

**OXFORD DEPARTMENT  
OF INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**  
REPORT 2015

The background of the page is a photograph of a park. In the foreground, two people are sitting on a dark wooden bench, their backs to the camera. They are looking towards a large, leafy tree. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and contemplative.

## THE CHALLENGE

- Two-thirds of humankind live in developing countries, where most of the world's worst deprivation is located. Understanding these societies is of central importance to any enquiry into the human condition.
- International action to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability of people and nations must be based on critical yet rigorous knowledge. Universities have a special duty to create and share this.

## WHAT WE CAN CONTRIBUTE

- The six postgraduate programmes and six specialised research groups of the Oxford Department of International Development give us unequalled depth of scholarship in key themes of this enquiry.
- We specialise in academic research and research training, drawing on a worldwide network of partners. We are not constrained by aid agency agendas, and thus can explore new and old problems from a critical standpoint.
- Oxford's engagement with international development is based on the quality of our scholarly research and postgraduate research training, which in turn influences both the global epistemic community and contested policy agendas.
- Our interdisciplinary approach has strong roots in Oxford faculties (economics, politics, international relations, anthropology, population health, sociology, history, law, geography, management and area studies) and multidisciplinary graduate colleges.

## OUR OBJECTIVES

- Influencing the theory, analysis and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries; supporting international networks and local institutions involved in this endeavour.
- Worldwide attraction of the best postgraduate students; recruitment of outstanding scholars to faculty; adding to our network of leading development research institutions; bringing key visitors to Oxford.
- Endowment of scholarships, with a particular focus on enabling students from countries in the global South to read for our degrees.



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Shuttling from Rabat to Salé, Morocco

Credit: Paul-Anthony Delor, MPhil in Development Studies 2013–15

# FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Early in the 2014–15 academic year, we received the news that our department had ranked at the top in the country in the Research Excellence Framework (REF), a national exercise conducted by the Higher Education Funding Council UK to assess the quality of research in higher education institutions. We are particularly pleased to have maintained the top ranking we achieved in the previous similar exercise, the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), in 2008. In the REF, ODID was judged to be the leading international development department in terms of both the quality of its research activity and the volume of its world-leading work. ODID also made the biggest submission to the REF in international development, with 47 members of staff entered.

We have not rested on our laurels, however, and we continue to strive to achieve the highest standard in all areas of our work. As usual, a large number of publications appeared this year, with our colleagues Kirsten McConnachie, Indrajit Roy, Hein de Haas and Marie-Laurence Flahaux receiving prizes. Dawn Chatty was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy in recognition of her track record of outstanding research. Our Early Career Researchers remain a particularly strong source of academic dynamism. We derive much satisfaction in supporting their career development and mobility, and take great pride in their achievement in progressing to prestigious academic and other appointments elsewhere (see p 59).

Our external research funding remains strong, with £3.67 million in income this year. The impact of our research on sectors outside academia and our knowledge exchange activities continued to be important and received external recognition. For the second year in a row, a member of ODID won a prize for impact, annually awarded by the Economic and Social Research (ESRC). ODID was the only department in the country to have achieved this distinction. This year, Oliver Owen's prize was in the 'Outstanding Early Career Impact' category. Our knowledge exchange spans a variety of fields, ranging from research on Boko Haram by Raufu Mustapha that shaped Nigerian government policy, to research data on child poverty in the global South being used by Young Lives to produce mathematics Key Stage 2 and 3 resources for UK schools in collaboration with Oxfam, to our research centres on migration (IMI) and forced migration (RSC) contributing to critical national and international debates on refugees and migration crises, to Chris Adam's

work advising the Bank of Uganda and Ugandan Finance Ministry on public investment strategies in anticipation of the development of the country's oil sector.

We continue to attract students of the highest calibre and devote our best efforts to supporting them. Applications to the department continued to rise, and 40 per cent of ODID students won various scholarships and grants, testifying to their academic excellence. Eight of our students won highly competitive Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Fellowships after completing their degree here. Capitalising on our robust financial position, the department dedicated over £600,000 to supporting students with funding for various purposes and we continue to make appointments to strengthen our teaching provision. John Gledhill was appointed Associate Professor and Stefano Caria joined us as Departmental Lecturer in 2014–15, while Tom Scott-Smith and Mathias Czaika have been appointed as Associate Professors from 2015–16, and Tristen Naylor, Will Jones, Donna Harris and Gunvor Jónsson as Departmental Lecturers. The high quality of our teaching has been recognised by University Teaching Excellence Awards for Cathryn Costello and Evelyn Ersanilli, with the latter also being nominated by her students for an Oxford University Student Union (OUSU) teaching award. Students also nominated Gary Jones, our much-loved caretaker, for an OUSU award for his outstanding support to students. To maintain our close association with our past students, this year we have launched a new alumni magazine, *Oxford Development Matters*.

We bid farewell this year to Stefan Dercon and Hein de Haas, who are taking up Chairs at Oxford's Economics Department/Blavatnik School of Government and at Amsterdam University, respectively, and to Denise Watt, who is retiring after more than 30 years of highly valued service in the department, most notably as Assistant to the Head of Department, in which role I owe immense personal gratitude to her.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues in the department, as well as our stellar students and our global network of collaborators, for making ODID not only a place of excellence but also a creative, inspiring and supportive community.

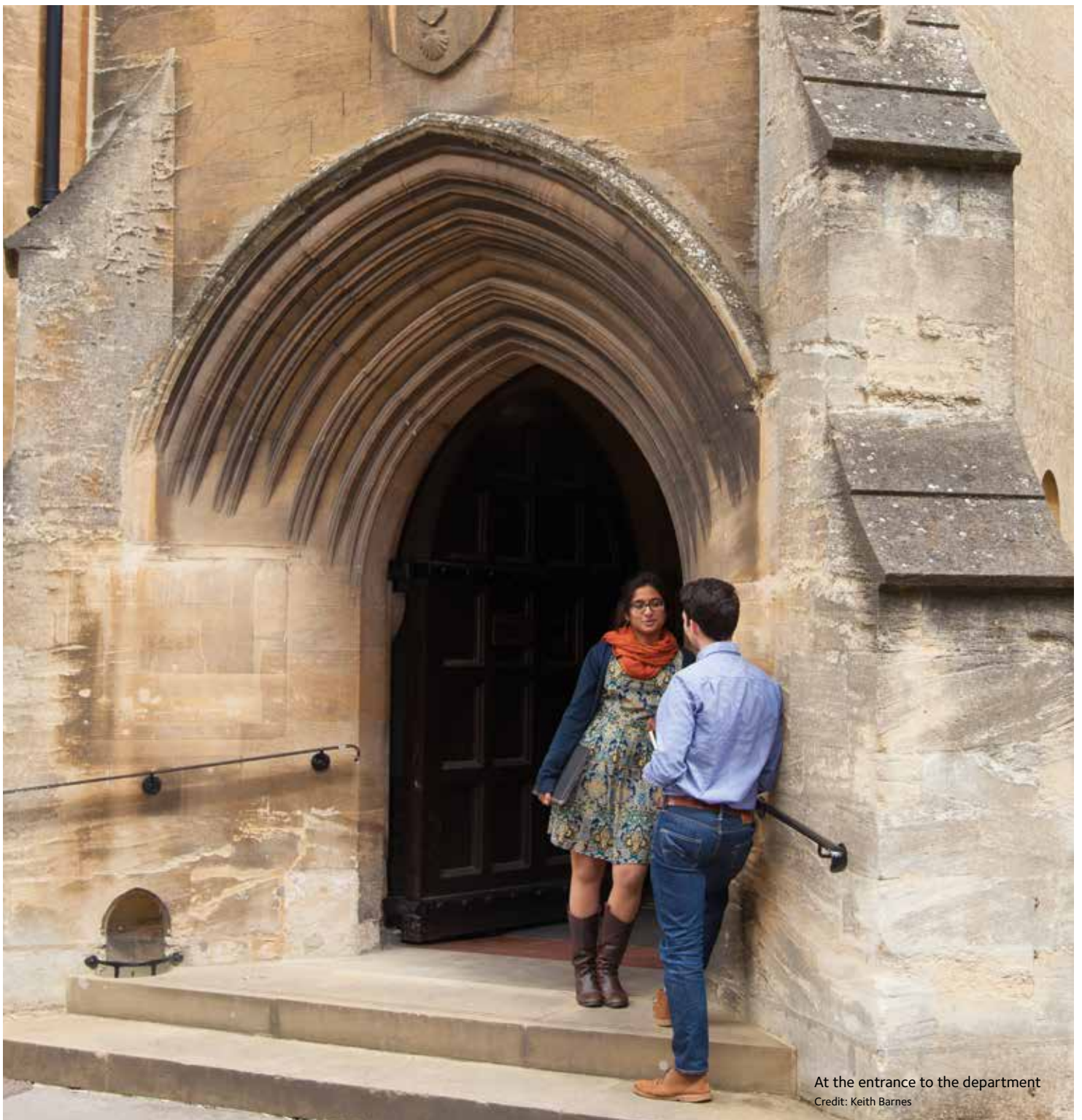
**Nandini Gooptu**



Nandini Gooptu with novelist Amitav Ghosh, who delivered the 2015 Olof Palme Lecture titled 'The Earth as Literary Critic: Climate Change and the Limits of Imagination' on 20 March  
Credit: Keith Barnes

# TEACHING

The department offers six postgraduate courses – a DPhil, an MPhil and four MSc programmes – which attract students of exceptionally high calibre from all regions of the world.



At the entrance to the department  
Credit: Keith Barnes

At the start of the 2014–15 academic year, we had just over 280 students. These included around 100 DPhil candidates, many of whom enter the programme from our MPhil or MSc courses, which provide an excellent foundation for research.

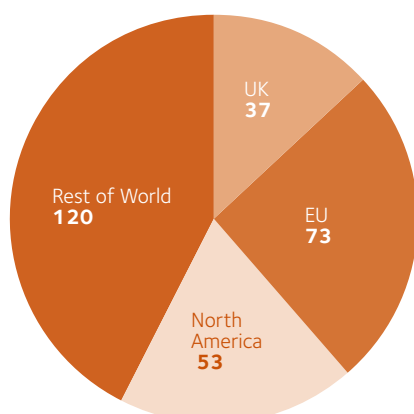
All teaching on our courses is research-based, drawing on the specialist fields of staff and often on the results of ongoing research. We offer small class sizes and individual supervision, and all students undertake original research projects and research methods training. Those on the DPhil and MPhil receive fieldwork training as well.

Competition for the available places each year is intense, as the table (opposite) 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 continues to rise, 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.

We remain committed to helping outstanding students who cannot afford the fees and living costs at Oxford, particularly those from developing countries, and both the department and the University have made great efforts to increase the availability of scholarships.

### Student country of origin 2014–15



At present around 40 per cent of our entrants have full or partial scholarships, and we are working hard to increase this proportion. As a department, we are investing around £600,000 a year in student support from our own funds.

### Applicants per place 2014

Course	Places	Applications	Arrivals	Applicants per place
DPhil International Development	15	188	22	12:1
MPhil Development Studies	30	175	30	6:1
MSc Economics for Development	30	178	25	7:1
MSc Global Governance and Diplomacy	25	260	42	10:1
MSc Migration Studies	26	72	32	3:1
MSc Refugee and Forced Migration Studies	25	112	26	4:1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>7:1</b>

### Scholarships for new students 2014–15

Scholarship	Students Funded
Departmental Scholarships	6
Merton College/ODID	1
ESRC	8
ENI Scholarship (at St Antony's)	1
Rhodes	12
Weidenfeld	3
Felix	1
Kobe	1
Commonwealth	2
Economics Department (for MSc Econ Dev)	2
Olsen	1
Clarendon	6
Michael Wills	2
Marshall	3
Green Templeton College	1
Campion College	1
HEFCE	9
Government/Employer/Other	12



Class discussions  
Credit: © ODID/  
Rob Jones

#### Director of Graduate Studies 2014–15:

Jocelyn Alexander

#### Tutor for Admissions 2014–15:

Nikita Sud

### DPHIL IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

The department has a thriving group of around 100 research students working on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes. Many students transfer from our master's courses, a few come from the other Oxford degrees and some come from programmes in other universities. Many of our doctoral students also have considerable work experience in the field of international development.

For a full list of current DPhil thesis titles, see pp 10–12.

#### Director of Doctoral Research 2014/15:

Xiaolan Fu

### MPhil in Development Studies

The two-year MPhil in Development Studies provides a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and

unmanaged change in societies on the periphery of the global economy.

The course introduces students to development studies as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject. It covers 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. Although the course is not designed for training in direct development management, the critical enquiry it emphasises is crucial for such work. Above all, the course encourages innovative and original thinking.

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. They also study a course in research methods for the social sciences, which provides qualitative and quantitative training appropriate for doctoral research and for professional practice. The 'core course', also taken in the first year, is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary and has two components: Theories of Development and Major Themes in Development.

Students take two specialist options in their second year, choosing from an extensive list of options which in the past have ranged 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 also write a thesis of up to 30,000 words, on a topic chosen in consultation with their supervisor, usually drawing on fieldwork undertaken during the summer between their first and second years

#### The core ODID-based teaching staff for 2014–15 included:

Abdul Raufu Mustapha (Course Director)

Jocelyn Alexander

Masooda Bano

Imane Chaara

Douglas Gollin

Nandini Gooptu

Sabina Alkire

Xialoan Fu

Adeel Malik

Rosana Pinheiro-Machado

Indrajit Roy

Diego Sanchez-Ancochea

Nikita Sud

Miles Tendi



## MSC IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

This is a nine-month taught degree in development economics, with a strong emphasis on applied quantitative economics. It prepares 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 also provides 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 covered have in the past included Natural Resources and Development; Risk, Poverty and Inclusive Financial Markets; The Foundations of Development; Macroeconomic Policy and Stabilisation in Developing Countries; Openness and Development; Structural Transformation and Growth; Agriculture and Development; International Migration and Development. 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.

### The core teaching staff for 2014–15 included:

Douglas Gollin (Course Director)  
 Christopher Adam  
 Sam Asher (Department of Economics)  
 Stefano Caria  
 Beata Javorcik (Department of Economics)  
 Simon Quinn (Department of Economics)  
 Climent Quintana-Domeque  
 (Department of Economics)



**'I think the course struck an excellent balance between teaching economic theory and the practical skills required to undertake empirical research in development economics. The academics teaching the MSc were very approachable and made a real effort to support the student learning experience.'**

**Benjamin Lodewijks**  
 MSc in Economics for Development  
 2014–15



In the courtyard at Mansfield Road  
 Credit: Keith Barnes



**'The course provides a broad yet comprehensive understanding of the multiplicity of contemporary global issues, and generates productive discussion amongst a uniquely diverse and vibrant student group regarding ways of addressing and solving these problems.'**

**Alice Tusa**

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy 2014–15

## MSC IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY

The MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy is a nine-month course that provides high quality graduate training in debates about the institutions and processes of global governance, multilateralism, regional integration and diplomacy.

The degree prepares students for careers in the regional and trans-national 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.

Students take a choice of two foundation courses (Global Governance or International Diplomacy), a mandatory course in Research Methods in the Social Sciences, and two optional papers, one of which must be chosen from a list of 'core options' with a global governance focus. They also research and write a 12,000 word dissertation under supervision.

The core options for 2014–15 included Diplomacy and International Law; Diplomatic Management of International Crises; Religion and World Politics; Peacebuilding and Statebuilding; Security Issues in Fragile States; Political Economy of Institutions and Development; Global Political Economy; Global Political Economy of Sustainable Development; Political Economy of Global Resources.

### The core teaching staff for 2014–15 included:

Corneliu Bjola (Course Director)	Joerg Friedrichs
Michael Bloomfield	John Gledhill
Imane Chaara	Adeel Malik



### Teaching Awards

**Evelyn Ersanilli** won a Teaching Excellence Award in 2014 for teaching on the MSc in Migration Studies. She was also shortlisted as Most Acclaimed Lecturer in the OUSU Teaching Awards.

## 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 their role in global social and economic change.

The programme is jointly offered by ODID and the School of Anthropology (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-focussed and aims to give students critical analytical skills.

### The core teaching staff for 2014–15 included:

Hein de Haas (IMI) (Course Director)  
Oliver Bakewell (IMI)  
Mette Berg (COMPAS)  
Dace Dzenovska (COMPAS)  
Evelyn Ersanilli (IMI)

## 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.

The course helps 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 an historical, global and human perspective, encouraging informed reflection on international and national responses to both cross-border and internal displacement.

The course 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 International Relations and Forced Migration; Movement and Morality; Refugee Camps and Containment; UNHCR and World Politics; Refugees, Violence and Displacement in Central Africa; Refugees and the Theory and Praxis of Humanitarianism.

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.



### Teaching Awards

#### Cathryn Costello

won a Teaching Excellence Award in 2014 for a project to enhance the course on International Human Rights and

Refugee Law, which forms a core part of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

### Those teaching on the degree in 2014–15 included:

Matthew Gibney (Course Director)  
Alexander Betts  
Cathryn Costello  
Evelyn Ersanilli  
Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh  
Will Jones  
Gil Loescher  
Kirsten McConnachie  
Roger Zetter

For the most up-to-date information on our courses and details of how to apply, please visit our website, [www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/study](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/study). Please note, applications for October entry open in September of the previous year.

### Academic Prize Winners

The following prizes were awarded to students for their academic performance in 2014/15:

#### MPhil in Development Studies

*Papiya Ghosh Thesis Prize*

Lucia Rost

*Eugene Havas Memorial Prize for Best Overall Performance*

Julie Dayot and Ikuno Naka

#### MSc in Economics for Development

*George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance*

Johannes Jaeckle

*George Webb Medley Prize (proxime accessit)*

Katherine Stapleton

*Luca D'Agliano Prize for Best Extended Essay*

Katherine Stapleton

*Arthur Lewis Prize for Excellence in Development Economics*

Benjamin Lodewijks

#### MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy

*Outstanding Academic Achievement Prize*

Alice Tusa

*Best Dissertation Prize*

Franca König

#### MSc in Migration Studies

*Dissertation Prize*

Yan Matusevich

#### MSc in Refugee and Force Migration Studies

*Best Thesis Prize*

Anna Wherry

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

### Departmental Scholarships

ODID offers a number of full scholarships (covering University and College fees, plus an amount towards maintenance), available to students on any of the courses we provide.

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 and Merton colleges assist with two of these scholarships.

#### 2014–15 Recipients:

Arnold Chamunogwa (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)  
 Daniel Agbiboa (DPhil in International Development, 2nd year)  
 Zainab Usman (DPhil in International Development, 3rd year)  
 Adil Hossain (DPhil in International Development, with Merton)  
 Hanh Nguyen (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras (MPhil in Development Studies, 2nd year)  
 Parul Jain (MSc in Economics for Development)  
 Ayushma Basnyat (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy, with Corpus Christi)  
 Tze Yeen Liew (MSc in Migration Studies)  
 Natalia Alves Barbosa Ribeiro (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

### 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. ESRC Studentships that are of relevance to applicants to the ODID courses are available in the Development Studies, Migration and Economics training pathways.

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

#### 2014–15 Recipients:

Jasper Barth (DPhil in International Development)  
 Alexandra Panman (DPhil in International Development, with St John's)  
 Giovanni Pasquali (DPhil in International Development)

Shannon Phillip (DPhil in International Development)  
 Caitlin Procter (DPhil in International Development)  
 Nicole Sparkes (MPhil in Development Studies)  
 Katherine Stapleton (MSc in Economics for Development)  
 Claire Walkey (MSc in Migration Studies)

### 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.

#### 2014–15 Recipients:

Joevas Asare  
 Charlotte Carter

### Other scholarships:

#### 2014–15 Recipients:

##### Michael Wills

Srecko Crnogorac (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

##### Rhodes

Timothy Abel (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Kylie de Chastelaine (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Robert Hortle (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Susanna Newing (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Louis Chambers (MSc in Economics for Development)  
 Jingjing Wang (MSc in Economics for Development)  
 Benjamin Abraham (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)  
 Rafiullah Kakar (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)  
 Arnold Kaluba (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)  
 Thomas Woodroffe (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)  
 Aliyyah Akhirah Ahad (MSc in Migration Studies)

##### Clarendon

Ian Madison (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)  
 Clarissa Baerenfaenger (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year, with Merton's Peter Braam)  
 Michela Mossetto Carini (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)  
 Karine Yuki (MPhil in Development Studies, 2nd year)  
 Benjamin Lodewijks (MSc in Economics for Development)  
 Kamyar Jarahzadeh (MSc in Migration Studies)  
 Victoria Hammond (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

##### Weidenfeld

Simukai Chigudu (DPhil in International Development, 1st year, Weidenfeld Leadership)

Eli Slama (MPhil in Development Studies, 2nd year, Weidenfeld Hoffman)

Duja Michael (MSc in Economics for Development, Weidenfeld Hoffman)

Jessica Standish-White (MSc in Economics for Development, Weidenfeld-Dreyfus)

### Felix

Moctar Kane (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)

### Oxford Kobe

Moe Suzuki (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

### Oxford Graduate Scholarships supported by HEFCE

Stephanie Heerwig (MSc in Economics for Development)

Hasti Darjani (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

Kristina Lunn (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

Niklas Schraml (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

Alexander Maier (MSc in Migration Studies)

Emine Yeter (MSc in Migration Studies)

Barbara Orth (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Natasza Piasecka (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

Harriet Winfrey (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

### St Antony's and Eni

Carlos Quembo (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)

Akin Iwilade (DPhil in International Development, 2nd year)

Nelson Oppong (DPhil in International Development, 3rd year, with ODID)

### Green Templeton College

Mihika Chatterjee (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)

### Swire/Cathay Pacific

Junko Asano (MPhil in Development Studies, 1st year)

### Marshall

Chelsea Glen (MSc in Economics for Development)

Caitlin Davidson (MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy)

Anna Wherry (MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies)

### Commonwealth

Ankita Pandey (DPhil in International Development, 1st year)

Alexandra Doyle (MSc in Economics for Development)

**Please note that available scholarships can vary from year to year. Check our website for the most up-to-date information: [www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/study/funding](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/study/funding)**

## CURRENT DPHIL THESIS TITLES

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

Alpha Abebe

*Critiquing the Remittance Literature in the Broader Migration and Development Debate: Reverse Remittance Practice among Ghanaian Migrants and their Relatives*

Geraldine Adiku

*The Political Economy of Survival: Everyday 'Corruption', Street-Level Bureaucracy, and Popular Imagination in an African Metropolis*

Daniel Agbiboa

*The Niger Delta Conflicts: Beyond Economic Explanations*

Olanshile Akintola

*Market Power: Traders, Farmers and the Politics of Class-making in Pakistani Punjab*

Asha Amirali

*Rural Politics between the Mubarak Regime and the Muslim Brotherhood*

Hani Awad

*How the 'Real Refugee' is Created and Contested: Inequalities, Governmentality and Agency in a Burkinabe Refugee Camp*

Nora Bardelli

*Citizen Enforcers? Studying In-State Migration Policing in the UK*

Jennifer Barrett

*Bringing the PAP-State Home: The Construction of State and Society through Public Housing Policy*

Jasper Barth

*Perceived Income Inequality and Corruption*

Cinar Baymul

*Reasoning with Rebels: How the Private Authority of Rebel Enclaves Impacts the Peace Process*

Sabrina Brandt

## OXTALENT Award

DPhil Student **Marco Haenssgen** was runner-up in the Student IT Innovation category of this year's OxtALENT awards for his use of satellite maps for household survey sampling in rural China.



The awards recognise members of the University who have made innovative use of digital technology in order to foster learning and academic practice at either undergraduate or postgraduate level; develop more effective links between teaching and research; or improve impact through outreach and public engagement.

He also won an honourable mention in the European Survey Research Association's 2015 Early Career Award for his paper 'Facilitating Survey Sampling in Low- and Middle-Income Contexts through Satellite Maps and Basic Mobile Computing Technology'.

- Digital Diplomacy: The Changing Face of Interference in an Age of Real-Time Governance*  
Jennifer Cassidy
- Inequalities in Child Development in Peru: Evidence about its Origins and the Effects of Policy Interventions on Parental Behaviour*  
Juan Castro
- An Interrogation of Public Authority and Tenure Security in Fast-Track Resettlement Farms in Zimbabwe*  
Arnold Chamunogwa
- Land Acquisition, Livelihood and Gender: A Political Economy Approach to Contemporary Land Issues in India*  
Mihika Chatterjee
- State of Emergency: The Politics of Zimbabwe's Cholera Outbreak, 2008–2009*  
Simukai Chigudu
- Essays on Firm-Level Productivity in Tunisia*  
Jieun Choi
- Politics and Strategy: A Pathway to Cessation of Refugee Status*  
Georgia Cole
- University-Firm Technology Transfer in Chile*  
Claudia Contreras Rojas
- Social Networks, Collaborations and High-tech Cluster Formation in an Emerging Country: The Case of Biotechnology in Chile*  
Carmen Contreras Romero
- Agricultural Development, Mechanisation and Rental Markets: Theory and Empirics from Ghana and Ethiopia*  
Frances Cossar
- Education and Ethnic Politics: Constructing and Contesting Identity in Union Karen*  
Richard Dolan
- Non-State Actors and State Building in Divided Societies: The Case of Libya (1947–1969)*  
Sherine El Taraboulsi
- Muslim Politics and Contestations in South India*  
Arndt Emmerich
- Community Governance of Local Public Goods in Fragile States: Health Facility Committees in Burundi and South Kivu, DRC*  
Jean-Benoit Falisse
- Migrants and the Transfer of Social Institutions*  
Michael Fargher
- Negotiating 'Normal' in the Midst of War: A Study of Social Networks, Identity, Mobility and Violence*  
Solange Fontana
- Patterns, Determinants and Effects of Internal Migration in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*  
Maria Franco Gavonel
- Chinese HIV NGOs and the Opening of Chinese Civil Spaces: A Multi-Sector Organisational Framework*  
Samuel Galler
- The Making of Muslim Identity Politics in Contemporary West Bengal*  
Subhankar Ghosh
- Mobility and Segregation of the Indigenous Population in Mexico*  
Ivan Gonzalez De Alba
- Mobile Phones and Rural Health: A Comparative Study of India and China*  
Marco Haenssger
- Contests of the Self and of the State: Student Activism and Post-colonial Politics in Zimbabwe*  
Daniel Hodgkinson
- What Happened after the 2002 Gujarat Riots? An Ethnographic Inquiry of the People Living in a Relief Camp*  
Adil Hossain
- Youth, Conflict Networks and the Politics of Amnesty in Nigeria's Oil Rich Delta*  
Samuel Iwilade
- Bridging the Gap between Payments for Environmental Services and Conditional Cash Transfers: Impact and Implications of the 'Pagos por Servicios Ambientales' and 'Oportunidades' Programmes on Human Welfare and Environmental Conservation in Marques de Comillas, Lacandona Rainforest, Mexico*  
Santiago Izquierdo Tort
- Accumulation, Class and Power: Agricultural Markets and Agrarian Change in 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
- Innovation, Technical Change and Growth in the Caribbean: An Aggregated Story about Productivity*  
Musheer Kamau
- Antinomies of Agency: Women and Statemaking in Rural India*  
Lipika Kamra
- Diasporic Return in an Age of Transnationalism: Self-initiated return migration in post-Soviet Armenia*  
Nanor Karageozian
- Identity Formation in Internal Independent Young Migrants on Java*  
Paul Kellner
- Industrial Cluster Relocation: Intra and Extra-Cluster Linkages using Social Network Analysis*  
Cintia Kulzer Sacilotto
- The Evolving Conceptualisation of Rights and Membership of Anti-Deportation Movements in the United Kingdom*  
Diletta Lauro
- 'Rape as a Weapon of War' in DRC: Uncovering the Elusive Male 'Victim'*  
Chloe Lewis
- The Constitution of Illicit Orders: Local Reconfigurations of Territory, Authority and Institutions in Global Society*  
Christopher Lilyblad
- Parallel States, Public Goods and the Competition for Legitimacy in Kosovo*  
Ian Madison
- Determinants of Migration: The Role of Social and Trade Policies*  
Edo Mahendra
- The Evolution of Rights-Based Norms in Global Mobility*  
Muireann Meehan Speed
- Migration and Humanitarian Aid along the Mexican Migration Corridor*  
Jaime Alejandro Olayo Mendez

*Model or Mirage? Global Solutions for Extractive Sector Governance and Ghana's Oil Industry*  
Nelson Oppong

*Journeys into Exile: Towards a Political Understanding of Refugee Journeys to Europe*  
Julia Pacitto

*Citizen Activism in India: A Study of the Post Emergency Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights Movement*  
Ankita Pandey

*Housing Poverty: Understanding Low-Income Housing Choices and Residential Mobility in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*  
Alexandra Panman

*The Framing of 'Fast Track' Land Reform in the Media and Cultural Productions in Zimbabwe, 2000–05*  
Phillip Pasirayi

*Achieving Social and Economic Upgrading in Agricultural Global Value Chains: How Participation in Different Trade Trajectories Affects Suppliers in the Kenyan Agri-sector*  
Giovanni Pasquali

*Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education in Canada and the United Kingdom*  
David Passarelli

*States of Knowledge: Political Asylum and the Right to Justification*  
Blair Peruniak

*Picturing the Indian Man: An Ethnographic Enquiry into Images and Discourses of Masculinities in Urban India*  
Shannon Philip

*The Politics of Environmental Displacement: Epistemic Actors and their Mechanisms of Influence*  
Angela Pilath

*Children and Youth and Social Change: A Cross-generational Case Study of Children's Transitions to Social Adulthood in Rwanda*  
Kirsten Pontalti

*Ethnicity, Inequality and Education: A Study of Multilingual Education in Nepal*  
Uma Pradhan

*Growing up Under Military Occupation: Social Transitions for Palestinian Youth in a West Bank Refugee Camp*  
Caitlin Procter

*Continuities and Discontinuities in Development Policies in Mozambique: Operation Production (1983) and the Fund for Investment in Local Initiatives (2005)*  
Carlos Quembo

*Rethinking Rural Development in the Colombian Context*  
Felipe Roa-Clavijo

*The Guerilla Governance of the SPLM and UNITA: A Comparative Study on State Formation during Wartime in Angola and South 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

*Migration, Development and Changing Aspirations in Rural Ethiopia*  
Kerilyn Schewel

## Best Paper

DPhil student

### Uma Pradhan

was awarded the 2015 Dor Bahadur Bista Prize for best graduate student paper for an article on mother-tongue education in Nepal.



The prize is awarded annually by the Association for Nepal and Himalayan Studies (ANHS) and recognises outstanding scholarship by students whose research focusses on the areas of High Asia (Hindu Kush – Karakoram – Himalaya – Tibetan Plateau).

Uma's article, 'New Languages of Schooling: Ethnicity, Education and Equality in Nepal', explored the ways in which people position themselves within the polarising debates of ethnicity-based claims on education in Nepal.

*No Going Back. The resilience challenge: Stories of Resistance, Adaptation, Transformation (and Mobility)*  
Greta Semplici

*Hidden Democracy in Rwanda – The Experience of Ubudehe: Is Rwanda More Democratic than we are Made to Believe?*  
Ashish Shah

*Zimbabwe's Marange Diamond Fields and the Kimberley Process*  
James Simpson

*The COMPARTE Network: Intercultural Solidarity and Sustainable Living in Latin America*  
Emilio Travieso

*The Political Economy of Economic Diversification in Nigeria*  
Zainab Usman

*'Government is a Legal Fiction': Performing Political Power in Zimbabwe's Magistrates Courts After 2000*  
Susanne Verheul

*Impediments to Development: Theoretical Advances in Understanding and Addressing the Challenges of Financial and Social Risk Management in Developing Economies*  
Nathaniel Ware

*Dragging Offshore Onshore: International Tax Reform, the OECD and the Changing Global Balance of Interests*  
Richard Wild

*To What Extent is UNHCR's Intervention in Afghanistan Shaped by Incentives in the Humanitarian Marketplace?*  
Matthew Willner-Reid

*Network Diplomacy: The Diplomatic Making of EU-China Relations*  
Qian Xia

*Mother Earth and Biodiversity Governance in Bolivia*  
Carlos Ivan Zambrana Flores

*Experiencing Development on China's Frontier: The Nuosu's Bridewealth*  
Aga Zuoshi

# CAREERS

Students from the department go on to pursue a wide range of international development careers – in international organisations, government agencies, the private sector, INGOs and social enterprises. Many also continue to further study.





Recent ODID graduates are now working in organisations as diverse as the International Labor Organisation, Google, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands, Land O'Lakes, the planning commission of the Government of India, Goldman Sachs, the Overseas Development Institute, Scotiabank, Refugees International and the Financial Times; some have gone on to set up their own companies, for example investing in agricultural businesses in southern Africa or creating luxury footwear in the Arab world; while others have continued to further study in fields such as economics, anthropology, law, education and area studies, as well as development studies itself.

Many of our doctoral students develop careers in universities and research organisations across the world. Below are some examples of the positions our recent DPhil graduates have gone on to:

- **Sneha Krishnan** (DPhil in International Development, completed June 2015) is now a Junior Research Fellow at St John's College Oxford.
- **Luisa Enria** (DPhil in International Development, completed April 2015) is now a Research Fellow on the EBOVAC Sierra Leone project for the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
- **James Souter** (DPhil in International Development, completed October 2014) is now a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the 'Responsibility to Protect' at the University of Leeds.
- **Taylor St John** (DPhil in International Development, completed April 2015) is now a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Global Economic Governance at the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford.
- **Shrochis Karki** (DPhil in International Development, completed June 2015) is now a consultant in the Education, Early Childhood Development and Labour portfolio at Oxford Policy Management.

## ODI Fellowship Winners

Eight ODID students were awarded Overseas Development Institute fellowships in 2015. Stefanie Heerwig, Duja Michael, Nichola Kitson, Melanie Graeser, Katherine Stapleton and Joveas Asare all read the MSc in Economics for Development at ODID. Srujana Katta and Ozlem

Akkurt read the MPhil in Development Studies. The two-year Fellowships, which begin in autumn 2015, place recent postgraduate economists in public sector positions in developing countries. ODI has awarded around 50 fellowships a year in recent years.



The 2015 fellowship winners  
Credit: Rachel Crawford

# RESEARCH

ODID is widely seen as one of the leading university research centres on development in the UK and in 2014 this position was formally recognised when the department came top in its field in the Research Excellence Framework.



These painted steps stand as reminder of the protests at Taksim Gezi Park, in Beyoglu, Istanbul, in 2013

Credit: John Edwards, MPhil in Development Studies 2013 – 15

Globally, ODID is counted among the top research centres conducting rigorous inter- and multi-disciplinary work on developing countries and the international aspects of development.

Our research is clustered around four major thematic areas listed on pp 17–37 below, each consisting of externally funded research groups as well as individual research projects. These themes reflect what the study of international development means in the 21st 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.

Our thematic research is embedded in, and illuminated by, the study of major regions of the developing world. This aspect of our work is summarised on pp 38–44.

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 focussed on the interests of the poor and disadvantaged rather than those of rich countries and wealthy people. An account of our research impact appears on pp 45–50.

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 Excellence Framework

In the 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF), ODID ranked top in its field in terms of both the quality of its research activity and the volume of its world-leading work. ODID also made the biggest submission to the REF in international development, with 47 members of staff entered. We were particularly pleased to have submitted a large number of young researchers, with 20 early career researchers entered.

ODID improved on its performance in the last assessment, the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), when we also came top. Nearly 80 per cent of our research activity was judged to be either world leading or internationally excellent in the REF 2014, compared to 65 percent in RAE 2008.

The REF is the official UK-wide assessment of all university research.

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 close to £4 million a year – among the highest in the Social Sciences Division.

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 they also supervise doctoral students in other departments, thus contributing to a significant weaving of development studies throughout the University.

Our collaborative work in the University encompasses Area Studies, Economics, Politics and International Relations, Geography, Anthropology, the Said 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:

#### INTERNATIONAL GROWTH CENTRE

[www.theigc.org](http://www.theigc.org)

Funded since 2008 by UKaid/DFID, the International Growth Centre is based in the London School of Economics and Political Science and in partnership with the University of Oxford. The centre has a global network of over 1,000 world-leading researchers and 15 in-country teams in 14 states throughout Africa and South Asia. It works closely with partner governments and aims to promote sustainable growth in developing countries through demand-led quality research and policy advice

Two key researchers are based in the department: Christopher Adam, Lead Academic for the Tanzania Country Programme; and Douglas Gollin, Lead Academic for the Ethiopian Country Programme. In addition, between April 2014 and March 2015 Radhika Goyal worked at ODID as IGC Hub Economist-Oxford focussing on Tanzania.

Christopher Adam is currently working on a number of projects under the auspices of the IGC programme in Tanzania. His research includes work on the economics of monetary and exchange rate policy in African countries in general and in Tanzania in particular. He is currently completing a theoretical paper that seeks to explain the observed weakness of the 'monetary transmission mechanism' in low-income economies. Key insights from this work, which is joint with colleagues from the International Monetary Fund and Williams College, has fed into applied work on Tanzania

examining the evolution of monetary and exchange rate policy in Tanzania as the authorities there seek to reform and modernise the monetary framework. This work on monetary policy – which is due to be published later in 2015 – links to two further IGC projects, the first on the exchange rate dynamics in Tanzania, and the second, which is concerned with the design of fiscal institutions in the putative East African Monetary Union. This paper, which is being written with colleagues from the Department of Economics in Oxford for the East African Community, seeks to draw key lessons from the European experience on how the countries of the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi) should approach the design of supranational fiscal institutions as the EAC moves towards full monetary union, scheduled for 2023.

Along with Paul Collier (BSG) and Benno Ndulu, the governor of the Bank of Tanzania, he is currently finalising an edited volume on economic prospects in Tanzania. Entitled *Tanzania: The Path to Prosperity* this book is the third volume in the Africa: Policies for Prosperity series from Oxford University Press which he edits with Paul Collier and is scheduled for publication in June 2016 to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of the creation of the Bank of Tanzania.

During the year, Christopher Adam co-edited an issue of the *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* on the economics of the global food and agricultural system.

Doug Gollin's work for IGC has focussed on structural transformation and growth in African economies. As co-lead academic for Ethiopia, Doug helped to organise and convene a workshop in Addis Ababa in July 2015 that brought together a small group of leading international scholars who are working on theoretical issues related to structural transformation. The group met with government officials and local researchers and also travelled to field locations to talk to farmers – both smallholders and larger commercial producers – and to local officials. Some members with interests in labour markets met with unemployed urban youth, self-employed workers, and unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Others met with factory operators and the owners of manufacturing plants. The workshop is expected to lead to a number of well-developed research proposals and to collaborative links between international researchers and Ethiopian counterparts.

Doug's work also includes a continuing engagement in policy discussions within Ethiopia, particularly around the evolving issues of structural change. As the Ethiopian economy continues to urbanise, how will this affect consumer demand for food? In turn, how will this affect the rural economy? Thus far, urbanisation in Ethiopia has been accompanied by relatively little industrialisation. What sectors will drive urban employment? What policies might affect the backward linkages from urban growth to the agriculture sector? How can urban demand better feed back into increased agricultural productivity and reductions in rural poverty?

## TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT

[www.tmd-oxford.org](http://www.tmd-oxford.org)

Technology and management play pivotal roles in the development of nations and lifting countries out of poverty. The Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD) aims to promote interdisciplinary research into the development of technology and management

in the developing world as well as address some of the most important issues related to technology and management facing public and private policy-makers today.

### Significant developments in 2014–15

#### Diffusion of Innovation in Low Income Countries (DILIC) project

The DILIC project has moved into its final year and, with the majority of the work completed, is achieving a high level of global impact.

The Innovation and African Development Conference was held in Accra, Ghana, on 3–5 November 2014. The conference brought together nearly 100 participants including policy-makers, academics, and practitioners from across the world for presentation of the research findings from the project.

In particular, a pioneering survey report was launched at the conference. The DILIC survey report included data from more than 500 formal and informal firms from across Ghana, and investigated the determinants of innovation in

A jam packing factory in Ghana  
Credit: Giacomo Zanella



## THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED

firms under institutional and resource constraints, and how innovation is transmitted in these contexts. It was well-received by the participants, including the Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of the Ghanaian government and was featured by the *Ghana News Agency*.

In December 2014, the survey report and a video on innovation in LICs were officially released to the public. The video presents a range of policy-makers, academics and entrepreneurs discussing the nature of innovation, its importance to the development process, and the role governments can play in encouraging it.

Additionally, presentations and talks on the study were given at high-level public and professional events during 2014–15. Xiaolan Fu addressed a UN General Assembly meeting on ‘Fostering Science Technology & Innovation’ in New York in December 2014, where she told delegates that development of technological and innovation capabilities should be a priority of the post-2015 development agenda. In April 2015, the UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) High-level Symposium invited her to share expertise on how technology facilitation and capacity building can best be advanced and what role they can play in helping achieve global development goals.

On 2 November, a high-level end of project DILIC conference will be co-organised with the DFID-ESRC Growth Research Programme (DEGRP) at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London. This event is the culmination of the three-year research project on the determinants and impact of technology transfer in and to low-income countries, funded by ESRC-DFID and supported by UNCTAD and the Ghanaian government. It aims to present the latest research findings and invite world-renowned experts to share state of the art knowledge in the field of innovation in low-income countries.

### **MNEmerge project: MNEs and Global Development**

TMCD researchers Jun Hou and Serena Masino successfully completed the first round of fieldwork in Ghana between March and June 2015. During this round of fieldwork, over 240 interviews were conducted among eight multinationals (MNEs) from China and western countries across different sectors. The interviews were carried out at individual level among managerial, administrative

and production workers. A large amount of data has been collected to further explore the roles and impact of MNEs on economic development in Africa.

Meanwhile, the centre has sub-contracted an Indian company, Rural Development Organisation (RDO), to collect primary data from 2,000–2,400 households from four states in India. Fieldwork for the India survey started in early June. This case study in India employs a sophisticated survey framework and will measure the impact of sanitation on the health and income generation capacity of rural citizens.

TMCD will host the next MNEmerge project group meeting from 14–16 October in Oxford. Research groups from all of the project partner institutions will participate in the meeting to discuss recent and future progress.

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

This British Academy-funded project, which was completed in September 2014, explored how the internationalisation of enterprises influences technological capacities. The end-of-project report has been submitted to the British Academy and five papers have been or are due to be published in the *Economist*, academic journals and as book chapters.

### **Events**

TMCD has also been involved in the organisation of a number of conferences and activities this year, including the 8th Annual Conference for the Academy of Innovation and Entrepreneurship (AIE) in August in Toronto, Canada, the 6th Biennial Conference on Transition and Economic Development (TED) in September in Shanghai, China, and the ‘Oxford-Cambridge Hundred PhDs Entrepreneurship in China Programme’ this autumn in China.

### **Research Collaboration**

TMCD has been seeking to expand its research collaboration network. Research projects on the valuation of technology and explaining innovativeness of researchers to be funded by Huawei is underway. TMCD is also discussing collaboration with Alibaba together with other departments of the University. TMCD’s collaborative research with Alibaba will focus on women entrepreneurs, e-business and development.

**Staff as of 31 July 2015:**

Xiaolan Fu, Founding Director  
 Jun Hou, Research Officer, DILIC & MNEmerge projects  
 Serena Masino, Research Officer, MNEmerge project  
 Shaheen Akter, Survey Manager, MNEmerge project  
 Zifu Wang, Project Coordinator

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

Christopher Adam is currently completing and extending two theoretical papers under the IMF-DFID 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. 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. A first paper based on the Adam-Bevan work was published in 2015 in the *Journal of African Economies*, and a policy-focussed paper was prepared for the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Uganda to help these institutions consider their public investment strategies in anticipation of the development of the oil sector in Uganda. Christopher Adam and David Bevan have started to apply the same insights and model to examine disaster risk insurance and public capital rebuilding in the wake of natural disasters in small low-income economies. (For his work with the International Growth Centre, see pp 17–18.)

**Corneliu Bjola**

Corneliu Bjola's research interests lie at the intersection of diplomatic studies, negotiation theory, international ethics, and crisis management. His most recent publications include *Secret Diplomacy: Concepts, Contexts and Cases* (co-edited with Stuart Murray, Routledge 2016), *Digital Diplomacy: Theory and Practice* (co-edited with Marcus Holmes, Routledge 2015), and *Understanding International Diplomacy: Theory, Practice and Ethics* (co-authored with Markus Kornprobst, Routledge 2013). His current research focusses on the role of symbolic representations as

projections of diplomatic power.

**Michael Bloomfield**

Michael John Bloomfield's current research focusses on business power and agency in global governance with a special focus on the politics of global supply chains. His work concentrates on the power relations between actors involved in the production and consumption of global commodities, from gold to tea, and the impacts of these power relations on industry practices and the communities in which they take place. He has recently completed a book explaining why we are seeing an expansion of retailer engagement in global environmental politics and addressing the impacts of this larger role. He finds that a combination of learning and leadership can account for this expansion, as activists and proactive corporate executives continue to drive the process forward. Additionally, he is currently working on a second book on the political economy of tea. Stemming from his preliminary fieldwork in Sri Lanka, this project explores how business actors and interests associated with the production and consumption of this household commodity have shaped the development trajectory of the region. Through comparison with other tea-producing regions, this research has also allowed him to explore questions such as the impact of South-South trade on social and environmental performance.

**Stefano Caria**

Stefano Caria has completed two artefactual field experiments in urban Ethiopia and rural India testing influential theories of network formation (in joint work with Marcel Fafchamps). A central finding is that while, as predicted by theory, individuals often connect to players in advantageous positions in the network, these strategies are chosen too infrequently to guarantee the overall efficiency of the network.

Stefano has also worked on a randomised control trial of three interventions that assist young job seekers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to find permanent employment. Participants are offered one of the following interventions: a weekly transport voucher that covers the cost of travelling to the centre of the city to search for work; a series of personnel selection tests that certify the possession of skills that employers value, and; an invitation to a job fair. Endline data collection for this project is about to be completed and results will be available in autumn 2015.

## THEME 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONTINUED

Stefano has also worked on a field experiment testing the accuracy of employers' beliefs about worker trustworthiness (in joint work with Paolo Falco). Stefano is currently designing a new experiment to further understand biases in employers' belief and how these influence the functioning of labour markets.

#### Imane Chaara

Imane Chaara is currently involved in a project on household decision-making processes. She focusses 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. This is particularly interesting given that she has found that when mothers participate in decisions, girls are less likely to drop out of school after primary education in urban areas and they are more likely to attend primary school in rural areas. Using first-hand data collected in Morocco in 2008, she finds a positive

and significant correlation between the intensity of mothers' religious practice and their participation in decisions concerning daughters' education. This result is mainly observed for poorly- or non-educated women, which suggests that religion acts as a substitute (or a compensating factor) for education (the more educated the mother the more likely she is to be involved in decisions). She argues that, in the Moroccan context, the existence of religious movements that are socially influential may drive her main results. This assertion is based on an analysis of the social action and the discourse of these movements about the role of women in the private sphere and society and about the importance of education. In order to refine her analysis, she recently interviewed several actors in Moroccan society, mainly women members of religious associations/organisations.

#### Douglas Gollin

Douglas Gollin's research focusses on sectoral and spatial patterns of development, with a particular

A job fair in Addis Ababa, co-organised by Stefano Caria as part of his research  
Credit: Stefano Caria





interest in the links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. His work includes models of structural transformation and growth; macro analysis of transportation and transaction costs; measurement of agricultural productivity at the farm and sector level; and studies of rural-urban linkages in developing economies. One current project is a study, joint with Martina Kirchberger (Columbia University) and David Lagakos (University of California at San Diego), of differences in living standards across space and their connections to population movements. Another current project focusses on the role of export cash crops in shaping structural transformation in open economies. Douglas Gollin also has an active interest in agricultural technologies and technology adoption. As Chair of the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment of the CGIAR, he has overseen the testing of innovative methods for collecting data on technology adoption at the farm level, including the genetic analysis of crop varieties. His research currently is concentrated in Ethiopia, Ghana, and Uganda, although a number of his projects are global in nature. (For his work with the International Growth Centre, see pp 17–18.)

#### **Adeel Malik**

Adeel Malik's research this year has focussed mainly on a project on religion and political economy, as part of which he has studied the interplay between religious authority, land inequality and political power in Pakistani Punjab. After more than a year of data collection, he and co-researcher Rinchan Mirza compiled a unique database on the universe of Sufi shrines across the length and breadth of Punjab. Complementing this with historical information from British-era District Gazetteers and contemporary political data, they investigated the impact of shrine concentration on development outcomes. The results emphasise a particularly robust negative effect of shrines in riverine regions on current literacy rates. They argue that the greater presence of shrines in riverine *tehsils* produces a confluence of three resources – religion, land and politics – that together constitute a powerful structural inequality with potentially adverse consequences for development. Results suggest that this negative effect of riverine shrines on literacy is primarily mediated through politics, and that shrines considered important in the colonial era are more likely to select into politics in post-partition Punjab. He also continued his

research engagement with the political economy of the Middle East. He has been compiling new data on politically connected businesses in Egypt and Tunisia and matching them with sectoral data on tariffs and non-tariff barriers. Together, these datasets will make it possible to probe whether sectors with a greater presence of political 'cronies' are more vulnerable to trade policy capture. He also organised a two-day international conference in Oxford on crony capitalism in the Middle East. Jointly organised with the Cairo-based Economic Research Forum, the conference attracted 30 leading scholars in the field from the Middle East, Europe and North America. Lant Prichett from Harvard University delivered the keynote speech.

#### **Diego Sanchez-Ancochea**

Diego Sanchez-Ancochea's current research focusses on the challenges to, and opportunities for, improving 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. The most important strand of his research is a joint project with Juliana Martinez Franzoni on the determinants of universalism in the periphery. Although creating a universal social policy in the South may seem an impossible task, some countries, such as Costa Rica 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 the policy architecture. They are now extending some of this research to countries in the South with worse institutional pre-conditions, including El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Another aspect of his work considers the interactions between social policy and the economic model, developing the concepts of market and social incorporation. This work highlights the role of structural heterogeneity – i.e. sharp productivity differences between leading sectors and the rest of the economy – in increasing inequality and also making social policies more difficult to implement. 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.

## 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](http://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.

#### Significant developments in 2014–15

During the summer of 2014, Oliver Bakewell and Naluwembe Binaisa undertook research in Lusaka, Zambia, and Kampala, Uganda, respectively, for the project African Diasporas within Africa. They interviewed Anglophone and Francophone West Africans and Somalis, exploring the different ways that these groups have settled in these two cities. This project is part of the Oxford Diasporas Programme (ODP), funded by the Leverhulme Trust and led by Robin Cohen. This is now in its final year and during 2015, the project teams have focussed on writing up findings and presentations for a major public event at the Royal Geographical Society in London in September 2015. ODP and IMI earlier held a one-day art exhibition in November 2014, titled *Doh Mix Meh Up*, curated by Sunil Shah. This successful event brought together artist works, photography, film, spoken

word poetry, theatre and a panel discussion as a way of exploring the varied and multifaceted experiences of those around the world who have moved from home to make a new life elsewhere.

Data analysis continued for the project Mobility in the African Great Lakes (funded by the MacArthur Foundation), which formally finished in 2014. As the initial results of the project have been shared in conferences and seminars, it attracted the attention of the US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes, Russell Feingold, who visited IMI to discuss results in February 2015, and later delivered a special seminar in ODID on his experience in the region. Our project partners in Makerere University, Uganda, the Refugee Law Project, have produced a short film encapsulating some of the project findings which will be released in the autumn.

In the autumn of 2014, IMI was approached by the West Africa team from the Migration and Development Global Programme of the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC), attracted by our research on migration and development in Africa. Drawing on our previous experience of organising workshops drawing together African migration scholars, IMI agreed to provide advice and support to a series of workshops on migration and development funded by SDC and organised by Laboratoire d'Etudes et de Recherche sur les Dynamiques Sociales et le Développement Local (LASDEL) based in Niger and Benin. IMI Research Officer Marie-Laurence Flahaux joined the first of these workshops in June 2015. Oliver Bakewell, IMI Co-Director, was invited to speak at a regional workshop for SDC, governments and civil society organisations on development and mobility. IMI's collaboration with SDC will continue in 2015/16 as we have just started a new project investigating the family strategies of migrants in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso. Using existing and new survey data and in-depth interviews, this study will explore the conditions under which both internal and international migrants decide to bring their families to join them in the city.

Two new projects were launched in the first quarter of 2015. IMI recruited two Marie Curie Fellows, Marieke van Houte and Ali R. Chaudhary, to explore how migrants' transnational action can affect political conditions in the country of origin – sometimes referred to as political remittances. This is part of *Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities*

(TRANSMIC), a three-year international collaborative project co-ordinated by Maastricht University. Training of researchers is a major component of the project and IMI ran the initial week-long workshop for research in January 2015.

The MobileWelfare project is funded by the NORFACE programme on Welfare State Futures and is coordinated by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), with other partners in Poland and Portugal. The project aims to understand the role of welfare systems in destination and origin countries in shaping migration patterns. Within this project, the focus of IMI's research is on how perceptions of welfare provision shape people's aspirations and decisions about migration. The three-year project is still in its inception phase and plans are being laid for fieldwork in the coming year.

This project builds on some of the research conducted in THEMIS, the previous NORFACE project led by IMI. This ended early in 2014, but during this year, the project team from Oxford, Lisbon, Rotterdam and Oslo have been collaborating on a book manuscript which was completed in May 2015. This volume, *Beyond Networks: Feedback in International Migration*, will be published by Palgrave in the autumn of 2015. IMI has also been preparing the archive of data from this project in preparation for its public

release in September 2015.

The end of 2014 also saw the formal completion of the four-year Determinants of International Migration (DEMIG) project, led by Hein de Haas with a grant from the European Research Council. In September 2014, the project team convened a three-day, interdisciplinary conference. This brought together 65 early career and established migration researchers to discuss empirical and theoretical research on the role of states and policies in migration processes. A major part of the project has been the construction of unique and ground-breaking survey and macro-level databases on migration flows and migration policies. These databases represent the most comprehensive collection of international migration flow data to date and have resulted in collaborations with the World Bank and OECD in jointly developing new global migration databases. A large volume of this data has been prepared for publication on the IMI website from September 2015.

IMI has been collaborating with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) on the research component of a major programme on Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) funded by the EC. Oliver Bakewell has participated in two consultative workshops and in the coming year, IMI will be working on four African case studies in partnership with ICMPD

An art installation on the coast of Benin  
Credit: Oliver Bakewell



## THEME 2: MIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT CONTINUED

and researchers in the regions.

IMI received funding from the John Fell Fund for a 12-month post on the International Migration of Medical Doctors project, led by Mathias Czaika with Yasser Moullan. The project aims to further our knowledge of the impact of immigration policies on the international migration of medical doctors. The project is compiling a dataset on the international migration of medical doctors into 20 destination countries between 1990 until 2012 which will provide the basis for an in depth analysis of the dynamics and determining factors of these movements. In particular, the project aims to explore the role of migration policies with a special emphasis of diploma recognition regulations as the assumed key obstacle in the international mobility of doctors.

The Sloan Foundation granted a no-cost extension for the Drivers and Dynamics of High-Skilled Migration project led by Mathias Czaika. A project workshop was held at the Oxford Martin School in October 2014, which brought together an interdisciplinary group of migration policy experts to explore the impact and effectiveness of migration policy in attracting and retaining high-skilled migrants. In 2015, the project has produced five working papers of which most are currently under review for journal publication. In addition, Mathias Czaika is editing a comprehensive volume entitled *High-skilled Migration: Drivers, Dynamics and Policies*, which includes two chapters summarising major project data and outcomes.

Mathias Czaika was awarded a six-month no-cost extension by the British Academy to Effective policies in the global race for talent: a comparative analysis of Brazil and India. The latter project is led jointly with the OECD's Lucie Cerna. Current activities are focussing on the compilation of about 40 expert interviews in India, Brazil and Malaysia (which was added to this comparative study) with key officials, scholars, journalists, businessmen etc. exploring public discourses and policy-making activities in these emerging economies with regard to skill shortages, 'brain drain', and respective policies reversing this trend.

### Staff as of 31 July 2015:

Oliver Bakewell, Co-Director and Associate Professor  
 Julien Brachet, Marie Curie Senior Research Fellow  
 Ali Chaudhary, Marie Curie Research Fellow  
 Robin Cohen, Emeritus Professor of  
 Development Studies and Former Director, IMI  
 Mathias Czaika, Senior Research Officer

Hein de Haas, Co-Director and Associate Professor in  
 Migration Studies

Evelyn Ersanilli, Departmental Lecturer in Migration  
 Studies

Zoe Falk, Administrative Assistant

Marie-Laurence Flahaux, Research Officer

Dominique Jolivet, Research Assistant

Ingrid Locatelli, Project Coordinator

Yasser Moullan, Research Officer

Jenny Peebles, Communications and Outreach Officer  
 (Maternity Cover)

Marieke van Houte, Marie Curie  
 Research Fellow

## REFUGEE STUDIES CENTRE

[www.rsc.ox.ac.uk](http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk)

The Refugee Studies Centre is a multidisciplinary teaching and research centre. Established in 1982, it has won an international reputation as the leading centre for research and teaching on forced migration, work which embraces a commitment to improving the lives and circumstances of forced migrants. The RSC has not only contributed to the study of forced migration: its members have established the academic discipline, and continue to shape its contours and direction. It is the longest-standing centre for refugee studies in the world, and remains unique in its range of multi-disciplinary activities, bringing together a core staff of distinguished academics from varied disciplinary backgrounds, such as anthropology, law, international relations, and politics.

### Research

Our aim is to present rigorous scholarship, focussing on the causes and consequences of forced migration. Our core academics have the scholarly independence and freedom to create their own academic identity, to carry out their own research agendas, and to lead dynamic, externally funded research projects. We are currently developing a number of research programmes:

- **Enhancing protection for refugees from Syria:** exploring the drivers, lived experience, and political economy of responses to refugees from Syria within Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.
- **Humanitarian innovation and technology:** critically examining the present and historical role of innovation, technology, and the private sector within humanitarian assistance.
- **Deportation, expulsion and banishment:** focussing on the historical evolution of the practice of deportation within liberal states.

- **Refugee status determination:** undertaking socio-legal research that critically examines the process of refugee status determination, with a focus on Europe.
- **Rethinking resettlement:** looking at refugee resettlement's historical, political, economic, and ethical dimensions; and seeking to assess the role of resettlement in the global refugee regime.
- **Refugee economies in Africa:** exploring the economic lives of refugees, and the relationship between development and forced displacement, based on comparative data collection in Uganda and Kenya.

### Studying and learning

The RSC's academic staff provide teaching across a range of courses. The MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies offers core modules across diverse disciplines plus a series of multi-disciplinary options courses (see pp 7–8). In addition, we run an annual three-week International Summer School in Forced Migration for around 70 students, mainly practitioners from around the world, as well as a range of short courses. Recent courses include: Health and Humanitarian Response in Complex Emergencies; Palestine Refugees and International Law; and Statelessness and International Law. All of our permanent staff supervise DPhil and MPhil students from ODID and other departments.

### Outreach

Centre staff actively engage with a range of international organisations, governments, media, NGOs, businesses, and community-based organisations in order to improve policy, practice, and public debate. The RSC's portfolio of outputs includes *Forced Migration Review*, the centre's flagship publication and the most widely read publication on forced migration. This year we are launching a new 'Research in Brief' series to make our academic research accessible to policy-makers, practitioners, and the public. Initial topics include the Mediterranean crisis, Eritrean refugees, and refugee economies.

The centre convenes an array of workshops, seminars, and conferences. These include the weekly public seminar series, which this year covered themes such as 'global refugee policy' and 'the history of refuge'. This year's Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture was given by HRH Princess Basma bint Talal of Jordan. Miriam Ticktin gave the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture. We

also convened the Humanitarian Innovation Conference – see below for details.

The RSC website provides access to all research outputs, podcasts, videos, publications, RSC news and events. We are active on social media, particularly Twitter and Facebook.

### Significant developments in 2014–15

#### *Media impact on the Mediterranean crisis*

RSC staff were actively sought out by the media for an informed and objective voice on this year's refugee and migrant crisis in the Mediterranean and beyond. Alexander Betts wrote for *The Guardian*, appeared on BBC World News, CNN's Amanpour and Al Jazeera's Inside Story. He was interviewed for *The Washington Post*, the *New York Times* and *Deutsche Welle*. Dawn Chatty appeared on Al Jazeera America, CBC Radio's The Sunday Show and the BBC's The Big Questions, while Cathryn Costello was interviewed by BBC News and *The Guardian*. We continue to engage with and inform the public and media, providing an independent and authoritative voice to a debate that is both politically and emotionally charged.

#### *Humanitarian Innovation Conference 2015*

In July 2015, the RSC's Humanitarian Innovation Project held the 2015 Humanitarian Innovation Conference, in partnership with the World Humanitarian Summit. The conference theme was 'facilitating innovation', and in particular how we enable innovation by and for crisis-affected communities. The conference was a sell-out, with 250 people attending, and a heavy social media presence with the hashtag #HIP2015. Speakers included Raouf Mazou (UNHCR Representative in Kenya), Sara Pantuliano (Humanitarian Policy Group, ODI), Per Heggenes (IKEA Foundation), and Niels Harild (World Bank), amongst many others. The conference also included a series of interactive workshops on innovation and design; and the HIP2015 Innovation Lab provided hands-on, interactive sessions.

#### *RSC contributions to international policy processes*

In 2014–15, RSC staff have played an active role in the Solutions Alliance on development and displacement, the Nansen Initiative on displacement in the context of natural disasters, and the World Humanitarian Summit. Taking the latter as an example, a recent RSC workshop on Ethics and Principles for Humanitarian Innovation and a new report on Refugee Innovation, published

## THEME 2: MIGRATION AND REFUGEES IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT CONTINUED

in July 2015, will both contribute directly to the World Humanitarian Summit.

### *Engagement in the region*

We believe that engaging with the communities with which we work is essential. Reflecting this, we held launch events in Nairobi and Kampala to present our Refugee Economies findings, and a workshop in Johannesburg for our research on Zimbabwean refugee diaspora. We also held our short course on Palestine Refugees and International Law in both Amman and Beirut.

### **Staff as of 31 July 2015:**

Alexander Betts, Leopold Muller Professor of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and Director

Louise Bloom, Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project

Anneli Chambliss-Howes, Centre Administrator

Dawn Chatty, Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration

Cathryn Costello, Andrew W Mellon Associate Professor of International Human Rights and Refugee Law

Marion Couldrey, Co-Editor, *Forced Migration Review*

Sharon Ellis, Assistant, *Forced Migration Review*

Matthew J Gibney, Elizabeth Colson Professor of Politics and Forced Migration and Deputy Director  
Tara Sienna-Hartman, Acting Summer School and Outreach Event Coordinator

Maurice Herson, Co-Editor, *Forced Migration Review*

Will Jones, Visiting Lecturer

Tamsin Kelk, Communications and Information Coordinator

Gil Loescher, Visiting Professor

Andonis Marden, Promotion and Finance Assistant, *Forced Migration Review*

Kirsten McConnachie, Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow

Laurence Medley, Accounts Officer

Naohiko Omata, Senior Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project

Andrea Smith, Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

Nina Elizabeth Weaver, Project Coordinator, Humanitarian Innovation Project

Roger Zetter, Emeritus Professor

### *Oxford Associates*

Renee Hirschon, Senior Research Fellow, St Peter's College

Nick Van Hear, Senior Researcher and Deputy Director, COMPAS

A decorated caravan, home to a Syrian refugee living in Za'atari refugee camp, Jordan  
Credit: Louise Bloom





Refugee youth group at the radio station they built and run in Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda.  
Credit: RSC/L Bloom

## 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 working on this theme include the following:

### THE OXFORD POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

[www.ophi.org.uk](http://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 2014–15

2015 is the fifth anniversary of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), an international measure of acute poverty covering more than 100 developing countries. The Global MPI has been estimated by OPHI and published in the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Reports* since 2010. OPHI launched the largest-ever annual updates of the Global MPI in June 2015, in addition to interim updates in January 2015.

The Global MPI is constructed using the Alkire Foster (AF) method, a way of measuring multidimensional poverty developed by OPHI Director Sabina Alkire and Research Associate James Foster. The MPI reflects the simultaneous deprivations poor people experience in ten different aspects of life, including nutrition, child mortality, schooling, water, sanitation, assets and cooking fuel. If people are deprived in at least one-third of these weighted indicators, they are identified as multidimensionally poor.

In 2015, the Global MPI was updated for 32 countries and 6 new countries have been added to the list of those last reported in 2014. In total, the Global MPI now covers 101 developing countries, using data ranging from 2005 to 2014. These countries are home to 75 per cent of the world's population – 5.2 billion people. To mark the five-year anniversary of the Global MPI, OPHI released the complete set of 217 estimations in 117 countries that have been published since 2010. In addition, OPHI has produced a wide range of policy briefings and web resources on the Global MPI, including an interactive databank.

OPHI acts as Secretariat for the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN), a group of more than 40 governments and institutions that promotes the use of national multidimensional poverty measures. The third annual meeting of the MPPN took place from 2–3 June 2015 in Cartagena, Colombia, bringing together more than 100 policy-makers and senior officials to discuss and share experiences of multidimensional poverty measurement. The event was hosted by President Juan Manuel Santos who provided a keynote address, and the Government of Colombia.

Theatre company Justice in Motion performing at the LiveFriday event  
Credit: John Cairns





In a communiqué released after the meeting, the MPPN and OPHI call for an improved Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (the MPI 2015+) to be included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an indicator of progress towards poverty reduction in the post-2015 development agenda. An MPI has been proposed as a measure of Target 1.2, related to poverty in all its dimensions.

A growing number of countries are using the AF method to design their own multidimensional poverty measures to shape social policies or inform the targeting of anti-poverty programmes (see case study on p 48), with the governments of Chile and Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam both launching official measures in the past year.

Findings from an OPHI working paper – presenting a multidimensional index of poverty (MPI) for 17 Latin American countries – formed a prominent chapter in ‘Social Panorama of Latin America 2014’, a report published by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in January 2015. The MPI for Latin America was calculated jointly by ECLAC and OPHI.

OPHI provides extensive technical assistance to government technical staff, ministers and policy-makers to support their design and use of rigorous multidimensional poverty measures. OPHI’s outreach work has included many seminars and training sessions. OPHI also organises two-week intensive summer schools in different regions of the world, training members of national statistics offices, international agencies and universities (it trained more than 60 professionals from 34 countries at its 2014 course in Oxford). The 2015 summer school took place in August at Georgetown University in Washington DC.

In June 2015, OPHI published an academic monograph with Oxford University Press on *Multidimensional Poverty Measurement & Analysis*. The book provides an in-depth account of multidimensional poverty comparison methodologies, with a particular focus on the AF method. The authors presented the book at nine universities across the UK and Europe and interest has been strong. OPHI has also created a website for the book where chapters are available electronically, alongside study and teaching resources.

OPHI hosted an event in Oxford on 22 June 2015 to combine the launch of the book and the launch of the Global MPI 2015. Guest contributors

included Selim Jahan, Director of the UNDP Human Development Report Office, and Nandini Gooptu, Brian Nolan, Max Roser and Frances Stewart from the University of Oxford. The event also featured a specially-commissioned play by Oxford-based theatre company *Justice in Motion*, exploring the multidimensional layers of poverty.

In addition, the play was performed at the Ashmolean Museum’s Live Friday: Social Animals event on 15 May 2015, bringing the concept of multidimensional poverty to a public audience.

OPHI continues to publish a working paper series and research in progress series, as well as a regular e-newsletter, research and policy briefings and an interactive databank. Our Online Training Portal provides a thorough conceptual and technical introduction to multidimensional poverty measurement, and includes freely accessible videos, lecture slides, exercises and reading lists.

#### Staff as of 31 July 2015:

##### *Full-time*

Sabina Alkire, Director  
 Claire Battye, Research Communications Officer  
 Adriana Conconi, Lead Consultant Researcher  
 Natasha Francis, Project Assistant  
 John Hammock, Senior Academic Visitor  
 Cai Heath, Project Coordinator  
 Bouba Housseini, Research Officer  
 Christoph Jindra, Research Officer  
 Gisela Robles Aguilar, Research Officer  
 Yangyang Shen, Academic Visitor  
 Ana Vaz, Lead Consultant Researcher

##### *Part-time or occasional*

Mauricio Apablaza, Outreach Consultant  
 Fedora Carbajal, Outreach Consultant  
 Mihika Chatterjee, Consultant Researcher  
 Paddy Coulter, Communications Director (consultant)  
 Heidi Fletcher, Web Manager  
 Santiago Izquierdo, Consultant Researcher  
 Usha Kanagaratnam, Consultant Researcher  
 Maarit Kivilo, Publications Officer (casual)  
 Saite Lu, Consultant Researcher  
 Franziska Mager, Policy Officer (casual)  
 Christian Oldiges, Consultant Researcher  
 Monica Pinilla, Outreach Consultant  
 Felipe Roa-Clavijo, Administration & Outreach Assistant (casual)  
 Matthew Robson, Consultant Researcher  
 Diego Zavaleta, Outreach Consultant  
 Julia Zulver, Outreach Assistant

##### *Research Associates*

Kim Samuel  
 James Foster  
 Maria Emma Santos  
 Jose Manuel Roche  
 Paola Ballón  
 Gaston Yalonzky

## THEME 3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY AND CHILDREN CONTINUED

**YOUNG LIVES: AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF CHILDHOOD POVERTY**[www.younglives.org.uk](http://www.younglives.org.uk)

Young Lives is a 15-year study of childhood poverty following the lives of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam from infancy to adolescence. The study coincides with the time-frame of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to provide evidence and policy advice on the most effective ways to tackle child poverty.

**Publications**

Young Lives evidence now demonstrates the effects of inequalities over time from birth and early childhood to outcomes at age 12 and age 19. Our most recent publications strongly reflect our priority topics (education, nutrition and gender and adolescence) as well as the three core narratives emerging from our research: how inequalities develop over the life-course, how the environment for children is changing, and what matters at what age for children over their life-course. In 2014–15, we published the second book in our series with Palgrave Macmillan: *Growing Up In Poverty*, edited by Jo Boyden and Michael Bourdillon, and published 24 articles in journals as diverse as *BMC Pediatrics*, *Children and Society*, *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, *Global Public Health*, *Health Policy and Planning*, *International Journal of Educational Development*, *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Oxford Review of Education*, *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, and *The World Bank Research Observer*. We were also pleased to work with Oxfam GB to produce a set of maths teaching resources based on the real-life data about the Young Lives children for Key Stage 2 (Everyone Counts). A second set of cross-curricular resources for Key Stage 3 (Even It Up!) will be published in autumn 2015 (see p 49 for further information).

**Findings from our Round 4 survey**

Now, as the MDGs come to an end and the international community moves towards adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Young Lives aims to shape thinking and inform responses to child poverty and to contribute to the ‘no one left behind’ agenda of these SDGs.

In 2013 to 2014 we carried out the fourth round of our survey of the children at age 12 (the Younger Cohort) and 18 (the Older Cohort). Preliminary findings from the Round 4 survey were launched

at events in each of the four study countries, and at international launch events in Delhi, New York and London. We are now preparing the survey data to be deposited in the UK Data Archive (in early 2016) and in early 2015 we started planning and development of the survey instruments for the Round 5 survey due to take place in late 2016.

Our findings from our last round highlight the following:

***While we have seen child poverty falling during the 15 years of the MDGs, entrenched poverty remains.***

Macro-economic growth has raised children’s material circumstances and access to services has improved. There have been child development gains, and in some contexts for the poorest groups. But despite economic growth, levels of malnutrition and stunting remain high, inequality is becoming entrenched, and the poorest children continue to live in precarious conditions, often with poor quality services. Social protection can make a difference but the coverage of many programmes is low and the value of payments is small. The big challenges for the SDGs are to develop the social protection floor to reduce poverty and to support other services, to improve service quality and effectiveness, and to ensure equity in the context of the growing trend towards private provision.

***There is an active mismatch between education aspirations and children’s opportunities and outcomes.***

The educational and occupational aspirations of children and their parents are extremely high in our study countries. School enrolment has increased and attendance also remains high. But children’s pathways through schooling are highly variable and dynamic and not just determined by school itself. Decisions about remaining in school are shaped not just by the quality of school, but also by wider opportunities and demands on children, and their opportunities and choices are often highly constrained. The experiences of our Older Cohort shows that as children grow up there is growing disenchantment with schooling and concern about limited employment opportunities.

***To tackle the global crisis in learning you must start with the schools and other services accessed by the poorest children.***

Our evidence clearly shows across countries that the poorest children are falling behind even before they enter school. Early childhood services are a crucial pro-poor intervention but the poorest children often experience the poorest services or none at all. At primary level, some

school systems are more equalising than others. There is no single formula for improving school effectiveness, but teacher activity and teaching quality matter in all contexts. During primary school, Vietnamese children made about twice as much progress on cognitive tests per year as in Peru and Andhra Pradesh/Telangana in India. Further analysis finds no evidence of school-based discrimination in Vietnam, but in Peru, poorer or minority children were learning less than other children in the same schools.

***In terms of nutrition 'Early is best but it's never too late'.*** Our evidence confirms that the 'first 1000 days' of life are key for children's development, but we also see that some children who were malnourished during early childhood catch up in their growth later on, while other children's growth falters. This dynamism has important implications for their cognitive development, learning and psychosocial well-being, all of which are associated with nutritional status and growth. It points to the importance of both preventative and remedial solutions in relation to WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), poverty alleviation (cash transfers), and school feeding programmes. Analysis of Round 4 data allowed a comparison between the Older and Younger Cohorts when both were aged 12. While generally stunting rates fell between 2006 and 2013, in some countries (in India for example), the smallest gains were being made among children who were initially the most disadvantaged – with stunting, as a consequence, becoming more concentrated among the poorest children.

***Tackling gender inequality requires addressing the structural sources of disadvantage as much as influencing behaviour.*** We have seen over the last 15 years that gender differences begin early and widen in adolescence, with lasting effects on children's life-chances. We find that gendered decisions are not systematically biased against girls, except in India. How families make decisions reflects boys' and girls' perceived future roles and opportunities in adulthood, including in the labour market and their expected family responsibilities. Poverty constrains successful transitions to adulthood, including for young men who lack material and social resources to marry and start families. Across the four countries, by Round 4 (age 19) the poorest girls were the most likely to have married and had a child. Many

marriages were still being reported below the legal marriage age of 18. At age 19, young women in rural Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were more than twice as likely to have become mothers as young women in the urban sample (24% compared with 11%).

### **Working with international agencies**

With each new round of data we are seeing increasing interest from external organisations in the Young Lives dataset. In the past 12 months, the Young Lives team was commissioned by UNDP to produce a background paper on life-course approaches to understanding vulnerabilities among youth for the 2014 *Human Development Report*.

We continue to build strong connections with UNICEF. We are providing data and analysis for the Multi-country Study on the Drivers of Violence Affecting Children and collaborated with the UNICEF Office of Research to convene a meeting of international cohort and longitudinal studies which led to the founding of a Global Longitudinal Research Initiative. Young Lives is also a member of a Coalition 'Working to End Child Poverty' led by UNICEF and Save the Children, and including many child-focussed organisations such as the African Child Policy Forum, ATD Fourth World, BRAC, IDS, ODI, SOS Children's Villages, World Vision, and others.

### **Staff as of 31 July 2015:**

Bridget Azubuike, Research Assistant  
 Liza Benny, Research Assistant  
 Jo Boyden, Director  
 Graham Bray, Programme Manager  
 Gina Crivello, Senior Research Officer  
 Rosaleen Cunningham, Communications Officer  
 Paul Dornan, Senior Policy Officer  
 Patricia Espinoza, Research Assistant  
 Marta Favara, Research Officer  
 Andreas Georgiadis, Senior Research Officer  
 Zoe James, Research Officer  
 Ingrid Jooren, Administrative Coordinator  
 Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager  
 Virginia Morrow, Deputy Director/Senior Research Officer  
 Maria José Ogando Portela, Research Assistant  
 KIRRILY Pells, Policy Officer  
 Christine Pollard, Accounts Officer  
 Jen Roest, Research Assistant  
 Anne Solon, Data and Survey Manager

#### *Research associates*

Sofya Krutikova, Research Associate (Institute of Fiscal Studies)  
 Caine Rolleston, Research Associate (Institute of Education)  
 Martin Woodhead, Associate Research Director

## THEME 4: POLITICAL CHANGE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Research on development requires a critical approach to the state and dominant institutions, focussing 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 as well as within one major externally funded research project:

### CHANGING STRUCTURES OF ISLAMIC AUTHORITY AND CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: A TRANSNATIONAL REVIEW (CSIASC)

[www.csia-oxford.org](http://www.csia-oxford.org)

With funding of 1.4 million euros over five years from an ERC Starting Grant, Masooda Bano is leading a project which brings together Islamic textual scholars, ethnographers and survey specialists to map the competing theological positions of today's leading Islamic authorities, to examine their real-life consequences, and to explore why young Muslims follow one authority over another. The project aims to investigate the intellectual revival within Islamic thought in the West and to situate its development within broader challenges to traditional Islamic authority structures. In so doing, CSIA aims to inform both the theory of religious behaviour and of institutional persistence and change.

Seven institutions from across the globe that speak in the name of Islam today have been selected for study. The project's Research Officers, Nathan Spannaus and Christopher Pooya Razavian, who both have a background in Islamic Studies and Islamic intellectual history, are undertaking a systematic analysis of the writings and online materials produced by scholars associated with these seven institutions. Four are located in Muslim-majority countries with off-shoots in the West, and define Islam for the majority of Muslims in the world: Al-Azhar

The entrance promenade at the new multi-million dollar National Museum in Sanliurfa, Turkey  
Credit: John Edwards, MPhil in Development Studies 2013–15



University (Egypt); Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband (South Asia); Diyanet (Turkey); and Al-Medina University (Saudi Arabia). Three represent initiatives that have primarily emerged in the West: Alqueria de Rosales (Spain); the Research Center for Islamic Legislation and Ethics (CILE) (Qatar), led by Tariq Ramadan, who is based in the West; and Zaytuna College (USA). We plan to invite leading scholars working on the first four institutions to a series of meetings and workshops in the coming academic year; and are preparing for the publication of two monographs offering a comparative overview of all seven institutions, including of their origins; philosophical and methodological approaches; and positions on real-life issues faced by Muslims today.

CSIA will shortly be recruiting a new Research Officer with a strong background in the design and implementation of surveys to undertake the second phase of research. This will focus on understanding whether young people from certain backgrounds are more attracted to one type of Islamic authority over another.

The project held a highly successful first meeting of its Advisory Committee in September 2014, followed by the first in a series of planned Graduate Student Workshops; information on both events can be found on the project's website ([www.csia-oxford.org](http://www.csia-oxford.org)), which went live in April 2015.

CSIA also hosted and co-organised the 2015 Association for Analytic Learning about Islam and Muslim Societies (AALIMS) Conference and Graduate Student Workshop in Oxford on 15–16 May 2015. AALIMS is an important platform for promoting analytic research on Muslim societies, and focusses on the roles of culture and religion in past and present social, economic and political trends.

In the past year, Masooda has undertaken fieldwork in Islamabad/Lahore, Cairo, Chicago, Fez and Granada; and spoken at events in Oslo, New Delhi, Bielefeld, Islamabad, Edinburgh, Nottingham, London and Tübingen. CSIA hosted one of our Project Research Collaborators, Hanan Benadi, in Oxford in February 2015. Hanan is a doctoral student in anthropology at the University of Manchester, who is working with Masooda on two articles on Al-Azhar. Aftab Malik, the former CEO of Zaytuna Institute, also met the team in April and there are plans for his further involvement with the project in

the coming academic year. Nathan Spannaus and Pooya Razavian were invited to act as discussants at a workshop held at the University of Exeter in June 2015 on 'Reformulating Islamic Thought in the West'.

Masooda's co-edited volume (with Keiko Sakuri), *Shaping Global Islamic Discourses: The Role of Al-Azhar, Al-Medina, and Al-Mustafa*, was published by Edinburgh University Press in March 2015 and launched on 19 May at The Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilisations in London. The volume investigates the complex interaction between the global and local Islam and the plurality in outcomes, and challenges current assumptions about the power of Saudi-Wahabi ideology to penetrate all Muslim societies. Nathan Spannaus's doctoral thesis is to be published as a monograph, *Preserving Islamic Tradition: Abu Nasr Qursawi and the Beginnings of Modern Reformism* and is now forthcoming with Oxford University Press.

## INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

### Jocelyn Alexander

Jocelyn Alexander's current research has two main strands. First, she is completing a long-term project on political prisoners in Zimbabwe from the 1950s to the present, a period that covers distinct generations of prisoners and political regimes. The comparison across time allows for an exploration of the state's shifting understanding of threats in criminal, political and other terms, and the concomitant shifts in its disciplinary strategies. The changing ideas that animated opposition movements likewise shaped their practices, as did their intimate interactions with state actors in the context of confinement. These processes revealed the roles and limits of law, the varied uses of extra-legal practices, and the transformations of state and oppositional political imaginaries over time. The project contributes to wider debates over state-making, citizenship and opposition. In addition to this work, she has for several years been researching the transnational lives of southern African liberation movements. The work so far has focussed on the experiences of Zimbabweans who were militarily trained in the Soviet Union, and the life histories of Zimbabwean militants who moved across a bewildering variety of countries, cultures and political contexts in the 1960s and 1970s. The work seeks to explore the political and social effects of these relationships and activities.

## THEME 4: POLITICAL CHANGE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT CONTINUED

**Joerg Friedrichs**

Joerg Friedrichs is working on relations between Muslims and non-Muslims outside the west. Specifically, he is looking at the quality and management of Chinese-Muslim, Indian-Muslim, and Russian-Muslim relations. He takes on conventional wisdom that Western-Muslim relations are uniquely confrontational within a broader civilizational canvas of 'the West against the rest'. The project focusses on the pivotal non-Western powers emerging to the east (China), south (India), and north (Russia) of the Muslim world, taking into account Muslim minorities present in these countries. Preliminary findings suggest that relations between Muslims and non-Muslims are almost invariably challenging, but there is interesting variation in the kind of challenges they pose and the way they are managed. For example, the challenges posed by Uyghur ethnic nationalism in China are different from those posed by Hindu-Muslim communalism in India, and Chinese and Indians manage these challenges in remarkably different ways. The project will throw an interesting light back on the emerging situation in Europe. Joerg also has an article forthcoming with *International Theory*, proposing a novel intercultural theory of international relations.

**John Gledhill**

John Gledhill has been working on four lines of research. His long-term investigation of the relationship between regime transition and collective violence continues, with his most recent publication for this project being an account of Timor-Leste's crisis of 2006. He has also been working on two spin-off articles from this project. In one piece, he has been trying to understand why levels of violence vary when states suddenly lose capacity. Comparing the cases of Georgia (1990–93), Albania (1991), and Yemen (2011–13), he argues that the nature of state-society relations before state collapse can partly account for variations in post-collapse violence. In a second spin-off, he is currently critiquing approaches to the study of collective violence that focus exclusively on the development of *opportunities* for conflict, at the expense of also recognising the contributions of collective motives and organisational resources for mobilisation. And in a fourth, co-authored study, John is surveying the fields of conflict and peace studies, in an effort to establish whether scholars who work on conflict processes engage with scholars who work on conflict responses, and vice versa.

**Nandini Gooptu**

Nandini Gooptu's research examines the social, cultural and political dimensions of India's current economic transformation and globalisation. In the first of three related projects, she explores changing experiences of work, focussing on the growing new service sector (organised retail, house-keeping, hospitality and private security services), and the impact on political ideas and behaviour, social relations and identities. Her second project examines how India's grand new skill development mission affects social mobility and equity, and re-shapes the mindset and conduct of a new generation of workers and citizens. In the third project, she analyses contemporary India through the prism of its much vaunted enterprise culture, understood in the broadest sense of the creation of autonomous, active enterprising agents. She 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 spheres, affecting notions and practices of freedom, choice, democracy and citizenship. The following areas are studied as sites of production as well as contestation of enterprise culture: new cultures of work; educational pedagogy; personality development and soft skills training; an emerging culture of mental health, counselling and self-help; new forms of spirituality for self-development and personal empowerment; the media and innovative cultural practices.

**Olly Owen**

Olly Owen's current research is a study of new transformations in revenue and fiscal governance in Nigeria, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. This three-year study looks at taxation relationships between the state and citizens, and how questions of social contract and political accountability are popularly understood. Alongside this, he continues a focus on policing structures and practices in Nigeria, and is working with stakeholders in this field within Nigeria to feed research into policy debates. He also continues other work related to longstanding interests in politics and governance in the West African sub-region and in political anthropology.

**Rosana Pinheiro-Machado**

In December 2014, Rosana Pinheiro-Machado concluded longitudinal research on the informal economy. For 10 years, between 1999 and 2009, she carried out ethnographic research in a street market in Porto Alegre, Brazil. In 2009, due to a social policy that aimed to regularise the informal

sector, the traders were legalised and moved to a shopping centre. Rosana followed the process of formalisation for a further five years, between 2009 and 2014. In 2014, she conducted 30 in-depth interviews with her former informants. The study concluded that the policy failed in a number of ways. Firstly, some traders abandoned the venture; secondly, those who remained in the business became deeply indebted because of taxes and other expenses that resulted from the process of financialisation; and thirdly, other traders resorted to illegal trade activities, even within the realm of the formal sector.

### Raufu Mustapha

Abdul Raufu Mustapha has continued to work on the theme of religion and conflict in northern Nigeria. The research on Islam in northern Nigeria sponsored by the Royal Netherlands Foreign Ministry has led to two edited volumes. The first, *Sects & Social Disorder: Muslim Identities & Conflicts in Northern Nigeria* explores the often ignored theme of Muslim-Muslim conflicts. The second, which is due in early 2016, is titled *Creed & Grievance: Muslims, Christians & Society in Northern Nigeria*. This is an exploration of the core issues in contention in Muslim-Christians relations. It hopes to go beyond the niceties of

‘interfaith dialogue’ by putting the key substantive issues fuelling inter-religious conflict in the region squarely on the policy agenda. Working in collaboration with three institutions: Development Research & Projects Centre (dRPC), Kano, Nigeria; the DFID-sponsored Nigeria Stability & Reconciliation Programme (NSRP); and the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA), Abuja, Raufu was also involved in a research network that explored the processes of radicalisation and counter-radicalisation of Muslims in northern Nigeria. This project produced five policy briefs for the work of the ONSA in countering the menace of Boko Haram. Work is also ongoing on an edited volume titled *Faith & Society: The Radicalization and Counter-Radicalization of Muslims in Northern Nigeria* which aims to bring the findings of this project to the wider academic community. Finally, Raufu is also the Principal Investigator coordinating a three-country (Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria) study on the role of agriculture in employment creation, sponsored by the Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR), based in Nairobi. Specifically, this project seeks to explore the utility of the political settlement approach to policy-making in the African context.

Kolkata street scene  
Credit: Johanna Wallin, MPhil in Development Studies 2013–15



## THEME 4: POLITICAL CHANGE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT CONTINUED

**Laura Rival**

Laura Rival is currently working on a number of interrelated projects, which, together, aim to provide the empirical basis for a new theoretical approach to the anthropology of nature, society and development. Building on her recent research on the governance of ecosystem services (e.g. *Governing the Provision of Ecosystem Services*, co-edited with Roldan Muradian, Springer 2012), and her continuing interest in the future of Amazonian societies, she is studying grassroots networks that share practical knowledge about agroecology and sustainable living in order to improve livelihoods in marginalised Latin American communities. In relation to this project and to her long-term interest in the cultivated ecosystems of indigenous lowland South America, she is also documenting the management of the interactions between wild and cultivated biodiversity. This inquiry has led her to research 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. Her new book on the Huaorani (*Treks into the future of time: Huaorani struggles in 21st century Ecuador*) will be published by Arizona University Press in 2016.

**Indrajit Roy**

Indrajit Roy focusses on the political sociology of transition in the global South. His research and teaching interests lie at the intersection of sociology, politics and public policy in a comparative perspective. As ESRC Future Research Leader, Indrajit studies the political ideas, identities and practices of circular labour migrants in India. The empirical focus on labour migration provides him with a window to explore analytical issues pertaining to: agrarian change and urban transformations; citizenship and other forms of membership in the political community; public policy based on the assumption of sedentary populations; and cosmopolitanism and modernity. Among the emergent findings of his research is the importance of social protection schemes (or the lack thereof) in shaping labour migrants' political identities. Indrajit's monograph *The Politics of the Poor: Negotiating Democracy in Eastern India* is forthcoming with Cambridge University Press. The monograph probes the manner in which public policy shapes poor people's political negotiations and the ways in which the implementation of public

policy is shaped in turn by such negotiations. He is a member of the Effective States Inclusive Development Research programme, a collaborative programme based at the University of Manchester. He also contributes to the ESRC/ERC-funded Democratic Cultures of South Asia research consortium, based at University College London. He has received funding from the International Growth Centre as well as the Somerville India Centre for his research. Indrajit has published with the *Journal of Peasant Studies*, *World Development*, *Contemporary South Asia*, *Economic and Political Weekly* and *Oxford Development Studies*. He is also curating a blog series titled 'Sociology of Citizenship' for the Politics in Spires/Debating Development blogs.

**Nikita Sud**

Nikita Sud is involved in long-term, multi-sited, multi-method research on India's land economy. She engages critically with global debates on land grab and accumulation by dispossession, as well as established ideas about the nature of property and land as a factor of production. Empirically, she is tracing national and sub-national legislative, policy and political changes that have shifted the post-independence norm of 'land to the tiller' to one of 'land liberalisation'. She is interested in the interplay of formality and informality, involving the state, private industry, the real estate sector, as well as the shadow state, brokers, aggregators, musclemen and a range of other middlemen. She has published on land in leading journals such as *World Development*, *Development and Change*, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, *Modern Asian Studies*, and *Geoforum*, with papers forthcoming in *Environment and Planning*, and *The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary India*.

**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 ascent. His research seeks to draw comparative conclusions about civil-military relations in Botswana, Madagascar, Lesotho and Zimbabwe. In addition, he is conducting research towards two biographies. The first of these is about the life and political career of Zimbabwean President Robert Gabriel Mugabe. The second examines the military career of General Rex Nkhomo, an eminent commander in Zimbabwe's 1970s liberation war.



# REGIONAL SPECIALISMS

An important dimension of our research and teaching is our regional specialisation. The study of developing countries underpins our empirical enquiry into our four research themes and major regions of the developing world also feature in all our postgraduate courses.



Kawsay (the Kichwa word for 'life'), San Pablo, Ecuador  
Credit: Gerardo Alonso Torres Contreras, MPhil in Development Studies,  
2013–15

As well as conducting their own research into specific countries and regions, 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.

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. '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

Much of the study of Africa at ODID focusses 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 institutional change, identity and religion, and labour and agrarian 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.

Research on Africa also includes a substantial body of work on economics. Led by Douglas Gollin and Christopher Adam, much of this research takes place under the auspices of the International Growth Centre (see pp 17–18). Douglas Gollin's research focusses on the ways in which agricultural technology and productivity have evolved in different parts of Africa, with a particular interest in the imperfect connections between rural and urban economies. Doug's recent work examines the phenomenon of urbanisation without industrialisation, and he also focusses on differences in productivity and living standards between rural and urban locations. Christopher Adam's work focusses on short- to medium-term questions concerning the design and implementation of macroeconomic policy in Africa.

Researchers such as Raufu Mustapha and Jocelyn Alexander have long-term interests in the study of rural politics and state-making, and both 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. Raufu's current research includes a study of agriculture and employment creation in Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. Jocelyn Alexander has recently written on the relationship between states and chiefs.

ODID researchers have made important contributions to the understanding of political change more widely. 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 Nhongo. Raufu's work on democratisation and the constitution of the public sphere has challenged long-standing assumptions about African politics. Jocelyn 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. In a collaborative project, Miles Tendi and Jocelyn Alexander are seeking to assess the ways in which the transnational links of liberation movements in and outside Africa have shaped political change in the past and present.

ODID researchers have in addition addressed the construction of political orders by focussing on particular institutions. Oliver Owen brings an ethnographic approach to understanding state institutions in Nigeria. His current research addresses the important and under-researched spheres of revenue and fiscal governance, looking at what happens to citizen-state relations and ideas of power, legitimacy and accountability when a petro-state returns to taxing its citizens. His long-standing research on policing explores the ways in which state sovereignty is constituted in a context of limited resources and alternative sources of authority. An accompanying collaborative impact project with policing stakeholders seeks to bring these insights on everyday practice back into the policy debate in Nigeria. Olly has also conducted a long-term analysis of Nigeria's 2015 electoral process in collaboration with ODID DPhil student Zainab

Usman, beginning with a workshop and debate anchored by Raufu Mustapha. 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. Miles and Jocelyn Alexander have collaborated with other scholars on a project that re-evaluates the roles of patronage and violence in Zimbabwe's recent political upheavals, and have stressed the centrality not of informality and disorder but of institutions and ideas.

Questions of identity are also of central concern to ODID research in Africa, and bear directly on social as well as political ordering. Raufu 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 religion and conflict in Nigeria, developing an approach that combines a concern for history with an interest in the current political economy of religion, and that seeks to develop policy responses to religious conflict. In a major collaborative project funded by the Royal Netherlands Foreign Ministry, Mustapha has focussed on the neglected theme of Muslim-Muslim conflicts and the reasons behind Muslim-Christian conflict. In collaboration with Nigerian institutions, he has also explored the radicalisation and counter-radicalisation of Muslims in northern Nigeria, and specifically the policy measures that might counter Boko Haram.

Many of these themes are being developed in innovative ways by the more than two dozen ODID DPhil students working on Africa. Students currently supervised by Raufu Mustapha and Jocelyn Alexander are exploring topics such as law and courts; citizenship and crime; youth, identity, and political mobilisation; donors and aid dependence; the politics of natural resource governance (diamonds, oil, and land); the social and political effects of conflicts and epidemics; and the state-building projects of guerrilla movements in and out of government. Doug Gollin's ODID students are looking at rural-urban migration in Africa; at the (limited) use of mechanisation and animal traction in agriculture; at the ways in which farmers use agricultural biodeiversity to manage risk; and at the spatial patterns of urbanisation in Tanzania. These students are joined by many others in



the department who are working on issues of migration, refugees and diasporas in and from Africa (see pp 10–12 for a full list of DPhil thesis titles).

Many additional research topics are being pursued throughout the African continent in ODID's research groups. Most of the economists' work within the IGC is focussed on Ethiopia and Tanzania, but also includes work on Zambia, Uganda and Ghana. IMI seeks to understand mobility and movement within, to and from Africa over time, including through research on African diasporas in Africa and mobility in the Great Lakes

On Idjwi island,  
Burundi  
Credit: Jean-Benoit  
Falisse, DPhil  
in International  
Development

region. The RSC has projects on refugee economies and refugee diasporas in Africa. Young Lives works in partnership with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute and Save the Children Ethiopia on child nutrition, health and development, and education and children's work. TMCD has looked at determinants of the diffusion of innovation in Ghana and is assessing the impact of the operations of Chinese MNEs in Africa.

ODID's Africanists organise a weekly seminar series on History and Politics in Africa, jointly with the departments of Politics, History and Geography. In 2014–15 ODID held the student-led Social Order in Africa workshop for the fifth year running. This year the workshop was organised by ODID DPhil student Dan Hodgkinson and focussed on education, covering topics ranging from the perspectives of Qur'anic students in northern Nigeria, to the post-colonial critiques of Zimbabwe's student activists, to the wages of corruption in Ghanaian universities.

#### **Middle East and North Africa**

Work on the Middle East and North African at ODID spans the department's research themes:

At the RSC, Dawn Chatty's ethnographic interests lie in the Middle East, particularly with nomadic pastoral tribes and refugee young people. Her research interests include a number of forced migration and development issues such as conservation-induced displacement, tribal resettlement, modern technology and social change, gender and development and the impact of prolonged conflict on refugee young people.

The RSC is also developing a new programme titled 'Enhancing protection for refugees from Syria', which will examine the drivers, lived experience, and political economy of responses to refugees from Syria within Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Masooda Bano's primary area of interest rests in studying the role of ideas and beliefs in development processes and their evolution and change. Her latest project, *Changing Structures of Islamic Authority*, brings together Islamic textual scholars, ethnographers and survey specialists to map the competing theological positions of today's leading Islamic authorities, to examine their real-life consequences, and to explore why young Muslims follow one authority over another.

Imane Chaara continues her research into household decision-making processes in Morocco.

She focusses 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.

Finally, Adeel Malik's work is focussed on the political economy of the Middle East. His latest project investigates variation in average tariff rates across more than 4,500 sectors and over time in Egypt and Tunisia, and examines whether sectors with politically connected actors are systematically predisposed to higher levels of trade protection.

## **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, Pakistan and Bhutan; the study of schooling and education of children in India by Young Lives; and research on the use of mobile and electronic technology and technological innovations in India by TMCD.

Research by individual academics, in collaboration with colleagues in South Asia and elsewhere in the University, 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. Research on South Asia at ODID 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 interdisciplinary 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 focussed 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 has developed 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. He also explores political ideas, identities and practices of circular labour migrants in India. Nandini Gooptu investigates political change through the lens of changing cultures of work and skill development as experienced by the growing number of young people in India.

Politics in contemporary India also increasingly takes individualised forms and signals a major shift in India's political culture in this respect, which is the subject of a third line of enquiry. While the politicisation of collective, ascriptive identities of caste and religion had hitherto dominated public life, today personalised, enterprising forms of political action have come to underpin civil society-based activities, and often taken the country by storm. These new modalities of politics reflect and articulate pervasive and 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.

Adeel Malik, meanwhile, has recently been carrying out work on the interplay between religious authority, land inequality and political power in Pakistani Punjab, examining the relationship between the concentration of Sufi shrines in riverine regions and development outcomes.

A large number of MSc, MPhil and DPhil students work on India, Pakistan, Nepal, and other countries of South and Southeast Asia. Their research

Women carrying grain from the Public Distribution System shop to their village in India.

Credit: Srujana Katta, MPhil in Development Studies 2013-15



is focussed on the state, development policy, economic change and state-society relations; social, political, gendered and religious identity; as well as democratic, insurgent and individualised forms of politics. Topics of research of doctoral students are listed on pp 10 to 12.

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 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), SriPadmavati Mahila Visvavidyalam (Women's University) (Tirupati), Save the Children – India, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Koshish Charitable Trust and PRAXIS. Finally, our academics are involved in promoting South Asian Studies outside the University through their involvement in publications and other initiatives: Nandini Goptu currently acts as the editor of the South Asian Diversity and Plurality series of the Anthem Press, and she is a member of the South Asia Panel of the British Academy.

### China

The study of China at ODID is a rapidly developing field, largely concentrated on the crucial themes of technology, business, trade and management, and is conducted mainly at the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD). In addition, OPHI has carried out a study with the International Poverty Reduction Center in China to design a multidimensional poverty measure for the Wu Ling Mountain Region. Based on this initial work, IPRCC and the National Bureau of Statistics, China (NBS), with the participation of OPHI, are planning to undertake a national multidimensional poverty measurement study between 2015 and 2016.

### Southeast Asia

Departmental research on Southeast Asia is focussed in the Human Development theme: Young Lives research in Vietnam focusses 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 has also carried out work in Malaysia and Vietnam to help establish multidimensional poverty measures at different levels.

## LATIN AMERICA

As development studies in many universities and think tanks increasingly focusses 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 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 simultaneously solve structural poverty and environmental degradation. She has explored a number of 'carbon projects' in Ecuador and Brazil, and has examined how the concept of ecosystem services is used in policy. In particular, she has studied the ways in which ecosystem services have been used to guide decisions about the allocation of the resources provided by nature. In collaboration with a number of Latin American social scientists, she has evaluated the viability and replicability of Ecuador's Yasuni Initiative. She has shown that payments for ecosystem services (PES) can become instruments of environmental governance that promote social and environmental policy integration. Her

conclusions have been used to inform the design and implementation of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. The future of tropical rain forests in Latin America, as in other tropical regions, depends on new agricultural policies. She is currently extending this research programme by focussing on the ecosystem services provided by various food systems, in particular those linked to agroecological movements.

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 on-going collaboration with Diego Sánchez-Ancochea on the subject. In his project on Latin America's evolution in the 20th 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. Some of his international work on taxation is also most relevant to Latin America – one of the regions with the lowest tax burdens in the world. He is also starting a book on Nicaragua's revolutionary experience that promises to combine theoretical insights with personal experiences on the field during the 1980s.

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 make 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, progressive leadership, 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 Mauritius, South Korea and Uruguay. Juliana Martínez Franzoni and Diego Sánchez-Ancochea's 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. In the future, they will also consider the prospects of more redistributive social policies in post-conflict societies like El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

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 focusses on how the complex ideas of development and biodiversity are being shaped, interpreted, contested and 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.

A large number of DPhil students are also working at the department and strengthening our vibrant community of Latin Americanists. They are doing research in areas as diverse as environmental governance, innovation policy, global value chains, violence, biocultural diversity, social movements, social policy, poverty and inequality (see pp 10–12 for a full list of DPhil research topics). Latin America is also a significant region for the research programmes that some of the department's centres are undertaking. Peru is one of the cases in Young Lives' impressive quantitative survey and qualitative, fieldwork-based studies. OPHI are also working with a number of governments in the region to support their implementation of multidimensional poverty indexes. In this area, as in many others, Latin America has been pioneer in the implementation of new policies and remains an arena for policy innovation and political struggles.

# KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND RESEARCH IMPACT

ODID has an exceptionally strong track-record of outreach, dissemination of research findings outside academia and policy engagement.



Matoke seller, Kampala, Uganda  
Credit: Cheryl R. Doss



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; and 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.

Below are some recent examples of the impact of ODID research on policy:

### EXPLORING THE ECONOMIC LIVES OF REFUGEES

Traditionally, responses to refugee crises take a humanitarian approach, which works well initially, meeting immediate needs of food, water, shelter, health. However, this can lead to long-term dependency. Today, over 50 per cent of the world's refugees are in protracted situations, having been in exile for five years or more. There has therefore been a gradual move to consider how refugee responses can be transitioned from relief to development, to enable greater refugee self-reliance.

One element missing has been information on the economic lives of refugees. The Refugee Studies Centre has therefore undertaken research on 'Refugee Economies', seeking to explain variation in economic outcomes for refugees, including in income, selection between urban and rural locations, and impact on host communities.

The research started in Uganda, chosen because it exceptionally offers refugees the right to work and freedom of movement. Using a participatory, mixed methods approach, the researchers focussed on three sites: the capital, Kampala, and two refugee settlements, Nakivale and Kyangwali. They now have an unprecedented data set on the economic lives of refugees.

On World Refugee Day 2014, the RSC launched the preliminary research findings in *Refugee Economies: Rethinking Popular Assumptions*. This has had an exceptional impact on policy debates.

It received media coverage from the *Independent*, *The Guardian*, BBC World News, Central China Television, and Thomson Reuters. NPR produced a documentary, broadcast over 900 US radio stations, which retraced much of the research

and interviewed key informants. The research has been presented at key policy meetings including UN ECOSOC's humanitarian section, UNHCR's annual NGO consultations, the World Bank, the Danish Red Cross annual summit, and a joint UNHCR-RefugePoint meeting at Harvard University. Invited presentations and workshops have taken place in key government ministries, including DFID and the GIZ.

Within the region itself, launch events have been held (in collaboration with UNHCR and funded by the Norwegian MFA) in Kampala and Nairobi, with governments, NGOs and international organisations; and in the refugee settlements in Uganda. In response, UNHCR Uganda has integrated the data set into their programming, and has built a livelihoods programme informed by the research.

RSC Director Alexander Betts has also drawn upon the research to engage in the creation of the Solutions Alliance, a new multi-stakeholder initiative on displacement and development, in which he co-chairs the Research, Data and Performance Management Working Group with UNHCR – a group that includes UNDP, the World Bank, and the government of Canada.

Currently, the work is being transformed into a book, provisionally entitled *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development*.

### INFORMING EARLY EDUCATION POLICY IN ETHIOPIA

The Ethiopian government has ambitious plans for scaling-up early and pre-school education. By 2020 Ethiopia aims to increase the pre-primary Gross Enrolment Rate to 80 per cent (from its current level of 34 per cent) so that pre-primary education, which has been largely limited to urban areas and private initiatives, can become an integral part of the education system throughout the country.

Because Young Lives has an established reputation for providing data on early childhood care and education (ECCE) based on previous rounds of research and reporting, it is well-positioned to support the government in these efforts. The Ministry of Education asked the Young Lives team to carry out a scoping study of ECCE resources across diverse settings and a review of international experience, including best practices and the risks from rapid expansion of pre-primary education.

'There has been a gradual move to consider how refugee responses can be transitioned from relief to development, to enable greater refugee self-reliance'



Early learning in Addis Ababa  
Credit: © Young Lives/Antonio Fiorente

In addition, through its longitudinal school survey, Young Lives has established strong credibility with the Ministry which is using its research findings and policy recommendations on primary school quality to inform the design and delivery of the new Ethiopian Education Strategy Development Programme V (ESDP V) in relation to curriculum and teacher training; resourcing and the role of the private sector; the importance of early nutrition, school feeding programmes, early parenting and pre-school interventions; the potential for piloting alternative delivery models; and equity issues related to gender, targeting for disadvantaged and marginalised groups, and inclusion of disabled children.

## TACKLING BOKO HARAM THROUGH RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY

Since 2009, Nigeria has been battling an insurgency associated with Boko Haram, the Islamist group that gained global notoriety through the abduction of the Chibok schoolgirls and its subsequent affiliation to ISIL. Initially, Nigeria's response was largely military. However, since 2014, under the auspices of the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA), efforts have been made to diversify this response.

Specifically, this has involved the development of a society-focussed approach that emphasises countering radicalisation and promoting development. A key component was the development of a Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Programme, which sought to understand the primary drivers of radicalisation and to develop strategic communication to prevent it.

Developing this 'soft' approach called for a clearer understanding of what drove radicalisation in the Nigerian context, and ONSA called on the DfID-funded Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme (NSRP) for help. The NSRP turned to the ODID-based Nigeria Research Network (NRN) to carry out the research.

The NRN examined a range of topics connected with the processes of radicalisation and counter-radicalisation. These included the impact of child rearing practices, rites of passage and social change; the impact of youth unemployment and the interface between Islamic sects and the informal economy; the importance of the wider West African/Sahelian context for the flows of ideas, organisations, and weapons; the important roles of Islamic scholars in the interpretation of key texts, and their use of different media formats; a comparative study of cases of counter-radicalisation efforts from countries like Egypt; a socio-geographical study of why the insurgency erupted in Bornu in northeastern Nigeria; an investigation of the profiles of publicly known Boko Haram members; the impact of the almajiri system of Quranic education on the radicalisation of youths; gender norms and patterns of female participation in the insurgency; and the consequences of the military 'hard approach' within the populations of the northeast.

The findings of the research were set out in five policy briefs for the ONSA as well as 11 chapters of

a proposed edited volume for the wider academic community. The findings were widely circulated within Nigerian officialdom, including to senior members of the new Buhari presidency, which came into office in 2015. A public workshop involving officials of the Nigerian government, representatives of foreign missions, and important aid agencies was also held in Abuja in January 2015. Plans are under way to make presentations to specialised institutions, such as the multinational Lake Chad Basin Organization.

A senior official of the ONSA described the NRN's input to policy as 'seminal', and said policy changes in the soft approach had been effected based on a broadening of the policy space as a result of the research.

### REDEFINING POVERTY MEASUREMENT

The governments of Chile and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, are the latest to use a methodology designed at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) to construct official measures of multidimensional poverty.

Most countries of the world define poverty as a lack of money. Yet poor people themselves consider their experience of poverty much more broadly. The Alkire Foster (AF) method, developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster at the OPHI, is a flexible technique for measuring multidimensional poverty that captures the overlapping disadvantages people can experience at the same time – such as poor health or malnutrition, a lack of clean water or electricity, poor quality of work or little schooling.

The AF method can incorporate different dimensions and indicators of poverty to create measures specific to particular contexts. As well as providing a headline indicator of poverty, measures can be broken down to reveal what poverty is like in different regions of a country and among different population groups. This enables policy-makers to capture the complexity of poverty and better inform policies to relieve it.

Chile launched its national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in February 2015, along with a new income poverty measure, to ensure that no-one living in poverty is overlooked. Announcing results from the MPI, Minister of Social Development Maria Fernanda Villegas explained that it was developed in response to a consensus that the traditional income measure did not reflect



the complete reality of poverty.

In December 2014, Ho Chi Minh City launched the first city-wide multidimensional poverty measure. In 2015 Ho Chi Minh City is focussing on piloting the MPI for identifying poor households and designing poverty-reduction programmes. Results from the pilots will be used to develop the city's Sustainable Multidimensional Poverty Reduction Programme 2016–2020, and inform the development of a national MPI in Vietnam.

Mexico, Colombia, Bhutan and the state of Minas Gerais in Brazil also use the AF method for official poverty measurement. Many other countries, including El Salvador, Ecuador, Tunisia, Senegal and Pakistan, are in the process of developing multidimensional poverty measures.

In addition, the AF method is used to assess and improve the US Government's food security programmes with regard to women's empowerment and gender parity (via the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index, constructed by OPHI with USAID and the International Food Policy Research Institute).

Lunga Lunga  
settlement  
outside Nairobi,  
Kenya.  
Credit: James Jewell/  
OPHI

## TEACHING MATHS USING REAL WORLD DATA

'The maths resource also encourages children to think critically about poverty and inequality'

Relaxing after school, Andhra Pradesh, India  
Credit: © Young Lives/Farhatullah Beig

Data collected by Young Lives about the daily lives of children in its four study countries has been used to create an engaging new resource to teach maths to schoolchildren in the UK.

'Everyone Counts' is a free resource for teachers developed by Young Lives with the Youth and Education team at Oxfam GB. Drawing on surveys and in-depth interviews with the Young Lives study children in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam, the resource helps deliver key elements of the maths curriculum for children aged 8 to 12.

The material enables students to develop their skills and understanding of topics such as time and data handling – for example, pupils use data about the daily activities of Young Lives children to calculate and compare time spent on tasks, using analogue

clocks and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.

It also encourages pupils to think critically about poverty and inequality. They construct graphs based on data about life expectancy around the world and interpret graphs showing changes in GDP per capita in Young Lives countries. They also examine concepts that affect the Young Lives children, such as well-being and what it means to be 'doing well' in life.

The material has been endorsed by the Maths Association in the UK and is already in use in UK schools. The Young Lives team are now working with Oxfam on a second set of cross-curricular resources for Key Stage 3, 'Even It Up!', to be published later this year.

**Find out more at <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/education/resources/everyone-counts>.**



## ESRC Impact Prize

ODID's Olly Owen won an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Celebrating Impact Prize in 2015 for research that is contributing to reform of the Nigerian Police Force. Olly won second prize in the Outstanding Early Career Impact category.

Public security issues are among the biggest challenges to Nigeria's consolidating democracy and the Nigerian Police Force is central to managing and responding to those challenges. However, there is little existing research on the conditions or performance of the force, and where such research does exist, the voices of police officers themselves are largely absent.

Responding to this gap, Olly's doctoral work involved an institutional ethnographic study of the Nigerian Police Force. He visited 33 sites across the country, including spending 16 months in one division in North-Central Nigeria, using an approach that combined participant observation fieldwork with historical, analytical and interview research with officers past and present.

His findings, which focus on recruitment, training, everyday working practices, morale and structural issues, were read by the senior leadership of the Nigerian Police Force, and the Inspector-General of the force has mandated national heads of departments responsible for recruitment, training, management and working practices to examine the findings and make written submissions for policy responses.



In addition, his research has been used in training programmes run by Justice for All, a policing assistance project funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DfID), and his work on police governance has been taken up by a Nigerian NGO, the CLEEN foundation, in their work with the regulatory Police Service Commission. He has recently been working with ODID DPhil student Daniel Agbibo to support the work of the Nigeria Police Forum within London's Metropolitan Police.

Olly's impact work was supported by an ESRC-funded Impact Acceleration award.

The prizes were announced at a ceremony in London on 24 June. Olly will use the prize to support ongoing public debates on police reform in Nigeria.

## 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 few 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; on the interface between academic research and state policy in developing countries and emerging economies, covering Africa, Asia and Latin America; and on the future of development studies.

**For membership of the council see p 60.**

# 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

Editor: Frances Stewart (ODID).

Associate Editors: Douglas Gollin, Nandini Gooptu, Raufu Mustapha, and Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (ODID); Rochana Bajpai (Department of Politics and International Studies, SOAS, University of London, UK); Paula Ballon (Department of Economics, Universidad del Pacifico, Peru); David Doyle (Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford) Arnim Langer (Centre for Research on Peace and Development, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Leuven, Belgium); Sorana Toma (Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique, Paris, France); Gaston Yalonetzky (Leeds University Business School, UK).

### Oxford Editorial Board

Rosemary Thorp (Chair); Christopher Adam; Jocelyn Alexander; Rochana Bajpai; Oliver Bakewell; Paula Ballon; Alexander Betts; Corneliu Bjola; Graham K. Brown; Dawn Chatty; Cathryn Costello; Hein de Haas; Stefan Dercon; David

Doyle; Valpy FitzGerald; Joerg Friedrichs; Xiaolan Fu; Matthew Gibney; John Gledhill; Douglas Gollin; Nandini Gooptu; Barbara Harriss-White; Judith Heyer; John Knight; Arnim Langer; Adeel Malik; Raufu Mustapha; Laura Rival; Diego Sanchez-Ancochea; Frances Stewart; Nikita Sud; Sorana Toma; John Toye; Laurence Whitehead; Adrian Wood; Gaston Yalonetzky; Roger Zetter

## 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).



### Sanjaya Lall Prizes

The board of ODS 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 Professor 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 2014 were:

Francesco Burchi & Sara Vicari: 'To Be or Not to Be a Member of a Primary Co-operative in Brazil: Any Difference in Household Decision-Making and Gender Equality?' ODS 42 (3): 343–64 (main prize).

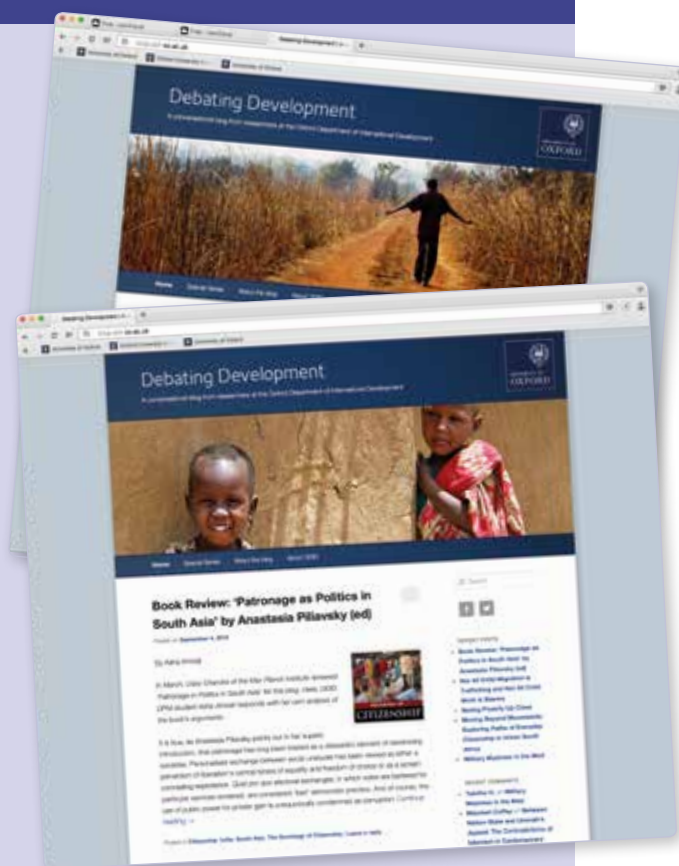
Indrajit Roy: 'Development as Dignity: Dissensus, Equality and Contentious Politics in Bihar, India', ODS 41 (4): 517–36 (student prize).

## DEBATING DEVELOPMENT: A CONVERSATIONAL BLOG FROM ODID RESEARCHERS

ODID runs a departmental blog: Debating Development, which 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.

In 2014/15, the department ran a blog series on the 'Sociology of Citizenship' with Politics in Spires, the joint blog of the Department of Politics and International Relations at Oxford and Cambridge's Department of Politics and International Studies. Edited by Indrajit Roy with the help of DPhil student Luisa Enria, the series explored the concrete, empirical ways in which people make meaning of citizenship and the manner in which they forge and imagine membership in the political community. Contributors drew on their research in different parts of the world, including South Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America.

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



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Overlooking the hall, Mansfield Road.  
Credit: Keith Barnes



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- Malik, Adeel** (2014) 'A Requiem for the Arab Development Model', *Journal of International Affairs* 68 (1): 93–115
- Malik, Adeel** (with U Hayat) (2014) 'Islamic Finance: Ethics, Principles and Practice', *CFA Research Foundation Reviews* 9 (3): 1–120
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- Owen, Oliver** (with Z Usman) (2015) 'Briefing: Why Goodluck Jonathan Lost the Nigerian Presidential Election of 2015', *African Affairs* 114 (456): 455–71
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- Parsons, Christopher** (with E Artuç, F Docquier, Ç Özden) (2014) 'A Global Assessment of Human Capital Mobility: The Role of non-OECD Destinations', *World Development* 65: 6–26
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**Pells**, Kirrily (with E Wilson and N Hang) 'Negotiating Agency in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence in Vietnam', *Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice* [online]

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**Sanchez-Ancochea**, Diego (with J Martínez Franzoni) (2014) 'The Double Challenge of Market and Social Incorporation: Progress and Bottlenecks in Latin America', *Development Policy Review* 32 (3): 275–98

**Singh**, Abhijeet (2015) 'Private School Effects in Urban and Rural India: Panel Estimates at Primary and Secondary School Ages', *Journal of Development Economics* 113: 16–32

**Spannaus**, Nathan (2014) 'Formalism, Puritanicalism, Traditionalism: Approaches to Islamic Legal Reasoning in the 19th-Century Russian Empire', *The Muslim World* 104: 354–78

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Peace-Building', *New Diversities* 16 (2): 71–87

**Vezzoli**, Simona (with R Ramirez, M Mukherjee, A Matus Kramer) (2015) 'Scenarios as a Scholarly Methodology to Produce "Interesting Resesarch"', *Futures* 71: 70–87

## PAPERS AND REPORTS FOR EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS

**Alkire**, Sabina (2015) *Well-being, Happiness, and Public Policy*. The Centre for Bhutan Studies and GNH Research

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**Betts**, Alexander (with L Bloom) (2014) *Humanitarian Innovation: The State of the Art*. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA).

**Costello**, Cathryn (with E Guild, M Garlick, V Moreno-Lax, M Mouzourakis, S Carrera) (2014) *New Approaches, Alternative Avenues and Means of Access to Asylum Procedures for Persons Seeking International Protection*. A Study for the LIBE Committee. Brussels: European Parliament.

**Dornan**, Paul (with MJ Ogando Portela and K Pells) (2014) *Climate Shocks, Food and Nutrition Security*, Oxfam Research Report

**Dornan**, Paul (with M Woodhead) (2015) *How Inequalities Develop through Childhood: Life-course Evidence from Young Lives*, UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti Discussion Paper Series: Perspectives on Equity.

**Fu**, Xiaolan (2014) *What Potential Does Open Innovation Hold for Asia*. The Economist Intelligence Unit.

An MPhil seminar in progress.  
Credit: Keith Barnes

## Publication Awards

**Kirsten McConnachie** was joint winner of the Socio-Legal Studies Association Early Career Book Prize for her book *Governing Refugees: Justice, Order and Legal Pluralism*.

**Indrajit Roy** won the Sanjaya Lall Prize for Student Submissions for his article 'Development as Dignity: Dissensus, Equality and Contentious Politics in Bihar, India', *Oxford Development Studies* 41 (4): 517–36.

The Rinus Penninx Best Paper Award was awarded to **Marie-Laurence Flahaux** and **Hein de Haas** of the International Migration Institute at ODID for their paper 'Migration from, to and within Africa: The Role of Development and States' at the 11th Annual IMISCOE Conference.



# PEOPLE

As of 31 July 2015, the department had 105 staff members, including 65 academic and research staff. These include:

- 9 Professors
- 12 Associate Professors
- 6 Departmental Lecturers

Of our core academic teaching staff, nearly 40 per cent are professors, 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.

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 inter-disciplinary nature of our teaching and research, ODID's appointments cover a wide range of academic disciplines, including economics, politics, international relations, history, anthropology, law 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 core academic teaching staff, 57 per cent are women and more than 90 per cent are of non-UK origin.

## Awards, Honours and Prizes



Dawn Chatty



Nandini Gooptu



Alexander Betts

**Dawn Chatty**, Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration, was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy in recognition of her outstanding research. She is a social anthropologist whose ethnographic interests lie in the Middle East, particularly with

nomadic pastoral tribes and refugee young people.

ODID Head of Department **Nandini Gooptu** was invited to join the British Academy's South Asia Panel. The panel provides the Academy with expert advice in relation to South Asia, helping to inform and shape the Academy's engagement with the region.

Refugee Studies Centre Director **Alexander Betts**, has been awarded the title of Professor in the annual Recognition of Distinction exercise. He is now Leopold Muller Professor of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

## ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF

### Christopher Adam

Professor of Development Economics

### Jocelyn Alexander

Professor of Commonwealth Studies

### Sabina Alkire

Director, OPHI

### Bridget Azubuiké\*

Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives

### Oliver Bakewell

Co-Director and Senior Research Officer, IMI, and Associate Professor

### Masooda Bano

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

### Liza Benny

Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives

### Alexander Betts

Professor of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and Director, RSC

### Naluwembe Binaisa\*\*

Research Officer, IMI

### Corneliu Bjola

Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies

### Louise Bloom

Research Officer (Engineering/

Management), Humanitarian Innovation Project, RSC

### Michael Bloomfield

Departmental Lecturer in Global Governance

### Jo Boyden

Professor of International Development and Director, Young Lives

### Julien Brachet\*

Marie Curie Fellow, IMI

### Graham Bray

Programme Manager, Young Lives

### Stefano Caria\*

Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

**Imane Chaara**

Departmental Lecturer in  
Development Economics

**Dawn Chatty**

Professor of Anthropology and Forced  
Migration

**Ali Chaudhary\***

Marie Curie Research Fellow, IMI

**Robin Cohen**

Professor Emeritus of Development  
Studies and Principal Investigator,  
Oxford Diasporas Programme

**Cathryn Costello**

Andrew W Mellon Associate Professor  
of International Human Rights and  
Refugee Law

**Gina Crivello**

Senior Research Officer, Young Lives

**Mathias Czaika**

Senior Research Officer, IMI

**Hein de Haas\*\***

Associate Professor of Migration  
Studies and Co-Director, IMI

**Stefan Dercon**

University Professor of Development  
Economics

**Evelyn Ersanilli**

Departmental Lecturer in Migration  
Studies

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Lives

**Marta Favara\***

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**Maria Franco Gavonel\*\***

Research Assistant, Young Lives

**Xiaolan Fu**

Professor of Technology and  
International Development

**Andreas Georgiadis**

Senior Research Officer, Young Lives

**Matthew J Gibney**

Elizabeth Colson Professor of Politics  
and Forced Migration

**John Gledhill**

Associate Professor of Global  
Governance

**Douglas Gollin**

Professor of Development Economics

**Radhika Goyal\*\***

International Growth Centre  
Economist

**Nandini Gooptu**

Associate Professor of South Asian  
Studies and Head of Department

**Jun Hou**

Research Officer, TMCD

**Bouba Housseini**

Research Officer, OPHI

**Zoe James**

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Lives

**Christoph Jindra\***

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TMCD

**Kirsten McConnachie**

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow at  
Lady Margaret Hall

**Virginia Morrow**

Senior Research Officer, Young Lives,  
and Associate Professor

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**Oliver Owen**

ESRC Future Research Leaders Fellow

**Rosana Pinheiro-Machado**

Departmental Lecturer in the  
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**Jean-Philippe Plateau\*\***

Senior Research Fellow

**Christopher Razavian\***

Research Officer, Changing Structures  
of Islamic Authority

**Laura Rival**

Associate Professor of Anthropology  
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**Gisela Robles Aguilar**

Research Officer in Multidimensional  
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**Indrajit Roy**

ESRC Future Research Leader

**Diego Sanchez-Ancochea**

Associate Professor of the Political  
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Creolisation Project, IMI

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Professor Emeritus in Development  
Economics and Editor, Oxford  
Development Studies

**Nikita Sud**

Associate Professor of Development  
Studies

**Miles Blessing Tendi**

Departmental Lecturer in African  
History and Politics

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Research Officer, ISMOSA Survey, IMI

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Departmental Lecturer in  
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**Marieke van Houte\***

Marie Curie Research Fellow, IMI

**Simona Vezzoli\*\***

Research Officer, IMI

**Giacomo Zanella\*\***

Research Officer, DILIC Project,  
TMCD

**Ina Zharkevich\*\***

Research Assistant, Young Lives

## ECR Career Successes

We are delighted that a number of our early career researchers have gone on to secure high-calibre academic and research positions during 2014/15:

**Naluwembe Binaisa**, IMI Research Officer, is now a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute

**Evelyn Ersanilli**, Departmental Lecturer in Migration Studies, is leaving to become Assistant Professor in Sociology at VU University Amsterdam

**Christopher Parsons**, IMI Research Officer, is now Assistant Professor at the University of Western Australia

**Olivia Sheringham**, IMI Research Officer, is now a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Queen Mary University of London

**Sorana Toma**, IMI Research Officer, is now Assistant Professor of Sociology at ENSAE-CREST (Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique)

**Nicolas van de Sijpe**, Departmental Lecturer in Economics, is now Lecturer in Economics at the University of Sheffield

**Giacomo Zanello**, TMCD Research Officer, is now a Research Fellow at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

### Claire Battye\*

Research Communications Officer, OPHI

### Joannah Boyce

Information Officer

### Helen Bunting\*\*

Communications Assistant, RSC

### Marion Couldrey

Forced Migration Review Co-Editor, RSC

### Rosaleen Cunningham\*

Communications Officer, Young Lives

### Paul Dornan

Senior Policy Officer, Young Lives

### Sharon Ellis

Forced Migration Review Assistant, RSC

### Heidi El-Megrissi\*\*

International Summer School and Conferences Manager, RSC

### Heidi Fletcher

Web Manager, OPHI

### Tara-Sienna Hartman

Acting Summer School and Outreach Event Coordinator, RSC

### Maurice Herson

Forced Migration Review Co-Editor, RSC

### Tamsin Kelk\*

Communications and Information Coordinator, RSC

### Caroline Knowles

Communications Manager, Young Lives

### Ian McClelland\*\*

Communications and Information Coordinator, RSC

### Jenny Peebles\*

Communications and Outreach Officer, IMI (maternity cover)

### Kirriely Pells

Policy Officer, Young Lives

## SUPPORT STAFF

### Shaheen Akter

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### Hazel Ashurst\*\*

Data Coordinator, Young Lives

### Dominique Attala

Graduate Student Administrator

### Anneli Chambliss

Administrator, RSC

### Sue Chen

Accounts Assistant

### Michelle Chew\*\*

Research Coordinator, Young Lives

### Rachel Crawford

IT Support Officer

### Luci Cummings

Assistant to the Head of Administration

### Zoe Falk

Administrative Assistant, IMI

### Natasha Francis

Project Assistant, OPHI

### Steven Gillenwater\*\*

Administrator, Young Lives

### Wendy Grist

ODID Accounts Officer

### Cai Heath\*

Project Coordinator, OPHI

### Ingrid Jooren\*

Administrative Coordinator, Young Lives

### Julia Knight

ODID Head of Administration

### Marina Kujic

Administrative Secretary

### Sarah Laseke\*

Postgraduate Course Coordinator (maternity cover)

### Ingrid Locatelli

Project Coordinator, IMI

### Andonis Marden\*

Part-time FMR Promotion and Finance Assistant

### Laurence Medley

Accounts Officer, RSC

### Nora Novak

Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

### Laura O'Mahony\*\*

Project Coordinator, OPHI

### Christine Pollard

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### Penny Rogers

Receptionist

### Nicola Shepard

Project Coordinator, CSIA/IGC

### Andrea Smith\*

Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

### Caroline Taylor

Research Co-ordinator

### Denise Watt

Assistant to the Head of Department

### Nina Weaver

Project Coordinator, Humanitarian Innovation Project

\*Joined during 2014/15

\*\*Left during 2014/15

## VISITORS

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

The following academics visited the department in 2014/15:

**Ruba Al Akash**, Kent University, Jordan (RSC)

**Jorge Alvarez**, Princeton University

**Johara Berriane**, Freie Universität Berlin (IMI)

**Rafael Cazarin**, University of the Basque Country (IMI)

**Bruno Codispoti** (RSC)

**Belinda Dodson**, University of Western Ontario (IMI)

**Mariagiulia Giuffre**, Edge Hill University (RSC)

**Olaf Kleist**, Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, University Osnabrück (RSC)

**Linessa Dan Lin**, Chinese University of Hong Kong (IMI)

**Kathryn Marsh**, University of Sydney (RSC)

**Bruce McKern**, Stanford University (TMCD)

**Angele Flora Mendy**, Université de Lausanne (IMI)

**Laura Messina**, University of Pavia (RSC)

**Alvaro Morcillo Espina**, University of Navarra (IMI)

**Philip Orchard**, University of Queensland (RSC)

**Matthew Osborne**, Australian National University (RSC)

**Catherine Porter**, Heriott-Watt University (Young Lives)

**Tamas Regi Kodolányi János**, University of Applied Sciences, Hungary (RSC)

**Jorge Arturo Salcedo Ramirez**, Universidad del Rosario, Bogotá (RSC)

**Kim Samuel** (OPHI)

**Benjamin Schewel**, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (RSC)

Guobing Shen, Fudan University (TMCD)

**Kaihua Chen**, Chinese Academy of Sciences (TMCD)

**Yangyang Shen**, Beijing Normal University (OPHI)

**Nicolai Suppa** Dortmund University (OPHI)

**Milo Vandemoortele**, London School of Economics (Young Lives)

**Dorota Woroniecka-Krzyzanowska**, Polish Academy of Sciences (RSC)

For further information on visiting ODID, see [www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/about/visitors](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/about/visitors).

## OXFORD ASSOCIATES

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

**Christopher Allsopp**  
Department of Economics

**Sudhir Anand**  
Department of Economics

**William Beinart**  
School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies

**Nancy Bermeo**  
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**Christopher Davis**  
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**Ray Fitzpatrick**  
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**David Gellner**  
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**Ian Goldin**  
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**Roger Goodman**  
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**Sarah Harper**  
Oxford Institute of Ageing

**Pegram Harrison**  
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**Elisabeth Hsu**  
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**David Johnson**  
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**Neil MacFarlane**  
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**David Mills**  
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**Rana Mitter**  
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**Rachel Murphy**  
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**Emma Plugge**  
Nuffield Department of Population Health

**David Pratten**  
African Studies Centre

**Steve Rayner**  
Oxford Martin School

**Mari Sako**  
Said Business School

**Stanley Ulijaszek**  
Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

**Nicholas Van Hear**  
Centre on Migration, Policy and Society

**Laurence Whitehead**  
Nuffield College

**Ngair Woods**  
Blavatnik School of Government

**Baio Xiang**  
Centre on Migration, Policy and Society/Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

## ODID ADVISORY COUNCIL

**Tilman Brück**  
Director, International Security and Development Center (ISDC), Berlin

**Sarah Cook**  
Director, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

**Ricardo Fuentes-Nieva**  
Head of Research, Oxfam

**Nic Hailey**  
Director Africa, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

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**Andrew Hurrell**  
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**Niraja Jayal Gopal**  
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**Peter Kemp**  
Vice-Dean, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford

**Helena Kennedy**  
Principal, Mansfield College, University of Oxford

**Frances Stewart**  
Professor Emeritus in Development Economics, University of Oxford

**Rosemary Thorp**  
Fellow Emeritus of St Antony's College, University of Oxford

**John Toy**  
Honorary Associate, ODID (Chair)

**Kevin Watkins**  
Director, Overseas Development Institute (ODI)



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[www.qeh.ox.ac.uk](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk)

Cover photo: Bonda women, washing dishes in Sitakund  
Credit: Srujana Katta, MPhil in Development Studies 2013–15

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