

# DOWNLOAD PDF OMBUDSMANS REPORT ON BLOCK FARMERS VS. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

## Chapter 1 : Agriculture | National Portal of India

*ministry of agriculture livestock and fisheries national food security bulletin tanzania december Agro-meteorological Impacts during December Persistent low moisture conditions due to prolonged below normal rainfall performance.*

Manage state forests and associated assets. Plan and execute plantation production management plans. Implement social forestry programmes Directorate: Implement social forestry programmes Chief Directorate: Direct small growers initiatives and programmes. Facilitate social and livelihood programmes for forestry. Develop national norms and standards for sustainable forest management. Natural Resources Management Directorate: Set norms and standards for indigenous forests and woodland management Develop rehabilitation programmes for woodlands and indigenous forests Manage the conservation planning and compliance with the national management frameworks Provide frameworks for trees outside forests including greening Directorate: Manage the revitalisation of irrigation schemes. Manage the promotion of water management. Manage the establishment of irrigation schemes. Render management support services. Provide a national policy framework for Risk and Disaster Management. Ensure the effective planning and implementation of an early warning system in support of Risk Management. Co-ordinate post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Implement climate change programs in support of risk and disaster management as well as ensuring compliance to the national climate change response strategy Prevent production losses by combating migratory pests and diseases Render management support services. Provide information on the potential, use and state of the natural agricultural resources. Promote the effective Management of Natural Agricultural Resources. Ensure compliance to principles of sustainable use of natural agricultural resources. Ensure the promotion and preservation of Agricultural Land and Facilitate the effective administration of agricultural and forest land. Render a management support service. To provide public support and essential services to the aquaculture industry. Develop, manage and implement technical, training and advisory programmes for fish farmers. Develop, manage and implement the information and data management systems and economic services Develop and manage aquaculture development facilities Directorate: To provide integrated platform for management of aquaculture through effective administration of policies, legislation and institutional arrangements. To provide integrated platform for fisheries development and transformation throughout the value-chain. Develop and implement fisheries livelihoods programmes Develop, manage [including licensing and permitting] and implement programmes for management of fishing harbours, fish-processing plants and related economic infrastructure Develop and implement fisheries transformation charter and programmes, economic studies, information management and capacity building. Ensure inspections to protect and enhance marine assets and resources. Manage patrols to protect and enhance marine assets and resources Monitor potential areas of risk within Fisheries Develop the necessary networks to maintain and manage stakeholder participation Directorate: Manage the utilisation of the Fisheries Protection Vessels Promote and enforce compliance to ensure sustainable utilisation of marine living resources Develop, monitor, and enforce compliance with international and regional agreements Develop the necessary networks to maintain and manage stakeholder participation AIM: Promote and enforce compliance to ensure sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources Promote monitoring and surveillance to regulate sustainable utilization of marine living resources Manage marine and coastal resources through the proper monitoring, control and surveillance regulatory framework Chief Directorate: Marine Resources Management Directorate: Manage the process for granting of relevant rights of access, other rights, permits and licenses as contemplated in the Marine Lining Resources Act within the offshore and high seas fisheries sector Develop the necessary networks to maintain and manage stakeholder participation Directorate: Develop policy, norms and standards for Small scale Fisheries management Manage the administration and support of small-scale fisheries sector in accordance with legislative requirements Manage the verification of product flow through the fishing value chain Develop the necessary networks to maintain and manage stakeholder participation Directorate: Develop policy, norms

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and standards for Inshore fisheries management Manage the administration and support of inshore fisheries sectors in accordance with legislative requirements Manage the Inshore fisheries sector to ensure sustainability of the sector. Develop the necessary networks to maintain and manage stakeholder participation Chief Directorate: Provide research administrative, management and logistical support Manage research technical support services. Provide management support for marine aquaculture research. Undertake aquaculture research and promote the sustainable development of aquaculture Provide scientific advice to support aquaculture research Develop and manage stakeholder networks, committees, forums and institutional support AIM: Provide management support for marine resources research. Undertake resources research and promote the sustainable and optimal management of fisheries resources Provide scientific advice to support resources research Develop and manage stakeholder networks, committees, forums and institutional support.

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## Chapter 2 : Ministry of Agriculture - Province of British Columbia

*Agriculture Sector Review and Public Expenditure Review 2008 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT This report is a result of joint efforts of the consultants and ASLM staff.*

But the results will not be published until villagers themselves are told on 21 March. An inquiry was launched last July after five people with close connections to Queniborough died from the illness. An interim report into the cases of Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease nCJD in November decided that meat supplied locally was probably to blame for the cluster. Scientists ruled out baby food and school meals as the source of the infection. They also discounted drinking water supplies and the jobs done by the five victims, who all lived within a five-kilometre three-mile radius of one another. They said that the disproportionate death toll from the disease was unlikely to be a coincidence. The only common link between the victims was that they all ate beef or beef products, but they did not share a common butcher. Dr Philip Monk, consultant in communicable disease control at Leicester Health Authority, said the latest finding pointed to an extremely obvious source. Like so many scientific matters, it was staring us in the face. Rather questionable to make such a claim to the press 12 days ahead of disclosure to the villagers, though it will assure that the meeting is well attended. How many other people in Queniboroug shared the same risk and are looking at the same fate? Will this be a generally accepted explanation or is it just more empty speculation? The person making the announcement has been quite aggressive all along, dramatically announcing he would solve the mystery many months ago, despite the difficulty in determining all possible epidemiological factors that might have come into play over a year period. Possibly the victims favored some odd specialty meat product produced locally from cows outside the mainstream meat supply. However, if the explanation is persuasive and applies to other clusters as well, it would represent a break-through. Yet an explanation of a cluster might not allow the overall scope of the epidemic to be estimated; the main peak of people exposed in ordinary ways may simply come a bit later. See second story below. Citing previously unpublicized company and government documents, the newspaper reported that Warner-Lambert knew at least 12 people had suffered potentially life-threatening liver damage during clinical trials of the drug Rezulin. The FDA approved the drug in January A message left at New York-based Pfizer Inc. FDA spokesman Lawrence Backorik said Sunday that he was "not in a position to comment on allegations concerning the conduct of the company or former FDA employees that were involved in the review of troglitizone. Last year, a consultant to Warner-Lambert who helped conduct two of its studies alleged that the firm "deliberately omitted reports of liver toxicity and misrepresented serious adverse events experienced by patients in their clinical studies. Louis endocrinologist, were made in a letter to Sen. John Gueriguian, an FDA medical officer assigned to examine Rezulin, told the company as early as that he was concerned about "potential toxicities. Alexander Fleming, told a Warner-Lambert executive in that "he would ease Dr. Gueriguian out" if the executive was displeased with him, according to a memorandum from the executive. Gueriguian was removed from the case in Martin, saying "the drug looks like it ought to be on the market. Loosen up and put on a good presentation. Call if you need help. Bone III of Detroit, chairman of the advisory committee. At the same time, however, the American Red Cross says it will be pushing a much stricter plan that some blood supply experts fear could put unnecessary burdens on the already strapped transfusion system. The agency has opted not to extend the policy to Ireland, as a panel of its advisors had recommended last month. Linda Chambers, a senior medical officer at the Red Cross. However, while roughly one of every one million Americans suffers related infections, no case of the beef-borne illness has been identified to date in either cattle or people. Unlike standard CJD, which can take decades to cause symptoms, signs of the new variant form of the disease can appear in as little as a year or two. The brain-wasting ailments, which are believed to be caused by rogue protein fragments or possibly a yet-unidentified virus, create sponge-like holes in the brain that cause severe mental and physical debility and ultimately death. None has developed the disease. Jones says that policy could handcuff the New York blood supply more than other

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areas, since the city and its surroundings are "cosmopolitan. Reaction to the now-theoretical threat of Mad Cow in the blood supply reflects in large part on how officials failed to recognize quickly enough the risk of AIDS from transfusions. Figures from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that more than 9, people contracted HIV through transfusions before testing for the virus began in the spring of But since then, and thanks to aggressive screening of donated blood, only 41 such cases have occurred. The Red Cross is doing the right thing here: It is hard to see how someone could spend 9 years in France and not be a risk whereas someone who has spent 10 years. Setting the UK residency time back to 3 months makes a whole lot more sense than 6 months. FDA is setting the exclusion test not so much on science but on what New York blood centers find acceptable in terms of costs in replacing donors. That makes public health less of a lesser consideration. I have an additional question about 2 that. What is the assurance that additional locally sourced 3 tracheas are not added into that manufacturing process, thus 4 boosting the yield, if you will, but being returned to the 5 U. Are there data to indicate how many 7 grams, or whatever, of infected brain are likely to infect 8 an organism, either animal or man, when taken orally? If I am not mistaken, and I can be 10 corrected, I think a half a gram is enough in a cow, orally; 11 in other words, one good dietary-supplement pill. What I am driving at is the question 13 we are asked is really not do we wish to regulate these 14 things coming in. I think the statements about difficulties 15 in regulating things in the future or near future for new 16 regulations were probably accurate. That is exactly right. I think that 2 is why the discussion has apparently been on things that are 3 not directly related to these questions because, in order to 4 think about deferrals for blood donors who are taking 5 dietary supplements with things like bovine brain in them, 6 it is very important that we know that those products are 7 safe. This snippet from the FDA advisory committee has them fretting over blood donors who took bovine brain supplements being worse risks than travellers to Britain. This concern has not translated into any new blood safety regulations. The agency lacks the resources and motivation to test such products. The government quickly halted meat exports and hurried to complete the slaughter of more than 50, animals that had either come from Britain or come in contact with those that did. Officials called for calm, but the notion of an impending crisis dominated the news and television stations showed piles of carcasses being set alight. Government officials said tests on sheep from the nine farms showed that the animals had produced antibodies after contact with the virus, but that does not mean that they were active carriers of the disease. The affected animals were destroyed today, and further tests, to be completed on Tuesday, will determine whether they were carrying a live virus. So far, no active case of foot-and-mouth has been found in France, or elsewhere in continental Europe. But the authorities have moved aggressively to clamp down on any possible outbreak. Denis, in the center and north of the country. Travel was restricted, vehicles were stopped so they could be disinfected and people were being asked to step in a disinfectant solution. Officials said they could not wait for the test results on Tuesday before acting to prevent an outbreak from spreading. The disease does not usually affect humans but can have dire financial consequences for farmers. At a noon news conference, Mr. Glavany announced a halt to the export of meat and a day ban on the movement of cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses within France, unless they were being taken for slaughter. Later in the afternoon, health officials announced that horse racing would be suspended. Glavany, the minister of agriculture. We are watching it hour by hour. Denmark, Sweden and Belgium, which had all announced suspected cases of the disease on Saturday or Sunday, based on physical symptoms like blisters, were able to report that their tests proved negative. But hardly had those results been announced when officials in the German state of Brandenburg said they had sealed off a pig farm after noting possible symptoms in one of the animals. And in Britain, the disease continued to take its toll. Officials said foot-and-mouth had broken out on another two farms, bringing the total number of confirmed cases to More than farms remain under restrictions. Among the affected farms is one in the heart of the Dartmoor wilderness, owned by the Prince of Wales. Dartmoor, a square-mile national park, is home to about 46, head of livestock as well as thousands of wild deer, ponies and boars, and the confirmation of foot-and-mouth disease there raises fears that the disease will be spread by the wild animals. Large sections of the countryside remain closed

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to outsiders, with footpaths, forests and national parks off limits. The two diseases are unrelated. Mad cow, a degenerative brain disease, is fatal to humans. Foot and mouth is a contagious virus akin to a bad cold in humans, but it can kill young animals. Milk cows that get the virus produce less milk and other animals lose weight. Already, the crisis has hit the export markets. Bulgaria banned all of its imports of cloven-footed animals, related products and fodder from France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland as a precaution. Japan imposed a temporary ban on imports of cloven-footed animals and related products from Belgium, France and Denmark. South Korea added possibly suspect meat from France, Germany and Denmark to its quarantine list. In Belgium, tests showed no evidence of the disease in suspected pigs. So far, there have been no confirmed cases of foot-and-mouth disease on continental Europe: The Agriculture Ministry said it was not yet clear whether the animals in France were carriers, only that tests showed they had produced antibodies after being in contact with the virus. But with fears growing that the disease will spread from Britain and Northern Ireland, where 70 separate outbreaks have been reported, France outlined strict new security measures that will freeze some sectors of its animal industry. Over the weekend, Belgium shut down its two largest zoos and Denmark quarantined seven farms. It is extremely difficult to contain an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which infects cloven-hoofed animals such as sheep, cows and pigs but does not pose a health danger to humans. The virus can be carried for miles by the wind, people, clothes or cars, surviving for lengthy periods on boots and clothing. It can also be spread by contaminated hay, water and manure. Tests in France showed that animals in nine different herds contained antibodies for the virus. The animals had already been slaughtered under a government decision to kill 20, sheep that had been imported into France and 30, French animals that were in contact with the British animals.

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## Chapter 3 : Agricultural subsidy - Wikipedia

*Ministry of Agriculture: Investment Development Agency (IDeA). COOPERATION OF SGB AND FARMERS The SGB and the farmers have expressed keen interest in growing sugar cane for the project if it were to be managed along the lines practiced at the El Guneid sugar mills project. medical facilities.*

Because it is usually wealthy countries that can afford domestic subsidies, critics argue that they promote poverty in developing countries by artificially driving down world crop prices. So local farmers, instead of improving the agricultural and economic self-sufficiency of their home country, are forced out of the market and perhaps even off their land. This occurs as a result of a process known as "international dumping" in which subsidized farmers are able to "dump" low-cost agricultural goods on foreign markets at costs that un-subsidized farmers cannot compete with. Agricultural subsidies often are a common stumbling block in trade negotiations. Agricultural subsidies can help drive prices down to benefit consumers, but also mean that unsubsidised developing-country farmers have a more difficult time competing in the world market; [38] and the effects on poverty are particularly negative when subsidies are provided for crops that are also grown in developing countries since developing-country farmers must then compete directly with subsidised developed-country farmers, for example in cotton and sugar. It has been argued that subsidised agriculture in the developed world is one of the greatest obstacles to economic growth in the developing world; which has an indirect impact on reducing the income available to invest in rural infrastructure such as health, safe water supplies and electricity for the rural poor. Haiti is a nation with the capacity to produce rice and was at one time self-sufficient in meeting its own needs. The Food and Agriculture Organization describes this liberalization process as being the removal of barriers to trade and a simplification of tariffs, which lowers costs to consumers and promotes efficiency among producers. However, for Haitian rice farmers without access to subsidies, the downward pressure on prices led to a decline in profits. Subsidies received by American rice farmers, plus increased efficiencies, made it impossible for their Haitian counterparts to compete. For example, in the USA, cane sugar was replaced with cheap corn syrup, making high-sugar food cheaper; [56] beet and cane sugar are subject to subsidies, price controls, and import tariffs that distort the prices of these products as well. The lower price of energy-dense foods such as grains and sugars could be one reason why low-income people and food insecure people in industrialized countries are more vulnerable to being overweight and obese. Corn fed cattle require more antibiotics and their beef has a higher fat content. The sugar issue causing alarm had reasoning due to what plausible effects could come through the tariffs as well as the undetermined future of these types of negotiations considering sugar importation in the United States. Those who left and sought out other companies for sugar have leaned marginally more towards Canada than Mexico. The tariffs are what keeps the large pressure from competition from south of the Rio Grande at bay. It has been reported that the largest part of the sum given to these companies flow to multinational companies like food conglomerates, sugar manufacturers and liquor distillers. Bee pollination is an essential ecosystem service essential for the production of many varieties of fruits and vegetables. The environmental impact of meat production is high due to the resource and energy requirements that go into production of feed for livestock throughout their lifespan, for example, a kilogram of beef uses about 60 times as much water as an equivalent amount of potato. Allowing countries to specialize in commodities in which they have a comparative advantage in and then freely trade across borders would therefore increase global welfare and reduce food prices. However, others disagree, arguing that a more radical transformation of agriculture is needed, one guided by the notion that ecological change in agriculture cannot be promoted without comparable changes in the social, political, cultural and economic arenas that conform and determine agriculture. The organized peasant and indigenous based agrarian movements, e. Via Campesina, consider that only by changing the export-led, free-trade based, industrial agriculture model of large farms can halt what they call the downward spiral of poverty, low wages, rural-urban migration, hunger and environmental

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degradation.

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## Chapter 4 : USDA ERS - U.S. Agricultural Trade

*Agriculture in China. Foreword. China has a big agriculture sector. The Chinese government has always put the issue of feeding its billion people on the top of its agenda, and adhered to the path of agricultural modernization with distinctive Chinese characteristics.*

Current organizational structure of MANRE; departments, associated organizations, and permanent staff numbers  
Current organizational structure of the Ministry of Life in Austria not including associated agencies  
Current organizational structure of the General Directorate for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment in Belgium-Wallonia not including associated agencies  
The organization of the public financial operations in Cyprus  
MANRE organization chart with EU and International Affairs Unit s , and under both scenarios regarding the administrative responsibilities with and without a formalized structure  
Organizational Chart of the Department of Agriculture  
Minimum proposed changes to the structure of the Department of Agriculture marked in color  
Organization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland  
Organizational chart of ARI  
Blueprint for the future organization of ARI  
Share of premiums versus compensations in various EU countries  
loss ratio  
Breakdown of AIO procedures between headquarters and regional offices  
Organizational chart of CAPO  
Workflow of area-based subsidy schemes  
Organizational chart of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research  
Organizational chart of the Veterinary Services  
Organizational chart of the Department of Environment  
Potential environmental management system  
Department of Environment units  
Department of Environment structure at full development  
Organizational chart of the Forestry Department  
Publicly owned forests within the EU  
Schematic Illustration of key functions and responsible institutions within the sphere of water  
Official organizational chart of the Water Development Department  
Main WDD interfaces with other stakeholders  
Organizational chart of the Meteorological Services  
Organizational chart of the Geological Survey Department  
Organizational chart of the Mines Service  
Allocation of selected EU co-funded resources, by program and priority  
EUR million, total for  
Breakdown of DoA staff number,  
Insured hazards per crop in Cyprus  
Overview of agricultural insurance coverage by event, in several EU countries  
Agricultural insurance schemes in the EU  
Institutional set-up of paying agencies within the EU  
Member States  
Delegated Bodies and measures  
Staff used by delegated bodies and requirements by CAPO  
Organization food safety system in Cyprus  
Distribution of core environmental functions  
Fragmentation of environmental management systems  
Yale country ranking based on an Environmental Performance Index  
Structures in various environment bodies  
Human resources in environment agencies  
Indicative situation in the smaller EU Member States  
General Government total current environmental protection expenditure - EUR per capita  
Rough estimate of the costs EUR of the new structure in case of full adoption of the recommendations  
WDD vacancy ratios by sector relative to allocation of posts  
Exploratory reform options for WDD: Additional issues to consider for the WDD  
Staffing levels in agencies working mainly with water resources management  
Exploratory reform options for the MET service: In addition, through approximately legal instruments, it implements a very substantial part of the complex and diverse legislation under the European environmental policy, which also covers water and other natural resources. The ANRE sector is characterized by great institutional concentration but complex interfaces. While this is largely the result of historic reasons juxtaposed with the limitations that the Cypriot Constitution imposes, it is a less common institutional model in Europe. Very few European administrations consolidate agriculture, food, rural development, environment and natural resources under a single institutional roof. Many of them have several ministries sharing this portfolio, very often supported by a number of independent and specialized agencies. Although the current setup presents some advantages, particularly in a small country e. The functional review reveals a need for introducing strategic coordination and planning at ANRE policy level currently missing , but also a need for streamlining or revisiting the allocation of various policy areas and functions across the ANRE administration and in articulation with other ministries e. Ministry of Interior,

Ministry of Commerce. The outcomes across the ANRE sector fall within a wide range. While some of the policy areas or functions are delivered with good results by European benchmarks e. For instance, Cyprus needs to continue strengthening its focus on environment in order to effectively comply with the numerous requirements in this very demanding field. The environmental policy has been steadily gaining prominence at the global and European level. In the last decade, EU accession has been instrumental in elevating environmental issues as a priority on the political agenda of Cyprus. However, the policy implementation is still excessively fragmented and under-staffed, while Cyprus is already facing a number of infringement cases, particularly in the sectors of waste management and nature protection 7 out of a total of 43 open infringement cases in , 14 at the end of The Cyprus administration - MANRE and overall - benefits from strong human capital, consisting of experts that are highly educated and skilled, and have acquired a high level of competence in their respective fields. They represent an important strength on which Cyprus can continue building during the civil service reform process, provided that some rigidities, particularly in regard to staff mobility and performance assessment are removed. The human resource management HRM policies are treated horizontally and will not be further developed in the sector analysis. Cyprus has increasingly made use of the EU funding instruments, and has, to some extent, changed its policy and institutional framework to better approximate the respective management structures in other EU Member States. Environmental issues, for instance, were elevated as a priority on the political agenda, while the environmental institutional regime has gained some momentum after EU accession. Nevertheless, more remains to be 9 done, as evidenced, for instance, by the challenges in meeting some of the key environmental acquis obligations. The small size of the country, together with a simple organizational structure in two levels of government central and local present opportunities to effectively address gaps that exist. Cyprus has already embarked on a path of strengthening its strategic planning capacity and budgetary processes. Just as the rest of the administration, MANRE has been challenged with a deficient strategic planning capacity. As a result, policy formulation has been taking place mainly at department level, leaving room for improved coordination between policy areas inside and outside of MANRE and for better coordination and representation in the EU policy fora. As the Government has already committed to introducing strategic planning and program budgeting across the administration, the current review focuses primarily on the institutional and functional adjustments that MANRE may want to consider for implementing these processes. It lays out options for strengthening the capacity of the central level in MANRE staff and skills to better manage strategic planning, policy formulation and EU representation. In addition, and in connection to the strategic function, more emphasis will need to be put on using economic analysis to inform policy decisions. Until now, there was limited evidence that analytical tools are used to establish policy priorities in agriculture, natural resources or environment, or to evaluate policy impacts. While such instruments are increasingly required for the EU co-financed policies e. The MANRE Administration needs to undertake a stronger role in policy formulation and coordination, as well as in strategic planning. It serves mainly as a liaison between the technical departments and the Minister. The departments are in charge with preparing, implementing and overseeing most aspects regarding the public policies and services in their respective areas of competence. In the future, the MANRE administration could benefit from strengthening its policy coordination function through, for instance, the introduction of two Director posts for agriculture, natural resources and environment, who could also be supported by dedicated EU affairs units for the interface with Brussels. These Directors could coordinate the work of the line departments and play a more substantial role in advising and supporting top level management in strategic steering. This structure could also take up the coordination of strategic planning in MANRE in line with the horizontal approach at the Government level , thus additionally helping strengthen the Administration in performing its general functions. Agriculture and rural development ARD. The ARD policy is delivered through a complex institutional structure, which, at times, threatens the integrity and the effectiveness of the policy. Stronger leadership in rural development, particularly through integration of competencies in agri-food processing, marketing and trade: In particular, MANRE needs to be empowered to take stronger leadership in

the formulation and delivery of the rural development policy, especially with a view to enabling better agri-food chain integration, through a transfer of competence on agri-food processing, marketing and trade from the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism MECIT. This increased role in rural development could also be reflected in a revised name of the Ministry. Better integration of the agricultural knowledge and information system, through revamping of the Agricultural Research Institute ARI and closer cooperation with the extension services: This can be envisaged through: The latter include the legal framework on publicprivate partnerships and securing counterpart financing in research projects; - Strengthening links with extension, possibly through an effective use of the new European innovation partnerships that can be funded from the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy; - Reviewing the organizational structure of ARI, to allow for multi-disciplinary research teams, and hence for a flexible and problem-solving oriented organization. In this context, the role of ARI in economic research needs to be carefully weighed and its responsibilities with regard to the management of the Farm Accountancy Data Network FADN consequently revisited. Comprehensive approach to risk management in agriculture, while streamlining implementation structures: The Agricultural Insurance Organization AIO needs to be reconsidered in light of the increased challenges Cypriot agriculture is facing due to climate change, but also in view of the new risk management tools that are available under the CAP With regard to its mandate, the agricultural insurance system needs to expand beyond its traditional role, and cover agricultural risk management in a broader sense. With regard to its organizational structure, important gains are expected to result from better integrating policy formulation with MANRE, while control, payment and execution functions can be undertaken by the Cyprus Agricultural Payments Organization CAPO and the District Offices DOs , respectively. Also, the extension services in MANRE can play a greater role in advising farmers with regard to adopting better risk management actions and decisions.

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## Chapter 5 : Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries > About Us > Structure and Functions

*Farmers, who suffered from drought, will receive about PLN billion help, the head of the Ministry of Agriculture Jan Krzysztof Ardanowski said.*

The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of , square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countries—England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts and These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the s, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since However, on 23 June , a referendum on the UKs membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave. Egg as food — Eggs are laid by female animals of many different species, including birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, and fish, and have been eaten by humans for thousands of years. Bird and reptile eggs consist of an eggshell, albumen. The most popular choice for egg consumption are chicken eggs, other popular choices for egg consumption are duck, quail, roe, and caviar. Egg yolks and whole eggs store significant amounts of protein and choline, due to their protein content, the United States Department of Agriculture categorizes eggs as Meats within the Food Guide Pyramid. Despite the nutritional value of eggs, there are potential health issues arising from egg quality, storage. Chickens and other egg-laying creatures are widely kept throughout the world, in , an estimated There are issues of variation in demand and expectation, as well as current debates concerning methods of mass production. In , the European Union banned battery husbandry of chickens, bird eggs have been valuable foodstuffs since prehistory, in both hunting societies and more recent cultures where birds were domesticated. In Thebes, Egypt, the tomb of Haremhab, built about BCE, shows a depiction of a man carrying bowls of ostrich eggs and other large eggs, presumably those of the pelican, as offerings. In ancient Rome, eggs were preserved using a number of methods, the Romans crushed the shells in their plates to prevent evil spirits from hiding there. In the Middle Ages, eggs were forbidden during Lent because of their richness, the word mayonnaise possibly was derived from moyeu, the medieval French word for the yolk, meaning center or hub. Egg scrambled with acidic fruit juices were popular in France in the 17th century, the dried egg industry developed in the 19th century, before the rise of the frozen egg industry. In , a company in St. Louis, Missouri started to transform egg yolk and white into a light-brown, the production of dried eggs significantly expanded during World War II, for use by the United States Armed Forces and its allies. In , the egg carton was invented by Joseph Coyle in Smithers, British Columbia, early egg cartons were made of paper. Bird eggs are a food and one of the most versatile ingredients used in cooking. They are important in many branches of the food industry. The most commonly used bird eggs are those from the chicken, duck and goose eggs, and smaller eggs, such as quail eggs, are occasionally used as a gourmet ingredient in western countries 3. Animal welfare — Animal welfare is the well-being of animals. The standards of animal welfare vary considerably between different contexts. These standards are under constant review and are debated, created and revised by animal groups, legislators. These concerns can include how animals are slaughtered for food, how they are used in research, how they are kept. Animal welfare was a

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concern of some ancient civilizations but began to take a place in Western public policy in 19th-century Great Britain. In the 21st century, it is a significant focus of interest in science, ethics, there are two forms of criticism of the concept of animal welfare, coming from diametrically opposite positions. One view, dating back centuries, asserts that animals are not consciously aware, however, some still maintain that consciousness is a philosophical question that may never be scientifically resolved. The other view is based on the animal rights position that animals should not be regarded as property, accordingly, some animal rights proponents argue that the perception of better animal welfare facilitates continued and increased exploitation of animals. Some authorities therefore treat animal welfare and animal rights as two opposing positions, others see the increasing concern for animal welfare as incremental steps towards animal rights. There are many different approaches to describing and defining animal welfare, providing good animal welfare is sometimes defined by a list of positive conditions which should be provided to the animal. This approach is taken by the Five Freedoms and the three principles of Professor John Webster, in the past, many have seen farm animal welfare chiefly in terms of whether the animal is producing well. Others in the field, such as Professor Ian Duncan and Professor Marian Dawkins and this approach indicates the belief that animals should be considered as sentient beings. In any assessment of welfare, it is these feelings that should be assessed, Dawkins wrote, Let us not mince words, Animal welfare involves the subjective feelings of animals. Yew-Kwang Ng defines animal welfare in terms of economics, Welfare biology is the study of living things. Despite difficulties of ascertaining and measuring welfare and relevancy to normative issues and they have offered the following eight principles for developing and evaluating animal welfare policies. Decisions regarding animal care, use, and welfare shall be made by balancing scientific knowledge, Animals must be provided water, food, proper handling, health care, and an environment appropriate to their care and use, with thoughtful consideration for their species-typical biology and behavior. Animals should be cared for in ways that minimize fear, pain, stress, procedures related to animal housing, management, care, and use should be continuously evaluated, and when indicated, refined or replaced. Conservation and management of animal populations should be humane, socially responsible, Animals shall be treated with respect and dignity throughout their lives and, when necessary, provided a humane death 4. Organic food “ Organic food is food produced by methods that comply with the standards of organic farming. Standards vary worldwide, but organic farming in general features practices that strive to cycle resources, promote ecological balance, organizations regulating organic products may restrict the use of certain pesticides and fertilizers in farming. In general, organic foods are usually not processed using irradiation. In the context of regulations, organic food is produced in a way that complies with organic standards set by regional organizations, national governments. There is not sufficient evidence in literature to support claims that organic food is safer or healthier than conventionally grown food. Claims that organic food tastes better are generally not supported by evidence, the organic farming movement arose in the s in response to the industrialization of agriculture. Their respective use affects humus content of soil and this is different from the scientific use of the term organic in chemistry, which refers to a class of molecules that contain carbon, especially those involved in the chemistry of life. Properly used in agricultural science context, organic refers to the methods grown and processed. Early consumers interested in food would look for non-chemically treated, non-use of unapproved pesticides. They mostly had to buy directly from growers, later, Know your farmer, know your food became the motto of a new initiative instituted by the USDA in September Personal definitions of what constituted organic were developed through experience, by talking to farmers, seeing farm conditions. Small farms grew vegetables using organic farming practices, with or without certification, small specialty health food stores and co-operatives were instrumental to bringing organic food to a wider audience. As demand for organic foods continued to increase, high volume sales through mass outlets such as supermarkets rapidly replaced the direct farmer connection, today, many large corporate farms have an organic division. However, for consumers, food production is not easily observable. Government regulations and third-party inspectors are looked to for assurance, Organic food production is a self-regulated industry with government oversight in some countries, distinct from private gardening. If

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livestock are involved, the livestock must be reared with regular access to pasture, processed organic food usually contains only organic ingredients. If non-organic ingredients are present, at least a certain percentage of the total plant. Pesticides are allowed as long as they are not synthetic, several groups have called for organic standards to prohibit nanotechnology on the basis of the precautionary principle in light of unknown risks of nanotechnology 5. Free range “ Free range denotes a method of farming husbandry where the animals, for at least part of the day, can roam freely outdoors, rather than being confined in an enclosure for 24 hours each day. Free range may apply to meat, eggs or dairy farming, the term is used in two senses that do not overlap completely, as a farmer-centric description of husbandry methods, and as a consumer-centric description of them. There is a diet where the practitioner only eats meat from free-range sources called ethical omnivorism, in ranching, free-range livestock are permitted to roam without being fenced in, as opposed to fenced-in pastures. In many of the economies, free-range livestock are quite common. If one allows free range to include herding, free range was a typical husbandry method at least until the development of barbed wire and chicken wire. In the case of poultry, free range was the dominant system until the discovery of vitamins A and D in the s, before that, green feed and sunshine were necessary to provide the necessary vitamin content. Some large commercial breeding flocks were reared on pasture into the s, nutritional science resulted in the increased use of confinement for other livestock species in much the same way. In the United States, USDA free range regulations currently apply only to poultry, the USDA regulations do not specify the quality or size of the outside range nor the duration of time an animal must have access to the outside. Yarding, as well as floorless portable chicken pens may have some of the benefits of free-range livestock but, in reality, a behavioral definition of free range is perhaps the most useful, chickens kept with a fence that restricts their movements very little. For example, according to Jull, The most effective measure of preventing cannibalism seems to be to give the good grass range. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service requires that chickens raised for their meat have access to the outside in order to receive the free-range certification. There is no requirement for access to pasture, and there may be access to dirt or gravel. Free-range chicken eggs, however, have no definition in the United States. Likewise, free-range egg producers have no standard on what the term means. The broadness of free range in the U. The Pastured Poultry concept is promoted by the American Pastured Poultry Producers Association, traditional American usage equates free range with unfenced, and with the implication that there was no herdsman keeping them together or managing them in any way 6. Of the , farm holdings, there is a variation in size from under 20 to over hectares. Despite skilled farmers, high technology, fertile soil and subsidies, farm earnings are relatively low, low earnings, high land prices and a shortage of let farmland discourage young people from joining the industry. The average age of the British farm holder is now 59, recently there have been moves towards organic farming in an attempt to sustain profits, and many farmers supplement their income by diversifying activities away from pure agriculture. Biofuels present new opportunities for farmers against a background of rising fears about fossil fuel prices, energy security, there is increasing awareness that farmers have an important role to play as custodians of the British countryside and wildlife. During the growing season about half the area is devoted to cereal crops. There are about 31 million sheep,10 million cattle,9. The average farm holder is 59 years old, British farming is intensive and highly mechanised, but the country is so heavily populated that it cannot supply its own food needs. There is downward pressure on the subsidies and on 19 November , output volume rose by 1. Less Favoured Area means land that produces a lower yield, typically upland moors and hill farms. It took 2, years for the practice to extend all of the isles 7. Agriculture “ Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of human civilization. The study of agriculture is known as agricultural science, the history of agriculture dates back thousands of years, and its development has been driven and defined by greatly different climates, cultures, and technologies. Industrial agriculture based on large-scale monoculture farming has become the dominant agricultural methodology, genetically modified organisms are an increasing component of agriculture, although they are

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banned in several countries. Agricultural food production and water management are increasingly becoming global issues that are fostering debate on a number of fronts, the major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fibers, fuels, and raw materials. Specific foods include cereals, vegetables, fruits, oils, meats, fibers include cotton, wool, hemp, silk and flax. Raw materials include lumber and bamboo, other useful materials are also produced by plants, such as resins, dyes, drugs, perfumes, biofuels and ornamental products such as cut flowers and nursery plants. To practice agriculture means to use resources to produce commodities which maintain life, including food, fiber, forest products, horticultural crops.

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## Chapter 6 : Cedododu | famanepo bycedofeba - blog.quintoapp.com

*Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (FATUS) is a standard USDA aggregation of several thousand HTS codes into agricultural groups most used by the public. This data product presents summary tables of FATUS data for U.S. merchandise trade, U.S. agricultural trade, value of high-value and bulk commodities, and top country export.*

Successful pork production is highly dependent on sow productivity, which is often measured as the number of piglets born alive per sow per year. However, an even more important indicator is the number of piglets weaned per sow per year, as it is important to keep the piglets healthy and growing following birth. Weaning is a particularly stressful time for piglets. They are separated from their mothers, moved to an unfamiliar environment, mixed with strangers and put on a solid diet for the first time. Most piglets will not begin consuming solid feed for several hours post-weaning and will show a drop in their daily weight gain after weaning. Some will never make up this lost weight. The first two experiments used piglets that were weaned at 26 days, which is the PSC standard, but many Saskatchewan producers wean their piglets at 21 days. Because feed intake is dependent on piglet size, the researchers wanted to know if their data was applicable to smaller, less developed piglets. The younger piglets were lighter when weaned but they spent an extra week in the nursery and exited heavier than the piglets weaned at 26 days. Only 38 per cent of the day weaned piglets had consumed creep-feed compared to 83 per cent of the day weaned piglets. In theory, not only should the piglets maintain their weight gain post-weaning, they should also be heavier at weaning thanks to their additional diet. Another benefit of weaning, healthy, heavier piglets is the potential to reduce the use of in-feed antibiotics. Results in the barn are inconclusive, however, and depend on a number of variables including age at weaning, litter size and the amount of creep-feed consumed. The effectiveness of creep feeding is particularly relevant to Saskatchewan producers because increasing litter sizes has resulted in more lightweight piglets at birth. Moreover, increasing weaning ages, combined with the larger litters increases the demand on the sows to provide milk. They wanted to determine conclusively if creep feeding in the farrowing room produced heavier piglets and reduced weight variability within the litter, and if consumption of creep-feed resulted in improved post-weaning feed intake. The researchers conducted four experiments using a herd of almost sows and their litters approximately 4, piglets. The first experiment was designed to measure in a commercial setting which piglets consumed creep-feed in the farrowing room and whether this consumption provided any benefits. Half of the litters were provided with creep feed from day 21 to weaning day. The researchers found that neither growth rate nor weaning weight was influenced by creep feeding. They found that less than 40 per cent of the piglets consumed creep feed, but it was the lightweight piglets that consumed the most creep feed, and did show an increased growth rate. A second experiment showed that an enriched creep feed was comparable to the standard feed in terms of promoting 12. In conclusion, the research shows that creep feeding does not seem to result in greater post-weaning feed intake when overall litter averages are compared. It is also time to make sure these trees are healthy and free of diseases. DED affects both American Fig 1 and Siberian elm trees by clogging their water-conducting vessels and can kill the tree within a few weeks. DED is caused by a fungus *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi* which is carried by a native beetle. In order to get an accurate test result, it is important to submit a proper sample. Staining is a strong indicator of DED, however it is not always present in a diseased tree. Each piece should be cm long. Do not send elm leaves, elm trunks or large tree branches to the lab. Send the samples as soon as possible to: Samples will not be accepted after September. DED Infected elm tree. Brown and wilted elm tree. Brown staining of elm tree. On March 31, a new website was launched to accommodate the online development and submission of EFPs. The website will provide producers with access to materials and information that allows them to work through the process on their own time, at their own pace. In-person workshops will no longer be available, although the online process will maintain a similar educational experience. Environmental Farm Plans are voluntary and confidential self-assessment tools used by producers to raise awareness about environmental risks and

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opportunities in their operations. As producers work through the program, they will develop action plans to identify management practices that can reduce environmental risk. Having a completed EFP helps increase public awareness and recognition of farm stewardship practices, improves farm health and safety, adds value to farm property, safeguards the local environment and helps maintain sustainable production of crops and livestock. The EFP process is voluntary, although producers are encouraged to develop one to help mitigate risk in their operations.

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### Chapter 7 : British Egg Industry Council - WikiVisually

*of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development list the pesticides banned in Vietnam (see Annex 4); Law on Biodiversity enacted on November 13, and was in effect on July 1, , which provides for the conservation and sustainable development of biodiversity and the rights and obligations of organizations, households and.*

Foreword China has a big agriculture sector. The Chinese government has always put the issue of feeding its 1. Since the turn of the century , China has made remarkable achievements in agricultural and rural development. By , its grain production has set a new record of 12 successive years of increase, offering abundant and diversified agricultural products. However, China still faces many problems and challenges in agricultural development, such as resources constraints, increasing demand for agricultural products, weak infrastructure facilities in rural areas, insufficient technology innovation and extension capacity, rising agricultural production costs, and a big gap in income and public service between rural and urban areas. To address those challenges, China will stick to the policy of maintaining grain self-sufficiency basically with domestic resources, speeding up agricultural technology progress, improving agricultural production capacity, deepening rural reform, promoting urban and rural integration, boosting harmonized development of industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization. It is our goal to feed Chinese people with sufficient, safe and quality food, and enable millions of Chinese farmers to live a decent life in the beautiful countryside. China has established increasingly close links with other countries in the field of agriculture. Its agriculture sector is opening up to the outside world in an all-dimensional, multi-tiered and wide-ranging manner. China will stick to its open-up policy, and continue to utilize both domestic and international markets and resources. Efforts will be made in technical assistance and training for other developing countries to the best of our ability, as well as in active participation in international agricultural affairs and healthy growth of international agricultural trade. The Chinese nation has created a splendid farming civilization. In the future, China will strive to make bigger contribution to world agricultural development and global food security. There are thousands of crop varieties plus their close wild relatives, over 1, of which are cultivars, including grain crops such as rice, wheat and corn, and cash crops such as fruits, vegetables, forage grass, flowers, tea, sugar cane, beet and natural rubber. There are about twenty livestock species whose genetic resources are found in China, including swine, chicken, goose, yellow cattle, and buffalo, with a total of breeds. It is also home to more than 20, recorded aquatic breeds, including more than 3, types of fish. China has vast land, which runs across five climate zones from south to north and gradually ascends from east to west like a three-step staircase, thus creating unique topographic features and diversified climatic conditions. Solar and heat resources rise as altitude moves down from north to south, resulting in temperature and harvest time variations. With the total amount of water resources taking the 6th position globally, China faces a comparative scarcity of water resources, with the per capita water resource being only a quarter of the world average. Water resources become a major constraint for the development of agriculture in China. Precipitation is unevenly distributed between seasons and years, as well as between regions. There is also a striking per capita scarcity of arable land. In , China had 1. Agriculture and Rural Development 2. Agriculture plays also an increasingly important role in the preservation of eco-system as its multi-functionality emerges.

### Chapter 8 : Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

*Sustainable agriculture, in terms of food security, rural employment, and environmentally sustainable technologies such as soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity protection, are essential for holistic rural development.*

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## Chapter 9 : Full text of "The journal of the Ministry of Agriculture."

*AIM: To improve on the production systems and development support of smallholder farmers in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries, forestry and fishery sectors to achieve food security livelihoods FUNCTIONS.*