OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

OXFORD
DEPARTMENT OF
**INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

THE CHALLENGE

- Two-thirds of humankind live in the Global South 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 seven postgraduate programmes and five 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 and 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.

Thys Hoekman, MPhil in Development Studies 2010–12

CONTENTS

FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

WELCOME TO THE 2021 ODID REPORT

The second year of the pandemic was one of continuous adaptation for us. We began the academic year teaching and supervising face-to-face, only to move back fully online in January 2021. We responded to the challenge by expanding our online teaching resources, organising exciting events on Zoom, and supporting students' move to digital-based research. Both students and staff showed an amazing level of resilience, creativity, and enthusiasm, working together to make 2020-21 a big success.

At the same time as dealing with the implications of COVID-19, we made a number of innovations and achieved impressive research accomplishments.

We found new ways to enhance our impact, promote our ideas, and support communities across the world – this annual report provides many examples. Merlin Stein, a student on our MSc in Economics for Development, won the Fowler Global Social Innovation Challenge for the most innovative social startup: Seedloans provides women farmers with seeds as loans in kind, as well as training and digital support. Professor Xiaolan Fu launched OxValue.AI, a startup that uses a new algorithm to determine the value of new technologies, thus facilitating investment in innovation across the Global South. After years of preparation, OPHI launched its first Executive Education programme to train senior policymakers to use the multidimensional poverty index

as a policy tool. Thirty-two participants from 20 countries attended the course online, benefiting from insights from global leaders such as Juan Manuel Santos, Amartya Sen, and Ana Elena Chacón. The Refugee Studies Centre's summer school moved online for the first time: 50 participants had access to leading experts on forced migration while enjoying an exciting new digital platform. Although these were all very different innovations, they have one thing in common: they demonstrate the department's commitment to using new technologies and ideas to support socioeconomic transformation and more equitable development.

At the same time, we remain global leaders in development research. As you can see from the following pages, my colleagues received prestigious grants, from an ERC Advanced Grant (Masooda Bano) to a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship (David Jackman) as well as new funding from foundations, private companies, and other public agencies. Our recent Research Excellence Framework submission – led by Nandini Gooptu with support from Jo Boyce – also showcased our research capacity. We entered 51 people, 123 outputs (including 97 journal articles and 16 monographs) and four exciting impact case studies. Our submission nicely illustrates the quality, diversity, and richness of our work. Our research is not only feeding into important policy debates but also producing new multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary insights, and we remain leading contributors to a number of fields within international development, migration and refugee studies, and development economics.

The quality of our researchers together with their entrepreneurship allowed us to respond successfully to a challenging funding environment. As most readers know, this year the UK government undertook deep cuts in aid-funded research. This short-sighted decision – criticised by multiple academics,

including our Vice-Chancellor Louise Richardson, and by institutions such as the Development Studies Association – negatively impacted some of our research centres and many of our partners in the Global South. Nevertheless, a strategy of funding diversification initiated a few years ago lessened the blow, helping us to protect our research and adapt and thrive in a challenging environment.

Our fantastic students remain another key component of our success. Eighteen doctoral students graduated this year; their theses cover a large number of topics (from the struggle over natural resources to the many faces of work in the 21st century) and countries. The lockdown hampered the fieldwork of second and third-year DPhils; most adapted amazingly to the new conditions, redesigning their projects and undertaking online fieldwork. I am amazed by their resourcefulness and convinced that their contributions will be highly valued in the years to come. We also attracted a record number of MPhil and MSc students, who, despite the difficulties, worked hard and left ready to make their mark in the world.

Development studies faces many challenges in the 21st century. The emergence of China and India as global powers requires a redefinition of the categories of Global North and Global South. Climate change is demonstrating the limits of growth and even calling into question traditional social-democratic models. We must also search for new ways to incorporate issues of race and racism into our teaching and research. And yet I am convinced that our work is more important today than ever. Our vibrant multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary environment, our critical approach to research, and our ability to link analytical insights and innovative policy recommendations will allow us to contribute to tackling the growing number of global problems the world faces.

Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea
31 July 2021

STUDY

277 students

7 degree courses

Students from **57** countries

85% students from outside the UK

61% female students

28% students funded

The department offers two doctoral programmes, a two-year MPhil course, and four nine-month MSc courses to around 270 students.

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

in International Development and in Migration Studies, on other doctoral programmes in Oxford, and elsewhere in the world.

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

Graduates of the department pursue a wide range of careers after completing their studies – in international organisations, government agencies, the private sector, international NGOs, and social enterprises, or as academics in universities and research institutions across the world.

STUDY **5**

OUR COURSES

DOCTORAL STUDY

The DPhil in International Development provides an opportunity for outstanding students to pursue in-depth research into processes of social, political, and economic development and change in the global South. The DPhil in Migration Studies offers students the chance to focus on a specific and important contemporary challenge facing the world.

Our DPhil students are able to draw on the expertise of scholars in a wide variety of disciplines and a range of regional specialisms, particularly Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Our research groups also provide a rich source of data and case-study material. For Migration Studies, our students benefit from the involvement of two renowned research centres: the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) at ODID and the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) at the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography.

We support our students in a variety of ways: through funding to meet their needs at various stages of their research; via a dedicated study area, the Loft, which provides a friendly and welcoming space for peer support and networking; and by providing dedicated guidance from the Director of Doctoral Research, who is available for student assistance and consultation. We also now offer students the chance to undertake doctoral study on a part-time basis.

More new 'Drs' join the Loft wall

The following DPhil students completed* their doctoral work during 2020/21

Amogh Dhar Sharma, Wolfson
The Backstage of Democracy: Exploring the Professionalisation of Politics in India

Jamelia Harris, St Anne's
Understanding the Effects of a Large Development Sector on the Labour Market of a Small Low-Income Country: Evidence from Sierra Leone

Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen, Linacre
Voices in the Dark: Energy and the Politics of Living in Refugee Camps

Luis Schiappacasse, St Antony's
Business Power in the Making of Social Policies: The Case of Old-age Pensions in Chile, 1973–2016

Myfanwy James, St John's
Instruments of Identity: Médecins Sans Frontières and Humanitarian Negotiations for Access in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Garima Jaju, Lincoln
Spexy: Life, Labour and Trickery in Metropolitan India

Lucia Rost, Magdalen
Unpaid Care Work and Social Norms: Gender, Generation and Change in Northern Uganda

Faith Cowling, Brasenose
Seeing Like a Humanitarian: Legibility in Lebanon's Emergency Response

Marc Howard, Exeter
Black Soldiers in the Rhodesian Army 1956–1981: The Loyalties of Professionals

Carlos Quembo, St Antony's
Revolutionary Discourse and Policy Process: The Complexities of Operation Production in Mozambique, 1962–1992

James Wilson, Kellogg
A Franc Appraisal: The Political Economy of Macroeconomic Policy in the CFA Zones

Solange Fontana, Linacre
Living in Difficult Places: Social Connections, Networks, Everyday Life and the (Re)production of Violence

Diletta Lauro, Lincoln
Contesting Expulsion: The Evolution of Anti-Deportation Activism in the UK (1979–2016)

Richard Dolan, St Antony's
Education, Aspiration and Mobility in the Karen Borderlands: An Ethnography of Youth Transitions Amongst the Kwaegabon Plong Karen of Southeastern Burma/Myanmar

Rakib Akhtar, Somerville
Neoliberalism and Hindutva in the Actually Existing State: The Case of Dholera Smart City

Julie Dayot, Wolfson
Valuation Struggles in the Ecuadorian Amazon: Oil 'Non-Conflicts' and the Inevitability of Change Among the Quichua People of the Lower Napo River

Soumya Mishra, St Antony's
Migrant Capital: Examining the Production of the Industrial Landscape of Delhi National Capital Region

Ikuno Naka, St Cross
The 'Realty' of Cochin: From the Material to the Spectacular, a Story of India's Emerging City

*received leave to supplicate

ALUMNUS PROFILE

Froilan Malit Jr
Visiting Fellow, King Faisal Centre
for Research and Islamic Studies
MSc in Migration Studies 2011–12

Over the past decade, I have dedicated my entire professional career to studying Gulf migration politics and policies impacting low-income migrant workers in the Middle East.

As a visiting fellow (incoming) at King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, I will specialise in migration diplomacy, labour rights, and labour governance linked to the Gulf's kafala sponsorship system, focusing on Philippine-Gulf relations. Oxford's MSc in Migration Studies programme has strategically given me the necessary framework to understand global migration dynamics, specifically in the Global South, and work with institutions that directly shape regional migration systems in the Middle East.

My academic training at Oxford has prepared me to work as a technical consultant for migrant-sending states, civil society organisations, and various regional and international institutions, including the Abu Dhabi Dialogue, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and International Labour Organisation (ILO), where I currently serve as a committee advisory member of the ILO Regional Office for Arab States's Migration Advisory Group (MAG) in the Middle East.

These academic and government postings have also profoundly inspired me to establish the Rights Corridor (**www.rightscorridor.com**) in 2019, a virtual educational platform that focuses on labour migration and rights issues in the Asia–Middle East migration corridor.

I chose the MSc in Migration Studies because of its multidisciplinary scholarly training, combined with excellent access

to the world's top migration scholars and experts and unparalleled resources and intellectual environment at Oxford. More specifically, I particularly valued the dissertation-supervising component of the MSc in Migration Studies programme. It enabled me to learn from and work closely with a global faculty expert and deeply explore cutting-edge research questions linked to contemporary migration politics issues, often with real-life policy implications for migrant populations in the Global South.

Overall, the MSc in Migration Studies has become an essential foundation for my decade-long academic and government careers, as well as a vital global institutional space for young researchers seeking to contribute to academic and policy engagements linked to contemporary international migration debates.

STUDENT STARTUP WINS INNOVATION PRIZE

A social startup co-founded by MSc in Economics for Development student Merlin Stein won the $22,000 first prize in the Fowler Global Social Innovation Challenge (GSIC).

Seedloans provides female smallholder farmers in rural Uganda with seeds as collateral-free loans in kind. The farmers receive 10 kilograms of bean seeds, fertiliser, access to storage and training as well as direct digital support. Once the beans have grown, producing an estimated 100 kg harvest, the farmers then pay back 20 kg. The harvested beans are stored and then sold when market prices are high, to finance new seeds.

Seedloans beat finalists from 28 universities in 16 countries to win the Fowler GSIC Changemaker Award for the most innovative social startup.

Seedloans was launched in 2020 when Merlin and collaborator Elizabeth Nalugemwa were discussing the impact of COVID on farmers in Uganda. Elizabeth mentioned that women in her village were struggling to obtain enough seed because of disruption to supply chains and low incomes and the two came up with Seedloans as a solution. The startup currently has a Ugandan/German team of eight.

Seedloans has so far mainly distributed seeds to farmer groups via the Young Farmers Federation of Uganda (UNYFA); it also partners with Salesforce, which is building an IT platform to track farmers *pro bono*, and agribora, which supplies free two-way SMS contact.

The startup has reached more than 200 farmers since its inception; with the prize money, the intention is to reach 300 more from September

onwards, and 2,000 more in 2022, as well as building the team on the ground.

The Fowler GSIC, run by the University of San Diego and University of St Thomas in the US, invites students to engage with one or more of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals by developing an innovation that responds to an environmental or social problem.

Seedloans was one of two startups nominated by student society Oxford Social Entrepreneurs to represent Oxford at the finals.

As well as Merlin and Elizabeth, the team consists of Sabrina Kuespert, Martin Luba, Lutz Otto, Lisa Stolleis, Ismail Waiswa and David Wako.

MPHIL IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The two-year MPhil in Development Studies provides a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies in the Global South. Students study theoretical contributions to the field of development and major themes and scholars in the field; they study research methods; they follow foundation courses in Economics; History and Politics; and Social Anthropology; and they choose from a wide range of optional courses. The capstone is a 30,000-word thesis, for which students usually conduct fieldwork during the summer between their first and second years.

2020/21 Course Director:
Dr Cheryl Doss

Due to the pandemic, our first-year MPhil students were unable to carry out fieldwork in the usual way this summer. They received bespoke training in digital research methods and are researching a wide range of topics in countries across the world. Some of their projects are listed below:

- Multilateralism and the COVID-19 Vaccine: Leaving the Global Poor Behind?
- Different Approaches to Conflict Resolution: Aiming to Understand the United Nations' Special Envoys' Approaches to Negotiation, Arbitration and Peacebuilding in Syria
- Between Care and Profit: 'Healthy Entrepreneurs' and the New Model of Community Health Entrepreneurship
- Configurations of Memory, Identity, and History Across Generations of Hmong in Diaspora in Fresno, California
- Permitted Protraction and Successful Failures: Enforced Governance of the Jordan Compact
- Beyond the 'Italian Pastoral': Tomato Harvesting, 'Modern Slaves' and Italian Migration Governance
- Bureaucratic Discretion in the Punjabi Land Bureaucracy: An Instance of Bureaucratic Stability Through the Suspension of Formal Procedures
- Changing Nature of State in the Context of Transnational Infrastructure Development on the Laos-Vietnam Border
- Chinese Direct Investment, Job Creation and Skill Transfer for the Young: A Case Study of Sahiwal Coal Power Plant in Pakistan
- Foreign Currency Traders: Ethnicity, Trust, and the Nigerian Informal Economy

- An Intersectional Feminist Account of Community-Based Restorative Initiatives to Sexual Violence
- Navigating COVID-19 in an Eco-village
- Dam Infrastructure as a Process from Below: Social Movements and Discourses of the Nation-state in Namokhvani, Georgia
- Exploring the Interface Between Indigenous Identity and Law in Modern India: A Look at the Origins and Implementation of the Forest Rights Act
- Rural Development Participatory Policies in Neoliberal India: The Case of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission 2011–21
- Crisis Response Coupled with Austerity Politics in Puerto Rico
- Between Perpetual Crisis and Epidemic Emergency: Examining the Tensions Within the Humanitarian Responses to the 10th Ebola Outbreak in the Congo
- Balinese Tourism and Development: COVID-19 as a Critical Juncture
- More than Performance?: Pushing the Boundaries of Diasporic Citizenship
- The Elusive Quest for Freedom: A Critical Analysis of Development Planning In Ghana through the Ghana Beyond Aid Charter
- We Show Them What They Wish to See: The How and Why of Colourism in Mexican Advertising

- An Intersectional Study on the impact of Conflict on Ethnically Marginalised Hazara War Widows in Afghanistan
- 'Vulnerability' and Paid Domestic Work in India: A New Framework of Analysis
- A Critical Assessment of How Cultural Capital Affects Climate-Related Displacement and Relocation in Fiji
- Dreams as a Canvas of Poverty: Studying the Labor Market for Aspiring Actors
- How Have Experiences of the Hostile Environment Reshaped People of the Windrush Generation's Notions of Citizenship?
- The Role of Education in Unequal Society: Aspirations of Secondary School Students in Soweto, South Africa
- Domestic Labour, Money, and Migration: The Social Reproduction of the Lebanese Middle Class
- High-Risk Mobilisation: The Case of Indigenous Women in Colombia
- Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Non-Governmental Organisations in Indonesia: An Institutional Analysis
- Mountains and Hills: Perceptions of 'Health' for Ethnic Minorities from the Northern Highlands of Sapa, Vietnam
- How Do the Nexus of a Finance Gap and Technological Innovation Impact the Ability for MSME's to Take Up Financial Services?
- Land, State, and Leave-land Farmers in Costal China: A Study of the Role of Rural Land in Contemporary Development
- Public and Private Digital Health Investment in Africa: Pathways to Innovation

MSC IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

This degree in development economics has a strong emphasis on bringing methods of modern economic analysis to economic development theory and policy. The course seeks to cultivate the analytical and critical skills relevant to economic development, in particular those needed to assess alternative approaches to policy. Structured around core courses in economic theory and econometrics and a 10,000-word dissertation, the programme exposes students to key issues in and analytical approaches to contemporary economic development.

2020/21 Course Director
Professor Christopher Woodruff

MSC IN REFUGEE AND FORCED MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree course offers an intellectually demanding, interdisciplinary route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change, and development policy making. The course aims to offer students an understanding of the complex and varied nature of forced migration and refugee populations; of their centrality to global, regional, and national processes of political, social, and economic change; and of the needs and aspirations of forcibly displaced people themselves. Students take courses in the anthropology and politics of forced migration, in international human-rights and refugee law, and in the political philosophy of movement. This core is complemented by training in research methods, a wide range of optional courses, and a 15,000-word dissertation.

2020/21 Course Director:
Dr Catherine Briddick

MSC IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY

This degree course is designed to provide high-quality graduate teaching on the institutions and processes of global governance and diplomacy. It teaches students about the sources, mechanisms, processes, and practices of global governance at the subnational, national, international, and transnational levels, focusing on issues such as globalisation, regional integration, international organisation, and multilateralism. Students also learn about the institutions and processes of international diplomacy, including diplomatic practice, international negotiation, conflict mediation, and public diplomacy, as well as the conduct of diplomacy in international and regional bodies. Underpinning the programme are courses in research methods and a 12,000-word dissertation.

2020/21 Course Director:
Dr Joerg Friedrichs

MSC IN MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree, taught jointly with the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography (SAME), provides a broad, theoretical understanding of human mobility and the role of both internal and international migration in the wider processes of development, social change, and globalisation. It offers an overview of the major debates and literature on contemporary migration from different disciplinary perspectives. Students take five core courses on: the anthropology of migration; migration and the economy; migration and development; the governance of mobility; and methods in social research. These core courses are complemented by a range of optional courses and a 15,000-word dissertation.

2020/21 Course Director:
Professor Ruben Andersson

Congratulations to the following students who won prizes for their performance on our master's courses in 2019/20:

MPhil in Development Studies
- **Eugene Havas Memorial Prize for Best Overall Performance**
  Leila Strelitz (Pembroke)
- **Papiya Ghosh Thesis Prize**
  Wan Yii Lee (St Edmund Hall)
- **Examiners' Prize**
  Samuel McQuillen (Wolfson)

MSc in Economics for Development
- **George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance**
  Yihong Zhang (St John's)
- **George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance (proxime accessit)**
  Merlin Stein (Wolfson)
- **Luca D'Agliano Prize for Best Dissertation**
  Nelli Vanninen (St Antony's)
- **Arthur Lewis Prize for the Best Examination Essays in Development Economics**
  Merlin Stein (Wolfson) and Marco Malusà (St Edmund Hall) *(joint winners)*

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy
- **Outstanding Academic Achievement Prize**
  Katherine McCreery (St Cross) and Benjamin Bushell (St Antony's) *(joint winners)*
- **Best Dissertation Prize**
  Benjamin Bushell (St Antony's)

MSc in Migration Studies
- **Examiners' Prize**
  Tiger Hills (St Catherine's)
- **Best Dissertation Prize**
  Catriona Fraser (Kellogg)
- **Dissertation Prize (runner up)**
  Nicholas Lancaster (St Antony's) and Isabelle Monnickendam (Regent's Park) *(joint winners)*

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies
- **Best Thesis Prize**
  Jake Millman (Wolfson)
- **Gil Loescher Prize for Best Overall Performance**
  Olivia Wicki (St Antony's) and Henry Wilson-Smith (Lady Margaret Hall) *(joint winners)*
  Note: the previously named Examiners' Prize has been renamed this year in memory of Professor Gil Loescher, who sadly died in 2020

RESEARCH

© Young Lives / James Duong

We undertake a broad and textured programme of research which defines a wide range of entry points into issues of international development and employs a range of methodological approaches. We aim to influence the theory, analysis, and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries, and to support international networks and local institutions involved in this endeavour.

Our research clusters around four cross-cutting themes: Economics of Development; Migration and Refugees in a Global Context; Human Development, Poverty, and Youth; and Political and International Dimensions of Development.

Around half of our academics and research staff are also associated with research groups that are at the forefront of their specialist fields: the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC); Young Lives; the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); and the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD). In collaboration with the Department of Economics and the Blavatnik School of Government, ODID also anchors the Oxford element of the International Growth Centre (IGC), established by the then-UK Department for International Development (DFID) in 2008.

No1 ranking in 2014 REF

40% of research rated 4* in REF

£3.55m in research income

71 academic and research staff

5 research groups

4 cross-cutting themes

OUR RESEARCH GROUPS

International Growth Centre

Established in 2008, the IGC is an economics research network, funded by FCDO and run jointly by the LSE and the University of Oxford. The IGC has a research network of nearly 1,800 world-class economists and 14 country offices around the world, providing policy-focused economics research on issues of state effectiveness; agriculture, firms, and employment; urbanisation; and energy production and demand. Four senior ODID staff have management roles in the IGC, guiding the centre's country programmes in Ethiopia and Tanzania and its cross-cutting research programme on firms and entrepreneurship.

www.theigc.org

Young Lives

Young Lives is a pioneering multidisciplinary research programme investigating the lives of children and young people in four developing countries. At its heart is an innovative longitudinal study tracking the development of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Peru, and Vietnam through quantitative and qualitative research. Launched in 2001, Young Lives has generated unmatched insights into the lives of two cohorts of children in their early years, through adolescence, and on to higher education and the labour market. Young Lives data are supporting path-breaking research into the dynamics of childhood poverty in the four countries and providing the evidence base for informed policy-making.

www.younglives.org.uk

The Technology and Management Centre for Development

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

www.oxfordtmcd.org

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The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

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

www.ophi.org.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre

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

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

NEW AWARDS

ODID was successful in attracting a number of new external awards in 2020/21. Find out more about some of our new work below.

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CHOOSING ISLAMIC CONSERVATISM: MUSLIM YOUTH IN EUROPE AND THE UK AND THE QUESTION OF SOCIAL COHESION

PI: **Masooda Bano**
Funder: **European Research Council**

This project will study the persistent appeal of Islamic conservatism among young Muslims in Europe. It takes as a starting point the highly conservative Islamic networks that have historically embedded themselves in Muslim communities in Europe and the UK. Despite facing recent competition from Islamic scholars and institutions that are actively trying to promote teachings from classical Islamic scholarly tradition – which balances textual loyalty with a focus on contemporary social reality – these movements remain highly popular among second and third-generation Muslims. Working within theories of institutional persistence and change, complementing them with a focus on understanding the significance of ethical and moral agency as discussed in recent studies in the anthropology of Islam, and taking cues from the growing interest in the role of neighbourhoods in religious socialisation, Professor Bano's project will develop a unique approach to understanding the 'stickiness' of Islamic conservatism in the West.

FORMALISATION WITHIN THE MINING SECTOR IN PERU

PI: **Diego Sánchez-Ancochea**
Funder: **La Joya Mining SAC**

Increasing formalisation is a key challenge in the process of economic development. Workers in formal companies receive social benefits and often experience better labour conditions and have higher wages.

In addition, the expansion of the formal sector is likely to result in higher tax revenues as well as productivity growth at the macroeconomic level. In the mining sector, formalisation can also enhance environmental sustainability, as more dangerous production processes are abandoned. Yet expanding the formal sector is not easy, with many informal companies preferring informality to keep costs down, combined with a governmental struggle to implement effective policies. This research will explore two questions: why is formalisation so difficult in countries like Peru and how can current trends be reversed in the future? With a focus on gold mining in Peru and taking a political economy approach, the project will explore the political obstacles to successful implementation of formalisation policies at the macrolevel and the socioeconomic constraints towards formalisation at the micro-level, with a focus on Arequipa.

GENDER DIMENSIONS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN POVERTY

PI: **Sabina Alkire**
Funder: **World Bank**

OPHI
Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative

OPHI's researchers are applying their expertise in multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis to investigate multidimensional poverty in contexts of forced displacement using a gender-centred analysis. This is one of the first studies to explore empirically the nexus of these three themes: gender, forced displacement, and multidimensional poverty. The main research question being asked is: do men and women in forcibly displaced settings have different lived experiences of poverty, compared to each other and to their host communities? To answer this question, the project delivers two different lines of work: a multi-country descriptive analysis using a multidimensional poverty index to analyse differences between forcibly displaced populations and host communities, as well as comparisons with monetary poverty; and a deep examination of gendered aspects of multidimensional poverty, looking at intra-household analyses by gender, as well as empirical associations across indicators and with other gender-related indicators.

SOCIAL COHESION AS A HUMANITARIAN OBJECTIVE

PI: **Cory Rodgers**
Funder: **AHRC**

The vast majority of the world's refugees live in low- and middle-income countries of the Global South, where local communities often experience economic hardship and socio-political exclusion even before the arrival of displaced populations. As recognised in the 2016 New York Declaration as well as the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, refugees may face hostility if they are perceived as a burden to the communities that host them. In response to this, a variety of programmes have been implemented to promote 'social cohesion' between refugees and their host communities.

However, there is little policy coherence across this broad 'social cohesion' agenda. Some programmes incorporate vulnerable members of the host community as aid beneficiaries, others contribute humanitarian resources to local development, and yet others facilitate community dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms. Moreover, the evidence base upon which many programmes are designed is largely economic – based on measures of the burdens and benefits of hosting – with fewer anthropological and sociological studies.

This project applies ethnographic methods among both humanitarian organisations and affected communities in two countries that host large refugee populations: Lebanon and Kenya. Its goals are to document the variety of programme objectives encompassed by the 'social cohesion' banner, the metrics used to monitor and assess these programmes, and the political consequences of bringing local communities under the remit of refugee aid providers.

WHEN STATES DISARM SOCIETIES: CONSOLIDATING VIOLENCE IN BANGLADESH

PI: **David Jackman**
Funder: **Leverhulme Trust**

In much of the world de facto political power is held by violent actors both within and beyond the formal state. These actors often interdepend as much as they compete, and in so doing radically shape the character of politics and the lives of a societies' citizens. A striking question this raises is how the ability to use violence becomes more consolidated within the state. When, in other words, do states disarm societies? This project examines this question through three cases from the notoriously unruly South-West of Bangladesh: urban gangsters, underground leftists and the pirates of the Sundarban forest.

STRUCTURAL ESTIMATION OF SPATIAL SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF CASH TRANSFERS

PI: **Natalie Quinn**
Funder: **GiveWell**

Cash transfers are increasingly used to deliver economic development, humanitarian assistance and social protection programmes in low-income and fragile countries. Accurate measurement of any 'spillover' effects experienced by people other than the direct recipients of cash transfers is essential for the overall evaluation of such programmes but existing methods are limited. This project will use a 'structural' approach to estimate the spillover effects of cash transfers. In particular, it will explicitly model and estimate the extent of economic integration of local markets, and how this affects how spillover effects vary over space and across different groups of non-recipients. The main focus of the project is the evaluation of non-profit GiveDirectly's standard cash transfer programme, using data from an existing randomised trial in Western Kenya.

AWARENESS-RAISING PROGRAMME FOR DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

PI: **Xiaolan Fu**
Funder: **Facebook**

The rise of digital technologies has reshaped knowledge-based labour markets, economies, and societies overall. Based on who can and cannot access them, it is possible for digital technologies to create enormous divergences between those at the top and bottom of the income scale. This divergence is not only economic. Large-scale interaction and engagement on social media may have led millions towards extremist views; at the same time issues such as cyber-bullying and privacy have become ever more critical. The concept of digital citizenship has emerged in response to these developments. Digital citizenship involves using technology in ways that are appropriate, responsible, and intelligent. This project introduces the digital citizenship concept and raises awareness about its constructive norms, practices, and standards in the Turkish context, where little research has so far been carried out. The project includes a survey of the population by Turkish partner INGEV (Human Development Foundation).

FEATURED RESEARCH

HOW COVID THREATENS TO REVERSE PROGRESS FOR THE YOUNG LIVES FAMILIES

By Julia Tilford
Communications Manager, Young Lives

Over the last two decades, evidence from Young Lives has shown that the living standards of our study families have significantly improved, with young people substantially better off than their parents, despite persistent inequalities. However, our latest research is showing that COVID-19 threatens to halt this progress, further entrench existing inequalities, and even reverse life chances, affecting those in poorest households most.

Young Lives is a mixed-methods, longitudinal study into the causes and consequences of child poverty, following the lives of 12,000 children from two birth cohorts in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States), Peru, and Vietnam since 2001. Our new programme, Young Lives at Work (YLAW), set up in 2020 with funding from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), is tracking the children's transition into early adulthood to investigate how poverty and persistent inequality explain later skills development and learning, access to jobs, family formation and well-being.

Our research team was poised to conduct a sixth in-person survey round when the pandemic hit. Given Young Lives' rich history, we were uniquely placed to analyse the impact of the pandemic in the context of what we already know of the participants' lives and the team swiftly adapted to deliver an ambitious three-call COVID-19 phone survey. Following careful ethical consideration of how to contact individuals during such a distressing time, our experienced enumerators talked to just under 10,000 young people.

Our findings suggested that across each of our study countries, young people had been far more affected by policies introduced to contain the virus than by individual health impacts of coronavirus. Rising food prices, increased household expenses, falling incomes, severely interrupted education, and shifting job patterns typically affected those in the poorest households most, with many reporting that they had run out of food at least once over the year.

The pandemic increased girls' and young women's domestic and childcare burden, suggesting that families resorted to more traditional gender roles under stress. In Ethiopia, 70% of young women spent more time on household work during lockdown, compared to only 26% of young men. It also took its toll on mental health with many young people reporting high levels of anxiety and depression. Moreover, in India and Peru, domestic violence had increased and in Peru those who had experienced domestic violence before the pandemic were significantly more likely to suffer during the pandemic, with 24% reporting an increase during this period.

Whilst many young people in the four countries had returned to school or work by the end of 2020, recovery from the pandemic was uneven and incomplete. A shift to agriculture and self-employment in India, Peru, and Ethiopia indicated a move to more informal, poorer-quality jobs. The persistent digital divide had made learning almost impossible for young people without internet access and a device to use for study. In India, one in five 19-year-old students had experienced almost a whole year of lost learning by the end of 2020.

As an impact-focused study, Young Lives at Work continues to prioritise a research-to-policy approach, informing COVID-19 recovery plans through a series of headline reports and policy briefs, national engagement events, and academic conferences. Our research findings and analysis have been published in a series of high-profile journal articles and featured in many national and international media articles, including The Guardian and La Presse (Canada).

As the pandemic continues to unfold, the longer-term impacts are as yet unknown. YLAW has extended the phone survey into 2021 with two additional phone calls, and findings will be published in early 2022.

Find out more about Young Lives at Work and the Young Lives study at **www.younglives.org.uk**

- COVID-19 Phone Survey: Call 1 was conducted between June and July 2020; Call 2 between August and October 2020; Call 3 between November and December 2020; Call 4 in August 2021, and Call 5 will conclude by December 2021
- YL data is open access and publicly archived via the UK Data Service

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NEW URBANISM AND THE MAKING OF GENDERED VIOLENCE IN INDIA'S 'MILLENNIUM CITY'

**By Nandini Gooptu
Associate Professor of South Asian Studies**

Sustainable Development Goal 5 aspires to eliminate violence against women by 2030, while Goal 11 aims to make cities inclusive and safe for all, including women. Our research as part of the ESRC-funded project, 'Urban transformation and gendered violence in India and South Africa (GendV)' brings these strands together to explore how violence against women interacts with urban change in India and, in particular, how it manifests in India's 'Millennium City' – Gurgaon.

Gurgaon epitomises the country's globalised urban modernity; it developed at a spectacular pace in just three decades this century on the site of previously rural tracts, having attracted multinationals, IT and finance companies, property developers, and industrial investors. Gurgaon represents unparalleled career mobility, prosperity, and the pinnacle of a good life. Marring this promise, however, are the land mafias, armed gangs, and extortion rackets spawned by a real estate boom and the influx of capital. Although such criminal violence is integral to the city's political economy, Gurgaon's new settler residents locate its source outside their own modern, prosperous milieu. Violence is largely attributed to supposedly traditional and 'backward' 'local' residents from Gurgaon's rural past and to those who live in slums, consisting of migrant service workers and the working classes.

The fear of violence as an external threat has unleashed the construction of extensive infrastructures of private security and digital surveillance to protect gated spaces. Women, in particular, are perceived to be acutely vulnerable. Instances of egregious public assault and rape have been amplified in social and media discourse, assuming a phantasmic quality that terrorises women.

Yet, the threat to women lies as much, if not more, within the gates as outside. Data from the police and women's helplines consistently show domestic abuse to be the most prevalent form of reported violence. Despite this, violence is externalised to *public* sources, thus displacing attention from everyday, *private* forms of abuse. Indeed, the respondents in our research were entirely silent on the latter.

Nevertheless, in the interstices of women's narratives of respectable lives in Gurgaon, elements of everyday coercion and control are evident. Dogged by extreme safety fears for women, men have taken on the role of protectors, while women have had to truncate their freedom of movement and accept spatial restrictions. Most women, including working professionals, reported having no choice but to rely on their male partners, relatives, friends, or colleagues when stepping outside safe spaces. Those willing to take the risk of unaccompanied mobility resort to subterfuge to evade monitoring by their families. With the prioritisation of public safety in this way, men's and guardians' care, love, and concern often segue into punitive anger or strident censure if women transgress the limits of safety. For instance, the emphasis on restraint in women's behaviour magnifies the much-maligned stereotype of the forceful female - the feminist. This constrains women from asserting themselves at both work and home.

Similarly, many women who set up their own business encounter patriarchal limitations, despite the conceit of unlimited economic opportunities for all in Gurgaon. Women often confine themselves to businesses within the safety of gated communities, such as home-based catering or boutiques. With restricted business options, many women entrepreneurs ascribe to men the role of primary breadwinner. They assert that they set up businesses out of 'passion', not need, working in their own time without encroaching on any duty owed to the family. They explain that their businesses are geared to achieving financial autonomy to cover personal expenses for activities or goods that their husbands would belittle as frivolous or unnecessary. The financial independence women seek in this way, paradoxically, reinforces men's household economic and decision-making dominance. Such structural dependence of women on men, while upholding the idea of respectability, prevents them from publicly airing any disquiet, let alone speaking out about any form of control or abuse.

None of our middle- or upper-class respondents described spatial restriction as a form of patriarchal control, or questioned the devaluation of their own needs and desires as coercive, or construed men's and their families' prerogative to prescribe and sanction the limits of their economic and other activities as an impingement on their freedom or autonomy. Yet, evidently, the process of urban transformation has not only led to increased protectiveness towards women but also strengthened patriarchal norms, intensified gendered social conservatism, and deepened everyday coercion and control, all of which also cement the substratum for more overt abuse and violence.

Field research was done by Garima Jaju and Taanya Kapoor. Find out more about this Gurgaon research and the wider Cambridge-based GendV project at **www.womensgurgaon.com** and **www.thegendvproject.sociology.cam.ac.uk**

A NEW HUB TO SUPPORT REFUGEE-LED RESEARCH

**By Alexander Betts, Bahati Ernestine, Andonis Marden, Mohamed Hassan Mohamud, Ruth Nyabuto, Ghazal Sarah Salehi, Pauline Vidal, and Foni Joyce Vuni
Members of the Refugee-led Research Hub**

The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) has created a new hub based at the British Institute of Eastern Africa (BIEA) in Nairobi which aims to facilitate refugee-led research through scholarships, online courses, refugee-led research projects and mentorship.

Refugee-authored scholarship is underdeveloped, verging on non-existent, despite a sizable and growing number of academic and research centres that focus on forced displacement. Some 85% of the world's refugees live in low and middle-income countries, and yet very little refugee and forced migration studies research is published by authors based in these displacement-affected regions, let alone by refugee or displaced people themselves. Refugees and displaced people also remain underrepresented in tertiary education, especially at the graduate level.

The new Refugee-led Research Hub (RLRH), which has initial funding from the IKEA Foundation, presents an effort to expand the pathway to graduate-level opportunities for displaced scholars, supporting refugee-led scholarship in refugee and forced migration studies, as well as in the social sciences and humanities more broadly.

The ultimate aim of the RLRH is to create a model that can redistribute power and opportunity towards individuals with lived experience of displacement, recognising that their insights and expertise will advance scholarship in the field of refugee and forced migration studies.

The RLRH's activities are based on a hybrid model of both in-person and remote activities. It is physically located in new office buildings in the gardens of the BIEA and will be a fully integrated part of the BIEA, able to draw upon its library, seminar rooms, training activities, and workshops. It is also an integrated part of the RSC, allowing RLRH's researchers, scholars, and fellows to participate in activities organised by the RSC and access a range of academic resources in Oxford.

At the outset, its activities will fall into three primary categories: teaching and training; mentorship; and research projects.

A key component is the launch of the RSC-BIEA Fellowship in Refugee Studies. This one-year fellowship targets scholars with a displacement background who have a demonstrated interest in the field of refugee and forced migration studies. The 12 inaugural Fellows were selected from a large number of applications, and are based in a range of countries across Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, and Europe. They identify as stateless, internally displaced, asylum seekers, and as current or former refugees. Scholars have completed undergraduate degrees (or have equivalent experience), and several have been awarded a first graduate degree. All have academic aspirations to go onto graduate study in Oxford or at other leading universities.
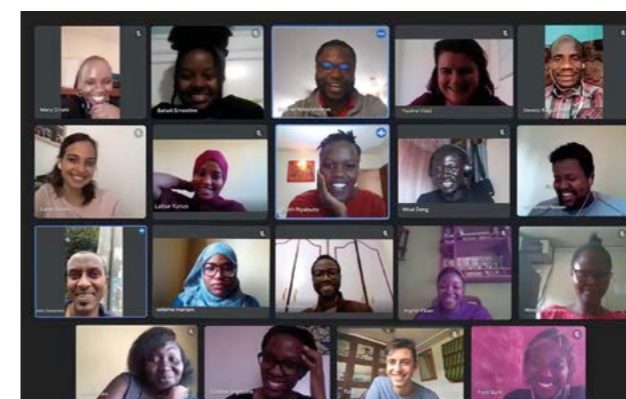
Fellows will spend 25–30 hours a week on the programme,

RLRH colleagues at a working group meeting

developing thematic expertise, and academic and research skills. They will have the opportunity to engage with RSC students, staff, and alumni, BIEA researchers, and other scholars in the RSC's network. They will be able to attend RSC and BIEA events, and will participate in seminars and workshops, engage in an independent research study, and undertake a professional placement.

The RLRH is also undertaking refugee-led research projects. The first of these focuses on the nature and impact of refugee-led organisations, in partnership with the Local Engagement Refugee Research Network (LERRN) at Carleton University, with funding from the Open Society Foundations, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Bosch Foundation, and the Global Whole Being Fund. It focuses on camps and cities in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, and is led by a team of four research leads – Abis Getachew, Andhira Kara, Mary Gitahi, and Uwezo Ramazani – all of whom have experience as refugees and are based in each of the main focus countries. The RLRH aims to add more refugee-led research projects over time, including collaborative studies, and it has begun supporting one such project relating to the measurement of refugee self-reliance in collaboration with the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative (RSRI).

Beyond these activities, the RLRH aims to reach a broader number of aspiring researchers with displacement backgrounds through mentorship, a new RSC online course for displaced learners which will launch next year, opening the BIEA's Graduate Attachment Scheme (GAS) to refugees, and professional development opportunities within the leadership of the organisation. Over time – and with additional support – we would like to increase the scholarships that we can offer to people with displacement backgrounds to undertake graduate degrees within Oxford.

To find out more about how to support the work of the RLRH, please contact **andonis.marden@qeh.ox.ac.uk**

IMPACT AND ENGAGEMENT

FEATURED IMPACT

DISSEMINATING AN AFFORDABLE NEW TOOL FOR TECHNOLOGY VALUATION

By Jo Boyce
ODID Communications Officer

A social enterprise created from ODID research has developed an affordable tool that can be used by international organisations, governments, banks, and private investors to determine the value of new technologies with great accuracy, overcoming one of the key barriers that prevents innovative ideas translating into viable products.

As the world confronts multiple challenges such as COVID and climate change, new technologies to help address them have never been more necessary. But new ideas often fall victim to what has been called the innovation 'valley of death' – the set of barriers that prevents them crossing over from theory into reality.

One of the key factors preventing this is the simple fact that it is hard to work out what completely new technologies are worth; it is expensive, there is limited expertise, and all existing techniques have obvious drawbacks. Current methods may be subject to assumptions about future income, rely on subjective assessments, be based on past investments that do not reflect the value of creativity and novelty, or be purely theoretical and so unusable in practice. They thus tend to have poor predictive power. All this inhibits the investment needed to get innovations off the ground.

The new spinout, OxValue.AI, offers a new approach which seeks to make technology pricing objective, affordable, and accessible to all those who need it. The new enterprise aims in particular to facilitate the dissemination of technologies to countries in the Global South.

OxValue.AI is based on the Valuation of Early-Stage Technology (VEST) Tool, developed by Professor Xiaolan Fu of the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD) at ODID.

The tool makes use of an algorithm that leverages big data, econometrics, and machine learning techniques to estimate empirically the monetary value of a patented invention or a startup. The tool derives from research carried out at the TMCD in which researchers created a database that matched all UK startups in the previous ten years with records of patents granted in the relevant technology fields during the same time period, as well as incorporating other market and technology readiness data. The model developed from this was able to explain around 85% of the variations in the value of technologies owned by the startups in the database. Its predictive power was even stronger for newer startups.

The tool is likely to be of use for international organisations involved in technology transfer such as the United Nations, European Union, and World Bank to aid in valuing and budgeting technology investments and assistance; for national governments to improve GDP accounting; for global corporations for mergers and acquisitions; and for financial services institutions for evaluating funding.

OxValue.AI was launched at an online event on 25 June, which attracted an online audience of more than 15,000 people. Speaking at the event, Lord Timothy Clement Jones, Co-Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Artificial Intelligence, said: 'Underpinning this method is a pioneering technology evaluation tool. It is clearly a useful and new approach to the appraisal of technology and an important guide for decision-making, technology investment, transfer and commercialisation.'

Mark Logan MP, member of the UK Parliament's Science and Technology Select Committee, said the new tool will 'boost international innovation collaboration. We are on an edge of something very exciting.'

OxValue.AI's founding members are Professor Fu (Chair of the Board), Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, ODID Head of Department (Board Member), and Professor Yu Xiong, Associate Dean International at the University of Surrey (Managing Director).

Find out more at **www.oxvalue.ai**

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

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

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

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

In this section you can read examples of how our research is having an impact beyond academia.

PROMOTING UNDERSTANDING OF HUMANITARIAN NUTRITION AND SHELTER

By Irini Tseminidou
Research Impact Facilitator

Human beings have certain basic physiological needs. Everyone needs shelter and food to survive. Shelter gives security, protection from the weather, and provides people with a dignified life. Balanced nutrition is essential for good health. Meeting these needs becomes especially fraught in cases of conflict and natural disaster.

Over the past few years Tom Scott-Smith, Associate Professor of Refugee Studies and Forced Migration at Refugee Studies Centre, has been working on two parallel streams of research dedicated to shelter and food – emergency refugee accommodation and humanitarian nutrition – with a particular focus on how humanitarians respond to basic human needs. His work focuses on the social and cultural importance of these physical needs, and the political complexities involved in meeting them. Through a series of imaginative outreach activities aimed at scholars, practitioners, and the general public, he has also helped highlight and explain these issues to a wide audience.

From 2016 to 2019, Professor Scott-Smith ran a research project, 'Architectures of Displacement', in

collaboration with partners at the University of Cambridge. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the project convened experts in forced displacement, archaeology, anthropology, and architecture to explore how the design of temporary accommodation for refugees can shape the experiences – both positively and negatively – of those living within their walls. The project studied emergency refugee shelters in six different countries in Europe and the Middle East.

In the context of this project, Professor Scott-Smith held a series of policy briefings, workshops and other knowledge exchange activities focusing on the role of architecture and design in provision of accommodation to refugees. One of the highlights included an international workshop entitled 'Structures of Protection? Rethinking Refugee Shelter', which hosted 30 academics from more than ten countries and led to an edited collection of essays on different forms of refugee shelter aimed at widening public understanding about the lives of forced migrants.

'Architectures of Displacement' engaged with humanitarians and policymakers

through the UK Shelter Forum, a bi-annual event for shelter specialists and architects, and at events hosted by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Festival Hall. As part of this engagement work, the project created an inventory of emergency refugee shelters with architectural drawings and detailed plans. Images from this inventory were circulated to aid workers and featured in the 2020 Imperial War Museum exhibition, 'Refugees: Forced to Flee', which combined research and real-life experiences with photographs, oral histories, documents, and objects to question why conflict forces people to leave and examine humanitarian responses.

The findings of the project have been showcased in an award-winning documentary 'Shelter Without Shelter' investigating how forced migrants from Syria were sheltered across Europe and the Middle East after 2015. Containing perspectives from the humanitarians who created these shelters as well as the critics who campaigned against them, the documentary reveals the complex dilemmas involved in attempts to house refugees in emergency conditions. The film won the top award of Best Research Film at the AHRC Research in Film Awards 2020. The project also inspired 'Lande:

The Calais 'Jungle' and Beyond', a major temporary exhibition at the Pitt Rivers Museum which ran in 2019 and was co-curated by Dan Hicks, Professor of Contemporary Archaeology in the School of Archaeology. The exhibition included photographs and artworks made by displaced people and undocumented children from the 'Jungle', a refugee and migrant camp outside Calais, France, that existed from 2015 until its demolition in 2016, as well as images made by activists and artists.

The second stream of Professor Scott-Smith's research has focused on humanitarian nutrition and its history from the 19th century to the present day, with a view to examining the humanitarian approach to hunger. Through archival research, oral history, and the analysis of humanitarian handbooks, this research examined how Victorian technologies, such as the soup kitchen, were transformed into contemporary mechanisms for emergency feeding. The full results of this work featured in a book, *On an Empty Stomach: Two hundred years of hunger relief*, which won the Association for the Study of Food and Society Monograph Award for 2021. The research also led to a working paper 'Contested evolution of nutrition for humanitarian and development ends' which emerged from discussions that took place at an international workshop co-organised with the Food Studies Centre at SOAS, University of London, and featured an inter-disciplinary panel of 17 scholars and nutritional experts.

Thanks to his work, Professor Scott-Smith was selected as one of ten researchers from across the UK as 2020 'New Generation Thinkers' by BBC Radio 3 and the AHRC. This scheme is one of the major ways in which the AHRC engages the public with the research they fund by giving the next generation of researchers a platform to share their ideas with wider audiences and offering them space to challenge their thinking. In the context of this scheme, Professor Scott-Smith produced an essay for BBC radio exploring the social history of soup, which has been one of the main elements of emergency relief for centuries. Examining the creation of four soup recipes since the 19th century, he suggests that the food offered by aid workers tends to be determined by current humanitarian ideas rather than beneficiary needs.

Shelter Without Shelter

OPHI HOSTS INAUGURAL EXECUTIVE EDUCATION PROGRAMME

By Ana Marín Morales
Communications and Events
Officer, OPHI

OPHI hosted its inaugural Executive Education Leaders Programme: 'Using the MPI as a Policy Tool' this summer. The course aimed to increase understanding of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) among senior government officials and high-level policymakers and to inspire today's leaders.

Thirty-two representatives from 20 countries attended to learn how to implement integrated strategies that – guided by the MPI – consider the many interconnected issues that affect people's lives. Participants included ministers, deputy ministers, secretaries of state, presidential advisors, and directors of planning, social protection, and statistics, as well as high-level representatives from development agencies, academia, and NGOs.

OPHI ExEd is a new initiative that builds upon OPHI's trajectory as a global referent in multidimensional

measurement, drawing on the rich experience of a growing network of global champions committed to poverty alleviation.

This first programme took place over five days. It included open discussions between participants and world leaders including Nobel Peace Laureate Juan Manuel Santos (former President of Colombia), Tshering Tobgay (former Prime Minister of Bhutan), Achim Steiner (Administrator of UNDP), Ana Helena Chacón (former Vice President of Costa Rica), Margarita Cedeño (former Vice President of the Dominican Republic), and Luis Felipe López-Calva (UNDP Regional Director for LAC) among others. The course offered interactive lectures and talks, workshops, policy snapshots, and practitioners' panels.

Topics were wide-ranging and covered a combination of principles pertaining to leadership as well as practical experiences and recommendations relating to the MPI. Reflecting on leadership, speakers discussed the responsibility to serve others by bridging the gap of inequality, and the importance of sustained commitment to poverty reduction.

Throughout the programme, concrete details and recommendations were explored, including how to use the MPI as a governance tool to guide policies and budget allocation, and to track national and international goals and targets (such as the SDGs). Case studies using the MPI were discussed, including experiences in South Asia, China, and Colombia. Participants had the chance to design and present different stages of MPI implementation.

The role of collective action on the part of business and non-governmental bodies in general for poverty eradication was explored. There were multiple opportunities to situate the MPI in the context of the current pandemic, and explore how it can be used to prevent and respond to emergencies, including climate change. Finally, former President Santos closed the week by encouraging all participants to continue to be creative, to be persistent, and to become champions to reduce multidimensional poverty.

To find out more please contact **ophi-exed@qeh.ox.ac.uk**.

IN THE MEDIA

ODID academics and students are frequently called on by the media for comment and analysis on topical issues, drawing on their specialist knowledge to bring depth and objectivity to current debates. A selection of this year's commentary is presented below.

28 July 2021
'Crony globalisation: How political cronies captured trade liberalisation in Morocco'. Adeel Malik wrote for the Brookings Institute about his co-authored research showing that politically connected firms were more likely to receive protection through non-tariff measures following trade liberalisation in Morocco.

15 July 2021
'We can make progress on global poverty — in spite of COVID'. Sabina Alkire drew on the Multidimensional Poverty Index to set out a series of measures that could 'make this year a turning point towards ending acute poverty' in an essay for the *Financial Times*.

24 June 2021
'The United States can afford more refugees'. Alexander Betts drew on the experience of three African countries to suggest lessons for the US in an essay for the *Boston Review*.

9 April 2021
'Whether or not Kenya closes its camps, much damage has been done'. Cory Rodgers and Mohamed Talil wrote for *African Arguments* about the fear and uncertainty created by Kenya's ultimatum to the UNHCR on the closure of its refugee camps.

11 May 2021
'OPINION: LGBT+ refugees should be resettled with their chosen families'. DPhils Sam Ritholtz and Rebecca Buxton wrote for *Thomson Reuters Foundation News* about how the global asylum system prioritises the 'traditional' families refugees are often trying to escape.

10 May 2021
"Each burning pyre is an unspeakable, screeching horror" — one researcher on the frontline of India's COVID crisis'. DPhil Vyoma Dhar Sharma wrote for the *Conversation* about how her fieldwork in global health and her personal life came together amid India's COVID tragedy.

25 March 2021
'Can Chinese Special Economic Zones revitalise Nigerian manufacturing industry?' DPhil Nwamaka Ogbonna, writing for the *Africa Report*, considered why, more than a decade after the establishment of Chinese SEZs in Nigeria, their impact on domestic manufacturing remains limited.

EVENTS

20 March 2021
'When agriculture drives development: Lessons from the Green Revolution'. Douglas Gollin and co-authors wrote for VoxEU about the aggregate economic impacts of agricultural productivity growth.

17 March 2021
'The imagined immorality of refuge'. Hanno Brankamp wrote for *Africa is a Country* about the 'lexicon of racialised difference that infuses humanitarianism in practice'.

10 March 2021
'The age of agitation: African politics and the question of youth'. Dan Hodgkinson and co-authors introduced the first in a new blog series for *African Arguments*, which takes a generational perspective on social movements across Africa and asks, how are young people mobilising for political change?

3 March 2021
'Latin America: inequality and political instability have lessons for the rest of the world'. Diego Sánchez-Ancochea wrote for the *Conversation* about what one of the world's most unequal regions can tell us about the consequences of wealth concentration.

1 March 2021
'The incredible journey of the toyi-toyi, southern Africa's protest dance'. Jocelyn Alexander and JoAnn McGregor wrote for the *Conversation* about the history of the protest 'dance' and what it tells us about military cultures.

15 February 2021
'Myanmar: memes and mantras of a new generation of democracy protestors'. DPhil Richard Dolan wrote for the *Conversation* about the internet memes, slogans, cartoons, and cultural symbols that young activists in Myanmar used to contest the military coup and to assert connections with protests across the wider region.

10 February 2021
'Can Addis Ababa stop its architectural gems being hidden under high-rises?' DPhil Biruk Terefe reflected on the impact of urban renewal on the Ethiopian capital's architectural heritage in a co-authored article for the *Guardian*.

10 February 2021
'COVID vaccines: rich countries have bought more than they need – here's how they could be redistributed'. Robin Cohen explored the options for an equitable distribution of COVID vaccines for the *Conversation*.

4 February 2021
'Class cancelled: how COVID school closures blocked routes out of poverty'. Young Lives research on the impact of the pandemic on prospects for the students in their study countries, especially girls, was featured in the *Guardian*.

8 January 2021
'We have to learn to see land with a more nuanced lens'. Nikita Sud spoke to *Firstpost* about her new book, discussing the importance of looking at land as 'in the making', the many ways it is transacted, and the consequences of undervaluing agrarian land and India's farmers.

6 January 2021
'What will it take to end Indian farmers' protests?'. Nikita Sud was interviewed on Al Jazeera's *Inside Story* about continuing protests against deregulation of India's agriculture sector.

24 November 2020
'Tom Scott-Smith and the history of famine relief'. As part of a series of ten podcasts with AHRC's New Generation Thinkers, Tom Scott-Smith spoke to Helen Carr about the history of famine relief and humanitarian aid, and how it has changed over time.

1 October 2020
'Why are they going after Bollywood?'. Nikita Sud wrote for *scroll.in* on authoritarian populist politics in India and its entanglement with the Bollywood film industry.

22 September 2020
'Cash transfers can help refugees, but they also carry risks. Insights from Kenya'. Cory Rodgers, Jade Siu, and Olivier Sterck wrote for the *Conversation* about the pros and cons of different approaches to cash assistance.

22 September 2020
'Coronavirus India update'. Nikita Sud spoke to *BBC Hindi* about India's informal economy under COVID, where the shock of the pandemic and lockdown has been felt most acutely.

16 September 2020
'India overtakes Brazil to record second-biggest caseload'. Nikita Sud was interviewed by TRT World about India's twin economic and health crises.

4 September 2020
'NATO's digital public diplomacy during the time of COVID-19 pandemic'. Corneliu Bjola and Ilan Manor analysed NATO's digital outreach during the pandemic and discussed its implications for the practice of public diplomacy in an article for *TPQ*.

22 August 2020
'Hunger, lost income, and increased anxiety: how coronavirus lockdowns put huge pressure on young people around the world'. Marta Favara, Alan Sanchez, Catherine Porter, and Douglas Scott wrote for the *Conversation* about the findings of the Young Lives phone survey.

17 August 2020
'Employee surveillance tools emerge as a serious side effect of COVID-19'. Ivan Manokha was interviewed by *CTECH* about the implications of increased worker tracking due to home working.

Lodewijk Van Dycke, MPhil in Development Studies 2017–19

Despite the pandemic, we laid on a rich and varied schedule of events during the academic year 2020/21, albeit held entirely online.

We launched a new lecture series on Climate Change and the Challenges of Development to examine how we might more fully incorporate current thinking about the planetary threat posed by climate change and the costs of environmental degradation into our research and teaching on development. We also initiated a new joint series with Oxfam India to explore issues of mutual interest.

Our research groups continued to hold conferences, public lectures, and seminar series.

Read about some of the highlights from our 2020/21 events calendar in this section.

Noel Celis / IFRC, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Climate Change and the Challenges of Development

This new lecture series invites guest speakers from a variety of backgrounds – academics, policymakers, activists, and leading practitioners – to debate with our researchers and students: the ways in which climate change is approached through diverse and specific constructions of reality; the impact climate change has on the way we think about development, welfare and wellbeing; the policies and political steps required to keep the global temperature rise to 1.5 C and, failing that, the policies and political steps required for adaptation.

Social Assistance and Climate Adaptation: Impacts and Design
23 October 2021
Professor Arun Agrawal,
University of Michigan

Professor Agrawal analysed the ways in which social assistance programmes may advance climate resilience, and how their impact and design could be improved to reflect the exigencies of climate change. Having shown the intrinsic interdependence of climate change adaptation and development, Professor Agrawal advocated for a more holistic approach to social welfare.

The Climate Emergency in LAC: Threats and Opportunities for Sustainable Development
5 February 2021
Ms Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Ms Bárcena highlighted the similarities between the health and environmental crises we are facing, both resulting from an unsustainable development model. Only by responding to both challenges simultaneously will we achieve development goals. She concluded that protection from climate change and pandemics are global public goods which can only be provided through international cooperation, an active role of the state, and reliance on scientific principles.

Find out more at **www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/climate-change-and-challenges-development**

Poverty at a Crossroad: Using Leadership and the Multidimensional Poverty Index to Build Back Better
24 September 2020

OPHI and the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) held an online Side Event at the 75th UN General Assembly for 21 world leaders and policymakers to discuss how to reduce poverty in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Co-hosted by the Governments of Chile and Pakistan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), six heads of government, one Vice-President, and 14 high-level representatives from countries and international agencies shared experiences of using multidimensional poverty indices (MPIs) and approaches to illuminate the way through the current crisis.

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2020: Democracy after Right-Wing Populism
18 November 2020
Professor Jan-Werner Müller,
Princeton University

While it is often said that populism is both a threat and a corrective for democracy, this lecture asked, what is it that might have to be 'corrected'? Often the answer is a crude sociological claim about 'the left-behinds' or 'somewheres', or about the failures of 'liberal elites' (who are regularly accused of being too friendly towards refugees). In this lecture, Professor Jan-Werner Müller suggested that we should focus less on persons and more on institutions – especially the intermediary powers which have been deemed crucial for the proper functioning of representative democracy ever since the 19th century: political parties and free media. Both are in crisis; the lecture suggested concrete ways to address this crisis.

Watch the video at **www.youtube.com/watch?v=14sTRwHmokw**

Digital Technologies and Platforms in the COVID-19 Era: Challenges and Prospects for Developing Countries
28 January 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a rethink of and changes to business models across the world, beyond the economic and health disruptions it has wrought. In part, the pandemic has reinforced the critical role of digital technologies and platforms in building resilience and collective capacity to confront global socioeconomic shocks and to seize opportunities, reorganise, and transform the benefits of technology for a fair and justifiable world order.

This conference, part of the TMCD's flagship Inclusive Digital Model (IDMODEL) project, brought together experts to assess these issues. Across the conversations, key reflections and discussions focused on the development of digital technologies and platforms, and the key challenges and prospects these bring for economic recovery and inclusive development in developing countries.

Multidimensional Poverty Indices: An SDG Indicator, an Official Statistic, and a Policy Tool
26 February 2021

The Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN) hosted an online side event at the 52nd United Nations Statistical Commission bringing together leading statisticians in poverty measurement to share their experiences of applying Multidimensional Poverty Indices (MPIs) to their national contexts. Fourteen countries shared how they had each tailored the basic structure of the global MPI to create national MPIs as official national poverty statistics that were relevant for their populations and policy priorities.

Watch the video at:
www.ophi.org.uk/ophi_stories/unsc-26feb2021

How to Fight Inequality? A Conversation
26 February 2021

Reducing inequality has been a central international development concern for a long time and is one of the globally agreed Sustainable Development Goals. The damaging effects of social inequalities have now been acknowledged by governments, but inequality has continued to widen and has been supercharged by the COVID-19 crisis. Inequality is also driving other crises including environmental degradation and global warming.

We brought together entrepreneur Djaffar Shalchi, founder of Millionaires for Humanity, Zambian rap artist and social activist Pilato, Ben Phillips, author of *How to Fight Inequality* and co-founder of the Fight Inequality Alliance, and Séverine Deneulin, Director of International Development at the Laudato Si' Research Institute, Campion Hall, University of Oxford, to explore what should be done.

Watch the video at:
www.youtu.be/gncQy_x4AWw

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2021: The Afterlives of Return and the Limits of Refugee Protection
12 May 2021
Professor Heath Cabot,
University of Pittsburgh

In this lecture, Professor Cabot spoke movingly of the experiences of her friend Hussein, a refugee from Sudan living in Greece. Hussein returned to Sudan after being diagnosed with a serious illness, and died there last year.

Cabot states that 'the very idea of return is grounded on a model of origins, of rootedness. And when taken uncritically can reassert... that idea that people are born into and must belong to a nation state, and otherwise they don't belong.' In talking of the limits of refugee protection, she reflects that 'having achieved the holy grail of refugee status, legal recognition in itself did not grant Hussein a liveable life. He had to do an awful lot of work to cobble one together.' The lecture highlights the importance of social networks and contacts for survival, increasingly so following the diagnosis of serious illness when you have no family members or close friends living nearby.

Watch the video at: **www.youtube.com/watch?v=aoNsyckD7S0**

Learning From Longitudinal Studies in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Before During and After COVID-19
11–14 May 2021

Some 150 people from 24 countries attended this online conference, hosted by Young Lives in partnership with CLOSER and Lancaster University Management School.

The conference provided an impressive snapshot of the global community involved in longitudinal and development research with speakers from many organisations. Attendees shared experiences on the research challenges of the pandemic and discussed the power of longitudinal studies to guide policies that will help different societies to bounce back.

Watch the video at:
www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLCrNKly3Gh6AolQBCZmTOQvbRYs0KeQEHh

Time to Care: The Intersection Between Social Norms, Unpaid Care Work and Gender-Based Violence
18 May 2021

This event, the first in a new joint series with Oxfam India, presented the findings of the Oxfam India Inequality Report 2020 on the intersection between social norms, unpaid care work, and gender-based violence and summed up key recommendations for practitioners and policymakers.

Speakers included Amitabh Behar (CEO, Oxfam India), Diya Dutta (independent consultant, Oxfam GB & Oxfam US), and Amita Pitre (Lead Specialist Gender Justice, Oxfam India). The event was chaired by Nandini Gooptu of ODID.

Launch: 'Interlinkages Between Multidimensional Poverty and Electricity: A Study Using the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index'
3 June 2021

OPHI launched a new report with The Rockefeller Foundation titled *Interlinkages Between Multidimensional Poverty and Electricity: A Study Using the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index*, which explores the relationship between electricity deprivation and other indicators related to health, education and living standards. The report found that 99% of the people who are deprived in electricity also experience one or more additional deprivations simultaneously, emphasising the breadth of interlinkages between electricity access and poverty.

Watch the video at: **ophi.org.uk/ophi_stories/interlinkages-2021**

International Investment and Innovation Forum
25 June 2021

This event brought together scholars and government and business representatives to exchange ideas and practices with a view to breaking down barriers to international technological cooperation and facilitating international technology transfer. The forum also saw the launch of new startup OxValue.AI (see p 17).

The event was organised by TMCD, Professor Yu Xiong of the University of Surrey, and the openbusinesscouncil.org – an open business and global digital business directory certification and marketplace platform.

Watch the video at: **www.youtube.com/watch?v=cEfNsba9X9A**

Summer schools

This year, for the first time ever, the RSC's renowned **International Summer School in Forced Migration** went online, in order to meet growing international demand for the course and to remain available in the midst of the current pandemic. Offering a programme of study that is theoretically rigorous, empirically informed, and participatory, the bespoke curriculum comprised pre-recorded lectures, carefully selected readings, debates, specially designed case studies, and structured discussions.

Fifty participants joined the School in July, including five in receipt of bursary places for those with personal experience of displacement. They began their week by engaging in a reflection on the conceptualisation of forced migration, before turning to a discussion and debate on the moral foundations of refugee protection. The third day then focused on international refugee law. Thereafter, participants could broaden and deepen their knowledge of forced migration through a range of options including, but not limited to: the ethics and politics of humanitarianism; the protection of victims of trafficking under international refugee and human rights law; and the politics of denationalisation. As the week concluded, participants drew upon their new understandings of forced migration to participate in an expert panel discussion on future challenges.

Course tutors were Dr Catherine Briddick, Professor Matthew Gibney and Professor Tom Scott-Smith. Guest lecturers included Professor Chaloka Beyani (LSE) and Professor Gaim Kibreab (London South Bank University).

The school was held online over a week in July, and continues in September.

Find full details at: **www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/summerschool**

The **OPHI Summer School** returned this year to train the next generation of statistical champions in multidimensional poverty measurement and analysis. The Summer School was held online in the light of travel restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants enrolled from 25 countries to learn the skills required to construct, compute and analyse a multidimensional poverty measure and to describe its policy relevance. Despite being held online, the OPHI Summer School provided a wonderful opportunity to network with other like-minded and committed professionals.

Find full details at: **www.ophi.org.uk/courses-and-events/ophi-summer-schools**

PUBLICATIONS

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The department continued to produce a stream of high-quality academic publications during 2020/21: you can find out more about this year's publications by departmental staff in the following pages.

ODID hosts one of the leading scholarly journals in the field, *Oxford Development Studies*, a multidisciplinary journal published four times a year, aimed at the research and policymaking community.

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

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

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HONOURS, AWARDS AND PRIZES

Associate Professor **Simukai Chigudu** won the 2021 Theodore J Lowi First Book Award for his book, *The Political Life of an Epidemic: Cholera, Crisis and Citizenship in Zimbabwe*.

The award recognises the author of a first book in any field of political science that exemplifies qualities of broad ambition, high originality, and intellectual daring, showing promise of having a substantive impact on the overall discipline. It is made by the American Political Science Association (APSA) and the International Political Science Association (IPSA).

The Political Life of an Epidemic, which was published by Cambridge University Press in 2020, examines the social and political causes and consequences of Zimbabwe's catastrophic cholera outbreak in 2008/09. It is a devastating account of an epidemic and a meditation on the political economy of state transformation in Africa, the shortcomings of international humanitarian aid, and the struggles for substantive citizenship in Zimbabwe.

Professor **Christopher Woodruff** was awarded the 2019 Victor Urquidi Prize in Economics by the Collegio de Mexico with his colleagues Joyce Sadka and Enrique Seira of ITAM for their research on the functioning of Mexico's labour courts.

The prize was awarded for their paper, 'Information and bargaining through agents: experimental evidence from Mexico's labor courts'.

The paper sought to shed light on the causes of the heavy backlog of cases in Mexico's labour courts and the effect of different interventions. The researchers found that providing plaintiffs with information on predicted case outcomes and asking them to meet with court conciliators increased settlement rates. Drawing on the results, the Mexican government reformed the national labour law in May 2019.

Dr **Anne Irfan**, Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration, won the 2020 *Contemporary Levant* Best Paper Award for her paper 'Petitioning for Palestine: Refugee appeals to international authorities.'

The evaluating committee, made up of trustees of the Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL) and *Contemporary Levant*'s editorial board, selected the winning paper for its 'engagement with sources and for successfully pushing past the parameters of a well-examined subject area to find a unique approach, as well as advancing our understanding of the histories of petitioning'.

She also won the Alixa Naff Article Prize for her paper 'Educating Palestinian refugees: the origins of UNRWA's unique schooling system' published in the *Journal of Refugee Studies*.

The prize is awarded by the Khayrallah Center for Lebanese Diaspora Studies at North Carolina State University. The selection committee commented that Dr Irfan's article presented a 'clear, cogent, deeply-researched reconstruction of UN education for Palestinians, and the ways the latter influenced its approach'.

A new book by Professor **Diego Sánchez-Ancochea**, *The Costs of Inequality in Latin America*, was selected as one of the best economics books of 2020 by Martin Wolf of the *Financial Times*.
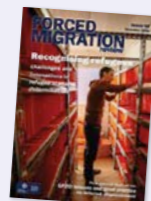
The book demonstrates how inequality in Latin America has hampered economic growth, contributed to a lack of good jobs, weakened democracy, and led to social divisions and mistrust. In turn, low growth, exclusionary politics, violence, and social mistrust have reinforced inequality, generating various vicious circles.

'As this excellent book argues, the history of political instability and poor economic performance in Latin America provides a warning and a lesson,' Mr Wolf wrote. 'High inequality entrenches economic and political power. This then causes populist reactions. The parallels with contemporary high-income democracies are disturbing'.

Forced Migration Review is published in English, Arabic, Spanish, and French, and is free of charge in print and online. It brings together researchers, practitioners, policymakers and displaced people to analyse the causes and impacts of displacement; debate policies and programmes; share research findings; reflect the lived experience of displacement; and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action. In 2020–21 FMR produced three issues:

FMR 65
Recognising refugees/GP20 Plan of Action
November 2020

The main feature on recognising refugees (published in collaboration with the RefMig project at Hertie School/Refugee Studies Centre) explored a range of challenges and developments in refugee status determination around the world. The second feature offers reflections on lessons and good practice emerging from the 2018–20 GP20 Plan of Action for Advancing Prevention, Protection and Solutions for IDPs.

FMR 66
Mental health and psychosocial support/ Data and displacement/Missing migrants
March 2021

In the first feature in this issue, 15 articles on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) explored the importance of MHPSS and the challenges inherent in this field, debated MHPSS initiatives and advocated for strengthened collaboration and commitment. A second feature on data and displacement discussed recent advances in gathering and using data, the challenges that remain, and new approaches; and in a third feature on missing migrants, authors explored initiatives to improve data gathering and sharing, identification of remains, and assistance for families left behind.

FMR 67
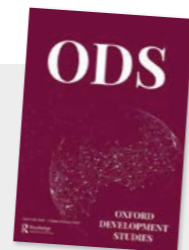**Public health and WASH/ Non–signatory States**
July 2021

This issue included a major feature on public health and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene), in which authors discussed challenges, responses, and innovations across a wide range of settings, and identified learning to inform future public health and WASH work with forced migrants. In a second feature, authors explored the status of protection in Non-signatory States (States that have not ratified the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol), examining in particular the role of UNHCR, civil society and legal actors in facilitating access to protection for refugees and asylum seekers.

You can join FMR's mailing list to stay informed about calls for articles and new issues. Visit **www.fmreview.org/request/ alerts** to sign up.

Oxford Development Studies provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of the processes of social, political, and economic change that characterise development.

It publishes articles grounded in one or more regions of the world as well as comparative studies. Its intellectual approach is open to work that is interdisciplinary or rooted in a single discipline, such as politics, anthropology, sociology, economics, geography, or history, but it also aims to be relevant and accessible to a readership drawn from across the social sciences. It provides an outlet for contributions to development theory and for original empirical analyses, both quantitative and qualitative, as well as mixed methods.

In view of asymmetries in knowledge production and circulation in development studies, the journal seeks to include high-quality research from the perspective of those traditionally marginalised in academic publications.

This year, the journal included a special issue celebrating the legacy of Abdul Raufu Mustpaha, our friend and colleague who passed away in 2017.
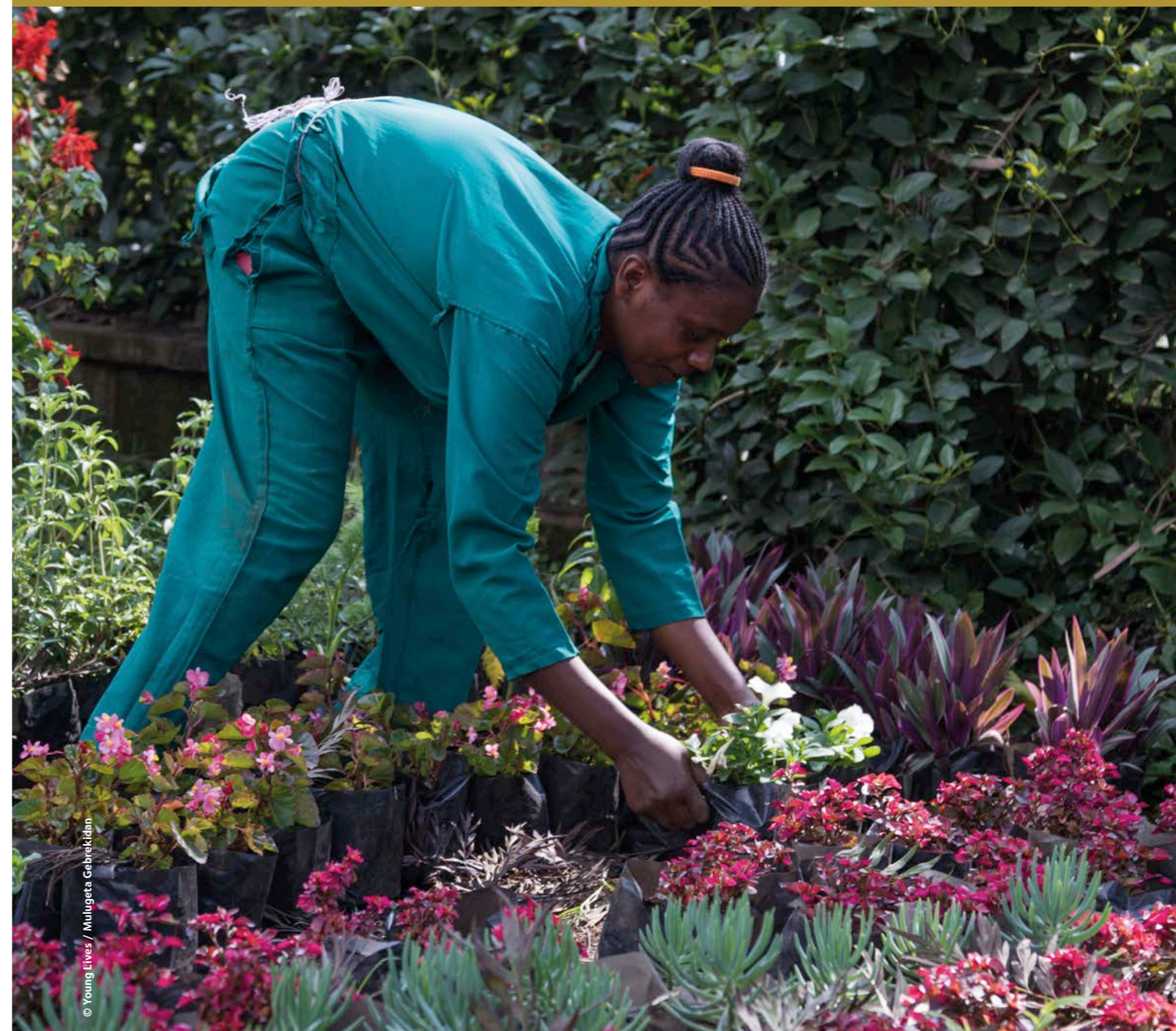
The issue was edited by two of Raufu's former DPhils, Ami V Shah, now Associate Professor of Anthropology & Global Studies at Pacific Lutheran University, and David Ehrhardt, now Associate Professor at Leiden University.

'Governance, power, and diversity in African states: celebrating the legacy of Abdul Raufu Mustapha' also included papers by a number of other former ODID DPhils: Luisa Enria, Ukoha Ukiwo, Nelson Oppong, Daniel Agbiboa, and Arnim Langer.

It comprised the following articles:

- David Ehrhardt & Ami V Shah, 'Introduction: Abdul Raufu Mustapha and the study of difference and power in African states'.
- Leila Demarest, Arnim Langer & Ukoha Ukiwo, 'Nigeria's Federal Character Commission (FCC): a critical appraisal'.
- Nelson Oppong, 'Between elite reflexes and deliberative impulses: oil and the landscape of contentious politics in Ghana'.
- Ini Dele-Adedeji, 'Rationalising the appeal of the Boko Haram sect in Northern Nigeria before July 2009'.
- Daniel Egiegba Agbiboa, 'Vigilante youths and counterinsurgency in Northeastern Nigeria: the civilian joint task force'.
- Portia Roelofs, 'Contesting localisation in interfaith peacebuilding in Northern Nigeria'.
- Luisa Enria, 'Unsettled authority and humanitarian practice: reflections on local legitimacy from Sierra Leone's borderlands'.
- Paul Michael Clough (1949–2019), 'The moral economy of rural Hausaland: a perspective from long-term field research'.

PEOPLE

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As of 31 July 2021, the department had 115 staff members, including core academic teaching staff, research officers and assistants in our research programmes, and communications and support staff. Of our teaching staff, 13 are Professors, 12 Associate Professors, and 7 Departmental Lecturers.

The diversity of our academic and research staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: over 50% are women and a majority are of non-UK origin. This year we were delighted to be awarded the Athena Swan Bronze award in recognition of our work to promote gender equality;

you can read more overleaf. This year brought sadness too, with the retirement of our longest-serving member of staff, our much-loved receptionist Penny Rogers.

HONOURS, AWARDS AND PRIZES

Associate Professors **Ruben Andersson** and **Laura Rival** were awarded full professorships in the University's most recent recognition of distinction exercise.

Professor Andersson is now Professor of Social Anthropology. He is an anthropologist working on migration, borders, and security with a focus on the West African Sahel and southern Europe.

Professor Rival is now Professor of Anthropology of Development. She is an anthropologist whose empirically grounded, theoretically oriented and policy-relevant research aims to renew our thinking about the relationship between environment and society.

Professor **Xiaolan Fu** was selected as one of ten winners of the Falling Walls Science Breakthroughs of the Year 2021 in the category Science and Innovation Management.

Professor Fu's win was for her work on the Valuation of Early Stage Technology (VEST) project. The project developed a model to estimate the value of new technologies in the information and communication industry based on large firm-level data; it has recently been spun out into a social enterprise,

OxValue.AI (see p 17). The international Falling Walls Jury was impressed by 'the outstanding quality and relevance of [Professor Fu's] research', according to the announcement.

The Falling Walls Foundation was founded in 2009. It holds an annual science event in Berlin that coincides with the anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall (9 November 1989) and showcases the research work of international scientists from a wide range of fields.

Professor **Christopher Adam** was appointed as the Delegate for Economics to the Board of Delegates of Oxford University Press (OUP).

Delegates, who are appointed from among the academic staff of the University, oversee OUP policy. They meet fortnightly during term under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor and are actively involved in the publishing programme. All proposals are referred to them for approval and individual delegates maintain a dialogue with editors in their specialist subject areas. They also appoint a Finance Committee which effectively acts as the organisation's board of directors.

The appointment is for five years with effect from 1 September 2021. Professor Adam takes over from Professor Margaret Stevens of the Department of Economics.

The film Shelter Without Shelter, by Associate Professor **Tom Scott-Smith** and Mark E Breeze of the University of Cambridge, won the top award of Best Research Film at the AHRC Research in Film Awards 2020.

This award is for the best film made as an output or by-product of arts and humanities research. It must be interesting, technically impressive, bring new research to wider attention, and highlight the value and importance of arts and humanities research.

Shelter Without Shelter investigates how forced migrants from Syria were sheltered across Europe and the Middle East after 2015, living in mega-camps, city squats, occupied airports, illegal settlements, requisitioned buildings, flat-pack structures, and enormous architect-designed reception centres. Containing perspectives from the humanitarians who created these shelters as well as the critics who campaigned against them, the documentary reveals the complex dilemmas involved in attempts to house refugees in emergency conditions.

Judged by a panel of industry experts and leading academics, the five RIFA winners receive a prestigious trophy and a £5,000 prize to be invested in further filmmaking.

Olivier Sterck won a Divisional Teaching Excellence Award for his teaching on the MScs in Migration Studies and Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

The Social Sciences Division run a teaching excellence recognition scheme each year. The scheme formally recognises the outstanding contribution to teaching and learning and the academic development of students shown by colleagues across the division.

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

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

- **Margaryta Klymak**
  Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics, is now Fellow and Tutor in Economics at Somerville College, Oxford

- **Elvis Korku Avenyo**
  Research Officer, TMCD, is now a Senior Researcher at the University of Johannesburg

- **Ricardo Nogales Carvajal**
  Research Officer, OPHI, is now an Associate Professor at the Universidad Privada Boliviana

- **Robtel Neajai Pailey**
  Leverhulme Early Career Fellow, is now Assistant Professor in International Social and Public Policy at the London School of Economics and Political Science

- **Christian Oldiges**
  Research Officer, OPHI, is now a Policy Specialist at the United Nations Development Programme

ODID AWARDED ATHENA SWAN BRONZE

We are delighted to announce that ODID has been successful in its application for an Athena Swan Bronze award.

The Athena Swan Charter is a framework used to support and transform gender equality within higher education and research. Institutions and departments can apply for Athena Swan Charter awards to recognise their gender equality efforts. There are three award levels, bronze, silver and gold.

Bronze department awards recognise that, in addition to institution-wide policies, the department is working to promote gender equality, and to identify and address challenges particular to the department and to the discipline. The department must also plan future actions.

ODID's application outlined its work in promoting gender equality to date and our goals for the future. These focus on improving recruitment processes and offering better help with career progression for staff; measures to improve work–life balance; encouraging greater discussion of gender and diversity both within and outside the classroom; and the promotion of female role models, among other things.

'We are delighted with this award, which recognises the hard work of all those colleagues who prepared the application,' said Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, ODID Head of Department. 'Although the department has always taken gender inequality seriously, we know we can improve in many areas from hiring practices to teaching practices, from support to female researchers to student performance inequalities. The award gives us a unique opportunity to improve in all these areas in the context of our more ambitious agenda on equality and diversity'.

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF

Christopher Adam
Professor of Development Economics

Jocelyn Alexander
Professor of Commonwealth Studies

Sabina Alkire
Director, OPHI, and Associate Professor

Ruben Andersson
Professor of Social Anthropology

Masooda Bano
Professor of Development Studies

Alexander Betts
Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs

Corneliu Bjola
Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies

Maxim Bolt
Associate Professor of Development Studies

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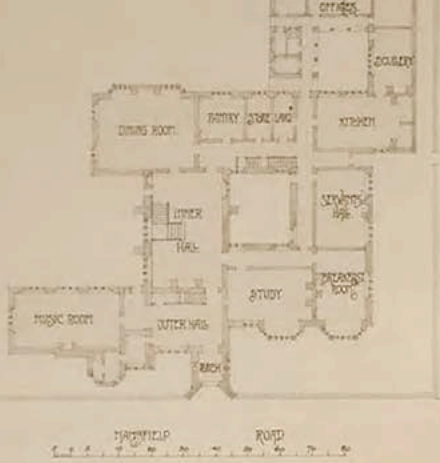
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*Joined during 2020/21   **Left during 2020/21

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Julia Tilford
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*Joined during 2020/21   **Left during 2020/21

VISITORS

Under normal circumstances, 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 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 with academics working in their particular fields.

Due to the pandemic, ODID's Visiting Fellow and Student Visitor programme was suspended for much of the 2020/21 academic year and remains limited.

The following academics and students visited the department in 2020/21, either before lockdown or remotely:

- **Victoria Baines**, UK (ODID)
- **Caroline Wanjiku Kihato**, USA (ODID)
- **Zhiyuan Yang**, China (TMCD)
- **Muhammad Zubair Abbasi**, Pakistan (ODID)
- **Saba Joshi**, India (ODID)

OXFORD ASSOCIATES

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

- **Christopher Allsopp**
  New College
- **Sudhir Anand**
  St Catherine's College
- **David Gellner**
  Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology
- **Ian Goldin**
  Oxford Martin School
- **Roger Goodman**
  St Antony's College
- **Sarah Harper**
  Oxford Institute of Population Ageing
- **Pegram Harrison**
  Said Business School
- **Mark Harrison**
  Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine
- **Elisabeth Hsu**
  Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

- **Andrew Hurrell**
  Department of Politics and International Relations
- **David Johnson**
  Department of Education
- **Neil MacFarlane**
  Department of Politics and International Relations
- **David Mills**
  Department of Education
- **Rana Mitter**
  Faculty of History
- **Rachel Murphy**
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- **David Pratten**
  African Studies Centre
- **Isabel Ruiz**
  Harris Manchester College
- **Mari Sako**
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- **Nicholas Van Hear**
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- **Laurence Whitehead**
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- **Ngaire Woods**
  Blavatnik School of Government

A note on the photographs used in this report

Unless externally credited, the photographs used in this report derive from our research. The photos on the cover and pp 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 27, and 33 were taken as part of the Young Lives at Work project, featured on p 13. To protect the confidentiality of the children and young people in the study and to ensure their identities remain protected, Young Lives do not share photographs of the children and young people themselves. The images used are of people living in circumstances and communities similar to the children and young people in the study sample.

The photos on the inside cover and pp 2 and 23 were taken by MPhil in Development Studies students as part of their fieldwork.

Cover photo: © Young Lives / Mulugeta Gebrekidan

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