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Preventing Famine

Donald Curtis 2008-03-07 Some urgent new thinking is needed if any lessons are to be learnt from the recent disasters. This book brings together the experience of a number of writers who have worked on, or studied, poverty alleviation programmes in Asia and Africa.

Preventing Famine

Donald Curtis 1988

Poverty and Famines

Amartya Sen 1983-01-20 This book focuses on the causes of starvation in general and famines in particular. The traditional analysis of famines is shown to be fundamentally defective, and the author develops an alternative analysis.

The Political Economy of Hunger: Volume 2: Famine Prevention

Jean Dreze 1990 Part of a major report on world hunger instigated by the World Institute for Development Economics Research, this volume deals with possible solutions to the problem of regular outbreaks of famine in various parts of the world.

A Policy Agenda for Famine Prevention in Africa

Joachim Von Braun 1991 Famine in Africa: a special case? Framework to examine famine; Dimensions of the famine problem in Ethiopia and Sudan; Causes of famine; How the food insecure cope; Policies and programs for reducing food insecurity; Policy conclusions and recommendations.

Famine in Africa

Von Braun, Joachim 1999-01-01 Though famine has affected many parts of the world in the twentieth century, the conditions that produce famine (extreme poverty, armed conflict, economic and political turmoil, and climate shocks) are now most prevalent in Africa. Researchers differ on how to address this problem effectively, but their arguments are often not informed by empirical analysis from a famine context. Broadening current theories and models of development for confronting famine, Famine in Africa grounds its findings in long-term empirical research, especially on the impact of famine on households and markets. The authors present the results of field work and other research from numerous parts of Africa, with a particular focus on Botswana, Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. With these data, the authors explain the factors that cause famines and assess efforts to mitigate and prevent them. Famine in Africa is an important resource for international development specialists, students, and policymakers.

Famine Prevention in India

Jean Drèze 1988

Starvation and India’s Democracy

Dan Banik 2007-05-07 This book analyzes India’s impressive efforts in responding to sensational and easily visible disasters in contrast to the ‘silent emergency’ of drought-induced under nutrition and starvation deaths. Building on Amartya Sen’s famous claim that no famine has ever occurred in a democratic country, it re-examines the relationship between democracy, public action and famine prevention. Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data in India at national, state and local levels as well as in-depth field visits to two states on India’s east coast, Orissa and West Bengal, the author analyzes the following issues: the interaction between specific institutions in India and their accountability to the public; the role of the media in highlighting problems of extreme poverty and destitution; and the effectiveness of political and administrative responses to such reports. Extending the extent to which tribal groups are vulnerable to starvation and famine, and an analysis of whether starvation deaths in drought-prone Kalahandi district in Orissa are unique in India; the impact of two major nutrition programmes, the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), in reducing the incidence, duration and impact of starvation deaths. Starvation and India’s Democracy will be of interest to researchers in economics, political science, philosophy, development studies and South Asian studies.

Journal of Rural Reconstruction

1997

Subsistence and Economic Development

Ronald E. Seavoy 2000 Economic development is primarily a political process. Coercive political policies are needed to induce peasants to perform commercial labor norms in food production because this is the only way to end subsistence privation. Rather than trying to cure rural poverty, Seavoy insists that economic development can only occur when the institutions that protect subsistence labor norms in food production are replaced by institutions that motivate cultivators to perform commercial labor norms.

Resettlement and Famine in Ethiopia

Alula Pankhurst 1992 This book is the inside story of the Ethiopian resettlement programme, carried out in the mid-1980s by the Ethiopian government amid fierce international controversy. It relies on the views of the settlers themselves, and is based on an in-depth study carried out by an anthropologist who lived in a resettlement village. Alula Pankhurst dispels current myths about resettlement; while showing the importance of famine and coercion, he highlights social factors in the mosaic of settlers’ motivation. He documents the attempt to institute a collectivist model of agriculture and analyses the reasons for its failure. He also examines the effects of Ethiopia’s recent economic liberalisation and the impact of aid...
Drought and Famine Relationships in Sudan-Tesfaye Tekkie 1991-01-01 Famine debate, conceptual framework, and study approach; Record of drought and household-level consequences in western Sudan; Drought-production relationships; Prices and market disconnects during famines; Implications of drought and famine for consumption and nutrition; Past policies and programs for coping with drought and famine; Policy conclusions.

Food and Human Rights in Development: Legal and institutional dimensions and selected topics—Wenche Barth Eide 2005 The right to adequate food is firmly established in international human rights law. It is among those most cited in solemn declarations and most violated in practice. In a landmark decision, the 1996 World Food Summit decided to break with the all too familiar right-to-food rhetoric and requested a clarification of the content of the right to food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger and the means for its implementation. Since then much efforts have gone into further conceptualisation of social and cultural rights in general and the right to adequate food in particular. UN agencies, scholars, interested governments and civil society have joined forces in attempting to provide a foundation for national and international follow-up of the recommendations of the World Food Summit, reinforced by the Millennium Development Goals. This first of two volumes provides evidence of some of this work and gives direction for future activities to promote and protect the right to adequate food for all. It has contributions from some 15 authors who have all been directly involved, from different angles, in the advancement of the right to food and related human rights over the past years. Besides introducing the concept of the right to food and elaborating on its theoretical basis and meaning in development, it provides several recent examples from work both at the national and international level to apply it in practical situations, and with a special view to how to go about identifying the corresponding obligations of states and complementary duties and responsibilities of non-state actors and international organisations. Finally, several chapters address the right to food under special circumstances and for special groups needing particular attention. The book is the first of its kind on the right to food as a human right. It is not a textbook but is intended to inform and stimulate further debate among scholars, policy-makers and practitioners and activists alike, on some of the major issues of concern in applying a right-based approach to alleviating food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition, and in promoting access to and consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and culturally acceptable food on a sustainable basis for all. It is now evident that with the current pace of events the goal set by the WFS and the MDG of halving poverty and hunger by 2015 will not be achieved. There is a growing need to watch some of the possible effects of rapid economic globalisation and market liberalisation on food and nutrition security conditions, and to promote countervailing measures to offset their most negative consequences, particularly for vulnerable groups. The right to food is a first test case of the extent to which the application of economic, social and cultural rights can effectively exert such counterforce in an increasingly economic- and market-driven international climate, and enhance progress towards established goals.

Famine in Ethiopia—Patrick Webb 1992 Concepts and research approach; A record of drought and famine in Ethiopia; Household responses to drought and famine; Agricultural constraints: conflict, policy, and drought; Prices and markets during famine; Public intervention during famine.

Famine Crimes—Alexander De Waal 1997 "A powerful critique of the international humanitarian agencies dominating famine relief in Africa."—Foreign Affairs "This is unquestionably an important book by a writer whose accomplishments as a researcher, critic and activist on famine and on human rights in Africa are widely respect."—International Affairs "... de Waal pleads for readers... to probe for a deeper understanding of the 'political roots of famine'..." —WorldView "... a well-documented critique that should give pause for serious reflection and serve to instruct both the initiate and the master of famine theory..." —Sociocultural Anthropology AfA Famine Crimes is a factually rich, powerfully intelligent, morally important analysis of the persistence of famine in Africa. Alex de Waal lays the blame for Africa's problems with starvation on the political failings of African governments, western donors, and the misguided policies of international relief agencies.

Famines and Economics—Martin Ravallion 1996

Study Reading—Eric H. Glendinning 2004-10-14 This book for intermediate and above students includes authentic texts from textbooks, journals, reference works and study guides.

At Risk—Piers Blaikie 2005-08-18 Examines the significance of the human factor which is as much of a cause of disasters as the natural environment. Practical and policy conclusions are drawn with a view to disaster reduction and the promotion of safer environments.

An Economic History of Famine Resilience—Jessica Dijkman 2019-09-18 Food crises have always tested societies. This volume discusses societal resilience to food crises, examining the responses and strategies at the societal level that effectively helped individuals and groups to cope with drops in food supply, in various parts of the world over the past two millennia. Societal responses can be coordinated by the state, the market, or civil society. Here it is shown that it was often a combined effort, but that there were significant variations between regions and periods. The long-term, comparative perspective of the volume brings out these variations, explains them, and discusses their effects on societal resilience. This book will be of interest to advanced students and researchers across economic history, institutional economics, social history and development studies.

Routledge Library Editions: Food Supply and Policy—Various 2021-08-29 Reissuing works originally published between 1952 and 1999, this set provides a wide spread of scholarship on issues surrounding food provision throughout the world. The earlier books look at import and export changes during times when previous trade routes and options changed while later ones mostly consider food assistance policies, poverty and famine, and welfare. These books cover third world studies, economics, anthropology, politics, environment, agriculture and population studies as well as food and nutrition.

Climate Change and World Food Security—Thomas E. Downing 2013-06-29 In the last half decade since sustainable development became a serious objective, what have we achieved? Are livelihoods more secure? Are nations wealthier and more resilient? Is environmental quality being restored or maintained? These are essential questions of development. Their answers are many, varied between communities and regions, even between individuals. Two years ago, in the aftermath of the Earth Summit and ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, but before the first Conference of Parties, I participated in a panel at the inaugural Oxford Environment Conference on Climate Change and World Food Security. The panel vigorously reviewed issues of resilient development and food security. This book is a product of the Oxford Environment Conference. It takes the essential questions of sustainability as a starting point to focus on present food security and its future prospects in the face of climate change. Why is this book important? First, I believe our goals to end hunger are under threat. We know what to do in many respects, but fail to generate the finances and political will to change the structures that thrive on poverty. Second, I believe concern about the environment has become dangerously separated from the fundamental issues of human deprivation. Third, I believe climate change is a serious threat and I am dismayed at the way nations dither over how to control greenhouse gas emissions and mechanisms to meet the challenge of adverse climate impacts.

Hunger and Public Action—Jean Drèze 1989 This book analyses the role of public action in solving the problem of hunger in the modern world and is divided into four parts: Hunger in the modern world, Famines, Undernutrition and deprivation, and Hunger and public action.
Mass Starvation-Alex de Waal 2017-12-08 The world almost conquered famine. Until the 1980s, this scourge killed ten million people every decade, but by early 2000s mass starvation had all but disappeared. Today, famines are resurgent, driven by war, blockade, hostility to humanitarian principles and a volatile global economy. In Mass Starvation, world-renowned expert on humanitarian crisis and response Alex de Waal provides an authoritative history of modern famines: their causes, dimensions and why they ended. He analyses starvation as a crime, and breaks new ground in examining forced starvation as an instrument of genocide and war. Refuting the enduring but erroneous view that famine is an act of God, de Waal shows how political decision or political failure is an essential element in every famine, while the spread of democracy and human rights, and the ending of wars, were major factors in the near-ending of this devastating phenomenon. Hard-hitting and deeply informed, Mass Starvation explains why man-made famine and the political decisions that could end it for good must once again become a top priority for the international community.

The Political Economy of African Famine-R. E. Downs 2019-08-01 Originally published in 1991. This volume explores the complex interplay between social, economic, and political forces that influence different levels of food supply. The book begins with a discussion of famine theories, ranging from cultural ecology to neo-Marxism. Following this survey is a series of essays by anthropologists, geographers, economists and development practitioners that explore the role of Western institutions in African famine, analyzes famine in particular countries, and documents the relationship between famine and gender. This book takes an unusually broad look at famine by including analyses of countries where hunger has rarely been studied and by examining African famine from both African and Western perspectives. Its concluding proposals for eradicating famine make innovative and provocative contributions to current global debates on food and nutrition.

Feasts, Fasts, Famine-Pat Caplan 2021-02-25 This study deals with three domains of food which raise complex epistemological, political and moral issues. Through an examination of a wide range of material drawn from anthropology, history, literature and political economy, the author discusses the relationship between food and entitlement, gender, notions of the body and development. Food is shown to be a powerful metaphor for our sense of self, our social and political relations, our cosmology and our global system.

Managing Development-Kathleen Staudt 1991-04-01 The complexities facing development managers are vast. The enormous challenges to understanding the breadth and depth of development transformation are apparent in each level of this process and demand attention. Managing Development answers the need for a comprehensive introductory resource. Offering a fresh perspective on development management, it analyzes both international and national development agencies and shows the widely differing cultural contexts in which to plan, manage and evaluate development programmes.

Natural Disasters-David C. Alexander 2017-11-01 As a well balanced and fully illustrated introductory text, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the physical, technological and social components of natural disaster. The main disaster-producing agents are reviewed systematically in terms of geophysical processes and effects, monitoring, mitigation and warning. The relationship between disasters and society is examined with respect to a wide variety of themes, including damage assessment and prevention, hazard mapping, emergency preparedness, the provision of shelter and the nature of reconstruction. Medical emergencies and the epidemiology of disasters are described, and refugee management and aid to the Third World are discussed. A chapter is devoted to the sociology, psychology, economics and history of disasters.; In many parts of the world the toll of death, injury, damage and deprivation caused by natural disasters is becoming increasingly serious. Major earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods and other similar catastrophes are often followed by large relief operations characterized by substantial involvement of the international community. The years 1990-2000 have therefore been designated by the United Nations as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.; The book goes beyond mere description and elevates the field of natural catastrophes to a serious academic level. The author’s insights and perspectives are also informed by his practical experience of being a disaster victim and survivor, and hence the unique perspective of a participant observer. Only by surmounting the boundaries between disciplines can natural catastrophe be understood and mitigation efforts made effective. Thus, this book is perhaps the first completely interdisciplinary, fully comprehensive survey of natural hazards and disasters. It has a clear theoretical basis and it recognizes the importance of six fundamental approaches to the field, which it blends carefully in the text in order to avoid the

Natural Disasters-David Alexander 2020-10-12 As a well balanced and fully illustrated introductory text, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the physical, technological and social components of natural disaster. The main disaster-producing agents are reviewed systematically in terms of geophysical processes and effects, monitoring, mitigation and warning. The relationship between disasters and society is examined with respect to a wide variety of themes, including damage assessment and prevention, hazard mapping, emergency preparedness, the provision of shelter and the nature of reconstruction. Medical emergencies and the epidemiology of disasters are described, and refugee management and aid to the Third World are discussed. A chapter is devoted to the sociology, psychology, economics and history of disasters.; In many parts of the world the toll of death, injury, damage and deprivation caused by natural disasters is becoming increasingly serious. Major earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods and other similar catastrophes are often followed by large relief operations characterized by substantial involvement of the international community. The years 1990-2000 have therefore been designated by the United Nations as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.; The book goes beyond mere description and elevates the field of natural catastrophes to a serious academic level. The author’s insights and perspectives are also informed by his practical experience of being a disaster victim and survivor, and hence the unique perspective of a participant observer. Only by surmounting the boundaries between disciplines can natural catastrophe be understood and mitigation efforts made effective. Thus, this book is perhaps the first completely interdisciplinary, fully comprehensive survey of natural hazards and disasters. It has a clear theoretical basis and it recognizes the importance of six fundamental approaches to the field, which it blends carefully in the text in order to avoid the
Trade, Growth and Development - Göte Hansson 2003-09-02 Since the end of the second world war the economic gap between rich and poor countries has steadily widened. Trade, Growth and Development examines this disparity and assesses the reasons why some developing countries have been more successful than others. The book is divided into four parts: Part I examines recent developments in the theory of trade, growth and economic development; Parts II to IV present an empirical analysis of policy and performance in Latin America, Asia and Africa. As well as offering an analysis of traditional economic factors the book also emphasises the role of politics and institutions in the process of economic development.

The Hidden Harvest - Ian Scoones 1992 971 references on wild foods in agricultural systems are selected with the intention to provide an indication of the range of research carried out on this subject, highlighting key themes of policy interest. The bibliography is organised into a number of different thematic sessions. Each session starts with an introduction with references to major issues in the literature and areas where questions remain unanswered. Each reference is provided with an abstract. Three indices are given: a regional index, an ethnic groups index and a thematic index.

At Risk - Ben Wisner 2004 Examines the significance of the human factor which is as much of a cause of disasters as the natural environment. Practical and policy conclusions are drawn with a view to disaster reduction and the promotion of safer environments.

Oil for Food - Eckart Woertz 2013-04-25 Oil for Food draws on extensive sources and interviews to tell the story of how Arab Gulf countries reacted to the 2008 global food crisis. It argues against the hype created around so-called land grabs and analyzes the geopolitical implications behind the investment drive of Arab Gulf countries in food insecure countries like Sudan or Pakistan.

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War and Underdevelopment: Country experiences - Frances Stewart 2001 This series traces the economic and social consequences of conflict both theoretically and through empirical investigations, including seven country case studies.

The Pillage of Sustainability in Eritrea, 1600s-1990s - Niaż Murtaza 1998 Demonstrates an approach, using Eritrea as a case study, for carrying out an in-depth analysis of the sustainability of traditional rural communities, the impact of local and external actors on them, and the use of the analysis to design collaborative and incremental relief and development policies and programs.

Developing Agricultural Trade - M. Hubbard 2002-12-12 Food security is of vital importance to all nations, but particularly so in developing countries. Governments worldwide are seeking to liberalize agricultural trade, and to change their role from one of controlling trade and prices. Instead these governments seek new roles in encouraging market developments, ensuring quality and providing food security by giving income assistance rather than controlling food supplies. The issue of how this process is being managed in developing countries is the focus of this book. A series of case studies including India, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Ivory Coast highlights the individuality of approaches and the varying capability and will of governments to take on these new roles.

Future Survey Annual 1990 - Michael Marien 1990-01-01

Abstracts on Rural Development in the Tropics - 1989