



Rural Development and Food Security Forum 2019
18-20 September 2019, ADB Headquarters



Rural Development and Food Security Forum 2019 – List of Resources
Session 3: Rural Distress

The session highlights the imbalance in rural-urban development and its significant negative impacts on national economic growth; rural employment; country’s food security and nutrition; and urbanization. Specific recommendations are discussed and finalized for governments to consider for focused rural development.

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<p>1. A global rural crisis: Rural revitalization is the solution</p>	<p>As the deadlines to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate goals draw ever closer, it is time for a dramatic, system-wide transformation to make rural areas more productive, sustainable, climate-resilient, healthy, and attractive places to live in order to leave no one behind. Rural revitalization is essential to achieve this transformation, as IFPRI’s 2019 Global Food Policy Report clearly and forcefully outlines through a compelling set of concrete actions.</p>
<p>2. Social Welfare Model of Rural Development</p>	<p>After analyzing the balanced growth unbalanced growth, unlimited supply of laborer, transformation of traditional agriculture and social choice theories as well as Gandhian model of rural development, US market model economy, Chinese socialist’s economy, Korean model of rural development (Saemual Undong), mix welfare model of Sweden, this paper emphasizes that people’s participation is inevitable to achieve desired development goals. However, all these doctrines, theories or model have identified active participation of the people in development process but still those doctrines are silent about how to emancipate and mobilize people. Here is why, this paper has designed and developed social welfare model of Rural Development (SWMRD) based on Sen’s social choice theory, Gandhian model of rural development and doctrine of factors of production of economics. According to the model people have to make plan of their resources for sustainable economic return and its implementation. Government has to assure freedom, human right, motivation and protection.</p>

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	Hence, SWMRD model will be applicable on development studies and useful to development policy makers.
<p>3. Successful Models of Rural Health Service Delivery and Community Involvement in Rural Health: INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE REVIEW</p>	<p>This literature review forms part of Project 6, one of the research projects which the National Centre for Rural Health (NCRH) has been funded to carry out. The project's title is Successful Rural Health Services. The intention of the project is to "identify and investigate complementary sources of information in order to develop as detailed a picture as possible of what makes for successful health service delivery in rural communities" (Dawson 2000a).</p> <p>While it purports to be a review of international literature on the aforementioned topics, the material consulted has been, with one or two exceptions, from one of four countries: New Zealand, the United States, Australia, and Canada. The latter three countries were considered to demonstrate broad geo-social similarities to New Zealand, making comparisons possible and pertinent. The literature search from which many of the references in this review are taken was mandated to provide material only from the aforementioned countries.</p>
<p>4. The Elusiveness of Rural Development Theory and Policy: Domestic and Third World Perspectives Joined</p>	<p>Rural development in both the Third World and the United States suffers from many perceived failures and the lack of a theoretically rich conceptual framework by which effective rural development policies can be fashioned. Drawing upon Third World development literature, a perspective for domestic rural development is suggested. Development is defined by interdependence of increasingly specialized resources in production and the interdependence of relations among differentiated social groups including the rural disadvantaged. Effective programs must expand both resource utilization and restructure social relations that hinder development.</p>
<p>5. Structural Transformation and Rural Change Revisited : Challenges for Late Developing Countries in a Globalizing World</p>	<p>This publication is an extremely thorough and important contribution to this renewal of structural economics. It significantly improves our understanding of rural economies and structural transformation, and it could not be more timely.</p> <p>The book is based on the results of the RuralStruc program, implemented through a strong collaborative framework in seven countries (Mexico, Nicaragua, Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Kenya and Madagascar) and coordinated by Bruno Losch. Launched in 2006 at a time when the international dialogue on agricultural policy had become trapped in trade issues and was therefore missing the broader perspective of rural change, the program foresaw the need to reinvest in</p>

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	structural issues. Its results add value to the World Development Report 2008, which served as a first reminder of agriculture's role for development. They revive an old paradigm to offer a new perspective, one that challenges much current thinking on rural development, notably for countries at the first stages of their structural transformation.
6. Community-Business Matching: A New Model for Rural Economic Development	Identifying target industry sectors for community economic development is a complex problem. The Community-Business Matching (CBM) Model is a tool that assists in identifying desirable industry sectors for sustainable economic development. The framework of the model is based on two measures, "Desirability" and "Compatibility", between a community and industry sectors. A case study of two Vermont communities will be presented.
7. A New Rural Development Paradigm for Developing Countries In The 21st Century	Three billion people live in rural areas in developing countries. Conditions for them are worse than for their urban counterparts when measured by almost any development indicator, from extreme poverty, to child mortality and access to electricity and sanitation. And the gulf is widening, contributing to large-scale migration to urban areas. This situation exists despite half a century of rural development theories and approaches, and despite the global momentum built around the Millennium Development Goals between 2000 and 2015. Without greater progress on rural development, it is unlikely that the new Sustainable Development Goals will be met. This book calls for a new paradigm for rural development that is equipped to meet the challenges and harness the opportunities of the 21st century – including climate change, demographic shifts, international competition and fast-moving technological change.
8. Countering the geography of discontent: Strategies for left-behind places	We believe it is time to counter many economists' and policymakers' optimistic faith in the natural "catch up" of lagging places with a new focus on boosting economic opportunity for left-behind communities and residents in the United States.
9. Overview: rural poverty in developing countries: issues, policies and challenges	This paper presents how Inequality, poverty and disempowerment impact rural people, linking rural people with opportunities in dynamic and expanding markets, smallholder food systems and rural poverty reduction and rural poverty and the future of smallholder agriculture.
10. Cognitive Hubs and Spatial Redistribution	Cognitive non-routine (CNR) occupations are disproportionately represented in large U.S. cities. To study the allocation of workers across cities, we propose and

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	<p>quantify a spatial equilibrium model with multiple industries and CNR and non-CNR occupations. Productivity is city-industry-occupation specific and, as we estimate, partly determined by externalities that depend on local occupation shares and total employment. Heterogeneous preferences and these externalities imply inefficient equilibrium allocations. An optimal policy that benefits workers equally, incentivizes the formation of cognitive hubs in the largest cities and industrial specialization in the largest and smallest cities. The optimal policy reinforces equilibrium trends observed since 1980.</p>
<p>11. The Model of Rural Development Underpinning FFC Recommendations</p>	<p>This section sets the context for the rest of the Submission, by looking at these issues and offering the lens through which the Commission will approach the contestable areas. It examines the socio-economic profile and characteristics of rural areas, as well as how to define rural areas, and assesses how rural regions are coping with economic change, and the weight of agriculture and agriculture spending in rural economies. It also explores the evolution of rural policy, including who is implementing policy for rural areas and whether integrated rural policies work, and presents the rural development model underlying the Commission's recommendations.</p>
<p>12. Food Systems At Risk: Trends and Challenges A Scientific Handout</p>	<p>CIRAD prepared a booklet with key maps and facts to be complemented with a scientific report on critical drivers & trends, system components, interactions and critical challenges as regards food and nutrition security. Upon request of the European Commission, through the FAO Agrintel project (GCP/GLO/948/EC), CIRAD developed also an analytical framework on the trends that are shaping current food systems as well as to realize an assessment of the risks they are subjected to and which may lead to food crises (or worse) in the future. Solutions exist and new approaches for efficient joint work are possible.</p>
<p>13. Guidelines for Rural Development: Shaping the future in rural areas together</p>	<p>The "Guidelines on Rural Development - Shaping the Future in Rural Areas Together" are meant to provide a reference framework to citizens and all politicians, administrations and institutions that are responsible for sustainable development in rural areas. Their purpose is to make clear how development strategies for rural areas can be effectively promoted on the initiative of the regions and including all stakeholders. These guidelines are a follow-up to the 1987 programmatic thesis of the ArgeFlurb, a working group set up by the Agriculture Ministers Conference, with the title</p>

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	"land consolidation in the context of changing agricultural and environmental framework conditions".
14. Why linking rural and urban areas matters for development: a Ghana case study	<p>In our study we set out to discover how these interconnections can promote local businesses in rural areas of the Ejisu-Juaben municipality outside Kumasi, Ghana's second largest city. We found that people living in rural areas were attempting to diversify their livelihoods through agro-processing, manufacturing and services. But poor infrastructure limited their ability to link to the urban centre. This in turn held back the area's economic development. Our study showed that the limited interaction between urban centres and rural areas was because of poor road conditions and networks, inadequate rural service centres, and poor investment in local markets.</p>
15. Models of Rural Development and Approaches to Analysis Evaluation and Decision-Making	<p>Recent changes to the framework of agricultural support, particularly the rising prominence of the 'Second Pillar' of the CAP, have stimulated an increasing interest in rural development policy, and consequently a need for better understanding of the processes it is designed to influence. The spatial diversity of rural economic activity, and a high level of dependence of the countryside on urban economic activity, implies that models based on a single sector, that focus only on economic activity or that assume a simple differentiation between urban and rural are problematic. Drawing particularly on experience within the United Kingdom, the paper identifies a series of alternative models: sectoral, multisectoral, territorial and local that represent the different approaches that have been taken to rural development policy, and argues that the nature of rural development has undergone fundamental changes that have profound implications for analysis and evaluation of policy. This involves balancing the reductionist implications of quantitative evaluation against the relatively slender empirical base of rural sociological understanding. The paper concludes by suggesting new directions for improved approaches towards interventions designed to promote rural development.</p>
16. The Brazilian rural development model in the context of green economy	<p>This paper discusses the Brazilian rural development model in the context of Green Economy and the debate about sustainable development, issues that have been discussed in international sphere. In this way, conceptions and new concepts have been defined which clarify the ideas and mechanisms involved in this new approach. In general terms, these conceptions and concepts have proposed the organization of another social order that looks beyond purely economic aspects. These themes were the starting point for</p>

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	<p>the Rio +20 Conference in 2012. With these scenarios in mind, this paper will try to answer the following question: Is the green economy approach a good way to promote sustainable development in countries like Brazil? To answer this question we are concentrating our analysis in the agricultural sector.</p>
<p>17. Successful Models for Financing the Rural and Agricultural Sectors</p>	<p>How can investors, fund managers, financial institutions and donors overcome the “last mile” challenge of attending hard-to-reach rural populations with targeted financial services? In addition to improving rural livelihoods, expanding financial inclusion in rural and agricultural communities will play a key role in how we confront global challenges of food security, climate change and demographic shifts to come. Drawing upon lessons learned from the Rural Finance Partnership technical assistance program, Incofin’s latest publication, Successful Models for Financing the Rural and Agricultural Sector, presents several innovative solutions for overcoming the sector’s specific challenges.</p>
<p>18. Learning from Some of the Available Guidelines and Successful Case Studies in Rural Development</p>	<p>This manual is about how to initiate and undertake participatory village planning and development. It is based on the successful processes of local self-governance, village planning, and development by a number of Panchayats across the country. It is intended for use in participatory and village development at the village level.</p>
<p>19. Comprehensive Rural Development Strategies of Korea And Their Implications to Developing Countries</p>	<p>This paper analyzes a series of policies and programs for the comprehensive rural development of Korea, and proposes a suitable method for rural development in developing countries. Each policy is described and compared based on the background, implementation methods, progress, performance, implications, etc. This study provides suggestions for developing countries with useful practical tips on eradicating absolute poverty, including appropriate target regions and comprehensive development strategies adoption. This paper provides several policies and project support for rural development in developing countries. However, Korea’s successful experience will not produce the same effects on developing countries. Therefore, those suggestions need to be adopted with considerations on specific social, economic contexts of developing countries.</p>
<p>20. Thematic Guidelines on Agricultural and Rural Development</p>	<p>These Thematic Guidelines on Agricultural and Rural Development have been prepared for the purpose of presenting the overall direction and important matters regarding JICA’s cooperation projects on agricultural and rural development. They provide a general overview, and</p>

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	<p>outline the associated trends, approaches and methods of assistance. In addition to sharing basic information and knowledge about agricultural and rural development among relevant stakeholders, it is expected that these Thematic Guidelines will also be used as a reference when planning, developing, appraising and implementing programs.</p>
<p>21. Asia's Geographic Development</p>	<p>This paper studies the impact of spatial frictions on Asia's long-term spatial development. Using the framework provided in Desmet, Nagy, and Rossi-Hansberg (2016), we analyze the evolution of Asia's economy and the relative performance of specific regions and countries. We then perform a number of counterfactual experiments and find that a worldwide drop in transport costs of 40% increases the present discounted value of real income by 70.7% globally and 78% in Asia. These figures are much larger than those found in standard quantitative trade models because they include dynamic effects and take into account intra country transport costs. We also perform exercises in which we upgrade Asia's road network or relax migratory restrictions between locations in Asia. These exercises emphasize the important role of spatial frictions in the development of Asia's economy.</p>
<p>22. Developing High-Growth Businesses in Rural Areas: A Study of Four U.S. States</p>	<p>Those who would establish high-growth businesses (HGBs) in rural settings face significant challenges. We report findings from more than 80 in-depth interviews regarding the obstacles that rural HGBs face and identify approaches for overcoming these obstacles. First, interviews confirm the need for improved access to a full range of financing options to support HGBs across different development stages. Second, HGBs need in-depth, sophisticated technical assistance, which is generally unavailable in rural areas. Finally, cooperation among financial and technical service providers is vital to program success. Based on these findings, a model is proposed for successful development of HGBs in rural areas.</p>
<p>23. The rural transformation of the two-rice bowls of Vietnam: the making of a new Asian miracle economy?</p>	<p>This paper assesses the factors driving inclusiveness in Vietnam's rural transformation by comparing the two rice deltas of the country since reunification in 1975. In order to achieve this, a pro-poor institutional development approach based on Adelman is applied. We focus on asset-oriented, demand-generating and price-increasing interventions. Our findings point out that the experienced growth might be considered inclusive, but the dynamics of poverty reduction, income generation, and productivity-enhancement are substantially different in the two delta economies. This might have implications for the prospects of Vietnam's continuation</p>

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	in a 'growth with equity' model, if policies and innovations are not locally adjusted.
<p>24. Evolution of Rural Development Strategies and Policies Lessons from Vietnam</p>	<p>This country case study has been financed by the OECD Development Centre, in partnership with Korean authorities, for the preparation of its Rural Development Policy in Perspective. The collectivization process in agriculture led to disappointing economic results and to severe food crises at the end of the 1970s. The difficulty in developing economic diversification prompted the government to engage in a radical policy shift, the Doi Moi, and to launch the renovation of the economy with a move towards a market-oriented economy. For long, rural development policies did not exist, as such. A specific rural development strategy, going beyond the classic agricultural objectives, emerged in 2007 and translated into the New Rural Development Program (NTP-NRD). The program put emphasis on three elements: a willingness to mobilize rural communities, and thus to support local initiatives through public investments; the objective of limiting urban–rural disparities through multidimensional policies (economic and social); and strong commitment from the government at the different administrative levels. The country was able to adapt to the challenges of globalization, although the cost is rising in social and spatial inequalities. To deal with the growing costs of urbanization and the challenges of climate change, the long-standing tradition of top-down approaches will have to connect with necessary bottom-up processes.</p>
<p>25. Integrated Rural Development The Concept And Its Operation</p>	<p>Our paper explores, on a theoretical level, the reason for frequent failures of rural development policies and identifies some potential improvements in rural policy making in Europe. Our approach to des/integration concerns actors, resources, institutions, knowledge, the fundamental logic of development, and the interplay between two distinct levels of rural development: the level of policies, or central intervention; and the level of local aspirations aimed at improving everyday rural life. Along these lines, two characteristic systems of rural development ñ the central bureaucratic and the local heuristic ñ can be clearly identified. Ideally, these should work in co-operation, complementing each other, forming an integrated development system, where rural policy serves to (i) channel resources, establish strategic aims and development models in a top-down mode, and (ii) convey information and mediate social, economic, political interests in a bottom-up mode. However, lack of integration and divergence of interest can lead to dysfunction, conflict and dissipation within the</p>

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	<p>system. We argue that rural development policies tend to fail because the central bureaucratic system imposes top-down control and objectives throughout the development process, thus failing to sufficiently promote the reconfiguration of local resources, which is better achieved through bottom-up processes and the local heuristic system. In other words, the tendency to disjunction between the two basic socio-political systems of rural development is the main reason for the failure of rural development policy. The paper offers analytical models of integrated and non-integrated rural development systems and illustrates the argument through some examples taken from the community initiatives and the pre-accession policies of the European Union. The study is in two halves. The first half elaborates the concept of 'integrated rural development' based on international literature. The second part offers a few new conceptions, as a contribution to the 'new rural development theory' and simple models of integrated and non-integrated development.</p>
<p>26. Rural Tourism As Promoter Of Rural Development – Prospects And Limitations: Case Study Findings From a Pilot Project Promoting Village Tourism</p>	<p>The article questions where and how rural tourism (with special focus on small scale village tourism) that is often focused on in rural development initiatives can contribute to rural development in the light of the OECD's 'new rural paradigm'. For this purpose theoretical findings from research about tourism and factors of success of rural development processes are combined and reflected against findings of empirical research conducted in five eastern German rural regions. It is shown that although tourism might, in the majority of rural regions, induce only small economic impacts - which indicate failure as a factor for regional development - it can cause important non-economic implications. Thus, even in regions not suitable for tourism, tourism can function as a vehicle for rural development. Thereby it is important to develop a suitable strategy and consider the specific regional situation and potentials of success.</p>
<p>27. Progress In The Rural Development Policy of Vietnam, With a Special Focus on Phuson Commune</p>	<p>The aim of this study is to see how much progress can be realized in the latest rural development policy of Vietnam, how much the bottom-up approach is considered in the policy, whether the policy aims are in harmony with the interests of local communities. The authors have already published several papers about local developments in rural areas in especially Central-Eastern-Europe. However, the aim of this paper is to see how much the local initiatives, endogenous developments, bottom-up approach can be realized in a one-centered, centralized country in the Far-East, namely Vietnam. Localization has been getting more</p>

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	<p>and more important in the countries of Europe, local resources have gained significance, though we can observe difficulties and challenges in the realization of such rural development policies even in Europe. In countries, where there has been one-ruling party and the local actors have not had much role in the developments, the promotion of endogenous developments of rural areas should be highly supported.</p>
<p>28. ENHANCING RURAL INNOVATION - 11th OECD Rural Development Conference</p>	<p>The OECD Rural Development Policy Conference, Enhancing Rural Innovation took place on 9-12 April 2018 in Edinburgh, Scotland (United Kingdom). The Conference brought together leading policy makers, private sector and renowned experts to exchange experiences and good practices on issues related to innovation in rural areas, including the development of policies to benefit from the 10 key drivers of rural change, and making the most of opportunities for job creation, economic growth, and service delivery. The discussions identified relevant policies, initiatives and programmes that can support rural areas to benefit from technological change to boost rural economies and improve wellbeing for the rural dwellings.</p>
<p>29. Innovation and modernising the rural economy</p>	<p>This publication is a result of the discussions from the OECD 8th Rural Development Policy Conference: "Innovation and modernising the rural economy" which took place in Krasnoyarsk, Russia on 3-5 October 2012. It provides an overview of the two themes of modernisation and innovation, focusing on identifying the attributes of the modern rural economy and showing how it differs from the traditional rural economy and from metropolitan economies. It also shows how rural innovation is a key driver of rural economic growth using patents as a measure. The second part of the book consists of four chapters that offer evidence of rural regions' potential to contribute to national economic growth. In addition, each provides useful context for Part I by outlining four different perspectives on the process of modernisation and innovation, and specifically, how they can take place in the rural territories of OECD countries. In each paper, the authors explore the opportunities and impediments to these twin processes and how government policy can help or hinder them.</p>
<p>30. A New Rural Development Paradigm and the Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities Model Inspired by the Saemaul Undong</p>	<p>This document outlined the objectives and background on the high-level session held as a special event focused on the theme of A New Rural Development Paradigm and the Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities Model Inspired</p>

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	by the Saemaul Undong during the UN Summit to Adopt the Post-2015 Development Agenda in September 2015.
31. Expertise in rural development: A conceptual and empirical analysis	This paper examines the changing relationship between scientific, professional and non-professional expertise in rural development. Firstly, we examine the evolution of models of rural development and knowledge generation over past decades and introduce the concept of vernacular expertise – the expertise that people have and develop that is place-based but crucially nourished by outside sources and agents and which underpins neo-endogenous development models. Secondly, by drawing empirically on qualitative research with rural advisory professionals who support farmer decision making we unpack the composition of vernacular expertise as a fusion of field/place generated and field/place focused knowledge, and consider how it may be better recognised and enhanced in development processes and policy agendas
32. Rural Development Policies in Vietnam Transitioning from Central Planning to a Market Economy	This publication shares the problems in rural areas in Viet Nam, planning and legal environment in rural development, key policy and institutional issues, and strategic issues on implementation of the new rural development.
33. Future Directions in Rural Development – Full Report	This report sets out this changed rural landscape and reviews the varying success of different approaches to rural development. It draws out some of the key issues facing rural communities in the 21st century: issues such as access to broadband, digital participation, local enterprise and community ownership. The conclusions of the review are that a supportive and responsive government is required at a UK, devolved and local level. Action on all of these levels is needed to address regional level inequality, build capacity in local communities, and mitigate against any unintended consequences of macro level policies at a local level.
34. Model for the Implementation of the Rural Tourism Development Strategy in the Count of Zadar	This paper deals with rural tourism, with a special reference to rural tourism in Zadar County. Despite its natural beauty and its cultural and historical resources, it still lags behind in the development of this form of tourism. Complex legislation, high focus on coastal tourism, lack of clear development strategies as well as the lack of mechanisms and institutions required to implement such strategies, create a significant gap between the current situation and potential. In this paper, the authors present their own institutional model of rural tourism development in Zadar County. The model is based on the results of the conducted primary research (in-depth interviews) and a thorough analysis of the current strategic documents of Zadar County.

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35. Success and Failure in Development: Insights from the Lewis Model	Lewis' work continues to be an inspiration in the twenty-first century. This PowerPoint presentation outlines the Lewis Model and how it shaped thinking about development.
36. South Africa Position Paper on Rural Development: A Model for the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme	The South African underdevelopment of the rural areas can mostly be attributed to the apartheid mode that aimed to build a first class capitalist economy for a few, leaving the majority and creating a legacy of underdevelopment and poverty in the rural areas. Geographic differentiation "apartheid system" effectively defined three kinds of spaces in South Africa, each with its own political, social and economic systems: the major urban areas; the commercial farming regions and the associated small towns; and the so-called Homelands. The task of development is therefore one of reconstruction, healing of a deeply scarred nation bruised by centuries of exploitation of its human and natural resources, where the masses of the people seek inclusion and shared prosperity in a richly endowed land. This paper first outlines the particular challenges facing our rural areas, as defined under apartheid.
37. The rural transformation of the two rice bowls of Vietnam: the making of a new Asian miracle economy	This paper assesses the factors driving inclusiveness in Vietnam's rural transformation by comparing the two rice deltas of the country since reunification in 1975. In order to achieve this, a pro-poor institutional development approach based on Adelman is applied. We focus on asset-oriented, demand-generating and price-increasing interventions. Our findings point out that the experienced growth might be considered inclusive, but the dynamics of poverty reduction, income generation, and productivity-enhancement are substantially different in the two delta economies. This might have implications for the prospects of Vietnam's continuation in a 'growth with equity' model, if policies and innovations are not locally adjusted.
38. Fostering territorial perspective for development: Towards a wider alliance	This white paper aims at enhancing a common understanding of territorial approaches and calls for a wider alliance between development practitioners, researchers, international organizations, donors, and governments for supporting the adoption of territorial perspectives in policy, program and project design and implementation. It results from a variety of events and projects that have brought together many stakeholders over the last few years, the latest being the international conference "Living Territories" held in Montpellier, France, in January 2018.
39. Krugman's Rural Despair Misses the Mark	

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40. Characteristics of the Vietnamese rural economy: Evidence from a 2016 rural household	The present report provides an overview of key insights from the Vietnam Access to Resources Household Survey (VARHS16) database, comparing them, wherever feasible and appropriate, with results from earlier surveys with a particular focus on VARHS14. It should be noted, however, that the report by no means provides exhaustive coverage of the data collected, and the reader is encouraged to refer to the household and commune questionnaires (available on-line) that were used in the collection of data to see the comprehensive set of issues addressed or to explore topics addressed in this report in greater depth.
41. Commune-driven development in Vietnam: Stronger local public institutions to reduce poverty	The PORIS project (Poverty Reduction through Institutional Strengthening, 2009-2014) aimed at institutionalising commune-driven development in the framework of the Vietnamese Socio-Economic Development Plan. PORIS targeted decentralised government structures at Nghe An Province level, Quy Chau District level and Quy Chau's Communes. Its objective was to contribute to a stronger public administration to manage pro-poor growth, poverty reduction and socio-economic development. The PORIS project proved that with adequate technical and political support, communes can efficiently deliver local services addressing the needs of the citizens. Commune-driven development is effective because it boosts local contributions and facilitates local development initiatives. It also paves the way for increased transparency and accountability.
42. Bring in structural changes to make agriculture resilient, sustainable and profitable: VP	The Vice President of India, Shri M Venkaiah Naidu has called for introduction of structural changes through policy interventions to bring in a positive bias towards agriculture and make it resilient, sustainable and profitable. Inaugurating Agri-Vision 2019, a two-day conference on 'Envisioning Agro Solutions for Smart and Sustainable Agriculture' at Hyderabad, he stressed the need for a concerted action from all stakeholders to find comprehensive, long-term solutions to the multiple challenges faced by the agriculture sector
43. Growing the Rural Non-Farm Economy to Alleviate Poverty: An IEG Evaluation of World Bank Group Support 2004-2014	Rural non-farm activities are an important part of rural poor households' complex income strategies. In the rural non-farm economy (RNFE), the poor are often engaged in subsistence level, micro-level or household enterprises, which are located at the village level and are operated by a single person, owner-operating unit, or small units engaging family members. There is emerging evidence that rural diversification and secondary town development leads to

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	<p>faster poverty reduction and more inclusive growth patterns than metropolitization. Following consultations with internal and external stakeholders, independent evaluation group (IEG) selected three crosscutting strategic engagement areas for the FY16-18 work program. These three topics - inclusive growth, sustainable service delivery, and environmental sustainability. IEG will also assess the WBG's role in helping to provide the rural poor with sustainable and productive income generating opportunities outside of the agricultural sector, in areas like services, manufacturing, or tourism.</p>
<p>44. Rural Transformation and Late Developing Countries in a Globalizing World: A Comparative Analysis of Rural Change</p>	<p>The RuralStruc Program on the 'Structural Dimensions of Liberalization in Agriculture and Rural Development' (2006-2010) aims to analyze the processes of liberalization and economic integration and their impacts on agriculture and the rural sector of developing countries. It also aims to illustrate the situation of rural economies in terms of income, diversification, and overall transformation. The results obtained make it possible to improve the dialogue between national and international partners and to provide orientations for the agricultural and rural policy debates. The Program adopts a comparative approach across seven countries—Mexico, Nicaragua, Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Kenya and Madagascar—which correspond to different stages of the processes of economic and demographic transition.</p>
<p>45. An Overview Of Agriculture And Rural Development In Vietnam</p>	<p>This article presents the overview of Viet Nam's agriculture in the past decade, the major agricultural policies from 2000 to 2018, and some solution and agricultural policy tools</p>
<p>46. Delivering Digital Infrastructure Advancing the Internet Economy</p>	<p>This report is part of the World Economic Forum's series on the Hyperconnected World, a cross-industry, umbrella platform that connects the dots across industry projects to understand and manage social, economic and political consequences of digital technology. The report discusses the steps necessary to keep digital infrastructure improving at a rate that will enable it to facilitate the growth and development of a vibrant global digital economy in the near and medium term.</p>
<p>47. Community Economics: A Simulation Model For Rural Development Planners</p>	<p>Rural areas and small towns are facing new challenges as their economies grow and develop. The population influx to nonmetropolitan areas has brought new and increasing demands for community services. This paper illustrates how extension professionals can utilize community simulation models to aid local decision-makers. More specifically, the objectives are (1) to review several community impact</p>

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	models, (2) to present an overview of methodology used in a community simulation model, and (3) to present an application of the community simulation model.
48. Farmworker vs Robot	Agricultural workers of the future may soon be made of tech and steel. Can a robot pick a strawberry better, faster, and cheaper than a seasonal farmworker? The future of agricultural work has arrived here in Florida, promising to ease labor shortages and reduce the cost of food, or so says the team behind Harv, a nickname for the latest model from automation company Harvest CROO Robotics.