

# Overseas Development Institute



*Annual Report 1997/98*

## The Overseas Development Institute

ODI is Britain's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. Our mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. We do this by locking together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate. We work with partners in the public and private sectors, in both developing and developed countries.

ODI's work centres on four research and policy programmes: the Humanitarian Policy Group, the International Economic Development Group, the Forest Policy and Environment Group, and the Rural Policy and Environment Group. ODI publishes two journals, the *Development Policy Review* and *Disasters*, and manages three international networks linking researchers, policy-makers and practitioners: the *Agricultural Research and Extension Network*, the *Rural Development Forestry Network*, and the *Relief and Rehabilitation Network*. ODI also manages the *ODI Fellowship Scheme*, which places up to twenty young economists a year on attachment to the governments of developing countries.

As a registered charity, ODI is dependent on outside funds and is supported by grants and donations from public and private sources.

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# ODI Annual Report 1997/98



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<b>ODI Staff and Council</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Chairman's Statement</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Director's Review</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Forest Policy and Environment Group</b>	<b>6</b>
Issues in forest policy	
International support for forestry	
Rural Development Forestry Network	
<b>Humanitarian Policy Group</b>	<b>8</b>
Humanitarian principles	
Aid agency security in violent environments	
Delivering effective emergency aid	
Linking relief and development	
Accountability, learning and performance	
Relief and Rehabilitation Network	
<b>International Economic Development Group</b>	<b>10</b>
Economic policy issues	
International trade	
Development aid	
<b>Rural Policy and Environment Group</b>	<b>12</b>
Resource conflict	
The interface between private and common resources	
Institutionally sustainable service provision	
Policy formulation to meet new challenges	
Dissemination and information exchange	
Agricultural Research and Extension Network	
<b>Public Affairs</b>	<b>14</b>
Publications	
ODI's website	
Meetings	
Parliament	
Library	
<b>The ODI Fellowship Scheme</b>	<b>16</b>
Making a difference on the ground	
Gaining professional experience	
Scheme management	
The Fellowship Scheme in the future	
Fellows in post	
<b>Finance</b>	<b>18</b>
Balance sheet summary	
Income and expenditure account summary	
Funders	
<b>Publications 1997/98</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Meetings 1997/98</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Research Specialisations</b>	<b>24</b>

# ODI Staff and Council

## Staff♦

**Director** Simon Maxwell (from 1 October 1997)

John Howell (to 30 September 1997)

**Deputy Director** Adrian Hewitt (to 31 July 1998)

### Research Fellows

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Roger Blench	Elizabeth Cromwell	Ana Marr	Lecomte
John Borton	John Farrington	Sheila Page	Robert Tripp
Charlotte Boyd	Alistair Hallam	Michael Richards	Cathryn Turton
David Brown	John Healey (Visiting	Roger Riddell	Koenraad Van Brabant
Diana Carney	Research Fellow)	Kate Schreckenber	Michael Warner
Edward Clay (Visiting Research	Tony Killick	Gill Shepherd	Jim Winpenny*
Fellow from 31 October 1997)	Nick Leader		

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Pauline Devlin	Helen Lewis	Sarah Scott	
	Ingrid Norton*	Nathalie Shellard*	

♦ as at 31 May 1998

\* left during the period of this report

## Council

**Chairman** Earl Cairns

Zeinab Badawi	Baroness Jay (to May 1997)	John Pinder	Sir John Thomson
Robin Coope	Lord Judd	Stanley Please	Prof John Toye (to
Lord Desai	Richard Kershaw	Sir William Rynie	October 1997)
John Eccles	Sir Timothy Lankester	Prof Jack Spence (to	Sir Douglas Wass (to
Prof Walter Elkan	Prof Angela Little	October 1997)	October 1997)
Prof Michael Faber	Sir Peter Marshall	Dr Frances Stewart	Kaye Whiteman
Christopher Haviland	Sir Michael McWilliam	Jonathan Taylor	Prof Peter Williams
Marie Elena Hurtado	Rupert Pennant-Rea	Rev Michael Taylor	

# Chairman's Statement



***'ODI:  
a practical focus  
in research, and  
a determination  
to make research  
accessible'***

I am convinced of the importance of ODI's work: its practical focus in research, and its determination to make this research accessible. ODI represents a pool of international expertise on development. Its reputation as Britain's leading think-tank on international development reflects its work on foreign direct investment, development aid and natural resource development issues, as well as humanitarian, poverty and environmental concerns which are increasingly recognised as the problem questions of today's world.

Great efforts have been made by ODI to use its central London location as a focal point, where these issues can be discussed by the growing variety of people and organisations who are bound to take a position on them, whether they are in the public or private sectors; whether NGOs or individuals.

The bulk of our income is derived from contract research work, often in partnership with other research institutes, for HMG, European policy institutions and a wide range of other bodies, listed in this report. Our public affairs programme – the briefing papers, meetings, parliamentary liaison and media work – which is in considerable demand, is the

least well-funded aspect of our activities. As a result of this, and the fact that much of our income is derived from currencies that have depreciated against sterling during the year, we incurred a small deficit, although our modest reserves appreciated by more than the quantum of this loss. We are determined we should at least break even on our basic income. We will work with clients and consumers to resolve this issue, while at the same time increasing operating efficiency.

We are lucky to have a high-quality staff who face demanding schedules. Their hard work will continue to make a vital contribution to further progress in the years ahead. Simon Maxwell, our new Director, has rightly paid tribute to the work of his predecessor, John Howell, who led ODI so well over the previous decade. The Council has given Simon a clear mandate to build on ODI's position and to forge new partnerships with governments and research institutes around the world. With his fresh perspectives and his energy – apparent from his statement, which follows mine – combined with the expertise and dedication of Research Fellows, I have no doubt that ODI will continue to flourish in the years ahead.

**Earl Cairns**

*What do we think ODI is for, exactly? That is the question I asked when I became Director in October 1997. It is a question we who work here have tried to grapple with.*



The answer is not self-evident. Even to describe ODI is not straightforward. ODI is at heart an applied research organisation, but one with a high public profile. ODI is a place where theories and policies are discussed. But it is not simply a neutral space for the exchange of ideas: as researchers, we inevitably and rightly have views on policy and on the policy process. ODI is engaged with the real world. However, we also try to stand back from day-to-day problems, and take the wider, longer view. Finally, ODI is independent, and certainly not party-political. However, we have to balance our independence against the need to secure our funding base: we are an organisation with no core funding, dependent on contract research for virtually all our income. There are multiple dilemmas here.

Even were we to resolve these dilemmas, we would not have answered the question of what ODI is *for*. The wider purpose lies beyond our institutional boundary, in a world characterised by unacceptable levels of poverty and inequality, and in which new pressures are leading to greater instability, both political and economic. Nobody can pretend that 'development', whatever that may be, is getting any easier. We have been trying to map the main changes in the world and in our profession. Like others who have grappled with these problems, we are centrally concerned with the growing interdependence between countries, with the need for new partnerships between the state and the private and non-profit sectors, and with the complex institutional problems of managing the global economy. We never forget that over one billion people are officially poor, and that many more are caught up in war or other crises. Social exclusion is a theme which cuts across the boundary between North and South.

## Director's

These realities give ODI its true mission. To my mind, what ODI is 'for' is to inspire and inform policy and practice which lead to the reduction of poverty and suffering. Our particular strength lies at the interface between policy, practice and debate. I say that we lock together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and informed dissemination and debate on all aspects of international development. In that respect, we are more like a think-tank than a university department. We measure our success not just by the quality of our ideas, but also by how those ideas are used.

Seen from this perspective, ODI has many strengths, and has had much to be pleased with in the past year. That this should be so is a tribute to my predecessor, John Howell, who bequeathed an Institute that had doubled in size under his leadership, was highly respected internationally, was financially solvent and, most important, was buzzing with ideas. Indeed, John continues to exemplify the best tradition of ODI applied research, working on attachment as special adviser to the Minister of Agriculture in South Africa.

The pages that follow describe our work in some detail. Let me perhaps single out our work in two areas, to illustrate what I mean by locking together research and policy.

ODI has been at the forefront of research and debate on the future of European development cooperation, a topic of the utmost importance to many of the poorest countries in the world. In the current year, we have researched and written the definitive guide to European development aid, coordinated a large collaborative project on the poverty focus of European aid, and also carried out

# Review

careful research on the regionalisation of trade policy, which is central to the EU's plans. We have also been involved in sector work, for example on forestry and on humanitarian policy.

More than this, however, we have fulfilled a public role, organising both the official UK consultation on the EU's plans for the renewal of the Lomé Convention, and our own series of public meetings on the topic. We provided a specialist adviser to the House of Commons Select Committee on International Development, to assist with its investigation into Lomé, and provided written and oral evidence to the Committee. We organised a large, international conference for ECHO, the EU's Humanitarian Office, on humanitarian principles. And we invited Professor João de Deus Pinheiro, the EU's development commissioner, to speak at ODI.

There is no doubt in my mind that the whole of these activities is greater than the sum of the parts: ODI is looked to not only as a European centre of excellence on research, but also as the place where policy and practice are brought – indeed, locked – together.

My other example is Britain's own development cooperation policy. The election of a Labour Government in May 1997 was perhaps less significant globally than the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 – but, on the other hand, it

was a great deal closer to home! We have watched, and in some cases contributed to, the development of a new policy, with much greater attention to poverty reduction, and with a new focus on linking aid and trade issues in a new cabinet department. Here again, our research has helped to inform the continuing debate – for example, on rural livelihoods, on trade issues, and on humanitarian policy. We have also worked with DFID to encourage a public debate, hosting a series of public meetings on the White Paper, addressed by both of DFID's ministers, by senior civil servants, and by outside experts. The talks are reproduced on our website, along with other material on the subject, including a new Briefing Paper, 'The UK White Paper on International Development – and Beyond'. Despite occasional public misconceptions, ODI is quite independent of DFID. Sometimes we feel the need to mark that difference. At the same time, we are pleased to be swept along in what is clearly a major advance for British development policy.

I cite these examples, not to claim undue influence for ODI, but rather to illustrate what it is that I think we do best, at the interface of research and policy. That we succeed in this difficult and often politically sensitive endeavour is a tribute to the skill and versatility of ODI's researchers and of their support staff. I am proud to have joined their ranks.

**Simon Maxwell**

*'We never forget that over one billion people are officially poor, and that many more are caught up in war or other crises. Social exclusion is a theme which cuts across the boundary between North and South'*

*'We measure our success not just by the quality of our ideas, but also by how those ideas are used'*

# Forest Policy and

*Forests are a vital component of the global ecosystem. They are a source of raw materials, of livelihoods for poor people, of biodiversity, and of recreational value. Forests represent a key resource in the battle against global warming. Yet the different uses can conflict, and forest policy worldwide remains a contested arena. Furthermore, forests are by no means homogeneous. ODI's mission in this field is thus to link global policy debates with national and local reality. We aim to clarify the issues, provide the methods and data needed to advance debate, and in so doing contribute to better policy.*

## Forestry Staff

**David Brown**

**Zoe Cornell**

**Anand Madhvani**

**Helen O'Connor**

**Michael Richards**

**Kate Schreckenber**

**Gill Shepherd**

The key tools in implementing this mission are the research and policy work we undertake, and the networking we carry out. A central role is played by the Rural Development Forestry Network (RDFN), funded by the EC. This currently has 2300 members in 130 countries (see box).

## Issues in forest policy

### Economic incentives for sustainable forestry

At the heart of better forest policy is the search for ways to help local users increase their income-earning opportunities from forestry. This is essential to strengthen the incentive to manage trees/forests in a sustainable fashion. Recent research shows clearly that these incentives have very different effects in the case of natural forest management and planted trees (RDFN Mailing 22).

While natural forest management by local communities for income-earning purposes would seem to be unsustainable without some kind of external support, justified in terms of the non-marketed benefits accruing to national and global interests, tree planting by farmers seems more promising. Even here, institutional arrangements, tenure and market conditions remain critical. In the case of natural forests, increased market incentives can easily encourage resource mining. Sustainability may be more likely in the case of ecotourism, since both present and future benefits depend on keeping the resource intact; but it is hard to make sure benefits are shared equally.

In sum, while increasing local users' income earning capacity may be vital to retain their interest in forest management, it may also increase the danger of over-exploitation. Predicting outcomes involves understanding the interaction of local with wider institutional incentives. This task in itself presents methodological problems. ODI is engaged in a study on the economic analysis of stakeholder incentives in participatory forest

management (PFM). Responding to the well-established problem that not enough is understood about stakeholders' economic incentives for PFM, the main objective of the study is to develop a 'toolbox' of economic methods for use throughout the project cycle (Michael Richards and Research Associate Jonathan Davies).

### Shifting cultivation

Shifting cultivation is a style of forest-based land-use around which myths and hostile assumptions have often clustered, especially among foresters. In fact, research studies on shifting cultivation in the tropics point, rather, to the strength and resilience of many of these systems, the high returns to labour they offer; and, as importantly, the species enrichment and biodiversity conservation they allow. An important policy conclusion concerns the need for donors intervening in shifting cultivation contexts to be much more discriminating in their understanding of the wide range of practices subsumed by the term. Evidence suggests that traditional systems of shifting cultivation are not necessarily a major cause of forest loss, and that greater attention needs to be given to other causes of deforestation, including resource privatisation, land speculation, fiscal incentives for land conversion, tenurial policies and government projects which encourage short-term exploitation of the forest under resettlement and transmigration schemes (RDFN Mailing 21).

### Plantations, equity and effectiveness

There have been two main approaches to involving small farmers in commercial plantation-tree production. These are outgrower schemes, where farmers raise trees on their own land to the specifications of commercial companies; and contract reforestation, where farmers are allocated areas of public land for plantation, and receive a percentage of the profit at the point where trees are sold. Important issues being



# Environment Group

investigated are: goals; quality and quantity of outputs per ha under each scheme; equity for participants; land opportunity cost; marketing constraints; and applicable lessons from other types of schemes (Gill Shepherd).

## Conservation-through-use of tree species diversity in fragmented Mesoamerican dry forests

A critical question is how to conserve tree species in areas where little or no natural habitat remains. Jointly with the Oxford Forestry Institute, and collaborators in Honduras and Mexico, a combined socio-economic, economic and botanical investigation has been initiated to assess the potential for developing strategies to ensure the conservation of these species through on-farm use (Kate Schreckenber and Michael Richards).

## International support for forestry

During the year, FPEG researchers and their collaborators in fifteen member States and four European Commission Directorates General completed the major output of ODI's current grant from the European Commission, *The EU Tropical Forestry Sourcebook*.

Tropical forests have been high on the EC agenda since UNCED in 1992, and commitments to sustainable forest management and sustainable development are enshrined in the Lomé IV Convention, the Maastricht Treaty and the EC Council Regulation on Forests. The combined forces of the Community and Member States' programmes currently contribute 66% of the world's bilateral aid to tropical forests. *The EU Tropical Forestry Sourcebook* demonstrates the breadth and diversity of EU experience in support of tropical forests, in terms of policies, themes, geographical areas, types of project, and aid delivery mechanisms; assesses its comparative advantage in this area; compares experiences and aid effectiveness; and identifies key

trends and issues for the future. The sourcebook suggests that Europe's donors are focusing more effectively on the linkages between sustainable forest management and rural livelihoods, by committing funding to:

- policy and institutional initiatives at national, regional and international levels;
- supporting field projects which offer ways of understanding complex forest/livelihood interactions;
- better linkages and consensus-building between these levels.

Areas where the quality of outputs from European donors could be further enhanced include:

- supporting the processes of change in the sector for long enough to achieve lasting impacts;
- seeking further opportunities to debate the success of differing approaches among themselves, and to co-fund initiatives in the field;
- building closer links between the half dozen larger forestry funders within Europe and some of Europe's smaller donors.

The FPEG has also provided support to other areas of the European Commission's tropical forestry programme, including the design of a tropical forestry database, 'TROPICS', which will provide the Commission for the first time with a clear overview of all its tropical forestry projects; and support to the international Donors' Forum on the Congo Basin (the second biggest contiguous forest area on earth, with 90% of Africa's rainforests).

Members of the FPEG have worked with many donors during the year. David Brown undertook advisory missions for DFID and DGVIII on community forest management and conservation of biodiversity, and Michael Richards took part in the evaluation of the EC forestry programme in Latin America. Gill Shepherd has been Board Chair of the *Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)*, based at Bogor, Indonesia, throughout the 1997-98 period.

### The Rural Development Forestry Network: a research and dissemination network for policy change

The RDFN disseminates research information on key issues in tropical forestry to members around the world (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of Network Members by region

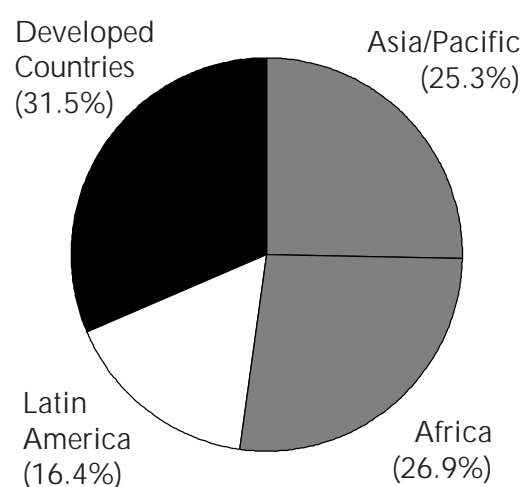
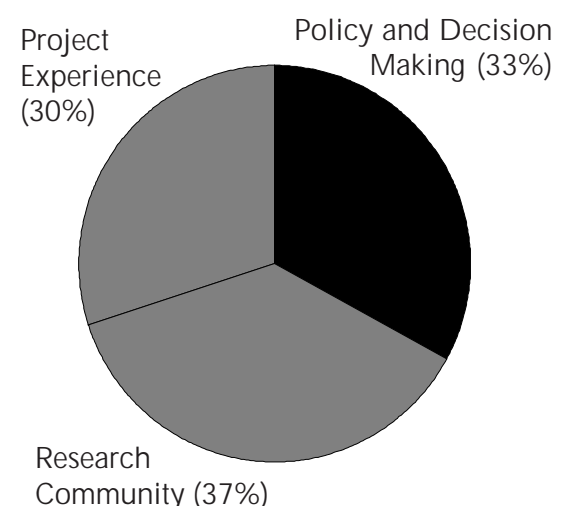


Figure 2: Network Members by Organisation Type – links with policy



The breakdown of the RDFN membership by organisation type (Figure 2) illustrates its role in the process of policy change. The Network aims to influence policy and decision-makers in both governments and international aid agencies (33% of membership). To do this it disseminates information provided by its strong base in the research community (37% of members), which is validated by the day-to-day project experience of the Network's NGO and consultancy members (30%).

# Humanitarian

*Relief agencies face acute dilemmas in the complex political emergencies which now dominate their work. The limits of neutrality are tested, the safety of workers is put at risk, the logistics of intervention are pitted against the politics. What principles should agencies follow? How can they be more professional in their work? What is best practice? These questions drive ODI's programme on humanitarian policy.*

Progress in this area depends on learning from diverse and difficult experience on the ground – in places like South Sudan, Liberia, Rwanda and Afghanistan. HPG promotes an ever-closer symbiosis between practitioners, policy-makers and researchers. This 'one-programme' approach sets research alongside new ways of working internationally – illustrated by the rapid growth of the Relief and Rehabilitation Network (see box), and the establishment of ALNAP – the Active Learning Network on Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance.

## Humanitarian principles

The humanitarian principles developed by the Red Cross and other bodies – neutrality, impartiality, independence, and the rest – have come under increasing scrutiny. Can aid agencies (and their government sponsors) remain neutral and impartial when faced with ethnic cleansing or genocide? If not, will they lose access to people in need, and put their own staff at risk?

These questions have been debated regularly in the RRN and have also been a focus of HPG research. In particular, we are presently examining the experience of common agency 'ground rules', in South Sudan and Liberia. In April 1998, we helped the EU's humanitarian office (ECHO) organise a large international conference on the subject. Clare Short, the UK Secretary of State for International Development, took advantage of the conference to announce ten key principles for a 'new' humanitarianism, to serve as the basis for an ethical UK aid policy. Five key lessons emerged from the conference:

- First, the need to promote and disseminate principles and negotiate ground rules as early as possible in a conflict.
- Second, the necessity to involve local people, their traditions and institutions, and the warring parties

in the process, as was done with apparent success in parts of Sudan.

- Third, the necessity of involving donors in the process from the beginning; this was an important aspect of the process in Liberia.
- Fourth, the value of sharing experiences and the potential for learning from common trends; those working in Sierra Leone, for example, could learn from the Liberian experience
- Fifth, that talking to warring parties is essential and cannot and should not be equated with support for that party or endorsement of their aims (Joanna Macrae, Nick Leader).

## Aid agency security in violent environments

The security of personnel working in areas of instability has become an important concern, as agencies increasingly work in areas of ongoing conflict. ODI research has contributed to the development of policy papers for agencies, and to a proposed analytical database on security incidents, within the framework of the VOICE NGO network. Key findings have been that agencies must increase their investment in risk appreciation and threat assessment; adopt more professional and conscious strategies to reduce and deter threats or reduce vulnerability; and that international support is crucial for the protection of aid personnel and agency assets (Koenraad Van Brabant).

## Delivering effective emergency aid

As aid agencies become more professional, it becomes easier to discern best practice. Here, evaluation plays a crucial role. For example, a synthesis of the results of 28 emergency and humanitarian evaluations carried out by bilateral donors, ECHO and UN agencies over the period 1991-96 found that there was: an overall lack of formulated

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# Policy Group

strategies for responding to conflict; a lack of coherence between the strategies pursued in the humanitarian, political and military domains; and poor coordination, within a system in which UN agencies do not work well together, and where there has been rapid growth in the number of NGOs involved in operations, and in the importance of their role as distributors of assistance.

Insights like these have contributed to the formulation of best practice guidelines for the evaluation of humanitarian assistance for the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. Among the proposals emerging from the study are for: the remit of humanitarian assistance evaluations to be broadened to include consideration of the political and security context in addition to technical matters; the adoption of evaluative criteria which are more closely tailored to humanitarian activities than those in use for the evaluation of development activities; the use of minimum technical standards to provide a framework for evaluation of sectoral interventions; the strengthening of management systems (including monitoring and reporting mechanisms) to increase the effectiveness of the evaluation process; and a shift in emphasis from the current concentration on agency-specific and project-specific evaluations to a greater use of system-wide evaluations, focusing on issues

such as coordination and coherence (Alistair Hallam).

## Linking relief and development

The idea of 'linking' relief and development is not new, having been applied in drought or other more conventional emergencies for many years. But can the same principles be applied in situations of chronic instability? ODI research suggests that new approaches to country programming are required. The assumption that agencies will be able to work within a stable political framework, with governments as their primary partners, is not valid in situations of chronic instability. New modalities will need to be found to ensure flexibility of programming, while also meeting the demands for accountability within the state-centric structures of international aid (Joanna Macrae).

Similar issues arise in discussion of rehabilitation, another focus of ODI research. Work in the Greater Horn shows that donors take very different approaches to rehabilitation, ranging from no involvement, to substantial investment in reconstructing physical infrastructure, helping to restore livelihoods, and investing in 'social capital' to rebuild local institutions. A sixteen-point check list of best practice has been developed.

## Accountability, learning and performance

Nearly all these issues come together in helping to shape improved agency performance. The setting up of the Active Learning Network of Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance (ALNAP) – the secretariat of which is based at ODI – was an important step in responding to the need of the humanitarian system for a 'neutral forum', bringing together individuals representing donor organisations, UN agencies/departments, NGOs, the ICRC and the Red Cross Movement. Emerging accountability and performance initiatives are discussed at twice-yearly meetings, and short studies commissioned to take the debate forward between meetings (John Borton and Helen Awan).

Throughout the year, HPG continued to play an active role in supporting and advancing other accountability and performance initiatives elsewhere in the humanitarian system: participation in the Steering Committee of the Humanitarian Ombudsman project; reviewing initial outputs of the Sphere project to develop minimum technical standards for relief assistance and a Humanitarian Charter; and involvement in the rapidly growing area of human resources development and training for aid workers, principally through the People in Aid project.

In the end, the value of learning can be assessed by changes in practice. Much remains to be done: an ODI Briefing Paper, 'The State of the International Humanitarian System', published in March 1998, reviews the international agenda.

### Relief and Rehabilitation Network (RRN): Consolidation and Expansion

The reach of RRN material amongst humanitarian agency personnel continued to expand, directly reaching 300 organisations in over 65 countries. Through its monitoring and reporting function, the RRN team, coordinated by Laura Gibbons, has developed its role as a 'hub' of related initiatives both within and outside the UK, including People in Aid, the UK Network on Conflict Development and Peace, security-related research and advisory work; the development of a training database and website. Its links within ALNAP as well as its location within ODI have enabled the RRN to exploit its position as a neutral forum for debate and learning between the field and HQ and across the range of humanitarian agencies.

The development of an extensive website – [www.oneworld.org/odi/rrn](http://www.oneworld.org/odi/rrn) – has substantially added to the RRN's ability to reach those based outside its immediate network. Hot links to over 200 of the top websites related to humanitarian assistance provide visitors to the site with a reason to visit regularly.

(Laura Gibbons, Koenraad Van Brabant, Sarah Scott and Caroline Dobbing)

# International Economic

*Sustainable poverty reduction requires three elements to be in place: an effective national strategy, a conducive international environment, and a supportive aid policy. At ODI, our aim is to work on all three elements, in order to understand what policies and institutions will make a difference. We collaborate with researchers and policy-makers in North and South. Our outputs include books and academic papers, but also Briefing Papers, meetings, and a significant contribution to public debate.*

## IEDG Staff

**Edward Clay**

**Aidan Cox**

**Joanna Gill**

**John Healey**

**Adrian Hewitt**

**Tony Killick**

**H.-B. Solignac Lecomte**

**Ana Marr**

**Sheila Page**

**Nita Pillai**

**Alison Popp**

**Roger Riddell**

**Ruth Thomas**

## Economic policy issues

Poverty reduction is high on everyone's agenda, and is increasingly discussed in terms of social exclusion. This focuses attention not just on the state of being poor, but also on the processes of becoming and remaining poor. More attention is paid to non-pecuniary and subjective dimensions of ill-being, such as powerlessness or social isolation. The new thinking, encapsulated in the idea of 'human development', challenges us to define new approaches to measurement and action. For example, on indicators of poverty, our conclusion is that subsidiarity is the key, empowering countries and communities to develop their own approaches (Simon Maxwell, Aidan Cox).

Local approaches often demand new institutional arrangements. Micro-credit is a good example. Ongoing ODI research in Latin America, Africa and Asia is concerned with the 'financial technology' needed to ensure that financial interactions work in favour of the poor. Financial institutions, regulatory bodies, and microentrepreneurs' associations need to find new ways to work together (Ana Marr).

National savings are unlikely on their own to achieve the investment needed to sustain poverty-reducing growth – hence the hope vested in foreign direct investment. However, will FDI go to the countries that need it most, will it reach poverty-reducing sectors in those countries, and will it be provided on terms that favour the poor? These questions are much-debated, for example in the context of the proposed Multilateral Agreement on Investment. ODI research on this topic confirms that FDI is highly concentrated in very few countries (notably China, India and Nigeria); and identifies the key constraints – small markets, skill shortages, weak technological capacity – that other poor countries must overcome (Ana Marr).

'Poverty reduction in one country' is an unlikely way forward and regional cooperation is much debated in developing countries. We have researched this subject intensively in the context of trade (see below), but also in terms of national macro-economics. In southern Africa, for example, adjustment is best tackled with explicit reference to sub-regional issues.

Underpinning all these topics is the question of how to strengthen national policy-making capacity and ownership of poverty reduction policies. One thing is clear: donor conditionality is not the answer. ODI research concludes that implementation of policy conditions is poor when donor and government objectives differ, and that the incentives offered by donors are insufficient, especially because of donors' reluctance to punish non-implementation. What is needed instead is a donor-recipient relationship based on ownership, selectivity, support and dialogue. There are echoes in the theme of 'partnership' developed in the UK's White Paper on international development, but there are also good examples at country level: Tanzania is one such (Tony Killick).

## International trade

ODI's work on international trade has concentrated on topics close to current policy debate, such as the practicalities of regional groups, the improvement of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), and the reform of the Lomé Convention. Southern Africa has been a particular focus this year.

On regions, the European Commission's proposals for EU-regional free trade agreements to replace Lomé IV makes research highly relevant to policy. The fact is, however, as the EC will certainly recognise, that the essence of regionalism is forming new organisations and regulatory structures, and not simply making one-off agreements to liberalise trade. Regions have many rationales, including economic, geographic, political, social

# Development Group

objectives, other than freeing trade. There is a case for regional arrangements in some circumstances, but ODI research refutes the idea that regions are a major new force. Work by ODI in southern Africa and in the Indian Ocean, to cite but two possible regions, shows that there is a long way to go. ODI has looked at an alternative approach, to increase the access offered by GSP, perhaps balanced by discriminating among developing countries by income (Sheila Page, Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, Adrian Hewitt).

ODI has also moved into a new area by beginning work on tourism as an 'industry' in development, as part of a joint project with IDS. There are linkages to industries supplying furniture, to employment, and to training in meeting technical standards (Sheila Page).

On behalf of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), ODI conducted trade policy reviews for Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland, the developing country members of the Southern African Customs Union, in association with local researchers and research institutes. This was the first time the WTO had used an external research institute to prepare a trade policy review.

In November 1997, ODI hosted the annual conference on *Prospects for Developing Countries*, with the special theme of trade and finance policies for Least Developed Countries (Sheila Page). The failure of international institutions to forecast the Asian crisis was central to the discussion. But should outside observers be expected to foresee crises better than investors or the countries themselves? ODI has since been invited by UNCTAD to contribute to a chapter on the impact of the Asian crisis on developing countries in its 1988 Trade and Development Report (Sheila Page, Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, Adrian Hewitt).

## Development aid

Aid will remain essential to the poorest countries, and especially to the achievement of international human development targets. ODI research has been particularly concerned with the question of what it means in practice for donors to raise the poverty profile of their programmes. How good are donors at implementing poverty programmes?

A comparative study, involving nine partner research institutes across the EU and seven in developing countries, shows a strengthened commitment to poverty reduction. However, donors remain poorly informed about the nature and causes of poverty. Donor country strategies, in theory the principal vehicle for translating poverty objectives into country activities, have serious weaknesses, being 'top-down', with little consultation with government partners or civil society. Dialogue on broad issues around poverty reduction has been very patchy. It is rare that poor groups are carefully identified and effectively targeted. Gender sensitivity has increased, and participatory approaches, though rare at the project design phase, are more common during implementation (John Healey, Aidan Cox).

Where official donors face constraints in improving poverty impact, it is often thought that NGOs can do the job instead. ODI collaborated with three other European research institutes in a synthesis study of NGO evaluations and evaluation methodology. A first, overarching, conclusion, confirmed in every case study, is that in spite of growing interest in evaluation, there is still a lack of reliable evidence on the impact of NGO development projects and programmes. However, it seems that even the best projects are insufficient to enable the beneficiaries to escape from poverty. Most NGO projects do reach the poor (but often not the poorest), though analysis of the socioeconomic status of the target group is rare. NGOs often seem to perform better in more traditional, social sector interventions, and per-

form worse when moving into more technical interventions, especially without the necessary skills (Roger Riddell).

Many of these issues apply also to other forms of aid. Food aid, for example, remains controversial, especially in non-emergency situations. The questions are not just about whether food aid is useful and how it can best be used, but also about the international apparatus needed to manage this resource. As food aid shrinks in total volume, what is the future of the World Food Programme (Edward Clay, Nita Pillai)?

Closer to home, ODI has been well placed to track the impact of the new UK White Paper on International Development, *Eliminating World Poverty: A Challenge for the 21st Century*. ODI researchers have welcomed the higher profile given to development issues, the focus on poverty reduction, and the linkage of aid to trade and debt issues. They have also helped to identify areas where more work will be needed, for example on partnership. In May 1998, ODI provided the first independent review of the UK's new approach to development, in a Briefing Paper entitled *The UK White Paper on International Development – and Beyond* (Roger Riddell, Simon Maxwell, Adrian Hewitt, Tony Killick).

It is worth emphasising that ODI's engagement is not simply restricted to research. During the year, we organised three series of public meetings at ODI on aid and development issues; and a string of special events and conferences, both in the UK and overseas, including the official UK consultation on the European Commission's Green Paper on the future of Lomé. We provided specialist support to parliamentary committees, and participated in the public debate, for example on the launch of the White Paper and on the renegotiation of the Lomé Convention. A separate section on public affairs provides more detail.

# Rural Policy and

**Successful management of agriculture and natural resources for the future faces challenges from two quarters: there will be growing conflict over access to resources, and there is a pressing need to devise resource management systems which are more productive but at the same time environmentally and institutionally sustainable. A number of research projects and programmes, including the three-year Partnerships and Policies Programme, funded by DFID, have been central to ODI's efforts to understand how new policies, strategies and implementation arrangements can address these issues.**

## RPEG Staff

**Roger Blench**

**Charlotte Boyd**

**Diana Carney**

**Sylvie Cordier**

**Elizabeth Cromwell**

**Pauline Devlin**

**John Farrington**

**John Howell**

**Zoë Marriage**

**Patsy de Souza**

**Helen Suich**

**Robert Tripp**

**Cathryn Turton**

**Michael Warner**

## Resource conflict

A new ODI book, *Resource Conflict in Semi-Arid Africa*, argues that resource conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa are set to increase following demographic shifts. Only short-term successes can be expected from attempts to police highly mobile groups such as pastoralists, and an increasing number of claims on resources can be expected as community activism, often supported by externally funded NGOs, increases, and as the land rights of displaced hunting-gathering populations rise on the national and international agenda. This situation forms a backdrop for a major new DFID-funded study on the management of resource degradation in sub-Saharan Africa (Roger Blench, Charlotte Boyd, Cathryn Turton).

How conflict over water resources can best be managed is the theme of work recently published. Drawing lessons from three developed countries (USA, Australia and Spain), *Hydro Logic?* identifies the types of policy analyses and instruments needed for rational reallocation of water from low- to high-productivity uses, for minimising water quality degradation, and for ensuring adequate water flows for environmental purposes (Hugh Turrall).

Methods of preventing or resolving conflict have been central to the work of RPEG over the year. Work for the IFC helped to identify best practice in

relation to public consultation over major infrastructure investment projects. Research in the South Pacific is helping to develop awareness of the potential sources of conflict and non-conventional conflict resolution procedures, especially in relation to forest and coastal resources (Michael Warner).

## The interface between private and common resources

Detailed fieldwork by Roger Blench suggests that local distinctions between private and common rights and responsibilities over resources in sub-Saharan Africa are much more nuanced, and management of the interface between them much more complex, than 'outsiders' imagine. Policies impinging on, for instance, land rights or access to forest will only generate sustainable increases in resource productivity if they much more fully take into account these nuances. Nature tourism offers a potential mechanism for integrating management of private and common resources, such as livestock and wildlife. New work by Charlotte Boyd examines the policy issues and highlights the need for innovative strategies in areas outside those of high tourism potential.

In India, national policy towards improved management of this interface is dominated by joint forest management and, especially in relation to semi-arid areas, by microwatershed

### The Agricultural Research and Extension Network: Linking policy-makers, practitioners and researchers

With over 1400 members located in more than 100 countries, AgREN links policy-makers, practitioners and researchers with a wide range of professional interests in agriculture and rural development. It was founded on a strong belief in the importance of information exchange and learning from both positive and negative experience. Its aim is to increase the flow of information between its members and so to facilitate learning, awareness of change and informed decision-making. A continuing objective is to increase the degree of interaction among members. 1996 saw the establishment of an electronic network known as AgNET and, in an effort to increase our representativeness, we recently carried out an analysis of membership. As a result, this year saw membership increase by about 10 per cent, with the majority of members coming from new countries (as far apart as Iran, Jamaica and Bhutan) or from those previously under-represented.

Recent feedback from our members emphasises the valuable role AgREN plays in making available to practitioners 'valuable in-depth analyses of rural development issues', 'insightful thought-provoking lessons' and effectively 'bridging the gap between research and policy'.

# Environment Group

rehabilitation, which currently attracts funding from central government alone of over £300m/yr. Participatory approaches to designing and managing watershed rehabilitation are now the cornerstone of many NGO programmes, and are essential to institutional sustainability. Under the *Partnerships and Policies Programme*, John Farrington and Cathryn Turton have been exploring whether and how participatory approaches can be replicated on a wide scale by government and donor programmes. In close collaboration with central government, they organised a three-day workshop to examine challenges for the next century in this area.

A principal finding is that, although participatory approaches are enshrined in government Guidelines, much needs to be done to improve the capacity of (especially) government agencies at local level to implement the spirit of the Guidelines. In response, a number of new DFID initiatives are now focusing on innovative local-level implementation procedures and on capacity building.

Under new political regimes in Central Asia, the State has effectively relinquished control over rangelands, and it is not clear how far new laws governing leasing, private ownership and environmental protection will be applied to rangelands. Research Associate Carol Kerven is leading a study to assess the impact of privatisation on rangeland and livestock management.

## Institutionally sustainable service provision

New approaches to resource management must be backed up by timely and relevant service provision. For instance, watershed rehabilitation often raises water tables, allowing more pumped irrigation to reduce the riskiness of rainfed agriculture, extend the growing season or even permit a second crop. This encourages the cultivation of more productive varieties and more valuable crops. Research, advisory services and seed supply all need to be

organised in support of these changes. A new book by Diana Carney and John Farrington, *Natural Resource Management and Institutional Change*, examines what changes have been made, and still need to be made, in service provision.

Work on improved supply of seed has followed two broad paths: the first, contained in detailed research by Robert Tripp in six countries, argues powerfully that current regulations governing the testing, official 'release' and promotion of new varieties need to be made more flexible if a wider basket of choices is to be offered to farmers. This argument is made particularly forcefully in relation to India in a book based on research jointly carried out by ODI and the Centre for Arid Zone Studies at Bangor, *New Seed and Old Laws*. A second strand of work on seeds examines the institutional conditions that determine the emergence and growth of local seed enterprises. Drawing extensively on the concepts of institutional economics, this work argues that to be effective, efforts to foster local seed enterprise must take fuller account of: the strength and nature of farmer demand for seed; the reform of regulations and incentives; the role of indigenous marketing systems; and the prerequisites for adequate contracting and financing systems for rural enterprise.

In addition, support for the introduction of new varieties and for local seed supply has to be placed in the context of concerns over biodiversity. Research by Elizabeth Cromwell is investigating how farmers manage biodiversity within their local agricultural contexts, what the preconditions are for more successful maintenance of biodiversity in the context of technical change, and what policies and strategies can help to put these conditions in place.

## Policy formulation to meet new challenges

The natural environment does not conveniently remain stable to allow policies on agriculture and natural

resources management to be conceived and implemented. In particular, disruptions to weather patterns associated with El Niño have raised important questions about whether and how policy responses should be formulated. Roger Blench and Zoë Marriage have analysed the type and periodicity of El Niño events, arguing that governments are caught between the reality of continuing uncertainty in weather prediction, and the temptation to ascribe any failure of past policies to uncontrollable climatic events. This work has been presented in South Africa and Côte d'Ivoire at Regional Outlook Fora, new institutions intended to unite the user community with professional meteorologists.

In South Africa, John Howell is leading a two-year project to provide policy support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs as it addresses new challenges following the 1994 elections.

## Dissemination and information exchange

Strong information exchange and dissemination are a feature of RPEG's approach to policy questions in all the above areas. It runs the *Agricultural Research and Extension Network*, currently with over 1400 members worldwide. Both this and the *Natural Resource Perspectives* series are funded by DFID and carry articles on and beyond the major themes outlined above. *Keysheets on Development in the Natural Environment*, also funded by DFID, offer decision options to administrators and advisers in a readily accessible form. The group has organised a series of meetings, jointly with IIED, on *Natural Resources, Poverty and the Environment: Synergies and Trade-offs*. It has also run a number of workshops with southern partners, most recently the India workshop on participatory approaches to watershed management. Roger Blench has been commissioned by FAO to administer an electronic conference and listserver covering all issues relating to Drought and Livestock in Africa and the Near East.

*Communicating ODI's research into the public arena and influencing development policy-makers are central parts of ODI's programme.*

## Publications

During the year ODI published sixteen new books, six in collaboration with external publishers. Full details are listed in the publications section at the end of this report. The *Briefing Paper* series, mailed free of charge to over 5,500 recipients worldwide, and available on our website, has continued to be a much-appreciated part of ODI's output. A review of the programme was conducted during the year and plans are in preparation for a redesign.

ODI publishes two quarterly journals, in association with Blackwell Publishers. *Development Policy Review* focuses on both the immediate questions and broader themes in development policy and includes an extensive book review section. *Disasters: The Journal of Disaster Studies, Policy and Management* seeks to foster the interchange of ideas and experience between academics, policy-makers and practitioners, maintaining a balance between field reports from relief and development workers, case studies, articles of

general interest and academic papers. Nine new *Working Papers* were produced, presenting preliminary findings of ODI research, with a more attractive cover design.

## ODI's website

ODI's website ([www.oneworld.org/odi/](http://www.oneworld.org/odi/)), hosted by OneWorld Online, is now in its fourth year and is becoming an increasingly important part of our output. Between April 1997 and April 1998, visits to the site more than doubled (the number of 'hits' increased from 18,685 to 47,190).

During the past year, the contents of the site have been considerably expanded and many of the pages have been redesigned. The home page, updated at least weekly, features the latest ODI news with links to all the main sections of the site. A popular innovation has been the inclusion of a section with the text of presentations given at recent ODI meetings and events. The full text of all ODI *Briefing Papers* and *Natural Resource Perspectives* continues to be available; the pages from the Relief

Overseas Development Institute, centre for the study of development and Humanitarian issues and foru - Netscape

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**odi**

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Overseas Development Institute Website

The Overseas Development Institute is Britain's leading think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. [Click here for a description of our work](#)

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- [Publications](#)
- [Meetings](#)
- [Fellowship Scheme](#)
- [Professional Networks](#)
- [Speeches](#)
- [More about ODI](#)

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**Current Vacancies**

**Research Fellows**

We need up to four Research Fellows to lead new work on trade and investment, poverty, social policy, humanitarian issues and natural resources.

[Click here for more information.](#)

**ODI's Publications 1998**

Full details of new and forthcoming titles from ODI as well as all titles in print.

**Series of lunchtime meetings on International Development Policy after the White Paper**

**Next meeting**

**The DAC 21st Century Strategy: Where do we go from here?**  
*Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development*

Thursday 9 April 1998 from 1.00 - 2.15pm

For further information on the series and for the text of the meetings, [please click here.](#)

[http://www.oneworld.org/odi/odi\\_research.html](http://www.oneworld.org/odi/odi_research.html)



# Affairs

and Rehabilitation Network have been considerably enhanced and Forestry and Agricultural Research and Extension Network pages have also been further developed. Another addition this year has been DFID 'Key Sheets for Development in the Natural Environment', making much more widely available this series developed in paper format by ODI for DFID. The research section, grouped by research groups, provides extensive information about on-going ODI research, and a powerful site search facility has now been introduced.

The publications catalogue section has been extended and now includes a secure internet on-line ordering facility, which is being increasingly used. Plans for further development include making available a wider range of publications in electronic form, including some for sale, using a password/subscription system.

## Meetings

Meetings have continued to be an important part of ODI's public affairs programme. During the year there

### Speakers at ODI Meetings in 1997/98 included:

David Batt, Director, International Economic Policy Department, DFID  
 Ros Eyben, Chief Social Development Adviser, DFID.  
 Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Director, Human Development Report Office, UNDP  
 Barrie Ireton, Director-General, Programmes, DFID.  
 Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Minister for International Development and Human Rights, Norway  
 George Foulkes, MP, Under-Secretary of State for International Development  
 Andrew Goudie, Chief Economist, DFID  
 Sarwar Lateef, Economic Adviser, International Economics Department, The World Bank  
 James Michel, Chairman of OECD/DAC  
 Rubens Ricuperio, Secretary-General, UNCTAD.  
 Dr Nafis Sadik, Executive Director UN Population Fund  
 Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development.  
 John Speed, EC Court of Auditors  
 John Vereker, Permanent Secretary, DFID  
 Alex de Waal, Co-Director, African Rights

*ODI meetings ... present 'authoritative information in an informal atmosphere', and 'bring together many diverse players in development'*

*respondents to evaluation*

have been three series: *New Directions in Foreign Aid* (Summer 1997), *European Development Policy* (November 1997); and *International Development: Beyond the White Paper* (January–April 1998), which concluded with the Secretary of State, Clare Short.

ODI hosted the launch of reports for international organisations: 'The State of World Population Report 1997' for the United Nations Population Fund, and 'The Human Development Report 1997' for United Nations Development Programme.

## Parliament

The change of government and the influx of many new MPs into the House of Commons after the General Election of 1 May 1997 has rejuvenated international development as a broader topic for legislators, and has refocused the attention of parliamentarians on development issues.

Procedurally, perhaps the biggest change was the establishment of a Select Committee on International Development, in addition to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Politically, the biggest event was the launch of the new White Paper, presented to Parliament on 5 November 1997.

ODI sees its role as supplying specialist advice to relevant backbench committees, as well as maintaining the momentum of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development (APGOOD), now in its thirteenth year. APGOOD itself was reconstituted under substantially renewed leadership in July 1997.

Work for the International Development Committee has included:

- advice on the menu of topics for their inquiries, and on their scope and content
- secondment of a Research Fellow (Aidan Cox) as specialist adviser for the Lomé inquiry
- formal and informal submissions (especially to the White Paper, Lomé and Debt inquiries)

APGOOD's programme of activities has begun to range more widely into investment and humanitarian topics (and there have been joint meetings with other groups on AIDS and Southern Africa). Of the core meetings, the highlights were an address by the Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, to an audience of nearly 400 on the new White Paper, the day after it was presented to the House of Commons; and a meeting on measures to stem global corruption, which resulted in a private member's bill, sponsored by the APGOOD Chairman, Hugh Bayley MP.

## Library

ODI's library holds some 6,000 books and working papers together with about 400 periodical titles, many of which are obtained through exchange with other institutions. Subject coverage includes macroeconomics, trade, finance, aid, disaster relief and rehabilitation, politics and rural resource management.

The library's database, now accessible on-line at <http://nt1.ids.ac.uk/eldis/odi/>, contains about 50,000 references, of which 22,000 are for journal articles. The library is active in the Information for Development Coordinating Committee (IDCC) - and is working with the EADI Information and Documentation Group on the creation of an electronic joint journals holding and access database.

# The ODI

*The ODI Fellowship Scheme is a unique partnership. This year, 34 young economists are filling specialist line positions in the governments of 12 developing countries. The countries are able to fill gaps in local expertise. The young economists, mostly British, have the rare opportunity – and challenge – of working inside government.*

## Making a difference on the ground

The demand-led nature of the Fellowship Scheme means it is an attractive way for governments to build capacity in their public sector, and improve the execution of economic policy. Fellows are employed directly by governments.

Governments still want economists for Finance and Central Banks, but additionally ask to fill posts in sectoral ministries. Thus requests are growing for technical assistance in such areas as privatisation, market-based foreign exchange regimes, and the introduction of environmental criteria into national planning.

These sectoral skills are highly valued. For example, primary healthcare is a focus of many governments at present – and of donors. In Guyana, ODI Fellows have been involved in developing healthcare financing reform packages, looking at user fees, retention of fees, and implementation questions.

Debt management has been a traditional area of work for ODI Fellows, and is now high on the political agenda. In Uganda, ODI Fellows have been heavily involved in the World Bank/IMF's path-breaking HIPC (Highly Indebted Poor Countries) initiative, which came online in April 1998.

Environmental economics is another specialism in great demand. In Fiji, for example, an ODI Fellow is working with the Government to reassess its mineral policy, looking, among other things, at compensation to landowners and the question of valuing natural resources from an environmental perspective. The Fellow also works for the regional organisation SOPAC on applied geoscience. In Namibia, another Fellow is providing the economic input to a multi-disciplinary Water Resource Management Review – a critical sector in Namibia.

Trade is a growing area of work. For many countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (the ACP

## Fellows in post\*

### Africa

#### Lesotho

John Piper, Ministry of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing  
Jennifer Barugh, Ministry of Finance

#### Malawi

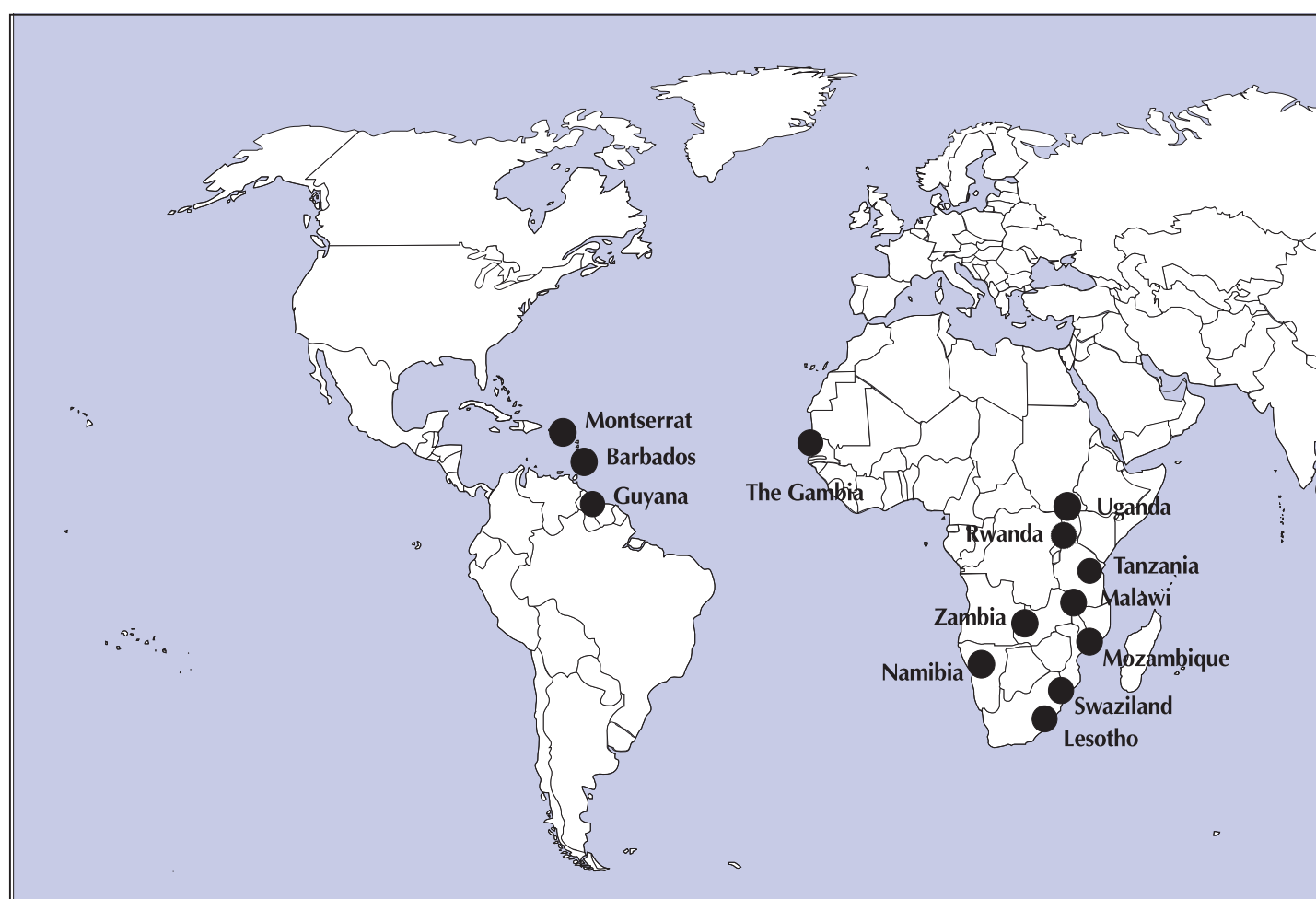
Tim Ruffer, Ministry of Finance

#### Mozambique

Tiago Sequeira Wandschneider, Instituto Nacional do Açucar, Ministerio da Agricultura e Pescas  
Magnus Lindelöw, Ministério do Plano e Finanças

#### Namibia

Rob Blackie, Ministry of Environment and Tourism  
José Romano, Ministry of Trade and Industry  
Ben Groom, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development  
Graham Hobbs, Ministry of Finance



# Fellowship Scheme

group), important negotiations will start this year for the review and renewal of the Lomé Convention, which provides trade concessions from the European Union to the ACP. In Guyana, an ODI Fellow has been analysing external trade relations as the Lomé negotiations start. In Papua New Guinea, trade policy work undertaken by Fellows has enhanced the country's standing with WTO.

The flexibility of the Scheme makes it an attractive way of filling sudden vacancies in capacity in other areas, too. In Montserrat, following the volcanic eruption, an ODI Fellow has worked on a development plan which will soon become the public sector investment programme, to help recreate a viable community in the north of the island.

## Gaining professional experience

Two years on an ODI Fellowship provide the platform many young economists need for a career in

development. So far, 460 Fellows have passed through the Scheme. They can be found working as professional economists throughout the development community: in DFID, the World Bank and multilateral agencies, in the private sector and elsewhere.

Following the completion of their Fellowships, most ODI Fellows elect to stay in the development field. This year, five Fellows extended their local contracts in developing countries; three took posts with DFID; five went into private consultancy; and two went on to research assignments.

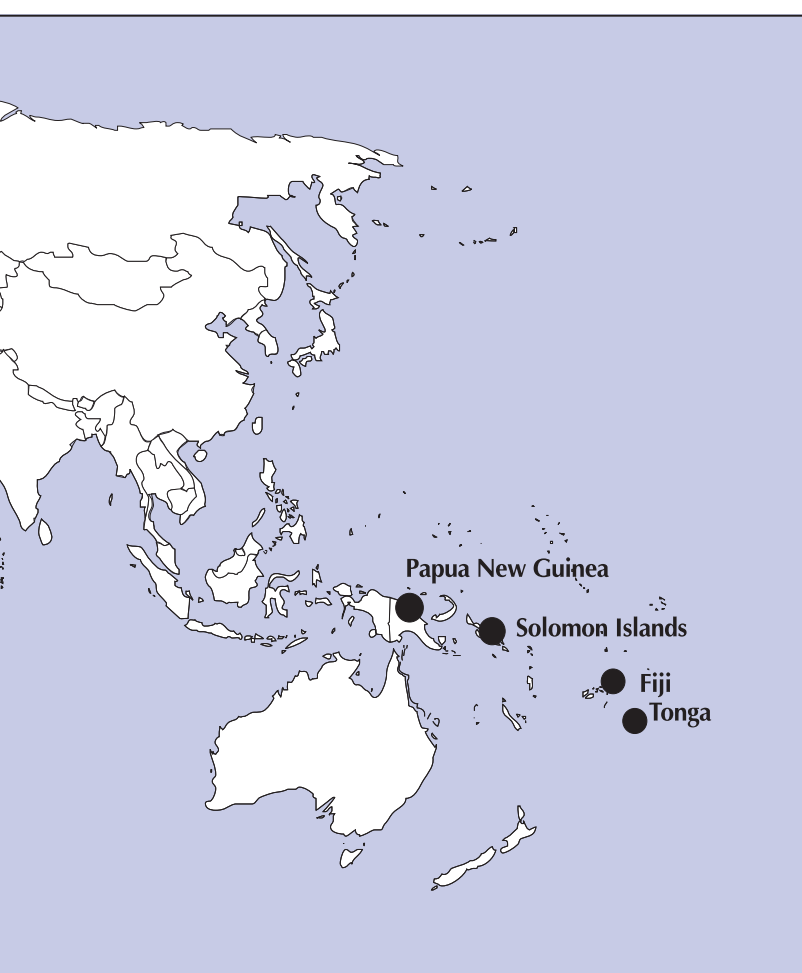
Demand is very high. This year, more than 140 people, all with postgraduate degrees in economics, applied for 18 Fellowships. The number of European and international applicants is rising annually. Many applicants already have work experience.

## Scheme management

The ODI's role is to maintain balance in the selection of posts and Fellows. We facilitate flows of information through our bi-monthly bulletin and other publications, and remain alert to governments' changing requirements.

## The Fellowship Scheme in the future

The Fellowship Scheme will be reviewed in 1998. The challenge it faces is to remain relevant to development needs. We hope to look at the scope of posts, at topic areas, and at the range of countries involved, on both the demand and the supply side of the partnership. Four new countries may be joining or returning to the Scheme in 1998: Tanzania, Rwanda, The Gambia and Zambia.



### Uganda

Mark Williams, Ministry of Finance  
Joe Wright, Ministry of Finance  
Amar Breckenridge, Ministry of Finance  
Ranjita Rajan, Ministry of Finance  
Ashok Bhundia, Bank of Uganda  
Philip Courtnadge, Ministry of Finance  
Jorgé Gallego-Lizon, Ministry of Economic Planning

### Pacific

#### Fiji

Helena McLeod, SOPAC/Mineral Resources Department

#### Papua New Guinea

Gianluca Salpietro, Bank of Papua New Guinea  
Nikunj Soni, Internal Revenue Commission  
Will Wiseman, Office of Planning and Implementation  
Matthew Morris, Department of Trade and Industry

Paolo De Renzio, Office of Planning and Implementation

#### Solomon Islands

Taeke Crossen, Central Bank of Solomon Islands

#### Tonga

Dan Huynh, National Reserve Bank of Tonga  
Tom Wilson, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

### Caribbean

#### Barbados

Tom Crowards, Caribbean Development Bank

#### Guyana

Harry Kendell, Ministry of Agriculture  
Francesca Colombo, Ministry of Health  
Emily Fripp, Guyana Forestry Commission  
Emily Sinnott, Ministry of Finance

#### Montserrat

Joanna Wilkes, Development Unit

\* at May 1998

# Finance

## Balance sheet summary

	<b>31 March 1998</b> £	<b>31 March 1997</b> £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
Tangible assets	63,101	80,253
Investments (Market Value)	1,104,389	830,788
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Stocks	16,382	22,497
Debtors and cash	626,042	693,764
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Creditors and accruals	711,862	724,426
<b>Net current liabilities</b>	(69,438)	(8,165)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,098,052</b>	<b>902,876</b>
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>1,098,052</b>	<b>902,876</b>

## Income and expenditure account summary

	<b>1997/98</b> £	<b>1996/97</b> £
<b>Income</b>		
Grants and project finance	3,942,134	3,525,001
Investments	3,719	3,168
Donations	8,788	7,885
Other operating income	87,555	88,472
<b>Total income</b>	<b>4,042,196</b>	<b>3,624,526</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Staff Costs	1,724,122	1,603,717
Depreciation	70,895	96,016
Research expenditure and other direct costs	1,142,148	893,775
Other operating expenses	647,673	483,251
Meetings, conferences and publications	33,714	35,938
Professional and audit fees	6,583	6,169
Fellowship supplements	495,485	496,983
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>4,120,620</b>	<b>3,615,849</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(78,424)</b>	<b>8,677</b>

The complete accounts are available from ODI on request.

## Funders

- ActionAid  
 African Development Bank  
 African Economic Research Consortium  
 Andante  
 Applied Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP)  
 Association Pour le Développement de L'Enseignement du Perfectionnement et de la Recherche à L'Institut National Agronomique (ADEPRINA)  
 BP International  
 Bank of England  
 Banque Nationale de Paris plc  
 Barclays Bank plc  
 The British Council  
 British Red Cross  
 Brown University  
 Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)  
 Centre for Arid Zone Studies, University of Wales  
 Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen (CDR)  
 Centre for Development Studies, University of Bergen  
 Centre for Environmental Technology, Imperial College  
 Centre for International Forestry Research  
 Centre for Plant Breeding and Reproduction Research (CPRDLO)  
 Centre de Recherche Européen en Economie du Développement (DIAL)  
 Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh  
 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique  
 Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CeSPI)  
 Chr. Michelsen Institute  
 Commonwealth Secretariat  
 Concern Worldwide  
 Crown Agents  
 DANIDA  
 Department for International Development (DFID)  
 Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)  
 Disasters Emergency Committee  
 ECO-Consult  
 Economic and Social Research Council  
 Environment Centre, University of Leeds  
 The Environment & Development Group  
 Environmental Resources Management  
 Eurasia Foundation  
 European Centre for Development Policy Management  
 European Commission  
 European Community Humanitarian Office  
 European Court of Auditors  
 Food and Agriculture Organization  
 The Ford Foundation  
 Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
 Forestry Research Programme, Natural Resources Institute  
 Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development  
 Friedrich Ebert Stiftung  
 German Development Institute  
 Global IDP Survey  
 HR Wallingford Ltd  
 Imani Development (International) Ltd  
 Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex  
 Institute of Development Studies, University of Helsinki  
 Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research  
 Institute of Terrestrial Ecology  
 Institut Français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération (ORSTOM)  
 InterAction  
 Intermediate Technology Development Group  
 International Centre for Research in Agroforestry  
 International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)  
 International Development Committee  
 International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
 International Finance Corporation  
 International Food Policy Research Institute  
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction  
 International Labour Office  
 International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)  
 International Plant Genetic Resources Institute  
 International Relations Research Institute  
 Japan International Cooperation Agency  
 London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine  
 Médecins Sans Frontières, Belgium  
 Médecins Sans Frontières, The Netherlands  
 Ministry of External Relations, Brazil  
 Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan  
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands  
 Minority Rights Group  
 National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University  
 Natural Resources Institute  
 Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI)  
 One World Action  
 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development  
 Oxford Forestry Institute, University of Oxford  
 Post-War Reconstruction & Development Unit  
 Price Waterhouse, South Africa  
 Project LINK Research Centre  
 Raitt Orr & Associates Limited  
 Refugee Studies Programme  
 Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway  
 Ruhr-Universität Bochum  
 School of Oriental and African Studies, (SOAS)  
 Shell South Africa (Pty) Limited  
 Solagral  
 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
 Trade and Industrial Policy Secretariat, South Africa  
 United Kingdom Foundation for the South Pacific  
 United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
 University of California at Davis  
 University of Reading  
 Webster University  
 The World Bank  
 World Health Organization  
 World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER)  
 Wye College, University of London

## ODI Books

- Blench, R., with T. Driver, A. Haour and B. Hendrie (1998) *Resource Conflict in Semi-Arid Africa: An Essay and Annotated Bibliography*. London: ODI.
- Carney, D. (1998) *Changing Public and Private Roles in Agricultural Service Provision*. London: ODI.
- Carney, D., and J. Farrington (1998) *Natural Resource Management and Institutional Change*. London: Routledge.
- Chalinder, A. (1998) *Temporary Human Settlement Planning for Displaced Populations in Emergencies*. RRN Good Practice Review 6. London: ODI.
- Cox, A. and A. Koning (1997) *Understanding European Community Aid: Aid Policies, Management and Distribution Explained*. London: ODI.
- Hallam, A. (1998) *Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance Programmes*. RRN Good Practice Review 7. London: ODI
- Killick, T. (1998) *Aid and the Political Economy of Policy Change*. London: Routledge.
- Mosse, D., J. Farrington and A. Rew (1998) *Development as a Process: Concepts and Methods for Working Complexity*. London: Routledge.
- Nissanke, M., and E. Aryeetey (1998) *Financial Integration and Development: Financial Gaps under Liberalisation in Four African Countries*. London: Routledge.
- Page, S. (1997) *Prospects for Developing Countries: Trade and Finance for the Least Developed – Policy Questions for the UK, EU, and Commonwealth*. London: ODI.
- Richards, M. (1997) *Missing a Moving Target? Colonist Technology Development on the Amazon Frontier*. London: ODI.
- Scarborough, V., S. Killough, D. Johnson and J. Farrington (eds) (1997) *Farmer-Led Extension: Concepts and Practices*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
- Shepherd, G., D. Brown, M. Richards and K. Schreckenber (eds) (1998) *The EU Tropical Forestry Sourcebook*. London: ODI.
- Telford, J. (1997) *Counting and Identification of Beneficiary Populations in Emergency Operations: Registration and Its Alternatives*. RRN Good Practice Review 5. London: ODI.
- Tripp, R. (ed.) (1997) *New Seed and Old Laws: Regulatory Reform and the Diversification of National Seed Systems*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
- Turrall, H. (1998) *Hydro Logic? Reform in Water Resources Management in Developed Countries with Major Agricultural Water Use: Lessons for Developing Nations*. London: ODI.

## Working Papers

- Benson, C. (1997) *The Economic Impact of Natural Disasters in Viet Nam*. Working Paper 98. London: ODI.
- Benson, C. (1997) *The Economic Impact of Natural Disasters in the Philippines*. Working Paper 99. London: ODI.
- Blench, R. (1997) *Animal Traction in West Africa: Categories, Distribution and Constraints – A Nigerian Case Study*. Working Paper 106. London: ODI.
- Boisdeffre, L. de (1997) *French Policies for Poverty Reduction*. Working Paper 103. London: ODI.
- Carlsson, J. (1998) *Swedish Aid for Poverty Reduction: A History of Policy and Practice*. Working Paper 107. London: ODI.
- Freres, C., and J. Corral (1997) *Spanish Aid Policies for Poverty Reduction*. Working Paper 104. London: ODI.
- Rhi-Sauzi, J.L., and M. Zupi (1997) *Italian Aid Policies for Poverty Reduction*. Working Paper 102. London: ODI.
- Tripp, R. (1997) *The Institutional Conditions for Seed Enterprise Development*. Working Paper 105. London: ODI.
- Udsholt, L. (1997) *Danish Aid Policies for Poverty Reduction*. Working Paper 100. London: ODI.
- Weidnitzer, E. (1997) *German Aid Policies for Poverty Reduction*. Working Paper 101. London: ODI.

## ODI journals

### *Disasters: The Journal of Disaster Studies, Policy and Management*

**Editors:** Charlotte Benson (until December 1997), Joanna Macrae and Helen Young (from January 1998)

**Assistant Editor:** Corwen McCutcheon

### *Development Policy Review*

**Editor:** Sheila Page

**Co-editors:** John Farrington, Adrian Hewitt and Roger Riddell, Jim Winpenny (to December 1997)

**Associate Editor:** Margaret Cornell

## Briefing Papers

These papers on topics of current development interest are available free of charge and are mailed to around 5,500 recipients in the UK and overseas. They can also be accessed through ODI's website.

- The UN's Role in Grant-Financed Development: Is There a Funding Crisis?* 1997 (2) May
- Foreign Direct Investment Flows to Low-Income Countries: A Review of the Evidence* 1997 (3) September

- The State of the International Humanitarian System* 1998 (1) March
- The UK White Paper on International Development – and Beyond* 1998 (2) May

## Natural Resource Perspectives

These short papers summarise research and are mailed to over 4,000 recipients in the UK and overseas. They can also be accessed through ODI's website.

**Series Editor:** John Farrington

- Arnold, M., and P. Dewees (1998) *Rethinking Approaches to Tree Management by Farmers*. No. 26.
- Blench, R. (1997) *Neglected Species, Livelihoods and Biodiversity in Difficult Areas: How should the Public Sector Respond?* No. 23.
- Blench, R., and Z. Marriage (1998) *Climatic Uncertainty and Natural Resource Policy: What Should the Role of Government Be?* No. 31.
- Brown, D., and K. Schreckenber (1998) *Shifting Cultivators as Agents of Deforestation: Assessing the Evidence*. No. 29.
- Byron, N., and G. Shepherd (1998) *Indonesia and the 1997–98 El Niño: Fire Problems and Long-Term Solutions*. No. 28.
- Dorward, A., J. Kydd, F. Lyon, N. Poole, C. Poulton, L. Smith and M. Stockbridge (1998) *Commercial Financing of Seasonal Input Use by Smallholders in Liberalised Agricultural Marketing Systems*. No. 30.
- Farrington, J. (1998) *Organisational Roles in Farmer Participatory Research and Extension: Lessons from the Last Decade*. No. 27.
- Garforth, C., and A. Lawrence (1997) *Supporting Sustainable Agriculture through Extension in Asia*. No. 21.
- Richards, M. (1997) *Tragedy of the Commons for Community-based Forest Management in Latin America?* No. 22.
- Shaxson, F., M. Tiffen, A. Wood and C. Turton (1997) *Better Land Husbandry: Re-thinking Approaches to Land Improvement and the Conservation of Water and Soil*. No. 19.
- Stringfellow, R., J. Coulter, T. Lucey, C. McKone and A. Hussain (1997) *Improving the Access of Smallholders to Agricultural Services in Sub-Saharan Africa: Farmer Cooperation and the Role of the Donor Community*. No. 20.
- Sutherland, A., A. Martin, and J. Salmon (1998) *Recent Experiences with Participatory Technology Development in Africa: Practitioners' Review*. No. 25.
- Wallace, I., and E. Nilsson (1997) *The Role of Agricultural Education and Training in Improving the Performance of Support Services for the Renewable Natural Resources Sector*. No. 24.

## 1997-98

## ODI Network Papers

**Agricultural Research and Extension Network (AgREN)**

- Bebbington, A. (1997) *Crises and Transitions: Non-Governmental Organisations and Political Economic Change in the Andean Region*. AgREN Paper 76.
- Blench, R. (1997) *Fragments and Sentiments: Why is 'the Community' the Focus of Development?* AgREN Paper 81a.
- Blench, R., and S. Hall (1997) *Conflicts in Protected Areas in Africa: Livestock and the Conservation of the Rwenya Wildlife Management Area, North East Zimbabwe*. AgREN Paper 82b.
- Collion, M.-H., and P. Rondot (1998) *Partnerships between Agricultural Services Institutions and Producers' Organisations: Myth or Reality?* AgREN Paper 80.
- Hagmann, J., E. Chuma, M. Connolly and K. Murwira (1998) *Client-Driven Change and Institutional Reform in Agricultural Extension: An Action Learning Experience from Zimbabwe*. AgREN Paper 78.
- Mitti, G., M. Drinkwater and S. Kalonge (1997) *Experimenting with Agricultural Extension in Zambia: Care's Livingstone Food Security Project*. AgREN Paper 77.
- Moriarty, P.B., and C.J. Lovell (1998) *Groundwater Resource Development in the Context of Farming Systems Intensification and Changing Rainfall Regimes: A Case Study from South-East Zimbabwe*. AgREN Paper 81b.
- Sperling, L. (ed.) (1997) *War and Crop Diversity*. AgREN Paper 75.
- Sutherland, A.J., J.W. Irungu, J. Kang'ara, J. Muthamia and J. Ouma (1998) *Tackling Household Food Security through Adaptive Research: Lessons from the Dryland Applied Research and Extension Project, Kenya*. AgREN Paper 79.
- Vaughan, D. (1998) *Biodiversity and Agricultural Practice: Why Should Agriculturists Care?* AgREN Paper 82a.

**Rural Development Forestry Network (RDFN)**

- Arnold, M. (1998) *Trees as Out-Grower Crops for Forest Industries: Experiences from the Philippines and South Africa*. RDFN Paper 22a.
- Barrance, A.J. (1997) *Forest Genetic Resources in Central America: The Challenge of Conservation*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 21f.
- Biggelaar, C. den (1997) *A Synthesis of Results of the FTTP Farmer-initiated Research and Extension Practices Initiative in East Africa*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 21f.
- Brocklesby, M.A., and B. Ambrose-Oji (1997) *Neither the Forest nor the Farm... Livelihoods in the Forest Zone - The Role of Shifting Agriculture on Mount Cameroon*. RDFN Paper 21d.
- Chimère Diaw, M. (1997) *Si, Nda Bot and*

*Ayong: Shifting Cultivation, Land Use and Property Rights in Southern Cameroon*. RDFN Paper 21e.

- Fujisaka, S., and G. Escobar (1997) *Towards a Practical Classification of Slash-and-Burn Agricultural Systems*. RDFN Paper 21c.
- Geilfus, F. (1998) *From 'Tree-Haters' to Tree Farmers: Promoting Farm Forestry in the Dominican Republic*. RDFN Paper 22d.
- Grundy, I., and G. Le Breton (1998) *The SAFIRE MITI Programme: A new approach to natural resource management in communal areas of Zimbabwe*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 22e.
- Hamilton, H. (1997) *Slash-and-Burn in the History of the Swedish Forests*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 21f.
- House, P. (1997) *Forest Farmers: A Case Study of Traditional Shifting Cultivation in Honduras*. RDFN Paper 21a.
- Lawrence, A. (1997) *Kaingin in the Philippines: Is it the end of the forest?*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 21f.
- Long, C.R., and C.D. Langoya (1998) *Local communities and ecotourism development in Budongo Forest Reserve, Uganda*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 22e.
- Mejia, R., and R. Benitez (1998) *Community banking in the regional forestry programme for Central America*, in *From the Field*, RDFN Paper 22e.
- Ndoye, O., M. Ruiz-Perez and A. Eyebe (1998) *The Markets of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Humid Forest Zone of Cameroon*. RDFN Paper 22c.
- Salafsky, N., B. Cordes, M. Leighton, M. Henderson, W. Watt and M. Cherry (1998) *Chainsaws as a Tool for Conservation? A Comparison of Community-Based Timber Production Enterprises in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia*. RDFN Paper 22b.
- Sunderlin, W.D. (1997) *Shifting Cultivation and Deforestation in Indonesia: Steps toward Overcoming Confusion in the Debate*. RDFN Paper 21b.

**Relief and Rehabilitation Network (RRN)**

- (1997) *People in Aid Code of Best Practice in the Management and Support of Aid Personnel*. RRN Paper 20.
- Atkinson, P. (1997) *The War Economy in Liberia: A Political Analysis*. RRN Paper 22.
- Darcy, J. (1997) *Human Rights and International Legal Standards: What Relief Workers Need to Know*. RRN Paper 19.
- Levine, I. (1997) *Humanitarian Principles: The Southern Sudan Experience*. RRN Paper 21.
- Palmer, C. (1998) *Reproductive Health for Displaced Populations*. RRN Paper 24.
- Van Brabant, K. (1997) *The Coordination of Humanitarian Conflict: The Case of Sri Lanka*. RRN Paper 23.

## Other significant publications by ODI authors

- Benson, C., and J. Macrae (1997) 'Editorial', *Disasters* 21 (4).
- Benson, C. (1998) 'Drought and the Zimbabwe economy 1980-93', in H. O'Neill and J. Toye (eds) *A World Without Famine?* London: Macmillan.
- Benson, C., and E. Clay (1998) 'Additionality or diversion: Food aid to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics', in *World Development* 26 (1).
- Benson, C. and E. Clay (1998) 'The impact of drought in sub-Saharan African economies: A preliminary examination', *World Bank Technical Paper 401*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.
- Blench, R. (1997) 'A history of agriculture in northeastern Nigeria', in D. Barreteau, R. Dognin and C. von Graffenried (eds) *L'Homme et le milieu végétal dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad*. Paris: ORSTROM.
- Blench, R. (1997) 'The history and future of water management of the Lake Chad Basin in Nigeria', in H. Jungrathmayr, D. Barreteau and U. Seibert (eds) *L'Homme et l'eau dans le Bassin du Lac Tchad*. Paris: ORSTROM.
- Blench, R. (1998) 'Rangeland degradation and socio-economic changes among the Bedu of Jordan', in V.R. Squires and A.E. Sidahmed (eds) *Drylands: Sustainable Use of Rangelands in the 21st Century*. Rome: IFAD
- Blench, R. (1998) 'The diffusion of New World cultigens in Nigeria', in M. Chastenot (ed.) *Plantes et paysage d'Afrique*. Paris: Karthala.
- Blench, R., and K. MacDonald (forthcoming) *The Origin and Development of African Livestock*. London: University College Press.
- Brown, D. (forthcoming) 'Professionalism, participation, and the public good: Issues of arbitration in development management and the critique of the neo-populist approach', in M. Minogue and D. Hulme (eds) *Modern Public Management: Changing Ideas and Practices in Governance*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
- Carney, D. (1997) 'Scaling up participatory research', in *New Frontiers in Participatory Research and Gender Analysis*. Cali: CIAT.
- Carney, D. (1998) 'The White Paper's treatment of agriculture, natural resources and rural livelihoods', in *Journal of International Development* 10 (3).
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- Cox, A., and J. Healey (1998) 'The 1997 White Paper: Powerful poverty commitment, imprecise operational strategy', in *Journal of International Development* 10 (3).
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- Farrington, J., L. Shaxson and A. Gordon (1997) 'Editorial introduction', in *Agricultural Systems* 55 (2).
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- Farrington, J., and R. Alsop (1998) 'Nests, nodes and niches: A system for process monitoring, information exchange and decision making for multiple stakeholders', in *World Development* 26 (2).
- Hewitt, A. (1998) 'La convention de Lomé: vers une évaluation adéquate sans négliger ses dispositions commerciales', in GEMDEV, *La convention de Lomé en questions*. Paris: Karthala.
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- Killick, T. (forthcoming) *Adjustment, Income Distribution and Poverty in Africa: A Research Guide*. AERC Special Paper. Nairobi: African Economic Research Consortium.
- Macrae, J., M. Bradbury, S. Jaspars, D. Johnson and M. Duffield (1997) 'Conflict, the continuum and chronic emergencies: A critical analysis of the scope for linking relief, rehabilitation and development planning in Sudan', in *Disasters* 21 (3).
- Maxwell, S. (1997) 'The use of matrix scoring to identify systemic issues in country-programme evaluation', in *Development in Practice* 7 (4).
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- Maxwell, S., and R. Riddell (1998) 'Conditionality or contract: Perspectives on partnership for development', in *Journal of International Development* 10 (3).
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- Warner, M. (1997) 'Consensus participation: An example for protected areas planning', in *Public Administration and Development* 17.



# Meetings 1997/98

'Beyond Relief: NGOs, Human Rights and Political Emergencies'. Joint meeting with CODEP and the ODI Relief and Rehabilitation Network. *Alex de Waal, Co-Director, African Rights*. (24 April 1997)

Accountability Workshop. First ALNAP meeting. (1-2 May 1997)

'World Development Indicators and the World Bank Atlas'. *Sarwar Lateef, Economic Adviser, International Economics Department, The World Bank*. (15 May 1997)

'NGO-government relationships in agricultural and rural development: conclusions from an ODA supported programme of policy research in South America'. *Tony Bebbington and Octavio Sotomayor*. (21 May 1997)

Launch of the State of World Population Report 1997. *Dr Nafis Sadik, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund*. (29 May 1997)

Launch of 'The Human Development Report 1997 - The Changing Face of Poverty: A Statistical and Regional Portrait of the Developing World'. *Introduction by Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development. Address by Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Director of the Human Development Report Office, United Nations Development Programme*. (12 June 1997)

'International Agricultural Research - New Directions?' *John Russell and Mike Collinson*. (20 June 1997)

'Ghana and Zimbabwe: Options for 1997 Change'. Conference under the Partnerships and Policies for Improved Natural Resource Management Programme. (26-27 June)

ODI Annual Conference on Prospects for Developing Countries. (27 June)

## New Directions in Foreign Aid

'The Future of Aid'. *Roger Riddell, ODI*. (17 June 1997)

'Aid and Debt'. *Tony Killick, ODI*. (25 June 1997)

'Emergency Aid'. *John Borton, ODI*. (1 July 1997)

'Aid and the Future of Tropical Forests'. *Gill Shepherd, ODI*. (8 July 1997)

'Aid and Agriculture'. *Diana Carney and John Farrington, ODI*. (15 July 1997)

'Aid and Poverty'. *John Healey and Aidan Cox, ODI*. (23 July 1997)

'Helping the Least Developed Countries to Trade'. *Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General, UNCTAD*. (12 November 1997)

'Prospects for Developing Countries Trade and Finance for the Least Developed

- Policy Questions for the UK, EU, and Commonwealth' One day conference. (18 November)

## The Future of European Development Policies

'The Lomé Convention and the Future of European Relations with the ACP'. *Adrian Hewitt and Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, ODI*. (5 November 1997)

'Europe's Relations with Latin America and South East Asia'. *Sheila Page, ODI*. (26 November 1997)

'The Implications of the Review of Humanitarian Aid'. *John Speed, EC Court of Auditors*. (3 December 1997)

'The Future of European Development Policies'. *Simon Maxwell, ODI, and Geert Laporte, ECDPM*. (10 December 1997)

## International Development: Beyond the White Paper

'The DAC Targets for the 21st Century'. *John Vereker, Permanent Secretary, Department for International Development*. (21 January 1998)

'The 1997 Development Cooperation Report: Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee - Development Cooperation in a New Global Age'. *James Michel, Chairman of OECD/DAC*. (4 February 1998)

'Bilateral Aid: Partnerships in Africa and Asia'. *Barrie Ireton, Director-General, Programmes, Department for International Development*. (11 February 1998)

'Aid Agencies and the Fight against Poverty: The Contribution of the New Norwegian Government'. *Hilde Frafjord Johnson, Minister for International Development and Human Rights, Norway*. (19 February 1998)

'Poverty and Social Exclusion: North-South Links'. *Ros Eyben, Chief Social Development Adviser, Department for International Development*. (4 March 1998)

'UK Policy on Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance: Questions for a New Humanitarianism'. *George Foulkes, MP, Under-Secretary of State for International Development*. (12 March 1998)

'Trade and Investment: The Challenges of the Next Five Years'. *David Batt, Director, International Economic Policy Department, Department for International Development*. (18 March 1998)

'Is a Good Government Agenda Practical?' *Andrew Goudie, Chief Economist, Department for International Development*. (25 March 1998)

'The DAC 21st Century Strategy: Where Do We Go from Here?' *Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development*. (9 April 1998)

'Britain and Europe: Partners for Development'. *Professor J. Pinheiro, EU Development Commissioner*. (24 March 1998)

## All Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development

'The World Development Report: The Role of the State in Development'. *Ajay Chhibber, World Bank (author of the World Development Report 1997)*. (1 July 1997)

'The 1997 White Paper on International Development and the New Agenda for Development'. *Rt Hon Clare Short MP, Sec of State for International Development*. (6 November 1997)

'Japan's aid and the Priorities of Development'. *Fumiaki Takahashi, Deputy Director-General of the Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo. Supported by Toru Shinotsuka, Vice-President of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and Yasushi Kurokuchi, Special Assistant to the President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*. (27 November 1997)

'Recent Initiative in Fighting Global Corruption: The Responsibility of the United Kingdom'. *George Moody-Stuart, Chairman, Transparency International (UK); Laurence Cockcroft, Secretary, Transparency International (UK) and Board Member, Transparency International*. (28 January 1998)

'DAC, Report on Development Cooperation in 1997'. *James H. Michel, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD*. (4 February 1998)

# Research Specialisations

**Susan Amoaten (Fellowship Scheme)** Impact of HIV/AIDS at community and household level; women in development; the NGO sector.

**Roger Blench (RPEG)** Natural resource conflict; animal traction, ethno-science and the domestication of the wild in sub-Saharan Africa; climatic issues in relation to policy; emerging policy issues in Central Asia.

**John Borton (HPG)** Disaster mitigation; evaluation of humanitarian aid operations; accountability issues; international humanitarian system.

**Charlotte Boyd (RPEG)** Incentives for conservation; wildlife; soil and water; trees on farm; community-based natural resource management and tourism; land tenure.

**David Brown (FPEG)** Community-based forest management and biodiversity conservation; institutional dimensions of participatory development; Francophone perspectives.

**Diana Carney (RPEG)** The role of government and donors in rural development; agricultural research policy; farmers' organisations.

**Edward Clay (IEDG) (Research Fellow to 31 October 1997/Visiting Research Fellow from 31 October 1997)** Food, agricultural and nutrition policy; food aid; economics of disaster mitigation and prevention.

**Aidan Cox (IEDG)** EU aid and aid policies and programmes; aid and poverty reduction; aid management issues; aid impact and effectiveness in India.

**Elizabeth Cromwell (RPEG)** Seed delivery systems; agricultural biodiversity conservation; farm level economics; economic policy and agriculture/environment.

**John Farrington (RPEG)** Government/private sector interface in research and extension; biotechnology.

**Laura Gibbons (HPG)** RRN Coordinator; humanitarian policy; integration of policy and practice.

**Alistair Hallam (HPG)** Humanitarian policy in complex emergencies; evaluation of humanitarian assistance programmes.

**John Healey (IEDG) (Visiting research fellow)** Aid policy and practice; governance and the politics of economic policy-making in developing countries.

**Adrian Hewitt (IEDG/Deputy Director)** EU/South relations; foreign aid (UK, Japan); international trade; commodities; Africa and Madagascar.

**John Howell (RPEG) (Director to 30 September 1997)** Agricultural development in Africa and South Asia; UK aid policy.

**Tony Killick (IEDG)** International economic policy; World Bank and International Monetary Fund; structural adjustment and conditionality; African economic problems; aid and poverty.

**Nick Leader (HPG)** Humanitarian action in conflict; humanitarian principles.

**Joanna Macrae (HPG)** Aid policy in unstable situations; 'post-conflict' rehabilitation strategies.

**Ana Marr (IEDG)** Financial markets development; microfinance; private capital flows; international trade; IFIs' conditionality; Latin America and South East Asia.

**Simon Maxwell (Director)** Development theory and policy; poverty; food security.

**Sheila Page (IEDG)** International and regional trade: the WTO; comparative trade and development performance; capital flows and foreign investment; monetary policy; tourism; southern Africa and Latin America.

**Michael Richards (FPEG)** Economic analysis of participatory forest management and trees on farms; sustainable management and conservation; forest policy and institutional change in Latin America and West Africa.

**Roger Riddell (IEDG)** Aid and development issues; aid and ethics; the future of aid; technical assistance and aid evaluation; industrialisation issues; foreign investment; human rights and minorities; NGOs and development; southern Africa.

**Kathrin Schreckenber (FPEG)** RDFN Coordinator; on-farm tree resources; non-timber forest products; participatory forestry.

**Gill Shepherd (FPEG)** International forest and environment policy processes; Community-based forest management and biodiversity conservation; institutional dimensions of participatory development.

**H.-B. Solignac Lecomte (IEDG – joint appointment with ECDPM)** Future of ACP-EU co-operation beyond Lomé IV; industrial growth in Africa; trade policy reform; North African trade policies.

**Robert Tripp (RPEG)** Seed systems; agricultural research and extension; natural resource management.

**Cathryn Turton (RPEG)** AgREN Coordinator; natural resource management; farming systems and farmer participatory research; land use planning/management at the forest-agriculture interface.

**Koenraad Van Brabant (HPG)** Political economy of relief and rehabilitation; coordination of humanitarian action; security management in violent situations; institutional learning in the humanitarian sector.

**Michael Warner (RPEG)** Conflict management in community-based natural resource projects; public participation in large-scale infrastructure projects.