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# National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Policy

## Nalep

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Impact Assessment

Impact of Uganda's National Agricultural Advisory Services Program

Agricultural extension in Central Asia: existing strategies and future needs

National Agriculture Strategic Plan

Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension: Evidence from Ethiopia

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

The Tanzania National Agricultural Policy

Engendering Agricultural Research, Development and Extension

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National Agricultural Research Strategy Plan 1996-2010

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Concepts and Practices in Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries

National Agricultural Research Plan

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

Adapting Agricultural Extension to Peacebuilding

Staffing Requirements and Staffing Pyramid for the Tanzania National Agricultural and Livestock Research System

The National Agricultural Research Systems of West and Central Africa  
The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Phase I  
The Iowa Farm Service Guide  
Agricultural Statistics  
National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2007/2008: Livestock sector, Zanzibar report  
A Source Book  
The Nigerian Agricultural Research Strategy Plan and Extension Delivery  
Held at the Mount Maloti Hotel, Mohale's Hoek, April 11 to April 14, 1994  
Review of Current Status, Trends and the Way Forward  
Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia  
Improving Livelihoods in the Uplands of the Lao PDR.: Options and opportunities  
The Current and Potential Relevance of Producer Organizations  
Nepal's 2072 federal constitution: Implications for the governance of the agricultural sector  
The Tanzania National Agricultural Policy  
Their Effectiveness in Empowering Smallholder Dairy Farmers  
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  
(final Report)

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## **ALANA BLAKE**

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### **Impact Assessment ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD)**

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

[Impact of Uganda's National Agricultural Advisory Services Program](#) Intl Food Policy Res Inst

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 in Central Asia: existing strategies and future needs* Food & Agriculture Org

Agriculture is at the forefront of the development objectives of the republics of Central Asia (CA). Since independence in 1991, these countries have undergone transitions from being centrally planned economies to market-oriented systems, which did not include the creation of agricultural extension systems. This paper provides information on the current status of the agricultural extension systems in CA with special reference to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. We reviewed the existing extension strategies, donor- and state-driven initiatives to revitalize the agricultural extension systems, informal linkages that nongovernmental organizations play in helping a limited number of farmers, and provided recommendations on ways to further improve the agricultural extension services in CA. The information related to each country was analyzed separately. This is because, after independence, each republic in CA had initiated their agricultural reforms with specific objectives and has now established their unique agricultural systems that differ contextually. However, due to having the same history and

agricultural system that existed during the Soviet times, we tried to give a historical perspective to the unified agricultural extension system that existed before independence.

*National Agriculture Strategic Plan* Intl Food Policy Res Inst  
The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Phase II Impact Assessment Towards Engendering the Provision of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services in Kenya Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension: Evidence from Ethiopia Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension: Evidence from Ethiopia Intl Food Policy Res Inst

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 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 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 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 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 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.

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

*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 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 public health.

*The Tanzania National Agricultural Policy* IWMI

In line with the National Agriculture and Livestock 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 technology dissemination.

Engendering Agricultural Research, Development and Extension  
Intl Food Policy Res Inst

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, 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 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 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 Agricultural Extension Service in Thailand.

**Cooperative Extension Service Organization and Administration in Utah and Thailand** National Academies Press

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.

**A Case Study** LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

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

Current Knowledge, Future Needs The National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) Phase II Impact Assessment Towards Engendering the Provision of Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services in Kenya Accelerating technical change through video-mediated agricultural extension: Evidence from Ethiopia

In this paper we explore the implications of Nepal’s new federal

Constitution—passed in September 2015—for 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 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 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.

*National Agricultural Research Strategy Plan 1996-2010* National Academies Press

Despite a rapidly growing enthusiasm around applications of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to smallholder agriculture in developing countries, there are still many questions on the effectiveness of ICT-based approaches. This study assesses the effects of videomediated agricultural extension service provision on farmers' knowledge and adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices in Ethiopia. The study focuses on a program piloted by the Government of Ethiopia and Digital Green and poses three questions. First, to what extent does video-mediated extension lead to increased uptake of improved agricultural technologies and practices by smallholder farmers? Second, is video-mediated extension targeted at both spouses of the household more effective than when only targeted at the (typically male) household head? Third, how cost-effective is a video-mediated approach to extension provision? The study explores these questions with a randomized controlled trial designed to evaluate the video-mediated approach as applied to three priority crops (teff, wheat, maize) and three technologies (row planting, precise seeding rates, and urea dressing). The trial was implemented in 347 kebeles (village clusters) during the 2017 meher (rainy) season in Ethiopia's four most agriculturally important regional states. Analysis of data from our surveys of 2,422 households and 896 extension agents indicates that the video-mediated approach is more effective

than the conventional approach in achieving several key outcomes. Specifically, we find that videomediated extension reaches a wider audience than the conventional approach and leads to higher levels of agricultural knowledge and uptake of technologies in those kebeles randomly assigned to the program. While our results do point to greater participation and greater knowledge of female spouses in kebeles where both male and female spouses were targeted by the program, we do not find clear evidence that the more inclusive approach translated into higher uptake of the subject technologies and practices. Finally, we find that the video-mediated approach becomes less costly as the scale of operation increases.

Report of a Workshop by the National Academy of Engineering and United States Institute of Peace: Roundtable on Technology, Science, and Peacebuilding Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

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 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, 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 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.

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

*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

**National Agricultural Research Project**

Since CGIAR centers have been in 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 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, 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.

*Agriculture Extension System in India* Intl Food Policy Res Inst  
Animal Welfare and Ethics Resources for Youth and College Agricultural Educators Intl Food Policy Res Inst

### **Nigeria**

### **Concepts and Practices in Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries**

### **National Agricultural Research Plan**

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