

## APPENDIX

# A Glossary of terms

**Absolute poverty** A person living in absolute poverty is not able to satisfy his or her minimum requirements for food, clothing or shelter. The *dollar a day* poverty line is accepted internationally as an absolute poverty line. (See *relative poverty*) (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Adverse incorporation** Where people are included in social, political and economic institutions and processes, but on extremely unfavourable terms.

**Assets framework** A framework which can be used to identify the poor and vulnerable. The framework takes into account factors that cause *vulnerability* to poverty and considers these in relation to poor people's assets. It is part of the *sustainable livelihoods* framework (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Bonded labour** People become bonded labourers by taking or being tricked into taking a loan for as little as the cost of medicine for a sick child. To repay the debt, they are forced to work long hours, seven days a week, 365 days a year. They receive basic food and shelter as 'payment' for their work, but may never pay off the loan, which can be passed down through several generations (Anti-Slavery International).

**Capabilities** A term developed by Amartya Sen that refers to the means which enable people to function. The term is distinguishes intrinsic and instrumental *capabilities* (income, education, health, human rights, civil rights etc). Sen's conceptualisation of poverty as capability deprivation focuses on the failure of some basic capabilities to function, for example, being adequately nourished, leading a long and healthy life, being literate. (Gordon and Spicker, 1999: 22)

**Capability deprivation** Poverty defined in relation to the failure to achieve basic capabilities such as being adequately nourished, leading a healthy life or taking part in the life of the community. The emphasis on capabilities shifts focus away from money-based measures such as income or expenditure onto the kind of life the individual can live (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Chronic poverty** Poverty experienced by individuals and households for extended periods of time or throughout their entire lives. Also called 'persistent poverty'. Chronic poverty must be distinguished from transitory poverty or being non-poor. [For a full definition see *Chapter One*]

income or expenditure (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Disability** The outcome of the interaction between a person with an impairment and the environmental and attitudinal barriers that s/he faces (WHO's International Classification of Functioning).

**Discrimination** Refers to the institutional, environmental and attitudinal factors that work to exclude certain people from activities, organisations and institutions.

**Displaced person:** (see Internally Displaced People)

**Dollar-a-day (\$US1/day)** An *absolute poverty* line introduced by the World Bank in 1990 to estimate global poverty. The dollar amount is revised over time to keep pace with inflation and now stands at \$1.08 in 1996 prices. This is converted into local currencies using *purchasing power parity* (PPP) exchange rates (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Economic growth** An increase in a country's total output. It may be measured by the annual rate of increase in a country's Gross National Product (GNP) or *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) as adjusted for price changes. The increase in GNP, at constant prices per head of population, indicates changes in the average living standards in that country but says nothing about the distribution of the levels for different social groups around that average (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Empowerment** The process whereby people gain more power over the factors governing their social and economic progress. This may be achieved through: increasing the incomes and assets of the poor; interventions that aim to enhance confidence and self-respect; by developing collective organisation and decision-making and by reforming political institutions to make them more inclusive. Empowerment is one aim of setting up participatory processes (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Equivalence scales** A ratio applied to the poverty line to reflect the fact that children cost less than adults do. Two households with the same resources can have very different financial circumstances, depending upon the size and composition of the household (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Exclusion** The economic, political and cultural processes that lead to the isolation of some groups in society, including ethnic minorities or the long-term unemployed. Different interpretations of this concept range from notions of discrimination to understanding the social consequences of poverty.

**Forced labour** People illegally recruited by governments, political parties or private individuals, and forced to work – usually under threat of violence or other penalties (Anti-Slavery International).

**Food energy method** A method for deriving *absolute poverty lines*. It sets the poverty line by identifying the level of income or expenditure needed to obtain sufficient food to provide enough calories to meet the minimum energy requirement of an individual (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Food insecurity** A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient

**Common property resources** Assets owned by a group or society whose use is not restricted to a single individual. Communal management is needed to make sustainable use of common property (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Coping strategy** How a household responds when faced with an unexpected event such as illness, drought or unemployment. Typical responses include taking children out of school, drawing on support from the extended family or other households, or reducing expenditure on food and other items. In addition, some households may migrate (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Covariate shock** An unexpected event that affects all the members of a group. An example is a drought, which typically reduces the agricultural output of all the households in a village. (See *idiosyncratic shock*) (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Decentralisation** The process of transferring control over, and administration of, services from national to local level (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Dependency ratio** The ratio of economically-active household members to those who are economically dependant.

**Deprivation** A lack of welfare, often understood in terms of material goods and resources but equally applicable to psychological factors, relative to the local community or the wider society or nation to which an individual, family or group belongs (Gordon and Spicker, 1999:37).

**Depth** A measure of the average distance of poor individuals or households below the poverty line. The depth of poverty is also known as the poverty gap (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Destitution** Refers to the total, or virtually complete, absence of resources. Although indicative of *extreme poverty* it is not necessarily equivalent; a person may become destitute immediately through fire or natural disaster, while someone in chronic or extreme poverty may have experienced long-term malnutrition and disadvantage (Gordon and Spicker 1999:38).

**Dimensions of poverty** The individual and social characteristics of poverty such as lack of access to health and education, powerlessness or lack of dignity. Such aspects of deprivation experienced by the individual or group are not captured by measures of

amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active, healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power or the inappropriate distribution or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory (FAO).

**Geographic capital** A combination of social, cultural, political, environmental and economic factors that are specific to a geographic area.

**Gini coefficient** An aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (perfect inequality) (FAO).

**Global public goods** Items that benefit everyone: for example, international research, environmental agreements or measures for conflict management and resolution (DFID 2001:179).

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** The total value of all goods and services produced domestically by a nation during a year. It is similar to **Gross National Product (GNP)**, which is the value of output produced by a country's labour and capital regardless of whether it is in the country or not (DFID 2001:179).

**Headcount index** (see *Poverty headcount*)

**Household life-cycle** The sequence of events (birth, death, marriage, moving together or away from other household members) which characterise the formation, growth and disappearance of a household. The household's likelihood of being in poverty is related to its position in the household life cycle (DFID 2001:179).

**Human capital** Factors such as knowledge, skills and health, which increase the productivity of the individual (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Human Development Index (HDI)** An index introduced by UNDP in 1990, which combines the three measures of life expectancy, educational attainment (itself a composite of literacy and school enrolment) and GDP per head. The index theoretically ranges from 0 for the least developed to 7 for the most (DFID 2001:179).

**Human Poverty Index (HPI)** A composite index introduced by UNDP in 1997, which focuses on those who do not achieve minimum standards of health, education and living conditions. This index contrasts with that of the HDI, which measures average achievements (DFID 2001:179).

**Kilocalorie (kcal)** A unit of measurement of energy: 1 kcal = 1 000 calories. In the International System of Units (ISU), the universal unit of energy is the joule (J). 1 kcal = 4.184 kilojoules (kJ) (FAO).

**Idiosyncratic shock** An unexpected event that affects one household or individual. An example of an idiosyncratic shock would be the death of the breadwinner (DFID 2001:179).

**Impairment:** An individual's condition – physical, sensory, intellectual or behavioural.

**Incidence** The percentage of people living below the poverty line (DFID 2001:179).

**Income deciles and quintiles** The population is ranked by income and divided into ten

groups of equal size. The bottom 10 per cent is the first or bottom decile. If divided into five groups the groups are called quintiles (DFID 2001:180).

**Income (or consumption) poverty** Poverty defined with respect to a money-based poverty line for income or expenditure. The distinction is made between this and other concepts that emphasise the many dimensions of poverty (DFID 2001:180).

**Inclusive policies** Policies which acknowledge that socially excluded, poor or vulnerable people are not a homogeneous group and have a right to be included in poverty alleviation and development work.

**Income distribution** The allocation of national income between persons or households; an indicator of economic and social inequality where some people have more than others. (See *gini co-efficient*) (Gordon and Spicker 1999:71).

**Income inequality** See *Income distribution*

**Income poverty** Income is a key concept in almost all definitions and studies of poverty. Classically, income has been defined as the sum of consumption and change in net worth (wealth) in a period (Gordon and Spicker 1999:77). Internationally, the income poverty line is set at a dollar a day.

**Indicator** A numerical measure of quality of life in a country. Indicators are used to illustrate progress of a country in meeting a range of economic, social, and environmental goals. Since indicators represent data that have been collected by a variety of agencies using different collection methods, there may be inconsistencies among them (World Bank).

**Indigence** A person who is indigent is in need and lacks the means for subsistence. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America has referred to an indigence line, which at half the value of the poverty line is supposed to cover only basic nutritional requirements (cited in Gordon and Spicker 1999:81). (See *extreme poverty, destitution*)

**Infant Mortality Rate** Statistical summary rate based on the number of infant deaths occurring during the same period of time, usually a calendar year, usually given in relation to 1 000 live births occurring among the population during the same year (UNECE).

**Internally displaced people** IDPs are people who are displaced but remain within the border of their country of origin. Usually applied to people fleeing their homes because of an armed conflict, civil disturbance or natural disaster (CRED).

**Intra-household allocation** The way resources are distributed between members of the household on the basis of their age, gender and role of the household member (DFID 2001:180).

**Longitudinal study** A study that observes the same group of individuals, households or villages over time, also known as panel study (DFID 2001:181).

**Low-income country** A country having an Gross National Income (GNI) per capita equivalent to \$755 or less in 1999. There are currently about 64 low-income countries where the standard of living is lower,

there are few goods and services; and many people cannot meet their basic needs (World Bank).

**Low birth weight** Newborn infants who weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth (FAO).

**Marginalised people** Those who are physically or socially remote (see also *exclusion*). They are by-passed by most economic, political and social activity and likely to have very precarious livelihoods (DFID 2001:181).

**Market failure** A situation in which markets do not function properly. A common cause of market failure is imperfect information. For instance, the difficulty of determining which potential borrowers are creditworthy is given as a reason for badly functioning rural credit markets and a rationale for the high interest rates charged by money lenders (DFID 2001:181).

**Money-metric** A reference to poverty from a strictly income perspective (DFID 2001:181).

**Multidimensionality** Multi-dimensional approaches capture a fuller range of deprivations that constitute poverty, and may give 'voice' to the poor and include non-monetary dimensions.

**National poverty lines** Poverty lines drawn by national governments or national statistical offices to measure poverty. It is not possible to make comparisons between countries using national poverty lines as each is calculated on the basis of criteria specific to that country (DFID 2001:182).

**Oblasts** Administrative and territorial divisions in some republics of the former Soviet Union.

**Panel survey** Quantitative longitudinal study. (See *Longitudinal study*).

**Poverty correlates** The characteristics that are closely associated with being poor such as living in a rural area or having a large number of children. These can be used to target public expenditure in the absence of detailed information relating to every household (DFID 2001:183).

**Poverty dynamics** Changes in individual or household poverty status over time.

**Poverty gap** See *Poverty depth*.

**Poverty headcount** Refers to the proportion of individuals, households or families that falls under the poverty line. Divides the number of people identified as poor by the total number of people in the community. The headcount ratio ranges from zero (nobody is poor) to one (everybody is poor) (Gordon and Spicker 1999:73).

**Poverty incidence** See *Incidence*.

**Poverty line** Represents the level of income or consumption necessary to meet a set of minimum requirements to feed oneself and one's family adequately and/or to meet other basic requirements such as clothing, housing and healthcare. Those with incomes or expenditure equal to or above the line are not poor. While what the minimum should be has an important subjective element, poverty lines are typically anchored to minimum nutritional requirements plus a modest allowance for non-food needs. (see *Chapter One*).

**Poverty severity** A static concept, capturing the fact that the poor are not equally poor

to the same level. It is the average value of the square of depth of poverty for each individual. Poorest people contribute relatively more to the index. Also called Foster Greer Thorbecke (or P2) (ADB).

**Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)** A national strategy for poverty reduction. All countries that are eligible for World Bank concessional lending or for debt relief under the *Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative* are producing PRSSs. The PRS is intended to be the basis for all donor support, including the IMF and World Bank (DFID 2001:184).

**Poverty spell** The period of time spent in poverty. In longitudinal studies, often the duration of poverty and the causes of the transition out of poverty are analysed (DFID 2001:184).

**Poverty trends** How aggregate poverty levels change over time **Public Goods** A good that is provided for users collectively, see *Global Public Good*.

**Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)**: A method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services. Because goods and services may cost more in one country than in another, PPP allows us to make more accurate comparisons of standards of living across countries. PPP estimates use price comparisons of comparable items but since not all items can be matched exactly across countries and time, the estimates are not always 'robust' (World Bank).

**Refugees** Those who are forced to cross international borders because of conflict or political instability.

**Relative poverty** Poverty defined in relation to the social norms and standard of living in a particular society. It can therefore include the individual's ability to take part in activities that society values even if they are not necessary for survival. Relative poverty can also refer to the nature of the overall distribution of resources (DFID 2001:184).

**Rights-based approach** An approach based on understanding of the links between development and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (DFID 2001:185).

**Risk** Understanding of the likelihood of events occurring, for example, on the basis of past

experience. This concept contrasts with that of uncertainty, in which the likelihood is unknown. An individual or household may assess that the likelihood of a bad event, such as drought, occurring is high enough to alter their livelihood strategy (DFID 2001:185).

**Scheduled Castes** In India, a collection of castes formerly known as 'untouchables' (dalits) that have been 'scheduled' for positive discrimination in education and employment.

**Scheduled Tribes** In India, identified on the basis of certain criteria including distinctive culture and pre-agricultural modes of production.

**Selectivity** The allocation of development assistance prioritising those with good anti-poverty policies (DFID 2001:185).

**Severe poverty** Persons who fall below a lower poverty line. For example, in 1993 the World Bank defined an upper poverty line of US\$ 1 income per day and extreme poverty as persons living on less than US\$ 0.75 income per day (both in 1985 prices). These measures are converted into local currencies using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. Other definitions of this concept have identified minimum subsistence requirements, the denial of basic human rights or the experience of exclusion (DFID 2001:174–186).

**Sex ratio** The relative proportion of males and females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

**Slavery** Traditional or 'chattel' slavery involves the buying and selling of people. They are often abducted from their homes, inherited or given as gifts (Anti-Slavery International).

**Social exclusion** See *exclusion*.

**Social protection** Policies and programmes which aim to prevent and mitigate the shocks that create and maintain chronic poverty, and provide recovery assistance by protecting incomes and building the assets of the poor. Examples include pensions, and food for education programmes.

**Spatial poverty trap** Geographical areas which remain disadvantaged, and whose people

remain multi-dimensionally deprived and poor over long periods of time

**Stunting** Low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of undernutrition (FAO).

**Targeting** The process by which expenditure is directed to specific groups of the population defined as poor or disadvantaged, in order to increase the efficiency of the use of resources (DFID 2001:186).

**Trafficking** Involves the transport and/or trade of humans, usually women or children, for economic gain using force or deception. (Anti-Slavery International).

**Transitional Countries** Those countries whose economies used to be centrally planned by the government but are now changing – or 'transitioning' – to base their economies on the market (World Bank).

**Transitory poverty** Short term poverty. Poverty experienced as the result of a temporary fall in income or expenditure although over a longer period the household resources are on average sufficient to keep the household above the poverty line (DFID 2001:186).

**Undernourishment** Food intake that is continuously insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements (FAO).

**Ultra-poverty** This is another term for *extreme poverty*. It is sometimes specifically used to refer to those who spend more than 80 per cent of their income on food but obtain less than 80 per cent of their food energy needs. The low food intake of this particular group will affect their productivity and ability to get out of poverty (DFID 2001:186).

**Vulnerability** Relates to risk. People are vulnerable to poverty when they are more at risk than others (Gordon and Spicker 1999: 141–2). While *income poverty* may be reduced by borrowing; debt may make the poor more vulnerable (DFID 2001:186).

**Wasting** Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of starvation or disease (FAO).

**Waves** the occasions on which a survey is conducted to make up panel data e.g. a three wave panel dataset has conducted comparable surveys at three different times on the same individuals or households.

## Sources

DFID (2001) 'Poverty: Bridging the Gap – Guidance notes'  
DFID Issues paper: Department for International Development, London.

Gordon, D. and P. Spicker (eds.), (1999), 'The International Glossary on Poverty', ZED books: London/New York.

Anti-Slavery International:  
<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/modern.htm>

Chronic Poverty Research Centre:  
<http://www.chronicpoverty.org>

The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED):  
<http://www.cred.be/emdat/intro.htm>

FAO:  
[http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y1500e/y1500e06.htm#P0\\_2](http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y1500e/y1500e06.htm#P0_2)

UNECE Gender statistics glossary:  
<http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/web/glossary.htm>

World Bank:  
<http://www.worldbank.org/html/schools/glossary.htm>

## APPENDIX

# B References

- Abazov, R., (1999). 'Policy of economic transition in Kyrgyzstan', *Central Asian Survey*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 197–223.
- ACC/SCN (United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination's sub Committee on Nutrition) & IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute) (2000). *4th Report On The World Nutrition Situation: Nutrition Throughout The Life Cycle*, Geneva: ACC/SCN, IFPRI.
- ADB (Asian Development Bank) (2003). *Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific: Relevance and Progress*. Manila, Philippines: ADB. [http://www.adb.org/documents/books/MDG\\_Pacific/mdg.pdf](http://www.adb.org/documents/books/MDG_Pacific/mdg.pdf)
- ADB (2002). *Priorities of the Poor in Papua New Guinea*, Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Priorities\\_-Poor/PNG/priorities\\_poor.png.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Priorities_-Poor/PNG/priorities_poor.png.pdf)
- Adelman, L., Middleton, S., and Ashworth, K. (2003). *Britain's Poorest Children: Severe and persistent poverty and social exclusion*. London: Save the Children. [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/temp/scuk/cache/cmsattach/949\\_poorerestchildren.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/temp/scuk/cache/cmsattach/949_poorerestchildren.pdf)
- Afswa, A. (2003) *How Poverty Affects Health Status and Health Care Demand Behaviour of Households – The Case of Rural Ethiopia*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Abay%20Afswa%2007.03.03.pdf>
- Alexandratos, N. (ed.) (1995). *World Agriculture Towards 2010, An FAO Study*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley and Sons, and Rome: FAO.
- Aliber, M. (2003) 'Chronic Poverty in South Africa : Incidence, Causes and Policies' *World Development*, Vol 31, No 3, pp. 473–490
- Aliber, M. (2001) 'Study of the incidence and nature of chronic poverty and development policy in South Africa: an overview', *CPRC Working Paper 3*. Manchester: IDPM, University of Manchester.
- Amis, P (2003) 'Chronic Poverty in India: Lessons from recent research', Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Anderson, E. and Morrissey, O. (2003). *A statistical approach to identifying poor performers*. Background paper for ODI Study for DFID on Poorly Performing Countries.
- Anti-Slavery International (2002) *Forced labour in Mauritania*. Submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (27th Session, Geneva, 27–31 May 2002). <http://www.antslavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-mauritania.htm>
- Appleton, S. (1996) 'Women-headed households and household welfare: An empirical deconstruction for Uganda', *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1811–1827.
- Ashley, C. and Maxwell, S. (2001) 'Rethinking Rural Development', *Development Policy Review* 19 (4): 395–425.
- Atkinson, A. B. and Brandolini, A. (2001). 'Promise and Pitfalls in the Use of "Secondary" Data-Sets: Income Inequality in OECD Countries as a Case Study'. *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 771–799.
- Ayres, R. and Torrijos S. M. (2003). 'Education, poverty and sustainable livelihoods in Tamil Nadu: inequalities, opportunities and constraints'. *Review of Political Economy*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 211–229.
- Baker, W. G. (2001) 'Uganda: The Marginalization of Minorities', *Minority Rights International Report*, MRG: London, UK. <http://www.minorityrights.org/admin/Download/Pdf/UgandaReport.pdf>
- Banfield, E. C. (1968) *The Unheavenly City: The Nature And Future Of Our Urban Crisis*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Banjeri, A. (1999) 'Moldova: Poverty Assessment'. *World Bank Country Study 19926*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank
- Barrett, C. B., Blume, L. E., McPeak, J. G., Minten, B., Murithi, F., Okumu, B. N., Pell, A., Place, F., Randrianarisoa, J. C., and Rasambainarivo, J. (2002). 'Poverty traps and resource degradation'. *BASIS Brief: Broadening Markets and Strengthening Input Market Systems*, No 6, Madison, WI: BASIS. <http://www.basis.wisc.edu/live/basbrief06.pdf>
- Baulch, B. (2003) Aid for the Poorest? The distribution and maldistribution of international development assistance. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 35*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/ CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/Aid%20for%20the%20Poorest-%20WP35.pdf>
- Baulch, B. and E. Masset (2003) 'Do Monetary and Non-Monetary Indicators Tell the Same Story About Chronic Poverty? A Study of Vietnam in the 1990s', *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 441–454
- Baulch, B., Chuyen, T. T. K., Haughton, D., and Haughton, J. (2002). 'Ethnic Minority Development in Vietnam: A Socioeconomic Perspective'. *World Bank Research Working Paper 2836*. Washington DC: World Bank. [http://econ.worldbank.org/files/15032\\_wps2836.pdf](http://econ.worldbank.org/files/15032_wps2836.pdf)
- BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) (2003) *Q&A: Crisis in the Solomons* <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/3023106.stm>
- Bebbington, A. (2003) 'NGO Geographies, Livelihood Geographies and the 'non-viable' Poor in the Andes', Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Begum, S. and Sen, B. (forthcoming). 'Unsustainable Livelihoods, Health Shocks and Urban Chronic Poverty: Rickshaw-pullers as a Case Study'. *Forthcoming Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Bezemer, D and D. Davis, (2003). *Rural Livelihoods in Romania*. Mimeo, Imperial College and the National Resources Institute, University of Greenwich.
- Bhide, S. and A. K. Mehta, (forthcoming) 'Chronic Poverty in India: Issues and Findings from Panel Data', *Journal of Human Development*, Volume 5 Number 2, July 2004
- Bird, K. & A. Shepherd, 2003, 'Livelihoods and Chronic Poverty in Semi-Arid Zimbabwe', *World Development Vol31*, No 3, pp: 591–610
- Bird, K. and Shinyekwa, I. (2003) 'Multiple shocks and downward mobility: learning from life histories of rural Ugandans'. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 36*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/life%20histories%20WP36.pdf>
- Bird, K., Booth, D. and Pratt, N. (2003) The Contribution of Politics, Policy Failures, and Bad Governance to the Food Security Crisis in Southern Africa. Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa. [www.odi.org.uk/food-security-forum](http://www.odi.org.uk/food-security-forum)
- Bird, K, D. Hulme, K. Moore and A. Shepherd, (2002) 'Chronic Poverty and Remote Rural Areas', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 13*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Black, R., Sabates-Wheeler, R., Skeldon, R., Waddington, C., & A. Winters (2003) 'Mapping Study of Migration Issues' *Sussex Centre for Migration Research working paper*, Sussex University: Brighton
- Bolt, V. J. (2003) 'Lessons from Low Potential Areas: the Causes of and Possible Responses to Chronic Poverty in Remote Rural Areas' *DRAFT Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Bourguignon, F. (1999). *Absolute poverty, relative deprivation and social exclusion*. Villa Borsig Workshop Series, Policy Dialogue on Inclusion, Justice, and Poverty Reduction: Berlin. <http://www.dse.de/elf/poverty/bourgign.htm>
- Bourne R. (2003) *Invisible lives – Undercounted, underrepresented and underneath: the socioeconomic plight of Indigenous peoples in the Commonwealth*, Commonwealth Policy Studies Unit, University of London, DRAFT REPORT p.19
- Bradbury, B., Jenkins, S. P., and Micklewright, J. (2000). 'Child poverty dynamics in seven nations.' *Working Paper 78*. Florence: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. <http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/iwp78.pdf>
- Braithwaite, J (2001) *Hungary: Long-Term Poverty, Social Protection, and the Labor Market. Volume I: Main Report*. Report no. 20645-HU. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region. Washington D.C: World Bank
- Brokerhoff, M. and Hewett, P. (2000). 'Inequality of child mortality among ethnic groups in sub-Saharan Africa', *Bulletin Of The World Health Organization*, Vol.78, No.1, 30–41.
- Bruton, H. J. et al (1992) *The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity, and Growth: Sri Lanka and Malaysia*. New York, OUP
- Burnside, C. and Dollar, D.(2000) 'Aid, Policies, and Growth'. *American Economic Review*, Vol. 90, no. 4, pp. 847–68.

- Butalia, U. (1998) 'The women's movement in India: action and reflection.' *Third World Resurgence* No. 94, first printed in Communiqué (Nos. 42–43, July–Aug 1997). <http://www.twinside.org.sg/title/india1-cn.htm>
- Cammack, D., Chulu, O., Khalil, S. and Ng'ong'ola, D. (2003) *Malawi Food Security Issues Paper*. Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa. [wwwodi.org.uk/food-security-forum](http://wwwodi.org.uk/food-security-forum)
- Castañeda, T., and E. Aldaz-Carroll 1999 The Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty: Some Causes and Policy Implications. Unpublished background paper for Breaking the Poverty Cycle: Investing in Early Childhood seminar at Inter-American Development Bank Annual Meeting March 14, 1999, Paris. Available: <http://www.iadb.org/sds/doc/1258eng.pdf>
- Chant, S. (2003) 'Female Household Headship and the Feminisation of Poverty: Facts, Fictions, and Forward Strategies.' *New Working Paper Series Issue 9*. London: London School of Economics Gender Institute
- Chambers, R. (1983) *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*. London, Longman.
- Charveriat, C. (2001) *Bitter coffee: how the poor are paying for the slump in coffee prices*. Oxford: Oxfam. [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/issues/trade/downloads/bitter\\_coffee.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/trade/downloads/bitter_coffee.pdf)
- Chase-Lansdale, P.L., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (1995). 'Introduction'. In Chase-Lansdale, P.L., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds), *Escape from poverty. What makes a difference for children?* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Cleaver, F. (2003) 'The Inequality of Social Capital: Agency, Association and the Reproduction of Chronic Poverty' Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/franciscleaverpaper.pdf>
- Conticini, A. (2003) 'We are the kings': the children of Dhaka's streets. PhD in progress, IDPM: Manchester
- Cook, S. (2003) 'From iron rice bowl to safety net.' *China Development Brief*, vol II, n.4, dec 1999–march 2000.
- Cook, S and White, G., 1997. *China: a poverty profile*. Briefing paper prepared for DfID China
- Corcoran, M. (1995). Rags to rags: poverty and mobility in the United States. *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 21, pp. 237–267.
- Counterpart Consortium/ World Bank, (1999). *Kyrgyz Republic: Consultations with the Poor*, WB/CC, Bishkek.
- Crook, R. (no date) *Civil war in Côte d'Ivoire; behind the headlines*, unpublished paper, Sussex: Institute of Development Studies. <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/govern/pdfs/cdcivilwarlong.pdf>
- Dadekar, V. and Rath, N. (1971), *Poverty in India*, Pune: Indian School of Political Economy
- Dagnino, E (2003). 'Citizenship in Latin America: An Introduction', *Latin American Perspectives*. Vol. 30, No. 2, pp: 3–18.
- Dalgaard, C. J., Hansen, H. and Tarp, F. (2002) 'On the empirics of foreign aid and growth.' *CREDIT Research Paper No.02/08*, University of Nottingham. <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/economics/credit/research/papers/CP.02.08.pdf>
- Daru, P. and Churchill, C. (2003) *The Prevention of Debt Bondage with Micro-finance and Related Services: Preliminary Lessons*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. [http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Daru\\_Churchill\\_02\\_04.03.03.pdf](http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Daru_Churchill_02_04.03.03.pdf)
- Davis and Stampini, (2002). 'Pathways towards prosperity in rural Nicaragua: or why some households drop in and out of poverty, and some policy suggestions to keep them out', *Agriculture and Economic Development Analysis Division Working paper*, FAO: Rome.
- Deaton, A. (2001). 'Counting the world's poor: problems and possible solutions', *World Bank Research Observer*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp: 125–147.
- De Haan, A. and Dubey, A. (2003) *Extreme deprivation in remote areas in India: social exclusion as explanatory concept*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Dehaan%20Ar-jan%20dubey%2007.03.03.pdf>
- De Haan, A. and Rogaly, B. (2002) 'Introduction: Migrant Workers and Their Role in Rural Change'. *Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1–14.
- De Haan and Lipton (1998) 'Poverty in Emerging Asia: Progress, Setbacks, and Log-jams.' *Asian Development Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 135–176. [http://www.adb.org/Documents/Periodicals/ADR/ADR\\_Vol16\\_2.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Periodicals/ADR/ADR_Vol16_2.pdf)
- Deininger, K. and Okidi, J. (2003) 'Growth and poverty reduction in Uganda, 1992–2000' *Development Policy Review*, Volume 21 No 4, July, pp 481–509
- Devereux, S. (2002) *State of disaster – causes, consequences & policy lessons from Malawi*. Report commissioned by ActionAid Malawi. [http://www.actionaid.org/newsandmedia/the\\_malawi\\_famine\\_of\\_2002.pdf](http://www.actionaid.org/newsandmedia/the_malawi_famine_of_2002.pdf)
- Devereux, S. (2002) 'Can social safety nets reduce chronic poverty?' *Development Policy Review*, Vol. 20, No. 5, pp. 657–675.
- Devereux, S. (2001). 'Social Protection for the poor?' *IDS Working Paper 142*, Sussex: Institute of Development Studies
- Devereux and Sharp (2003) *Is Poverty Really Falling in Rural Ethiopia?* Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- De Vreyer and Mesple-Somps (2002) *Consumption growth, and spatial poverty traps: a theoretical and econometric analysis of the effect of social services and community infrastructure on living standards in Peru*, Document de travail DIAL n° DT/2002/15, 40 p.
- DFID, (2002) *Chars Programme*, Prepared by the Department for International Development, for the Government of Bangladesh. [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/chars\\_livelihoods\\_prog.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Pubs/files/chars_livelihoods_prog.pdf)
- Dolan, C (2002) 'Gender and witchcraft in agrarian transition: the case of Kenyan horticulture', *Development and Change*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 659–681.
- Dollar, D. and Kraay, A. (2001) *Growth is good for the poor*. Mimeo. World Bank: Washington DC. <http://www.worldbank.org/research/growth/pdfs/growthgoodforpoor.pdf>
- Durable Solutions, (2003). *Progress Report No. 11*, The Bulletin of the United Nations Inter-Agency IDP Working Group, 3 June 2003. [http://www.peaceinsrilanka.org/insidepages/RRR/UNHCR/UNHCR1\\_1.asp](http://www.peaceinsrilanka.org/insidepages/RRR/UNHCR/UNHCR1_1.asp)
- Du Toit A. (2003) *Hunger in the Valley of Fruitfulness: Globalization, Poverty Dynamics and 'Social Exclusion' in the Ceres, South Africa*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Du%20Toit%20Andries%20%20-%20Chronic%20Poverty%20in%20Ceres,%20South%20Africa.PDF>
- ECLAC, (2002) *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, pp 64–5, [http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/Estadisticas/0/LCG2190PB/p1\\_1.pdf](http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/Estadisticas/0/LCG2190PB/p1_1.pdf)
- Elwan, A. (1999) 'Poverty and disability: a review of the literature.' *Background Paper for the World Development Report 2000/2001*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Erb, S. & Harriss-White, B. (2001). *The economic impact and developmental implications of disability and incapacity in adulthood – a village study from S. India*. Paper to the workshop 'Welfare, demography and development', September 11–12, Downing College, Cambridge.
- Esping-Andersen, G. (1999). *Social Foundations of Postindustrial Economies*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Eversmann, E. (1999) School attendance in the Kyrgyz Republic – Report for UNICEF Bishkek. Bishkek, UNICEF.
- Fabricant, S.J., Kamara, C.W., and Mills, A. (1999) Why the poor pay more: Household curative expenditures in rural Sierra Leone. *International Journal of Health Planning and Management* 14:179–199.
- Falkingham, J., 2003, *Inequality and Poverty in the CIS-7, 1989–2002*, paper presented at CIS-7 Conference, Lucerne
- Falkingham, J. 1998, 'Poverty in Central Asia' in UNDP, 1998, Central Asia 2010, Prospects for Human Development, UNDP, Bratislava.
- Falkingham, J. and Ibragimova (forthcoming) Trends in childhood poverty in Kyrgyzstan, CHIP Report, CHIP, London.
- Fan, S. and Hazell, P. (2000) Promoting Sustainable Development in Less-Favored Areas – Returns To Public Investment: Evidence From India And China. Washington, D.C.: IFPRI, 2000 (2020 Vision for Food, Agriculture and the Environment Focus 4, Brief 5). <http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus04/focus04.pdf>
- FAO (2003) *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organisation.
- FAO/GIEWS (Food and Agriculture Association/Global Information and Early Warning System. (2003). Foodcrops and shortages, no. 2, June 2003. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/J0269e/J0269e00.htm>
- Farrington, J., N.C. Saxena, T. Barton and R. Nayak (2003) Post offices, pensions and computers: new opportunities for combining growth and social protection in weakly integrated rural areas London: Overseas Development Institute, Natural Resource Perspectives 87
- Filmer and Pritchett (1998) 'Estimating wealth effects without income or expenditure data – or tears: Educational enrolment in India,' *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 1994*. Washington DC: Development Economics Research Group (DEC RG), World Bank.
- Foster, M. and A. Keith (2003) *The Case for Increased Aid*. London: Department for International Development, Draft final report.
- Gaiha, R. (2003a) Are Millennium Goals of Poverty Reduction Useful? Oxford Development Studies, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 59–84.
- Gaiha, R. (2003b) *Anthropometric Failure and Persistence of Poverty in Rural India* Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003.
- Gaiha, R. (1992). On the Chronically poor in rural India. *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 43, No. 3, pp. 273–289.
- Gaiha, R. (1989), 'Are the chronically poor also the poorest in rural India?' *Development and change*, Vol.20, No.2, pp.295–322
- Gaiha, R. and Imai, K. (2003) Vulnerability, Shocks and Persistence of Poverty – Estimates for Semi-Arid Rural South India. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. [http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Gaiha%20Raghav\\_Imai\\_REVISED2.pdf](http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Gaiha%20Raghav_Imai_REVISED2.pdf)
- Gaiha R., and A.B. Deolalikar (1993) Persistent expected and innate poverty – estimates for semi-arid rural South India, 1975–1984, *Cambridge Journal of Economics* Vol 17, No 4, pp 409–421
- Genicot, G. (2002) 'Bonded labor and serfdom: a paradox of voluntary choice', *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp.101–127.
- Global IDP Project & Norwegian Refugee Council. (2002) *Internally-Displaced People: A Global Survey* (2nd ed.) Earthscan Publications Ltd.
- Gomane, K., Girma, S. and Morrissey, O. (2002) 'Aid and Growth in sub-Saharan Africa: Accounting for Transmission Mechanisms.' *CREDIT Research Paper 02/05*. <http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/economics/credit/research/papers/CP.02.05.pdf>
- Gonzales-Parra, C. (2001) 'Indigenous peoples and Mega-Projects' in van Genugten, W. and Perez-Bustillo, C. (eds) *The Poverty of Rights* London: Zed Books

- Goodhand, J. (2003) Enduring Disorder and Persistent Poverty: A Review of the Linkages Between War and Chronic Poverty. *World development*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 629–646.
- Goodhand, J. (2001). 'Violent Conflict, Poverty and Chronic Poverty', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 6*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Gordon, D., S. Nandy, C. Pantazis, S. Pemberton, and P. Townsend, 2003. 'Child Poverty in the Developing World', *Studies in Poverty, Inequality and Social Exclusion*, Bristol: Policy Press.
- Goudge, J. and Govender, V. (2000) *A Review of Experience Concerning Household Ability to Cope with the Resource Demands of Ill Health and Health Care Utilisation*. EquiNet Policy Series No3. EQUISET, Centre for Health Policy, Wits University and Health Economics Unit, University of Cape Town.
- Government of Tamil Nadu (2003) *Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department*, Policy Note, 2003–4. <http://www.tn.gov.in/policynotes/sw2003-04-main.htm>
- Government of Uganda (2002) 'Infant Mortality in Uganda 1995–2000 Why the non-improvement?' Discussion Paper 6, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development: Kampala, Uganda.
- Gray, J. (2002) False Dawn: The Delusions of Global Capitalism. London/New York, Granta Books.
- Guhan, S. (1993) 'Social Security for the Poor in the Unorganised Sector: a Feasible Blueprint for India.' In Parikh, K. S. and Sudrashan, R. (eds.) *Human Development and Structural Adjustment*, London, Macmillan.
- Haddad, L. and Ahmed, A. (2003). 'Chronic and Transitory Poverty: Evidence from Egypt, 1997–99'. *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp: 71–85.
- HAI (HelpAge International) (2001) *Training manual on Ageing in Africa*. London: HelpAge International.
- HAI (2000) *Older people in disasters and humanitarian crises: Guidelines for best practice*. London: HelpAge International. <http://www.helpage.org/images/pdfs/bpg.pdf>
- Hansen, H. and Tarp, F. (2001). 'Aid and Growth Regressions.' *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 64, No. 2, pp. 547–570.
- Harper, C., Marcus, R. and Moore, K. (2003) 'Enduring poverty and the conditions of childhood: lifecourse and intergenerational poverty transmissions', *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 535–554.
- Harris-White, B. (2003) *India working: essays on society and economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Harris-White, B. (2003), *The Political Economy of Disability and Development, with special reference to rural India*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/HarrisWhite.pdf>
- Helwege, A. (1995). 'Poverty in Latin America: back to the abyss'. *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, Vol 37, pp. 99–123.
- Henriques, R. 2001. *Desigualdade Racial no Brasil: Evolução das Condições de Vida na Decada de 90*. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto de Pesquisas de Estatísticas Aplicadas (IPEA) Texto para Discussão No 807. [http://www.ipea.gov.br/pub/td/2001/td\\_0807.pdf](http://www.ipea.gov.br/pub/td/2001/td_0807.pdf)
- Herrera, J and Roubaud, F 2003. *Urban Poverty Dynamics in Peru and Madagascar 1997–1999: A Panel Data Analysis*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Herrera%20Javier%20Roubaud-ENGLISH%20version27.02.03.pdf>
- Herzfeld, B. (2002) 'Slavery and gender: women's double exploitation', *Gender and Development*, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 50–55.
- Hickey, S. (2003) 'The Politics of Staying Poor in Uganda', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 37*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Hoogeveen, H. (2003) *Census-based welfare estimates for small populations: poverty and disability in Uganda*. Presented at Human Development Learning Week 2003, World Bank. <http://info.worldbank.org/etools/bspan/PresentationView.asp?PID=953&EID=494>
- Hossain, M. I., Khan, I. A., and Seeley, J. (2003) *Surviving on their Feet: Charting the Mobile Livelihoods of the Poor in Rural Bangladesh*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Seeley.pdf>
- Howell, J. (1996) 'Coping with the transition: household coping strategies in Kyrgyzstan.' *Working Paper 15*. London, Save the Children.
- Hufton, O H. 1974. *The Poor of Eighteenth Century France, 1750–1789*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Hulme, D. and A. Shepherd (2003). 'Conceptualizing Chronic Poverty', *World Development*, Volume 31, No 3, pp: 403–424.
- Hulme, D. (2002) 'Thinking 'small' and the understanding of poverty: Maymana and Mofizul's story' *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 22*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Hulme, D., K. Moore and A. Shepherd (2001) 'Chronic Poverty: Meanings and Analytical Frameworks'. *CPRC working paper 2*. Manchester: IDPM, University of Manchester.
- Human Rights Watch (2003) 'Double Standards: Women's Property Rights Violations in Kenya.' *KENYA* Vol. 15, No. 5 (A) – March 2003. <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/kenya0303/kenya0303.pdf>
- Hunt, D. (1994) *Rural Livelihood Systems and Farm Non-Farm Linkages in Lower Embu, Eastern Kenya: 1972/4 to 1993/4*, ESCOR Project: End of project report to ODA, London.
- Hussain, A. (2003) *Urban poverty in China: measurement, patterns and policies*. ILO paper.
- ILO (International Labour Organisation) (2001) *Stopping Forced Labour*. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/decl/plubl/reports/report2.htm>
- IOM, (International Organization for Migration) (2001), *Deceived Migrants from Tajikistan. A Study of Trafficking in Women and Children*, IOM, Dushanbe;
- IRIN News.org, 2003a, KYRGYZSTAN: Early marriages on the rise, say experts, 1 December 2003, [http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38172&SelectRegion=Central\\_Asia&SelectCountry=KYRGYZSTAN](http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38172&SelectRegion=Central_Asia&SelectCountry=KYRGYZSTAN)
- IRIN News.org, 2003b, KYRGYZSTAN: Focus on abandoned children in south, 27 November 2003, [http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38094&SelectRegion=Central\\_Asia&SelectCountry=KYRGYZSTAN](http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=38094&SelectRegion=Central_Asia&SelectCountry=KYRGYZSTAN)
- Jalan, J. and Ravallion, M. (1998) Transient poverty in postreform rural China. *Journal of Comparative Studies*, vol 26, 338–357.
- Jalan J and M. Ravallion (2002) 'Geographic Poverty Traps? A Micro Model Of Consumption Growth In Rural China'. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 329–346
- James Commission. (2000). *Ending malnutrition by 2020: an agenda for change in the millennium*. [http://www.unsystem.org/scn/Publications/UN\\_Report.PDF](http://www.unsystem.org/scn/Publications/UN_Report.PDF)
- Jenkins, S. P., and Rigg, J. (2001). *The dynamics of poverty in Britain*. Colchester: Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex; Department for Work and Pensions.
- Joint UNAIDS/Parliamentary Forum on AIDS (2003) Press Release [www.unaidss.org/whatsnew/press/\\_eng/IndiaParlForum250703\\_en.html](http://www.unaidss.org/whatsnew/press/_eng/IndiaParlForum250703_en.html)
- Kabeer, N. (2000) 'Inter-generational contracts, demographic transitions and the 'quantity-quality' trade-off: parents, children and investing in the future', *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 463–482.
- Kala, S. and A. K. Mehta (2002) 'Hunger and Starvation', *The Alternative Economic Survey 2001–2002*, Rainbow Publishers.
- Kaye, M. (2001) *Forced labour in the 21st century*. Anti-Slavery International/International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- Kedir, A and McKay, A. (2003) *Chronic Poverty in Urban Ethiopia: Panel Data Evidence*. Conference paper presented at CPRC Conference, Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy, IDPM, University of Manchester, 7–9 April, 2003 <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/kedir&mcckay.pdf>
- Killick, T. (2004) 'Politics, evidence and the new aid agenda' *Development Policy Review*, Volume 22, No 1
- Klasen, S. and Wink, C. (2003) "Missing Women": Revisiting the Debate', *Feminist Economics*, Vol. 9, No. 2–3, pp. 263–299.
- Korf B., and K. T. Silva (2003). *Poverty, Ethnicity and Conflict in Sri-Lanka*, Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Kothari, U. (2003) 'Introduction (to 'Staying Put, Staying Poor' Policy Arena)', *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 607–609.
- Kothari, U. (2002). 'Migration and Chronic Poverty.' *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 16*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/MigrationJun-02.pdf>
- Krishna, A (2003) *Escaping Poverty and Becoming Poor: Who Gains? Who Loses and Why? Accounting for Stability and Change in 35 North Indian Villages*, Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Kuehnast , K. and N. Budwick (2002) 'Better 100 Friends than 100 Roubles? Social Networks in the Kyrgyz Republic' *World Bank Economic Forum*, No 2. pp. 51–88
- Kumar, A. (2003) 'Political Sociology of Poverty: A Note on State, Caste-Class and Poverty in India', *DRAFT CPRC working paper*, Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Lalita, K. (2003) *Urban Chronic Poverty in Vijayawada: Insights from household profiles over time*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/lalitakay.pdf>
- Lam, D. (1999). *Generating Extreme Inequality: Schooling, Earnings, and Intergenerational Transmission of Human Capital in South Africa and Brazil*. Ann Arbor, Population Studies Center At The Institute For Social Research University Of Michigan, Report No. 99–439. <http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/papers/fr99-439.pdf>
- Lawson, D., A. McKay and J. Okidi, (2003), 'Poverty Persistence and Transitions in Uganda: A Combined Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 38*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/cpreports2.htm>
- LeAn, R., Goulden, J., Rea, C., Salinas, H., Medrano, L., and Schollaert, J. (2003) *Social Exclusion, Rights and Poverty in Bolivia*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Goulden%20Jay%20SocialExclusionandChronicPoverty.pdf>
- Lewis, J., (2000). *The Batwa Pygmies of the Great Lakes Region*, Minority Rights Group International Report, MRG: London, UK. <http://www.minorityrights.org/Profiles/profile.asp?ID=4>
- Lewis, O. (1959). *Five families: Mexican case studies in the culture of poverty*. New York: Basic Books.
- Lines, T. and Tickell, S. (2003). 'Walk the talk: a call to action to restore coffee farmers' livelihoods. Oxford: Oxfam Briefing Paper 44. [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/issues/trade/downloads/bp44\\_coffeefarmers.pdf](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/trade/downloads/bp44_coffeefarmers.pdf)

- Lipton, M., and Ravallion, M., (1995), 'Poverty and policy', in Behrman, J. and Srinivasan, T.N., (eds) *Handbook of Development Economics, Volume 3*: Amsterdam: North-Holland
- Lund, F. (2002) 'Crowding in' care, security, and macro-enterprise formation – revisiting the role of the state in poverty reduction, and in development. *Journal of International Development*, Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. 681–694.
- Lwanga-Ntale, C. (2003). *Chronic Poverty and Disability in Uganda*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/lwanganntale.pdf>
- Lwanga-Ntale, C. and McClean, K. (2003) *The Face of Chronic Poverty in Uganda As Seen by the Poor Themselves – Constraints and Opportunities*. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/lwanganntalemclean.pdf>
- Macrae, J., Shepherd, A., Morrissey, O. et al. (2004) 'Development, Performance and Sovereignty: challenging the 'poor performance' paradigm in international development', London: Overseas Development Institute, Research Report.
- Maddison, A. (2001). *The world economy: a millennial perspective*. Paris: Development Centre of the OECD.
- Malapit, H., Clement T., and J. Yunzal, (2003) *Does Violent Conflict Make Chronic Poverty More Likely? The Mindanao Experience*, Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Marcus, R. and Wilkinson, J., (2002), *Whose Poverty Matters, Vulnerability and Social Protection in PRSPs*, CHIP Working Paper 1, London: CHIP, Save the Children – UK.
- Marshall, J. (2004) *Children and Poverty: Some Questions Answered*. London, Save the Children – UK, CHIP Briefing 1. <http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php?action=documentfeed&doctype=pdf&id=46/>
- Matin, I. and Hulme, D. (2003). 'Programs for the Poorest: Learning from the IGVGD Program in Bangladesh.' *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 647–665.
- May, J. (2003) 'Chronic Poverty and Older People in South Africa'. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 25*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/JMay.pdf>
- McCulloch, N., and Calandrino, M. (2003). 'Vulnerability and Chronic Poverty in Rural Sichuan.' *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 611–628.
- McKay, A. (2004) *How Can the Poorest Benefit from Growth?* Issues Paper Prepared for Reaching the Very Poorest Team, DFID: London.
- Mehta, A. K., Panigrahi, R. and S. Sivramkrishna, (2003). *Operationalising Multidimensional Concepts of Chronic Poverty: An Explanatory Spatial Analysis*, Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Mehta, A.K and Shah, A (2003) 'Chronic Poverty in India: Incidence, Causes and Policies,' *World Development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp 491–513
- MHHDC Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Center, (2000) *Human development in South Asia 2000- the Gender Question*. Oxford: MHHDC/Oxford University Press
- Minority Rights Group (no date) 'War: The Impact on Minority and Indigenous Children', <http://www.minorityrights.org/Profiles/profile.asp?ID=7>
- Mitlin, D. (2003). 'The Economic and Social Processes Influencing the Level and Nature of Chronic Poverty in Urban Areas'. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 29*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/mitlin.pdf>
- Morrissey, O. (2001), 'Does Aid Increase Growth?' *Progress in Development Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 37–50.
- Mosse, D. (2001) 'People's Knowledge, Participation and Patronage: Operations and Representations in Rural Development', in B. Cooke and U. Kothari (eds) *Participation: The New Tyranny?* pp. 16–35. London: Zed Books.
- Mugarura, B. and Ndemeye, A. (2000) 'Batwa Land Rights in Rwanda' Minority Rights Group International micro study, MRG: London, UK. <http://www.minorityrights.org/admin/Download/Pdf/Batwa%20Report.pdf>
- Muller, Christophe (2000) 'Transient – Seasonal and Chronic Poverty of Peasants: Evidence from Rwanda', University of Nottingham, *Discussion Papers in Economics* No 00/9, April.
- Najjumba-Mulindwa, I. (2003) *Chronic Poverty Among the Elderly in Uganda: Perceptions, Experiences and Policy Issues*, Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- National Council of Applied Economic Research 2001. South Indian Human Development Report. New Delhi/Oxford: NCAER/OUP.
- Narayan, D., with R. Patel, K. Schafft, A. Rademacher, and S. Koch-Schulte (2000). *Voices of the Poor: Can Anyone Hear Us?* New York, N.Y: Published for the World Bank, Oxford University Press.
- Nord, M. (1997). Overcoming persistent poverty – and sinking into it: income trends in persistent-poverty and other high-poverty rural counties, 1989–94. *Rural Development Perspectives*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 2–10. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/rdp/rdp697/rdp697b.pdf>
- Ochoa, M.A.U. (2001) 'Poverty and Human Rights in the Light of the Philosophy and Contributions of Father Joseph Wresinski' in van Genugten, W. and Perez-Bustillo, C. (eds) *The Poverty of Rights* London: Zed Books
- ODI (2003) Forum for Food Security in Southern Africa. [www.odi.org.uk/food-security-forum](http://www.odi.org.uk/food-security-forum)
- Oduro, A. D. and I. Aryee (2003) 'Investigating Chronic Poverty in West Africa', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 28*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- OECD DAC Statistics: [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en\\_2649\\_34447\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34447_1_1_1_1,00.html)
- O'Keefe, P. and J. Holson, (1997) *Azerbaijan: Poverty Assessment*. Report no. 15602-AZ. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Okrasa, W. (1999) 'Who Avoids and Who Escapes from Poverty during the Transition? Evidence from Polish Panel Data, 1993–96'. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper no. 2218*. World Bank Development Research Group: Poverty and Human Resources. Washington, D.C.: World Bank
- Okidi, J. and A. McKay, 2003. 'Poverty Dynamics in Uganda, 1992–2000', *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 35*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- OPM/ODI (Oxford Policy Management and Overseas Development Institute) (2002) General Budget Support Evaluability Study Phase 1 Final Synthesis Report, Report to UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Oxfam (2002) Rigged Rules and Double Standards: trade globalisation and the fight against poverty. Oxford, Oxfam. [http://www.maketradefair.com/assets/english/report\\_english.pdf](http://www.maketradefair.com/assets/english/report_english.pdf)
- Pakistan Participatory Poverty Assessment – Azad Jammu and Kashmir State Report, 2003.
- Park, C. and M Kim (1998) Current Poverty issues and Counter Policies in Korea. Seoul and New York, UNDP
- Pender, J. and Hazell, P. 2000. *Promoting sustainable development in less-favored areas – Overview*. Washington, D.C.: IFPRI, 2000 (2020 Vision for Food, Agriculture and the Environment Focus 4, Brief 1). <http://www.ifpri.org/2020/focus/focus04/focus04.pdf>
- Perlman, J. E (2003) 'Marginality: From Myth to Reality in the Favelas of Rio De Janeiro 1969 -2002', CPRC Conference Paper, Manchester: CPRC
- Perez-Bustillo, C. (2001) 'Human Rights, Poverty and Indigenous People's Struggles in the Americas: New Directions and Case Studies from Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua, in van Genugten, W. and Perez-Bustillo, C. (eds) *The Poverty of Rights* London: Zed Books
- PMC (Professional Manager Consulting), 2000, *Research on Trafficking in Migrants, Kyrgyz Republic*, 1999, Bishkek: International Organisation on Migration.
- Pryer, J, Rogers, S and Rahman, A (2003) 'Work Disabling Illness and Coping Strategies in Dhaka Slums, Bangladesh', CPRC Conference Paper, Manchester: CPRC
- Quisumbing, A. R., Haddad, L. and Peña, C. (2001) 'Are women overrepresented among the poor? An analysis of poverty in 10 developing countries', *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 66, No. 1, pp. 225–269.
- Rajan, S. I. (2003) Oldage Allowance Programme in Nepal. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/rajan27.03.pdf>
- Ravallion, M. (2003a) Targeted Transfers in Poor Countries: Revisiting the Trade-Offs and Policy Options. Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper 26. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/martinravallion.pdf>
- Ravallion, M., (2003b), 'Pick your number in the great globalisation debate', Mimeo, Development Economics Research Group, World Bank: Washington DC.
- Ravallion, M., (1998), 'Poverty lines in theory and practice', LSMS Working Paper 133, World Bank, Washington DC
- Ravallion, M., (1994), *Poverty Comparisons*, Fundamentals of Pure and Applied Economics vol 56, Chur: Switzerland Harwood Academic Press.
- Ravallion, M., and Wodon, Q.T. (1999). Poor Areas or Only Poor People? *Journal of Regional Science*, Vol. 39, pp. 689–711.
- Ravallion, M., Datt, G., and Van de Walle, D., (1991), 'Quantifying absolute poverty in the developing world', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 31(4): 345–362
- Ray, R. (1999) How child labour and child schooling interact with adult labour. Working Paper no 2179. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Reddy, S. and Pogge, T., (2003), 'How not to count the poor', Mimeo, Columbia University: New York.
- Revenga, A., Ringold, D. and Tracy, W. (2002) *Poverty and Ethnicity – A Cross-Country Study of Roma Poverty in Central Europe*. Washington, DC: World Bank
- Reyes, C. (2002a), 'Poverty Profile of the Philippines,' *MIMAP Research Paper*, Policy and Development Foundation, Inc.
- Reyes, C. (2002b). 'The Poverty Fight: Have We Made An Impact?' *Perspective Paper Symposium Series*, Philippines Institute for Development Studies, Philippines.
- Ringold, D. (2002). *Bulgaria Poverty Assessment Report no 24516-BUL*, Human Development Department, Europe and Central Asia Region. Washington DC: World Bank.
- Riskin, C. (1994). 'Chinese rural poverty: marginalized or dispersed?' *American Economic Review*, 84.
- Rodgers, J. L., and Rodgers, J. R. (1993). Chronic Poverty In The United States. *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 25–54.
- Ruben, R., A. Kuyvenhoven and P. Hazell (2003). 'Investing in Poor People in Less-favoured Areas: Institutions, Technologies and Policies for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Resource Use' Conference Paper presented at 'Staying

- Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Ruthven, O. and Kumar, S. (2003) Making & Breaking Poverty in Koraon, Utter Pradesh, India. Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/RuthvenOrlando18rd%20March.pdf>
- Sankaran, S. R. (2000). 'Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Independent India – An Overview of State Policies and Programmes', *Journal of Rural Development*, Vol.19, No.4.
- Satterthwaite, David and Cecilia Tacoli (2002) .Seeking an understanding of poverty that recognizes rural-urban differences and rural-urban linkages'. In Rakodi with Lloyd-Jones (eds), *Urban Livelihoods: A people-centred approach to reducing poverty*. Earthscan Publications Ltd., London pp 52–70.
- Saxena, N. C. (2003) 'Livelihood Diversification and Non-Timber Forest Products in Orissa: Wider Lessons on the Scope for Policy Change', *ODI Working Paper* 223, Overseas Development Institute: London
- Sen, A. (1999) *Development As Freedom*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sen, B (2003) 'Drivers of Escape and Descent: Changing Household Fortunes in Rural Bangladesh', *World Development*, Volume 31: Number 3, pp 513–534
- Sen, B. and Z. Ali (2003) 'Spatial Inequality in Social Progress in Bangladesh', Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- SCF (2003) State of the World's Mothers: Protecting women and children in war and conflict. Westport CT, SCF. <http://www.savethechildren.org/publications/SOWMPDFfulldocument2.pdf>
- Shankardass, M. K. (2002) 'Voices of the older poor in India' in *Situation and voices: the older poor and excluded in South Africa and India*. Population and Development Strategies Number 2, UNFPA, 113–144.
- Shah, A. K and A. Sah, (2003). *Poverty Among Tribals in Madhya Pradesh: Has Anything Changed Over Time?* Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- Sharma, A.N, Karan, A.K, Sarkar, S. (2002) *Dynamics of Employment, Poverty and Human Development in Rural Bihar*. New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.
- Shinyekwa, I., Bird, K. and J. Okidi (2003) 'Spatial Differentiation in Access to Goods and Services in Uganda', *DRAFT Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper*. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC.
- Singh, J. (1989). *Banks, gods, and government – institutional and informal credit structure in a remote and tribal Indian district (Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh) 1960–1985*. Stuttgart: Steiner-Verlag Wiesbaden.
- Sinha, S.; Lipton, M. et al. (1999) Damaging Fluctuations, Risk and Poverty: A Review. *Background Paper for the World Development Report 2000/2001* Poverty Research Unit at Sussex, University of Sussex. <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/wdrpoverty/background/sinhalipn.pdf>
- Skoufas, E. (2003). 'Economic crises and natural disasters: coping strategies and policy implications' *World Development* 31/7:1087–1102.
- South Africa Department of Social Development (2002) *National Report on the Status of Older Persons 1994–2002*. Report to the Second Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, Spain.
- Stewart, F. and M. Wang, (2003), Do PRSPs Empower Poor Countries and Disempower the World Bank or Is it the Other Way Round?, *QEH Working Paper Series* 108, <http://www.eurodad.org/uploadstore/cms/docs/WBevalMay03.pdf>
- Stiglitz, J. (2002) Globalization and Its Discontents. New York, Allen Lane.
- Sz kely, M. 2001. *The 1990s in Latin America: another decade of persistent inequality, but with somewhat lower poverty*. IADB Research Department Working Paper #454.
- Tarp, F. (ed.) with Hjertholm, P. (ed.) (2000) Foreign Aid and Development: Lessons Learnt and Directions for the Future. London: Routledge Studies in Development Economics.
- Third World Resurgence No. 94, June 1998 <http://www.twnside.org.sg/title/india1-cn.htm>
- Timmer, C.P. 1997. *How well do the poor connect to the growth process?* Cambridge, MA: Harvard Institute for International Development, CAER II Discussion Paper No. 17. <http://www.cid.harvard.edu/caer2/htm/content/papers/paper17/paper17.pdf>
- Tudawe, I. (2001a). Chronic poverty and development policy in Sri Lanka: overview study. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper* 9. Manchester: Institute of Development Policy and Management/CPRC. <http://www.chronic-poverty.org/pdfs/srilanka.pdf>
- Tudawe, I. (2001b). 'Undernutrition and poverty'. Unpublished paper for Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Theory Working Group, December 18, 2001, Birmingham.
- UNAIDS (2002) Epidemiological Fact Sheets on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections – 2002 Updates for India and China. [http://www.unaids.org/hiv aidsinfo/statistics\\_fact\\_sheets](http://www.unaids.org/hiv aidsinfo/statistics_fact_sheets)
- UNAIDS (2000) HIV and AIDS-related stigmatisation, discrimination and denial: forms, contexts and determinants – Research studies from Uganda and India. <http://www.unaids.org>
- UNAIDS/WHO. (2003). AIDS Epidemic Update: December 2003. <http://www.unaids.org>
- UNAIDS/WHO. (2002). Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic: July 2002. <http://www.unaids.org>
- UNCTAD (2002) *The Least Developed Countries Report 2002 – Escaping the Poverty Trap*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Geneva.
- UNDP (2003a) 'Human Development Report: Millennium Development Goals: A compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty', New York/Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- UNDP (2003b) Human development trends (presentation). <http://hdr.undp.org>
- UNDP (2003c) 'Pakistan Human Development Report 2003: Poverty, Growth and Governance' UNDP Pakistan
- UNDP, (2002b), The macroeconomics of poverty: case study of the Kyrgyz Republic. Report of a Mission to the Kyrgyz Republic of the United Nations Development Programme, UNDP, Bishkek;
- UNHCR (2003a) Refugees by numbers 2003. <http://www.unhcr.ch>
- UNHCR (2003b) 2002 UNHCR Population Statistics (Provisional). <http://www.unhcr.ch>
- UNHCHR (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights) (1948,2004) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Geneva: UNHCHR. <http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/index.htm>
- UNICEF (2000) UNICEF: ending poverty begins with children. Press release. <http://www.unicef.org/newsline/00pr54.htm>
- UNICEF, (1999), School Attendance in the Kyrgyz republic – Report for UNICEF Bishkek, GoKR and UNICEF, Bishkek
- UNPD (Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat), *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>, 16 January 2004; 2:08:50 PM.
- UN SCN (2003) Report on the nutrition situation of refugees and displaced populations. RNIS 41. <http://www.unsystem.org/scn/Publications/RNIS/rnis41.pdf>
- Vakis, R. and Lindert, K. (2000). *Poverty in Indigenous populations in Panama: a study using LSMS data*. Annex 6 of World Bank Panama Poverty Assessment 2000. <http://www.worldbank.org>
- Venkateshwarlu, D. and daCorta, L. (2001) 'Transformations in the age and gender of unfree workers on hybrid cotton seed farms in Andhra Pradesh', *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp.1–36.
- Watkins, K. (2001) *The Oxfam education report*. Oxford: Oxfam.
- WFP (World Food Programme) (2004) Emergency Report No. 7 of 2004. <http://www.reliefweb.int>
- WFP (2001) 'Food Security Atlas of Rural India', M.S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai
- World Health Organisation (WHO) (2003) 'The World Health Report 2003 – Shaping the Future,' Geneva: WHO.
- WHO (2001) 'The World Health Report 2001, Mental Health: New Understanding, New Hope', Geneva: WHO.
- Wodon, Q. (2001) 'Attacking extreme poverty: learning from the experience of the International Movement ATD Fourth World', Report Number World Bank technical paper; no. 502
- Wood, G. (2003) Staying Secure, Staying Poor: The 'Faustian Bargain'. *World Development*, Vol 31, No. 3, pp: 455–471.
- Woodhouse, (2003) 'Perceptions of Poverty Among Local Elites in Uganda', Conference Paper presented at 'Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy', Manchester, 7–9 April 2003. <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>
- World Bank, (2003a) *World Development Report 2002/03: Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World: Transforming Institutions, Growth and the Quality of Life*. World Bank: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (2003b) China country assistance strategy, 2003–2005. The World Bank Group. <http://www.worldbank.org.cn/English/Content/cas03.pdf>
- World Bank, (2003c), Kyrgyz Republic. Enhancing Pro-poor Growth, Report NO. 24638-KG, PREM, ECA Region, World Bank, Washington, DC
- World Bank (2003d) Solomon Islands Data Profile. <http://devdata.worldbank.org/external>
- World Bank (2001). China: overcoming rural poverty. Washington: World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org.cn/English/content/poverty.pdf>
- World Bank (2000) *World Development Report 2000–2001: Attacking Poverty*. Oxford University Press: New York. <http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/wdrpoverty/report/index.htm>
- World Bank, 1990, *World Development Report 1990: Poverty*, New York: Oxford University Press
- Wu, W. (2001). Labor mobility in China: a review of the program redressing discrimination against labor migrants 1997–2001. Report prepared for the Ford Foundation China Program.
- Yaqub, S. (2000) 'Poverty dynamics in developing countries, IDS Development Bibliography' University of Sussex.
- Yarkova, T., Botoeva, G., Reeves, M., Konokbaev, K., Yarkova, N., Marcus, R. and Satybaldieva, E. (2004) Childhood Poverty in Kyrgyzstan, Initial Literature Review. CHIP Report 1, CHIP, London.
- Yeo, R. and Moore, K. (2003). 'Including disabled people in poverty reduction work: 'nothing about us, without us'', *World development*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 571–590.
- 'Zedillo Panel' (2001) Recommendations of the High-level Panel on Financing for Development. [http://www.un.org/reports/financing/full\\_report.pdf](http://www.un.org/reports/financing/full_report.pdf)

## APPENDIX

# CPRC working papers and Chronic Poverty Report 2004–05 background papers

### Background Papers

- Baulch, B. (2003) *Aid for the Poorest*  
Baulch, B and A. McKay (2003) *How Many Chronically Poor People Are There In The World? Some Preliminary Estimates.*  
Bezemer, D. (2003) *Poverty in Post-Socialist Transition Countries.*  
De Swardt, C. (2003). *The Shadow of the Rainbow Nation: Chronic Poverty after a Decade of Liberalisation*  
Hickey, S. with S. Bracking (2003) *Chronic Poverty Report 1: Politics Background Paper.*  
Kyegombe, N. (2003). *Health and Chronic Poverty*  
Lebrun, N. (2003). *Chronic Poverty in China*  
Marcus, R. (2003). *CHIP Contributions to CPRC Chronic Poverty Report 1*  
Masset E. and H. White. (2003). *Are the chronic poor to be left out of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals? A quantitative analysis of the elderly, disabled, orphans and unsupported females*  
Piron, L.H. (2003). *Chronic Poverty and Human Rights Background Paper*  
Wheeler, J. (2003). *Background Paper on Chronic Poverty in Latin America*  
Yaqub, S. (2003). *Severe Poverty and Chronic Poverty*

### Key Websites:

- Conference Papers presented at ‘Staying Poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy’, Manchester, 7–9 April 2003 can be viewed at: <http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers.htm>  
Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Papers can be viewed at: <http://www.chronicpoverty.org>

### Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Papers

- Poverty Persistence and Transitions in Uganda: A Combined Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis* by David Lawson, Andy McKay, John Okidi  
*The Politics of Staying Poor in Uganda* by Sam Hickey  
*Multiple Shocks and Downward Mobility: learning from life histories of rural Ugandans* by Kate Bird and Isaac Shinyekwa  
*Aid for the Poorest? The distribution and maldistribution of international development assistance* by Bob Baulch  
*Annotated Bibliography: Poverty and Chronic Poverty in Uganda* by Isaac Shinyekwa with Chris Taylor. CPRC Annotated Bibliographies No 2  
*What is the Impact of non-contributory Pensions on Poverty? Estimates from Brazil and South Africa* by Armando Barrientos.  
*The Intrahousehold Disadvantages Framework: A framework for the analysis of intra-household difference and inequality* by Vincent J. Bolt and Kate Bird.  
*Bureaucratic Effects: ‘Weberian’ State Structures and Poverty Reduction* by Jeffrey Henderson, David Hulme, Hossein Jalilian and Richard Phillips.  
*Globalization, the International Poverty Trap and Chronic Poverty in the Least Developed Countries* by Charles Gore.  
*The Economic and Social Processes Influencing the Level and Nature of Chronic Poverty in Urban Areas* by Diana Mitlin.

*Investigating Chronic Poverty in West Africa* by Abena D Oduro and Ivy Aryee.

*Poverty Dynamics in Uganda: 1992 to 2000* by John A Okidi and Andrew McKay.

*Targeted Transfers in Poor Countries: revisiting the trade offs and policy options* by Martin Ravallion.

*Chronic Poverty and Older People in South Africa* by Julian May.

*Towards a clearer Understanding of ‘Vulnerability’ in relation to Chronic Poverty* by Martin Prowse.

*The Political Economy of Chronic Poverty* by Sarah Bracking.

*Thinking ‘Small’ and the Understanding of Poverty: Maymana and Mofizul’s Story* by David Hulme.

*Chronic Poverty: scrutinizing estimates, patterns, correlates and explanations* by Shahin Yaqub

*Targeted Development Programmes for the Extreme Poor: experiences from BRAC experiments* by Imran Matin.

*Whose Poverty Matters? Vulnerability, social Protection and PRSPs* by Rachel Marcus & John Wilkinson. CHIP Working Paper No 1.

*Chronic Poverty in Semi Arid Zimbabwe* by Kate Bird and Andrew Shepherd.

*Do Monetary and Non-Monetary Indicators tell the same story about chronic poverty? A study of Vietnam in the 1990s* by Bob Baulch and Edoardo Massett.

*Chronic Poverty and Migration* by Uma Kothari.

*Chronic Poverty: A Review of Current Quantitative Evidence* by Andrew McKay and David Lawson.

*Natural Resource Management and Chronic Poverty in Sub Saharan Africa: An Overview*

*Chronic Poverty and Remote Rural Areas* by Kate Bird, David Hulme, Andrew Shepherd and Karen Moore.

*Thinking about Chronic Urban Poverty* by Philip Amis

*An overview of Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in Uganda* by John Okidi and Gloria Mugambe.

*Chronic Poverty and Older People in the Developing World* by Amanda Heslop and Mark Gorman.

*Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in Sri Lanka: Overview Study* by Indra Tuduwe.

*Frameworks for Understanding the Inter-generational Transmission of poverty and Well-being in Developing Countries* by Karen Moore.

*Chronic Poverty in India: Overview Study* by Aasha Kapur Mehta and Amita Shah.

*Violent Conflict, Poverty and Chronic Poverty* by Jonathan Goodhand.

*Livelihoods Research: Some Conceptual and Methodological Issues* by Colin Murray.

*Chronic Poverty and Disability* by Rebecca Yeo.

*Study of the Incidence and Nature of Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in South Africa: An Overview* by Michael Aliber.

*Chronic Poverty: Meanings and Analytical Frameworks* by David Hulme, Karen Moore and Andrew Shepherd.

*Chronic Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: A select annotated bibliography with special reference to remote rural areas.* by Samuel Hickey. CPRC Annotated Bibliographies No 1

All working papers can be downloaded free of charge from [www.chronicpoverty.org](http://www.chronicpoverty.org)

## APPENDIX

# D The Chronic Poverty Report 2006–07

The Chronic Poverty Research Centre is continuing to develop qualitative and quantitative datasets, research methodologies and theoretical frameworks for the analysis of chronic poverty.

The Chronic Poverty Report 2004–05 looks at current global chronic poverty. The Chronic Poverty Report 2006–07 will look forward to 2015 to examine potential changes in chronic poverty levels under different scenarios around rates of economic growth and changes in levels of inequality; rising incidence and impacts of HIV/AIDS; and changes in conflict and insecurity.

The Chronic Poverty Report 2004–05 will be directly focused on policy and policy-making processes. It will examine possible futures not only in terms of changes in US\$1/day chronic poverty, but by also looking at nutritional-based measures, changes in assets and other multidimensional indicators.

The second Chronic Poverty Report will specifically focus on the policies required to tackle chronic poverty globally. This means addressing the complex social, economic and political processes that enable individuals, households, communities, and key national and international development actors to respond to chronic poverty.

This report will draw concrete conclusions not only on *what* policies are important but also on *how* to promote their implementation. This will involve engaging with issues and institutions from the local to the global level. It will mean examining ways to encourage the political will necessary to drive the implementation of a chronic poverty reduction agenda and to secure the necessary financial resources.

The key policy issues that will be the main focus for The Chronic Poverty Report 2004–05 are:

### **Prioritising livelihood security:**

1. Addressing the chronic insecurity that affects chronically poor people, in ways that protect them against vulnerability and promotes their ability to take advantage of opportunities.
2. Improving the nutritional levels and key capabilities of chronically poor people, particularly children.
3. Providing social protection for the poorest to inhibit the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

### **Growth, inequality and redistribution:**

4. Promoting pro-poor growth, enabling the chronically poor to participate more effectively in broad based economic growth that increases demand for their labour, goods and services.

5. Reducing levels of inequality through redistributive policies, including resource allocations for public expenditure which promote services for the poor and progressive social change.

### **Empowerment:**

6. Enhancing the rights of the chronically poor.
7. Improving the quality of governance, notably the quality of institutions and policy implementation.
8. Reducing discrimination and working toward enhanced social integration.
9. Addressing the key cultural maintainers of chronic poverty in the household and community.

### **Obligations to provide resources:**

10. Monitoring international commitments to increase aid volumes, and implications for recipient sectors and countries.
11. Improving financial transfers to chronically poor people, promoting effective management of universal and targeted schemes.

### **The global challenge:**

12. Identifying weaknesses in the international system that inhibit chronic poverty reduction, and generate performance indicators for international institutions.

### **Regional chronic poverty reports and reviews**

- Chronic Poverty in India, CPRC-IIPA, New Delhi, 2003  
State of the Poorest in Bangladesh 2004/2005 (forthcoming, June 2004)  
Uganda Chronic Poverty Report 2004/2005 (forthcoming, June 2004)