

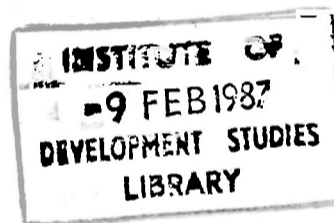
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INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

A report of a Workshop on IDS Research Priorities
held from January 29 to February 1, 1986,
at Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri



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PREFACE

The papers and documents presented here represent the proceedings of a Workshop held from January 29 to February 1, 1986, to reappraise and formulate the research priorities of the Institute for Development Studies, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, of the University of Nairobi, and to map out a course which future research at the Institute will take.

The last major review of this kind was published in May, 1978 in preparation for co-ordinating the Institute's research programme with the objectives and strategies of the Third Development Plan, 1979-83. At that time the major stated objective of the Plan was the "alleviation of poverty". The Institute's research priorities were therefore formulated with that same overall objective.

Changes in national objectives, as outlined in the Fourth Development Plan, 1984-88, emphasised a strategy aimed at "mobilizing domestic resources for equitable development". There have been far-reaching institutional changes in the country in line with this strategy, above all the District Focus for Rural Development Programme, currently being implemented. The Institute itself is keenly aware of the research challenges facing it as the country emerges from the crises of the seventies and early eighties, to forge ahead into the next century. The Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth has raised issues and strategies which are clearly a challenge to the research community. It is with these changes in mind that the IDS has reviewed its own research priorities. Such reviews will be undertaken periodically in the future.

We hope the papers contained in this volume will form the basis of IDS research priorities, training and general orientation for the remainder of the current Development Plan period, and possibly for a much longer period.

We are grateful to the IDRC for providing the Institute with the funds which enabled us to organise the Workshop and to disseminate the proceedings. Our sincere thanks and deep appreciation go to all the participants of the Workshop for sparing their time and sharing ideas which made the workshop a wonderful experience for reflection, mutual sharing, and learning.

Finally, the Institute wishes to record its thanks to Mr. Tony Trougher for editing the proceedings of this workshop. We are also very appreciative of the efforts of the IDS staff who have worked tirelessly in the past months to make the workshop and the publication of this report possible.

May, 1986

Dr. Kabiru Kinyanjui
Director, IDS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Dr. Kabiru Kinyanjui
Director, Institute for Development Studies
University of Nairobi

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Institute for Development Studies I would like to extend to all of you our very warm welcome to this workshop. The Institute feels honoured to see you all here. I wish to extend a special word of welcome and appreciation to Professor Wandiga, Principal of the College of Biological and Physical Sciences, who on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi, will be officially opening this workshop.

Before I ask Professor Wandiga to speak to us, I would like to make a few comments. The Institute for Development Studies is now twenty years old, having been started in 1965. During this period, the Institute has been transformed from a small expatriate research enclave to a fully-fledged national social science research institution, with a reputation far beyond the number of its staff or the humble buildings in which it is located! The small staff at IDS comprises some of the leading social science researchers in the country and in Africa. The Institute itself stands as one of leading social science institutions in Africa and the Third World. IDS publications are to be found in many leading universities in North America, Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa.

The Institute's contribution to both basic and policy-oriented research is too well-known to be repeated here. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there is hardly any social science work on Kenya which does not refer to or quote studies carried out at the IDS. This is a tribute to both the national and foreign scholars who have utilised the facilities at IDS to carry out high quality research in Kenya.

While we have basked in the success which the Institute has enjoyed over the past twenty years, that success has also created demands and expectations on our research staff. First, we cannot ignore the fact that our performance is always judged on the basis of our past output (in terms of both quality and quantity) even in changed circumstances. Secondly, there has been a marked increase in demand in Kenya for social science research, basic as well as policy oriented. The demand particularly for evaluation studies has escalated in the past ten years or so. Thirdly, there is a strong feeling that an Institute like the IDS should not only be breaking new frontiers of knowledge - for teaching and policy purposes - but should be involved in various forms of training.

While this pressure for quantity and quality of research output is strongly felt, the Institute finds itself in a different context from that in which it operated in the past. First, there has been an increase in the number of public institutions involved in social science research in one form or another, Moi and Kenyatta Universities, the National Council for Science and Technology, and the National Council for Population and Development, to name but a few. Secondly, the University of Nairobi has also expanded its research interests and coverage, as evidenced by the creation of the Institute of African Studies and the Population Research and Studies Institute. But a more interesting phenomenon in Kenya is the emergence of consultancy firms which utilise social science methodologies and disciplines. The number of these institutions has increased tremendously in the last ten years, taking from the University not only staff but also some of the research funding which in the past used to go to university institutions.

These developments should be seen in the context of financial constraints, both national and international. This has consequently affected the nature and level of funding for research. We at the Institute have been painfully aware of this. We note with concern that while we get funding for projects, the training of a future generation of social scientists and institution-building are given very low priority. And yet

the funding agencies are very keen to tie their funding to the availability of qualified social science personnel.

As IDS enters its twenty-first year, it experiences all the hopes and tensions that accompany entry into adulthood. This workshop is therefore timely, in the sense that it requires us to come up with a vision of the direction which the Institute should take in the coming five years in terms of its research programmes, training and dissemination. IDS has brought us here to get new ideas and to build a new vision. We want to draw and learn from your knowledge, experiences and insights. It is our strong belief that the research priorities of IDS should be determined by those who are grappling with the problems of development here in Kenya, and not by donor agencies simply because they have money to fund research. The Institute would like to take the initiative (with your help) to determine what social science research needs to be carried out and encouraged in Kenya to deal with development issues, as understood by both academics and policy-makers.

Since we came here to listen, learn and exchange views - we do not intend to tell you what research needs to be carried out in the coming five years. The document we have prepared for you is intended to initiate and stimulate discussion. Let me assure you there is no gospel according to the IDS. This workshop has the mandate to work out what IDS research priorities should be.

That is what we expect of this workshop at the end of the week.

OPENING SPEECH

Prof. Philip M. Mbithi
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Nairobi

Read on his behalf by Prof. S.O. Wandiga,
Principal, College of Biological and Physical Sciences,
University of Nairobi.

First of all, I would like to apologise on behalf of Professor P.M. Mbithi, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nairobi who, despite his wishes, was unable to be here.

Secondly I wish to thank the IDRC for their assistance in the mounting of this workshop.

The review of research priorities is an extremely important exercise if we are to avoid duplication and endless and meaningless data collection, and if we are to respond rapidly and positively to changing socio-economic priorities. Social change in values, aspirations, norms, fashions and consensus as to what is good, what represents achievement and status, is very rapid in any dynamic society such as Kenya. Policy makers and planners, therefore, need a constant flow of well-researched information as they adjust their development priorities, modes of implementation, resource mix and even their ideas as to who should be project beneficiaries.

The Institute for Development Studies is our leading centre for applied social science research. I remember, for example, in 1971-72, the IDS supplied the ILO employment mission with virtually all the data it required for its mission. We are all, therefore, gathered here to assist in a very important exercise, that is, assisting the IDS to identify its priorities. I am sure those other organisations participating will take keen note of these proceedings.

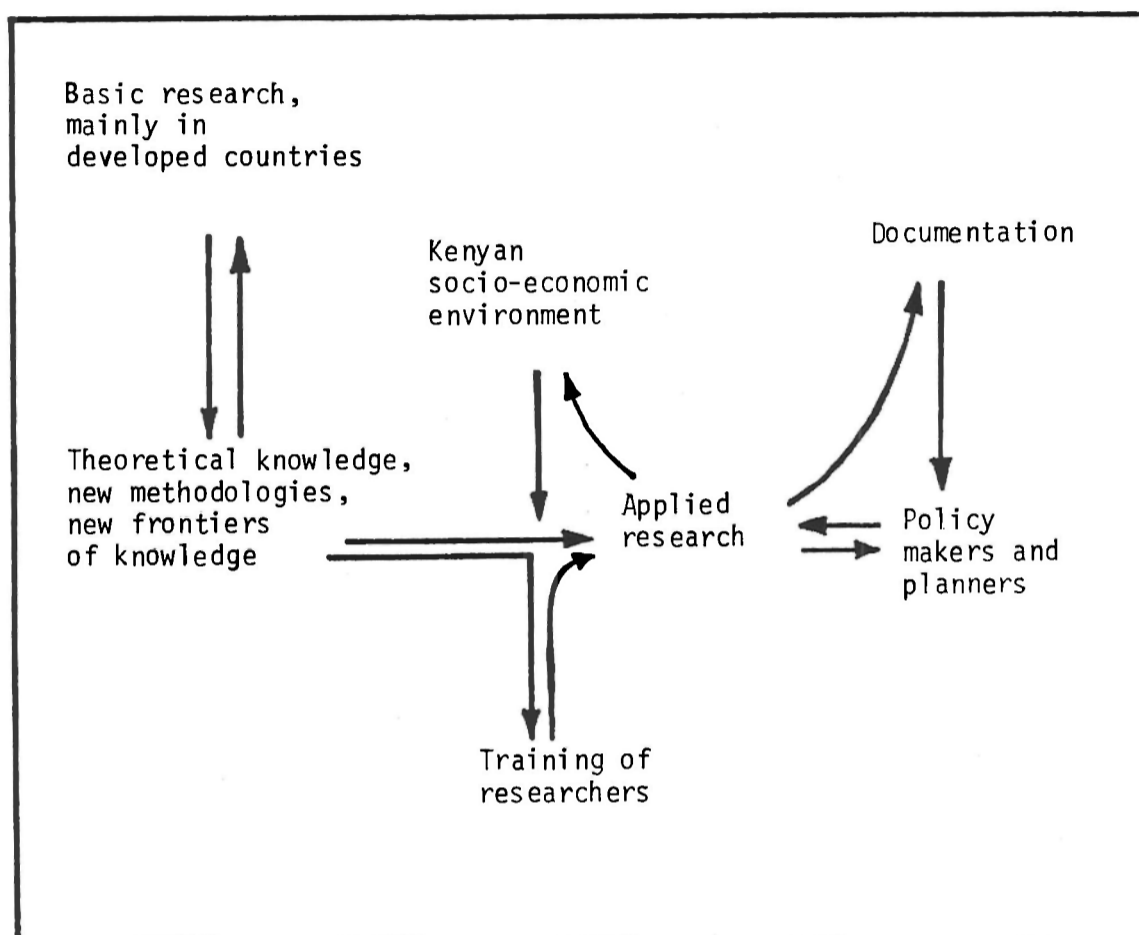
As a University department, the IDS has a crucial function in

linking the country to researchers in other countries; in keeping us briefed on the state of the art; in borrowing theoretical models and new premises from basic research in other parts of the world; and in defining applied research models as outlined below.

INTERFACE BETWEEN SOCIAL SCIENCE AND BASIC SCIENCES

The changes brought about by the applications of science and technology have had a tremendous bearing on our culture and social beliefs. For example, ten years ago one would not have thought, or accepted, that the fertilization of a human egg could occur outside the mother's womb. Yet today we know of several test tube babies. The question that arises from such scientific and technological advances is, how do our culture and traditions change? Another example relates to the advances made in family planning. I have in mind the use of contraceptives as a means of family planning. The debate going on in the country has focused on only one of the issues of the unknown, new cultural and social values likely to arise as a result of the use of contraceptives. A third example relates to the refusal of some sectors of our society to accept artificial insemination. To them this very desirable technology is morally unacceptable.

These and other related issues require our social scientists to be deeply involved in generating qualitative data that will enable policy makers to arrive at appropriate decisions. It further requires close cooperation between the social sciences and the biological and physical sciences. IDS would contribute greatly to our understanding of these issues by its direct involvement.



The chart I have presented above assumes that it is more cost-effective for research at the IDS to concentrate on interpreting basic research, and to develop strategic and/or applied efforts which feed our development knowledge pool. In this exercise, the role of training of researchers is crucial in strengthening our technical capacity.

BASIC RESEARCH

IDS should not distance itself from basic research, as there is no poorer researcher than he who has no theoretical base, no methodology and no hypotheses. According to Thomas Khun, basic research is the development of theoretical models and paradigms, and operates on the frontiers of knowledge to develop new conceptual insights. IDS, therefore, needs to develop strong link arrangements with Universities in both

developed and developing countries to benefit from ongoing work and to keep our researchers in complete tune with current theoretical thrusts. IDS would contribute to such a link by using empirical data to aid in the interpretation and critical evaluation of such models and paradigms.

APPLIED AND STRATEGIC RESEARCH

However, such a concern with basic research should be used to equip our researcher with the ability to discern research problems and possible interpretations of national problems. The researcher at the IDS should have the ability to address national problems scientifically rather than behave like a research assistant or data collection clerk on minor administrative issues. I am not impressed when IDS staff are used to tell us how many cows died during the last drought. The Ministries have the capability to do that.

Strategic, academic research focuses on theory, methodology and national issues needing immediate amplification and/or solution. For example, employment creation, farm pricing, and marketing of farm produce, and strategies for developing jua kali garages. The researcher is better than the man in the street at throwing light onto these issues only to the extent that he uses his training in explanatory models and methodology, and his advanced awareness of national issues.

POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

The University of Nairobi is moving towards a model that says that postgraduate research is perhaps the most stimulating single-person enterprise around which Professors can build research continuity. The graduate student is crucial to research development. IDS should propose to our Senate that it be allowed to develop postgraduate training and research facilities to increase team work, excitement, challenge and spread, and to create dialogue and critical evaluation.

SPECIFIC RESEARCH FOCUS

The role of any University social research institution is to assist policy makers, planners and implementers with information which increases their capacity to improve the welfare and wellbeing of the people. In addition, such researchers should keep ahead of the major consumers of their research findings, so as to help shape the development of national policies by outlining options well in advance. For example, Kenya's concern for equity and employment opportunities for all, which gained momentum in 1972, has led to major institutional developments such as the District Focus, the Industrial Court, the Women's group movement, and an explosion of the Co-operative movement.

IDS should, therefore:

- 1) Keep its research activities and findings one jump ahead of its users, to avoid the danger of subsistence existence or of being turned into a fact-finding bureau dealing in low-grade empiricism.
- 2) Keep re-assessing its research focus on the basis of:
 - a) New trends in international scholarship,
 - b) National information and research needs.

Any discussion of research priorities, therefore, must be given a time frame. For example, a Development Plan period, or even shorter time intervals depending on the level of analysis. Micro-level research priorities, for example, should be reviewed each academic year. What have we done on pricing of farm produce or rural commodity marketing, rural craft industries and District Focus, and what are the new issues we need to re-focus on? Is it marketing of farm produce or market infrastructure or storage? Such short reviews would force us to assess the utility of different research designs against specific information targets. We need general information where we know very little or where we need to identify significant variations in the empirical reality we already know. Thus the time scale of research

programmes will vary with the magnitude of the variables examined and the detail in the type of answers required, hence micro- and macro-level research.

To those of us not heavily involved in research, some of the obvious areas needing detailed examination include: employment creation; productivity studies by sectors; trends in manpower needs or manpower absorptive capacity in different sectors of the economy; population and long-term settlement or distribution questions; the family; the co-operative movement; child rearing practices and implications; food policy analysis and nutritional problems; health care as an institution and a process; technology development, and so on.

I personally feel that developing a check-list of research projects should be seen purely as a way of assisting new researchers and not as an end in itself, as such a list can never be exhaustive nor remain valid for very long. What is needed are criteria for selecting research problems, since scholars never want research projects imposed on them, nor do the users want abstract theorizing or fault-finding missions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will agree that yours is an exciting task and a worthy task. We look forward to receiving a balanced report which reflects the interests of academics and those of our professional field officers. It, therefore, gives me great pleasure in declaring this workshop open.

Thank you.

G R O U P R E P O R T S

General Introduction to IDS Research Priorities

- I. Rural and Agricultural Development
(Rapporteur: Dr Patrick O. Alila)
- II. Commerce and Industry
(Rapporteur: Dr G. Ruigu)
- III. Management of Natural Resources
(Rapporteur: Dr Ben Okech)
- IV. Human Resources and Development
(Rapporteur: Mr Ben Makau)

RESEARCH PRIORITIES AT I.D.S.

0.0 General Introduction

In most parts of the world, a broader concept of human well-being has supplemented "per capita income" as the determining characteristic of "development". Reflecting this recognition, Kenya's fifth Development Plan 1984-1988 continues to focus on the well-being of the people. The Plan proposes a strategy aimed at "mobilizing domestic resource for equitable development".

Work at IDS during the current Plan period will be guided by this national objective and will aim to assist in its implementation. In particular IDS will be concerned to assess the implications of the new focus of education on productivity and employment, the increase of domestic savings, the district focus and the cost-sharing of public goods and services.

In line with this broad objective we have identified four areas within which IDS work will be carried out. These are: Rural and Agricultural Development; Industrialization; Human Resources and Development; and Natural Resource Management and the Environment. Detailed topics of interest within each section are described in subsequent pages.

The programme which is outlined below is intended to build on the past strengths of IDS work, to reflect new policy objectives and new understandings of development, and to take account of available personnel and areas of complementarity with other Departments and Institutes at the University of Nairobi and Government Ministries, with which we collaborate.

While each section of work has its own distinctive interests and emphases all will try to take account of some common concerns and principles which cut across the whole range of activities defined by the study of development:

-
- i. Effectiveness and Quality: Research will concentrate on the relative costs, quality and effectiveness of different projects and policies in the areas of interest as they relate to the provision of basic needs.
 - ii. Equity: Research will be concerned with issues of access to goods, resources, services and training opportunities, with identifying the beneficiaries of particular projects and programmes, and hence with the economic and social preconditions for policies of redistribution.
 - iii. Employment: In view of the Government's emphasis upon employment creation, all studies will keep in mind the employment implications.
 - iv. Research Methodology: IDS will continue to seek and use methods of research which have maximum impact upon policy makers and public opinion, and where relevant will employ methods which involve as well as benefit the people being studied.

"Development" is a complex and many sided process which cannot always or easily be compartmentalized into existing administrative divisions. Understanding is therefore enhanced by a coordinated approach which can utilize a number of different analytical possibilities and take account of a comprehensive range of outcomes of any project. The representation at IDS of different disciplines provides a unique opportunity for IDS to contribute coordination and synthesis to the understanding of development processes, which is the basis of our distinctive role.

With this capability IDS is particularly well placed to perform two functions which are central to the understanding and application of development policy: applying new and comprehensive measures of assessment, and considering alternative strategies of development. Firstly, IDS is in a position to devise and apply broad-gauged means/techniques for assessing the "success" of projects and activities in the different developmental sectors which we have identified. Because of

the multidisciplinary representation at IDS such assessment can go beyond conventional cost-benefit criteria. It can include the kinds of comprehensive measures which are implicit in a concept of development aimed at fulfilling a range of basic needs, and the types of new techniques which are required — for example, in decisions about uses of the environment and choices of technology. Although goals of development are generally clear, chosen means of implementation often rely on out-moded patterns of practice which are the product of habit, historical precedent or conditions which no longer apply. In response to this situation, a second distinctive role for IDS is the opportunity and responsibility to identify, define and discuss alternative strategies for attaining the agreed objectives of development.

The following sections outline the areas of priority research interest in which we hope to give substance to the aspirations expressed in this introduction. It is recognized that not all the topics listed can be the subject of immediate study. At the same time it is hoped that this summary of areas which we feel require attention can provide a useful basis for discussion and collaboration with colleagues in other University Departments, Institutes and Government Ministries, and with other institutions in this region.

In outlining the areas of research priority, the IDS is aware of the constraints which are likely to be encountered in attempting to carry out even a proportion of this research. One of the major constraints is the availability of qualified and committed research staff. The Institute, like other University Departments and Institutes, faces the problems of attracting and retaining qualified social scientists. The reasons for this unfavourable situation are many and complex, but the consequences are to be seen in terms of an existing shortage of researchers, a high turnover, and the inability of the IDS to attract suitable replacements. Patterns of funding often reflect the availability, or shortage of researchers. The existence of an active and productive core of social scientists often leads to high level visibility, and hence better funding of research activities and infrastructure.

IDS will attempt to remedy this situation by recruiting young scholars and giving them opportunities for on-the-job-training and, whenever possible, for graduate studies. In this way we will not only have a pool of qualified staff to replace those who, for whatever reasons may leave the Institute, but we will have the manpower required to carry out some of the research outlined in these pages.

A second constraint in carrying forward the research enterprise of the IDS is the tension which exists between the needs for both basic and policy-oriented research, especially lucrative consultancy research. The temptation is for researchers to be attracted to consultancy research, thereby neglecting basic research. The level of funding and honoraria available for consultancies is far above the resources being committed for basic research. The Institute has a mandate and commitment to basic research, but finds itself caught in the midst of this tension. The research priorities outlined in the following pages have immediate policy relevance, but need to be backed up continuously by basic research of high quality. Incentives for encouraging this type of research are needed at the institutional and societal level.

In discussing research priorities at the Workshop in Nyeri, we confined ourselves to identification of urgent research issues. There was no attempt to deal with other equally important issues of research enterprise, such as research methodology, data processing and dissemination, and utilization of research findings. What are outlined in these pages as research priorities represent the initial stages in the discussion of the total research process. We hope to continue with this process further in the Institute by discussing not only research methodologies and data processing, but also research dissemination and utilization. Every project undertaken by the IDS is intended to go through this process, thereby contributing to the on-going debate on the relevance, utilization and effectiveness of social science research.

I. GROUP ONE: RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

Research at the Institute in the next five years should be geared to understanding what is actually taking place in the countryside, and to documenting the determinants and directions of agricultural production, living standards, participation and differentiation in the rural areas.

Research in agricultural and rural development should therefore, be guided by several broad issues or concerns, and wherever possible researchers should be encouraged to address themselves to one or more of these depending on the topic being researched, the flexibility of the researcher and the research proposal. The issues are:

- a) Productivity;
- b) Employment;
- c) Land use and land tenure;
- d) Income distribution;
- e) Differentiation and equity;
- f) Rural participation;
- g) Institution building and decentralization;
- h) Planning requirements;
- i) New data needs.

The aim, of course, is to understand the dynamics of social and economic change taking place in the countryside, especially in the post-independence period.

2. SPECIFIC AREAS FOR RESEARCH

a) Land use, development and settlement

i) Land use and development policy

A review is needed of land registration and tenure to ascertain the impact of fragmentation of holdings brought

about by sub-division. Legislation relating to the various types of land use, and the impact of technology on different land types also need study. It is important for such information to be available to policy makers, for purposes of land-related legislation.

ii) Land market

There is paucity of information on the buying and selling of land in the country. A case in point is the dearth of information on obstacles to the auctioning of land in cases of financial default. Land sales across ethnic boundaries and in semi-arid and arid areas have also not been well studied.

iii) Settlement policy review

The broad question to be addressed is whether the concentration of population in various ways and for various purposes is consistent with logical land use in the areas concerned.

iv) Landlessness

The nature and extent of landlessness needs to be established. It should be noted, however, that for purposes of research into this question, the current land register is an inadequate source of information.

b) Irrigation agriculture

Irrigation has become of major interest to the country in view of recent experiences during drought periods. Historical research into traditional irrigation systems and a comparative analysis of appropriate irrigation technologies is a useful starting point for wider research into irrigation agriculture.

Other areas of importance for investigation would include a study of settlement policy (in comparison with settlement in non-irrigation schemes); the costs of irrigation, both human and financial; the crop mix; management decision-making by both Kenyan and donor organisations; and a comparison of the performances of large-and small-scale irrigation schemes.

There are alternatives to irrigation which also call for comparative analysis. Such alternatives include general valley-bottom development, tube-wells, water harvesting technologies in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) areas, and land reclamation.

In view of national constraints on energy expenditure, energy utilization in irrigation schemes - fossil fuels, electricity, gravity, or others - needs critical analysis.

c) Food production and availability

The national importance of food has come forcefully to the Government's attention in the past decade. A study of constraints on food production is therefore an urgent requirement, especially since such constraints often lead to food deficits. Studies should therefore be directed towards food production, particularly in marginal areas.

Research into post-production loss of food crops and into storage systems is important.

Food distribution systems, at both the macro- and micro-level, and food consumption patterns, should form part of the research. There is a wide range of food produced in Kenya, but it may be advantageous to direct efforts towards production of an optimal mix of food crops.

The implications of food aid and the Food For Work programme on consumption patterns and farmer incentive need serious evaluation, as

does the question of food entitlement in relation to the alleviation of poverty in general.

d) Implications of cash crop production

It is necessary to understand the nature of the limits being imposed on food production by cash cropping, and how this relates to national, and in particular, rural nutrition. The cess levied on various cash crops by local authorities is often used for rural development services and/or political institutions, rather than for purposes that would encourage production of food crops. The effects of this trend needs analysis.

There are imbalances between regions and between districts, in the production of cash crops, with implications for development within those regions and districts that require investigation. In some cases these imbalances are shored up by legislation restricting the planting, the acreage, uprooting, intercropping and spacing of cash crops.

e) The livestock sector

There is much research to be done on the production of livestock and the various technologies available or in current practice in different regions of the country.

f) Input availability and distribution

i) Suitability

Of fundamental importance is the question of the suitability of farm inputs, both for the soil itself and for the wider ecosystem.

Different inputs will also have varying implications for health of farm workers and for the distribution of labour between the sexes.

ii) Alternatives to chemical fertilizers

There are traditional farm inputs, systems of intercropping and minimum tillage that require study to assess their real potential as alternatives to chemical fertilizer inputs.

iii) Costs, timeliness and credit availability

The mechanisms for availing agricultural inputs to those in need of them should be examined, both with regard to present trends and practices and with alternative systems in mind.

iv) Private enterprise in distribution

The implications of private enterprise in farm input distribution need investigation for the considerations mentioned in (iii) above.

v) Institutional frameworks for distribution

The extent to which the existing institutional framework for inputs distribution can take into account an appropriate crop mix, methods and practices for production, and the creation of a genetic bank, needs to be studied.

g) Impact of commercialisation

There are a number of questions raised by the commercialisation of agriculture, which involve major agricultural equipment, the types of food crop grown, farming practices and, indeed, society at large, that need to be addressed.

h) Agricultural pricing and marketing

Farmer responses to various pricing systems, and to the parallel (black) markets, are crucial to the regulation of agricultural production on a national scale. The nature and implications of these responses need critical analysis.

Controls on the movement of grain require investigation with regard to regional food-sufficiency, equity, and access to markets.

The effectiveness of existing marketing organisations needs to be researched.

i) Training needs

It would be a valuable aid to research co-operation if an inventory of researchers in agricultural fields were compiled, broken down into disciplines and commodities.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of training programmes for agriculture, at all levels, should be undertaken. In this area, the output of researchers themselves would benefit from a critical evaluation.

The constraints on agricultural researchers, including equipment needs and the high turnover rate, deserve some attention if agricultural research is to remain meaningful. Resource allocations in general to agricultural research need consideration also.

j) Rural employment and migration

The broad area of study here is on- and off-farm employment, and rural employment generation. But first there should be a review of the existing literature to avoid duplication.

Intra-rural migration, landlessness and settlement patterns need studying.

The informal employment sector in rural areas, and its often seasonal nature, requires further research, and has indeed fallen within the Government's sphere of active interest.

k) Institutional arrangements for agriculture and rural development

There is a spider-web of interlinkages between government ministries, cooperatives, parastatal boards, and so on, the workings of which are not adequately understood. This is an important field for study, to improve the effectiveness of institutions for rural development.

The organizational arrangements of the Ministry of Agriculture itself is likewise a valuable subject of research.

Co-operatives, as perhaps the major organizational system employed in the agricultural sector, deserve study, with regard to their structures, functions and performances. Alternatives to co-operatives should also be the subject of analysis.

With regard to co-operatives, an important area which requires critical assessment is the effectiveness of co-operative education at all levels of the co-operative movement.

Other rural organizations, particularly those instituted and operating on a Harambee basis, need research similar to that required for the co-operative movement.

1) Women in agriculture and rural development

Examination of household economies would have to include studies of the decision-making process in rural households, time allocations for various activities, the implications of technological change, and in particular the dynamics of the changing role of women in rural settings.

m) International trade

There are implications for Kenyan agriculture and rural development in the nature of the links which agriculture has with the international commodity markets. These implications and links require analysis.

II. GROUP TWO: COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY1. Introduction

The aim of research on industrialization should be to contribute to a clear understanding of the development process of our country and to facilitate the formulation and implementation of policies aimed at realizing defined development objectives. Such research should be based largely on an appreciation of existing and future trends in Kenya's industrial structure which is characterized by several major issues as outlined below:

i) Industrial accumulation

Accumulation has hitherto predominantly followed the pattern of import-substitution (particularly with respect to consumer goods) although in recent years there has been some trend towards agro-based and export-oriented industries.

ii) Import substitution

Import substituting industrialization has been based upon income distribution and consumption patterns similar to those in existence before independence. Import substitution has taken place against a background of heavy protection which has not always been consistent. Licensing of industrial projects has also been cumbersome.

iii) Domestic resources

Industries have not been necessarily based on domestic resources, and some have relied primarily on imported raw materials, in addition to foreign capital.

iv) The global context

Industrialization has occurred in the context of global domination of production, accumulation, trade, product development and technology generation by developed economies. Because of this, large-scale industrial development is heavily dominated by foreign investments, and even small-scale industry is frequently owned by non-citizens.

v) State participation

In the absence of sufficient private enterprise and because of the desire to further local ownership in industry, the State has participated heavily in industrial development. However, the overall performance of most Government-funded ventures, both in the public and private sectors, has been such that continued Government support for them is now highly questionable.

vi) Concentration of industry

The industrial sector is characterized by a high concentration of industry in a few major urban areas. Such concentration is further reinforced by the existing structure of institutional support for industrialization as well as by the pattern of infrastructural development.

vii) Structural features of industry

Other structural features of our industrial sector include: capital intensiveness and the consequent inability of existing establishments to absorb more labour; less than optimal utilization of installed capacity and of scarce economic resources; poor linkages with other sectors of the economy and among various branches of industry and, finally, a low level of

"verticalization" in industry with a view to minimising exportation of goods in unprocessed or semi-processed form and the importation of already-processed intermediate inputs for industrial use.

viii) Export-oriented industries

We need to consider a new strategy of export-oriented industries with a view to finding out what needs to be done to make the strategy a success. There is a need to promote employment content, strengthen intersectoral linkages, encourage small-scale industries and use selective state interventions. It was noted that there have been dynamic activities in certain areas without the benefit of State intervention (for example, matatus).

ix) Service industries

Development in the service industries has been dominated by increased localization of insurance and financial enterprises and by the rapid growth of tourism. In the context of these developments in the industrial sector, we believe that future research should attempt to amplify their implications and to suggest alternative strategies of industrial development.

2. SPECIFIC AREAS FOR RESEARCH

a) Import substitution

The focus of research should be initially on how far Kenya has gone in this regard. Evaluations of protection for import substitution industries, the impact on employment generation, capital utilization capacity, and industrial deepening, are all fields requiring research attention.

While it is true that there is a good deal of research currently being undertaken in this field (for example, in the Department of Economics, and the Ministry of Planning and National Development) collaboration is greatly needed.

b) The PTA and other regional co-operation organs

Research should focus on the appropriateness of our industrial development with a view to maximizing gains from the opportunities provided by the PTA and other similar organizations. The potential contributions (both negative and positive) of these organizations to Kenyan trade need examination. Institutional issues of various sorts, arising as a result of the treaty, must also be addressed.

c) Technology transfer

As the primary manager of the country's resources, the Government has a major role to play in this regard.

A comparative study is needed of the different management/technical contracts entered into by Kenyan companies, as well as a study of the kind of training schemes associated with those contracts.

The question as to why Kenya has no patent laws is related closely to issues of technology transfer, as is the matter of patents and royalty payments in general.

d) The District Focus and the location of industry

The District Focus strategy has brought with it a large number of questions related to industrialization and decentralization. The nature of the basic infrastructure required by industry at district level needs particular attention.

The preconditions for industrial growth in the districts need analysis. Comparative studies of areas of high growth and those where

growth has been slow are likely to be of value, as are studies of the institutional mechanisms which have, or are likely to have, a positive impact on decentralization.

Is privatization a help or a hindrance to decentralization of industry?

What is the value of the hypothesis that smaller industries are more likely to succeed if decentralized, and what, in fact, are the types of industry most suited to decentralization? These are questions of fundamental importance.

Kenya has some experience of locally-based industries, especially through the Kenya Industrial Estates programme. This and other such attempts need evaluation, as does the idea of industrial parks.

e) Trade licensing and Kenyanization

Historical studies would help identify trends in trade licensing, Kenyanization, and the issuing of work permits.

f) African entrepreneurs

Historical studies would now be of value to establish the experience of African entrepreneurs in the business and industrial spheres since independence. The assumption in the 1960s was that a lack of capital was the critical restraint. Nevertheless, sufficient credit has never been made available, and other reasons for the failure of African enterprise need to be examined, as well as the most suitable means for further fostering indigenous entrepreneurship.

g) The role of the State in commerce and industry

The question of State involvement in commerce and industry should run through all the research in this field. There is a need to

examine the State's role even in the privatization of industry.

A valuable comparative study would analyse the performances of industry in fields relatively free of regulation and those in industries which have a high degree of regulation or government intervention.

The provision of capital for different types of industry, and the ability of various interested bodies to acquire or provide it (individuals, firms, State) provide an important area of research. In this connection, an evaluation of the role of joint ventures in relation to the issue of privatization would also arise.

h) Co-operatives

The potential for co-operatives entering the field of industry deserves serious study. How can it be facilitated, and what would be the requirements (for example in incentive, insurance) and what would be the possible ramifications?

Studies would be useful on those co-operatives which have attempted to enter the field of commerce and industry (for example in transport or direct importation of agricultural inputs) and on the possibilities of co-operatives forming consortia with other organizations (particularly banks) for such initiatives.

i) The informal sector

Like the District Focus programme, informal sector industry poses a wide range of largely unanswered questions - questions which may become increasingly important as marginalization grows with the population.

Is the informal sector, in fact, a reservoir of potential

or actual entrepreneurs who could form the backbone of viable local industries? Is it independent of formal sector industry in general and what constraints does it typically operate under? What does the informal sector actually consist of, in industrial terms, and does it have any meaningful access to capital, or any expertise in its use?

Given the Government's increasing interest in the informal sector and its enunciation of a policy of encouragement in this field, it is important to expand informal sector research before policy makers begin addressing the details of the Government's stated commitment here.

j) Financing of small-scale industry

Research needs to be undertaken to ascertain appropriate channels, institutions and strategies of providing capital for small-scale industry. Experiments in group collateral (as in Asian examples) may be of interest.

k) Labour unions and wage guidelines

Most employers have agreements with the relevant labour unions. The question of stability in industry requires that the workings of these agreements and wage-guidelines, are understood. In fact, the value of unionization as opposed to non-unionization could well be the subject of a valuable study. What is the role of unionization?

The ability of the unions to capture for their members the benefits of any increase in production, and indeed their role in increasing general productivity, are issues that include both the personal welfare of the workers and economics on a national scale.

The role of the Industrial Court in industry and commerce would be worth serious examination.

l) Intersectoral linkages with agriculture

Many industrial and commercial enterprises impinge directly or indirectly on agriculture. The internal and external commodity trade affects production. The actual terms of this trade need study.

An examination of those industries which complement agriculture (such as processing, for example) and which serve the agricultural sector would be important. Do they have adequate financial resources? What effect does industrial protection have on these industries, and ultimately on agriculture itself?

m) Rural-urban linkages

The trend towards urbanization poses questions for industry, both with regard to labour mobility and for the utilization and saving of funds acquired in industry.

n) Tourism and its economic effects

We need more information on this sector. For example, the amount of foreign exchange being earned and strategies for its maximization. These have been perennial questions in the tourism industry.

The economic impacts at the district level take on a new importance with the District Focus programme.

o) Policies to support industrialization

The whole question of investment policy would benefit from a review. How do the present policies work in practice, from the

initiation of an industrial project to the beginning of its operations, and beyond?

p) Other macro-financial issues

i) Management of foreign exchange

In view of the chronic shortage of foreign exchange, an understanding of the procedures and trends in its allocation is important. The impact on industry of these procedures could be of crucial importance.

ii) Exchange rates

A detailed case study of the Kenyan experience would provide a good opportunity to compare Kenya with other countries. What are, and have been previously, the impacts of exchange rate adjustments?

iii) Monetary and financial policy

Studies on banking regulations (for example, on deposit insurance) would likely shed some light on industrial financing and its processes.

q) Other general issues

i) The role of women in industrialization and commerce.

ii) A study of the role of NGOs in small-scale enterprises in Kenya would be valuable.

iii) Although it has been addressed previously, the subject of ownership of industry in Kenya deserves re-examination.

- iv) The District Focus programme will have an increasing and fundamental impact on many issues relating to industry and commerce.

- v) Booms - coffee or otherwise - may affect investment patterns because of the real or illusory expectations they raise. Much might be learnt about Kenyan businessmen by a study of the way they react to such booms.

- vi) International debt is certain to have a deep impact on industrialisation, as it will on other sectors of the economy, and society in general. What is its significance for Kenyan industry?

III. GROUP THREE: MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

The Institute holds, ex hypothesis, that the vitality of national development depends on the country's natural resources endowment and the skill with which such resources are managed. Management, in this context, means careful husbandry of the resources by their individual sectors, as well as within the natural and physical setting to ensure their sustainable utilisation. Development utilising the natural resources ought, therefore, to take into account the present national policies as well as the fact that as a process, development must be perpetual, serving the present needs and the needs of all future times.

Thus, the goals of management of natural resources and the environment must be such as to promote opportunities for improved public health, nutrition, shelter, employment, and to allow for regeneration of the wealth of the country. In our view these factors are prerequisites as well as indices of development. In other words, activities which are inimical to promotion of public health and nutrition must be considered, basically, to be inimical to national development objectives.

Development, therefore, entails mobilisation of all natural resources to enhance the above goals. In the process man deploys various forms of technology and other mechanisms for his planned economic productivity, as well as to harness natural phenomena, such as in flood control, water for irrigation and extraction of ground water to enhance land productivity. Concomitantly, lifestyles of humans are modified, hopefully for the better. On the other hand the technology utilised for mobilisation of the resources, and for industrialisation, may have deleterious consequences on the same

natural resources, a matter that would be antithetical to development by, for instance, causing danger to public health or damage to other natural resources. Concerted management measures would have to be sought to prevent such consequences.

The focus of studies in natural resources and environmental management should therefore be to analyse the interactions among social, economic, and technological forces with the natural resources in their environmental setting. The purpose should be to identify the management strategies which ensure that the natural resources are utilised to meet the present needs and, at the same time, to ensure that measures are taken to avoid strategies that yield only short-term economic gains. In that context development must be seen as a perpetual process and that the present generation have a duty, in trust, to ensure that the future generations can also enjoy development with those same natural resources. That is a long-term development strategy.

The studies will also seek to identify, through the tools of social-scientific research, new possible resources available to the State, and ideal management strategies. A case in point here are the natural resources of the marine environment, which become subject to national jurisdiction through modified legal regimes. National policies will be appraised as against the evolving technology for the management of the natural resources of the nation.

Since management policies are articulated in the form of national laws, the studies will need to examine the development of legislation for the management of natural resources and the environment. Gaps in the legislation will be identified and recommendations made for efficacious legal regimes. The evolution of the related international standards, principles and regulations would be examined in their relations with the corresponding national legislative processes.

2. SPECIFIC AREAS FOR RESEARCH

a) Historical analyses of detrimental environmental change

Such studies into detrimental environmental change would emphasize the implications of such change for regional and sub-regional disparities and inequities. The occurrence of famine, for example, is often related to the disruption of mechanisms evolved to deal with such situations.

Apart from historical profiles, the studies should undertake comparative analyses of issues of local relevance in comparison with studies in other parts of Africa, or the world. These would be treated as resources for planning and management in the Kenyan setting. A survey of the literature would be required.

The studies should also look into the adaptive mechanisms required to cope with the consequences of disasters, as changes occur in the lifestyles and economic activities of Kenyans. In particular the feasibility of government versus socially induced responses should be examined.

b) Land use and environmental quality

The use of land for development projects represents the promotion of certain usages at the expense of others, for example mining development, irrigation schemes, and farming in marginal lands, among others. The social and environmental consequences of such activities should be assessed in an attempt to ascertain optimal land-use choices.

The studies should also examine the relationships between land use policies and food production. Two areas are of immediate concern:

- i) The impact of changing technologies on land productivity; for example, the technologies of tractor use and fertilizer application.
- ii) Commercial contractual land uses and their implications for national land policy and crop production.

c) The state of technology and environmental quality

Different levels of technology utilisation obviously incur differing costs to the environment and the country's natural resources. While the utilisation of particular technologies is decided primarily by their capacity for productivity, the state of the technology used in the country, and possible alternatives, should be assessed with regard to wider national (and even international) implications.

d) Legal aspects of the management of natural resources and the environment

Basic studies would be required into the function of law in resource management, including methods of deterrence against abuse of resources and the environment, and the jurisdiction of such laws across various boundaries (from municipal to international level). Besides, the studies should examine the development of legislation which would facilitate balanced management strategies for sustainable development.

Sectoral studies in the law relating to the management of natural resources such as land, water, fisheries, forestry, livestock, and public health, would form part of this research.

It may be valuable in some cases to undertake historical analyses to determine the completeness of the laws relating to particular natural resources.

e) Institutions for managing natural resources and the environment

Studies in this field would focus on the political and administrative context within which environmental policies are devised and implemented. The basic aim of such studies would be to assess the effectiveness of such management and in particular the role of the State in this.

f) Regional planning

A primary focus here would be ecologically based regional planning which facilitates integrated regional development. One important area for study will be the various drainage basins, with their national and international implications.

Comparative studies of the management of water resources within the relevant regions should be undertaken. Such studies would be valuable in themselves, as well as providing important insights into the implications of regional environmental or resource management programmes, or regional development programmes, which would have an impact on the national environment in Kenya.

g) The coastal and offshore environment

There are both living and non-living natural resources within the coastal and offshore zones, which are of fundamental economic and social interest to the coastal states. Studies should examine the economic, legal and management aspects of such interests.

The chief living resource is fisheries, which has national implications for both nutrition and trade. Studies of the management of this resource are therefore important.

The chief non-living resource of the coastal area is minerals, particularly oil and gas. There may be other valuable sea-bed minerals as well. Although as yet no major extraction of such resources has taken place, it is necessary that efforts to provide a framework for their management should be undertaken, because such studies should, in fact, elucidate approaches for exploration and exploitation in future.

h) Energy resources

Research on energy resources should be undertaken with an appreciation of the complexity of the issues. Energy's fundamental role in development, the complex nature of energy systems, the relationship between energy use and the national economy, and the environmental impact of exploiting energy resources, should all be borne in mind in such research.

Areas of study would include the following:

- i) Energy as a national development resource;
- ii) The relationships between energy and the commercial/ industrial sectors;
- iii) Energy options in rural areas;
- iv) The possibilities for energy conservation and/or substitution within the Kenyan economy;
- v) Energy and the environment;
- vi) The socio-economic and cultural consequences of various energy options.

i) Mineral resources

Kenya's mineral resources industry still plays a minor role

in the country's development, but achievement of a greater contribution will depend (assuming discovery) on the orderly exploitation of such resources. Central to this will be the existence of appropriate infrastructure and organisational arrangements.

In this regard the formulation and implementation of suitable policies and codes will require research in the following areas:

- i) The effectiveness of current regulations, laws and policies in attracting capital, technology and skills for exploration activities;
- ii) The relationships between these regulations and national environment policies;
- iii) The feasibility of employing modern techniques such as remote sensing and geostatics in mineral reconnaissance and/or appraisal;
- iv) The role of the Government as against that of regional development authorities in mineral resource development;
- v) The relationship between the Kenyan mineral resource industry and the international market;
- vi) The relationship between the mineral resource sector and the rest of the Kenyan economic system, and in particular backward and forward linkages;
- vii) Impacts of mining activities on the environment;
- viii) Mining codes and their impacts on the performance of the mineral resources industry, development in general and on environmental management in particular.

j) Rent and taxation

The levels at which rent and/or taxation will be levied on

those private companies exploiting the nation's natural resources is an issue complicated by the fact many of these resources are depletable. It is important that a fiscal regime be established that allows optimal exploitation of natural resources, in both financial and environmental terms. The primary goals of the regime should be both sustainable utilisation of the resources, as well as generation of revenue.

Studies will be necessary to establish the peculiarities of the various resource sectors and the optimal means of exploiting them. Such sectors will include forestry, fisheries, minerals, energy resources, land and wildlife.

k) Human settlement

Studies will focus on the impact of change in human settlement on the nation's natural resources and environment, and vice versa.

l) Tourism, natural resources and the environment

Much conservation of wildlife and other natural resources has hitherto been justified basically on the grounds of its value for tourism promotion. However, the infrastructure and operation of the tourism industry themselves affect that wildlife and environment. Research in this area must address itself to the impact of tourism on the human and natural environment of the country, and seek to make an assessment of the economic value of tourism vis-a-vis its environmental costs.

m) Manpower, training and institution building

All the above areas of research have implications for manpower, training and institution building in the field of resource management and environment protection. These implications would, themselves, provide an important field of study.

IV. GROUP FOUR: HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Introduction

The formation and application of human ability and creativity is little less than the task of development itself. The sum total of the efforts in the four sectors of IDS research is intended to contribute to changes in conditions which make it possible for the release and application of human energies and skills for the overall task of development. Past research at IDS has focused mainly on the interaction between education and training and the society; the utilisation of social science skills and methodologies in understanding socio-economic aspects of diseases; the dynamics of population growth and planning; and, to a lesser extent, issues related to housing and patterns of human settlement. The aim of the Institute is to build on the experience already gained in fields like education, while preparing new ground in the fields of health and human settlement. The holistic approach adopted by the Institute recognises the interrelationships and linkages between the human resources sector and the other three major sectors of IDS research concern, namely agricultural and rural development, industrialisation and technology, and natural resources and environment.

The quality of human resources, in terms of education and training, health, the structure of the population, and human habitat, determines the pace of development and is a crucial indicator of the outcome of that development.

In the immediate future attention will be concentrated notably on the relationships between education and society, the socio-economic dimensions of health services, the dynamics of population growth and planning, and (if personnel resources permit) housing policy in rural and urban areas. The work will take into account the four principles summarized in the introduction, namely effectiveness, equity, employment and research methodology.

Below we outline the four aspects of human resource development that will be the focus of our research in the period ahead. A multidisciplinary approach to research enables us not only to concentrate on analysis of each sub-sector, but also to capture the inter-relationships between the various sub-sectors. Research at the Institute on the role of NGOs in development (education and training, agriculture, health and population) will attempt to highlight the methodological approach indicated, and at the same time bring out the linkages between various sectors in the process of development.

2. SPECIFIC AREAS FOR RESEARCH

a) Education and training

Past research in this field has focused primarily on the relationship between education and training and the society (employment, trainability, income distribution and productivity). Research has also paid increasing attention to how the societal structure interacts with education, for instance in the access to education of women, pastoralists and other less-privileged groups; the mobilisation of resources for education through harambee; and the consequences of social demand for education and certification. The Institute should strengthen its research in this field, focusing at all levels of education and different types of training, with emphasis on issues like financing, quality, access and change.

i) Mobilisation of community resources

Currently, the Institute has on-going research on the Management and Financing of Secondary Education. This is a study of the quality of education, seen both in terms of equity and the internal/external efficiency of the secondary education system.

With regard to the equity effects of the transfer of financing to parents and communities, the research is addressing

itself to the question of whether decentralization is leading to increased disparity between regions, communities, income groups (social classes), and the sexes.

As far as efficiency is concerned two issues are being dealt with:

Firstly, the effects of decentralized financing on the provision of educational resources, and hence on levels of educational achievement.

Secondly, the consequences of mobilising more local resources. Does this lead to giving communities at the local level more say in the management and administration of education? Devolution of responsibility for education has implications for issues such as national norms (for example, in curricula, examinations, and the equitable deployment of professional manpower) and the expected outcomes, such as the acceleration of national integration.

The study of University education and its relationship to employment opportunities should also address itself to the issue of mobilisation of government, community and individual resources for education.

ii) External outcomes of education and training

Research in this area should deal with the introduction of technical curricula and other changes that attempt to relate learning at primary and secondary levels to desired outcomes (attitudes and skills) in the society. The need is therefore for research to examine the social and economic outcomes of different educational and training programmes.

The questions This research should try to answer include the basic issues of whether, in fact, a 'technicalized' curriculum does translate into skills in the work place. It is also

important to gain an insight into whether a curriculum expanded to include a number of practical disciplines will result in lower competences in the more academic (but basic) skills of verbal and numerical communication.

Also fundamental to the success of such a development in the curriculum is how the school set-up can encourage the growth of attitudes necessary for subsequent self-employment. What are the prerequisites for success in self-employment, and to what extent is the school in a position to meet them?

iii) Inequalities in access to education and training

Despite the rapid expansion of educational and training opportunities in the country, there are persistent and emerging patterns of inequality in the provision of education. Studies in this area should identify underlying causes of these inequalities and how particular policies exacerbate them. Particular attention should be given to the consequences of social differentiation and increasing privatization of educational financing for access to education of social groups such as women, pastoralists and the poor.

This analysis should go beyond the factors which initially hinder access to schooling, and study what happens within the education system and schools. Allocation of resources between different levels of education and institution should be given attention as well as the quality and content of the schooling.

iv) Other areas needing attention

Among other areas needing research in this field may be noted the following:

The impact of adult literacy on development;

The quality of science education and its interface with science and technology for development.

b) Health and nutrition

- i) The health care system in Kenya: Its Institutions and evolution. Research in this area should describe the various health care sectors in Kenya, along with other related factors such as health facilities and incentives. The socio-economic and political processes that led to the present health care system need to be investigated.

An important aim of research in this field is to examine possible scenarios for the future health care system in Kenya.

- ii) Attitudes of health workers.

The attitudes that health workers hold can be an obstacle or an asset in the development of health services. An attempt will be to find practical methods of identifying desirable attitudes that are currently absent among health workers, and unwanted attitudes that must be changed. The ways and means of imparting or changing those attitudes and behaviour will also be explored. Special attention will be paid to the development of a method of measuring health workers' attitudes.

- iii) Health care financing.

The aim of research in this area is to identify appropriate methods of health care financing in Kenya. Attention should be focused on each method's effects on accessibility, equity and efficiency of the services provided. Private and public costs of health care should be studied.

- iv) Health and macro-economic performance.

Research in this field should investigate relationships between various aspects of macro economy, (for instance, balance of payments, employment, income distribution, etc.) and the health

and nutrition status of various social groups.

v) Seasonality and disease control.

The basic issue in this research is the role of seasonality in disease control programmes. Seasonality is important in disease control for three main reasons. Firstly, seasonality should affect the costs of disease control measures because it changes the physical and socio-economic environment, and should therefore alter the nature and intensity of control measures. Secondly, seasonality is important in that it affects the prevalence of certain diseases and the prevalence rate in turn affects the choice of control measures. Thirdly, seasonality affects style of life, which in turn can be an important factor in the success or otherwise of a disease control programme.

This research will hopefully reveal parameters that will be useful in the formulation of a long-term national policy for disease control, in which seasonality is specifically taken into account.

c) Population

Research into population and population-related issues should include the following:

i) Surveys of knowledge and attitudes.

These would include such research populations as adults (both men and women), and in- and out-of-school youth.

ii) Population education in schools.

Population programmes for schools, at student and teacher education levels, is an important component of a nation-wide population education campaign.

iii) Evaluation of population-related programmes.

Studies will investigate the interrelationships between rate of population growth and the provision of basic needs such as food, health, education, employment, and so on, and would also consider the environmental impacts on population.

iv) Evaluation of specific population programmes.

Monitoring and review studies are needed on the on-going family planning programmes, institutions and research. Evaluation of the actual generation and dissemination of population knowledge and other related information should also be undertaken. The aim should not only be to have an overview of what is going on in this field, but also to ensure widespread dissemination of the available knowledge.

v) Contraceptives.

The study in the field of contraceptive technology should focus on the efficacy of contraceptive methods, side-effects and acceptors/rejectors/drop-outs in contraceptive use.

vi) Status of women and fertility.

Investigations should be undertaken into the general status of women and fertility, single parents, and unplanned parenthood, particularly among adolescents.

vii) Foreign aid and technical assistance.

Kenya is receiving a great deal of foreign aid and technical assistance for population related activities. The role of this foreign assistance in population and related programmes, and its impact in supplementing national and local efforts should be evaluated.

d) Human Shelter and Habitat (Human Settlements)

With increasing population the issues related to rural and urban housing and settlement patterns assume increasing complexity and urgency. Research is needed which will investigate the relationships between the demand for shelter and other facilities on the one hand, and income levels, cultural traditions, values and aesthetics, competing land use and environmental conservation needs on the other.

As a research priority attention should start focusing on the issues of availability, suitability, patterns of settlement and relation to basic services (schools, health facilities, transport, water, employment, agricultural land and administration).

e) Non-Government Organisations

There are many secular and religious non-government organisations in Kenya involved in one way or another in developmental activities. Their role and prominence in this field seem to be on the increase. Research in this field should therefore aim at documenting and assessing the contribution of these organisations in the fields of education, agricultural production, primary health care, family planning, small-scale enterprises and community mobilisation.

The first task of the research will be to document the NGOs working in the country and categorize them by their areas and levels of involvements. The second task is to study the sources of resources for the programmes and projects, the methodology of training and mobilisation of the communities involved and the management and mechanisms of delivery of the services to grassroot communities. The third dimension is to investigate the efficiency and effectiveness of these projects and programmes in reaching their intended beneficiaries, in encouraging self-reliance, and in mobilisation and enhancing the position of the marginalized, the powerless and the poor communities.

The objective of this research is to draw the attention of policy makers, researchers and other interested agencies to the experiences and contribution of these organisations in improving the capabilities and welfare of poor and marginalized communities. The second intention of this study is to help these organisations by sharing experiences, methodologies, and approaches. In this respect, the researchers will organise a number of workshops for non-government organisations to share their experiences and where possible encourage them to co-ordinate and utilise their knowledge in training and mobilisation of communities for development.

P A P E R S P R E S E N T E D

T O W O R K S H O P

Sources of Government Policy
Prof. T.C.I.Ryan

Development Cooperation
Mr Bethuel Kiplagat

SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT POLICY

Prof. T.C.I. Ryan
Director of Planning
Ministry of Finance and Planning

This presentation dealt with the nature and sources of Kenya Government policies as these relate to planning, and more especially to research focus and findings.

I. Government Policy

The point of departure of remarks on government policy was the extent to which development plans are sources of government policies. The argument made was that not all government policies are contained in the development plans, as the policies contained therein are subject to modification and amendment. The plans should not therefore be read independently of other government policy documents and pronouncements. These other sources of policy include: (i) Presidential speeches on occasions like Jamhuri Day (ii) the Annual Budget Speech (iii) Sessional Papers (iv) Comments by the Minister for Planning.

An important implication noted in this connection is that in the development process the government is not following the development plan in isolation from amendments drawn from the above sources. Therefore research scholars, including those at the IDS, should look at these various sources to become familiar with government policies. It is essential that they become familiar with government policies, otherwise it will be difficult to criticise them.

It was asserted that the Development Plan documents for Kenya, in terms of policy, contain everything. But there are contradictions which are not worked out. This is the main task for the research scholar. The rationale for this assignment is that policy writers and policy

makers are too close to actual policymaking to identify the contradictions. There is, in addition, the complicating factor that policy emphases keep changing.

A Research Priorities document for the IDS should therefore recognize and have built into it that recognition of these features of Kenyan policy. Reading through the document one finds, for instance, mention of areas of research in which consultancies have already been done. It would be a waste of scarce funds if there were a repetition of these. Therefore one should check first with the different ministries before undertaking such research. The enquiries should be directed to the economic units of the ministries and also the NCST which should have knowledge of what has been researched.

As regards, specifically, the nature of research to be undertaken it was emphasised that it should not be static but dynamic, such as would take into account changes in technology for example. Such dynamic research would also facilitate analysis of correlation as well as cause and effect in looking at questions such as people's response to prices; the link between population concentration and technology change, for example, the Mwea Irrigation Scheme; links between population concentration and a higher level of development, and so on.

2. Planning

When receiving research findings planners have an interest in being able to generalise. And although case studies have their own merits they pose the problem of limiting generalisation. More data consequently needs to be collected to be able to generalise. There should, for instance, have been scholarly research to determine the profitability of the growing of cabbages by many growers in the Million Acre Scheme in the early 1960s.

There is therefore the need to put emphasis on methodology and theory. The implication here is that such an orientation will

determine whether findings are based on stratified or biased samples. It will also determine the level of confidence in making a policy proposal. And in making policy proposals it should be remembered that government policy is difficult to turn around and change once it is going in a certain direction. Furthermore grandchildren will have to pay the cost. Thus there is a high cost to be paid for scholarly error.

3. Research Findings Reporting

Accuracy - there are scholars who aim at a degree of accuracy which 99% of the time is not required by policy-makers. All the policy maker(s) may be interested in, in most cases, is the derivative(s), whether negative or positive; whether there is an increasing rate of increase or a decreasing rate of decrease.

Research information should be given to policy makers at the required level of precision. For instance information required at a million-bags-of-maize level should not be given in thousands.

Research information should be given on time. The point here is that a report arriving late, after the decision has been made, will not be utilised and will collect dust while the decision stays.

To criticise government policy one needs to know the objectives. In some cases researchers put up a straw man of maximisation of profit when this in fact is not the Government's objective in a particular case, which leads policy makers to simply ask, why maximise profit? Also Government objectives are not uniform across the board in Government. A case in point is objectives for parastatals.

The multidimensional nature of IDS, which makes it possible to get inputs from various social science disciplines besides economics alone, is therefore appropriate in coming up with the right kind of analysis. The analysis should generate information on difficulties with socio-economic structures, whether temporary or permanent, the governing

laws and the historical basis of what causes things to be. In other words sociologists, economists, historians, all should have a hand in the analysis.

In relation to the issue of prices the IDS should look at the rate of change. The agriculturalists in particular should look at the rate of adoption of hybrid maize. It is a fact that Kenya has put a lot of money into this particular kind of improved technology and some are saying the adoption of hybrid maize is 100%, while we know that some are growing both hybrid maize and local varieties. The question therefore remains: where is Kenya on the adoption curve of hybrid maize? But the immediate first consideration is food security and then one can talk of improved varieties.

All the government is doing can be understood in the light of the idea that development is multidimensional. However, the creation and location of jobs, whether in agriculture or industry should be a central consideration in research. Even where free water and health care are available there is still a problem if there is no work.

The informal sector, which is no longer considered illegal, or for failures, is an important source of jobs. It makes available low-level technology for which there is a need in both urban areas (to service cars, for example) and in the rural areas (to repair and maintain farm equipment within a convenient distance). There is therefore no longer any need for research to tell policy makers that the informal sector is good, as that is already well known. The issue now is what should be done in support of the informal sector, particularly how much credit could be beneficially channelled into it. It seems the IDS is getting out of date in its work, as is evidenced by the fact that the key questions raised in this area in the early 1970s remain unanswered.

Finally a plea was made that whenever researchers submit

reports they should provide policy makers with an executive summary which should not be long. It is necessary to remember also to be relevant. One has to be readable and right at the same time. It may happen that the one chance a researcher gets and fails to utilise well can jeopardise the future for others in some important field.

DISCUSSION

Q. The question was raised of access by locals to materials from the work of consultants to the Government. It was pointed out that there is an apparent over-classification and that the Government is overly reliant on foreign consultants.

A. The point on foreign consultants is well taken as there are cases of some of them spending time asking people questions on issues on which they should be informing those people. However there is now an attempt to hire only foreign consultants with demonstrated track records.

But there is the problem of foreign donors requiring that foreign expertise should come from particular countries. In that case an attempt is made to include Kenyans to work in the team.

It was pointed out that there is a file of consultants, and Kenyan researchers should try and have their names included in the file. A major problem with an earlier generation of local consultants was identified as failure to deliver on time. This can jeopardise the chances for the whole profession if allowed to continue.

The availability of consultancy reports was said to depend largely on whether they have been accepted or not. However it was noted that some are neutral and it was not clear why they had

not been released.

- Q. In view of frequent changes through speeches by Executives, when can one say with confidence that one has a Development Plan in Kenya? Could the planning office consider issuing a revised development plan to take care of amendments?
- A. Among the changes, one should pay particular attention to Sessional Papers, Budget Speeches and major speeches by the President. Sessional Papers and Budget Speeches are essentially the articulation of long-term plans and therefore provide one with what changes are agreed on at ministerial level. They differ from documents like the one on District Focus which basically outlines steps and procedures. The concern over the difficulty in getting an up-to-date and comprehensive document was shared, however, by the speaker.

The amendments are different in nature, making the idea of a revised development plan inappropriate. For instance, the Sessional Paper of 1980 was overriding to the original plan due to the oil crisis and was meant to salvage the original document. The Sessional Paper No.4 of 1982 was geared to taking care of certain difficulties faced that year. The forthcoming Sessional Paper is different from the foregoing two in that it is taking a long-term view.

As regards the issue of, say, the AFC requiring collateral, the message to put across is that Presidential pronouncements and activities often touch on government policy objectives. Thus when the President goes to Gikomba there is a reason. All this points to the fact that small scale entrepreneurs have a financial shortage and have no collateral. The idea therefore is to look for ways to channel money to small scale people and their type of activities. The suggestion of giving money through cooperative groupings is therefore worth investigating.

- Q. In view of the fact that this is a workshop on research priorities, and having looked at the workshop document, are there areas you can suggest for IDS to look at which have not been mentioned or which need more emphasis?
- A. The key priority should be small scale operators, farmers, metal workers, and so on. The main questions are how they behave and why they behave as they do. Training, transport, markets, should be studied to understand how these affect the small scale operators, and alternatives suggested.

Agriculture should be researched bearing in mind that this does not mean just coffee.

The Natural Resources section of this workshop should highlight the interlinks with agricultural questions, more than has been the case. For instance, harvest level of fuel, a woman's time allocation, overfishing.

Traditional economy should be researched, with particular reference to nomadic areas, to understand why such societies are breaking down. Is it the interface at water, or something else?

RESEARCH TO ENHANCE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Cooperation has been a part of the East African region, particularly in the area of research. The research covered the natural and health sciences, as well as social sciences. The demise of the Community has brought us lessons about the value of cooperation as well as the pain of breaking up.

The leaders and people of East Africa have called repeatedly for reactivation of the framework of cooperation. We learn with keen interest a lesson from the Indian sub-continent where, despite the disagreements among the countries, they have signed an agreement to set up an organisation for cooperation, with headquarters in Bangladesh. The move has generated a great deal of interest.

The South-East Asian countries have had a cooperative framework for a long time, despite the only rare occurrence of summit meetings between Heads of State in the region. Summits are difficult to organise and their successes or failures have lasting impact.

1. EXAMPLES IN OUR REGION

a) PTA

The PTA has now been established as a first step towards the establishment of a Common Market, and eventually an Economic Community for Eastern and Southern African States. In that context, the PTA aims to promote cooperation and development in all fields of economic activity, particularly in the fields of trade, customs, industry, transport,

communications, agriculture, natural resources and monetary affairs. Towards that end, the PTA has already established a Trade and Development Bank with its headquarters at Bujumbura and the Clearing House in Harare to facilitate trade in local currencies. The wide scope covered by the objectives of the PTA, therefore, calls for intensification of research in various areas, including the migration and movement of people in general.

b) IGADD

The Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) was recently inaugurated in Djibouti.

This was an initiative from the U.N. in close collaboration with the member states, with a view to stimulating specific development projects in the six member states: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. Focus will be on cooperation in the development of appropriate crops and livestock, as well as into ways of controlling desertification. Here again, the possibilities for cooperation in research are many.

The goal is for a country to have effective and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries. No country can develop in isolation, and cooperation offers opportunities and accelerates development.

c) East African Community

We need not go now into the details of why the East African Community collapsed. Whatever the reason we should do a dispassionate postmortem study to ascertain what really happened to the EAC.

Out of the ashes of the Community have come the PTA Treaty and the Northern Corridor Transit Traffic Agreement. The latter is to facilitate smooth movement of traffic through the territories of the signatory states, namely Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Zaire and Sudan are potential members.

The recent declarations by the President of Kenya that one of these days there should be a Federation of the East African States are important. Together we can fight our problems, otherwise we shall individually suffer.

There is a great deal of interest among the former partners in the defunct East African Community on questions of development cooperation. When the four Heads of State, from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Zaire, met yesterday, one of the points in their communique was the intensification of cooperation.

2. PERCEPTION OF RESEARCH AND ITS PRIORITIES

Research has been perceived in different ways. How do the government officials see the value of research? The term research is usually not prominent in policy documents. Somehow, the top policy makers dismiss research as expensive. On the other hand, they applaud it when a novel discovery is made in research, say the discovery of a new seed. This is a perspective that must change, towards more research in the physical and natural sciences. Very often the social science researchers are the greatest sufferers.

We also need to raise the level of recognition of those who do research. The Government has remained committed to supporting our researchers. However, adequate finances have not been budgeted for the work. There is also a need to motivate research by appropriate inducements, such as awards.

Research should be directed to real needs. This does not dismiss fundamental research. But there is a necessity to direct research at key problems. For example:

- 1) Food security.
- 2) Soil, as a basic resource on which food production and livestock depends.

- 3) Fertilizers, and their impact on soil, should be studied with a view to reducing dependence on the artificial fertilizers.
- 4) Water, as the factor which facilitates productivity of the soil, should be a crucial subject of study. In this regard a study should be mounted of all the rivers in this region, including those that traverse territorial boundaries. We need basic information and data on our rivers, particularly major rivers like the Nile. A great deal of the water stored in Lake Victoria is from Kenya. All the three riparian states should plan together.
- 5) Weather is a factor that affects several aspects of our development.
- 6) Plants and crops have been studied in Kenya but the spectrum of foodstuffs we eat seems to be narrowing. The role of multinational companies in this regard is crucial, with a great deal of the basic research done here benefitting foreign countries. Let us see a simple inventory of what exists within the East African region. And perhaps we should establish a genetic bank of the resources within this region.
- 7) Agro-ecological assessments of what crops should be planted in the different areas of Kenya.
- 8) Wildlife must be studied on a regional basis. They move according to their instincts and it is important that they be understood both at national and regional levels to enhance their conservation. Similarly, on livestock, research should be done on a national scale as well as, perhaps, regionally.
- 9) There are sections of our society which have been studied very fully by missionaries and foreigners. A great deal of study should be done to assess the impact the many technological and scientific changes have had on the national populations. Of late, a great deal of emphasis has been put on women and their role in development.

- 10) Not enough work has been done on the urban environment. Some of the tribes of Kenya have not seen the city as a place they could belong to. The value of the urban setting to society should be assessed.
- 11) There are several other areas, such as public health and veterinary medicine, which I have not dealt with. And there is a great deal of research work going on in that.

What I have emphasised are points of encouragement in the hope that it will stimulate your thoughts on research topics.

Thank you.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. It is well and good to encourage research. But there is the perennial problem of resources to facilitate research. Very often there are very meagre or no financial resources allocated for research. Besides, we have the problems of customs levied on educational equipment. This imposes an awesome burden on the institution and sometimes discourages bona fide donors from assisting academic work.

A. There are funds available for regional projects. But there is no regional institution to handle it. The EEC, for instance, has approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the same issue. We hope there will be better chances under the new regional climate.

Customs and other such taxes should be dealt with by a composite change in the legislation. The place to begin is the establishment of a policy from the University, pushed up to the relevant Ministry and the Cabinet.

As in the question of finance, it always takes some salesmanship. The University should mobilize support and bring it up as a general policy matter to be adopted by the Cabinet.

Q. Several scholars are keen to do research on areas of Kenya's foreign policy. Invariably, such information is inaccessible because of resistance by the Civil Service.

A. Collaboration with the University can be an enriching experience. Ideally, the initiative should come from both sides. From the University, an initiative should be sent to government officials. Invariably the junior officers will be reluctant to give information. But in such a case, go up to the Minister. There is a problem of points of contact. Usually advances made informally may be more effective than formal ones.

Q. Mr. Kiplagat we appreciate your recognition of the need for cooperation between the University and the Government. Do you have any concrete recommendation as to whom in the Government we should focus on in the search for greater recognition of the value of research.

A. Contacts could be cultivated in Ministries such as Agriculture, Health, Education and Planning and National Development. The problem is the obvious scarcity of time. Most of the top people are concerned with the resolution of "crises". Yet they are the ministries where you could put emphasis on the role of research. You might find several sympathizers. The Ministry of Education should be the one to handle your request on the status of research in the country.

Q. The Government often seems to ignore the researchers even when they are dealing with crises. For example, the resolution of the question of the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community ignored the experts at the University.

A. To be fair there are very few areas where there has been cooperation between the University and the Government. The Government is paying increasing attention to the University. The President personally has called for active and direct participation by the University in all aspects of development, including research.

Q. The subject of research has been handled by the Office of the President. Whoever contacts any Ministry directly, without going through the Office of the President, will not get any information.

A. That is the procedure which has been set up. What we should ask ourselves is how can we make it more efficient. The most important thing is for us to close the communication gap that might exist.

CLOSING REMARKS

CLOSING REMARKS

Prof. O.K. Mutungi
Principal,
College of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Nairobi

Mr. Chairman, fellow researchers and colleagues, it is my great pleasure to be with you in the final session of this Seminar which has been running for the last two days.

My task is relatively easier than that of a speaker during the opening session, and this for a very simple reason. Unlike the opening speech, which the participants have an opportunity to debate upon, mine, the closing speech, is like the preacher's sermon - no dialogue! Consequently, even if I lie or steal ideas from here and there, you have no option but to bear with me. After all, what is the difference between a thief and a liar! One steals property, the other steals truth! Both are equally abominable!

I am sure in the course of the last two days, and in typical scholarly fashion, you must have agreed (albeit tacitly) to disagree, agreeably. This is one of the hallmarks of scholarship. I cannot envisage scholars interacting outside that framework and achieving very much.

Those of you who have seriously studied the works of Shakespeare, will recall this story:

During the 17th century, a group of 36 Shakespearean scholars held a week's seminar. (Incidentally, there are 36 works of Shakespeare). There was one participant who sat in a corner and said nothing for the seven days. At the closing session, the Chairman said to him:

"My friend, you have not said much in this seminar. It is your turn before I close the session."

Scholar: "Mr. Chairman, the job has hardly begun."

Chairman: "Is that all you wish to say?"

Scholar: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, unless you permit me to put in the following footnote."

He spoke for ten hours, at the end of which, those of his listeners who were still awake, sighed with relief, only to groan when he said:

"What I have said, Mr. Chairman, should be item (1) on the agenda. My colleagues must have other items to add to that."

Mr. Chairman, I intend to speak for only ten minutes, from now!

You have sat here and deliberated on what IDS research priorities should be. The diversity of those priorities is as complex as human life itself; from agricultural development to livestock; capital formation to health care and services; environmental and natural resources to landlessness and population. There are many others which you dealt with, but I will not bore you with repetition of the same.

What hasn't the workshop touched on? One is tempted to conclude that what this meeting has not dealt with is probably not worth touching on.

I may feel, as the Principal of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, that this workshop should have considered the diversity of the personnel requisite to carry out those assignments! What should be the ratio of economists to sociologists; to agriculturalists; to lawyers; to political scientists, within the IDS establishment? And how would that ratio be maintained given the need to honour employment terms which are on permanent and pensionable basis? This is very important, given the changing national needs. For example, yesteryear, it was drought and food security; today it is human rights; tomorrow it is population control, not simply family planning and fertility; the year after that, it is external indebtedness! I do not know, Mr. Chairman exactly how we should balance everything in IDS if we are to keep staff on such terms of service.

By all standards, what this Seminar has gone through, looking at the implications of some of the topics, would be scaring to anybody. But thank God, IDS is not the sole carrier of all national needs when it comes to research. This is crucial in view of the fact that, though titled "IDS Research Priorities," what this workshop has dealt with are issues of national topicality. And it is in that light that we must learn to assign some of those topics which we have identified as priorities, but have no capacity to execute, to other institutions or research bodies, as well as individuals. I am referring to the need for IDS to collaborate with other national institutions, including the Government and its ministries, in the task of research for the varied facets of our national development.

However, that which we undertake should be accomplished with speed to ensure relevance and usefulness for those research findings. It is trite to stress the importance of thoroughness in our task as researchers. A reckless and lax researcher is as dangerous to the public as a half qualified physician thrown onto society. More so, perhaps. The consumers of our research findings must have all confidence in the accuracy, reliability and quality, of our product. For in the majority of cases, such consumers have no better information, and trust in us totally. This is no easy task, given that the same data can be used to arrive at varied conclusions, just as ordinary food can cause a lot of harm if improperly used.

But the researcher should not be unduly upset or discouraged by this kind of a demand or reliance. And maybe, as researchers, we can at that stage borrow a leaf from a story in which a man, representing Satan, is in conversation with God:

Man: "Life is so hard and difficult that I possibly do not see anybody enjoying it. Could you please stop your world and let me jump off?"

God: "Yes. But life was not meant to be enjoyed; it was meant to be lived."

Research is essential for any organized and non-chaotic development. We need not necessarily enjoy doing research. But it has to be carried out. And that is the inescapable responsibilities of the IDS.

May I conclude by hoping that the recommendations that will come out of your deliberations will find their way to implementation. The world is full of beautiful recommendations and resolutions emanating from national and U.N. committees and agencies; which recommendations and resolutions have invariably died intestate.

IDS must not add to that arsenal of dusty files.

With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, may I say that the task has just begun, and declare this workshop officially closed!

WORKSHOP DETAILS

Workshop programme

Members of Working Groups

Workshop participants

WORKSHOP PROGRAMMEWEDNESDAY JANUARY 29

6.00 p.m. Arrival and Registration
7.30 p.m. S U P P E R

THURSDAY JANUARY 30

9.00 Session I: Official Opening
Prof. S.O. Wandiga, Principal
College of Biological and Physical Sciences,
University of Nairobi
Chairman: Dr. K. Kinyanjui, Director, IDS

10.30 Coffee Break

11.00 Session II: Director of Planning, Prof. T.C.I. Ryan
- Paper on Sources of Government Policies.
Chairman: Dr. K. Kinyanjui
Rapporteur: Dr. P.O. Alila

12.30 L U N C H

2.00 Session III: Presentation of IDS Research Priorities
Document
Chairman: Dr. K. Kinyanjui
Rapporteur: Drs. W.M. Mwangi & G.M. Ruigu

3.30 Tea Break

4.00 Session IV: Mr. Bethuel Kiplagat
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Paper on Research to enhance Development
Co-operation
Chairman: Dr. K. Kinyanjui
Rapporteur: Dr. C.O. Okidi

FRIDAY JANUARY 31

9.00 Session I: Group meetings
10.30 Coffee Break
11.00 Session II: Group meetings
12.30 L U N C H
2.00 Session III: Group meetings
3.30 Tea Break
4.00 Session IV: Group reports

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1

9.00 Session I: Synthesis -overall rapporteur
 to report
10.30 Coffee Break
11.00 Final and Closing Session: Prof. O.K. Mutungi,
 Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences
 L U N C H
2.00 D E P A R T U R E

MEMBERS OF WORKING GROUPS1) Agriculture and Rural Development

1. P.O. Alila
2. W.M. Mwangi
3. L. Ngutter
4. Arja Vainio-Mattila
5. E.K. Mwaura
6. G. Muriuki
7. S.E. Migot-Adholla
8. R.M. Kabando

2) Commerce and Industry

1. J. Geist
2. G. Ruigu
3. Aleke Ndong
4. Barbara Grosh
5. J. Wahome
6. N. Ng'ethe
7. K. Kinyanjui

3) Management of Natural Resources and Development

1. Ben Okech
2. Charles Okidi
3. W. Makanda
4. C.A. Mwango
5. N. Nyangira
6. P.O. Tindi
7. J. Akonga

4) Human Resources and Development

1. G. Mwabu
2. Ben Makau
3. E. Gachukia
4. Kimani Murangaru
5. Mugo Gachuhi
6. R. Musyoki
7. D. Njeremani
8. Ruth Kagia

LIST OF PARTICIPANTSUNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Wandiga, Prof. S.O.	Principal, College of Biological and Physical Sciences
Mutungi, Prof. O.K.	Principal, College of Humanities and Social Sciences
Kinyanjui, Dr. Kabiru	Director, Institute for Development Studies
Akonga, Dr. J.	Research Fellow, Institute for African Studies
Alila, Dr. Patrick	Senior Research Fellow IDS
Gachuhi, Dr. Mugo	Research Associate, IDS
Grosh, Mrs. Barbara	Research Associate, IDS
Makanda, Mr. Wafula	Junior Research Fellow, IDS
Makau, Mr. Ben	Research Associate, IDS
Migot-Adholla, Prof. S.E.	Associate Research Professor, Department of Sociology
Muriuki, Prof. G.	Dean, Faculty of Arts
Musyoki, Dr. Rachel	Research Fellow, IDS
Mwabu, Dr. G.	Research Fellow, IDS
Mwangi, Dr. Muthaka	Chairman, and Senior Lecturer Dept. Agricultural Economics
Ng'ethe, Dr. Njuguna	Senior Research Fellow IDS

Nyangira, Dr. M.	Chairman, and Senior Lecturer Department of Government
Okech, Dr. Benjamin	Research Fellow, IDS
Okidi, Dr. C.O.	Senior Research Fellow, IDS
Ruigu, Dr. G.M.	Senior Research Fellow, IDS
Vainio-Mattila, Ms Arja	Research Associate, IDS
Wahome, Mr. James	Junior Research Fellow, IDS

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Geist, Judith	Ministry of Planning and National Development
Kabando, R.M.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
Kamau, C.N.	National Environment Secretariat
Kiplagat, Bethuel	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mwango, Mrs. C.A.	Office of the President
Mwaura, E.K.	Ministry of Co-operative Development
Njeremani, David	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Ngutter, Larry	Ministry of Planning and National Development
Ryan, Prof. T.C.I.	Director of Planning, Ministry of Planning and National Development
Tindi, P.O.	Ministry of Energy and Regional Development

PARASTATALS

Dondo, Aleke	National Council for Science and Technology
Kagia, Mrs. Ruth	Deputy Managing Director, Kenya Literature Bureau
Murungaru, Kimani	National Council for Population and Development

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Gachukia, Dr. Eddah	National Organiser Forum '85
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IDS SECRETARIAT

Munala, Mr. A	Administrative Assistant
Kungu, Miss E.	Secretary
Otieno, Mr. S.E.	Technical Typist
Randiki, Mr. J.S.	Accountant
Oduor, Mr. J.	Machine Operator
Musyoka, Mr. J.	Driver
Kimagut, Mr. J.	Driver