

DEVELOPING RURAL AGRICULTURE

FOCUSING ON THE FUTURE

Source: World Bank, 2010

by Peter van Arman, University

Journal: www.worldbank.org / www.worldbank.org

Introduction

Rural & indigenous people

- 55% of the world population
- Live in rural areas
- 45% women
- Many illiterate
- Still dependent on grain

Income

- 1/3 of the world population
- 1/3 of the world population
- 1/3 of the world population

Conclusion

- No increase in agricultural average yields
- No input into the land
- All the government initiatives
- Continue family techniques
- Staffing initiatives
- Local water to be free plan
- Cooperatives with high rates increasing poor yields
- Technical services
- No access to credit funds
- High rates decrease of some agricultural funds

Conclusion

Developing government spending capacity in agriculture & rural areas requires strengthening local villages in the development of production methods in the territory to increase socio-cultural barriers

Results

Continued to bring water and other inputs projects for improved agricultural production



Available funds, 2000-2010

2000-2010, 10% of the world population

Income

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ANALYSING THE SENSITIVITY OF MAIZE YIELD TO CLIMATE CHANGE: A CASE STUDY OF THE NIGERIA

By
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Introduction

- Maize is one of the major crops in Nigeria.
- Climate change has significant impact on agriculture.
- Maize production is low under steady temperature rise without rainfall or irrigation.
- Crop simulation can be used to model crop yield response to weather change.

Objectives

- To simulate temperature change effects on maize crop yield.
- To predict the effects of rise in temperature on maize yield.
- To investigate possible mitigation strategies to minimize yield loss.

Materials



Methods

- Study area: Ibadan, Nigeria.
- Data: Climate, soil, weathering.
- Software: Simulation: For Simulation (SWAT), Climate Simulation of 20 and Before Normal (20).

- Software: Simulation: Maize, Soil, Water (Simulation: 20 and Before Normal).

Results

- Temperature rise has negative effect on maize yield.
 - Yield reduction trends were not definite due to discrepancy in temperature variability.
 - Yield reduction was low under 20 and high for both 20 and 20.
 - No significant difference occurred between 20 and 20.
 - Significant differences occurred, e.g. $p < 0.05$ between 20 and 20, also between 20 and 20.
 - Coefficient of determination (R^2) analysis in 1 direction model is high.
 - Yield reduction was low between 20 and 20, indicating that yield being very small.
 - Minimum negative increases with temperature and soil water value in 20 compared with 20.
- ## Conclusions
- Weather change is an essential phenomenon, is ever changing.
 - 20 is more potential water resources to variability of weather change.

MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES EN LAU SUPPLEMENTAIRE A DES FINS ASSOCIEES DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS DU MONO-COULIS (ZEMZ)



Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural
 Direction Nationale des Ressources Humaines et de la Formation Professionnelle
 Direction Régionale de la Formation Professionnelle de Bamako



Objectif
 Le présent document vise à définir les modalités de mise en œuvre de la formation professionnelle des jeunes agriculteurs et des jeunes femmes agricultrices dans les départements du mono-coulis (ZEMZ).

Contexte
 La formation professionnelle des jeunes agriculteurs et des jeunes femmes agricultrices est une priorité nationale. Elle vise à améliorer les compétences techniques et professionnelles des jeunes, à leur permettre d'accéder à l'emploi ou de créer leur propre entreprise, et à contribuer ainsi au développement rural et à la réduction de la pauvreté.

Objectifs
 Le présent document vise à définir les modalités de mise en œuvre de la formation professionnelle des jeunes agriculteurs et des jeunes femmes agricultrices dans les départements du mono-coulis (ZEMZ).



Principes
 La formation professionnelle des jeunes agriculteurs et des jeunes femmes agricultrices doit être adaptée aux besoins du secteur agricole et rural, et doit être accessible à tous les jeunes, y compris les jeunes femmes et les jeunes ruraux.

Modalités de mise en œuvre
 La formation professionnelle des jeunes agriculteurs et des jeunes femmes agricultrices doit être mise en œuvre à travers des centres de formation professionnelle, des ateliers de formation, des stages, des ateliers de formation à distance, etc.

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Water's ability to move via surface and subsurface is a direct result of Earth being differentiated. [Water](#)

Hydrology

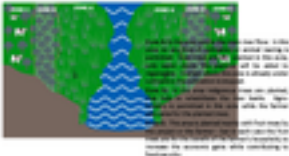
Hydrology is the scientific study of the distribution and movement of water on Earth. It is a branch of geology that deals with the physical and chemical processes that govern the water cycle. Hydrology is concerned with the distribution and movement of water on Earth, and it is a branch of geology that deals with the physical and chemical processes that govern the water cycle.

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Integrated Water Resources Management and Sustainable Agriculture in Nigeria: A Study of The Sokoto River Basin

14/01/2020

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Introduction

▶ The Sokoto River basin (SRB) located (12°PE, 11°14' N) is a part of the Niger river basin.

▶ A "top-down" approach has been used in developing water resources.

▶ The result has been the building of very large dams and irrigation schemes that have, after many years reached only 10 to 20% of their potential.

Water and Agriculture in the SRB

Farming practices in the SRB are not eco-friendly and there is tremendous threat to water resources.



Most large-scale irrigation projects are in a sorry state.



Integrated Water Management Strategies



A simple properly sited windbreak would have prevented this "wasteful".

▶ Over the years farmers who practice irrigated agriculture in the SRB have been complaining getting most of the development cost.

What about forming Land Users Associations?

▶ Must water resources development always be linked to large dams?

▶ What about other water sources (groundwater)?

▶ Dams have led to the degradation of valuable wetlands (if existing) in the SRB.

▶ Poverty is also a major factor in the degradation of land and water resources.

Conclusion

Strategies must be adopted to improve upland farming practices for sustainable integrated water management in the basin.