Guide to produce a succinct description of a Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) Good Practice
Guide to produce a succinct description of a SARD Good Practice

FAO and SEI, Rome December 2006

I. ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) is the goal of Agenda 21, Chapter 14, adopted by the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In the 10 years since then, SARD stakeholders have come to understand this goal as referring to a holistic development process and not a static outcome. At the WSSD in Johannesburg in 2002, more than eighty stakeholders launched the SARD Initiative to promote this approach and identified SARD Good Practices as one of three priorities to be pursued over the coming years.

The SARD Initiative seeks to build the capacity of poor rural communities to become aware of and adopt good practices that facilitate the transition to SARD. One method that it is using to do this is to improve access to community experiences and existing knowledge, approaches and technologies through a web-based Resource Facility, including a good practice database.

Communities and support groups around the world are involved in implementing many different kinds of practices that they hope will contribute to sustainable agriculture and rural development and improve the livelihoods of poor and food insecure people. The online SARD Good Practice Database of the SARD Initiative provides a vehicle for sharing the experiences of implementing communities and support groups, and communicating lessons learned to decision-makers at higher levels. In order to maintain this database as a dynamic, interactive source of field-based information, the contributions of implementers will be essential.

At the international level, the SARD Initiative Secretariat, based in FAO Headquarters in Rome, has created a consolidated SARD Good Practices template that will be used for online dissemination of all Good Practices submitted by SARD stakeholders. It is recommended that all Good Practices that are submitted follow this template, which is provided at the end of this document. At the national level, stakeholders participating in the SARD Initiative will be encouraged to use the questionnaire contained in this guide as a basis for recording local information about SARD Good Practices and reporting this information to their national SARD focal points, as well as to the SARD Initiative Secretariat in Rome.

Use of a standard format, though perhaps not ideal, will greatly facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders at various levels, and help develop a common understanding of what is meant by a SARD Good Practice, and what processes are most likely to result in widespread adoption of innovations and new practices leading to sustainable agriculture and rural development.

The brief guide is aimed particularly at civil society partners who are managing projects that support introduction or replication of good practices at field level, and those that are managing learning networks, both globally and nationally. However, it is also meant to be sufficiently flexible to allow communities to use it as well for conducting their own self-assessment exercise. Users are encouraged to provide feedback on their experiences with its use to the SARD Initiative Secretariat, SARD-Initiative@fao.org.

1 Inspiration for developing this guide was drawn from the SLE Study "Self-Assessing Good Practices and Scaling-up Strategies in Sustainable Agriculture", Sustainet (2004)
II. DEFINING SARD GOOD PRACTICES

“A practice is a working method, or set of working methods. It is something that is regularly done, often as a habit, tradition or custom. (Cambridge Dictionaries Online: Advanced Learners’ Dictionary) A good practice meets a certain set of criteria that distinguish it from a bad practice. Good practices are not mutually exclusive. Thus, several different practices for accomplishing the same objective could all be classified as good if they all meet the specified criteria. By contrast, a best practice is officially accepted as being the best to use in a particular business or industry, and is usually formally described and codified.”

A SARD Good Practice can be defined generically as any agricultural or rural development practice that is consistent with core SARD principles. This means that the practice must be:

- friendly for the environment,
- profitable for farmers and farming communities,
- socially equitable,
- culturally appropriate, and
- productive over the long-term.

A SARD Good Practice is implemented in a rural area by local farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk or forest-dwellers, or by people in the villages and towns that provide technical support, marketing and rural development services to these groups. Often the benefits of a SARD Good Practice cannot be realised unless there is also a conducive policy environment. However, policies that are favorable to SARD are not classified as Good Practices as such, since they do not represent working methods. Working methods that could be considered for classification as SARD Good Practices include:

- farming practices
- managerial practices
- organisational practices
- institutional practices

For example, a small-scale poultry improvement project might include the following good practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming practices</th>
<th>introduction of more sanitary and secure chicken coops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>introduction of regular vaccination programme for laying hens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Managerial practices</th>
<th>introduction of poultry-growers’ record-keeping books for hens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisational practices</th>
<th>creation of a chicken breeders’ association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutional practices</th>
<th>establishment of a nearby chicken slaughter and packaging facility, with regular inspections to ensure health and safety standards are met</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Often, as in this example, several practices will need to be implemented together in order for them to have the desired effect. For instance, if an improved farming practice is introduced that is environmentally friendly, socially equitable and culturally appropriate, but no thought has been given to how the increased product will be marketed, the practice may not be economically viable. If not, then the practice cannot be classified as a SARD Good Practice, according to the criteria given above.

In many instances, it will be more appropriate to identify SARD Good Practice Packages, which, when implemented together, meet the stated criteria. This is, in fact, the approach that
has been followed for compiling most of the case study collections that have been assembled to date and it is also the approach with which field workers experimenting with different survey formats seem to feel most comfortable.

Taking the above considerations into account, the SARD Initiative has developed the following definitions as the basis for determining what practices will be included in the online SARD Good Practice database.

A practice can be an action, approach, innovation, solution, process, experience or a technology that has been viable over time or introduces change at local, national or international level. The term “good” refers to practices that produce measurable impacts toward the achievement of development outcomes. A good practice is sustainable, effective, efficient, replicable (easily adopted by a wide range of communities facing similar constraints), responds to real local needs and is adapted to the specific local conditions.

In the context of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, a good practice must be environmentally sound, socially just, culturally sensitive, economically viable and technically practical. SARD good practices deal with production, processing, protection and cover a wide range of sectors (e.g., integrated pest control, plant species diversity conservation, water harvesting, aquaculture, animal production, fish cage farming, security of indigenous communities’ intellectual property rights, community reforestation). A SARD good practice can have a short term impact (e.g., by improving soil fertility or access to micro-credit schemes) or a long term impact (e.g., by assuring food security, reducing vulnerability to environmental stress or increasing per capita income on a lasting basis) and can be performed by a wide range of actors (e.g., farmers, pastoralists, forest dwellers, fisher folks, extension agents, researchers or service providers).

WHO NEEDS TO KNOW AND WHY

According to R. Witte et al. (InterSard), “the main objective of a SARD Good Practice description is to document and systematize information on actual field-work efforts towards sustainable agriculture and rural development.” Its main function is to present an interesting experience or an innovative approach that could be replicated in a similar context. This definition of the purpose of a SARD Good Practice description is equally applicable for the SARD Initiative.

Two groups of people need to know what SARD Good Practices are, and how to identify them. The first comprises the practitioners. These are farmers, rural service providers and rural landless workers, who, by virtue of what they do, are in a position to implement SARD Good Practices. The second comprises the promoters. These include: i) national and local public sector authorities with the power to pass laws and promulgate regulations that favor SARD Good Practices and the resources to fund programmes and projects that support their implementation; ii) local organizations and public sector entities that provide training and capacity-building support for practitioners; iii) national and international advocacy groups who create social and political pressures intended to convince public sector authorities to promote, and persuade practitioners to adopt, SARD Good Practices.

Although all these people need to know what SARD Good Practices are, each also has unique information needs. To cater for these different needs, the questionnaire shown in Annex A is divided into two parts – one for information to be provided by and for implementers and the

---

other for information to be provided by and for project managers and other promoters of SARD Good Practices.

CRITERIA AND METHODS FOR IDENTIFYING SARD GOOD PRACTICES

Since most agricultural and rural development practices are owned by the local people who are implementing them, the content of SARD Good Practices and Good Practice Packages is likely to vary considerably from place to place. For this reason, no standard criteria for defining what constitutes a SARD Good Practice beyond the generic criteria of correspondence to core SARD principles are proposed in this guide.

Also, no effort has been made to establish a set of criteria for purposes of making comparisons, since it is assumed that for each identified good practice, the local conditions and peculiarities of each implementing community or communities are fundamental to its success. It is further assumed that each identified good practice is potentially replicable only in conditions similar to those where it was first introduced.

In summary, a SARD Good Practice description needs to answer the following questions:

- What SARD problem needed to be tackled?
- What practice or set of practices did the implementers/promoters experiment with to tackle this problem?
- What practice or set of practices proved successful?
- Under what conditions did the practice prove successful?
- What were the direct and indirect benefits of the practice for the target group? for the community at large?

The SARD Initiative has identified the following categories of good practice for priority attention:
- access to natural resources,
- sustainable management of natural resources,
- fair conditions of employment,
- access to rural services,
- empowering of rural people (practices relating to livelihoods improvements are classified as belonging to this category if they do not fit elsewhere).

Within each of these categories, specific practice types may involve either a technology or an institutional practice, or both.

Practices may also be related to different sectors of intervention such as:
- Management of crop production systems,
- Management of livestock production systems
- Diseases and pests of animals and plants,
- Nutrition and consumer protection,
- Forest management and conservation,
- Fisheries and aquaculture management and conservation,
- Sustainable natural resources management,
- Rural infrastructure and agro-industries,
- Food and agriculture policy,
- Trade and marketing,
- Gender and equity in rural society,
- Rural livelihoods and food security.
It is recognized that for many SARD good practices, an accurate description may not fit easily into these categories, so the template provides ample space for qualitative information.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COLLECTING AND RECORDING INFORMATION ABOUT SARD GOOD PRACTICES

A. RECORDER OF THE PRACTICE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRACTICE OR PRACTICE PACKAGE

1. Name of the recorder:
2. Institutional affiliation of the recorder:
3. Contact information of the recorder:
4. Recorder’s sources of information about the practice or practice package:
   A. Personal experience
   B. Other:

   Recorders of good practices may include, for example, (i) representatives of institutions or organizations that promote good practices, (ii) managers of programmes or projects that promote good practices, (iii) managers of learning networks that assemble and disseminate information about good practices, (iv) members of communities, groups or institutions implementing the practice.

B. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRACTICE OR PRACTICE PACKAGE

5. Short title of the practice:
6. Where found:
   A. Region:
   B. Country(ies):
   C. Province, districts, villages:
   D. Agro-climatic zone or zones
      [From the list, choose those that apply: arid, dry semi-arid, moist semi-arid, sub-humid, humid, perhumid]:
   E. Other descriptive information:

7. Individuals or institutions implementing the practice:
   [Examples might be a government agency, a public sector enterprise, a civil society organization, a research institution, a UN agency or a donor agency, a district council, a community association, and so forth]

8. Non-implementing individuals or institutions promoting the practice:
   [Promoters of the practice refer to institutions that are promoters of adoption and implementation of good practices by individuals, groups or institutions other than themselves. Promotional activities may simply involve sensitization and awareness-building, or they may involve implementation of funded programmes and projects targeted at potential practice implementers. Examples might be a government agency, a public sector enterprise, a civil society organization, a research institution, a UN agency or a donor agency, a district council, a community association, and so forth.]

9. Expected beneficiaries of the practice (if other than the implementers):

10. Practice category:
    [Choose one of the following: access to natural resources, managing natural resources sustainably, fair conditions of employment, access to rural services, empowering of rural people, other (please specify)]

11. Practice type:
[Choose one of the following: a technology for natural resource management, a technology for assuring adequate nutrition and health, a technology for improving farm productivity sustainably, a technology for generating off-farm income, an institutional practice for natural resource management, an institutional practice for accessing resources, an institutional practice for improving farm productivity, an institutional practice for enhancing household livelihoods sustainably, an institutional practice for ensuring fair conditions of employment, an institutional practice for empowering rural people, an integrated set of practices combining two or more of those listed above (please specify which), other (please specify)]

12. Sector:
[Choose one of the following: Crop production system management, Livestock production system management, Diseases and pests of animals and plants, Nutrition and consumer protection, Forest management and conservation, Fisheries and aquaculture management and conservation, Sustainable natural resources management, Rural infrastructure and agro-industries, Food and agriculture policy, Trade and marketing, Gender and equity in rural society, Rural livelihoods and food security, other (please specify)]

13. Time period during which the practice has been implemented:
   Start date:
   End date (if no longer being implemented):

14. Process by which the new practice was identified and introduced:

15. Nature of the innovation, practice technology or new way of doing things that is involved:

16. Problem or problems that the practice addresses:

17. Approaches or strategies followed to address the problem:

18. Extent to which these approaches or strategies were successful in addressing the problem:

19. Activities and sequence of steps involved in implementing the practice:

20. Resources and inputs utilized to implement the practice [Provide detail for each of the following categories: physical inputs, labour, management, funds, other]:

21. Context in which the practice is implemented:
   A. Production or service system involved:
   B. Economic context:
   C. Social context:
   D. Institutional context:
   E. Environmental context:

   [A paragraph that simply describes the peculiarities of the community or communities where the practice is being implemented and how these peculiarities have influenced the choice of practice to be implemented would be an acceptable reply to this question.]

22. Factors conducive to change, main reasons for success:
   [Examples might be availability of human and financial resources, local attitudes or policy environment]

23. Factors impeding change [risks, obstacles, problems]:

24. Solutions found to overcome these factors:

25. Lessons learned:
INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF THE PRACTICE

26. Was the practice well-accepted/widely adopted? If yes, why? If not, why not?
[Indicators of widespread adoption or acceptance of the practice could include a) quantitative measures such as number of individuals, households, enterprises, groups or institutions adopting the practice; number of villages or districts where use of the practice has become widespread; or improvement in performance indicators relating to the practice b) qualitative measures such as positive views of implementers about the benefits obtained from adoption of the practice, dissemination of information about the practice through local media, inclusion of support for the practice in the work programmes of local extension officers, and so forth.]

27. Direct impacts of the adoption of the practice:
   A. For implementers:
   B. For target beneficiaries:

28. Distribution of benefits (how many and who gained most, who gained least, who lost?)
[Where possible, describe results in terms of specific poor and/or vulnerable groups and sub-groups, disaggregated by gender]:

29. Indirect impacts of the adoption of the practice:
[Examples might be poverty alleviation, food security, people’s livelihoods, natural resource conservation, pro-poor institutional changes and policies, mainstreaming environmental awareness]

30. Are the impact of the practice:
   a. friendly for the environment?
   b. profitable for farmers and farming communities?
   c. socially equitable?
   d. culturally appropriate?
   e. productive over the long-term?

SUITABILITY OF THE PRACTICE FOR REPLICATION AND UPSCALING

31. Is the practice suitable for replication? If yes, please define the transferability elements

32. Which are the agro-climatic zones/geographical areas where replication is feasible because of similar ecological conditions? (list)

33. What are the possibilities for, and risks of, extrapolating to other countries, if known?

34. What has to be done to promote the practice elsewhere successfully?
INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRAMME OR PROJECT PROMOTING THE PRACTICE, IF APPLICABLE

35. Which are/were the objectives of the programme or project?

36. Which was/were the practice/set of practices introduced/promoted during programme/project implementation?

37. Which were the intended target groups/beneficiaries?

38. Which were the expected outcomes?

39. What were the main approaches or strategies followed and the processes engaged in to achieve project objectives?

40. What human and financial resources were utilized to implement the project?

41. Who were the main stakeholders and actors engaged in implementation? (describe involvement of Major Groups, if any)
   [Examples might be organized community groups, NGOs, service providers, business enterprises, local government, other]

42. What were the actual outcomes/project results? (provide information on number and gender distribution of individuals benefiting directly or indirectly and on the nature and scale of benefits obtained)

43. What were the main factors contributing to the project results?

44. What risks, obstacles and problems were encountered during project implementation, and how were these solved or overcome?

45. If project results were positive, what elements are considered essential for sustainability of the practice or set of practices?

46. Was an exit strategy implemented to ensure sustainability of positive results after termination of project support?

47. What were the lessons learned and their policy, programmatic or other implications?

48. List available information sources about the project (independent evaluations, project reports, impact assessments, anecdotes, etc.):
### TEMPLATE FOR SUBMITTING A SARD GOOD PRACTICE FOR INCLUSION IN THE ONLINE DATABASE OF THE SARD INITIATIVE

#### TITLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources of information of the practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant contacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful links</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRAMME OR PROJECT PROMOTING THE PRACTICE (IF APPLICABLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme or project:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementer of the programme or project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOCATION OF THE PRACTICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province, Districts, Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climatic zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other descriptive information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRACTICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions fostering the practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries of the practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users of the practice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural resource used or accessed (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background/problem statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Context in which the practice is being implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach followed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovative elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on natural resource base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts on livelihood of the practice users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General success factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technology success factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional success factors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems remaining to be resolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


REGIONS (select one):
- Europe
- Middle East
- Africa
- Asia
- Pacific
- Central America and the Caribbean
- North America
- South America
- Worldwide

CLIMATIC ZONES (select as many as apply):
- arid
- dry semi-arid
- moist semi-arid
- sub-humid
- humid
- perhumid

PRACTICE CATEGORIES (select one):
- access to natural resources,
- sustainable management of natural resources,
- fair conditions of employment,
- access to rural services,
- community empowerment,
- other (please specify)

PRACTICE TYPES (select one):
- technology for assuring adequate nutrition and health,
- technology for natural resource management,
- technology for improving farm productivity sustainable,
- technology for generating off-farm income,
- institutional practice for accessing resources,
- institutional practice for improving farm productivity sustainably,
- institutional practice for enhancing household livelihoods sustainably,
- institutional practice for ensuring fair conditions of employment,
- institutional practice for empowering rural people
- other (please specify)

SECTORS (select one):
- Crop production system management
- Livestock production system management
- Diseases and pests of animals and plants
- Nutrition and consumer protection
- Forest management and conservation
- Fisheries and aquaculture management and conservation
- Sustainable natural resources management
- Rural infrastructure and agro-industries
- Food and agriculture policy
- Trade and marketing
- Gender and equity in rural society
- Rural livelihoods and food security
- Other (please specify)

Technology success factors (derived from GAP and TECA databases)
- Address farmer needs, priorities and management
- Address gender issues and concerns
- Consider socio-cultural norms and practices
- Generate incomes with acceptable limit of risk
- Improve efficient utilization of scarce resources
- Increase the efficiency of input use
- Improve quality and nutritional value
- Increase employment opportunity
- Increase farm production and or stabilize it
- Increase labour productivity
- Increase marketability
- Integrates crops, livestock, trees and fisheries
- Maintain or increase biodiversity
No adverse environment effects
Prevents erosion and improves soil fertility
Incorporate Indigenous Knowledge
Minimize the use of non-renewable resources

Institutional success factors (derived from GAP and TECA databases)
Access to inputs and resources
Farmers’ capacity for adoption of the technology
Incentives, credit and markets
Infrastructure
Institutional support and outreach
Ownership by end-users
Policy environment
Regulation

Keywords list
Access to credit  Child labour  Energy
Access to land  Climatic change  Environment
Access to resources  Coastal fisheries  Environmental management
Accounting  Coastal zone management  Environmental policies
Afforestation  Collective bargaining  Equal opportunities
Agrarian reform  Commercial farming  Erosion
Agribusiness  Commodity markets  Erosion control
Agricultural development  Common lands  Estuaries
Agricultural policies  Community development  European Communities
Agricultural workers  Composts  Extension activities
Agriculture  Conflict resolution  Extension activities
Agroforestry  Conservation  Extensive farming
Agropisciculture  Consumer protection  Extensive husbandry
Alpine grasslands  Contract labour  Fair trade
Animal breeding  Cooperatives  Farm management
Animal diseases  Crop production  Farmers associations
Animal feeding  Cropping systems  Farming systems
Animal health  Crops  Feeding
Animal husbandry methods  Cultural development  Feeds of animal origin
Animal production  Cultural heritage  Fertilizers
Animal products  Deciduous seasonal forests  Fish ponds
Animal resources  Desertiﬁcation  Fish products
Antarctic tundra  Deserts  Fisheries
Apiculture  Development banks  Fisheries development
Aquaculture  Development policies  Fishery policies
Aquatic plants  Disease control  Fishery production
Aquatic weeds  Diversiﬁcation  Fishery products
Arctic tundra  Domestic animals  Fishery resources
Arid climate  Domestic gardens  Fishing areas
Arid soils  Domestication  Fishing industry
Arid zones  Drought resistance  Fishing methods
Artisanal fisheries  Drought strategies  Floodplains
Basin irrigation  Dry farming  Food chains
Biodiversity  Dryland management  Food industry
Bioenergy  Economic development  Food production
Biofuel  Economic growth  Food resources
Biological control  Economic resources  Forced labour
Boreal forests  Education  Forest conservation
Brackishwater environment  Efficiency in funds allocation  Forest grazing
Breeding methods  Employment  Forest management
Broadleaved forests  Employment conditions  Forest plantations
Capacity building  Employment schemes  Forest products
Certification  Empowerment  Forest resources
Charcoal  Endangered species  Forestry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forestry development</th>
<th>Marketing techniques</th>
<th>Silviculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forestry policies</td>
<td>Micro finance</td>
<td>Social security scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry production</td>
<td>Migrant workers</td>
<td>Social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests</td>
<td>Migratory flows</td>
<td>Social welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free range husbandry</td>
<td>Minimum wage</td>
<td>Soil conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater</td>
<td>Mixed cropping</td>
<td>Soil fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuelwood</td>
<td>Multidimensional approach</td>
<td>Subsistence farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender mainstreaming</td>
<td>Multiple cropping</td>
<td>Technology development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetic resources</td>
<td>Natural park</td>
<td>Technology transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germplasm</td>
<td>Natural resources conservation</td>
<td>Temporary workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germplasm conservation</td>
<td>Natural resources management</td>
<td>Terrace cropping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasslands</td>
<td>Nature conservation</td>
<td>Trade agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing systems</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Trade policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green manures</td>
<td>Organic agriculture</td>
<td>Trade unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Organic compounds</td>
<td>Trading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harzadous labour</td>
<td>Organic production</td>
<td>Traditional knowledge valorisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health protection</td>
<td>Participatory approaches</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>Participatory approaches in financial policies</td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herds</td>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Veterinary services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>Pest control</td>
<td>Waged workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home gardening</td>
<td>Pesticide crops</td>
<td>Waste management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey production</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>Wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household consumption</td>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>Water conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Plant disease control</td>
<td>Water management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
<td>Plant protection</td>
<td>Water resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>Plant resources</td>
<td>Water storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income generation</td>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Welfare service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous knowledge</td>
<td>Policy advocacy</td>
<td>Wetlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrialization</td>
<td>Policy coherence for development</td>
<td>Wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information services</td>
<td>Policy reforms</td>
<td>Wind protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect control</td>
<td>Pollution control</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect diseases</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>Working conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional strengthening</td>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>Workplace accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated pest management</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Workplace health and safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual property rights</td>
<td>Property rights</td>
<td>Yields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercropping</td>
<td>Protected area</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International agreements</td>
<td>Public availability of information</td>
<td>Zero tillage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International labour standards</td>
<td>Public awareness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International trade</td>
<td>Quality controls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment, finance and credit</td>
<td>Rainfed farming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Rangelands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour and employment</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour law</td>
<td>Reforestation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour market</td>
<td>Renewable resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour’s awareness of rights and administrative mechanisms</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land access</td>
<td>Resource conservation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land policies</td>
<td>Resource management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land reform</td>
<td>Rural employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership and management strengthening</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal empowerment</td>
<td>Semiarid zones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Shifting cultivation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Silvicultural systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>