



Sector Plan for Agricultural Extension 2024 – 2030



**His Majesty King Abdullah II, bin Hussein, may God protect and preserve
him**



His Royal Highness Prince Hussein bin Abdullah II, may God protect and protect him

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1. Introduction

Jordan has a competitive advantage in the agri-food sector, and therefore it is necessary to build on this advantage and realize the untapped potential in exporting high-value fruits and vegetables, which has a role in enhancing jobs, investments, multiplier effects and export revenues. The agriculture sector represents only 5.6% of Jordan's GDP, and the agri-food value chain represents 15-20% of GDP, and employs more than 15% of Jordan's active population. In addition, agriculture employs 52% of women living in rural areas.

In light of the current situation, the sector is suffering from poor performance, using scarce water resources for low-value, water-consuming crops that do not achieve their full value in international markets due to poor post-harvest operations and logistics. It is estimated that Jordan achieves only 50-60 percent of its export potential for fruits and vegetables and has an untapped export potential of more than \$1 billion annually (World Bank, 2018).

Agricultural extension plays a pivotal role in transferring the results of applied agricultural research from the research stage to the transfer and adoption stage by farmers, thus spreading agricultural technology and techniques to the agricultural sector through training and field observations. Agricultural extension was part of the organizational structure of the Ministry of Agriculture before 2009, when it was subsequently merged with the National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer under the name of the National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension. The main goal of this merger was to facilitate means of communication and interconnection between agricultural research and its adoption by farmers to achieve the maximum benefit from agricultural researches, and directing them towards the needs of the agricultural sector on the other hand until 2018, when it was separated again and included in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Reforming the agricultural extension system for crops and livestock can significantly accelerate the transition to more flexible, water-efficient and competitive agricultural systems, after a long period of neglect and deterioration, as the general agricultural extension system in Jordan faces serious challenges, the most important of which are (i) the small number of extension officers, with the current figure being approximately 1,000 farmers per extension officer, (ii)

lack of specialized training, (iii) insufficient resources. However, given that current private sector involvement in providing extension services is limited to input suppliers, the public sector still has a key role to play in providing knowledge transfer and technical assistance to farmers.

The Jordanian government has recently been interested in reorganizing extension services and expanding the provision of extension services. As such, the Jordanian government agreed to appoint an additional 300 extension officers above the baseline of 109 extension officers. The Ministry of Agriculture is shifting from a technology-driven extension system to demand-oriented, digitalization and private sector approaches, including various extension tools and export promotion programmes. It is also shifting towards increasing the use of digital tools by drawing on the experiences of successful projects in partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme, and in cooperation with the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC).

In view of the great role of extension in supporting the agricultural sector, the Ministry of Agriculture prepared the agricultural extension plan (2024-2030), which was consistent with the National Plan for Sustainable Development for the years (2022-2025), the sustainable development goals, and the vision of economic modernization to provide highly efficient extension services to farmers and rural communities. It contributes to improving productivity, increasing income, and enhancing the resilience of the agricultural sector in light of climate change and limited resources. Concerned parties from the private and public sectors and non-governmental organizations were involved in studying the challenges facing the agricultural extension sector and developing a joint vision for building and developing an agricultural extension plan.

2. The current reality of the agricultural sector

2.1 Land resources and agricultural exploitation

The area of Jordan is about (89) million dunums, of which about (8.9) million dunums are rain-fed agricultural land, including about (2.47) million dunums that are zoned for residential uses, and about (1.049) million dunums of forest land. The area of cultivated land in 2018 amounted to about (2.12) million dunums, equivalent to 23.6% of the area of rain-fed lands and 2.4% of the total area of Jordan. There are three main geographical climatic regions in Jordan, including: the Jordan Valley, the highlands, and the Badia, which covers about 88% of the total area of Jordan, and the rainfall rate does not exceed 100 mm per year.

The Jordan Valley is considered the most fertile part of Jordan. It is characterized by its warmth in the winter, and has the advantage of early agricultural production of vegetables and fruits compared to the rest of the regions of the Kingdom and neighboring countries. As for the highlands, they extend from north to south in the western part of Jordan, separating the Jordan Valley from the Badia region. Its height ranges between 600-1500 meters above sea level, where it receives the largest amount of rain in Jordan, and has the widest natural vegetation cover. About 90% of Jordan's population lives there, as the area cultivated with field crops reached about (643,627) thousand dunums, and vegetables (485,612), fruit trees (283,658 thousand dunams), olives (921,106), and citrus fruits (74,115) according to data from the annual statistical report/Ministry of Agriculture 2021.

2.2 Agriculture Production:

The added value of the agriculture sector at current prices amounted to 1,573 million dinars during the year 2021, and rose to (1,663) million dinars during the year 2022, while the added value of the agriculture sector at constant prices reached 1,455 million dinars, and rose to 1,503 million dinars.

The agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP at current prices reached 4.79% during the year 2021, and rose to 4.81% during the year 2022, while the agriculture sector's contribution to the GDP at constant prices reached 4.72% during the year 2021, and rose to 4.76% during the year 2022.

Despite the low percentage of the agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP, it plays an important role in the economic activity through the value chain, as the

sector's contribution to economic activity is estimated at between 15-20%, through back and front links with other economic sectors such as the sector of industry, transportation, services, tourism, and others. The agricultural sector has also achieved self-sufficiency in a number of vegetable and fruit products, poultry meat, olive oil, and table eggs. However, Jordan still relies on imports for many agricultural products, such as wheat, barley, and red meat.

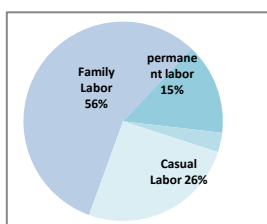
Reference: Department of General Statistics 8/10/2023.

2.3 Agricultural exports:

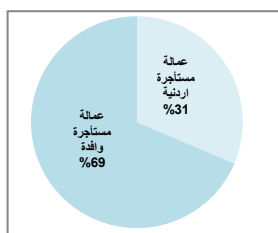
The agricultural sector constitutes an important part of the export sector and the Jordanian trade balance, as Jordan's foreign trade statistics indicate that the total value of agricultural exports reached 873,514 million dinars in 2021, constituting 14.50% of the total national exports. Agricultural exports rose to 968,763 million dinars in 2022, constituting a percentage of 11.60% of total exports. As for fresh vegetable exports, their value amounted to about 138,541 million dinars in 2021 and decreased to 132,393 million dinars in 2022. As for fresh fruit exports, their value amounted to about 174,986,340 million dinars in 2021 and decreased to 120,265 million dinars in 2022. As for livestock production exports, their value amounted to about 162,921 during the year 2021 and increased to 205,210,414 during the year 2022.

Reference: Department of General Statistics 8/10/2023.

2.4 Agriculture Labor:



The agricultural sector has a special economic and social dimension in the rural areas, as the total job opportunities in the sector amounted to about (210) thousand job opportunities, and it is considered one of the income sources for about (118) thousand households in the rural areas and the desert through family labor in the agricultural sector, which constituted 56% of the total labor in the sector. As for hired labor in all its forms, permanent, seasonal, and casual, it amounted to (91) thousand job opportunities, distributed among permanent workers about (31) thousand job opportunities, which constituted a percentage of 15%, and seasonal employment about (6.6) thousand job opportunities, which constituted a percentage of 3%, and casual labor (53.4) thousand job opportunities, representing 26% of the total hired workforce.



As for the distribution of hired agricultural labor between Jordanians and migrant workers, data from the Department of General Statistics for the year 2017 indicate that the total number of job opportunities for Jordanians among hired labor amounted to (28.7) thousand job opportunities, which constituted 31% of the hired labor, while the number of migrant workers reached about (62.7) workers. Expatriates constitute 69% of the total hired workers, which indicates that the agricultural sector is not attractive to Jordanian workers due to the harsh nature of the work and the lack of social insurance, security and job stability.

At the national level, the percentage of workers over the age of 15 years in the agricultural sector reached 3.8% of the total number of workers in 2018. The agricultural sector is important in terms of gender, as many women work in the sector, and the number of hired job opportunities occupied by women reached about (18.5) thousand job opportunities, and women's work constituted about 20.2% of the total hired labor in the agricultural sector.

2.5 Agriculture and Environment

Agriculture is the sector of the economy that is the most closely linked to natural resources. Agricultural development is concerned with investing and developing natural resources that are often left uninvested, if they are not invested agriculturally. As for land and vegetation (forests and pastures) in particular, failure to invest in them leads to the deterioration of their natural characteristics and productive potential. It is a deterioration with two dimensions: an economic dimension that reduces its value as an important economic resource, and an environmental dimension that leads to an environmental imbalance that disrupts the conditions for sustainable development.

3. The role of agricultural extension in achieving the sustainable development goals for the year 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of goals set by the United Nations, also known as the 2030 Global Agenda, are a global vision and call for action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals represent a comprehensive roadmap. They address the root causes of poverty and unites people to bring about positive change for the entire world.

What distinguishes the Sustainable Development Goals from other goals is their focus on inclusiveness for all, as a country cannot work alone to achieve social and economic growth within its borders only, but countries must join hands and cooperate to ensure the achievement of the goals and sustainability for the whole world.

The role of agricultural extension comes through achieving a set of objectives described below:

➤ **Goal no. 2: Total elimination of hunger**

- 3-2 By enabling small food producers and rural families to double agricultural productivity and income and training them on sustainable food production systems.
- 2. Increase investment, through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and agricultural extension services.
- 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement robust agricultural practices that increase productivity and yields, help maintain ecosystems, enhance resilience to climate change and to extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods and other disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality, by 2030.

➤ **Goal No. 4: Quality education**

- 3-4 Ensure equal opportunities for all women and men to access quality and affordable technical, vocational and higher education.
- 4-4 Achieve a significant increase in the number of youth and adults who have the appropriate skills, including technical and vocational skills, to work, hold decent jobs, and engage in self-employment.

➤ **Goal No. 6: Clean water and hygiene**

- 4-6 Achieve a significant increase in the efficiency of water use in all sectors.

➤ **Goal No. 13: Climate action**

- 2-13 Integrate climate change measures into policies, strategies and planning at the national level.
- 3-13 Improve education, awareness-raising and farmers' capacities to reduce, adapt to, mitigate and provide early warning for climate change.

4. The role of agricultural extension in achieving growth engines to implement the 2030 economic modernization vision

The Kingdom's economic modernization vision revolves around the slogan "A Better Future" and is based on two strategic pillars: accelerated growth by unleashing the full economic potential, and improving the quality of life for all citizens, while sustainability constitutes an essential pillar of this future vision. Jordan can achieve the first pillar through qualitative leaps in economic growth and the creation of job opportunities during the next decade, with the continued growth of individuals' net income. Through the second pillar, it can achieve a tangible improvement in the quality of life, making it at the forefront of countries in the region, in this regard.

The agricultural sector represents the main source of livelihood in Jordan, and the sector has been affected in recent years by climate change phenomena, especially in rural areas. Arable lands suffer from water scarcity and lack of adequate resources. The role of agricultural extension is to endeavor to achieve the two pillars of the vision.

➤ **High value industries:**

○ **Agriculture and Food Security**

- Establish a digital system to register agricultural holdings.
- Provide agricultural education and vocational training services to hone farmers' skills.

5. The role of agricultural extension in achieving the national plan for sustainable agriculture 2022-2025

The Jordanian National Plan for Sustainable Agriculture 2022-2025 provides a plan for the development of the agri-food sector in Jordan over the coming years. Based on an analysis of the main challenges facing the agricultural sector in Jordan, the plan seeks to achieve three main goals: increasing farmers' incomes, increasing the sector's productivity, and enhancing water use efficiency.

The role of agricultural extension is to achieve a set of priorities described below:

➤ **Priority (1): Develop the business environment in the agricultural sector:**

○ **Purpose:**

- Improve the procedures and services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

- Priority (2): Encourage the use of modern technology in agriculture/programs and projects.
 - Purpose:
 - 2.1 Capacity building in the field of modern agricultural technology skills.
 - 2.2 Employment and training in the agricultural sector.
- Priority (3): Improve the efficiency of irrigation water use/programs and projects.
 - Purpose:
 - 3.1 Encourage projects for efficient irrigation water use.
- Priority (4): Enhance the competitiveness of agricultural products/programs and projects.
 - Purpose:
 - 4.1 Reduce agricultural production costs.

6. Main Models for Agriculture Extension

It is worth noting that there are main models of agricultural extension in use in countries around the world, and they may constitute a diverse combination in providing agricultural extension and advisory services:

1. Technology transfer

Essentially providing specific recommendations from research, especially for staple food crops, and for all types of farmers, this approach generally uses persuasive techniques for farmers to use varieties and production methods that improve their productivity and thus maintain food security.

The primary goal is to increase production and reduce food costs.

2. Consulting services

Providing advice and supervision to farmers to ensure that good agricultural practices are followed and production inputs are used.

3. Non-formal education

Training farmers on how to use crop management skills and/or knowledge of using technology methods to increase production efficiency, and specific practices that farmers learn through training courses.

4. Facilitated Extension

Focusing on farmers who are homogeneous in terms of common interests, in order to work closely to achieve individual and collective goals. Here, the extension officer plays the role of a knowledge broker and the process is mainly based on the exchange of knowledge between farmers.

7. Forms of the organizational path for agricultural extension

The agricultural extension approach represents the specific organizational path through which agricultural extension work programs or activities are built, and it consists of the organizational structure, human resources, facilities, programs (goals and methods), relationships and links with partners.

Following any curriculum is closely linked to the capabilities of countries and the goals to be achieved by providing extension services. These approaches are also subject to development and modification, with the possibility of other approaches emerging that can achieve sustainable development goals in each country. The most common agricultural extension models in the world have been limited to the following approaches:

First: The general extension approach

It is the most common approach in the world, and is used by the extension staff at the Ministry of Agriculture in most countries, as it assumes that knowledge and techniques exist but are not used by farmers, so governments work through the central departments of agricultural extension to design and develop extension programs and assign extension workers to transfer knowledge to farmers and the state undertake to cover all costs.

Second: The Commodity or Market Approach

It is an approach that focuses on the crop and assumes that the way through which productivity of a particular crop can be increased is to focus on this crop, and in it the agricultural extension function is integrated with other functions such as research, securing production requirements, and marketing production, and farmers are provided with information by parties interested in improving the productivity and quality of the crop, whether government agencies or private agencies, as these agencies cover the costs of extension services, including experts, extension officers, means of transportation, or any other requirements needed by extension programs.

Third: The Training and Visit Approach

It is the extension

approach promoted by the World Bank. It has spread since the beginning of the 1970s, and is similar to the general agricultural extension approach, except that it specifically assumes that field personnel are poorly trained and do not visit farmers regularly. This approach is based on training agricultural extension workers by specialists, then the extension workers focus on specific topics that the farmers need and set a fixed schedule for visiting the farmers, which leads to increased communication and interaction with the farmers. The extension workers also train some of the farmers, who in turn transfer knowledge to the remaining farmers. In this approach, countries bear the costs of providing the extension service.

Fourth: Participation Approach

This approach assumes that farmers have extensive knowledge of food production and that they are best able to identify their knowledge needs, that their agricultural practices can improve with increased learning, and that effective agricultural extension cannot be achieved without the active contribution of farmers, researchers and extensionists during all stages of implementing knowledge transfer programs. , which includes identifying needs, designing programs, implementation, then monitoring and evaluation. This approach allows reaching the largest number of farmers through their organizations, such as associations and unions, rather than through individual methods. In this approach, governments bear the financial burden of providing the extension service.

Fifth: Project Approach

This approach assumes that government bureaucracy weakens the ability of the government approach to influence farmers, and we can obtain the best results if we focus on a specific area and secure work requirements from external resources. It also assumes that the activities with a high impact implemented through the project will ensure continuity after end of external financing. The project is managed by the central governments or funding entities through the appointment of cadres from the governments in partnership with experts who are provided by the funding entities. These entities also provide all requirements for implementing the project.

Sixth: The Agricultural Systems Approach

Agricultural extension efforts often fail because the agricultural technology provided is not suitable for local agricultural systems. This approach assumes that

farmers' families and groupings are able to contribute effectively to partnering with research and agricultural extension entities to find technologies that can contribute to improving their agricultural practices, and all farmers participate in the work. It includes women, men, researchers of all specialties, as well as agricultural extension workers, and this approach focuses on small farmers.

Seventh: The Contribution or Cost-sharing Approach

This approach assumes that farmers' contribution to costs will ensure the successful delivery of extension services, and farmers themselves identify actual needs and contribute to program planning, and they have the ability to choose extension service providers. Some governments may contribute to part of the costs of these programs.

Eighth: The Approach of Educational Institutions

It is assumed that agricultural institutes and colleges have appropriate knowledge for farmers and rural communities. It is also assumed that teachers need to interact with farmers to impart the knowledge they have. Planning is done by the institutions that decide on the approach. Education takes place through informal education and in the form of groups and individuals. Usually, the transfer of information from farmers to extension workers and then to farmers. Knowledge transfer in this approach can be done through television programmes, brochures and leaflets.

8. The current reality of the agricultural extension sector

8.1 Historical sequence of the agricultural extension sector in Jordan:

1. The first administrative unit for extension was established in 1954 when the “Agricultural Extension” Department was created. The administrative affiliation of extension services has changed several times over the past decades.
2. In 1961, the activities of the Extension Department were combined with a rural reform project into one department called the “Rural Extension Department.” Then the name of the department was changed to become the “Agricultural Extension Department,” and its role was limited to areas of agricultural development. In light of the experience of some countries in merging research and extension activities into one department, to link their activities and direct research activities, to address the problems and needs of local agriculture and transfer

research results to farmers through extension services - the Agricultural Extension Department and the Scientific Research Department were merged.

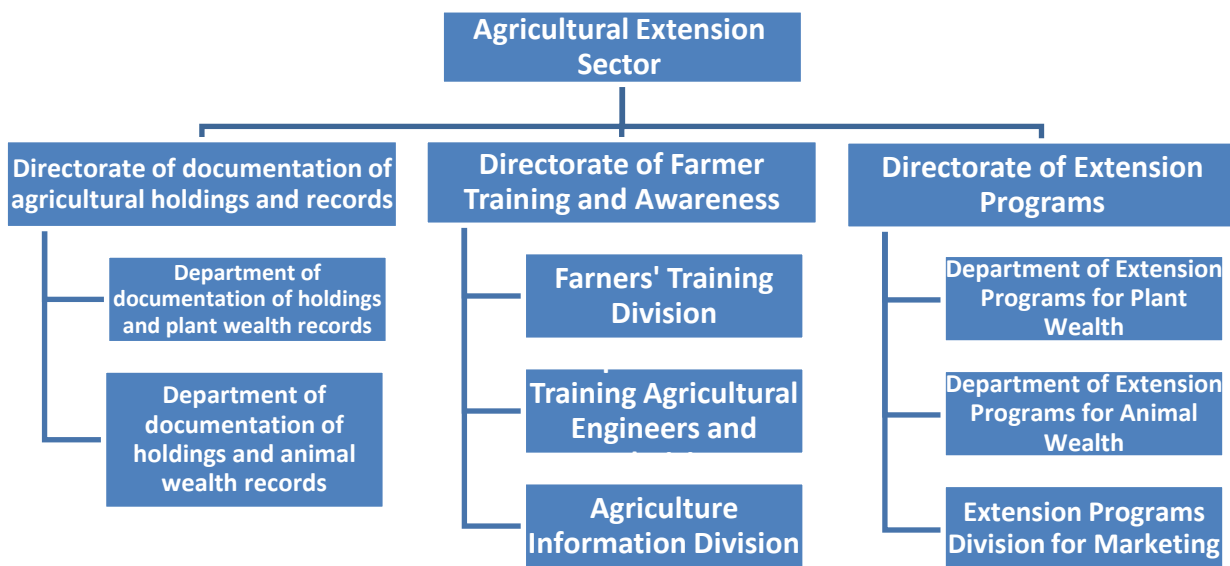
1. In 1970 in one department called the “Directorate of Agricultural Research and Extension”.
2. In 1986, the “National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer” was established to replace the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Extension. Extension services were entrusted to one of five departments in the center. However, the experience of merging research and extension services did not succeed in establishing a mechanism for coordination or integration between them, and no positive changes occurred in the status of extension services.
3. In late 1992, extension services were separated from the National Center and the “Directorate of Agricultural Extension and Information” was established. The name of the department was changed so that in 1998 it was called the “Department of Agricultural Extension, Rural Development and Environment.”
4. In 2004, the administration of the Agricultural Extension Directorate was abolished and the Agricultural Extension Directorate was included within the Directorates of the Projects and Extension Sector.
5. In 2007, the Agricultural Extension Department and the National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer were re-merged within the framework of the “National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension,” which includes the two research arms: technology generation, extension, and technology transfer “technology transfer” within one institutional framework. The agricultural extension department at the National Center includes: the Directorate of Farm Information and Management, which includes the Farm Management Department and the Documentation and Needs Study Department; the Directorate of Extension Programs and Technology Transfer, which includes the Plant Production Programs Department, the Animal Production Programs Department, the Participatory Extension Department, the Gender Department, and the Environmental and Water Extension Department; and finally, the Directorate of Agricultural Awareness and Information, which includes the Agricultural Media Department, the Publication and Publishing Department, and the Extension Campaigns and Exhibitions Department.

Extension services include 13 extension units and 19 extension sub-offices distributed across various governorates in the Kingdom.

The extension staff amounted to 90 officers, including 15 who held doctorates and master's degrees at the end of December 2011.

- In 2018, extension services were separated from the National Center and returned to the Ministry of Agriculture under the name of the Agricultural Extension Sector and according to the organizational structure shown below.

8.2 Current Organizational Structure:



8.3 Tasks of the agricultural extension sector according by directorates:

1. Directorate of Extension Programs:

- Prepare and develop procedures that ensure that extension programs are compatible with farmers' needs.
- Develop the annual plan for extension programs in the governorates and follow-up on their implementation.
- Provide the necessary requirements to implement extension programs.
- Participate in technical committees related to the work of the directorate.
- Prepare periodic and annual reports on the achievement and impact of these programs on the target groups.
- Coordinate with those concerned at the National Center for Agricultural Research and relevant authorities in the field of transfer and dissemination of technologies.

2. Directorate of Farmer Training and Awareness:

1. Prepare training programs according to the needs of extension staff and farmers at the governorate level.
2. Coordinate the annual training plans for the governorates to develop an annual plan for training farmers.
3. Prepare programs for training rural women.
4. Establish appropriate mechanisms to secure the requirements for implementing training programs in various governorates.
5. Participate in technical committees related to the work of the directorate.
6. Prepare the annual plan to implement the work assigned to the Directorate and follow-up on its implementation.

3. Directorate of Agricultural Holdings Documentation:

1. Prepare and develop legislations related to documentation of farm holdings and records.
2. Establish appropriate mechanisms and secure requirements for documenting agricultural holdings and farm records in various governorates.
3. Coordinate governorate plans related to implementing documentation of farm holdings and records.
4. Prepare an electronic system for farm holdings and records.
5. Participate in technical committees related to the work of the directorate.
6. Prepare the annual plan to implement the work assigned to the Directorate and follow-up on its implementation.
7. Periodic review of records to conduct the necessary evaluation and development of the extension process.
8. Prepare periodic and annual reports.
9. Secure the requirements for implementing the plans and activities of the Directorate.
10. Develop annual plans to determine the size of agricultural holdings according to the responsibility of each agricultural extension worker in light of the situation of the agricultural sector in the Kingdom.

8.4 Currently Used Agricultural Extension Tools and Programs:

1. Field visits: The agricultural extension worker visits the farm to learn about the agricultural practices applied and the problems facing the farmer through observation and direct conversation to provide solutions and transfer knowledge and good practices.

2. Training courses: Transfer knowledge and experiences to a group of farmers or members of the local community through delivering specialized lectures, as well as field application in the field.
3. Extension programs: A set of procedures implemented by the agricultural extension worker through a planned program for training farmers to solve a previously identified problem or transfer modern knowledge, and can last a month or an entire season.
4. Field observations: Transfer knowledge to farmers by conducting observations that take place inside the field in conditions similar to the farmers' fields to see and observe the results that can provide solutions or transfer modern experiences or innovations.
5. Farmer Field Schools: An interactive agricultural extension method for a group of farmers practicing a specific and homogeneous agricultural activity in a relatively close geographical area, and it relies on informal technical education through practical application and outside the walls.
6. Read, visual and audio messages: These are extension messages printed in the form of booklets or posters that are distributed to farmers or broadcast through newspapers and television radio programs.

8.5 Extension Cadres:

During the preparation of the plan, an analysis of the data of agricultural extension workers was conducted, and their number in 2023 was (149) agricultural extension workers. The analysis was conducted based on the following criteria:

1. Age groups:

The table below shows the breakdown of extension staff based on gender and age. We note that the age group 40-49 years has the highest number of extension workers, while the 20-29 age group has the lowest number of extension workers.

Table1 : Analysis of extension staff based on gender and age

Category	Number of Extension Workers	Percentage	Number of Males	Percentage of Males in the Age Category	Number of Females	Percentage of females in the age Category
59 - 50	19	13%	10	53%	9	47%
49 - 40	77	52%	33	43%	44	57%
39 - 30	43	29%	14	33%	29	67%
29 - 20	10	7%	5	50%	5	50%
Total	149		62	%41	87	%58

2. Academic Majors:

The table below shows a breakdown of extension staff based on specializations. We note that the highest percentages are in the plant production major compared to other majors, and the lowest percentage is in the pasture and forestry major, which does not exceed 1%.

Table 2: Analysis of extension staff based on the major/bachelor's and master's degrees

Major in Bachelor's degree	No. of Extension Workers	Percentage	Major in Bachelor's degree	No. of Extension Workers	Percentage
Agricultural economics and extension	4	%17	Agricultural economics and extension	27	19%
Animal production	2	%8	Animal production	20	13%
Plant production	6	%25	Plant production	60	40%
Soil, water and environment	4	%17	Plant protection	27	18%
Nutrition and food processing	1	%4	Soil, water and environment	7	5%
Climate change	5	%21	Nutrition and food processing	6	4%
Management and strategic studies	2	%8	Pastures and forests	2	1%
Total	45	-	Total	149	-

3. Distribution of Extension Officers to the governorates of the Kingdom:

The chart below shows a breakdown of extension staff based on governorates. We note that Balqa Governorate has the largest number of extension officers, and it is worth noting that Balqa Governorate includes Salt/Kasbah, Ain al-Basha, Mahes, and Fuheis, in addition to Deir Alla and Southern Shuna.

Table 3: Number of extension workers based on their distribution to the governorates

Number of extension workers in each governorate	
Governorate	Number of Agriculture Extension Workers
Balqa	21
Karak	20
Irbid	19
Agricultural Extension Department	16
Tafila	9
Mafraq	10
Zerka	10
Maan	10

The Capital	9
Madaba	7
Aqaba	6
Ajloun	6
Jerash	6
The Total	149

4. Numbers of farmers for the agricultural extension worker

The number of plant wealth holdings reached (75,417) holdings, while the total number of livestock holdings reached (25,795) thousand holdings, and the total number of mixed holdings (plant and animal) reached (6495) holdings. The study showed that each agricultural extension worker must provide extension services to (760) farmers. This is considered too large a percentage to be able to provide sufficient support in the field of agricultural extension, as the ratio of farmers to one extension worker in developed countries is less than 400 farmers. The highest percentage was in Irbid Governorate, where the number of farmers per agricultural extension worker reached 1,765, while the lowest percentage was in Tafila Governorate, where it reached (305) farmers per agricultural extension worker.

Table 4: Number of farmers per agricultural extension worker in the Kingdom's governorates

Number of farmers per agricultural extension worker in the Kingdom's governorates			
Governorate	No. of Extension Workers	Number of holdings (plant, animal and (mixed	Number of farmers/agricultural extension worker
Irbid	19	34889	1765
Jerash	6	8398	1318
Ajloun	6	11273	1145
The Capital	9	7140	1140
Mafrq	10	8807	820
Madaba	7	4899	641
Karak	20	10225	460
Maan	10	4406	393
Aqaba	6	2473	383
Balqa	21	3942	382
Zerka	10	8229	372
Tafila	9	3026	305
The Total	133	107707	810

9. Benchmark Countries

The benchmarking process is based on systematic research and analysis to find best practices and set performance levels as goals to be achieved; This is so that we can make comparisons with countries similar to Jordan in terms of social environment and economic resources to determine the best improvement mechanisms. The research was carried out through previous studies and direct communication with those concerned in some of these countries to obtain the standard value. It is important to understand the indicators that are being studied and analyzed, as each indicator has its own specificity.

Table 5: Benchmark countries

Indicator	Turkey	Morocco	Tunisia	Israel	Jordan
Population/million people	84.78	36.5	11.8	9.2	10.2
Total area/km ²	783,562	446,300	163,610	22,145	89,342
Agricultural land area million (ha)	24.5	29.630	8.936	0.6405	1.87
Area of irrigated land million (ha)	5.5	1.77	0.135	0.1985	0.87
The amount of water used in irrigation billion (m ³)	72	9	2.644	1.045	0.577
Value added to the agricultural sector at constant prices/million dollars	77009	13686	4597	3552	2019
GDP at constant prices/million dollars	905000	112870	39235	410953	43697
Contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP %	6.6	12	11.7	1.1	5.2
Agricultural exports of total exports %	14.8	21	10.6	3.10	14.60
Employment of labor %	18	34.56	13.92	1	15
The most important agricultural crops	Wheat, barley, sunflower, corn, beans, sugar beets, tomatoes, olives, hazelnuts, pistachios, apricots	Wheat, barley, beans, corn, lupine, potatoes, olives, almonds, figs	Wheat, barley, beans, tomatoes, peppers, almonds, dates, pistachios	Wheat, barley, corn, Potatoes, tomatoes, watermelon, olives, avocado, grapes	Wheat, barley, clover, tomatoes, zucchini, olives, citrus fruits, dates
Number of farmers per agricultural extension worker	437	1930	1040	94	810

- Countries similar to Jordan in terms of demographics are Israel and Tunisia.
- Jordan is the lowest benchmark country in terms of value added to the agricultural sector.
- Tunisia and Morocco are higher than Jordan in terms of the agricultural sector's contribution to the GDP.
- The importance of agricultural exports is high in Morocco and Tunisia and low in Israel.
- Morocco has a very large economy, the area of agricultural land is very large, and the climatic conditions are different. It is difficult to be a benchmark country for Jordan.
- Israel is considered to have the lowest number of farmers per agricultural extension worker.
- Jordan is considered one of the countries where the number of farmers to one agricultural extension agent is high.

10. SWOT Analysis that affects the agricultural extension sector (SWOT Analysis)

The SWOT analysis for agricultural extension aims to formulate a new vision and mission for extension, and prepare an implementation plan for its development by analyzing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the internal environment, and identifying opportunities and threats in the external environment for agricultural extension.

Through the workshops held to discuss the agricultural extension plan, an agreement was reached on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of current agricultural extension services in Jordan, as shown in the figure below:

Figure 1: SWOT analysis

Internal Factors



External Factors

11. Challenges of the agricultural extension sector

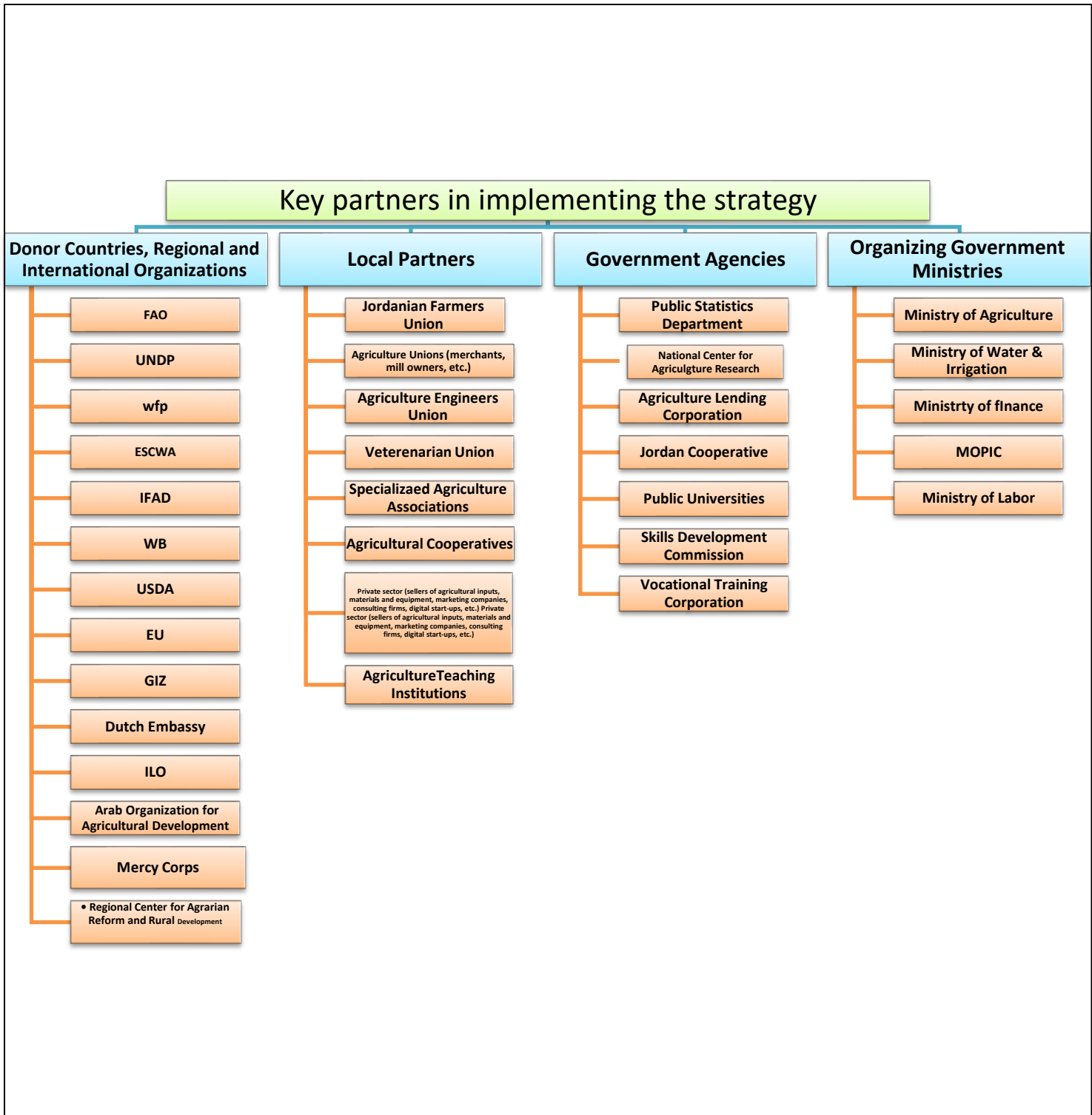
A number of challenges and constraints have hampered the effectiveness and efficiency of extension services over previous years. These challenges will be addressed through this plan.

1. **Climate change, water scarcity, and deterioration of natural resources/soil:** Climate change is the greatest challenge facing peoples in general and Jordan in particular, because of its direct effects on the rainfall rate, which has negatively affected the agricultural sector directly, and this requires the provision of advanced and more comprehensive extension services, and the use of modern technologies to confront climate change.
2. **Obstacles to the adoption of modern technologies and best agricultural practices:** There are economic and social obstacles that prevent farmers from adopting modern technologies or from receiving information in an efficient manner. This requires a contemporary extension services system and the use of information and communications technology, and digitization to exchange knowledge and information and use digital applications in agriculture.
3. **Weak coordination and cooperation between the concerned authorities and the agricultural extension sector:** Although there is cooperation between the agricultural extension sector and international organizations in financing and implementing some extension programs, there are still gaps and weak communication between them, as well as national institutions that work to implement some extension programs without referring to or coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture, and all of this works to confuse the general scene and repeat some extension topics. To face this challenge, we must resort to the governance of extension and advisory services systems, taking into account institutional developments and innovations in providing services in various countries of the region, and accountability mechanisms in the services provided by various actors, establishing a true partnership between the extension sector and the private sector, and unifying efforts between all concerned parties.
4. **The ineffectiveness of some traditional extension methods:** With technological developments and the many variables of the era, it has become necessary to move towards extension systems that are more innovative, comprehensive, responsive to age and gender and pluralism, and are market-oriented and demand-driven.
5. **Weakness of some logistical capabilities and lack of specialization in extension staff:** The number of farmers to each agricultural extension worker is considered high, and therefore 75% of farmers in Jordan are unable to access extension services, and this is considered the biggest challenge. Moreover, weak specialization and the lack of specialized technical training have made government agricultural extension less effective and efficient.

12. Key partners in implementing the strategy

Many partners from ministries, government institutions, local partners, and international and regional organizations will participate in implementing the strategy. The degree of participation of each partner will vary according to the degree of the benefit or effect of the activities and programs for the said partner, as the concerned parties have been analyzed to give a clear picture of the degrees of the effect that the strategy has on the various partners.

Figure 2: Key partners in implementing the strategy



13. The main assumptions on which the plan was based:

- The Ministry of Agriculture is convinced of the importance of the agricultural extension sector in developing the agricultural sector by training and empowering farmers, and which plays an important role in improving productivity quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Availability of funding for extension programs and projects to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Availability of coordination and cooperation between government institutions concerned with implementing the plan.
- The willingness and commitment of concerned parties (private sector, civil society, farmers and farmer associations) to play their role in providing agricultural services.
- Adequate attention to service providers, farmer organizations and others to participate in the provision of agricultural extension services.

14. Plan's Target Groups

The plan included targeting 12,175 farmers, 36% of whom were small and medium-sized, distributed to four main categories of target groups:

- a. 8523 small and medium-sized farmers who own a holding of (6-100 dunums).
- b. 2,435 holders (women) from all categories of holdings.
- c. 1217 Syrian refugees.

d. Marginalized and less fortunate groups, provided that they are chosen from among the previous categories at a rate of 2%.

The table below shows the number of agricultural holdings by holding category (Jordanian Statistics - Agricultural Census 2017).

Figure1 : Agricultural Holdings

Type of holding / Category of Holding	Plant Holding	Animal Holding	Mixed Holding (plant and animal)	Total Holdings
Less than 5 dunums	38789	24920	2570	66279
From 6-100 dunums	33998	819	3125	37942

Larger than 100 dunums	2630	56	800	3486
The Total	75417	25795	6495	107707

Moreover, the numbers of target groups in the plan are as shown in the table below:

Figure 2 : Target Categories

Target group	Number of Holdings	Number of target group/plan	Percentage
Farmers (males) 6-100 dunums	32123	8523	27%
Farmers (females) of all holding categories	6329	2435	29%
Syrian refugees	--	1217	14%
Total		12175	
Marginalized and less fortunate groups 2%	--	244	

The desired goals vary; Each according to the target group:

- a. Small and Medium Farmers: Empowering farmers to strengthen and improve production processes systems, improve their incomes, increase profitability and livelihoods, and develop their skills and knowledge in “Climate Smart Agriculture” practices and technology and “Natural Resource Management”.
- b. Rural women: Integrating women into the value chain and improving access to extension and advisory services in rural areas, by building their technical and competitive capabilities, activating their participation in value chains, and building their technical and entrepreneurial capabilities.
- c. Syrian refugees: Strengthening the resilience of refugees in light of the current economic conditions and endeavoring to integrate them into society and improve their income and livelihoods.
- d. The less fortunate (marginalized groups): Providing opportunities for marginalized groups and segments to integrate into society and establish and build their own independent agricultural projects to enable them to participate and enter the economic process in its developmental and social sense and to enhance their administrative and technical skills and capabilities.

15.Steps for Preparing the Plan

- Review the situation and indicators of the agricultural sector and the agricultural extension sector.
- SWOT analysis and evaluation of the internal and external environment of the extension sector.
- Review the National Agricultural Development Strategy 2016-2025.
- Seek guidance from the economic modernization vision, the sustainable development goals, and the national plan for sustainable agriculture.
- Discuss and review the plan with the relevant authorities in the agricultural sector.
- • Determine the priorities and objectives of the plan for the next stage.

16. The vision, mission, and strategic goal of the agricultural extension sector plan 2024-2030:

Vision	An effective agricultural extension sector that contributes to the development of knowledge and improving the quality of life of farmers.
Mission	Work with partners to organize and develop the extension sector for a developed and sustainable sector that preserves the environment and agricultural resources and works to empower farmers, develop their skills, and increase their productivity.
Strategic Objective	Develop a sustainable agricultural extension system in partnership with concerned parties in order to develop and sustain the agricultural sector to increase productivity and exports.

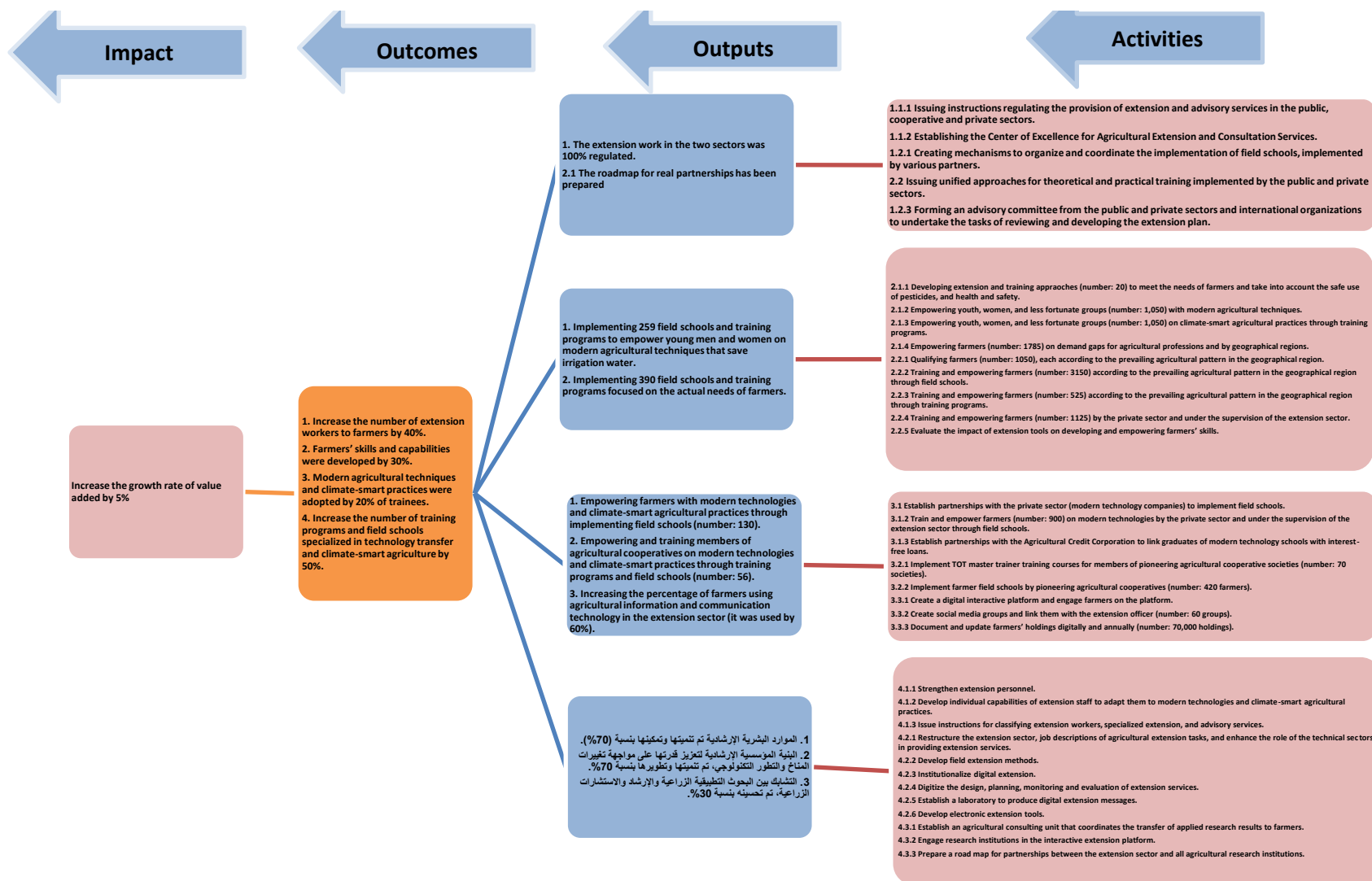
17. Main objectives, sub-objectives and indicators :

This plan is for agricultural extension for seven years in order to develop extension and advisory services that will start from the year 2024 and continue until the year 2030. This plan includes a main strategic goal concerned with “developing a sustainable system for agricultural extension in partnership with the concerned parties to increase productivity and exports” and will be measured by the indicator **“increasing the rate of growth of value added by 5%.”** It includes a set of 4 main objectives, in addition to 10 sub-objectives. Note that all objectives focus on developing the agricultural extension sector and making it more effective and efficient in transferring and adopting modern technologies and best agricultural practices to a wide range of beneficiaries.

Theory of change:

The plan's theory of change describes how the challenges and constraints that have hampered the effectiveness and efficiency of extension services over previous years will be addressed. The theory of change is shown in the following figure: the theory of change for the plan in order to achieve results

Figure 3 :Theory of Change



Objective (1): Develop a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services:

The current agricultural extension system is characterized by being disorganized, lacking coordination, and communication channels between the concerned parties, despite the fact that there is cooperation in implementing many projects and programs. Moreover, it lacks clear guidelines and is not gender-sensitive, which makes it inefficient and somewhat ineffective. To confront these challenges, this plan seeks to coordinate extension services throughout the Kingdom, including public service providers and non-governmental agencies.

In line with the principle of multilateralism, extension providers will be recognized by multiple international organizations and the private sector, and their work will be coordinated and supported in order to reach diverse groups and a greater number of beneficiaries including farmers and other actors along value chains. Notably, non-state actors may include private sector service providers, vertically integrated companies without external farmer plans, cooperatives, NGOs, farmer/producer organizations, input traders, and processing and marketing companies. Most of these actors already provide agricultural extension services.

1.1 Organizing extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

1.1.1 Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors.

1.1.2 Establishment of the Center of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services.

1.2 Building real partnerships with the private sector in designing, planning and implementing various extension programs

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

1.2.1 Finding mechanisms to organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools, implemented by various partners.

1.2.2 Issuing unified approaches for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors (number: 35).

1.2.3 Forming an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and developing the extension plan.

Key performance measurement indicators for the first main objective:

Farmers will know the extent of success in achieving this goal by measuring the following indicators:

- **Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors.**
- **Construction of a regional center for agricultural training and consultation.**
- **Issuing a procedures guide for organizing the mechanisms for implementing field schools.**
- **Issuing training curricula (number: 35).**
- **Issuing a decision to form a permanent committee to develop agricultural training and extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant authorities.**

Objective (2): Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.

Extension services aim at rural development by achieving a better standard of living for all rural people, and this cannot be done unless agricultural extension programs

are planned and implemented to develop the quality of life for rural families by helping them promote rural women and activate their role in agricultural work and education, animal husbandry, in establishing small projects, and helping rural youth in education, development, acquiring knowledge, and playing their role in the community development process. Therefore, this plan focuses on activating the role of agricultural extension in training and qualifying rural communities.

2.1 Develop various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and less fortunate groups.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

2.1.1 Develop extension and training curricula (number: 20) to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards.

2.1.2 Empowering young men, women and less fortunate groups (number: 1050) with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.

2.1.3 Empowering youth, women, and less fortunate groups (number: 1,050) on climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs.

2.1.4 Empowering farmers (number: 1785) on demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs.

2.2 Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

2.2.1 Qualifying farmers (number: 1050), each according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region.

2.2.2 Training and empowering farmers (number: 3150) according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools.

2.2.3 Training and empowering farmers (number: 525) according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs.

2.2.4 Training and empowering farmers (number: 1125) by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector.

2.2.5 Evaluating the impact of extension tools on developing and empowering farmers' skills.

Key performance measurement indicators for the second main objective:

Farmers will know the extent of success in achieving this goal by measuring the following indicators:

- **Reviewing the approaches prepared (number: 20) during previous years by the concerned authorities and signing memorandums of understanding to benefit from them.**
- **Training and empowering young men and women (number: 1050) on modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.**
- **Training farmers (number: 1050) on smart agriculture practices.**
- **Training farmers (number: 1785) according to the recommendations of the Skills Development Committee.**
- **Implementing extension programs for farmers (number: 1050) focused on the actual needs of farmers (number: 525).**
- **Implementing field schools (number: 3150) focused on solving an existing problem that concerns a large group of farmers.**
- **Implementing training programs for farmers (number: 525) to solve an existing problem or actual need in the region.**
- **Implementing training programs (number: 1125) by the private sector and according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector.**
- **A study evaluating the impact of training on developing farmers' skills and capabilities.**

Objective (3): Develop sustainable mechanisms for applying and disseminating appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector.

The basic goals of smart agriculture are to increase crop productivity on a sustainable basis, while reducing agricultural production costs to ensure increased farmers' income and improve their standard of living. The importance of smart, climate-resilient agriculture lies in increasing its adaptive capacity to climate change in order to ensure stability in agricultural production, reduce the carbon emission rate in the agricultural sector, and provide safe, healthy and pollution-free food products, by reducing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, increasing the efficiency of

use of agricultural resources (soil and water), and improving the productivity of the water unit. It is expected that smart agriculture will be an effective treatment and a vital and indispensable strategy for improving the efficiency of use of agricultural resources and increasing production in the agricultural sector, at both plant and animal levels, to achieve food security.

The role of agricultural extension in achieving sustainable development is to transfer technology and climate-smart agricultural practices through its programs and projects to farmers and concerned parties, and to motivate and encourage farmers to adopt these technologies and practices.

3.1 Encourage and motivate farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.1.1 Establish partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools.

3.1.2 Train and empower farmers (number: 900) on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools.

3.1.3 Establish partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to link graduates of modern technology schools with interest-free loans.

3.2 Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.2.1 Implement TOT master trainer preparation courses for members of pioneering agricultural cooperative societies (number: 70 societies).

3.2.2 Implement farmer field schools by pioneering agricultural cooperatives (number: 420 farmers).

3.3 Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.3.1 Create a digital interactive platform and engage farmers on the platform.

3.3.2 Create social media groups and link them with the extension worker (number: 60 groups).

3.3.3 Document and update farmers' holdings digitally and annually (number: 70,000 holdings).

Key performance measurement indicators for the third main objective:

Farmers will know the extent of success in achieving this goal by measuring the following indicators:

- **Implementing field schools (number: 1050), school farms, in partnership with modern technology companies.**
- **Implementing field schools by the private sector and under the supervision of the agricultural extension sector for (900) farmers.**
- **Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Credit Corporation.**
- **Holding courses to train master trainers (TOT) for members of leading agricultural cooperative societies (number: 70).**
- **The number of schools implemented by associations is (42) schools.**
- **Creating an interactive platform.**
- **Creating interactive communication groups and engaging 3,000 farmers.**
- **The number of farmers whose holdings were documented (70,000).**

Objective (4): Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consultation services:

There is a clear trend in the use of modern technology in agriculture and the necessity of transferring this technology and climate-smart agricultural

practices to farmers. This requires the existence of an infrastructure for the extension sector that is based on building the capabilities of institutions and individuals and creating channels of cooperation and coordination between actors in applied agricultural research.

4.1 Developing extension human resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension workers to access specialized extension.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.1.1 Strengthen extension personnel.

4.1.2 Develop individual capabilities of extension staff to adapt them to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices.

4.1.3 Issue instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and consulting services.

4.2 Develop the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.2.1 Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions of agricultural extension functions, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services.

4.2.2 Developing field extension methods.

4.2.3 Institutionalizing digital extension.

4.2.4 Digitizing the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of extension services.

4.2.5 Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages.

4.2.6 Developing electronic extension tools.

4.3 Strengthening the interconnection between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.3.1 Establish an agricultural consulting unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers.

4.3.2 Involve research institutions in the interactive extension platform.

4.3.3 Prepare a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural research institutions.

Key performance measurement indicators for the third main objective:

Farmers will know the extent of success in achieving this goal by measuring the following indicators:

- **Increasing extension staff by (30%).**
- **Training of extension workers (number: 1,400) on modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices.**
- **Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services.**
- **Structuring the extension sector and reviewing its tasks and job descriptions.**
- **Providing an electric extension car (number: 40).**
- **Creating a digital extension unit in the extension sector.**
- **Creating a digital system.**
- **Equipping a laboratory (studio) to produce extension messages.**
- **Purchasing tablets (number: 100).**
- **Establishing a unit for agricultural consultation and applied research.**
- **The number of active researchers on the platform is estimated at (70) researchers.**
- **A plan for partnerships between the agricultural extension sector and research centers (number: 7).**

18. Sources for the Financing of the Plan

The number of plan interventions reached (34) and their total cost was estimated at approximately (2,930,800.00) million dinars during the plan period. The treasury will provide about (2,745,800) million dinars through the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, and grants will be relied upon to provide about (50,000) dinars, and the private sector will provide about (135,000) dinars.

Table 6: Estimated cost of the plan's projects (million dinars) by funding sources

Main Goals	Treasury	Grants	Private Sector	Total
Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and consulting services	1,179,000			1,179,000
Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consulting services	649,400		45,000	694,400
Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the	206,400	30,000	90,000	326,400
Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services	711,000	20,000		731,000
Total	2,745,800	50,000	135,000	2,930,800

Table 7: Number of plan's projects by funding sources

Main Objectives	Treasury	Grants	N/A	Total
Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and consulting services	5			5
Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consulting services	8		1	9
Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector	5	1	1	7
Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services	11	1		12
Total	30	2	2	34

19. Key Performance Indicators of the Plan:

No.	Indicator	Indicator Unit	Target quantity 2030
1	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and consultancy services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Number	1

2	Construction of the Regional Center for Agricultural Training and Consultation	Number	1
3	Issuing a guide to procedures for organizing mechanisms for implementing field schools	Number	1
4	Issuing unified training curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	Number	35
5	Issuing a decision to form a permanent committee to develop agricultural training and extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant authorities	Number	1
6	Reviewing the curricula prepared during previous years by the concerned authorities and signing memorandums of understanding to benefit from them	Number	20
7	Training and empowering young men and women (number: 1050) on modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water	Number	1050
8	Training farmers (number: 1050) on smart agricultural practices	Number	1050
9	Training farmers (number: 1785) on the recommendations of the Skills Development Committee	Number	1785
10	Implementing extension programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	Number	1050
11	Implementing schools focused on solving an existing problem that concerns a large group of farmers	Number	3150
12	Implementing training programs to solve an existing problem or actual need in the region	Number	525
13	Implementing training programs by the private sector according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector	Number	1125
14	A study evaluating the impact of training on developing farmers' skills and capabilities	Number	1
15	Implementing field schools in partnership with modern technology companies	Number	1050
16	Implementing field schools by the private sector and under the supervision of the agricultural extension sector	Number	900
17	Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Credit Corporation	Number	1
18	Holding implemented courses to prepare TOT master trainers for members of pioneering agricultural cooperative societies	Number	70
19	Number of schools implemented by associations	Number	420
20	Creating an interactive platform	Number	1

21	Creating interactive communication groups and involving 3,000 farmers	Number	60
22	Number of farmers whose holding has been documented	Number	70000
23	Increasing the number of extension workers	Percentage	%30
24	Training extension workers on modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Number	1400
25	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Number	1
26	Structuring the extension sector and reviewing its tasks and job descriptions	Number	1
27	Providing an electric extension car	Number	40
28	Creating a digital extension unit in the extension sector	Number	1
29	Create a digital system	Number	1
30	Equipping a laboratory (studio) to produce extension messages	Number	1
31	Buying tablets	Number	100
32	Establishing a unit for agricultural consultation and applied research	Number	1
33	Number of active researchers on the platform	Number	70
34	A plan for partnerships between the agricultural extension sector and research centers	Number of MOUs	7

20. Follow up and implement the plan and evaluate the results:

Monitoring and evaluating the plan's implementation is one of the most important requirements for the plan's success in achieving its goals. It informs the decision makers of the status of completion within the specified timetable, and informs them of any obstacles that may obstruct the progress of projects and procedures and how

to to overcome them quickly and effectively to pave the way for implementing the plan and achieving its goals effectively through the following procedures:

1. Create a database for the plan's projects and procedures to be implemented.
2. Design special models for follow-up and evaluation indicators.
3. Follow up on the stages of implementation and submit at least quarterly reports to the Minister of Agriculture to indicate the level of achievement in the projects and required procedures and indicate the problems facing implementation in preparation for communicating them to the decision makers of the entity responsible for implementation.
4. The plan will be evaluated by analyzing the results of follow-up operations to identify the shortcomings and deviations, and provide recommendations to decision makers.
5. The evaluation will be done by allocating a window through the interactive platform to evaluate the extension and advisory services by the target groups on an ongoing basis, and following-up on the comments provided on the platform.
6. Extension services will be evaluated through the implementation of periodic studies of the adoption rate among farms.
7. The plan will be followed up at the level of main and sub-objectives and projects through standard weights for each.
8. Monitoring and evaluation procedures will be implemented through a unit in the agricultural extension sector specialized in monitoring and evaluation operations.

21. Gender in the Plan

Women play an important role in the agricultural sector, but a review of the literature (published statistics) and available secondary data suggest a limited formal involvement of women in the sector, perhaps because the agricultural sector in Jordan is characterized by having the highest percentage of informal workers compared to other economic sectors, where 16% of Jordanian women work in the agricultural sector informally, which is considered a higher rate than the percentage of Jordanian men, which is 5%. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, women in Jordan are also actively involved in household agricultural activities, as they usually manage small home gardens and take care of family land.

Moreover, to enhance the role of women in the agricultural sector by developing targeted extension programs that endeavor to remove gender-related obstacles that prevent rural women from participating in the agricultural sector in Jordan. In this

plan, the focus will be on engaging women effectively and equally in extension services in order to achieve the goal of integrating gender into the agricultural sector, to ensure effective development planning based on equality and not marginalizing any group of society. This will be carried out by involving women in all extension tools and training them and spreading awareness among them. Accordingly, 20% of rural women were identified from the total target groups, because rural women are not isolated from the challenges facing the agricultural sector and climate changes that have negatively affected productivity. Therefore, we must enhance and develop the skills of female farmers - rural women - to enable them to face these challenges.

The gender involvement in the plan is focused on achieving the following main objectives and their sub-objectives and projects:

- Objective (2): To enable farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.
- Objective (3): Develop sustainable mechanisms for applying and disseminating appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector.

Thus, - through various extension programs - approximately 2,400 women will be trained as a minimum, noting that the number of Jordanian women's agricultural holdings is 6,329 according to the 2017 Agricultural Census. Thus, 38% of the total number of women with holdings will be trained.

22. Support the steadfastness of refugees in the plan

To enhance the steadfastness of refugees and improve livelihoods, as the Ministry of Agriculture endeavored, through the Sustainable Agriculture Plan and the Agricultural Extension Plan, to improve and develop the skills of refugees and enable them to have job opportunities in the agricultural sector to improve their livelihoods and enhance their resilience.

Refugees' participation in the plan is focused on achieving the following main objectives and the sub-objectives and projects, targeting refugees with a percentage of (10%) of the target groups, which is equivalent to 1,200 refugees:

- Objective (2): Enable farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from the agricultural extension and consultation services.
- Objective (3): Develop sustainable mechanisms for applying and disseminating appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector.

23. Digital Extension in the Plan:

The concept of traditional agricultural extension in our current era raises a question or several questions that must be answered, as the world has witnessed during the past few years many economic, social and technological changes that have created economic conditions revolving around the concept of trade and the shift towards market economies, and have produced a new reality: based on communication through information and communications technology applications (computers, the Internet, and satellites) that have led to changing the way and style of people around the world. The world is now living in the era of knowledge, information age, or the information revolution associated with advanced information technology, and information has become the power that can be utilized to increase the level of knowledge and a tool to influence the behavior of individuals in society. Taking advantage of the rapid developments in the field of information and communications technology based on the application and employment of computers and the Internet contributes to the development of extension work and the activation of electronic agricultural extension, which provides the most appropriate communication environment for rural development, providing wide and diverse communication channels to serve the agricultural extension sector, and disseminate innovative agricultural ideas to all rural areas. This in addition to delivering agricultural information and knowledge in a timely manner, increasing the farmer's opportunity to access the results of agricultural research, and the possibility for non-governmental institutions to participate in providing extension services, and communicating farm problems to specialists to find appropriate solutions to improve the quality of life in the rural areas.

Therefore, the plan attached great importance to digital extension by achieving the following objectives:

(Second) Objective: Develop sustainable mechanisms for applying and disseminating appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector:

3.3 Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.3.1 Create a digital interactive platform and engage farmers on the platform.

3.3.2 Create social media groups and link them with the extension worker (number: 60).

3.3.3 Document and update farmers' holdings digitally and annually (number: 70,000 holdings).

Objective (4): Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services:

4.2 Develop the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.2.3 Institutionalizing digital extension.

4.2.4 Digitization, design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of extension services.

4.2.5 Establish a laboratory to produce digital extension messages.

4.2.6 Develop electronic extension tools.

24. Environmental Sustainability in the Plan

The concept of sustainability refers to our legacy to future generations, in terms of meeting the needs of the current generation without affecting the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The main goal of sustainability is to improve the long-term quality of life for individuals and communities, now and in the future, by using resources efficiently, encouraging economic development, minimizing waste and reducing pollution, and preserving biodiversity which ensures future generations benefit from the planet's resources. Sustainability is the basis of food security, through many methods aimed at ensuring the provision of food now and in the future,

without causing environmental damage or depleting resources, pointing to increasing agricultural productivity by using sustainable agriculture techniques such as organic agriculture, crop diversification, improving water management, and reducing the use of chemical pesticides.

It is necessary to strengthen rural infrastructure, ensure access to clean water, effective irrigation, energy, transportation, communications, technologies, etc., and use agricultural mechanization as a force for change, pointing out that transforming agricultural food systems and making them more efficient, comprehensive, and sustainable has become an urgent need that requires innovation and advanced technologies, such as satellite systems, global positioning system, robots, artificial intelligence, and operating equipment.

The sustainability measures mentioned earlier in the plan were taken into account by achieving the following objectives and focusing on the quality of extension and advisory services based primarily on climate-smart agricultural practices, modern water-saving technologies, and the preservation of natural resources:

Objective (2): Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women, and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consulting services.

2.1 Develop various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and less fortunate groups.

To achieve this objective, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

2.1.1 Develop extension and training curricula (number: 20) to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards.

2.1.2 Empower young men, women, and less fortunate groups (number: 1,050) with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.

2.1.3 Empower youth, women, and less fortunate groups (number: 1,050) with climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs.

2.2 Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

2.2.1 Qualifying farmers (number: 1050), each according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region.

2.2.2 Training and empowering farmers (number: 3150) according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools.

2.2.3 Training and empowering farmers (number: 525) according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs.

2.2.4 Training and empowering farmers (number: 1125) by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector.

Objective (3): Develop sustainable mechanisms for applying and disseminating appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector

3.1 Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.1.1 Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools.

3.1.2 Training and empowering farmers (number: 900) on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools.

3.1.3 Establish partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to connect graduates of modern technology schools to interest-free loans.

3.2 Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

3.2.1 Implementing TOT master trainer training courses for members of pioneering agricultural cooperative societies (number: 70 societies).

3.2.2 Implementing farmer field schools by pioneering agricultural cooperatives (number: 420 farmers).

Objective (4): Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services:

4.2 Develop the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.3 Strengthening the interlinkages between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation.

To achieve this goal, the extension sector will work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to implement the following procedures:

4.3.1 Establishing an agricultural consulting unit to coordinate the transfer of research results

25. Appendices:

Appendix No. (1) Logical Framework Matrix

Goal	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
<p>Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services</p>	Objective	1.1	Organize extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations	Extension work in the public and private sectors has been organised	Delay in holding meetings	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		1.2	Build real partnerships with the private sector in designing, planning and implementing various extension programmes	The roadmap for real partnerships has been prepared	Lack of cooperation by the concerned authorities	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	Activity / Projects/ Initiatives	1.1.1	Issue instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Instructions were issued regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Delay in holding meetings	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		1.1.2	Establish the Centre of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services	Construction of the Regional Center for Agricultural Training and Consultation	Lack of sufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		1.2.1	Find mechanisms to organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools implemented by various partners	A procedures guide has been issued for organizing the mechanisms for implementing field schools	Delay in holding meetings and lack of cooperation from the	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Goal	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
				concerned authorities			
		1.2.2	Issue unified curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	Issue unified training curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	Delay in holding meetings and lack of cooperation from the concerned authorities	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		1.2.3	Form an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and developing the extension plan	Issue a decision to form a permanent committee to develop agricultural training and extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant authorities	Delay in holding meetings and lack of cooperation from the concerned authorities	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Priority	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit	Objective	2.1	Develop various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and the less fortunate groups	Implementing 259 field schools and training programs focused on empowering young men and women with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Priority	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
from agricultural extension and consultation services.		2.2	Develop farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region	Implementing 390 field schools and training programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	/Activity Projects / Initiatives	2.1.1	Develop extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards	Reviewing the curricula prepared during previous years by the concerned authorities and signing memorandums of understanding to benefit from them	Delay in reviewing curricula Lack of cooperation from the concerned authorities	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		2.1.2	Empower young men, women and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.	Training and empowering young men and women (1,050) participants on modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Priority	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
		2.1.3	Empower youth, women, and less fortunate groups regarding climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs	Training 1,050 farmers on smart agricultural practices	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		2.1.4	Empower farmers regarding demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	Farmers Training (1785 farmers) is based on the recommendations of the Skills Development Committee	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		2.2.1	Qualify farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	Implementing extension programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		2.2.2	Train and empower farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through	Implementing farmers' field schools focused on solving an existing problem that concerns a large group of farmers	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Priority	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information
		field schools				
	2.2.3	Train and empower farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs	Implementing training programs is a program to solve an existing problem or an actual need in the area	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	2.2.4	Train and empower farmers by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector	Implementing training programs by the private sector according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector	Lack of response by the private sector	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	2.2.5	Evaluate the impact of extension courses on developing farmers' skills	A study to evaluate the impact of training on developing farmers' skills and capabilities	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Goal	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
Develop sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector	Objective	3.1	Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices	Empowering farmers with regard to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices through implementing 130 field schools	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.2	Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Empowering and training members of agricultural cooperatives on modern technologies and climate-smart practices through training programs and field schools, number 56.	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.3	Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension	Agricultural communication and information technology has been used in the extension sector (yes/no)	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	Activity / Projects/ Initiatives	3.1.1	Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools	Implementing field schools in partnership with modern technology companies	Lack of response by the private sector	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.1.2	Training and empowering farmers on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools	Implementing field schools by the private sector and under the supervision of the agricultural extension sector	Lack of response by the private sector	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.1.3	Establishing partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to connect graduates of modern technology schools with interest-free loans	Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Credit Corporation	Delay in signing the agreement	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.2.1	Implementing TOT training courses for members of pioneering agricultural cooperatives	Number of courses implemented to prepare TOT master trainers for members of pioneering agricultural cooperatives	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.2.2	Implementation of farmer field schools by leading agricultural cooperative societies	Number of schools implemented by associations	Lack of response from agricultural cooperative societies	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.3.1	Creating a digital interactive platform and involving farmers on the platform.	Creating an interactive platform	Lack of sufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.2.2	Creating social media groups and link them with the mentor	Creating interactive communication groups 3,000 farmers subscribing	Lack of response from farmers	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		3.3.3	Documenting and updating farmers' holdings digitally and annually	Number of farmers whose holding has been documented	System crash	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Goal	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information	
Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services in the agricultural sector	Objective	4.1	Developing extension human resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension workers to achieve specialized extension	Extension human resources have been developed and empowered (yes/no)	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		4.2	Developing the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	The extension institutional structure has been developed to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development (yes/no)	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		4.3	Strengthening the interconnection between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation	The interconnection between applied agricultural research, extension and agricultural consultation has been strengthened (yes/no)	Lack of response from research bodies	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	Activity / Projects/ Initiatives	4.1.1	Strengthening extension personnel.	Increasing extension staff by (30%)	Inability to appoint	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		4.1.2	Developing individual capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Training extension workers on modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension officers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Delay in issuing instructions	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
		4.2.1	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	Extension structuring of the sector and reviewing its tasks and job descriptions	Delay in structuring extension	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Goal	Results		Indicators	Risks and assumptions	Responsible institution	Source of information
	4.2.2	Developing field extension methods	Providing an extension electric car	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.2.3	Institutionalizing digital extension	Creating a digital extension unit in the extension sector	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.2.4	Digitizing the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of extension services	Creating a digital system	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.2.5	Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages	Equipping a laboratory (studio for producing extension messages) (studio for producing extension messages)	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.2.6	Developing field extension methods	Providing an extension electric car	Insufficient financing	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.3.1	Establishing an agricultural consulting unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers	Establishing a unit for agricultural consultation and applied research	Non formation of the unit	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.3.2	Involving research institutions in the interactive extension platform	Number of active researchers on the platform	Lack of response by researchers	Agricultural extension sector	Reports
	4.3.3	Preparing a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural research institutions	A plan for partnerships between the agricultural extension sector and research centers	Delay in signing the agreement	Agricultural extension sector	Reports

Appendix No. (2) Indicators Matrix

Indicator name	Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency	
		Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year				
1. Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services											
1	Increase the number of extension workers to farmers by 40%	Percentage	27%	2022	2%	Annual	40%	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.1	Extension work in the public and private sectors is 100% regulated.	Percentage	-	-	1	Annual	%100	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.1.1	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors.	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.1.2	Construction of the Regional Center for Agricultural Training and Consultation	Unit	-	-	%35	Annual	1	2026	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.2	The roadmap for real partnerships has been prepared (yes/no)	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.2.1	Issuing a procedures guide for organizing the mechanisms for implementing field schools	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
1.2.2	Issuing unified training curricula for theoretical and practical training	Number	-	-	5	Annual	35	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	implemented by the two sectors (35)										
1.2.3	Issuing a decision to form a permanent committee to develop agricultural training and extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant authorities	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
<p>2. Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women, and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.</p>											<p>2. Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women, and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and</p>

Indicator name	Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency	
		Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year				
2	Farmers' skills and capabilities have been developed by 30%.	Percentage	-	-	%4.3	Annual	%30	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.1	Implementing 259 field schools and training programs focused on empowering young men and women with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	Number	-	-	37	Annual	259	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.1.1	Developing extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and taking into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards (21) curricula.	Number	-	-	3	Annual	21	2025	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.1.2	Empowering young men, women, and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that	Number		2023	10	Annual	70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

consultation services.

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	save irrigation water through field schools for (1,050) farmers.										
2.1.3	Empowering youth, women, and less fortunate groups on climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs	Number	-	2022	10	Annual	70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.1.4	Empowering farmers on demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	Number	-	2022	17	Annual	119	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.2	Implementing 119 field schools and training programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	Number	40	2023	55	Annual	119	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.2.1	Qualifying farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	Number		2022	10	Annual	70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.2.2	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing	Number		2022	30	Annual	210	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools										
2.2.3	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs	Number		2022	5	Annual	35	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.2.4	Training and empowering farmers by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector	Number	-	-	11	Annual	75	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
2.2.5	Evaluating the impact of extension courses on developing farmers' skills	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	2	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3. Develop sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector											
3	Modern agricultural techniques and climate-smart practices were adopted by 20% of trainees	Number	-	2022	%2.85	Annual	%20	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.1	Empowering farmers with modern	Number		2022	18	Annual	130	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices through implementing 130 field schools										
3.1.1	Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools	Number	-	-	10	Annual	70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.1.2	Training and empowering farmers on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools	Number	-	-	10	Annual	60	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.1.3	Establishing partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to connect graduates of modern technology schools to interest-free loans	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.2	Empowering and training members of	Number	-	-	8	Annual	56	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	agricultural cooperatives on modern technologies and climate-smart practices through training programs and field schools, number 56.										
3.2.1	Implementing TOT training courses for members of leading agricultural cooperatives	Number	-	-	2	Annual	14	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.2.2	Implementation of farmer field schools by leading agricultural cooperative societies	Number	-	-	7	Annual	42	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.3	The percentage of farmers using agricultural communications and information technology in the extension sector has increased by (60%).	Percentage	-	-	%10	Annual	%60	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.3.1	Creating a digital interactive platform and involving farmers on the platform.	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2025	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
3.3.2	Creating social media groups and linking them with the extension officer	Number	-	-	20	Annual	60	2026	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
3.3.3	Documenting and updating farmers' holdings digitally and annually	Number	10000	2023	10000	Annual	70000	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4. Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services											
4	Increasing the number of training programs and field schools specialized in technology transfer and climate-smart agriculture by 50%	Percentage	-	-	%7.14	Annual	%50	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.1	Extension human resources have been developed and empowered by (70%)	Percentage	-	-	%10	Annual	%70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.1.1	Increasing extension personnel by 30%	Percentage	-	2022	%5	Annual	%30	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.1.2	Developing individual capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart	Number	34	2022	200	Annual	1400	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	agricultural practices										
4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Unit	-	-	1	Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2	The extension of institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development by 70%	Unit	-	-		Annual		2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2.1	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	Unit	-	-		Annual		2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2.2	Providing an extension electric car	Number	40	2020	10	Annual	40	2027	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2.3	Institutionalizing digital extension	Unit	-	-		Annual		2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2.4	Digitizing the design, planning, monitoring and	Unit	-	-		Annual	1	2025	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	evaluation of extension services										
4.2.5	Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages	Unit	-	-		Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.2.6	Buying tablets	Number	400	2023	50	Annual	100	2027	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.3	The interconnection between applied agricultural research, extension and agricultural consultation has been improved by 30%.	Unit	-	-		Annual	70	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.3.1	Establishing an agricultural consultation unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers	Unit	-	-		Annual	1	2024	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.3.2	Involving research institutions in the interactive extension platform	Number	-	-		Annual	7	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual
4.3.3	Preparing a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural	Unit	-	-		Annual	1	2030	Report	Agriculture Extension Sector	Annual

Indicator name		Indicator Unit	Baseline		Milestone		Target		Source of information	Responsible institution	Frequency
			Value	Year	Value	Period	Value	Year			
	research institutions										

Appendix No. (3) Matrix of indicators linked to timetables

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services	Increase the number of extension workers to farmers by 40%	1.1	Organizing extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations	Extension work in the public and private sectors is 100% organized	1.1.1	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Number	1	1						
						1.1.2	Establishing the Center of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services	Construction of the Regional Center for Agricultural Training and Consultation	Number	1	%30	%50	%20				
						1.2	Building real partnerships with the private sector in designing, planning and implementing various extension programmes	The roadmap for real partnerships has been prepared	1.2.1	Finding mechanisms to organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools implemented by various partners	Issuing a procedures guide for organizing field school implementation mechanisms	Number	1	1			
			1.2.2	Issuing unified curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	Issuing unified training curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	Number	35	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
						1.2.3	Forming an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and developing the extension plan	Issuing a decision to form a permanent committee to develop agricultural training and extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant authorities	Number	1							
2	Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.	Farmers' skills and capabilities have been developed by 30%.	2.1	Developing various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and the less fortunate groups.	Implementing 259 field schools and training programs focused on empowering young men and women with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	2.1.1	Developing extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards.	Reviewing the curricula prepared during previous years by the concerned authorities and signing memorandums of understanding to benefit from them	Number	20							
						2.1.2	Empowering young men, women and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.	Training and empowering young men and women (1,050) participants on modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	Number	1050	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
						2.1.3	Empowering youth,	Training 1,050 farmers on	Number	1050	150	150	150	150	150	150	150

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
							women, and less fortunate groups for climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs	smart agricultural practices									
						2.1.4	Empowering farmers regarding demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	Training farmers (1785 farmers) is based on the recommendations of the Skills Development Committee	Number	1785	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
			2.2	Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.	Implementing 390 field schools and training programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	2.2.1	Qualifying farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	Implementing extension programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	Number	1050	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
						2.2.2	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools	Implementing schools focused on solving an existing problem that concerns a large group of farmers	Number	3150	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
						2.2.3	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing	Implementing training programs for 525 farmers, to solve an	Number	525	75	75	75	75	75	75	75

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
							agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs	existing problem or an actual need in the region									
						2.2.4	Training and empowering farmers by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector	Implementing training programs by the private sector according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector	Number	1125		75	120	165	210	255	300
						2.2.5	Evaluating the impact of extension courses on developing farmers' skills	A study to evaluate the impact of training on developing farmers' skills and capabilities	Number	2			1				1
3	Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector	Modern agricultural techniques and climate-smart practices were adopted by 20% of trainees	3.1	Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices	Empowering farmers with modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices through implementing 130 field schools	3.1.1	Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools	Implementing field schools in partnership with modern technology companies	Number	1050	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
						3.1.2	Training and empowering farmers on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools	Implementing field schools by the private sector and under the supervision of the agricultural extension sector	Number	900		45	90	135	180	225	225

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators										
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
						3.1.3	Establishing partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to link graduates of modern technology schools with interest-free loans	Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Credit Corporation	Number	1	1							
			3.2	Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Empowering and training members of agricultural cooperatives on modern technologies and climate-smart practices through training programs and field schools, number 56.	3.2.1	Implementing TOT training courses for members of leading agricultural cooperatives	The number of members in the association will be trained as master trainers (TOT) in leading agricultural cooperative societies	Number	70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
						3.2.2	Implementation of farmer field schools by leading agricultural cooperative societies	Number of farmers benefiting from schools implemented by associations	Number	420		20	40	60	80	100	120	
			3.3	Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension	The percentage of farmers using agricultural communications and information technology in the extension sector has increased by (60%).	3.3.1	Creating a digital interactive platform and involving farmers on the platform.	Establishing an interactive platform	Number	1	%50	%50						
						3.3.2	Creating social media groups and link them with the social worker	Creating interactive communication groups and involving 3,000 farmers	Number	60	20	20	20					
						3.3.3	Documenting and updating farmers' holdings	Number of farmers whose holding has	Number	70000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators											
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
							digitally and annually	been documented											
4	Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services	Increase the number of training programs and field schools specialized in technology transfer and climate-smart agriculture by 50%	4.1	Developing extension human resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension workers in obtaining specialized extension	Extension human resources have been developed and empowered by (70%)	4.1.1	Strengthening extension personnel.	Increasing extension workers	Percentage	%30	%5	%5	%5	%5	%5	%5	%5	%5	
						4.1.2	Developing individual capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Training mentors on modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	Number	1400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200		
						4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Number	1	100%								
			4.2	Developing the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	The extension institutional structure has been developed by 70% to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	4.2.1	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	Structuring the extension sector and reviewing its tasks and job descriptions	Number	1	100%								
						4.2.2	Developing field extension methods	Providing an extension electric car	Number	40	10	10	10	10					

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
						4.2.3	Institutionalizing digital extension	Creating a digital extension unit in the extension sector	Number	1	100%						
						4.2.4	Digitizing the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of extension services	Creating a digital system	Number	1	%50	%50					
						4.2.5	Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages	Equipping a laboratory (studio for producing extension messages) (studio for producing extension messages)	Number	1			100%				
						4.2.6	Developing electronic extension tools	Buying tablets	Number	100			%50	%50			
			4.3	Strengthening the interconnection between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation	The interconnection between applied agricultural research, extension and agricultural consultation has been improved by 30%.	4.3.1	Establishing an agricultural consultation unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers	Establishing a unit for agricultural consultation and applied research	Number	1		100%					
						4.3.2	Involving research institutions in the interactive	Number of active researchers on the platform	Number	70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Goal		Goal Indicator	Objective		Objective indicator	Initiatives/Projects		Achievement (Delivery) Indicators									
No	Description		No	Description		No.	Description	Indicator	Unit	Unit Quantity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
							extension platform										
						4.3.3	Preparing a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural research institutions	A plan for partnerships between the agricultural extension sector and research centers	Number of MOUs	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe									
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date								
Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services	1.1	Organizing extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations	1.1.1.	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	2024	1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	20/4/24	20/4/24																				
						2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	20/5/24	20/7/24																				
						3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	20/8/24	20/8/24																				
						4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	20/8/24	2/10/24																				
						1.1.2.	Establishing the Center of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services	-2024-2026	1	Preparing specifications	20/1/24	20/3/24																	
									2	Invitation to bid and referral of tender	20/4/24	20/6/24																	
									3	Bid execution	20/8/24						2/10/26												
									4	Receiving the bid							2/10/26	2/12/26											
	1.2	Building real partnersh	1.2.1.	Finding mechanisms to	2024	1	تشكيل لجنة لاصدار التعليمات	20/6/24	20/6/24																				

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
								Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date		
		ips with the private sector in designing, planning and implementing programs الإرشادية المختلفة		organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools implemented by various partners		2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	20/7/24	20/9/24												
						3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	20/9/24	20/9/24												
						4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	2/10/24	2/11/24												
			1.2	Issuing unified curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	-2024 2030	1	Forming a committee for curricula preparation	20/3/24	20/3/24												
						2	Holding a workshop to discuss determining the general framework of the curriculum	20/4/24	20/4/24	20/4/25	20/4/25	20/4/26	20/4/26	20/4/27	20/4/27	20/4/28	20/4/28	20/4/29	20/4/29	20/4/30	20/4/30
						3	Preparing the general framework of the curriculum	20/5/24	20/6/24	20/5/25	20/6/25	20/5/26	20/6/26	20/5/27	20/6/27	20/5/28	20/6/28	20/5/29	20/6/29	20/5/30	20/6/30

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
								20/6 24	2/10 024	20/6 25	2/10 025	20/6 26	2/10 026	20/6 27	2/10 027	20/6 28	2/10 028	20/6 29	2/10 029	20/6 30	2/10 030
						4	Preparing a draft of the curriculum and starting the procedures for approving the curriculum by the Development Authority	20/6 24	2/10 024	20/6 25	2/10 025	20/6 26	2/10 026	20/6 27	2/10 027	20/6 28	2/10 028	20/6 29	2/10 029	20/6 30	2/10 030
						5	Work on preparing the training program guide and having it approved by the Development Authority	2/10 024	2/11 024	2/10 025	2/11 025	2/10 026	2/11 026	2/10 027	2/11 027	2/10 028	2/11 028	2/10 029	2/11 029	2/10 030	2/11 030
						6	Issuing the curriculum	2/12 024	2/12 024	2/12 025	2/12 025	2/12 026	2/12 026	2/12 027	2/12 027	2/12 028	2/12 028	2/12 029	2/12 029	2/12 030	2/12 030
			1.2 3.	Forming an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and	2024	1	Formation of the committee from various sectors	20/3 24	20/3 24												

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe						
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date					
				developing the extension plan																						
Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.	2.1	Developing various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and the less fortunate groups.	2.1.1	Developing extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards.	-2024-2025	1	Forming a curriculum review committee	20/2/24	20/2/24																	
						2	Preparing amendments	20/3/24	20/8/24	20/2/25	20/7/25															
						3	Hold a workshop to discuss the amendments	20/8/24	20/8/24	20/8/25	20/8/28															
						4	Approving amendments and issuing amended curricula	20/9/24	2/12/24	20/9/25	2/12/25															
	2.1.2	Empowering young men, women and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation	2024-2030	1	Needs identification	20/1/24	20/2/24	20/1/25	20/2/25	20/1/26	20/2/26	20/1/27	20/2/27	20/1/28	20/2/28	20/1/29	20/2/29	20/1/30	20/2/30							
				2	Preparing training programs	20/2/24	20/2/24	20/2/25	20/2/25	20/2/26	20/2/26	20/2/27	20/2/27	20/2/28	20/2/28	20/2/29	20/2/29	20/2/30	20/2/30							
				3	Buying school supplies	20/3/24	20/5/24	20/3/25	20/5/25	20/3/26	20/5/26	20/3/27	20/5/27	20/3/28	20/5/28	20/3/29	20/5/29	20/3/30	20/5/30							
				4	Implementing field schools	20/5/24	2/11/24	20/5/25	2/11/25	20/5/26	2/11/26	20/5/27	2/11/27	20/5/28	2/11/28	20/5/29	2/11/29	20/5/30	2/11/30							

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
								2024	2024	2025	2025	2026	2026	2027	2027	2028	2028	2029	2029	2030	2030
				water through field schools.		5	Evaluation of field schools	2/11 024	2/12 024	2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030
			2.1 3.	Empowering youth, women, and less fortunate groups on climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs	2024-2030	1	Needs identification	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30
						3	Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30
						4	Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030
			2.1 4.	Empowering farmers on demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30
						3	Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30
						4	Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030
	2.2	Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.	2.2 1.	Qualifying farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30
						3	Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30
						4	Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
								2024	2024	2025	2025	2026	2026	2027	2027	2028	2028	2029	2029	2030	2030
						5	Evaluation of the extension program	2/11 024	2/12 024	2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030
			2.2 2.	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30
						3	Buying school supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30
						4	Implementing field schools	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030
						5	Evaluation of field schools	2/11 024	2/12 024	2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030
			2.2 3.	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through training programs	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30
						3	Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30
						4	Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030
			2.2 4.	Implementing training	-2025 2030	1	Identify needs			20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe		
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	
								2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030								
				programs by the private sector according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector		2	Preparing training programs			20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30	
						3	Purchase training supplies			20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30	
						4	Implementation of farmer training			20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030	
			2.2	Evaluating the impact of extension courses on developing farmers' skills	-2026	1	Preparing specifications					20/2 23	20/3 23							20/2 23	20/3 23	
						2	Invitation to bid and award of tender					20/3 23	20/5 23								20/3 23	20/5 23
						3	Implementation of the study					20/6 23	2/11 023								20/6 23	2/11 023
						4	Submitting and approving the study					2/11 023	2/12 023								2/11 023	2/12 023
Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories	3.1	Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices	3.1	Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30	
						2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30	
						3	Buying school supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30	
						4	Implementing field schools	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030	
						5	Evaluation of field schools	2/11 024	2/12 024	2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030	
			3.1	Training and empowering farmers on modern	-2025	1	Identify needs			20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30	
						2	Preparing training programs			20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30	

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe						
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date					
								Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date							
s of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector				technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools		3	Buying school supplies			20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30					
						4	Implementing field schools			20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030					
						5	Evaluation of field schools			2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030					
						3.1 3.	Establishing partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to link graduates of modern technology schools with interest-free loans	2024	1	Preparing a draft agreement	20/6 24	20/6 24														
						2	sign the agreement	20/7 24	20/7 24																	
						3	Implementation of the agreement	20/8 24																		2/12 030
	3.2 2	Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural	3.2 1.	Implementing TOT training courses for members of pioneering agricultural cooperatives	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30					
	2					Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30						
	3					Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30						
	4					Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030						
3.2 2.	Implementation of		-2025 2030	1	Identify needs			20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30							

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe		
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	
		al practices		farmer field schools by leading agricultural cooperative societies		2	Preparing training programs			20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30	
						3	Buying school supplies			20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30	
						4	Implementing field schools			20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030	
						5	Evaluation of field schools			2/11 025	2/12 025	2/11 026	2/12 026	2/11 027	2/12 027	2/11 028	2/12 028	2/11 029	2/12 029	2/11 030	2/12 030	
3.3	Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension	3.3 1.	Create a digital interactive platform and involve farmers on the platform.	-2024 2025	1	Preparing specifications	20/2 24	20/2 24														
						2	Invitation to bid and issuing the award decision	20/4 24	20/7 23													
						3	Bid execution	20/7 24			20/7 25											
						4	Receiving the bid/platform			20/8 25	20/9 25											
						5	Launch the platform				2/10 025											
			3.3 2.	Create social media groups and link them with the extension officer	-2024 2026	1	Create the group	20/1 24	20/1 24	20/1 25	20/1 25	20/1 26	20/1 26									
						2	Involve farmers in the group	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26									
			3.3 3.	Document and update farmers' holdings digitally and annually	2024-2030	1	Collecting, entering and updating data on the system	20/1 24	2/12 024	20/1 25	2/12 025	20/1 26	2/12 026	20/1 27	2/12 027	20/1 28	2/12 028	20/1 29	2/12 029	20/1 30	2/12 030	

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe					
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date				
								20/1 24	2/12 024	20/1 24	2/12 024	20/1 25	2/12 025	20/1 26	2/12 026	20/1 27	2/12 027	20/1 28	2/12 028	20/1 29	2/12 029	20/1 30	2/12 030		
Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services	4.1	Developing extension human resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension officers in obtaining specialized extension	4.1.1	Increasing extension staff by (30%)	-2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/9 24	20/9 24							20/9 28	20/9 28								
						2	Creating vacancies	2/10 024	2/12 024							2/10 028	2/12 028								
						3	Starting the appointment procedures			20/6 25	2/11 025									20/6 29	2/11 029				
						4	Appointment			2/11 025	2/12 025									2/11 029	2/12 029				
	4.1.2	Developing individual capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27	20/1 28	20/2 28	20/1 29	20/2 29	20/1 30	20/2 30						
				2	Preparing training programs	20/2 24	20/2 24	20/2 25	20/2 25	20/2 26	20/2 26	20/2 27	20/2 27	20/2 28	20/2 28	20/2 29	20/2 29	20/2 30	20/2 30						
				3	Purchase training supplies	20/3 24	20/5 24	20/3 25	20/5 25	20/3 26	20/5 26	20/3 27	20/5 27	20/3 28	20/5 28	20/3 29	20/5 29	20/3 30	20/5 30						
				4	Implementation of farmer training	20/5 24	2/11 024	20/5 25	2/11 025	20/5 26	2/11 026	20/5 27	2/11 027	20/5 28	2/11 028	20/5 29	2/11 029	20/5 30	2/11 030						
	4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	2024	1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	20/7 24	20/7 24																		
				2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the	20/8 24	2/10 024																		

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
							concerned parties														
						3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	2/11 024	2/11 024												
						4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	2/12 024	2/12 024												
	4.2	Developing and developing the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	4.2.1.	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	2024	1	Forming a restructuring committee	20/3 24	20/3 24												
						2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	20/4 24	20/6 24												
						3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	20/7 24	20/7 24												
						4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	20/8 24	20/8 24												
			4.2.2.	Developing field	-2024 2027	1	Identify needs	20/1 24	20/2 24	20/1 25	20/2 25	20/1 26	20/2 26	20/1 27	20/2 27						

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
				extension methods		2	Preparing technical specifications	20/2 24	20/3 24	20/2 25	20/3 25	20/2 26	20/3 26	20/2 27	20/3 27						
						3	Submit and award the tender	20/4 24	20/6 24	20/4 25	20/6 25	20/4 26	20/6 26	20/4 27	20/6 27						
						4	Installing charging points	20/7 24	20/7 24	20/7 25	20/7 25	20/7 26	20/7 26	20/7 27	20/7 27						
						5	Receiving and distributing cars	20/8 24	2/10 024	20/8 25	2/10 025	20/8 26	2/10 026	20/8 27	2/10 027						
			4.2 3.	Institutionalizing digital extension	2024	1	Submitting the unit's proposal and tasks	20/3 24	20/3 24												
						2	Present the proposal to the Planning Committee	20/4 24	20/6 24												
						3	Approval to establish the unit	20/7 24	20/7 24												
						4	Filling vacancies	20/8 24	20/8 24												
						5	Starting the unit	20/9 24	20/9 24												
			4.2 4.	Digitizing design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of Extension Services	-2024 2025	1	Preparing specifications	20/2 24	20/2 24												
						2	Invitation to bid and issuing the award decision	20/4 24	20/7 23												
						3	Bid execution	20/7 24			20/7 25										

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
						4	Receiving the bid/platform			20/8/25	20/9/25										
						5	Launch the platform				2/10/25										
			4.2.5.	Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages	2026	1	Preparing specifications					20/2/26	20/2/26								
						2	Invitation to bid and issuing the award decision					20/4/26	20/7/26								
						3	Bid execution					20/8/26	2/10/26								
						4	Receiving the bid/					2/10/26	2/10/26								
						5	Start executing messages					2/11/26									2/12/30
			4.2.6.	Developing electronic extension tools	-2026/2027	1	Identify needs					20/1/26	20/2/26	20/1/27	20/2/27						
						2	Preparing technical specifications					20/2/26	20/4/26	20/2/27	20/4/27						
						3	Submit a bid					20/4/26	20/6/26	20/4/27	20/6/27						
						4	Executing and receiving the bid					20/7/26	20/8/26	20/7/27	20/8/27						
						5	Distributing devices to extension workers					20/9/26	2/10/26	20/9/27	2/10/27						
	4.3	Strengthening the interconn	4.3.1.	Establishing an agricultura	2025	1	Submitting the unit's			20/8/25	20/8/25										

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe				
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	
		Action between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation		1 consulting unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers			proposal and tasks																	
							2		Present the proposal to the Planning Committee			20/9/25	20/9/25											
							3		Approval to establish the unit			2/10/25	2/10/25											
							4		Filling vacancies			2/11/25	2/11/25											
							5		Starting the unit			2/12/25	2/12/25											
				4.3.2.	Involving research institutions in the interactive extension platform	2026-2030	1	Addressing researchers							20/2/26	20/2/26	20/2/27	20/2/27	20/2/28	20/2/28	20/2/29	20/2/29	20/2/30	
								2	Involving researchers in the platform							20/3/26	20/3/26	20/3/27	20/3/27	20/3/28	20/3/28	20/3/29	20/3/29	20/3/30
				4.3.3.	Preparing a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural research institutions	2024-2030	1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	20/8/24	20/8/26														
								2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	20/9/24	20/9/24													
								3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	2/10/24	2/10/24													

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Activities		2024 Timeframe		2025 Timeframe		2026 Timeframe		2027 Timeframe		2028 Timeframe		2029 Timeframe		2030 Timeframe	
	No.	Description	No.	Description		No.	Description	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date	Start date	End date
						4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	2/11/04	2/11/04												

Appendix No. (5) Financing Plan

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No	Description	No.	Description										
Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services	1.1	Organizing extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations	1.1.1	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	2024	2,000.00	Treasury	2,000.00						
			1.1.2	Establishing the Center of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services	-2024 2026	1,000,000.00	Treasury	200,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00				
	1.2	Building real partnerships with the private sector in designing, planning and implementing various extension programmes	1.2.1	Creating mechanisms to organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools implemented by various partners	2024	2,000.00	Treasury	2,000.00						
			1.2.2	Issuing unified curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	-2024 2030	175,000.00	Treasury	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No.	Description	No.	Description										
			1.2.3	Forming an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and developing the extension plan	2024	0.00	Treasury	0.00						
Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.	2.1	Developing various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and the less fortunate groups.	2.1.1	Developing extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards.	-2024-2025	16,000.00	Treasury	8,000.00	8,000.00					
			2.1.2	Empowering young men, women and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.	2024-2030	105,000.00	Treasury	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
			2.1.3	Empowering youth, women, and less fortunate groups on	2024-2030	35,000.00	Treasury	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No.	Description	No.	Description										
				climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs										
			2.1.4	Empowering farmers on demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	2024-2030	71,400.00	Treasury	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00
	2.2	Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.	2.2.1	Qualifying farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	2024-2030	56,000.00	Treasury	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
			2.2.2	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools	2024-2030	315,000.00	Treasury	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
			2.2.3	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through	2024-2030	21,000.00	Treasury	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No	Description	No.	Description										
				training programs										
			2.2.4	Implementing training programs by the private sector according to the plan of the agricultural extension sector	-2025 2030	45,000.00	Private Sector		3,000.00	4,800.00	6,600.00	8,400.00	10,200.00	12,000.00
			2.2.5	Evaluating the impact of extension courses on developing farmers' skills	-2026 2030	30,000.00	Treasury			15,000.00				15,000.00
Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices to all categories of farmers and beneficiaries in the agricultural sector	3.1	Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies and climate-smart practices	3.1.1	Establishing partnerships with the private sector (modern technology companies) to implement field schools	2024- 2030	105,000.00	Treasury	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
			3.1.2	Training and empowering farmers on modern technologies by the private sector and under the supervision of the extension sector through field schools	-2025 2030	90,000.00	Private Sector		4,500.00	9,000.00	13,500.00	18,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimate d budget 2024	Estimate d budget 2025	Estimate d budget 2026	Estimate d budget 2027	Estimate d budget 2028	Estimate d budget 2029	Estimate d budget 2030
	No	Description	No.	Description										
			3.1.3	Establishing partnerships with the Agricultural Credit Corporation to link graduates of modern technology schools with interest-free loans	2024	0.00	Treasury							
	3.2	Strengthening cooperative agricultural extension to disseminate modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	3.2.1	Implementing TOT training courses for members of leading agricultural cooperatives	2024-2030	8,400.00	Treasury	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
			3.2.2	Implementation of farmer field schools by leading agricultural cooperative societies	-2025 2030	63,000.00	Treasury		3,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00
	3.3	Expanding the use of knowledge and agricultural information and communication technology and moving towards digital extension	3.3.1	Creating a digital interactive platform and engaging farmers on the platform.	-2024 2025	30,000.00	منج	15,000.00	15,000.00					
			3.3.2	Creating social media groups and linking them with the extension worker	-2024 2026	0.00	Treasury							
			3.3.3	Documenting and updating farmers' holdings	2024-2030	0.00	Treasury							

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No.	Description	No.	Description										
				digitally and annually										
Building institutional and individual capacities in order to effectively provide agricultural extension and consulting services	4.1	Developing extension human resources to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of extension workers and achieve specialized extension	4.1.1	Increasing extension staff by (30%)	-2024 2030	0.00	Treasury							
			4.1.2	Developing individual capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	2024-2030	47,000.00	Treasury	6,714.29	6,714.29	6,714.29	6,714.29	6,714.29	6,714.29	6,714.29
			4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	2024	2,000.00	Treasury	2,000.00						
	4.2	Developing and developing the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	4.2.1	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	2024	0.00	Treasury							
			4.2.2	Developing field extension methods	-2024 2027	600,000.00	Treasury	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00			

Goal	Objective		Initiatives/Projects		Project Duration	Estimated budget	Funding source	Estimated budget 2024	Estimated budget 2025	Estimated budget 2026	Estimated budget 2027	Estimated budget 2028	Estimated budget 2029	Estimated budget 2030
	No.	Description	No.	Description										
			4.2.3	Institutionalizing digital extension	2024	0.00	Treasury							
			4.2.4	Digitizing the design, planning, monitoring and evaluation of extension services	-2024 2025	20,000.00	منح	10,000.00	10,000.00					
			4.2.5	Establishing a laboratory to produce digital extension messages	2026	65,000.00	Treasury			65,000.00				
			4.2.6	Developing electronic extension tools	2026- 2027	25,000.00	Treasury			12,500.00	12,500.00			
	4.3	Strengthening the interconnection between applied agricultural research and agricultural extension and consultation	4.3.1	Establishing an agricultural consulting unit that coordinates the transfer of applied research results to farmers	2025	0.00	Treasury							
			4.3.2	Involving research institutions in the interactive extension platform	2026- 2030	0.00	Treasury							
			4.3.3	Preparing a road map for partnerships between the extension sector and all agricultural research institutions	2024- 2030	2,000.00	Treasury	2,000.00						

Appendix No. (6) Monitoring and evaluation plan

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description		
Developing a sustainable agricultural extension system in partnership with concerned parties in order to develop the agricultural sector and its sustainability to increase productivity and exports.	Increase the growth rate of value added by 5%	Developing a more comprehensive and harmonious integrated system to provide more efficient and effective extension and advisory services	Increase the number of extension workers to farmers by 40%	%30	1.1	Organizing extension work in the public and private sectors and related organizations	Extension work in the public and private sectors is 100% .organized	%60	%18.000	1.1.1	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	Issuing instructions regulating the provision of extension and advisory services in the public, cooperative and private sectors	%50	%9.0	2024	1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	%10	%0.90
																2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	%50	%4.50
																3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	%20	%1.80
																4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	%20	%1.80
																1	Preparing specifications	%10	%0.90
					1.1.2	Establishing the Center of Excellence for Agricultural Extension and Consultation Services	Construction of the Regional Center for Agricultural Training and Consultation	%50	%9.0	-2024 2026	2	Invitation to bid and award of tender	%20	%1.80					
											3	Bid execution	%50	%4.50					
											4	Receiving the bid	%20	%1.80					
											1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	%10	%0.42					
					1.2	Building real partnerships with the Private Sector in designing, planning and implementing various extension programmes	The roadmap for real partnerships has been prepared	%40	%12.000	1.2.1	Finding mechanisms to organize and coordinate the implementation of field schools implemented by various partners	Issuing a procedures guide for organizing the mechanisms for implementing field schools	%35	%4.2	2024	2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	%50	%2.10
3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	%20	%0.84																

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities	
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description			
																4	Issuing the guide and starting its implementation	%20	%0.84	
																1	Forming a committee to prepare curricula	%5	%0.24	
																2	Holding a workshop to discuss determining the general framework of the curriculum	%25	%1.20	
																3	Preparing the general framework of the curriculum	%20	%0.96	
																4	Preparing a draft of the curriculum and starting the procedures for approving the curriculum by the Development Authority	%10	%0.48	
																5	Preparing the training program guide and having it approved by the Development Authority	%25	%1.20	
																6	Issuing the curriculum	%15	%0.72	
																1.2. 2	Issuing unified curricula for theoretical and practical training implemented by the public and private sectors	%40	%4.8	
																1.2. 3	Forming an advisory committee from the public and private sectors and international	%25	%3.0	
																2024	1	Formation of the committee from various sectors	%100	%3.00

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities							
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description									
											organizations to undertake the tasks of reviewing and developing the extension plan	extension, whose members consist of the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant authorities														
		Enabling farmers and stakeholders in the value chain (youth, women and other less fortunate groups) to participate effectively and fairly and benefit from agricultural extension and consultation services.	Farmers' skills and capabilities have been developed by 30%.	%20	2.1	Developing various demand-oriented extension programs to qualify and train the rural community, with a focus on youth, women, and the less fortunate groups.	Implementing 259 field schools and training programs focused on empowering young men and women with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water.	%40	%8.000	2.1.1	Developing extension and training curricula to meet the needs of farmers and take into account the safe use of pesticides, occupational health and safety, and decent work standards..	Reviewing the curricula prepared during previous years by the concerned authorities and signing 20 memorandums of understanding to benefit from them	%25	%2.0	-2024-2025	1	Forming a curriculum review committee	%10	%0.20							
2	Preparing amendments															%25	%0.50									
3	Holding a workshop to discuss the amendments															%25	%0.50									
4	Approving amendments and issuing amended curricula															%40	%0.80									
																	2.1.2	Empowering young men, women and less fortunate groups with modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water through field schools.	Training and empowering young men and women (1,050) participants on modern agricultural techniques that save irrigation water	25%	2.0%	2024-2030	1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.20
																2							Preparing training programs	%15	%0.30	
																3							Buying school supplies	%25	%0.50	
																4							Implementing field schools	%40	%0.80	
																5							Evaluation of field schools	%10	%0.20	
																	2.1.3	Empowering youth, women, and less fortunate groups on climate-smart agricultural practices through training programs	Training 1,050 farmers on smart agricultural practices	25%	2.0%	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	%10	%0.20
																2							Preparing training programs	%15	%0.30	
																3							Purchase training supplies	%25	%0.50	
																4							Implementation of farmer training	%50	%1.00	

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities	
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description			
										2.1.4	Empowering farmers on demand gaps for agricultural professions and by geographical regions through training programs	Training 1785 farmers is based on the recommendations of the Skills Development Committee	25%	2.0%	2024-2030	1	Identify needs	%10	%0.20	
										2.1.4						2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.30	
										2.1.4						3	Purchase training supplies	%25	%0.50	
										2.1.4						4	Implementation of farmer training	%50	%1.00	
					2.2	Developing farmers' skills based on actual needs and the prevailing agricultural pattern in the region.	Implementing 390 field schools and training programs focused on the actual needs of farmers	%60	%12.000		2.2.1	Qualifying farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical area	Implementing extension programs focused on the actual needs of farmers, number 1,050	25%	3.0%	2024-2030	1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.30
					2.2					2.2.1						2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.45	
					2.2					2.2.1						3	Purchasing training supplies	%25	%0.75	
					2.2					2.2.1						4	Implementation of farmer training	%40	%1.20	
					2.2					2.2.1						5	Evaluation of the extension program	%10	%0.30	
										2.2.2	Training and empowering farmers according to the prevailing agricultural pattern in the geographical region through field schools	Implementing schools focused on solving an existing problem that concerns a large group of farmers, number 3,150	20%	2.4%	2024-2030	1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.24	
										2.2.2						2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.36	

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative/project	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description		
																3	Buying school supplies	%25	%0.60
																4	Implementing field schools	%40	%0.96
																5	Evaluation of field schools	%10	%0.24
																1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.18
																2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.27
																3	Purchasing training supplies	%25	%0.45
																4	Implementation of farmer training	%50	%0.90
																1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.18
																2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.27
																3	Purchasing training supplies	%25	%0.45
																4	Implementation of farmer training	%50	%0.90
																1	Preparing specifications	%10	%0.30
																2	Invitation to bid and award of tender	%20	%0.60
																3	Implementation of the study	%40	%1.20
																4	Submitting and approving the study	%30	%0.90
		Developing sustainable mechanisms to apply and disseminate appropriate modern	Modern agricultural techniques and climate-smart	%25	3.1	Encouraging and motivating farmers to adopt modern agricultural technologies	Empowering farmers with modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural	%30	%7.500							1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.23
																2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.34
																3	Buying school supplies	%25	%0.56

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities	
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description			
		consulting services	and climate-smart agriculture by a rate of %50		specialized extension						capabilities for extension staff to adapt to modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices	on modern technologies and climate-smart agricultural practices				2	Preparing training programs	%15	%0.59	
																3	Purchasing training supplies	%25	%0.98	
																4	Implementation of farmer training	%50	%1.97	
																1	Forming a committee to issue instructions	%15	%0.39	
										4.1.3	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	Issuing instructions for classifying extension workers, specialized extension, and advisory services	%30	%2.6	2024	2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	%40	%1.05	
																3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	%25	%0.66	
																4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	%20	%0.53	
				4.2	Developing the extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development	The extension institutional structure to enhance its resilience to climate change and technological development has been developed by 70%	%40	%10.000			4.2.1	Restructuring the extension sector, job descriptions for agricultural extension tasks, and enhancing the role of the technical sectors in providing extension services	Extension restructuring of the sector and reviewing its tasks and job descriptions	%30	%3.0	2024	1	Forming a restructuring committee	%15	%0.45
																2	Preparing a draft and holding a workshop for the concerned parties	%40	%1.20	
																3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	%25	%0.75	
																4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	%20	%0.60	
										4.2.2	Developing field extension methods	Providing an extension electric car	%15	%1.5	-2024 2027	1	Identifying needs	%10	%0.15	
																2	Preparing technical specifications	%20	%0.30	

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description		
																3	Invitation to bid and award of the tender	%25	%0.38
																4	Installing charging points	%10	%0.15
																5	Receiving and distributing cars	%35	%0.53
																1	Submitting the unit's proposal and tasks	%15	%0.30
																2	Presenting the proposal to the Planning Committee	%15	%0.30
																3	Approval to establish the unit	%25	%0.50
																4	Filling vacancies	%30	%0.60
																5	Starting the work of the unit	%15	%0.30
																1	Preparing specifications	%10	%0.15
																2	Invitation to tender and issuing the award decision	%20	%0.30
																3	Bid execution	%35	%0.53
																4	Receiving the bid/platform	%15	%0.23
																5	Launch the platform	%20	%0.30
																1	Preparing specifications	%10	%0.10
																2	Invitation to bid and issuing the award decision	%20	%0.20
																3	Bid execution	%35	%0.35
																4	Receiving the bid/	%15	%0.15
																5	Start executing messages	%20	%0.20

Strategic Objective	Strategic objective indicator	Goal	Goal's Indicator	Standard weight of the Goal's indicator	Objective		Objective's Indicator	Standard Weight of the Objective	The overall average of the standard objective	Initiatives/Projects		Indicator	Standard weight of the initiative indicator	The overall rate of the initiative/project	Project Duration	Activities		The planned standard weight of the activity	General rate of activities	
					No.	Description				No.	Description					No.	Description			
																	3	His Excellency the Minister's approval	%20	%0.50
																	4	Issuing instructions and starting to implement them	%35	%0.88

Appendix No. (7): Participating parties

A- Public sector:

- 1. Ministry of Agriculture**
- 2. Jordanian Cooperative Corporation**
- 3. National Center for Agricultural Research**
- 4. University of Jordan**
- 5. Al-Balqa Applied University**
- 6. Vocational Training Corporation**
- 7. Skills Development and Development Authority**

B- Private sector:

- 1. The Jordanian Association of Vegetable and Fruit Producers and Exporters**
- 2. Jordanian Dates Association**
- 3. Syndicate of Agricultural Materials Merchants and Producers**
- 4. Jordan River Foundation**
- 5. Al-Shoubak Agricultural Company**
- 6. Amman Chamber of Industry**
- 7. Al Tarah Fish Farm**
- 8. Dr. Osama Al-Zyoud**

C- Organizations and civil society institutions:

- 1. World Bank Group**
- 2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**
- 3. Islamic Network for Water Resources Development and Management**
- 4. Advance Consulting**
- 5. EcoConsul**
- 6. Dutch Embassy**
- 7. The Jordanian Society for Scientific Research, Entrepreneurship and Creativity**