

Understanding Rural Territorial Dynamics in Latin America

A Methodological Framework

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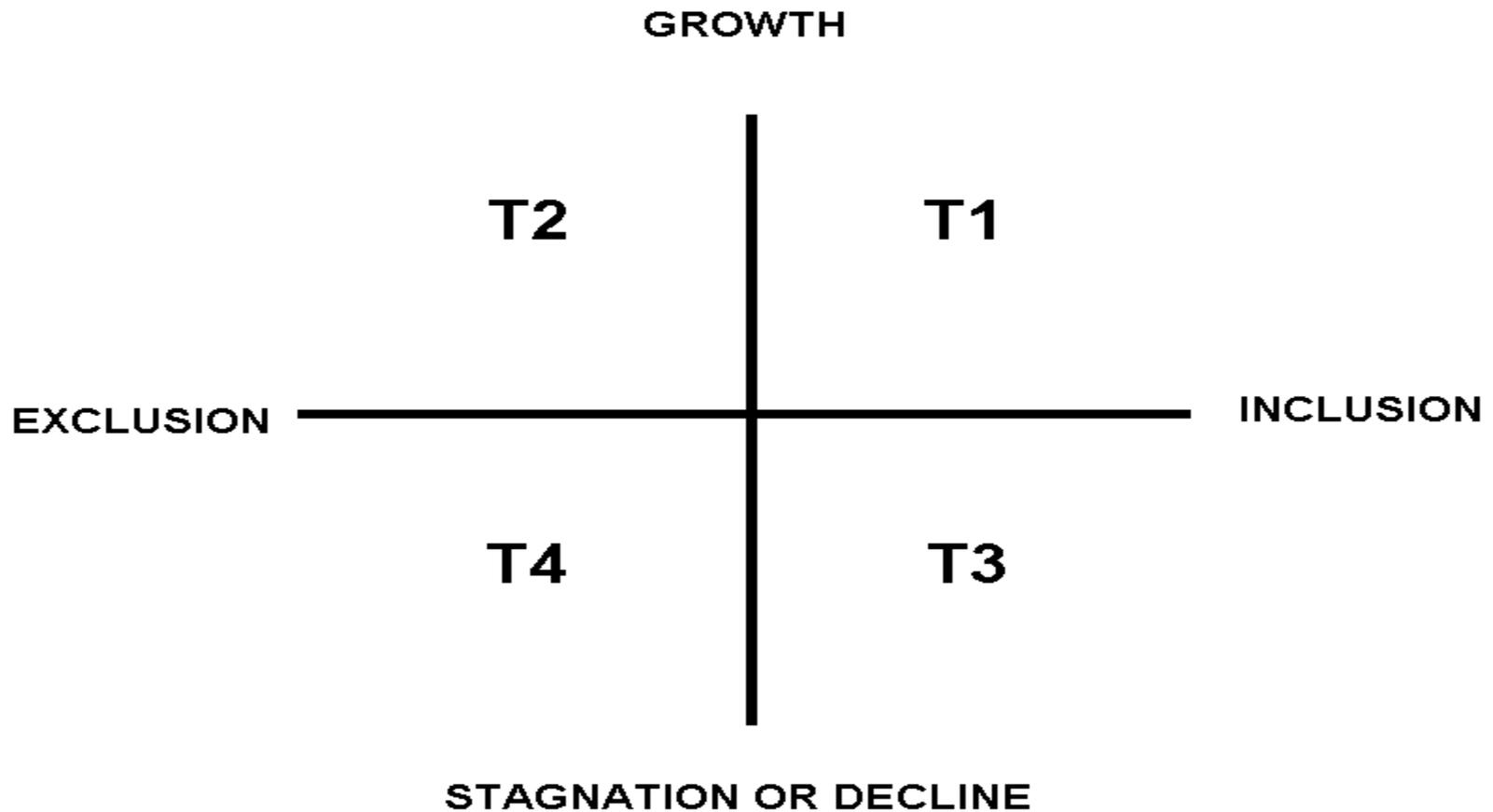
Development outcomes

Type	Population	%	Municipalities	%
1 W W W	34.810.814	9%	1.260	12%
2 W W L	60.920.050	15%	2.129	20%
3 W L W	5.512.634	1%	120	1%
4 W L L	32.708.854	8%	736	7%
5 L W W	30.934.332	8%	1.034	10%
6 L W L	9.462.410	2%	395	4%
7 L L W	85.462.336	21%	1.388	13%
8 L L L	139.697.708	35%	3.359	32%
Total	399.509.138	100%	10.421	100%

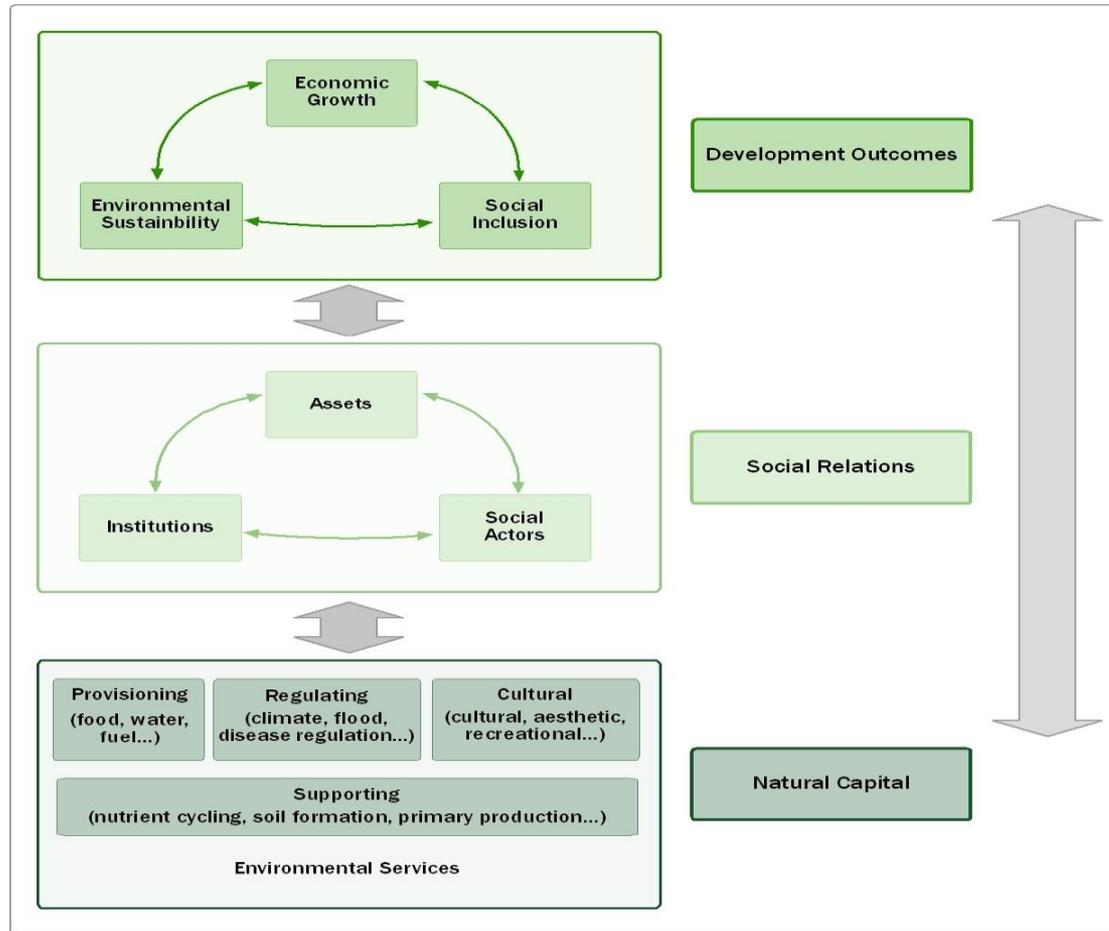
A concept of rural territorial development (RTD)

- ❑ We define RTD as a process of closely integrated productive transformation and institutional change of rural territories whose aim is the reduction of poverty and inequality (Schejtman and Berdegué 2004). From this definition, it follows that RTD rests on the simultaneous evolution of its two pillars: productive transformation and institutional change.
- ❑ Productive transformation is a process of change in the prevailing production patterns in order to articulate the area's economy with more dynamic markets in a competitive and sustainable way which means the introduction of innovations in products, processes and management .
- ❑ Institutional development as the process of configuring an institutional architecture, has the objective of promoting the concerted action of local agents, both among themselves and with relevant external agents and of changing the formal and informal rules that perpetuate the exclusion of the poor from the processes and benefits of productive transformation.

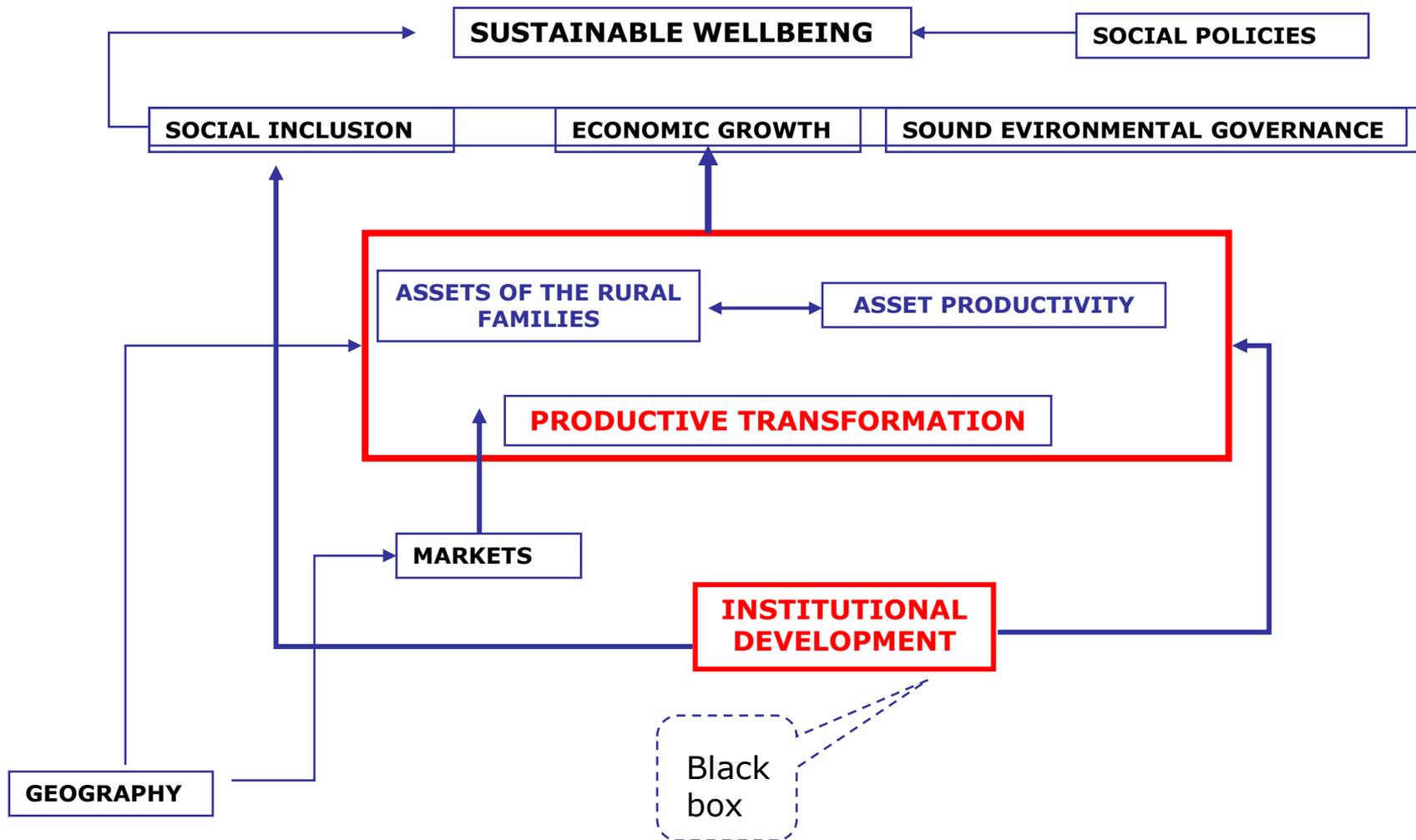
Types of territories



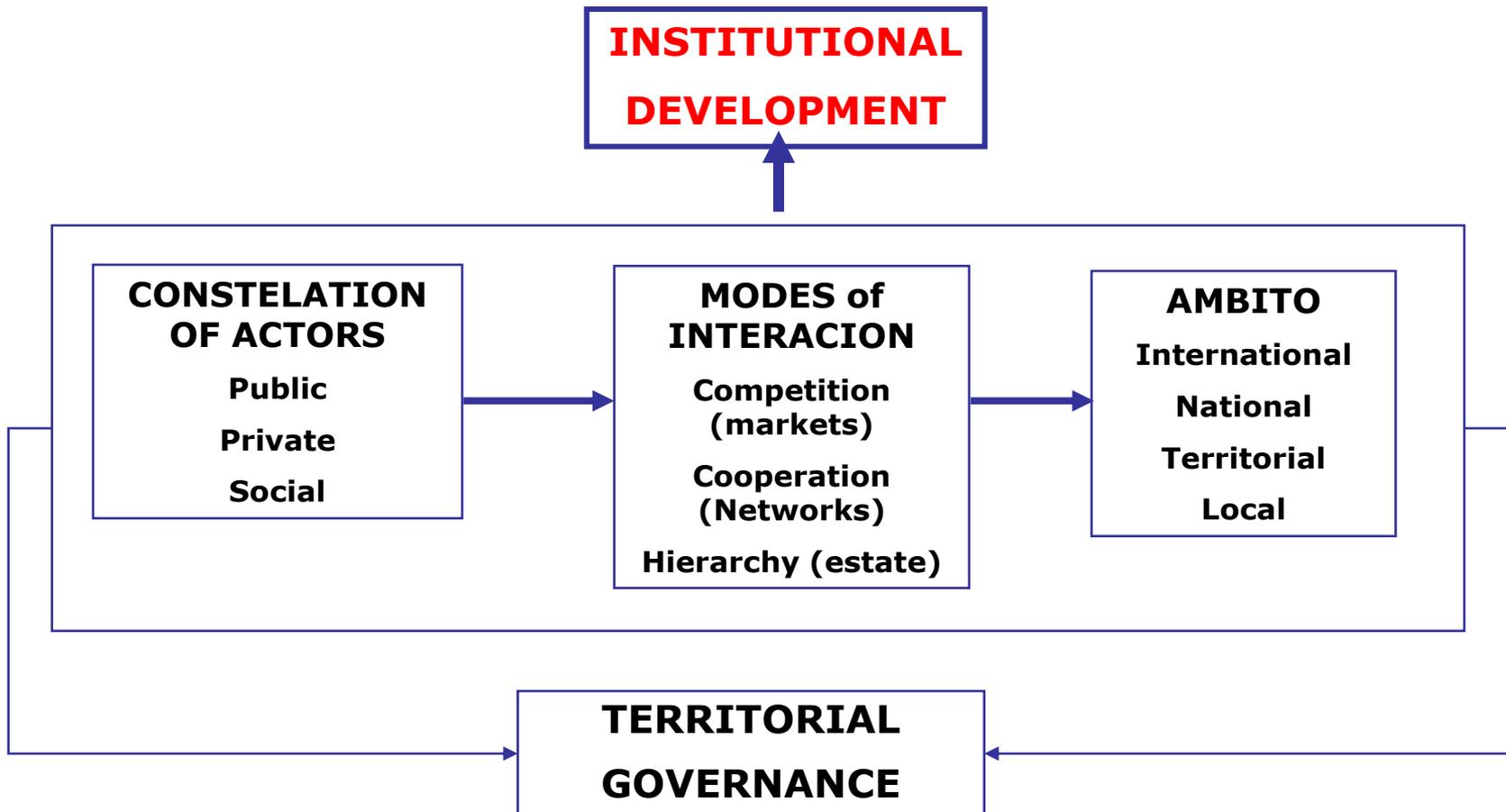
The analytical framework

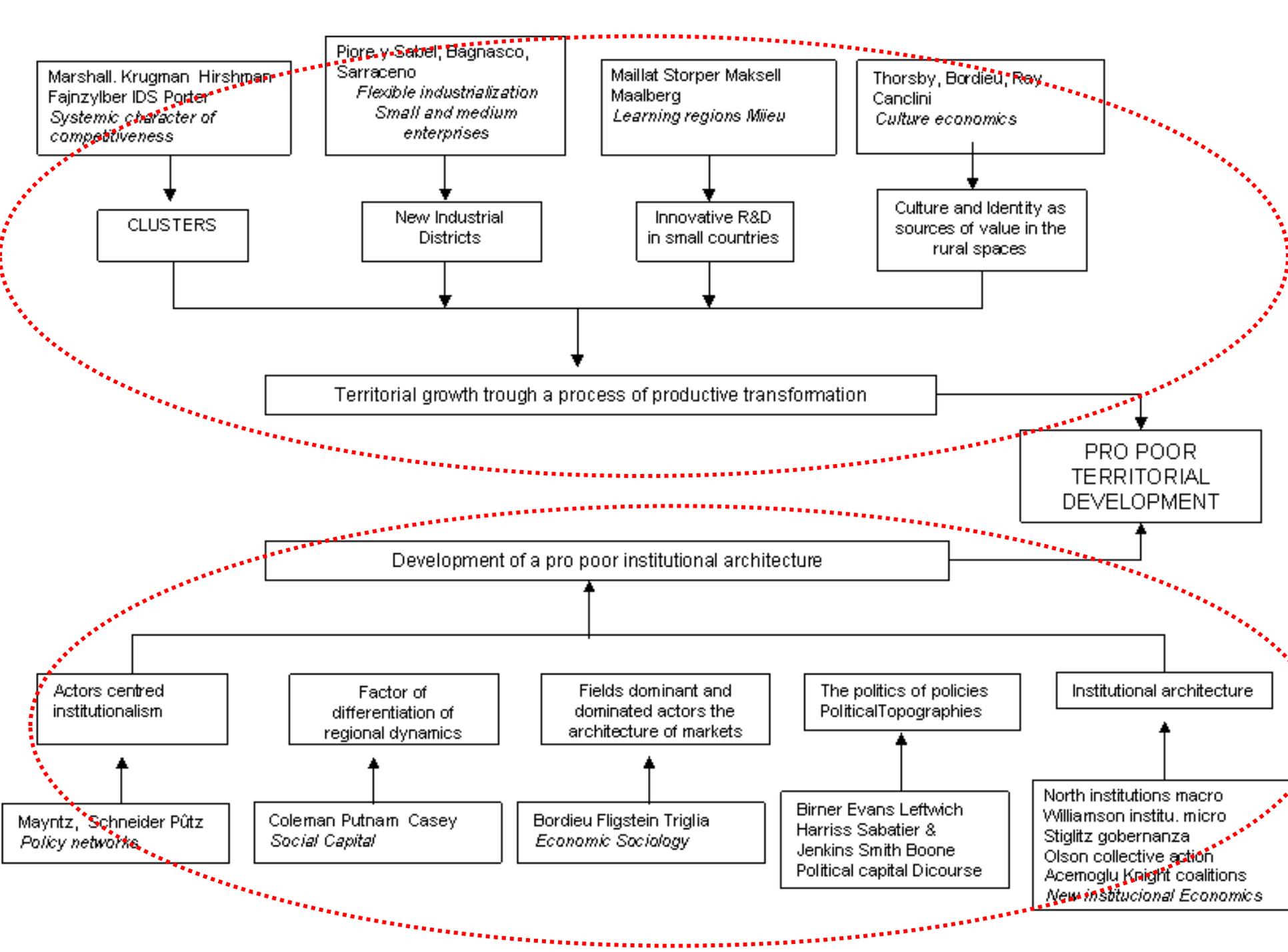


The basic model: two pillars

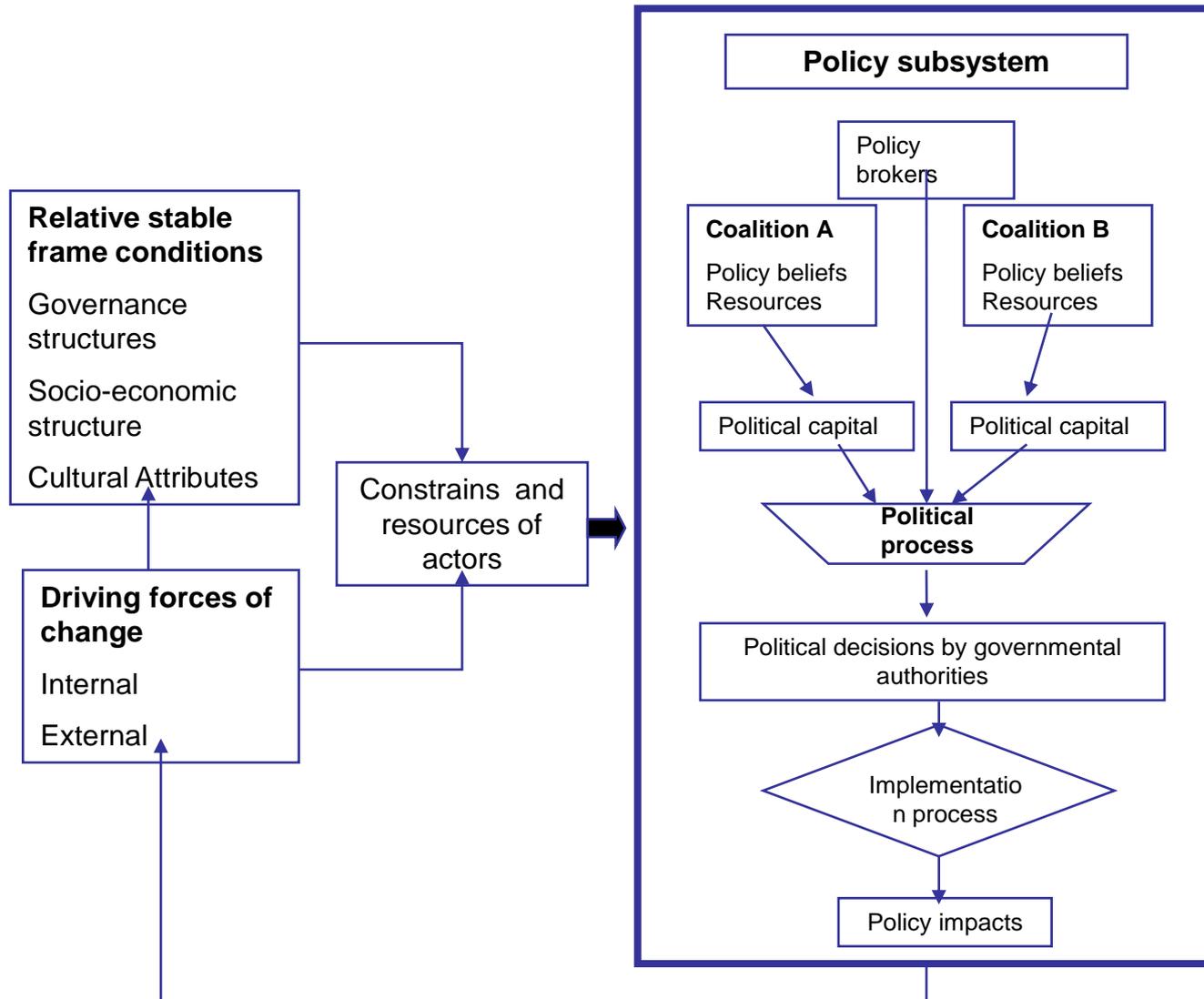


Opening the black box of institutions

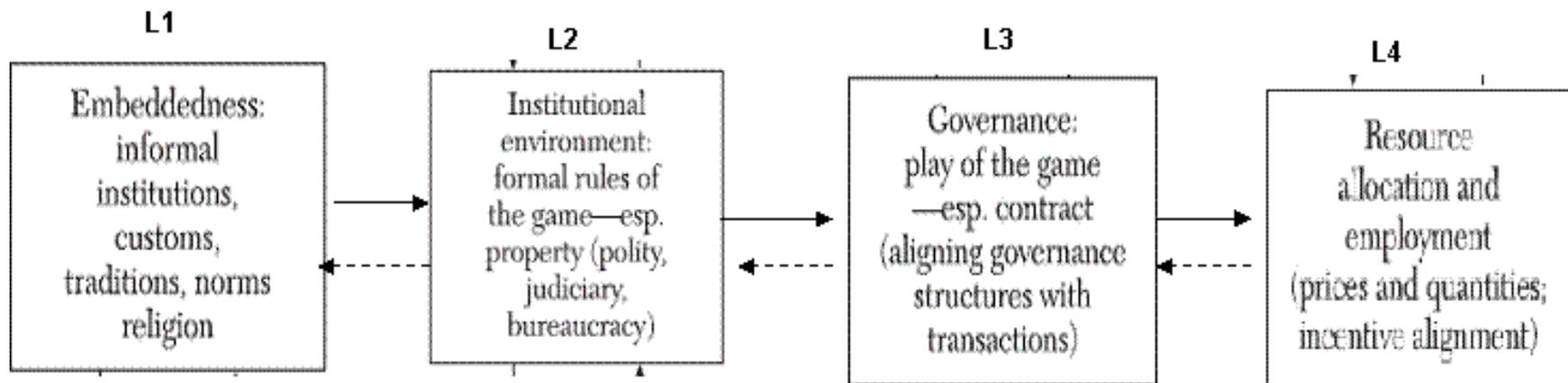




Coalitions and the policy process



Shared beliefs governance and economic transactions



Typology of dynamics

