



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD



**OXFORD DEPARTMENT
OF INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**
REPORT 2013



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

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; engaging with the global epistemic community and contested policy agendas.
- 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.



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Through the walls of the castle, Cape Coast, Ghana
Credit: Fauzia Jamal, MPhil in Development Studies, 2009–11

FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

The Oxford Department of International Development (ODID) is the focal point at the University for multidisciplinary research and postgraduate teaching on the developing world, for which we have an international reputation. Our interest in the global South stems from our concern with inequality, deprivation, poverty and exploitation, and their structural underpinning in relations of political power, economic dominance and social hierarchy, from both national and international perspectives.

ODID – or ‘QE’ (Queen Elizabeth House) as it is often known, after the name of the original foundation – has undergone a dramatic transformation in the past two decades with a major expansion of postgraduate courses, staff recruitment, scholarly publications, externally funded research and policy engagement. Our courses enjoy high international demand, and the excellence of our research has been recognised, with ODID placed at the top of our subject area in the 2008 national Research Assessment Exercise.

ODID is now thriving in a period of innovation and creativity, energised by the enthusiasm and intellectual acumen of a new generation of scholars who are enhancing both our teaching capacity and our research portfolio. ODID has witnessed a generational shift in recent years with the retirement of several scholars who had led the Department in the past two decades. Leadership roles in the Department have now been assumed by mid-career academics, with international reputations in their own fields, and we have recruited a cadre of young scholars of exceptionally high academic calibre to both teaching and research posts. We have not only renewed vacated posts, but also created some in new areas, such as the study of migration and development, and international human rights and refugee law. We take pride in ourselves as a Department committed to fostering the talent of new entrants into the academic profession, who make an invaluable contribution to enlivening our departmental culture of critical reflection, incisive analysis and original thinking.

Our commitment to nurturing new generations of scholars and development practitioners, and their career development, of course, encompasses our internationally diverse community of academically stellar students, recruited through a highly competitive process.

We devote substantial departmental funds to offering scholarships and bursaries. Raising further funds to attract outstanding students, especially from developing countries, remains our highest priority. Academic achievement apart, many of our students also embrace public engagement, which has been recognised this year with awards for several of them for creating positive social change.

Knowledge exchange is not only the forte of our students, but is indeed the strong suit of this Department as a whole. Our research groups, in particular, enjoy international recognition for their outreach and contribution to creating analytically rigorous, theoretically informed, and empirically grounded foundations for development intervention by international institutions, national governments and non-governmental organisations alike.

In the past couple of years, we were sad to bid farewell to a number of our retiring senior colleagues who played a pioneering institution-building role, including Frances Stewart, Rosemary Thorp and Barbara Harriss-White, all former Heads of the Department (1993–2007), as well as Robin Cohen, Adrian Wood and Roger Zetter. We are fortunate that several of them still advise and assist us in our work. Valpy FitzGerald, although not yet retired, stepped down after a remarkably successful five-year stint as Head (2007–12).

On a personal note, I have been fortunate in inheriting from my predecessors an academically thriving and efficiently run Department, which also owes much to Julia Knight, our administrator.

I am most privileged to work with a dynamic and collegial group of colleagues, who are all committed to the shared aim of taking ODID from strength to strength, and to meeting any challenges posed by the difficult external environment in which the higher education sector now finds itself.

Nandini Gooptu

ODID is now thriving in a period of innovation and creativity, energised by the enthusiasm and intellectual acumen of a new generation of scholars.



Nandini Gooptu (centre) with former Heads of Department (from left): Frances Stewart, Rosemary Thorp, Valpy FitzGerald and Barbara Harriss-White
Credit: Danny du Feu Photography

TEACHING

Postgraduate teaching is a core function of the Department. We offer six postgraduate courses: a DPhil, an MPhil and four MSc programmes, two taught jointly with other Oxford departments. Our courses attract students of exceptionally high calibre from all regions of the world.



Our postgraduate programmes are necessarily constrained in size by the need to provide small classes and individual supervision. All teaching is research-based, drawing always on the specialist fields of staff, and in many cases upon the results of ongoing research. All students are required to undertake original research projects and research methods training, while those on the DPhil and MPhil receive fieldwork training as well.

At the start of the 2012–13 academic year, we had 240 students, compared to only 50 in 1999–2000. These include over 70 DPhil candidates, many of whom enter the programme from our MPhil or MSc courses, which provide an excellent foundation for research work – although we also welcome candidates with equivalent training for direct entry. We feel that this is the maximum number of students consistent with postgraduate training of this kind, and thus plan to hold to this number in the medium term at least.

Competition for the available places each year is intense, as the table (above right) shows. This is despite the fact that our entry standards are among the highest at Oxford, with most successful entrants having the equivalent of a first-class degree at a UK research university or a 3.8 CGPA at a good US university. Demand for our courses is rising over time, reflecting not only the high quality of teaching but also the unique Oxford approach to development studies – research-driven with strong disciplinary foundations – and the excellent international career opportunities open to alumni. Applicants are also attracted by the international diversity of the Department in terms of both its students and its staff.

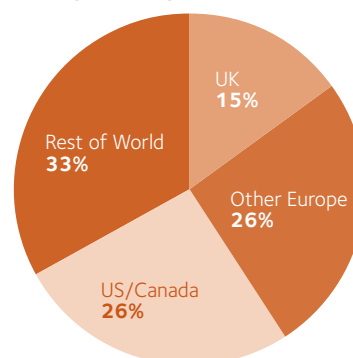
Applicants per place 2012

Course	Places	Applications	Arrivals	Applicants per place
DPhil International Development	15	130	21	9
MPhil Development Studies	30	177	25	6
MSc Economics for Development	30	214	26	8
MSc Global Governance and Diplomacy	25	254	23	10
MSc Migration Studies	26	58	24	2
MSc Refugee and Forced Migration Studies	25	108	25	4
TOTALS	151	941	144	6

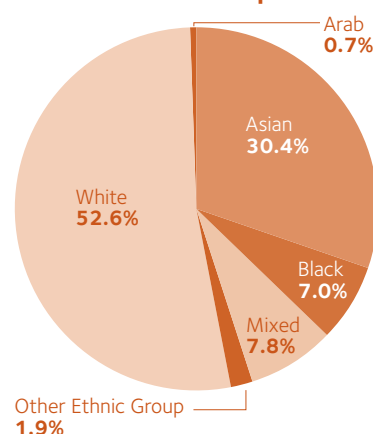
Students by gender 2012–13

Course	Male		Female	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
DPhil International Development	34	43%	46	58%
MPhil Development Studies	13	23%	43	77%
MSc Economics for Development	15	54%	13	46%
MSc Global Governance and Diplomacy	10	39%	14	61%
MSc Migration Studies	4	16%	21	84%
MSc Refugee and Forced Migration Studies	5	21%	22	79%
TOTAL	81	34%	159	66%
University of Oxford (graduate students)		56%		44%

Student country of origin 2012–13



Ethnicity of students offered places 2011–12



Note: data for 2012–13 not yet available; excludes 'Information refused' and 'Not known'

However, the Department is concerned that many outstanding students, particularly those from developing countries, cannot afford the fees and living costs at Oxford, even though these are not high by international standards for this level of education. In consequence, both the Department and the University have made great efforts to increase the availability of scholarships. At present some 40 per cent of our entrants have full or partial scholarships, but this is clearly insufficient. As a Department, we are investing nearly £400,000 a year in student support from our own funds, in addition to the £100,000 a year we contribute towards ESRC studentships.

Scholarships for new students 2012–13

Scholarship	Students Funded
Departmental	6
Economics Dept	2
Olsen	1
ERC	2
Rhodes	14
ESRC/EPSRC	6
Clarendon	7
Michael Wills/Dulverton	2
Weidenfeld	3
Felix	1
Marshall	1
Eni (with St Antony's)	1
Government	5
Other	11

Director of Graduate Studies:

Dr Jörg Friedrichs (Michaelmas 2012)
Professor Jocelyn Alexander (Hilary and Trinity 2013)

Admissions Tutor:

Dr Matthew J Gibney

DPHIL IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Since 1998, the Department has admitted research students undertaking doctoral research in development studies, of whom many transfer from our courses, a few come from the other Oxford degree programmes and some come from programmes in other universities. We now have a thriving group of over 70 research students working on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes. For a full list of current DPhil thesis titles, see pp 11–12.

Many of our doctoral students have considerable work experience in the field of international development. We welcome applicants who have completed a Master's in development (or equivalent degrees) who are seeking an interdisciplinary intellectual environment within which to pursue their studies of development issues.

Director of Doctoral Research:

Professor Xiaolan Fu (Michaelmas 2012)
Dr Raufu Mustapha (Hilary and Trinity 2013)

MPHIL IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The aim of this two-year course is to provide a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies on the periphery of the global economy. The course introduces students to development studies as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject. Attention is paid to the intellectual history of development, the paradigm shifts and internal conflicts within the discipline, and the contemporary relevance of research to development policy and practice. The course is not designed for training in direct development management, though the critical enquiry emphasised in the course is crucial for such work. Above all, the course encourages innovative and original work. Students on the course are of extremely high calibre and have included many Rhodes, Marshall, Fulbright, Clarendon, Chevening and ESRC scholars.

In the first year, students receive a theoretical and applied grounding in two out of three foundation subject areas: Economics; History and Politics; and Social Anthropology as well as a course in Research Methods for the Social Sciences, which provides qualitative and quantitative training appropriate for doctoral research and for professional practice.



Most Acclaimed Lecturer

Proochista Ariana was named Most Acclaimed Lecturer in the Medical Sciences Division in the University's student-led Teaching Awards for 2013.

This was for her module on Health and Development, which was available as an option on the MPhil in Development Studies as well as to students in the Department of Public Health.

The Core Course, also taken in the first year, is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. It has three components: Theories of Development; Major Themes in Development; and International Dimensions of Development.

Students take two specialist options in their second year, choosing from some 30 options ranging from health, environment, gender and children and their relationship to development; issues of forced migration; the history, politics, economics and sociology of specific developing countries; international relations and statebuilding; and development economics. They are also required to submit a thesis of up to 30,000 words, on a topic chosen in consultation with their supervisor. Most students undertake fieldwork for their theses in the summer between their first and second years.

The core QEH-based teaching staff for 2012–13 included:

Dr Nikita Sud (Course Director)
 Professor Jocelyn Alexander
 Dr Sabina Alkire
 Dr Proochista Ariana
 Dr Masooda Bano
 Professor Jo Boyden
 Dr Imane Chaara
 Professor Xiaolan Fu
 Dr Matthew J Gibney
 Professor Douglas Gollin
 Dr Nandini Gooptu
 Dr Adeel Malik
 Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha
 Dr Laura Rival
 Dr Diego Sánchez-Ancochea
 Dr Miles Tendi



Top 10 UK Black Student

Ré Phillips, who graduated from the MPhil in Development Studies in 2013, has been named one of the Top Ten black students in the UK.

The award was presented at the 2013 Rare Rising Stars award ceremony at the House of Commons.

Ré was commended for her political activism and artistic contributions in the Palestine–Israel conflict, cultural preservation in the Sudan, and human rights activism in India and China.

MSC IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The MSc in Economics for Development is a taught degree with a strong emphasis on applied quantitative economics. It aims to prepare students for further academic research and for work as professional economists on development issues in international agencies, governments or the private sector. It seeks to develop analytical and critical skills relevant for economic development (in particular for assessing alternative approaches to policy), and to provide the rigorous quantitative training that development work now requires. It aims to provide the research tools and approaches needed for those who wish to proceed to a higher research degree.

The MSc is taught through a combination of lectures, classes and essay writing with individual supervisors. The tutorial system is used to build critical and analytical skills. There are weekly classes and lectures in economic theory (split between macro- and microeconomics) and quantitative methods, and a sequence of eight development modules taught by lectures, classes and student presentations. The quantitative methods course includes hands-on training in computer use with statistical packages. Specific issues in development economics covered include such topics as Poverty and Risk; Health and Human Development; International Capital Flows; Institutions and Development; Rural Development; Education and Human Capital; Macroeconomic Management; and Openness and Trade Policy. Students receive further teaching from individual supervision. An important part of the course is the writing of an extended essay of up to 10,000 words on a subject chosen by the student in consultation with the supervisor, and agreed with the Course Director.

The core teaching staff for 2012–13 included:

Professor Christopher Adam (Course Director)
 Professor Stefan Dercon
 Professor Marcel Fafchamps (Department of Economics)
 Professor Douglas Gollin
 Dr Francis Teal (Department of Economics)
 Dr Nicolas Van de Sijpe
 Professor Adrian Wood



‘The course taught me critical thinking on development issues and how to apply economic theory to answer real and important questions.’

Cameron Chisholm

MSc in Economics for Development, 2011–12

MSc IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY

The MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy is designed to provide high-quality graduate training in debates about the institutions and processes of global governance, multilateralism, regional integration and diplomacy. The degree aims to prepare students for careers in the regional and transnational institutions of international governance such as international organisations and non-governmental organisations, and private sector firms interacting with these institutions, or in government and foreign ministries. For those seeking future academic careers the degree also constitutes excellent preparation for the DPhil in a number of social science disciplines.

The course consists of five elements. Students take (1) a choice of two foundation courses (Global Governance or International Diplomacy), (2) a mandatory course in Research Methods in the Social Sciences, and (3) and (4) two optional papers, one of which must be chosen from a list of 'core options' with a global governance focus, in addition to (5) researching and writing a 12,000-word dissertation under supervision.

The core options for 2012–13 included International Relations of the Developing World; Security Issues in Fragile States; Global Financial Governance; The Political Economy of Institutions and Development; The Politics of Non-Governmental Organisations; Multi-level Governance and Regional Integration; Peacebuilding and Statebuilding; Climate Change Diplomacy; Emerging Security Issues; and Diplomacy and International Law.

The core teaching staff for 2012–13 included:

Dr Corneliu Bjola (Course Director)	Dr John Gledhill
Dr Imane Chaara	Dr Rodney Bruce Hall
Dr Jörg Friedrichs	Dr Adeel Malik

MSc IN MIGRATION STUDIES

The interdisciplinary MSc in Migration Studies allows students to explore human mobility as an intrinsic part of the broader processes of development and global change; and to address the causes and consequences of migration and how these are shaped by governments, societies, and migrants themselves.

The course introduces students to key concepts, research and analysis in the economics, politics, sociology and anthropology of migration. It enables students to understand the nature of both internal and international migration and its role in global social and economic change.

The programme is jointly offered by ODID and the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography (SAME). The course draws on the intellectual resources of its two parent departments and the three world-leading migration research centres at Oxford: the International Migration Institute (IMI), the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) and the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS).

The degree has four main taught components, in addition to a 15,000-word dissertation:

- International Migration in the Social Sciences
- Migration, Globalisation and Social Transformation
- Thematic and Regional Options
- Methods in Social Research

Teaching on the degree is provided by leading scholars in the field, who draw on their own research to illustrate theoretical, ethical, methodological and practical issues. It combines lectures, small tutorial groups and discussion seminars, and students have individual dissertation supervision. Teaching is problem-focused and aims to give students critical analytical skills.

Those teaching on the degree in 2012–13 included:

Dr Xiang Biao (COMPAS) (Course Director)
 Professor Bridget Anderson (COMPAS)
 Dr Oliver Bakewell (IMI)
 Dr Mette Louise Berg (COMPAS/Anthropology)
 Professor Robin Cohen (IMI)
 Dr Cathryn Costello (Law)
 Dr Hein de Haas (IMI)
 Dr Franck Düvell (COMPAS)
 Dr Evelyn Ersanilli (IMI)
 Dr Hiranthi Jayaweera (COMPAS)
 Professor Michael Keith (COMPAS)
 Dr Agnieszka Kubal (IMI)
 Dr Martin Ruhs (COMPAS)
 Dr Nando Sigona (RSC)
 Dr Sarah Spencer (COMPAS)
 Dr Nicholas Van Hear (COMPAS)
 Dr Carlos Vargas-Silva (COMPAS)



'I had waited for 10 years before my dream to study in Oxford became a reality and the experience was truly beyond expectation.'

Dochka

Hristova

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy, 2011–12



Teaching Awards

Agnieszka Kubal and **Nando Sigona** were awarded Oxford University Teaching Excellence Awards in 2012 for their work on the MSc in Migration Studies.



MSC IN REFUGEE AND FORCED MIGRATION STUDIES

The MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies offers an intellectually demanding route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change and development policy-making. It aims to help students understand the complex and varied nature of forced migration and refugee populations; their centrality to global, regional and national processes of political, social and economic change; as well as the needs and aspirations of forcibly displaced people themselves. It places forced migration in a historical, global and human perspective, encouraging informed reflection on international and national responses to both cross-border and internal displacement.

The MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies is an interdisciplinary degree taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration, drawn from a range of disciplines including anthropology, geography, international law, politics and international relations, and sociology. The course enables students to explore forced migration through a thesis, a group research essay, and a range of required courses including Introduction to Forced Migration; International Refugee and Human Rights Law; Asylum and the Modern State; and Research Methods.

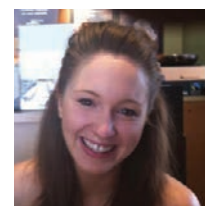
Students also choose two optional courses from a list of offerings that in previous years have included Conflict and Forced Mobility in Eastern Africa; Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East; Gender and Generation; The History and Politics of Humanitarian Aid; International Relations and Forced Migration; Movement and Morality; The Politics of Durable Solutions; Refugee Camps and Containment; UNHCR and World Politics.

Students benefit from small group teaching, which encourages active participation and enables students to learn from each other. Each student is assigned an individual supervisor at the start of the course, who guides and supports their intellectual development through regular term-time meetings.

Those teaching on the degree in 2012–13 included:

Professor Dawn Chatty (Course Director)
 Dr Roland Bank
 Dr Alexander Betts
 Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmieh
 Dr Matthew J Gibney
 Professor Gil Loescher
 Dr Kirsten McConnachie
 Dr Nando Sigona
 Dr Andrea Purdeková
 Tom Scott-Smith
 Professor Emeritus Roger Zetter

For further details on any of the courses above and how to apply, please visit our website, <http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/study>. Please note that applications for October entry open in November of the previous year.



'I found the course to provide a supportive, collaborative, and stimulating learning environment.'

Chloe Lewis
 MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, 2010–11

Rajasthani herdswomen
 Credit: Janna Van der Linden,
 MPhil in Development Studies,
 2011–13



SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Departmental Scholarships

We offer a number of full scholarships (covering University and College fees, plus an amount towards maintenance), which are available to students on any of our courses.

The criteria for selection are outstanding academic ability and citizenship of (and normal residence in) a developing country as defined by the United Nations, with a preference for candidates from Sub-Saharan Africa. Continuation of scholarships in the case of multi-year courses (MPhil and DPhil) will be conditional upon a high standard of academic performance.

Generous support from Corpus Christi College and (up to the 2012–13 academic year) Green Templeton College assists with two of these scholarships.

2012–13 Recipients:

Jorge Cudas Thompson (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)
 Alexandra Petre (MSc in Migration Studies)
 Adrian Kitimbo (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)
 Sweta Gupta (MSc in Economics for Development)
 Emilia Pool Illsley (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year) in conjunction with Corpus Christi
 Mihika Chatterjee (MPhil in Development Studies, 2nd year) in conjunction with Green Templeton
 Zainab Usman (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)
 Ivan Zambrana Flores (DPhil in International Development, 2nd year)
 Divya Nambiar and Ina Zharkevich (DPhil in International Development, 3rd year, shared)

Oxford Department
of International
Development
Credit: Rob Judges/©ODID



ESRC Studentships

The University of Oxford is one of 21 centres of postgraduate excellence accredited by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) as a Doctoral Training Centre. Six ESRC studentships are available that are of relevance to applicants to the ODID courses: two in the Development Studies training pathway; three in the Migration training pathway; and one in the Economics pathway.

The studentships are available to applicants to the DPhil and applicants to any of our Master's courses who intend to continue to a doctorate. They are available to UK and EU applicants only.

2012–13 Recipients:

Amanda Formisano (MSc in Migration Studies)
 Harriet Ballance (MSc in Migration Studies)
 Georgia Cole (DPhil in International Development)
 Marco Haenssger (DPhil in International Development)
 Sylvia Bishop (MPhil in Development Studies)
 Angela Pilath (DPhil in International Development) (EPSRC)

Department of Economics Scholarship

This £20,000 scholarship is open to any candidate for the MSc in Economics for Development, irrespective of nationality or background. All applications will be considered on merit only. In the event of multiple strong candidates applying, some with partial funding from other sources, the Department is willing to share the award between two candidates, to the value of £10,000 each.

2012–13 Recipients:

Laurin Janes
 Sarah Keen

Other scholarships:

- St Antony's College, in partnership with the international integrated energy company Eni, offers three students from African universities the opportunity of fully funded scholarships, including fees and living expenses, to undertake postgraduate study at the Master's level at Oxford. The programme aims to appoint one scholar each from Angola, Ghana and Nigeria. The scholarships are available for a number of courses, including the MPhil in Development Studies, the MSc in Economics for Development and the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy at ODID.
- Applicants for the MPhil in Development Studies are eligible to apply for the St Cross College MPhil Scholarship in the Humanities and

Social Sciences. The Scholarship has the value of the annual College fee and is tenable for two years coterminous with college fee liability. The scholarship is tenable at St Cross College only.

2012–13 Recipients:

Eni:

Nelson Oppong (DPhil in International Development)

Other available scholarships include Clarendon scholarships (for overseas students starting a new course); Rhodes scholarships (for students from a group of (mostly Commonwealth) countries); Felix scholarships (for Indian nationals); and Weidenfeld scholarships. Further details on these funds can be found on the University's Graduate Scholarships page: <http://www.ox.ac.uk/feesandfunding/prospectivegrad/scholarships/>.

2012–13 Recipients:

Rhodes:

Elizaveta Fouksman (DPhil in International Development)

Samuel Galler (DPhil in International Development)

Rebecca Dixon (MPhil in Development Studies)

Matthews Mmopi (MPhil in Development Studies)

Sarah Smierciak (MPhil in Development Studies)

Tamma Carleton (MSc in Economics for Development)

Sabeeha Mansoor (MSc in Economics for Development)

Jonathan Reader (MSc in Economics for Development)

Kelsey Murrell (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Briar Thompson (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Clarendon:

Andrea Ruediger (DPhil in International Development)

Christopher Dorey (MPhil in Development Studies)

Mannu Chowdhury (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

Jennifer Barrett (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Salvator Cusimano (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Weidenfeld:

Sharihan Abd El Rahman (MPhil in Development Studies)

Lauren Dawson (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Patrick McCormick (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Felix:

Lipika Kamra (DPhil in International Development)

Bursaries and awards for enrolled students:

ODS Student Bursary

The Editorial Board of Oxford Development Studies offers research bursaries to doctoral students at ODID who have successfully confirmed DPhil status. These help with fieldwork and with writing up for those in the final stages.

George Peters Travel Scholarship

This travel award of up to £500 is for research students at ODID who are undertaking fieldwork for their DPhil degree.

Riad El-Ghonemy Fieldwork Award

This is awarded to support fieldwork by doctoral students, with a priority for those working on rural poverty and land tenure issues.

Belinda Allan Travel Fund

This provides small travel grants to students on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies from the global South for research purposes or to present conference papers.

ODID Fieldwork Grants

Funds are available to DPhil and Master's students to carry out fieldwork.

ODID Publication Grants

These are for DPhil students who have submitted or almost submitted their thesis, and who have had offers to publish part of their work.

ODID Conference Grants

ODID provides small grants to assist DPhil students who have been invited to present papers on their work at conferences.

ODID Grants for Student-led Activities

These grants are available to support the organisation of student-led activities, for example workshops or conferences, held at the Department or at students' colleges.

ODID Hardship Fund

The Department provides around £75,000 in total to help self-funded students who have applied for hardship funding.

Glenn Hendricks Hardship Fund

For current students on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies who find themselves in unexpected financial difficulties.

CURRENT DPHIL THESIS TITLES

Intersections of Diasporas and Development: Young Ethiopian Diasporans from the West and Their Relationships to Development in Ethiopia

Alpha Abebe

Conflict in the Niger Delta: Ethnic Pluralism, Petro-violence and Political Institutions

Olanshile Akintola

How Things Work: An Investigation into the Political and Economic Practices of the Pakistani Intermediate Classes

Asha Amirali

Income Inequality, Corruption and Economic Growth in Developing Countries: A Case Study on Turkey

Cinar Baymul

Negotiating a Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Social Conflict: The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo

Sabrina Brandt

From the Un-Mixing to the Re-Mixing of Peoples

Rebecca Brubaker

Home and School Contributions to Cognitive Skill Formation and the Effect of Early Stimulation Interventions on Parental Time Use: Two Episodes of a Tale of Childhood Development in Peru

Juan Castro

Power Politics: The Political Economy of Indian Electricity

Elizabeth Chatterjee

Firm-level Productivity Blackbox—Evidence from Developing Countries

Ji Eun Choi

Hidden Losers of Development: Impacts of Development-induced Displacement (DID) on Urban Locality and Settlers – A Case Study of the Railway Project in Metro Manila

Narae Choi

Politics and Strategy: A Pathway to Cessation of Refugee Status?

Georgia Cole

University-firms Technology Transfer in Chile: Panel Data and Case Study Analysis

Claudia Contreras Rojas

Social Networks, Collaborations and Cluster Development in Chile

Carmen Contreras Romero

The Network Structure and Dynamics of Migration Flows: The Case of International Migration between Africa and Europe

Valentin Danchev

Reconstructing Collective Action in the Neoliberal Era: The Emergence and Political Impact of Social Movements in Chile Since 1990

Sofia Donoso

Muslim Representation and Contestation in South India

Arndt Emmerich

An Idle Mind is the Devil's Workshop? The Politics of Work(lessness) amongst Freetown's Informal Youth

Luisa Enria

The Emergence of Middle Classes in Highly Stratified Societies: The Case of Bolivia

Patricia Espinoza Revollo

Community Governance of Local Public Goods in Fragile States: Health Facility Committees in Burundi and South Kivu, DRC

Jean-Benoit Falisse

Morals, Markets and Myths of Modernity: A Case Study on the Financial Sector in Jamaica

Nadiya Figueroa

Conditions of Agency in a Transnational Context: Afghan Diasporas and their Engagement for Development and Change in Afghanistan

Carolin Fischer

Development as Knowledge Networks: From Global Ideas to Grassroots Movements

Elizaveta Fouksman

Determining the Effects of Information Technology on the Structure and Role of Chinese Civil Society Organisations in Healthcare Delivery

Samuel Galler

Making of the Muslim Identity in West Bengal: Politics, Economy, Community

Subhankar Ghosh

Mobility and Segregation of the Indigenous Population in Mexico

Ivan Gonzalez-De-Alba

Mobile Technologies and Rural Health in China and India

Marco Haenssger

The Development of Agrarian Politics in Africa

Jonas Heirman

Imparting Knowledge – Transferring Poverty? ‘Traditional’ Qur’anic Students in Kano, Nigeria

Hannah Hoehner

Violent Non-State Actors’ Arrangements of Convenience in Colombia’s Borderlands: An Invisible Threat to Citizen Security?

Annette Idler

Power and Accumulation in Food Grain Markets: A Case Study of the Pakistani Punjab

Muhammad Ali Jan

Do Conditional Cash Transfers Lead to Better Employment Outcomes? Prospects for Long-term Poverty Reduction in Brazil’s Bolsa Familia Programme

Hayley Jones

The Cultural Construction of Adivasi Identity in Rajasthan, India

Nikhila Kalra

Women, the Radical Left and Social Transformation in Rural India

Lipika Kamra

Diasporic Return in an Age of Transnationalism: Self-initiated Repatriation in Post-Soviet Armenia

Nanor Karageozian

Education, Employment and Transition: The Marginalised Experience in Nepal

Shrochis Karki

Remembering Agency: Internal Agency in a Neighbourhood on the Urban Fringe of Bamako

Elise Klein

- Perceptions of the 'Social Contract' in South Africa: A Case Study of Crime and Policing in Informal Settlements, Durban*
Sarah Knock
- What Women Want: An Ethnographic Investigation into the Sexual Desires and Experiences of Young Women in Urban India*
Sneha Krishnan
- Industrial Cluster Relocation: Intra- and Extra-Cluster Linkages Using Social Network Analysis*
Cintia Kulzer Sacilotto
- UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and (in)Security: Addressing Sexual Violence Against Men in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*
Chloe Lewis
- Illicit Orders in Global Governance: The Institutionalization of Authority in Territories of Limited Statehood*
Christopher Lilyblad
- The Political Economy of Internal Displacement: The Case of African Palm Oil in Colombia*
Sean Loughna
- The Political Legitimacy Implications of Donor-Government Relations and Agricultural Policy in Malawi*
Alexandra Lowe
- Financial Constraints, Development, and Migration: The Role of Social Policy and Financial Development*
Edo Mahendra
- Multi-tiered Environmental Management and Social Well-being: The Case of Lake Titicaca between Peru and Bolivia*
Maria Mancilla-Garcia
- The Goldilocks Proposal: Reforming the UN Security Council through Means of Enlargement*
William Mattson
- Working in a Global Village: An Ethnography of Semi-skilled Workers in India's Formal Economy*
Divya Nambiar
- Indigenous Support Networks as a Counterbalancing Influence to Psycho-social and Health Consequences of Forced Migration – A Study of the Thai-Burma Border*
Cora Neumann
- Transnational Corporations and Local Suppliers in Malaysia: An Entrepreneurial Approach to the Study of Industrial Linkage Creation*
Hiroshi Oikawa
- A Global Response to the 'Resource Curse': The EITI and Natural Resource Governance in Ghana*
Nelson Oppong
- 'Making the Grade': Why Children Fail at School, and How Formal Schools Fail Children*
Kate Orkin
- The Politics of Land: Media, Cultural Productions & the Role of Social Networks in Zimbabwe's land reform post-2000*
Phillip Pasirayi
- Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education*
David Passarelli
- The Politics of Environmental Displacement: Epistemic Actors and their Mechanisms of Influence*
Angela Pilath
- Children's Social Processes in Conflict-Affected Environments: Social Transitions in Rwanda*
Kirsten Pontalti
- Ethnicity, Inequality and Education: A Study of Multilingual Education in Nepal*
Uma Pradhan
- From Ethnically-based to Multiple Belongings: South Korean Citizenship Policy Reforms, 1997–2007*
Young Ju Rhee
- Guerrilla Governance: State-building during Wartime – The Cases of UNITA in Angola and SPLM in Sudan*
Paula Roque
- A Comparative Institutional Analysis of Informal Seed Assistance in Eastern Ethiopia and its Implications for Improved Seed and Food Security in the Region*
Andrea Ruediger
- The Politics of Markets: A Critique of the Knowledge Economy*
Umar Salam
- Defining Hunger, Redefining Food: A History of Humanitarian Nutrition*
Tom Scott-Smith
- The Paradox of Democracy within Autocracy and of Autocracy within Democracy – Citizen Experiences of Democracy in Rural Rwanda and Malawi*
Ashish Shah
- Diamonds and Crisis: The Politics of Zimbabwe's Marange Diamond Fields*
James Simpson
- Asylum as Reparation for Past Injustice*
James Souter
- Why Join ICSID? The Political Economy of Investor-State Arbitration*
Taylor St John
- Competitive Identity Formation in the Turkish Diaspora*
Cameron Thibos
- The Political Economy of Economic Diversification: Incentives and Disincentives for Governance/Development Coalitions in Nigeria*
Zainab Usman
- Performing Political Partiality: The Theatrical Power of Law in Zimbabwe's Magistrates' Courts*
Susanne Verheul
- The Return of High Skilled Migrants, Knowledge Transfers and Organizational Development: Three Case Studies in New Delhi, India*
Rajneesh Vijn
- Giants Who Bite Their Chains: Why Large Powers Took 20 Years to Curb Offshore Tax Practices*
Richard Wild
- The Political Ecology of a Complex Socio-ecological System: Mother Earth and Biodiversity Governance in Bolivia*
Ivan Zambrana Flores
- Ethnography of Social Change in the Maoist Base Areas of Nepal*
Ina Zharkevich
- The Nuosu's Bridewealth: An Anthropological Inquiry into the Nuosu's Encounter with Development (provisional).*
Aga Zuoshi

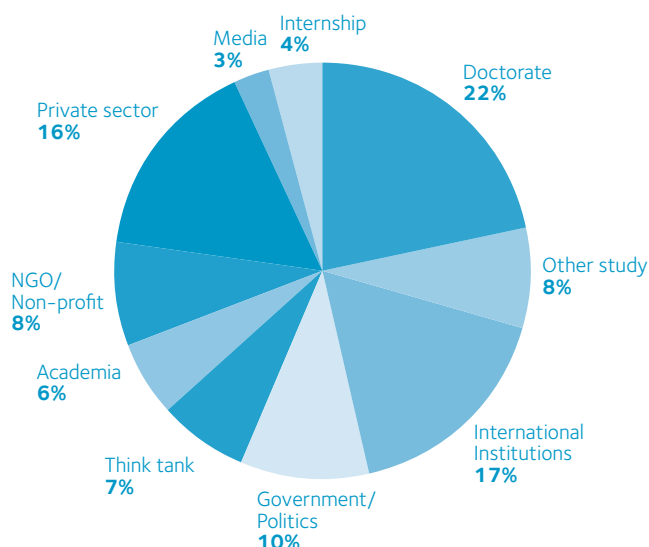
CAREERS

Our graduates are in high demand worldwide and go on to pursue a wide range of fascinating and responsible careers in international development – including in international organisations, government agencies, the private sector, INGOs and social enterprise. A large number also continue with further study.



Career destinations of students who graduated in 2012

(based on a response rate of 74 per cent).



Many of our doctoral students develop academic careers in universities and research institutions across the world. Below are the career destinations of some recently completed ODID DPhil students:

- Maritza Paredes Gonzalez (completed April 2013): Lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Political Science, Catholic University, Lima, Peru
- Phillan Zamchiya (completed November 2012): Junior Research Fellow at ODID
- Neil Howard (completed December 2012): Marie Curie Research Fellow at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute
- Jamie Furniss (completed September 2012): Lecturer in the Anthropology of Development at the University of Edinburgh
- Indrajit Roy (completed August 2012): Junior Research Fellow at ODID
- Abby Hardgrove (completed June 2012): Research Associate at St John's College Research Centre, Oxford, on the *Diaspora Geographies and Generations: Spaces of Civil Engagement* project.
- Julia Amos (completed May 2012): Peter J Braam Junior Research Fellow at Merton College, Oxford

ODI Fellowship Winners

Seven ODID students were awarded fellowships with the Overseas Development Institute in 2013.

Marta Dormal, Jonathan Greenland, Laurin Janes, Jamie MacLeod, Fedja Pivodic and Marc Witte all studied for the MSc in Economics for Development. Joshua Chipman was a student on the MPhil in Development Studies.

The two-year Fellowships, which will begin in August–October 2013, place recent postgraduate economists in public sector positions in developing countries. ODI has awarded around 50 fellowships a year in recent years.



The 2013 fellowship winners
Credit: Danny du Feu Photography

RESEARCH

ODID is widely recognised as one of the leading university research centres on development in the UK and Europe, and is globally counted among the top research centres conducting rigorous interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary work on developing countries and the international aspects of development.



Highway through the highlands of Peru
Credit: © Young Lives / Raúl Egúsquiza Turriate

Our research is clustered around four major thematic areas: Economic Development and International Institutions; Migration and Refugees in a Global Context; Human Development, Poverty and Children; and Political Change, Conflict and the Environment. Within each theme, work is conducted through externally funded research groups as well as individual research projects. While it does not aim to be comprehensive in thematic scope, our research reflects what the study of international development means in the twenty-first century in terms of disciplinary range, global problematics and critical analysis. What makes this research effort unique – certainly in the UK and possibly in the world – is that it addresses the structural (economic, political, social, cultural, conceptual) roots of poverty and power on the one hand, and the international as well as the national dimensions of development on the other.

While our research is organised around four themes, our thematic research is embedded in, and illuminated by, the study of major regions of the developing world. This aspect of our work is outlined on pp 37–42.

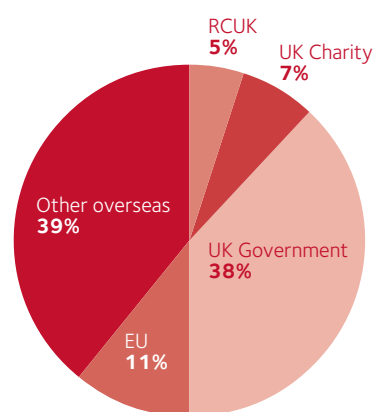
The range and depth of research at the Department reflects the intellectual curiosity of its members rather than any agenda set by the University or external funders and donor agencies. Individual researchers and research groups exercise analytical autonomy in developing their research questions, identifying pressing developmental problems for enquiry, and engaging with major analytical and theoretical debates in relevant disciplinary fields. We value field experience, primary data collection, comparative research, novel methodologies and innovative theory and analysis.

While emphasising academic rigour, our research engages explicitly with policy issues – albeit critically and with a long-term perspective. We strive to contribute to better design and implementation of development policy and practice by both government and non-governmental organisations, based on sound empirical evidence and a critical analytical approach, rather than being swayed by geopolitical forces or donor preferences. We seek to remain focused on the interests of the poor and disadvantaged rather than those of rich countries and wealthy people. An account of our research impact and the knowledge exchange dimension of our work appears on pp 45–9.

In support of our independent research agenda, we

have had significant success in securing research grants from a range of different sources, including UK and overseas charitable trusts, international funding agencies, UK government and research councils, EU government sources and the European Research Council. The diversity of our external research funding encourages creative dialogue with users, while preventing the aid agenda from determining our priorities. Our research income from external sources has more than doubled in the past decade, reaching a high, but sustainable, level of around £4 million a year – among the highest in the Social Sciences Division.

Sources of research income 2012–13



The larger part of our research is carried out by our six research groups, which also conduct the training of early career scholars and engage with research partners overseas. Their work is explained under the themes below.

Some of our academics form part of collaborative research teams located elsewhere in Oxford and supervise doctoral students in other department. Our collaborative work in the University encompasses Area Studies, Economics, Politics and International Relations, Geography, Anthropology, Population Health, the Saïd Business School, and leading research centres, such as the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), and the Oxford Research Network on Government in Africa (OReNGA).

ODID academics also play key roles in numerous international networks of research collaboration, stretching from China, India and Pakistan; through Algeria, Morocco and Iraq; to Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and beyond to Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico.

RESEARCH THEMES

THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Development economics has been a long-standing research strength of the Department, with innovative work ranging from rural poverty and enterprise technology, through macroeconomic policy and aid strategy, to international trade and foreign investment. This work is characterised by an emphasis on the testing of analytical models on primary empirical data. In recent years, a new focus on the international economic institutions has emerged, addressing issues of financial governance, international taxation and environmental regulation.

Research groups and individual researchers working on this theme include the following:

The IGC aims to provide practical help to promote growth in developing countries through demand-led policy advice based on frontier research.

INTERNATIONAL GROWTH CENTRE

www.theigc.org

Launched in 2008 with funding from UKaid at the Department for International Development (DFID), the International Growth Centre (IGC) aims to provide practical help to promote growth in developing countries through demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. The IGC is led by the London School of Economics (LSE) and Oxford University and comprises country offices across the developing world.

Phase 1 received £37 million in DFID funding across the programme. A major new Phase 2 of the programme now runs for four years from April 2013 to March 2017 with additional DFID funding of up to £51.6 million.

The IGC has country programmes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, India (Central), India (Bihar), Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, and is in talks with other governments.

For each country, the IGC supports resident and visiting economists who respond to economic growth policy demands. This covers long-term research as well as rapid responses to pressing policy issues. IGC country teams, often based in the offices of governments or think tanks, also work closely with local researchers, the private sector, civil society organisations and stakeholders to ensure work meets country needs.

The IGC has ten research programmes that respond to policy challenges in the world's poorest countries

in agriculture; climate change, environment and natural resources; finance; firm capabilities; governance, accountability and political economy; human capital; infrastructure and urbanisation; macroeconomics; state capabilities; and trade.

ODID-led research includes three IGC research award projects:

The Economic Impact of Urban Property Rights in Tanzania: The Role of Infrastructure: The formalisation of property rights is one market-based tool to alleviate poverty, encouraging investment in the land and, by transforming land into collateral, enabling access to credit. Yet few studies have examined the impact of policies geared to strengthen property rights in urban areas, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. This project, a randomised controlled trial, investigated the economic and welfare implications of offering property rights to urban dwellers in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Drought and Informal Insurance Groups: A Randomised Intervention of Index-based Rainfall Insurance in Rural Ethiopia: The Ethiopian economy is predominantly dependent on rain-fed agriculture yet drought is a common occurrence: financial markets, especially those offering insurance, are underdeveloped and the costs of such uninsured risk are high. Standard crop insurance schemes tend to be costly and inefficient and prone to problems of moral hazard and adverse selection. Alternative innovative index-based weather insurance products offer rural households affordable formal insurance against uninsured covariate shocks yet early field experiments found that demand for such formal micro-insurance in rural settings is very low.

This study aimed to introduce an index-based drought insurance product in 15 areas in rural Ethiopia, via existing informal insurance groups, the local funeral societies. We looked for ways to improve product uptake, whilst ensuring that basis risk – the difference between risk insured and the actual risk experienced – is reduced whilst other informal insurance mechanisms are not undermined, but used to increase coverage. We studied the uptake among groups and farmers and the behavioural impact on agricultural technology choices and productivity.

Transportation Costs, Food Markets, and Structural Transformation in Tanzania: The growing wealth of nations has long been associated with the movement of people off the land, out of subsistence agriculture and into large-scale agriculture,

export-oriented manufacturing and the services sector. Often rising productivity in agriculture generates higher rural incomes and raised urban living standards, while at the same time releasing labour to the non-agricultural economy. Tanzania, however, lacks any significant structural transformation. The overwhelming majority of the population is still rural and works in agriculture. Agricultural productivity remains generally very low, often mainly for home consumption, and is an important factor in explaining Tanzania's limited success in poverty reduction since 2003, despite high aggregate growth.

Using a numerical simulation model we conducted counterfactual analysis exploring how reductions in Tanzania's high transportation costs might reduce the fraction of the labour force devoted to quasi-subsistence agricultural activities. We considered how various interventions might affect the pace of urbanisation and the growth of non-agricultural economic activities. We aimed to offer measures of the potential impacts of reducing transportation and transaction costs., For example, how public investment in the rural roads network might change patterns of production, consumption, labour use, and other variables of interest in the economy.

Stefan Dercon also collaborated in an IGC project with Chris Blattman, Yale University, entitled *An Experimental Study of Pro-Poor Growth: Factories and Wage Work Versus Self-Employment*.

ODID staff members continue to play a key IGC role and are particularly closely involved with the Ethiopia and Tanzania country programmes, which are widely recognised as among the best of the IGC, resulting in strong contributions to domestic and international policy debates on macroeconomic and monetary issues in Tanzania, to debates on government developmental strategy towards agriculture, and to the evidence base for recent progress.

ODID core IGC team as of 31 July 2012:

Christopher Adam, Lead Academic for the Tanzania Country Programme; International Consultant for the Tanzania Country Programme

Douglas Gollin, Co-Lead Academic for the Ethiopia Country Programme

Stefan Dercon, previously IGC Steering Committee member and Lead Academic for the Ethiopia IGC Country Programme until September 2011, is currently on secondment as DFID Chief Economist.

Winnowing grain
Credit: © Young Lives /
Aida Ashenafi



THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED

TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT CENTREwww.tmd-oxford.org

The Technology & Management for Development (TMD) Centre aims to address some of the most important issues related to technology and management facing public and private policy-makers today. It also serves as a global nerve centre for cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research into the development of technology and management in the developing world. Its broad research themes include:

- Industrial policy and industrialisation
- Indigenous innovations, technological capabilities and competitiveness
- International technology diffusion
- Innovation policy, strategy and management
- Public, social and inclusive innovations
- Environmental innovation for sustainable development
- International trade, foreign direct investment and economic growth
- Corporate and public management capabilities in developing countries

Research*Technology and Industrialisation in Developing Countries Programme*

The Technology and Industrialisation in Developing Countries Programme addresses research related to the diffusion of technology in low-income countries. By identifying key aspects of management activity in productivity and finding sustainable ways to deliver public services using information technology, this programme provides a solid foundation for understanding technology and industrialisation. Currently five major projects are being researched under this programme:

- **Diffusion of Innovation in Low Income Countries (DILIC)**

The DILIC project investigates the determinant factors and transmission channels for effective innovation creation, diffusion and adoption in low-income countries. It is funded by an ESRC-DFID grant and includes investigators from Oxford University, advisors from the University of Cape Town, Tshwane University of Technology and UNCTAD, and collaborators from UNU-MERIT, and the Ghanaian Science and Technology Policy Research Institute.

- **Rural E-Services in India**

This project looks at new and sustainable ways to deliver e-services and to strengthen innovation capacity in poverty-stricken communities. This is a multidisciplinary research project developed in collaboration with computer engineers and NGOs in India.

- **The Role of Management Practices in Closing the Productivity Gap**

The project identifies key aspects of management activity for productivity, assesses the role of management practices in bridging the productivity gap, and generates ideas for best practice in productivity improvements to be applied in developing countries.

- **Mobile Water Bill Payment**

This project examines the use of mobile money applications and wireless pay point networks for water bill payments in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The project team includes Aaron Krolikowski (School of Geography and the Environment), Xiaolan Fu (ODID and TMD Centre), and Robert Hope (School of Geography and the Environment).

- **Mobile Technologies and Health: A Pilot Study in India and China**

This project investigates the ways in which mobile phone utilisation can affect access to healthcare services among rural populations in Rajasthan (India) and Gansu (China). It is funded by the John Fell Fund and hosted by the TMD Centre. Five researchers work on this interdisciplinary project: Proochista Ariana (ODID and Department of Public Health), Xiaolan Fu (ODID and TMD Centre), Gari Clifford (Department of Engineering Science), Felix Reed-Tsochas (Saïd Business School), and Marco Haenssgen (ODID).

China Innovation and Entrepreneurship Programme

The China Innovation and Entrepreneurship Programme examines technology, innovation and entrepreneurship in China. In particular, the programme promotes research on the role of the state and government policy in promoting indigenous innovation, on international knowledge diffusion through trade and foreign direct investment, and on their impact on technological upgrading and competitiveness in China. This programme also analyses China's role in the world economy. The programme encompasses the following research projects:

TMD serves as a global nerve centre for cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research into the development of technology and management in the developing world.

- **Technology Transfer and Indigenous Innovation in China**

This project looks into the determinants of indigenous innovation in China, science and technology policy, trade, foreign direct investment, technology transfer and migration of highly skilled personnel.

- **The Integration of the Rising Powers into the Global Innovation System**

A research consortium led by the TMD Centre and joined by Cambridge University, the Chinese Academy of Science, Tsinghua University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and the Brazilian School of Public and Business Administration conducts research on the integration of the rising powers into the global innovation system.

- **Outward Direct Investment from China**

This project analyses the impact of Chinese outward foreign direct investment on the competitiveness and innovativeness of the investing firm, and on employment and growth in the home region and host countries. This research is carried out in collaboration with Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

- **China and the Evolution of Global Manufactures Prices**

This project tests the view that China's global expansion has undermined global manufacturing prices. It analyses the price behaviour of different countries (US, EU, Japan), addressing the related view that Chinese competition is progressing from low-technology to medium- and high-technology products.

- **The International Dimension of Open Innovation**

This project examines the determinants and impact of the international dimension of open innovation and the moderating effect of cultural, institutional and geographical differences. This is a collaborative research project developed with Henry Chesbrough from the University of California, Berkeley.

- **The Role of Internationalisation on Technological Capability-Upgrading in Developing Countries**

This project explores how enterprises' internationalisation influences technological capacities in developing countries. Xiaolan Fu (ODID and TMD Centre) is the Principal Investigator and Jizhen Li and Zhongjuan Sun (Tsinghua University) are Co-Investigators on the project, which is funded by the British Academy.



Significant developments in 2012–13

In 2012–13, the TMD Centre received funding awards from the ESRC/DFID, the British Academy, the Fell Fund, the Cairncross Foundation and, more recently, from the European Commission FP7 Framework Programme. The EUR2.5 million FP7 award was attributed to Xiaolan Fu and the MNEmerge Consortium for research on Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) and development. The project aims to examine the role of MNEs in global development, especially in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In particular, the project will focus on the impact of MNEs on building local capabilities and poverty alleviation, sanitation and health, renewable energy and sustainable development. Another major award is a £500,000 grant from ESRC and DFID on the Diffusion of Innovation in Low-Income Countries. This project started in September 2012 and includes researchers from Oxford University and collaborators from The Netherlands, South Africa, and Ghana. The TMD Centre has also led a four-department collaborative project on mobile health funded by the Fell Fund. The TMD Centre is working with the Department of Population Health, the Saïd Business School, and the Engineering Department.

In parallel to this pioneering research, the TMD Centre has also focused on promoting partnerships with world-renowned institutions as well as welcoming international research visitors. In May 2012, the TMD signed an agreement to pursue joint research and teaching with the Centre for Innovation and Development (CID) at the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in a ceremony in Beijing attended by Vice Chancellor Andrew Hamilton.

Developing IT skills in Sri Lanka
Credit: WMCRK
Dissanayake

THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED

The TMD Centre is also publishing its research findings in leading journals, such as the *Journal of Management Studies*, *World Development*, *Research Policy*, *Small Business Economics*, *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *International Business Review*, *Asian Economic Papers*, *Journal of International Development*, and hosting events with private, public and academic sectors. Recent events include distinguished speaker lectures with Wu Jinglian and Victor Zhang, CEO of Huawei UK, the China Policy Forum, co-organised with OXCEP, and the Annual Conference of the Academy of Innovation and Entrepreneurship 2013, co-organised with Tsinghua University.

Staff as of 31 July 2013 and Visitors:

Xiaolan Fu, Director
 Mafalda Piçarra, DILIC Project Coordinator
 Giacomo Zanello, DILIC Project Research Officer
 Xianzhong Yi, Visiting Scholar
 Zhongjuan Sun, Visiting Scholar
 Bin Hao, Visiting Scholar

Women
 from Tofo, in
 southeastern
 Mozambique
 Credit: Serena Stein,
 MPhil in Development
 Studies, 2010–12

**INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH****Christopher Adam**

Christopher Adam has been working on two projects under the auspices of the IMF-DFID research programme on the economics of low-income countries. The first, with Steve O'Connell (Swarthmore), Peter Montiel (Williams College), Grace Bin Li and Andy Berg (both IMF) is a theoretical analysis of the effectiveness of the monetary policy transmission mechanism in low-income countries, and the second, with David Bevan (emeritus fellow, St John's College), is an examination of the relationship between public investment and growth when there are few tax instruments at the government's disposal and where public investment entails substantial recurrent costs which may be difficult to recoup through user charges or other appropriation mechanisms. He is also working with Doug Gollin (ODID) and David Bevan (Oxford) on *Rural-Urban Linkages, Transaction Costs and Poverty Reduction: the case of Tanzania*, with a first paper from this work due to be presented at a World Bank conference in September 2013. (For his work with the International Growth Centre, see pp 17–18).

Corneliu Bjola

Corneliu Bjola's research lies at the nexus of international diplomacy and international ethics and focuses on questions relating to how diplomacy handles demands for global stability versus global justice. While both are considered essential ingredients of global ordering, stability is generally favoured for its propensity to improve international security, while justice is valued for its constitutive pull on actors' identities, interests, and patterns of interaction. The research contributes to this debate by exploring the role of diplomacy in shaping actors' understandings and action strategies with respect to global governance, sustainable development, and international change.

Imane Chaara

Imane Chaara is currently involved in two projects. The first focuses on the participation of women in decisions concerning their children's education and investigates the possible relationship between the religiosity of mothers and their involvement in education decisions. Using data collected in Morocco in 2008, she finds a positive and significant correlation between the intensity of a mother's religious practice and her participation in decisions concerning daughters' education. This result is essentially true for poorly or non-educated women, which suggests that religion acts as a

substitute for education. The same result is only observed for sons' education in mixed families (families comprising both sons and daughters). A possible interpretation is the existence of a spillover effect in families composed of both daughters and sons. The second project focuses on understanding the formation and evolution of Palestinian and Israeli opinions about the core elements of a peace settlement (as in the so-called Clinton's parameters). She proposes to use data from the Joint Israeli-Palestinian Poll (JIPP) to better understand the emergence of opinions and what makes people shift from one position to another. She is particularly interested in understanding the evolution of opinions of different social groups and in exploring whether some of these groups influence the formation of opinions in the rest of society over time.

Stefan Dercon

Stefan Dercon is currently on secondment as Chief Economist at the UK Department for International Development (DFID). However, he remains research active. He is a development economist applying microeconomics and statistics to problems of development. His interests are diverse, including research on risk and poverty, the foundations of growth in poor societies, agriculture and rural institutions, migration, political economy, childhood poverty, social and geographic mobility, micro-insurance, and measurement issues related to poverty and vulnerability. Much of his work involves the collection and analysis of longitudinal data sets, and he is closely involved in a number of ongoing longitudinal surveys focusing on rural households in Ethiopia (ERHS), Tanzania (KHDS), and India (new ICRISAT VLS), as well as the Young Lives survey on children in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam (see pp 31–3). He is also involved in a number of intervention-based (RCT) research projects on extending health insurance (Kenya), raising aspirations (rural Ethiopia), offering drought insurance to funeral societies (Ethiopia) and the returns to firm jobs (Ethiopia).

Valpy FitzGerald

During 2012–13, Valpy FitzGerald has been on sabbatical leave, but has been leading work on ODID's submission to the Research Excellence Framework as well as coordinating the Social Science Division's submission in the impact portion of the REF, which leaves little time for original research. However he continues to work on the reform of international taxation as a means of underpinning a sustainable public finance model

for developing countries (and thus eventually replacing 'aid' in its traditional form) on the one hand, and providing a sustainable resource base for the provision of global and regional public goods on the other. This work is carried out with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) and the DFID-funded International Centre for Tax and Development at IDS, Sussex. Finally, he is making a slow start on his long-awaited study of the political economy of the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua, where he was chief economic advisor from 1979 to 1987.

Jörg Friedrichs

Jörg Friedrichs is currently working on two fronts. The first project, on *Situating Islam in a post-Western World*, looks at the quality and management of Chinese-Muslim, Indian-Muslim, and Russian-Muslim relations. It takes on conventional wisdom that Western-Muslim relations are uniquely confrontational within a broader civilizational canvas of 'the West against the rest'. From this perspective, non-Western countries should have better relations with Muslims and Muslim-majority countries than the West. This is a testable proposition, and the aim of this project is to place it under scrutiny. The project focuses on the pivotal non-Western powers emerging to the north (Russia), south (India), and east (China)

Huaoroni girl
from Ecuador
Credit: Romelia Papue



THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED

of the Muslim world, taking into account Muslim minorities present in these countries. It not only asks whether or not the relationships in question are confrontational, but it also specifically examines political, business, and inter-societal relations. To the extent that world (dis)order is becoming post-Western, the quality and management of these relations are increasingly paramount. The second project, on *The Carbon Curse*, investigates the role of a country's fossil fuel endowment as an impediment to reducing the carbon intensity of its economy. It is loosely related to previous work on climate change and energy scarcity.

Douglas Gollin

Douglas Gollin is currently conducting research on a range of topics. Several of his projects (in Ghana, Tanzania, and Uganda) focus on spatial and sectoral patterns of development, with an emphasis on the importance of transport and transaction costs. These projects ask how structural transformation and growth are affected by the strength of rural-urban linkages. In a separate project, with Rémi Jedwab (George Washington University) and Dietz Vollrath (University of Houston), he is exploring the relationship between structural change and urbanisation; this work documents what appear to be important differences in the patterns of urbanisation between resource-dependent economies and others. With David Lagakos (University of California at San Diego) and Michael Waugh (New York University), he has worked to measure the productivity gaps between agriculture and non-agriculture in a large number of countries; this relates to a broad interest in the sectoral features of economic growth. He also has an active interest in agricultural technologies and technology adoption. Other current projects involve a study of the impact of malaria on aggregate income levels and the role of self-employment in developing economies. (For his work with the International Growth Centre, see pp 17–18).

Rodney Bruce Hall

Rodney Bruce Hall is currently involved with two projects. The first, on *The Social Life of Global Finance*, explores the social relations of credit and debt and their role in the current global credit crisis, as well as global regulatory initiatives designed to avoid the repetition of such a crisis. He hopes to further theorise the social relations of credit and debt, and the manner in which these social processes generate credit crunches and financial crises, and sketch the policy implications

and outlines of a future architecture of global financial governance that might be less free-wheeling than the current architecture has proven to be. The book will attempt to re-theorise the nature of market rationality with large-N, semi-structured research interview data, and also attempt to designate inductively the social mechanisms through which asset bubbles and subsequent financial crises arise through loss of confidence and trust between financial counterparties. In addition, he has organised two workshops that will result in a volume to be published by Routledge later in 2013 entitled *Reducing Armed Violence with NGO Governance*, financed by an NGO, the One Earth Future Foundation. This book analyses whether and how far NGOs can contribute as private actors to authoritative governance outcomes in the security realm.

Adeel Malik

Adeel Malik is an empirical macroeconomist with a strong multidisciplinary orientation. His current research engages with questions of long-run development, political economy and economic history. In terms of regional focus, he is trying to develop a broader research lens for studying the Middle East's political economy. He is also working on an IFPRI project on structural constraints to public goods provision in Pakistan. The project involves a detailed electoral mapping of political elites, over time and across districts, that will provide a first systematic database for exploring questions of continuity and change in Pakistani politics.

Jean-Philippe Platteau

Most of Jean-Philippe Platteau's work has been concerned with understanding the role of institutions in economic development, and the processes of institutional change, especially under the joint impact of population growth and market penetration. The influence of non-economic factors and various frontier issues at the interface between economics and sociology are a central focus of his research projects, hence his continuing interest in social sciences other than economics and his continuing emphasis on the potential contributions of sociology to the field of economics in general, and economic development in particular. In terms of application, his work has mostly centred on agrarian institutions in developing countries, using original, first-hand data collected in the field in several poor economies in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. His most recent work, with Catherine Guirkingier, examines the impact of land scarcity on farm structure, using data from Mali.

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea's current research focuses on challenges and opportunities to improve income distribution in the periphery. Using a comparative political economy approach and relying heavily on Costa Rica's successful development experience, his research explores different dimensions of inequality. Part of his work considers the different ways in which economic structure affects the distribution of income. Structural heterogeneity – i.e. sharp productivity differences between leading sectors and the rest of the economy – contributes to unequal wages and to large informal sectors. Countries must find ways to upgrade their high-productivity sectors but also improve the capabilities and productive capacity of low-productivity ones. Yet this is a difficult task as a result of external constraints and political shortcomings – some of which he is exploring with Rosemary Thorp. The most important strand of his research is a joint project with Juliana Martínez Franzoni on the determinants of universalism in the periphery. Although creating a redistributive welfare state in the periphery may seem an impossible task, some countries, such as Costa

Rica, Uruguay and Mauritius, have succeeded. How was that possible? What policy lessons can be drawn? Through a case study of Costa Rica and a comparison with other small countries, they highlight the role of macro-political factors (democracy), policy agents (techno-pols) and a supportive economy.

Nicolas van de Sijpe

Nicolas van de Sijpe's research focuses predominantly on the effects of foreign aid on recipient countries. A substantial amount of aid is off budget, meaning that it is not recorded on recipient governments' budgets. His work shows that the presence of off-budget aid changes how we should test for the fungibility of aid. Focusing on education and health aid, he finds that taking into account off-budget aid leads to markedly lower fungibility estimates than reported in many previous studies. Another project attempts to move forward the cross-country empirical literature on the macroeconomic effects of aid by making a number of methodological contributions aimed at teasing out the causal effect of aid with a greater degree of certainty.

Pingtang Beach,
China
Credit: Caixia Mao,
MPhil in Development
Studies, 2011–13



THEME 2: MIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

Although the integration of global markets now permits free movement of capital, goods and services, the same is not true of people. Migration in its various forms has become a central feature of international development in its economic, political, legal, social and cultural dimensions. Oxford now leads the world in research on this vital subject.

The Department has recognised strength in the fields of refugee studies – including forced migration and internal displacement – in a world where almost all refugees come from developing countries; and in the analysis, modelling and understanding of international migration flows both between developing and developed countries, and within developing regions themselves.

Research groups working on this theme include the following:

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INSTITUTE

www.imi.ox.ac.uk

The International Migration Institute (IMI) is committed to developing a long-term and forward-looking perspective on international migration as part of global change. It aims to advance understanding of how migration shapes and is shaped by broader development processes.

The movement of people has always played a central role in social, economic and political change. However, policy-makers and researchers are ill-prepared for future migration trends primarily because of limited insight into the factors driving human mobility and how such factors affect the global migration map.

IMI aims to advance understanding of the multi-level forces driving current and future migration processes. It is investigating the way that human mobility is changing the face of global society. IMI research aims to provide an understanding of who is migrating, where to, why, and what impacts these movements have on both receiving countries and the societies left behind.

The Institute works with researchers and policy-makers in the global South and North to pioneer new theoretical and methodological approaches, and strengthen global capacity for research.

Research at IMI is organised around seven themes:

- African Migrations
- Migration and Development
- Migration and Environment
- Migration Futures
- Migration Policies and Governance
- Rethinking Migration Theory
- Transnationalism and Diasporas

New projects and developments in 2012–13

The *Drivers and Dynamics of High-Skilled Migration* project (2012–14) aims to improve understanding of the drivers and dynamics of high-skilled migration, and in particular the role of policy in this type of migration. High-skilled and student migration are among the fastest-growing migration phenomena in the world, but we have little knowledge about the effectiveness of policies to attract the ‘best and brightest’. A key focus of this project, funded by the Alfred P Sloan Foundation, is the mobility of students and academics within the global South and North, including growth in migration to developing countries.

Mobility in the African Great Lakes is a MacArthur Foundation-funded project that seeks to move beyond the crisis and conflict frameworks that dominate existing studies of human mobility in the African Great Lakes region. The project aims to analyse the complex mix of motivations and stimuli based on people’s personal aspirations and abilities, the local social context, and more structural conditions, such as the state of economic growth or the labour market, that can be identified in any individual’s decision to migrate. IMI organised a workshop in Kampala with its partners from DR Congo, Uganda and Kenya to develop a common research framework and in 2013 is conducting fieldwork to explore the movement of Congolese migrants across the region.

IMI has also received funding to expand the *Global Migration Futures: Towards a Comprehensive Perspective* project. The project draws on the views of a range of academic experts and stakeholders to elaborate scenarios for the future of global migration, in which innovative thinking about unexpected changes in the structural factors driving migration occupies a central place. IMI partnered with the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, an independent agency that stimulates forward thinking and policy development within the migration sector, to apply the scenario approach to the Horn of Africa and Yemen. The

IMI is committed to developing a long-term and forward-looking perspective on international migration as part of global change.

Australian and New Zealand governments, with support from UNESCO, also funded a scenarios exercise run by IMI for the Pacific region.

Building on the work done in this project, IMI brought together experts for a workshop on 'Environmental Change and Global Migration Futures' to develop an integrated approach to better understand the complex relationship between environmental change and migration processes. A further workshop will take place in November 2013.

Much of IMI's research is focused on better understanding migration processes. IMI convened a workshop on 'Aspirations and Capabilities in Migration Processes' in January 2013 to explore how conceptualising and researching migration as a function of migration aspirations and capabilities can advance our understanding of migration processes at the micro-level.

As part of the Oxford Diasporas Programme, a collaborative effort between seven centres at the University of Oxford and funded by the Leverhulme Trust that looks at the social, economic, political and cultural impact of diasporas through a range of disciplinary perspectives and research methods, IMI held a two-day interdisciplinary workshop on 'Islands and Identities: Creolisation and Diaspora in Comparative Perspective'. The workshop provided a forum for dialogue between scholars working on issues broadly relating to diaspora and creolisation in island settings.

Outreach

IMI undertakes a range of outreach activities that promote engagement with academics, policy-makers, practitioners, and the public. IMI staff are regularly invited to speak and present at international conferences, workshops, seminars and other public events organised by governments, international organisations, think tanks, and policy groups. The Institute publishes its research widely in leading academic journals, books, and online. IMI research is made freely available on the IMI website, particularly through the IMI Working Paper Series and Policy Briefings.

Much of IMI research is also disseminated to the public through social media channels. IMI has active Twitter and Facebook accounts that, along with monthly e-updates, provide the IMI networks with access to the latest research, podcasts, videos, blogs, publications and upcoming events

and conferences. Workshops and conferences are an important aspect of IMI's collaboration and networking with other universities, research networks, governments, international organisations, and businesses.

African Online Tools – the Africa Researcher Directory that provides access to IMI's growing list of academic contacts with expertise in African migration, and the Online Library database that contains hundreds of references on aspects of migration within, from and to Africa – continue to grow and are an important resource available on the IMI website. For more on IMI policy impact, see pp 46–7.

Staff as of 31 July 2013:

Oliver Bakewell, Co-Director and James Martin Fellow
 Hein de Haas, Co-Director and James Martin Fellow
 Naluwembe Binaisa, Research Officer
 Ayla Bonfiglio, Research Officer
 Robin Cohen, Emeritus Professor and former Director
 Ann Cowie, Administration Assistant
 Mathias Czaika, Senior Research Officer and James Martin Fellow
 Evelyn Ersanilli, Departmental Lecturer
 Dominique Jolivet, Research Assistant
 Sally Kingsborough, Communications and Outreach Officer
 Agnieszka Kubal, Research Officer
 Katharina Natter, Research Assistant
 Christopher Parsons, Research Officer and James Martin Fellow
 Kate Prudden, Project Co-ordinator
 Olivia Sheringham, Research Officer
 Sorana Toma, Research Officer
 Briony Truscott, Administrative Officer
 Simona Vezzoli, Research Officer
 María Villares, Research Assistant and James Martin Fellow

At the Angola/
Zambia border
Credit: Oliver Bakewell



THEME 2: MIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT CONTINUED

REFUGEE STUDIES CENTREwww.rsc.ox.ac.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) is a global leader in multidisciplinary research on forced migration. Founded in 1982, the RSC was the first academic centre of its kind, and our continued success is underpinned by a deep commitment to unite scholarship, policy and practice through a comprehensive programme of research, teaching and engagement.

Today, we are engaged in a wide range of innovative research projects, and we offer a number of popular learning programmes. To ensure the broader impact of our work, we publish widely through books and journals and in academic papers; we build networks, run workshops and organise international conferences; and we engage with our audiences online through videos, podcasts and social media.

Research

The RSC is committed to maintaining rigour, significance and originality in research, combining scholarship with active engagement in policy debates. We aim to keep academic autonomy at the heart of our research and to empower individuals to address both fundamental questions

of real significance and applied questions with the potential for far-reaching impact.

Through our global networks, partnerships and affiliations, academics based at the RSC collaborate with researchers from a wide range of institutions and university departments, both in the developed world and in the global South, on a multitude of projects broadly conceptualised around three clusters:

- Drivers – examining the causes and consequences of forced migration
- Governance – examining normative and political perspectives on refugees and forced migration
- Experiences – understanding forced migration from the perspective of affected people

Studying and learning

In addition to our Master's programme and doctoral supervision, our International Summer School in Forced Migration, which takes place over three weeks during July each year, offers policy-makers and practitioners an intensive and participatory approach to study. The RSC also convenes regular short courses, usually held over a weekend, which offer participants the opportunity to engage with contemporary debates.

Sudanese refugees being transported to a new camp to avoid flooding
Credit: UNHCR/T Irwin



Outreach and dissemination

Outreach and dissemination activities play a key role in our efforts to advance refugee issues and inform both policy and practice in forced migration and humanitarian response. RSC publications include the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, published by OUP; the Studies in Forced Migration series, published by Berghahn Books; the Working Paper Series and the Policy Briefings Series. In addition, our in-house practitioner journal, *Forced Migration Review* (FMR) presents concise, jargon-free articles to a global audience.

The RSC also supports a number of online channels to keep students, colleagues and supporters informed and engaged. Forced Migration Online (www.forcedmigration.org) provides access to a range of digital resources, and the RSC website and social media accounts provide regular multimedia updates on activities taking place at the Centre. Finally, the RSC collections at the Social Sciences Library, comprising over 39,000 bibliographic records, are an invaluable and vital resource for current research and study of forced migration.

For more on RSC policy impact, see pp 46–7.

Significant developments in 2012–13

RSC secures funds for permanent post in international human rights and refugee law

In 2012, we reached our target of raising £750,000 to fund an endowed University Lectureship in International Human Rights and Refugee Law – the culmination of over a decade's effort. A donation by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation gave the RSC the initial \$350,000 in 2003, and over £400,000 in 'matched' funds was raised from small donations. Cathryn Costello has recently been appointed to the post in association with the Faculty of Law and with a fellowship at St Antony's College.

Major research project launched

The Humanitarian Innovation Project, directed by Alexander Betts, was launched in November 2012 and seeks to explore the emerging and under-researched ways in which innovation can be harnessed to transform humanitarian assistance, particularly in relation to refugee protection. The project is funded by Stephanie and Hunter Hunt and has a cooperation agreement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its recently formed UNHCR Innovation initiative.

RSC celebrates anniversaries

The RSC's 30th Anniversary Conference on 'Understanding Global Refugee Policy' took place in December 2012. The conference aimed to examine and theorise the policy-making processes relating to refugees and forced migration at the global level. In recognition of our anniversary, the RSC also launched the 30th Anniversary Barbara Harrell-Bond Fund to support a new generation of forced migration scholars and humanitarian practitioners. A second milestone was the 25th anniversary of *Forced Migration Review*. To mark 25 years of debate, learning and advocacy, the FMR Editors are compiling a collection of articles by researchers, policy-makers and practitioners who have written for and supported FMR through the years.

Staff as of 31 July 2013:

Dawn Chatty, Director
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 Alexander Betts, University Lecturer in Refugee Studies and Forced Migration
 Louise Bloom, Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project
 Anneli Chambliss, Administrator
 Marion Couldrey, *Forced Migration Review*, Co-editor
 Heidi El-Megrissi, International Summer School and Conferences Manager
 Sharon Ellis, *Forced Migration Review*, Assistant
 Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration
 Matthew J Gibney, Reader in Politics and Forced Migration
 Maurice Herson, *Forced Migration Review*, Co-editor
 Will Jones, Research Officer
 Gil Loescher, Visiting Professor
 Laurence Medley, Accounts Officer
 Ian McClelland, Communications and Information Coordinator
 Kirsten McConnachie, Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow
 James Morrissey, Research Officer
 Naohiko Omata, Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project
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 Sarah Rhodes, Forced Migration, African and Commonwealth Subject Consultant
 Tom Scott-Smith, Teaching Assistant
 Nicola Shepard, Postgraduate Courses Coordinator
 Joanna Soedring, Senior Library Assistant, Reader Services/Refugee Studies
 Roger Zetter, Emeritus Professor

The RSC's continued success is underpinned by a deep commitment to unite scholarship, policy and practice.

THEME 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND CHILDREN

Human development – beyond per capita income, through health and education, to enabling productive, creative and autonomous lives – has been a core theme for the Department since the pioneering work of Paul Streeten (QEH Director 1971–78) and Frances Stewart (Director 1994–2004).

ODID faculty have participated in design, methodology and research for the UNDP's flagship *Human Development Report* since its foundation in 1990. Building human capabilities necessarily starts with children, so the Department also has a tradition of research collaboration with UNICEF.

Research groups and individual researchers working on this theme include the following:

THE OXFORD POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

www.ophi.org.uk

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) aims to build and advance a more systematic methodological and economic framework for reducing multidimensional poverty, grounded in people's experiences and values.

Established in 2007, the OPHI team has worked to develop practical measures of multidimensional poverty and to improve poverty data. Its work spans methodological research, the design of national statistics, and discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.

OPHI's work is grounded in Amartya Sen's capability approach, and seeks to create empirical tools to reduce capability poverty. These include multidimensional measures of poverty, well-being and inequality, and surveys to capture the 'missing' dimensions of poverty data.

Significant developments in 2012–13

In June 2013, President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia joined ministers and high-level representatives of around 20 other countries in Oxford, all engaged in or exploring the implementation of multidimensional poverty measures based on a methodology developed at OPHI. The President formally launched the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network, which has been set up to enable early adopters of these measures, such as Colombia and Mexico, to share

their experiences directly with other countries.

The Alkire Foster (AF) method developed by OPHI Director Sabina Alkire and Research Associate James Foster has been or is being used by Bhutan, Colombia, El Salvador, Malaysia, Mexico, Minas Gerais state in Brazil and the Wu Ling Mountain Region in China. It underpins the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, a new measure of the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector, and was used to construct Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Index (see pp 46–7).

The best-known implementation of the AF method is the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), an international measure of acute poverty covering over 100 developing countries which is published in UNDP's annual *Human Development Report*. OPHI produced several papers and research briefings alongside the Global MPI 2013, including an analysis of multidimensional poverty reduction in India; a look at where the 'bottom billion' multidimensionally poor people live; and an analysis of changes in MPI poverty over time in 22 countries, work which was picked up by media around the world.

Alkire has suggested that an 'MPI 2.0' could be used post-2015 as a headline indicator, complementing a \$1.25/day measure by showing how people are poor (what disadvantages they experience); in which regions or ethnic groups they are poor; and the inequalities between those living in poverty. In a briefing co-authored by Research Associate Andy Sumner and a paper for the OECD, Alkire argued that an MPI 2.0 would add practical value, providing political incentives to reduce poverty by reflecting changes swiftly.

The case for an MPI 2.0 draws on work showcased in a research workshop organised in Oxford by OPHI, 'Dynamic Comparison between Multidimensional Poverty and Monetary Poverty', which was co-organised with Stephan Klasen of the University of Göttingen, Germany. Of the papers presented, 13 compared multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty in 11 countries, with startling results; for example, in South Africa, 11 per cent of the population are income poor and 11 per cent are MPI poor, but only 3 per cent are poor by both measures.

A research workshop held by OPHI a few months before brought together philosophers and economists to discuss 'Value Judgements in Multidimensional Poverty Measurement Design';

The OPHI team has worked to develop practical measures of multidimensional poverty and to improve poverty data.

namely, how to use insights from statistical and normative reasoning in the choice and justification of indicators, weights and cutoffs, and what kind of public debate or deliberative discussion is 'enough' for national official poverty measures.

OPHI's work on the 'Missing Dimensions' of poverty continues, with a nationally representative survey now completed in Chad, including modules on quality of work, empowerment, physical safety, the ability to go about without shame and psychological well-being. Analysis of the results of this survey and a previous survey completed in Chile will determine the usefulness of incorporating these dimensions in the analysis of poverty, and establish the soundness of the indicators proposed.

In addition, a new dimension – 'social connectedness' – has been added to the programme, and fieldwork to test the concepts and indicators advanced will be conducted in South Africa, Mozambique and Canada in 2013.

In addition to OPHI's academic publications, the centre publishes a working paper series, research and policy briefs, and a regular e-newsletter. Research dissemination is also promoted through academic workshops, a seminar series and special public events, as well as an annual two-week summer school on measuring multidimensional poverty. In 2013, the summer school in Washington DC was followed by an intensive Spanish-language course in Nicaragua; materials are available via OPHI's Online Training Portal.

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 Adriana Conconi, Consultant Researcher
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 Natasha Francis, Project Assistant
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 China Mills, Researcher
 Laura O'Mahony, Project Coordinator
 José Manuel Roche, Research Officer
 Nicolas Ruiz, Research Associate
 Kim Samuel, Visiting Study Fellow
 Maria Emma Santos, Research Associate
 Moizza B Sarwar, Policy Communications Associate
 Suman Seth, Consultant Researcher
 Ana Vaz, Consultant Researcher
 Gaston Yalonetzky, Research Associate
 Diego Zavaleta, Consultant Researcher

Networks and partnerships

OPHI collaborates with other universities, research networks, development agencies, governments and international organisations, and is advised by Sudhir Anand, Sir Tony Atkinson, Amartya Sen and Frances Stewart.

OPHI gratefully acknowledges support from the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)/(DFID) Joint Scheme, Robertson Foundation, Praus, UNICEF N'Djamena Chad Country Office, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (GIZ), Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), John Fell Oxford University Press (OUP) Research Fund, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report Office, national UNDP and UNICEF offices, and private benefactors. International Development Research Council (IDRC) of Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), UK Department of International Development (DFID), and AusAID are also recognised for their past support.

In the Lunga Lungu settlement outside Nairobi, Kenya
 Credit: James Jewell/OPHI



THEME 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND CHILDREN CONTINUED

YOUNG LIVES: AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF CHILDHOOD POVERTYwww.younglives.org.uk

Young Lives is the first comparative, longitudinal, mixed-methods study of children in developing countries. It is recognised internationally as one of the few studies taking a holistic approach to children living in poverty and providing a long-term analysis of what interventions and policies are needed. The team is following the lives of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (in the state of Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam (two age cohorts) over 15 years from infancy and into early adulthood. As well as regularly interviewing all 12,000 children and young people, we collect information from their families, communities and schools to find out how poverty affects children's outcomes and how children's lives are changing. Young Lives is producing cutting-edge and policy-relevant evidence on the prospects and challenges facing children in a rapidly changing world, and provides key policy recommendations on 'what works' to improve children's lives and life-chances.

There are three main strands to our work – data collection, data analysis and research, and communications and policy engagement – all intrinsically linked. In 2013 we are carrying out the fourth round of our large-scale survey with all of the children and young people – and will soon have data on the children at ages 1, 5, 8 and 12 (the Younger Cohort), and ages 8, 12, 15 and 18 (the Older Cohort). It is the inherent nature of a longitudinal study that the value and potential of the dataset grows over time, that the scope of the analysis broadens, and that the emerging messages become more complex and compelling.

Our findings group around three key narratives about children's lives at the beginning of the twenty-first century:

What shapes children's development: our life-course perspective highlights what matters most at which age points, and how far influences in early childhood are critical for long-term outcomes. This area of our work demonstrates the significance of early influences on children's outcomes at different ages (e.g. infant malnutrition, risks and shocks affecting cognitive skills and psychosocial well-being), including the factors that increase or reduce resilience.

How children's lives are changing: rapid social, economic and political changes mean that

today's children face quite different prospects, and challenges, from previous generations. Our research shows how values, practices, relationships and institutional settings are changing at a time when all four of our study countries, like many developing countries, are undergoing rapid transformation.

What inequality means for children: our research identifies entrenched poverty among certain groups, often associated with marked inequalities in early life. We are tracking children's diverging trajectories and find that risk and deprivation are concentrated in particular social groups and localities, with dramatic disparities in children's outcomes.

Young Lives aims to provide robust evidence to inform policies and programmes, particularly on education, health, social protection, child protection, and planning, and we work with a range of government, non-governmental and international organisations at international level and in our study countries. In Ethiopia, Young Lives co-hosts the Child Research to Practice Forum with the Ministry of Women and Children, and our research has informed the monitoring of the General Education Quality Programme (GEQIP). In Peru, research findings on inequality and education shared with the Ministry of Development and Inclusion's advisory panel helped to inform the National Plan of Action for Children and Young People. In India, Young Lives research is being discussed in the media and contributing to debates on low-cost private schooling and the midday meals scheme. In Vietnam, the Young Lives team have provided analysis to the legislative assembly in relation to child protection and presented school impact analysis to the Minister for Education at a meeting set up by the World Bank.

Internationally, Young Lives' research on changing parental norms and aspirations in relation to girls' education fed directly into the *World Development Report 2012*. More recently, the paper *What Inequality Means for Children* fed into UNICEF's submission to the High-level Panel on the post-MDG agenda, and was one of the most downloaded papers in the public consultation. For more on Young Lives' policy impact, see pp 46–7.

Young Lives produces an archived and publicly available dataset that is increasingly being used by researchers in our study countries and internationally. There are over 1,000 known data users and the number is growing quickly, with

Young Lives is recognised internationally as one of the few studies taking a holistic approach to children living in poverty and providing a long-term analysis of what interventions and policies are needed.

47 per cent from developing countries. Young Lives promotes collaboration and information-sharing with other researchers who work with longitudinal data and the online methods guide is one of the most visited sections of the Young Lives website. We also hold workshops with developing country

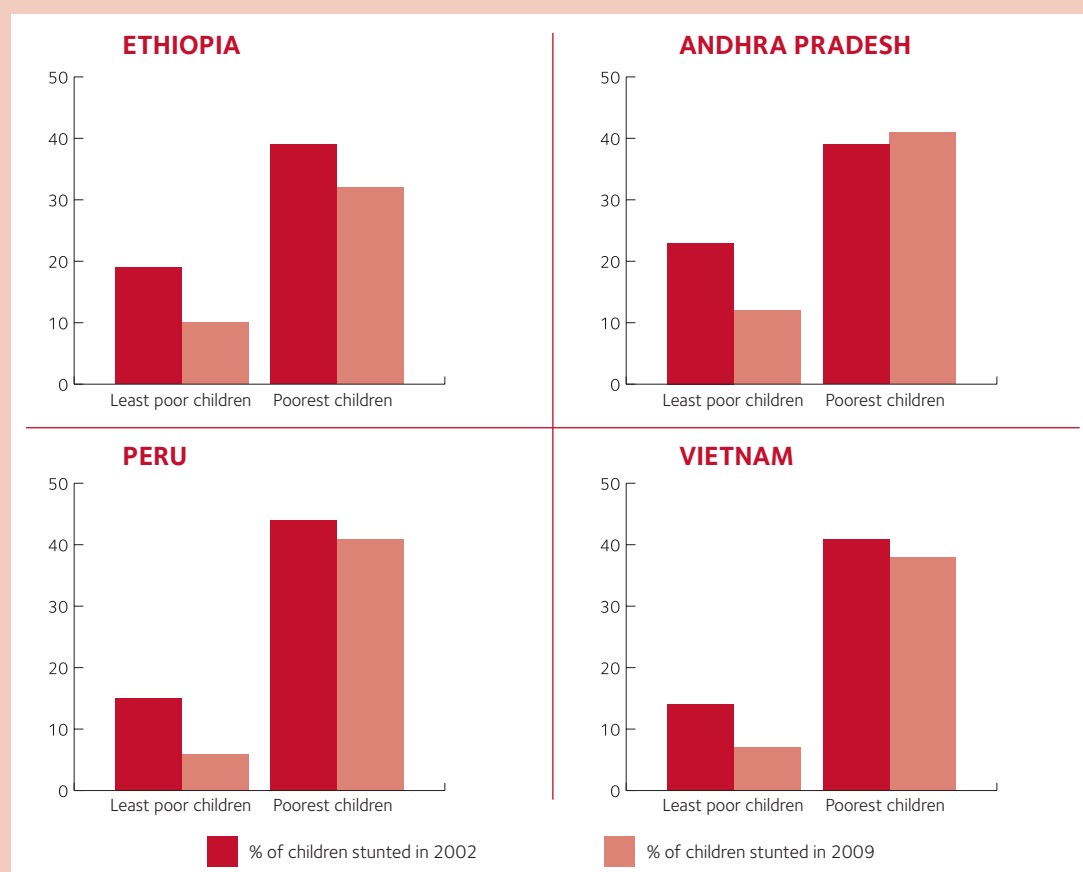
researchers to promote additional research, and a conference on inequalities in children's outcomes held in July 2013 was specifically designed to encourage researchers to use the Young Lives data and generate new research.

Key Finding

Economic growth, while important, does not link in a straightforward way to improvements in children's circumstances and not all children benefit equally

Globally, malnutrition results in the death of 2.3 million children annually. Children who experience malnutrition in the early years of life typically have stunted physical growth which can also result in impaired cognitive and psychosocial development. Stunting is caused both by household factors, such as insufficient quality or quantity of food because of poverty or food insecurity, as well as by factors in the wider living environment, notably the risks from disease and poor sanitation.

When we compared the prevalence of stunting among 8-year-old children in 2002 and 2009 (based on Young Lives cohort comparisons) we found that although overall levels of stunting fell, the reductions were greatest where stunting was initially lowest (among the least poor children). Across all four countries, the reduction in the prevalence of stunting among the least poor children was statistically significant, but in no case was the change experienced by the poorest children significant.



Evidence for Andhra Pradesh is striking in that improvement in children's nutritional outcomes between the cohorts has been minimal. While GDP doubled between 2002 and 2009, the average stunting rate among 8-year-olds only fell by 4 percentage points from 29 per cent in 2002 to 26 per cent in 2009. Although stunting appears to have increased among the poorest children, this change was not statistically significant.

Extract from: *How Children Are Affected by Economic and Social Change*, by Kirrily Pells and Martin Woodhead, 2013.

THEME 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND CHILDREN CONTINUED

Young Lives is a collaborative research project, coordinated by the team at ODID, working with private and government research institutes in the study countries, together with the international NGO, Save the Children. Young Lives is core-funded by UKaid from the Department for International Development (DFID), and co-funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2010 to 2014.

Staff as of 31 July 2013:

Jo Boyden, Director
 Hazel Ashurst, Data Coordinator
 Elisabetta Aurino, Research Assistant, Education
 Liza Benny, Research Assistant
 Graham Bray, Programme Manager
 Michelle Chew, Research Coordinator
 Gina Crivello, Research Officer
 Paul Dornan, Senior Policy Officer
 Patricia Espinoza, Research Assistant
 Maria Franco Gavonel, Survey Coordinator
 Andreas Georgiadis, Research Officer
 Steven Gillenwater, Administrative Assistant / PA to Jo Boyden
 Zoe James, Research Assistant, Education
 Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager
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 Emma Merry, Communications and Publications Officer
 Virginia Morrow, Senior Research Officer

Maria Jose Ogando, Research Assistant
 Kिररily Pells, Policy Officer
 Christine Pollard, Accounts Officer
 Caine Rolleston, Education Research Officer
 Abhijeet Singh, Research Officer
 Anne Solon, Data and Survey Manager (currently on maternity leave)
 Emma Wilson, Research Assistant
 Martin Woodhead, Associate Research Director (Open University)

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH**Proochista Ariana**

Proochista Ariana's research broadly examines the relationship between processes of development and health in a range of geographic contexts. She is currently leading on research investigating the potential for mobile technologies to improve health amongst rural populations in India and China. She is also involved with research examining factors which affect the efficiency with which health resources are converted to maternal health outcomes in rural Vietnam. In addition, she is currently completing a three-year investigation on transitions in health and health behaviours in rural China. This is part of a larger project forecasting human resources in health needs for rural populations, considering both demand and supply side factors.

Sharing learning at a primary school in urban Peru
 Credit: © Young Lives / Raúl Egúsqüiza Turriate



THEME 4: POLITICAL CHANGE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Research on development requires a critical approach to the state and dominant institutions, focusing on how power is created and exercised, and the resistance of excluded groups. This essential political process involves conflict as much as cooperation, where security (and insecurity), historical identity and environmental sustainability are central issues.

Our research in this area is characterised by strong disciplinary roots in history, politics and anthropology; an interdisciplinary empirical research methodology; and primary fieldwork.

Research on this theme is conducted by individual researchers including:

Jocelyn Alexander

Jocelyn Alexander is completing a monograph on the practice and experience of political imprisonment in Zimbabwe from 1959 to 2009. It uses imprisonment as a means to explore the state on the one hand and the social history and politics of opposition on the other. The work draws on oral history, memoirs, letters, and state and other archives in order to trace the shifting practices of repression, ideas about race, gender, rights and law, and the social lives of prisoners. She also continues to write about her long-standing interests in Zimbabwean politics and land reform, most recently in two special issues she has co-edited, in the *Journal of Peasant Studies* and the *Journal of Southern African Studies*. She is also developing a new collaborative research project on southern African liberation movements in exile.

Masooda Bano

Masooda Bano is currently completing her monograph on the institutional factors shaping the emergence and growth of female Islamic movements in the Muslim world since the 1970s. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and survey data from Pakistan, northern Nigeria and Syria, the monograph explains why an apparently orthodox movement, which restricts women's agency when measured by liberal feminist standards, has made major inroads across the three societies in the decades of state-led modernisation and globalisation. Dr Bano has this summer also secured a EUR1.34 million European Research Council (ERC) Start-up Grant to develop a project

on changes occurring in the centres of Islamic authority in response to changing aspirations of Muslim youth in the Muslim-majority countries as well as in diaspora. She also has another major comparative research project underway in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Crescent societies (IFRC), to study the most effective mechanisms to deliver aid to participatory development projects.

John Gledhill

John Gledhill's current research examines when, and why, violence breaks out during periods of regime change. Specifically, it challenges the assumption that transitional violence only erupts when state or governmental organisations weaken during regime change. In the project, he proposes a new theoretical framework, in which competition between intact state security services – for power and position in an emerging regime – is seen to generate conditions that are sufficient for the development of state-sponsored transitional violence. The dynamics of violence through intra-state competition are illustrated through a micro-political treatment of cases of transitional contention that have broken out in a selection of 'most different' cases drawn from Southeast Europe and Southeast Asia.

Nandini Gooptu

Nandini Gooptu's research examines the social, cultural and political dimensions of India's neoliberal transformation and globalisation, which she analyses through the prism of India's much-vaunted enterprise culture, understood in the broadest sense of recasting mindsets and individual attitudes and behaviour, bringing forth autonomous, active enterprising agents.

A peace mural in Timor Leste
Credit: John Gledhill



THEME 4: POLITICAL CHANGE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT CONTINUED

Concentrating on urban areas, this research investigates how far and with what consequences the values of enterprise culture are developing in India, not just in the economy, but far beyond in the social and political sphere, including ideas and practices of freedom, choice, democracy and citizenship. The following key areas are studied as sites of production and contestation of enterprise culture: new workplaces and cultures of work; textbooks and educational pedagogy; training and grooming practices for soft skills and personality development; an emerging culture of mental health, counselling and self-help; new forms of spirituality for self-management, self-development and individual empowerment; the media and cultural practices as sites of expression and construction of enterprising identity.

Raufu Mustapha

Raufu Mustapha has concentrated this year on completing work on the Islam Research Project-Abuja. This two-year project is sponsored by the Dutch Foreign Ministry and was awarded to ODID and the Development Research & Projects Centre, Kano, Nigeria. It involved a team of 25 researchers in US, European, and Nigerian academies. One set of studies examines the historical evolution and contemporary dynamics of Islamic societies in northern Nigeria, while a second set explores the interactions between Islam and other faiths across a range of social, political, and economic settings. The study produced 14 working papers, two policy papers, four policy briefs, and a number of miscellaneous research reports (see www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/nrn). During the year, he also worked with an international set of researchers set up by JICA-Japan to study youth unemployment in Africa.

Oliver Owen

There are two themes to Oliver Owen's current research. One is to continue his focus on policing structures and practices in Nigeria. The other is to examine new transformations in revenue and fiscal governance in Nigeria, looking at the question of taxation relationships between people and the state, and how these are popularly understood, with reference to the question of social contract and political accountability. In partnership with Jonny Steinberg of Oxford's African Studies Centre, he was awarded a British Academy Partnership and Mobility grant to bring African scholars of policing to Oxford, culminating in a workshop on transformations in African policing in May 2013. He has produced a policy brief on policing communal conflict for ODID's Nigeria Research

Network and was invited to present his research to police officers, donor partners and other stakeholders in Nigeria in summer 2013.

Laura Rival

Laura Rival is currently working on a number of interrelated projects: the first uses empirical research on two 'carbon projects' (Bolsa Floresta in Brazil and the Yasuní-Ishpingo Tambococha Tiputini Initiative in Ecuador) to examine how the concept of 'ecosystem services' is used in practice to guide decisions about the allocation of the resources provided by nature, and how payments for ecosystem services have become instruments of environmental governance that promote social and environmental policy integration. The second aims to document the ways in which proposals to value and govern diversity relate to the production, circulation and use of knowledge about biological and cultural diversity, and the recognised links between the two. The third builds on her long-term interest in the cultivated ecosystems of indigenous lowland South America, and the growing recognition that both scientists and conservationists have tended to neglect existing interactions between wild and cultivated biodiversity. She is studying small-scale farming and grassroots networks that share practical knowledge about agroecology and sustainable living in order to improve livelihoods in marginalised Latin American communities.

Indrajit Roy

Indrajit Roy's research focuses on the interconnections between political subjectivities and development. The most significant strand focuses on the politics of the poor, highlighting the often contradictory and entangled ways in which they advance their claims. His research engages critically with several influential bodies of literature on the politics of vulnerable and marginalised people, such as those emphasising patronage and clientelism, everyday resistance and postcolonial politics. He draws on quantitative and qualitative analysis of ethnographic data from rural eastern India to substantiate his argument. The second strand investigates political subjectivities in neoliberal India, for which he is collaborating with scholars in the Sociology Department at the LSE. This project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust. A third strand explores democratic cultures in South Asia, as part of an ERC/ESRC-funded research consortium. A fourth examines the perceptions of local elites vis-à-vis India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Building on

these strands of research, he is also developing his research interests on the ways in which internal circular migration shapes rural and urban politics.

Nikita Sud

Nikita Sud's book *Liberalization, Hindu Nationalism and The State: A Biography of Gujarat* was published by Oxford University Press in 2012. It brings together several years of research on the changing nature of the Indian state from independence to the present day, especially its engagement with development as an idea and in practice, its interaction with minorities based on gender, caste and religion, and the reinvention rather than recession of this entity under economic liberalisation. She is currently exploring the liberalisation of land in India. The great land grab, while being politically fraught, forms the infrastructural base of the market economy. So far, the project has traced national and sub-national legislative and policy changes that have shifted the post-independence norm of 'land to the tiller' to one of 'land liberalisation'. She is also increasingly interested in the informal economy and political sociology of land. Since 2011, she has interviewed builders, brokers, aggregators, musclemen and a range of other middlemen who are the pivots of the liberalising landscape.

Miles Tendi

Miles Tendi is mainly interested in civil-military relations. His current research explores the roots, determinants and effects of Southern African militaries' political role. His research seeks

to draw comparative conclusions about civil-military relations and state-making in Botswana, Madagascar, Angola and Zimbabwe. In addition, he is conducting research towards two authorised biographies. The first biography is about the life and political career of Zimbabwean President Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The second examines the military career of General Rex Nhongo (Solomon Tapfumaneyi Mujuru), an eminent commander in Zimbabwe's 1970s liberation war.

Phyllan Zamchiya

Phyllan Zamchiya has three distinct research interests. First, he is studying the role of politics and state practices in land and agrarian reform, particularly in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Second, he is investigating the role of political elites and private companies in land grabbing and bio-fuel production and the ensuing impact on the livelihoods of displaced communities. Third, he is trying to understand how and why political parties in Zimbabwe (2008–13) adopt certain political strategies in general elections and with what success. He is currently writing a book on state politics in land and agrarian reform in Zimbabwe. He has worked extensively with civil society in Zimbabwe and founded the Zimbabwe Transition Barometer series (a bi-monthly magazine that tracks Zimbabwe's political transition). He is a regular contributor to both print and electronic media on the politics of Zimbabwe and a regular advisor to pro-democracy political formations in Zimbabwe.

Fishermen in Qeqertarsuaq
Credit: Nina Doering,
MPhil in Development
Studies, 2011–13



REGIONAL SPECIALISMS

An important dimension of ODID's research and teaching is our regional specialisation. The study of developing countries underpins our empirical enquiry into the four research themes described above and major regions of the developing world also feature in all our postgraduate courses. In addition, ODID academics supervise graduate students who are working on developing countries in other Oxford departments and faculties, where we also offer area studies teaching on undergraduate and Master's courses.

Indian hospitality
Credit: Lara Fleischer,
MPhil in Development
Studies, 2011–13



Our research has synergies with work on developing countries in other parts of the University, including Geography, Area Studies, Anthropology, Politics, Economics, Education, Sociology, History, Population Health, and the Oriental Institute. The vast majority of the Department's DPhil research projects also have a regional focus (for a full list of DPhil titles, see pp 11–12). 'Area studies' from the vantage point of international development remains one of our well-established, long-term strengths, with particular expertise in the specific areas outlined below.

AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

The study of Africa at ODID focuses on themes related to the creation of social and political orders and is firmly rooted in empirical and collaborative research. There are significant research interests around the issues of democratisation and the politics of institutional change, ethnicity, identity and religion, and agrarian and labour struggles. These topics are inherently political and each has important implications for policy, but all are approached with an eye to complexity and history, and none makes easy reading for the all-too-common view of Africa as undifferentiated or amenable to mono-causal explanations of economic malaise, conflict or political dysfunctionality. A dominant theme in this research is the importance of institutions and ideas.

Researchers such as Raufu Mustapha and Jocelyn Alexander have long-term interests in the study of rural politics and state-making, and have explored the historically rooted formation of institutions and the diversity of political ideas and ideals that have shaped the struggles of the vast majority of people who inhabit rural communities in West and southern Africa. Focusing on the dramatic upheavals of Zimbabwe's recent land reform, Phillan Zamchiya has stressed the importance of political institutions and patronage in the explanation of rural differentiation and accumulation. His current research on 'land grabs' underlines the key roles of elite and party politics in shaping rural livelihoods.

ODID researchers have made important contributions to the understanding of political change more widely. Mustapha's work on democratisation has made a substantial contribution to rethinking approaches and concepts in the study of this complex political

process, notably offering a robust critique of the discipline of political science. His recent work on the constitution of the public sphere has challenged long-standing assumptions about African politics. Zamchiya is engaged in comparative research on the relative success of electoral strategies adopted by political parties. Miles Tendi is exploring political change through writing the biographies of two of Zimbabwe's most influential figures: President Robert Gabriel Mugabe and General Rex Nkhongo. Alexander's history of political imprisonment in Zimbabwe draws on oral history and archives to explore the long-term development and contestation of the prison and political repression, and their effects on understandings of race, gender, rights and law.

Other researchers have addressed the construction of political orders by focusing on particular institutions. Oliver Owen brings an ethnographic approach to understanding state institutions in Nigeria. His research on the police explores the ways in which state sovereignty is constituted in a context of limited resources and alternative sources of authority. He questions the explanatory power of concepts such as corruption or prebendalism where police simultaneously seek to carry out their official duties and pursue personal and particularist interests. His current research extends his ethnographic approach to the state to the important and under-researched spheres of revenue and fiscal governance. Miles Tendi's research on civil-military relations traces the political roles of militaries in southern Africa where they have played a role in state-making quite different to their West African counterparts. Tendi, Zamchiya and Alexander are engaged in a collaborative project with other researchers to re-evaluate the roles of patronage and violence in Zimbabwe's current politics, and have stressed the centrality not of informality but of institutions in understanding political change.

Questions of identity are also of central concern and bear directly on social as well as political ordering. Mustapha's work most directly broaches the topic of ethnicity. He has done so in innovative ways, not least in a focus on affirmative action and the broader articulation of public sector governance and ethnicity. His recent work addresses questions of inter-faith relations in Nigeria through the collaborative Islam Research Project. This project combines a concern for history with an interest in the current political economy of religion, and seeks to develop policy responses to religious conflict.

The study of Africa at ODID focuses on themes related to the creation of social and political orders and is firmly rooted in empirical and collaborative research.

Teaching and research on South Asia builds on our long-term strengths and continues to thrive at ODID.

Many additional research topics are being pursued throughout the African continent in ODID's research groups. A key component of ODID's Africa research is the work of the economists of the IGC, focused on Ethiopia and Tanzania. IMI, meanwhile, seeks to understand mobility and movement within, to and from Africa over time and has developed future migration scenarios for North Africa, the Horn of Africa and Yemen, among other regions. Young Lives works on child nutrition, health and development, and education and children's work in Ethiopia. TMD is looking at determinants of the diffusion of innovation in Ghana and the use of mobile money applications and wireless pay point networks for water bill payments in Tanzania. The Humanitarian Innovation Project at the RSC is carrying out research activities at three sites in Uganda. Also at the RSC, Alexander Betts' and Will Jones' research on transnational exile in the African state system examines the role of exile in the politics and international relations of four African states – Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Liberia, and Eritrea – between 1945 and 2011, and Alexander Betts' research project on *Survival migration* focused on three 'fragile' and 'failed states': Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Somalia.

ODID's Africa scholars organise a weekly seminar series on History and Politics in Africa, jointly with the departments of Politics and History and the African Studies Centre. In 2012–13 ODID hosted the 'Law and Social Order in Africa' workshop for the third year running and held, with the African Studies Centre, a workshop on 'New Research in Nigeria', which examined four themes: conflicts and conflict actors, material culture and heritage, governance and the public sector, and markets and movements.

Middle East and North Africa

Work on the Middle East and North Africa at ODID spans the Department's research themes: Hein de Haas has examined patterns of internal and international migration in Morocco and IMI's EUMAGINE project investigates the impact of perceptions of human rights and democracy on migration aspirations and decisions, using Morocco as one of its case studies.

Dawn Chatty and Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, in turn, examine forced migration and displacement in the Middle East. Chatty has a particular interest in nomadic pastoral tribes and refugee young people and her work explores issues such as conservation-induced displacement, tribal

resettlement, modern technology and social change, gender and development and the impact of prolonged conflict. Fiddian-Qasmiyeh has engaged in research on Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria as part of her work on *Faith-based humanitarianism in contexts of forced displacement*.

Masooda Bano is also interested in issues of gender and religion: her work examines the institutional factors shaping the emergence and growth of female Islamic movements across the Muslim world since the 1970s. Imane Chaara, meanwhile, is exploring how religion affects maternal decisions related to the education of daughters, using data for Morocco. She is also researching how Israeli and Palestinian opinions about a peace settlement are formed and evolve.

Finally, Adeel Malik's work is centred on the political economy of the Middle East; recent research has focused in particular on the economics of the Arab Spring, exploring barriers to the creation of a robust private sector in the Arab world.

ASIA

South Asia

Teaching and research on South Asia builds on our long-term strengths and continues to thrive at ODID. A number of our research groups conduct research in the region, notably poverty measurement by OPHI in India and Bhutan; the study of schooling and education of children in India by Young Lives; research on the use of mobile and electronic technology and technological innovations in India by TMD and Proochista Ariana; and a project on refugees and migrants in India's eastern frontier regions by Kirsten McConnachie at RSC.

Research by individual academics develops our long-standing interest in the study of the state and political institutions, political economy, labour, poverty, and political action and identities. South Asia's contemporary dynamism derives from processes of economic change and globalisation, major developments in democratic and mass politics, as well as evolving governance practices and shifts in institutional state structures. Our research probes these developments with a focus on India in the wake of economic liberalisation since the 1990s. While India is an ascendant power in the global arena, the country is still plagued by persistent poverty, low human development indicators and growing inequality, not to mention

political conflict. ODID researchers examine the processes that underlie these contradictions, from the inter-disciplinary analytical perspectives of political economy, political anthropology and sociology.

One key area of our enquiry concerns the state and governance. Despite liberalisation, the state continues to be a major developmental actor in India. At the same time, it has undergone significant changes, particularly in its relationship with private players. The importance of the latter has grown in the delivery of 'public' goods and services, and their dominance of the economy is facilitated by the government. Nikita Sud's research has focused on the changing nature of the Indian state, with recent work on the local iterations of global land grab. She is interested in national and sub-national land policy change, the pressures that have been brought to bear on this, and the shadowy world of economic middlemen and political touts who populate the liberalising land economy on the ground.

As the nature of state-society relations has been reoriented and democratic processes have become increasingly embedded in India's late post-colonial polity, political attitudes and behaviour have undergone significant changes, offering a second area of enquiry for ODID researchers. Politics in the so-called 'civil society' space in India has assumed increasing salience at the cost of politics in the formal institutional domain of party systems.

ODID students and researchers are working on the political action and practices of the poor, including radical left-wing 'insurgency' and the 'everyday' conduct of politics. Indrajit Roy is developing an innovative analytical framework to interpret the nature and significance of 'informal' forms of contentious politics among the poor, and various modes of dissent, subversion and negotiation.

Politics in contemporary India also increasingly takes individualised forms, which is the subject of a third line of enquiry. While the politicisation of collective, ascriptive identities of caste and religion hitherto dominated public life, today personalised, enterprising forms of political action have come to underpin civil society-based activities. These new modalities of politics reflect and articulate deep transformations in everyday social practice and public culture that have occurred in tandem with profound changes in the economy and the state. Nandini Gooptu draws upon the analytical literature on neoliberal governmentality to investigate these changing political perceptions and practices from the perspective of an emerging culture of enterprise that far outstrips economic activities, and affects cultural ideas, identities, social relations, and personal lives, with complex and contradictory implications for Indian politics and democracy.

With Area Studies, we organise a weekly seminar series and an annual workshop on Contemporary South Asia, which serves as a hub of interaction for

Fetching water in Anantpur District, Andhra Pradesh
Credit: © Young Lives/Sarika Gulati



scholars working across the University on South Asia. Our researchers and research centres have several national and international collaborations, including with colleagues at the LSE, University of Manchester, CNRS (Paris), Jadavpur University (Kolkata), Centre for Economic and Social Studies (Hyderabad), Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalam (Women's University) (Tirupati), Save the Children-India, and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

China

The study of China at ODID is a new and rapidly developing field, largely concentrated on the crucial themes of technology, business, trade and management, and is conducted mainly at the Technology and Management for Development Centre. In addition, OPHI is working with the International Poverty Reduction Center in China to design a multidimensional poverty measure for the Wu Ling Mountain Region and Proochista Ariana is investigating the potential for mobile technologies to improve health amongst rural populations in India and China and transitions in health and health behaviours in rural China.

Southeast Asia

Departmental research on Southeast Asia is focused in the Human Development theme: Young Lives research in Vietnam focuses on quality of education and how to improve learning outcomes, the transition from school to the labour market and the skills children need for the labour market; OPHI is working with the governments of Malaysia and Vietnam to establish multidimensional

poverty measures at the national level; and Proochista Ariana is examining factors which affect the efficiency with which health resources are converted to maternal health outcomes in rural Vietnam.

LATIN AMERICA

As development studies in many universities and think tanks increasingly focuses on the least developed countries and the very poor, Latin America has lost some of its allure. Many experts assume that the region is too rich, too developed, too far from the 'bottom billion' to be considered part of the development research agenda. This is unfortunate as Latin America is in fact at the heart of many of today's global challenges and its experience has much to teach other parts of the world. Latin America is home to important mineral and hydrocarbon reserves, as well as nearly half the world's tropical forests, one-quarter of the world's potential arable land, and one-third of the world's freshwater reserves. Unfortunately, natural resources and economic wealth are very unequally distributed: Latin America is still the most unequal region of the world, even if most of its countries have improved income distribution in recent years. Latin America is also an arena of ideological struggle between neoliberals and progressive reformists, between modernisers and those who question the modernisation project altogether.

These are some of the reasons why Latin America constitutes an integral part of ODID's teaching and research, and why the focus is on inequality and

Huaorani leaders from Ecuador visit a conservation programme in the Brazilian Amazon
Credit: Laura Rival



poverty from a variety of political, ecological and economic perspectives. Researchers such as Valpy FitzGerald, Laura Rival, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea and Rosemary Thorp are exploring many of the region's environmental, political and economic challenges and placing them in historical and comparative perspective. Laura Rival is studying how multi-layered governance works in practice in different parts of Latin America. Her ultimate aim is to evaluate the opportunities and limits that integrated social and environmental policies have to solve structural poverty and environmental degradation simultaneously. In particular, she has explored two 'carbon projects' (Bolsa Floresta in Brazil and the Yasuní-Ishpingo Tambococha Tiputini Initiative in Ecuador), examining how the concept of ecosystem services is used in practice to guide decisions about the allocation of the resources provided by nature, and how payments for ecosystem services (PES) have become instruments of environmental governance that promote social and environmental policy integration. She is currently evaluating the viability and replicability of Ecuador's Yasuní Initiative with a research team funded by the EU at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales and the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar.

Rosemary Thorp has recently worked on the evolution of group inequalities in Peru and on evaluating the relationship between inequality, natural resources and the state, publishing two co-authored books out of these projects. In 2011 she received funding from the Leverhulme Trust to study the sustainability of the recent reduction of inequality in Peru and Uruguay – part of a broader ongoing collaboration with Diego Sánchez-Ancochea on the subject. In his project on Latin America's evolution in the twentieth century, Valpy FitzGerald pays particular attention to the evolution of inequality and explores the positive impact that import substitution had in many parts of the region.

Universal social policy could potentially be a powerful instrument to combat income inequality and social exclusion. Yet powerful elites, volatile economic conditions, weak states and large informal sectors have jointly contributed to making universal provision of health, pensions and other social benefits an impossible mission. How likely is this to change in the future? What political and economic factors can contribute to promoting universal social policies in Latin America and beyond? Jointly with Juliana Martínez Franzoni from the University of Costa Rica, Diego Sánchez-

Ancochea is exploring some of these questions. Their work considers the creation, expansion and resilience of universal social insurance in Costa Rica – one of the few countries that succeeded in developing progressive, redistributive policies for all. They highlight the combination of democratic institutions, techno-political expertise and a supporting economy, but also raise some doubts about the sustainability of Costa Rica's success. Their project goes well beyond Costa Rica and considers comparatively the experience of Kerala (India), Mauritius, Korea and Uruguay. Their collaborative work on social policy has also expanded to consider the interactions between market and social incorporation (that is, good jobs and generous social services for all) and the extent to which Latin America has improved in these areas in the last decade.

Recent improvements should be seen within the context of the region's political move to the left and growing debates over the definition of development and its future prospects. Laura Rival is exploring some of these debates. In particular, another of her projects focuses on how the complex ideas of development and biodiversity are being negotiated in countries such as Ecuador, Guyana, Bolivia and Peru. She uses an ethnographic approach to highlight the complex links between biocultural diversity, ecosystems, economic development, human needs, popular aspirations, and political struggles. Laura Rival is also studying small-scale farming and grassroots networks that share practical knowledge about agroecology and sustainable living in order to improve livelihoods in marginalised Latin American communities. In doing so, she shows how agroecology has become a real alternative to industrial agriculture and its many environmental, social and economic costs.

Latin America is also a significant region for the research programmes that some of the Department's groups are undertaking. Peru is one of the cases in Young Lives' impressive quantitative survey and qualitative, fieldwork-based studies. OPHI researchers are conducting fieldwork on social isolation in Venezuela and Chile; analysing multidimensional poverty in Venezuela; and using the Alkire Foster method to evaluate the impact of a poverty reduction programme in Mexico. They are also working with the governments of Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico, and the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil, to support their implementation of multidimensional poverty indexes.

Many experts assume Latin America is too rich, too developed, too far from the 'bottom billion' to be considered part of the development research agenda.

VISITORS

ODID welcomes applications from scholars coming from abroad or elsewhere in the UK who wish to pursue research at Oxford in the area of development studies. Research proposals should fall broadly within one of the research areas covered by the Department. Our research groups encourage affiliations from academics working in their particular fields.



Visiting Fellows and Scholars work on their own research projects, but are expected to attend and participate in the wide variety of lectures and seminars available in the University.

Visitors to ODID 2012–13:

Maria Teresa Aceytuno Perez, University of Huelva, Spain (TMD)

Camila Baraldi, University of São Paulo, Brazil (IMI)

Rishabh Dhir, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva (RSC)

Susanne Fischer, Universität der Bundeswehr München

Marcin Galent, Jagiellonian University, Poland (IMI)

Paul Glewwe, University of Minnesota, USA (YL)

Bin Hao, East China University of Science and Technology (TMD)

Blessing Karumbidza, Tswane University of Technology, South Africa

Anne Trine Kjørholt, Norwegian University of Science and Technology Management (YL)

Anne Koch, Berlin Graduate School of Transnational Studies (RSC)

Peter Larsen, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Antonina Levatino, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain (IMI)

Luke Marsh, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (RSC)

Melissa Navarra, Wageningen University, Netherlands (RSC)

Amy Nethery, Deakin University, Australia (RSC)

Calum Nicholson, Swansea University (RSC)

Ahmet Ozturk, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Michael Ramsden, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (RSC)

Kim Samuel, Samuel Family Foundation, Canada (OPHI)

Jessica Schultz, University of Bergen, Norway (RSC)

Melissa Seigel, Maastricht University, Netherlands (IMI)

Mahvish Shami, London School of Economics

Zhongjuan Sun, Tsinghua University, China (TMD)

Aysen Üstübcü, Koç University, Turkey (IMI)

Xianzhong Yi, Hunan University of Commerce, China (TMD)

Visiting ODID

Credit: John Cairns Photography



Sanjaya Lall Visiting Professor Dani Rodrik

Dani Rodrik, Albert O Hirschman Professor of Social Science at the

Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, was the Sanjaya Lall Visiting Professor of Business and Development at Oxford and a visiting fellow at ODID in 2013. He gave a lecture on 'The Globalisation Paradox', hosted jointly by ODID and the Blavatnik School of Government.



Astor Visiting Lecturer Joshua Farley

Joshua Farley of Vermont University was an Astor Visiting Lecturer (hosted jointly

with the Environmental Change Institute) during Michaelmas Term 2012.

Professor Farley gave special lectures on 'The Political Economy of Ecosystem Services' and 'Monetary and Fiscal Policy for a Steady State Economy'. He also held an open discussion on the topic 'Does Excessive Quantification Diminish the Social Sciences? The Case of Economics' and a case study-based workshop for Master's students on 'From Small Family Farms in Brazil's Atlantic Forest to Global Food and Ecosystems: How do we Value, Produce and Allocate Essential and Non-substitutable Resources on a Full Planet?'

For further information on visiting ODID, contact the ODID affiliations secretary or visit our website:
www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/about/visitors-1.

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND RESEARCH IMPACT

ODID has an exceptionally strong track record of outreach, dissemination of research findings outside academia and policy engagement. The work of the Department – both teaching and research – is explicitly designed to have an impact on the real world. Our teaching trains new generations of young people who become development practitioners, policy-makers and academics in their turn. Our research analyses evidence that can lead to improved policy design by governments and international organisations on the one hand, and their critique by civil society on the other.

English classes at the GTWA Girls High School in the Srikakulum district, Andhra Pradesh
Credit: © Young Lives/Sarika Gulati



POLICY IMPACT

Below are four examples, among many, of the impact of ODID research on policy:

Developing Multidimensional Measures for More Effective Poverty Reduction Policies

Poverty is usually measured using one dimension alone: income. But poor people define poverty more broadly, to include a lack of education, health, housing, employment, etc. The challenge has been to construct measures that show the multiple deprivations each person experiences simultaneously.

Recognising this, Sabina Alkire and James Foster of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative developed a method of measurement that incorporates multiple dimensions of poverty. The Alkire Foster (AF) method provides a robust, 'open-source' tool for policy-making that works from people up, capturing both the percentage of people who are poor and the overlapping deprivations that each individual or household faces.

This enables policy-makers to:

- Allocate resources more effectively
- Improve policy design
- Identify interconnections among deprivations
- Monitor the effectiveness of policies over time
- Target poor people as beneficiaries of services or conditional cash transfers

A flexible technique which enables the selection of different dimensions and indicators to create context-specific measures, the AF method is being adapted by a rapidly increasing number of policy-makers around the world. Bhutan, Colombia, El Salvador, Malaysia, Mexico, Minas Gerais in Brazil and the Wu Ling Mountain Region in China have all implemented or are in the process of implementing multidimensional poverty measures, in order to develop policies that are better designed and more effective.

Demand for information and support in implementing such measures led to the launch of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network in June 2013. The network provides peer-to-peer technical and policy support for policy-makers engaged in or exploring the implementation of multidimensional poverty measures, along with mutual input into design and institutional arrangements. It already has participants from over 20 countries.

The AF method has also been used to construct the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index – which enables the United States Agency for International Development to track the impact of its Feed the Future programme – and Bhutan's Gross National Happiness Index, which allows the government to evaluate how policies can increase happiness and sufficiency.

Reconceptualising Processes of Migration and Development

The International Migration Institute's research on the driving forces of global migration processes has significantly affected the ways in which migration is conceptualised and viewed by academics, international organisations, and governments involved in developing migration and development policies

In the lead-up to the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, IMI researchers have been asked by governments and international organisations to contribute to the debate that will inform this potentially agenda-changing and agenda-setting conference in October 2013.

IMI Co-Director Oliver Bakewell was invited to attend and prepare a background paper for the European Commission roundtable on 'The role of migration in development strategies' held in Brussels on 30 January 2013, as part of the EU's preparations for the High-level Dialogue. He emphasised two particular issues that need to be addressed: i) improving the understanding of the relationship between urbanisation and migration; and, ii) reworking the conception of development to take account of mobility. These points were both picked up in the subsequent European Commission Communication 'Maximising the development impact of migration' that set out the common position of the EU and member states at the High-level Dialogue and proposed future directions for the EU's work on migration and development.

Research Officer Simona Vezzoli was asked by the International Organisation for Migration to review their Migration & Development teaching modules for practitioners, which will be reported back to the High-level Dialogue.

Ayla Bonfiglio was invited by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to respond to a series of questions related to gaps in the field of migration and development and provide recommendations for the High-level Dialogue that contributed to UNEP's submission.

The network provides peer-to-peer technical and policy support for policy-makers engaged in or exploring the implementation of multi-dimensional poverty measures.

Young Refugees as Agents of Change: Transforming Attitudes in Humanitarian Aid Organisations

Today, the notion of agency among refugee youth is almost a cliché. But this attitudinal shift and its consequent impact on policy and practice has only recently come about. Research by the Refugee Studies Centre, focusing on Palestinian, Saharawi and Afghan refugees, has been vital in transforming the view of refugees and, in particular, youth, from vulnerable, voiceless and powerless victims into active agents of change. Interviews were conducted with more than 500 refugee youth and their caregivers over a six-year period, supplemented with participant observations and oral history collection.

The research challenged two prevailing conceptualisations widely held by humanitarian and aid agencies regarding refugee youth: firstly, that ego-centric Western models of child development were appropriate to apply globally; secondly, that refugee youth are vulnerable victims. In contrast, our research was able to show that a community-centric focus, expressed in early political engagement and by burden-sharing of common household requirements, was widespread among the youth; they rejected a 'trauma' labelling and were active agents supporting their families and communities and involved in political processes.

Policy-makers and practitioners were involved in this project from a very early stage in order to facilitate knowledge transfer and training. As a result of the research, UNRWA is revisiting its priorities, with greater attention to the agency of youth and, during the past decade, UNHCR has supported a stronger and more consistent approach to engaging refugee youth. Recently, UNICEF has started to engage Palestinian youth in 'life skills training' – measures which the RSC project has been promoting since 1999. The RSC was also part of a UNICEF policy review with regard to children and youth in the Middle East and North Africa region.

Extending the Reach of Young Lives through Work with International Organisations

In all of its work, Young Lives seeks to identify the most relevant ways it can contribute to policy debates and engage with external actors to ensure effective uptake of the research. To achieve this it takes a strategic approach to working with key allies and partnerships (in particular Save the Children) and has been actively seeking to build

its relationships with UNICEF, as the key inter-governmental agency responsible for policy on children and with a worldwide presence in national policy debates.

A key focus has been to feed Young Lives analysis into debates on the post-2015 development agenda. As a first step of this process, Young Lives facilitated a series of seminars bridging research and policy questions in collaboration with Save the Children UK and UNICEF UK. Young Lives subsequently contributed a paper to the public consultation on inequalities convened by UNICEF and UN Women as part of efforts to help shape the post-MDG development agenda. The Young Lives paper was one of the most downloaded from the consultation website and was quoted extensively to frame the section on children in the final report to the High-level Panel on inequalities. This resulted in a request from UNICEF for further evidence from Young Lives for the UN Secretary General's 2013 report on the girl child.

Following this, Young Lives has been invited to participate on expert panels hosted by UNICEF (on the ethics of working with children, on violence, and on a panel to review UNICEF research), and the Director of the UNICEF Office of Research is now a member of the Young Lives international advisory board. Links to UNICEF in our study countries include co-hosting the Child Research to Practice Forum in Ethiopia and collaboration on the development of an action plan for children in Andhra Pradesh.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

In addition, many ODID academics work in different capacities with NGOs and other civil society organisations as well as facilitating knowledge exchange by disseminating their research to a wider public. Below are some examples that demonstrate the range of our activities in this area:

- **Jean-Philippe Platteau** is a member of the board of the Global Development Network (GDN), an international organisation with headquarters in Delhi that facilitates research capacity building in developing countries.
- **Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh** was academic lead of the Joint Learning Initiative Advisory Group on Local Faith Communities and Resilience in Humanitarian Situations, an initiative composed of secular and faith-based NGOs, academics, practitioners and policy-makers, and has been

Research by the RSC has been vital in transforming the view of refugees and in particular, youth, from vulnerable, voiceless and powerless victims into active agents of change.

consulted by organisations including UNHCR and Oxfam with reference to the challenges and opportunities of responding to humanitarian crises and protracted refugee situations.

- **Young Lives** was approached by the Open University to appear as a ‘featured study’ in a new degree course in Childhood Studies. The course is expected to reach at least 30,000 students, many of whom will become education, health or social work practitioners working with children in the UK and internationally.
- **Raufu Mustapha** was an adviser to the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Abuja and the Development Research & Projects Centre, Kano, providing conflict-sensitivity training for Nigerian journalists and government media managers.
- **Indrajit Roy** is a member of the Organising Committee of the People’s Political Economy, a community education project that aims to work

with the local community in Oxford to develop a collaborative understanding of and response to the current economic crisis.

- As Chair of the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment of the CGIAR, a network of publicly funded international agricultural research programmes, **Douglas Gollin** has been responsible for designing and supporting a portfolio of research activities that measure the impact of agricultural technologies in the developing world. The work includes developing new measures of technology use and impact, collecting the data on a global scale, documenting and quantifying impact, and providing training and capacity building in this area.
- **Katharina Natter** is a member of the management team of Asylos, an NGO founded in 2010, providing on-demand research on country-of-origin information for lawyers representing asylum seekers in European courts.

A young refugee in the barber’s shop he set up in the Kiziba camp, Rwanda
Credit: UNHCR/
Frederic Noy



ODID ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Advisory Council is made up of external representatives from the University and the wider world. It was established in 1994 as a successor to the Governing Body of Queen Elizabeth House once the latter ceased to be an independent chartered body and became a Department of the University.

The Council is tasked to support the Department in outreach and fundraising activities, and to give guidance on research directions. The Council is expected to offer advice on the relationship between our research and its users in government and civil society – a two-way process where policy and development practice affect the research agenda and research provides evidence upon which policy and practice can be based. The Council has representation from the University, international agencies, NGOs and government and thus reflects a broad spectrum of authoritative opinion and

practical experience which is of great value to us.

Over the past two years the Council has held discussions at its annual meetings on the role of academic research in UK government policy and in the practices of large international NGOs. In December 2013, in conjunction with our annual meeting, we have planned a major international symposium on the interface of academic research and state policy in developing countries and emerging economies, covering Africa, Asia and Latin America. Speakers with experience of both academia and the government are being invited to take part in this symposium. This initiative is also in keeping with the growing emphasis placed on the impact of research and knowledge exchange by the RCUK, and in tune with the prioritisation of public engagement and international outreach in the University's new strategic plan.

For membership of the Council see p 60.

Three ODID Students Honoured for Creating Positive Social Change

The work of three ODID students in creating positive social change was recognised by the Vice Chancellor's Civic Awards in 2013.

DPhil students Neil Howard and Elise Klein both won awards while Joseph Waldstein-Wartenberg, who was reading for the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy, was Highly Commended. Six awards were made to students across the University in 2013, and four students were Highly Commended.

Neil has worked on a number of political education projects over recent years in Oxford, ranging from Occupy London's Tent City University to the Positive Politics Podcasts. He co-founded People's Political Economy (www.ppeuk.org), a network of learning groups aiming to provide a bridge between town and gown and to provide access to education around politics and economics to communities who are typically cut off from this sort of discussion.

Elise is the founder and CEO of The Mali Initiative, an NGO which has been working with communities in Mali for eight years, including supporting those involved in the current conflict and humanitarian relief. She is also involved in various social education projects in the UK and Oxford.

Joseph was recognised for his dedication and commitment to PROJECT-E, an Austrian/German NGO which he helped to build up. PROJECT-E runs a three-year vocational training programme for 55 young Ethiopian women from destitute backgrounds.

The Oxford University Vice Chancellor's Civic Awards are granted every year to students who show exceptional achievement in and commitment to creating positive social change. The Awards celebrate and recognise the efforts made by students to make a positive impact in their local and global community.



Left: Neil Howard and Elise Klein, second and third from left, receiving their awards from the Vice Chancellor
 Credit: Graham Read/Student Hubs
 Above: Joseph Waldstein-Wartenberg

PUBLICATIONS



OXFORD DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Oxford Development Studies is a multidisciplinary academic journal aimed at the student, research and policy-making community, which provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of conventional theories and policy issues in all aspects of development, and aims to contribute to

new approaches. It covers a number of disciplines related to development, including economics, history, politics, anthropology and sociology, and publishes quantitative papers as well as surveys of literature.

Editors

Managing Editor: Frances Stewart (ODID).

Associate Editors: Douglas Gollin, Nandini Gooptu, Raufu Mustapha, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea and Sorana Toma (ODID); Rochana Bajpai (Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK); Arnim Langer (Centre for Research on Peace and Development, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Leuven, Belgium); Gaston Yalonetzky (Leeds University Business School, UK).

ODID WORKING PAPER SERIES

Initiated in 1997, this series reflects the work in progress of the members of ODID. The papers are distributed free of charge via the internet in order to stimulate discussion among scholars worldwide. They are also included in the RePEc database which is used by IDEAS (Internet Documents in Economics Access Service).

DEBATING DEVELOPMENT: A CONVERSATIONAL BLOG FROM ODID RESEARCHERS

In January 2013, the Department launched a departmental blog: Debating Development. The blog features posts from ODID academics and research students and aims to promote conversation within ODID, as well as dialogue between the Department and those interested in our work, on the issues we are researching.

Recent posts have covered topics as diverse as the school meals programme in India in the wake of the deaths of children in Bihar; early marriage and genital cutting in Ethiopia; the politics of demonisation in the relationship between Robert Mugabe and the British government; and the 'feminisation' of migration.

The blog can be found at <http://blog.qeh.ox.ac.uk/>.



Sanjaya Lall Prizes

The board of *Oxford Development Studies* awards two prizes: an annual prize of £500 for the best article published in the journal in the

preceding year's issue and a £1000 prize every other year for the best article by a student published in the previous two years' issues.

The prizes honour the memory of Sanjaya Lall, formerly Professor of Economics at the University of Oxford and Managing Editor of the journal, who died in 2005.

The winning articles in 2012 were:

Mehrene Larudee: 'Measuring Openness: VADE, Not Trade'. *ODS* 40 (1): 119–37 (main prize)

Sarthak Gaurav and Ashish Singh: 'An Inquiry into the Financial Literacy and Cognitive Ability of Farmers: Evidence from Rural India'. *ODS* 40 (3): 358–80 (student prize)

ODID PUBLICATIONS 2012–13 BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

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Refugees from Darfur in a camp in Chad
Credit: Credit: UNHCR/F Noy



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A high school student in Andhra Pradesh
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PEOPLE

As of 31 July 2013, the Department had 115 staff members, including 75 academic and research staff. These include:

- Eight professors
- Two readers
- Nine university lecturers (including one university research lecturer)
- Eight departmental lecturers

Of our core academic teaching staff, 37 per cent are professors and readers, reflecting the very high standing of the Department. Most of these senior appointments have been made by the University in its periodic distinction exercises to reward outstanding, internationally recognised research.

In keeping with our commitment to the career development of young scholars, we were pleased to appoint a number of postdoctoral research fellows, research officers and fixed-term departmental lecturers (for two to three years) of exceptionally high calibre, whom we seek to support in their progression to future academic and research careers.

We are fortunate to have a large and dedicated team of research officers and outreach staff in our six research groups who not only generate high-quality empirical research and raise large external funding,

but also provide an important bridge between our scholarship and the outside world.

Reflecting the multi and interdisciplinary nature of our teaching and research, ODID's appointments cover a wide range of academic disciplines, including economics, politics, international relations, history, anthropology and sociology as well as development studies itself.

Our administrative and support staff play an important part in the life of the Department, providing the logistical and material framework within which research and teaching can take place. Their dedication to our mission has been an important determinant of our success in recent years.

Finally, the diversity of our staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives. Among our academic teaching staff, 44 per cent are women (as compared to the University average for 2011–12 of 25 per cent). A majority of departmental office-holders and those in leadership positions are women, including the Head of Department, the Director of Graduate Studies, several course directors and directors of the research groups. Among our core academic teaching staff, 81 per cent are of non-UK origin.

Awards, Honours and Prizes

Dr Hein de Haas was appointed Honorary Professor in Migration and Development Studies at Maastricht University. Hein de Haas has taught migration theory at the University of Maastricht for several years.

Professor Stefan Dercon was appointed Chief Economist at the Department for International Development (DFID). He is on secondment from ODID for three years.

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh was awarded the Lisa Gilad Prize for 'the most innovative and thoughtful contribution to the advancement of refugee studies' in 2011 and 2012 by the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM).

Professor Valpy FitzGerald was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Madrid in recognition of his contribution to the academic study of economics in Spain over many decades.

Professor Xiaolan Fu was conferred the title of Professor of Technology and International Development as part of the University's Recognition of Distinction process.

Professor Frances Stewart was awarded the 2013 Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought, along with Professor Albert O Hirschman. The prize is designed to recognise outstanding contributions to economic theory that address contemporary realities and support just and sustainable societies.



Hein de Haas



Stefan Dercon



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Cover photo: A Tufo dance performance by a group of Makua women living in Mafalala, the oldest informal settlement in Maputo City, Mozambique
Credit: Serena Stein, MPhil in Development Studies, 2010-12; PhD candidate, Anthropology, Princeton University

Above picture: The original architect's drawing for the house at 3 Mansfield Road. Credit: The Bodleian Library, University of Oxford. Ref: GE 17D