

Agricultural Extension In Developing Countries Intermediate Tropical Agriculture Series

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.

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

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production.

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.

Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

This Book Investigates The Present Human And Financial Resource Situation Of

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Agricultural Extension Organizations Of 114 Countries. It Will Be Of Great Use To The Extension Researchers, Students, Planners, Policy-Makers And Department Of Agriculture And Agriculture Ministries Of Developing Countries.

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.

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

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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

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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.

This publication contains twelve modules which cover a selection of major reform measures in agricultural extension being promulgated and implemented internationally, such as linking farmers to markets, making advisory services more demand-driven, promoting pluralistic advisory systems, and enhancing the role of advisory services within agricultural innovation systems. The reform issues consider the changing roles of the various public, private and non-governmental providers, and highlights the collaboration required to create synergies for more efficient and effective high quality services responding to the needs and demands of smallholder farmers. The modules draw on reform experiences worldwide and provide an introduction, definitions and a

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discussion for each specific reform measure, as well as case studies, tools, exercises and a reference list. The reform topics are envisaged for policy-makers, management and senior staff of institutions providing agricultural and rural advisory services. It can also be very useful for students studying agriculture, rural development, and extension in particular. This is a substantially updated version of the 2009 publication of the same title, but with only nine modules. These nine modules were restructured and up-dated, and three modules were added. The layout of the modules changed to allow a better overview for the reader.

Agricultural extension is an important tool for rural development, especially in less industrialized counties - 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

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private enterprise

The effects of climate change and climate variability on agriculture pose the greatest challenge for Kenya to realize its Vision 2030 and other agricultural strategies. Agriculture is sensitive and highly vulnerable to climate change/variability, whose effects are already being experienced in life threatening ways. Given the high dependency on rain-fed agriculture, people and communities whose livelihoods is conditional on agricultural sector are at higher risk of climatic extremes. This manual has been prepared to assist agricultural extension officers and community leaders in disseminating a list of Climate-Smart Agriculture practices. These set of practices when implemented in an integrated approach should ensure increased production and profitability, enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change effects but also promote low greenhouse gas emission. Though the list of practices are not exhaustive, the manual attempt to demonstrate possible effective combination of practices that are suitable for most of the Kenyan farming systems and which simultaneously achieve a farming approach that is productive, adaptive and with opportunities for carbon sinks. Each chapter describes a Climate-Smart Agriculture practice and tries to respond to the three questions of proposed technologies i.e. What?, Why? and How? The format of writing was intended to make it easy for the users to be able to apply the synergistic implementation of selected practices. This manual will be complemented by other manuals and policy guidelines prepared by FAO and the Government of Kenya to

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support policy makers in integrating climate change concerns in other development areas while achieving food and nutrition security

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. 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

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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. Contents Part I: Overview of Extension in Agricultural and Rural Development; Chapter 1: The history, development and future of agricultural extension by Gwyn E Jones and Chris Garforth; Chapter 2: Alternative approaches to organizing extension by Uwe Jens Nagel; Chapter 3: The context of extension in agricultural and rural development by Warren Peterson; Chapter 4: The economic contributions of agricultural extension to agricultural and rural development by Robert Evenson; Part II: Improving Extension Programmes and Process; Chapter 5: Assessing target group needs by N L McCaslin and Jovan P Tibeziinda; Chapter 6: Using rapid or participatory rural appraisal by Jules N Pretty and Simplicio D Volouhe; Chapter 7: Developing and delivering extension programmes by Artur Christovao, Timothy Koehnen and Jose Portela; Chapter 8: Selecting appropriate content and methods in programme delivery by Dunstan A Campbell and St Clair Barker; Chapter 9: Improving Women Farmer Access to Extension Services by Janice Jiggins, R K Samanta and Janice E Olawoye; Chapter 10: Implementing strategic extension campaigns by Ronny Adhikarya; Chapter 11: Evaluating extension programmes by David Deshler; Part III: Improving Extension Management; Chapter 12: Formulating extension policy by Tito E Contado; Chapter 13:

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Improving the Organization and Management of Extension by M W Waldron, J Vsanthakumar and S Arulraj; Chapter 14: Managing human resources within extension by K Vijayaragavan and Y P Singh; Chapter 15: Training and professional development by Abdul Halim and Md Mozahar Ali; Chapter 16: Acquiring and managing financial resources by Robert P Bentz; Chapter 17: Monitoring extension programmes and resources by D C Misra; Chapter 18: Establishing a Management Information System by A Ramesh Babu, Y P Singh and R K Sachdeva; Chapter 19: Strengthening research-extension-farmer linkages by Burton E Swanson; Part IV: Current Trends and Development; Chapter 20: Extension s role in sustainable agricultural development by Niels Roling and Jules N Pretty; Chapter 21: Establishing and strengthening farmer organizations by Shankariah Chamala and P M Shingi; Chapter 22: Privatizing agricultural extension by William M Rivera and John W Cary; Chapter 23: The role of nongovernmental organizations in extension by John Farrington.

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-

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examine the role of the public sector.

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

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infrastructure is evolving in a big way with the emergence of pluralistic extension actors and innovations to cater the needs of the farmer. This book is an attempt to document the past experiences and recent developments in the agriculture knowledge information systems. The compilation of 14 country s such as; Afghanistan, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Iran, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe is intended to document the experience of extension systems. The fourteen country s highlight the worldwide agricultural extension reform measures (Decentralization, Privatization, Demand driven and Cost-recovery approaches), Institutional Pluralism (Public, Private, and NGOs) and Innovations (Farmer to Farmer extension, Participatory and Self-Help Group (SHG) approaches and ICT initiatives). The agricultural extension students, academicians, scientist, practitioners, administrators, and policy makers will find this compilation of extension experiences from the fourteen countries relevant for designing future reforms, advancing pluralistic extension system and also to integrating innovations in their extension approaches. Theoretical aspects of extension. The agricultural extension worker. Training agricultural extension workers. Extension methods. Adoption and diffusion of innovations. Extension for rural development. Four approaches to rural development. The community-development approach to rural development.

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Management, planning and policy. Managing agricultural extension. Programme planning. Policy issues in agricultural extension.

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