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# ***RURAL POVERTY IN JAMAICA***

## ***A REFERENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY***

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IICA OFFICE IN JAMAICA

## WHAT IS IICA?

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) is the specialized agency for agriculture of the inter-American system. The Institute was founded on October 7, 1942 when the Council of Directors of the Pan American Union Approved the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

IICA was established as an institution for agricultural research and graduate training in tropical agriculture. In response to changing needs in the hemisphere, the Institute gradually evolved into an agency for technical cooperation and institutional strengthening in the field of agriculture. These changes were officially recognized through the ratification of a new Convention on December 8, 1980. The Institute's purposes under the new Convention are to encourage, facilitate and support cooperation among the 32 Member States, so as to better promote agricultural development and rural well-being.

With its broader and more flexible mandate and a new structure to facilitate direct participation by the Member States in activities of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture and the Executive Committee, the Institute now has a geographic reach that allows it to respond to needs for technical cooperation in all of its Member States.

The 1987-1993 Medium Term Plan, the policy document that sets IICA's priorities, stressed the reactivation of the agricultural sector as the key to economic growth. In support of this policy, the Institute is placing special emphasis on the support and promotion of actions to modernize agricultural technology and strengthen the processes of regional and subregional integration.

In order to attain these goals, the Institute is concentrating its actions on the following five programs:

- Agricultural Policy Analysis and Planning
- Technology Generation and Transfer
- Organization and Management for Rural Development
- Marketing and Agroindustry
- Animal Health and Plant Protection

These fields of activity are established by the Member States and delimit the areas in which IICA operates. They are the focus of IICA's human and financial resources and the work of international organizations.

To further support the efforts of the Member States in the area of agricultural technical services aimed at strengthening national institutions, IICA also acts as a technical body for cooperation among member countries. IICA also complements projects, and acts as a forum and vehicle for the exchange of information between the countries, organizations and other entities active in the field.

The contribution of IICA to the development of the countries is active in the field. The contribution of IICA to the development of the countries is active in the field. The contribution of IICA to the development of the countries is active in the field.

The Member States of IICA are: Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Permanent Observer Countries of IICA are: Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Romania, Hungary, the Federation of Russia, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Spain.

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**Prepared by María Protz  
Consultant**

**For the IICA Office in Jamaica**

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## ***PRESENTATION***

**From time to time, the IICA Office in Jamaica conducts research studies on various subjects related to agriculture. Part of this research includes a thorough literature review of the topic and the preparation of relevant bibliographies which deal with the subject. This bibliography is the result of a literature review and search for relevant documents dealing with *Rural Poverty in Jamaica*.**

**In keeping with the spirit of cooperation on agriculture, IICA is pleased to make this bibliography available to the wider community through its Miscellaneous Publications Series. We hope that you find the references informative and useful.**

**Dr. Armando Reyes Pacheco  
Representative**



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**Impact of Bauxite-alumina MNCs on Rural Economy and Society in Jamaica, Mona, JM, 4-7 November 1981**

Rec. no: 0083

**Symposium on the Socio-cultural Factors in Promoting the Participation of Peasants and Agricultural Workers in relevant National and Sub-regional Institutions in the Caribbean concerned with Rural Development, Bridgetown, BB, 20-24 September 1982**

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Scenarios of hunger in the Caribbean: migration, decline of small holder agriculture and the feminization of farming. 30p.

Michigan State University. Working Paper, no. 18 Washington, DC: Michigan State University, 1983

\* \* Abstract: Argues that precarious food situations in the English-speaking Caribbean has come about through the concurrence of several events in the region since World War II. Cites as contributory factors to the situation the high levels of out migration from the rural areas to the cities as well as "foreign" migration by thousands of West Indians to England, Canada and, during the past fifteen years, to the United States; declining productivity in the small farm sector of domestic foods that poor people eat, i.e., yams, green bananas, cassava, potatoes and legumes; the feminization of farming, with women taking on more responsibilities for both food and cash crops without receiving the supports they need; over-dependency on food purchased from abroad; and scarcity of foreign exchange. Draws heavily on the Jamaican situation to substantiate views being postulated but states that the hunger scenario described in Jamaica are similar to those in the Caribbean and Central American countries.

**\* \* Descriptors: RURAL WOMEN FARMING; MALNUTRITION; FOOD CONSUMPTION; SOCIAL CONDITIONS; MIGRATION; AGRICULTURE ECONOMY; HUNGER; FOOD SHORTAGE; NUTRITION POLICY; AGRICULTURE; WOMEN WORKERS; POVERTY**  
Availability: General Rec. no. 0239

**Shelf no.: GEN 3005**

Bird, Richard M., ed.; Miller, Barbara D., ed.

Taxation, pricing and the poor: a Jamaican case study.  
pp. 65-71 IN:

Bird, Richard M., ed.; Horton, Susan, ed.

Government policy and the poor in developing countries.  
x, 219p.

Political Economy of World Poverty, no. 5 Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989

**\* \* Abstract: Presents a case study of the incidence of tax in Jamaica based on a survey conducted in urban and rural low income households over an eight month period, 1984-85. Summarizes the results of the survey which shows expenditure pattern on various consumables and social services. Looks at the proposed tax reform, and in particular consumption taxes, and the impact of current tax system on the poor. Among the conclusions drawn from the preliminary analysis are that (1) there is not much of a case for the proposed luxury' tax, e.g. on cosmetics and jewellery); (2) a good case exists for exempting some basic food items from the General Consumption Tax in order to avoid increasing unduly, the regressivity of the consumption-tax system in Jamaica.**

**\* \* Descriptors: TAX INCIDENCE; CONSUMPTION TAX; TAX REVENUES; TAX EXEMPTION; FISCAL ADMINISTRATION; HOUSEHOLD INCOME; COST OF LIVING; STATISTICAL DATA**  
Availability: General Rec. no. 0374



Shelf no.: AA 1600

Smith, M.G.

Poverty in Jamaica. xi, 167p.

Mona: UWI. ISER, 1989

**\* \* Abstract:** Presents the findings of a survey commissioned by the Government of Jamaica in 1975 to estimate the number of people and households in various categories in need of social assistance from the state. A sample of 1,093 households with a total of 5,536 persons in urban and rural enumeration districts were interviewed. A total of 536 households were located in the Corporate Area while the remaining 557 were in St. Thomas, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and St. James. Findings are presented separately on an urban/rural basis since differences between the two were so marked. Findings are intended to serve as a planning tool for government by providing data on the delivery of, and access to social services such as medical care, mutual aid, insurance, information, housing, vocational training, employment opportunity, legal aid, literacy and family planning. Concludes there is a considerable reservoir of needs in all areas within sample population.

**\* \* Descriptors:** POVERTY; ECONOMIC CONDITIONS; INCOME DISTRIBUTION; SOCIAL PROBLEMS; BASIC NEEDS

Availability: General

Rec. no. 0292

**Shelf no. GEN 3062**

Grosh, Margaret E.

World Bank

Highlights from the survey of living conditions. 11p.

S.1: s.n., 1989

Data taken from Jamaican survey of living conditions carried out by STATIN and PIOJ in 1988 and 1989. School Track denotes types of educational institutions in Jamaica from all age to vocational.

\* \* Abstract: Survey data graphically presented by charts; covers poverty, composition of students body by school track and income; quality measures by school track, use of public health care by ill or injured children up to 4 years, payment for curative health care for children up to 4 years, receipts of food stamps and school lunches among households with malnourished children; vaccination coverage by food stamp receipt and nutrition level; and the assessment of Hurricane Gilbert's impact on housing.

\* \* Descriptors: SOCIAL SURVEYS; CHILD CARE SOCIAL STATISTICS; HOUSEHOLD INCOME; HEALTH STATISTICS; HOUSING CONDITIONS; LIVING CONDITIONS; POVERTY; EDUCATION; CHILDREN; NUTRITION; SOCIAL WELFARE; SOCIAL SECURITY

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 0362

**Shelf no.: AA 1623**

Anderson, Patricia Y.

Interim proposals for re-design of the Jamaican Food Stamp Programme. v, 45p.

Jamaica Poverty Line Project. Working Papers, no. 2 Kingston: Planning Institute of Jamaica, 1989

\* \* Project: Jamaica Poverty Line Project; Sponsored by Planning Institute of Jamaica

\* \* Abstract: Assesses the design of the Food Stamp Programme after five years of operation. Utilizes data from Living Conditions Surveys, which provides data on the living conditions of the Jamaican population, and on the effects of the government social programmes says that the Food Stamp Programme has been successful in targeting assistance to the poor, but that at present, there are severe limitations in its operations. Attributes its limitations to low purchasing power of the stamps; the selection of food items to which food stamps are restricted; the neglect of low income households, which do not fall within the current target groups; and the

failure to adequately serve the rural parishes. Develops an absolute measure of poverty based on the minimum nutritional requirements established by the CFNI. Establishes the minimum household expenditure required to meet the nutritional needs of families with different compositions. Applies this survey data to reveal the size of the food gap in different areas. Estimates the minimum total expenditure based on prevailing food share in low income budgets to provide the basis for establishing a poverty line for urban and rural areas. Sets the poverty line for urban Jamaica at \$3880 and \$3570 for rural areas, based on prevailing prices in 1989. Says that approximately 770,500 persons were living below the poverty line with a distribution of some 54,000 in kingston, 177,000 in other town and 540,000 in rural areas. Analyses the food gap. Recommends improvement in the values of stamps. Acknowledges that government cannot currently undertake to provide sufficient assistance to completely close the food gap. Referring to the large section of the population in poverty, but which did not qualify for food stamps, recommends that government should institute a family plan to supplement the present provisions of individual allotments to high risk groups. Reviews the consumption patterns and nutrients contribution of different low-cost foods. Recommends that the Food Stamp Basket should include flour, and dark sugar; that children should remain in the programme until their sixth birthday instead of their fifth, to ensure coverage until they are enrolled for schools.

**Descriptors: POVERTY; SOCIAL PROBLEMS; FOOD REQUIREMENTS; MALNUTRITION; LIVING CONDITIONS; HOUSEHOLD INCOME; NUTRITION; HOUSEHOLD SURVEY; CHILDREN; FOOD POLICY; FOOD AID POVERTY LINE**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no. 0416**

**Shelf no.: AA 1624**

**Witter, Michael**

**Analysis of food assistance programmes in Jamaica. 35p.**

**Jamaican Poverty Line Project. Working Paper, no.1 Kingston: Planning Institute of Jamaica, 1989**

**\* \* Project: Jamaica Poverty Line Project; Sponsored by: Planning Institute of Jamaica**

**\* \* Abstract: Paper brings together information from several studies in a review of the elements of the Food Assistance Programme (FAP) in Jamaica, their impact on vulnerable groups, and suggests guidelines for reorganizing and financing the programme. The Food Assistance Programme comprises the Food Stamp Programme, instituted in 1984, the General Food Subsidies and the School Feeding Programme. This paper is part of a project - The "Jamaican Poverty Line Project" sponsored by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). This project is a collaborative undertaking between PIOJ staff and a research team from the UWI. The first phase of the project is directed towards the development of the Poverty Line, and the analysis of food support programmes. In this exercise, the project was able to draw upon data from the newly instituted series of survey of Living Conditions (SLC) undertaken jointly by the PIOJ and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.**

**\* \* Descriptors: POLICY; FOOD AID; FOOD REQUIREMENTS; POVERTY; SOCIAL PROBLEMS; SUBSIDIES; INCOME DISTRIBUTION; NUTRITION; NUTRITIVE VALUE; LIVING CONDITIONS; HOUSEHOLD INCOME; FOOD CONSUMPTION**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 0417**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3063**

**Dreher, Melanie Creagan**

**Working men and ganja: marihuana use in rural Jamaica. xvi, 216p.**

**Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of human Issues, 1982**

**\* \* Project: Jamaica Ganja Project; Sponsored by: National Institute on Drug Abuse**

**\* \* Abstract: Focuses on the socio-culture dimensions of ganja use among the rural working class in Jamaica. Describes the three communities in rural Jamaica which form the basis of the research, Luyburn, Buckland and Deerfield. Agriculture is the main economic activity of these communities. Says that these communities are alike in ethnic composition, and in their major socio-cultural institutions, however some subtle differences exists among them. Examines the cultivation, distribution and**

consumption of ganja, with constituent groupings, activities and norms delineated for each phase, within an institutional framework. Places this institution in a socio-economic perspective, by relating its components to status and stratification as they exist in the three communities. Looks specifically at the relationship of ganja to the organization and accomplishment of agricultural production. Says that much of the national diversity in behaviour and values surrounding ganja is related to socio economic factors. Summarizes the relationship between the ganja complex and those institutions related with work life. Demonstrates the integration of these two sets of phenomena in each of the three communities. Examines the popular notion held by ganja smokers that ganja use enhances their productivity to work. In conclusion traces the Jamaican findings with reference to some of the major social science models traditionally employed to explain the relationship between marihuana and culture and discusses the extent to which the research can help us to understand marihuana use in the North American and European contexts.

**\* \* Descriptors: CANNABIS; RURAL WORKERS; DRUG ADDICTION; DRUG-USE; EMPLOYMENT; AGRICULTURAL WORKERS; AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION; RURAL COMMUNITIES; TRADITIONAL CULTURE; WORKING-CLASS MARIHUANA**

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 0420

**Shelf no.: GEN 3071**

**CFNI; National Food and Nutrition Coordinating Committee of Jamaica**

**Workshop on Food and Nutrition Policy issues and Recommendations for the 1990s and beyond. 4p.**

**Kingston : s.n., 1990**

**Workshop on Food and Nutrition Policy issues and Recommendation for the 1990s and beyond, Kingston, JM, 13-14 February 1990**

**\* \* Abstract: Objectives of the Workshop were to (a) provide a participatory forum for the interchange of technical information; (b) provide the means for a total examination and discussion of present and past strategies employed for improving food and nutrition security; (c) develop short and long term policy and strategy recommendations. The workshop, organised into technical sessions, had participants from both technical and administrative levels, drawn from the private sector and government organizations.**

**\* \* Descriptors: FOOD POLICY; FOOD SECURITY; POVERTY; FOOD CONSUMPTION; HOUSEHOLD; NUTRITION POLICY; DISTRIBUTION; DOMESTIC TRADE; MACROECONOMICS**

Rec. no. 0434

**Shelf no.: AA 1677**

**Witter, Michael; Kirton, Claremont D.**

**Informal economy in Jamaica: some empirical exercise. 37p**

**UWI. ISER (Mona, JM). Working Paper, no. 36 Mona: UWI. ISER, 1990**

**Descriptors: INFORMAL SECTOR; FOOD CONSUMPTION; BASIC NEEDS;  
FOOD SHORTAGE; FOOD AID; POVERTY; SOCIAL INDICATORS; SOCIAL  
POLICY POVERTY LINE**

**Shelf no.: AA 1640**

**Gordon, Derek**

**Identifying the poor: developing a poverty line for Jamaica. [30]p.**

**Jamaican Poverty Line Project; Sponsored by: Planning Institute of Jamaica**

**\* \* Descriptors: POVERTY; METHODOLOGY POVERTY LINE**

**Availability: General Rec. no. 0573**

**Espeut, Peter A.**

**Solving the poverty issue through development activity in Jamaica. 21p. IN:**

**Caribbean Studies Association**

**XV Conference: [papers]. 1v.**

**S.1.: s.n., 1990**

**Caribbean Studies Association. Annual Conference, 15 Port of Spain, TT 22-26 May 1990**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 1692**

**Shelf no.: GEN 5055**

**FAO**

**Impact of development strategies on the rural poor: second analysis of country  
experiences in the implementation of the WCARRD programme action. iv, 140p.  
Rome: FAO, 1988**

**Cover: World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development: ten years  
of follow-up**

**\* \* Descriptors: AGRARIAN REFORM; AGRARIAN POLICY; RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT; POVERTY; CONFERENCE REPORTS**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no. 0712**

**French, Joan**

**Organizing women through drama in rural Jamaica. pp. 3-7 IN:  
FAO. FFHC/ Action for development, no. 163 Rome, 1985**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 0759**

**Shelf no.: AA 1629**

**Anderson, Patricia Y.**

**Levels of poverty and household food consumption in Jamaica in 1989 25p.**

**Kingston: s.n., 1990**

**Paper presented at the workshop on Food and Nutrition Policies: issues and recommendations for the 1990's and beyond, February 13-14, 1990, Jamaica conference center organized by CFNI**

**\* \* Abstract: Presents the results of a study undertaken by PIOJ, aimed at developing estimates of the population living below the poverty line. Both the statistical Institute of Jamaica and the Planning Institute of Jamaica collaborated in the surveys carried out August 1988 - July 1989 and which were modelled on the Living Standard Measurement surveys, developed by the World Bank. Examines household expenditure and poverty (a measure of absolute poverty based on nutritional requirements was developed); urban-rural differences in total annual expenditure, food budget deficits, as well as nutritional requirements compared to food intake and the levels and type of government assistance available to target groups. Among the significant findings were:- (a) that the proportions of households in poverty stands at 30.7 percent based on a population estimates of 2, 356,400, and (b) that rural poverty is more extensive than urban levels. Gives a detailed analysis of the governments food stamp programme. Concludes that in Jamaica, significant proportions of households do not have the requirements to meet standards of nutritional adequacy and underscores the redistribution and providing nutritional support for the more needy in the society**

**\* \* Descriptors: FOOD CONSUMPTION; FOOD POLICY; NUTRITION; HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS; POVERTY; RURAL AREAS; URBAN AREAS; FAMILY BUDGET; CONSUMER EXPENDITURES; COMMODITY PRICES; ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

**Availability: General**

**Rec., no.: 0849**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3256**

**FAO**

**Potentials for agricultural and rural development: main report. xi, 138p.  
Rome: FAO, 1988**

**\* \* Abstract: Presents the major conclusions of an FAO study of the prospects for food agriculture and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The main report begins with a brief review of the past, giving special attention to the crisis years of the 1980s. This sets the stage for the identification of obstacles to rural and agricultural development. A look at prospects to the year 2000 for agricultural demand growth under alternative overall economic growth scenarios, is followed by the presentation of a strategy for the development of rural areas and modernization within the agricultural sector. Specific policy and action options to implement this strategy are then presented. The detailed findings of the study are contained in five annexes from which this report has been drawn. [Carisplan abstract]**

**\* \* Descriptors: RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
ECONOMIC RECESSION; DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY; AGRICULTURAL  
POLICY; REGIONAL INTEGRATION; REGIONAL COOPERATION;  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 0870**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3101**

**Momsen, Janet D.**

**Migration and rural development in the Caribbean. p. 50-58 IN:**

**Tijdschrift voor Econ. en soc. geografie no. 77, no. 1 Amsterdam: Royal Dutch  
Geographical Society, 1986**

**\* \* Abstract: Examines the historical background of migration in Caribbean societies from the pre-Colombian era to the 1980's as well as the migrants' destination. Looks at the impact on rural development, in particular, the effect on farming, and the role played by women.**

**\* \* Descriptors: MIGRATION; MIGRANTS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
FARMERS; STATISTICS; FARMING; WOMEN WORKERS**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no. 1320**



**Shelf no.: GEN 3115**

**CNIRD**

**Integrated Rural Development: Caribbean Perspectives. 65p. St Augustine: CNIRD, 1990**

**CARIBBEAN NETWORK FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Availability: General Rec. no. 1353**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3452**

**ECLAC. Women and Development Unit**

**Rural women in Latin America and the Caribbean: results of projects and programmes. 28p.**

**Serie Mujer y Desarrollo, no. 1 Santiago: un, 1989**

**\* \* Descriptors: WOMEN'S WORKERS; RURAL WOMEN; WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION; AGRICULTURE; RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 1756**

**Shelf no.: HD 8406**

**Miney, Ronald B.**

**Raising the minimum wage: effects on family poverty. pp. 18-25 in: Monthly Labour Review vol. 113, no. 7 Washington, DC, 1990**

**Descriptors: MINIMUM WAGE; STANDARD OF LIVING; POVERTY; STATISTICAL TABLES FAMILY FINANCES**

**Rec. no.: 1774**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3609**

**Saith, Ashwani**

**Development strategies and the rural poor. 76p.**

**Working Papers, no. The Hague: Institute of Social Studies, 1989**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 1961**

**Shelf no.: GEN 3681**

**Oakley, Peter**

**Projects with people: the practice of participation in rural development. 284p.  
Geneva: ILO, 1991**

**\* \* Descriptors: RURAL DEVELOPMENT; DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS;  
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION POPULAR PARTICIPATION**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 2169**

**Shelf no.: AA 1732**

**Espeut, Peter A.**

**An economic analysis of a rural Jamaican community. x, 369p.**

**Mona: s.n., 1990**

**M.Phil., Consortium Graduate School of Social Sciences**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 2238**

**Shelf no.: HB 846**

**Boserup, Ester**

**Population, the status of women and rural development. pp.45-60 IN:**

**Population and Development Review vol. 15, Supplement New York, 1989**

**\* \* Descriptors: POPULATION; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; WOMEN; FAMILY  
FARMS STATUS OF WOMEN**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 2310**

**Shelf no.: HV1**

**Gimenez, Martha E.**

**Feminization of poverty: myth or reality? pp.43-69 IN:**

**Feminism and the social control of gender. 204p.**

**Social Justice vol. 17, no. 3 San Francisco San, 1990**

**\* \* Descriptors: WOMEN; POVERTY**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 2373**

**Shelf no.: HM1**

**Freudenburg, William R.**

**Rural-urban differences in environmental concern: a closer look. pp. 167-198 IN: Sociological Inquiry vol. 61, no. 2 Austin, 1991**

**\* \* Abstract: In comparison with urbanites, rural residents live in environments that are less heavily modified by human activity. They also depend more directly on the extraction or use of natural resources and are more likely to suffer the kinds of economic weaknesses that could lead them to favour economic development even at the expense of environmental protection. Yet while some studies have found rural residents to express lower levels of environmental concern than do urbanites, other studies have found that low levels of rural environmental concern may actually reflect lower concerns among farmers in particular. These varied results may be affected by methodologies, including the degree of focus on local environmental concern and the need to separate living in polluted areas from working for polluting industries. Drawing on rural areas with significant employment both in agriculture and in mining, this paper presents data on more specific local concern about the environment and technological development. The findings show how persons in agriculture express higher levels of concern than do other rural persons in the same communities. The results suggest that widespread support for environmental protection may make it difficult to isolate groups having low levels of environmental concern unless greater attention is devoted to the specific environmental issues having the greatest local salience .**

**[Journal abstract]**

**\* \* Descriptors: ENVIRONMENT; RURAL-URBAN DISPARITY**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 2631**

**Shelf no.: GEN 4215**

**FAO**

**Rural Extension and Agricultural Development: a pragmatic alternative for a situation of crisis. 41p.**

**Santiago: FAO, 1991**

**\* \* Abstract: Despite promotion of structural reforms, costly development projects, investments in agricultural infrastructure and generation of modern farm technologies, among other efforts made great sacrifice in many Latin American and Caribbean countries, the potential recipients do not fully benefit from these initiatives. This can partly be solved if the regions' rural extension services were capable of educating farm families satisfactorily . Warns of the need to train rural extensionists to improve the transfer of technologies to small farmers and demonstrates the real possibilities of strengthening the rural extension services of**

Latin America and the Caribbean, so they can be more efficient and effective. They could in farm technification and in the organization of farmers. The measures proposed are, with respect to cost and feasibility, within the reach of governments. Rural families can no longer wait for resources and services from conventional agricultural and rural development. Analyzes the current problems as: 1) a proliferation and incoordination of agencies; 2) planning problems such as scarce participation of local extension agents and rural families in the programming of projects; 3) inadequate administrative procedures; 4) unbalanced budgets; 5) deficiencies in staff selection procedures; 6) insufficient initial and in-service training; 7) remuneration problems; 8) lack of committed agents, and 9) desertion of personnel. The solutions offered for the outlined problem areas include, reunification and coordination of agencies linked to rural development; proper planning and programming of extension services projects; expedition administrative processes; rational distribution of budgets; human resources policies to ensure proper selection, training, remuneration and supervision of agent. In order to achieve development, small farmers need to technify their activities and organize themselves to obtain better yields, and products of better quality with lower unit cost; and to improve marketing processes to ensure a sufficient margin of profit. This will depend on the action of extension agents and the positive support they receive from their directing structures.

\* \* Descriptors: AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION; AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT; AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY; RURAL DEVELOPMENT.  
Availability: General Rec. no.: 3011

**Shelf no.: GEN 4700**

**Lovat, Frederic; Grosh, Margaret E.; van der Gaag, Jacques**  
**Welfare implications of female-headship in Jamaican households 63p.**  
**Washington, D.C>: World Bank, 1991**

\* \* Abstract: Surveys the available literature on women and welfare which predict that women have lower incomes, more severe time constraints and differential resources use than men. Describes the data set used for the analysis. Discusses the questions of prevalence of female-headed households, the reason for, and the meaning of headship. Distinguishes female-headed household as having less stable unions, being bigger, having more children and having members who are less likely or be working.

Analyses the link between poverty and female headship by looking at consumption measures of welfare, distribution of welfare in Jamaica, poverty measures of female-headed households and the probability of being poor. Contends that female-headed household are markedly worse off than male-headed households. Discusses their consumption pattern and expenditure user to show that these are more favourable

for female-headed households. Next examines the access of children from female-headed households to social services as health, education and nutrition programmes. Compares the welfare outcomes of these children with those of their counterparts in male-headed households and finds that the welfare of the former is not lower than that of the latter and that children in the former group are not more disadvantaged as the main body of female-headship literature suggests. Maintains too, that the analysis has two policy implications: concentration should be on poverty generally and focus should be issues that affect all women.

**\* \* Descriptors: HOUSEHOLDS; WOMEN'S ROLE; EMPLOYMENT; SOCIAL WELFARE; HEALTH; EDUCATION; POVERTY**

**Availability: Restricted                      Rec: no.: 3159**

**Shelf no.: GEN 4280**

**FAO**

**Final report :Round Table on the adaptation of extension services to rural development needs in Latin America and the Caribbean. 36p**

**Santiago: FAO, 1990**

**\* \* Abstract: Outlines the background and list recommendations of the Round Table. The objective of the Round Table is to exchange and gather information and experiences: a) to provide extension executives with solid arguments to prove to national authorities the enormous potential of an efficient rural extension service in promoting effective, sustainable development b) to prove to field extensionists that their work has potential in promoting development as they implement the new development strategy with the rural man, family and community; c) to define what political and administrative measures should be adopted by the rural extension services in order to reactivate, strengthen and adapt them to the needs of rural families. Recommendations include: 1) strengthening rural extension; 2) creating a new development strategy based on the active role of rural families and rational use of resources; 3) curtailing wastage of resources on farm and in the agricultural export institutions; 4) capitalizing on rural extension's strategic role with its potential to promote development; 5) strengthening and readapting extension services to better utilize the potential of the farmer, agriculture and agricultural support services; and 6) giving extensionists a principal role in the readapting of extension services.**

**\* \* Descriptors: AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION; AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT; AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY; RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Availability: General                      Rec. no.: 3219**

**Shelf no.: GEN 5126**

**Lloyd-Evans, Sally; Potter, Roberts B.**

**Informal sector of the economy in the Commonwealth Caribbean: an overview. 23p.  
s.1: s.n., 1990**

**XVth Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association, Port of Spain, TT,  
22-26 May 1990**

**\* \* Abstract: Presents the results of a content analysis of some leading Caribbean Social Science journals to illustrate the lack of empirical work on the regions informal sector and focuses on the salience of future research in that area in order to show its impact on development and change in the Caribbean. States that the term informal sector describes the main characteristics of a large proportion of the labour force of Third World Countries, which focuses on how poverty and insecurity, and notes that the Caribbean has not paid much notice to it. Analyses the content of the research output in the field under the board hands of employment in general, the Informal Sector Housing, Urban Issues, Social Structure, Income and Wages and other topics. The findings reveal that articles concerned with the Informal Sector amounted to about 12.4**

**\* \* Abstract: of the total and that few published studies contain some important insights as to the contribution that the informal sector makes to the Caribbean. Discussion perspectives or the nature of the informal economy in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Contends that the findings reveal that the informal sector which consists of a large share of employment for low income people, for distribution of basic foods and for earning of foreign exchange. Comments on the importance of higglers as the link between the isolated farmer and the market. Discusses the effect of the present economic crisis which forces many women into activities offered by the informal sector. Argues that the informal sector can cushion unemployment and contribute towards strengthening the economy. Concludes that the informal sector could be a dynamic engine of growth within the Caribbean if it is encouraged and financially supported by government.**

**\* \* Descriptors: RESEARCH; INFORMAL SECTOR; WOMEN WORKERS;  
UNEMPLOYMENT; POVERTY; FOOD DISTRIBUTION; ECONOMIC  
GROWTH**

**Availability: General**

**Rec. no.: 3559**

**Shelf no.: III**

**Jolly, Richard**

Adjustment with a human face: a UNICEF record and perspective on the 1980's  
pp. 1807-1821 IN:

**Jolly Richard, ed.; Van Der Hoeven, Rolph, ed.**

Adjustment with a human face: record and relevance. pp. 100-1871  
World Development vol. 19, no 12 Oxford, 1991

\* \* Abstract: In the early 1980's UNICEF became increasingly concerned with the setbacks in health, education and child nutrition arising in many developing countries. This article records the developments of UNICEF's concerns with international and national policy to offset these setbacks, the development of its policy of "adjustment with a human face" and the major steps taken to encourage the IMF and the World Bank to give more attention to poverty and human concerns in the making of adjustment

\* \* Descriptors: CHILDREN; STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; UNICEF; POVERTY BRETTON WOODS

Availability: General Rec. no.: 3630

**Van Der Hoeven, Rolph**

Adjustment with a human face: still relevant or overtaken by events? pp. 1835-1845  
IN:

**Jolly, Richard, ed.; Van Der Hoeven, Rolph, ed**

Adjustment with human face: record and relevance. pp. 1800-1871  
World Development vol. 19, no. 12 Oxford, 1991

\* \* Abstract: Describes the extent to which the policy recommendations of 'Adjustment with a Human Face' have been accepted. The concept has been accepted in principle, but large gaps remain in actual implementation. Some policy recommendations, such as the need for compensatory programs, have been more fully accepted and implemented than others, such as the need to stimulate productivity by poor households and to involve different social groups in policy making. Concludes that adjustment policies should be part of a long-term development strategy which emphasizes structural changes for countries to grow out of structural poverty. As such, the policy recommendations of "Adjustment with a Human Face" still remain valid, albeit with changes in emphasis on their various components.

\* \* Descriptors: ADAPTATION; STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY' POLICY MAKING; POVERTY

Availability: General Rec. no.: 3632

**Shelf no.: GEN 4582**

**FAO**

**Potentials for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean Annex II Rural Poverty. 105p.**

**\* \* Abstract: Focuses on identifying the magnitude and characteristics of rural poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean and proposes a series of measures to eradicate it. Outlines the purpose of the annex, the structure and methodology, the main conclusions and the strategies proposed. Defines poverty as the "incapacity to become inserted into the socio-economic environment in a way that allows for the satisfaction of basic necessities". Looks at degrees of poverty as destitution and absolute poverty and categorizes the rural poor into groups of chronic region and a historical perspective from 1960-1980 to show the incidence of poverty and destitution and the evolution of poverty in the region. Discusses basic needs fulfillment indicators and trends related to labour and employment. Examines indicators of, and factors determining rural poverty and group of rural poor. These include: ethnic factors, sources of income malnutrition, employment and education. Discusses the structural factors conditioning rural poverty such as the various development models, the agrarian structure and its evolution and the production structure and its evolution. Discusses government policies and strategies to alleviate rural poverty, which concentrate on land issues as agrarian reform, and land settlement and integrated rural development. Presents suggested policies and strategies to alleviate rural poverty-guided by the principles of democratization and protective measures, urbanization and participation and decentralization. Strategies and policies include modernization of peasant agriculture, employment generation and promotion of non-farm rural activities. Outlines role of each sector.**

**\* \* Descriptors: RURAL POVERTY; BASIC NEEDS; INCOME DISTRIBUTION; MIGRATION; AGRARIAN REFORM; RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**Availability: General                      Rec. no.: 3833**

**Shelf no. GEN 4581**

**FAO**

**Potential for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean: plan of action. 19p.**

**\* \* Abstract: Presents the Plan of Action for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The plan summarizes the policy conclusions drawn from a two year intensive research and study by the food and Agricultural Organization. Explains the main purpose and the focus of the plan of action. Discusses the framework for need for action by referring to the salient features of past development and of the crisis years, the need for policy change and the**



direction of that change. States two major objectives - to promote a pronounced shift in development policy in favour of rural areas and to promote regional plan of action: alleviation of the external debt burden; devise trade policies which promote expansion of trade to benefit the region; instituting macro-economic and development policies to stimulate demand for agricultural products; promotion of policies in crop, livestock, forestry and fishery to encourage modernization and increased productivity regional co-operation and external financial and technical assistance to accelerate the process of growth. Discusses the main elements and proposals strategies and priority areas and action. Outlines FAO's role in supporting member countries in formulating detailed national agricultural and rural development strategies and policies mobilize external resources and reinforce co-operation with regional intergovernmental organizations working in the different areas of the plan.

**\* \* Descriptors: PROGRAMMES OF ACTION ; RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT; TRADE POLICY**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 3834**

**Shelf no.: GEN 4631**

**Lalta, Stanley; Espeut, Peter**

**Transforming a biology project into rural development: lesson from the oyster culture project in Jamaica. pp. 147-162 IN:**

**Newkirk, Gray F.; Field, Becky**

**Oyster culture in the Caribbean: proceedings of the workshop. x, 244p.**

**Halifax: Dalhousie University. Mollusc Culture Network, 1991**

**Oyster Culture in the Caribbean Workshop, Kingston, JM, 19-22 November 1990**

**Arranged by the Mollusc Culture Workshop, UWI. iser and Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture**

**\* \* Descriptors: OYSTER CULTURE; RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Availability: General Rec. no.: 3908**

**Shelf no.: GEN 4809**

**Saith, Ashwani**

**Rural non-farm economy: processes and policies. ix 121p.**

**Geneva: ILO, 1992**

**\* \* Descriptors: RURAL ECONOMY; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; RURAL  
INDUSTRY; POVERTY; DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NON-FARM  
EMPLOYMENT**

**Availability: General Rec, no.: 4202**

de las Casas, P. Lizardo

Central planning, national policies and local rural development programmes: the planning process in Latin American and the Caribbean. pp. 167-186 IN:

Johnson, Glenn, ed.; Maunder, Allen, ed.

Rural change: the challenge for Agricultural Economists. 738p.

Oxford: Gower, 1981

International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 17, Banff, CA, 3-12 September 1979

**\*\* Descriptors: AGRICULTURAL POLICY; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; RURAL PLANNING; RURAL ECONOMY; ECONOMY; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; DEVELOPMENT PLANNING; DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 4228

Gordon, Derek, ed.

Recovery from Hurricane Gilbert in three rural Jamaican communities: preliminary analyses. 54p.

Mona: UWI. ISER, 1992

Workshop on the Impact of Hurricane Gilbert on Jamaica, Mona, JM, 7 November 1989

Availability: General

Rec. no. 4342

Quibria. M.G.

Understanding poverty: an introduction to conceptual and measurement issues. pp. 90-112 IN:

Asian Development Review vol. 9, no. 2 Manila 1991

**\*\* Descriptors: POVERTY; MEASUREMENT**

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 4346

**Shelf no.: AA 1560**

**Gordon, Derek**

Designing and implementing a study on the impact of Hurricane Gilbert on rural Jamaican communities. pp. 1-8 IN:

**Gordon, Derek, ed.**

Recovery from Hurricane Gilbert in three rural Jamaican communities: preliminary analysis. 54p.

Mona: UWI. ISER, 1992

Workshop on the Impact of Hurricane Gilbert on Jamaica. Mona, JM, 7 November 1989

\* \* Abstract: Outlines the methodology for designing and implementing a study on the impact of Hurricane Gilbert on rural Jamaica communities. The research concentrates on a limited number of communities, is longitudinal in nature, i.e., visit to these communities were six months after the hurricane and the a year after, considerable autonomy was given to field directors in the conduct of field work. The study was designed to look at the extent of damage to household and community assets; timing and extent to government and voluntary agencies relief efforts; patterns of inter-household cooperation; long run strategies for coping used by individuals and households; and changes in household welfare over a one year period.

\* \* Descriptors: EMERGENCY RELIEF; RESEARCH METHODS; DESIGN DISASTER RELIEF; HURRICANE GILBERT

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 4397

**Shelf no.: GEN 4876**

**FAO**

Food systems and food security: potentials for agricultural and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean; annex 111. 104p.

Rome: FAO, 1988

\* \* Abstract: Focusses on food systems in order to provide a framework for policy design so as to achieve food security. Analyzes the evolution and the present day patterns of consumption within the region and the productive structure of the agriculture/food sector. Contends that features in the productive structure of agriculture which are most relevant for food policy design are: the heterogeneity of productive units, the asymmetries in relations between those involved and the lack of articulation between primary production and processing/distribution. Discusses the behaviour of food systems with respect to their capacity to ensure conditions for food security and examines the structural trends for the years between 1960 and 1980 before the food crisis. Looks at the degree of stability of domestic supply and its

**main components: the degree of sufficiency in supply to meet levels of demand, the level of autonomy or alternately the degree of external dependence of food systems and the long-run sustainability of present patterns of supply and demand. Examines the impact of the crisis on food security with particular reference to effects on aggregate supply, impact on equity, access to food entitlement and nutrition and the response of those affected. Discusses some national, regional and sub-regional initiatives to stimulate production. Comments on fiscal effects of subsidies and the impact of price and production incentives on wage demands. Presents general objectives in relation to demand, food access and equity, improving the capacity to formulate food and nutrition policy and strengthening participation in policy making. Presents guidelines for policy relating to aggregate supply problems.**

**\* \* Descriptors: FOOD SUPPLY; FOOD POLICY; FOOD SECURITY; FOOD HYGIENE**

**Availability: General**

**Rec, no.: 4442**

**Shelf no.: GEN 5183**

**CNIRD; IICA**

**Development of a regional rural development strategy. 12p.  
S.1.: s.n., 1992**

**Meeting, 15, Bridgetown, BB., 1 June 1992**

**\* \* Abstract: List the expected outputs of a Regional Rural Development Strategy (RRDS) as providing relevant national plans and policies responsive to the needs of all sectors, effective regional networking, better informed organizations, sensitizing rural communities to the importance of preservation of self and enhancing their capabilities to generate opportunities for self-development. Identifies research, education, information and projects development as the main elements of RRDS and details the chief concerns of each. Presents the means of implementation: the new private sector, case studies, food security and nutrition, alternative farm production and marketing programme, policy analysis, and rural institution building; also outlines their terms of reference and the suggested participants. Concludes that rural development needs a comprehensive and integrated approach and effective networking mechanism, as well as special attention to be paid to income generating projects for rural women.**

**\* \* Descriptors: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT; RURAL DEVELOPMENT;  
RESEARCH; INFORMATION; EDUCATION; IICA CARIBBEAN NETWORK  
FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT.**

**Availability: General                      Rec. no.: 4571**

**Shelf no.: GEN 4953**

**Vom Eigen, Keith A.**

**Science and spirit: health care utilization in rural Jamaica. 546p.  
Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1992  
PhD. (Arts and Science), Columbia University**

**Availability: General                      Rec. no.: 4580**

**Shelf no.: HT101**

**Ferguson, James**

**Jamaica: stories of poverty. pp. 61-72 IN:  
Race & Class vol. 34, no. 1 London, 1992**

**\* \* Abstract:** Author asserts that the debt relief enjoyed by Jamaica to date under the various debt forgiveness or debt rescheduling schemes (EAI, Paris Club etc.) are mostly from low-interest and concessional loans on a bilateral government-to-government basis. Whereas the major portion of Jamaica's debt is largely fixed at prevailing US interest rates and are owed to multilateral lending organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank, agencies which neither forgive or reschedule debts. Also asserts that the US government initiative actually increases Jamaica's short-term debt-servicing as it is conditional on the accelerated repayment of other non-forgiven debt. IMF and World Bank conditionalities in the form of stabilization and structural adjustment packages have forced countries like Jamaica to reduce state intervention in the economy, reduce budgets, privatize state assets, hold wages, abolish subsidies, float the currency etc. All these measures have impacted negatively on the majority of Jamaicans and have led to growing impoverishment as revealed by the statistics. " In 1989 over 30 per cent of children attending public health clinics were diagnosed as malnourished; in 1971 there was one doctor for every 2,700 persons in Jamaica, today there is one doctor per 5,200; .. then consumption of the richest 10 per cent is 17 times greater than that of the poorest 10 per cent." Five stories indicative of the plight of many Jamaicans are related by - a small farmer, health workers, a church worker, free trade zone workers and a higgler.

**\* \* Descriptors:** POVERTY; STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; WORLD BANK;  
IMF LIVING CONDITIONS; WORKING CONDITIONS  
Availability: General                      Rec. no.: 4621

**Shelf no.: GEN 5187**

Aramovic, Dragoslav  
Paul Chen-Young Associates  
Critical poverty study: Jamaica. 76p.  
Kingston: s.n., 1986

**Prepared for undp and Planning Institute of Jamaica**

**\* \* Descriptors:** POVERTY  
Rec. no.: 4765

**O: UNDP; PIOJ**

**Round Table on Collaboration between the Government of Jamaica and Non-Governmental Organization in Rural Development. 39pp.  
Kingston: PIOJ, 1992**

**Round Table on Collaboration between the Government of Jamaica and Non-Governmental Organizations in Rural Development, Ocho Rios, JM, September 23-25, 1992**

**\* \* Abstract: Reports on the workshop, the objective of which was to encourage dialogue between the Government of Jamaica and NGOs working in the rural areas, and determining how these agencies could best work together to implement rural development programmes. Issues dealt with included, the socio-economic and demographic situation of rural Jamaica; the status of collaboration between the NGO sector and the government; and policies and funding approaches of the FAO and UNDP with respect to NGOs.**

**\* \* Descriptors: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS; RURAL DEVELOPMENT; DEVELOPMENT POLICY; GOVERNMENT POLICY  
Availability: General Rec. no.: 4795**

**Shelf no.: GEN 5324**

**UNICEF**

**Media v. child poverty. 4p.  
New York: UNICEF, 199?**

**\* \* Descriptors: CHILDREN; POVERTY; MEDIA  
Availability: General Rec. no.: 5183**

**Shelf no.: GEN 5345**

**Stewart, Francis**

**Protesting the poor during adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1980's... World Bank response. 36p.  
London: Centro Studi Luca d' Agliano, 1992  
Workshop in Macroeconomic Crisis Policy Reform and the poor in Latin America, US, 1-4 October 1991**

**\* \* Abstract: Contends that stabilization and adjustment programmes of the 1980's increased urban poverty by depressing real wages and employment and reduced provision of social services. States that the IMF, with its concern for macro-balance,**

was closely associated with the deflationary policies, but neither the World Bank nor the IMF recognised the need to initiate action to protect the poor during the first half of the decade. Discusses the World Bank's later focus on meso-policies as a mechanism of protecting the poor through the level of allocation of government expenditure, food subsidies and employment schemes. Contends that these policies failed to offset the worsening environment of education, health, and nutrition. Concludes that the policies should try to raise the expenditure ratio and revenues instead of cutting expenditure and design nutrition support and employment schemes on a large scale to reach all those in need.

\* \* Descriptors: STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT; STABILIZATION; URBAN POPULATION; POVERTY; INCOME DISTRIBUTION; NUTRITION; HEALTH  
Availability: General Rec. no.: 5243

Shelf no.: CON

Anderson, Patricia Y.

Food aid guidelines and low-income households: a case of mistaken identification among the poor.

S.1.: s.n., 1992

Jamaica Survey of Loving Conditions. Exposition 2, Kingston, JM, 29 October 1992

\* \* Abstract: Summarizes the methodology for providing food aid and identifying the poor. Explains the use of the 'low cost food basket' and the determining of the total required expenditure to meet a household's needs.

\* \* Descriptors: FOOD AID; LOW INCOME; HOUSEHOLD INCOME; POVERTY

Availability: General

Rec. no.: 5406

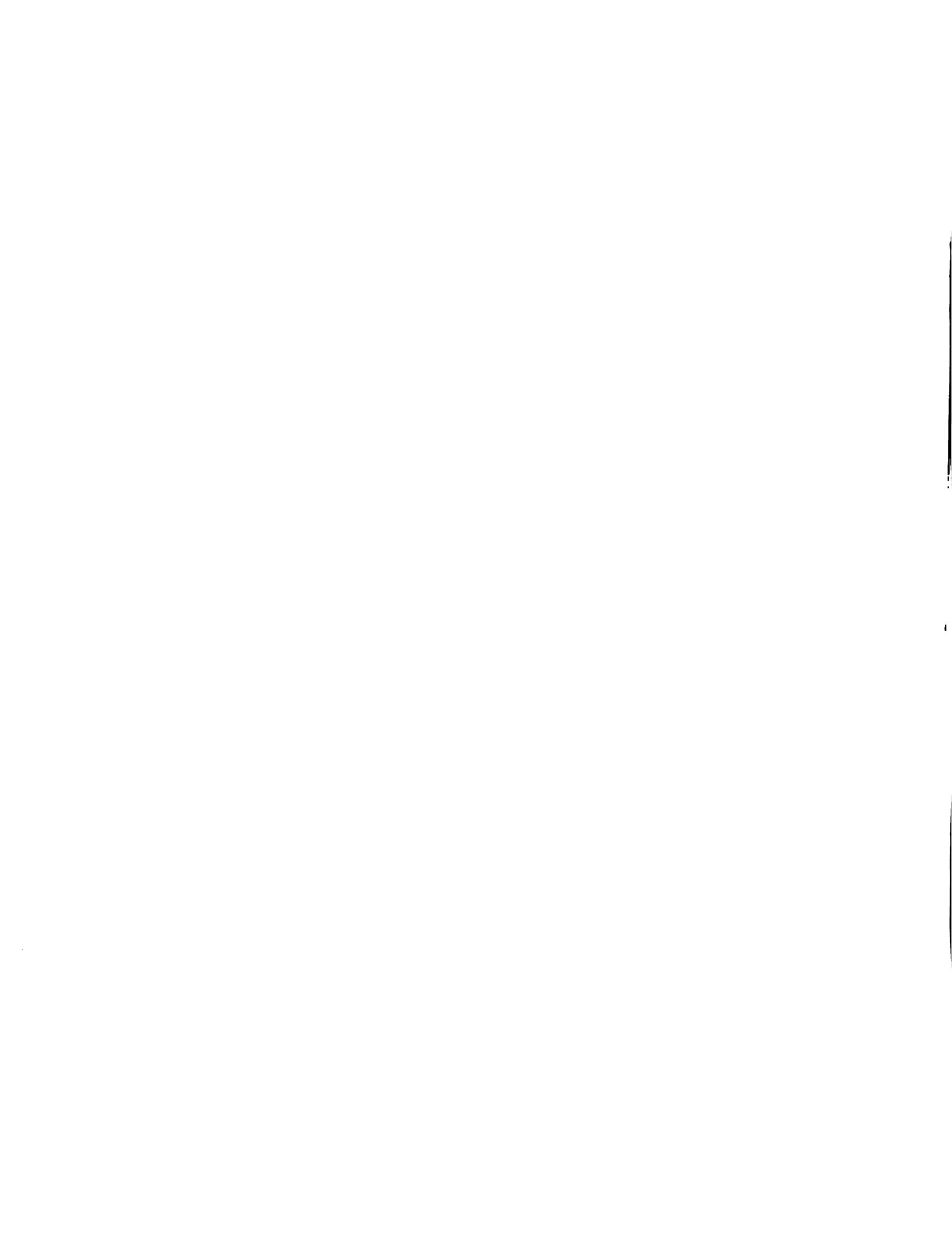














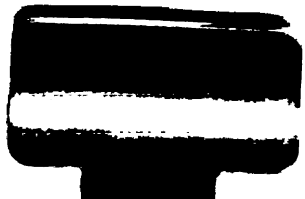












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