

**Overseas
Development
Institute**

**Annual
Report
1982**



The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is an independent, non-government body aiming to promote wise action in the field of overseas development. It was set up in 1960 and is financed by official grants and private donations from British and international sources. Its policies are determined by its Council.

The functions of the Institute are:

- 1 to be a centre for research on development problems and policies;**
- 2 to stimulate and encourage discussion of development issues;**
- 3 to keep the importance of development questions before the public and responsible authorities.**

Annual Report 1982

Overseas Development Institute

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ODI Council

as at March 1983

†*Chairman: Sir George Bishop

Chief E. C. Anyaoku

*Ronald W. Archer

David Banks

Martin Bax

Professor A. H. Bunting

William Clark

†Professor Walter Elkan

Dr Charles Elliott

Professor Michael Faber

A. D. Hazlewood

*Professor P. D. Henderson

*Dr Paul Howell

Jack Jones

Frank Judd

Richard Kershaw

M. D. McWilliam

W. A. C. Mathieson

†Sir Peter Meinertzhagen

Professor Edith Penrose

John Pinder

Lord Plant

Sir Peter Preston

Rosemary Righter

Professor Sir Austin Robinson

Lord Roll

†T. D. Ross

Lord Seebohm

Alastair Thomson

Dr William Wallace

*J. P. G. Wathen

†Douglas Williams

Professor P. R. C. Williams

*Sir Geoffrey Wilson

*denotes member of Finance and General Purposes Committee

†denotes member of Terms of Service Committee

ODI Staff

as at March 1983

<i>Director</i>	Tony Killick	
<i>Deputy Director</i>	Vincent Cable	
<i>Administrative Director</i>	Joan Tyrrell	
<i>Research Staff</i>	Simon Commander*	Sheila Page
	Adrian Hewitt	Christopher Stevens**
	John Howell	Mary Tiffen
	Clare Oxby	Ann Weston
<i>Overseas Research Fellows</i>	Bill Kinsey	Elizabeth Thomas-Hope
	Alistair Sutherland	Hope
<i>Library</i>	Andrea Siemsen	Peter Rubinstein
<i>Publications</i>	Christine Palmer	
<i>Meetings</i>	Margaret Cornell	
<i>Accountant</i>	Ronald Taylor	
<i>Administrative Assistant</i>	Patricia Scotland	
<i>Secretarial Staff</i>	Patsy de Souza	Ramila Mistry
	Jane Farrar	Catharine Perry
	Fiona Harris	Susan Woodland
<i>Development Policy</i>		
<i>Review: Editor</i>	Vincent Cable	
<i>Associate Editor</i>	Margaret Cornell	

*from May 1983

**joint appointment with IDS, Sussex

Research Associate

Ronald Bastin (Overseas Research Fellow 1980-82); writing up work on tourism in Jamaica.

Chairman's Statement

1982 was a challenging year for the Institute. The severity of the continued recession and the consequent preoccupation of the developed world with its own struggle to contain inflation hit the developing countries hard. Aid has not been able to escape unscathed from the pressing review of expenditure by developed countries. And with the rise in unemployment the ugly call for more protectionist policies has again been raised.

At such a time the work of the Institute has become more important than ever. As the Review of the Year demonstrates, ODI is responding vigorously to the major problems. It is working increasingly on the study of policies for the late 1980s and now that there are the first welcome signs of the possible end of the recession it is timely to focus more attention on policies for the future.

Sadly, Robert Wood, who had been Director of the Institute since 1974, had to retire because of ill health. He had joined ODI in 1970 as Director of Studies. During his period of office the Institute consolidated its tradition for producing clear relevant analytical work and its current reputation owes much to the high standards on which he insisted.

Fortunately there was only a short gap before the selection of a new Director was made from a wide field of applicants. Tony Killick was appointed Director in August 1982. Since he had been a senior member of the staff for the preceding three years he was able quickly to pick up the reins. Under his guidance a number of new research proposals have already been formulated and approved by the Council. Further initiatives are being developed and an increased effort will be made to see that the conclusions and recommendations which follow from the Institute's work are more widely publicised. This is the role of the Institute's authoritative 'Briefing Papers' which have earned growing respect from Members of Parliament, academics, industrialists, bankers and journalists.

World prosperity depends on world trade. Although the recession has produced many problems, the volume of world trade which is still conducted freely is sufficiently large to encourage optimism about the future. So far, the widespread collapse of trading rules and of trade itself which occurred in the 1930s has been avoided. But the protectionist rhetoric is increasing and the case against such restrictive measures has to be argued effectively.

For the Asian newly industrialising countries (NICs) — a group which now includes some poor countries with large populations like India, the Philippines and Thailand, as well as Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan — the continued growth of their manufacturing exports gives real hope of making inroads into their problems of unemployment and constraints on their development which follow from their balance of payments problems. For another group — the

Latin American NICs — the opportunity to expand in the world market is essential if they are to continue to service their overseas indebtedness. While the poorer countries are perhaps more concerned with the levels of aid in the short term they are adapting their exchange and incentive systems so as to try to become more competitive in world trade. They attach both real and symbolic importance to market access. Nothing arouses the anger of reasonable and friendly decision makers in the Third World more than suggestions from the West that they should limit their efforts to develop manufactured exports in favour of producing primary raw materials for developed countries.

Apart from calls for protectionism against manufactured exports from developing countries there is an increasing need to recognise the disastrous effects of subsidised and protected agricultural production in developed countries. The Common Agricultural Policy in Europe and the quota limitation on imports of some agricultural commodities in the USA produce special problems for developing countries. A notorious example, and one with which I am personally very familiar because of my years in the Ministry of Food and with Booker McConnell, is that of sugar. When the brave new world of commodity agreements was being planned in the 1950s with the creation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the International Sugar Agreement it would have been inconceivable to envisage a policy for beet sugar in Europe with prices so high as to produce a surplus of 5 million tons to be dumped on the world market to the detriment of sugar cane growers in countries like Mauritius, Fiji, or Guyana. Nor, when the International Wheat Agreement was being shaped in the same period, did anyone ever foresee that grain prices in the United Kingdom would ever be fixed at such a level as to produce a surplus on such a scale as to justify the erection of silos at British ports to handle its dumped exports.

These are issues which will become increasingly important. My belief that a liberal approach to imports from less developed countries and elsewhere is in the interests of Britain and the West is reinforced by the detailed research work done at ODI in recent years. The Institute will continue its work in these areas of trade and financial policies. It can make a unique contribution because of the way in which it brings together, with its team of independent researchers, representatives of industry, bankers, business, academics, journalists, charitable and other organisations.

Since my last Chairman's Statement there have again been several changes among the Council. Sadly I have to record a number of resignations; first that of Richard Bailey, a valued member who had been actively associated with ODI for over 20 years, followed later in the year by those of Sir John Burgh and Mr R. N. Tottenham-Smith. In addition Michael McWilliam and Alastair Thomson will both be retiring at the forthcoming AGM. All will be missed. We thank them for their contributions over the years and extend good wishes

to them all. I am glad to say that two of the vacant places which arose during the year have now been filled, and we welcome Dr Charles Elliott, recently appointed Director of Christian Aid and Sir Peter Preston, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Overseas Development Administration.

Another departure to be recorded with much regret is that of Guy Hunter. Since giving up his research appointment four years ago, he had been a part-time Adviser to ODI, more particularly to the Agricultural Administration Unit (AAU) which he had been instrumental in establishing in 1975. He retired in December. Two more senior members of the AAU also left towards the end of the year, Anthony Bottrall to join the Ford Foundation in Bangladesh and Stephen Sandford to join the International Livestock Centre for Africa in Addis Ababa, after ten and seven years respectively at ODI. Each achieved recognition as an authority in his field and will be sadly missed. So also will Mary Sutton, another Research Officer who returned to Dublin after a three-year stay at ODI. Successors for the two AAU members have been recruited, Mary Tiffen who took up her appointment in January and Simon Commander who will join in May 1983. In November we also welcomed Sheila Page, who joined ODI from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Among the Overseas Research Fellows the appointments of Peter Cox and Ronald Bastin came to an end and one new appointment, Alistair Sutherland, was made. To all these new and former members of staff alike, we extend our good wishes.

The success of the Institute is due to the ability and devotion of the staff and the Council wishes to record its appreciation for the special efforts they all made in 1982.

March 1983

George Bishop

Overseas Development Institute
BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 1982

	Note	1981		1982	
		£	£	£	£
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS					
Fixed assets	4		9,903		8,968
Listed investments	6		216,864		217,566
Current assets					
Income tax recoverable		920		1,190	
Stock of publications	2	3,364		2,702	
Debtors and prepayments		25,686		21,621	
Grants in arrear		26,107		22,318	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,144		80,742	
		<u>131,221</u>		<u>128,573</u>	
Current liabilities					
Sundry creditors		27,934		51,613	
Grants in advance		42,827		33,288	
		<u>70,761</u>		<u>84,901</u>	
			60,460		43,672
			<u>287,227</u>		<u>270,206</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS					
General Fund	5		144,661		126,938
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	5		142,566		143,268
			<u>287,227</u>		<u>270,206</u>

The accounts were approved by the Council at a meeting held on 23 March 1983
The attached notes form part of these accounts.

G. S. Bishop }
J. P. G. Wathen } Directors

Overseas Development Institute
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 December 1982

	Note	1981		1982	
		£	£	£	£
INCOME					
Grants and project finance per Schedule		375,500		408,142	
Income from Ford Foundation Capital					
Grant Fund:					
Listed investments (gross)		15,264		14,405	
Gain from investments		—		702	
Income from General Fund:					
Interest receivable		9,809		7,821	
Listed investments (gross)		6,757		6,723	
Single donations		9,867		10,166	
Promised annual donations		8,265		10,050	
Deeds of Covenant receivable		3,981		5,939	
Library revenue		301		335	
Publications revenue		9,863		7,544	
			439,607		471,827
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries		289,354		308,933	
Fees and other research expenditure		14,663		38,083	
Rent, rates, services, light and power		33,882		36,398	
Expenses of Overseas Research Fellows		11,632		12,142	
Travel		30,543		34,335	
Printing, stationery, postage and telephone		21,207		24,052	
Entertainment, meetings and conference expenses		3,560		1,621	
Insurance		2,450		2,022	
Repairs and renewals		1,308		1,655	
General office expenses		6,665		7,226	
Staff recruitment		1,060		2,700	
Professional fees		1,379		1,415	
Audit fees		920		1,000	
Publication expenses		13,223		12,204	
Depreciation	2	4,637		5,062	
			(436,483)		(488,848)
Excess/(Deficiency) of income over expenditure			3,124		(17,021)

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

**Overseas Development Institute
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS AND PROJECT FINANCE
for the year ended 31 December 1982**

Schedule

Grants in
advance 31
December
1982
£

Grants
credited to
income and
expenditure
£

Direct
reimburse-
ments
£

Receipts
£

Grants in
advance 1
January 1982
£

Grants in
arrears 31
December
1982
£

PROGRAMME GRANTS

World Bank.....	11,110			11,601		14,103	8,608
Overseas Development Administration (ODA)				53,750		53,750	

PROJECT GRANTS

Fellowship Schemes:

ODA

ODI Fellowship Scheme.....		2,169		103,306	98,013		3,124
Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme ...	4,360			59,052		55,448	7,963
Dr B. Kinsey: visit to Zimbabwe				1,649		1,649	
administration expenses				25,250		25,250	

Agricultural Administration Unit:

ODA

general grant		131		92,350		89,554	
special studies		2,436		10,247		7,811	
FAO				1,335		4,406	
International Livestock Centre for Africa...		2,414		4,022		1,608	
Ford Foundation				7,185		7,185	

A Study of the Marketed Surplus of Rain-fed
Food Crops of Small Farmers:

ODA.....
 182 | | | (182) | | | |

A Study of Small Farmer Services in India:

ODA
 | | | 16,433 | | 15,729 | 704 |

3,071

An Evaluation and Programming Study of Machakos Integrated Development Pro- gramme: Commission of the European Communities	16,668	33,132	16,463
A Study of Poor Countries and the Reform of the International Economic System: Nuffield Foundation.....	4,420	(4,420)	
A Study of the Penetration of European Markets by Manufactured Imports: World Bank.....	248	248	
A Study of the Lomé Convention: Ford Foundation	9,882	9,882	
A Survey of European Community Policies towards Developing Countries: Institute of Development Studies, Sussex ... The Noel Buxton Trust	5,966	14,000 2,500 2,070	6,790
Commission of the European Communities			
A Study of Economic Management in De- veloping Countries: ODA	312	25,558	2,771
Amex Bank	1,000	1,000	
Seminar on the IMF, the Third World and the Global Payments Problem: International Monetary Fund		4,606	4,606
A Study of Indian Exports from Cottage Industries: ODA	95	21,841	21,949
			13

A Study of the Impact of Stabex Operations: Commission of the European Communities	10,440	11,440	1,000	
A Study of British Industrial Structure and Strategies for Aid and Trade with the Third World: ODA	5,500	3,836	9,336	
A Study of Tea Marketing and Distribution: UNCTAD	3,911	5,627	1,716	
A Study of the International Financial and Trading System: Commonwealth Secretariat		2,500	2,500	
A Study of the Operations of Stabex and Sysmin: UNCTAD		7,000	7,000	
A Seminar Paper on Issues for UNCTAD VI: UNCTAD	42,827	933	933	
	<u>26,107</u>	<u>500,405</u>	<u>408,142</u>	<u>33,288</u>
	<u>42,827</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>933</u>	<u>22,318</u>

**Overseas Development Institute
Statement of Source and Application of Funds
for the year ended 31 December 1982**

	1981		1982	
	£	£	£	£
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Excess/(Deficiency) of income over expenditure		3,124		(17,021)
Adjustment for items not involving flow of funds:				
Depreciation	4,637		5,062	
Loss on the sale of fixed assets	135		291	
Gain on the sale of investments	—		(702)	
		<u>4,772</u>		<u>4,651</u>
Total generated from operations		7,896		(12,370)
Funds from other sources:				
Sale of fixed assets		115		161
Sale of investments		—		<u>20,707</u>
		8,011		8,498
 APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Purchase of fixed assets	(3,711)		4,579	
Purchase of investments	—		<u>20,707</u>	
		<u>(3,711)</u>		<u>(25,286)</u>
		<u>4,300</u>		<u>(16,788)</u>
 REPRESENTED BY:				
(Decrease)/Increase in stock		(1,861)		(662)
Increase/(Decrease) in debtors income tax and grants in arrears		13,141		(7,584)
Decrease/(Increase) in creditors and grants in advance		9,654		(14,140)
Movement in net liquid funds:				
(Decrease)/Increase in cash balances		<u>(16,634)</u>		<u>5,598</u>
		<u>4,300</u>		<u>(16,788)</u>

Overseas Development Institute Notes on the Accounts

- 1 The Overseas Development Institute is a Company limited by guarantee. The memorandum of association restricts the liability of Members on winding up to £1. In the case of a winding up none of the Accumulated Fund is distributable to the Members but shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution having similar objects to ODI.
- 2 Accounting policies
- a The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
 - b Income and expenditure are taken to the revenue account on an accruals basis.
 - c Stock of publications is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
 - d Fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates:
 Fixtures and fittings — on a straight line basis at 10% per annum.
 Equipment — on a reducing balance basis at 12.5% per annum.
 Office partitions — on a reducing balance basis to write off the balance over the remaining life of the lease.
 Library — additions are written off in the year of acquisition.
 - e Certain expenditure is charged directly to specific grants as shown in the attached Schedule.
 - f The Accounts are prepared in compliance with Section 149A and Schedule 8A of the Companies Act 1948.
- 3 The Members of Council received no emoluments in the year to 31 December 1982 (1981: £nil).

4 Fixed assets

	Office conversion	Furniture fixtures & fittings	Equip- ment	Library	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 1982	6,333	2,143	9,538	23,661	41,675
Additions	—	385	689	3,505	4,579
Disposals	—	—	(517)	—	(517)
Balance at 31 December 1982	<u>6,333</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>9,710</u>	<u>27,166</u>	<u>45,737</u>
Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 1982	3,722	869	3,520	23,661	31,772
Charge for the year	522	253	782	3,505	5,062
Disposals	—	—	(65)	—	(65)
Balance at 31 December 1982	<u>4,244</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>4,237</u>	<u>27,166</u>	<u>36,769</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 1981	<u>2,611</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>6,018</u>	<u>nil</u>	<u>9,903</u>
At 31 December 1982	<u>2,089</u>	<u>1,406</u>	<u>5,473</u>	<u>nil</u>	<u>8,968</u>

5 Accumulated funds

	General Fund	Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund
	£	£
Balance at 1 January 1982	144,661	142,566
Excess of income over expenditure	<u>(17,723)</u>	<u>702</u>
Balance at 31 December 1982	<u>126,938</u>	<u>143,268</u>

6 Listed investments

	1981		1982	
	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
	£	£	£	£
General Fund	74,298	73,971	74,298	82,295
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	<u>142,566</u>	<u>149,234</u>	<u>143,268</u>	<u>183,825</u>
	<u>216,864</u>		<u>217,566</u>	

Report of the Auditors to the Members of Overseas Development Institute

We have audited the accounts on pages 9 to 16 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion the accounts, which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page 15 give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 1982 and of the excess of expenditure over income and source and application of funds for the year to that date and comply with the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981.

London
23 March 1983

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Report of the Council

To be presented at the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting

The Council has pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Institute for the year ended 31 December 1982. Following past practice, expenditure on passages and allowances of ODI Fellows has not been brought into the main Income and Expenditure Account. Such expenditure, which is recoverable in full from the Overseas Development Administration, amounted to £98,013 in 1982 and is shown in the Schedule of Income and Expenditure from Grants and Project Finance on pages 11-13 as directly reimbursable expenditure.

The cautionary note sounded a year ago drawing attention to the uncertain financial prospects ahead proved all too well justified and the 1982 Accounts show a deficit larger than any previously recorded. Although income from all sources held up and indeed rose by £32,220 in total to reach a figure of £471,827 (£439,607 in 1981) expenditure increased more, by £52,365 to £488,848 (£436,483 in 1981). This meant that the small 1981 surplus of £3,124 swung round to a deficit of £17,021. The increase in the total salaries bill from £289,354 to £308,933 (£19,579 or 6.8%) was less than in any of the past few years since, although salary levels continued to rise, there were delays, some deliberate, some involuntary, in recruiting replacements for staff who left in the course of the year. In partial compensation more use than usual had to be made of temporary assistance and the team which undertook the Machakos Evaluation and Programming Study was engaged for that project only. This explains the big increase in 'fees and other research expenditure'. Otherwise increases in expenditure in most directions were general but of modest proportions.

The Institute's income continues to be dominated by grants and project finance, which rose in aggregate from £375,500 to £408,142. Details are given in the Schedule on pages 11-13. Within the grants total only a minor part (£67,853) was received in the form of programme grants not earmarked for specific purposes. The Institute's independent income from investments (£29,651 compared with £31,830 in 1981), donations (up from £22,113 to £26,155) and library and publications (£7,879 compared with £10,164) contributed a broadly similar sum. All other income was earmarked for particular projects. Thus nearly three-quarters of ODI's income last year consisted of tied grants. Since project grants are frequently insufficient to cover entire costs, including administrative costs, overheads, preparation time and any over-runs, the proportion of income remaining at ODI's discretion and on which it depends to finance information and outreach activities is limited. This

situation is unlikely to improve in the near future and ODI will continue to depend on project grants for almost all its research for some time. The lead-time for securing research grants is variable but rarely short and a drying-up of the flow of research applications was one of the underlying causes of the 1982 deficit. The pipeline is now being re-charged. The incoming Director has made this a priority task and the Council is confident in ODI's ability to attract the necessary funding in due course. However, difficulties will persist in 1983 and a further, probably larger, deficit must be expected. In these circumstances it is indeed fortunate that the Council has been able to accumulate sufficient reserves enabling it to ride out current difficulties. As will be seen from the Balance Sheet, the General Fund had been reduced by the year-end to £126,938. This is considered adequate to cover any foreseeable deficits but prudence dictates that a close watch continue to be kept on expenditure in parallel with the determined efforts being made to raise additional income. The Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund, which is regarded as an endowment fund, stood at £143,269.

Council

Mr Michael McWilliam and Mr Alastair Thomson are retiring and not seeking re-election.

Chief E. C. Anyaoku, Professor P. D. Henderson, Dr Paul Howell, Professor Edith Penrose, Lord Plant, Professor Sir Austin Robinson, Lord Seebohm and Mr J. P. G. Wathen retire in rotation and, all being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Dr Charles Elliott and Sir Peter Preston, having been appointed during the year, automatically cease to hold office and offer themselves for election.

Auditors

A resolution for the re-appointment of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

Statutory information

- 1 Principal Activities of the Institute — to provide a centre for research in development issues and problems and to conduct studies of its own; to be a forum for the exchange of views and information among those who are directly concerned with overseas development; and to keep the gravity of the problems before the public and responsible authorities.
- 2 The Institute is a Company Limited by Guarantee, not having a share capital. It is a non-profit-making registered charity. Members' liability is limited to £1 per head. It is not a trading company.
- 3 Council Members serve in an honorary capacity and receive no emolu-

ments. They do not have contracts of service nor do they have a financial interest in the Institute.

- 4 In addition to the Council Members above, the following served on the Council for all, or part, of the year to which the Accounts refer: Mr Ronald W. Archer, Mr Richard Bailey, Mr David Banks, Mr Martin Bax, Professor A. H. Bunting, Sir John Burgh, Mr William Clark, Professor Walter Elkan, Professor Michael Faber, Mr A. D. Hazlewood, Mr Jack Jones, Mr Frank Judd, Mr Richard Kershaw, Mr W. A. C. Mathieson, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, Sir Arthur Norman, Mr John Pinder, Mrs Rosemary Righter, Lord Roll, Mr T. D. Ross, Mr R. N. Tottenham-Smith, Dr William Wallace, Mr Douglas Williams and Professor P. R. C. Williams.
- 5 No donations were made for political purposes.

March 1983

On behalf of the Council
G. S. Bishop, Chairman

Policy Directions

ODI has perceived and has addressed itself to four particular difficulties which face developing countries in present-day conditions. These are:

- the falling off of economic growth and setbacks to rising living standards, particularly in some of the poorest countries, by contrast with the 1960s and early 1970s;
- increased interdependencies between countries, which heightens the adverse impact on developing countries of deteriorating conditions for world trade and finance, and of the economic policies of the Western world;
- within developing countries, the need to feed growing populations and ensure equitable rises in living standards in rural areas, when only limited resources for agricultural management and development are available;
- an apparently increasing indifference in Britain and other industrial countries to the welfare of Third World peoples, and sometimes positive opposition in some circles to contributing resources to their relief, reflected in stagnant real aid levels.

ODI has responded, and will continue to respond to these issues as the following paragraphs show. Further details of past work are given on later pages.

Take first the *global economic environment*. Trends in world trading conditions are an important aspect of this. In research, policy advice and dissemination, ODI has a well-established expertise in the analysis of protectionism; in the problems of adjusting the manufacturing sectors of the UK and other industrial countries to expanding imports from developing countries; and in exploring the economic effects of alternative trading policies. We have investigated in detail the workings of GATT and preferential arrangements as they affect the Third World. We have also been active in defining the policy options for developing country exports, such as tea and handicrafts, which we plan to extend to a study of food processing industries in developing countries.

We have similarly been active in the area of *capital flows and financial institutions*. A study of the operations and policy conditions of the International Monetary Fund has been an important aspect of our work in recent years. This has extended to encompass work on the role of the Euromarket in the financing of developing country deficits, and to the submission of expert studies to a current Commonwealth re-examination of international financial institutions. ODI also has a long history of evaluative work on British and European aid programmes; this too is an area where we intend to undertake new work, to test the arguments of critics of aid against the evidence. Given the crucial importance of the balance of payments problem in so many

developing countries, there are two further areas in which we plan future work; exploring the consequences for poverty and income inequalities of alternative policy responses to payments difficulties; and investigating the nature of the adjustment policies appropriate to developing countries in the later 1980s.

With its expansion and growing role in the world economy, the policies of the *European Community* have also assumed much importance. Since 1981 ODI, in collaboration with the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, has been publishing an annual survey of EEC-Third World relations which has become established as the definitive work of its kind. We intend that this important work should continue. In addition, ODI staff have been active in evaluating the workings of the two Lomé agreements between the EEC and associated states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). This work is taking on particular relevance now as the parties begin preparations for the negotiation of a third agreement, and we have provided advice both to the Community and the ACP states. A major evaluation of the EEC 'Stabex' scheme is only one example of this. New work is already in hand studying the impact of association on the trade of ACP states.

In our work on *agriculture*, we have continued to concentrate on specific problem areas for developing countries, such as the management of irrigation, the organisation and management of pastoral development, and the efficient provision of agricultural services. We have also taken an initiative on the growing difficulties of financing the recurrent costs of agricultural services. Through detailed reports, ODI staff have provided advice to donors such as FAO and ODA on their aid programmes to the agricultural sector; they have also reported directly to governments in Third World countries such as Zimbabwe and Bangladesh.

The Institute also aims to *improve understanding* of the problems of developing countries and thereby to promote the adoption by both public and private bodies of policies which take these problems into account. It does this by a variety of means loosely described under the collective term 'outreach'. Great attention is paid to the dissemination of our research results, through the use of multiple-level publications targetted at a variety of audiences, but particularly at those who influence policy. Our popular series of *Briefing Papers* obtains increasingly wide circulation and we hope to step up this programme in 1983 and 1984. These Papers have received considerable attention in the media and we also service the media through more informal briefings and advice, as well as through the staff's own contributions as writers and broadcasters. Our materials are also employed by other agencies working in development education and thus receive a far wider dissemination than ODI achieves directly.

The Institute has recently been re-examining its outreach work. We plan to

increase our capacity and output in this area, relative to primary research work, and are now seeking the resources with which to achieve this expansion.

The state of the world economy, crisis conditions in many developing countries, numerous unresolved disputes in North-South relations and a continuing need to work for an informed public opinion at home, all point towards a large continuing role for ODI, not the least because all our work is problem- and policy-oriented. To respond adequately to these needs we must expand but our ability to do so is at present severely limited by shortage of funds, with a substantial deficit in prospect for 1983. The Institute's small amount of independent income and forced reliance on grants tied to specific activities remain sources of weakness, although this has been partly compensated by ODI's proven ability to attract funding for research projects.

Review of the Year

This review outlines the past year's activities within the following framework:

- agricultural administration — the research, dissemination and advisory work of the Agricultural Administration Unit;
- research in other areas, considered under three main headings — international payments, trade and aid, EEC-developing country relations;
- Overseas Research Fellows;
- dissemination, information and other outreach activities, including publications, meetings and a variety of other aspects of ODI's work.

Agricultural administration

The Agricultural Administration Unit (AAU) takes as its special focus the organisational and management, rather than the technical constraints on increasing agricultural production and incomes. Irrigation, pastoralism and agricultural administration continued to be the AAU's three active subject areas throughout 1982. Anthony Bottrall, who had undertaken major research on the management of large-scale irrigation schemes, resigned in September to join the Ford Foundation in Bangladesh but not before he had initiated a programme to study the organisation of small community operated schemes, starting with a study of lift irrigation in Bangladesh. This work will be developed by Mary Tiffen who joined the Unit in January 1983 and who will also be responsible for the irrigation network. Stephen Sandford also left the Unit to join the International Livestock Centre for Africa in Ethiopia in January 1983. Early in 1982 he completed a book, now with the publisher, on the management of pastoral development and later spent three months in Zimbabwe before presenting a report to the Government of Zimbabwe on communal grazing lands. The pastoral network will be continued by Clare Oxby. In the area of agricultural administration, John Howell completed an evaluation study of British aid to co-operatives which was primarily concerned with agricultural service societies and included field work in the Gambia and Kiribati. Following visits to India and Malaysia he wrote a report, subsequently published in *Agricultural Administration* 11 (4) 1982, on agricultural extension and in May he began a study of the provision of agricultural services in India with particular reference to fertiliser supply and extension in Orissa; this will be completed by mid-1983. In the first half of the year Clare Oxby completed a study for FAO on the integration of women into animal production projects, published in *World Animal Review* April-June 1982. Later in the year she began a nine month assignment with FAO on sociological aspects of shifting cultivation and alternative systems in Africa. Finally, Guy Hunter revised an earlier paper on benefitting the poor and farmer participation for

publication as Occasional Paper No. 4 entitled *Enlisting the Small Farmer*. He retired in December 1982 but remains a member of the AAU Advisory Committee. He had been a founder member of the AAU and latterly part-time adviser to ODI. These staff movements provided a suitable opportunity for reviewing the directions of the Unit's work and rural employment was identified as a new area for AAU research. Simon Commander was recruited to work in that area and will join the Unit in May 1983.

In its networking activities, the Unit produced two issues (newsletters and research papers) in the agricultural administration series during the year, one in the pastoral and one in the irrigation management series. The membership of each network is now around 600, the majority in developing countries. In addition all AAU members again undertook a number of teaching and training assignments with the World Bank in Washington and in British universities; Anthony Bottrall presented papers at two overseas workshops, one on 'Investment decisions to develop S.E. Asia's irrigation resources' in Bangkok and the other on 'Water management at the farm level' in Faisalabad, Pakistan. Six lunch-time meetings were held at ODI during the year.

Among the advisory work undertaken, Clare Oxby participated in an FAO preparatory assistance mission to the Mano River Union (Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea) in trypanosomiasis control areas and Stephen Sandford assisted ILCA scientists in the development of a long-term plan for ILCA's sub-humid and arid zone programmes in West Africa. Outside the Unit's regular work programme ODI was commissioned by the Government of Kenya and the European Commission to prepare an evaluation of the Machakos (Kenya) Integrated Development Programme and proposals for Phase 2 of the project. Mary Tiffen joined the five person team led by Martin Adams, temporarily on assignment to ODI. This commission was completed successfully early in 1983.

International payments

The project on the IMF and economic management in developing countries directed by Tony Killick in collaboration with Graham Bird, Jennifer Sharpley and Mary Sutton, was substantially completed by the end of 1982. Revision of the material for publication proceeded apace after the final meeting of the Advisory Committee in September and the two resulting volumes are scheduled to appear in autumn 1983; the main volume is entitled *The Quest for Stabilisation: The IMF and the Third World* and the second, presenting a number of case-studies, *The IMF and Stabilisation: Developing Country Experiences*. Also during 1982, the collection of papers presented at the 1981 IMF/ODI seminar on the payments problem was edited by Tony Killick and published by the two institutions under the title *Adjustment and Financing in the Developing World*. Tony Killick participated in two further conferences on

related themes, one held in Virginia, USA on IMF conditionality and a second, of which he was the moderator, organised by the Fund in Nairobi.

As mentioned earlier, ODI aims to carry out further work in this area. Sheila Page, who joined ODI in November, has undertaken preliminary work for a study of the trade and financing strategies which might be appropriate for developing countries in the later 1980s if, in contrast to the previous decade, their export markets in industrialised countries are subject to slow growth and protectionist policies and assuming OPEC surpluses, which provided the basis for earlier developing country borrowing, are likely to diminish. A second project is planned to study the effects on income distribution in developing countries of their adoption of different external adjustment policies. Finance is being sought for both these projects.

Trade and aid

The work undertaken by ODI in recent years on international trade has examined questions arising in both developed and developing countries, and prominent among the questions facing the former is the protectionism-free trade controversy. Vincent Cable, who has addressed these complex issues for several years, completed a book drawing together the conclusions emerging from ODI's work, which will be published in May 1983 under the title *Protectionism and Industrial Decline*. He also undertook work on the costs of protectionism for the ASEAN Research Centre, Singapore and made an input to the Commonwealth (Cairncross) Report on Protectionism.

Together with Martin Weale of the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge, Vincent Cable also completed a study of the quantitative implications for the British economy of different trade and aid policies, using the Cambridge Growth Project model, the results of which were published in *ODI Review* No. 1 1982.

The main study in hand on developing country aspects of international trade is a project on Indian handicrafts which examines the impact of internationally traded handicrafts on the Indian economy. It is being carried out in conjunction with Industrial Development Services, New Delhi, who have completed a number of sector case studies, ODI being responsible for the international trade aspects. Ann Weston has carried out market research work for the project in Western Europe. She and Vincent Cable participated in a conference in India organised by the Indian Committee for Research on International Economic Relations, at which they presented two papers covering the work they had completed so far. The intention is that full detailed results should be published in India and ODI will prepare a number of articles in more summary form. Writing up is expected to be completed by mid-1983.

Early in the year Ann Weston revised the report on tea marketing which she had prepared for UNCTAD in 1981 and it was later published by UNCTAD as

The Marketing and Processing of Tea: Areas for International Co-operation. She has done preliminary work on food processing in developing countries in preparation for a project which it is hoped will get under way in 1983.

Only limited work on aid questions was completed in 1982, although Christopher Stevens participated in a study of World Bank technical assistance in Bangladesh, which was undertaken by the Bank's Operations Evaluation Department. Traditionally, aid studies is a field in which ODI has been active and in view of the many-sided attacks which are now made on aid in theory and practice, ODI plans a substantial project on the role and effectiveness of official development assistance, examining the major ethical and practical arguments for and against, and attempting to test some of the latter against empirical evidence at both aggregated and project level.

The EEC and developing countries

The second volume of *EEC and the Third World: A Survey* was published in March 1982 with the sub-title 'Hunger in the World'. This is an annual publication and a joint venture with IDS, Sussex. It asked whether, when the whole range of EEC policies affecting the Third World are taken into account, they exacerbate or alleviate world hunger. It analysed EEC agricultural trade and aid policies (in particular on world grain trade stabilisation, food aid, sugar and aid to Third World agriculture), and examined the implications for the Third World of proposed changes to the Common Agricultural Policy. On industrial trade it gave particular attention to the new Generalised System of Preferences and the Multifibre Arrangement. It also considered the particular problems of the least developed countries.

The sub-title for volume 3, which will appear in March 1983, is 'The Atlantic Rift'. It questions whether the sharp conflict apparent in the rhetoric of the EEC and USA is translated into differences in actual policies towards the Third World. Numerous important contemporary issues are examined at both the international level (including Law of the Sea, export credits, UN global negotiations) and the regional level (Southern Africa, the Caribbean Basin and the Middle East). Like its predecessors, it was edited by Christopher Stevens and it includes contributions by Willy Brandt, Congressman Lee H. Hamilton Jr, Jan Pronk and other distinguished authors.

It became clear during the year that it would not be possible to realise the original intention of publishing the complete texts of the Surveys in French, and fresh plans were devised. For *Survey 3* onwards it is now planned to collaborate with the Institut Française des Relations Internationales, Paris, to produce a modified French edition. Meanwhile a selection in French from the first two volumes will be published shortly by ODI/IDS.

Early in 1982 Adrian Hewitt rounded off the Stabex evaluation which he and others had undertaken for the European Commission. The final report was

published and presented to the European Council and European Parliament. Subsequently, UNCTAD commissioned Adrian Hewitt to prepare a report on the operations of Stabex and Sysmin and this was tabled at the January 1983 session of the Trade and Development Board. During the year he made progress in writing up the work which he had carried out during the previous two years on these and other provisions of the Lomé Conventions, as a book-length evaluation study of the Lomé arrangements. He also prepared a proposal, subsequently approved for funding by the Overseas Development Administration, to carry out in 1983 a case-study of Malawi-EEC relations under the Lomé Convention.

Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme

Two Research Fellowships came to an end and two new Fellows took up appointments under the Scheme in 1982. In September Peter Cox returned from the Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam, where he had spent two years examining the economics of pesticide use, including field surveys in three areas: cotton farmers in Morogoro (insecticides), coffee farmers in Moshi (copper fungicides) and maize farmers in Mbeya (DDT against stalkborers). On return he wrote a paper on 'The organisation of user recommendations and pesticide distribution in Tanzania' for distribution through one of the Agricultural Administration Unit's networks and further publications are envisaged. Ron Bastin's Fellowship at the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of the West Indies, ended in December and he is now writing up some of his work as an ODI Research Associate. During the past two and a half years he had been associated with ISER's project on tourism in Jamaica for which he produced a report, 'Survey of workers' attitudes in the Jamaica hotel industry' and independently he undertook a study of indigenous craft marketing in two tourist areas. He also provided a sociologist's input for a study on the impact of the bauxite industry on rural communities.

Bill Kinsey took up his appointment in March at the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe, to work on land settlement and rural development. He delivered a paper at the Development Studies Association conference in Dublin in September which he revised for publication in *Africa* under the title 'Forever gained: Resettlement and land policy in the context of national development in Zimbabwe'. The second new Fellow, Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, took up her appointment at ISER in September after an unavoidable postponement. She is studying relationships between agricultural production and population mobility in the Caribbean. A further new Fellow, Alistair Sutherland, was recruited during 1982, but did not take up his appointment until January 1983. He is based at the Rural Development Studies Bureau, University of Zambia, and is to work closely with the

Zambian Ministry of Agriculture as a rural sociologist with the Ministry's Adaptive Research Planning Team.

Publications

ODI *Briefing Papers* proved to be increasingly popular; their circulation is currently 3,000 and expanding. Although only two papers were issued in 1982 instead of the customary four or five, others were in preparation at the year-end and appeared early in 1983. A new departure was a press conference in September to launch *Briefing Paper* No. 2 1982 on 'Africa's Economic Crisis', timed to coincide with the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings in Toronto. Good coverage in the press and on radio was achieved, sparking off many requests for the paper, particularly from banks and multinational companies not already on the circulation list, and an article based on it was written for *The Guardian*. It was generally agreed that the initiative had been worthwhile and it is to be repeated.

1982 was the last year of publication of *ODI Review* since from 1983 onwards it will be retitled *Development Policy Review* and will be published jointly, in a new format, by ODI and Sage Publications. The journal will, however, still be issued twice a year and editorial control will remain solely with ODI. It is hoped that co-publication with Sage Publications will provide more effective promotion for the journal, and hence a much wider readership. ODI's series of *Working Papers*, which began in 1981, continued during 1982 with the production of five new titles covering four different aspects of the Institute's research.

During 1982 ODI produced four books jointly with other institutes and publishers. The first two (*EEC and the Third World: A Survey 2* and *Adjustment and Financing in the Developing World: The Role of the IMF*) have been mentioned earlier. The third, *Rich Country Interests in Third World Development* appeared in October after a long gestation. It was a collaborative effort with IDS, Sussex and the Overseas Development Council (ODC), Washington, and the rich countries whose interests it considered were Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the US and the Scandinavian countries. Finally, in November, to coincide with the ministerial meeting of the GATT, ODI, ODC and the North-South Institute, Ottawa, jointly issued a booklet entitled *Handmaiden in Distress: World Trade in the 1980s* focusing on the dangers of protectionism and the need to strengthen the multilateral trade framework.

Full details of these and other publications produced in 1982 can be found in Appendix B on page 38.

Meetings

The Institute's regular series of lunch-time discussion meetings continued

during the year. Ten meetings were held, with good attendance throughout, particularly for one on 'Real aid strategy for Britain' in September. Details of the speakers and subjects covered are given in Appendix C on page 40.

In June, ODI was host to a successful whole-day seminar organised by the World University Service on 'Higher Education and Development'. It was attended by around 40 representatives from student organisations, universities, polytechnics, government departments, and other organisations directly concerned.

In July, ODI organised a small gathering of representatives of interested NGOs and sister research institutes to meet Shah A. M. S. Kibria, the Secretary-General of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) who was visiting London as the guest of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

ODI was again the venue for the press launch in August of the World Bank's *World Development Report, 1982*. E. Bevan Waide, Director of the Bank's Country Policy Department, introduced the *Report* and answered questions. The usual good press coverage was achieved.

Outside talks, meetings and conferences

Many of ODI's research projects, particularly the EEC work, gave rise to invitations for the researchers to address wider audiences both in this country and abroad. For example, Christopher Stevens addressed CIDA officials in Ottawa and ASEAN countries' commercial attaches in Europe on aspects of EEC-Third World relations. He and Adrian Hewitt participated in a large conference on the United States and the EEC organised by the University Association for Contemporary European Studies, and Vincent Cable presented a paper on newly industrialising countries at another conference held at IDS, Sussex. The latter also participated in a research programme set up by the Institute for South East Asia Studies, Singapore, on ASEAN-EEC relations, producing papers on economic integration between developing countries, the costs of protectionism and industry policy in common markets; the papers were presented at conferences in Bonn, Brussels and the Philippines. He gave another paper on trade and protectionism to a business conference in Frankfurt organised by INSEAD, Paris, while Sheila Page attended a conference on South-South trade at the Deutsches Ubersee Institut, Hamburg. In the aid field Adrian Hewitt was one of the group which produced the popular booklet *Real Aid: A Strategy for Britain*; he continued as a member of the working group on aid of the European Association of Development Institutes, and presented papers to a well-attended symposium on aid evaluation organised by the University of Bath.

Opportunities to address senior civil servants were particularly welcomed. Tony Killick and Vincent Cable addressed economists from Whitehall on

payments adjustment and aid and trade policy options respectively, and ODI staff again gave talks at the Royal College of Defence Studies and Wilton Park. Three members of staff attended the 1982 conference of the Development Studies Association and talks and lectures were given to academic audiences at numerous universities and polytechnics.

As in the past, members of staff were in demand to speak on radio programmes for the BBC World Service and also for the African, French African and Forces Broadcasting Services.

Co-operation with other development organisations

ODI has long-standing links with many other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) active in the development field. Though mainly informal and not easy to pinpoint, ODI welcomes and encourages these contacts. The following examples are given only as illustrations.

ODI is a member of the group of British NGOs in liaison with the EEC and hosted two national meetings of the group during the year. Advice was given to the National Association of Development Education Centres (NADEC) on EEC development funding policy. Meetings of the British NGOs group on Development Education were also held at the Institute. ODI *Briefing Papers* are a source of information for many NGOs' development education work, including the Irish organisation Trocaire. Adrian Hewitt prepared a paper for a conference on the least developed countries organised by the Council for World Development Education and members of staff have also spoken to Third World First audiences. ODI remains a member of the International Broadcasting Trust and participates in its working groups.

Towards the end of the year a meeting of NGO representatives was held, under the joint sponsorship of Oxfam and ODI, to draw up plans for the provision of objective factual material on development issues for use by activists of all major political parties in the run-up to the general election. A committee was set up and ODI will participate as a resource centre.

Advisory work

Since ODI's research programme is policy-oriented, staff are in a position to offer specialist advice in their research subject areas and ODI was able to respond to requests of this kind from the EEC Commission and from Parliamentary Committees during the year. As already noted, advisory work is an integral part of the Agricultural Administration Unit's functions. In addition, members of staff sometimes undertake other consultancy-type assignments, outside their current research areas. In 1982 Tony Killick assisted the Government of Kenya by preparing a paper on the strategy of the Fifth Development Plan and in the compilation of the 1982 *Economic Survey*, including work on long-term trends in the balance of payments. He also prepared a report for

UNIDO on African experiences with industrial policies and performance 1960-1980.

Library and information

The library is designed primarily to serve the requirements of the staff and therefore reflects the research undertaken, but at the same time it is wider in scope and deals with all aspects of development. The subjects covered include economic development generally, agriculture, aid, finance, foreign trade, labour and social conditions specifically relating to developing countries. Bibliographies, guides, directories, statistics and general reference books support this collection, which now consists of about 15,000 books and pamphlets. There is also a special collection of some 3,000 reports and unpublished documents on agricultural development which is assembled by the AAU.

The bookstock is supplemented by a collection of current press releases and press clippings as well as a considerable number of periodicals. Over 300 titles are received currently. The journal articles are indexed on receipt by subject and geographical region, as applicable. The index serves as a valuable current awareness tool. Every two months the library compiles the *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* which lists the longer and more substantial articles in a classified sequence. This is available through subscription (£6.50 p.a.) or exchange. The current distribution extends to more than 30 countries.

Although books cannot be borrowed, the Library is open to the public for reference Mondays to Fridays from 10 am to 5 pm. It is used regularly by researchers, journalists, students and others. More than 300 visitors came during 1982, and innumerable queries in person, by phone and in writing were received. Requests for information are dealt with as fully as possible within the limits of staff resources.

Sources of Finance

We record our thanks and appreciation to the organisations and individuals listed below who have contributed to the Institute's income during the past year.

Programme and Project finance for 1982 received from:

Amex Bank Limited
Commission of the European Communities
FAO
Ford Foundation
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex
International Livestock Centre for Africa
Noel Buxton Trust
Overseas Development Administration
UNCTAD
World Bank

General finance received from:

Baker Perkins Holdings plc
Bank of England
Banque Nationale de Paris plc
Barclays Group of Banks
The Baring Foundation
Blue Circle Industries plc
Booker McConnell plc
British-American Tobacco Company Limited
The British Petroleum Company plc
British Steel Corporation
Christian Aid
Commercial Union Assurance Company plc
Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited
Coopers & Lybrand
The De La Rue Jubilee Trust
L. A. Duffy
S. N. Goabab
Grindlays Bank plc
K. Hayes
E. W. Jacomb-Hood
R. W. Lake
G. B. Lee

Lloyds Bank plc
Marks & Spencer plc
Midland Bank plc
Mitchell Cotts plc
Morgan Grenfell International
National Westminster Bank plc
Ocean Transport & Trading plc (P. H. Holt Trust)
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Oxfam
J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company Limited
Shell International Petroleum Company Limited
Standard Chartered Bank plc
John Swire & Sons Limited
Unilever plc
United City Merchants Limited
D. Williams
Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

ODI Fellowships

The ODI Fellowship Scheme was started in 1963. One of its objectives is to allow able young graduates and postgraduates in economics and related fields to gain practical development experience by arranging for them to work for two years in ministries or parastatal organisations in developing countries. In addition to providing Fellows with a valuable educational experience, the Scheme also provides host governments with high calibre staff at the junior professional level, where gaps in manpower often exist. Competition for Fellowships is always keen — in recent years candidates have outnumbered places by more than ten to one — and the standard of applicants high.

Most Fellows are assigned to government ministries where they undertake a wide variety of assignments, calling for both economic and administrative skills. Some Fellows are engaged in macroeconomic work in central planning offices, others work in sectoral ministries, for example agriculture, industry, trade, transport and communications, education and health where they may assist in sector planning, examine investment proposals, prepare aid applications, appraise and evaluate projects, or may be called upon to make recommendations on import policy or price control. Other Fellows have been engaged on fiscal questions, monetary policy and international economic relations, while one or two have worked as economic statisticians. In most years a few Fellows are assigned to parastatal organisations, such as credit institutions, development corporations and marketing boards, where commercial as well as economic considerations apply.

Although Fellows are selected and appointed by ODI, they are employees of the governments for whom they work. The latter therefore bear local employment costs, while the former, by virtue of a grant initially from the Nuffield Foundation and since 1966 from the Overseas Development Administration, provides salary supplementation and meets the costs of Fellows' passages and other expenses. From 1972 onwards ODA has also provided the Institute with a grant for administering the Scheme.

Since its inception there have been a number of changes in the Scheme. Firstly there has been a geographical shift in Fellows' postings, prompted largely by changing patterns of demand by overseas governments. At present most Fellows are posted to Southern Africa, rather than East Africa, as in past years, and since 1975 Fellows have been posted to the Caribbean. However signs are appearing of a slackening in demand from some of the countries in these areas and over the past year, therefore, the Institute, in consultation with ODA, has been examining the possibility of incorporating other countries into the Scheme. In the first instance, consideration is being given to returning to Uganda where the Scheme operated until 1972, and to establishing it in

Southern Sudan, with the Pacific Region as a further area to be explored later. A second change, instituted in 1972, was the inclusion of women Fellows, and twenty have been appointed since that date. Another more recent development has been the increasing number of Fellows with postgraduate qualifications and/or some work experience, a response to certain host governments' requests for more experienced Fellows.

Starting with a modest three appointments in 1963 the Scheme grew steadily, rising to fifteen appointments in 1977 and 1978. Since then financial constraints have reduced the annual number of new appointments although it is hoped to restore it to twelve for the next few years. As shown in the Table, ten Fellows were appointed in 1982, six men and four women. Of these, three were posted to Botswana, two each to Malawi and Swaziland, and one each to Belize, Dominica and St Lucia. Six had completed postgraduate degrees before taking up their appointments. Appendix A on page 36 lists all Fellows in post during 1982.

	1963/79	1980	1981	1982
Sierra Leone	1	-	-	-
Kenya	12	-	-	-
Uganda	8	-	-	-
Tanzania	15	1	1	-
East African Community	4	-	-	-
Zambia	18	-	-	-
Malawi	25	4	3	2
Botswana	41	3	4	3
Lesotho	14	2	1	-
Swaziland	23	-	-	2
Mauritius	1	-	-	-
Dominica	1	-	-	1
St Lucia	4	1	-	1
St Vincent	3	-	1	-
Belize	4	1	1	1
Totals	174	12	11	10

After completing their assignments Fellows enter a wide variety of fields. From the information available it is estimated that around 30% work in the private sector in the UK and overseas, around 20% work in the public sector in this country, a similar percentage in international bodies, and in universities and research institutions, with the remainder employed in the public sectors of developing countries. A further analysis of former Fellows reveals that nearly one half of those whose occupations are known are working wholly or mainly on world development affairs. A complete list of former Fellows, including their most recent employment, if known, is available from the Administration Department of ODI.

Appendix A: ODI Fellows

Fellows in post during 1982

Botswana

- Borton J.N. (Universities of Oxford and Reading) Ministry of Local Government and Lands, 1980-82.
Chakrabarti S. (Oxford University) Ministry of Works and Communications, 1981-83.
Crosby J.L. (Leicester University) Ministry of Works and Communications, 1982-84.
Donaldson D.J. (Oxford University) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1981-83.
Heald C.J. (Oxford University and Wye College, London) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1981-83.
Lewney R.G. (Universities of Cambridge and Massachusetts) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1982-84.
Shuttleworth G. (Cambridge University) Bank of Botswana, 1981-83.
Teuten R.I. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Local Government and Lands, 1980-82.
Turner R.L. (Nottingham University) Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, 1982-84.
Whiteside A.W. (University of East Anglia) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1980-82.

Lesotho

- Gomar M.J. (Cambridge University) Lesotho National Development Corporation, 1981-83.
Lewis M.E. (Cambridge University and Birkbeck College, London) Lesotho National Development Corporation, 1980-82.
Telford D.I. (Edinburgh University) Ministry of Finance, 1980-82.

Malawi

- Appleby P.G. (Cambridge University) Department of Lands, Valuation and Water, 1981-83.
Bennet A.R. (Universities of Oxford and Sussex) Ministry of Agriculture, 1980-82.
Geake M.E. (Exeter University) Ministry of Agriculture, 1981-83.
Grant P.D. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Trade and Industry, 1980-82.
Jones R.M. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Education/Ministry of Finance, 1980-82.
Laslett R.A. (Oxford University) Economic Planning Division, 1980-82.
Liesner J. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Health, 1982-84.
Phillips M.W. (Universities of Cambridge and East Anglia) Ministry of Agriculture, 1982-84.
Whitton K.C.S. (Cambridge University) Department of Statutory Bodies, 1981-83.

Swaziland

Dalrymple H. (Oxford and Cambridge Universities and Birkbeck College, London) Ministry of Works, 1982-84.

Hollman B.J. (Universities of Sheffield and Reading) Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, 1982-84.

Tanzania

Yates C.M. (Universities of Bristol and Oxford) National Price Commission, 1981-83.

Belize

Brimble P.J. (London School of Economics and Political Science, Universities of Georgetown, USA and Sussex) Central Planning Unit, 1980-82.

Jarrah R.A. (Universities of Cambridge and Oxford) Ministry of Natural Resources, 1981-83.

Marlow D.J. (Universities of Oxford and East Anglia) Central Planning Unit, 1982-84.

Dominica

Thomas M.E.C. (Bristol University and School of Oriental and African Studies, London) Ministry of Agriculture, 1982-84.

St Lucia

Rickman R.J. (Oxford University) Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Labour, 1980-82.

Gordon A.E. (Newcastle University) Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Labour, 1982-84.

St Vincent

Rutherford J.E. (Queen's University, Belfast and Sussex University) Central Planning Unit, 1981-83.

Appendix B: Publications during 1982

Books

- EEC and the Third World: A Survey, 2. Hunger in the World* edited by Christopher Stevens. Published jointly with Hodder & Stoughton and the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. 177 pages, March 1982, paperback £5.95.
- Adjustment and Financing in the Developing World: The Role of the International Monetary Fund* edited by Tony Killick. Published jointly with the International Monetary Fund. 232 pages, June 1982, hardback £6.75, paperback £4.50.
- Enlisting the Small Farmer: The Range of Requirements* edited by Guy Hunter. Number 4 in the Agricultural Administration Unit's series of Occasional Papers. 63 pages, July 1982, paperback £2.00.
- Rich Country Interests and Third World Development* edited by Robert Cassen, Richard Jolly, John Sewell and Robert Wood. Published jointly with Croom Helm and the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. 370 pages, October 1982, hardback £15.95.
- Handmaiden in Distress: World Trade in the 1980s* by Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro and Gerald K. Helleiner. Published jointly with the North-South Institute, Ottawa and the Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C. 30 pages, November 1982, paperback £2.00.

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- Energy in the Transition from Rural Subsistence, *Gerald Foley and Ariane van Buren*
- Taking Stock: Three Years of Conservative Aid Policy, *Mary Sutton and Adrian Hewitt*
- Approaches to Rural Development since Independence, *Guy Hunter*
- Trade and Aid Policy Analysis: Use of The Cambridge Growth Project Model, *Vincent Cable and Martin Weale*

ODI Review 2 — 1982

- The Future of World Oil Prices: The End of an Era?, *Paul Stevens*
- The Reagan Administration's Economic Policies and the Third World, *Richard E. Feinberg*
- The Quality of Overseas Aid, *Paul Mosley*
- Towards a New International Economic Order? Progress Report and Prognosis, *Graham Bird*

From 1983 onwards ODI's journal will be published under the new title of *Development Policy Review*, with volume 1, number 1, appearing in May 1983. ODI will publish the journal jointly with Sage Publications. Annual subscription rate £15.00 (institutions), £7.50 (individuals). Back issues of *ODI Review* are now obtainable from Sage Publications.

Briefing Papers

The Integrated Programme for Commodities
Africa's Economic Crisis

Working Papers

The Impact of IMF Stabilisation Programmes in Developing Countries,
Working Paper 7 by Tony Killick, £2.00.

Indonesia 1966-70: Economic Management and the Role of the IMF,
Working Paper 8 by Mary Sutton, £2.00.

The Action Research Approach to Problem Solving, with Illustrations from
Irrigation Management, Working Paper 9 by Anthony F. Bottrall, £2.00.

The Role of Handicrafts Exports — Problems and Prospects. Based on
Indian Experience, Working Paper 10 by Vincent Cable and Ann Weston,
£2.00.

The European Development Fund and its Function in the EEC's Develop-
ment Aid Policy, Working Paper 11 by Adrian Hewitt, £2.00.

Copies of Briefing Papers are supplied without charge and the mailing list is open to any organisation or individual who asks to be included. Applications should be made to the Publications Officer, ODI. Orders for all other publications should be pre-paid and sent to ODI Sales, P.O. Box 11, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 6EP.

Appendix C: Lunch-time meetings during 1982

- The IMF's development finance role — Richard O'Brien, Senior Economist, Amex Bank, London.
- Developing countries' experience in meeting basic needs — Frances Stewart, Senior Research Officer, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Oxford.
- Western Africa and the World Bank — David Knox, World Bank Regional Vice-President, Western Africa.
- The Brandt Commission phase II — Robert Cassen, Professorial Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex and formerly member of the Brandt Secretariat.
- Aid, trade and the British economy: use of the Cambridge growth project model — Vincent Cable, Research Officer, ODI and Martin Weale, Fellow of Clare College and member of the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge.
- Comparative economic policies in Latin America — John Williamson, Senior Fellow, Institute for International Economics, Washington D.C.
- 'Real Aid: A Strategy for Britain' — Charles Elliott, Chairman of the Independent Group on British Aid and Director of Christian Aid, and Sir Peter Preston, formerly Permanent Secretary at the Overseas Development Administration.
- Rural development in Zimbabwe — Stephen Sandford, Research Officer, ODI.
- Crisis in the GATT? — Martin Wolf, Director of Studies, Trade Policy Research Centre, London.
- No disarmament and no development: Report on the UN special session — Frank Judd, Director, Voluntary Service Overseas, and Independent Adviser to the UK Delegation to the Special Session on relations with non-governmental organisations.

Printed by Bookmag, Henderson Road, Inverness