

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, FAO and SEAFDEC

Krishi Vigyan Kendra

- KVK is district level farm science centre which can help in speedy transfer of technology to the farmer's field by building bridges between SAUs/research institutes and the farmers.
- It was established at Puducherry on 21 march 1974

Strategies for working in KVK

- According to the productivity, production and income of the farmer in totality for the development of sustainable agriculture following strategies are adopted.....
- Remunerative agriculture
- Climate smart agriculture
- Food and dietary diversification agriculture

Responsibilities

- **On-Farm Testing** - Each KVK operates a small farm to test new technologies, such as seed varieties or innovative farming methods, developed by ICAR institutes. This allows new technologies to be tested at the local level before being transferred to farmers.
- **Front-line Demonstration** - Due to the KVK's farm and its proximity to nearby villages, it organizes programs to show the efficacy of new technologies on farmer fields.
- **Capacity Building** - In addition to demonstrating new technologies, the KVK also hosts capacity building exercises and workshops to discuss modern farming techniques with groups of farmers.
- **Multi-sector Support** - Offer support to various private and public initiatives through its local network and expertise. It is very common for government research institutes to leverage the network of KVKs when performing surveys with a wide range of farmers.

SWOT analysis of Ramakrishna mission

- KVK – RANCHI
- Divyayan Krishi vigyan Kendra – a residential training center for tribal and rural youth in agriculture and its related activement.
- It was started in 1969 under the name divyayan but established in 1927
- In 1977 divyayan was recognised by ICAR to establish and run a Krishi vigyan Kendra

FAO and SEAFDEC

The role of FAO is governed by its mandate as specified in its constitution.

- a) to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information;
- b) to promote research and education;
- c) to promote conservation of natural resources;
- d) to promote improved methods of production, processing, marketing and distribution;
- e) to promote the adoption of policy, national and international frameworks; and
- f) to furnish technical assistance including support for the implementation of the purposes of the organization.

The Aquaculture Department of SEAFDEC has been implementing its programme of regionalization of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishery to encourage SEAFDEC and ASEAN member countries to adopt, with some regional adjustments, the code under its Article 9 on aquaculture development. FAO is obliged to assist in this area, since the promotion of the code of conduct is a core FAO mandate.

The SEAFDEC department of aquaculture is implementing a coastal aquaculture project aiming to advocate new, environment-friendly methods of shrimp aquaculture. The department has established pilot projects at a site in Haiphong, Vietnam, and one in Thailand in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries. FAO could continue to provide it with the relevant expertise, particularly on environmental matters.

The Aquaculture Department has cooperated with the SEAFDEC Secretariat during the past several months in the organization of a "Regional conference on fishery in the new millennium - Fish for the people", to be held tentatively in October 2001 in Bangkok. According to the decision given at the last programme committee meeting in November 2000, SEAFDEC will continue to implement the 2001 programme at its current level. The millennium conference is expected to evolve a declaration and a strong programme for SEAFDEC to implement over five years, starting 2002. The involvement of FAO in the SEAFDEC new programmes would only be possible after they have been unveiled. However, there should be programme opportunities in the new five-year plan of SEAFDEC for FAO to work with the Aquaculture Department in aquaculture.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme is the United Nations' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life for themselves. It provides expert advice, training and grants support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. It promotes technical and investment cooperation among nations.

The UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from UN member states. The organization operates in 177 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges

and develop local capacity. It works internationally to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP was one of the main UN agencies involved in the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. To accomplish the SDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery. The UNDP Human Development Report Office also publishes an annual Human Development Report (since 1990) to measure and analyse developmental progress. In addition to a global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.

The Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP)

The Bay of Bengal Programme is an Inter-Governmental Organisation mandated to enhance cooperation among member-countries, other countries and organisations in the region and provide technical and management advisory services for sustainable marine fisheries development and management, with a focus on small-scale and artisanal fishers, in the Bay of Bengal region. BOBP was established to promote regional cooperation.

The BOBP is mandated to:

- Enhance cooperation among member-countries, other countries and organisations in the region;
- Provide technical and management advisory services for sustainable marine fisheries development and management in the Bay of Bengal region.