

## 1: Agroforestry and Poverty Alleviation in Sub-Saharan Africa | Quail Springs Permaculture

*This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa. The principal justification for cash crop liberalization is that markets allow farm households to increase.*

Trade and economic reforms in Africa [] Most African governments initiated programmes of agricultural market liberalization in the s as part of economic structural adjustment programmes. Yet many remain unconvinced of the most fundamental elements of the process. The academic literature on agricultural market reform in Africa also ranks among the most divided within the field of economic development. While some scholars find that market reform and trade liberalization has generally supported agricultural growth and food security, a growing literature has explained the poor record of reform in terms of inadequate attention to the institutional foundations of markets and poor infrastructure, all of which lead to impeding growth. This literature has reinforced the common lay perspective that policy reform and trade liberalization has been a false promise. An alternative view examined in this chapter is that agricultural market and trade liberalization has not actually been implemented, and hence its effects cannot be measured. It is the countries in which liberalization has been most severely criticized, such as the former settler maize economies of eastern and southern Africa, where reform has been largely de jure rather than de facto. While it is difficult to control for all relevant factors, some evidence indicates that countries currently implementing agricultural market and trade reforms are performing no worse in developing their agriculture sector and improving food security, and in some cases clearly better than those implementing only de jure liberalization. Perceptions that African countries with increasing export orientation have had a stagnant per capita GDP and have not experienced a reduction in the incidence of poverty are based on a false premise and suffer severe measurement problems. It is unlikely that market reforms will have the same impact in a country with open trade as in one where trade is still restricted. Trade liberalization is associated with faster economic growth when accompanied by comprehensive domestic macroeconomic reforms. There is a perception among some countries that regional trade liberalization policies have failed. There is no doubt opening up Africa to global trade integration will present domestic challenges in the form of fiscal pressures and short term adjustment costs []. Reversing these policies would be an act of bad faith and would take away the little confidence domestic and international private firms have in the policy environment. Instead, states need to continue with the process of regional economic liberalization to achieve the much needed economic integration of Africa. It is debatable whether African countries should continue with the process of multilateral economic liberalization in the face of continued agricultural support measures by OECD countries. Trade liberalization in Africa has not been reciprocated in terms of better access to markets of African producers and manufacturers in industrial countries. Increasing agricultural exports in the context of oversupply and correlative lower prices in world markets is not rewarding for African countries. African countries have drawn insignificant benefits from their participation in the international trading system. Agricultural support measures employed by developed countries need to be reviewed and simultaneously, provisions for preferential and differential treatment should be extended to African exports. For example, if tariff escalation is dismantled, there will be no duty or quantitative restrictions for imports of raw tropical products. Mobilizing the political support for constructive market reform will require seriously confronting the incentive dilemmas not only within African governments, but also within those of developed countries. The first part of this section will discuss the extent to which domestic, regional and international reforms have been implemented. The following part discusses the preliminary or potential impacts of these reforms in Africa, and the final part identifies some of the challenges of reforming markets at domestic, regional and international levels. Governments have been successful at reforming less sensitive commodity markets but have been slow at reforming the more sensitive ones. It is expected that building preferential conditions for expanded intraregional marketing will take place prior to the

lowering of trade barriers between regional trade groups and with the rest of the world. Domestic market reforms In Africa, the conflicting goals of maintaining food prices that are profitable for producers but affordable to consumers have been pursued through controlled marketing systems. Subsidies have been used to raise prices artificially for producers and lower them for consumers. SSA farmers need to be helped to invest, especially when they are facing agricultural prices below their production costs, but agricultural subsidies became fiscally unsustainable and led to domestic cereal market reforms in several African countries in the s and s. Management of this fiscal problem is often construed as misplaced antagonism to agricultural subsidies in SSA, given their use at incommensurably higher levels in industrialized countries. Domestic reforms in SSA meant modifying state interventions and policies to reduce marketing costs and reduce government budget costs. The core policy changes that African countries have been implementing include: A broad assessment of the agricultural reform in Africa shows three basic patterns. First, some governments have implemented a committed programme of market reform. Examples in eastern and southern Africa would arguably include maize and fertilizer marketing in Mozambique and Uganda. Mali and Ghana are two other countries commonly cited for their relatively steady adherence to cereal market reforms []. This category would also include countries where reforms may have been temporarily reversed but over time have moved to a fundamentally market-oriented system e. It is important to note that these cases are neither success stories nor failures when measures such as growth in GDP per capita and incidence of poverty are employed. On the other hand, the adherence to market reforms, for example, in cereal markets, has improved household food security. A second path includes countries that have openly resisted reform or reimposed controls after some experimentation with reform. This category is characterized by transparent resistance to liberalization e. The third form involves de jure liberalization and de facto state control of marketing, where the state maintains control while ostensibly implementing liberalization. The fertilizer markets in Zambia and Ethiopia and coffee market in Malawi also exemplify this category []. It is difficult to argue that countries which have followed this path have succeeded or failed to reduce the incidence of poverty but it is clear that private sector-led agricultural development has been severely stifled. A close examination of countries in southern Africa reveals that many of the most fundamental elements of the reform process either remain unimplemented or were reversed within several years. This Board has reverted back to a two-tiered maize pricing structure, selling maize at a lower price to large-scale milling firms than it does to other buyers. The GMB has also remained the sole legal exporter and importer of maize, and continues to offer pan-territorial and pan-seasonal maize prices as it did prior to the reform programme. While this policy environment has provided niches for new entry and investment at certain stages of the maize supply chain, notably in assembly, local milling and retailing, it continues to impede private investment at other key stages. It has been argued [] that policies that favour communities in remote rural areas can be used as part of the poverty reduction strategy, but that these should not impede sustainable economic development of other regions. Poverty reduction policies that improve conditions for private sector investment in these regions will assist in extending the benefits of market reforms to outlying areas. Zambia The former state maize marketing board, NAMBOARD, was abolished in but since , the government has designated various parastatal or private companies to distribute fertilizer on its behalf. In with donors increasingly calling for the government withdrawal from fertilizer distribution, the Government responded by contracting private companies as logistical agents to distribute fertilizer to recipients designated by the Ministry of Agriculture. The designated agents received a flat fee for every tonne distributed. When state enterprises work hand-in-glove with selected agents, commodity market liberalization is incomplete. After almost a decade of aid-conditionality agreements with the World Bank, new entry of commercial fertilizer firms has been limited due to the uncertainties associated with government distribution programmes. Ethiopia As part of aid-conditionality agreements, the Ethiopian government has curtailed the operations of its official state marketing board. However, in it permitted the creation of regional holding companies which enjoy near-monopoly rights for the distribution of fertilizer in their respective regions. Two large private companies have been forced to reduce significantly their level of participation in

the fertilizer market because regional governments have been actively promoting the holding companies while simultaneously raising barriers to private sector companies. The reform process has been marked by increased political interference in the decisions of key cooperative and joint-venture marketing organizations []. In the maize sector, the state-owned marketing board has continued to support maize prices in certain areas []. Maize import tariffs, marketing board price supports, and relatively high transport costs have combined to make maize prices in Kenya among the highest in the world, particularly among countries where maize is a staple crop []. These examples show that many policy barriers continue to inhibit the development of competitive input and commodity markets. There may be legitimate objectives underlying the government actions creating these policy barriers, but it would be inappropriate to evaluate the effects of private sector response to liberalization in such environments. These cases illustrate how de jure market reform can be implemented in such a way as to maintain de facto control over the system. In such cases, the market reform process clearly proceeded in a manner that was unintended by its advocates. Even though farmers in SSA compose the majority of the population, evidence is presented later to show that a smaller portion of these farmers participate in the market as net sellers while the majority are net buyers of food from the market. In these circumstances, price supports to farmers will raise prices for staple food and could render net food buyers insecure. Intra-regional trade liberalization The liberalization of domestic markets in Africa is taking place at a time when there is increasing renewal or creation of a number of regional trade arrangements. Countries in SSA share common colonial histories and characteristics, especially administrative and legal institutions. An increasing number of countries are coming together to forge stronger trading links among themselves. These trading blocs tend to allow for free movement of factors of agricultural production, agricultural commodities and services. Intra-Africa trade could prove to be a key avenue for achieving sustainable development of economies and preparing for competition and globalization. Under regional trade liberalization programmes, the core policy changes involve: Not all countries are signatories to regional trade protocols and even after signing the protocols, trade tariffs still continue because the level of preparedness is low. With the exception of WAEMU, members of the other regional bodies also belong to one or two other trading blocs [].

## 2: Poverty reduction - Wikipedia

*This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa.*

This final report from the commission has provoked mixed reactions: Huge military expenses, a missing land reform and religious holidays a year fail to provide the necessary political framework. Although essential to keep people alive, food aid from rich countries has destroyed the local market prices. Nowadays, Ethiopians follow the aid convoys "the way they once followed rain clouds. Now, the founder of the project hopes that it will bring "a second green revolution for Africa because Africa missed the first one. This editorial takes into consideration existing research and data, and debunks this claim. The World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund imposed on Africa a neoliberal agenda which exploited natural resources and blocked the creation of a productive middle class. It covers the era of independence, characterized by the influence of Marxist theories and "developmentalism," the "lost decade" of the s, and finally the rise of neoliberalism and the birth of "Pan Africanist resistance. This article calls for a new approach that, far from liberalization and privatization policies, links economic growth to development and self-reliance. Analyzing three main sectors - aid, trade and debt - the group stresses that Africa was excluded from the negotiating process. If things continue this way, "the cost to Africa will be catastrophic. It calls for their "replacement with a more balanced and more strategic approach tailored to African socio-economic conditions and development challenges. As a result, African nations are extremely vulnerable to hunger crises. Instead, the International Monetary Fund and the European Union pressed Niger to introduce a 19 percent tax on foodstuffs, making food more expensive and contributing to the hunger crisis. Reforming the international famine response system could save lives, but the long-term solution lies in improving infrastructure and curbing population growth. A successful trade deal should consist of multilateral trade liberalization in products of export interest to African countries, measures to compensate African nations for their possible losses if their goods lose preferential duty-free treatment in Western markets, and investments in trade-related capacity-building and infrastructure. Over the years, this has led to the waste of billions of aid dollars. In order to make aid work, Africans themselves should set the priorities. However, the primary challenge lies in improving political leadership and changing the nature of the African state, originally a colonial creation whose "mission was not to serve people, but to dominate and exploit them," Tesfamichael writes. Aid with One Hand; Guns with the Other July 7, The Group of Eight summit in Gleneagles will provide leaders of wealthy nations a chance to address global development, focusing on Africa. A different story is told, however, behind the scenes. He concludes that they represent "nothing other than a new means of continuing the exploitation initiated under the times of conquest, slavery and colonialism. July 4, Debt relief and increased aid cannot alone alleviate poverty in Africa, according to this International Herald Tribune editorial. Rather than oversimplifying the debate on aid to Africa, world leaders would do well to attack the root causes of poverty, such as corruption and human rights violations, if they are committed to "making poverty history. Among Ordinary Africans, G-8 Seems Out of Touch July 3, While African people express gratitude for the "outpouring of sentiment" and concern over their livelihoods, they feel that "there is a dangerous disconnect" between what rich countries see as solutions and what Africans believe they need. Trade barriers, agricultural subsidies, and tied aid remain as external obstacles. Within Africa, corruption and lack of infrastructure impede any progress on poverty reduction. Without addressing the needs of the people and the root causes of poverty, no amount of debt relief or aid will help Africa out of poverty. Washington Post Africa Needs Food Security, Not Experimental Crops July 1, Although biotechnology corporations and some governments are promoting genetically modified GM crops as a "miracle solution" to world hunger, the use of GM crops could "do more damage than good. Droughts could become semi-permanent if climate change persists, increasing global food shortages. Scientists predict that global warming will cause the dunes of the Kalihari desert to

spread, shifting sand across huge tracts of Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe and western Zambia. The Hottest Issue of All June 20, Africa, a continent already suffering from extreme poverty and epidemics of AIDS and malaria, will be the hardest hit by global warming, according to a report by the Working Group on Climate Change and Development. As temperatures rise, desertification threatens land for farming and grazing. Conflicts over natural resources could prove even deadlier and more violent than the civil wars that have shaken the African continent in the past. Tragically, African countries will pay the highest price for climate change that is caused by much wealthier industrial countries. Poverty is "not just something that just happens, like rain. It is something that we can change in a short period of time. In order to qualify for AGOA status, poor nations have to jump through all the right hoops, including privatization of all public assets and the creation of a US-style legal system. Rather than decreasing poverty or promoting wealth, the trade deal, which eliminates most US trade barriers on African goods such as textiles and clothing, has instead resulted in headaches and frustration. Inter Press Service A Noose, Not a Bracelet June 10, The poorest nations in the world will only slip further into poverty if they cannot earn revenues from their own national resources. The Nation Sub-Saharan Africa: This is the only region where the number of child deaths is rising. If the signatory countries can meet the MDGs, 28 million fewer children will die in Sub-Saharan Africa in the next 10 years, and there will be million fewer people in poverty in the region. Despite Modest Advances, Malaria Still a Major Killer in Africa May 3, Of the roughly two million people who die of malaria each year, 90 percent are African children under the age of five. Each year, the disease costs the continent an estimated 12 billion dollars in gross domestic product and increases poverty by reducing productivity and social stability. Thanks to international efforts, the incidence of malaria has decreased in recent years, but further progress requires continuous and substantial funding. Poor countries bear prime responsibility for achieving most MDGs, but they cannot make it if rich states fail to provide more and better aid, debt relief and fair trade terms. After the system of global textile quotas expired at the end of , foreign investors moved their production to cheap-labor China, often abandoning their African factories and leaving workers without their outstanding wages. As a result, Lesotho, where textiles account for 90 percent of export earnings, is now struggling with an unemployment rate as high as 40 percent. According to World Bank President James Wolfensohn, correcting the situation will require concerted action from rich and poor countries alike: Sachs writes that this summer at the Glendale Summit, the G8 countries can make the decision to eradicate extreme poverty in Africa by increasing foreign aid to 0. He argues that Tony Blair now needs to "bring his friend George Bush back to reality, to an understanding that the US military alone will never secure a world beset by hunger, disease, and deprivation. Scientists warn that the greenhouse effect will have a devastating impact on communities around Kilimanjaro and across Africa unless rich countries take decisive and concerted action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Already suffering from poverty, food insecurity and conflicts, Africa is particularly vulnerable to the effects of global warming. Integrated Regional Information Networks Easy Ways to Aid Africa March 21, Increasing international aid to a level that would really help eradicate poverty in Africa would not cost the rich world much, says this Washington Post op-ed. Even better, refusing to hide corrupt money in Western banks, eliminating the costly and trade-distorting agricultural subsidies, and enforcing transparency in extractive industries that enable official corruption in poor countries, would cost nothing. The only obstacles to action are entrenched lobbies that give political leaders campaign contributions to keep the unfair structures in place. Climate Change and War March 1, Long viewed as separate issues, African poverty and global warming have become increasingly interconnected. Warming climate and failures of rainfall contribute not only to chronic hunger but also to the onset of violence when hungry people clash over scarce food and water, says Jeffrey Sachs in this Project Syndicate article. This Reuters article argues that poor countries need to grow their export base and diversify their economies "but they cannot do it without increased aid and fair access to global markets. African Poor to Bear Brunt of Global Warming Crisis February 1, Millions of Africans already struggling with poverty and disease will suffer most from the global warming crisis unless the major producers of greenhouse gases substantially reduce their emissions.

# CASH CROP LIBERALIZATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN AFRICA

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According to Nigerian scientist Anthony Nyong, a rise in temperature and a drop in rainfall will lead to major shortages in highly water-stressed African countries that depend on agriculture for food and export earnings.

## 3: Zambia: Poverty Alleviation: Enhanced Production And Trade Opportunities - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Abstract. This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa.*

The historical focus of research by CGIAR and NARS centres on food crop production technologies, with its emphasis on improved yielding varieties, has undeniably been successful. Nearly three-quarters 71 percent of production growth since have been due to yield increases. Increased yields have contributed to greater food security within developing regions and have contributed to declining real prices for food grains. It is significant that FAO projections to indicate a continuing rise in average cereal yields in developing countries, under both rainfed and irrigated conditions. However, many poor smallholder farmers in marginal areas have not benefited from these cereal yield increases, and investments in technology development for non-cereal crops have usually received a low priority. Similarly, investment in livestock research has generally not been commensurate with the contribution of the sub-sector to household income or Gross Agricultural Domestic Product GADP. In contrast, agricultural research in industrialised countries has been relatively well funded with some of the work being led by the private sector. Consequently, a much greater range of new technologies is available for production systems and crops of interest to developed countries than for smallholder production systems in developing countries. Overall, research has been focused principally upon intensifying crop and livestock production, usually by means of purchased inputs. There has been far less research on integrated technologies for diversifying the livelihoods of small farmers in developing countries and increasing the sustainability of land use. Little is understood, for instance, about the role of organic matter in soils, the development of reduced tillage systems, the use of on-farm organic resources in combination with inorganic fertilisers and the role of legumes in biological nitrogen fixation. These are topics of little interest to the private sector, but also ones which are in danger of neglect by public research institutions. Despite these weaknesses, the global research agenda is gradually moving from a focus on individual crop performance to a growing acceptance of the importance of increased system productivity. This is viewed largely in terms of better-managed interactions among diversified farm enterprises, sustainable resource management, and improved targeting of technologies towards women farmers and poorer households. Perhaps even more importantly in the long term, institutional modalities are now shifting. From a public sector focus, largely led by the international system, more emphasis is now being given to public-private partnerships driven mainly by the demands of clients. Growing investments in biotechnology are likely to increase agricultural research productivity and have the potential to revolutionise production practices through the generation of customised crop varieties. Whilst there has been a gradual decrease in national and international public funding available for agricultural research and extension systems, private sector biotechnology research has attracted ample support, although not generally for tropical food crops. Most of this research is likely to focus on profit-generating inputs, export crops and agro-processing. Trade liberalisation and market development Of the broad and all-encompassing processes included under the term globalisation, the emphasis in this document is placed on economic reform and trade liberalisation. By the end of the s, the economies of many developing countries had become highly distorted as a result of excessive government intervention and control. Most were in serious economic difficulties, with high inflation, unmanageable balance of payments and fiscal deficits, high external debt ratios and Gross Domestic Product GDP growth rates that were negative or failing to match the rate of population increase. To address these problems, the International Monetary Fund IMF , and subsequently the World Bank and other international institutions and bilateral donors, initiated lending programmes under which balance of payments support was provided to a range of developing countries conditional upon the adoption of programmes of structural reform. These Structural Adjustment Programmes SAPs have resulted in liberalised trade and exchange rate regimes and radically reduced subsidies in many developing countries. Structural adjustment, however, has not eliminated the urban bias in

policies. Many SAPs have embodied reforms specific to the agricultural sector. These include measures to: Small-scale activities, requiring limited management, technical knowledge and with limited capital requirements, have been rapidly adopted. The most notable is grain milling. In many countries, the marketing of grains has been the first major agricultural service to be privatised, due to the prior existence of parallel markets and because grain marketing boards have imposed major financial burdens on governments. More recently, international agreements and the establishment of the World Trade Organization WTO have further boosted trade liberalisation. Markets have a critical role to play in agricultural development, as they form the linkages between farm, rural and urban economies upon which the development processes outlined by Mellor see above depend. As a result of the reduction of impediments to international trade and investment, the process of trade liberalisation is already generating changes in the structure of production at all levels - including smallholder-farming systems in many developing countries. Not only is market development accelerating, but patterns of production and natural resource usage are also changing profoundly in response to market forces. The speed of change engendered by this transition has, however, also had important negative effects. Poverty increased, at least temporarily, in many farming systems during the 1980s and early 1990s, as a result of reductions in government support and declining prices for major smallholder products. In the longer run as barriers to trade between countries diminish, and if subsidies to producers in industrialised countries are removed, developing country products that are competitive in world markets will benefit, replacing those that have hitherto relied on protection. Broad social, economic and cultural trends will also contribute to a profound reshaping of market demand, as increased urbanisation, rising incomes, improved communications and the diffusion of cultural preferences exert their effect. The availability of new production, post-harvest and transport technologies will also change demand patterns, by making possible the delivery of new products - or established products in new forms - to markets where they have been previously unattainable. Policies, institutions and public goods The development of dynamic farming systems requires a conducive policy environment. Moreover, the establishment of the farm-rural-urban linkages described by Mellor<sup>37</sup> requires effective demand. The greatest change in this environment during the past 30 years has been structural adjustment, the widespread introduction of which marked another step in a key policy trend that can be discerned over the last few decades; the decline of national food self-sufficiency as a dominant element in the shaping of policies for rural areas. In the 1970s, the perceived need to ensure national food security was paramount for many governments and was used to justify direct intervention in agricultural marketing, storage, import licensing, input subsidies and other areas. Although national food self-sufficiency is no longer an overriding policy aim, food security remains a key policy issue for developing countries and indeed for the whole world. As structural adjustment programmes have progressed, policy makers have increasingly shifted their attention to the potential to increase the efficiency of service delivery through the restructuring of institutions. This has led to several results with enormous long-term impact: The first two trends fit well within the growing tendency, at a broader social level, to encourage more local participation in decision making and resource allocation. The third is largely an outcome of the shedding of many previous governmental responsibilities to the private sector. These tendencies will probably continue to gain importance during the next one or two decades. However, while such trends offer significant benefits in terms of mobilisation of non-governmental resources and a better alignment of public activities to local needs, they have also created constraints. There has been a generally slow or erratic supply response from the private sector, which in many countries has experienced difficulties in effectively replacing public services in finance, research, extension, education, health and even in infrastructure development and maintenance - particularly in rural areas where poverty is widespread. Smaller farmers and female-headed households have suffered disproportionately. The missing element has been the creation of the new public services required to create a supportive environment for the growth of private sector activities and to ensure equity and environmental sustainability. Despite this critical omission, the strengthening of local institutions - including decentralisation and democratisation at local levels - is noticeable in many countries. In recent years, the role of women in local governance has been strengthened

in some countries, although long-term outcomes are not yet clear. These trends have exposed rifts between central and local authorities in setting development priorities and budgetary allocations, as well as in developing oversight mechanisms. Other policy shifts have had a dramatic effect on production incentives in some farming systems. For example, the introduction of the individual household incentive policies boosted food and agricultural production almost overnight in Vietnam - which was transformed from a food deficit country to a food exporter. Similarly, the introduction of the individual household responsibility system in China stimulated a dramatic production response and signalled a major change in production structures. A further policy area that is growing in importance is that of access to, and control of, natural resources - particularly land and water. As populations continue to grow and marginal lands suffer increasing levels of degradation, the demands of poorer, minority and indigenous populations for more equitable access to resources will continue to intensify. Although accelerating rates of urbanisation will relieve some of the pressure, governments that are unable to develop and implement effective policies on land ownership, water management and taxation reform, will face the risk of serious social conflict. Information and human capital

The evolution of farming systems based upon increasing specialisation e. The need for better information and enhanced human capital has also increased, as production systems have become more integrated with regional, national and international market systems. Many farmers in developed countries now have a much better understanding of the nature of the demand that they are responding to - in terms of its implications for varieties, timing, packaging and permitted chemicals. As a result, they have progressively modified their production practices and their portfolio of products in response to changing patterns of demand. This knowledge-based approach has not yet been adopted widely in developing countries, beyond a relatively small group of educated commercial producers. However, the experiences of some small producers have shown that this approach is possible, even among producers facing severe poverty. Depending on the speed and form of evolution of farming systems, knowledge-based adjustments are likely to intensify during the coming 30 years. Lack of education, information and training is frequently a key limiting factor to smallholder development. Many observers anticipate an information revolution that will provide large volumes of technological, market and institutional information to these farmers. However, it is unlikely that much of this information will reach most producers in low income countries in the near future; although commercial operations could benefit. Inevitably, issues of equitable access and dissemination will arise as marginalized populations are bypassed. One of the major achievements in many developing countries during the past three decades has been the extension of literacy training and primary education to the majority of the rural population. Given the high returns to primary education that have been repeatedly demonstrated, it is considered likely that rural education will expand considerably in those countries where gender discrimination is minimal, civil conflict is absent and economic stability can be maintained. This development may leave the next generation better equipped to participate in knowledge-based agriculture and to utilise the expanding information base. In parallel with the extension of primary education, tertiary education has expanded in most developing countries. Thus, governments, private sector and civil society, in many countries, now have a steady supply of agricultural graduates who can provide technical services to farmers. However, many observers are convinced that the agricultural education system should be overhauled and the quality and relevance of such training radically improved. Despite their increasingly prominent role in agriculture, they remain severely disadvantaged in terms of their access to commercial activities. A FAO survey showed that female farmers receive only seven percent of all agricultural extension services world-wide and that only 11 percent of extension agents are women Throughout the developing world women are denied the full legal status necessary to give them access to loans. Improvements in these areas can be expected in the coming decades, as women become better organised to assert their rights. Whilst in the past many development efforts failed women - because planners had a poor understanding of the role women play in farming and household food security - greater efforts are being made to take account of their actual situation. A gradual improvement is also expected to result from improved primary education, as a higher proportion of women farmers being

able to communicate directly in the same language as extension advisors, bankers or agribusiness managers. Notwithstanding the increased sensitivity to gender roles, however, there is still a widespread failure to reach women with effective services. It is increasingly recognised and acknowledged by development workers that the empowerment of women is the key to raising levels of child and family nutrition, improving the production and distribution of food and agricultural products, and enhancing the living conditions of rural populations. It has been concluded that if women in Africa received the same amount of education as men, farm yields would rise by between seven and 22 percent. Similarly, better access to credit, land and extension services would enable women to make an even greater contribution to eliminating rural hunger and poverty. As gender bias is progressively eliminated during the coming 30 years - often in the face of severe cultural and religious barriers - productivity within many farming systems will be transformed. The relevance of farming systems analysis has been discussed in this Chapter, and particular attention paid to describing the key trends that are expected to influence farming system evolution over the next thirty years. Drawing on FAO projections<sup>40</sup>, and utilising a range of databases, the book delineates and analyses the main farming systems of the six major developing regions of the world in Chapters 2 to 7. As a single region may contain as many as 16 identified farming systems, from three to five systems have been selected for detailed analysis in each region. Detailed discussion of the selected key systems is divided into three sections: The regional analyses each conclude with a discussion of overall strategic priorities for the region. Commonalities, challenges and crosscutting priorities emerging from these analyses are presented in Chapter 8. Conclusions and ways forward are presented in Chapter 9. These projections by FAO are referred to extensively throughout this book. Annex 3 lists the membership of each region.

## 4: EconPapers: Cash crop liberalization and poverty alleviation in Africa: evidence from Malawi

*This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa. The principal justification for cash crop liberalization is that markets allow farm households to increase.*

Conditional Cash Transfers , widely credited as a successful anti-poverty program, is based on actions such as enrolling children in school or receiving vaccinations. Instead, there is less excuse for neglectful behavior as, for example, children are prevented from begging on the streets instead of going to school because it could result in suspension from the program. Currently modern, expansive welfare states that ensure economic opportunity, independence and security in a near universal manner are still the exclusive domain of the developed nations. Funding tends to be used in a selective manner where the highest ranked health problem is the only thing treated, rather than funding basic health care development. The diseases then treated are ranked by their prevalence, morbidity, risk of mortality, and the feasibility of control. The argument occurs because once these people are treated, they are sent back to the conditions that led to the disease in the first place. By doing this, money and resources from aid can be wasted when people are re-infected. To prevent this, money could be spent on teaching citizens of the developing countries health education, basic sanitation, and providing adequate access to prevention methods and medical infrastructure. Not only would NGO money be better spent, but it would be more sustainable. These arguments suggest that the NGO development aid should be used for prevention and determining root causes rather acting upon political endeavours and treating for the sake of saying they helped. Policy becomes much more oriented toward what will get more aid money than it does towards meeting the needs of the people. Debt relief One of the proposed ways to help poor countries that emerged during the s has been debt relief. Given that many less developed nations have gotten themselves into extensive debt to banks and governments from the rich nations, and given that the interest payments on these debts are often more than a country can generate per year in profits from exports, cancelling part or all of these debts may allow poor nations "to get out of the hole". Apprenticeships clearly build needed trade skills. If modest amounts of cash and land can be combined with a modicum of agricultural skills in a temperate climate, subsistence can give way toward modest societal wealth. As has been mentioned, education for women will allow for reduced family size€”an important poverty reduction event in its own right. While all components mentioned above are necessary, the portion of education pertaining to the variety of skills needed to build and maintain the infrastructure of a developing moving out of poverty society: Yet, many well-developed western economies are moving strongly away from the essential apprenticeships and skill training which affords a clear vocational path out of modern urban poverty. Microloans[ edit ] One of the most popular of the new technical tools for economic development and poverty reduction are microloans made famous in by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. The idea is to loan small amounts of money to farmers or villages so these people can obtain the things they need to increase their economic rewards. Between and around 1, saving and credit groups SCGs were formed, with over 17, members; these SCGs increased their access to microcredit for taking up small-scale farm activities. Because women and men experience poverty differently, they hold dissimilar poverty reduction priorities and are affected differently by development interventions and poverty reduction strategies. Strategies to empower women[ edit ] Several platforms have been adopted and reiterated across many organizations in support of the empowerment of women with the specific aim of reducing poverty. Encouraging more economic and political participation by women increases financial independence from and social investment in the government, both of which are critical to pulling society out of poverty. With legitimate claims to land, women gain bargaining power, which can be applied to their lives outside of and within the household. The neutrality of this article is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. June See also: Political corruption Efficient institutions that are not corrupt and obey the rule of law make and enforce

good laws that provide security to property and businesses. Efficient and fair governments would work to invest in the long-term interests of the nation rather than plunder resources through corruption. Comparative research has found that the scale is correlated with higher rates of economic development. Data from nations have shown several measures of good governance such as accountability, effectiveness, rule of law, low corruption to be related to higher rates of economic development. Examples of good governance leading to economic development and poverty reduction include Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, South Korea, and Vietnam, which tend to have a strong government, called a hard state or development state. Multinational corporations are regulated so that they follow reasonable standards for pay and labor conditions, pay reasonable taxes to help develop the country, and keep some of the profits in the country, reinvesting them to provide further development. The United Nations Development Program published a report in April which focused on good governance in poor countries as a key to economic development and overcoming the selfish interests of wealthy elites often behind state actions in developing nations. The comparative analysis of one sociologist [85] suggests that broad historical forces have shaped the likelihood of good governance. Ancient civilizations with more developed government organization before colonialism, as well as elite responsibility, have helped create strong states with the means and efficiency to carry out development policies today. On the other hand, strong states are not always the form of political organization most conducive to economic development. Another important factor that has been found to affect the quality of institutions and governance was the pattern of colonization how it took place and even the identity of colonizing power. International agencies may be able to promote good governance through various policies of intervention in developing nations as indicated in a few African countries, but comparative analysis suggests it may be much more difficult to achieve in most poor nations around the world. The efficacy of this approach to poverty reduction is controversial. Community and monetary economist Thomas H. Toronto Dollars are sold and redeemed in such a way that raise funds which are then given as grants to local charities, primarily ones oriented towards reducing poverty. Toronto dollars can be given as gifts to welfare recipients who perform volunteer work for charitable and non-profit organizations, and these gifts do not affect welfare benefits. There are several fundamental proposals for restructuring existing economic relations, and many of their supporters argue that their ideas would reduce or even eliminate poverty entirely if they were implemented. Such proposals have been put forward by both left-wing and right-wing groups: Inequality can be reduced by progressive tax. Following his recommendations, international organizations such as the Global Solidarity Network are working to help eradicate poverty worldwide with intervention in the areas of housing, food, education, basic health, agricultural inputs, safe drinking water, transportation and communications. The Campaign believes that a human rights framework, based on the value of inherent dignity and worth of all persons, offers the best means by which to organize for a political solution to poverty. Makes camps of anti-poverty. Also one approach to reduce poverty was with Norplant, a form of birth control, which was approved in the United States on December 10, Norplant prevents pregnancy for up to five years by gradually releasing a low dose of the hormone into the bloodstream. Can Contraception Reduce the Underclass? So why not make a major effort to reduce the number of children, of any race, born into such circumstances? Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty", within two years of Norplant being approved thirteen state legislatures had proposed some twenty measures to implant poor women with Norplant and a number of these bills would pressure women on welfare to use the device either by requiring implantation as a condition of receiving benefits or by offering them a financial bonus. Every state made Norplant available to women for free through Medicaid or other forms of public assistance and to teenage girls through school programs that presented Norplant as the most reasonable option. Efforts were also made to provide Norplant to women without Medicaid. Climate change and poverty The increase in extreme weather events, linked to climate change, and resulting disasters is expected to continue. Disasters are a major cause of impoverishment and can reverse progress towards poverty reduction.

## 5: Archived Articles on Poverty and Development in Africa

*Abstract: This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa. The principal justification for cash crop liberalization is that markets allow farm households to.*

Cotton is one of the major cash crops in Zambia. This is more prominent in the Eastern Province where two South African based multinationals have been promoting the commodity for export market in South Africa. In the last three years, indications have shown that while area and yield in cotton production levels have been steadily increasing, this has not been the case in the revenues of the small scale producers whose livelihoods have become worse off despite the hard work they put into their cotton fields. At the centre of it all is unfair trade. The people of Zambia, who are historically not traders, are today faced with the intricacies of the market and trade. Terminologies that are new to most of them but has a bearing in their livelihoods. Unprepared to face the challenges of the new world order, which has brought experiences of huge unemployment situations, retrenchments, early retirements among the few, have thrown thousands of households in desperation wallowing in poverty. The tenants of the new world order have hugely contributed to deprive most breadwinners their sources of incomes. They have left small scale producers suffering at the hands of economic exploiters in the name of marketeers and traders or worse still as "investors". In Katete district for example, almost all small scale producers in recent years have diverted their production patterns from growing food crops like maize and groundnuts to cotton as a major cash crop. A balanced mix is possible because cash needs are as important to the household as food. But the reality is that cotton production far outweighs any meaningful food production activities at household level in the prevailing environment. However, the conditions under which small scale growers produce cotton in Katete are hazardous to their health. The two South African multinationals promoting cotton productions in the district are oblivious to any safety conditions of the peasant farmers. They neither provide the farmers with protective clothing or sensitise them on the dangers of the pesticides and other chemicals they use during cotton production. Since early s when Government withdrew its services in terms of supporting production through credit provision to small-scale producers, the situation left thousands of small-scale producers exposed to exploitation. Cotton growers in the district seem to be at the mercy of exploitation by both multinational companies "investors" due the price crisis in which the cotton industry has found itself on the international market and from petty traders Zambians who act as middle-men between the cotton companies and producers in the district. Proposed Intervention Strategy Small-scale cotton growers intend to work together with ODCMT under the Make Trade Fair Campaign to engage in a business oriented project activities in the area of production, marketing and trading and processing ventures. The project ideas were worked out based on recommendations put forward at a public meeting of cotton growers in the Make Trade Fair Campaign project. The project ideas were found to be some of the most practical ways that would reduce levels of exploitation, enable the empowerment of small-scale commodity producers in the district. Such projects were anticipated to increase their income earning opportunities and overcome poverty. The prevailing absence of good and workable models propels people into despair and dependent on external actors and middlemen as the case is in Katete district. Opportunities for Make Trade Fair business ventures The producers have their own land, labour and experience in growing cotton, groundnuts, orchard trees like oranges and mangoes that almost grow wildly but for inadequacies in ideas and practical ways production and processing and marketing and inadequacies in entrepreneurs skills, have hindered their development opportunities. The proposed concept idea project would initially involve taking the following steps: The above phase would immediately be followed by the implementation supervision, management and monitoring activities and documentation of experiences. Recommendations Distress sale often is a result of cash-strapped families needing to meet immediate cash for food, school-fees, medicine and transport costs. So small injection of upfront cash and along with good ideas

on market can make the producers stronger when they work together because they can negotiate from a position of strength. The power of the producers many of them are women in the market needs to be strengthened through knowledge, skills and appropriate and accessible cash flows. ODCMT is eager and willing to facilitate the above process if the project concept idea is supported by any well-meaning donor aid agency working in Zambia. This is a pilot project we want to try out. The seed money is potentially recycled for expansion - we want to marry good, common sense business practice - to community business organisations who can operate both locally and globally - they will not only do good and fair business but act as strong local organisations with voice to change policies nationally and globally. The first phase of the project idea is proposed to start in August production period till August marketing season. Supporters or development agencies interested to take part in the Make Trade Fair campaign as one of the strategies to reduce poverty among small-scale commodity producers can contact: Organisation Development and Community Management Trust ODCMT , a capacity building programme of civil society organisations assisting to enhance capacities in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. To contact the copyright holder directly for corrections or for permission to republish or make other authorized use of this material, [click here](#).

## 6: Cash crop liberalization and poverty alleviation in Africa: evidence from Malawi

*This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalisation in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalisation as an instrument for poverty alleviation in Sub-Saharan Africa. The principal justification for cash crop liberalisation is that markets allow farm households to increase.*

The bottom 25 spots of the United Nations UN quality of life index are regularly filled by African nations. In , the average European worker earned about three times what the average African did. Now, the average European earns twenty times what the average African does. As with any society largely dependent on agriculture, African families are often very large. Most of the elderly rely on their children for support, and as much agriculture in Africa is labor-intensive, large numbers of children provide much needed labor for plowing, planting and harvesting. However, overpopulation is a serious problem in the region, whose population has grown inormously since the beginning of African independence in the s. This is a trend that can be seen throughout the continent. During times of famine, the high demand for food in relatively affluent cities often draws supplies away from needy rural areas. In addition to cash crops, European settlers also introduced new staple crops such as maize. Africans readily accepted these new foods into their diets. The continent was not as accepting as her people. Initially, the new staple crops performed well. They produced great yields, leading to increased acceptance and eventual reliance on these new sources of food. In time, this reliance led to food insecurity. African subsistence farmers traditionally did not irrigate, but relied on rainfall to water crops and planted multiple staple crops each season; some did well under dryer conditions, others under wetter. Traditional methods of land use such as companion planting and post-harvest grazing by herd animals enriched the soil at little monetary cost to farmers. Widespread adoption of fenced land monoculture depleted the soil. In many nations, land is subject to tribal ownership and in others, most of the land is often in the hands of descendants of European settlers of the late 19th century and early 20th century. In others, the laws prevent people from disadvantaged groups from owning land at all. Although often these laws are ignored, and land sales to disadvantaged groups occur, legal title to the land is not assured. As such, rural Africans rarely have clear title to their own land, and have to survive as farm laborers. Unused land is plentiful, but is often private property. Most African nations have very poor land registration systems, making squatting and land theft common occurrences. This makes it difficult to get a mortgage or similar loan, as ownership of the property often cannot be established to the satisfaction of financiers. It should be noted that this system often gives an advantage to one native African group over another, and not just Europeans over Africans. For example, it was hoped that land reform in Zimbabwe would transfer land from European land owners to family farmers. Instead, it simply substituted native Africans with ties to the government or Europeans, leaving much of the population disadvantaged. There is no consensus on what the optimal strategy for land use in Africa may be. The consensus is that the money has had little long term effect. In addition, most African nations have borrowed substantial sums of money. As such, many newly democratic nations in Africa are saddled with debt run up by totalitarian regimes. Large debts usually result in little being spent on social services, such as education, pensions, or medical care. Most African nations are pushing for debt relief, as they are effectively unable to maintain payments on debt without extending the debt payments indefinitely. However, most plans to forgive debt affect only the smallest nations, and large debtor nations, like Nigeria, are often excluded from such plans. What large sums of money that are in Africa are often used to develop mega-projects when the need is for smaller scale projects. For example, Ghana was the richest country in Africa when it obtained independence. However, a few years later, it had no foreign reserves of any consequence. The money was spent on large projects that turned out to be a waste of resources: The Akosombo Dam was built in order to supply electricity for the extraction of Aluminium from bauxite. Unfortunately, Ghanaian ores turned out to be too low grade and the electricity is now used to process ores from other nations. Storage silos for the storage of cocoa were built to allow Ghana to take advantage of

fluctuations in the commodity prices. Unfortunately, unprocessed cocoa does not react well to even short-term storage and the silos now sit empty. Another example of misspent money is the Aswan High Dam. The dam was supposed to have modernized Egypt and Sudan immediately. Moreover, the dam is silting up and may cease to serve any useful purpose within the next few centuries. In addition, the Mediterranean Sea is slowly becoming more saline as the Nile River previously provided it with most of its new fresh water influx. Corruption is also a major problem in the region, although it is certainly not universal or limited to Africa. Many native groups in Africa believe family relationships are more important than national identity, and people in authority often use nepotism and bribery for the benefit of their extended family group at the expense of their nations. Ethiopia is a good case study. However, after his overthrow, corruption was lessened, but then famine and military aggressiveness came to the fore. In any event, corruption both diverts aid money and foreign investment which is usually sent to offshore banks outside of Africa, and puts a heavy burden on native populations forced to pay bribes to get basic government services. In the end, foreign aid may not even be helpful in the long run to many African nations. It often encourages them not to tax internal economic activities of multi-national corporations within their borders in order to attract foreign investment. In addition, most African nations have at least some wealthy nationals, and foreign aid often allows them to avoid paying more than negligible taxes. As such, wealth redistribution and capital controls are often seen as a more appropriate way for African nations to stabilize funding for their government budgets and smooth out the boom and bust cycles that can often arise on a developing economy. However, this sort of strategy often leads to internal political dissent and capital flight. This has been a problem since the very beginning of European colonization, and in many ways the problem has become worse. Because most African nations are heavily in debt, most export income generated by these nations goes out in the form of interest payments. In addition, many assets within Africa are owned by foreign interests, and money earned by those assets particularly oil is often sent directly out of the country. However, nationalization of assets has not always ensured prosperity. When Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal in the late s, it nearly touched off a world war, and in the period between the Six Day War and the Camp David Accords, the flow of traffic through the canal was threatened due to the instability of the region.

## 7: Chapter Trade and economic reforms in Africa[]

*A FOUNDATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION Cash Crops, Nutrition and Gender Trade and Exchange Rate Liberalization in sub-Saharan Africa*

She will be sharing her knowledge and love of permaculture and agroforestry at Quail Springs as an instructor at our upcoming PDC for International Development Workers that starts May 21, There are still a few spots left if you are interested in being a part of the course, click here for more info and to register. Currently there are million people globally who are chronically undernourished with the majority of these people living in the global south, with the largest concentration in Sub-Saharan Africa World Hunger Education Services, Many attempts have been made both on large and small scales to address some of the root causes of undernourishment such as food insecurity, low crop yields, soil degradation, and low farmer income, but few have been successful. Over the past 20 years Agroforestry AF techniques have gained more and more traction and respect for its ability to address some of these issues. The adoption of Evergreen Agriculture and Conservation Agriculture by hundreds of thousands of farmers in Niger, Burkina Faso, Malawi and Zambia since the s has helped create a strong evidence base for these AF farming techniques as viable solutions to increasing farmer income, decreasing food insecurity, while mitigating damaged ecosystems Garrity et. A lot of the Agroforestry adoption and success can be linked back to the simple fact that this is a technology that is building upon Indigenous practices and is locally adaptable and flexible. This simple and somewhat overlooked concept in International development is exactly why AF has had so many successes where other farming projects have failed. The Green Revolution and other biotech solutions have had serious adoption issues for a number of reasons some of the main ones being that blanket technologies and inflexible solutions cannot be applied in Sub-Saharan Africa where land, soil, weather and culture are so vastly different from region to region let alone country to country. Agroforestry techniques of promoting the intercropping of nitrogen fixing trees among annual crops, the increase of organic matter in soil, integration of timber, fuel and fodder crops and the promotion of polyculture farming, allows a framework of design that can look different by region as local cultivars and tree varieties are substituted while the larger ideas are maintained. About two thirds of the small holder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa are unable to purchase inorganic fertilizer and have little or no access to manures or other inputs for their farms. This combined with drought in many areas has led to a severe decrease or stagnation in grain crop production per hectare, with an avg. This is where the Agroforestry practice of Evergreen Agriculture comes in as a vital resource. CF also promotes the retention of crop residues in fields to help cover the soil, low tillage practices, and crop rotation that includes nitrogen fixation species and intercropping. Many of these practices and studies of the successes are focused around the nitrogen fixing tree *Faidherbia Albadia* being intercropped with Maize. This allows optimal sunlight as crops are sprouting and since the tree is dormant there is minimal competition for resources. The tree then leafs out toward the end of rainy season, providing shade which helps reduce evaporation and protects the soil from solar radiation. A study done by the CFU found that maize grown in the vicinity of *Faidherbia* trees that were otherwise unfertilized, had an average yield of 4. *Sesbania* and *Tephrosia* are a shorter lived, fast growing tree that is grown and reincorporated back into the soil within the first year, providing a quick supply of nitrogen and carbon sequestration for the farmer. A recommended combination for long term farm fertilization is to plant *Sesbania*, *Tephrosia* and pigeon peas for short term fertilization, *Gliricidia* for medium term since it can be coppiced continually for decades combined with the planting of *Faidherbia* for full canopy cover which is slower growing and will be around for many decades Garrity et al. In addition to increasing yields and soil fertility *Gliricidia*, *Tephrosia* and *Faidherbia* have the added benefit of suppressing weeds, sequestering carbon and increasing water infiltration, making these trees an invaluable farm resource. Based on the results of the various studies that have been conducted since s Malawi launched an Agroforestry Food Security Program in The AF Food Security Programme is also promoting the integration of fruit, fuel wood, timber and tree cash

crops in with annual maize and crop production in order to increase farmer income and diversify farm risks. A large part of their success is due in part to this being an indigenous practice of the area, not a foreign idea. Its success can also be attributed to the strategic targeting of working with women and farmer groups and taking a whole village approach to training and mobilization Garrity et al. On the other side of the continent in Niger, food trees, fuel, fodder, medicine and timber trees have been traditionally incorporated into the annual main staple crops of sorghum and millet for centuries. However in the s and s due to drought, population pressures and non tree supportive government policy there was a large loss of the traditionally wooded farm lands. Farmers traditionally allowed trees per hectare to regenerate this way on their farms. In the s after a few successful pilot programs and a lessening of restrictive tree policies which allowed farmers to cut and manage their own trees, there was an acceleration of farmers adopting FMNR. High resolution aerial photos from to show that in the Zinder and Maradi Regions of Niger, 4. This large transformation of the landscape has been estimated to provide , tonnes of additional food every year. Since the s Nigers population has nearly doubled, yet it has been able to maintain its per capita production of millet and sorghum, the main staple of villagers diets Reij et al. A similar story played out in neighboring Burkino Faso following massive droughts and farming failure in the late s and early 70s. Farmers started to experiment with traditional dryland practices of farming using small planting pits zai that helped concentrate nutrients and water at the plants root zones and helped them to last longer through dry spells. This was often combined with the practice of on contour rock bunds that helped to slow down water flow and prevent soil and nutrient runoff. Where Agroforestry has been implemented in developing countries it has seen widely successful in targeting malnourishment, increasing farmer income and reducing farm systems risks, while helping to restore degraded landscapes. Some of the major things that have hindered or slowed the spread of AF practices are, non supportive government tree ownership policies, tax incentives going to large commercial cattle ranchers to clear forests, policies promoting the increase of international cash crop sales by the International Monetary Fund and massive scale logging for timber Gold, Despite the fact that there are large forces at play that are directly working against the implementation of AF practices in developing countries there are also many factors that make AF a very practical approach that offers long term solutions to poverty reduction, food insecurity and low farmer income. Unlike many of the larger approaches to solving these issues, AF is a low tech solution that builds on the indigenous practices of the area and focuses on community level implementation and knowledge dispersal. To date Agroforestry has helped restore millions of hectares of degraded land and increased food production on millions of farmers land in Sub-Saharan Africa. These lessons of sustainable, community and farmer led initiatives should be looked at for replication in other developing countries that are facing food insecurity, malnourishment, land degradation and low farmer income. Monograph and Annotated Bibliography. Agroenvironmental Transformation in the Sahel: International Food Policy Research Institute. Republic of Malawi Agroforestry Systems 4: For Ecol Manag World Hunger Education Service.

## 8: Farming Systems and Poverty

*The results further showed that crop commercialisation, women participation in crop income allocation, off-farm income, access to extension services and household size significantly reduce household poverty while household head's age had an adverse effect.*

**Abstract** This article uses the case of burley tobacco liberalization in Malawi to investigate the efficacy of cash crop liberalization as an instrument for poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa. The principal justification for cash crop liberalization is that markets allow farm households to increase their incomes by producing that which provides the highest return to their productive resources and use the cash to buy consumption goods. Using a latent welfare model, we find that households that selected to grow cash crops had higher incomes than those that did not grow cash crops. However, we also find that due to the lumpiness and seasonality of cash crop incomes, higher household incomes, while increasing food purchases did not significantly affect per capita food intake. Irrespective of participation in cash crops, for much of the cropping season rural households seem to rely more on nonfarm income for expenditure and consumption smoothing. Copyright International Association of Agricultural Economists. Suggested Citation Winford H. Access to full text is restricted to subscribers. As the access to this document is restricted, you may want to search for a different version of it. More about this item Access and download statistics Corrections All material on this site has been provided by the respective publishers and authors. You can help correct errors and omissions. See general information about how to correct material in RePEc. For technical questions regarding this item, or to correct its authors, title, abstract, bibliographic or download information, contact: Wiley Content Delivery or Christopher F. General contact details of provider: If you have authored this item and are not yet registered with RePEc, we encourage you to do it here. This allows to link your profile to this item. It also allows you to accept potential citations to this item that we are uncertain about. We have no references for this item. You can help adding them by using this form. If you know of missing items citing this one, you can help us creating those links by adding the relevant references in the same way as above, for each referring item. If you are a registered author of this item, you may also want to check the "citations" tab in your RePEc Author Service profile, as there may be some citations waiting for confirmation. Please note that corrections may take a couple of weeks to filter through the various RePEc services. More services and features.

## 9: Poverty, big problem in Africa | Africans

*drive against poverty and exclusion, more so in Africa (Birchall, ; ; ILO/ICA, ). Nevertheless, the continuing debate on the suitability of cooperatives for poverty alleviation in Africa tends to be based on expectations rather than the empirical functioning of these.*

*Mind-bending notes : can music make us smarter? Rf integrated circuit design Contesting stereotypes and creating identities Cytology and microscopic anatomy Shall the hellish doctrine stand? enlightenment doubts and evangelical division The shamans apprentice Professional ASP.NET Web Services with VB.NET New contents, new teachers, new publics Cow that got her wish Getting through the maze Medical book Of the perseverance of the saints Simply irresistible ocean Christianity In Celtic Lands Community of scalawags, renegades, discharged soldiers, and predestined stinkers? Encephalitis outbreaks and public communication exigencies: a metaphoric analysis Keith Michael Hearit Visual basic 2010 made easy What is elite theory ICD-9-CM Coding Handbook, Without Answers (Faye Browns Coding Handbooks) The weeping woman on the streets of Prague Land rover series 1 parts catalogue D&d basic rules red box set Managing risk in construction projects nigel smith As Far As Blood Goes Prayers for Gods people Descendants of William Hill, of Fairfield, Conn. who came from Exeter, England, June 5, 1632, in ship, Wi Regress and slavery vs. / The House of Djinn A History of Christian Spirituality Vol. 3 Flemish and Dutch artists in Venetian workshops : the case of Jacopo Tintoretto Bert W. Meijer Recent Trends in Coding Theory and Its Applications (Ams/IP Studies in Advanced Mathematics) Terror In The Dark Subtraction of whole numbers Beyond the Representative Agent Mean Soup (Harcourt Brace Big Books) Waiting here for you piano sheet music The cinema of displacment : gender, nation, and diaspora Ella Shohat Clive ponting world history a new perspective Trinity College, Dublin Fall 2009 : Afghanistan agonistes*