

Description of the components in the AFKIS diagrams

For the sake of having a unified approach, we suggest the following tips while compiling the AFKIS diagrams for the respective countries:

- All AFKIS actors identified shall fall into one of the five categories of knowledge and advisory actors. If two categories might apply (e.g. a farmer cooperative), use the dominant one (e.g. farmer-based instead of private body). Use the colors suggested for each category for the sake of consistency. Other shapes can be used if found more effective to visualize.
- Regarding the linkages, solid lines show strong linkage of the AFKIS actors and broken lines weaker ones. Strong linkage are
 - when there are influential actors or organisations at national level that support (parts of) the knowledge system;
 - dedicated resources are allocated to the AFKIS, for example public investment is available to enhance advisory services, knowledge production and exchange,
 - Farmers and foresters are being reached by and benefit from advisory services.
- Regarding the knowledge flow, the direction of the arrows shall represent the knowledge flow

Legend

- Public authorities
- Research and education organisations
- Private sector (for profit)
- Third sector farmer/farmer-based organisations
- Third sector NGO (non-profit)

Strong Linkage*

— — - Weak linkage

Note: All AFKIS actors identified shall fall into one of the five categories of knowledge and advisory actors. If two categories might apply (e.g. a farmer cooperative), use the dominant one (e.g. farmer-based instead of private body).

*Strong linkage means:

- either there are influential actors or organisations at national level that support (parts of) the knowledge system or
- there are dedicated resources are allocated to the AKIS, for example public investment is available to enhance advisory services, knowledge production and exchange or
- farmers are being reached by and benefit from advisory services.