

**Overseas
Development
Institute**

**Annual
Report
1985**



ODI Council

As 30 April 1986

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Norman Willis

In 1985, ODI published Twenty-Five Years in Development, a special publication to mark the Institute's twenty-fifth anniversary, instead of the usual annual report. This report, although primarily about 1985, therefore also includes details of ODI's activities in 1984.

Annual Report 1985

Overseas Development Institute

Regent's College, Inner Circle,
Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS
England

Telephone: 01-935 1644

Cables: Picodi, London NW1

Telex: 297371, quoting ODI H5673

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1985: A Significant Year for ODI

Public interest in development in the poorer nations of the world has never been higher than over the last year. Much of this interest has been based upon deep concern at the economic prospects of those African countries devastated by periods of drought and civil unrest. Some of the interest has been focussed upon the threat to the international banking system of developing country governments with massive debts and inadequate trading performance to service them. There is also a growing recognition that 'the third world' is not a homogeneous grouping but a varied and changing phenomenon which impinges in complex ways upon our own relatively developed world.

ODI remains at the forefront of research into the relationships between developed and developing countries and increasingly its research has been directed towards the impact of developed country policies upon poorer countries and towards the ways that poorer countries are able to adapt to a difficult international economic environment. It is now widely recognised that for many developing countries deteriorating economic performance and declining living standards are in part attributable to failures of governments. As a consequence of this recognition, international financial institutions and donor agencies such as the UK Overseas Development Administration are looking to different forms of economic policy 'adjustment' — an inelegant and unsatisfactory term — from borrowers and aid recipients. The Director's pioneering work on the *IMF and Stabilisation* has given rise to a series of research studies which involve ODI in looking at the ways that third world governments adjust to new constraints and opportunities in trade, monetary policy, agriculture and industry. Work is also continuing on the impact of adjustment on incomes, welfare and employment. Much more than in the past, ODI is being welcomed into collaboration with research institutions within developing countries and as it enters its twenty-sixth year the Institute is set upon a new period of significance.

The twenty-fifth year of ODI was an important one for the Institute. Following fifteen years in the attractively-located but cramped premises of Percy Street, ODI moved to the new international centre of Regent's College in Regent's Park. The staff of the Institute are to be congratulated on the way they maintained a full programme of work throughout the transition period. During the year an independent evaluation of ODI's work commissioned by the Overseas Development Administration concluded that ODI has had 'considerable success in meeting its objectives', and characterised ODI's research as marked by professional competence, objectivity, policy relevance and timeliness. The report was strongly supportive of ODI's Briefing Papers, meetings programme, library services and other informational work. It described the Fellowship scheme as 'highly successful' and the work of the Agricultural Administration Unit as of high quality and worth.

In the year, social forestry began with support from the Ford and Aga Khan

Foundations; and the ODI-assisted All-Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development made its mark with a first report on British aid to African agriculture. An appeal was launched with the publication of *Twenty Five Years in Development* and as a result the next few years will see an expanded programme of research and public education on development policy formation. The financial position of the Institute has improved over the year and a new period of ODA financial support has been agreed. This support is encouraging, but I am pleased to note that we have managed to reduce ODA's contribution to our total income from 54% to 47%.

During the year three new research staff joined ODI, Jon Morris, to take over responsibility for the Pastoral Development Network from Clare Oxby, who left last year, Gill Shepherd to set up the new Social Forestry Network and Camilla Toulmin. But the year had a very sad note with the death of William Clark, ODI's first Director, strongest advocate and a member of Council to the end. He will be missed greatly and missed well beyond the confines of ODI. William, more than anyone, would have been excited at the prospects for ODI for the next twenty-five years.

Sir Reay Geddes
Chairman, ODI Council

Researching Development Policy

ODI's extensive programme of empirical, policy-oriented research has continued to be the central activity in the Institute's work, and during 1985 a number of projects neared completion.

Effective Aid

Given the considerable public attention paid to *development aid* after the famine in sub-Saharan Africa, discussion of the volume, type and desirability of aid has assumed a new significance. A major ODI study of the often-neglected theoretical basis of development aid is now being completed by Roger Riddell. We hope that the book resulting from this study, evaluating the ethical and economic assumptions underlying justifications and critiques of aid, will make a major contribution to the aid debate when it is published in 1987. ODI has continued to employ its expertise in empirical evaluation of aid effectiveness, with an assessment of *UK Aid to African Agriculture* (in Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi) conducted by John Howell and Adrian Hewitt, and a separate study of aid effectiveness in Malawi by Adrian Hewitt.

Finance and Development

A study of the prospects for *direct foreign investment* by British companies in Developing Countries conducted by Sheila Page and funded by the National Economic Development Office was completed at the beginning of 1985, and arising out of this a Briefing Paper was produced describing recent trends and assessing the significance of foreign investment in development.

ODI has continued to analyse the *economic forecasts of prospects for the developing countries* produced by the major international agencies. The persisting vulnerability of developing countries to changing economic and financial conditions has only served to emphasise further the need for reliable assessment of their short- and medium-term economic prospects. In October ODI again held a one-day conference bringing together representatives of the major agencies to discuss their forecasts, with particular reference to the role of international finance in economic recovery. A Briefing Paper, arising out of this research, *The Prospects for Economic Recovery*, was published in November.

Following on from ODI's study of the IMF and developing country *balance of payments stabilisation policies*, published in two volumes in 1984, a research team composed of ODI research officers Lionel Demery and Tony Addison and locally based collaborators in five developing countries (India, Jamaica, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe) have been extending this work to assess the *effects of stabilisation policies on poverty and income-distribution*. This project, funded by the IDRC (Canada) and the ODA, will be completed during 1986. The UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) commissioned an additional related study of adjustment policies in sub

Saharan Africa, completed during 1985, and UNICEF have provided a grant for a study of the impact of stabilisation policy on children in each of the countries studied. A Briefing Paper on this topic is planned during 1986.

Lionel Demery and Tony Addison are also working on a project to assess the consequences of 'successful development' for *wages and labour conditions in Asia's newly-industrialising countries*. Case studies are under way in Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand, again using locally-based collaborators. A by-product of this project during 1985 was the Briefing Paper, *Protecting Workers in the Third World*, assessing the relevance of internationally supported labour standards for third world countries.

International Trade

During 1985, ODI embarked on the second stage of a major comparative study of *developing country trade and financing strategies* for the later 1980s, examining new markets, less externally-oriented development patterns and non-debt forms of finance. Funded by the ESRC, ESCOR and IDRC of Canada, this study is being conducted by Sheila Page with five country collaborators in Colombia, Peru, Malaysia, Thailand and Zimbabwe.

In conjunction with our American sister organisation the Overseas Development Council (USA) and the Japanese Institute of Developing Economies, the Institute has been involved in a collaborative study of *North-South trade*, looking at the import needs of developing countries, and exploring the policy implications of these for exporting countries. ODI's contribution to the study — a substantial research paper on British and other European exports to developing countries by ODI Research Associate Igor Karmiloff — has been published as an ODI Working Paper.

Europe-Third World relations

ODI's participation in the *Survey of EEC-Third World Relations* continued during 1985. *Pressure Groups, Policies and Development*, the fifth volume in the series, focussed on the activities of key European pressure groups and development NGOs, as well as reviewing the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy and the Multifibre Arrangement on exports to Europe. For the first time this volume was jointly edited by Christopher Stevens and Joan Verloren van Themaat (of the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague), and the Institute of Social Studies joined the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex and ODI in sponsoring the project. Work on the sixth volume, which will focus on the impact of changes in European Economic structures on relations with middle-income countries, is now well advanced. The Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, to which Christopher Stevens has been seconded, will also be participating in the project in 1986.

Agricultural Development

The African food crisis has focussed attention on the issues addressed by ODI's Agricultural Administration Unit, which celebrated its tenth anniversary last year. One of the major concerns of recent ODI agricultural

research has been to address the longer-term problems facing agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa. During the summer of 1985 a six person team assembled by ODI, including two AAU staff, Clare Oxby and Jennifer Dudley, undertook a study of the *Turkana Rehabilitation Project* in Northern Kenya, designing a district-level development programme. As in much of semi-arid Africa, a high proportion of the district's population are pastoralists and the principal concern of the team was to look at the ways in which short-run relief programmes could be translated into longer-term development activity. The study is expected to have a major influence on Kenyan government and donor policy on investment in this drought-prone region.

Taking the drought problem further, in September ODI co-organised with the Tropical Agriculture Association a conference on *Agricultural Development in Drought-Prone Africa*, the papers of which are to be published in 1986. Additionally, ODI was asked by ODA to prepare a short book on the findings of the annual ODA Natural Resources Conference held in July on *Natural Resources Development in the Drier Regions of Africa*.

A key feature of ODI's work on irrigation has continued to be research on overcoming institutional and resource constraints on the growth of agricultural productivity. Mary Tiffen and Nick Chisholm worked during 1985 on an ESCOR funded study of ways of *improving the socio-economic and institutional content of irrigation feasibility studies*. The project's objective was to produce a checklist of the key social, economic and institutional factors affecting the performance of farmers and irrigation project managers, to be taken into account in the design of new projects or the rehabilitation of existing ones. Mary Tiffen has also been involved in an assessment of *farmer needs, practices and motivations* in respect of water management in the Sudan, commissioned by Hydraulics Research.

A study of the *agricultural labour market in Egypt*, by Simon Commander, looking at the impact of mechanisation and migration on rural labour utilisation in three villages, was completed during 1985. The research, conducted in collaboration with Zagazig university, was funded by the Overseas Development Administration and the Ford Foundation, and will provide policy-makers with a sounder understanding of the agricultural labour market, particularly in considering the future of the mechanisation programme.

In February, John Howell led the *Koshi Hills Agricultural Project* Reparation Mission for ODA, and took part in a World Bank mission to appraise and strengthen *Brazil's agricultural extension service*, involving field investigations in Amazonas, Minas Gerais and Goias. He also completed a report on the *Recurrent Cost Problem* commissioned by the World Food Programme, and edited a book on that topic, *Recurrent Costs and Agricultural Development*, published by ODI in May.

The distinctive contribution of ODI's Agricultural Administration Unit has continued to be its work in supporting and co-ordinating its Networks, in Agricultural Administration, Irrigation Management and Pastoral Development. Each now has between 600-900 members, drawn from a wide

mix of nationalities and professional disciplines, academics and practitioners, over half of whom are resident in developing countries. Network members regularly receive discussion papers and newsletters in these areas.

During 1985 Gill Shepherd was appointed to set up a fourth Network on *Social Forestry*, funded by the Aga Khan and the Ford Foundation. After preliminary work in building up bibliographic resources, a network of some 800 names has been compiled, and the first mailing sent out, including a paper assessing the 'state of the art' in social forestry today.

Plans for a significant expansion in the Irrigation Management Network drawn up during the year have now come to fruition. ODI is to collaborate with the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) based in Sri Lanka, which has funded a new microcomputer to support an electronic database in irrigation management.

Future plans

With a number of substantial projects coming to an end in 1986 we have begun to turn our thoughts to the next round of work and to the task of attracting funding for it. Plans are already quite well advanced for a new project to examine the prospects and policies for industrialisation in Africa — a topic which has gone out of fashion but cannot stay that way for long. We plan too to examine the policies of the European Community on trade in sugar, a subject of particular topicality at the present time. Continuing in our growing tradition of work on the macroeconomic adjustment policies of developing countries, we also intend to launch a study of the role of monetary policies in primary-product exporting lds. At an earlier stage of consideration is a project on the protection of vulnerable groups in the adjustment process; and further work on North-South trade.

The financial appeal launched in October 1985 on the occasion of ODI's 25th anniversary has already resulted in a substantial response. As a result of this we hope to be able to make additions to our research staff during 1986, with a corresponding increase and widening of our research output.

Tony Killick

Informing, Advising, Influencing

From the outset, providing information on and stimulating discussion of contemporary issues in development has been a major priority for ODI. In the Institute's twenty-fifth anniversary year ODI's information programme was particularly extensive.

Publications

A number of substantial new books were produced by ODI during 1984 and 1985. The two volume study of the IMF and stabilisation of balance of payments policies in developing countries, published at the start of 1984, has achieved substantial recognition and sold well, despite some problems caused by a change in co-publication arrangements. Two more books were published in the *EEC and the Third World Survey* series, Survey 4 *Renegotiating Lomé*, edited by Christopher Stevens, in April 1984 and *Pressure Groups, Policies and Development*, Survey 5, edited jointly by Christopher Stevens and Joan Verloren van Themaat of the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, in November 1985. For this fifth volume the Institute of Social Studies joined IDS, Sussex and ODI as collaborators in the publication. *Recurrent Costs and Agricultural Development*, edited by John Howell, based on papers presented at an international seminar held in July 1983, examined the nature and extent of the recurrent costs problem, looking at planning, budgeting, and the financing of agricultural services. *Managing Large Irrigation Schemes: a Problem of Political Economy*, by Anthony Bottrall, the fifth in the AAU's series of Occasional Papers, was published in June. ODI was also delighted to be associated with the report of a working party of the All Party Group on Overseas Development on *UK Aid to African Agriculture* published on their behalf by ODI. This received wide media coverage, in the press and on BBC television, and the first print run has since sold out.

To celebrate ODI's Twenty-Fifth anniversary a special 32 page illustrated booklet, *Twenty-five Years in Development*, was published in October. Additional copies are still available on request free of charge.

Ten **Briefing Papers** were produced during 1984 and 1985, and interest in the series has remained high. Available free of charge, Briefing Papers are distributed throughout the world to more than three thousand institutions and individuals, but since many copies are displayed in libraries and other public places, their readership is certainly much greater than this. A questionnaire sent out to readers in early 1985 confirmed that Briefing Papers are widely used. The information gained will be useful in determining future topics. The ODI's journal, the **Development Policy Review**, published for the Institute by Sage Publications since 1983, has become successfully established, and from 1986 it is appearing quarterly instead of twice-yearly, with an expanded editorial team.

The Agricultural Administration Unit's Network papers continued to form

a major part of ODI's publications output, producing more than thirty discussion papers and newsletters during 1985. Among other shorter ODI publications, a number of new **Working Papers** have been published, presenting recent research discussions and findings in a preliminary form.

Meetings and Conferences

The regular programme of lunch-time discussion meetings continues to be a central part of ODI's information programme. During 1984 and 1985 the Institute was privileged to welcome a number of distinguished speakers, including Sir Robert Muldoon, then Prime Minister of New Zealand, Professor A K Sen, and two politicians, Cecil Parkinson of the Conservative Party and Dr David Owen of the Social Democratic Party. Roy Hattersley of the Labour Party has been invited to talk in 1986. One of the best attended meetings during 1985 was held in October to launch the Institute's twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations, with Tony Killick reviewing recent trends in donor attitudes to development policy. Following the Institute's move to Regent's College, these meetings appear to be attracting noticeably increased attendances, and a full programme is underway in 1986. In addition to the general lunchtime meeting programme the Agricultural Administration Unit held a number of more specialist lunchtime meetings during 1985.

With three successful events during 1984 and 1985 — the half day *Prospects for the next Lomé Convention*, and the two *Economic Prospects for the Third World* conferences, ODI's programme of fee-paying conferences, aimed primarily at the business and banking sectors, is now well established. Additionally, in September 1985 ODI also organised a joint conference with the Tropical Agriculture Association, aimed at a rather different constituency, on *Agricultural Development in Drought-Prone Africa*. Papers from this event, which attracted over 150 participants, are to be published in book form during 1986.

Continuing a pattern established in recent years, the Institute organised a number of 'off-the record seminars', including one with UNCTAD on that organisation's role in North-South dialogue, and another with the IMF on International Monetary Adaptation 1972-85. The proceedings of the latter are to be published jointly with the IMF. ODI has also organised two similar meetings to brief the staff of Christian Aid and CAFOD on aid, rural development and famine in Africa. Further such meetings are planned.

The Library

ODI's library continues to provide an important resource to the Institute's research staff and to many visitors. Most aspects of development are covered, including economic, rural, and social development, agricultural policies, aid, finance, foreign trade, labour and social conditions. Bibliographies, guides, directories, statistics and general reference books support the collection. This is supplemented by the special agricultural collection consisting of about 4000 documents in agricultural administration, irrigation, pastoralism and social forestry.

To allow for quick and efficient access to the library's extensive collection of nearly 400 periodicals, the library indexes all relevant articles, by subject and geographical area, and from the subject index thus created, produces the *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* cataloguing the more important periodical articles. The Bulletin is available on subscription or exchange and is distributed to more than 30 countries.

At the end of 1985 the library, while remaining a separate collection, was moved to a new location within the library of Regent's College, further increasing access to the ODI collection, and offering much better reading facilities. During the year, some progress has been made on computerising new library accessions, and constructing a bibliographic database from the agricultural collection. A visit of Andrea Siemsen, the librarian, to the Working Group on Information and Documentation of the European Association of Development Institutes contributed much useful experience in this area.

The ODI Fellowship Scheme

The ODI Fellowship Scheme has continued to attract applicants of high calibre, and competition for places remains intense. During 1985 10 new Fellows were appointed to Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and St Vincent.

The objects of the scheme, which is funded by the Overseas Development Administration, are to provide young graduates in economics and related fields with practical development experience by arranging for them to work for two years in ministries and public corporations in developing countries; and secondly, to provide host governments with high calibre staff at the junior professional level where gaps in local manpower often exist.

Most Fellows are assigned to government ministries, either central planning offices or sectoral ministries, where they undertake a wide variety of assignments calling for both economic and administrative skills, for example: assisting in sector planning, examining investment proposals, preparing aid applications, appraising and evaluating projects, examining monetary policy or international economic relations. In most years some Fellows are assigned to parastatal organisations, such as development corporations and marketing boards, where commercial as well as economic considerations apply.

The scheme has earned a high reputation amongst prospective applicants, their universities and host governments, who continue to view Fellows as a cost-efficient means of filling temporary gaps in manpower, particularly when local economists undertake further training abroad. The confidence of governments in the scheme is further demonstrated by the considerable responsibility they are prepared to entrust to Fellows, responsibility which would not usually come to such people until later in their careers. The scheme is also well known within British universities and amongst a variety of employers, who place considerable weight on the experience provided by a Fellowship.

A booklet giving full details about the Scheme may be obtained from Patricia Scotland, the Programme Officer.

Advising and Influencing

ODI continues to attach great importance to briefing the press and broadcasters on development issues, as one of the most effective ways of fulfilling its objective of keeping development issues to the forefront of public debate. During 1985 the voice of ODI continued to be heard in the public arena, both nationally and internationally. ODI staff gave interviews to radio, television and the press on a wide range of development topics ranging from African debt to aid and irrigation management, and spent considerable time responding to questions from journalists and other enquirers.

Throughout the year, staff gave lectures to conferences and addressed seminars on issues including: the IMF and the third world; rural extension; foreign investment policies in Africa; and social aspects of village forestry programmes. A number participated in events organised by non-governmental organisations, for example in a workshop on debt in 'The Other Economic Summit', and many contributed articles to a wide variety of journals and other publications.

ODI is often approached by many different organisations and institutions to provide advice or act as consultants on a wide range of development issues, yet another indicator of the success of ODI's policy-oriented research programme. Thus during 1985, ODI advisory and consultative work included serving on the Zimbabwe Tax Commission, advising the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic on the design of their balance of payments adjustment programme, carrying out a consultancy for UNCTAD on the foreign trade-sector of drought-prone Sahel, and completing a three-month consultancy for UNIDO on a future industrial strategy for Zimbabwe.

In addition to its general meetings programme, the Institute has again held a number of press launches for other agencies notably the OECD's 1984 Review of *Development Co-operation*, Inter-American Development Bank's *Economic and Social Progress Report* 1984, and the 1985 World Bank *World Development Report*.

Informing Parliament

Although ODI has for many years provided research support and advice to Parliamentary Select committees, MPs and Peers, the Institute's Parliamentary links were considerably strengthened with the formation of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development, in May 1984. Since then ODI has provided the group with research and administrative support. The Group enjoyed considerable success in its first year, notably in playing a major role in a debate on aid in November 1984 which may have averted significant cuts in the aid budget. It has held a regular programme of meetings at the House while Parliament is in session, addressed by many notable speakers, including the Director of the World Bank. By the end of 1985 it had a membership of more than 80 MPs and Peers.

Working Parties have been set up to carry out in-depth investigation on particular issues. The first of these, on UK Aid to African Agriculture successfully completed its report by the autumn of 1985, and as noted elsewhere, this received considerable publicity and has been widely circulated. A further Working Party, on the Debt Problem, is currently under way.

Overseas Development Institute: Accounts

(Company Limited by Guarantee)

Balance Sheet at 31 December 1985

	Note	1985		1984	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		102,021		2,247
Investments	4		180,389		180,389
Current assets					
Stocks		7,248		1,910	
Debtors:					
Trade debtors		839		275	
Other debtors:					
grants in arrears		84,723		43,987	
other debtors		31,601		17,625	
Prepayments and accrued income		15,244		29,099	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,584		133,982	
		<u>174,239</u>		<u>226,878</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
Payments received on account:					
— Grants in advance		122,129		153,266	
Trade creditors		2,915		859	
Taxation and social security		9,461		8,037	
Accruals and deferred income		127,394		30,960	
Bank overdraft		2,130		—	
		<u>264,029</u>		<u>193,122</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(89,790)		33,756
			<u>192,620</u>		<u>216,392</u>
Reserves:					
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	5		156,389		156,389
Income and Expenditure Account:					
General Fund	5		25,882		60,003
25th Anniversary Appeal Fund	6		10,349		—
			<u>192,620</u>		<u>216,392</u>

The accounts were approved by the Council at a meeting held on 15th April 1986.

Sir Reay Geddes }
Derk Pelly } Directors

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 1985

	Note	1985	1984
		£	£
INCOME			
Grants and project finance per Schedule		551,706	446,826
Income from fixed asset investments:			
Income from Ford Foundation			
Capital Grant Fund:			
Listed investments		9,580	8,550
Unlisted investments		7,370	6,315
Income from General Fund:			
Interest receivable		8,520	4,944
Unlisted investments		<u>1,284</u>	<u>561</u>
		26,754	20,370
Other operating income:			
Gain on sale of investments			13,121
(Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund)		—	
Single donations		22,040	26,374
Promised annual donations		5,275	6,200
Deeds of covenant receivable		3,771	5,686
Library revenue		599	557
Publications revenue		8,391	9,908
Conference income		7,912	7,530
Transfer from 25th Anniversary Appeal Fund		<u>2,840</u>	<u>—</u>
		<u>50,828</u>	<u>69,376</u>
		629,288	536,572
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	7	369,366	343,584
Depreciation	3	12,187	4,522
Other operating charges:			
Fees and other research expenditure		70,213	24,668
Rent, rates, services, light and power		51,749	47,577
Expenses of overseas research fellows		5,838	15,512
Travel		38,983	27,988
Printing, stationery, postage and telephone		40,084	30,789
Entertainment, meetings and			
conference expenses		8,339	4,404
Insurance		2,289	2,877
Repairs and renewals		3,906	1,510
General office expenses		21,354	7,534
Staff recruitment		1,698	1,057
Professional fees		2,005	1,874
Audit fees		1,330	1,100
Publication expenses		<u>9,344</u>	<u>9,575</u>
		<u>(638,685)</u>	<u>(524,571)</u>
		(9,397)	12,001
Exceptional costs relating to premises relocation		<u>(24,724)</u>	<u>—</u>
		(34,121)	12,001
25th Anniversary Appeal Fund:			
Appeal income		29,324	—
Appeal costs		(16,135)	—
Transfer to General Fund		<u>(2,840)</u>	<u>—</u>
		<u>10,349</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess of expenditure over income		<u>(23,772)</u>	<u>12,001</u>

Income and Expenditure from Grants and Project Finance for the year ended 31 December 1985

Schedule

	Grants in advance 1 January 1985 £	Grants in arrears 1 January 1985 £	Receipts £	Expenditure directly reimbursed £	Funds credited to income and expenditure £	Grants in advance 31 December 1985 £	Grants in arrears 31 December 1985 £
PROGRAMME GRANTS							
World Bank	5,904				13,044		7,140
Overseas Development Administration (ODA)			67,000		67,000		
PROJECT GRANTS							
<i>Fellowship Schemes:</i>							
Overseas Development Administration: ODI Fellowship Scheme	12,260		110,809	119,542		3,527	
Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme	3,395		27,506		26,111	4,790	
Administration expenses			34,250		34,250		
<i>Agricultural Administration Unit:</i>							
ODA Grant	177		101,045		101,550		328
FAO					1,395		1,395
Hydraulics Research			8,750		11,071		2,321
Hunting Surveys			450		450		
<i>A Study of Credit for Rural Development in Southern Tamil Nadu:</i>							
University of Reading		1,895	1,895				
<i>A Study of Employment in the Agricultural Labour Market in Egypt:</i>							
ODA		8,535	12,724		5,189		1,000
<i>Social Forestry Policy & Management:</i>							
Ford Foundation	82,802				31,247	51,555	
Aga Khan Foundation			13,500		13,392	108	
<i>Land Tenure & Irrigation Development:</i>							
Utah State University		4,448	4,262		(186)		
<i>Improving socio-economic and institutional control of irrigation:</i>							
ODA			10,442		6,698	3,744	
<i>Turkana Rehabilitation Project:</i>							
Commission of the European Communities			33,000	6,733	49,095		22,828
<i>An assessment of UK aid to African Agriculture:</i>							
ODA			5,000		20,724		15,724
<i>Irrigation Management Network:</i>							
International Irrigation Management Inst.			20,000			20,000	
<i>All party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development:</i>							
Barclays International Development Fund			6,460		6,460		
Barrow & Geraldine — Cadbury Trust	1,000		12,000		12,000	1,000	
Hunger Project			1,000		1,000		
<i>A Survey of European Community Policies towards Developing Countries:</i>							
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex		8,481	11,070		4,375		1,786
<i>A Survey of Investment by UK Companies in Developing Countries:</i>							
National Economic Development Organisation		12,547	16,701		4,154		
Carried forward	105,538	35,906	497,864	126,275	409,019	84,724	52,522

	Grants in advance 1 January 1985 £	Grants in arrears 1 January 1985 £	Receipts £	Expenditure directly reimbursed £	Funds credited to income and expenditure £	Grants in advance 31 December 1985 £	Grants in arrears 31 December 1985 £
Brought forward	105,538	35,906	497,864	126,275	409,019	84,724	52,522
<i>A Study of Macroeconomic Stabilisation, Income and Distribution Policy:</i>							
ODA		2,296	32,901		34,210		3,605
International Development Research Centre	7,964		23,462	3,641	9,600	18,185	
UNICEF			3,000		6,000		3,000
FAO					4,170		4,170
ILO					4,170		4,170
<i>A Theoretical & Empirical Analysis of the Criticisms of Development Assistance:</i>							
Leverhulme Trust			11,850		7,220	4,630	
<i>A Study of Wages & Labour Conditions in Newly Industrialised Countries:</i>							
Rockerfeller Foundation	11,513		20,161	8,890	8,208	14,576	
Leverhulme Trust	27,251				37,601		10,350
<i>A Study of the role of Multinational Companies in Developing Countries:</i>							
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development		5,785	5,785				
<i>North South Trade:</i>							
Department of Trade and Industry					4,500		4,500
<i>The Structure, Characteristics and Future Direction of Zimbabwe's Manufacturing Sector:</i>							
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation			5,757		6,179		422
<i>Trade & Industry Strategies for Developing Countries in the 1980's Phase II:</i>							
ODA					1,984		1,984
<i>A Seminar on International Monetary Adaptation 1972-1985:</i>							
International Monetary Fund	1,000		1,000		2,000		
World Bank			16,091		16,091		
<i>A Conference on Agricultural Development in Drought-Prone Africa:</i>							
Tropical Agriculture Association			183		169	14	
<i>Briefing Paper:</i>							
Trocaire			100		100		
<i>UK Launch of World Bank Development Report 1985:</i>							
World Bank			485		485		
	<u>153,266</u>	<u>43,987</u>	<u>618,639</u>	<u>138,806</u>	<u>551,706</u>	<u>122,129</u>	<u>84,723</u>

Statement of Source and Application of Funds for the year ended 31 December 1985

	1985		1984	
	£	£	£	£
Source of Funds				
Excess of expenditure over income		(23,772)		12,001
Adjustment for items not involving flow of funds:				
Depreciation	12,187		4,522	
Loss on sale of fixed asset	<u>17</u>		<u>—</u>	
		<u>12,204</u>		<u>4,522</u>
Total (absorbed)/generated from operations		(11,568)		16,523
Funds from other sources:				
Proceeds from sale of fixed asset		<u>25</u>		<u>—</u>
		(11,543)		16,523
Application of Funds				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(112,003)		(3,958)	
Purchase of investments (net)	<u>—</u>		<u>(13,121)</u>	
		(112,003)		(17,079)
Decrease in Working Capital		<u>(123,546)</u>		<u>(556)</u>
Represented by:				
Increase/(decrease) in stocks		5,338		(384)
Increase in debtors		41,421		56,936
(Increase) in creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(68,777)		(127,670)
Movement in net liquid funds:				
(Decrease)/increase in cash balances		<u>(101,528)</u>		<u>70,562</u>
		<u>(123,546)</u>		<u>(556)</u>

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

Notes on the Accounts

1. The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) 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 reserves are 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 dealt with 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 straight line basis at 20% per annum.
 Library — all additions are written off in the year of acquisition
 Improvements to premises — on a straight line basis over the period of the licence — 7 years.
 - e. Certain expenditure is charged directly to specific grants as shown in the attached schedule.
3. Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to premises £	Furniture, fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Library £	Total £
Cost:					
Balance at 1 January 1985	—	3,250	10,320	35,348	48,918
Additions	70,650	3,174	33,622	4,557	112,003
Disposals	—	(60)	—	—	(60)
Balance at 31 December 1985	<u>70,650</u>	<u>6,634</u>	<u>43,942</u>	<u>39,905</u>	<u>160,861</u>
Depreciation:					
Balance at 1 January 1985	—	1,743	9,580	35,348	46,671
Charge for the year	841	546	6,243	4,557	12,187
Disposals	—	(18)	—	—	(18)
Balance at 31 December 1985	<u>841</u>	<u>2,271</u>	<u>15,823</u>	<u>39,905</u>	<u>58,840</u>
Net Book Value:					
At 31 December 1985	<u>69,809</u>	<u>4,363</u>	<u>28,119</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>102,021</u>
At 31 December 1984	<u>Nil</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>2,247</u>

The company occupies its premises under a licence which expires on 31st December, 1992. The licence fee is £46,845 per annum, subject to annual review.

4. Investments

	1985		1984	
	Cost	Market Value	Cost	Market Value
	£	£	£	£
Unlisted:				
General Fund	24,000	55,156	24,000	49,514
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	73,398	206,499	73,398	153,290
Listed on the Stock Exchange:				
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	82,991	85,435	82,991	84,458
	<u>180,389</u>	<u>347,090</u>	<u>180,389</u>	<u>287,262</u>

All of the unlisted investments are authorised unit trusts, and have been valued at the average of bid and offer prices at the year end.

5. Reserves

	Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	Income and Expenditure Account: General Fund	25th Anniversary Appeal Fund	Total Accumulated Funds
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 1985	156,389	60,003	—	216,392
Excess of expenditure over income	—	(34,121)	10,349	(23,772)
Balance at 31 December 1985	<u>156,389</u>	<u>25,882</u>	<u>10,349</u>	<u>192,620</u>

6. 25th Anniversary Appeal Fund

At 1st April, 1986 the appeal had raised £67,000. Costs of the appeal amounted to £16,135. The appeal has resulted in donors pledging funds normally made through annual contributions and deeds of covenant to the Appeal. To maintain the General Fund an amount of £2,840 has been transferred from the Appeal Fund to the General Fund to maintain the annual contributions and deeds of covenant receivable at the 1984 levels. The balance of the Appeal Fund has been carried forward for use in the future.

7. Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year was 24 (1984: 25). The payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	1985	1984
	£	£
Wages and salaries	289,831	270,005
Social security costs	21,570	19,665
Other pension costs	57,414	53,321
Other	551	593
	<u>369,366</u>	<u>343,584</u>

The Members of Council received no emoluments in the year to 31 December 1985 (1984: £Nil).

Report of the Auditors to the Members of the Overseas Development Institute

We have audited the accounts to pages 14 and 20 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 19 give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 1985 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 Act 1985.

London
15 April 1986

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

Financial Report of the Council

To be presented to the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting

The Council has pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Institute for the year ending 31 December 1985.

Before discussing the results, it should be noted that the year contained two exceptional events. In the first place, being unable to negotiate a satisfactory new lease at Percy Street, the Institute has provided for termination costs of £24,724 and an amount for dilapidations (still under negotiation). The Institute was fortunate to obtain a licence for better accommodation at Regent's College until the end of 1992. Overall the financial terms and security of tenure were advantageous when measured over the seven year period. In the medium term to 1992 there will be substantial financial benefits from the move. Thereafter, it is hoped that it might prove possible, having fully depreciated the building conversion costs, to gain longer term benefits in terms of reduced costs and greater security of tenure. The costs of preparing the premises and of the move amounted to more than £75,000 and were funded principally by using cash reserves. In total they fell by some £101,000 over the year. No investments were sold. The second exceptional event was the preparation and launch of the Twenty Fifth Anniversary Appeal of which the main costs, including staff time, arose in 1985, though the principal benefit arises in 1986 (see below).

For these reasons, direct year on year comparisons are difficult. It should also be noted that, following established practice, certain items of expenditure (£138,806) have not been brought into the main Income and Expenditure Account but are shown as directly reimbursed items in the Schedule of Grants and Project Finance. Allowing for the foregoing factors, the result for the year in managerial terms, rather than the formal audited accounts showed that the underlying financial position of the Institute gave reason for encouragement.

Income and Expenditure

Income, excluding funds to the Appeal, was £629,288, a rise of £92,716 (17%) from the 1984 level. Within this total, grants and project funding increased by £104,880, investment income by £6,384. Other Operating Income fell by £18,548 mainly because no investments were sold (1984 £13,121 from sale of investments). The various departments of the Overseas Development Administration collectively provided £297,716, 47% of total income (1984, £314,273, 59%). Thus the Institute's proportionate dependence on the Overseas Development Administration fell. Twenty two (1984, 22) other organisations contributed to research grants in total amount some £90,000 greater in 1985 than 1984. Details are given in an appendix to the Accounts.

Expenditure 'above the line' was £638,685; (1984, £524,571): an increase of

£114,114 (22%). While the major, exceptional costs associated with the move from Percy Street were excluded, a larger number of small, incidental expenses abnormally increased General Office Expenses. The largest single item, staff costs, was £369,366, some 58% of expenditure (1984, £343,584: 65%). The actual amount expended was some 7.5% greater than in 1984. Increased research activity resulted in fees and research expenditure increasing to £70,213 (1984, £24,668). Travel (£38,983) and Printing/Telephone/Postage (£40,084) also reflected this as did Conferences and Meetings (£8,339). Accommodation charges reflect provision for the expected increase in rent for Percy Street in 1985. The exact amount is still to be negotiated. General Office expenses increased to £21,354 (1984, £7,534) both as a result of costs associated with the move and the increased research and outreach programmes. There were minor changes in other items.

Once-off costs apart, the Institute did better than break even in 1985. Financial prospects for 1986 are more encouraging than has become usual but the medium term aim of re-building reserves and expanding activity leaves no room for complacency or relaxation of effort.

The Twenty Fifth Anniversary Appeal, launched in the latter part of 1985, incurred expenses of £16,135. In the Accounts the receipts received in 1985 were £29,324. In addition to these expenses, £2,840 was allocated to 1985 income leaving £10,349 for transfer to the Appeal Fund for future use. Some £67,000 was received by 1 April 1986 and approximately a further £50,000 has been promised. Expenses thus amounted to some 11% of total expected receipts so far. The Council is most grateful for the donations received and these have been individually acknowledged.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet reflects the increase of fixed assets. The two major items of increase were improvement to the new premises (£70,650) and equipment, mainly computers and word processors (£33,622). Investments appear as £180,389 but had a market value of £347,090 (1984 £287,262): a 21% increase in market value over the year. Net current liabilities were £89,790 and Reserves were £192,620. Of this sum, £156,389 relates to the Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund which is regarded as an endowment fund. The General Fund was reduced by 57% to £25,882: only some two weeks expenditure at the 1985 rate. However the Council remains confident of the Institute's ability to attract support for its research and outreach programmes and of an improved out-turn in 1986.

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 emoluments. They do not have contracts of service nor do they have a financial interest in the Institute. They constitute directors of the Company under the Companies Act.
4. The following served on the Council for all, or part of the year (1985) to which the Accounts relate: Sir Reay Geddes, Chief E.C. Anyaoku, Martin Bax, Alan N. Binder, Professor A.H. Bunting, Hon. John Eccles, Professor Walter Elkan, Dr Charles Elliot, Professor Michael Faber, M.W. Goodwin, A.D. Hazlewood, Dr Paul Howell, Maurice Jenkins, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Frank Judd, Richard Kershaw, W.A.C. Mathieson, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, Dr I.G. Patel, Derk Pelly, Rupert L. Pennant-Rea, Professor Edith Penrose, John Pinder, Lord Plant, Stanley Please, Robert S. Porter, Sir Peter Preston, Rosemary Righter, Professor Sir Austin Robinson, Lord Roll, Sir Michael Scott, Frazer Sedcole, Lord Seebohm, Professor Samuel Sey, Dr William Wallace, J.P.G. Wathen, Melvyn Westlake, Professor P.R.C. Williams, Norman Willis.
5. No donations were made for political purposes.

April 1986

On behalf of the Council
Sir Reay Geddes, *Chairman*

Sources of Finance

We record our thanks to the organisations and individuals listed below who have contributed to the institute's income during the past year or to its future income in response to the 25th Anniversary Appeal.

Programme and Project Finance

for 1985 received from: (see Schedule on pps. 16/17 for details)

Aga Khan Foundation
Barclays International Development
Fund
Barrow and Geraldine
Cadbury Trust
Commission of the European
Communities
FAO
Ford Foundation
Hunger Project
Hunting Surveys
Hydraulics Research
Institute of Development Studies,
Sussex
International Irrigation Management
Institute
National Economic Development
Organisation
Overseas Development Administration
University of Reading
Utah State University
World Bank

Brown Shipley Holdings
Christian Aid
Coopers & Lybrand
Crown Agents
Ernst and Whinney
Guinness Mahon Group
Huntings Surveys & Consultants
ICI Charity Trust
Inchape Charitable Trust
James Finlay
John Swire & Sons
Kleinwort Benson
Lloyds Bank
Midland Bank
Morgan Grenfell & Co
National Westminster Bank
Norwich Union Insurance
Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Price Waterhouse
Rayne Foundation
Robert Bosch Ltd
Rockware Group
Royal Bank of Scotland
RTZ Ltd

Rugby Portland Cement
S.G. Warburg & Co.
Schroder Charity Trust
Shell International Petroleum
Sir M. Macdonald Ltd
Sir Maurice Laing Trust
Slough Social Fund
Standard Chartered Bank
Tarmac
Tate & Lyle Ltd
Texaco International
George Wimpey Charitable Trust
Zochonis Charitable Trust

Donations received in response to 25th Anniversary Appeal

Allied Dunbar Charitable Trust
Allied Lyons Charitable Trust
Bank of England
Bank of Scotland
Banque Nationale de Paris
Barclays Bank
Baring Foundation
Blue Circle Industries
British Broadcasting Corp

Appendix A

Fellows in post during 1985

Botswana

Carrington M.D. (London School of Economics and Political Science) National Development Bank, 1984-86.

Lappin F.L. (Universities of Strathclyde and East Anglia) Ministry of Local Government and Lands, 1985-87.

Smith M.D. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Works and Communications, 1984-86.

Wright M.W.F. (Oxford University) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1985-87.

Kenya

Habibi M.O.A. (Universities of Nottingham and Oxford) Office of the Provincial Planning Officer, Eastern Province, 1984-86.

Lesotho

Taylor S.C. (Universities of Cambridge and Oxford) Central Bank of Lesotho, 1985-87.

White H.N. (University of East Anglia and London School of Economics and Political Science) Central Planning and Development Office, 1985-87.

Malawi

Harrigan J.R. (Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard) Ministry of Agriculture, 1985-87.

Hawksley E.A. (Universities of Reading and Oxford) Mzuzu Agricultural Development Division, Ministry of Agriculture, 1985-87.

Swaziland

Doyle P. (Oxford University) Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, 1985-87.

Van der Willigen T.A.F.J. (Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) Ministry of Finance, 1984-86.

Walters J.D. (Oxford University and Queen Mary College, London) Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Tourism, 1984-86.

Belize

Justice G. (University College, Swansea, London School of Economics and Political Science and Oxford University) Central Bank of Belize, 1984-86.

Dominica

Mendelssohn G. (Universities of Durham and Reading) Ministry of Agriculture, 1984-86.

St Vincent

King T.J. (Universities of Warwick and Sussex) Central Planning Unit, 1985-87.

Fiji

Newson M.T. (Sussex University) Reserve Bank of Fiji, 1985-87.

Upton C.W. (Universities of Oxford and Reading) Fiji Development Bank, 1984-86.

Papua New Guinea

Baulch R.J. (Universities of Oxford and Sussex) Department of Primary Industry, 1985-87.

Hampshire J.C. (University of East Anglia and Wye College, London) National Planning Office, 1984-86.

Knight N.J. (London School of Economics and Political Science) Public Service Commission, 1984-86.

Lawson A.I. (Universities of Cambridge and East Anglia) National Planning Office, 1984-86.

Appendix B: ODI Publications 1984/5

The Quest for Economic Stabilisation: The IMF and the Third World, edited by Tony Killick, 340 pages, January 1984, £13.50. Published in association with Gower Publications.

The IMF and Stabilisation: Developing Country Experiences, edited by Tony Killick, 232 pages, January 1984, £11.50. Published in association with Gower Publications.

EEC and the Third World: A Survey 4: Renegotiating Lomé, edited by Christopher Stevens, 208 pages, April 1984, £7.95. Published in association with IDS, Sussex and Hodder and Stoughton Educational.

Recurrent Costs and Agricultural Development, edited by John Howell. 223 pages, May 1985, £11.95.

Pesticide Use in Tanzania, Peter Cox. 64 pages, May 1985 £2.95. Published in association with the Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Occasional Paper 5: Managing Large Irrigation Schemes: a Problem of Political Economy, Anthony Bottrall, 81 pages, July 1985, £3.95.

UK Aid to African Agriculture Report of the Working Party of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Overseas Development. 64 pages, October 1985, £2.95.

Pressure Groups, Policies and Development: EEC and the Third World: A Survey 5, edited by Christopher Stevens and Joan Verloren van Themaat, 180 pages, November 1985, £8.95. Published in association with IDS, Sussex, ISS, The Hague, and Hodder and Stoughton Educational.

Briefing Papers

Africa's Food Crisis

Fisheries and the Third World

The World Bank: Rethinking its Role

Economic Forecasts for the Third World: 1984

The UK Aid Programme

Foreign Investment in Developing Countries

Exchange Rates and Developing Countries

Protecting Workers in the Third World

The Prospects for Economic Recovery

Working Papers

13, 'Small Farmer Services in India: a Study of two Blocks in Orissa State', John Howell, £6.00.

14, 'The Political Economy of Food Production and Distribution in Egypt: A survey of Developments since 1973', Simon Commander, £2.00.

15, 'Macro-Economic Stabilisation, Income Distribution and Poverty, a Preliminary

Study', Tony Addison and Lionel Demery, £6.00.

16, 'Land Tenure Issues in Irrigation Planning Design and Management in Sub-Saharan Africa', Mary Tiffen, £3.00.

17, 'Balance of Payments Adjustment and Developing Countries', Tony Killick, £3.00.

Agricultural Administration Unit Networks 1984/5

1. Agricultural Administration Network

'Conditions for the Design and Management of Agricultural Extension', Discussion Paper 13, by *John Howell*, June 1984.

'The development of agricultural extension in the Aegean Region of Turkey, Network Paper 18', by *A. Fitzherbert and G. Tansey*, September 1984.

'Agricultural Development and Planning in a South Pacific Island', Network Paper 21, by *M. Zollinger*, July 1984.

'Getting and Spending: Some observations on the Government of Kenya Budgeting Process', Network Paper 19, by *E. Roe*, August 1984.

'The Performance of Extension Services in Botswana', Network Paper 20, by *L. Fortmann* with comments by *A. Kingshott*, September 1984.

'The training and visit Extension System: An Analysis of operations and effects'. Discussion Paper 14, by *Gershon Feder, Roger Slade and Anant Sundaram*, March 1985.

2. Pastoral Development Network

'Financing Animal Health Services in some African Countries', Paper 17b, by *Addis Anteneh*, February 1984.

'The Integration of Pastoralism and Semi-Mechanised Farming: The Example of an Eritrean Experience in Eastern Sudan', Paper 17c, by *Zeremariam Fre*, February 1984.

'Pastoralist Ecology in Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania', Paper 17d, by *K.M. Homewood*, and *W.A. Rodgers*, February 1984.

Comments on Pastoral Network Paper 17b, Paper 18b, by *R. Morgan, M. Iles*, and *J. Dickey*, September 1984.

'A Cooperative Development Experiment among Nomadic Herders in Niger', Paper 18c, by *J. Swift*, and *A. Maliki*, September 1984.

'Herd Reconstitution: The Role of Credit among Wodaabe Herders in Central Niger', Paper 18d, by *C. White*, September 1984.

Comments on Pastoral Network Papers 18c and 18d, Paper 19b, February 1985.

'Re stocking Pastoralists in Kenya: A Strategy for Relief and Rehabilitation', Paper 19c, by *Richard Hogg*, February 1985.

'Understanding and Promoting Range Management by Herders in Eastern Turkey', Paper 19d, by *Anthony Fitzherbert*, February 1985.

'Pastoral Labour and Stock Alienation in the Sub-humid and Arid Zones of West Africa', Paper 19e, by *Roger Blench*, February 1985.

'Settlement Schemes for Herders in the Subhumid Tropics of West Africa: Issues of Land Rights and Ethnicity', Paper 19f, by *Clare Oxby*, February 1985.

'Pastoralists in Town: Some Recent Trends in Pastoralism in the North West of Omdurman District', Paper 20b by *Salih Mohamed and A. Mohamed*, August 1985.

'Dairying by Settled Fulani Women in Central Nigeria and Some Implications for Dairy Development', Paper 20c by *Ann Waters-Bayer*, August 1985.

'Land Tenure Constraints Associated with some Recent Experiments to Bring Formal Education to Nomadic Fulani in Nigeria', Paper 20d by *Chimah Ezeomah*, August 1985.

'Current Issues in Cattle Pricing & Marketing in Botswana', Paper 20e by *Michael Hubbard and J Stephen Morrison*, August 1985.

'Open-Range Management and Property Rights in Pastoral Africa: A Case of Spontaneous Range Enclosure in South Darfur, Sudan', Paper 20f by *Roy Behnke*, August 1985.

3. Irrigation Management Network

'Evaluation of irrigation design — a debate', Paper 9b by *R. Jurriens et al*, April 1984.
'Farmer's associations — making them effective or making them unnecessary', Paper 9c, by *G. Belloncle & H. Bergmann*, April 1984.

'World Bank irrigation experience', Paper 9b, by *F.L. Hotes*, April 1984.

'Assisting villagers to build their own irrigation scheme: an example from Thailand' Paper 9e, by *E. Mayson*, April 1984.

'Benefits and problems with unconventional design', Paper 9f, by *M. Tiffen*, April 1984.

'Groundwater development in Bangladesh — farmer organisation and choice of irrigation technology', *N. Chisholm*, 'Socio-economic change in irrigation pumpgroups in NW Bangladesh', Paper 10b, Nov 1984.

'Developing the role of farmer's associations in Sri Lanka and northern Thailand', by *A. Widanapathirana*, 'The Gal Oya experiment', by *J. Jayewardene*, 'The Mahaweli programme', by *G.N. Kathpalia*, 'The Nong Wai irrigation project, Thailand', Paper 10c Nov 1984.

'Designing for easy maintenance', Paper 10d, by *I. Rule*, Nov 1984.

'Tank irrigation in India and Thailand: problems and prospects', by *K. Palanisami & K.W. Easter*, 'A case study in Chingleput District, India', by *R.K. Sivanappan*, Paper 10e, Nov 1984.

'Introduction to discussion on water rates', *P.K. Rao*, 'Comments on cost recovery and irrigation water pricing', *A. Bottrall*, 'Comments on management structures for irrigation', Paper 10f, Nov 1984.

'The management of padi irrigation systems — A debate'; 'The management of padi irrigation systems: A laissez-faire supply-side theory' by *D. Seckler*, Paper 11b, May 1985.

'Improved irrigation management: Why involve farmers?', by *M. Lowdermilk*, Paper 11c, May 1985.

'Transforming ground water markets into powerful instruments of small farmer development: Lessons from the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat', by *T. Shah*, 11d, May 1985.

'Cost recovery and water tariffs: A discussion', *M. Tiffen* (ed) Paper 11e, May 1985.

'Institutional development issues in rural projects', Paper 12b, by *C. Saldanha*, Nov 1985.

'Identification and utilization of farmer resources in irrigation development: a guide for rapid appraisal', Paper 12c, by *R. Yoder & E. Martin*, Nov 1985.

'Institutional aspects of operation and maintenance for irrigated paddy production in Korea', Paper 12d, by *K.S. Park*, Nov 1985.

'An application of spreadsheet software to water management', Paper 12e by *C Bailey*, Nov 1985.

4. Social Forestry Network

'Social Forestry in 1985: lessons to be learnt and topics to be addressed', Paper 1a by *G. Shepherd*, Winter 1985.

'Farm and Community Forestry', Paper 1b by *Gerald Foley and Geoffrey Barnard*, Winter 1985.

Enquiries about Network Papers should be addressed to the AAU Administrative Secretary at ODI.

Development Policy Review is available from Sage Publications, 28 Banner Street, London EC1Y 8QE. Subscription rates are £40.00 (institutions) and £20.00 (individuals) per year; single copies £6.00.

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 Assistant, ODI, from whom details of all other ODI publications can be obtained. *Orders for publications should be prepaid, including an additional £1.00 per book for surface mail (£3.00 for airmail) to cover postage and packing, for books priced £4.00 or over, or for books priced £3.95 or less, 50p surface mail (£1.50 airmail).*

Appendix C:

Lunchtime Discussion Meetings 1984/85

The Policies of the IMF in Developing Countries: Report of an ODI Study — Tony Killick, ODI.

International Commodity Price Stabilisation: An Alternative Approach — Dr David Newbery, Churchill College, Cambridge.

Zimbabwe: Performance of and Prospects for the Economy Four Years After Independence — Roger Riddell, ODI.

International Debt: Possible Long-Term Solutions — David T. Llewellyn, Professor of Money and Banking, Loughborough University.

Development with or without Structural Adjustment? — Maurice Bart, Director, World Bank, European Office.

The Economic Summit: Problems of Trade and Finance — The Rt Hon Sir Robert Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand.

The Experience of 'Monetarism' in Chile: Different Perspectives — Tim Congdon Economics Partner, L. Messel & Company, and Carlos Fortin, Deputy Director, Institute of Development Studies.

GATT: Should we start another round or make the last one work? — The Rt Hon Cecil Parkinson, MP.

The IMF and World Bank Conditionality: The Tanzanian Case — Professor Kighoma Malima, Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, United Republic of Tanzania.

Is There a World Food Problem? — Professor A.K. Sen, All Souls College, Oxford.

The Third Lomé Convention: The ACP Perspective — Thomas Okelo-Odongo, Secretary-General, ACP Secretariat.

The World Bank and Africa — Stanley Please, formerly Senior Adviser to the Senior Operations Vice President, World Bank.

The Chinese Economy and Society: whatever happened to Maoism? — Jonathan Mirsky.

Arab Aid to the Third World: the focus on Africa — Chedley Ayari, President, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

Economic Prospects for India after Mrs Gandhi — M. Narasimham, Principal, Administrative Staff College of India.

Financing Development: can foreign investment fill the gap? — Sheila Page, ODI.

The Third World and British Foreign Policy: the SDP view — The Rt Hon Dr David Owen MP, Leader of the SDP.

- The International Finance Corporation in Africa* — Sven Riskaer, Vice President for Africa, International Finance Corporation (held in conjunction with the Royal African Society).
- Twenty-five Years in Development: the rise and impending decline of market solutions* — Tony Killick, ODI.
- Crisis Management: economic policy in Uganda under Obote* — Keith Edmonds, ODI Fellow in Uganda 1983-5.
- The Impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on Developing Countries: a review of the evidence* — Christopher Stevens, Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, IDS, Sussex, and ODI.

Agricultural Administration Unit lunchtime meetings 1984/5

- An Experiment with Herders' Associations in the Pastoral Zone of Niger* — Jeremy Swift, IDS, and Angelo Maliki, University of Paris.
- Poverty and the Role of Credit among Pastoralists in Niger* — Cindy White
- Agricultural Development and Planning in a South Pacific Island* — Marcel Zollinger.
- The International Irrigation Management Institute* — Dr Thomas Wickham, IIMI
- Farm Machinery in Peasant Agriculture. Examples from East Africa and the South Pacific* — Anthony Ellman, Food Production and Rural Development Division, Commonwealth Institute.
- Experiences with the Demand Irrigation Pilot Project. Mahaweli System H, Sri Lanka* — Professor John L. Merriam, California Polytechnic State University.
- The Allocation of Resources to Livestock Research in Africa* — Camilla Toulmin, Somerville College, Oxford University.
- Evaluation of Bhima Irrigation Project in Maharashtra, India* — Assist K. Biswas, Editor, International Journal of Water Resources Development.
- Is Drainage now the Highest Priority: some Economic Questions* — Dr I. Carruthers.
- Farmers' Participation and Effective Canal Management in Taiwan: A Sceptical View* — Mick Moore.
- Absentee Herd Owners and Part-Time Pastoralists: The Political Economy of Local Resource Management in Baringo District, Kenya* — Peter Little, Institute for Development Anthropology.
- China's Rural Responsibility System* — Nick Chisholm.
- Re-stocking Pastoralists in Kenya: A Strategy for Relief and Rehabilitation* — Richard Hogg, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Manchester.
- Drought Management in Food For Work Programmes: The Indian Experience* — Dr Rajendra Azad, Food Production and Rural Development Division, Commonwealth Secretariat.
- The Role of Integrated Aerial and Ground Surveys in Livestock Development* — David Bourn and Roger Blench, Resource Inventory and Management.
- Rapid Appraisal for Improving Existing Canal Irrigation Systems: In Search of Methods* — Dr Robert Chambers.
- Milk Processing and Marketing by Settled Fulani Women in Central Nigeria* — Ann Waters-Bayer, recently with ILCA Subhumid Zone Programme, Kaduna, Nigeria.
- Valleys in Transition (Northern Hill Districts, Pakistan)* — Shoaib Sultan Khan, Aga Khan Rural Development Support Programme.
- Water Resources Development Planning: A Case Study of Institutional Strengthening in a Developing Country* — Fred Kaul, Binnie & Partners.
- The Dynamics of Open-Range Management and Property Rights in Pastoral Africa* — Roy Behnke.

Puppets as an Extension tool in Village Forestry Work in the Northern Sudan — Ann Shrosbree and Bill Hamlett (Dandelion Puppets), with SOS Sahel International.

Provision of Irrigation Services by the Landless in Bangladesh — Geoff Wood, University of Bath.

Increasing Variability in Cereal Yields — Is there a Link to the New Technologies? — Peter Hazell, IFPRI, Washington.

Training Programmes for Irrigation Staff and Farmers — Two Examples from East Java, Indonesia — Martin Burton, Institute of Irrigation Studies, Southampton, and Ian Smout, Sir M. McDonald & Partners.

USAID: African Irrigation Overview. Study and the Follow Up. — Dr L. Worth Fitzgerald, USAID.

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(as at 30 April 1986)

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