

**TITLE:** STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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<b>Page No.</b>	<b>Para No.</b>	<b>Text</b>
i	2	..... Moreover, there is a strong correlation between poverty and ethnicity: one quarter of the population living in extreme poverty is indigenous people.
iv	1	.....on the basis of dialogues with governments
vi	3col.,3	Strengthening of public sector research; encouraging participation by producers, enterprises, nongovernmental organizations and universities in technological development and collaborative research, via competitive funds.
vii	3col.2	Development of community capacity for action and investment in the sustainable use of natural resources.
vii	3col.3	Develop capacity for organized action by farmers' groups. ..... Strengthening of rural municipalities and communities to carry out public investments, and promotion of private productive activity.
1	2	...The Bank's strategy for rural poverty reduction (IDB 1998a) focuses specifically on meeting those challenges and stresses that about half the population living in poverty have very few agricultural option for overcoming it. Rural poverty in the region is concentrated mostly among small-scale producers with very limited agricultural potential and landless persons. Some small-scale producers lack of access to land of sufficient quality and quantity to generate the incomes or products needed for ensuring the survival of the family and its development as a productive unit.
20	6	Strengthening the management capacity of the agricultural public sector could include some of the following areas (Piñeiro et al. 1999): (I) strengthening of links with civil society, recognizing the growing importance of nongovernmental public service mechanisms such as the various rural organizations that voice the need of the rural population and provide information, education technology transfer and social coordination services; (ii) greater coordination with the private sector, complementing government financing with de production and provision of activities by the private sector through contracts, outsourcing or accreditation.
22	3	Greater market orientation will require increased participation by agricultural producers and other social actors, especially

		agroindustrial firms, both in mechanisms of institutional government and in the financing of research. One possible way of achieving this is to set up national councils responsible for defining priorities and allocating public resources, in accordance with the relative merits of projects presented and executed by research and technology development institutions that are smaller, more autonomous and have greater regional presence.
22	4	A new organizational framework for technological innovation should involve greater decentralization and integration with other relevant actors, such as universities and research foundations, and participation by producers and agroindustry in setting priorities, joint execution and co-financing of research projects and technology transfer.
24	3	.....Administrative and institutional reforms include strengthening those organizations which provide a basis for property rights, especially registration and cadastre, and the institutional development of governmental agencies responsible for the processes of regularization and disencumberment of land ownership and administration.
26	3	.....(iv) the promotion of emerging microfinancing institutions and the development of operating techniques that are particularly suitable to the rural environment.
27	1	.....(iii) develop capital markets through funds for risk capital investment in rural enterprises or small producers' associations;
27	2	..... Promoting greater development of private institutions (saving and loan cooperatives, rural bank networks or community banks, NGOs, and the expansion of the commercial banking system into rural areas), to develop an efficient mode of operating in the rural domain. To achieve this, the ideal instruments seem to be small-scale projects (including MIF projects) and pilot schemes in which technical assistance, the sharing of experiences and "learning by doing" are potentially the most worthwhile in the long run.
28	4	..... since appropriate practices usually offer limited benefits to the small individual producer, which are insufficient to motivate their adoption. For that reason, there is a need for participatory and decentralized planning by the community, involving training programs, the development of cottage industry and nonagricultural activities, the use of wild flora and fauna, aquaculture and fisheries, and ways of promoting activities aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources.
30	4	The construction of a robust portfolio of investment projects in each country should involve initiatives that at least meet the following criteria: the direct beneficiaries of each project should have participated in its identification and design, as well as the social consensus and political support needed to guarantee its continuity.
32	3	..... There would also be participation by public sector

		authorities and representative of producers' associations and private firms.
33	1	..... The aim of the report will be to publicize the results of concrete initiatives at the national and regional levels; these would also be published on a website specifically created for this purpose, which will include the results of technical studies relating to the strategy. ....in the form of a newsletter, ..... will be included of activities carried out during the preceding year.
33	3	.....This implies that actions will need to be strengthened at several levels, ranging from programming missions, country studies and strategies and subregional/sector strategies at the level of each of the Bank's Regional Departments,