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.

Agricultural extension: Global status and performance in selected countries
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.

**Extension Education and Rural Development: International experience in communication & innovation**

**Special Report**

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.

**Agricultural Communications**

**Women and Mass Communications in the 1990's**

**Guide to Extension Training**

**New Communications Technologies in Agriculture: Telecommunications**

**ICTs for Agricultural Extension**

This important book is the re-titled third edition of the extremely well received and widely used Agricultural Extension (van den Ban & Hawkins, 1988,
1996). Building on the previous editions, Communication for Rural Innovation maintains and adapts the insights and conceptual models of value today, while reflecting many new ideas, angles and modes of thinking concerning how agricultural extension is taught and carried through today. Since the previous edition of the book, the number and type of organisations that apply communicative strategies to foster change and development in agriculture and resource management has become much more varied and this book is aimed at those who use communication to facilitate change in agriculture and resource management. Communication for Rural Innovation is essential reading for process facilitators, communication division personnel, knowledge managers, training officers, consultants, policy makers, extension specialists and managers of agricultural extension or research organisations. The book can also be used as an advanced introduction into issues of communicative intervention at BSc or MSc level.

The Role of Communication in Occupational Development of Rural Inhabitants

Professional Improvement Activities of Some Recent Agricultural Communications Graduates

Agricultural Communication Report

Some Hypotheses Concerning the Organization of Communication in Agricultural Extension

An international survey of all types of literature on women and mass communications in the 1990s.

Report of the Planning Session for the Training Program in Extension Communication

Knowledge Driven Development: Private Extension and Global Lessons uses actual cases written specifically to study the role and capacity of private companies in knowledge sharing and intensification through agricultural extension. Descriptions of specific models and approaches are teased out of complex situations exhibiting a range of agricultural, regulatory, socio-economic variables. Illustrative cases focus on a particular agricultural value chain and elaborate the special feature of the associated private extension system. Chapters presenting individual cases of private extension also highlight specific areas of variations and significant deviance. Each chapter begins with a section describing the background and agricultural context of the case, followed by a description of the specific crop value chain. Based on understanding of this context, extension models and methods by private companies receive deeper analysis and definition in the next section. This leads to a discussion of the private extension with respect to its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, equity, sustainability and impact. Following that, comparison with public extension, the uniqueness of the knowledge intensification model, and lessons for its replication and scaling up are elaborated. The final chapter summarizes the major results from the ten cases presented, looking at the trends, commonalities and differences of various extension approaches and the general lessons for success or failure. It concludes with a set of messages around value creation, integrated services, market links, inclusive innovation, and capacity development. Provides understanding of different knowledge sharing and intensification models of extension delivery and financing by private companies across the agricultural value chains Assesses the factors leading to successes or failures of various approaches Draws lessons and recommendations for future endeavors relating to private extension policies and programs

Using Visuals in Agricultural Extension Programs

This book is an attempt to document the National Policy on ICTs in agricultural extension, ICT infrastructure scenario and related issues, case studies on innovative ICTs for agricultural extension initiatives (Village knowledge centres, information kiosks, mobile ICT units, web portals, digital data base and networks, rural tele centres, farmer call centres, mobile telephony, video conference, offline multimedia CDs, decision support systems, expert systems, innovative community radio and television programmes, open distance learning etc. The agricultural extension students, academicians, scientists, practitioners, administrators and policy makers will find this compilation of the "ICTs for Agricultural Extension: Global Experiments, Innovations and Experiences" from twenty eight countries relevant to providing a framework for the design and implementation of sustainable ICT-enabled extension services for the agricultural development.

Research Project Management

Agricultural Extension and Research

A report of the Central American agricultural and home economics extension information seminar

Agricultural Extension

Annual Report

Final Report on the Workshop on Project Formulation and Evaluation

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
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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.

Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia

Communication for Rural Innovation

Communications Evaluation Report

Agricultural extension in Central Asia: existing strategies and future needs

Report of the Commission on Postal Service

Supervision in the Cooperative Extension Service

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

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) to provide agricultural advice to smallholder farmers:

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Experimental evidence from Uganda

Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

"Professional perspectives of prominent agricultural journalists and Nexus Points throughout the book encourage additional discussion and debate among students, academicians and practitioners."--BOOK JACKET.

Improving Agricultural Extension

Adapting Agricultural Extension to Peacebuilding

Written for practitioners by practitioners, these guidelines will train and support extension workers in their main duty: to co-operate with the local population in recognizing problematic situations and seeking - together - to find suitable solutions.

Statistical Reporting in the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service

Knowledge Driven Development

The framework of development; Understanding extension; Social and cultural factors in extension; Extension and communication; Extension methods; The extension agent; The planning and evaluation of extension programmes; Extension an special target groups.

Agricultural Extension

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.

Agricultural Extension

Report on Agricultural Experiment Stations and Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work in the United States for the Year Ended

The Rome Declaration on World Food Security, endorsed by the world Food Summit in 1996, states that food production and rural development, particularly in those countries with significant food security inadequacies, require appropriate and up-to-date technologies which, according to sustainable development criteria and local food traditions, promote modernization of local production methods and facilitate transfer of technology. Full benefit from these technologies will require training, education and skill development programmes for local human resources. Training for agriculture and rural development provides information about successful and innovative practices, methodologies and strategies involving education and training, extension and communication in both developed and developing countries. The articles in the 1997-98 issue address a wide range of human resource issues and strategies and lessons learned from applying agricultural training, education, extension and communication to the development of human resources to achieve food security. Contents Chapter 1: Participatory Curriculum Development for Agricultural Education and Training: Experiences from Viet Nam and South Africa by P Taylor, Chapter 2: From Margin to Mainstream: Revitalization of Agricultural Extension Curricula in Universities and Colleges in Sub-Saharan Africa by M M Zinnah, R E Steele & D M Mattocks, Chapter 3: Listening to Farmers: Communication for Participation and Change in Latin America by S Balit, Chapter 4: A Microbasin Approach to Extension and Training: Experiences in Latin America by E Zaffaroni, Chapter 5: Developing Sustainable Agricultural Technologies with Rural Women in Jamaica: A Participatory Media Approach by M Protz, Chapter 6: Female Agricultural Extension Agents in El Salvador and Honduras: Do They Have an Impact? by G A Truitt, Chapter 7: How Gender Analysis Can Facilitate Client-Oriented Extension Planning: A Case from Ethiopia by R B Percy, Chapter 8: Institutional and Police Reform of Rural Extension in China During the Transition Towards a Market Economy by L Yonggong, Chapter 9: Preparing and Upgrading the Extension Workforce: A Comparative Analysis of Higher Agricultural Education in Honduras, Malaysia, Nigeria and Peru by W M Rivera, Chapter 10: Environmental Education Training: Best Practices and Lessons Learned from Experiences in Six Asian Countries by R Adhikarya, Chapter 11: Biological Diversity in Agro-Ecosystems: Teaching and Learning for Decision-Making by R Van Haarlem, Chapter 12: Village Concept Projects in Ghana: International Students Helping to Improve Rural Living Conditions by G Andrian, Chapter 13: Professional Research and Knowledge Bases for Non-Formal Rural Youth Programmes by M K Munson.

Training For Agriculture And Rural Development 1997-98

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.

**Journal of the Senate of the United States of America**

V.1. International experience in communication & innovation. v.2. International experience in strategies for planned change.

**Action Research and the Production of Communication Media**

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