

policy response going beyond agricultural policy per se. In particular, improving the access of the most vulnerable to non-farm activities seems crucial. Secondly, because vulnerability is higher among households whose income depends on agriculture, agricultural policy did not perform with any degree of success in addressing food insecurity in SSA with a few and temporary exceptions¹. Improving access to food through the generation of higher rural income is the issue at stake for food policy makers today.

Figure 1-9: Food vulnerability and income sources, Senegal (2003)



Source : WFP (2003)

Table 1-2: Income shares by real per capital income quintile (all India)

Quintile	Cultivation	Agricultural wage labour	Non farm labour	Non farm self employment	Non farm regular employment	Total non farm sources	Other sources	Real per capita income
Lowest	38.2	28.2	15.8	11.4	4.4	31.6	2	1146
Q2	38	21.3	14.7	16.8	7	38.5	2.3	2113
Q3	45.2	13.4	10.1	16.3	11.7	38.1	3.2	3141
Q4	50.1	7.5	6.1	14.6	18.6	39.3	3.2	4712
Highest	64.5	2.1	2	7.9	21.1	30.9	2.5	11226
Total	54.9	8	5.9	11.5	17.1	34.4	2.7	4468

Source : Lanjou, Shariff (2002 : 17)

For the poorest quintile, casual non-farm wage income accounts for about 16 per cent of total income. This drops to around 15 per cent for the second quintile and continues to fall monotonically across quintiles to only 2 per cent for the top quintile. In contrast, regular non-farm wage income shares rise sharply with the income quintiles – from only about 4 per cent among the poorest quintile to as much as 21 per cent for the richest.

¹ See Africa Success Story reviewed by IFPRI, [Successes in African Agriculture: Building for the Future](#), Pretoria, South Africa, December 1-3, 2003.

<http://www.ifpri.org/events/conferences/2003/120103/papers/papers.htm>