THE CHALLENGE

- Two-thirds of humankind live in developing countries, where most of the world's worst deprivation is located. Understanding these societies is of central importance to any enquiry into the human condition.

- International action to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability of people and nations must be based on critical yet rigorous knowledge. Universities have a special duty to create and share this.

WHAT WE CAN CONTRIBUTE

- The six postgraduate programmes and six specialised research groups of the Oxford Department of International Development give us unequalled depth of scholarship in key themes of this enquiry.

- We specialise in academic research and research training, drawing on a worldwide network of partners. We are not constrained by aid agency agendas, and thus can explore new and old problems from a critical standpoint.

- Oxford's engagement with international development is based on the quality of our scholarly research and postgraduate research training, which in turn influences both the global epistemic community and contested policy agendas.

- Our interdisciplinary approach has strong roots in Oxford faculties (economics, politics, international relations, anthropology, population health, sociology, history, law, geography, management and area studies) and multidisciplinary graduate colleges.

OUR OBJECTIVES

- Influencing the theory, analysis and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries; supporting international networks and local institutions involved in this endeavour.

- Worldwide attraction of the best postgraduate students; recruitment of outstanding scholars to faculty; adding to our network of leading development research institutions; bringing key visitors to Oxford.

- Endowment of scholarships, with a particular focus on enabling students from countries in the global South to read for our degrees.
FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

WELCOME TO THE 2017 ODID REPORT

This has been another busy year for the department and I hope this report gives a flavour of the research being conducted by staff and students, and of the breadth of our engagement with the global academic community, with policymakers, and with civil society across the world.

It has also been a significant year for us as we marked the 20th anniversary of the launch of our flagship MPhil in Development Studies in 1996/97. Our workshop in June brought together faculty and students from the pioneering years of the programme with those from later years to reflect on past successes and consider the future of the course and the discipline.

It has not been all plain sailing, though. Over the last year a number of big challenges have come into sharp relief. As a result, even while the questions we research have never been more relevant and where technology, the information revolution, and exciting new ideas in the social sciences are reshaping our disciplines in profound and exhilarating ways, we are facing increasingly chilly headwinds. The 2017 Higher Education Act and the associated reform of the UK Research Councils and continued re-programming of the British aid budget mean we are likely to face a rather stiffer external research funding environment than the one we’ve grown used to. At the same time, the aftermath of the June 2016 Brexit referendum remains a disruptive force shaping research and research funding as well as our capacity to recruit and retain the best students and faculty from across the world.

How we respond to these changes while consolidating our world-leading research profile in the next Research Excellence Framework (REF2021) – the contours of which are only beginning to emerge as we go to press – and how we continue to maintain and celebrate our commitment to our international and internationalist identity over the coming years will define the department. But what I take from this year’s report is that the state of the department is good. We are tightly bound by a strong and shared commitment to scholarship of the highest quality, to the generation of world-leading research that engages with the most pressing issues of contemporary international development, and to the training of students and future academic leaders. Being true to this commitment to scholarship will determine how well we navigate these challenges and engage with the exciting research future.

It has also been a year in which we have said farewell to old colleagues and welcomed new ones. Amongst the academic staff, we say goodbye to Mathias Czaika, Indrajit Roy, Imane Chaara, Tristen Naylor and Miles Tendi. We extend to them and to the other staff in the research groups who have left this year our best wishes for their future careers.

The year also saw the appointment of Professor Christopher Woodruff, who joined the department as Statutory Professor of Development Economics; Dr Pramila Krishnan, as Associate Professor of Development Economics and Fellow in Economics at Pembroke College; Dr Ruben Andersson, as Associate Professor of Migration and Development; Dr Cheryl Doss as Senior Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics and Editor of Oxford Development Studies; and Dr Ivan Manokha as Departmental Lecturer in International Political Economy.

2016/17 also saw important changes in the department’s central administrative team. Julia Knight retired from her post as Head of Administration after more than 30 years in the department and we also said farewell to Rachel Crawford our long-time IT Officer, to Caroline Taylor, Research Coordinator, and Lucienne Cummings, HR Officer and Assistant to the Head of Administration. On behalf of the whole department, I wish them all well in the next phases of their lives and careers.

We are delighted to welcome Dr Lindsay Rudge, as our new Head of Administration, Hamayun Minhas as IT Officer, and Dr Emma Rundall as Research Coordinator.

The summer of 2017 was marked by immense sadness as we learnt of the untimely death of our colleague, Professor Abdul Raufu Mustapha. Raufu, as he was widely and affectionately known to all in the department, was Associate Professor of African Politics and one of the foundation stones of our MPhil and DPhil programmes. A wise, gentle and extremely generous man, Raufu will be sorely missed. We shall be celebrating his life and scholarship later in the year, but I would also invite you to read the tribute to Raufu by two of his former students and colleagues, Oliver Owen and David Ehrhardt, reproduced on pp 36–7.

Finally, as I take stock at the end of my first year as Head of Department, I would like to thank all my colleagues for the enormous support they have provided. I would like to extend my particular thanks to my predecessor, Professor Nandini Goopu, whose astute guidance did so much to lay the foundation for future success.

Professor Christopher Adam
31 August 2017
The department offers a doctoral programme, a two-year MPhil and four nine-month MSc courses to over 250 students.

Students on our courses benefit from small class sizes, personal supervision by world-class academics, and a vibrant and diverse community of peers. Our degrees offer flexibility in learning, with a range of option courses to enable students to match their study to their interests. With top-quality training in research methods and the opportunity to develop research ideas through a dissertation or extended essay, our master’s courses provide a solid basis for outstanding students to proceed to doctoral study, on our own DPhil in International Development, on other doctoral programmes in Oxford and elsewhere in the world.

Our degrees are also closely tied into our research activity, which means that recent findings can be used in the classroom and student work can contribute to our research programmes.

Graduates of the department pursue a wide range of careers after completing their studies – in international organisations, government agencies, the private sector, INGOs and social enterprises, or as academics in universities and research institutions across the world. Many also continue to further study.
OUR COURSES

**DPHIL IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The DPhil in International Development provides an opportunity for outstanding students to pursue in-depth research into processes of social, political and economic development and change in the global South.

Our DPhils are able to draw on the expertise of scholars in a wide variety of disciplines and a range of regional specialisms, with notable strengths in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Our research groups also provide a rich source of data and case study material.

We support our students in a variety of ways: through funding to meet their needs at different stages of their research; via a dedicated study area, the Loft, which provides a friendly and welcoming space for peer support and networking; and by providing a dedicated course director for the doctoral programme, the Director of Doctoral Research, who is available for student assistance and consultation.

The following DPhil students completed* their doctoral work in 2016/17:

**Alpha Abebe**  
St Antony’s  
Building the plane as you fly it: young diasporan engagement in Ethiopian development

**Daniel Agbiboa**  
St Antony’s  
Frontiers of urban survival: everyday corruption and precarious existence in Lagos

**Juan Castro**  
St Cross  
Inequalities in child development in Peru: evidence about its origins and the effects of policy interventions on parental behaviour

**Nelson Oppong**  
St Antony’s  
Model or mirage? ‘Good governance’ solutions and the politics of reform in Ghana’s oil industry

**Lipika Kamra**  
Wolfson  
The politics of counterinsurgency and state-making in modern India

**Georgia Cole**  
Green Templeton  
Beyond the politics of labelling: exploring the cessation clauses for Rwandan and Eritrean refugees through semiotics

**Cinar Baymul**  
St Cross  
Perceived income inequality and corruption

**Claudia Contreras Rojas**  
Green Templeton  
University–firm collaboration for innovation in Chile

**Ivan Gonzalez De Alba**  
Wolfson  
Poverty, remoteness and social mobility of the indigenous population in Mexico

**Samuel Iwilade**  
St Antony’s  
Youth networks and amnesty politics in Nigeria’s oil delta

**Susanne Verheul**  
Linacre  
‘Government is a legal fiction’: performing political power in Zimbabwe’s magistrates’ courts after 2000

**Phillip Pasirayi**  
St Antony’s  
The media and cultural productions in the context of the ‘Third Chimurenga’ in Zimbabwe from 2000 to 2005

**Kirsten Pontalti**  
St Edmund Hall  
Coming of age and changing institutional pathways across generations in Rwanda

**Zainab Usman**  
Lady Margaret Hall  
The political economy of economic diversification in Nigeria

**Hayley Jones**  
Green Templeton  
Breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty? Young people’s long-term trajectories and outcomes in Brazil’s Bolsa Familia programme

*given leave to supplicate
ALUMNA PROFILE

Zainab Usman

I joined the World Bank in September 2016 as part of the Young Professionals Programme (YPP). I am currently in the Energy and Extractives Global Practice at the Bank’s headquarters in Washington DC.

I work on governance and sustainable management of the mining sector, assisting governments in East Africa and Central Asia to ensure that the sector contributes to reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

In March 2017, I successfully defended my DPhil thesis, entitled ‘The political economy of economic diversification in Nigeria’. In my doctoral research, I use the emerging political settlements analytical framework to analyse Nigeria’s efforts to diversify its economy away from oil dependence. I am currently working on a book manuscript and I have a forthcoming journal article under review.

Without a doubt, the four years I spent in Oxford are some of the most memorable in my life. I am immensely thankful for the financial support, the excellent physical space to pursue the wildly ambitious project known as my doctorate and the intellectual freedom provided by the Oxford Department of International Development. My college was Lady Margaret Hall, which also provided funds to support my fieldwork, presentations of my research at various stages in conferences in far corners of the world, and the latter stages of my DPhil.

I’ve met, interacted and debated with the finest intellectuals on earth in this institution, including my supervisor, and other advisors who have given me the privilege to work on their projects or teach their courses. I’ve also made lifelong friends in Oxford. I’m so grateful for it all.

MPHIL IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The two-year MPhil in Development Studies provides a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies in the global South.

Students study theoretical contributions to the field of development and major themes and scholars in the field; they study research methods; they follow foundation courses in Economics; History and Politics; and Social Anthropology; and choose from a wide range of option courses. The capstone is a 30,000-word thesis, for which students usually conduct fieldwork during the summer between their first and second years.

2016/17 Course Director:
Dr Nikita Sud
FIELDWORK ACROSS THE WORLD

Our first-year MPhil students carried out fieldwork in 17 countries over the summer:

**CHINA**
The impact of the e-commerce revolution on employment
Ethnic minorities in China
Consolidation of farming and governance: the changing role of grassroots cadres in rural China

**COLOMBIA**
Public-private partnership and the role of private equity funds in infrastructure projects: a political economy analysis of Colombia’s Vías 4G
The post-conflict development paradigm in Colombia

**ECUADOR**
The dragon and the good life: where China’s Going Out policy and Ecuadorian development meet

**ETHIOPIA & DJIBOUTI**
Infrastructure, power and politics: physical manifestations of state-legitimacy and industrial policy

**GHANA**
We also matter: examining the power relations of women in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASM) in Ghana

**INDIA**
Women, conflict and development
Exploring questions of women’s self-agency: the Devadasis of south India

**INDONESIA**
Women’s access to credit: a study of rotating savings and credit associations in Indonesia

**ITALY**
How do infrastructures influence and dialogue with the making and reproducing of knowledge in refugee shelters?

**MEXICO**
The implications of the introduction of Uber in Mexico City
The World Bank’s 2016 social-environmental safeguards review: implications for multilateral finance accountability
Soy and food sovereignty in Yucatan, Mexico: an ecofeminist approach
Land issues in Chiapas, Mexico: looking at the different responses of local communities, social movements and NGOs to the implementation of REDD+ programs in the region

**NIGERIA**
Special economic zones in Africa: performance, challenges and responsibilities

**PARAGUAY**
Political and economic outcomes of formalisation of the informal economy via taxation

**PERU**
Perceptions of child labour as it relates to Juntos, a conditional cash transfer programme in Peru

**SIERRA LEONE**
What are the implications of the different responses to integration programmes of former child soldiers by international and local actors?

**SOUTH AFRICA**
Examining financial inclusion: cooperative financial institutions in South Africa
Higher education in South Africa: a comparative analysis of transformation efforts at the University of Johannesburg and the University of Limpopo since 1994
Economic vulnerability in South Africa: a mixed-methods investigation

**UGANDA**
Citizenship in the politics of oil

**UK**
The use of social impact funds to promote the SDGs
MSC IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

This degree in development economics has a strong emphasis on bringing methods of modern economic analysis to economic development theory and policy.

The course seeks to cultivate the analytical and critical skills relevant to economic development, in particular those needed to assess alternative approaches to policy. Structured around core courses in economic theory and econometrics and a 10,000-word extended essay, the programme exposes students to key issues in and analytical approaches to contemporary economic development.

2016/17 Course Director: Professor Douglas Gollin

MSC IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY

This degree is designed to provide high-quality graduate teaching on the institutions and processes of global governance and diplomacy. It teaches students about the sources, mechanisms, processes and practices of global governance at the subnational, national, international and transnational levels, focussing on issues such as globalisation, regional integration, international organisation and multilateralism.

Students also learn about the institutions and processes of international diplomacy, including diplomatic practice, international negotiation, conflict mediation and public diplomacy, as well as the conduct of diplomacy in international and regional bodies. Underpinning the programme are courses in research methods and a 12,000-word dissertation.

2016/17 Course Director: Dr John Gledhill

MSC IN REFUGEE AND FORCED MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree offers an intellectually demanding, interdisciplinary route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change and development policy-making.

The course aims to offer students an understanding of the complex and varied nature of forced migration and refugee populations, of their centrality to global, regional and national processes of political, social and economic change, and of the needs and aspirations of forcibly displaced people themselves. Students take courses in the anthropology and politics of forced migration, in international human rights and refugee law and in the political philosophy of movement. This core is complemented by training in research methods, a wide range of option courses and a 15,000-word dissertation.

2016/17 Course Director: Professor Matthew Gibney

MSC IN MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree, taught jointly with the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography (SAME), provides a broad, theoretical understanding of human mobility and the role of both internal and international migration in the wider processes of development, social change and globalisation. It offers an overview of the major debates and literature on contemporary migration from different disciplinary perspectives.

Students take three core courses, on migration and mobility in the social sciences; migration, globalisation and social transformation; and methods in social research. These core courses are complemented by a range of option courses, discussion groups and a 15,000-word dissertation.

2016/17 Course Director: Dr Dace Dzenovska (SAME)

Congratulations to the following students who won prizes for their performance on our master’s courses in 2016/17:

MPhil in Development Studies

- Eugene Havas Memorial Prize for Best Overall Performance
  Cannelle Gueguen-Teil (Kellogg)
- Papiya Ghosh Thesis Prize
  Aisha Ahmad (St Cross)

MSc in Economics for Development

- George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance
  Daniel Jollans (St Cross)
- George Webb Medley Prize (proxime accessit)
  Vatsal Khandelwal (Corpus Christi)
- Luca D’Agliano Prize for Best Dissertation
  shared between: Vatsal Khandelwal (Corpus Christi) and Neal Barsch (St Edmund Hall)
- Arthur Lewis Prize for the Best Examination Essays in Development Economics
  shared between: Marta Grabowska (Lincoln) and Peter Leighton (Wolfson)

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy

- Outstanding Academic Achievement Prize
  Caitlin Smith (St Cross)
- Best Dissertation Prize
  Yumin Kamdar (Lincoln)

MSc in Migration Studies

- Best Dissertation
  Richard Salame (Regent’s Park)
- Examiners’ Prize
  Sabina Barone (Kellogg)

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

- Best Thesis
  Rebecca Buxton (Lincoln)
- Examiners’ Prize
  Francesco Bosso (St Catherine’s)
THE MPHIL AT 20

During the 2016/17 academic year we were delighted to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the MPhil in Development Studies at ODID.

For two decades, the MPhil has interrogated when and how ‘development’ was invented, why the tides of theory and policy ebb and flow as they do, what gives rise to resistance and by whom, where the global economy is headed, and where we might stand in these processes. Over 400 students have studied on the course, participating in these debates and going on to stellar careers in development research, policy and practice – and well beyond that – all over the globe.

To celebrate, we held a one-day event on 2 June 2017 bringing former classmates together with current students for a workshop to discuss changes in the ideas of development in the last 20 years – as well as to catch up and socialise.

You can read about the founding of the MPhil in Development Studies in an article by Professor Frances Stewart in our latest alumni magazine:

www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/sites/www.odid.ox.ac.uk/files/ODM_2017_FINAL.pdf
We undertake a broad and textured programme of research that defines a wide range of entry points into issues of international development and employs a range of methodological approaches.

We aim to influence the theory, analysis and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries, and to support international networks and local institutions involved in this endeavour.

Our research clusters around four cross-cutting themes: Economic Development and International Institutions; Migration and Refugees in a Global Context; Human Development, Poverty and Children; and Political Change, Conflict and the Environment.

Around half of our academics and research staff are also associated with research groups that are at the forefront of their specialist fields: the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC); the International Migration Institute (IMI); Young Lives; the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); and the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD).

In collaboration with the Department of Economics and the Blavatnik School of Government, ODID also anchors the Oxford leg of the International Growth Centre (IGC) established by the Department for International Development (DFID) in 2008. We also host a major five-year European Research Council-funded project, Changing Structures of Islamic Authority.
OUR RESEARCH GROUPS AND MAJOR PROJECTS

International Growth Centre
Established in 2009, the IGC is an economics research network, funded by DFID and run jointly by the LSE and the University of Oxford. The IGC has a research network of nearly 1,800 world-class economists and 14 country offices around the world, providing policy-focused economic research on issues of state effectiveness, agriculture, firms and employment, urbanisation, and energy production and demand. Four senior ODID staff have management roles in the IGC.

www.theigc.org

The International Migration Institute
Founded in 2006 with the support of the Oxford Martin School, IMI engages in research on how cross-border mobility and migration shapes processes of development, in both originating and host nations, but with an emphasis on the former. IMI combines quantitative and qualitative research methods and, along with its sister organisation, the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), located in SAME, it contributes to the MSc in Migration Studies.

www.imi.ox.ac.uk

Changing Structures of Islamic Authority
Changing Structures of Islamic Authority and Consequences for Social Change: A Transnational Review (CSIA) is a five-year research project funded by the European Research Council. It brings together Islamic textual scholars, ethnographers and survey specialists to map the competing theological positions of today’s leading Islamic authorities, to examine their real-life consequences, and to explore why young Muslims follow one authority over another.

www.csia-oxford.org

Young Lives
Young Lives is a pioneering multidisciplinary research programme investigating the lives of children and youths in four developing countries. At its heart is an innovative longitudinal study tracking the development of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Peru and Vietnam through quantitative and qualitative research. Launched in 2002, Young Lives has generated unmatched insights into the lives of two cohorts of children in their early years and through adolescence and on to higher education and the labour market. Young Lives data is supporting path-breaking research into the dynamics of childhood poverty in the four countries and providing the evidence base for informed policy-making.

www.younglives.org.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre
The RSC, founded in 1982, is a world-leading research centre providing multidisciplinary, independent and critical social science scholarship on factors determining and resulting from the forced displacement of populations. The RSC provides the anchor for the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

The Technology and Management Centre for Development
TMCD, which builds on the legacy of the pioneering work of former ODID economist Sanjaya Lall, is a centre for interdisciplinary research into the applications of technology and management innovation in the developing world. TMCD research spans issues in industrial policy, innovations, technological capabilities and competitiveness, technology diffusion, and finance, corporate governance and public management capabilities in developing countries.

www.oxfordtmcd.org

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OPHI is a research group dedicated to developing systematic approaches to measuring ‘multidimensional’ deprivation and well-being and using these to develop more granular monitoring of poverty than is present in traditional income- or consumption-based measures. Founded in 2007, OPHI’s work is now deeply embedded in that of the UN and has been adopted by a large and increasing number of countries around the world.

www.ophi.org.uk

Suzy Newing, MPhil in Development Studies 2014-16
NEW AWARDS

ODID was successful in attracting a number of major new research awards in 2016/17:

REFUGEES ARE MIGRANTS: REFUGEE MOBILITY, RECOGNITION AND RIGHTS

Cathryn Costello, Andrew W Mellon Associate Professor of International Human Rights and Refugee Law, won a EUR1.5 million award from the European Research Council for a new project titled ‘Refugees are migrants: refugee mobility, recognition and rights’.

This project has two principal aims: firstly, to re-examine refugee protection through a lens of mobility and migration; and secondly, to bring scholarship on refugee law into conversation with the practices of the refugee regime, in particular to subject the latter to legal scrutiny. It will re-examine three key aspects of refugee law – access to protection, refugee status determination, and refugee rights – and bring them into dialogue with the refugee regime’s norms and practices on responsibility-sharing and solutions.

The project takes a long and broad view of the refugee regime, in order to open up new possibilities and trajectories. It also brings critical new insights into the regime, by undertaking a legal assessment of the role of non-state actors. In particular, it will provide an important and timely legal assessment of the role of the International Organization for Migration. It examines EU law and practice, as an actor in the global refugee regime, engaging not only with asylum-seekers and refugees on its territory, but via cooperation with transit and host states. It will examine law and practice in the EU, and in Turkey, Lebanon, Kenya and South Africa.

A total of 325 ERC Starting Grants were awarded in the 2016 call from 2,935 proposals submitted.

ARCHITECTURES OF DISPLACEMENT

Tom Scott-Smith, Associate Professor of Refugee Studies and Forced Displacement, won funding from the Economic and Social Research Council/Arts and Humanities Research Council for a new project titled ‘Architectures of displacement’, in partnership with the Pitt Rivers Museum.

The project explores the lived experience of temporary accommodation for refugees in the Middle East and Europe. It brings together experts in forced displacement, archaeology, anthropology, and architecture to study refugee shelter across six countries: Jordan, Lebanon, Greece, Italy, Germany and France.

The project has four main aims. First, to produce an inventory that records and categorises the diverse range of emergency accommodation in situations of forced migration. Second, to produce detailed portraits of emergency shelter through ethnographic writing, photographic essays and film. Third, to assess the social, cultural, political and legal implications of different emergency shelters. And fourth, to inform the design of successful policies on shelter and displacement through discussion with humanitarian and governmental agencies.

THE GLOCALISATION OF WELLBEING AND SUSTAINABILITY: A BIOSOCIAL EDUCATIONAL PROTOTYPE FOR PERU, BRAZIL AND BEYOND

Elizabeth Rahman won funding as an ESRC Global Challenges Research Fund Fellow for a project titled ‘The glocalisation of wellbeing and sustainability: a biosocial educational prototype for Peru, Brazil and beyond’.

A remarkable facet of Amerindian life is the amount of time and effort dedicated to facilitating personal growth, for both oneself and for others. Throughout the life cycle, and especially during early perinatal life, a wide array of ‘humorally’-informed hands-on techniques and practices are used to ensure that people achieve their potential to be robust, attentive persons, mindful of their wider environment.

Taking as its subject the northwestern Amazonian Brazilian Warekena, the project investigates how they manage to achieve this aim, while addressing broader topics of a) indigenous mindfulness practices, in society and when learning, b) inequitable interethnic relations and their transformation over time, and c) the passing of sustainable environmental practices across generations.

The project is designed to have significant impact on the ongoing implementation of holistic educative initiatives, in Peru, Brazil and beyond, and it engages various research users to enable them to do so effectively.
PERFORMING PROFESSIONALISM: LAW, ORDER, AND REPRESSION WITHIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Recently completed DPhil student Susanne Verheul also won a three-year Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellowship for a project titled ‘Performing professionalism: law, order, and repression within state institutions.’

Scholars often portray the relationship between authoritarian regimes and the law as paradoxical: regimes rely on law to exercise power, but citizens can challenge their governments through the courts. There is less focus, however, on the often-significant acts of resistance by civil servants, notably within judicial institutions.

With this project, Susanne aims to study the history and content of such acts of resistance within the Rhodesian and Zimbabwean judiciaries. Through archival research, life-history interviews with civil servants, and observations in the courts, she will contribute to theorisations of the dynamics between law, order, and political repression in African states.

THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS OF RACE-BASED CITIZENSHIP IN LIBERIA

IMI Senior Researcher Robtel Neajai Pailey won a three-year Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellowship for a project exploring ‘The socioeconomic development implications of race-based citizenship in Liberia’.

Although emerging scholarship focusses increasingly on the politics of belonging in Africa, the continent remains underrepresented in citizenship studies literature. Using mixed methods, Dr Pailey will fill this gap by examining how socioeconomic development is mediated by race and citizenship in Liberia – a country ‘founded’ by black migrants who adopted a constitutional clause that prohibits non-blacks from obtaining citizenship by birth, ancestry or naturalisation. Seemingly ‘racist’, the clause centres blackness as an explicit property of citizenship, thereby unsettling the foundation of citizenship as nested in a predominantly white, liberal state. This project is especially relevant in light of rising anti-migrant sentiments worldwide. Dr Pailey will take up her fellowship in March 2018.
THE GLOBAL GOVERNED: REFUGEES AS PROVIDERS OF PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

Alexander Betts, Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs, won funding from the Economic and Social Research Council/Arts and Humanities Research Council for a project titled ‘The global governed: refugees as providers of protection and assistance’.

The dominant response to refugees in the developing world is to provide almost indefinite humanitarian assistance in camps in ways that often lead to dependency, and limited assistance in urban areas. Yet alongside these ‘top-down’ assistance models, refugees often mobilise to help themselves.

However, little is known of the ways that refugee communities mobilise for social protection, nor how refugee-led social protection initiatives benefit the social welfare and economic development of the host countries they reside in.

This project will carry out inter-disciplinary, mixed methods, comparative research in Kenya and Uganda across urban and rural areas. It will seek to identify the diverse forms, scope, and functions of refugee-led social protection (e.g., refugee community organisations, informal insurance such as Somali iwatubs, and religious-based giving such as zaqat), to understand and explain the historical emergence and evolution of particular forms of refugee-led social protection; and to test the degree to which refugees’ sources of security are derived from external assistance or from their own community-led initiatives.

The department also hosted two independent fellows during the year:

BETWEEN PLANETARY URBANISATION AND THINKING FORESTS: A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CHANGE IN THE ECUADORIAN AMAZON

Nina Elizabeth Moeller
Independent Social Research Foundation Fellow

This project set out to understand the socio-ecological relations that are produced or reconfigured by Ecuador’s recently founded Regional Amazonian University, Ikiam (meaning ‘forest’ or ‘nature’ in the indigenous Shuar language), as well as the national and international discourses and policies on a transition to a ‘green economy’ which underpin Ikiam’s development.

Focussing particularly on people’s lived experiences, including the heterogeneity of their interpretations and valuations, the project uses ethnographic and participatory research methods to inquire into the complexities of this socio-ecological change ‘on site’. Critical discourse analysis is used to approach the question of Ikiam’s articulation into wider global processes of green economy transitions.

PARTICIPATION OF TURKISH MIGRANTS IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE VIA TRADE UNIONS IN SELECTED EUROPEAN STATES

Emre Eren Korkmaz
Newton International Fellow

The research project explores Turkish migrant workers’ participation and representation in trade unions and works councils in the UK, Germany and the Netherlands, which operate under the same EU legislation but have different citizenship regimes, migration policies and labour market systems.

Based on a field study, the research aims to develop further a theoretical framework by evaluating the ‘transnational social space’ approach of migration studies together with the public sphere theory.

This project combines literature reviews of labour migration (transnational social space), political theory (public sphere/democratic participation), citizenship, and European Union politics.
New research by OPHI revealed that in 103 low and middle-income countries surveyed, children constituted 34% of the total population – but 48% of the poor.

The research shows the extent of the challenge the UN faces in meeting its new Sustainable Development Goals, which include a target of eradicating child poverty.

The OPHI research used the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which was first introduced in 2010 and comprises a series of measures that assess deprivations in health, education and living standards, to find out how many children are ‘multidimensionally poor’.

It disaggregated the latest Global MPI figures by age group to analyse the particular situation of 1.8 billion children who live in 103 countries. The international definition of a child, used here, is anyone less than 18 years of age.

According to OPHI, nearly two out of every five children – a total of 689 million children – are multidimensionally poor. Some 87% of these 689 million poor children are growing up in South Asia and in Sub-Saharan Africa – 300 million in each region. Half of South Asia’s children and two thirds of Sub-Saharan children are multidimensionally poor.

The research finds that half of multidimensionally poor children live in ‘alert’-level fragile states, and child poverty levels are highest in the fragile states.

Global MPI estimates are higher for children than for adults in all 103 countries. Children are also deprived in more indicators at the same time. In 36 countries, including India, at least half of all children are MPI poor. In Ethiopia, Niger and South Sudan over 90% of all children are MPI poor.

OPHI Director Sabina Alkire said: ‘These new results are deeply disturbing as they show that children are disproportionately poor when the different dimensions of poverty are measured. This is a wake-up call to the international community which has adopted the global Sustainable Development Goals and takes seriously Goal 1, the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions. Children are our future workers, parents and citizens/voters. Investing in them brings benefits now and also into the future’.
VALUING EARLY-STAGE TECHNOLOGY

ODID researchers developed a novel way of determining the value of new technologies in the information and communications sector, filling a significant gap in existing theory and potentially creating a new decision-making tool for investors.

A variety of methods are currently used to work out what new technologies are worth, from simple financial formulas to highly complex techniques, combining qualitative and quantitative models.

However, the existing techniques have significant drawbacks – they are either purely theoretical and cannot be used in practice, are mainly based on past financial investment and do not reflect the value of creativity and novelty, or they rely on subjective assessments. This means they tend to have poor predictive power.

Professor Xiaolan Fu and Dr Shaomeng Li of the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD), working with Chao Ai, Head of Early Stage Investment, R&D, at Chinese information and communication technology (ICT) company Huawei Technologies Co Ltd, have co-proposed and pioneered a new approach.

The researchers created a database that matched all UK start-ups in the ICT sector – defined as being less than five years old between 2006 and 2015 – with records of patents granted in the relevant technology fields by the world’s major patent grant offices during the same time period. The resulting database matched over 1,500 patents to 143 UK ICT firms.

Based on this study, the researchers were able to develop a model that could determine how the characteristics of the patents, the characteristics of the companies themselves, and the market into which the technology was introduced, explained variability in their ultimate value. The model was able to explain around 85% of the variation in the value of technologies owned by the start-ups in the whole database.

By inputting information about these same characteristics for technologies that are about to be commercialised, the model can be used to predict what they will be worth.

For example, the researchers tested the model on Deepmind, the company that created AlphaGo and which was later acquired by Google. Using the model, their estimate of the value of Deepmind was between around $590 million and $660 million; Google paid $650 million to acquire Deepmind in January 2014.

‘The model has already proven itself to have a highly accurate predictive power, especially for technologies at an early stage of commercialisation,’ said Professor Fu. ‘It also uses completely objective data, which is a significant improvement on existing methods.’
INDIA’S EMERGING ‘RURBANS’: ASPIRATIONAL YET PRECARIOUS

Research led by Indrajit Roy, who was awarded an ESRC Future Research Leaders Fellowship, explored the lives of internal migrants in India, shedding light on their motives for migrating as well as examining their social and political rights as they circulate between different locations across the country.

A team led by Dr Roy carried out ethnographic research with selected families in a single village in the State of Bihar, whose 100 million people contribute a significant part of India’s labour migrants. Two researchers circulated with migrant labourers as they moved between different localities for work, while one focussed on family members who remained in the village.

Researchers also implemented two surveys gathering primary data from multiple source and destination locations, covering 10,000 households, supplemented by community-level group discussions in almost 20 locations.

The findings depart from traditional structuralist and culturalist explanations of labour mobility, which emphasise either the salience of economic ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors or highlight the importance of shared norms and values that supposedly motivate people to migrate.

Instead, the research situates migration from Bihar in the context of political change witnessed in the State during the 1990s, which shook up a calcified social structure and incubated ideas of social justice, spurring people’s aspirations for ‘dignified’ lives. It finds that migration is important for rural Biharis because it offers them the chance to move beyond the occupations and relationships that in their home villages are determined by caste. These mobilities enable people in Bihar and beyond to straddle rural and urban worlds, thereby contributing to an emerging ‘rural cosmopolitanism’.

However, at the same time, the study also highlights the vulnerability and marginalisation of migrant workers. Social and political rights in India are not portable: the country’s elaborate social protection regime hinges on the provision of entitlements to sedentary populations and excludes mobile people. Likewise, voting rights in the country remain tied to people’s villages of origin, effectively disenfranchising labourers who are not always able to be present in their villages during elections. Such a sedentary conception of social and political citizenship effectively restricts the population’s mobility. Coupled with the precariousness of informal employment in which labour migrants find themselves, the research points to the immobile foundations of labour mobility in India.

Such restrictions not only limit the potential of India’s economic growth but also stunt urbanisation. Dr Roy’s research reminds us of the precarious lives that India’s aspiring ‘rurbans’ continue to lead.

Find out more: www.livesonthemove.com
ODID has an exceptionally strong track record of outreach, dissemination of research findings outside academia and policy engagement.

A major part of our impact and engagement comes about through our alumni, who take ODID to the world: we train a large number of graduates who become influential development practitioners in international institutions including the UN system, World Bank and IMF, national governments, the NGO sector and, increasingly, in social enterprise and development consultancy.

On the research side, our scholarly output and our faculty and researchers have impact and influence through a range of channels. The most direct and immediate links to impact and engagement come through advisory roles, such as sitting on research council panels and advising government departments, international organisations, foundations and civil society.

Over the medium term, the main channels for impact and engagement are through specific policy-focussed elements of the research agenda and, over the longer term, through the deeper impact of our research in shaping ideas and agendas in domestic and international public policy arenas.

You will find three recent examples of our impact opposite and overleaf.
A ZONAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR REFUGEES

A proposal by RSC Director Alexander Betts and Professor Sir Paul Collier of the Blavatnik School of Government to establish special economic zones (SEZs) in countries such as Jordan where displaced Syrians could work is now being implemented, offering an alternative model that seeks to enhance refugee autonomy and dignity.

The proposal was first set out in an article in Foreign Affairs in October 2015. Professors Betts and Collier argued that such an approach could provide Syrians with jobs, education and autonomy while also advancing host-country development.

Jordan has long wanted to make the transition to a manufacturing economy and has already established several SEZs in the same areas that host many refugees. For example, the King Hussein Bin Talal Development Area (KHBTDA) lies around 10 miles from the Za'atari refugee camp, but it lacks both labour and business investment. This, Professors Betts and Collier argued, would be an ideal location to launch a development-based approach to the Syrian refugee crisis.

In a follow-up article published in Foreign Affairs in April 2016, Professors Betts and Collier described how this idea had ‘gained political traction’ over the winter. Developments involving Jordanian King Abdullah, British Prime Minister David Cameron, and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim had led to a pilot programme being developed for likely implementation in Jordan in the summer. Then in July 2016, a deal was finalised between the EU and Jordan granting trade concessions in exchange for work opportunities for refugees.

Described by Refugees Deeply as ‘one of the most important economic experiments in the world today’, this deal spans 10 years and will apply to 52 product groups manufactured in SEZs on the condition that producers employ more Syrian refugees – at least 15% of the workforce now, rising to 25% after three years.

In 2017, the Government of Jordan announced that Syrian refugees living in camps were entitled to obtain work permits and be employed in urban areas, and in August the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, inaugurated a job centre in the Za’atari refugee camp, according to ILO news.

Business leaders have welcomed the deal and are hopeful that it will stimulate new investors into zones such as the KHBTDA. And there is optimism that, while not a magic bullet, SEZs will be able to provide legal work for Syrians in Jordan.
HELPING JOB SEEKERS IN ETHIOPIA

Research by Departmental Lecturer Stefano Caria and colleagues exploring the effects of two interventions designed to help young urban dwellers find jobs is impacting government and World Bank policy in Ethiopia.

Finding ways to support a growing urban labour force is a key challenge for policy-makers in developing countries. The existing literature suggests that the cost of searching for employment and an inability to signal skills during the recruitment process are particular obstacles to those seeking work.

The researchers therefore evaluated two low-cost interventions – a transport subsidy and a job application workshop – in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where unemployment is over 20% and many jobs are insecure and poorly paid.

In the first intervention, individuals were able to collect a subsidy, calibrated to cover the cost of journeys into the city centre where jobs are advertised, up to three times a week for 16 weeks. At the workshop, participants were offered guidance on writing CVs and cover letters and on how to approach job interviews. They also took a mix of standardised personnel selection tests, which were then used to certify their skills.

The researchers found that eight months later, those who had taken part in the workshop were nearly 60% more likely to have permanent employment and nearly 31% more likely to be in formal employment than those in the control group. Individuals who were offered the transport subsidy were 32% more likely to be in formal employment. The effects were particularly strong for women and for less educated workers, who typically find it hardest to obtain high-quality employment in Ethiopia and other developing countries.

They found that the two interventions worked by increasing search efficacy, albeit in very different ways. The workshop improved the quality of the information contained in each application. This was particularly beneficial to the least skilled, who are less able to rely on well-recognised forms of certification. The transport subsidy significantly increased the number of trips job-seekers made to look for work, which increased the amount of information available to them and allowed them to target their job applications more selectively. On average control individuals with a high-school degree received an offer for a permanent job every 10.5 applications; for the treated individuals the rate was around one in every 4.6.

The work, which was carried out with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute under the aegis of the International Growth Centre, has now been used by the Ethiopian government and the World Bank in the design of a new urban safety net programme which launched in 2016.
INFLUENCING POLICY ON EARLY MARRIAGE IN INDIA

Young Lives has been supporting state-level approaches to early marriage and the development of effective adolescent sexual and reproductive health care policies in India.

In May 2016, Young Lives organised research dissemination workshops on the topic of early marriage in Hyderabad, New Delhi and Jaipur. These were well-attended by representatives of state and national government departments, national and state NGOs, and international organisations, and widely reported in the media.

As a direct result of these workshops, Young Lives was able to develop a formal partnership with the National Council for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) through a Memorandum of Understanding. NCPCR has good links to state-level actors through State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights, and has the power to convene senior representatives from across government and the research community.

Through its partnership with NCPCR, Young Lives is supporting the development of a national strategy and standard operating procedures to address child marriage, and state, and district-level plans in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The partnership enables Young Lives to work with officials from across government, civil society and the research community.

Beyond NCPCR, there has been continued demand for Young Lives evidence on child marriage, early childbearing, and adolescent sexual and reproductive health. Case studies have been shared with the Government of India’s Ministry of Women and Child Development, at their request. In an innovative development, Young Lives was invited to be part of a UNICEF Technical Advisory Group developing a multimedia initiative on gender empowerment for adolescents, in collaboration with BBC Media Action. Young Lives’ case studies have been incorporated into the resulting TV series, AdhaFULL (‘half full’), a social thriller which launched in October 2016.

The project aims to break the silence surrounding sensitive issues affecting young people, challenge traditions that perpetuate gender stereotypes, and boost the ability of teenagers to take action to improve their lives.
ODID academics are frequently called on by the media for comment and analysis on topical issues, drawing on their specialist knowledge to bring depth and objectivity to current debates. See a selection of this year’s coverage below.

27 June 2017
‘Indian princely states’. Nikita Sud takes part in The Forum from the BBC World Service as part of India’s 70th anniversary celebrations

23 May 2017
‘Legal invisibility was the best thing to happen to me’. Robtel Neajai Pailey writes for Al Jazeera

22 April 2017
‘Re-crafting the Israeli digital narrative’. Corneliu Bjola and Ilan Manor write for The Jerusalem Post

15 April 2017
‘How to improve prospects for refugees’. Refugee by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier reviewed in The Economist

11 April 2017
‘How to fix the refugee crisis’. Alexander Betts writes in Prospect magazine

2 April 2017
‘Our best gift to refugees is a job near their home’. Refugee by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier reviewed in The Sunday Times

30 March 2017
‘What can we do about this global crisis?’. Refugee by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier reviewed in The Observer

28 March 2017
‘Radical ideas to fix refugee system’. Alexander Betts and Paul Collier interviewed by CNN’s Christiane Amanpour

22 March 2017
‘Why denying refugees the right to work is a catastrophic error’. New book by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier extracted in the Guardian

23 February 2017
‘He will run and will probably win and some time after 2018 he will probably begin to reveal his hand’. Miles Tendi interviewed on Global Journalist about Robert Mugabe’s future

7 February 2017
‘A combination of aspiration and desperation is fuelling migration in India’. Indrajit Roy interviewed by Hindustan Times

1 February 2017
‘Why is architecture failing refugees?’ Mark Breeze interviewed on Radio 4’s Four Thought

22 January 2017
‘Refugees can be used as a political resource to help those left behind’. Alexander Betts writes in The Observer

17 January 2017
‘Africa’s lessons for Trump’s America’. The first of Robtel Neajai Pailey’s new columns for New African magazine

9 January 2017
‘I saw this risk aversion as an opportunity to reframe my study around that very dilemma’. Ruben Andersson interviewed on BBC’s Thinking Allowed about research on ‘danger zones’

8 January 2017
‘World hacks: jobs for Syrian refugees’. Alexander Betts interviewed by BBC

28 November 2016
‘Notes ban is not about money more a moral exercise’. Nikita Sud writes for NDTV

6 November 2016
‘US election: What does the rest of the world think?’ Robtel Neajai Pailey comments on implications for Africa in Al Jazeera Round Table

4 November 2016
‘India does not owe a friendly relationship to the UK because of colonialism’. Nikita Sud quoted extensively in the Daily Mail

3 November 2016
‘Give refugees basic human freedoms and everyone will be better off’. Alexander Betts featured by WIRED

18 October 2016
‘Why Uganda is one of the world’s most hospitable refugee destinations’. Alexander Betts speaks to PBS Newshour

30 September 2016
‘How to deal with autocratic nations’. Robtel Neajai Pailey interviewed for Deutsche Welle

20 September 2016
‘UN summit on refugees fails to offer solutions’. Alexander Betts writes for The Irish Times

18 September 2016
‘UN and White House summits could offer a ray of hope to those stuck in camps’. Alexander Betts writes for The Observer

7 September 2016
‘Walls... create more dangerous entry methods’. Ruben Andersson interviewed on BBC’s PM about plans for Calais border wall

23 August 2016
‘Angola’s adoption of social media legislation “may set dangerous precedent for Zimbabwe”’. Miles Tendi interviewed by International Business Times

5 August 2016
‘Destination Europe: final thoughts’. Alexander Betts interviewed on BBC World Service’s The Compass

For a full list of media coverage, including links to online content, please visit: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/media
ODID hosted and organised dozens of events over the course of the year. Our research groups hold regular seminar series during Michaelmas and Hilary terms and the department also hosts two seminar series jointly with other departments: the African History and Politics seminars with the History Faculty, the Department of Politics and International Relations, and the African Studies Centre; and the Contemporary South Asia seminars with the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies. These seminars play a key role in generating new research initiatives, testing preliminary findings, and disseminating results.

The MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy organises a series of lectures bringing diplomatic practitioners and academic scholars to the department to enable students and fellows of the course to interact with experienced professionals and to discuss new perspectives on current diplomatic events and global governance challenges.

ODID also runs a number of regular lecture series that bring distinguished academics to the department: the annual Olof Palme, Harrell-Bond and Elizabeth Colson lectures, as well as hosting conferences, workshops and many other one-off events.

Read about some of the highlights from our 2016/17 event calendar opposite and overleaf.
Young Lives conference on ‘Adolescence, youth and gender: building knowledge for change’
8–9 September 2016
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

This event brought together some 170 participants – researchers, practitioners, policy actors and donors – to take stock of what they collectively know about gender inequality across the early life course in low and middle-income countries, and whether current approaches are delivering the knowledge that is needed for change, and for whom.

Panel themes included education, social norms, sexual and reproductive health, aspirations, marriage and parenthood, migration, nutrition, boys and masculinities, economic empowerment, labour markets, violence and much more.

Find out more: www.younglives.org.uk/node/8132

2016 Development Studies Association conference on ‘Politics and development’
12–14 September 2016
Examination Schools, Oxford

We were delighted to host the 2016 annual conference of the Development Studies Association in September, an event that saw some 600 development academics and practitioners from 47 countries gather in Oxford for three days of scholarly exchange around the theme of Politics in Development.

Find out more: www.devstud.org.uk/conferences/2016

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2016: Reporting refugees: what a journalist learnt on the migration trails to Europe
Patrick Kingsley, migration correspondent, the Guardian
26 October 2016
Magdalen College, Oxford

Patrick Kingsley visited over 20 countries in his capacity as the Guardian’s first-ever migration correspondent. He interviewed smugglers, refugees, coastguards, and border-guards; spent weeks on board rescue missions in the Mediterranean; walked with migrants through the Balkans; and visited refugee camps across the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

In the process Kingsley gained a unique perspective on migration to and through Europe – and in this lecture he presented some of the lessons he has learnt from this experience.


Democracy and social decisions
Professor Amartya Sen, Harvard University
18 January 2017
Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at ODID hosted Nobel laureate Amartya Sen for a Distinguished Public Lecture at the Sheldonian Theatre in January. Professor Sen addressed the need for quality public discussion of issues ranging from welfare economics to political problems in the lecture, highlighting demonetarisation in India and the Brexit vote in the UK.


Watch the lecture: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/events/democracy-and-social-decisions
Refugee Studies Centre conference on ‘Beyond crisis: rethinking refugee studies’

16–17 March 2017
Keble College, Oxford

The RSC hosted this major international conference in March 2017, 35 years after the centre was founded. Its purpose was to bring together a range of thinkers and their work, alongside policy-makers and practitioners, to reflect on the role that refugee studies can play in the world. In the context of profound changes in the nature of forced displacement, the conference assessed what kinds of knowledge, evidence, and concepts are needed to understand and respond to contemporary challenges.

Find out more: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/events/beyond-crisis-rethinking-refugee-studies

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2017: Nostalgia and legitimacy: understanding the externalisation of European migration policy

Professor Thomas Spijkerboer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
10 May 2017
ODID, Oxford

This lecture, hosted by the RSC, explored how Europe has responded to the 2015 refugee ‘crisis’, suggesting that by taking major steps in the externalisation of migration control, Europe has sought to establish its right to determine the movement of third-country nationals on the territory of third countries and that implicit in this is Europe’s hegemony over non-European states. The lecture suggested this may be understood both as an expression of post-colonial nostalgia, and as seeking legitimacy for a certain idea of Europe.

Listen online: soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre/nostalgia-legitimacy-understanding-the-externalization-of-european-migration-policy

Olof Palme Lecture 2017: Presence and social obligation: an essay on the share

Professor James Ferguson, Stanford University
8 June 2017
St Antony’s College, Oxford

This lecture, hosted by ODID, develops from a recent book by Professor Ferguson in which he analyzed the figure of the share as a principle of distribution of cash transfers in the global South. Noting that current schemes of distribution are limited by principles of nation-state membership, he suggested in the book that it might be possible to detect new logics of social obligation based on a principle he called ‘presence’. The lecture attempted to elaborate this conception, and to develop a more complete account of how such an understanding of presence might provide a basis for an expanded sense of social obligation and for more inclusionary forms of politics.

Listen online: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/node/23086

Annual Oxford Development Studies Lecture 2017: Conservation and development in the digital era

Professor James Fairhead, University of Sussex
18 May 2017
Manor Road Building, Oxford

This lecture suggested that international conservation, like much of international development, is becoming more violent and militarised and that such violence is increasingly between ‘the included’ and ‘rogues’, in ways that transcend a nature-society binary – for example in the battle against Ebola, which was fought not just against rogue viruses but against rogue bats, rogue deforesters and rogue patients. The lecture also considered how the technological revolution might be more determinant of contemporary discourse driving international development than we might care to admit, and what the implications of this might be.

Find out more: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/node/23098

Digital diplomacy workshops

The Oxford Digital Diplomacy Research Group at ODID organised a series of workshops with diplomats that aimed to advise diplomatic professionals on how best to utilise digital platforms to achieve their goals.

These included:
- ‘Digital diplomacy strategy: what it is and how it works’ with the Australian Embassy in Tel Aviv (April 2017)
- ‘The Ambassadors’ Forum’ in partnership with the Cyprus High Commission in London (March 2017)

The research group is led by Corneliu Bjola, Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies, working with ODID DPhils Jennifer Cassidy and Ilan Manor.
The annual RSC International Summer School in Forced Migration was once again held in July this year, bringing together 72 participants, from 30 countries.

The school, which has been running for over three decades, aims to foster interaction and dialogue between academics, practitioners and policy-makers working in areas related to refugees and forced migration. Practitioners are given the time and space to step back from the field and learn from the best recent academic work in forced migration as well as from their peers.

The first week started with sessions dedicated to the conceptualisation and globalisation of forced migration, considering the political, legal and anthropological framings of displacement. The ethics of border control were examined in a thought-provoking lecture which provided great foundations for a subsequent debate between tutor groups. Later in the week, focus was directed towards asylum policy and international refugee law. Workshops on African Union protection and European Union protection offered participants the chance to study these areas in more depth. Negotiating strategies were put into practice in a day-long simulation in the context of refugee repatriation and the challenges of internal displacement in East Timor.

In the second week, participants studied optional modules spanning health and humanitarian crises, Palestinian refugees and international law, psychosocial support, children’s rights, human smuggling, humanitarian principles and IDPs. The school also offered lectures from world-leading academics and professionals such as Alessandro Monsutti, Lea Yip, Madeline Garlick, Arafat Jamal, and Heaven Crawley, who delivered the closing plenary.

Major international organisations such as UNHCR, ICRC and IOM were well represented and there were also officials from various governments, staff of international and local NGOs (Oxfam, Plan International, Forum réfugiés Cosi, Refugee Transitions, Vine Community Services) as well as full-time researchers and academics. The new Saturday Festival of Ideas gave participants the opportunity to showcase their knowledge to participants, tutors and members of the RSC.

The RSC places great importance on providing bursary support to participants who would otherwise be unable to attend, particularly those from the global South. In 2017, seven participants received bursary funding thanks to generous support from the Asfari Foundation and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

The 2017 OPHI Summer School was held in Marrakesh, Morocco, in July, attracting a record number of participants – 80 participants from 36 countries.

This intensive summer school, which was co-organised in partnership with the Moroccan High Commission of Planning (HCP), aimed to provide a thorough technical and practical introduction to multidimensional poverty measurement with a strong emphasis on the Alkire-Foster method developed at OPHI.

Drawing on Amartya Sen’s capability approach and empirical examples of national and global Multidimensional Poverty Indices, the conceptual and empirical motivations for measuring multidimensional poverty were presented, as well as the full suite of measurement tools, including estimation, dimensional breakdown, disaggregation by population subgroup, standard errors and statistical inference, robustness, communications, policy applications, etc.

Upon completing the course, students had the skills required to construct and analyse an official national multidimensional poverty measure and to describe its policy relevance.

The opening ceremony included a special lecture by Khalid Soudi, Director of the Observatory of Population Living Conditions at HCP, on ‘The experience of HCP on the matter of measuring and analysing poverty and inequality in its monetary and multidimensional forms’. This was followed by presentations by Abdeljouad Ezzran on ‘Multidimensional poverty in Morocco: 2001-2014’ and Yassine Hamid on ‘Mapping of poverty in regional and urban governments and areas in Morocco’.

The strength of the department’s publication record was demonstrated in the 2014 REF, where nearly one-third of outputs submitted were rated 4*, or world leading. You can find out more about this year’s publications by departmental staff opposite and overleaf.

ODID hosts one of the leading scholarly journals in the field, *Oxford Development Studies*, a multidisciplinary journal aimed at the research and policy-making community that is published four times a year. This year, Professor Frances Stewart handed over to Dr Cheryl Doss as Editor after eight years.

ODID academics also edit a number of book series: Africa: Policies for Prosperity (Professor Christopher Adam, Oxford University Press); Diversity and Plurality in South Asia (Professor Nandini Gooptu, Anthem); New Diplomacy (Professor Corneliu Bjola, Routledge); and Studies in Forced Migration (produced in association with the RSC, Berghahn Books).

The department and a number of its research programmes have active Working Paper series to provide rapid access to their latest findings, as well as producing a variety of research and policy briefings to enable dissemination to non-academic audiences. In addition, the RSC produces the magazine *Forced Migration Review*, the most widely read publication on refugees and internally displaced and stateless people.


Iyer, Padmini (2017 online) ‘From *rakhi* to romance: negotiating “acceptable” relationships in co-educational secondary schools in New Delhi, India’ *Culture, Health & Sexuality*

Iyer, Padmini (2017 online) ‘Due to all this fear, we’re getting less freedom’: young people’s understandings of gender and sexual violence in New Delhi, India’, *Gender and Education*


Morrow, Virginia (with Yisak Tafere, Nardos Chuta and Ina Zharkovitch) (2017) ‘I started working because I was hungry’: The consequences of food insecurity for children’s well-being in rural Ethiopia’, *Social Science & Medicine* 182: 1–9


Pailey, Robtel Neajee (2017 online) ‘Liberia, Ebola and the pitfalls of state-building: Reimagining domestic and diasporic public authority’, *African Affairs*


Stereck, Olivier (with Max Roser, Muthli Ncube and Stefan Twisselin) (2017) ‘Allocation of development assistance for health: is the predominance of national income justified?’, *Health Policy and Planning*


Vignal, Leila (with Hélène Thiollet) (2016) ‘Transnationalizing the Arabian Peninsula: Local, regional and global dynamics’, *Arabian Humanities* 7


**CHAPTERS**


Costello, Cathryn (2016) ‘The search of the outer edges of non-refoulement in Europe: exceptionality and flagrant breaches’. In Bruce Burson and David James Cantor (eds) Human Rights and the Refugee Definition: Comparative Legal Practice and Theory, Brill


Goopo, Nandini (2016) ‘Divided We Stand: The Indian City after Economic Liberalisation’. In Knut A Jacobsen (ed) Routledge Handbook of Contemporary India, Routledge


REPORTS AND PAPERS FOR EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

Adam, Christopher (with Christopher Allsopp and David Vines) (2016) ‘Designing Fiscal Institutions for an East African Monetary Union’, Paper for the Monetary Affairs Committee of the East African Community


Costello, Cathryn (with Kees Groenendijk and Louise Halleskov Storgaard) (2017) ‘Realigning the right to family reunification of refugees in Europe’, Council of Europe


Espinoza Revollo, Patricia (with Kirrily Pells and María José Oqando) (2016) ‘Experiences of Peer Bullying among Adolescents & Associated Effects on Young Adult Outcomes: Longitudinal Evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Viet Nam’, UNICEF Innocenti Discussion Paper 2016-03


Cathryn Costello, Andrew W Mellon Associate Professor of International Human Rights and Refugee Law, was awarded an Odysseus Network Prize for her book *The Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees in European Law* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

The Odysseus Academic Network prizes recognise outstanding academic research in the area of European immigration or asylum law. Professor Costello’s book was one of two to win the Best Publication Prize this year.

A paper by Xiaolan Fu, Professor of Technology and International Development and TMCD Director, and TMCD Research Officer Shaomeng Li was named Best Paper by the Innovation Strategic Interest Group at the 2017 European Academy of Management Annual Conference.

The paper, titled ‘Valuation of early stage technology in the information and communication industry’ was co-authored in partnership with Chao Ai of Huawei Ltd (see story p 16).

An article by IMI Senior Research Officer Robtel Neajai Pailey in African Arguments magazine, “Where is the African in African Studies?”, was one of five shortlisted for their best article prize.

The article was a reflection on African academia and the fact that the number of articles by Africa-based academics in two leading journals has plummeted over the past 20 years.
**Forced Migration Review** brings together researchers, practitioners, policymakers and displaced people to analyse the causes and impacts of displacement, debate policies and programmes, share research findings, reflect the lived experience of displacement, and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action. This year’s issues comprise:

**FMR 55**
**Shelter in displacement**
(June 2017)

All displaced people need some form of shelter. Whether it is found, provided or built, it needs to answer multiple needs: protection from the elements, physical security, safety, comfort, emotional security, some mitigation of risk and unease, and even, as time passes, some semblance of home and community. This *FMR* looks at the complexity of approaches to shelter both as a physical object in a physical location and as a response to essential human needs.

**FMR 54**
**Resettlement**
(February 2017)

This issue of *FMR* looks at some of the modalities and challenges of resettlement in order to shed light on debates such as how — and how well — resettlement is managed, whether it is a good use of the funds and energy it uses, and whether it is a good solution for refugees. The issue also contains a mini-feature on post-deportation risks and monitoring, which is also available as a standalone publication.

**FMR 53**
**Local communities: first and last providers of protection**
(October 2016)

It is often people’s immediate community that provides the first, last and perhaps best tactical response for many people affected by or under threat of displacement. In the 23 feature theme articles in this issue of *FMR*, authors from around the world — including authors who are themselves displaced — explore the capacity of communities to organise themselves before, during and after displacement in ways that help protect the community.

Find out more: [www.fmreview.org](http://www.fmreview.org)

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**SPECIAL ISSUE IN HONOUR OF VALPY FITZGERALD**

A special issue of *Oxford Development Studies* celebrated the work of Valpy FitzGerald, Emeritus Professor of International Development Finance at ODID and former Head of Department.

The special issue, ODS 45 (2), was edited by Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, Associate Professor of the Political Economy of Latin America, and Frances Stewart, Emeritus Professor of Development Economics. It brings together articles by Professor FitzGerald’s colleagues and former students on the theme of Conflict, Inequalities and Development.

The collection includes the following articles:

- Diego Sánchez-Ancochea ‘Conflict, inequalities and development: celebrating the work of Valpy FitzGerald’
- John Toye, ‘Valpy FitzGerald: radical macroeconomist of development’
- Çağatay Bircan, Tilman Brück and Marc Vothknecht, ‘Violent conflict and inequality’
- Frances Stewart and Rachita Daga, ‘Does the way a civil war ends matter for post-conflict development?’
- Nicholas Van Hear and Robin Cohen, ‘Diasporas and conflict: distance, contiguity and spheres of engagement’
- Rosemary Thorp, ‘The political economy of managing extractives: insights from the Peruvian case’
- Miguel Székely and Pamela Mendoza, ‘Declining inequality in Latin America: structural shift or temporary phenomenon?’

Find out more: [www.fmreview.org](http://www.fmreview.org)
PEOPLE

The department saw some significant arrivals and departures during 2016/17. We appointed a new statutory Professor of Development Economics, Christopher Woodruff, who joined us from the University of Warwick. You can find out more about Professor Woodruff and details of other new academic appointments opposite.

We also lost our long-term administrator, Julia Knight, who retired after more than 30 years with the department. We were very sorry to see her go, but were happy to welcome Dr Lindsay Rudge, formerly Head of Administration and Finance at the Department of Classics, as her replacement. Within the central administration, we also appointed a new Research Coordinator, Dr Emma Rundall, and a new IT Officer, Hamayun Minhas.

As of 31 August 2017, the department had 100 staff members, including core academic teaching staff, research officers and assistants in our research programmes, and communications and support staff. Of our teaching staff, 10 are Professors, 15 Associate Professors and 8 Senior/Departmental Lecturers.

The diversity of our academic and research staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: some 52% are women, compared to a university average of 36%, and around 75% are of non-UK origin.
NEW ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Christopher Woodruff, Professor of Development Economics

Professor Woodruff’s research focusses on enterprises in low-income countries, with noted work on returns to capital investments in microenterprises and the effect of formal registration on enterprise performance. He is a pioneer in the use of field experiments in firms. He currently holds an Advanced Grant from the European Research Council for work measuring productivity in the readymade garment sector, with a particular focus on the challenges women face in moving into supervisory positions in the Bangladeshi garment sector. He is the Scientific Coordinator for the DFID–CEPR joint research venture on Private Enterprise Development in Low Income Countries (PEDL) and directs the Firm Capabilities group at the IGC. In addition to his position at Oxford, Professor Woodruff is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a Research Fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), a Senior Fellow of the Bureau of Research on Economic Analysis and Development (BREAD), and a Research Fellow at the Centre for Competitive Advantage and the Global Economy (CAGE) and the Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA).

He joins us from the University of Warwick, where he was Professor of Economics.

Ruben Andersson, Associate Professor of Migration and Development

Professor Andersson is an anthropologist working on migration, borders and security with a focus on the West African Sahel and southern Europe. His 2014 book Illegality, Inc.: Clandestine migration and the business of bordering Europe, an ethnographic account of Europe’s efforts to halt irregular migration, argues that these efforts, rather than curtailing movement, have led to more distress and drama at the borders, which in turn has fuelled a self-reinforcing industry of controls.

His latest project looks comparatively at remote-controlled interventions and the partial withdrawal of international actors from global crisis zones, taking as its starting point the conflict in Mali, West Africa, and the confluence of risks which international interveners are dealing with there – including, besides security and livelihoods, the perceived ‘risk’ of migration. The project will lead to a monograph, tentatively entitled The Danger Zone.

Professor Andersson previously worked at the London School of Economics, where he completed his PhD in 2013.

Cheryl Doss, Senior Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Dr Doss is a development economist whose research focusses on issues related to assets, agriculture and gender with a regional focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

Among her research projects, she co-leads the Gender Asset Gap Project, a large-scale effort to collect data and measure individual asset and wealth holdings for men and women in Ecuador, Ghana, and Karnataka, India. This research examines best practices for collecting individual data on assets and also quantifies women’s ownership of and control over productive assets. Currently, much of her work focusses on how to understand both joint and individual ownership and decision-making within rural households.

She works with a range of international organisations on issues including best approaches for collecting sex-disaggregated data, gender and agriculture, intra-household resource allocation, and women’s asset ownership. Currently, she is the gender advisor for the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

She was previously Senior Lecturer in International Affairs and Economics at Yale University.

Pramila Krishnan, Associate Professor of Economics for Development (with Pembroke College)

Professor Krishnan began her academic life as an econometrician working on models of self-selection before seeing the light and moving on to work in development economics.

Her research focusses on three areas: the implicit costs to households in variety in consumption of poor transport links within developing countries; the importance of limited attention in decisions over consumption; and the impact of national resources on incentives for good governance. Other ongoing work includes examining the relationship between cognitive ability and risk and time preferences amongst adolescents and evaluating interventions that affect adolescent girls’ decisions on marriage and reproductive health. The research relies on innovations in the use of large-scale data: this ranges from longitudinal surveys, purpose-designed surveys that imitate quasi-natural experiments to scraping data from the Internet and the use of satellite measurements of economic activity.

Professor Krishnan is co-lead academic for Ethiopia with the IGC. She joins us from the University of Cambridge, where she was a Senior Lecturer.
Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Associate Professor of African Politics at ODID and our much valued and respected colleague, teacher and friend, died on 8 August.

Raufu’s family roots were in Ilorin, Kwara State, a region in which the cultures of south-western and northern Nigeria mix, but he was born in Aba, present-day Abia State in south-eastern Nigeria. This fed into his orientation as a pan-Nigerian scholar who addressed issues on a national basis, rather than feeling limited to one particular ethno-regional subject or perspective. Raufu believed he was 63 but this was a subject of conjecture as his birth records were destroyed in the aftermath of the Nigerian Civil War. He studied Political Science at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, when that campus was a centre of left-wing thought and activism, before proceeding to St Peter’s College, Oxford, where he earned his doctorate on ‘Peasant differentiation and politics in rural Kano’ under Gavin Williams in 1990. Before becoming a faculty member in Oxford, he held teaching positions at Bayero University, Kano, and Ahmadu Bello University.

At heart a political sociologist, his academic interests encompassed environmental management and agrarian transformations, ethnicity, religion, federalism, conflict and conflict resolution, and democratisation. Within these fields and outside he edited three major books, more than 35 academic articles and book chapters, and more reports, working papers and newspaper editorials than we can count here. As the Council for the Development of Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) has put it, ‘his rich intellectual legacy will remain relevant, widely discussed, cherished and avidly utilized. This is because Dr. Mustapha’s work captured the lived experiences of Africans in diverse ways.’

In ODID, Raufu was a core part of the MPhil and DPhil programmes from their beginnings, and taught on the MPhil’s core courses as well as on his specialisms of rural and agrarian politics and the West African region. He also lectured to politics undergraduates and postgraduates. He supervised a huge number of theses for the department, and also on occasion for other courses across the university, such as the MSc in African Studies. On several occasions, he served as the departmental Admissions Tutor and held the posts of Course Director and Chair of Examiners for the MPhil in Development Studies as well as Director of Doctoral Research.

He was the Senior Researcher (West Africa) at the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE), led by Frances Stewart between 2003 and 2010, and afterwards set up the collaborative ODID-anchored Nigeria Research Network with support from the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands. He was also a stalwart co-convenor of the African History and Politics seminar which ODID hosts on Mondays. At his college, St Antony’s, Raufu was a member of Governing Body from 2001, and served at various points as both Dean and Admissions Tutor. He was the patron of the student-run Oxford University Africa Society from its birth through a series of increasingly successful conferences and programmes.

Raufu took ethics seriously in the academic process, from research to dissemination to impact. He was open-minded and sought and took insight and advice, as well as dispensing his own considerable advice and sharing his experience. He was also committed in his personal politics, as evidenced by his career-long union membership and role as departmental representative of the University and College Union (UCU). Raufu had both an intuitive grasp and a precise theoretical exposition of African, and especially Nigerian, politics. He was clear to himself and to the world that although problems, malfunctions, patronage and corruption recur, the nation-building and state-building projects of African states are real, viable, and to be taken seriously, and this was an orientation he communicated to his students.

He was a scholar of great integrity, but chose to preserve his values and the integrity of his work not by keeping it apart in an ivory tower, disengaged from
the world, but by taking it out to do battle with real-world issues and processes. In doing so, he managed to engage in policy processes in which, despite their limitations, he was always able to preserve his voice, freedom and values, earning widespread respect.

He knew the constraints of the political game in Nigeria and mastered the art of engaging in it while keeping his independence and integrity intact; so much so that his students and colleagues often asked for his advice when attempting to do likewise.

Raufu’s professional career was in the UK but he never disengaged from active participation in Nigeria. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Kano-based Development Research and Projects Centre (dRPC), and the editorial board of the Premium Times newspaper. Policy-makers in Nigeria, in the UK and further afield sought his opinion on current issues of public policy, and he had a high public profile in Nigeria, as attested to by the immediate announcement of his passing in the national media. He also brought Nigeria to Oxford on many occasions, as with the landmark conference on Nigerian Foreign Policy after the Cold War, which he co-anchored in 2003.

Outside Nigeria, Raufu’s academic citizenship was pan-African, as a member of editorial advisory groups for the journals Review of African Political Economy and Africa, and especially in CODESRIA, where he variously served as Director of the 2002 Governance Institute, as a member of the Scientific Committee and of the internal review committee on CODESRIA’s Intellectual Agenda, and in formulating CODESRIA’s strategic planning agenda. He also wrote reports for the Working Group on Ethnic Minorities, UN Commission on Human Rights, and the project on ‘Ethnic Structure and Public Sector Governance’ for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva.

Before illness forced him to stop work, he was able to complete his last project, a collaborative project on Christian-Muslim interfaith relations and conflict resolution in Northern Nigeria, shortly to be published as a book by James Currey entitled *Creed and Grievance*; the title was suggested by Kate, who in this as in many things was not only a life partner but also an intellectual one. Typically, the project brought together a wide network of scholars, both international and African, in a mutual conversation.

His students remember him as someone who gave them the space to be independent and develop their own ideas, while always being there to help in their development. He was willing to bring people in and supervise students from far outside his own research interests and always did so keeping an open mind. As a teacher, he inspired and shaped a lot of people. His comments always had clarity. He was extraordinarily generous with his personal contacts, and made himself available to students as a mentor.

By Oliver Owen and David Ehrhardt

Please visit our online book of condolence to leave a message or memory: raufumustapha.qeh.ox.ac.uk

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**EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS**

We are delighted that a number of our Early Career Researchers have gone on to secure high-calibre academic and research positions after leaving us:

**Ali Chaudhary**, Marie Curie Research Fellow at IMI, is now Assistant Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University

**Andreas Georgiadis**, Senior Research Officer at Young Lives, is now Senior Lecturer in Human Resource Management at Brunel Business School

**Will Jones**, Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration, is now Lecturer in International Relations at Royal Holloway College, University of London

**Serena Masino**, Research Officer on the MNEmerge Project at TMCD, is now Lecturer in Economics and International Development at the University of Westminster

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**Julia Knight retires**

We were very sorry to say goodbye to Julia Knight, who was departmental administrator at ODID for more than 30 years and was a central figure in ensuring the success and smooth running of the institution. She retired at the end of the 2015/16 academic year.

‘Julia is one of those rare and exceptional individuals who was considered a friend and ally by all, because she did her best to “make the system work for the people, rather than the opposite,” as one of my colleagues aptly put it’, said former Head of Department Nandini Gooptu. ‘She was universally trusted for her impeccable professionalism, integrity and incisive understanding of administration and finance’.

Our new Head of Administration is Lindsay Rudge, who comes to us from the Classics Department.
HONOURS AND AWARDS

Alexander Betts, Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs and RSC Director, and Professor Sir Paul Collier of the Blavatnik School of Government were named by Foreign Policy as 2016 Leading Global Thinkers. Each year, Foreign Policy editors recognise 100 people whose ideas have translated into action over the past year, changing and shaping the world. Honorees include a wide range of leaders, advocates, innovators, artists, government officials, and visionaries from around the world.

The award was in recognition of a proposal by Professors Betts and Collier for the establishment of special economic zones in countries such as Jordan where displaced Syrians could work (see story p 19).

Douglas Gollin, Professor of Development Economics, was appointed to the Research Advisory Group (RAG) of the UK government’s Department for International Development (DFID). The RAG is a small group of senior international academics. It provides independent scientific advice to DFID to assure the quality and appropriateness of its research portfolio as well as helping it to engage with the wider international scientific and research community, the private sector and the global development community.

Gil Loescher, long-time Visiting Professor at the RSC, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Lawrence University in Wisconsin. He also served as the principal commencement speaker.

Professor Loescher is a long-established expert on international refugee policy. For over 25 years, he was Professor of International Relations at the University of Notre Dame in the United States and was a visiting fellow at Princeton University, LSE, Oxford and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs at the US State Department in Washington DC.

Naohiko Omata, RSC Senior Research Officer, was awarded one of the 5th ‘Refugee Studies Scholar Awards’, which are co-hosted and co-sponsored by the Shinnyo Educational Trust and the Refugee Studies Forum in Japan.

The Refugee Studies Scholar Awards are given annually to researchers who have demonstrated promising scholarship in the area of forced migration. Award winners are rigorously selected by a special committee consisting of refugee academics and expert practitioners. The award entails research funding of $3,000. The award winners produce an article based on the research supported by this funding. Of these articles, those of a particularly high standard will be honoured and published in the Refugee Studies Forum, Japan’s largest refugee journal.

Indrajit Roy, ESRC Future Research Leader, won an Oxford University Teaching Excellence Award. Dr Roy, who teaches on the MPhil in Development Studies and the MSc in Migration Studies at ODID, was recognised for his ‘deep commitment to students and teaching’, and for his innovative option paper, ‘Politics of the Poor’. Launched by the University in 2006, the Oxford Teaching Awards recognise different ways of engaging students and helping them learn, from creating new courses and delivering exceptional lectures and demonstrations to the innovative use of technology to bring courses and subjects to life.

Gary Jones, ODID caretaker, won an award for Best Support Staff in the 2017 Oxford University Student Union awards. He received a record 67 nominations for the prize. The OUSU awards, which are entirely student-led, aim to recognise great teaching and teaching support at Oxford and to help engage students more effectively in their academic experience.

The awards were presented at a special ceremony at Oxford Town Hall on 11 May.
ALL STAFF 2016/17

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF

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Professor of Development Economics and Head of Department

Jocelyn Alexander
Professor of Commonwealth Studies

Ali Ali*
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Sabina Alkire
Director, OPHI, and Associate Professor

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Associate Professor of Migration and Development

Bridget Azubuike
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Oliver Bakewell
Senior Research Officer, IMI, and Associate Professor

Masooda Bano
Principal Investigator, Changing Structures of Islamic Authority, and Associate Professor

Liza Benny
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Frances Winter
Policy Officer (Gender and Youth), Young Lives

*Joined during 2016/17 (1 September–31 August)

**Left during 2016/17 (1 September–31 August)
VISITORS

ODID welcomes scholars from abroad or from elsewhere in the UK who wish to pursue research at Oxford in the area of development studies. Visiting scholars work on their own research projects while at Oxford and have the opportunity to attend and participate in a wide variety of lectures and seminars across the University. Their research will fall broadly within the research categories covered by the department; our research groups encourage affiliations from academics working in their particular fields.

The following academics visited the department in 2016/17:

- Lisa Åkesson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden (IMI)
- Armando Aliu, Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey (IMI)
- Linn Axelsson, Stockholm University, Sweden (IMI)
- Prisca Benelli, Tufts University, US (RSC)
- Mark Breeze, University of Cambridge, UK (RSC)
- Madison Cahill-Sanidas, Colorado College, US (Young Lives)
- Kaihua Chen, Institute of Policy and Management, Chinese Academy of Sciences (TMCD)
- Bruce Collet, Bowling Green State University, US (RSC)
- Armando de Lillo, IMT School for Advanced Studies Lucca, Italy (IMI)
- Amy Donovan, (now) Wellesley College, US (Young Lives)
- Pauline Endres de Oliviera, Justus Liebig University Gießen, Germany (RSC)
- Yingfeng Fang, Wuhan University, China (OPHI)
- Jasmin Fritzschke, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany (RSC)
- Roderick Galam, Free University of Berlin, Germany (IMI)
- Maria Gitterrez Portilla, University of Cantabria, Spain (IMI)
- Bodean Hedwards, Monash University, Australia (RSC)
- Temily Jaya Gopan, University of Hong Kong (ODID)
- Zheng Jianjian, Ministry of Science and Technology, China (TMCD)
- Ulrike Krause, University of Marburg, Germany (RSC)
- Bishawjit Mallick, Brown University’s International Advanced Research Institutes, US (IMI)
- Jeffrey Maslinik, Florida International University, US (RSC)
- Angele Mendy, University of Lausanne, Switzerland (IMI)
- Emilie Mortensen, University of Aarhus, Denmark (RSC)
- Antonio Motta, Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil (ODID)
- Merve Nezih Ozer, Maastricht University, The Netherlands (IMI)
- Jiaping Pan, Xiamen University, China (TMCD)
- Lyn Parker, University of Western Australia (ODID)
- Carrie Perkins, Southern Methodist University, US (RSC)
- Jenny Poon, University of Western Ontario, Canada (RSC)
- Magdalena Ucelulse, Central European University, Hungary (IMI)
- Ivan Ureta, University of Applied Sciences of Southern Switzerland (IMI)
- Ann-Christin Wagner, University of Edinburgh, UK (RSC)
- Xiaoqiang Xing, University of International Business & Economics, China (TMCD)

OXFORD ASSOCIATES

Our Oxford Associates are colleagues with Oxford University academic appointments or similar positions in colleges who work on development and have research and/or teaching links with ODID:

- Christopher Allsopp, New College
- Sudhir Anand, St Catherine’s College
- William Beinart, St Antony’s College
- Nancy Bermeo, Department of Politics and International Relations
- Elaine Chase, Department of Social Policy and Intervention
- Christopher Davis, Wolfson College
- Ray Fitzpatrick, Nuffield Department of Population Health
- David Gellner, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Ian Goldin, Oxford Martin School
- Roger Goodman, Social Sciences Division
- Sarah Harper, Oxford Institute of Population Ageing
- Pegram Harrison, Said Business School
- Mark Harrison, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine
- Renee Hirschon, St Peter’s College
- Elisabeth Hsu, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Andrew Hurrell, Department of Politics and International Relations
- David Johnson, Department of Education
- Sneha Krishnan, St John’s College
- Neil MacFarlane, Department of Politics and International Relations
- Matthew McCartney, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies
- David Mills, Department of Education
- Rana Mitter, Department of Politics and International Relations
- Rachel Murphy, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies
- Emma Plugge, Nuffield Department of Medicine
- David Pratten, African Studies Centre
- Steve Rayner, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Isabel Ruiz, Harris Manchester College
- Mari Sako, Said Business School
- Stanley Ulijaszek, Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- Nicholas Van Hear, Centre on Migration Policy and Society
- Laurence Whitehead, Nuffield College
- Ngaire Woods, Blavatnik School of Government
- Biao Xiang, Centre on Migration Policy and Society
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Cover photo: Learning in rural Ethiopia
Credit: © Young Lives / Antonio Fiorente

Above picture: The original architect’s drawing for the house at 3 Mansfield Road. Credit: The Bodleian Library, University of Oxford. Ref: GE 170