

SCAR
Standing Committee
on Agricultural Research



SCAR
AKIS
Agricultural Knowledge
and Innovation Systems

SWG SCAR-AKIS

Strategic Working Group on Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems

Dublin Meeting
15 to 17th April 2019

Hungary

ANIKO JUHASZ, KATALIN KUJANI (MINISTRY)

TIMEA RESZKETO (CHAMBER)

A) Characteristics of your AKIS (SWOT)

- What are the **main characteristics of your national AKIS** (strength, weakness, main actors, knowledge flows that characterize your AKIS)?
- What will be the **main changes** to implement if you compare with the current situation?
- Main **barriers and bottlenecks** hindering knowledge flows in your AKIS.
- How to **overcome** them?
- How is the **process** of discussion on AKIS going in your country?

A1.1. Strengths

- ▶ Under the umbrella of Ministry of Agriculture a **research network** was established – with diverse palette of topics which main profile is applied research and innovation
- ▶ **RDI working group** was set up – regular meetings ensure some basic knowledge flow between policy, research, rural network and advising (this latter pillar is weaker)
- ▶ **Thematic unit and subunit work** in Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture which ensure knowledge transfer in thematic tissues
- ▶ The **network of advisory service providers** with transparent registered advisors is accessible – number of registered advisors is 1300
- ▶ **BIOEAST initiative** which mobilize the national actors by thematic working groups and ad hoc meetings

A1.2. Weaknesses

- ▶ The main **focus of advisory service is on administrative support** – the emphasis on technological advising is low
- ▶ The Ministry of Agriculture has **no direct contact to agricultural universities**
- ▶ The call content for advisory services and EIP was too complicated and the evaluation is delayed – **loss of confidence** is now experienced
- ▶ **Research topics are not transparent** for advisors and farmers
- ▶ The **knowledge flow** between RDI actors is **on a case-by-case basis**
- ▶ There is **no national agricultural research strategy** – the priorities and goals are not defined – there are **no allocated financial resources** to support agricultural research
- ▶ The **agricultural vocational training system** is strongly **short of resources**
- ▶ The **EIP NSU cannot work properly** because the department did not receive the necessary licenses for the activity

A1.3. Actors

Levels	Main actors
policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ministry of Agriculture▪ Ministry of Innovation and Technology
research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ National Agricultural Research and Innovation Center▪ Hungarian Academy of Sciences▪ Agricultural universities
education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Agricultural universities▪ Agricultural vocational schools
advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture▪ Advisory service providers
farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture▪ Farmers

A1.4. Knowledge flow

----- Irregular,
not formalized

———— Regular,
not formalized

———— Regular,
formalized

Intermediary activities:



Ministry
of Agriculture

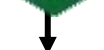


Chamber
of Agriculture

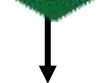
Policy maker



Policy maker



Farmers



Farmers

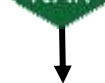
Researchers



Researchers



Advisors



Advisors



A2. What will be the **main changes to implement** if you compare with the current situation?

- ▶ Establishment of **NAKIT (National Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Council)**
 - ▶ ensure the transparency of research activities and results
 - ▶ determining research priorities which are in parallel with the need from practice
 - ▶ ensure the knowledge flow from research to advisors and farmers.
- ▶ **Learn from period 2014-2020:** working out a more efficient EIP call, speeding up evaluation process.
- ▶ Launch of the **evaluation system for advisors.**
- ▶ Formalize advisory services provided by research institute.
- ▶ Establishment of **working groups between ministries** to have a continuous dialogue and harmonized operation regarding RDI policy (BIOEASTsUP project)

A3. Main **barriers and bottlenecks** hindering knowledge flows in your AKIS.

- ▶ **Low motivation from the part of farmers** to gather new knowledge
- ▶ **Advisors's knowledge is limited**
- ▶ **Researchers overwhelmed**, they have no time to provide extension service
- ▶ Research institutes/universities have **no financial resources for knowledge transfer** (toward advisors, farmers)
- ▶ **Difficult to maintain regular and formalized forums** to ensure knowledge flow, rather the participation on conferences and events work well
- ▶ **Lack of centralised and unified knowledge reservoir**

A4. How to overcome them?

- ▶ Introducing new knowledge in an attractive way – creating a **knowledge reservoir**
- ▶ Ensuring **advisors' knowledge and skill development**
- ▶ Creating a separate **department for extension services in research institutes**
- ▶ Allocating **financial resources** or working out a **support scheme** for research institutes to be able to operate extension services
- ▶ Establishing **thematic working groups** with clear objectives

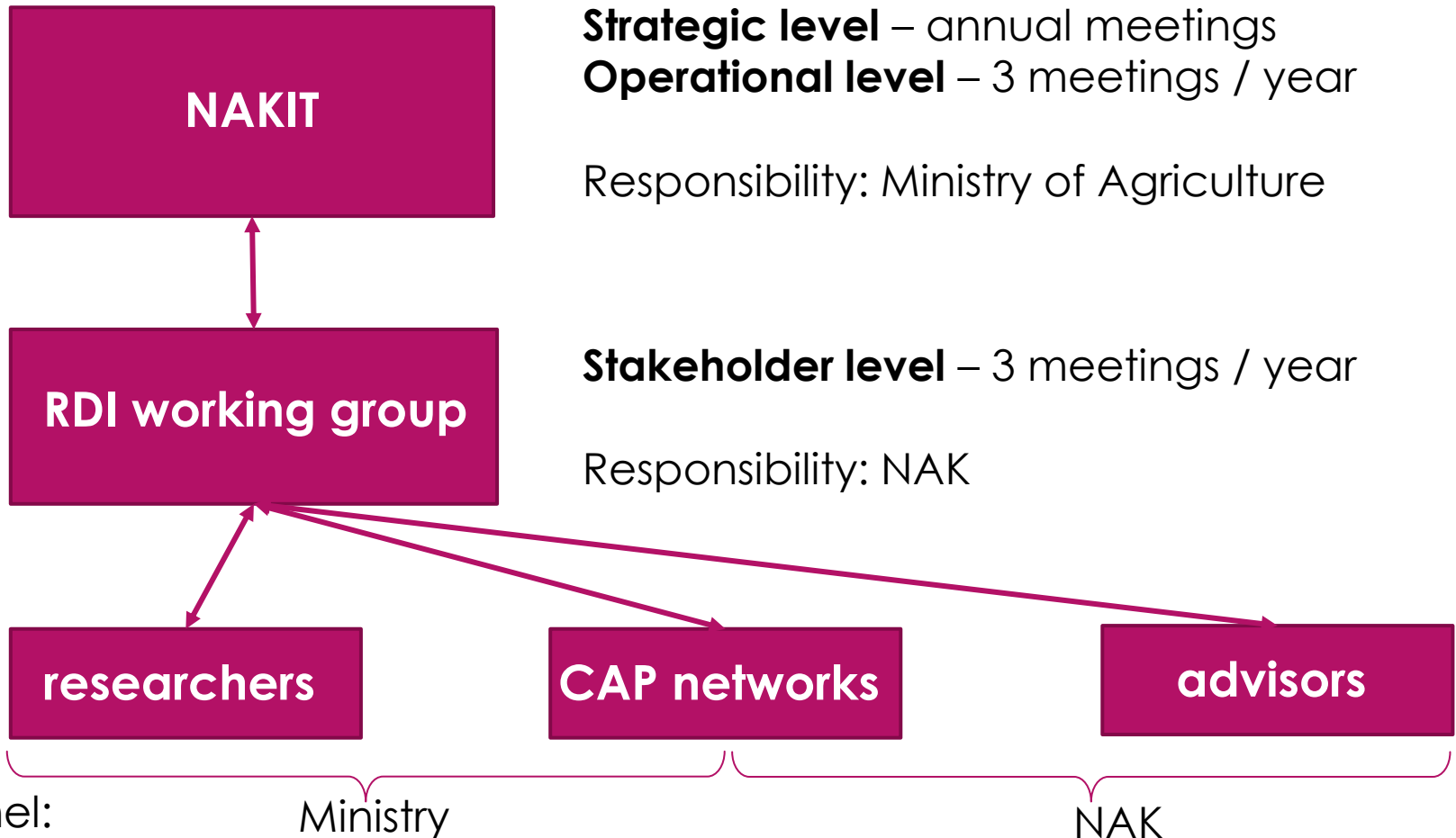
A5. How is the **process** of discussion on AKIS going in your country?

- ▶ An **AKIS working group** will be established to create a concept, write the plan, determine rules. It will involve all the relevant actors.

B) Future CAP AKIS Strategic plans

- ▶ (i) how the **organisational set-up of the AKIS**, and in particular **advisory services as referred to in Article 13, research and CAP networks**, will improve cooperation and the sharing of knowledge in an integrated manner?
- ▶ (ii) how they will **provide** advice, knowledge flows and innovation support services?

B) Future CAP AKIS Strategic plans – organisational set up



B) Future CAP AKIS Strategic plans – knowledge flows

Actors	Provision of advice, knowledge flow, innovation support
Researchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In each institute separate department for extension services (research and extension activities, so as the people in charge, are separated, but working close) ▪ Provision of demonstration activities to spread research results ▪ Research results are also fed into a country-wide, publicly available knowledge reservoir (KR)
Advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service development due to better education, trainings, mentor program (shift from administrative advising) ▪ Efficient financing by a voucher system ▪ Good practices are fed into the KR
CAP networks	<p>Main intermediary NAK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing information and knowledge flow (booklets, events, KR) ▪ Connecting providers-clients by making available expert lists, communicating existing services (demonstration, advisory)

C) interventions planned in your future AKIS

What are the **main new CAP interventions** you may plan for your national **AKIS**? With regard to:

- a. Enhancing knowledge flows and **strengthening links between research and practice** by (1) establishment of NAKIT and using NAK as channel (2) national supports for extension service of research institutes (3) complemented with formalized and regular meetings (4) reorganisation of EIP (5) strengthening EIP NSU.
- b. **Strengthening farm advisory services within the AKIS:** (1) ensuring training possibilities, (2) empowering the formal relationships between advisors and researchers (+) an extra slide later
- c. **Strengthening interactive innovation:** Demonstration farms for knowledge transfer and research implementation (2) improving innovation aspects in national R&D resources (3) rethinking EIP call.
- d. Supporting **digital transition** in agriculture: Demonstration farms for better practical knowledge transfer.

C) in focus: strengthen farm advisory services within the AKIS

► What is needed:

- **Target those who need advisory service**, offer different means of support to others

FARMER categories	Means of support
Independently capable to solve problems	Provision of information on opportunities
Need advisors	High level advisory services
Don't want to do better , nor innovate	Stimulating activities

- **Each thematic field of advising is developed by different means**

Main thematic fields	Means to ENSURE HIGH-LEVEL ADVISORY
Administrations	Provision of information (events, brochures, helpdesk)
Business	Training for <i>holistic approach</i>
Production technology	Discussion groups ; include sustainability solutions
Innovation	Training for <i>innovation brokering</i> and <i>facilitation</i>

+ research results channel in; soft skill trainings; mentoring program for young advisors

- Farmers can get AKIS services in the frame of a **voucher system**



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**