THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MEMORANDUM

To: Tracy Reed, Publications Office Date: 4 May, 1993

From: RHG (via Sonia)

Re: 1992 Annual Report

full

Further to your memo of 26 March, returned herewith is your draft entry for Reg Green's publications for the year to end March 1993. Please note my remarks indicated in red pen.

The following should be added:

'Somalia: Toward 1994-96 Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Restructuring' for UNICEF Somalia, March 1993.

'Namibia - History and Geography', Encyclopaedia Britannica, Book of the Year, Fifteenth Edition, Chicago, 1993.

with R. Morgan and C. Davids, Signs of Hope, Towards Rehabilitation and Renewed Development for the Children of Southern Africa, UNICEF, Regional Economic Policy Unit, Windhoek, 1992.

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MEMORANDUM

TO: IDS authors

DATE: 26 March 93

FROM: Tracy Reed, Publications Office

1992 Annual Report

Attached is the draft entry for your publications during the 12 month period April 1992 - March 1993. If it is incomplete, please amend and return to me by Friday, 7 May. If I have not heard from you by that date I shall assume your entry is accurate and complete.

Please only include work actually published during the period (i.e. not forthcoming).

Thank you.

'Women's land use rights in SSA: modernization as marginalization: what is to be done?' Paper presented at the 12th Symposium on Law and Development, 'Realising the rights of women in agricultural development process', Faculty of Law, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 12th to 15th March 1991 in LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Sound the Tocsin: The Third Horseman Mounts to Ride: Drought in Southern and South Africa 1991-1993, March 1992 IN LAST YEAR'S HIPORT

'South Africa/Southern Africa - interactions and perspectives: economic and political transformation ... and drought', paper given at UNICKF workshop on Children in South Africa, New York, 3-4 March 1992

INLAST YEAR'S REPORT

'Mozambique: food deficit, aid, diversions, markets and drought', paper consisting of tables relevant to the above, University of Sussex, Brighton: IDS, March 1992 INLAST TEAR'S $REPORT_-$

'Die wirtschaftsbeziehungen im sudlichen Afrika', Der Uberblick, Vol 28 No 1, March 1992: 10-14 DITTO

'M. Rajendra: a valediction and a reflection', Marga, Vol 12 No 2, 1992: 34-38 DITTO.

NOT IN 'Commodity aid and counterpart funds in SSA: some macroeconomic aspects', YM in 'Counterpart Funds and Development', IDS Bulletin Vol 23 No 2, April 1992: 22-28

> 'A pobreza, o sector familiare e à terra', National Planning Directorate, Q Mozambiquy, December 1991

'Towards livelihoods, services and infrastructure: the struggle to overcome absolute poverty', paper presented at the Africa Leadership Forum, 'Conference on the eradication of poverty in Africa', 27-29 July 1992, Ota, (Ogun State, Nigeria

'South Africa and Southern Africa interactions and perspectives: economic, political transformation and drought', in UNICEF Policy Monitoring Unit, Windhoek, Proceedings from the UNICEF Internal Policy Seminar on South Africa, New York, 3-4 March 1992: pp 14-28

IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT

'Human dimensions of absolute poverty', in Graham Howe and Pieter le Roux (eds), *Transforming the Economy: Policy Options for South Africa*, Indicator Project South Africa, University of Natal/Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape, 1992: 187-200

'Conflict, food and famine: reflections on sub-Saharan Africa' and 'Annex 1: Conflict, food and famine: reflections on sub-Saharan Africa', both in Celia Petty *et al.*, (eds), 'Conflict and International Relief in Contemporary African Famines', Report of a meeting convened by Save the Children Fund (UK) and Health Policy Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 26 March 1992 //Y LAST TERR'S REPOR

'Reconstrucao: the road from emergencia to developmento - livelihoods and macroeconomics', Maputo: National Directorate of Planning, National Planning Commission, May 1992

Transformation, poverty and civil society in SSA: what roles for NGOs?' Paper presented at 'Europa-Universo: Crisi O Abandon?', 19th Forum Interazionale, Cuneo, Italy, 17-19 September 1992

The four horsemen ride together: scorched fields of war in Southern Africa.' Paper presented at the RSP Seminar on 'Forced Migration', Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, 11 November 1992

The political economy of drought: Southern Africa 1991-1993.' Paper presented at the Health Policy Unit Seminar, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, 18 November 1992

'SADCC: into the 1990s - achievement in adversity and realistic hopes' in Marion E. Doro (ed.), *Africa Contemporary Record 1988-89 Annual Survey and Documents*, New York/London: Africana Publishing Company: A34-A43

'War, economics and children: the four horsemen ride out', **Child: Magazine of the** International Child Health Group, November 1992: 3

The nature of conflict in Africa', in 'Conflict and international relief in contemporary African famines'. Report of a meeting convened by Save the Children Fund (UK) and Health Policy Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, 26 March 1992

'Southern Africa: that the people may be fed' in K. Salahi (ed.), Food Policy, Vol 17 No 6, December 1992: 455-464

'What real world? Philippine debt, interest and exchange rate policy - and its price', **Issues and Letters**, Vol 2 No 2, October 1992

with Kim Hong PYO and Defise Tong Ka WING, 'The language of money', Asian Exchange, Vol T Nos 3-4, March 1992: 1-15 IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

Name: R. H. Green

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DIRECTOR'S INTERVIEW PREPARATION FORM

THE CURRENT YEAR'S WORK:

Eugenetest

What have you done best, or with greatest satisfaction? Work on reconstruction planning For Maximum group, preliminary skatch for Sumalia, pupel For How workship

How could these strengths be exploited? Continued consultancies any or all of usac and

How could these weaknesses be overcome? Grit my treth, grin, get them dire.

OBSTACLES:

Were there any obstacles which hindered you from accomplishing what you wished? Schedule juggling when une in a senie, shifts and sets off chaptic fitting up-

Are they likely to recur? $Y \in S$

If so, how could they be eliminated? Baring commiscience or commissione net!

IMPROVEMENT:

To make your Job Performance better, what additional things might be done by:-

a) The Directorate? Loss reviews which - even if productive - raise tinsions which became opilennic. Yourself? b) Be more relaxed and get corbine done quickly not in wedges. Anyone else? c)

WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT YEAR:

What do you think should be the key aims in your work plan in 1993/4?

- · Broduction By Pour People Aspect Absolute Powerty Reduction
- · Post contamity (drought) and Post betastrophe (when) Livelihood Rehabilitation Strategy (in above)
- Powerty Emissionent Development (in above contexF)

CAREER:

Signed:

- a) What do you hope to be doing in (say) three year's time? About the same -
- How do you see your career developing? In much varie applied consultancy -> (research mode as before Exact typics shifting with context b)
- In connection with (b) is there any question you wish to ask or anything c) that you wish to mention at interview? (The Director cannot make promises but may be able to help with advice.)

mothicer

Date: 26-11-93

ZM/dfs:INT.doc Feb93

THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MEMORANDUM

To: Simon Maxwell

Date: As of 29 April 1993

From: Reg Green

1

Re: PROG I Input/Output Contribution

- 1. I see a problem looming.
- 2. My emergency/development - rehabilitation/structural adjustment/development - safety net (unempowerable work is getting response.
 - To write up the materials (even using an ra properly to save time on getting parallel work to use) will be a matter of - say - 4½ 22 day months = 99 days. (Minimum)
 - That cannot be fitted into ODA allocations 93/94. Is 94/95 firm or leeway? Firm I fear.
- Should those of us in this general ball-park (me SD MB-S? SM? -??) try to put up an 'umbrella' project for funding? (Umbrella in that 25%-90% single author work but a workshop and 1 or 2 joint papers -) How one finances work that is write-up of consultancies/ conferences (plus sitting and thinking first) - which mine is - as freestanding project I do not know -
 - 3. May or may not be <u>inherent</u> 1993/94 WP problem (consultancy extension inflow unclear) but I'd like to be free to go to work clearing backlog of mimeod drafts/lectures/notes into DPs and/or monograph.
 - 4. On different topic I believe the Counterpart Fund field study (sent to EEC) is now dead? I ask as much to be sure no danger of sudden call on time as to find out there is a WPointable activity as like Consultancy this wouldn't directly advance Para 2 areas.

THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MEMORANDUM

To: Philip Daniel

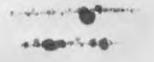
Date: As of 29 April, 1993

file

From: Reg Green

Re: PROGRAMME IV Participation

- 1. You'll see by my report I underused my 40 days and 3 items are related not direct output.
- 2. As I think less consultancy this year 93/94 I'd like to have unused 20 days carried forward 10 to 93/94 and 10 to 94/95.
- 3. Will then do a solid chunk of work with DP or equivalent on topic.



NAME: N. M. brein

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1. TEACHING	COURSE	ROLE	DA 1992/93	YS 1993/94
Graduate	Chris Artinn	Phot ConSuperior (Completed)	10	-
	Yuset Kusser	PLDI " " (needing completion)	5	2-3
	Caroline Atoso allison	In a " (intermitting)	,	1-3
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	h (Revisin Pusis after Oral-)	5	2
	Republication game Steplens	afti' Orol-)		
-				
Short Course	Strictural Adjustment To	Co-Director	50	20 (-1) *
	Transformation SS Miscellaneoss- Shat Guises etc		00	30(50) *
	are all that Causes at	1 activer	3	3
	phiseelluneoss unor esises ere			0
L				
		Total	74	36/565
	* Depends whether / how in	3		

involved after August 1993 55

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY (please also include projects starting in future years)*

If in Programme specify I-IV (and Subprogramme), or Seedcorn PROJECT TITLE 1. Mc Zamusigac SDA Consultancy Output(s)* Reports To Govt. Mo zambigac Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. ODA -> World Bank -> GOM -> IDS 2. DMICEF So matia Consultancy Output(s)* Report To CWICEF Somalia: Toward M14-96 Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. Output(s)* Report To CWICEF Somalia: Toward M14-96 Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. Output(s)* Report To CWICEF * Somalia: Toward M14-96 Reconstruction, Refi- * Somalia: Toward M14-96 * Study On Regional Organistics * Study On Regional Organistics * Study On Regional Organistics * Study On Structural Missituat	PROVIS.▲ 91	G.DAYS AGREED DO NOT FILL IN		DAYS	DAYS
or Seedcorn 1. Mc Zamisige SDA Consultancy Output(s)* Reports To Gout. Mczambigue Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. ODA -> World Back -> GOM -> IDS 2. DMICEF Summalia Consultancy Output(s)* Report To CMICEF * Somalia: Toward M14-96 Reconstruction, Beh- * Somalia: Toward M14-96 Reconstruction, Beh- Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. * Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no.		DONOT	DAYS	DAYS	
1. Mc Zambig-C SDA Consultancy Output(s)* Reports To Goute Mc Zambigue Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. ODA - Morill Bank -> 60M -> 10S 2. DAICEF Somalia Consultancy Output(s)* Report To CWICEF * Somalia: Toward M149-96 Reconstruction, Ref- Somalia: Toward M149-96 Reconstruction, Ref- Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. NOICEF - Neurophi 1993 E Mineof Maio-J	91		5	()	2
ODA - Y World Bank -> 60M -> 105 2. UNICEF Somalia Consultancy Output(s)* Report To CWICEF * Somalia: Toward MAY-96 Recenstruction, Reh- Somalia: Toward MAY-96 Recenstruction, Reh- Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. NON-ODA funding source and IDS project no.					
3. Study On Regional Organisations	żΖ		5	P.	9. · ·
Output(s)* Consulturg Report To ADB Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. ADB	10		-	.—	

+ Note that from 1993/94 onwards a Programme month will be 16¼ days (because of shorter workpoint year).

DINC

* Please give short references (e.g. Lipton 1992a) both here and in text under Section 3, supplying full bibliography separately to which these are clearly linked. Please also make clear what the status is - i.e. draft, mimeo etc., and whether it is a new or 'recycled' publication.

A Fill in this column on the basis of your provisional Programme allocation for the year: PMs will fill in the Agreed column after discussion with you.

2. RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY⁺ (contd)

If in Programme specify I-IV (and			1992/9	3 ×	1993/4	1994/5
Subprogramme), or Seedcorn	PROJECT TITLE	PRO PROVIS.▲	G.DAYS	NON-PROG. DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
IV FILMIDITY	4. Flexibility Output(s)* Working Notes - Dest/Real Word/N60's Related provo 1 - 2 - 3 (see appended List) Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no.	15	DO NOT		(40)	
Poverty	 5. Addition Port Reduction/Postwar Rehn- addition Output(s)* Papers/Practs On Addite Related Frances 7-5-6-7-8-9-10-11 Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no. 	2.3		5	(24)	
Security	6. Food Security with Special Reference To 1991/2 SA Drought/92/3 SA Food Gissis Output(s)* 1-prts Into Programmes To Mitigate Impact/Plan better For Fotore Related rones 12-13-14-15-16-17-18-18A-19 Non-ODA funding source and IDS project no.	15		2	(20)	
7 P	7. Inout Numibia Women Prover For EEC/SIDA Coordinated by Sally Bake Sub-Totals from previous page Totals	108 1622		12 10 232	4	
	* Our	Tim	r or	Querti	he	

3. ACCOUNT OF THE YEAR'S WORK (for Annual Report, OPAG Report etc.)

Please supply an account of the year's research and consultancy for inclusion in the various annual reports, and for the Director's information. There are various audiences to consider but we want you to supply one written piece from which extracts can be taken as appropriate.

Please follow the guidelines below closely; it makes life very difficult for people compiling the reports if you do not.

- (i) Please write a single 'narrative' text covering all research, commissioned studies, consultancies and other relevant activities undertaken during the year. Please refer to yourself in the third person throughout and provide a single bibliography at the end, of all material referred to, whether published or not. Please make sure that the short references used in the text distinguish the different items in the bibliography (e.g. Lipton, 1992a, Lipton, 1992b, etc).
- (ii) You should aim to write no more than 100-150 words on each project or piece of work, and maximum 1,000 words overall. Please make sure that your account of each project is as substantive as possible (e.g. not just 'Simon Maxwell spent four weeks in Ethiopia', but rather 'Simon Maxwell prepared a report on food insecurity in Ethiopia which revealed'). If you have a particularly powerful table or diagram to illustrate your findings, please include it.
- (iii) Please distinguish the various themes in your account by subheadings, and indicate by underlining, or by a line in the margin, which sections are relevant to the OPAG Report, and which Programme each piece of work is in. The general principle is that the OPAG Report only covers Programme work; the Annual Report is much more comprehensive.
- (iv) For joint pieces of work, please agree between you who will write the report, but you may want to include a copy in your return (for appraisal purposes).
- (v) Please provide a separate copy of your text on disk for passing to the Programme Managers.

Thank you for your help in this.

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

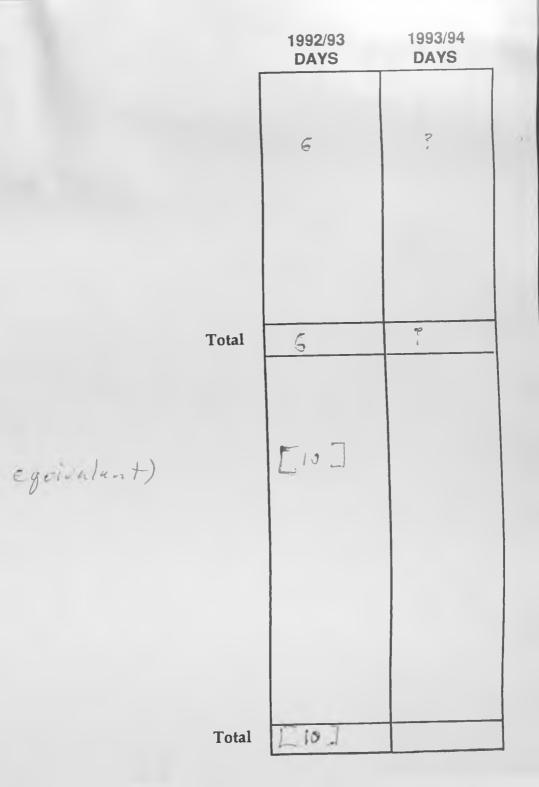
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Mazundique - Quest For ISRI and Successor

5. ADMINISTRATION/MANAGEMENT

Role/activitv

he work Pointed Or Executive Work « Various Meetings - Memos (10 days



6. OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITY

- Conferences, non-Sussex teaching, thesis examination, media, VFs, organisational involvement, NGO work etc.
- Should include the 10 days per capita workpointed allowance.

ACTIVITY	DAYS
Visitors - O Visiting Fillows	
Harrow Sub (Ind, Study Fellow)	2
R. AdeFilo (Visting Fellow)	3
· Visitors Proper (probably understimuted)	3
	0
Visitors Editorial Board - Third World Quarterly	A
Visitors Conferences	1
S. M. et al 1992 on Southen Anicon Drought	3
AFrican LeaderLip Forum - Poverta - Lagos - Voly 1992	5
London School Tropical Medicine and Hygeine (Open Lecture) Pol Ec Dought Oxford Refrigee Studies Center (Seminar) War/Rehr	1
25 UNICEF- African Child (Sealers) April 1992 11 11 (New Jork) Mary 1992	3
Intil Forum Que Cuneo (Italy) - Italium NOOS Septense 92	4
Htil Forum One (Italy) - Italium NOOS Septensu 92 * Europe - Universo: Crisi O Abandunulo - provun NIU role in SSA	
Total	27 X

CHECKSHEET: Please carry totals over from previous pages

ΑCΤΙVITY	1992/93 DAYS
Teaching	74
Research and Consultancy	186
International Collaboration	6
Administration/management	
Other academic activities	27 36
Sick Leave	
Total	
Leave, plus the 8 Bank Holidays	18
I know it does not literally add- Recommobly worked some Saturings/indexed (indeed ELPointed so on consultancies-)	BIDE 32ET 320E 330 ZM/IABARCHARTS DEM 4M 493

Papers ReFerred

- 1. Philippine Dest, Interest and Exchange Rate Policy - and Its Price Issues and Letters 2-2, October 1992, Philippine Center For Policy Studies
- 2. Dust, Drought, Death and DeFerral FONDAD June 1992 Dest Conference Poper (Xerox)
- 3. Transformation, Poverty And Civil Society in SSA "SWINT Roles For N60's?", 19th Forum Interazionale, "Europa-Universo: Crisi O Aband ono" September 1992, Cunco, Italia
- 4. Reconstructio: The Road From Emergencia to Developmento - Livelihoods and Macroeconomics Nutl. Directorite of Planning, Mapsto, Jre 1992
- 5. From Refugees To Returnados: Toward Livelihood Rehabilitation For Cross Border Desplacedos NoH. Directurate of Planning, Maputo, Vune 1992
- 6. Toward Liselihoods, Services And Intrastructure: The Struggle To Overcome Absolute Poverty: Conference on Eradication OF Poverty In African July 1992, Oth, Nigeria, African Lendeship Forum, (to uspend in volume Interthis year)
- 7. "From war and Farmine to peace, Food and livelihood", Development Reserve insight, Full 1992
 - "War, Economics And Childrens: The Four Horsenen Rike Out", Child, November 1992

and the second

The Four Horsen Ride Together: Scorchod 9. Fields OF War In Sostern Africa - Servica, ReFugee Studies Programme, QEM, Norme 1992 (under revision to never in Journal OF Refigee Studies)

- 10. Human Ad Livelihoud Rehabilitation AFter War, Inter-Africa Group Second Annual Symposium, Addis. Ewritten when symposium to be December '92. / Postponed to July '93]
- 11. Somelia: Toward 1994-96 Rewastruction, Rehabilitation, Restructuring - UNICEF Report (March 1993 UN System Addis Conference on Somalia)
- 12. South Africal Souther Africa Interactions and Perspectives: Economic, Political Transfor methon and Drought, <u>Proceedings</u>, UNICEF Internal Seminar (March 1992) On South Africa, UNICEF, NY
- 13. Mozamsique: Food DeFicit, A.d. Divesions, Murkets and Drought (mimed) May 1992
- 14. The Nature of Conflict in AFrica " in Conflict And International Relict In Contemporary African Finines, Health Policy Unit, London School. OF Hygeine and Tropical Medicine/SCF, June 1992 (Conference itself March)
- 15. The Political Economy OF Drought: Southern Africa 1991-93 / LS Hand TM Seminar November 1992 (to appear in Their journal)

16. with C. Morgan and C. Davids - <u>Signs of</u> Hupe, Towards Rehabilitution and Renewed Development For the Children of Sontrom Africa, UNICEF, Windhock 1992

17 Sound The Tocsin: Re Third Horsenon Mounts My To Rike: Drought in Southern AFrica 1291-1993,

- 18. Southern Africa: That The People May Be Fed, 105 Con Ference Parel, Vone 1992
- 8A Southen Africa: that the people may be Fed Field Policy, December 1992
- 9 Toward More Life Sustaining Calamity And Catastrople Allevintion And Relabilitation Action By Re UN Extanded Family, US, September 1992 (under revision For publication in Third World Quarterly)

R.H. Gree 1992 - 1993. artis

Programmes I. Rantions

Rag Meens main bours of works in 1992-1993 has been an the intraction among natural calamaters, (especially drought), non made and public policy. The bours has been andied the lines toring Policy advisor to the Mezambigue Planaing Commission and computert to UNICEF on South African programme development, converting the Children's Summit Goals into a progcoming lynamic in SSA und Marains looking Forward to 1814-96 livelihand All backstades rehabilitation and Texitaria reson structure in Somalia.

This work on the 1991-92 Southern African boright and 1992-93 food crises brought out the relatively good availabelity & data to sound first a provisional and then a ball early maning but the reluctance of the internet-inal agencies to use that time. The regard (SADC) bood security / early maring unit and served memerents used the data carlies and speeded up the process so that more famine

However, the international suggest operation had debects beyond a slow stat. It was so arganised as to threaten to decognitate notioning and regional motit

where at list to much so to condenant, had and inadequate work comparent denight rehabilitation / volus-bility relaction and finded to have a coherent recons-traction phone lineng body into reversed and development. (On SADC intenting a 1993 conference jointly with UN will sech to address the last issue Regrams notecally.) Related roblications - 17/18/ 18A/19/15/13/12.

-2-

In respect to reconstruction his work suggests that its significance in rehabilitating livelihouds is seeinsly underestimated both in respect to potential bet parenty reduction and fel areall contant indised rather than mode integral to noticial mode economics policy and planning. While data are necessarily score toper internally and externally displaced persons wetown a decentralisis, quasi pertempatery vocobrado plus a set of and notional sectoral guidelies can peride findly cled prestaming and policy bases - at Least in Moz migne and - it assess- Somdia. This isotradi is howers, so new that it worses substantial noterial a full incorporation into key Structural Algustment Recommenter poges

buch to PPI's (Missity Mostamnes bed investment) and PFP's (Policy brannah pares). One way to orvance this may be more systemated est-Diech costs, portant gnins, multistic effects and ford - Fiscal - Forex balance insact. Related Papers - 4/5/7/9/10/11. More generally, his work suggests That abodute rowing reduction (and of the new titles for " social demensions of adjustment") fails to be integrated into strategic policy and resource allocaterer processes because that rebuener its humans investment (as basic services), perduction by and market access for) food posons and safety net provision parts are overly micho and indequately estimated in notecial accounting terms. When ł based the is attempted a compelling made comme cove - as the well as are by antoniast stability consistent with accountable government - can be made work. Related pages - 6/16. (adden) Programme IV Portion Both enhanced efficiency and enhanced flexibility & orienting by abriens regional noticend, local predomints and civil pricety bodies a needed not movely bet mache economic

-4paperance enhancered bit wend mere fas livelihoud schabelitations tonerd parenty reduction and more used friendly, accountille, participation general. These aspects of charge are not nonally addressed directly in "repairs" instantions and the style of external agency and 190 initiatings and responses initiatives (cg SADC early unring / ford security role in 1991/13 Southern african Wought / food shortage evers, myoing Mozanbeen decentrolisation /accountability bounsed local gardmant Warspermation initiative), Esternal N60's on balance behave toward damester init society bodies and local la even agoute and) gardments in ways very muttilateral agencies to reterred and ements. Howevere und intentioned this assessed is interestly progresting, in deep tension with airs to increase demestic accountifying and in esterne cases such as Mozartique, decapacitating watter than working

Kelated issues arise in respect to extend bett. Large debt balances which either littlenely cannot end

b and only at the expense of decades month at onstainable levels and of proty-reduction is infficient. Present adds observed abortrades to reducing it are partial, multi channel, score south resourced expensive and - so cically in most SSA cases and that of the Philipping inadequate in results. This has the high distraction of dension takes but uncertainty of innestars (die vote and callie) and - in SSA - wars import preceiving costs. In practice the World Bank and served bileton agencies agree but wars mitte they not several heavily indetted countries associal to bed much warmy in creating and intramed dimate & association, setting general parameters bal delt boulen and reduction requirered estimation, proceeding to ease by case once for all a elimination by regetestain Related publication 1/2/3/15/17/18A/19.

-5-

To: PD m: RH6

A. UF: 29-10-93 Re: Programme IV Particiration

1. You'll see by my report I Underused my 40 days and 3 items are related not direct ostest.

2. As I think less consultancy this year 93/944 I'd like to have unused 20 days carried Forward 10 to 93/944 and 10 to 94/95.

3. Will then do a solid chunk of work with DP or equivalent on topic.

To: SM In OF: 29-14-93 From RHG Re: Prog I Infotostat Contribution 1. I see a problem louming. Ζ. My - emergency/ development - remabilitation / structural addiddevelopment - sufety net (unempoweraste) work is getting response. · To write up the materials (even using an ra properly to sure time on getting parallel work to used will be a matter of - say - 41/2 22 day months = 99 days. (Minimum) That cannot be Fitted into ODA allocations 93/94. Is 94/95 Film or Leeway? Film I Fear. Should those of us in this general ballpark (me - SD - MB-5. - SM ? - ??) try to put up and unibrellar project for funding? (Unibrella in that 257-90% single author work but a workshop and lor 2 joint pases -) How one Finances work that is writerp of consultancies/conferences (plus sitting and thinking First) - which mine is-as Freestanding Project I to not know -May or may not be inherent 1993/94 WP problem (consultancy extension - inflow which as the the free to

31

90 to work clearing backley of minnesd drufts / le ctures / notes into DP's and for munographie On different topic I believe the Counterpart Fund Field study (sent to EEC) is now dead? I ask as much to be sure no danger 4 of sudden call on time we to Find out the is a we ointable activity as - like Consultury - this would't directly advance Parad areas.

Programme 1 time allocation

	1991/92		inally alloc 1993/94	ated (old y 1994/95	ears) 1995/96	Total
Chambers Davies Evans Greeley Green Howes Joekes Kabeer	4 6 0 5 2.5 5 0 4	4 6 2 7 2.5 5 1.5 4	\ 4 6 0 7 2.5 0 1.5 7	4 0 0 6 2.5 0 1.5 4		16 18 25 10 10 4.5 19
Kaufman Leach Lipton Luckham Maxwell Mearns Stevens Swift	7 7 2 4 6 4	8 6 2.5 4 8 4	7 7 3.5 4 6 4.5	6 8 2.5 4 6 5.5		$ \begin{array}{r} 0\\ 28\\ 28\\ 10.5\\ 16\\ 26\\ 0\\ 18\\ \end{array} $
Sub-total	56.5	64.5	60	50		231

Time originally allocated (new years + new people, converted to days) 1991/92 1992/93 1993/94 1994/95 1995/96 Total

Sub-total 697.4625 1262.494 1254.374

		Current ag					
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	Total	Notes
			-	-		201	
Chambers	47	70	70	70	23	281	
Davies	70	106	105	35	0	316	
Evans	0	23	12	0	0	35	
Greeley	6.5	122	164	111	35	438	Unused time of 52 days in 1991/92 reallocated to later years
Green	35	(38)	V 44	44	14	175	6 days 'borrowed' from 1992/93 for 1991/92
Howes	57	90	29	0	0	176	2 days unused in 1991/92 added to 1992/93
Joekes	0	18	26	26	9	79	
Kabeer	14	31	105	105	78	333	Adds to original total
Kaufman	0	105	105	105	105	420	U
Leach	82	135	129	111	35	491	
Lipton	82	111	117	135	46	491	
Luckham	0	26	61	60	37	184	May be some overlap with Programme 3
Maxwell	62	55	70	70	23	281	15 days 'borrowed' for 1991/92 from 1992/93
Mearns	70	129	117	105	35	456	
Stevens	35	70	70	70	47	292	
Swift	70	47	76	91	32	316	23 days 'borrowed' for 1991/92 from 1992/93
O there							
Sub-total	630.5	1176.113	1300.9	1138.499	518.2125	4764.224	

4766

440.75

1110.9

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TABLE 3

			Out-turn		PROPOSED	ALLOCATIONS	S	
EFTTOM.	SUB- PROG	TILE	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	
Daniel	à	Liberalization	17.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
ENTERIN	b	Negotiations	0	17.5	35.0	17.5	0.0	
	b	Minerals	8	35.0	35.0	35.0	52.5	
Evans	а	Advantage	17.5	52.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	
	а	Financing	0	0.0	35.0	70.0	70.0	
	C	Flexspec	0	0.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Faber	Ć:	Rehabilitation	Ŋ	17.5	70.0	70.0	105.0	
	a	CISP	26.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	а	DFI	8.75	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	b	Capmarkets	8.75	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Greeley	b	Biotechnology	70	(17.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Green	9	Flexibility	10	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Griffith- Jones	а	Banking	0	52.5	52.5	52.5	0.0	
Harvey	3	Disaster	17.5	87.5	87.5	52.5	0.0	
	а	SAfrica	8.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	b	Money			0.0	70.0	140.0	
Humphrey	C	Diffusion	70	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	С	Quality			87.5	87.5	0.0 2	-
	С	FlexSpec	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	-
Kaplinsky	а	SA Macro	0	52.5	35.0	0.0	0.0	
	b	SA Strategy	40	35.0	85.0	0.0	0.0	
	b	Restructuring	0	0.0	0.0	105.0	105.0	
	С	Micro-level (Z)	10	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	С	MexSpec	0	17.5	20.0	17.5	17.5	
Moore	С	Indigenous	26.25	70.0	35.0	17.5	35.0	
Мигтау	C	FlexSpec	35	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Schmitz	b	Smali-scale	87	140.0	140.0	87.5	87.5	
	С	FlexSpec	5	0.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	
Toye	а	Investment	0	0.0	0.0	17.5	35.0	
	a	Synthesis	0	0.0	46.7	70.0	70.0	
White	а	China: banks	17.5	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wood	a	Investment	0	0.0	0.0	35.0	52.5	
	а	Resources	15	52.5	52.5	52.5	52.5	
TOTALS			498.8	903.8	1004.2	1062.5	1062.5	
ALLOCATIONS			499.3	823.7	917.0	968.3	968.3	
∏ + 0 r =			-().1 °	9.7%	9.5%	9.73	9.7%	

republic 35 days

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1991/92 Project List

Name	Project	Prog-funded	Prog-unfunded	Non-prog-funded
Chambers Davies	PRA EW in Sahel Turkana EW Response	23.5 70 0	23.5 0 0 0	47 0 9 15?
	Food sec/env. Poverty monit. H/h food security	0 0 0	0 0 0	15? 3 2 2
Evans	++	0	0	0
Greeley	Poverty monit ODA Poverty	1.5 3.5	0 0	0
	SWC	3.3 0	1.5	0
Green	Poverty	0	1.5	To be decided
	Food security	0	20	To be decided
Howes	Paradigms and pract		30	0
	BRAC	0	27	0
	BRAC2	0	0	22
Joekes	UNRISD	0	0	na
Kabeer	UNIFEM	5	0	0
77 C	Uganda	0	9	0
Kaufman	D to land	0	0	0
Leach	Poverty/env Forest book	0	0 79	17.5 0
	Guinea	3	/9 0	49.5
Lipton	Guinca	(82 days in program		-7,J
Luckham		0	0	0
Maxwell	ODA Poverty	20	10	Õ
	Counterpart funds	0	7	0
	H/H Food security	10	10	0
14	Ethiopia	0	5	0
Mearns	Mongolia Povertu / env	0 12	40.5 11.5	0
	Poverty/env Turkana	0	6	4 46.5
Stevens	Int. ag.	0	35	40.3
Swift	Mongolia	0?	32	37
DWIII	Famine	0	21	0
	Pastoralism	9?	8?	0
	1 UJUJ UHUM			v

Non-prog-unfunded Total days

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 70 9 15 3 2 2 0 1.5 3.5 1.5 To be decided To be decided 30 27 22 na 5 9 0 17.5 79 52.5	
0 0	0 30	
0 0 0 12.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 20 5 52.5 27.5 52.5 35 69 21 17	

Revised Outline for Research Programme I

1992/3 - 1995/6

Introductory Note

- 1. The revised Programme Document for Programme I contains a number of revisions to the content of the research proposed, as well as an extension of the planning period to 1995/96.
- 2. The main change is the incorporation into the Programme of two new Fellows, each of whom brings a new area of work to the IDS. The two new Fellows are:

i. Chris Stevens, whose research on the consequence for poor countries of possible changes in North-South intra-agricultural terms of trade, forms part of sub-programme (a); and

ii. Georgia Kaufmann, whose research on the survival strategies of the elderly in urban Brazil, forms part of new IDS work on urban poverty, located in sub-programme (a).

3. Other changes to the substance of the programme reflect new research interests or responses to funding difficulties or opportunities by existing members of the Programme. The principal changes are:

i. A small reallocation of Robert Chambers' work between Programmes I and III, with research in Programme I focusing principally on Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) (sub-programme (a));

ii. A new programme of work on measuring and monitoring poverty, involving Martin Greeley, Naila Kabeer and Susanna Davies, in collaboration with Action Aid and ODA (sub-programme (a));

iii. Replacement of work by Naila Kabeer on structural adjustment and women in Uganda, by similar research in Bangladesh, reflecting funding difficulties;

iv. Research by Mick Howes on NGOs, transferred from sub-programme(c) to sub-programme (a) and reformulated to reflect emergingresearch interests in the management of NGOs;

v. A strengthened programme of work, led by Jeremy Swift, on famine theory and responses to famine (sub-programme (b));

vi. An expanded programme of work on early warning and response, drawing on the results of a large programme of work, led by Susanna Davies and Margie Buchanan-Smith (sub-programme (b));

vii. New research on the politics of war and famine, to be carried out by Robin Luckham (sub-programme (b));

viii. New research on the macro-economics of food security, to be carried out by David Evans (sub-programme (b));

ix. A more explicit description of work on gender and the environment, reflecting successful funding applications by Melissa Leach (sub-programme (c)); and

x. New work by Jeremy Swift, Robin Mearns and others on pastoral resource management, building on the on-going project in Mongolia (sub-programme (c)).

- 4. The summaries of research questions have been modified to reflect the substantive changes to the Programme and some of the questions have been revised for greater clarity. There are substantial differences between the original and revised texts.
- 5. Finally, the lists of outputs have been revised, to reflect both the changes in the substance of the Programme and the extension of the Programme to 1995/96.

Simon Maxwell September 1992

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THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Research Programme I

POVERTY REDUCTION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE RURAL SECTOR

Sub-programme	[a]	"Poverty and Vulnerability"
Sub-programme	[b]	"Food Security"
Sub-programme	[0]	"Sustainable Environments"

1992/93 - 1995/96

(Jointly Funded with the Overseas Development Administration)

September 1992

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PROGRAMME I

POVERTY REDUCTION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE RURAL SECTOR Proposed Work for 1992/3 - 1995/6

Introduction

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For forty years, efforts to reduce poverty have increasingly concentrated on redirecting attention towards small farmers - especially food growers so as to enable them to exploit their environments more effectively, and so that small farmers may suffer fewer implicit taxes and distortions from decisions made in urban centres. This necessary realignment was furthered by a wide range of 'rural' research at IDS. A research programme for the 1990s, however, must recognise the need for major changes of emphasis:

* Many environments require protection, not exploitation. Yet the new emphasis on 'agricultural sustainability' will itself prove socially and politically unsustainable, unless it is handled in ways consistent with reductions of poverty that are also self-sustaining.

* A growing proportion of poor people in poor countries depends, for livelihoods, mainly on income from rural labour, not from the management of farms on their own account. Research needs to shift from 'small farmers' and their 'systems' towards measures to increase the capabilities, security and prosperity of rural labour 'employees' and their families.

* Choices of production and technology - not just choices among institutions and market and other distribution systems, hitherto emphasised in much IDS work - largely determine whether Third World production systems can meet the central challenge of sustainable poverty reduction, viz. enabling poor people to acquire skills which produce incomes through work in ways that conserve natural resources. The challenge is to develop and promote labour-intensive techniques that help prevent environmental degradation - or substituting employment for environmental degradation.

* The extent and severity of rural poverty is highly sensitive to changes in the international environment for agricultural development. Development strategies in LDCs have to take a view on the likely price relationship between agricultural and non-agricultural production and between export-oriented and import-substituting agriculture. Yet, the present relationship between world prices for all four sets of commodities is to a significant extent the product of northern government policies, which may change during the 1990s.

* The last decade has witnessed a rapid growth in the volume of development assistance disbursed by NGOs. This has begun to generate external demands for accountability. At the same time, NGO management has itself become increasingly concerned to establish effective procedures for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the activities which it supports.

* Finally an increasing proportion of the Third World's poor are nonrural. Urban poverty can partly be remedied by reducing rural emigration not by compulsion, but by faster, less labour-displacing, and more equitable agricultural growth. However, a poverty-focus of research and training in the 1990s may well require more work on urban and rural nonfarm activities. No one group of researchers should tackle all the issues, or regions. The experience of IDS Fellows points mainly in the direction of poverty research among poor people in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Additional work can also be justified in Latin America, especially on urban poverty. Also, the well-established work on 'food security' orientates IDS work on poverty - rural and urban - mainly towards health-food-nutrition factors affecting levels and stability of consumption. However, links will be established with work to be undertaken under Programme IV on production issues relevant to policies to reduce poverty.

Three sub-programmes are proposed to respond to the above considerations.

[a] Poverty and Vulnerability

Poverty reduction has assumed greater importance on the international agenda in recent years, recognised inter alia by the publication of the World Bank's World Development Report for 1990. The Report assembles evidence that poverty declines to the extent that a country's policies are geared towards (a) labour-intensive growth, not just any method of trickledown; (b) social services targeted towards reducing the vulnerability of the poor (by social security) and towards increasing their human capital.

We intend to explore this agenda in a number of different ways. First, we attach priority to the preparation of an overview book on poverty and its remedies. This will synthesize and develop results on (a) concepts of poverty, (b) characteristics of various poverty groups, (c) thresholds above which certain poverty-linked risks increase sharply, (d) technologies and institutions associated with characteristics of poverty, and/or with reduced or increased risk of falling below poverty thresholds, (e) remedies - successful and unsuccessful; household and group; private and public - for different types of poverty.

Parallel to this book, a number of sectoral or country case studies will be carried out, looking specifically at poverty policy. On the sectoral side, an initial analysis will be carried out on the extent to which the new poverty agenda is sensitive to gender issues. As far as country case studies are concerned, an initial focus will be on southern Africa. However, it is also hoped to bring the breadth of IDS experience on poverty issues together in one or more collaborative volumes. This work will have substantial training spin-off.

A second area of work will be undertaken on the extent to which poor people's understanding of reality is coherent with the explanations and approaches used by those involved in the promotion of development. As far as Programme One is concerned, the priority will be to extend research on "rapid rural appraisal" and "participatory rural appraisal", helping to develop, test and disseminate those approaches and their methods amongst NGOs and government agencies, particularly in Asia and Africa. A close link will be maintained with research in Programme Three on the relationship between "normal" professional paradigms and the knowledge used by the rural poor.

A third area of work will build on PRA and other approaches to investigate new ways of monitoring the poverty reduction impact of development interventions. A research project being launched initially in Asia will investigate why poverty impact should be measured, what should be measured and how it should be measured. Each of these questions will involve both conceptual and organisational analysis, in order to ensure that effective monitoring and evaluation are wholly integrated within the project cycle of intervention agencies, as well as being relevant to the beneficiary communities.

A fourth proposed area of work will identify the way in which poor women in urban Bangladesh have responded to new incentives created by economic liberalisation. A key group among them are female-headed households and households with high proportions of female members and young dependents. The research will examine the erosion of cultural constraints in the face of new opportunities as well as the implications of women's contribution to household livelihood strategies. There will be a special focus on the extent to which household decision-making is one of bargaining or consensus, and the implications of wage earning on women's empowerment.

A fifth area of research will be concerned with the activities of NGOs, in collaboration with both British NGOs and those in Asia. The research will initially draw on the experience of a small number of British NGOs to review the adequacy of existing data on poverty alleviation and institutional development, as well as existing appraisal, monitoring and evaluation procedures. It will also examine the approaches to poverty alleviation, promotion of the interests of women, institution building and problems of scaling up among one or more NGOs in Asia.

A sixth area of work will be concerned with changes to the external environment for agricultural development. The research will investigate possible changes in North-South intra-agricultural terms of trade; and the consequences of such changes for agricultural development strategies in different types of developing country. The research will begin as a series of desk studies, but will develop into country case studies, probably in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Finally, new work will be launched on urban poverty. Initial work will concentrate on subsistence strategies and family formation amongst the urban poor, based on field research in Brazil. This will lead on to new work on the survival strategies of the elderly amongst the urban poor, investigating the vital role played by the elderly in supporting poor households. It is hoped to build a demographic profile of the "elderly" in urban slums, with special reference to sex-specific morbidity and mortality patterns. From here, more detailed analytical work will be possible.

Other areas of research will be taken up towards the end of the planning period. One of these concerns agriculture-health linkages, where we will seek to identify the effect of alternative agricultural and irrigation technologies and policies on exposure to illness, undernutrition, and hence energy stress. Another concerns the impact of changing fertility rates on female poverty, where a project is planned in Bangladesh.

To support these research activities, one or more workshops are planned on poverty alleviation. These will also provide an opportunity to strengthen links with research in other programmes.

[b] Food Security

Interest in food security has been on a rising trend, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, following the severe famines and food crises of the mid 1980s and the early 1990s. During the last decade, there has been an important shift in perspective on the causes of food insecurity, away from a focus on aggregate food supply issues at the national level, to household and individual access to food. Food supply is only one part of the story. While economic growth may be pursued as the ultimate solution to provide households with enough income to acquire food, there is a growing appreciation that this will take time and that growth will not necessarily be distributed evenly. Thus, the purchasing power of many poor people will improve only slowly and food insecurity both of a chronic and of a transitory nature will be a persistent problem.

IDS has been strongly associated with the increasing focus on food security issues in sub-Saharan Africa over the last few years. It has developed a substantial research programme, partly building on commissioned work in an action-research mode. Thus, there is a strong element of practical experience and application in the research work. Research will be developed in five main subject areas. These do not attempt to cover the whole field of food security, but do, however, touch on many of the main debates. There will be a continuing bias in the programme to food security problems in Sub Saharan Africa.

The first subject area for research links a number of research initiatives in the area of famine. The first of these is a proposed programme of work on understanding and preventing famine. The programme will attempt to advance famine theory and policy-making by researching three key, related famine processes and drawing conclusions for famine policy. These are, first, an extension of entitlement theory to look more closely at other proximate causes of famine, including household access to investments, to stores and to claims for help on other people or organisations; secondly, the operation of the moral economy in small communities, villages, lineages or other small groups; and, thirdly, the role of mass communicable disease in famine deaths. The programme will include library based work on the theory of famine, archive investigation of famine epidemiology, fieldwork on the epidemiology of contemporary African famines and case studies of the operation of the moral economy in India and Africa.

A related programme of work has to do with diagnosis and response, building on earlier work which has examined the evolution of famine early warning and food information systems and which has pioneered new methods of rapid food security assessment. The main thrust of the ongoing research is on the appropriateness of early warning systems in Mali, focusing particularly on the extent to which they monitor the livelihood strategies of vulnerable groups, and how such strategies are adapted to cope with dry years and increasing impoverishment. For early warning to be appropriate and relevant to food security planning, rather than food crisis management, the emphasis needs to be placed on how people feed themselves, rather than on how they fail to do so. This also raises issues about the role of food security within the broader concept of livelihood security. This focus on diagnosis and information gathering will link with work in Programme III on information flows within government structures. New work on methods will also link to IDS research on participatory rural appraisal. On a similar theme, the programme will examine the use of early warning information to trigger appropriate response in five sub-Saharan African countries. Here, the emphasis will be on understanding how the way in which information is used modifies the political and administrative constraints to effective response and on how to make early warning information more useful to policy makers. Again, there are clear links with other programmes, particularly Programme III on Government, Market and Society.

A second area of research is the role of food aid in food security. Food aid has played an important part in under-writing food security in sub-Saharan Africa, not only during emergencies, and the IDS has a longstanding programme of work on food aid, designed to contribute to more effective use of the resource. Future research will focus especially on the effective use of counterpart funds from food aid sales in Africa, looking at how monetisation should take place, counterpart fund accountability and the types of restrictions that could be placed on the use of funds. This research will be carried out jointly with the structural adjustment cluster and will probably involve a series of case studies in the region.

A third area of research will be in the area of food, war and the environment. The IDS will continue its ongoing research on the 'three securities: food, national and environmental', which aims to integrate analysis of the three sets of security concerns - all of direct concern to policy-makers - and to establish the causal connections between them. Starting, for example, from the reality of war (including civil war), it will examine issues such as its human and economic costs, its implications for food security, its effects on population movements and the environment, the problems it creates for the delivery of famine relief, and the implications for food and environmental security of post-war situations. A case study is underway in Turkana, Kenya.

New and complementary work on the politics of war and famine will also be initiated. This will include research on the role of the media in stimulating effective famine response and new work on the implications of an end to the civil wars which have been such an important cause of food insecurity in Africa. This links with the work on the role of early warning information, in areas where there is conflict.

A fourth set of issues is concerned with the macro-economics of food security. This will build on work originally carried out with a social accounting matrix of the Sudan. It will (a) identify the links between macro-economic policy and food security, (b) research the links in greater detail and (c) examine what information, institutions and policies are required to make macro policies 'food security friendly'. It is planned to begin the work with a literature review and to develop a programme of case studies, possibly using a workshop format.

A fifth set of issues will be taken up towards the end of the planning period. These concern key consumption and targeting issues. One focus is likely to be wheat subsidies, which have become a feature of the food system in many African countries, contributing both to budget deficits and are important issues import dependence. There demand which now investigation, such as the size of the subsidies, how they can be reduced, and how poor people can be protected from the impact of subsidy reductions. Whilst the conventional wisdom accepts that targeting of relief aid and other food security interventions is necessary to reduce the fiscal costs of assistance, and to minimise the effects of dependency, experiences with targeting in sub-Saharan Africa have not been very encouraging. Targeting

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of food security payments in Mozambique is one proposed area of research, as well as the targeting of other kinds of 'safety nets' for times of drought in other parts of Africa. There is a growing interest in the construction of safety nets, for both urban and rural populations, but there are as yet relatively few examples in the African continent. There are links here, too, with work undertaken under Programme III(c).

Finally, this food security programme will be supported by, and in turn will support, a food security teaching programme, including a new specialist short course on food security planning in sub-Saharan Africa, which was held for the first time in the summer of 1991 and which will run again in 1993.

[C] Sustainable Environments

The major objective of this sub-programme is to conduct research on the relationships between environmental sustainability and poverty reduction. A principal concern is with the character and dimensions of possible conflict between the short-term goals of rural households and the long-term maintenance of the natural resource base. The inherent fragility of specific rural production systems and agro-ecologies, the growth of population pressure, the organization of natural resource property relations and the broader socio-economic environment under which rural production activities are undertaken provide the main elements for many recent analyses of this conflict.

The development of analytic tools for environmental economics has been largely a rich country exercise. Methods of contingent valuation, hedonic pricing and travel-cost approaches for environmental pricing are often inappropriate in poor and complex rural economies. Moreover, the central logic of the market solution to conflict between growth and the environment, 'the polluter pays' principle, hits poor rural producers harder than others for three reasons: on-farm consumption of own production means that the sharing of environmental costs between producers and consumers, as happens in more fully commoditised economies, does not occur; poverty dictates a high subjective discount rate relative to the social rate of discount and consequently, a lower set of natural resource prices than social preferences would dictate; and both these effects are exacerbated by the higher natural resource dependence in income sources which further concentrates environmental standard compliance costs on those who can least afford them.

Development studies offers an alternative approach to the study of sustainability in poor rural economies through its multi-disciplinary focus on rural households and institutions. This focus informs policy analysis through consideration of distributional issues, both within and between households, and through assessment of rural household perceptions of environmental costs and benefits. As both international aid agencies and governments reform their policies to reflect heightened awareness about the environment, it will become increasingly important for development studies specialists to provide analysis of the relationships between environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation. The agenda is reasonably clear, and one for which IDS has a comparative advantage, but there is a very substantial amount of work to be done before the knowledge base for informed policy advice can be created. IDS research will address this agenda through desk-based analytic work and through field studies. These will build on current research and will involve a range of rural situations, but concentrated on resource poor regions and agro-ecological systems where the environmental risks attached to poor people's production and livelihood strategies are significant. Areas of study include:

Gender and the environment A key issue here is the analysis of women's and men's differing roles, rights and interests, and the ways these affect natural resource management. Increasing natural resource scarcity has gender-differential effects on labour time and economic status. The implications for women's fertility behaviour will be explored, while research, principally in the West African forest zone and initially in Guinea, will address the causes and consequences of present natural resource use patterns, assess incentives for improved environmental resource management and analyse the gender dimensions of sustainable rural development policies. Research in Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico and possibly Morocco will be investigating the impact of environmental degradation on community livelihoods, with special reference to gender. Additional work may also be carried out in Pakistan.

Environmental change in pastoral nomad economies This research, principally to be carried out in Mongolia, but with connections to much other work in SSA, will focus on the nature of and potential for change in rural resource management institutions. The relationships between environmental change and tenure arrangements are central to analysis of livestock production systems One opportunity for improving the management of these systems may lie in the strengthening or introduction of high quality ecological resources in niches - in space or time - such that they have a big overall impact on sustainable production.

Household decision making Some work will also be done on the nature of peasant household decision taking with respect to particular cases (eg, soil and water conservation). Emphasis will be placed on differences between private and social evaluation of the environmental externalities and user costs associated with specific crop production patterns. Many rural development policies which seek to enhance both sustainability and production fail because their natural resource use simulations fail to reflect the actual pattern of local control over and dependence on the natural resource endowment. This research seeks to improve policy design through household-level analysis of poverty-related constraints on more sustainable use of soil and water resources.

Indigenous resource management and monitoring Research on the social dynamics of environmental change in the West African forest-savanna transition zone will identify how changes in indigenous knowledge, local institutional arrangements and social differentiation affect natural resource management. Participatory environmental monitoring methods for the region will be developed and tested, to help extension agents monitor local people's experiences of environmental problems. This should assist the design and targeting of policies which address locally perceived needs and build on the more sustainable of local practices.

Pastoral resource management African pastoralists remain one of the population groups most vulnerable to dispossession and ultra-poverty. The key processes are the reorientation of pastoral economies from a complete mix of subsistence and market oriented activities, towards a wholesale dependence on and orientation towards the market; and an extension of central government authority over the natural resource base on which extensive pastoralism depends. Empirical work carried out at the IDS and elsewhere shows that African pastoral societies in general have created sophisticated regimes for controlling access to common property resources, thus regulating the use of pastures, browse and water. However, the extension of central government control has often led to a decline in the quality of management. Planned research will draw together a series of IDS activities in this field, particularly in the Sahelian regions of Africa, but with new links to the work being carried out in Mongolia. A monograph and other research reports will result.

This sub-programme has many links with the food security and poverty and vulnerability sub-programmes. In addition, there are wider links to the IDS research programme, notably with regard to work on mineral economies, on debt and on health. An important activity of this sub-programme will be to help elaborate the environmental dimensions of these other research programmes and promote their effective integration.

SUMMARY OF POLICY QUESTIONS, OUTPUTS, INPUTS AND PERSONNEL

Sub-programme [a] Poverty and Vulnerability

Policy Questions

- i) After several decades of development experience, what synthetic conclusions can now be drawn about the causes of poverty and its remedies?
- ii) To what extent can new methods of participatory rural appraisal change the way in which participation is carried out, by giving greater priority to the knowledge and needs of clients, participants and citizens themselves, while at the same time giving those groups greater control over processes of change?
- iii) How can the monitoring of poverty reduction interventions be improved? Why is such monitoring carried out? What should be measured? And how?
- iv) How are cultural constraints of female labour in Muslim societies managed to make it possible for women to respond to new economic incentives?
- v) How can the planning, monitoring and evaluation of NGO activities in the social area be improved? What are the particular problems of institution building, "scaling-up" and relations with outside bodies?
- vi) What are the likely changes in north-south intra-agricultural terms of trade; and what are the consequences for agricultural development strategies in different types of developing country?
- vii) What are the demographic characteristics of the urban poor? What role do the elderly play in the survival strategies of poor urban households? What policies are appropriate to tackle urban poverty?

viii) In the context of asking how the provision of social services can contribute to promoting labour-intensive growth, what specific links exist between agricultural policy interventions and health/nutrition status; what are the effects of alternative agricultural and irrigation technologies and policies on exposure to illness, undernutrition and hence energy stress?

Outputs

1992/3

The work on poverty and its causes, including research on sectoral issues, will produce progress reports and probably a number of papers for publication. There will also be a research proposal for a collaborative volume on poverty. A draft monograph is planned on the implications of new methods of participatory rural appraisal and it is expected that the work on poverty monitoring will produce a research proposal and a number of progress reports. The research on NGOs will produce a research proposal and various research reports. The research on international agricultural development will produce a literature survey, a statistical data base and a research proposal. Finally, the research on urban poverty is expected to generate two articles and a research proposal.

1993/4 - 1995/6

The research on poverty and its causes, including research on sectoral issues, will result in further papers for publication and a draft overview book. Further research reports and eventual articles are planned on poverty monitoring. A work-in-progress workshop, a report and papers for publication, possibly as a book, will result from the work on gender and the new opportunities after structural adjustment. The work on NGOs will produce a series of review papers and research reports, culminating in a monograph; a similar sequence is expected to be followed by the research on urban poverty and international agricultural development.

Sub-programme [b] Food Security

Policy Questions

- i) What are the proximate causes of famine, and what is the role of investments, stores and claims? Does the "moral economy" act to mitigate the impact of famine? What is the role of communicable disease in famine deaths? How can famine prevention policy be improved?
- ii) How can innovative information gathering techniques, such as Participatory Rural Appraisal and the tapping of indigenous knowledge systems, be used and further developed to help with the process of diagnosis and identification of points of intervention?
- iii) Given that famines can be predicted, can they be prevented? What changes need to be made in information gathering and use to make such data relevant and appropriate to timely and appropriate response and to food security planning?

- iv) How do people in marginal areas cope with changes in their food entitlements and how can such adaptations be reinforced by policymakers and interventions? What is the relationship between food security and livelihood security?
- v) What is and can be the role of food aid in promoting food security? What role is there for monetisation and the use of counterpart funds?
- vi) In what ways is food insecurity related to and exacerbated by, other dimensions of insecurity and uncertainty in particular, military and environmental insecurity? How, in turn does food insecurity become a factor in these other dimensions of insecurity? In what ways do these empirical links either create constraints on policy which have to be recognised, or point to opportunities for intervention in chains of complex causation?
- vii) What contribution can improved macro-economic policy make to food security?
- viii) What is the relative effectiveness of various targeting devices, such as subsidies and safety nets, in promoting food security? Where such measures can no longer be justified, how can poor people be protected from the negative effects of their withdrawal?

Outputs

1992/3

The work on understanding and preventing famine is expected to produce a research proposal and, perhaps, an initial research report in 1992/3. A research report and possible monograph are expected from the research on monitoring livelihood and food security in the Sahel; and a report and international conference will be generated by the programme on early warning and response. The work on food aid will produce research proposals and initial research reports. A research report and possible journal article will be generated by the Turkana case study on three securities, along with a discussion paper and research proposal on the politics of war and famine. A paper is proposed on media coverage of these issues. Further research reports are expected on particular issues in food security and famine.

1993/4 - 1995/6

From 1993/4 onwards, the project on understanding famine will produce a series of research reports, culminating in a possible monograph. Further proposals and research reports are planned on the role of food aid and on food security planning. The research on macro models in food security will generate a literature review, case studies and a workshop report.

Sub-programme [c] Sustainable Environments

Policy Questions

- i) What is the role of women in the management of environmental resources in rural contexts, how is this changing over time and how can incentives for improved resource management be reconciled with other pressures on women's labour time, productivity and health status?
- ii) How does the nature of rural institutions (in the widest sense i.e including patterns of ownership and tenure) affect environmental outcomes, in the specific context of pastoral land management and livestock production?
- iii) What are the determinants of peasant household decision-making in particular cases (eg, soil and moisture conservation), and what can be learned from this about the differences between private and social evaluations of environmental externalities and user costs associated with specific crop production patterns?
- iv) What is the impact of central government intervention on natural resource management strategies in pastoral societies? How can natural resource management be improved by a combination of government and community action?

Outputs

1992/3

A research report will be produced on natural resource management in forest areas, with a particular focus on gender issues. The work on environmental change in pastoral nomad economies will yield a set of research reports and journal articles, including workshop reports and a monograph on nomadism in Africa. Research on soil and water conservation will produce a research proposal. Three country case studies (for Kenya, Malaysia and Mexico) will be produced, reporting on micro-level research into the impact of environmental degradation on community livelihoods, with special reference to gender differentiation; together with a draft synthesis report. A new research proposal will be produced dealing with Pakistan.

1993/4 - 1995/6

Continuing work on natural resource management in Guinea will produce a series of research reports and a final report, possibly in the form of a monograph and journal articles. The research on environmental change in Mongolia will produce annotated bibliographies, workshop reports and a series of research reports and journal articles, possibly culminating in a monograph. There will be a series of research reports, a workshop and a final report on peasant household decision making on environmental degradation and gender, including the country case studies and an introductory overview. Journal articles and conference papers will be produced to further disseminate the research findings. Other work will produce a series of research reports.

Inputs and Personnel

For adjusted time inputs, taking account of new financial years and supplementation from Seedcorn Programme and other Institute resources, see separate table covering Programmes I-IV. Figures for 1994/5 and 1995/6 are indicative only, pending a review of future research plans, to be undertaken during winter 1992/3.

The personnel mainly involved in Programme I are:

Robert Chambers, Susanna Davies, Georgia Kaufmann, Martin Greeley, Mick Howes, Naila Kabeer, Melissa Leach, Michael Lipton, Robin Luckham, Simon Maxwell, Robin Mearns, Chris Stevens, and Jeremy Swift.

Supporting work will be undertaken by:

Margaret Buchanan-Smith, David Evans, Reg Green, Susan Joekes and Hans Singer.

SJM:sw:jms:dfs (11.9.92) Ref. RevProI.doc 8a, * .

2.

THE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MEMORANDUM

To: Zöe Mars

Date: 5 May, 1992

From: RHG

-8

Re: Annual Reporting Form

SH

1. H/w revised analytical bits.

2. And questionnaire.

3. Hope hasn't hindered accounts as I did do time profile.

4. Sorry I missed March 19 Memo. As there are 5 topics (Mozambique/Rehabilitation, Unempowerable, Land, Drought, Eco Integ I've done five bits of which middle three are paras of one memo (Poverty - Prog 1).

Sorry,

1u

Revised (1991/2) Writeup

2A - Mozambique (Consultancy)

Rural livelihood rehabilitation (re-establishing 1 million households) is most crucial 1993/7 task for Mozambique. A practicable poor household oriented strategy based on food to harvest, initial tools-equipment-seed, labour intensive infrastructure rehabilitation, basic services re-extension and commercial infrastructure strengthening is feasible but faces severe institutional, personnel, logistical and financial barriers. Operationally programme should be based at Provincial level and coordinate Provincial Directorate (decentralised analogue to Ministries) programmes. Provincial Planning Commissions should serve as catalysts and coordinators while nationally the National Directorate of Planning should see this as one of its key roles.

The area of economic rehabilitation (after natural, war or economic calamities) falls between emergency survival support and the general import through specific project development support spectrum. It is underconceptualised and falls between the cracks of aid agency and international institution programming. But in much of SSA it is a precondition for ever moving from emergency survival to sustainable development.

2C - Analytical Account

In SSA <u>significant numbers of households</u> (up to 30% in urban Mozambique) <u>cannot be empowered</u> to earn/produce their own food security. These are primarily <u>labour short</u> households: aged, disabled, single adult (in practice 95% female) headed, above average number of dependents per working adult. Additional low wage work is no help because available time is already gainfully employed. The three most plausible approaches are food supplement payments to formal sector wage earners with well above average household size, cash income supplements to households in main unempowerable groups and universal old age pensions. Cases being studied include Mozambique on the first two instruments and Namibia on the third. Despite serious problems and limitations, the cases suggest that under certain conditions positive results can be achieved.

Land issues have both common and contextual features. In Mozambique, the Philippines and Namibia, power and family (peasant) sector livelihoods are central. But only in Mozambique is national level food security likely to be significantly affected and in no case would macro savings or exports seem likely to be significantly enhanced (or reduced) by a wide range of resolutions to "the land question". The implications for governance/participation and poverty reduction strategies are, therefore, likely to be more crucial than traditional macroeconomic or agro output (as opposed to output of aggro) questions.

Drought is a child of nature; famine a human achievement. In Southern and South Africa - despite effective early warning systems which did warn - the drought of the century threatens to be the famine of the century. Why - in the face of recurrent drought cycles - do both several countries and the international community in general treat drought as if it were one off, non projectable? Why given the short time from accurate final projections to dearth and the long lag in food aid processes - is assessment still often treated as business as usual on the slow track? What can be done to reduce vulnerability to these structural/institutional weaknesses as well as the more physical side of vulnerability to drought?

2D - Analytical Account

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In Southern and South/Southern Africa economic coordination is widely perceived as important to creating an economic environment favourable to enhanced productive sector activity and entrepreneurial initiative. Some aspects of SADCC's sectoral approach relate to this potential but the means to achieving serious enterprise participation in defining and pursuing policies and programmes remains elusive. The means to integrating or agreeing on a division of labour among present South and Southern African coordination institutions notably SADCC, PTA, Southern African Development Bank (including South Africa's relationship with EEC and Lome Convention) are potentially important in this respect.

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INTERVIEW PREPARATION FORM

THE CURRENT YEAR'S WORK:

What have you done best, or with greatest satisfaction? Levelopment Rich Livelihoo, Pichastitution Work in Mozenbige SA To Timo, Firmation St. SC.

How could these strengths be exploited?

What have you done least well, or with least satisfaction? Meetings At 105 Figuring How To Concoct Spinott Le stars in Figuring How To Concoct Spinott Linto ODA Regarding How could these weaknesses be overcome? No content may given present Financial Hamo:

OBSTACLES:

Were there any obstacles which hindered you from accomplishing what you wished?

Are they likely to recur? Yes

If so, how could they be eliminated? - Answer 23 above,

IMPROVEMENT:

To make your Job Performance better, what additional things might be done by :-

The Directorate? a)

Yourself? Accept IDS is convicting to a cut price cluster of consultants/contractors and can. b) Anyone else? UDA- après a less incredibly c) In appropriate way of Financing LS. WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT YEAR:

What do you think should be the key aims in your work plan in 1992/3? (b) Rehabilitation Obstarian Strival + Development 2 Pourty (Absolute) In SSA | Consultancy + a. conjunctual/soluble | Spin CEP Research 5, crimpeneine 6

CAREER:

What do you hope to be doing in (say) three year's time? a) Probably rounding of 1/2 above-

How do you see your career developing? b) Continuing Cun-Tun-Res interaction Incre.

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

mtn/LB/LR/A: TNT. dog Pebruary 1992

2

ANNUAL REPORTING FORM FOR ACADEMICS

>lease complete this form for the period 1 August 1991 - 31 March 1992. Please return it to John Toye as soon as possible and in any case by <u>Wednesday, 15th April</u>. An extra set of questions is also attached to provide a basis for Fellows' annual discussion of their vork with the Director (these discussions will take place during the summer term).

NAME:

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN

Please list major activities during the year (August 1991 - March 1992) under the following headings, with assessment of days committed.

1. IDS/UoS teaching

	Course	Role (directing, series of lectures, one-off lectures, supervising, etc)	Days
a)	Graduate	Supervising	5
b)	Short course	Study Seminar SSA	38
		a. SS 130 - 23 b. SS 132 - 15 (preparation)	total teaching time (days) 43

		2 A			
2. PROJECTS ARESEARCH, CONSULTANCY,	RATING) - please fill i	in a <u>separate page</u>	for each project; p	lease copy if you nee	ed more pages
Name of Fellow(s)R. H. GREEN					
Is project currently in ODA Programmes	I-IV? WHOLLY/PARTE	#/NCT AT ALL (delet	e) Programme No .	Sub-prog	gramme
Or is it in the Seedcorn Programme?	WHOLLYFPARTES	≉∕NOT AT ALL (delet	e) If partly, how	many months?	
Project title					
	1991/2 In prog Out of prog	1992/3 In Out	1993/4 In Out	1994/5 In Out	1995/6 In Out
Programme time (months) provisionally allocated for old FYs (Aug - July)					
Days spent and planned in new FYs (April - March)	<u>August/March</u> 54 days in Moza 15 days in UK	1	nclear whether con 46 used) will be	ntract of 280 day extended -	S
Outputs produced and planned - give de	tails for current year	(title, publisher	etc), description by	y type for future yea	irs
Publications Lis	st - Papers C-D-F.	Feeds into 2C.			
Sources of External Funding - name fund	ding agency, and give]	IDS Project No. (We	e assume Accounts wi	ll have copies of buc	lgets & contracts)
(a) Already secured Mozambiqu	ie Govt. (from ODA v	via World Bank)			
(b) Applied for or planned					

 Please attach a brief analytical account (max 200 words) of (a) work undertaken and conclusions reached during period Aug 91 -March 92, and (b) work planned for April 92 - March 93 - this will be used in compiling reports for the Annual Report and for the ODA Programme Advisory Group (OPAG)

2. Please remember to give details, on a separate project form, of any new projects which will come on stream in future years however tentative at present.

2A - Analytical Account

Rural livelihood rehabilitation (re-establishing 1 million households) is most crucial 1993/7 task for Mozambique. A practicable poor household oriented strategy based on food to harvest, initial tools-equipment-seed, labour intensive infrastructure rehabilitation, basic services re-extension and commercial infrastructure strengthening is feasible but faces severe institutional, personnel, logistical and financial barriers. Operationally programme should be based at Provincial level and coordinate Provincial Directorate (decentralised analogue to Ministries) programmes. Provincial Planning Commissions should serve as catalysts and coordinators while nationally the National Directorate of Planning should see this as one of its key roles.

(This is a capacity building project. The above was August/March main focus of my work although land access, food security for unempowerable, drought also featured.)

2. PROJECTS (RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY, WRITING) -	please fill in a <u>separate page</u> for	each project; please copy if you need more pages				
Name of Fellow(s) R. H. GREEN						
Is project currently in ODA Programmes I-IV?	WHONIXX APARXKX MOT AT ALL (delete)	Programme No Sub-programme				
Or is it in the Seedcorn Programme?	WHONIXX X PARY X MOT AT ALL (delete)	If partly, how many months?				
Project title Advisory Group to Dutch Govt. Tanzania Aid Programme						

	1991/2	1992/3	1993/4	1994/5	1995/6	
	In prog Out of prog	In Out	In Out	In Out	In Out	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		······				
Programme time (months) provisionally						
allocated for old FYs (Aug - July)						
Days spent and planned in new FYs (April - March)	1 day	9 days	-	-	-	
(

Outputs produced and planned - give details for current year (title, publisher etc), description by type for future years

Preliminary review of papers and discussion of proposed plan of review.

Sources of External Funding - name funding agency, and give IDS Project No. (We assume Accounts will have copies of budgets & contracts)

- (a) Already secured Dutch Government.
- (b) Applied for or planned
- Please attach a brief analytical account (max 200 words) of (a) work undertaken and conclusions reached during period Aug 91 -March 92, and (b) work planned for April 92 - March 93 - this will be used in compiling reports for the Annual Report and for the ODA Programme Advisory Group (OPAG)
- 2. Please remember to give details, on a separate project form, of any new projects which will come on stream in future years however tentative at present.

2 B

2 DEGIECTE DEGENDELL CONCILIENTICE		2 C				
2. PROJECTS (RESEARCH, CONSULTANCY, W Name of Fellow(s)R. H. GREEN		n a <u>separate page</u> fo	or each project; pl	ease copy if you ne	ed more pages	
Is project currently in ODA Programmes	I-IV? WHOLLY/RAMAXX			Programme No I		
Or is it in the Seedcorn Programme?	KENNXXXXPWRXX			If partly, how many months?		
Project title Poverty (I-A) Food	d Security (I-B)					
	1991/2 In prog Out of prog	1992/3 In Out	1993/4 In Out	1994/5 In Out	1995/6 In Out	
Programme time (months) provisionally allocated for old FYs (Aug - July)	(^) 1.5 (B) 1.0	1.5 1.0	1.5	1.5 1.0	1.5 1.0	
Days spent and planned in new FYs (April - March)	August/March 35	35	60	60	60	
Outputs produced and planned - give de	tails for current year	(title, publisher et	tc), description by	type for future ye	ars	
Draft DP Food S Draft for DP - Notes for DP -	Issue Namibia (3) Security for Unempow Mozambique/Namibia, South/Southern Afri Land Issue Namibia	e.g.'s of previ can Drought (10)				
Sources of External Funding - name fun	ding agency, and give I	DS Project No. (We a	assume Accounts wil	l have copies of bu	dgets & contracts)	
(a) Already secured No						
(b) applied for or planned Yes						
1. Please attach a brief analytical	account (max 200 words) of (a) work undert	taken and conclusio	ns reached during p	eriod Aug 91 -	

- March 92, and (b) work planned for April 92 March 93 this will be used in compiling reports for the Annual Report and for the ODA Programme Advisory Group (OPAG)
- 2. Please remember to give details, on a separate project form, of any new projects which will come on stream in future years however tentative at present.

- 20

2C - Analytical Account

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In SSA significant numbers of households (up to 30% in urban Mozambique) cannot be empowered to earn/produce their own food security. These are primarily labour short households: aged, disabled, single adult (in practice 95% female) headed, above average number of dependents per working adult. Additional low wage work is no help because available time is already gainfully employed. The three most plausible approaches are food supplement payments to formal sector wage earners with well above average household size, cash income supplements to households in main unempowerable groups and universal old age pensions. Cases will be studied of the first two in urban Mozambique and the third in Namibia. Despite serious problems and limitations, the cases suggest that under certain conditions positive results can be achieved.

(Land question and drought less advanced. Former will pursue common and differing themes across the three countries. In each case rural power and poverty turn on land distribution and in each the present pattern flows from the colonial dispensation as subsequently utilised or desired to be used - in whole or part - by national elites.)