

## FOOD SECURITY AND LAND QUESTIONS

### WAYS TO TACKLE RURAL POVERTY

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Today, about 767 million people continue to live in extreme poverty.

Poverty is a complex and multifaceted problem with both national and international origins. There is no one-size-fits-all solution to this problem that can be applied globally. Rather, country-specific poverty alleviation programs and international efforts to support national action and the parallel process of creating an international environment conducive to its solution are critical to its solution. Eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving a more equitable distribution of income and developing human resources are still major challenges everywhere. All countries have a shared responsibility to take action to combat poverty. [2]

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. [1]

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. [1]

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 commercially 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.

### References

1. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Fighting Poverty and Hunger by investing in agriculture and rural areas: website. URL: <http://www.fao.org/3/i7556ru/I7556RU.pdf> (Last accessed 1.7.2018)
2. UN Conference on Environment and Development: Poverty Alleviation: website. URL: [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/conventions/agenda21\\_ch3.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/agenda21_ch3.shtml) (Last accessed 12.6.1992)

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