Cooperation and Linkage among Extension Services Systems

1. Public Funding & Public Delivery (Public Good)
2. Private Funding & Public Delivery (Cost Recovery)
3. Public Funding & Private Delivery (Outsourcing)
4. Private Funding & Private Delivery (Privatization)

Why!! Transforming Public to Pluralistic Service System

- Globalization and open market.
- Emerging new concepts and needs related to farming: Value Chain, Agripreneurship
- Change in stakeholders and government role.
- Rapid change in advisory services and need for Pluralistic Service System.

Practical Examples of Collaboration in Egypt

1. Cost Recovery unsuccessful example in continuing professional education.
   Private funding (agricultural companies) & Public Delivery (Alexandria University)
   The disadvantage in this model was due to

   The major perceived benefits included:
   - Both institutions shared and exchange training programs.

   The main perceived challenges included:
   - Lack of identifying trainees levels of knowledge prior to planning the training programs.
   - Lack of interaction and keeping in touch between trainees and trainers upon termination of the programs.

2. Cost Recovery successful example in continuing professional education.
   Private funding (IFAD) & Public Delivery (Ministry of Agriculture)

   The major perceived benefits included:
   - Significant increase in individuals’ incomes 4 times.
   - Significant increase in attracting resident to these new villages from 20%-100%.
   - Increase in exporting agricultural commodities to Europe.

Challenges in Pluralistic Service Systems in Egypt

- Absence of the national framework of agricultural extension policy.
- Lack of coordinating between Public extension sector and the rest of RAS actors.
• Deterioration in traditional/public extension system and its role in guiding other extension systems; private, NGO...
• The private sector suffers from shortage of specialists in agricultural extension or shortage in training for current staff.
• Similarly, service providers’ needs trainings in agricultural extension methods.
• Private sector reports low engagement from farmers in online extension services due to technology literacy among farmers in Egypt.
• NGOs lack resources to carry out agricultural extension activities specially FFS.
• NGOs lack innovative technology in agriculture extension.
• Lack of monitoring and evaluation of existing extension systems.

Recommendations

• Assessment of both the needs and the capabilities of farmers in order to provide tailored services to need and demand.
• Effectiveness of service delivery through ensuring access to different types of services; including subsistence, women farmers, vulnerable groups and area where fertile land declined.
• Accountability and empowerment of farmers:
  i.e. farmers give a direct say before, during and after agricultural extension services.
• Efficiency and coordination to ensure complementary services; Public, Private, NGO, Service Providers, Research...
• Searching for new funding mechanisms for financial and institutional sustainability of service delivery