

Agricultural Extension In Developing Countries Intermediate Tropical Agriculture Series

The development of sustainable agricultural systems is an imperative aspect of any country, but particularly in the context of developing countries. Lack of progress in these initiatives can have negative effects on the nation as a whole. Agricultural Development and Food Security in Developing Nations is a pivotal reference source for the latest scholarly material on promoting advancements in agricultural systems and food security in developing economies. Highlighting impacts on citizens, as well as on political and social environments of a country, this book is ideally designed for students, professionals, policy makers, researchers, and practitioners interested in recent developments in the areas of agriculture.

This book on Improving Agricultural Extension: a Reference Manual offers a critical review and inventory-analysis of the "State of the Art" in agricultural extension theory and best practices written by internationally known agricultural extension practitioners, educators and scholars. A total of 38 authors from 15 countries contributed to the 23 chapters of this book and thus they provided broad international perspectives, covering both theory and practice, as well as micro and macro issues related to agricultural extension. It is the third edition of a classic reference manual on agricultural extension published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Aimed at agricultural extension planners, managers, trainers, educators, and field practitioners, this book could be useful in improving the quality of agricultural extension and in generating new ideas and methods for increasing further the cost-effectiveness of agricultural extension programmes. It provides many sound and practical suggestions for developing and improving the conceptual, technical, and operational methods and tools in order to strategically plan, efficiently manage, and scientifically evaluate a problem-solving, demand-driven and needs-based agricultural extension programmes.

While the global marketplace is cluttered with books and products about agriculture and related issues of development, very few speak specifically to agricultural extension and its practices worldwide. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for a majority of rural people and is often referred to as the mainstay of the economy of the developing world. Agricultural Extension practices or advisory services as per usage in some countries provide a close examination of country-by-country approach. In the book, contributions are drawn from thirteen countries in four regions of the world. Furthermore, the editors list the countries alphabetically. The countries are Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Ukraine and the United States of America. The many contributors of the book at the onset explore the historical evolution of agricultural extension in their respective countries. For example, during the colonial era and prior to self-governance in several African countries, agriculture was the sole powerhouse that supplied raw materials to the industries of the now western societies. The effective connection between the 'colonial masters' and the search for rural raw materials was the agricultural extension worker. In one way, this book helps to connect the history of colonial and post-colonial Africa in the sustenance of agricultural development in Europe and America. Canada and the United States of America share a lot but also have many differences in their approach to agricultural extension. While America owes its origins to the land grant cooperative extension service with a mandate to state supported universities for the implementation of its programs, Canada traced its need for agricultural extension services to the adaptation of technologies to individual skills for expanded production for growing population (Hamby, 2019). Additionally, while Canada, at one time with reason, withdrew from public agricultural extension, the USA never followed that path since its inception of extension work in 1785. Formal law organizing the agricultural extension service sector in Ukraine is recent. Extension law of Ukraine was adopted in 2004 allowing for a robust participation of both public and private sector. (Windon and Zaburanna, 2019). The chapter on Ukraine provides insights to the understanding of this effort. The success of India's agricultural revolution could be traced to the resilience of local rural farmers who labored day and night tilling the soil in a sustainable manner. Indian and Pakistani farmers worked alongside extension workers in their respective countries to provide the advice and education that helped the transformation of the agricultural sector. Finally, there are two important points to make here. First, this book, while based on agricultural extension practices, provides a country-by-country comparative assessment. It is easy to read and a good narrative to follow. However, the comparisons are largely limited to the countries examined in the book. Second, the book allows us to review the success and failures of major institutions such as the World Bank, international development agencies and other donor organizations for their participation and recommendation to the efforts of countries involved in the practice of agricultural extension worldwide.

An Investment Sourcebook

Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries Bibliography 7

New Directions

Research Needs for Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Breaking Out of Knowledge Transfer Traditions

Agricultural Extension, Rural Development and the Food Security Challenge

Recommends the adoption of multiple strategies for agricultural extension and a flexible attitude by governments in addressing the issue. Agriculture contributes significantly to the growth of many developing countries. Its development is closely linked to several key interrelated factors such as infrastructure, research, extension, farm inputs, rural credit, price policies, and marketing. This paper examines agricultural extension within this context, drawing on a variety of ongoing cases throughout the world. The author stresses the need for governments to define a specific strategy for extension and to re-examine the role of the public sector. The contributors to this document compare the main approaches to agricultural extension in sub-Saharan Africa; the cost-effectiveness in view of precarious national budgets; the weaknesses of the system for generating technology; the difficulties in forging productive partnerships between researchers, extensionists and farmers; the ineffective public services and fragile institutional networks; and the degree to which farmers are allowed to participate in extension management. The articles include:

(1) "Agricultural Extension and Its Linkage with Agricultural Research" (D. Pickering); (2) "The Commodity-Driven Approach of the Cotton Companies" (G. Mahdavi); (3) "The Extension System of British-American Tobacco (Kenya) Limited" (F. N. Kimani); (4) "The World Bank and the Training and Visit System in East Africa" (N. Roberts); (5) "A Few Questions on the Training and Visit Method" (D. Gentil); (6) "The Design of T&V Extension Programs for Small Farmers in Ethiopia" (A. Dejene); (7) "Proposals for a New Approach to Extension Services in Africa" (G. Belloncle); (8) "Village Associations and Agricultural Extension in the Republic of Mali" (B. Sada Sy; M. Yero Bah); (9) "On-Farm Research with a Farming Systems Perspective" (M. Collison); (10) "The Farming Systems Approach and Links between Research and Extension" (N. Okigbo); (11) "The Farming Systems Approach in Senegal" (J. Faye); (12) "Extension under East African Field Conditions" (J. R. Morris); (13) "Public Investment in Africa's Extension Services" (J. Howell); and (14) "New Developments in Agricultural Extension" (M. Baxter). A reference list of 95 items is appended. (NL)

The Training and Visit (T&V) system of management was introduced in Kenya by the World Bank in 1982 as a pilot, which became effective in 1991. The two Bank Extension Projects that supported the T&V system sought to increase agricultural productivity and develop the institutions of the extension service. Whether the extension approach is effective or not became a subject for debate. The costs appear to be high and the impact on agricultural production low. This volume evaluates the impact of the system based on a credible body of empirical evidence. It identifies the system's deficiencies and makes recommendations for improvement.

Achievements and Problems in National Systems

The Israeli Experience in Agricultural Extension and Its Application to Developing Countries

The Farm Advisor

Basic concepts of agricultural extension in developing countries

A Review of Information and Communication Technologies for Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Agricultural Innovation Systems

Section I: The extension officer; Section II: The mechanics of extension; Section III: Agricultural extension in the wider context of the developing countries; Section IV: The organization of extension services.

Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monograph Series No. 17. A 1995 publication from the World Bank, Monitoring Environmental Progress: A Report on Work in Progress, generated great interest in the use of indicators to measure the pace and direction of change in environmentally sustainable development. In particular, the attempts to define what it means to be wealthy or poor by recognizing that a country's wealth is the combination of various forms of capital--produced, natural, and human resources--led to new thinking on what constitutes wealth and how it might be measured. The current document, Expanding the Measure of Wealth: Indicators of Environmentally Sustainable Development, extends the earlier analysis by highlighting portfolio indicators for tracking a country's progress toward sustainable development. These include new estimates of national wealth and genuine savings, a detailed analysis of changes in subsidies that have environmental consequences, and progress on the conceptual foundations of social capital. The new estimates reinforce the importance of the natural resource base of all economies as well as the fundamental role of human resources, including both human capital and the more difficult to define concept of social capital.

Theoretical aspects of extension. Extension for rural development. Management, planning and policy.

A Discussion of Agricultural Extension for Developing Countries

Agricultural extension: Global status and performance in selected countries: Synopsis

The Next Step

Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia

Knowledge Transfer in Developing Countries

This publication reviews key trends and policy developments aimed at reforming agricultural extension systems, in order to address issues of food security, poverty alleviation and rural sustainable development. It highlights the importance of the public sector in promoting rural development through extension and communication. A number of recommendations are made for developing countries, which seek to encourage institutional reforms and dialogue among diverse providers of extension services, all aimed at advancing livelihoods and income generation of poor rural people.

Agricultural extension is an important tool for rural development, especially in less industrialized countries - extension workers play a vital role in educating farmers to produce better crops and more productive animals at lower cost. The new edition continues to present basic principles which can be applied to all situations, but has been revised to take account of the changes that have occurred during the last eight years. Major developments since the first edition was published in 1988 include: Increasing farm yield is no longer the only goal. Environmental conservation through sustainable farming practices is now an essential part of extension work following the 1992 Earth Summit which put sustainable development on the international political agenda, Participatory approaches ("empowerment") are now emphasised, Increased role of non-government organizations in extension work; Availability of information technology in developing countries, Increasing stress on competition and the role of private enterprise

An alternative approach to research and development, based on the needs of the farming community.

Dial 'A' for Agriculture

The Taiwan Experience

A Source Book

Improving Agricultural Extension

Concepts and Practices in Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Agricultural Extension and Education in Developing Countries

Food production in developing countries is limited by poor methods of production and resources. However, agricultural extension assists the farmer to overcome impediments to improved production by helping him destroy the barriers inhibiting complete realization of his production potentials through behavioral change or innovation adoption. In this regard, this book brings into focus the nexus between the functional efficiency of integrated components of rural sociology and agricultural extension vis-a-vis improved food production. Farmers' felt needs are addressed within the context of existing social, cultural, ecological and economic variables and pressures in the rural communities where production takes place. These variables and agricultural extension activities are woven into a meaningful totality in this book. It is, therefore, a good manual for researchers, extension personnel, policy formulators and other stakeholders, who need to understand the nature of social structures and relationships in the context of their moderating influences on patterns of

human behavior, which should form the basis of agricultural research and extension for improved food production. Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia: Status, Challenges, and Policy Options is based on agricultural extension reforms across five South Asian countries, reflecting past experiences, case studies and experiments. Beginning with an overview of historical trends and recent developments, the book then delves into country-wise reform trajectories and presents several cases testing the effectiveness of different types (public and private) and forms (nutrition extension, livestock extension) of extension systems. Further, the book provides a comprehensive overview of challenges and constraints faced in formulating and implementing reforms, tying the results into a concrete set of lessons and highlighting areas that require further research. In addition, the book discusses how a major aspect of agricultural development is the productivity increase from the knowledge base of farmers, and how translating research results into a knowledge base for farmers requires designing and implementing well-functioning extension programs. Presents the current challenges and solutions by region, and provides insights for application in global settings Provides key foundational information for the effective and efficient design of future intervention programs Includes workshops and presentations based on real-world research of specific aspects of extension systems and provision of advisory and consultation services to various governments

Agriculture can serve as an important engine for economic growth in developing countries, yet yields in these countries have lagged far behind those in developed countries for decades. One potential mechanism for increasing yields is the use of improved agricultural technologies, such as fertilizers, seeds and cropping techniques. Public-sector programs have attempted to overcome information-related barriers to technological adoption by providing agricultural extension services. While such programs have been widely criticized for their limited scale, sustainability and impact, the rapid spread of mobile phone coverage in developing countries provides a unique opportunity to facilitate technological adoption via information and communication technology (ICT)-based extension programs. This article outlines the potential mechanisms through which ICT could facilitate agricultural adoption and the provision of extension services in developing countries. It then reviews existing programs using ICT for agriculture, categorized by the mechanism (voice, text, internet and mobile money transfers) and the type of services provided. Finally, we identify potential constraints to such programs in terms of design and implementation, and conclude with some recommendations for implementing field-based research on the impact of these programs on farmers' knowledge, technological adoption and welfare.

The Kenya Experience : an Impact Evaluation

Status, Constraints, Outlook : Proceedings of a Conference on International Extension at Steamboat Springs, Colorado--July, 1983

Agricultural Extension and Community Development in the Developing Countries

A Bibliography

A Reference Manual

Building an Agricultural Extension System in a Developing Country

Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries Longman Trade/Caroline House

First published in 1987, Agricultural Extension Worldwide presents an international perspective on agricultural extension and highlights extension as an integral function of agricultural development. Agricultural extension is one of the largest nonformal problem-solving educational systems in the world. It is generally concerned with transferring knowledge and research to farmers but may include services to other target audiences such as farm families and rural youth, as well as serve for developing rural community resources. In sixteen chapters, various major systems of extension are discussed along with factors that make for their success or failure, including the linkages required and the policy and financial supports necessary to make them effective. This book is a must read for scholars and researchers of agricultural economics, agricultural policy and agriculture in general. Managing the ability of agriculture to meet rising global demand and to respond to the changes and opportunities will require good policy, sustained investments, and innovation - not business as usual. Investments in public Research and Development, extension, education, and their links with one another have elicited high returns and pro-poor growth, but these investments alone will not elicit innovation at the pace or on the scale required by the intensifying and proliferating challenges confronting agriculture. Experience indicates that aside from a strong capacity in Research and Development, the ability to innovate is often related to collective action, coordination, the exchange of knowledge among diverse actors, the incentives and resources available to form partnerships and develop businesses, and conditions that make it possible for farmers or entrepreneurs to use the innovations. While consensus is developing about what is meant by 'innovation' and 'innovation system', no detailed blueprint exists for making agricultural innovation happen at a given time, in a given place, for a given result. The AIS approach that looks at these multiple conditions and relationships that promote innovation in agriculture, has however moved from a concept to a sub-discipline with principles of analysis and action. AIS investments must be specific to the context, responding to the stage of development in a particular country and agricultural sector, especially the AIS. This sourcebook contributes to identifying, designing, and implementing the investments, approaches, and complementary interventions that appear most likely to strengthen AIS and to promote agricultural innovation and equitable growth. It emphasizes the lessons learned, benefits and impacts, implementation issues, and prospects for replicating or expanding successful practices. The information in this sourcebook derives from approaches that have been tested at different scales in different contexts. It reflects the experiences and evolving understanding of numerous individuals and organizations concerned with agricultural innovation, including the World Bank. This information is targeted to the key operational staff in international and regional development agencies and national governments who design and implement lending projects and to the practitioners who design thematic programs and technical assistance packages. The sourcebook can also be an important resource for the research community and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Issues, Practices and Emerging Priorities

Alternative Approaches to Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and agricultural extension in developing countries

Agricultural Development and Food Security in Developing Nations

Agricultural extension: Global status and performance in selected countries

Selected Bibliography on Agricultural Extension and Community Development Programms with Emphasis on Developing Countries

Our study focuses on a narrow class of ICT products and services: technologies related to mobile phones, services, and networks; portable devices; web-based portals, tools, and applications; and the data and information shared through these products and services via technologies as varied as interactive voice response (IVR) systems and satellite imagery. We do not consider more traditional ICTs such as radio and television programming. In addition, we focus on a core function of extension services—the promotion of productivity-enhancing agricultural technologies and practices—from which we examine the impacts of ICT-enabled extension on equity outcomes, such as changes in women’s empowerment and decision-making within households; on behavioral outcomes, such as aspiration, risk, and ambiguity preferences; and on learning outcomes, such as awareness, knowledge, and learning externalities. Agricultural transformation and development are critical to the livelihoods of more than a billion small-scale farmers and other rural people in developing countries. Extension and advisory services play an important role in such transformation and can assist farmers with advice and information, brokering and facilitating innovations and relationships, and dealing with risks and disasters. Agricultural Extension: Global Status and Performance in Selected Countries provides a global overview of agricultural extension and advisory services, assesses and compares extension systems at the national and regional levels, examines the performance of extension approaches in a selected set of country cases, and shares lessons and policy insights. Drawing on both primary and secondary data, the book contributes to the literature on extension by applying a common and comprehensive framework — the “best-fit” approach — to assessments of extension systems, which allows for comparison across cases and geographies. Insights from the research support reforms — in governance, capacity, management, and advisory methods — to improve outcomes, enhance financial sustainability, and achieve greater scale. Agricultural Extension should be a valuable resource for policymakers, extension practitioners, and others concerned with agricultural development. The historical development of agriculture is the history of mankind since it is closely related with the ever improving and increasing development for the demand on food, feed, energy and other goods and services that originates from plants and animals. Agricultural development has been a major concern to most developing countries within the last two decades. As the world's present population grows from 6.7 to 9.1 billion by 2050, food production will need to double over this same period. This monograph starts with a chapter that reviews extension programs for post-harvest loss prevention, before presenting key principles abstracted from the review that should be taken into consideration for future post-harvest loss prevention programs. This chapter aims to contribute to knowledge on the role of agricultural extension in the design of post-harvest loss reduction efforts in developing countries. As post-harvest losses represent a significant threat to food security and farmer incomes worldwide. Keeping this in view the fourth chapter aims to investigate farmers' access to agricultural information sources in rural areas. Which, demand fully requires attentions of government to reorganize and reshape existing structure of agricultural extension system to make useful efforts for provision of advisory services and agricultural information sources to rural farming communities. Further, the book adopts an historical approach to discuss the evolution of agricultural extension in Botswana: the challenges, interventions, policy and other initiatives implemented to make extension effective. Rural development is the mainstay of agriculture and agricultural development in developing countries therefore all efforts geared towards agricultural development will be fruitless without it. Women in generally play an important role in small-scale traditional agricultural production. The importance and relevance of women in agricultural development can therefore not be overemphasized. So, the book examined the gender roles in agricultural Activities. The last chapter of the book examined the relationship between challenges faced by extension agents. As the formbook enables extension agents to assess productivity and profitability of farming enterprises in a faster and more reliable manner, so as to increase farmer incomes and achieve food security.

Selected Bibliography on Agricultural Extension and Community Development Programs with Emphasis on Developing Countries

Global Agricultural Extension Practices

The International Mission of the Cooperative Extension Service : a Statement of Policy

Agricultural Extension in Africa

A Review and Analysis with Special Emphasis on the Republic of Mali

Status, Challenges, and Policy Options

World Bank Discussion Paper 236. Agricultural support services play an important role in increasing agricultural productivity. Given the importance of agriculture to developing countries, governments have taken the lead in providing such services.

Since the 1970s, the Bank has promoted a system of extension management which emphasizes the importance of training staff and visiting farmers according to predetermined schedules. This so-called training and visit system has undergone many modifications and its implementation, coupled with lessons learned in many different countries, has revealed basic principles on which to build future extension initiatives. The paper sets out these principles but stresses the need to modify system details according to local needs. The core message of the paper is that there can be no "blueprint" for extension but that certain fundamentals are critically important.

A Step Beyond the Next Step

Beyond Traditional Frontiers

Rural Sociology and Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

Agricultural Extension and Rural Development

Agricultural Extension

Problems Facing National Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries