

Annual Report 1996/97

Reginald Herbold Green

Question 1 - Account of Year's Work

A. Main Themes (relating to poverty/food security/rehabilitation and conflict resolution ODA Prog. 1/2)

The main strategic necessity in Sub-Saharan Africa is rehabilitation - human, household economic, public services and state capacity as well as macro economic. The most severe cases are ones in which armed conflict continues, is all too likely to recur or is likely to break out if present trends continue. The hard won and fragile 1980's and 1990s macro economic partial rehabilitation cannot survive unless the household and state capacity rehabilitation issues are tackled more effectively, because it will prove unsustainable by implosion (austerity and poverty fatigue plus continued physical and human infrastructure erosion) or explosion into armed conflict. By the same token continued or suspended rather than transcended armed conflict prevents these strands in rehabilitation and drains away any gains from macro economic rehabilitation possible from quasi insulated urban and natural resource enclosures. Both the future uses of multilateral concessional finance and the future trajectories of regionalism in SSA urgently need to be analysed with the aim of enhancing their contributions to contributing to mastering and transcending conflict, increasing security throughout the spectrum from household (e.g. food security, law and order, livelihood and basic services access) to macro political and military (e.g. working to transcend inter lake crises not only altruistic reasons but to reduce security and economic costs and dangers of spillover violence to Angola, Tanzania, Uganda and both the Eastern and Southern African regions more generally).

These elements in rehabilitation require primarily state and civil society action. Such action is inherently complementary to and facilitative of enterprise development of production, trade and competitive exports to achieve viable economic restructuring beyond macro stabilisation, recovery and slow growth. For example, without an educated labour force, the security of law and order for households going about their daily lives and basic infrastructure, rising productivity, competitiveness and future prospects for private enterprise cannot exist.

But in the absence or extreme fragility of state and domestic civil society capacity to require productivity and professionalism of public servants (not least by paying living wages) and to fund requisite inputs into basic services (e.g. drugs, texts, mobility) as well as to rehabilitate and extend basic infrastructure there cannot be increasingly universal access to primary and adult education, to law and order or to basic infrastructure so enterprise investment will remain low, problematic and enclavised. Similarly, unless livelihood and basic services access to those persons dislocated by calamities (primarily drought) or catastrophes (armed conflict) can be rehabilitated promptly, the base for macro economic recovery is eroded and the probability of new or renewed conflict enhanced. This also implies that post crisis recovery strategy should build in future vulnerability reduction - to drought but equally to escalation of tensions into armed conflict.

The policy implications are clear - rehabilitation of households and of public services (both senses) are not receiving adequate strategic priority. To reduce them to fringe elements (alleviation and safety nets) is not to focus on rapid output growth but to render the latter unlikely and unsustainable. To attempt economic strategy formulation without comprehending the causes of conflict and how they could be mastered/transcended is to build on quicksand.

B Own Work

Good governance (biblio 6, 8, 9, 13, 17) is a necessary complement to and foundation for enterprise and household led production growth, not an amenity nor a subsequent consequence.

Good governance to persons, civil society and, to a large extent, production units turns on state capacity to delivery security/law and order and broad access to basic health, education, water, extension services and infrastructure. That in turn requires higher productivity, professionalism and pay for public servants. In SSA in all but a handful of cases pay is so low as to be economically inefficient and to constitute a near insuperable barrier to restoring productivity and professionalism. To be sustainable, macro economic policy needs to build from these realities not engage in short term denial. By the same token, concessional finance in SSA should be refocussed on basic service and infrastructure capacity rehabilitation and development and away from technical assistance and foreign NE parallel channel creation which - whatever its short term uses - fragments, corrodes and erodes state and civil society capacity in debilitating and dependence enhancing ways.

Multilateral Concessional Finance (and concessional finance more generally including debt writedown) can be a tool for infrastructure, household poverty reduction, post conflict rehabilitation and state capacity enhancement to complement and to create an enabling climate for enterprise and household led production growth and restructuring (biblio 17., 19, 20). It sometimes is but more despite than as a result of strategic formulations.

Refocusing is needed to ensure that multilateral concessional financial institutions (especially IDA, ADB) have played an efficient role in terms of sustainable poverty reduction at both household and macro economic levels. In part their operations already have shifted in that direction, but an adequate case to outsiders to secure slowly rising real per capita levels for flows to poor countries is not yet being made. ODC's recent project, workshop and volume highlight the need for an overtly complementary public/private and poverty reduction/growth strategy for at least moderate growth in disbursement levels and for putting the case more effectively.

Displaced Persons (biblio items 16,21) comprise conflict refugees and their internally displaced counterparts, economic calamity displaced and development project displacees. In practice, war and calamity (usually drought) households displaced from their livelihoods even if still in place are similar in respect to needs to achieve rehabilitation. Past policy and practice have been too narrowly crises focused, too little concerned with household rehabilitation and parallel state service/infra-structure capacity rehabilitation requirements, too relief (and too little production rehabilitation) oriented and too externally authoritarian

without adequate attention to displacee participation, self governance and regained self reliance issues including their gender related aspects.

Some of these issues are becoming better understood and their policy implications explored - often as a result of specific pressure groups on behalf of threatened people, environments or budget lines. Overall integration into macro economic and government capacity rehabilitation and especially specific attention to governance/gender issues remains weak. For example most patterns of consultation, appointment of headmen (sic) to transmit the managers of refugees' orders and delivery of resources to displacees erode women's dignity, roles and self-reliance potentials.

The costs of separating safety nets, interim support after crisis, public service restoration and displacee livelihood restoration appear to be high. Integrated programmes might well cost more initially but could be phased out as displacee production (and contribution - eg via indirect taxation - to government revenue) and its multiplier effects enhanced macro-economic dynamism as well as, reducing absolute poverty sustainable.

Conflict Comprehension and Mastery (items 12, 18, 22, 23 of biblio) is increasingly perceived as central to growth, economic restructuring and development in SSA. However, present efforts in that direction tend to be too late, too narrow in comprehension of the roots of crises leading to conflict, cost inefficient, too little focused on household and state capacity rehabilitation and prone to repeated delay and to recurrent catastrophic collapse.

These characteristics have been outlined in papers focusing on the Interlake (Buardi, Rwanda, Zaire/Congo), East Timor and Angola conflicts. More generally they form the basis for an African Centre for Development, Economic and Strategic Studies (ACDESS) research project on the causes and means to transcend conflict in SSA from a policy oriented perspective. Preliminary exploration in respect to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, Burundi, Angola, Mozambique, Sudan, Somaliland and Somalia points to the massive importance of historic contexts (pre colonial, colonial liberation struggle, independence period) in comprehending conflict in order to master it. Common elements do emerge, but with different relative importance (e.g. that of erosion to near collapse of service and infrastructure delivery of states) and to the unhelpfulness of port manteau headlines like 'ethnicity' (which packages regional tensions, post conquest heritages, resources access and - sometimes - religion with cultural issues in a very unhelpful way). This approach suggests a much more process orientated approach to conflict resolution and to avoiding short term conflict suppression and buying off actors in ways which increase underlying tensions (e.g. allocating Northern Region diamond reserves to Plateau Region UNITA in current Angolan 'settlement'). The initial exploration also suggests that while external intervention can - internationally or quite otherwise - increase the duration and intensity of conflict, it is rarely, if ever (with Mozambique the only probable exception), the primary, and virtually never by itself a sufficient, cause. While there are gainers in conflict, the review to date suggests that, except where great prizes accrue to holding central power (e.g. Angolan oil and diamond surplus flows) fear of loss and the habit of war (inertia) play greater roles in conflict continuation. War, like inflation, after a time creates a climate of expectations which is self generating, self validating and hard to break out of structurally.

Regionalism in SSA (biblio, items 8, 14, 15) flows both from Pan Africanism's goals of self determination, self respect and self development and more functionalist strands both from

neo-classical “second best” trade theory and a somewhat overly narrowly form related borrowing from the EEC/EU focusing on trade as (virtually) an end in itself and common markets as the dominant means.

In practice the external strands have not proven particularly productive when isolated from the first. Common interests commonly perceived have formed a more intelligible and more politically mobilising central theme than common markets with trade consequentially perceived as a means to validating gains from production, knowledge, infrastructure not as an end. SADCC/SADC’s (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference/Community’s) relative success, dynamism and growth (e.g. South Africa’s accession) turn on the common interest approach with transport and communications, food security, energy and security (increasingly broadly defined in the post apartheid context) much more operationally prominent than traditional common market themes.

The return to security themes (in the West African and Kenyan/Horn regional groups as well as SADC) is a shift to relate to an urgent common concern. It also returns to the original Pan African concerns of Padmore, du Bois, Nkrumah and Nyerere and (though not usually consciously) to the “European Idea” prevention of conflict by economic and social integration strands in the foundation and development of EEC.

How to relate security to a post colonial post apartheid - but not post domestic conflict and transborder spillover cost-environment is a matter under exploration especially in Southern Africa. Controlling unmanageable migration, smuggling, cross border crime are seen as requiring co-ordinated attention to household food and livelihood security. SADC’s 1992-93 response to the Great Drought of 1991-92 and Great Dearth of 1992-93 and the cross boarder corridor projects (e.g. Zimbabwe - Beira and Rand-Maputo) represent tentative moves toward integrating causes and consequences, human and material, security from and for as do the South African (on behalf of SADC’s security wing) conflict resolution facilitating efforts in respect of the Inter-Lake crises in Burundi and Zaire.

These shifts in policy and civil society discourse level require parallel representation and restructuring of African university research on integration probably with a lead institute (as proposed by the university of Ghana) linking departments and institutes with particular regional, national or thematic foci.

1996/1997 Publications and Papers
Bibliography - R.H. Green

1. 'Reflections on Attainable Trajectories: Reforming Global Economic Institutions', in Jo Marie Griesgraber and Bernhard G. Gunter (eds), **Promoting Development: Effective Global Institutions for the Twenty-first Century**, Pluto Press, London/East Haven USA, 1995, pp 38-81.
2. 'Angola through a cracked glass dimly: peace, reconstruction, rehabilitation, regionalism', in Keith Hart and Joanna Lewis (eds), **Why Angola Matters. Report of a Conference Held at Pembroke College, Cambridge, March 21-22 1994**, Cambridge: African Studies Centre, University of Cambridge, in association with James Currey, London, 1995: 173-180, and 185-6 (notes)
3. 'Poverty, basic services, survival and development in sub-Saharan Africa: some issues of public service professionalism, productivity and pay' in Richard Jolly (guest editor) 'Revitalizing African development : an agenda for 21st century reform', **Development**, No 2, 1996: 48-53
4. 'SADCC: the second decade commences', **African Contemporary Record**, Vol 22, 1989-1990, New York: Africana Publishing Company, 1995: A3-A22
5. 'Participation, pluralism and pervasive poverty: better governance and human development in sub-Saharan Africa', in Aguibou Y. Yansane, **Development Strategies in Africa: Current Economic, Socio-Political, and Institutional Trends and Issues**, Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies Number 170, Connecticut and London: Greenwood Press, 1996: 181-221
6. 'Bureaucracy and law and order', in Julio Faundez (ed.) **Good Government and Law. Legal and Institutional Reform in Developing Countries**, in association with The British Council, London: Macmillan Press and New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997, pp. 51-75
7. Reginald Herbold Green, 'Comment. Financial markets and states', in Julio Faundez (ed.) **Good Government and Law. Legal and Institutional Reform in Developing Countries**, in association with The British Council, London: Macmillan Press and New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997, pp.142-145
8. 'South Africa, Southern Africa and Beyond: Explorations Toward Regional Integration' in A. Adedeji (ed.), **South Africa Within Southern Africa: Emerging Policy Frameworks**, ACDESS, Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria, 1997, [May be off press now or may be delayed.]
9. 'Public Services and Public Servants in SSA: Capacity, Competence, Conscience and Competence'
10. Investing in our Future: Mobilising Resources Now', contribution to UNICEF Nairobi: 1997-2000 Perspective Plan, June 1996.

11. 'Economic Underperformance: SSA from planning through crisis coping and structural adjustment. To what strategic agendas?', contribution to **African Development Report 1996**, ADB, Abidjan, 1996.
12. 'Square Hyena Waiting: 1050 and All That In Interlacustrine Zone', - Annotated Presentation Outline/Discussion draft.
13. 'Public Service Reform in SSA: Question of Purpose, Pay, Productivity, Professionalism, Provision', IDDecember 1996 - distributed to Structural Adjustment SS Alumni Revising for Publication
14. 'Common Interests Beyond Common Markets: Household to Macro Security in Southern Regionalism', in **Economic Integration in SSA**, University of Ghana/Association of African Universities.
15. 'Regionalism: University Research Roles in Retreat and Recovery', in **Economic Integration in SSA**, University of Ghana/Association of African Universities.
16. 'Food Security in Refuge and Return: Some Aspects of Entitlements, Markets and Modalities', Paper presented at Refugee Studies Programme 2 World Conference on Displaced Persons, Oxford, 9/13 September 1996 - Revised version in conference volume in press.
17. 'Poverty and Public Services: Recapacitating Public Services in SSA', paper presented at the Millennium 25th Anniversary Conference, LSE - 17/18 October 1996.
18. 'East Timor: Toward Setting Captives Free?', October, 1996. (Prepared for CIIR, WCC.)
19. 'Multilateral Development Bank Concessional Lending: Forward into the Second Half Century?' - (Co-author John Toye), Paper presented at the ODC Research Meeting on MDB Concessional Financing, New York, 21st/22nd November 1996.
20. Multilateral Development Bank, Concessional Lendings: Rationale and Required Resources (Co-authored with John Toye, Appendix I, Overseas Development Institute, Multilateral Concessional Lending Facility Volume, ODI, New York, 1997.
21. 'Complementarity Fragmentation and/or Quick Fix: External NGO's and Crisis Coping in Relief/Basic Services', presentation to the British Council International Seminar, organised by The Refugee Studies Programme, 17/19 December 1996, Oxford
22. 'Comprehending and Mastering African Conflict' - Themes, Notes and Queries Toward Baseline Papers, Working Paper of ACDESS Comprehending and Mastering African Conflicts Project, February/March 1997.
23. 'Angola: The Limits And Foci of Coverage: A note of Inquiry', for ACDESS Project.

Publications and Papers

Book Chapters

1	6	15
2	7	16
4	8	20
5	14	

Monograph Chapters

3

Quasi Monograph

13

Conference Paper

12	21
17	
19	

Publiication Pendng

9 (article)	13 (article)
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Mimeod

18

Other

10	(Contribution to Volume - Background)
11	(Contribution to Volume - Background)
22	(Project Working Paper)
23	(Project Working Paper)

Name: Roginald Herbold Green

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY Please list all projects (NB one page per project), including those starting next year, and giving all reasonably firm or expected information on time and funding, including from workpoint surpluses. If you have more than 6 projects please copy pages as necessary.

Project Title Complex Political Emergencies/ Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Project • Preparation Sile Moz. Project • Attended Funding otw Elements including IDS/Session for 2 to 2/1996 • Governance/Rehabilitation/Pov-erty 		Outputs¹ Included in Displaced Persons / Good Governance and Conflict Projects. As such this project at standstill 196/97. or Expected outputs <input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report <input type="checkbox"/> DP/WP <input type="checkbox"/> Book <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
If in ODA Programme which? <u>1/2</u>		IDS Project no., if relevant _____		
Is the project primarily ² consultancy <input type="checkbox"/>		or research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Both)		
Time Spent and Funding³				
1996/7	Days worked 10	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs) Effectively no funding secured (rejections pending) beyond ODA		Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) ?	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses CPE Project / Related Moz-ambiguous Project / Consultancies	Status of funding ⁵ God knows	Days expected to be funded ⁴

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16 2/3 days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

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Project Title <u>Rehabilitation - Displaced Persons</u> <u>Parallel to CPE - relating to</u> <u>ongoing ODA Programme</u> <u>Rehabilitation/Recovery</u>		Outputs ¹ <u>16</u> <u>21</u>	
If in ODA Programme which? <u>1/2</u>		IDS Project no., if relevant	
		or Expected outputs (<u>will try to revise initial into manuscript</u>) <input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report <input type="checkbox"/> DP/WP <input type="checkbox"/> Book <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Is the project primarily ²		consultancy <input type="checkbox"/> or research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Time Spent and Funding ³			
1996/7	Days worked <u>32</u>	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs) <u>ODA Programme</u>	Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴ <u>ODA Programme</u> <u>Part</u>
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) <u>?</u>	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses <u>Depends on CPE</u> <u>or other work money</u>	Status of funding ⁵ <u>?</u>
			Days expected to be funded ⁴ <u>?</u>

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16 2/3 days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

Name: Reginald Harold Green

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY Please list all projects (NB one page per project), including those starting next year, and giving all reasonably firm or expected information on time and funding, including from workpoint surpluses. If you have more than 6 projects please copy pages as necessary.

Project Title <u>Good Governance / Public Services and Poverty / Rehabilitation</u>		Outputs ¹ <u>6 18 9 13 17</u> <u>Writers</u>	
If in ODA Programme which? <u>1/2</u>		IDS Project no., if relevant	
or Expected outputs <u>Long Papers (2) in hand to revise/replace.</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report <input type="checkbox"/> DPWP <input type="checkbox"/> Book <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Is the project primarily ² <input type="checkbox"/> consultancy <input type="checkbox"/> or research <input type="checkbox"/>			
Time Spent and Funding³			
1996/7	Days worked <u>25</u>	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs)	Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) <u>?</u>	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses <u>ODA Programme</u> <u>IDS poverty programme (?)</u> <u>Possible VODP</u>	Status of funding ⁵ <u>- Problematic</u> <u>- Problematic (A.B. Jolly initiative)</u>
			Days expected to be funded ⁴ <u>?</u>

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16¼ days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

Name: Reginald Herbold Green

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY Please list all projects (NB one page per project), including those starting next year, and giving all reasonably firm or expected information on time and funding, including from workpoint surpluses. If you have more than 6 projects please copy pages as necessary.

Project Title <u>Multilateral Concessional Finance (with JT)</u> <u>plus Followup earlier work in related areas.</u>		Outputs ¹ <u>17 19 20</u> <u>Role of</u>	
If in ODA Programme which? <u>-</u>	IDS Project no., if relevant <u>? ODC</u>	or Expected outputs <u>JT/RHG desire to revise long ODC (12) for ODA appearance.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report		<input type="checkbox"/> DP/WP	<input type="checkbox"/> Book <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
Is the project primarily ²	<u>consultancy</u> <input type="checkbox"/>	or research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Time Spent and Funding³			
1996/7	Days worked <u>20</u>	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs) <u>ODC</u>	Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴ <u>ODC 20</u>
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) <u>?</u>	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses <u>Problematic</u>	Status of funding ⁵ Days expected to be funded ⁴

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16¼ days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

Name: Regional Integration SSA: Linking Household To Macro Security and Economic Gains

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY Please list all projects (NB one page per project), including those starting next year, and giving all reasonably firm or expected information on time and funding, including from workpoint surpluses. If you have more than 6 projects please copy pages as necessary.

Project Title Regional Integration SSA: Linking Household To Macro Security and Economic Gains		Outputs¹ 8 - 14 - 15 Johannesburg (ACCESS) and Accra (West Ghana Association African Universities) conference papers appearing as book chapters, plus chapter P. Ndegawa Memorial Volume (in process) or Expected outputs (Depends Funding. UoF Ghana centre project not promising re 97/98.)	
If in ODA Programme which? <u>Relates Poverty-1/2</u>	IDS Project no., if relevant	<input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report <input type="checkbox"/> DP/WP <input type="checkbox"/> Book <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	
Is the project primarily ² consultancy <input type="checkbox"/> or research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Time Spent and Funding³			
1996/7	Days worked 68	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs) Partly ODA Poverty Project Balance unfunded.	Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴ Only travel cost covered.
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) Up to 50	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses Problems.	Days expected to be funded ⁴ ?

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16 1/4 days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

Name: Reginald Harold Green

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY Please list all projects (NB one page per project), including those starting next year, and giving all reasonably firm or expected information on time and funding, including from workpoint surpluses. If you have more than 6 projects please copy pages as necessary.

Project Title *Conflict Comprehension and Mastery (basic project ACCESS) in SSA Related CPE work listed here as formal CPE project at Standstill 96/97. *Conflict = Armed Conflict / basically civil war If in ODA Programme which? <u>1/2</u> IDS Project no., if relevant _____		Outputs¹ (Preparation / final / initial field trip) 12 18 22 23			
		or Expected outputs <input type="checkbox"/> Consultancy report <input type="checkbox"/> DP/WP <input type="checkbox"/> Book <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chapter in bk <input type="checkbox"/> Briefing <input type="checkbox"/> Refereed journal article <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other			
Is the project primarily ² consultancy <input type="checkbox"/> or research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Time Spent and Funding³					
1996/7	Days worked <u>60</u> (Field 26 Setup 16 Papers 18)	Funding source(s) other than ODA Programme time, including running down workpoint surpluses. (Time for activities within ODA Programmes will be allocated by PMs)			Days of your time funded from each listed source ⁴ <u>UNDP-19 (pending)</u>
1997/8	Days to be worked (approx.) <u>60-80</u> <u>IF fundable</u>	Funding source(s) - including workpoint surpluses <u>ACCESS Fundraising</u> <u>UNDP / Finland / Sweden</u> <u>etc.</u>	Status of funding ⁵ <u>Some UNDP in hand,</u> <u>Finland/Sweden seem</u> <u>promising.</u>	Days expected to be funded ⁴ <u>Problematic</u>	

1. Please give short references (e.g. Jones 1996a) linked to separate full list of references, as with Question 1. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication. 2. Please base this distinction for simplicity on the nature of outputs, ie whether the majority of the output (by number of pages) is (a) reports for national or international governmental agencies, NGOs or commercial organisations, or Briefings or (b) Working Papers, DPs, books, chapters or refereed journal articles. 3. There are likely to be differences between numbers of days worked and funded - for all sorts of reasons. 4. Funding month = 16 2/3 days (195/12) 5. e.g. agreed, being negotiated, project submitted, proposal being prepared.

3 TEACHING

	COURSE	ROLE	DAYS	
			1996/97	1997/98
Graduate	PhD Supervision	Supervisor	12	32*
Short Course	SS 139 A. To Postponement Promotion (IDS/Africa) 8 Administration 6 Materials Preparation 15 B. To Cancellation Promotion (IDS/Africa) 4 Planning 4 C. From Cancellation Salvage Letters 3 Memo/Meeting 2 On Alternative	Co-Director	42	—
Total			54	32

* Assum.
2 New

4 INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION PROGRAMME
(Activity agreed under the ODA Programme)

Activity

5 ADMINISTRATION/MANAGEMENT/COMMITTEES

Role/activity

Meetings / Reports / Annual Closed Conference

DAYS
1996/97

Total

—

10

Total

10

6 OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITY, INCLUDING DISSEMINATION

This covers activities such as conferences, non-Sussex teaching, thesis examination, media activities and other dissemination initiatives, VFs, organisational involvement, NGO work etc. - *please list all significant events and activities - particularly those related to dissemination* (for which a separate report to ODA is being prepared)

ACTIVITY	DAYS 1996/97
<u>Conferences</u>	
IDS - UK Food Group - CIIR (Round World Food Summit)	4
Millennium 25th Anniversary	2
UoF Ghana / African Association of Universities - Integration	
Ref Studies Centre - 2nd World Conf. on Displaced	4
- Workshop on NGOs and Displaced	5
<u>Dissemination</u>	
Good Governance / After Structural Adjustment (Related to SS139 Graduates and Promotion)	5
Crisis and Integration Papers (NGOs / Academics on Related Issues)	3
<u>BRIDGE</u> - Input to Metamorphic Project	1/2
<u>Visitors</u> - Seeing etc	5 1/2
<u>NGO Advisory</u> - CIIR (Policy Comm. Mee) Intl. Centre on Law in World Council of Churches (Unofficial) Development (Trustee)	10
Total	39

Check sheet: Please carry totals over from previous pages

1996/97 DAYS

Teaching		54
Research		215
Consultancy	ODC - Multilateral Concessional Finance UNDP - Conflict Comprehension Mastery basically funded research.	(Included in Research)
International Collaboration		—
Administration/management		10
Other academic activity/dissemination		39
Sick Leave	Have not formally taken any. At points arthritis has affected efficiency of days or put hors de combat (5 days about h de c).	—
	Total	—
Leave including the 8 Bank Holidays		8
	Grand Total	326

Name: Reginald Herbold Green

THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

FELLOWS' APPRAISAL PREPARATION FORM

WORK DONE IN 1996/97

What would you say has been your major achievement in 1996/97?

Synthesis of refugee/displaced person work. Return to Economic Regionalism work. Refocuses Crisis Work to Causes/ Sustainable mastery.

What can be done to build further on this success?

Depends on Funding. Ideas/collaborators okay.

What has been your major area of failure or disappointment?

Collapse of SS139 due to poor administrative support/dry-up Northern Fund Flow and IDS decision not to attempt refloat. Revision CPE to cut out 95% my proposed input. Failure to fund own rehabilitation project. Failure IDS/UoSussex Poverty Centre proposals. Slow build-up ACDESS crisis project funding.

What practical steps can you now take to improve work performance in the areas of greatest difficulty?

God knows - I am at my wit's end. Feel external and internal IDS environments most unpropitious.

If such problems are likely to recur, do you have any suggestions for resolving them?

See 4. Believe more coherence and initiative broader 'project area', funding efforts by IDS on more macro or sectoral basis could help. See as part of general problem of funding mix for long-term intellectual activity which, while applied and policy oriented, looks ten years ahead as well as at present 'preferred' (by users) topics.

WHO CAN HELP TO RESOLVE ANY PROBLEMS AND WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?

- a) Yourself? Will keep plugging away on funding and putting in for consultancies we get (usually rejected as I'm too expensive to use).
- b) The Director and his staff?
See 5.
- c) Others? Crisis project largely dependent on ACDESS and Public Service Pay Performance/Aid-Debt revival on A.R. Jolly.

WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT YEAR:

Please list at least 3 key objectives which you plan to pursue in 1997/98?

1. Bring Crisis Project to full operationality - achieve baseline 'survey' and hypothesis set.
2. Continue Rehabilitation from CPE (including Public Service/ Public Services work).
3. Relate renewed regionalism work (with household to macro security focus) to crisis work.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- a) What long-term professional goals do you think you should be aiming for?

Drawing together Poverty - Public Service - Crises - Regionalism in SSA work.

- b) What can be done to facilitate them?

Funding.

- c) Is there any question you wish to ask or anything that you wish to mention at your interview? (The Director cannot make promises but may be able to help with advice.)

Evidently new ideas Funding. Crisis dates to collapse my input CPE, parallel own project and IDS/Sussex Poverty Centre rejections. Collapse SS139 with ending long-running consultancy relations Mozambique and UNICEF.

Signed

Reginald Herbert Green

Date:

12-11-97