

ชื่อเรื่อง

Extension and Transfer of Vetiver Technology

ชื่อผู้วิจัย

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Abstract

The Ethiopian situation exemplifies an extreme rural poverty and some of the worst land degradation world wide. The response to programmes for conservation has demonstrated considerable weakness.

The major developmental efforts implemented to tackle soil erosion problems were based upon food for work programmes and concentrated on physical conservation structures. The top-down planning implementation approach did not account for socio-economic realities and did not even try to grip the underlying causes of degradation.

There is no way that any government is going to solve all the conservation problems by buying terraces on all the land that could be terraced or build structures. Whether it is a developed or developing country, as far as conservation of land is concerned, it is the farmer and farmer alone who could do it. The real solution to erosion is to be provided by the farmer on his own land. He does it once he becomes fully convinced that conservation measures and techniques are in his best interest.

The paper presents the extension and transfer of vetiver technology to small holder farmers of Ethiopia, in particular in the South-western part of the country, around Mettu area. It concentrates on target group selection, methodologies for implementation, nursery management & propagation and the contribution of incentives, awards, field days, visits & workshops to farmers and agents of change.