New forces are at work in the agricultural sector: the growth of markets and private entrepreneurship, the changing global demand for food and other agricultural products, the rise of multinationals, and the expansion of integrated food chains. To realize the potential benefits, the public sector has a crucial role to play through policy initiatives to support agriculture, reduce poverty, and ensure broad rural development alignment with these forces. Building on the foundation of the Agriculture Investment Sourcebook (World Bank 2005), this book explores ways in which the public sector can work with the private sector to facilitate growth, and ensure equitable benefit distribution. It describes the key policy and institutional issues involved in promoting private sector investment in agriculture, and accelerating growth to benefit the poor. It identifies priorities for public investment in specific agricultural settings at different stages of economic growth, and offers practical approaches for enhancing the impact of such investment. Finally, it summarizes lessons learned about successful support of agricultural development, and discusses areas in which additional progress is required. Policymakers and international development organizations will find Agricultural Growth for the Poor an invaluable resource for analyzing the prospects for agriculture in the changing global environment and developing an agenda for pro-poor development.
A successful transformation will require accelerated agricultural productivity growth, a modernized informal service sector, and effective industrialization strategies, with balanced roles for government, markets, and the private sector, all supported by country-led, evidence-based strategies exemplified under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) was established by the United Nations University (UNU) as its first research and training centre and started work in Helsinki, Finland in 1985. Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics, Michigan State University. A1-2. Bringing the Poor into a Growth Agenda. What Role for Africa's Rural Nonfarm Economy? By Steven Haggblade. How important is the rural nonfarm economy to Africa's poor? Across rural Africa, nonagricultural earnings account for roughly one-third of total income. (Table 1). Highly seasonal, nonfarm activity fills in labor troughs in the agricultural calendar. In the early stages of economic development, agricultural growth largely governs the magnitude and rural nonfarm opportunities through a variety of consumption, production, labor and capital market linkages. At later stages of economic growth, as in much of East Asia, urban and export markets come to. The sector has also developed the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (TA), which prioritizes a set of strategic interventions designed to unlock systemic bottlenecks. The Transformation Agenda encompasses select areas of intervention, prioritized for having the highest potential to accelerate growth of the agriculture sector. Similar approaches have proven successful in countries like Taiwan and Malaysia for transforming critical segments of their economies. The approach entails identifying and ensuring implementation of strategic interventions to unlock bottlenecks constraining sectoral Policymakers and international development organizations will find Agricultural Growth for the Poor an invaluable resource for analyzing the prospects for agriculture in the changing global environment and developing an agenda for pro-poor development. New forces are at work in the agricultural sector: the growth of markets and private entrepreneurship, the changing global demand for food and other agricultural products, the rise of multinationals, and the expansion of integrated food chains. To realize the potential benefits, the public sector has a crucial role to play through policy initiatives to support agriculture, reduce poverty, and ensure broad rural development alignment with these forces.