



Including the Productive Poor in Agricultural Development

Escaping Poverty Traps: Connecting the Chronically Poor to Economic Growth

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February 26, 2009

Enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty



Presentation Outline

1. *About IFAD, its target group, and results*
2. *Current context for increasing rural incomes and improving food security*
3. *Understanding the impact on poor rural women and men of rapidly changing environment*
4. *Areas of strategic focus, key challenges, and lessons learned*

International Fund for Agricultural Development

A specialized U.N. agency

An international financial institution

A global alliance of developed and developing countries to enable poor rural people to overcome poverty

IFAD'S target group

Rural people living in poverty and food insecurity in developing countries:

- *extremely poor people who have the potential to take advantage of improved access to assets and opportunities for agricultural production and rural income generating activities*
- *those who have fewer assets and opportunities -- in particular, marginalized groups such as minorities and indigenous peoples*
- *a special focus on women within all identified groups*

Context

- *The world is rapidly changing*
- *Change brings both threats and opportunities for the livelihoods of poor rural people*



Context - continued

- *Rapid changes require new approaches in rural development programmes and policies*
- *Poor rural people are constantly seeking ways to adapt to a changing environment*
- *Poor rural people are diverse and have complex and diversified livelihood strategies*



The way forward?

- Poor rural women and men are agents of their own welfare and development
- Poor rural people are key sources of knowledge
- They are already finding successful solutions to the challenges posed by these rapid changes



Key challenges

How can and do poor rural people gain access to and capacity to benefit from:

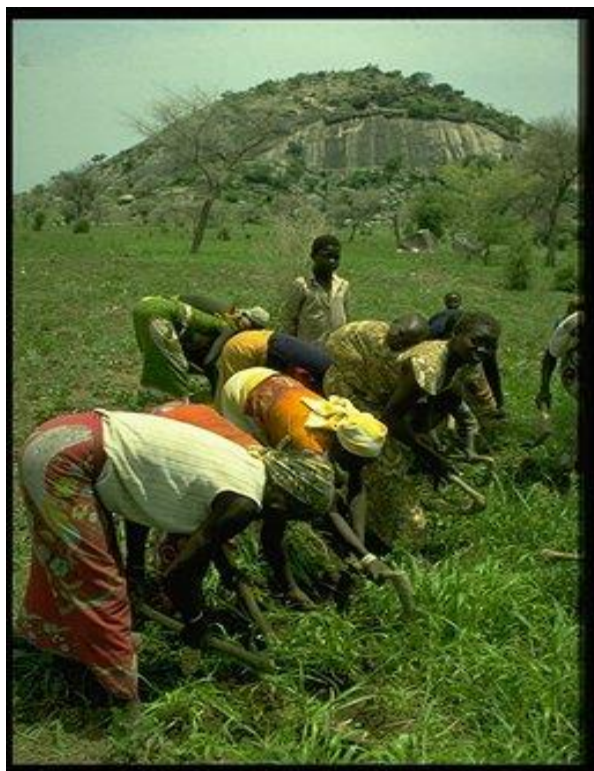
- Sustainable management of productive natural resources
- Agricultural services
- Remunerative and equitable markets
- Non-farm opportunities for employment and enterprise development
- Participation in governance processes

Sustainable management of productive natural resources

How to:

- *Gain or maintain sufficient access and improve security of access to productive resources*
- *Build capacity for management of natural resources*
- *Take advantage of evolving markets*

“Land for labor” agreements for landless women



- Permanent land access and use rights for women beneficiaries
- Increased maintenance and crop intensity
- Increased community cohesion

Agricultural services

How to:

- *Access to affordable and sustainable agricultural services tailored to particular needs*
- *Flexible services supportive of innovation and adapted to emerging issues*

Proyecto Corredor, Peru

- More than \$3.2 million to more than 1,600 formal or informal farmers' groups to hire technical assistance
- Training for more than 1,676 technical service providers
- More than 41,000 families who received technical assistance and training in business plans and profiles raised their incomes by more than 20 per cent

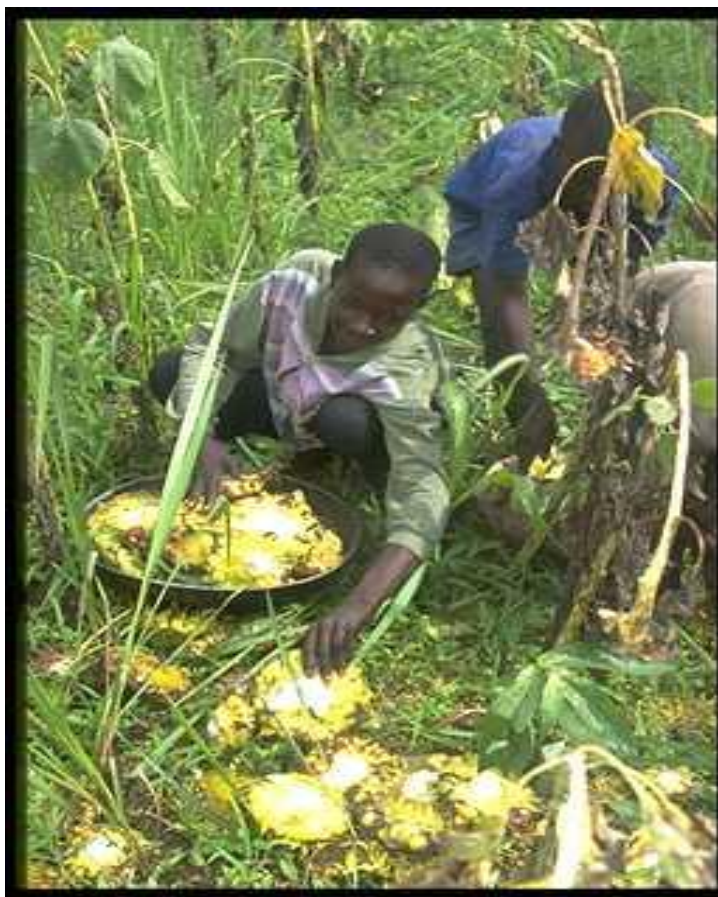


Remunerative and equitable markets

How to:

- *Access adequate and affordable input markets*
- *Participate on better terms in agricultural market chains*
- *Enter new and high-value chains,*
- *Increase or protect their purchasing power on agricultural or food markets*

Vegetable oil project, Uganda



- Increase in the number of traditional oil mills in rural centers
- Increased income and employment for 80,000 households
- Better market prices for traditional oil seeds and emerging market in Kenya for citronella oil

Non-farm opportunities for employment and enterprise development

How to:

- *Find opportunities for profitable non-farm activities in local markets*
- *develop viable non-farm activities and small enterprises*
- *better exploit employment opportunities linked to urbanization and migration*
- *take advantage of non-farm income opportunities linked to climate change.*

Rural microenterprise support resource centers, Burkina Faso



- 3,000 jobs created or consolidated in new or already active microenterprises
- 95 newly created microenterprises making an average profit of US\$77/month

Participation in governance processes

How to:

- *Formulate a coherent and convincing pro-poor policy agenda*
- *Access relevant formal and informal policy processes*
- *Ensure that pro-poor policy decisions are implemented and have a positive impact*

Village Networks, Cambodia



- Public services respond to community needs and demands
- Resource mobilization to support commune projects
- Improved awareness of the role of local governance and the possibility of addressing community concerns

Governance context

Better access to natural resources and capacity to manage them sustainably

Better access to and capacity to take advantage of improved agricultural services

Better access and capacity to take advantage of opportunities for rural non-farm employment, enterprise development

Improved rural livelihoods and pathways out of poverty

Better access to and capacity to take advantage of transparent markets

Key transformative processes

