

Chapter 1 : Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development - Wikipedia

Between to , he served as Secretary of State of Agriculture and Rural Development and from to , he was Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries. In addition, he was a member of the European Parliament between and and spokesman for the Agriculture Affairs of Socialist and European Democrats Group.

Farm forestry[edit] At present in almost all the countries where social forestry programmes have been taken up, both commercial and non-commercial farm forestry is being promoted in one form or the other. Individual farmers are being encouraged to plant trees on their own farmland to meet the domestic needs of the family. In many areas, this tradition of growing trees on the farmland already exists. Non-commercial farm forestry is the main thrust of most of the social forestry projects in the country today. It is not always necessary that the farmer grows trees for fuelwood , but very often they are interested in growing trees without any economic motive. They may want it to provide shade for the agricultural crops ; as wind shelters ; soil conservation or to use wasteland. Farm Forestry is another name for Agroforestry; a part of Social Forestry. Due to huge requirement of pulpwood for production virgin cellulosic fibre based paper, the pulp and paper industry has become a major demand driver for certain species of tree such as Eucalyptus , Babul Acacia catechu , Subabul Leucaena leucocephala and was the connected Casuarina equisetifolia. As a rough estimate, the total demand for pulpwood is approximately 10 million ADMT i. It is very important to us but on the evil side, it is causing damage to the forest. A full grown up pulp tree takes at least 40 years and gets cut down in 4 mins. Community forestry [Also called as Rural Forestry] Another scheme taken up under the social forestry programme, is the raising of trees on community land and not on private land as in farm forestry. All these programmes aim to provide for the entire community and not for any individual. The government has the responsibility of providing seedlings, fertilizer but the community has to take responsibility of protecting the trees. Some communities manage the plantations sensibly and in a sustainable manner so that the village continues to benefit. Some others took advantage and sold the timber for a short-term individual profit. Under this project there has been creation of wood lots in the village common lands, government wastelands and Panchayat lands. Schemes for afforesting the degraded government forests that are close to villages are being carried out all over the country. Agroforestry[edit] [Comes under Rural Forestry] In agroforestry, silvicultural practices are combined with agricultural crops like leguminous crop, along with orchard farming and live stock ranching on the same piece of land. In lay man language agroforestry could be understood as growing of forest tree along with agriculture crop on the same piece of land. In a more scientific way agroforestry may be defined as a sustainable land use system that maintains or increases the total yield by combining food crop together with forest tree and live stock ranching on the same unit of land, using management practices that takes care of the social and culture characteristic of the local people and the economic and ecological condition of the local area. As a rough estimate, total demand for pulp wood is approximately 10 million ADMT i. Objectives[edit] Social forestry schemes have been started throughout India, making a difference in forest cover and benefiting rural and urban communities. Improve the environment for protecting agriculture from adverse climatic factors, Increase the supply of wood fuel for domestic use, small timber for rural housing, fodder for livestock, and minor forest produce for local industries, Increase the natural beauty of the landscape; create recreational forests for the benefit of rural and urban populations,.

Chapter 2 : Agenda - Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture, and Rural Development

Economic development and forest use, with special emphasis on understanding the components of forest degradation and exploitation in developing countries, is the focus of this book. Contributors, mostly from South or Southeast Asia, examine deforestation and tenurial rights, linkages between.

Alexandros Christodoulou 1 Abstract The forests of Cyprus are an important national resource and the forest sector is subject to pressures coming from many directions to which it has to respond. Forests provide services, timber and non-wood products. With effective conservation and sound management the forest resource offers multidimensional opportunities for socioeconomic development, especially in rural areas. The strategy adopted in the national forest programme nfp of Cyprus is a strategy for rural betterment aiming at safeguarding forest resources for the benefit of the whole community while capturing the advantages of development based on eco-tourism. The nfp covers a ten-year period and consists of a complex set of activities and related projects, which are designed to achieve the aims of the strategy. The contribution of forest and forestry in rural development is expressed very well in the management plan for the Akamas peninsula, which covers an area of about sq. One third of the peninsula is state forest and is managed as a national forest park. The area encompasses eleven settlements, with a total population of about All the villages are in state of socioeconomic if not infrastructural decline. The main objectives of the Conservation Management Plan are to identify and integrate policies and actions to achieve environmental conservation and socio-economic development of the villages of the area. Integrating both objectives in the management plan on an equal basis has been proven to be especially difficult. The long term management of the Akamas peninsula is still undecided. The sustainable development of the peninsula as a whole will be safeguarded through an integrated approach based on the envisaged synergies of the environmental quality and community based development.

Introduction In many countries around the world, people living in rural areas have lower incomes and are generally less prosperous than their urban counterparts. The reasons for this are often complex and vary from country to country. However, it is generally acknowledged that rural areas have fewer opportunities for creating employment and wealth due to their distance from markets, lack of infrastructure and in, some cases natural disadvantages. In light of such disadvantages, many governments attempt to promote the development of rural areas on the grants of social equity. Because of their natural disadvantages, rural development strategies often focus on the one factor of production that rural areas usually do have, which are natural resources such as agricultural land and forests. Aims and objectives of rural development A general statement of the objectives of rural development is given in the chapter on sustainable agriculture and rural development in Agenda 21 United Nations, "Major adjustments are needed in agricultural, environmental and macroeconomic policy, at both national and international levels in developed, as well as developing countries, to create the conditions for sustainable agriculture and rural development. This will involve education initiatives, utilization of economic incentives and the development of appropriate and new technologies, thus ensuring stable supplies of nutritionally adequate food, access to those supplies by vulnerable groups and production markets; employment and income generation to alleviate poverty; and natural resource management and environmental protection". To summarize the above, rural development can generally be thought of as meeting the following three principle objectives: However, there are marked differences in emphasis on these three objectives between developed and developing countries Whiteman The European Common Agricultural Policy, for example, implies less intensive agricultural production and new uses of agricultural land. In this context, forestry constitutes an important means of rural development either by afforestation of abandoned agricultural land or by employing existing forests for more than just timber production. According to the results and conclusion of a research study, under the EU Programme COST, on Forestry in the context of rural development within Europe exist quite different conditions with respect to the role of forestry for rural development Koch et al. In the past, when considering rural development most attention was focused on increasing and rationalizing the rural production processes. But with the increasing diversification of rural conditions, at present also the need for new economic activities and adaptation of the

cultural dimensions of rurality are considered. For instance, as a result of the agricultural over production on the one hand and the increased rates of leisure time and mobility of the increasing urban population on the other hand, rural areas are now often conceived as areas which may serve urban people by offering recreational facilities. Furthermore, the environmental role of rural areas buffering urban expansion, mitigating industrial pollution and maintaining nature is increasingly valued. Consequently, depending on the specific rural conditions, at present a wide variety of objectives for rural development can be recognized. In analogy to the classification of objectives for rural development, the objectives for forestry development can also be classified in the two broad categories of production and service functions Wiersum In contrast, rural development policies in developing countries often focus on meeting more basic needs. For example, FAO places great emphasis in its policies and programmes on increasing food security and improving access to food, because this is a high priority for many developing countries. A number of governments and international agencies also stress the importance of providing access to clean water and basic educational services and medical care. In other words, because of the nature of rural areas in many developing countries, there is often a need to look beyond just simply increasing income and employment. Rural development and forestry in Cyprus 3. However, the emphasis previously given in practice to timber production and meeting domestic requirements for wood products is no longer appropriate and a new balance is emerging. It is now important to reinterpret the sustainability concept to allow for a different mixture of uses, and to focus on the maintenance and improvement of environmental quality while meeting the recreational requirements of local people and foreign tourists. Cyprus forest map Social and economic conditions are changing fast in Cyprus. Influences from abroad are expected to intensify due to the prospect of joining the European Union, which opens wider vistas and imposes obligations on member states. The forests of Cyprus are an important national resource and the forest sector is subject to pressures coming from many directions to which it has to respond. Forests provide timber and non-wood products; more importantly they contribute significantly to the beauty of the landscape, preservation of the national heritage, protection of water supplies, rural life, village communities and the general well-being of Cypriot citizens; they attract visitors from abroad on whom the national economy is heavily dependent. The future prosperity of the country is bound up with its forests and what happens to them. The strategy adopted in the nfp of Cyprus, approved recently by the Council of Ministers, is a strategy for rural betterment with the following objectives: These indicate where efforts and resources need to be concentrated. The nfp consists of a complex set of activities and related projects, which are designed to achieve the aims of strategy. These subprogrammes deal with the following groups of activities: Afforestation and silviculture This subprogramme is primarily concerned with the physical condition of the state forests and wider countryside. Afforestation aims at increasing the forest area and silvicultural operations seek to improve its quality for conservation purposes. Production of timber and non-wood products The aim of this subprogramme is to increase economic and social benefits from the state forests and wider countryside. Protection against fires and other hazards The subprogramme seeks to increase the effectiveness of existing protective measures in the state forests and adjacent land, and to extend the fire control system to cover other rural areas. Conservation of ecosystems, flora, fauna and heritage A wide range of specific conservation objectives, which relate to all action areas, is included in this subprogramme. Water Watershed management and protection are provided for by subprogrammes A and C, which seek to extend and improve the vegetative cover, prevent soil erosion and increase permeability in the main catchment areas. Local plans and village development Development for tourism and recreation needs positive direction and control to protect the quality of the environment and preserve the traditional character of forest villages. The aim of this subprogramme is to encourage appropriate development, based on eco-tourism, within the framework of comprehensive area plans. Institutional reform, modernization and capacity building Successful implementation of the strategy depends on overcoming various institutional limitations on forest sector development. The benefits derived from the forest sector are substantial, although difficult to measure and evaluate. Some are tangible, such as timber, medicinal and aromatic plants, game, honey etc. The sector generates incomes, employment and trade from which the whole community benefits. In Cyprus, the value of the social benefits derived from services and other indirect uses of the forest is much greater than the direct

value obtained from sales of wood and non-wood products. An attempt to value some of these benefits has been made by means of cost-benefit analysis. This is a conservative estimate which allows for data inaccuracies and uncertainties. It is also a partial estimate because many of the items in the above list are not included. Conservation management plan for the Akamas peninsula CMP Akamas The Akamas peninsula, shown in picture 2, is located in the northwestern corner of the island and covers an area of about square kilometers. Akamas peninsula Akamas is a unique and unspoiled coastal landscape, one of the very few left in Cyprus and in the Mediterranean. It contains exceptional and varied features. On the western side of the ridge where the villages are located, it associates the sea, typical Mediterranean forest and typical Mediterranean agricultural activities. On the crest line and the eastern slopes, the picturesque rural Cypriot villages are surrounded by an agricultural countryside with the mountains or the sea in the background. The area includes a rich fauna and flora, superb features with alternating geomorphological characteristics, interesting geology, beautiful and spectacular land and coastal regions and a rich historical, archaeological and cultural heritage. CMP Akamas Picture 3: This patchwork of different uses and management practices has been and is one of the main support of the biological diversity of the area. The state forest of the Akamas encompasses 7 ha which covers about one third of the peninsula and has been managed as a national forest park for the last twenty years. The Akamas peninsula has typical Mediterranean type vegetation, influenced by the marine climate. The landscape is diverse with a variety of habitats from forest to low shrub and from cliffs to sandy shores. It includes rather undisturbed areas but at a large extent it is the result of centuries of anthropogenic influence, which has influenced the physiognomy and also the flora composition of the site. Among them 40 are endemics. Its importance for the bird fauna has led to its proposal as a protected area. It is in fact one of the most important areas in Cyprus for the migratory birds. The total number of bird species recorded in the area comes up to The terrestrial fauna includes 3 Annex bats and another 25 species of mammals, reptiles and amphibians. All the villages are in state of socioeconomic if not infrastructural decline. They face serious problems of survival and need the provision of suitable development opportunities, as other areas of Cyprus, in order to improve the employment prospects in the area, rejuvenate the demographic structure and increase the relatively low income of the inhabitants. The reasons for the economic malaise of the region are: The main constraint to the revitalization of the Akamas villages is the declining and unbalanced demographic profile. The area desperately needs an influx of people, although this should not be stimulated precipitately. The population needs to be increased in relation to the increased profitability of the agricultural and associated production activities as well as village based tourism. The main objective of the Conservation Management Plan is to identify and integrate policies and actions to achieve environmental conservation and socio-economic development of the villages of the area. Detailed plans for the village development and for the conservation of the national forest park of Akamas have been unfortunately partly prepared and implemented. The local communities objected to the management strategy because of the consequences of the land development restrictions for their economic future. These plans include among others the following: Package of incentives to encourage village participation in investment opportunities through capital grants, loans etc. Amarakos Inn at Akourdalia village Schemes to improve village squares picture 5 , water supplies, local roads, heritage buildings and provide facilities for eco-tourism in forest areas, in accordance with comprehensive plan. Square in the village of Ineia Promotion of small-medium-scale SME enterprises development in forest villages picture 6. Basketry shop at Ineia village, own by the Community Capital grants and technical assistance to improve equipment, production methods and marketing skills, as shown in pictures 7 and 8. Pictures 7 and 8: Herb garden at the village of Pano Akourdalia Expansion and improvement of facilities for forest recreation such as, nature trails picture 9 , picnic-sites, camping sites etc. Nature trail in Akamas forest Maintenance of tree monuments picture 10 and preservation of traditional forest structures, such as restoration of pens for sheep and coats, old forest buildings, old bridges etc. Restoration of a church in Kathikas village Establishment of visitor centers and environmental studies centers, as shown in pictures 12 and Picture 12 and

The EU's rural development policy is funded through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) worth €1.3 billion from 2014, with each EU country receiving a financial allocation for the 7-year period.

Chapter 4 : Aid to the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Rural Development sectors - OECD

Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Contacts Name Email Recipient Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development Secretary of State of Agriculture and Food Secretary of State of Forestry and Rural Development Subject Description.

Chapter 5 : Home - MINISTRIA E BUJQËSISË PYLLTARISË DHE ZHVILLIMIT RURAL

forest outputs to the rural sector, and to its development. However, this has also drawn attention to the need for changes in the way forests are controlled and managed.

Chapter 6 : Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development - Province of British Columbia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 7 : Social forestry in India - Wikipedia

Applying a socio-ecological perspective, the book traces the changing paradigms of forestry in rural development throughout history, summarizes the major aspects of the rural development challenge in forest areas, and documents innovative approaches in fields such as land utilization, technology and organizational development, rural advisory.

Chapter 8 : Alberta Agriculture and Forestry

The contribution of forest and forestry in rural development is expressed very well in the management plan for the Akamas peninsula, which covers an area of about 100 sq. km. One third of the peninsula is state forest and is managed as a national forest park.

Chapter 9 : Contribution of forests and forestry in rural development in Cyprus

Louisiana House of Representatives Capitol Directions Box (North Third Street) Baton Rouge, Louisiana House Facebook page House Twitter.