

TODAY, ABOUT 767 MILLION PEOPLE CONTINUE TO LIVE IN EXTREME POVERTY.

OVER THE PAST THIRTY YEARS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT HAS REMAINED FLAT OR DECLINING IN MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA, WHERE POVERTY AND HUNGER ARE MOST PREVALENT.



INVESTMENT TODAY MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, INCLUDING INVESTMENT IN CLIMATE-SMART TECHNOLOGIES. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE POVERTY ERADICATION, EACH COUNTRY AND EACH REGION WILL HAVE TO DETERMINE ITS OWN PATH OUT OF POVERTY; HOWEVER, COUNTRY EXPERIENCES SHOW THAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MEASURES ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT FOR POVERTY REDUCTION.



INVESTING IN AGRICULTURE IS UP TO 3.2 TIMES MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING POVERTY IN RESOURCE-RICH LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES. HOWEVER, AGRICULTURE IS A HUGE AND HETEROGENEOUS SECTOR, AND NOT ALL INVESTMENT LEADS TO POVERTY REDUCTION. FOR THE RURAL POOR TO BENEFIT FROM AGRICULTURAL GROWTH:



- LAND AND ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES SHOULD BE MORE EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED;
 - PUBLICLY FUNDED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SHOULD FOCUS ON THE CHALLENGES FACED BY POOR FAMILY FARM OWNERS AND SMALL-SCALE PRODUCERS, NOT JUST THOSE OF LARGER, MORE COMMERCIALY ORIENTED FARMS;
 - NEW TECHNOLOGIES MUST BE ACCEPTABLE AND PROFITABLE FOR FARMS OF ALL SIZES;
 - FACTOR MARKETS, CREDIT AND COMMODITY MARKETS SHOULD ENSURE THAT ALL FARMS HAVE ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL, MODERN INPUTS TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RECEIVE A SIMILAR PRICE FOR THEIR PRODUCE;
 - WORKFORCE IN RURAL AREAS SHOULD BE ABLE TO MIGRATE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE OR TO FIND NEW NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS.
- ALL MANIPULATIONS WITH COUNTRIES GETTING OUT OF POVERTY ARE NOT FEASIBLE WITHOUT SURVEYORS, IT IS THEY WHO CAN FAIRLY DISTRIBUTE LAND PLOTS BETWEEN FARMERS AND CORRECTLY DRAW UP ALL DOCUMENTS FOR LAND.

**DONE BY THE STUDENTS OF 31 GROUP GEODESY
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