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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.

Air Emissions from Animal Feeding Operations: Current Knowledge, Future Needs discusses the need for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement a new method for

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estimating the amount of ammonia, nitrous oxide, methane, and other pollutants emitted from livestock and poultry farms, and for determining how these emissions are dispersed in the atmosphere. The committee calls for the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish a joint council to coordinate and oversee short - and long-term research to estimate emissions from animal feeding operations accurately and to develop mitigation strategies. Their recommendation was for the joint council to focus its efforts first on those pollutants that pose the greatest risk to the environment and

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public health.

A History

A Case Study

Inter-american Institute for Cooperation on
Agriculture Office in St. Lucia

Adapting Agricultural Extension to
Peacebuilding

Agricultural Statistics

Concepts and Practices in Agricultural
Extension in Developing Countries

Animal Welfare and Ethics Resources for Youth
and College Agricultural Educators

Livestock sector plays a significant role in the Indian

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economy particularly in reducing poverty among the weaker sections of the society. Livestock not only provides a continuous stream of income but also acts as natural capital assets for the poor in adverse conditions. India is having huge population of livestock but their production potential is below the global average. Besides this, a continuous rise in the demand of livestock products opens door for dissemination of latest innovative methods among livestock owners, farmers, farm women, etc in order to enhance livestock production potential. This requires a strong extension support with trained extension professionals, who may help farmers in identifying their

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problems, help them to find out solutions to these problems and provide them the required technical know-how with plenty of information. The primary objective of this book is to increase the proficiency of extension workers as well as improve their proficiency competence by acquainting them with the latest developments in livestock sector and enabling them in better understanding of the existing problems in the villages. This book is also helpful for graduate, postgraduate and doctorate students pursuing studies in veterinary dairy, agriculture, fisheries, and other related sciences and provides them a first hand information on important aspects related to contribution of

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livestock to national income, community development, panchayati raj, livestock development programmes, audio-visual aids, extension teaching methods, programme planning, adoption and diffusion process, livestock marketing as well as animal husbandry management and administration. We are sure that this book will be beneficial for professors, teachers, trainers, researchers and extension professionals engaged in veterinary and animal husbandry extension and other professional courses.

Institutional framework & development; Functional aspects of organization & structure.

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Livestock and Poultry

Nepal's 2072 federal constitution: Implications for the governance of the agricultural sector

Impact Assessment

Their Impact on Spending for National Agricultural Research and Extension

The Evaluation of Federal Programs in Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension

(final Report).

World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates

In this paper we explore the implications of Nepal ' s new federal Constitution—passed in September 2015—for

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governance of the agricultural sector. Agriculture is the backbone of the Nepali economy, providing a livelihood for approximately two-thirds of the population, contributing one-third of the country ' s GDP, and constituting more than half of the country ' s exports. In transitioning from a unitary to a federal republic—with greater authority and autonomy granted to subnational units of government—it is of paramount importance to ensure that the agricultural sector is guided by coordinated planning, retains sufficient human capacity, and receives adequate fiscal resources. These considerations are particularly important given that the governance of Nepal ' s agricultural sector already suffers

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from poor coordination, low human resources capacity, and inadequate financial resources. Addressing these issues may become more difficult under a federal structure. This paper begins by laying out the main challenges for agricultural governance in Nepal under the current structure. To do so, it relies on an original survey of 100 district agricultural and livestock officers in charge of local agricultural service delivery in Nepal as well as perspectives collected through more than two dozen semi-structured interviews with officials from the Ministry of Agricultural Development, the Ministry of Livestock Development, civil society, the private sector, and donors. Because Nepal is embarking on a pathway

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to more decentralized governance, which has been well-trodden by a number of other countries, the paper proceeds by examining five case studies, drawing lessons from India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, and South Africa. Based on these analyses, the paper offers policy recommendations on how the sector can be restructured to meet the constitutional provisions, while simultaneously ensuring that the government can deliver on its long-term objectives to develop the agricultural sector.

"I'm embarrassed to say I thought I knew anything substantial about Wisconsin agriculture or its history before I read this book. 'Wisconsin Agriculture' should be

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required reading in history classes from high school to the collegiate level. It makes me thankful that Jerry Apps has such a sense of commitment to Wisconsin's agricultural heritage--and to getting the story right." --Pam Jahnke, Farm Director, Wisconsin Farm Report

Radio Wisconsin has been a farming state from its very beginnings. And though it's long been known as "the Dairy State," it produces much more than cows, milk, and cheese. In fact, Wisconsin is one of the most diverse agricultural states in the nation. The story of farming in Wisconsin is rich and diverse as well, and the threads of that story are related and intertwined. In this long-awaited volume, celebrated rural historian Jerry Apps

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examines everything from the fundamental influences of landscape and weather to complex matters of ethnic and pioneer settlement patterns, changing technology, agricultural research and education, and government regulations and policies. Along with expected topics, such as the cranberry industry and artisan cheesemaking, "Wisconsin Agriculture" delves into beef cattle and dairy goats, fur farming and Christmas trees, maple syrup and honey, and other specialty crops, including ginseng, hemp, cherries, sugar beets, mint, sphagnum moss, flax, and hops. Apps also explores new and rediscovered farming endeavors, from aquaculture to urban farming to beekeeping, and discusses recent

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political developments, such as the 2014 Farm Bill and its ramifications. And he looks to the future of farming, contemplating questions of ethical growing practices, food safety, sustainability, and the potential effects of climate change. Featuring first-person accounts from the settlement era to today, along with more than 200 captivating photographs, "Wisconsin Agriculture" breathes life into the facts and figures of 150 years of farming history and provides compelling insights into the state's agricultural past, present, and future.

Towards Engendering the Provision of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services in Kenya

Staffing Requirements and Staffing Pyramid for the

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Tanzania National Agricultural and Livestock Research System

The National Research, Development and Extension Agenda and Program for Livestock and Poultry

National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2007/2008: Livestock sector, Zanzibar report

Introducing a Farmers' Livestock School Training Approach Into the National Extension System in Vietnam

The Tanzania National Agricultural Policy

Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia

Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia: Status, Challenges, and Policy Options is based on agricultural extension reforms across five South Asian countries,

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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

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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

In line with the National Agriculture and Livestock

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Extension Programme (NALEP) Implementation Framework, the formation of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) aims at empowering farming communities to take up market oriented and income driven agribusiness opportunities and access relevant technologies. Despite the existence of dairy CIGs in Uasin Gishu District, milk production per cow per day has remained low. This study aimed at determining the CIG characteristics and their effectiveness in empowering smallholder dairy farmers in NALEP focal areas of Uasin Gishu District, Kenya. This new knowledge may enhance the strategies of NALEP and various stakeholders in the use of CIGs as avenues for

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technology dissemination.

Report of a Workshop by the National Academy of Engineering and United States Institute of Peace:
Roundtable on Technology, Science, and Peacebuilding

National Oilseed Development Project : Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Government of Pakistan : Final Report

Cooperative Extension Service Organization and Administration in Utah and Thailand

The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Phase I

Their Effectiveness in Empowering Smallholder Dairy Farmers

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National Agricultural Research

The Iowa Farm Service Guide

Thailand is an agricultural country with about 80 percent of the population operating farms.

Agriculture is the main source of national income and 90 percent of all exports are agricultural products. The farms are small and a high percent of the farmers are illiterate which accounts for so many people remaining on farms. Even though agricultural development is under the National Economic and Social Development Plan, new methods of farming are not easily accessible to the small farmers. They still follow their ancestor's methods of cultivating,

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irrigating, and harvesting their crops. Most farmers operate subsistent farm units. They plant enough rice for their own family for the year and if all the rice is not consumed it is sold. They are not familiar with modern agricultural science: fertilizer, soils, plants, mechanization, entomology or market demands. Farm boys and girls have to drop out of school in low grade levels because the farmer cannot afford school expenses. Young people are expected to help their families on the farms. The younger generation will likely follow in the footsteps of their parents unless additional educational opportunities are provided. Extension Service can be a way of

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providing informal education to farmers and their families. Separate Agricultural Extension Departments in Thailand were organized by the Ministry of Agriculture many years ago for general agriculture, rice, livestock, fishery, and forestry. In 1967 the Agricultural Extension Department was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and combined three Extension Departments: Office of the Under-Secretary of State, General Agricultural, and Rice Department into one department. This is likely the beginning of real Agricultural Extension Service in Thailand. Although the Cooperative Extension Service in the United States of America

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started under the Smith-Liver Act in 1914, agricultural extension had been organized long before that year. The general objectives of Cooperative Extension Service are to strengthen agriculture, home economics, and youth programs. Extension Service is organized to meet the people's needs. Utah is one of the pioneers in agricultural extension in the western states. In 1911, Lou Windsor was hired as the first county agent in the Uintah Basin. Since Utah has one of the oldest Cooperative Extension Services, its organization and administration will be studied to gather information that might be applied and incorporated into the

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Agricultural Extension Service in Thailand. This paper aims to address the status and challenges of agriculture research and extension and their linkages in Nepal. Agriculture plays a vital role in Nepal's economy, employment, and livelihoods, contributing nearly 33 percent to gross domestic product, 66 percent to employment, and 50 percent to exports. Despite the government of Nepal's (GON's) priority and policy supports for more than two decades, the growth of agriculture has been very slow (less than 3.0 percent), mainly due to inadequate access to demand-driven technologies and extension services and to inputs,

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credits, markets, and incentives. Dynamic agriculture research and extension systems are instrumental for bringing transformations in agriculture.

Government Agricultural Services : National, State, Local

Proceedings of a Workshop on National Agricultural Extension Strategy

The Current and Potential Relevance of Producer Organizations

National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2007/2008: Livestock sector, national report

Wisconsin Agriculture

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Agricultural Productivity Growth in the United States

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***Agricultural research and extension system in Nepal:
An organizational review***

***The National Agriculture and Livestock
Extension Programme (NALEP) Phase I Impact
Assessment Towards Engendering the
Provision of Agriculture and Livestock
Extension Services in Kenya The Current and
Potential Relevance of Producer
Organizations A Case of Nyeri Branch Dairy
Goat Association of Kenya***
This publication reviews key trends and

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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

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rural people.

Nigeria

*The National Agricultural Research Systems
of West and Central Africa*

*Improving Livelihoods in the Uplands of
the Lao PDR.: Options and opportunities*

Current Knowledge, Future Needs

*A Case of Nyeri Branch Dairy Goat
Association of Kenya*

A Source Book

*Organization and Structure of National
Agricultural Research Systems in
Anglophone Sub-Saharan Africa*

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Small scale producers face many opportunities and also huge challenges in today's markets. Market liberalization since the 1980s has cut back the support services provided by the state and forced producer to face the risks of often weak and volatile markets. Further more those who are able to access markets often find themselves at the mercy of buyers who take advantage of small –scale producers bargaining position. The small scale producers have to adopt a strategy in order to access, compete in and influence markets. This strategy is collective action among the producers in the form of producer

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organizations (POs). The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme within the Ministry of Agriculture promote formation of common interest groups based on a specific commodity or technology. These common interest groups later form producer groups. Member participation is strong at group level where members meet monthly and make decisions. Members are participation in contributing membership fee and paying for services. At the association level the members are not represented as they do not elect the representative for branch meetings. The groups are informed of

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decisions reached at the branch meeting and they passively participate. Members showed a low capacity of initiating of new activities like creation of functional branches and searching for new markets for the dairy goat milk. The service delivery is demand driven and members pay when they request for services. Some of the services are affected by the availability of the DGAK assistant who are fewer than the number of groups while at the same time the quality of service may be poor depending on the competency of the staff. The financing arrangements of these services also do not motivate the staff to

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attend to groups. There is no mechanism for members to report to the association on the evaluation of the services they get from the assistant and the association as a whole. The agricultural extension workers form groups within a one year time limit with specified targets on number of groups to be formed. This period limits the identification of existing social networks and identification of needs and priorities of the groups. Nevertheless the DGAK is contributing to the empowerment of farmers in aspects of collective marketing and access to training. However there is need to have appropriate

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structures of governance that realizes members participation and improves on service provision. These structures of governance should improve on representation of the members at the decisions making levels in the branch meetings and make the branch autonomous. There is need to enhance the role of member groups in the association decision making by fostering of social capital at all levels. The service delivery to members should be strengthened at grass root level. The trained farmers who are DGAK assistants should be constantly updated on technical as well as social issues. The Agricultural

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extension workers need further capacity building to be able to recognize existing social structures and then strengthen the producer organisations and create linkages with other actors. The programmes targeting group formation should take more than a year for supporting process to groups to be functional.

Societies have sought to improve the outputs of their agricultural producers for thousands of years. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, efforts to convey agricultural knowledge to farmers became known as extension services, a term adopted from programs at

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Oxford and Cambridge designed to extend the knowledge generated at universities to surrounding communities. Traditionally, extension services have emphasized a top-down model of technology transfer that encourages and teaches producers to use crop and livestock varieties and agricultural practices that will increase food production. More recently, extension services have moved toward a facilitation model, in which extension agents work with producers to identify their needs and the best sources of expertise to help meet those needs. On May 1, 2012, the Roundtable on Science,

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Technology, and Peacebuilding held a workshop in Washington, DC, to explore whether and how extension activities could serve peacebuilding purposes. The Roundtable is a partnership between the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) and the U.S. Institute of Peace (USIP). It consists of senior executives and experts from leading governmental organizations, universities, corporations, and nongovernmental organizations, was established in 2011 to make a measurable and positive impact on conflict management, peacebuilding, and security capabilities. Its principal goals are: To accelerate the

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application of science and technology to the process of peacebuilding and stabilization; To promote systematic, high-level communication between peacebuilding and technical organizations on the problems faced and the technical capabilities required for successful peacebuilding; and To collaborate in applying new science and technology to the most pressing challenges for local and international peacebuilders working in conflict zones.

Definitions and Terms

Technical Assistance

National Agricultural Research Strategy Plan

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1996-2010

Policy Concept and Consensus to the Year 2010 :
Proceedings of the Workshop on the National
Agricultural Research Strategy Plan and Extension
Services/Input Delivery, Abuja, November 25-29,
1996

Report of an Evaluation Study in Selected Countries
: Joint Study

Held at the Mount Maloti Hotel, Mohale's Hoek, April
11 to April 14, 1994

Status, Challenges, and Policy Options
Since CGIAR centers have been in

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existence for a number of years, this paper addresses the impact of these centers on national research and extension programs and crop productivity. The study estimates that the CGIAR Centers have had a positive impact on investment in national research programs in each of the crops for which CGIAR crop programs exist except cassava. Estimates for livestock and horticultural crop research programs show a significant positive

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CGIAR impact as well. National extension spending is also stimulated by CGIAR programs. These estimates are based on an econometric specification that takes into account the impact of several economic development aid initiatives in addition to the activities of the CGIAR impacts. The study estimates that CGIAR Center programs have had significant impacts on crop productivity for maize, millets, sorghum, rice, wheat, beans,

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cassava and potatoes in all the regions studied. National research programs have had a positive impact on crop productivity in most of these crops as well. In addition, national extension programs have been productive in some crops. These estimates are based on crop production data in 25 countries. Three House of Representatives' subcommittee hearings were held in March, May, and July 1996 to evaluate the goals, priority setting, and

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advisory mechanisms of federal programs in agricultural research, education, and extension. To become competitive in global markets, farmers will need to rely on the research community to provide up-to-date technology and market information. The purpose of the hearings was to establish research priorities for the 21st century, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the federal research investment, and improve accountability

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through the establishment of a coordinated advisory and priority setting mechanism. Testimony was received from U.S. Senators and Representatives; Under-Secretaries from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); and spokespersons for agribusiness associations, agricultural science associations, research institutions, land grant universities, and the Extension Service. The following topics were discussed: the

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role of the National Center for Agricultural Utilization and Research (Peoria, Illinois) in commercialization of agricultural products; financial and political threats to the federal government's role in agricultural research and education; research priorities related to human nutrition, new agricultural and livestock pests and diseases, food safety, and farming's environmental issues; replacing petrochemical ingredients in

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industrial products with agriculture-based ingredients; proposed participants and processes in setting research priorities for government funding; importance of sustainable agriculture; the needs of rural families and communities that are not usually well supported in USDA budgets and extension programs; worldwide research on consumer food preferences; structure and funding of federally funded agricultural research programs

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conducted by land grant universities, the USDA Agricultural Research Service, and the agribusiness industry; and the role and methods of the Cooperative Extension Service in disseminating research-based information to farmers.
(SV)

Air Emissions from Animal Feeding
Operations

Beyond Traditional Frontiers

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on
Resource Conservation, Research, and

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Forestry of the Committee on
Agriculture, House of Representatives,
One Hundred Fourth Congress, Second
Session, March 27, May 14, July 17,
1996

Extension Techniques For Livestock
Development

Public and Private Agricultural
Extension

Common Interest Groups in Kenya

National Agriculture Strategic Plan