

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.

Parallel Session 3:

Convergence through Collaboration and Coordination in RAS Pluralistic Service Systems

- 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