One-on-One consultations
- Dosage The intensity of activities, frequency of occurrence, level of interaction
- Dosage affects outcomes: Activities lead to specific outcomes; one activity is unlikely to affect all outcomes





ACTIVITY-LEVEL EVALUATION

- All activities taken together (i.e., the program) targets short, medium, and long-term outcomes
 - Program Impact, Program Evaluation
- Outcomes vary by program activity; evaluation protocols vary by activity
 Examples:
 - Trainings: Pre-post design focusing on knowledge outcomes
 - Social media: Cross-sectional design focusing on reactions
 - Demonstrations: Observations or surveys focusing on skills
- · Clientele interaction is an intensive process (i.e., in terms of dosage) and is individual-specific

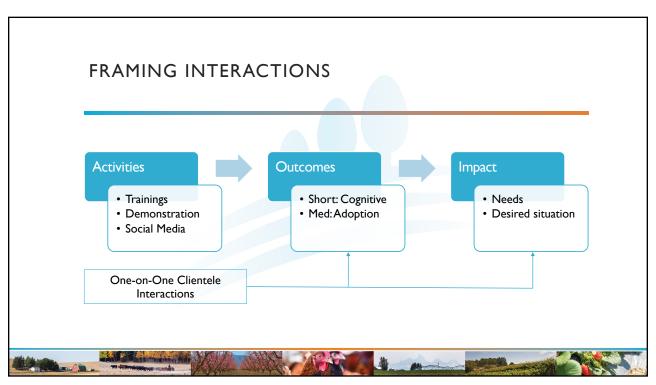


CLIENTELE INTERACTION

- · Clientele interactions must be contextualized within a problem area
 - How does it connect to the program and other activities?
- · What is primary aim of interactions?
 - What should occur during the interaction as it relates to need?
 - · Affects evaluation protocol with respect to follow-ups
- If framed within a problem or focus, one-on-one clientele interactions can <u>directly</u> affect medium and long-term outcomes and address gaps/needs
 - · Highly improbable for other activities



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EVALUATING INTERACTIONS

- Categorize and standardize:
 - · Categorize into problem areas based on needs
 - Standardize indicators relating to broad short-and-medium-term outcomes
- · Use qualitative methods to capture the complexity of long-term outcomes

EVALUATION PROTOCOLS - INTERACTIONS

Short-term

- · Standardized exit survey at the end of consult
 - Problem area: Categorize the interaction into an existing program
 - Dosage: Record intensity of interaction (time, medium, resolutions)
 - Satisfaction: Client's satisfaction with the interaction
 - · Understanding: Client's understanding of the issue and their ability to address the problem
 - Intentions:Time-bounded steps to addressing the issue



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EVALUATION PROTOCOLS - INTERACTIONS

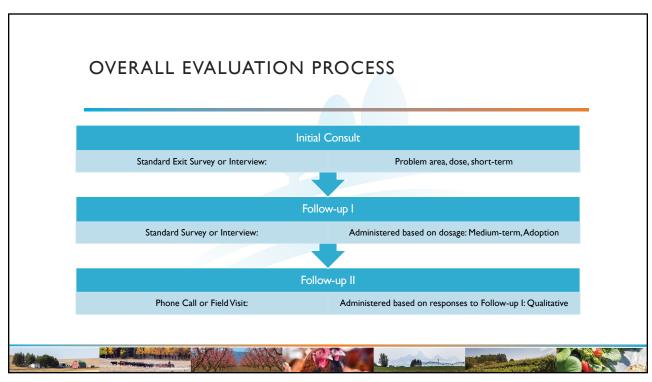
Medium-term

- Standardized follow-up protocol
 - · Dosage: Only conduct when initial interaction had sufficient dosage
 - Categorize by program and problem area
 - Focus exclusively on adoption or implementation

Long-term

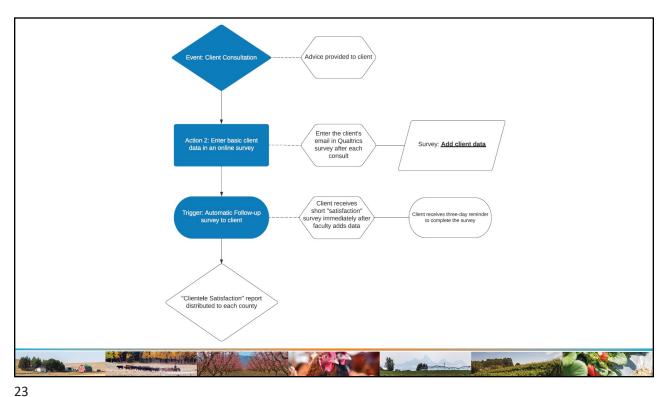
- Observed and/or perceived improvements after adoption
- · Qualitative inquiry initiated based on responses to medium-term

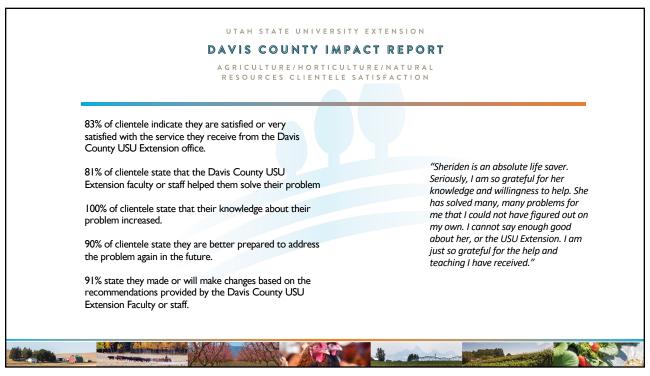




EXAMPLE: CONSULTATION TRACKING PROCESS

- Implemented at USU Extension to capture broad short-term outcomes
- Systematic data collection
- Standardized metrics
- Minimal burden on clients





RESOURCES

- USU Extension Program Evaluation: https://extension.usu.edu/employee/program-evaluation/
- Univ. of Wisconsin Program Development and Evaluation: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/programdevelopment/evaluating-programs/
- Univ. of Florida Extension Program Evaluation: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/entity/topic/program evaluation



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GUEST SPEAKER - MARTHA SULLINS, CSU **EXTENSION**

 Martha Sullins is an Ag Business Management Specialist with Colorado State University Extension, where her areas of emphasis in applied research and outreach include smallerscale and specialty livestock and crop production businesses, agritourism, local foods, farm transition, on-farm food safety and risk management. She develops and teaches small business management classes, evaluates classroom and field-based educational programs targeted at beginning farmers and ranchers, and develops tools for ag and food producers navigating food safety and business regulations, as well as those starting value-added agricultural enterprises. In addition to international experience in crop production and post-harvest storage and processing, Martha has worked in agricultural land protection.



MARTHA SULLINS, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

- Food Systems and Business
 Management
- Colorado State University Extension







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NEXT WEBINAR: WE ARE DONE!!

- Program website: https://extension.usu.edu/apec/extensionagentproject
 - Recordings and materials for all webinars

