

Promoting creativity and learning through agricultural knowledge systems and interactive innovation'

3-4 December 2015 Dublin, Ireland

All information of the workshop available on www.eip-agri.eu at the event webpage

http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/node/1336



How can advice and knowledge be better organised to support farmers?

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Presentation at the EIP seminar "Promoting creativity and learning through agricultural knowledge systems", 3-4 Dec 2015, Ireland

Introduction



- What sort of advice and knowledge do farmers need?
 Crop and animal health, production systems, farm buildings, business planning, bookkeeping, marketing, machinery and technology, regulations and payments...
- Where does this information and knowledge reside? Universities, colleges, research stations, levy bodies, government agencies, independent consultants, machinery companies, input suppliers – and farmers themselves!

PRO AKIS project

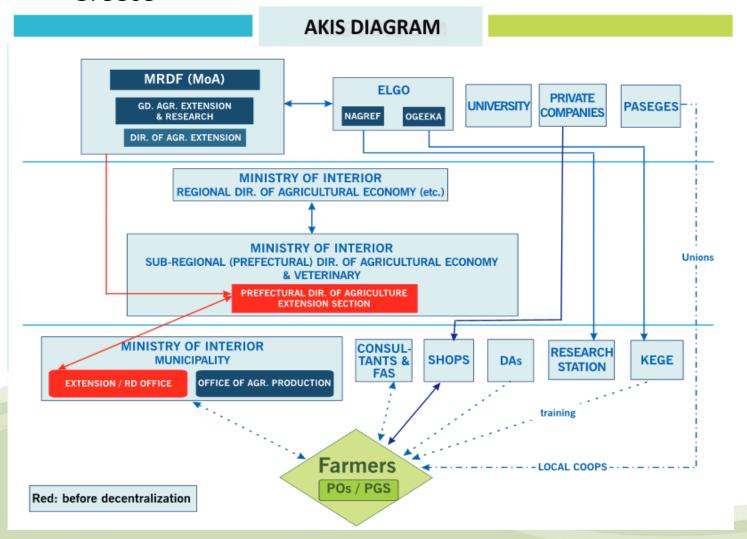


- Inventory of AKIS in the EU: 27 national reports + searchable database (www.proakis.eu)
- Aimed to create an overview of advisory systems and AKIS, considering recent political attention and drastic institutional changes



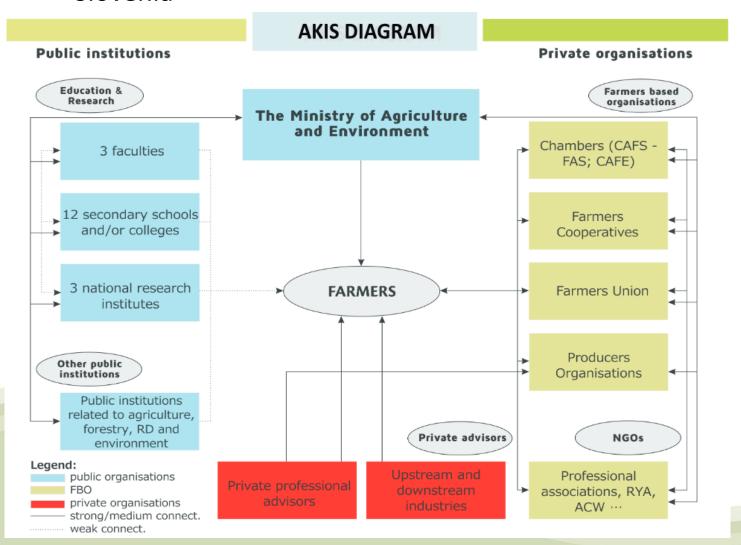


Greece



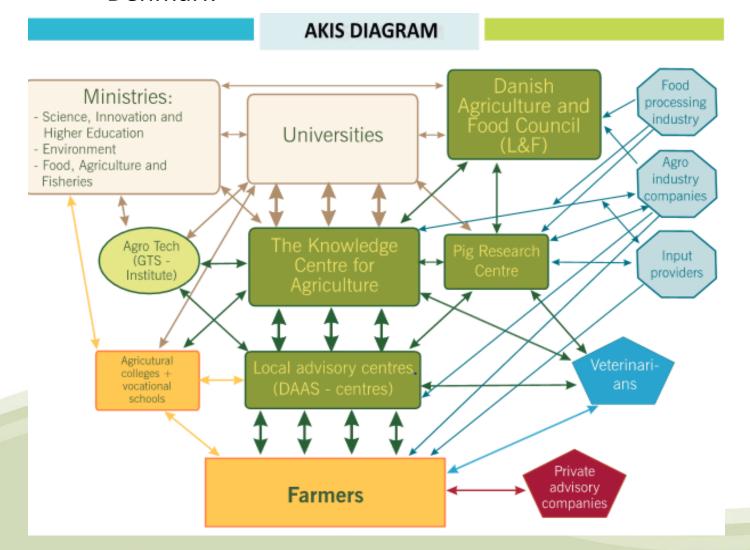


Slovenia



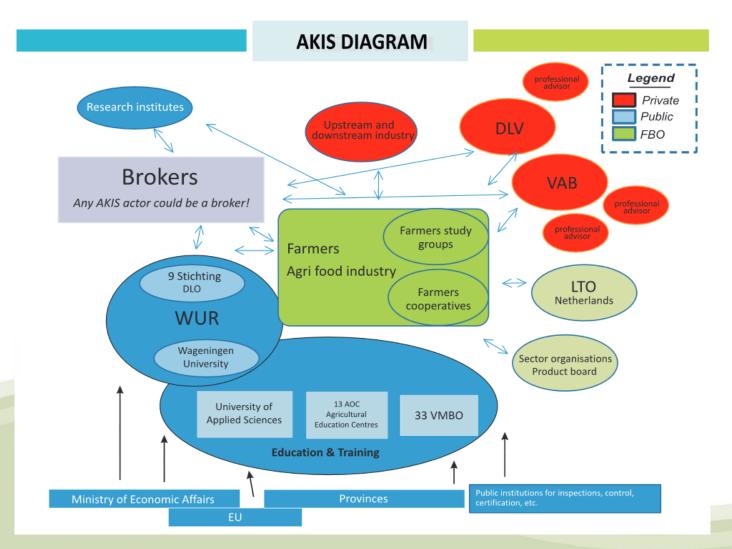
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Characterising AKIS

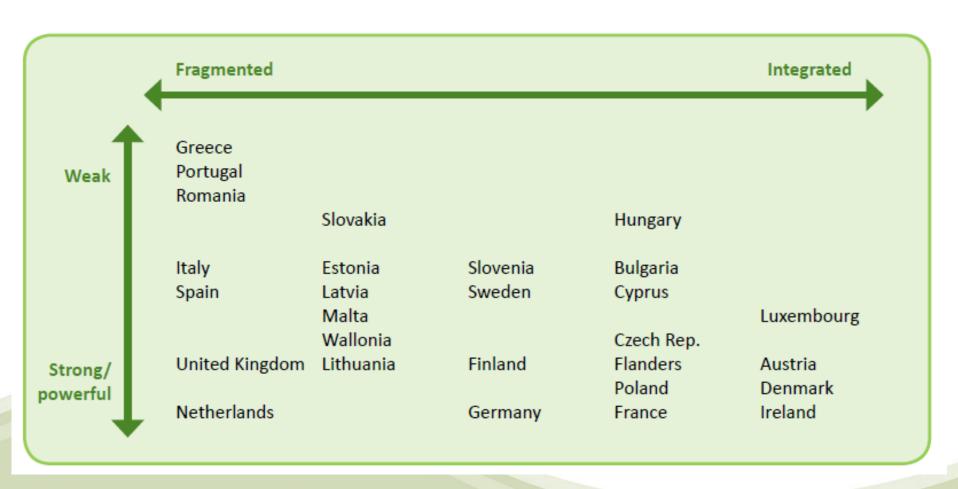


- National AKIS are not directly comparable (national laws, institutions, cultures, farming systems)
- Distinction of two characteristics
 - Strength: Continuum from 'weak' to 'strong'
 - ► **Level of integration**: Continuum from 'fragmented' to 'integrated'

Characterising AKIS



An overview of European AKIS (as of 2014)



Characterising AKIS



- European AKIS are characterised by a mix of public and private actors = institutional pluralism
- No countries where only public actors dominate the knowledge system
- Both public organisations and private enterprises provide advisory services
- Agricultural education (e.g. colleges) may have mixed financing or are completely private.

How to better organise farm advice?



- Good examples would feature:
 - Regular assessments of farmers' needs
 - Close cooperation between research, education, farmers, advisors
 - ► Interaction formats that allow knowledge EXCHANGE
 - Clarity in roles, i.e. farmers know where to go for what kind of advice
 - Investment into assessment of the quality of service provision, including transparent objectives and indicators (what does 'better' mean?)