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### Articles

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#### Island's biotech industry thrives (Cuba)

Latinamerica press Vol 38 no. 2 Feb 8, 2006  
Olguin, Patricia.

Cuba's strides in biotechnology have made it the only developing country in the world to export these types of medicines and treatments that are developed and produced domestically. Cancer and meningitis treatments (including vaccinations) are among doctors' and scientists' advancements.

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#### Coca's makeover (Colombia)

Latinamerica press Vol 38 no. 2 Feb 8, 2006  
Ceaser, Mike.

Colombia's indigenous groups have been working to bring coca to the marketplace. They have the right to grow small numbers of coca plants for traditional uses. The Nasa indigenous group are making a variety of coca leaf-based products including soft-drink, cookies and ointments.

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Incident at Jilin (China): wake-up call or business as usual?

World watch vol. 19 no. 2 March/April 2006  
China Watch.

On November 13, 2005, an explosion at a state-owned chemical plant in northeastern China's Jilin province released 100 tons of benzene and other pollutants into the region's Songhua River killing five people and injuring 60 others. Within weeks a huge toxic slick flowed 370 kilometres north to Harbin. The government's slow response to this incident and the international attention it attracted raises the questions about the future of Chinese environmental protection efforts.

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Developing leaders? developing countries?

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Mintzberg, Henry.

A visit to Ghana, with the hosts interested in developing leaders and the guest interested in developing countries, led to a questioning of both. Three approaches to development are discussed. The top-down government planning approach, discredited with the fall of communism, has been replaced by an outside-in 'globalisation' approach, which is now promoted as the way to develop an economy. But has any nation ever developed by throwing itself open to foreign companies, capital, experts and beliefs? The notable success stories, including the USA, point to a third approach, inside-up indigenous development, which has worked in concert with state intervention. Globalisation thus denies developing countries the very basis by which other countries developed. This argument is woven together with a corresponding one about the development of leaders, which must also happen indigenously, from the life experiences of individuals, not programmes that purport to create leaders.

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Partnerships, learning, and development: a case study from Ghana

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Takahashi, Chie.

Decades of development practice suggest the fundamental importance of improving aid-delivery systems and stakeholder competence in order to improve the well-being of poor people. However, it is questionable whether the aid system is able to change its attitudes and values through such partnerships in a way that will do this. This paper suggests that for this change to be possible, processes of individual, organisational, and inter-organisational learning have to be encouraged, in ways that do not sacrifice the knowledge obtained by aid workers in the processes of global management. The paper explores procedures of bilaterally funded community education projects in Ghana, in

order to give insights into the working of partnership arrangements as a means to contribute to the alleviation of global poverty. Critical instances from the case study projects reveal the ways in which learning is facilitated, used, ignored, and hindered as the organisational relations develop.

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Urban agriculture: addressing practical and strategic gender needs

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Hovorka, Alice J.

This paper considers the role of urban agriculture in addressing the practical and strategic needs of African women, and assesses the gender implications of embracing urban agriculture as a development intervention strategy. Empirical evidence from Botswana and Zimbabwe points to the multi-faceted role of urban agriculture whereby some women use this activity to support their households on a daily basis, and others use it as an avenue for social and economic empowerment over the longer term. In order to benefit rather than burden women, the promotion and support of urban agriculture must take on an emancipatory agenda, which supports individual, practical and strategic goals, and ultimately challenges the structural conditions that give rise to women's involvement in the activity in the first place.

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Forestry income management and poverty reduction: empirical findings from Kongo, Cameroon

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Assembe Mvondo, Samuel.

Forest decentralisation and Cameroon's increasing poverty have had visible effects on the village of Kongo. In order to benefit from 1994 forestry reforms, Kongo put in place a community forest management committee and the Kongo village development committee. This article summarises a study of these two legally recognised community bodies. The data was derived from 2000-2003 and includes information and analysis of social changes in the Kongo in relation to the use of forest-based incomes. The article concludes with discussion and analysis of the findings.

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Designing and implementing a community-driven development programme in Indonesia

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Fang, Ke.

The Kecamatan Development programme (KDP) and the Urban Poverty Programme (UPP) in Indonesia illustrate excellent examples of Community Driven Development

(CDD), an approach that aims to allow community groups to control and make decisions about the use of financial resources. This article gives a brief description of the KDP and UPP and discusses the different decision-making processes.

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A participatory approach to evaluating the impact of NGOs on development in Nepal

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Cameron, John.

The DFID-funded Nepal NGO and community-based organisation (CBO) Participatory learning and Advisory project (NPLAP) has been running since 1998. The article looks at the challenges of conducting a participatory impact evaluation of an empowerment project. The article discusses the methodology and the results of the NPLAP impact evaluation. The evaluation combines quantitative and qualitative data gathered using participatory techniques.

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Between four worlds: building research capacity in Papua New Guinea

Development in practice vol 16, no. 1 February 2006  
Cayrooz, Carole Chambers, Barbara Spriggs, John.

Aid agencies provide significant funding for research that is directed at socio-economic development. This paper is written from the perspective of an out-of-country researcher engaged in building research capacity of in-country researchers. The paper hopes to assist other practitioners to address certain challenges by reference to a particular method, the Collaborative Problem Solving Methodology (CPSM) used in a project called "Improving the marketing system for fresh produce from the Highlands of PNG". It outlines the CPSM discusses its theoretical basis and implications. Application of this method includes a training course for PNG-based researchers.

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Books  
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The WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and sustainable tourism in developing countries - in contradiction?

Pluss, Christine Hochuli, Marianne. Hong Kong: Contours, 2005.  
Perspectives in Tourism; no. 5

Ongoing World trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations threaten to liberalise the tourism sector. The authors show why the policies of liberalisation and deregulation run counter to effective strategies for poverty alleviation. They ground their arguments in the fact that

tourism is a very complex sector, closely linked to a broad range of other economic sectors. They describe how tourism has a profound influence on the social structures and people's ways of living in tourism destinations.

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State of the world 2006 : Special focus: China and India

Renner, Michael (et al). New York: World Watch, 2005.

As China and India become world-class economies, they are set to join existing industrialised nations as major consumers of resources and polluters of local and global ecosystems. Vigorous discussions are under way in both countries at every level about the right development paths to follow, including "leapfrogging" the technologies, policies, and even the cultures that now prevail in many western countries. Besides the focus on China and India, this 2006 edition looks at actions corporations can take to be more socially responsible; examines the potential socioeconomic, health, and environmental implications of nanoscale technologies; assesses the impacts of large-scale development of biofuels on agriculture and the environment; describes mercury sources, industrial uses, and health hazards worldwide; and provides an overview of the need to safeguard freshwater ecosystems, with examples of proven approaches in cities, villages, and farming regions around the world.

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Police accountability : too important to neglect, too urgent to delay : a report of the International Advisory Commission of the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

New Delhi, India: Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, 2005.

This report looks at human rights implications of policing standards in the Commonwealth and sets out a reform agenda, with real world solutions to the problems of police accountability

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Looking Ahead : Long-Term Prospects for Africa's Agricultural Development and Food Security

Rosegrant, Mark W. Cline, Sarah A Li, Weibo Sulser, Timothy B. Valmonte-Santos, Rowena A.. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2005.

2020 discussion paper; no. 41

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only developing region in the world where food insecurity has worsened instead of improved in recent decades. In this discussion paper, the authors show that this discouraging trend need not be a blueprint for the future. The authors also examine the implications of several different policy scenarios based on IFPRI's

International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT).

<http://www.ifpri.org/2020/dp/vp41.pdf>

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The Family Farm in a Globalizing World : The Role of Crop Science in Alleviating Poverty

Lipton, Michael. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2005.

2020 discussion paper; no. 40

In this paper, the author builds an argument for greater focus on pro-smallholder crop science as a key solution to generate increases in productivity and income. Increasing the levels of investment into agricultural technology, improving water and land use and distribution, and creating positive incentives for developing-country farmers come to the forefront of the paper as critical steps that must be taken to ensure massive reduction in global poverty. Favourable demographic trends over the next few decades provide a window of opportunity for reforms and action that must not be squandered.

<http://www.ifpri.org/2020/dp/vp40.pdf>

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Development on the edge : proceedings of the Fourth Biennial Conference of the Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet)

Jackson, Kenneth (ed) Lewis, Nick (ed) Adams, Sarah (ed) Morton, Melanie (ed). Auckland: Centre for Development Studies, The University of Auckland, 2004.

The 2004 DevNet Conference was hosted by Auckland University. Themes included:

- \* General Development in the South Pacific (including Melanesia, Polynesia, Micronesia and Australasia)
  - \* Natural Disasters in the Pacific
  - \* General Development in Asia
  - \* State and Personal Security Issues in Development
  - \* The Role of Civil Society in Development
  - \* Globalisation and Development
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Africa's Food and Nutrition Security Situation : Where Are We and How Did We Get Here?

Benson, Todd. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2004.

2020 discussion paper; no. 37

In this discussion paper, the author reviews the extent of food and nutrition insecurity across Africa. He assesses recent patterns and trends, exploring where significant progress has occurred, or not, and why. The differences between food and nutrition security, and how they are linked, are clarified. He also examines the key direct and indirect determinants and consequences of food and nutrition insecurity in the African context and offers a menu of actions and strategies. Lack of access to and availability of food—the key factors behind food insecurity—remain central concerns in Africa.  
<http://www.ifpri.org/2020/dp/dp37/2020dp37.pdf>

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#### Development Strategies and Food and Nutrition Security in Africa: An Assessment

Heidhues, Franz Atsain, Achi Nyangito, Hezron Padilla, Martine Ghersi, Gérard Le Vallée, Jean-Charles. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2004.  
2020 discussion paper; no. 38

The authors of this discussion paper review the multitude of approaches and strategies for achieving food and nutrition security in Africa within the context of development over the past four decades. They assess the extent to which these plans have been implemented and identify the key constraints and limitations, along with the priority investments needed for more effective design and implementation in the future.  
<http://www.ifpri.org/2020/dp/dp38/2020dp38.pdf>

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DVDs  
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#### Born into brothels (DVD)

Briski, Zana (Director) Kauffman, Ross (Director). New York: THINKFilm, 2005.

This film is a portrait of several unforgettable children who live in Calcutta's red light district, where their mothers work as prostitutes. A New York based photographer lives in the brothels while documenting the film and teaches the children photography. As the children look at the world through new eyes they begin to awaken to their own talents and sense of worth and discover how education can transform their lives.

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#### Future of food (DVD)

Koons Garcia, Deborah. Mill Valley, CA: Lily Films, 2004.

There is a revolution happening in the farm fields and on the dinner tables of America, a revolution that is transforming the very nature of food. This film offers an in-depth

investigation into the disturbing truth behind the unlabelled, patented, genetically engineered foods that have slipped into our stores for the past decade. It examines the complex web of market and political forces that are changing what we eat as huge multinational corporations seek to control the world's food system. The film also explores alternatives to large-scale industrial agriculture and places organic and sustainable agriculture as real solutions to the farm crisis today.

<http://www.thefutureoffood.com/>

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