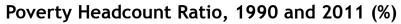
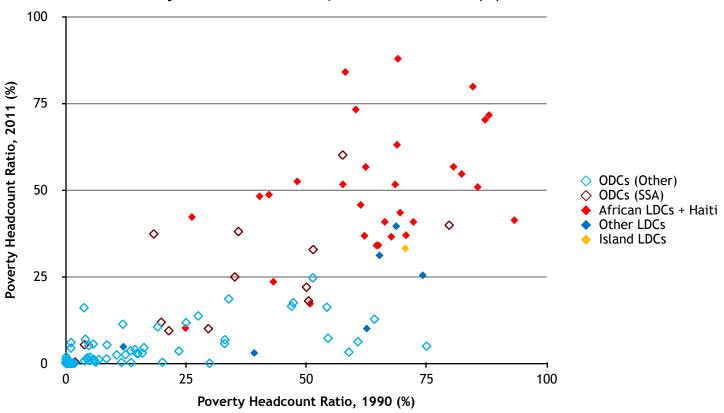
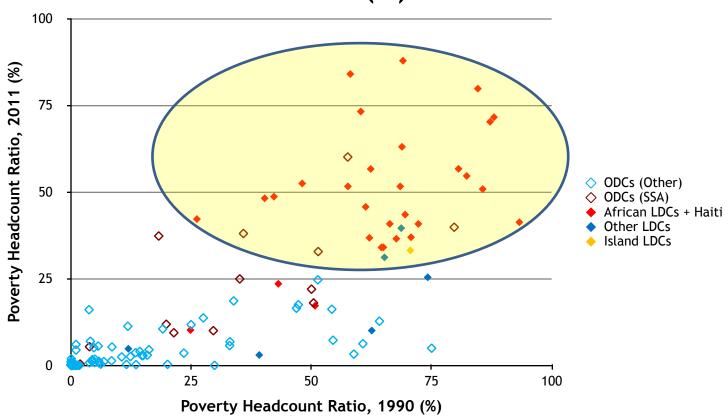
Harnessing structural transformation for human development: the importance of rural development

David Woodward ALDC, UNCTAD 17 March 2015

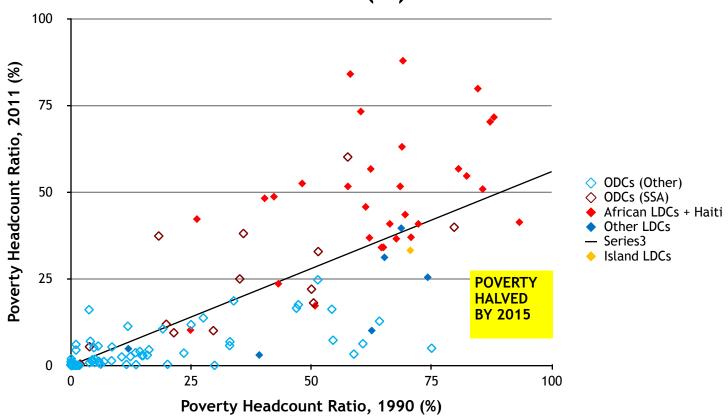




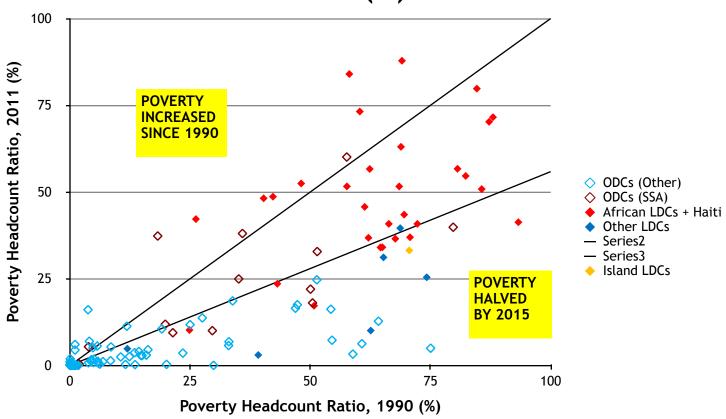
Poverty Headcount Ratio, 1990 and 2011 (%)



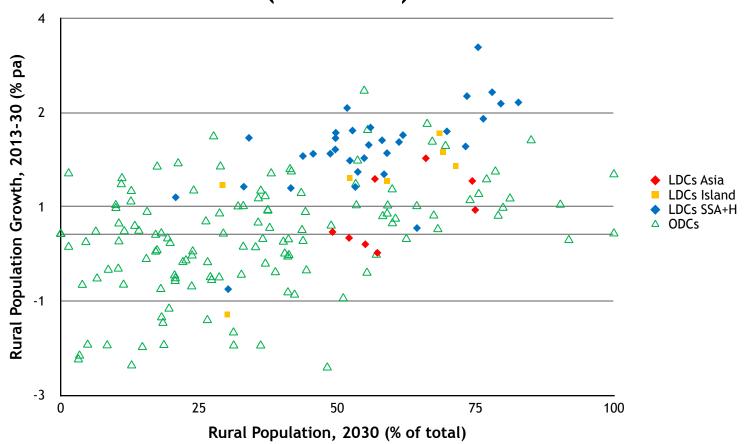
Poverty Headcount Ratio, 1990 and 2011 (%)



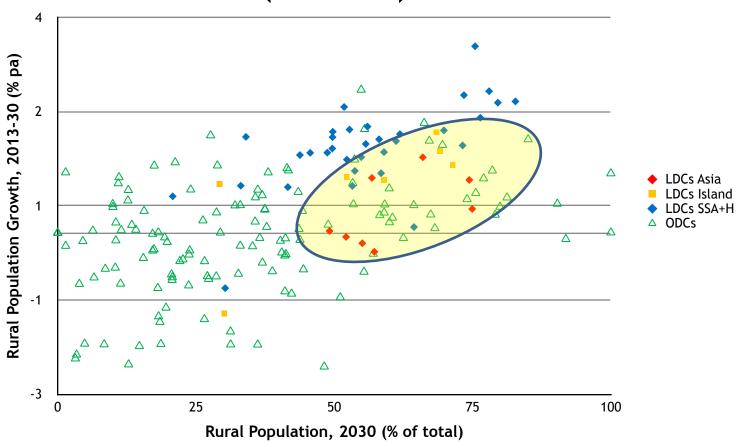
Poverty Headcount Ratio, 1990 and 2011 (%)



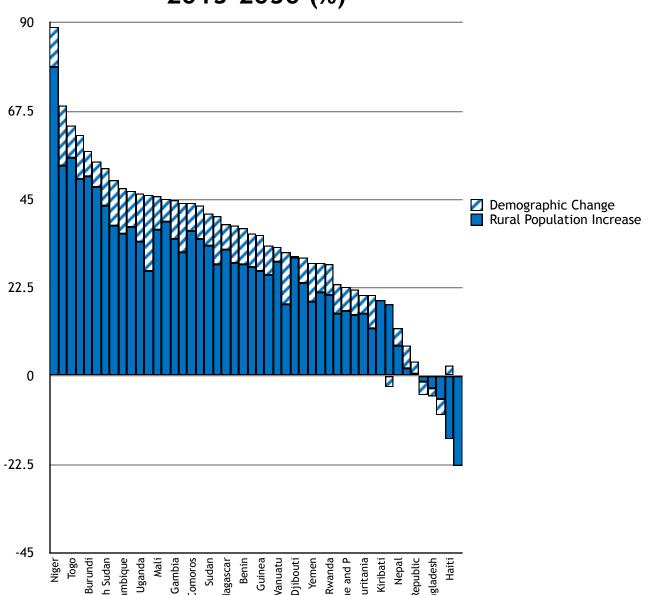
and Rural Population % (2030) and Rural Population Growth % pa (2013-30)



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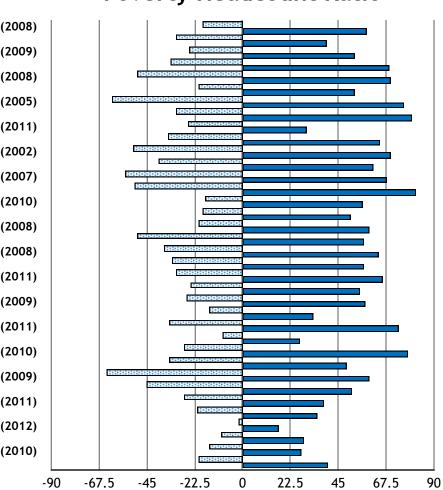


Projected Increase in Rural Working-Age Population in LDCs, 2013-2030 (%)

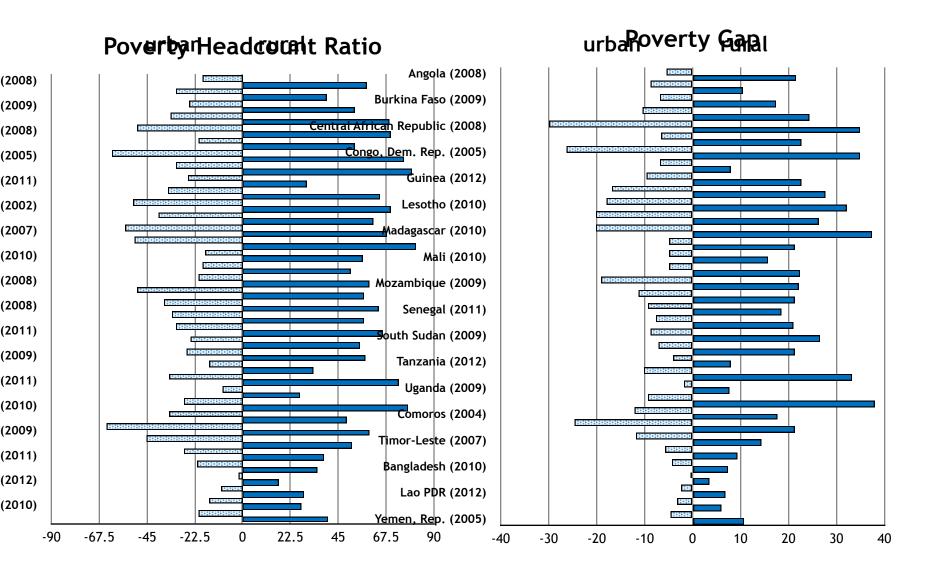


Rural-Urban Differences in Poverty, LDCs

Poverby Headcocalt Ratio

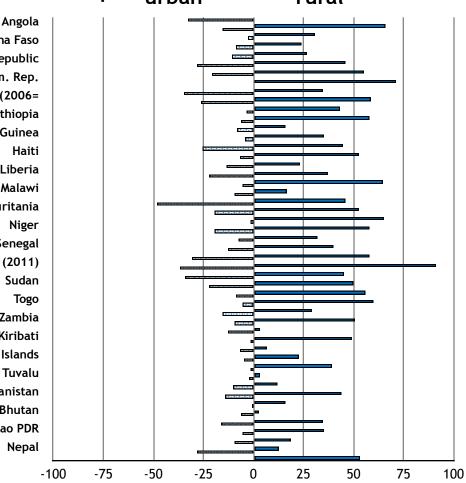


Rural-Urban Differences in Poverty, LDCs

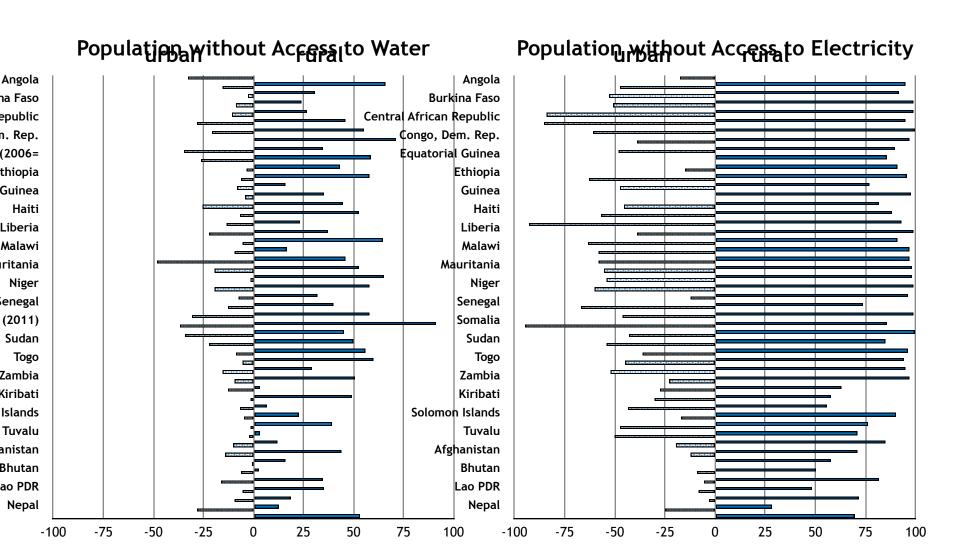


Rural-Urban Infrastructure Gaps, LDCs

Populatjanawithout Accessito Water



Rural-Urban Infrastructure Gaps, LDCs



So....

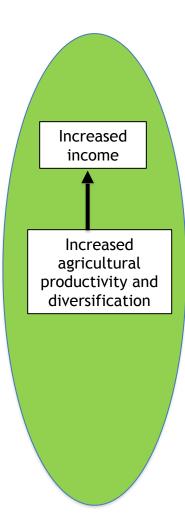
- The SDGs imply a stronger focus on LDCs...
- ...and on rural areas within LDCs.
- This is where the needs are greatest, in terms of
 - employment creation
 - infrastructure investment
- ...and where the impact of efforts to achieve the SDGs will be greatest.

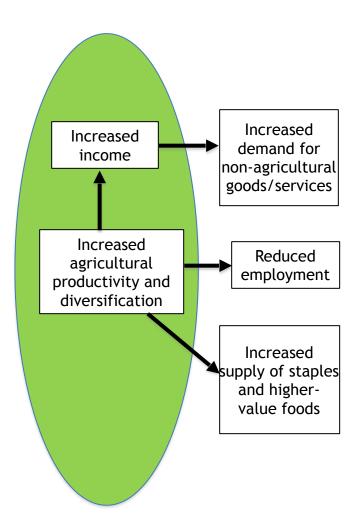
Poverty Eradication: What Would it Take?

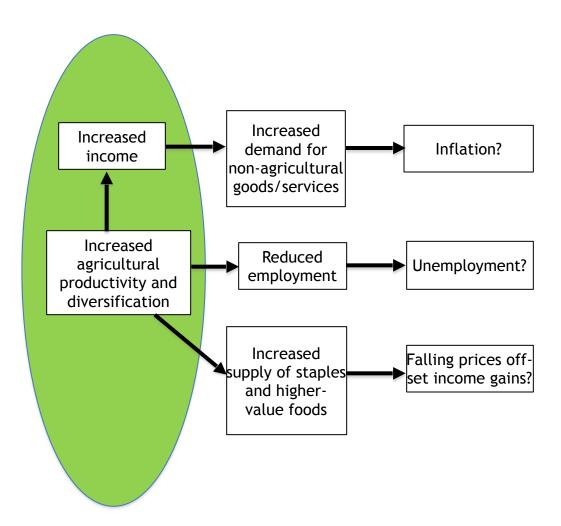
- Need incomes for all above the poverty line
 - But income transfers are logistically infeasible and financially sustainable, so...
- Need employment for all, at incomes above the poverty line
 - But only sustainable if matched by productivity, so...
- Need employment for all with productivity above the poverty line...
- ...ie structural transformation plus full employment

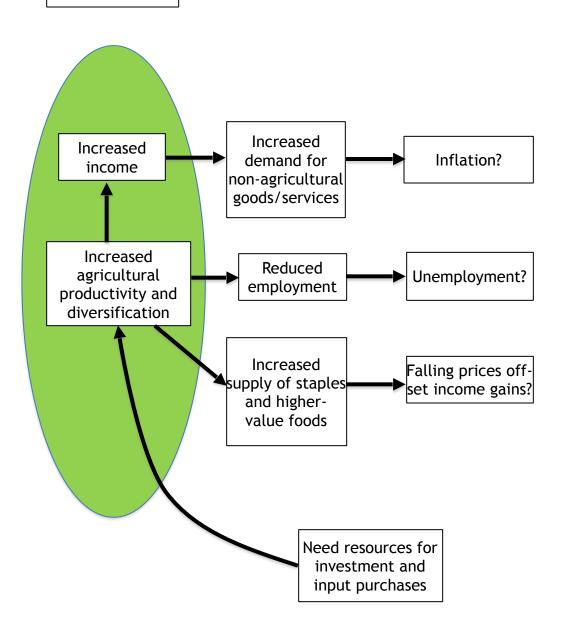
Structural Transformation of the Rural Economy

- Increasing labour productivity within sectors
 - agriculture
 - non-agricultural goods and services
- Shifting resources from lower- to higherproductivity sectors
 - from lower to higher-value crops in agriculture
 - from agriculture to non-farm production: rural economic diversification
- Not either/or: harness the synergies

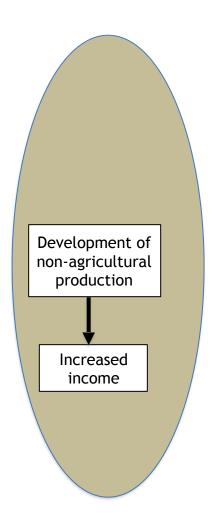




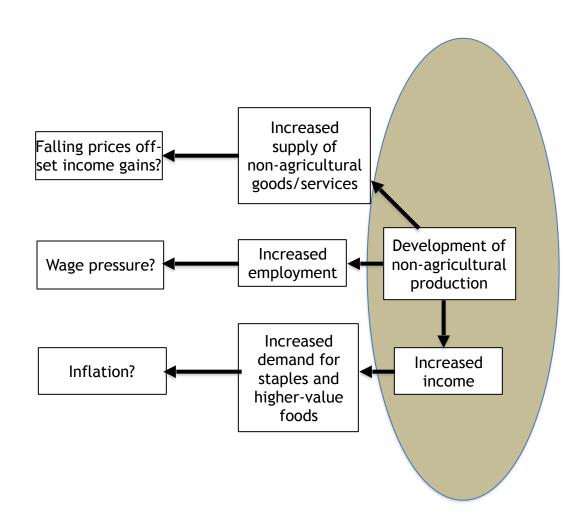


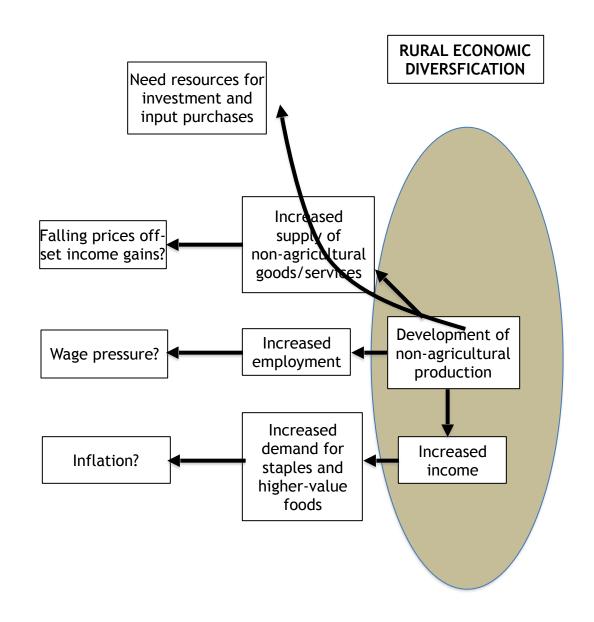


RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSFICATION

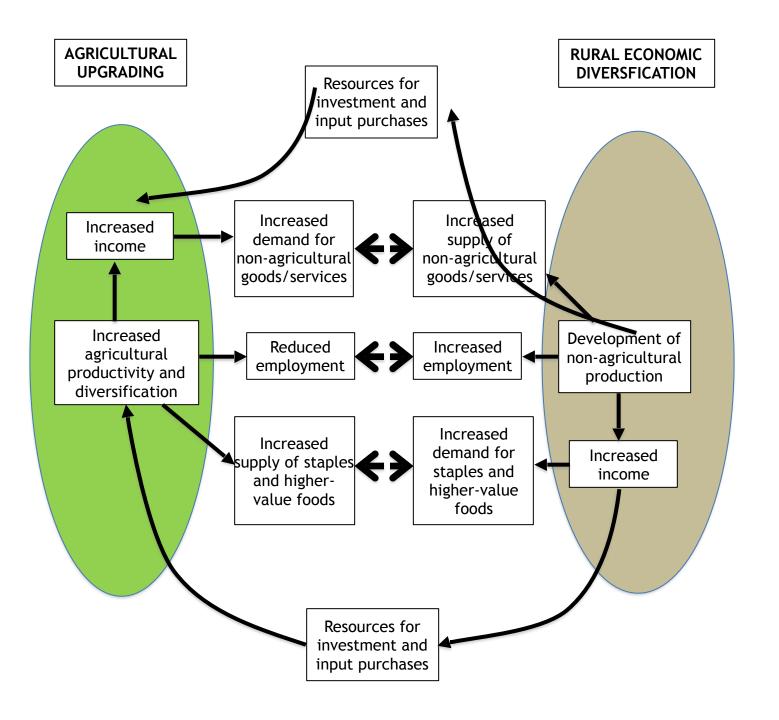


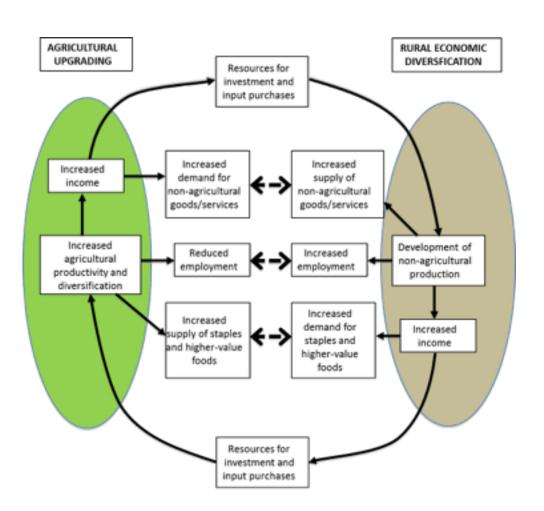
RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSFICATION

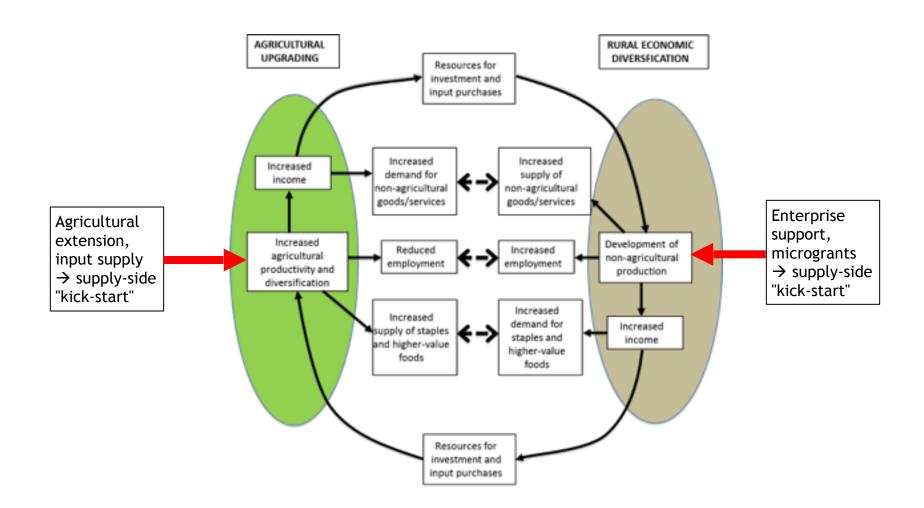


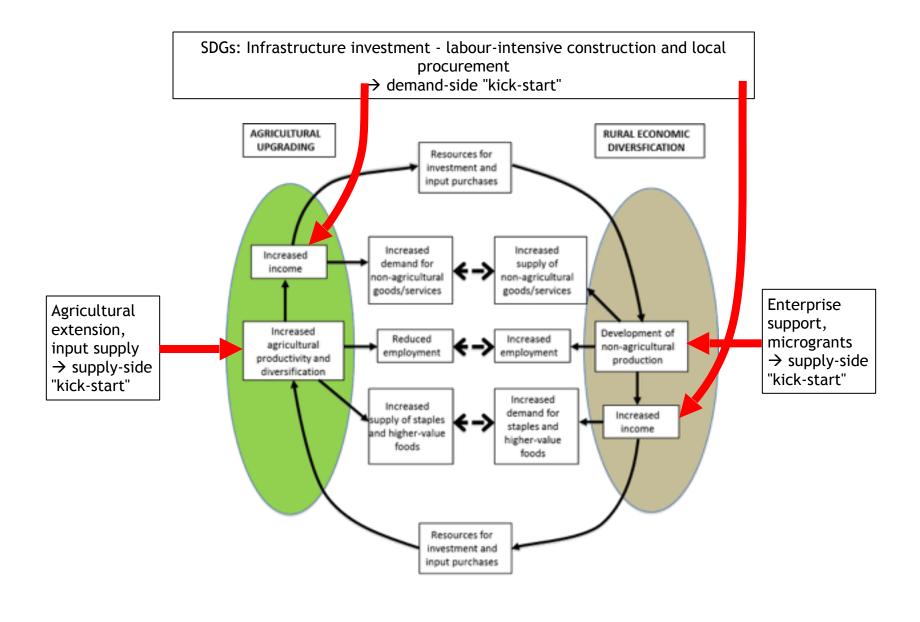


AGRICULTURAL **RURAL ECONOMIC UPGRADING DIVERSFICATION** Increased Increased Increased demand for supply of income non-agricultural non-agricultural goods/services goods/services Increased Development of Reduced Increased agricultural non-agricultural employment employment productivity and production diversification Increased Increased demand for Increased supply of staples staples and income and higherhigher-value value foods foods









Conclusion

- Meeting the SDGs will require structural transformation of rural economies in LDCs
- This will be a major challenge:
 - low productivity, under-employment, growing workforce, major infrastructure gaps.
- Success requires harnessing the synergies between agriculture and the non-farm sector to create a virtuous circle...
- ...and harnessing the the Post-2015 Agenda to provide demand-side and supply-side "kick starts"