

---

# Agriculture And Poverty Reduction A Critical Assessment

---

The Role of Agriculture in Poverty Reduction  
Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction  
Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction A Synthesis  
Assessing the Potential for Poverty Reduction Through Investments in Agricultural Water Management  
Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in Zambia  
Agricultural growth is good for poverty reduction and female-headed households in Iraq  
Agricultural Development and Economic Transformation  
Poverty Orientated Agricultural and Rural Development  
Beyond Food Production  
Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in Uganda  
Structural change and poverty reduction in Ethiopia: Economy-wide analysis of the evolving role of agriculture  
Poverty Alleviation Through Agricultural Projects  
At Loggerheads?  
Promotion of Rural Employment for Poverty Reduction  
The role of law in the reduction of rural poverty  
The Role of Agriculture in Poverty Reduction - an Empirical Perspective  
Agricultural Research and Poverty Reduction  
Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in Rwanda  
Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction A Synthesis  
The Composition of Growth Matters for Poverty Alleviation  
Agricultural Growth and Rural Poverty Reduction in India  
Agricultural Growth and Rural Poverty Reduction in India  
Agriculture, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction  
Organic Agriculture for Poverty Reduction  
Beyond Food Production  
Poverty Reduction and the Nigeria Agricultural Sector

Payment for Environmental Services in Agricultural Landscapes  
Transforming Agribusiness in Nigeria for Inclusive Recovery, Jobs Creation, and Poverty Reduction  
Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction  
Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction  
The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development and Poverty Reduction  
Agriculture, Poverty, and Policy Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa  
Down to Earth  
Agricultural Trade Reform and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries  
FAO framework on rural extreme poverty  
The Future of Small Farms for Poverty Reduction and Growth  
Agricultural Research and Poverty Reduction  
Education for Rural People  
Down to Earth  
Impacts of agricultural investments on growth and poverty: A review of literature

*Agriculture And Poverty  
Reduction A Critical  
Assessment*

*Downloaded from  
[blog.gmercyyu.edu](http://blog.gmercyyu.edu) by guest*

---

## **BRIGHT ALISSON**

---

### The Role of Agriculture in Poverty Reduction Springer

This publication highlights the alarming pace of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and the consequent negative impacts on poverty and health. It makes a compelling case for re-examining food systems and developing and promoting strategies for sustainable diets,

emphasizing the positive role of food biodiversity in human nutrition and poverty alleviation. The contents of this book were presented at the International Scientific Symposium on Biodiversity and Sustainable Diets, organized by FAO and Biodiversity International, and held at FAO, Rome, from 3 to 5 November 2010.

**Agricultural Policies for Poverty  
Reduction** Washington, D.C. : World Bank  
This book synthesizes the findings of a longer work which sets out a strategy for raising rural incomes.

**Agricultural Policies for Poverty**

**Reduction A Synthesis** OECD Publishing  
Nigeria has for decades placed enormous emphasis on diversifying its economy beyond oil and into sectors such as agribusiness and manufacturing. Lack of progress on the diversification agenda could be blamed on weak implementation and misalignment of public spending, but it also reflects more profound underlying issues. For example, declarations that any particular sector should drive diversification without offering clarity on specific investment priorities and expected outcomes will not persuade budget

holders to allocate development resources. The lack of clarity also deprives policy makers and practitioners of the information, inspiration, and conviction to develop and execute sector plans that could operationalize diversification. Transforming Agribusiness in Nigeria for Inclusive Recovery, Jobs Creation, and Poverty Reduction: Policy Reforms and Investment Priorities aims to provide that clarity by illustrating the potential of the agribusiness sector to accelerate inclusive growth, create jobs, and reduce poverty. Building on an early finding that this sector provides the best prospects for inclusive growth and more and better jobs, the book identifies the specific agricultural value chains with the highest potential to create jobs, reduce poverty, and improve nutrition outcomes. The findings demonstrate, however, that the value chains with the most potential to pursue one policy objective are not necessarily as effective for other objectives, clearly calling for selectivity of value chains, depending on policy objectives. The book also estimates the level of growth required to meet specific jobs targets and finds that the growth burden is lower when on-farm

and off-farm segments of agribusiness grow in tandem and higher if either segment stagnates. It concludes that a whole-of-agribusiness approach that emphasizes coordinated investments between on-farm and off-farm segments is needed to enable the sector to meet its potential in creating jobs and generating inclusive growth.

Assessing the Potential for Poverty Reduction Through Investments in Agricultural Water Management Intl Food Policy Res Inst

This book provides a blueprint for the allocation of public expenditures “in” and “for” agriculture at the dis-aggregated state level and suggests a reorientation in favour of disadvantaged regions where the marginal returns on additional investments would be higher. It provides insights into the inter-linkages between public expenditures, private investment, rural poverty, and agriculture productivity from a regional perspective to reflect upon spatial differences in the welfare effects of various investments, subsidies, and policies. The book focuses on agricultural growth and rural poverty reduction through public and private investments,

non-farm employment, and other pathways to the formulation of appropriate policies at the dis-aggregated state level. It presents new evidence based on advanced econometric tools for analysing and understanding the relationship between public and private investments in agriculture and input subsidies (fertilizer, power, irrigation, and credit) together with their impacts at the dis-aggregated state level. The book also deliberates on an income based direct support system for farmers as an alternative to the existing input price subsidy regime. Accordingly, the book offers valuable insights not only for researchers working on poverty alleviation, rural economy, and agricultural growth, but also for policymakers.

**Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in Zambia** Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Today, about 783 million people live in extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is primarily a rural phenomenon, with 80 percent of the extreme poor living in rural areas, across greatly diverse rural landscapes. Despite great progress in poverty reduction, the standard of living of the poorest of the poor has remained

almost unchanged in the past 35 years, signaling that a huge gap in policy making and programmatic approaches are leaving them behind. FAO has established a Corporate Framework on Rural Extreme Poverty to orient and bring to bear the relevant work of the Organization towards reaching Target 1.1 of the SDGs. Eliminating extreme poverty is directly linked to eliminating hunger (SDG 2), as well as other SDGs. When the extreme poor have means to a better life, they no longer suffer from hunger and can invest in a better future for their families and communities. The Framework reinforces the application of other Corporate Frameworks, particularly those related to gender equality, social protection, sustaining peace, and migration. This makes the Framework applicable to many areas of FAO's work, accelerating efforts to eliminate extreme poverty in rural areas. The Framework identifies four key areas to reach the rural extreme poor: ensuring food security and nutrition, promoting economic inclusion, fostering environmentally sustainable and resilient livelihoods and preventing and protecting the extreme poor against risks and shocks.

To ensure its ability to eradicate rural extreme poverty, the Framework establishes the following five deliverables: 1. Better align the areas of FAO's mandate into global and national actions to eradicate extreme poverty. 2. Increased capacity to reach the extreme poor by undertaking poverty analysis 3. Develop dedicated and integrated approaches for the rural extreme poor. 4. Ensure that FAO's actions do not create poverty. 5. Account for FAO's contribution to SDG 1, and in particular, to Target 1.1.

*Agricultural growth is good for poverty reduction and female-headed households in Iraq* OECD Publishing  
This book synthesizes the findings of a longer work which sets out a strategy for raising rural incomes.

*Agricultural Development and Economic Transformation* World Bank Publications  
This volume sets out a strategy for raising rural incomes which emphasises the creation of diversified rural economies with opportunities within and outside agriculture.

*Poverty Orientated Agricultural and Rural Development* World Bank Publications  
Although Rwanda has made considerable

progress in recovering politically and economically from the devastating effects of the 1994 genocide, the poverty rate is still higher and the gross domestic product lower than before the genocide. Poverty reduction and economic growth would receive much-needed support from increased agricultural growth. This study assesses alternative agricultural development strategies, identifying areas in which policy reforms, together with public and private investment, can best promote Rwandan agriculture. The authors evaluate the potential of several different agricultural subsectors-grains, root crops, livestock, and others-to contribute to national agricultural growth and poverty reduction. They conclude that growth in staple crops, particularly root crops such as cassava and potatoes, has the greatest potential to encourage economywide growth and poverty reduction. Promoting the necessary staple crop growth will require the allocation of public resources to the agricultural sector to increase significantly, reaching 10 percent of the total government budget. It will also require rethinking Rwanda's earlier emphasis on promoting export crop

growth, which has proved inadequate in encouraging poverty reduction while also posing environmental problems. This study makes an important contribution to the debate over the most effective development strategies for Rwanda and other Sub-Saharan African nations. Show More Show Less

[Beyond Food Production](#) Intl Food Policy Res Inst

The importance of agricultural growth to poverty reduction is well known, but the specific channels through which the poor can take advantage of growth require further research. Bresciani and Valdàs investigate four important channels: rural labour markets, farm incomes, food prices, and linkages to other economic sectors. Part 1 looks at the synthesis and theoretical background and part 2 is country case studies

[Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in Uganda](#) CIAT

This note is based on findings produced under the Harmonized Support for Agriculture Development project (HSAD) managed by the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

(ICARDA); financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); and implemented in partnership with the Iraqi Ministry of Agriculture, the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR) Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, ICARDA, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the University Consortium (UCON) of Texas A&M; University of California, Davis; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; and University of Florida.

**Structural change and poverty reduction in Ethiopia: Economy-wide analysis of the evolving role of agriculture** Intl Food Policy Res Inst

Of the estimated 1 billion people in the developing world who survive in conditions of extreme poverty, 70 percent live in Asia. The majority of these people live in rural areas and agriculture is their main occupation. Most of the rural poor are small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural workers, fisherfolk, artisans, female headed households, the aged and infirm, and children. The incidence of poverty is highest among female heads of households and children. The seminar on "Poverty Alleviation through Agricultural

Projects" provided thirty development practitioners with an opportunity to consider strategies, policies, and practices that help alleviate rural poverty. The seminar discussed four key issues of relevance to policy makers: (1) poverty cannot be measured by income alone; (2) poverty cannot be alleviated through a short-term, piecemeal approach; (3) agricultural projects constitute one of the many means available to governments for alleviating rural poverty; and (4) the role of public sector in poverty alleviation needs to be reconsidered.

*Poverty Alleviation Through Agricultural Projects* Routledge

This book provides a blueprint for the allocation of public expenditures "in" and "for" agriculture at the dis-aggregated state level and suggests a reorientation in favour of disadvantaged regions where the marginal returns on additional investments would be higher. It provides insights into the inter-linkages between public expenditures, private investment, rural poverty, and agriculture productivity from a regional perspective to reflect upon spatial differences in the welfare effects of various investments, subsidies, and

policies. The book focuses on agricultural growth and rural poverty reduction through public and private investments, non-farm employment, and other pathways to the formulation of appropriate policies at the dis-aggregated state level. It presents new evidence based on advanced econometric tools for analysing and understanding the relationship between public and private investments in agriculture and input subsidies (fertilizer, power, irrigation, and credit) together with their impacts at the dis-aggregated state level. The book also deliberates on an income based direct support system for farmers as an alternative to the existing input price subsidy regime. Accordingly, the book offers valuable insights not only for researchers working on poverty alleviation, rural economy, and agricultural growth, but also for policymakers.

**At Loggerheads?** Edward Elgar and Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations. Over the last twenty years the proportion of development cooperation resources earmarked for agricultural development has dwindled to between six and seven per cent of total bi- and multilateral Official Development Assistance. This is

despite the fact that eighty per cent of the world's poor live in rural agricultural areas and that the poor are disproportionately affected when political, military and natural events lead to regional or global food shortages. Brandt and Otzen's key book fills a gap in current literature, undertaking a wide-ranging conceptual reorientation of development cooperation, criticizing the current orthodoxy and its bias towards urban areas, and arguing that in order to effectively alleviate poverty across the world, agricultural and rural development measures need to be implemented both by central and subnational governments, aid agencies and the private sector. The authors investigate the world food question, the current pressures it is under and its link to rural poverty, and set out the policies that need to be undertaken to reduce global poverty.

*Promotion of Rural Employment for Poverty Reduction* Intl Food Policy Res Inst. This volume sets out a strategy for raising rural incomes which emphasises the creation of diversified rural economies with opportunities within and outside agriculture.

The role of law in the reduction of rural poverty Food & Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

This book contributes to the debate about the role of agriculture in poverty reduction by addressing three sets of questions: Does investing in agriculture enhance/harm overall economic growth, and if so, under what conditions? Do poor people tend to participate more/less in growth in agriculture than in growth in other sectors, and if so, when? If a focus on agriculture would tend to yield larger participation by the poor, but slower overall growth, which strategy would tend to have the largest payoff in terms of poverty reduction, and under which conditions?

*The Role of Agriculture in Poverty Reduction - an Empirical Perspective* World Bank Publications

Nearly one out of six people of the current inhabitants of the world is suffering from hunger and illiteracy. This book was developed to assist policy makers dealing with rural poverty, food insecurity and education challenges confronting rural people. It seeks to address the correlation between education, training,

empowerment and food security, mainly through a number of examples from all over the world. It is about strengthening the capacity of rural people to achieve food security. It identifies different dimensions of education and training that have proven useful, and covers formal education as well as non-formal education, literacy as well as skills training.

Agricultural Research and Poverty Reduction World Bank Publications

The importance of agricultural growth to poverty reduction is well known, but the specific channels through which the poor can take advantage of growth require further research. This publication takes on this challenge, investigating four important channels: rural labor markets, farm incomes, food prices, and linkages to other economic sectors. Using six developing country cases (Chile, Mexico, India, Indonesia, Ghana, South Africa), this study elucidates the mechanisms linking agriculture growth to economic development and the wellbeing of the poor. The evidence shows that governments should view the sector's contribution in wider terms, recognizing both its interaction with other economic

sectors, and that labor markets and trade policies can play a critical role in mediating agriculture's impact on poor households' incomes. To achieve effective rural poverty strategies the book calls for a broad economy-wide perspective on the role of agriculture in the overall growth process.--Publisher's description.

**Agricultural Growth and Investment Options for Poverty Reduction in**

**Rwanda** World Bank Publications

Considering the importance of legal frameworks in laying down governance and accountability frameworks, clarifying the responsibilities of relevant public and private entities and defining the long term and budgetary commitment of states, the capacity of countries to adopt and enforce laws in pertinent areas is crucial to reducing rural poverty. Countries have signed up to international and regional instruments that are of relevance to rural poverty and have adopted policies and legislation in these areas. However, a number of normative, institutional and operational challenges exist in different countries. These include regulatory gaps in some areas such as social security for agricultural workers; the existence of laws

that sustain discriminatory practices, for example, in relation to inheritance of property; and inconsistencies in norms and institutional mandates in the area of natural resource governance. Even with relatively good laws, their practical implementation may be wanting due to limitations of capacity to implement them. These problems would require a range of measures on the part of state and non-state actors, including the adoption or revision of laws as well as awareness-raising and legal empowerment. This legal paper explores the significance of legislative frameworks to poverty reduction efforts, with a particular focus on human rights. It highlights sectoral areas for legislative intervention and identifies normative, procedural and institutional challenges that states encounter while implementing poverty reduction programmes. It further refers to examples from state practice and provides recommendations on how relevant actors can make use of legislation to address rural poverty.

**Agricultural Policies for Poverty Reduction A Synthesis** Food & Agriculture Org.

This paper contributes to explain the cross-country heterogeneity of the poverty response to changes in economic growth. It does so by focusing on the structure of output growth. The paper presents a two-sector theoretical model that clarifies the mechanism through which the sectoral composition of growth and associated labor intensity can affect workers' wages and, thus, poverty alleviation. Then it presents cross-country empirical evidence that analyzes first, the differential poverty-

reducing impact of sectoral growth at various levels of disaggregation, and the role of unskilled labor intensity in such differential impact. The paper finds evidence that not only the size of economic growth but also its composition matters for poverty alleviation, with the largest contributions from labor-intensive sectors (such as agriculture, construction, and manufacturing). The results are robust to the influence of outliers, alternative

explanations, and various poverty measures.

**The Composition of Growth Matters for Poverty Alleviation** Food & Agriculture Org.

This report adopts a decent work perspective to approach the challenge of promoting employment and reducing poverty in rural areas by examining issues of employment, social protection, rights and social dialogue in rural areas in an integrated way.

Related with Agriculture And Poverty Reduction A Critical Assessment:

- Bullet In The Brain Analysis : [click here](#)