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KEY=FOR - TRISTIN ALEJANDRO

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF RURAL POVERTY

THE CASE FOR LAND REFORM

Routledge With the use of wide-ranging case studies the author clearly illustrates the impact of schemes intended to re-allocate land in developing countries. Concluding that land reform can play a major part in stimulating rural economies this book explores the extent to which such policies can successfully reduce poverty and increase agricultural growth.

AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL POVERTY

A CASE STUDY OF PERU

Routledge

SECURING AFRICA'S LAND FOR SHARED PROSPERITY

A PROGRAM TO SCALE UP REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS

World Bank Publications This is the first book on land administration and reform in Sub-Saharan Africa, and is highly relevant to all developing countries around the world. It provides simple practical steps to turn the hugely controversial subject of "land grabs" into a development opportunity by improving land governance to reduce the risks of dispossessing poor landholders while ensuring mutually beneficial investors' deals. The book shows how Sub Saharan Africa can leverage its abundant and highly valuable natural resources to eradicate poverty by improving land governance through a ten point program to scale up policy reforms and investments at a cost of USD 4.5 billion. The book points out formidable challenges to implementation including high vulnerability to land grabbing and expropriation with poor compensation as about 90 percent of rural lands in Sub Saharan Africa are undocumented, but also timely opportunities since high commodity prices and investor interest in large scale agriculture have increased land values and returns to investing in land administration. It argues that success in implementation will require participation of many players including Pan-African organizations, Sub Saharan Africa governments, the private sector, civil society and development partners; but that ultimate success will depend on the political will of Sub Saharan Africa governments to move forward with comprehensive policy reforms and on concerted support by the international development community. Its rigorous analysis of land governance issues, yet down-to-earth solutions, are a reflection of Byamugisha's more than 20 years of global experience in land reform and administration especially in Asia and Africa. This volume will be of great interest to and relevant for a wide audience interested in African development, global studies in land, and natural resource management.

THE CRISIS OF RURAL POVERTY AND HUNGER

AN ESSAY ON THE COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN MARKET- AND GOVERNMENT-LED LAND REFORM FOR ITS RESOLUTION

M. Riad El-Ghonemy argues that if current trends in government-led and market based land reforms persist the rural poor population in developing countries will continue to rise. Based on nearly half a

century of academic and field research this valuable work presents compelling evidence on persistent rural poverty, hunger and increased inequality in developing countries over the last thirty years. The book furthers the debate with sixteen detailed case studies and looks beyond the typical views of the roles of the state and the market on land reform. *The Crisis of Rural Poverty and Hunger* contains comprehensive case studies including countries such as China, Korea and Honduras provides bases for discussions of government-mandated land reform, pro-active participation of NGOs and facilitated functions of the market mechanism. This book is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students interested in the fields of rural and agricultural development, development economics and geography.

PROPERTY REGIMES IN TRANSITION, LAND REFORM, FOOD SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY IN THE KYRGUZ REPUBLIC

A CASE STUDY IN THE KYRGUZ REPUBLIC

Routledge This title was first published in 2003. Many former communist republics strive to adopt a market economy in which the privatisation of landed property is a key element. Generally, it is expected that by doing so, economic development will take off, improving food security and decreasing rural poverty. The relationship between changing land regulations, economic development and poverty is complex and yet little understood. With land reform, governments in transitional economies expect to achieve economic growth and thus alleviation of rural poverty. Nowadays, there is ample research to prove that, to be effective, land policy reforms need to be complemented with institutional reforms, and rural development activities. It puts forward a model for rapid assessment of project progress in which macro-economic indicators are applied in a systematic way to give insight to concepts such as land tenure security and food security and to provide warning signals for less-desired developments as a result of project implementation.

LAND IN TRANSITION

REFORM AND POVERTY IN RURAL VIETNAM

World Bank Publications This book is a case study of Vietnam's efforts to fight poverty using market-oriented land reforms. In the 1980s and 1990s, the country undertook major institutional reforms, and an impressive reduction in poverty followed. But what role did the reforms play? Did the efficiency gains from reform come at a cost to equity? Were there both winners and losers? Was rising rural landlessness in the wake of reforms a sign of success or failure? 'Land in Transition' investigates the impacts on living standards of the two stages of land law reform: in 1988, when land was allocated to households administratively and output markets were liberalized; and in 1993, when official land titles were introduced and land transactions were permitted for the first time since communist rule began. To fully assess the poverty impacts of these changes, the authors' analysis of household surveys is guided by both economic theory and knowledge of the historical and social contexts. The book delineates lessons from Vietnam's experience and their implications for current policy debates in China and elsewhere.

LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PROPERTY WRONGS

Taylor & Francis US First published in 2009. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES

LAND, PEASANTS AND RURAL POVERTY IN TRANSITION

Routledge Rural poverty is a phenomenon that is widespread yet often ignored by policy makers and researchers. This edited volume looks critically at rural poverty in Central Eastern Europe, Russia, the Caucasus and Central Asia, China and Vietnam in relation to land reform, farm restructuring and the development of rural markets and in the context of a large gap between rural and urban incomes and deteriorating rural social services and infrastructure. Although in most countries rural poverty has been decreasing in the past few years, economic growth in rural areas is slow, and rural incomes are not 'catching up' with the rapid overall growth rates of these transition economies. In general, the livelihoods of rural dwellers remain relatively poor. Next to comparative studies, the chapters in this book explore various aspects of agrarian reform, and analyze the interlocking or interlinking (land, input and output) markets that are crucial for rural development that have often remained weakly developed in transition economies, including case studies from Russia, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Vietnam and China and a wealth of detailed analysis. These chapters reflect the striking differences between transition countries in their processes of rural reform and development of rural poverty. These differences are generally dependent on the initial conditions at the eve of transition, the policies

implemented, the sequencing of reforms, and the importance that was given to the sector in the overall development strategy, such as can be seen if the Asian transition economies (ATEs) are compared with many of those in Eastern Europe.

THE CHALLENGE OF RURAL POVERTY

A PROGRESS REPORT ON RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION CONCERNING RURAL EMPLOYMENT, AGRARIAN INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES

LAND REFORM AND FARM RESTRUCTURING IN TRANSITION COUNTRIES

THE EXPERIENCE OF BULGARIA, MOLDOVA, AZERBAIJAN, AND KAZAKHSTAN

World Bank Publications In the past fifteen years, most countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have shifted from predominantly collective to more individualized agriculture. These years also have witnessed the largest fall in agricultural production, yields, and rural employment on record, while the deterioration and dissolution of collective and state farms have been accompanied by a significant drop in rural public services. Land Reform and Farm Restructuring provides a structured and comparative review of important aspects of land reform and documents important differences in policies between countries to examine why the reforms have not yet lived up to their potential. It is based on data from farm and household surveys and interviews conducted in 2003 and 2004. Case studies from Bulgaria, Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan - countries that have had particular difficulties in land reform, farm restructuring, farm performance, or rural poverty - each highlight a central conundrum about land reform and farm restructuring. The paper concludes with some implications for policy.

LAND OWNERSHIP INEQUALITY AND RURAL FACTOR MARKETS IN TURKEY

A STUDY FOR CRITICALLY EVALUATING MARKET FRIENDLY REFORMS

Springer Ünal uses Turkey as a case study to investigate the effectiveness and efficiency of land and labor markets in spreading economic opportunities within agriculture and its ability to reduce rural poverty.

LAND REFORMS, POVERTY REDUCTION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM INDIA

World Bank Publications Recognition of the importance of institutions that provide security of property rights and relatively equal access to economic resources to a broad cross-section of society has renewed interest in the potential of asset redistribution, including land reforms. Empirical analysis of the impact of such policies is, however, scant and often contradictory. This paper uses panel household data from India, together with state-level variation in the implementation of land reform, to address some of the deficiencies of earlier studies. The results suggest that land reform had a significant and positive impact on income growth and accumulation of human and physical capital. The paper draws policy implications, especially from the fact that the observed impact of land reform seems to have declined over time.

ANTI-POVERTY LAND REFORM ISSUES NEVER DIE

COLLECTED ESSAYS ON DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS IN PRACTICE

Routledge What can we do to unlock the unrealised potential of the hundreds of millions of rural poor and landless workers? The ever-topical central theme in this collection of essays is the mixed role of government and the institutionally regulated market in tackling rural poverty and land distribution inequality. Drawing on over half a century of M. Riad El-Ghonemy's academic and field experience in developing countries across Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and South East Asia, this is a comprehensive record of the late-twentieth century study of and struggle against rural inequality, seen through the eyes of one of its foremost observers. Containing a balance of in-depth field studies and El-Ghonemy's personal observations from 1952 onwards, this volume provides the basis for discussion and debate on a range of developmental issues. Foremost among these is the appropriate approach both to explain the factors underlying developing countries' rural backwardness, and to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the incidence of poverty and hunger by 2015. The compelling argument made here is that redistributive land reform, combined with non-farm intensive employment opportunities and investment in education within rural areas are necessary to tackle persistent poverty effectively. *Anti-Poverty Land Reform Issues Never Die* is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students learning rural development and institutional and development economics. M.Riad El-Ghonemy is Senior Research Associate at the Department of International

Development, University of Oxford and Research Fellow at the Department of Economics, the American University in Cairo, and Emeritus Professor, Ein-Shams University, Cairo. He is the author of several publications, including *The Political Economy of Rural Poverty*, Routledge (1990).

TRAJECTORY OF LAND REFORM IN POST-COLONIAL AFRICAN STATES

THE QUEST FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION

Springer This book is an examination of post-colonial land reforms across various African states. One of the decisive contradictions of colonialism in Africa was the distortion of use, access to and ownership of land. Land related issues and the need for land reform have consistently occupied a unique position in public discourse in Africa. The post-colonial African states have had to embark on concerted efforts at redressing historical grounded land policies and addressing the growing needs of land by the poor. However, agitations for land continue, while evidence of policy gaps abound. In many cases, policy change in terms of land use, distribution and ownership has reinforced inequalities and affected power and social relations in respective post-colonial African countries. Land has assumed major causes of structural violence and impediments to human and rural development in Africa; hence the need for holistic assessment of land reforms in post-colonial African states. The central objective of the text is to identify post-independence and current trends in land reform and to address the grievances in relation to land use, ownership and distribution. The book suggests practicable policy options towards addressing the land hunger and conflict, which could derail the 'moderate' socio-economic achievements and political stability recorded by post-colonial African nation-states. The book draws its strength and uniqueness from its adoption of country-specific case studies, which places the book in context, and utilizes field studies methodology which generate new knowledge on the continental land question. Taking a holistic approach to understanding Africa's land question, this book will be attractive to academicians and students interested in policy and development, African politics, post-colonial development and policy, and conflict studies as well as policy-makers working in relevant areas.

LAND LAW REFORM

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT POLICY OBJECTIVES

World Bank Publications "Land Law Reform examines the wide-spread efforts to reform land law in developing countries and countries in transition, drawing in particular upon the experience of the World Bank and the Rural Development Institute. The book considers the role of land law reform in the development process and analyzes how the World Bank has sought to support these legal changes in client countries. It reviews the experience with reform of laws affecting land access and rights in achieving gender equity, identifies opportunities for reinforcing environmentally sustainable development through land law reform, and examines from both growth and poverty alleviation perspectives the effectiveness of reforms to formalize property rights and liberalize land markets. The concluding chapter recommends some basic priorities for land law reforms. John W. Bruce is a senior counsel in the Legal Vice-Presidency of the World Bank, and a former director of the Land Tenure Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He has published extensively on land law and land policy in developing countries. Renee Giovarelli, David Bledsoe, Leonard Rolfes, and Robert Mitchell are staff attorneys with the Rural Development Institute of Seattle, Washington, a nonprofit organization that promotes and advises on land-related policy and legal reform in developing and transition countries. All have done fieldwork and advised extensively on land law reform and have published widely on this topic."

LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PROPERTY WRONGS

Routledge Land reforms are laws that are intended, and likely, to cut poverty by raising the poor's share of land rights. That raises questions about property rights as old as moral philosophy, and issues of efficiency and fairness that dominate policy from Bolivia to Nepal. Classic reforms directly transfer land from rich to poor. However, much else has been marketed as land reform: the restriction of tenancy, but also its de-restriction; collectivisation, but also de-collectivisation; land consolidation, but also land division. In 1955-2000, genuine land reform affected over a billion people, and almost as many hectares. Is land reform still alive, for example in Bolivia, South Africa and Nepal? Or is it dead and, if so, is this because it has succeeded, or because it has failed? There has been massive research on land reform and this book builds on some surprising findings. Small farms' share in land is rising in most of Asia and Africa. This is not driven (as widely claimed) by growth in rural population or farm productivity, but by the relative efficiency of small farms, and in some cases by land reform. Whether land reform helps the poor depends not only on land transfers, but at least as much on its effects through employment, non-farm activity, GDP growth and distribution, as well as the village status and power of the poor. Avoidance, evasion and even distortion of land reform laws sometimes advance their main aims. Liberalisation and its accompaniments (such as supermarkets) can be powerful friends or fatal foes of small farms and land reform. This book will be of great interest to students, researchers and consultants working on agriculture, farm organisation, rural development and poverty reduction, with special emphasis on developing countries.

MARKET-LED AGRARIAN REFORM

CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON NEOLIBERAL LAND POLICIES AND THE RURAL POOR

This book offers an evidence-based comprehensive critique of the neoliberal market-led agrarian reform. It examines the current difficult challenges for pro-poor land reform and rural social movements. Three-fourths of the world's poor are rural poor. Most of the rural poor remain dependent on land-based livelihoods for their incomes and reproduction despite significant livelihood diversification in recent years. Land issue remains critical to any development discourse today. Market-led agrarian reform (MLAR) has gained prominence since the early 1990s as an alternative to state-led land reforms. This neoliberal policy is based on the inversion of what its proponents see as the features of earlier approaches, and calls for redistribution via privatized, decentralized transactions between willing sellers and willing buyers. Its proponents, especially those associated with the World Bank, have claimed success where the policy has been implemented, but such claims have been contested by independent scholars as well as by peasant movements who are struggling to gain access to land. This book presents three thematic papers and six country studies. The thematic papers address issues of formalisation of property rights, gendered land rights, and neoliberal enclosure. These studies demonstrate the pervasive influence of neoliberal ideas on property rights and rural development debates, well beyond the core question of land redistribution. The country cases bring together experiences from Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador, Philippines, South Africa and Egypt. Common findings include the success of landowners in minimising the impact of reform, and a lack of post-transfer support, translating into marginal impact on poverty. The limitations of the market-led approach, and the implications of the studies presented here for the future of agrarian reform, are considered in the editors introduction. This book was a special issue of The Third World Quarterly .

POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CASE-STUDIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, VOLUME 3

Springer Poverty alleviation is a major objective of development. More than a fifth of the world's population lives in absolute poverty, and the majority of the poor live in rural areas. This volume studies what can be done for alleviating rural poverty. Four chapters address the measurement of poverty and inequality, including the use of household expenditure surveys and intra-household income distribution. Evidence is presented for India, Mauritania, Cte d'Ivoire and China. Other chapters present case studies on strategies for rural development: provision of rural credit in Bangladesh and India; technical change in Philippine agriculture; contract farming in Thailand; and banana growers in the Windwards. The contributions introduce the problems of rural development and show that effective rural development is assisted by investment in education and secure access to credit; that equity is important for incentives but not directly related to poverty; and that technical and institutional reform are essential, but require careful design and implementation.

AGRICULTURAL LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND LAND ADMINISTRATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CASE STUDIES OF RECENT REFORMS

World Bank Publications Agricultural Land Redistribution and Land Administration in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case Studies of Recent Reforms focuses on "how" to undertake land reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa, but with relevant lessons for other developing countries. It provides details, with case studies, on how reforms were undertaken to address a pressing and controversial development challenge in Africa - land ownership inequality - and an intransigent development issue - inefficiency and corruption in land administration. An equally important contribution of the book is assessing reforms and highlighting valuable lessons for other countries contemplating reforms. The six case studies collectively cover two main areas of land governance: reforms in redistributing agricultural land and reforms in land administration. The first two case studies discuss reforms in redistributing agricultural land in Malawi and South Africa, part of the southern Africa region where land ownership inequalities rival those in Latin America. The remaining case studies, four in number, are focused on addressing corruption and inefficiency in land administration in a variety of contexts of governance including stable and post-conflict countries. The case studies cover: • Decentralizing land administration with demonstrations from Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana; • Developing post-conflict land administration systems with examples from Liberia and Rwanda; • Re-engineering and computerizing land information systems with examples from Ghana and Uganda; and • Improving management of government land through land inventories with examples drawn from Ghana and Uganda. The common elements between sometimes disparate experiences provide lessons of relevance to African and other developing countries contemplating similar reforms. The rigorous analysis and yet down-to-earth lessons of experience are a reflection of the authors' deep global experience underpinned by personal participation in the reforms covered by the book. This volume will be of interest to a wide audience including land specialists and practitioners, African policy makers, experts and managers in the international development community, and the academia.

AGRICULTURAL LAND REDISTRIBUTION

TOWARD GREATER CONSENSUS

World Bank Publications Despite 250 years of land reform all over the World, important land inequalities remain, especially in Latin America and Southern Africa. While in these countries, there is near consensus on the need for redistribution, much controversy persists around how to redistribute land peacefully and legally, often blocking progress on implementation. This book focuses on the "how" of land redistribution in order to forge greater consensus among land reform practitioners and enable them to make better choices on the mechanisms of land reform. Reviews and case studies describe and analyze the al.

URBAN CHINA

TOWARD EFFICIENT, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

World Bank Publications In the last 30 years, China's record economic growth lifted half a billion people out of poverty, with rapid urbanization providing abundant labor, cheap land, and good infrastructure. While China has avoided some of the common ills of urbanization, strains are showing as inefficient land development leads to urban sprawl and ghost towns, pollution threatens people's health, and farmland and water resources are becoming scarce. With China's urban population projected to rise to about one billion - or close to 70 percent of the country's population - by 2030, China's leaders are seeking a more coordinated urbanization process. *Urban China* is a joint research report by a team from the World Bank and the Development Research Center of China's State Council which was established to address the challenges and opportunities of urbanization in China and to help China forge a new model of urbanization. The report takes as its point of departure the conviction that China's urbanization can become more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable. However, it stresses that achieving this vision will require strong support from both government and the markets for policy reforms in a number of areas. The report proposes six main areas for reform: first, amending land management institutions to foster more efficient land use, denser cities, modernized agriculture, and more equitable wealth distribution; second, adjusting the hukou household registration system to increase labor mobility and provide urban migrant workers equal access to a common standard of public services; third, placing urban finances on a more sustainable footing while fostering financial discipline among local governments; fourth, improving urban planning to enhance connectivity and encourage scale and agglomeration economies; fifth, reducing environmental pressures through more efficient resource management; and sixth, improving governance at the local level.

ACCESS TO LAND IN RURAL INDIA

POLICY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

World Bank Publications

PRO-POOR LAND REFORM

A CRITIQUE

University of Ottawa Press Using empirical case materials from the Philippines and referring to rich experiences from different countries historically, this book offers conceptual and practical conclusions that have far-reaching implications for land reform throughout the world. Examining land reform theory and practice, this book argues that conventional practices have excluded a significant portion of land-based production and distribution relationships, while they have inadvertently included land transfers that do not constitute real redistributive reform. By direct implication, this book is a critique of both mainstream market led agrarian reform and conventional state-led land reform. It offers an alternative perspective on how to move forward in theory and practice and opens new paths in land policy research.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND LAND ADMINISTRATION IN ORISSA, INDIA

Abstract: May 1999 - Which factors prevent the rural poor and other socially excluded groups from having access to land in Orissa, India? The authors report on the first empirical study of its kind to examine - from the perspective of transaction costs--factors that constrain access to land for the rural poor and other socially excluded groups in India. They find that: Land reform has reduced large landholdings since the 1950s. Medium size farms have gained most. Formidable obstacles still prevent the poor from gaining access to land; The complexity of land revenue administration in Orissa is

partly the legacy of distinctly different systems, which produced more or less complete and accurate land records. These not-so-distant historical records can be important in resolving contemporary land disputes; Orissa tried legally to abolish land-leasing. Concealed tenancy persisted, with tenants having little protection under the law; Women's access to and control over land, and their bargaining power with their husbands about land, may be enhanced through joint land titling, a principle yet to be realized in Orissa; Land administration is viewed as a burden on the state rather than a service, and land records and registration systems are not coordinated. Doing so will improve rights for the poor and reduce transaction costs--but only if the system is transparent and the powerful do not retain the leverage over settlement officers that has allowed land grabs. Land in Orissa may be purchased, inherited, rented (leased), or--in the case of public land and the commons--encroached upon. Each type of transaction--and the State's response, through land law and administration--has implications for poor people's access to land. The authors find that: Land markets are thin and transaction costs are high, limiting the amount of agricultural land that changes hands; The fragmentation of landholdings into tiny, scattered plots is a brake on agricultural productivity, but efforts to consolidate land may discriminate against the rural poor. Reducing transaction costs in land markets will help; Protecting the rural poor's rights of access to common land requires raising public awareness and access to information; Liberalizing land-lease markets for the rural poor will help, but only if the poor are ensured access to institutional credit. This paper--a product of the Rural Development Sector Unit, South Asia Region--is part of a larger effort in the region to promote access to land and to foster more demand-driven and socially inclusive institutions in rural development. Robin Mearns may be contacted at rmearns@worldbank.org.

RETHINKING LAND REFORMS

LESSONS FROM PAKISTAN

LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Given that equitable access to land has an acknowledged role in boosting food security and alleviating poverty, this paper aims to examine the varied implications related to inequitable land tenure arrangements by illustrating their implications within the specific case of Pakistan. By illustrating how poverty remains rooted in the institutional structure of society and state in Pakistan, an attempt will be made to demonstrate how these very structures of power and dependence continue to not deprive the poor of their actual and potential income, but how they are helping fuel intolerance and hatred amongst the marginalized rural populace of the country.

AGRICULTURAL LAND REFORM IN POSTWAR JAPAN

EXPERIENCES AND ISSUES

World Bank Publications

AGRARIAN REFORM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

YUGOSLAV CASE STUDY

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF LAND REFORM

CASE OF COMMUNITY BASED RURAL LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (MACHINGA DISTRICT, MALAWI)

A study was conducted in Machinga District, Malawi, to evaluate the impact of Community Based Rural Land Development Project (CRLDP) two years after the project phased out in 2011. The objective was to establish the project's effectiveness on land tenure status, food security and income of beneficiary households in Machinga District. The study argues that adequate post-settlement support and effective collaboration of all role players are necessary preconditions for effective performance and functioning of land reform beneficiary groups. While the study found that land holding sizes for previously landless and land poor beneficiaries increased significantly, household food insecurity remained high among beneficiary households. The project managed to relocate more than 15 000 beneficiaries planned by the project. Land holding sizes, on average, increased by over 400%. However, 84.5% respondents were found to be food insecure. Similarly, average agricultural incomes fell from MK88 004, observed at project phase out in 2011, to MK60 117. The study therefore shows that increased access to land by landless and land poor smallholder farmers is necessary but not sufficient to enable profitable and sustainable agricultural production and hence greater household income and access to food. The study demonstrate that the post settlement support package was inadequate. This is demonstrated by difficulties to access agricultural inputs, credit, markets, extension services and infrastructure to support agricultural production. The challenges arose because of weak institutional and organizational arrangements for ensuring effective coordination of role players. The study shows that adequate post settlement support is a necessary precondition for effective performance and

functioning of land reform beneficiaries. It further confirms that effective collaboration of all role players is key to provision of sustained and coordinated complementary support to land reform beneficiaries. Adequate and sustainable post settlement support remains a far-fetched dream if institutional mechanisms for effective coordination of role players are not properly defined, communicated and supported. The policy and operational implications of the study are that an interactive institutional framework is needed for coordinated provision of post settlement support. In order for land reform beneficiaries to develop into sustainable enterprises, there is need to actively strengthen institutional and organizational capacity for coordination of role players. This entails putting up enduring systems and structures and supporting them to effectively carry out their roles. This can enhance a comprehensive approach to responding to beneficiaries' needs. Emphasis need to be placed on farmer organization development to enable beneficiaries gain greater control over their own development. In this regard, it is crucial to balance between technical and organizational/institutional capacity needs of the farmers. In addition, it must be acknowledged that land reform programmes occur in broad categories of land delivery and post settlement support in which the latter phases in as the former phases out. Discrete budgets must be made available to avoid one phase overshadowing the other. As evidence has shown, conditions may not be the same for different areas and as such one size fits all plans may not work for all circumstances. It is critical for land reform projects to be flexible to respond to emerging needs and demands by having unallocated funds for such purposes.

FARMING SYSTEMS AND POVERTY

IMPROVING FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS IN A CHANGING WORLD

Food & Agriculture Org. A joint FAO and World Bank study which shows how the farming systems approach can be used to identify priorities for the reduction of hunger and poverty in the main farming systems of the six major developing regions of the world.

POVERTY FOCUSED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

THE CASE OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN BOTSWANA

AFRICAN LAND QUESTIONS, AGRARIAN TRANSITIONS AND THE STATE

CONTRADICTIONS OF NEO-LIBERAL LAND REFORMS

African Books Collective This empirically grounded study provides a critical reflection on the land question in Africa, research on which tends to be tangential, conceptually loose and generally inadequate. It argues that the most pressing research concern must be to understand the precise nature of the African land question, its land reforms and their effects on development. To unravel the roots of land conflicts in Africa requires thorough understanding of the complex social and political contradictions which have ensued from colonial and post-colonial land policies, as well as from Africa's 'development' and capital accumulation trajectories, especially with regard to the land rights of the continent's poor. The study thus questions the capacity of emerging neo-liberal economic and political regimes in Africa to deliver land reforms which address growing inequality and poverty. It equally questions the understanding of the nature of popular demands for land reforms by African states, and their ability to address these demands under the current global political and economic structures dictated by neo-liberalism and its narrow regime of ownership. The study invites scholars and policy makers to creatively draw on the specific historical trajectories and contemporary expression of the land and agrarian questions in Africa, to enrich both theory and practice on land in Africa.

CHINA'S REFORM TO OVERLEAP THE MIDDLE-INCOME TRAP

Springer This book addresses how China could avoid the middle-income trap. Professor Li Yining proposed the framework and wrote the first article. Under Li's guidance, other articles were written by researchers at the Guanghua School of Management, Peking University. It is well known that China's reform has been highly successful, but there are still many unsolved institutional problems. The book's authors suggest that the middle-income trap is composed of three traps. Firstly, there is the "development system trap". Secondly, the "social crisis trap" and finally, the "technology trap". In order to avoid these traps, it is important for China to intensify its economic reform, to lessen the gap between the rich and poor, and to enhance innovations in technology as well as the capital market. This book uses both theoretical and case studies to discuss agricultural modernization, new urbanization, the urban-rural gap, income growth, community management, pastoral areas of medicine and the newly-industrializing economy, etc.

BUSINESS MODELS IN LAND REFORM

INDIA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS, 1991-2001

Clarendon Press India is the world's largest democracy, and second-largest developing country. For forty years it has also been one of the most dirigiste and autarkic. The 1980s saw most developing and erstwhile communist countries opt for market economic systems. India belatedly initiated similar reforms in 1991. This book evaluates the progress of those reforms, covering all of the major areas of policy; stabilization, taxation and trade, domestic and external finance, agriculture, industry, the social sectors, and poverty alleviation. Will India realize its great potential by freeing itself from the self-imposed constraints that have hindered its development? This is the important and fascinating question considered by this book.

RESISTING POVERTY

PERSPECTIVES ON PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT : THE CASE OF CRIC AND THE EASTERN RURAL REGION OF CAUCA IN COLOMBIA

FOSTERING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

WHAT ROLE FOR THE STATE?

States can do much to tap community-level energies, and resources for development, if they seek to interact more synergistically with local communities. The broader spin-off is creating a developmental society, and polity. Using case studies from Asia and Latin America, the authors show how: 1) State efforts to bring about land reform, tenancy reform, and expanding non-crop sources of income, can broaden the distribution of power in rural communities, laying the basis for more effective community-driven collective action; and 2) Higher levels of government can form alliances with communities, putting pressure on local authorities from above, and below to improve development outcomes at the local level. These alliances can also be very effective in catalyzing collective action at community level, and reducing "local capture" by vested interests. There are several encouraging points that emerge from these case studies. First, these powerful institutional changes do not necessarily take long to generate. Second, they can be achieved in a diversity of settings: tightly knit or loose-knit communities; war-ravaged, or relatively stable; democratic, or authoritarian; with land reform, or (if carefully managed) even without. Third, there are strong political payoffs in terms of legitimacy, and popular support for those who support such developmental action.

ACCOUNTING FOR POVERTY IN INFRASTRUCTURE REFORM

LEARNING FROM LATIN AMERICA'S EXPERIENCE

World Bank Publications Annotation This book provides practical guidelines and options for infrastructure reform that result in access and affordability for the poor. It includes a new model for reform that consists of three main components - policies, regulation, and provision which when properly balanced minimize the risks associated with reform.

AGRARIAN REFORMS, LAND MARKETS, AND RURAL POOR

Concept Publishing Company Revised version of papers presented at the National Workshop on Land Markets and Rural Poverty, held at Mussoorie during 10-11 August 2004.

MARKET-BASED LAND REFORM

VIOLENCE, EFFICIENCY, AND REDISTRIBUTION IN RURAL COLOMBIA

SUCCESS IN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

WHAT IT MEANS AND WHAT MAKES IT HAPPEN

Cambridge University Press To lift and keep millions out of poverty requires that smallholder agriculture be productive and profitable in the developing world. Do we know how to make this happen? Researchers and practitioners still debate how best to do so. The prevailing methodology, which claims causality from measures of statistical significance, is inductive and yields contradictory results. In this book, instead of correlations, Isabelle Tsakok looks for patterns common to cases of successful agricultural transformation and then tests them against other cases. She proposes a hypothesis that five sets of conditions are necessary to achieve success. She concludes that government investment in and delivery of public goods and services sustained over decades is essential to maintaining these

conditions and thus successfully transform poverty-ridden agricultures. No amount of foreign aid can substitute for such sustained government commitment. The single most important threat to such government commitment is subservience to the rich and powerful minority.