

Training Manual For Extension Officers On Organic Boris

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

This manual aims to provide guidance to extension workers in matters related to the setting up and conduct of Training of Trainers courses, as well as Farmer Field Schools, on alternative technologies to replace the use of methyl bromide as a soil fumigant. It provides framework, relevant information and tools to build on these activities according to specific needs.

Agricultural meteorology deals with the meteorological, hydrological, pedological and biological factors that affect agricultural production as well as the interaction between agriculture and the environment. This training manual is developed for the Training of Trainers (TOT) to effectively implement agro-meteorology at the local level through multiple methodologies tested in Lao PDR, such as climate field schools and group approaches, public announcement systems (loudspeakers), and school programmes. The manual is developed for the use of the Laos Climate Service for Agriculture (LaCSA) online system developed under the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded project Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems (SAMIS) to improve adaptation to climate change and food security in Lao PDR. It is aimed for TOT, and the design is flexible so that any modules or lessons can be extracted and applied in field-level staff training with some local adjustments. The training can also help fill gaps between the producers of agrometeorological services and the farmers' actual needs to improve their livelihood.

The design of appropriate agroforestry intervention in Uganda has the potential to improve farmer's livelihoods in line with the national Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture; and district forest services within the decentralised government framework, enable service providers to promote appropriate agroforestry interventions depending on local conditions. It was against this background that this manual was developed. A

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training needs assessment revealed that extension staff were few and did not have sufficient understanding of the potential gains and pitfalls to adequately advise farmers on a case by case basis. Jacob Godfrey Agea is a Lecturer in the Department of Community Forestry and Extension, Makerere University. Sara Namirembe was previously a Lecturer in the Department of Community Forestry and Extension, Makerere University, and currently works in civil society organisational work. Mohamed Bukenya is a Lecturer in the Department of Forestry Management, Makerere University, and the coordinator for agriculture and environment in FINIDP, a civil society organisation. Ahamada Zziwa is a Lecturer in the Department of Forestry Products Engineering, Makerere University, and the executive director of FINIDP. Daniel Waiswa is a Lecturer in the Department of Forestry Management, Makerere University, and a specialist in bio-informatics.

Extrait de l'introduction : "Many women in the rural areas of Zimbabwe are organized into groups, which have 10-20 members each. The groups undertake income-generating activities [...]. These activities are performed on a part-time basis. The women work in their small enterprise activities during "chisi", the day of the week when one traditionally is not allowed to work in the fields. The primary source of income for all the women is semi-subsistence farming. [...] Since most of the harvest is retained to feed the family, only a small surplus is left to sell. [...] Research showed, however, that often women were contributing more money to their small businesses than they were earning from them. In the light of these meagre results, the project "Action to Assist Rural Women" was designed [...]. Its developmental objectives are : [1] to improve the organizational, managerial and economic performance of women's groups in the rural areas ; and [2] to increase the participation of women in the socio-economic development process. To fulfil these objectives, the project staff developed a two-pronged approach : training for both the women's groups and the extension workers ; and the implementation of a credit scheme with a local bank. Why this manual ? [The authors] would like to share [their] experiences of the extension worker training programme with others in the small enterprise development field because [they] found [their] approach useful and effective. [...] This manual may be used by those who design training programmes in small enterprise development for extension workers, who, in turn, assist rural women with their income generating activities. In addition, trainers in small enterprise development may refer to this manual for course material."

This manual is designed for a four-day training course on climate-smart agriculture that would take the learner from the basics of climate science to the impacts of climate change and the linkages among climate, agriculture and food security. It contains four modules, each addressing a particular aspect and consisting of several sessions that are held either in plenary, as one group, or in smaller work groups. The content and structure of this manual has been developed and tested through fieldwork involving extension agents and agricultural producers in Zambia, Malawi and Viet Nam.

This comprehensive approach to gender training in development encompasses work on gender awareness-raising and gender analysis at the individual, community and global level. An important reference source for development agency trainers and academics.

About silkworm rearing

This booklet addresses knowledge gaps in cocoa production. New management approaches, based on sound agronomic practices and integrated pest and disease management (IPDM) strategies, have been developed to assist farmers to optimise their cocoa production. Farmers can expect significantly higher yields if these approaches are implemented completely and correctly. Set includes revised editions of some issues.

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By 2030, 60 percent of the world's population are expected to be living in urban areas. Population growth is not solely in larger metropolitan centres - the mega cities. The numbers of small and intermediate-sized urban centres are also increasing and have an important role as links in the marketing system. This guide provides a simplified aid to understanding the physical implications of marketing linkages, based on a regional planning approach. The guide provides a simple planning methodology and framework that focuses on the issue of linking farmers to market outlets for their produce particularly identifying their marketing infrastructure needs. The users of the guide are likely to be at national, provincial or district levels and could include planners and engineers in ministries and departments of public works and transport, planning and marketing officers in ministries and departments of agriculture, local authority officers in planning, commerce and marketing departments and local authorities, communities, farmer groups and voluntary organizations, concerned to understand marketing constraints and with ensuring that rural producers have better access to markets for their products.

The production of this manual is a joint activity between the Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC) and the Technologies and practices for smallholder farmers (TECA) Team from the Research and Extension Division (DDNR) of FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy. The realization of this manual has been possible thanks to the hard review, compilation and edition work of Nadia Scialabba, Natural Resources officer (NRC) and Ilka Gomez and Lisa Thivant, members of the TECA Team. Special thanks are due to the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) for their valuable documents and publications on organic farming for smallholder farmers.

The marketing process. Successful cases in horticultural marketing; The basic preparatory work. Decision marketing and agreeing on an action plan; Implementation of action plans; Eight common mistakes in horticultural marketing.

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