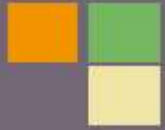


## Planning to address seasonal poverty: some experiences of the last 30 years

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## Objective

To review (somewhat selectively) the proposals the proposals for policy, programming and projects that emerged from the seasonality research 1980s and 1990s.

Aided by an annex that summarises those proposals.

# What is the standard for judging what has happened?

Range of programming options listed in order of decreasing complexity:

- Options that require agriculture, health and labour market sectors to work together to meet the challenges of the interactions of poor health, low food supply and heavy work demands seasonally, therefore directly addressing the interactions that cause the worst effects of seasonality.
- Actions whereby some aspects of programmes are modified to meet specific seasonal problems with the corollary that interventions do not exacerbate existing seasonal problems
- Compensatory mechanisms that, with other actions generally unchanged were timed to meet seasonal needs

# Adjustment and Stabilisation: 1980s:

- Diminished role of the State
- Sector Reforms in health and agriculture
- Safety nets
  
- No evidence of seasonal programming here

# Poverty Reduction Strategies 1990s-2000s

## Similar structure

- Economic growth through macroeconomic stability
- Improved governance through legal and public sector reform
- Various programmes for human resource development and excluded groups

## Sub Saharan Africa PRSPs (n=34)

- No references or descriptive only 9
- Seasonality as a constraint 6
- Seasonality contributed to analysis 2
- Strategies proposed to address seasonality

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# Seasonal programming proposed in PRSPs

- Irrigation (mostly dry season)
- Roads and infrastructure
- Lengthen the growing (wet) season
- Dry season activities such as public works

# World Development Report (World Bank) 2008 on Agriculture:

- Labour issues: Seasonal migration; agricultural growth and jobs
- Food production and security, agric inputs and technology (water control)
- Infrastructure: roads and services



# The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

- UN's common strategic framework for operational activities of UN system at country level
- Provides a collective response to national priorities including PRSPs and within MDGs
- Follows a common country assessment
- UN agencies such as FAO, WHO, ILO (normative) UNICEF, IFAD, UNFPA, UNDP (project) could plan seasonal interventions (but don't)

# Summing up

- Option 1: Interactions addressed: Little evidence of this in research or practice (some SP?)
- Option 2: Seasonal modifications: actions in the agriculture sector, social protection, something in the health sector
- Option 3: Compensatory mechanisms: rural public works, feeding programmes (rights based?)

- Thank you .....
- See you July 11-13, 2040 for part III