

CHRONIC POVERTY RESEARCH CENTRE

Phase 2

RESEARCH PLAN

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- CPRC Phase 2 Budgets
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CHRONIC POVERTY RESEARCH CENTRE

1. Essential Facts

Development Research Centre Title *(maximum 120 characters)*

Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC)

Short Title *(maximum 60 characters)*

Chronic Poverty Research Centre

Summary of Purpose of Centre *(maximum 200 words)*

This Centre focuses on the chronic poor whose deprivation is sustained over many years and often carried from one generation to the next. This ‘other half’ of the poor are the least likely to benefit from contemporary national and international development efforts and will comprise the majority of the 900 million living in poverty in 2015 if DAC targets are fully achieved. They include those living in remote rural areas, the disabled, older people, child-headed ‘households’, the displaced and refugees, and people experiencing social discrimination in its many and varied forms.

The Centre will provide analysis and policy guidance that by 2005 will stimulate national and international debate and action about achieving greater inclusion of the chronic poor in the formulation of, and benefits deriving from, development policy. At the same time it will raise the long term capacity of southern and northern research institutions to produce policy-relevant findings about the problems and potentials of the chronically poor.

The Centre’s activities involve a consortium of highly reputed northern and southern partners focused on South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Partners based in the south will coordinate national level research and take a lead in developing regional research networks. In both north and south close links with research and advocacy groups focused on sub-sets of the chronic poor (e.g. the disabled and children in poverty) will be maintained.

Name of Centre Director

Professor David Hulme

Applicant Institution

University of Manchester

Collaborating Institutions

University of Birmingham (International Development Department)
Action on Development and Disability
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (under negotiation with DFID, Bangladesh)
Development Initiatives
HelpAge International
Indian Institute of Public Administration
Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka
Economic Policy Research Centre, Uganda
Save the Children
University of Nottingham (Department of Economics)
University of the Western Cape, South Africa (School of Government)

Start Date

1 April 2001

End Date

30 September 2005

Which countries will the Centre cover?

The Centre will focus on the South Asian and sub-Saharan Africa regions where chronic poverty is concentrated. During the inception phase research has been conducted in India, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Uganda and Bangladesh. Wherever feasible these initial countries will be used as a base to establish regional networks. In 2001/2 inception activities will be conducted in West Africa (subject to the acquisition of additional funding). The associated Sub-Centre on Children in Poverty (CHIP) will work on children in poverty as a global phenomenon, with an additional focus on transitional economies. There are also anticipated synergies with CHIP's research foci on Southern, East and West Africa, and south Asia. While some findings are only country specific, many findings will have relevance outside of the countries where research is conducted.

Applicant Institution

Name and address of applicant institution

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Name of Head of Department or other person responsible for activities of Research Centre

Professor Colin Kirkpatrick

Name and address of Finance Officer

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Details of Research Centre Director

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2. Inception Phase Report

The inception phase proposal was developed on the basis of a series of research projects and other activities supported by DFID (Appendix 1). The original proposal identified three targets for the inception phase:

- (a) Completion of overview studies.
- (b) Analysis of regional and national research capacities.
- (c) Detailed design of Phase 2 activities.

2.1 Overview Studies and Research Themes

Full drafts of more than 75% of the overview studies were prepared by February 2001 and final drafts of all overview studies are scheduled for submission by the end of March 2001 (for details see Appendix 4). Presentations on all of the overview papers were made at the 3 day Planning Workshop in Manchester in February 2001. Northern and Southern partners engaged in detailed debates about research priorities, methodologies and dissemination and developed a full plan of activities for 4/2001 to 3/2003.

Key conclusions from inception phase studies are identified below.

- The research objectives and questions identified in the original proposal are justified and should be pursued.
- Researchers, policymakers, governments, donors and NGOs confirmed the need to better understand the causes of chronic poverty and the impacts of policy.
- Relatively little is known about who experiences persistent poverty, why this happens and how this problem might be addressed.
- Some panel data sets exist which can be further analysed to deepen the understanding of the dynamics of chronic poverty without requiring major investments in data collection. Advocacy for the creation of new panel data sets should be part of CPRC's activity.
- The lack of analysis of chronic poverty requires that the CPRC mount activities that contribute to the development of conceptual and methodological frameworks (e.g. the feasibility of designing non-income measures to trace chronic poverty, frameworks to analyse 'escape' from chronic poverty, concepts for understanding life course and poverty).
- The overview studies confirmed that there is an extensive body of evidence about the persistence of poverty in 'spatial poverty traps' usually in remote rural areas. This should be a research priority.
- The understanding of the processes that create chronic poverty, and the policies that might reduce it, requires multi-disciplinary teams and combinations of economic, social and political analysis. The CPRC has strengthened its capacity for political analysis (as suggested by DFID, July 2000).
- A set of priority research themes were agreed (Box 1).

Box 1 Research Themes

Country Research and Capacity Development Programmes (Bangladesh, India, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uganda)
Capacity Development: Methods for Analysing Chronic Poverty (Toolbox)
Comparative Quantitative Perspectives on Chronic Poverty
Disability and Chronic Poverty
Dissemination and Communication
Mobility, Immobility and Chronic Poverty (migration)
Older People and Chronic Poverty
Theoretical Approaches to Chronic Poverty
The Politics of Chronic Poverty and Poverty Reduction
Remote Rural Areas and Chronic Poverty
Social Safety Nets and Chronic Poverty
Urban areas and chronic poverty

- In countries where there is a weak institutional base for the professional development of researchers, south-south capacity development linkages should be pursued (e.g. Ugandan PhD candidates studying in South Africa alongside South African PhD candidates researching chronic poverty).
- An initial finding, that requires further exploration, is that rigorous qualitative researchers in applied development studies (anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists and human geographers) are scarce in Africa and Asia. Cohorts of well-trained economists have been developed and researchers with skills in participatory poverty analysis have become more common with the last 5 years. However, developing qualitative research skills needs a particular focus in countries such as Uganda and India.
- In some countries partners are not experienced in collaborative research work with other institutions. There is a research culture of commissioning all activity 'in house'. An element of CPRC's work will involve assisting our partners in Africa and Asia to create multi-institutional national and eventually regional partnerships to research chronic poverty.
- The Planning Workshop (February 2001) identified the need for the development of a 'methodological toolbox' for chronic poverty analysis. This will describe the main quantitative, qualitative and participatory methods of data collection and analysis, explore key issues (such as researching in zones of violent conflict and questioning people about HIV/AIDS), and provide linkages to more detailed sources. Both northern and southern partners saw this as a priority so that researchers can check that they are pursuing 'best practice' in their work and better understand the perspectives of researchers from other disciplines. The 'toolbox' will be used as a basis for 'research design workshops' in partner countries to develop the capacities of both partners and other poverty researchers.

2.3 Design of Phase 2 Activities

The bulk of activity during the inception phase has focused on developing a coherent and feasible plan for Phase 2. Key milestones in the achievement of this goal are detailed below.

- **Research Direction** Hulme and Shepherd have provided research direction to partners through discussions about the design and content of their overview papers, visits to partners (India, Bangladesh, Uganda and South Africa), a northern partners workshop at the University of Birmingham (December 2000) and the first 3 day Annual Planning

Workshop for all partners at the University of Manchester (February 2001). They have set up a clear division of responsibilities and meet regularly to ensure coordinated action.

- **Capacity Development** The inception phase work has indicated that a half-time capacity development coordinator based at Manchester would not be an effective use of resources. Southern partners will take responsibility for capacity development activity within their country in liaison with Hulme who will oversee capacity development across the CPRC.
- **CPRC Management** During the inception phase the CPRC has established a management unit and management systems that will permit the efficient implementation of the Phase 2 Plan. This has involved:
 - Recruitment of a half-time CPRC Administrator in November (Elaine Rossi).
 - The recruitment of a full-time secretary to support the Director and Administrator with effect from April 2001. (During the Inception Phase secretarial support was drawn from the IDPM ‘pool’ but it is clear that for Phase 2 such resources must be dedicated to CPRC).
 - The establishment of a CPRC Office and a search for additional office space within Crawford House.
 - Standardised formats for plans, budgeting and reporting.
 - Mounting of the first Annual Planning Workshop for 28 people from partner organisations.
- **Strengthening of Research/Capacity Development Resources**

CPRC resources have been used as a basis to argue for the appointment of additional professional staff at the Universities of Birmingham and Manchester.

 - Sarah Bracking, Lecturer in Politics and Development (IDPM, 2 year contract).
 - Sam Hickey, Lecturer in Social Development (IDPM, 2 year contract)
 - Karen Moore, Research Associate on Chronic Poverty (IDD, 1 year contract).
- **Dissemination and Communications** Development Initiatives has conducted a detailed review of the means by which the CPRC can engage with users and disseminate findings. This involved research in India, Uganda and the USA and discussions with UNDP and IFAD. This work confirms the focus on the production of *Chronic Poverty Report*, the importance of a user-friendly website (which has been established and which will lay down initial findings in April 2001) and conventional formal and informal modes of dissemination. To foster communication between partners a password secure website will be available to partners giving access to detailed project plans and initial drafts of findings. The major public launch of CPRC in the UK will be at the DSA Conference at the University of Manchester in September 2001.
- **Country Launches** The CPRC programme in India was launched at a workshop at the DFID offices in Delhi (October 2000) and in South Africa at a workshop at the University of the Western Cape (December 2000). A UK launch was held at the University of Manchester in October 2000.
- **Additional Financial Resources** The CPRC has actively pursued additional resources to permit the deepening and extension of its research and capacity development work. This includes:
 - Application to ESCOR for additional funding to establish a Sub-Centre for Children in Poverty (CHIP).
 - Application to ESRC to establish a ‘Global Poverty Research Group’ in conjunction with the

Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford.

- Grant from DFID Bangladesh to undertake inception phase work in Bangladesh with Dr Binayek Sen. Detailed negotiations for Phase 2 funding are now underway.
- Informal discussions with DFID SDAs in Southern Africa and West Africa about the possibility of resources to extend into other countries.
- An application to WHO Department of Health in Sustainable Development to support work linking health and chronic poverty. This will receive initial support from WHO, and subsequent support will be sought by WHO from a group of bi-lateral donors.

3. Collaborative Arrangements

3.1 The Partners

North

International Development Department, University of Birmingham	Agreed
Action on Development and Disability Development Initiatives	Agreed
HelpAge International	Agreed
Department of Economics, University of Nottingham	Agreed
Save the Children	Agreed

South

Indian Institute of Public Administration	Agreed
Institute of Policy Studies, Sri Lanka	Agreed in principle
Economic Policy Research Centre, Uganda	Agreed in principle
School of Government, University of Western Cape, South Africa	Agreed
Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies	Agreed in principle

3.2 The Nature of Collaboration

Collaboration has been (and will be) based on a number of principles.

- (a) All of the northern and southern partners are actively engaged in the planning of the entire programme.
- (b) A balance must be struck between ensuring that the partners have the full range of specialised knowledge, skills and area studies expertise to carry out activities and creating a consortium that is so big that the time devoted to the administration of the partnership displaces research and capacity-building activity.
- (c) To ensure that southern partners play a full role, and that south-south collaboration is strengthened as well as north-south links, the southern partners interact independently of the northern partners and contribute to 'core' activities such as the development of methodologies and conceptual frameworks. National partners are encouraged to develop regional research networks, with the exception of West Africa where work will be planned from the beginning with a regional network (subject to the acquisition of additional funding).
- (d) Southern partners will be engaged in research, analysis and dissemination activities at national, regional and global levels, and in the north as well as the south.
- (e) Recognising that most aid-financed capacity development is weakened by the identification of activities before the differing goals and complex needs of southern partners are fully understood, the Centre will place a high priority on capacity-development but will not rush into premature prescriptions.
- (f) The Centre envisages that different forms of collaboration are required for different activities. In particular, while primary research and capacity development will focus on the core partners, the examination of findings and dissemination will require that much larger (but looser) networks of collaboration are developed.
- (g) While DFID would be the founder-sponsor of the Centre a range of agreements with other research sponsors would be sought to ensure sustainability and more comprehensive regional coverage.

In the 'north' the key partner is the International Development Department at the University of Birmingham with which IDPM has conducted collaborative research, capacity-development, consultancy and educational activities for many years. The University of Nottingham is a

partner and strengthens the northern research capacity in terms of the economic analysis of poverty and quantitative projection of poverty trends. Three specialist policy and advocacy NGOs (Action on Development and Disability, HelpAge International and Save the Children) broaden the knowledge base on chronic poverty and the Centre's capacity to build advocacy and lobbying skills. A fourth NGO, Development Initiatives, will manage engagement, dissemination and communication. All of these organisations extend the Centre's access to networks of southern researchers and lobbyists.

In the South, the founding partners are the Indian Institute of Public Administration, and Gujarat Institute of Development Research (India), the Institute of Policy Studies (Sri Lanka), the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, the Economic Policy Research Centre (Uganda) and University of the Western Cape (South Africa). During the inception phase it has become clear that partners prefer for the moment to work in their own countries before forming regional networks. This means that necessary expansion in the countries covered by the research programme will for the moment be largely country by country. Countries under discussion include: Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Nepal. The exception to this will be in West Africa where an attempt will be made in FY 2001/2 to develop the programme through an existing regional network, such as the Réseau sur les Politiques Africaines (REPA or the Agricultural Policy Network), based in Dakar.

Regional networks, which would be managed by a partner in the region, in conjunction with national partners, will eventually have substantial autonomy over coordinating research and capacity development for the Centre within their region. Over time this will extend to the direct commissioning of research activity. It is anticipated that these regional structures will start to operate by FY 2003/4.

Collaboration between northern and southern partners will be around both themes and country studies. Country partners have led on the development of country research programmes, and have requested support from northern partners on issues of research design and management, methodological and theory development and links with multi-country research themes. In the inception phase research themes (see Box 1) have been led by northern researchers. While this will continue with many, others may be led from the south. An early example would be an initiative to examine land tenure reform processes which will be led by the University of the Western Cape.

Northern and southern partners have sub-contracts with IDPM to provide research and capacity development services. Eventually, the intention is that national partners would have sub-contracts with regional partners, but the conditions for this will have to be created carefully in the first three years of the programme

The main decision-making body for the Centre will be its executive committee (EXC), comprised of representatives from northern and southern partners and chaired by the Director. The committee will meet annually to review activities and achievements over the previous year, agree a detailed plan of action for the coming year and approve an indicative plan for the following two years. A six-monthly virtual meeting will supplement these annual meetings. The first virtual meeting of this committee will be in September 2001. A major item on the agenda will be the evolution of regional networks and structures.

Eventually (target is FY 2003/4) a regional advisory committee (RAC) would operate in each region. It would review activities and achievements of the Centre within the region and prepare proposals for the forthcoming detailed annual and indicative rolling plans. While the degree of autonomy that RACs would have needs careful examination it is envisaged that from

2003/4 a proportion of their DFID supported research and capacity development portfolio would be directly under their control, and that this would grow over time. Initially this might take the form of a challenge fund for commissioning research on priority issues from partners within the region. The Indian researchers have already included a research commissioning process in their current programme proposals.

Overseeing the work of the Centre is a small board comprised of respected northern and southern researchers and representatives of DFID. This would meet annually with representatives of the executive committee to examine performance and review future plans and institutional development proposals.

Coherence will be ensured through the development of common approaches. These will take three forms. A *methodological toolbox* will be created in 2001, comprising appropriate quantitative, qualitative and participatory research methods, and focusing on how to make use of multiple methods. This toolbox will be available by June 2001, and will be used in research design workshops in partner countries. A *theory network* will be established, with virtual seminars on a number of key issues. The first one will be on 'Poverty Dynamics: Escaping, Graduating and Persisting'. Finally a number of *research guides* will be produced to steer thematic research. The first of these will be on researching chronic poverty in remote rural areas.

Beyond the internal and overseeing structures some thought has been given to the establishment of informal policy networks to test and disseminate findings through networks and conferences. In addition, the Centre will liaise with other DRCs (particular those on governance, participation and accountability, and conflict) and sponsors of research to explore opportunities for collaboration especially with regard to regional and national level capacity development work for which there are potentially substantial economies of scale.

3.3 The Structure of Collaboration

Formally, partners would have sub-contracts with IDPM to implement Centre plans that have been collaboratively designed and agreed. If feasible, then over time regional partners will take responsibility for issuing contracts to national partners.

Practically, Centre partners will engage in collaborative research projects and research capacity development. This will involve collaborative research of a primary nature, mounting joint training programmes, faculty exchanges, joint organisational development work and networking through workshops, conferences and the internet.

3.4 Partner Involvement in Business Plan Development

All partners contributed to, and reviewed the original proposal for this Research Centre. They have recently participated in a workshop at Manchester University to review overview papers and design the collaborative research projects which are reflected in this business plan. There is now a continuous stream of telephone and e-mail negotiations among all the partners.

4. Research and Capacity Development: Goals, Approach and Practical Value

4.1 The ‘Big Idea’

The focus of this Centre is the chronic poor who are least likely to benefit from national and international development efforts. The White Paper projects that there will be 900 million people living in deep poverty in 2015 even if the DAC’s ambitious targets are achieved. These are the ‘other half’, a heterogeneous group who live in remote rural areas, suffer from disabilities, lack social networks, are displaced and/or experience social discrimination. The chronically poor are unable to find exit routes from poverty either because their capabilities are inadequate or because of the constraints placed on them by their positions in society and/or the economy. Chronic poverty is likely to be transmitted inter-generationally. As an initial hypothesis, many of the chronically poor are also likely to be severely income poor and socially disadvantaged: the ‘intensity’ (many dimensions) of their poverty makes it intrinsically difficult to escape.

The ‘big idea’ behind this Centre is that the chronic poor must be made a priority focus for research. The development model that currently dominates strategy is unlikely to combat their social exclusion and the economic and political problems they face. Indeed, it may exacerbate their problems through adverse incorporation into evolving markets and political processes. Can this model be adjusted to meet the needs of the ‘other half’ or are quite different forms of intervention required to help them escape poverty?

Two particular premises underlie our thinking about the need for such a Centre.

- Poverty reduction policies, and most research on them, is increasingly focused on transient poverty and does not pay adequate attention to chronic poverty.
- Most research that is conducted on ‘the other half’ focuses on specific sub-groups (e.g. refugees, the elderly). While much of this research is excellent there is a need to: (i) systematically assess which groups are and are not being researched to a satisfactory level (and prioritise those groups that are inadequately researched); (ii) have a single Centre that has an overview of continuing research on ‘the other half’; and (iii) conduct research that has a comprehensive overview of chronic poverty, so that macro-level issues that may not be fully addressed by interest-group researchers are addressed.

4.2 Relationship of the CPRC to DFID Objectives

The proposed Centre will contribute to DFID’s aim of ‘the elimination of poverty in poorer countries’ by deepening the understanding of who the chronic poor are, of the processes that keep them in poverty, and of the policy interventions that will help them overcome poverty and vulnerability. The present DAC targets encourage DFID (and other agencies) to concentrate on those poor people who can most easily be assisted. This is a logical short-term goal, but the challenge of poverty eradication requires that efforts to assist those with more long-term and deeply rooted problems also must be pursued.

4.3 The Main Research Objectives

The CPRC has four main objectives and a set of related priority research questions.

Research Objective	Questions to be addressed
a. To challenge existing ideas about poverty and enhance the understanding of policymakers and other researchers about the processes that underpin chronic poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which socio-economic groups are not benefiting from current development policies? Why is this happening?• What are their numbers, distribution and condition and how will these change by 2015?
b. To increase attention paid to the chronic poor in development policy and action, thus sensitising the policy community and ensuring sustained commitment to chronic poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What social, economic and political processes keep these socio-economic groups in poverty while others escape it?• What are the main similarities and dissimilarities between these processes for different groups and in different contexts?• What are the main policy changes and actions which will enable policy communities to focus on the chronically poor?
c. To produce policy lessons and operational methodologies that make policy more effective in assisting the chronic poor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the implications of the knowledge generated by questions above for policy and practice?• What is known about the effectiveness of policy and practice to assist ‘the other half’?• What are the key methodological changes which will make it easier for policy communities to focus on the chronic poor?
d. To strengthen the capacities of researchers and research/advocacy organisations to document, analyse, and develop high quality policy recommendations about chronic poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are present capacity levels?• Why are capacity levels constrained?• What can be done to raise capacity levels and strengthen the ‘southern voice’ in applied research on the poorest?

4.4 The Conceptual Approach

At the heart of the analytical frameworks that will guide the Centre’s work are the concepts of poverty, vulnerability and livelihoods allied to an understanding of the main theoretical underpinnings of contemporary development strategy.

Although elements of our research will involve analyses of income poverty, our starting point is an holistic conceptualisation of poverty based in part on Sen’s work on capabilities and freedoms. In developing the concept of chronic poverty we would apply Iliffe’s distinction between relatively long-term structural poverty and relatively short-term conjunctural poverty. This has two implications: the nature and incidence and experience of poverty must be understood in their full historical perspective; and, questions about the proper definition and measurement of poverty must be separated from analysis of the causes of poverty. Above

all, we would seek to develop an understanding of chronic poverty with reference to changing structural relations over time and with reference to the experience of those affected. Vulnerability is a key concept here, understood in terms both of differential statistical probabilities and of the experience of particular social groups.

The Research Centre provides an opportunity for the development of theory, since examining and explaining poverty from the perspective of duration is not a well charted field of knowledge. In particular, explanations of poverty have tended to be of a 'residual' nature (the poor are left out) or relational or structural (the poor are adversely incorporated into the structure of social and economic relations). In order to explain the persistence of poverty over time this research will make use of both explanatory paradigms, and explicitly explore the interactions between them.

We are keenly aware of the recent development and application of analytical frameworks committed to the understanding of livelihoods as they change over time and as they might be affected by the overall vulnerability context, the disposition of diverse assets or 'capitals' and the institutional environment within which livelihood strategies are pursued. Our research utilises these frameworks, from a critical perspective, and further develops them.

Contemporary development strategy is based on the theoretical premise that market-based economic growth reduces poverty. The focus of state action should be to provide sound macro-economic management, to influence growth so that it is 'pro-poor', and play a significant role in the pluralist provision of basic services. Despite the refrain of the central lesson of structural adjustment – 'one size does not fit all' – the influence of international development agencies has meant that a relatively standardised development model dominates policy advice.

Theoretically, such an approach reduces poverty by generating pro-poor economic growth, while the state provides a stable economic framework and promotes broad-based human capital development, and an active and inclusive civil society ensures that the state is responsive to social needs and accountable. Recent evidence indicates, however, that even in countries where the approach is associated with aggregate improvements in economic growth rates and poverty reduction '...the standard of living of the very poorest segment declined' (WDR 2000/1 draft). Such findings indicate the theoretical problems of this model.

(a) Market-based Comparative Advantage

Remote Rural Areas For the 500 million poor people who live in marginal areas, the consequences of economic growth might be better understood in terms of comparative disadvantage. Because of climate, topography, distances from cities, lack of infrastructural linkages or physical insecurity, private sector investment avoids such areas and real economic growth rates are low or negative. The market-based solution is out-migration but this is, at best, only a partial solution and may deepen the problems of non-migrants (e.g. the female-headed households that are 'left behind' or 'stay put').

Disadvantaged Socio-economic Groups The physically and mentally disabled, older people, AIDS orphans, and those discriminated against in rural and urban areas by gender, caste, ethnicity, and other factors experience both direct and socially-constructed disadvantages in terms of their capacity to economically compete with others. Market-based solutions to their problems are often limited and, in some contexts, involve adverse incorporation in the economy (e.g. child labour and prostitution).

(b) The Role of the State Governments in developing countries remain under considerable international pressure to reduce public expenditure, prioritise efficiency over effectiveness in social service provision and adopt 'sector-wide' approaches to service delivery. The empirical record of such reforms is mixed.

Remote Rural Areas For substantial numbers of poor people in remote rural areas weak public service provision has been replaced by no public service provision. Sector-wide approaches have not encouraged the development of alternative service provision models for remote and dispersed populations – and reductions in public investment in rural infrastructure reinforces such processes.

Disadvantaged Socio-economic Groups For those experiencing individual or socially constructed disadvantage, levels of public assistance vary but are generally low. For some groups – most obviously the mentally disabled – state support is virtually non-existent.

- (c) **The Role of Civil Society** At the risk of oversimplification, civil society is seen as playing two main roles in contemporary development strategy: first, ensuring that the state is responsive to social needs and is accountable; and second, directly providing social and economic services.

Remote Rural Areas The poor in remote rural regions are usually either relatively powerless (in terms of political action to make policy responsive to their needs and accountable) or are mobilised along clientelist lines by local elites. Commonly such forms of association take exclusive forms – in terms of ethnicity, religion, or political party affiliation – and view violence as a legitimate mode of action. Developing approaches to strengthening ‘civil society’ in remote rural areas – and encouraging it to be inclusive and non-violent – is a priority for development policy.

Disadvantaged Socio-economic Groups For the disadvantaged groups family and neighbours are the prime sources of welfare and vulnerability reduction. The available evidence indicates that NGO support for such disadvantaged groups has low outreach and that many NGOs avoid the chronic poor.

In sum, the capacity of the prevailing model of development to meet the needs of the chronic poor is likely to be limited over the period 2001 to 2015.

This is seen especially in remote rural areas. This is a major thematic focus for the first three years of the Research Centre, and the likely focus of a substantial proportion of the first Chronic Poverty Report. Country studies will focus on the particular issues thrown up in remote rural areas, such as the management of high levels of risk and vulnerability, exclusion and adverse incorporation, social and political marginality, and acute governance problems.

4.5 Relationship of CPRC Work to Other Work in This Field

This Centre builds on existing work. Conceptually, it uses and seeks to extend the concepts of income and capability poverty, vulnerability, livelihoods and governance (in terms of the roles and relationships of the state, markets and civil society) within a dynamic framework that recognises the importance of both local contexts and processes of global economic and social change.

To ensure that our efforts are focused on the priorities identified earlier we are both reviewing the work of, and liaising with, other research and policy institutions. For example, our national overviews of chronic poverty have included reviews of the PPAs and PRSPs produced for relevant countries, and detailed discussions with government agencies, other researchers and donor agencies.

4.6 Capacity Development

The prime focus for our capacity development is in the south, with regional and national partners. There will also be work with a wider group of institutions that are working on issues linked to Centre research activity (e.g. in South Africa with the University of Natal and the Institute of Social and Economic Research, East London).

Detailed plans for capacity development have been worked out with partners in the light of

country and agency-specific factors. Four main elements can be identified.

- (a) Indirect research capacity development – the ‘learning by doing’ that occurs as a by-product of research activities and advocacy work.
- (b) Direct research capacity development – through research design workshops, academic exchange, financial support for ‘in-country’ PhDs for selected researchers, distance learning, and placing research designs and methodologies on our website for downloading.
- (c) Research management capacity development – strengthening the organisational effectiveness of partners.
- (d) Access to financial resources – improving the ability of partners to independently win research funds.

4.7 The Practical value of CPRC Research and Capacity Development

The Centre’s goal is to reduce chronic poverty through policy influence. Specific practical benefits include:

- Raising the profile of the chronically poor on the development agenda
- Helping analysts to understand the processes underpinning chronic poverty
- Producing findings that improve policy effectiveness
- Building the capacity of southern agencies to conduct policy-related research on poverty

5. Activities of the Centre

The Centre will engage in research, the dissemination of findings and research capacity-development. Drawing a clear line between these activities is difficult and, if well conducted, these three activities will reinforce each other. The Centre will carefully monitor the interactions between its activities to maximise synergies and avoid negative trade-offs (e.g. a research activity becoming such a priority that it is carried out entirely by very senior researchers so that capacity-development opportunities for junior colleagues are lost).

5.1 Research

(a) Collaborative research activities

Small teams of northern and southern partners will conduct research into specific aspects of chronic poverty (see section 2 for details of the themes). Depending on the research objective and the expertise of team members an activity may be led from the south or the north.

In 2001/2 and 2002/3 the main foci will be country studies, cross-country comparisons, primary research on the chronically poor in remote rural areas and the identification of other relevant research. In 2003/4 to 2005/6 the focus will move onto other groups who are not adequately researched (e.g. possibly the mentally disabled) and policies to assist them.

(b) Research projects commissioned by partners

Partners will have a growing degree of autonomy over funds. Initially, this is through commissioning at the national level. Later (years 3-4) this will be linked to the development of effective regional networks. Once formed they will be able to invite bids for research funds from national partners and will promote high-quality research and dissemination on chronic poverty. The achievement of these Regional Research Fund will be jointly monitored and, where effective, RRF funds will be increased and will become a growing focus for the overall portfolio of the Centre. The pace of formation of regional networks and RRFs will not be forced, however. Most of the existing partners are concerned to develop their own country programmes before they engage in regional networks.

5.2 Dissemination, Communications and Outreach

The CPRC has been set up to produce policy relevant research. Dissemination, engagement and outreach are therefore critical. Discussions during the inception phase in the UK, India and Uganda confirm that:

- Communication and engagement between researchers and policy makers at an early stage is vital if research is to be timely, relevant and useful.
- Whilst a great deal of material is available on poverty and human development, there is a need for better understanding of the nature and extent of chronic poverty, and strategies that can help address it.
- CPRC needs to make a particular effort to engage with policy makers at local and national levels in the south, as well as those working at international level.

The Centre will influence policy by:

- Increasing the attention paid to chronic poverty in national and local government, donor, IFI and UN policies and in the activities of civil society organisations
- Improving the understanding that policy-makers and their advisers have of the nature, extent and causes of chronic poverty
- Generating policy lessons both generally and specifically (i.e. targeted at a particular institution in a specific country)
- Strengthening the capacity of organisations to conduct applied research on chronic poverty so that policy-makers and policy-influencers have a greater research base to draw upon
- Systematic use of links with civil society organisations and the media to relay findings more widely

The CPRC Dissemination and Outreach Strategy will involve action by individual researchers and the Centre but will be based on a pro-active programme to promote greater attention to chronic poverty at all levels. Its outputs will be designed to be easily accessible to users and the Centre will explore the feasibility of disseminating research capacity development materials through distance learning and electronic means (subject to acquiring co-funding).

Chronic Poverty Reports Two major International ‘Chronic Poverty Reports’ are planned for 2003 and 2005. These will aim to put key findings and issues onto international and national agendas. Other outputs will include:

- a well-developed website providing easy access to CPRC information and good links to other relevant material and organisations
- newsletters
- policy briefings
- work to ensure inclusion of chronic poverty issues in major development publications and conferences
- working papers
- academic and professional articles
- research summaries
- a major international conference on ‘Chronic Poverty and Development Policy’ in 2003

Building a Constituency These outputs can only influence policy if they are responsive to the major agendas of those they are trying to reach. The CPRC plans to build a network of individuals and organisations with an interest in chronic poverty. It will also develop the very good prospects for strategic collaboration with, for instance, the national Human Development Report processes and internationally with UNDP and UNICEF. The DAC Paris 21 process on strengthening statistical capacity, World Bank engagement on social protection, civil society work on budget monitoring and the CPRC members’ own networks also offer opportunities for engagement.

The strategy will include:

- identifying organisations and individuals that need to take account of chronic poverty and targeting them.
- enabling the research programme to take account of and engage with users
- linking CPRC activities into international policy agendas
- strategic collaborations with selected organisations
- building and maintaining a network of people and organisations interested in chronic poverty

5.3 Capacity Development and Training

This has been discussed in earlier sections. Our focus is on building a full range of capacities (research skills, dissemination, resource acquisition and organisational management) within partners. The Research Centre Director will be responsible for guiding this aspect of the programme. It should be noted that our understanding of training is as a component of capacity development so we do not separate it out as a distinct activity. While capacity development will be a demand-led process, specific activities have already been identified and budgeted for: the development and dissemination of a methods toolbox, research design workshops, workshops for policy makers to enhance their capacity to use the research, joint PhD programme (south-south; south-north), dissemination workshops.

The need for a customised approach to activity in different regions and countries cannot be overemphasised. In some countries (e.g. India) large numbers of skilled researchers are trained each year, domestic research capacity development levels are high and salary rates are modest. By contrast in other countries (e.g. Uganda) very few skilled researchers are being trained, there is great dependence on external sources of research capacity development and most experienced researchers are engaged in aid-financed consultancy which means that salary rates are high. Key elements of our approach are identified below.

5.4 Customising CPRC Activities to Contexts

Direct Implementation Some activities (e.g. initial overview studies) have been and will be entirely conducted by the core northern and southern partners. This will be when activities must be completed to tight deadlines, when the transaction costs of engaging other collaborators would be high and when it is essential that the Centre ‘owns’ the piece of work.

Implementation with Other Collaborators In many cases the Centre partners will work closely with other southern and northern researchers to build on their comparative advantage. This will be done by selecting relevant collaborators (e.g. other research centres involved in research capacity development in countries where we operate; ID21 as it provides a ‘no cost’ means for research dissemination) and by funding collaborators who bid for Regional Research Funds.

Networking A looser set of relationships will be developed with a wider set of organisations (research institutes, NGOs, donors, civil society organisations) in both south and north. While this will often involve informal meetings and participation in workshops and seminars the Centre will convene major conferences in the UK and at regional centres. At these conferences Centre research findings will be presented along with the findings of a wide number of other relevant researchers. The DSA Conference 2001, hosted by IDPM at the University of Manchester, will be the first of such events. This helps in the deepening of informal links and creates a base for new forms of collaborative research. IDPM has considerable experience in mounting major international conferences very effectively.

Co-funding To be sustainable and to achieve its ambitious goals, the Centre will actively seek co-funding from other agencies. The initial focus for co-funding will be on regional capacity development, which will require long-term funding on a bigger scale, if it is to significantly strengthen institutions in the south, and dissemination. The Centre’s partners already have linkages with other funding agencies (EU, ESRC, Ford Foundation, SIDA, NORAD) and these will be utilised.

5.5 Activities and Expenditure

As discussed earlier, distinguishing between activities is difficult as research, dissemination and capacity development must reinforce each other in order to be effective. The basic principle underpinning the budget is that the relative share of funds will shift from north to south over time. An indication of allocations over 60 months is provided below.

Percentage of Total Funds over 60 Months

Category	Percentage^A
University of Manchester Director (DH)	6
Other Researchers UK	35
Southern researchers	18
Admin Staff	6
Direct Research Costs	1
Travel and Subsistence	15
Capital Equipment	1
Capacity Development ^B	6
Dissemination	10
Other Costs	2
	100

NB

- A. For more detail refer to the indicative summary budget.
- B. Figures shown for dissemination and capacity development and training are understated as researcher costs (UK and south), travel, subsistence, and equipment are substantially devoted to these activities but it is not included in this figure.

6. Plan of Centre Activities

6.2 Milestones

Date	Milestones

8/2000	University of Manchester signs contract with DFID (completed)
10/2000	All contracts for inception phase signed by Centre Partners (completed)
12/2000	Centre office at IDPM fully staffed and operational (completed)
12/2000	Birmingham meeting of all Northern partners (completed)
2/2001	Convening of first Centre Executive Committee (EXC) meeting, finalisation of annual plan for 2001/2 and agreement on indicative plan 2002/3 and 2003/4 (completed)
3/2001	CPRC website becomes operational
4/2001	Publication of inception phase overview studies as Working Papers, available on the Centre website in April 2001 and Centre launch events in partner countries and regions.
6/2001	Design Workshop, South Africa
9/2001	DSA and Centre launch in UK at DSA Conference
1/2002	First annual review of performance and finalisation of plan for 2002/3 by EXC
2/2002	Centre Steering Committee Meeting (subsequently an annual activity)
4/2002	Initiation of Centre activity in West Africa (additional funding permitting)
12/2002	Publication of working papers on chronic poverty in remote rural areas.
12/2002	First comprehensive monitoring review of capacity development activities
12/2002	Bangladesh Chronic Poverty Report (additional funding permitting)
1/2003	Review of annual performance and finalisation of plan for 2003/4 by EXC
4/2003	International Conference at Manchester on 'Chronic Poverty and Development Policy'
1/2004	Review of annual performance and finalisation of plan for 2004/5 by EXC
3/2004	Publication and launch of <i>Chronic Poverty Report I</i>
4/2004	Publication of working papers on chronic poverty in under-researched socio-economic groups
9/2005	Annual plan for 2005/6 agreed and funding agreements for Phase 3 (2005-8) confirmed by EXC
10/2005	Publication and launch of <i>Chronic Poverty Report II</i>

6.3 Principal Contacts for specific activities

Centre Director	Professor David Hulme
Research (Themes)	Professor David Hulme, Dr A Shepherd and Mr A McKay
Research (India)	Dr Aasha Mehta
Research (Uganda)	Dr John Okidi
Research (South Africa)	Dr Ben Cousins
Research (Sri Lanka)	Dr Neranjama Gunetillike
Research (Bangladesh)	Dr Binayek Sen
Child Poverty Research Sub Centre	Dr Caroline Harper
Capacity Development and Training	Professor David Hulme
Dissemination	Ms Judith Randel
Management and Finance	Ms Elaine Rossi

6.4 Key Staff Expertise and Contributions (Research, Capacity Development and Dissemination)

Staff	Institution	Expertise	Time on Centre Activities	CPRC Activities
Hulme	Manchester	Professor of Development Studies. Analysis of rural poverty, poverty-reduction policies, civil society and public sector service delivery.	50%	CPRC Director, research direction, capacity development, preparation of CPRs, researcher on theoretical approaches
Aliber ¹	University of Western Cape	Senior Research Associate. Poverty economist.		Research in South Africa
Amis	Birmingham	Senior Lecturer in Urban Development. Urban poverty, delivery of basic services, institutional reform.	10%	Research on chronic poverty in urban areas
Bird ²	Birmingham	Lecturer in Development Economics. Processes of policy reform, poverty-reduction policies, small and micro-enterprise development, coping strategies of the poor.	25%	Research on remote rural areas; methods 'toolbox'; researcher on theoretical approaches
Bracking	Manchester (from 8/01)	Lecturer in the Politics of Development. Political change in Africa.	50%	Research on the politics of chronic poverty; methods 'toolbox'; researcher on theoretical approaches
Cousins	University of Western Cape	Director, PLAAS and Senior Lecturer in Government Land reform, natural resource access, common property regimes, poverty reduction.	10%	Direction of research and capacity development in South Africa
Gunetillike	Institute of Policy Studies	Senior Researcher on Poverty and Social Policy	40%	Research and capacity development in Sri Lanka
Harper ²	Manchester and SCF	Senior Researcher on Children in Poverty	80%	Director of Children in Poverty Sub-Centre; oversight of CPRC work on children
Heslop	HelpAge Int.	Research and Training Manager, HAI	40%	Research on older people and chronic poverty; methods 'toolbox'

Hickey ²	Manchester (from 6/01)	Lecturer in Social Development.	25%	Research on the politics of chronic poverty; preparatory work in West Africa; researcher on theoretical approaches
Kothari	Manchester	Lecturer in Social Development. Social development, gender analysis, migration and poverty-reduction.	20%	Research on migration and chronic poverty
Marcus ²	Manchester and SCF	Researcher on Child Poverty	80%	Researcher at Children in Poverty Sub-Centre
McKay	Nottingham	Senior Lecturer in Economics. Modelling poverty trends, poverty impact assessment of economic policy, LSMS analysis, trade and technology.	40%	Research on comparative quantitative analysis; methods 'toolbox'; theoretical approaches; preparatory work on West Africa
Mehta	Indian Institute of Pub. Admin.	Professor of Economics. Human development, gender analysis, structural adjustment, liberalisation, poverty monitoring.		Research and capacity development in India
Moore	Birmingham	Research Associate on Chronic Poverty Senior Lecturer in Rural Development.	100%	Research support to CPRC
Mullen	Manchester	Rural poverty reduction policies, livelihoods in conflict zones, post-war reconstruction.	10%	Research on remote rural areas
Murray	Manchester	Reader in Social Anthropology. Labour migration, agrarian change, land reform, livelihoods analysis, social history.	10%	Methods 'toolbox' and research in South Africa
Okidi	EPRC and Makerere	Senior Research Fellow. Agricultural development, food security, natural resource management, participatory poverty assessment.	50%	Research and capacity development in Uganda
Randel	Development Initiatives	Director, dissemination and advocacy	40%	Responsible for dissemination, communications and outreach
Sen ³	Bangladesh Institute of Dev't Studies	Senior Researcher on Poverty	50%	Research and capacity development in Bangladesh; theoretical approaches
Shepherd	Birmingham	Senior Lecturer in Sociology. Rural development, agrarian change, poverty reduction, institutional reform.	40%	CPRC Deputy Director; research direction, research on remote rural areas and theoretical approaches
Yeo	Action on Development and Disability	Director of Action on Development and Disability. Research and advocacy on the disabled.	10%	Research on disability and chronic poverty

1 Subject to appointment processes

2 Contribution is only partly financed by DFID grant to CPRC

3 Subject to agreement with DFID, Bangladesh

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The main mechanisms are:

Annual Reporting System The annual plan for the Centre will set targets for activities and will report on these in terms of inputs and outputs and available evidence on quality and impact. This information will be reviewed by EXC and supplied to DFID.

Steering Committee An international steering committee will review the work of the Centre annually. Its members will be respected southern and northern researchers and policymakers, and DFID representatives.

Impact Assessment and Documentation Case specific evidence of policy influence and capacity building will be systematically documented by team members and collated by Development Initiatives.

Evaluation In year 4 an independent evaluation of the Centre will be conducted. This will feed into Phase 3 planning.

Social Audit IDPM engages in a regular social audit procedure. As part of IDPM's activities the Centre's activities would be included in the social audit cycle.

It should be noted that several team members (Bird, Hulme, Kothari, McKay, Shepherd) are experienced impact assessors and work regularly on this topic for DFID, EU, USAID and the World Bank. They will bring this expertise to the design of the Centre's monitoring and evaluation system.

For more details see project framework.

7. Risks

7.1 Risks to Research and Capacity Development Objectives Achievement

Risk	Assessment and Mitigation
a. Low access to the chronic poor because of their geographical locations (remote rural, conflict zones) and social position.	Access will require careful planning and there may be disruptions due to outbreaks of war, flooding etc. The Centre partners have vast experience in working in difficult contexts.
b. Loss of key staff during research and capacity development activities (especially from southern partners).	Inevitably there will be some problems due to this. However, incentives structures (financial and intellectual) will be designed to retain key staff. The Centre partners are experienced in managing staff mobility issues.
c. Tensions between partners about 'ownership' of the Centre and its activities.	The Centre initiative sets a new agenda for ESCOR activity. This will be reflected in management structures and processes that ensure southern 'ownership' through representation on the Executive Committee and the operation of devolved research funds.
d. The pressure to rapidly produce high-quality research findings leading to a neglect of the much longer term activities of research capacity building.	The clear specification of activity objectives and a monitoring and evaluation system that covers both objectives.
e. Relatively inflexible DFID systems reducing Centre capacity to respond to unexpected contingencies and opportunities	The negotiation of financial and monitoring relationships between DFID and the Centre that do not compromise goal achievement.

(Also see the project framework)

7.2 Risks to Policy Influence Objectives Achievement

a. The lack of transparency of national policy-making and implementing processes in some developing countries.	The use of informal communication channels, the open media (where available) and the study of the opacity of policy, and its role in processes of chronic poverty, in developing countries.
b. The weaknesses of donor coordination and the influences of trade and foreign policy considerations on donors.	Wherever possible our dissemination will bring donors and host governments together to increase possibility for common action.
c. The inherently contingent nature of much policy-influencing activity.	Planning and management procedures that create the flexibility for the Centre and individual partners to seize opportunities (e.g. to rapidly move in to high-impact findings dissemination when a policy area becomes 'hot').

d. Personal threats and dangers to research staff, in some national contexts.

Careful and confidential monitoring of the problems faced by researchers (especially southern researchers) if findings are unpopular with politically powerful groups.

(Also see the project framework for important assumptions)

9. Outline Project Framework

Chronic Poverty Research Centre (2001-2005; Phase 2)

Narrative Summary (NS)	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions/Risks
<p>Goal</p> <p>To eliminate poverty in poorer countries (with a focus on South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa)</p>	-	-	-
<p>Purpose</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To challenge existing ideas about poverty and enhance the understanding of policymakers and other researchers about the processes that underpin chronic poverty. 2. To increase attention paid to the chronic poor in development policy and action, thus sensitising the policy community and ensuring sustained commitment to chronic poverty reduction. 3. To produce policy lessons and operational methodologies that make policy more effective in assisting the chronic poor. 4. To strengthen the capacities of researchers and research/advocacy organisations to document, analyse, and develop high quality policy recommendations about chronic poverty. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research findings detectable in official, professional and academic documents. 2. Increased references to the need for policy and action to tackle chronic poverty by national governments, aid agencies and the media. 3. Evidence of policy lessons and operational methodologies used by governments, aid agencies and NGOs. 4. Improved quality and increased volume of research outputs on chronic poverty; southern partners winning increased volume of research funding independently; southern partners independently developing capacity at national and/or regional level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of citation indexes and peer-reviewed journals for chronic poverty by Centre. Verification by an independent consultant. 2. Government, aid agency and media documentation on chronic poverty by Centre. Verification by an independent consultant. 3. Monitoring by the Centre and verification by independent consultant/DFID staff. 4. Reports from the Centre; independent DFID evaluation of the effectiveness of capacity-development work. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Civil society and the media are committed to combating poverty, and will extend this commitment to chronic poverty. b. Aid donors and development agencies are committed to combating poverty, and will extend this commitment to chronic poverty. c. Research findings are intellectually and practically sound and lead to more effective policy and action. d. Research findings are taken up and disseminated by other researchers and agencies. e. Co-funding is acquired that permits additional research activities and Centre sustainability.
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy relevant working papers; articles in professional and academic journals; a chronic poverty focus in major international and national publications and reports; policy briefings and media items; and locally relevant and accessible dissemination materials; on the extent, nature and policy implications of chronic poverty. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working papers, articles, policy briefing notes, media items, and other relevant materials published and disseminated. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-4. Physical copies, website links and distribution lists. Assessments of quality by independent consultants and DFID advisors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The continuation and/or deepening of environmental conditions that permit influence on policy (e.g. reasonably free media, manifesto-based elections, freedom of speech, etc.)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Toolkit of methodological approaches and research methods for investigating chronic poverty. 3. Bibliographical database on chronic poverty issues. 4. Conceptual/theoretical framework(s) for understanding, analysing and responding to chronic poverty. 5. Website providing easy electronic access to items in outputs 1-4 to researchers and the broader policy community. 6. Two international 'Chronic Poverty Reports' (CPRs), focussed on South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, published, launched and disseminated. 7. One major international conferences mounted on Chronic Poverty. 8. Participation in relevant conferences and workshops, and meetings with relevant agencies 9. High quality, demand-led, customised capacity-development work in South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and the UK, focused on individual skills and organisational capacity. 10. Research partnerships and development networks with research institutions, NGOs, and CBOs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Methods toolkit published and disseminated by end-2001. 3. Bibliographical database published and disseminated by mid-2001. 4. Conceptual/ theoretical framework(s) published and disseminated by end-2002. 5. Establishment by mid-2001 and maintenance of website. 6. Two international CPRs published and disseminated by end-2005. 7. One high quality international conference mounted. 8. Records of participation in meetings and workshops. 9. One national post-graduate research degree programme established in 2001; one joint programme established by end-2003. Mounting of three national research design workshops by mid-2002. 10. Participation in relevant formal and informal meetings and advisory missions. Establishment of regional research networks by early-2004. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Records of website 'hits' and quality assessment as above. 6. Physical copies of the CPRs, Centre reports on launch activities, review by DFID advisers of the reports and media coverage. 7. Copies of timetables, associated publications, attendance by DFID advisers and cuttings of media coverage. 8. Records of participation in meetings and workshops. 9. Student registration and research plans; research design workshop reports; verification by Centre management and DFID. 10. Centre annual reports and direct observation by DFID. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. The context within which the Centre partner organisations (especially southern partners) operate does not become a constraint on research (e.g. researcher salaries are reduced in real terms, funding for higher education slashed etc.) c. Research-supportive management by DFID that recognises the contingency of research and policy influencing work and permits rapid modifications of activity and output when constraints and/or opportunities arise.
<p>Activities</p> <p>(Please refer to Outline plan of Centre Activities.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country research and capacity development programmes (India, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Uganda) 2. Remote rural areas and chronic poverty. 	<p>Inputs</p> <p>£2,274,533 of researcher, capacity development and disseminator time and associated inputs (see budget).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly accounts • Annual accounts • Annual reports • Minutes of Executive Committee • Copies of grant applications • Formal and informal meetings with DFID staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Staff allocate a high priority to Centre activities. b. Management systems can be established that meet accountability requirements while permitting partners to build trust.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Capacity development: methods for analysing chronic poverty (toolbox) 4. Comparative quantitative perspectives on chronic poverty 5. Theoretical approaches to chronic poverty 6. Disability and chronic poverty 7. Mobility, immobility and chronic poverty 8. Older people and chronic poverty 9. The Politics of Chronic Poverty and Poverty Reduction 10. Social safety nets and chronic poverty 11. Urban areas and chronic poverty 12. Children in poverty 13. Health and chronic poverty 14. Expansion of geographical focus and securing additional funding (e.g. Bangladesh, West Africa). 15. Creating and maintaining pooled resources – website, bibliographical database, panel data sets, methods toolkit etc. 16. Identifying key external events, organising and facilitating workshops, conferences and meetings, both internally and externally, and engaging with donor agencies, policy-makers, researchers and other stakeholders. 17. Designing content, style, frequency, remit, and editing, publication, and dissemination of CPRs and other studies. 18. Centre management. 			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Key staff can be retained and high quality research officers recruited. d. That the volume of DFID funding is sufficient to achieve outputs at high levels of quality. e. No adverse shocks that constrain output achievement (e.g. dramatic changes in exchange rates.)
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