Advisory services in the



European AKIS

Introduction and Overview

Brussels, May 19, 2015

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Structure

- The PRO AKIS project
- Overview of outputs
- The inventory: AKIS and advisory services
- The involvement of stakeholders
- Observations and conclusions



Some background information

Title: Prospects for farmers' support: advisory services in the European AKIS

The project

- EU FP 7 CSA, 1.5 Mio €
- 8 partners from 7 countries: INRA, JHI, SEGES, UAK, UAP, UHOH, UTAD, ZALF
- 30 months, 2012/12 2015/5

Overall goal:

 Contribute to the performance of advisory services within the European AKISs to provide relevant and reliable knowledge for farmers and other rural actors



The political background

Agricultural advisory services enforced by EU policies:

❖ Regulations EC 1782/2003 and 73/2009 on CC

 Farm advisory services to support farmers' compliance (and more)

Regulations EC 1689/2005 and 1305/2013 on RD

- the use of advisory services
- Setting up of management, relief and advisory services
- Knowledge transfer and information actions
- ... ensure the availability of sufficient advisory capacity ...



How do we understand 'AKIS'?

Agricultural knowledge and information/innovation system (AKIS) according to PRO AKIS

- an AKIS concept that aims at describing knowledge infrastructure (Klerkx et al. 2012)
- it gives a central role to the analysis of agricultural advisory services (Assefa et al. 2009)
- it aims at better understanding knowledge flows within the system, focussing on the issue of knowledge access for a diversity of actors (Hall et al. 2006)
- it works at a scale (mostly national or regional) that matchesthe aim of describing the situations in the EU member states



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How do we understand 'Advisory Services'?

Agricultural advisory services

- … as the entire set of organisations that will enable farmers to co-produce farm-level solutions by establishing service relationships with advisers to produce knowledge and enhance skills …
- A clear understanding of the activity providing infrastructures, but not a normative view about the aim, governance, funding and methods of these services...





PRO AKIS activities and outputs

- Conceptual framework for the assessment of AKIS
- Inventory of the AKIS institutions and interactions in the EU-27, consisting of national reports and a searchable database

Aim of the inventory: create an overview on advisory systems in the EU given their recent political attention and the drastic institutional changes they undergo

- Comparative Analyses of challenges for European AKIS through 12 case studies
- Policy recommendations for European AKIS

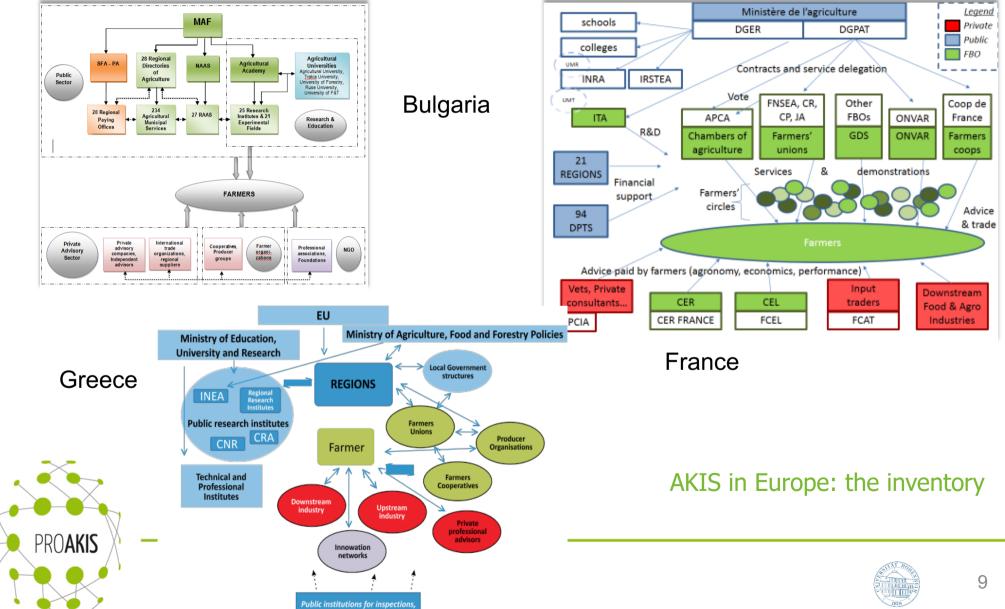


Expected impacts

- Raising of awareness for AKIS in EU-27
- Recommendations on 'how to strengthen (F)AS'
- Enrich discussion about networks and operational groups in the EIP
- Support for social cohesion in rural areas through information on knowledge flows among different types of farms
- Tested methods for structured AKIS stakeholder involvement



The Diversity of European AKIS - a visual appraisal



control, certification, etc.

Positioning of European AKISs - an attempt of systematisation

- * The position of the national AKIS in the matrix was constructed according to its qualitative characteristics in the inventory:
- (1) strong vs weak and (2) fragemented vs integrated

♦ (1) Strong vs weak

dominant institutional actors existing availability of (public) means for AKIS Farmers being reached by advice



Positioning of European AKIS in a two dimension matrix

(2) Fragmented

VS

integrated:

Coordinating structure(s) existing
National AKIS and/or advisory services policies
Linkages between various actors
positively or negatively rated



Examples for selected AKIS characteristics

Weak vs Strong

<u>Greece, Portugal</u>: no or few funds for public advisory services; unclear whether farmers are reached

<u>Cyprus</u>: pressure for the restructuring/downsizing of public support

<u>Austria</u>, <u>Ireland</u>: widespread public support

France, Germany: dedicated resources, powerful actors

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Fragmented vs Integrated

Greece, Portugal, Romania: weak or no linkages between different actors

<u>UK</u>: complex open system that follows the laissez-faire model

<u>Austria</u>: public research, education and extension bodies well connected

<u>Ireland</u>: linkages and coordination between public and private actors exists



Results and conclusions from AKIS inventory

Great diversity of AKIS (in Europe)

- Comparative appraisal not useful because of the multitude of influencing factors;
- Functional focus is appropriate to support comparison and mutual learning

The conceptual value of AKIS is high

 Gives an overview and supports analysis of vertical and horizontal interaction and integration

Attention:

- AKIS concept wasn't well known in the Member States in 2013
- Education wasn't explicitly addressed although an important component in many Member States





Dominant advisory services (in 2013)

Type of dominant advisory service org	Country			
	Bulgaria	Greece	Hungary*	Ireland
Public	Latvia*	Poland*		Romania*
	Slovakia*			
Private	Estonia*	* The Netherlands		
Earmon Pacad	Austria*	Belgium	Cyprus	Denmark
Farmer-Based Organisation	Finland	France*	Lithuania*	Portugal
	Slovenia*	Spain Sw	eden	
Public/ Private	Czech Repub	olic* Uni	ted Kingdom	
Public/Private/FBO	Germany*	Italy I	Malta	
Public/ FBO	Luxembourg*			



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The major target groups by dominant type of advisory service organisation

Type of advisory organisation	Type of target group (by rank / hierarchy)
Public	Medium commercial farms; Small commercial farms; Young farmers;
Private (private profit companies, individual consultants)	Large commercial farms; Medium commercial farms; Small commercial farms;
FBOs (chambers of agriculture, farmers' unions, farmers' associations, farmers' cooperatives)	Medium commercial farms; Large commercial farms; Small commercial farms; Producers' groups;



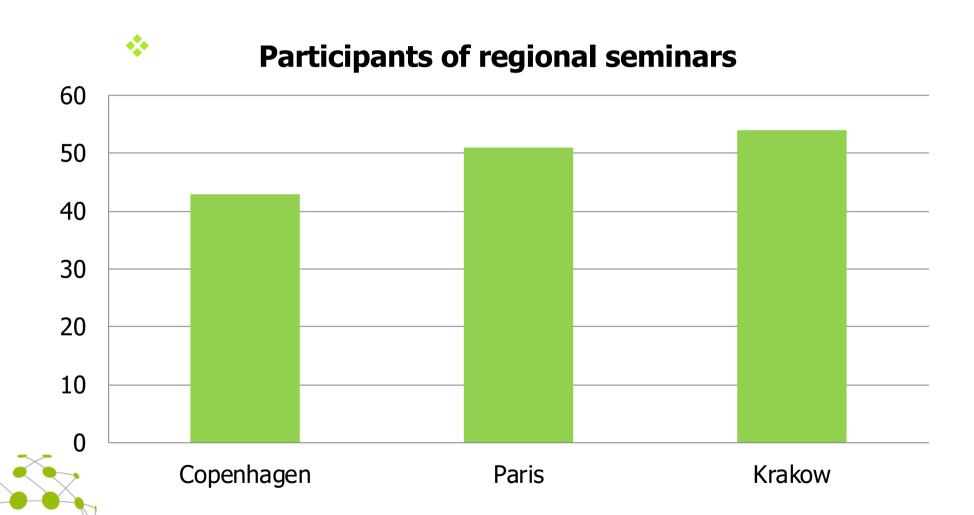
Stakeholder involvement in the AKIS analyses

- 3 regional workshops in Feb/March 2014:
- Copenhagen on ,northern Europe' with UK and Ireland,
 Scandinavian and Baltic Countries
- Paris on ,southern Europe' with Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries
- Krakow on ,central Europe' from East to West





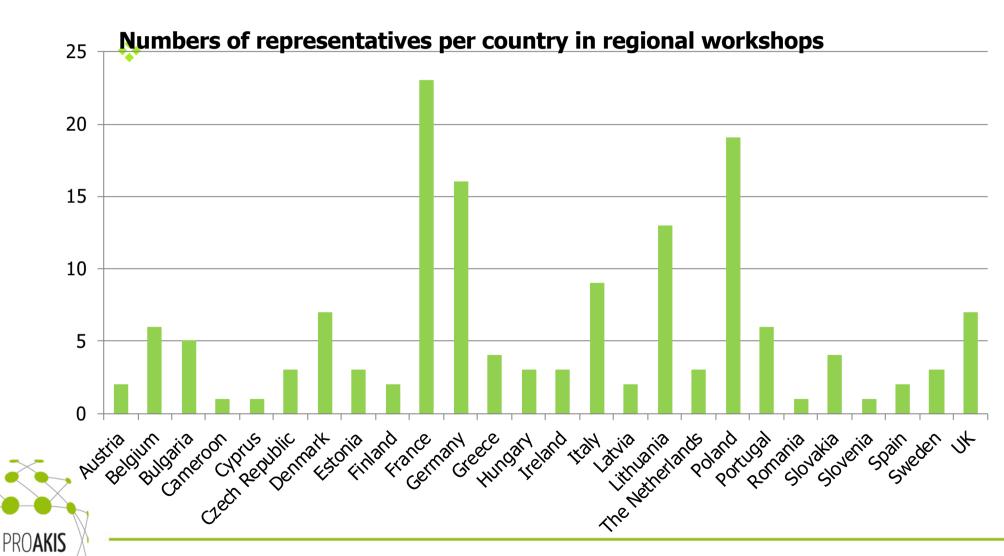
Who were the stakeholders involved?





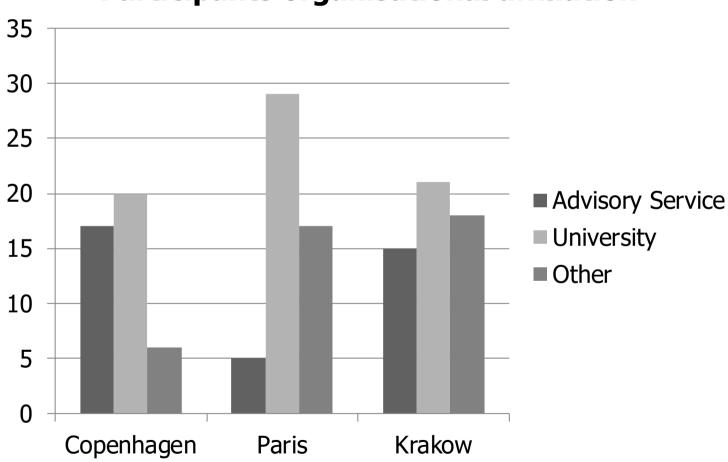
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Who were the stakeholders involved?



Who were the stakeholders involved?









Findings emerging from discussions with stakeholders

- New user groups in AKIS, e.g. migrants to rural areas, new small-scale farmers, young farmers – while also AKIS is broadening.
- Increasing diversity in types of users, it seems that some groups are excluded from advisory services (e.g. Part-time farmers).
- Increasing trend to privatisation of advisory services which potentially leads to competition —> enhancing cooperation is a critical issue.
- Emerging new roles of public services in more and more pluralistic advisory systems.
- Need to assess the quality of advisory services and AKIS.



Observations and conclusions

- Fortunate coincidence of project and political and societal discourses – "Advisory service is back on the European agenda".
- Hugh need to exchange and discuss among institutional stakeholders to solve policy implementation challenges
 - -> a multi-level, multi-actor governance issue.
- However, reduced resources and increasing institutional fragmentation in many countries;
 - -> little is known which farmers/end users are reached and benefit from advice.
- Although advice may come from FB and private organisations, public institutions remain with key functions in the AKIS such as coordination, monitoring and quality control.



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