THE CHALLENGE

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

WHAT WE CAN CONTRIBUTE

- The 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.
FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

WELCOME TO THE 2019 ODID REPORT

This is the third annual report I have had the pleasure to introduce, but it is also the last before I pass on the role of Head of Department to my colleague, Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea. Preparing my handover notes in the last couple of weeks, I have been sorting through the small mountain of papers and files that chronicle my time as Head of Department. They make fascinating reading. Whether it is the reviews of fellowship and research grant applications (and the numerous letters of congratulation to those who have been successful), the drafts of opening remarks for our many public lectures, the letters of welcome to visitors and affiliates, the reports on colleagues’ sabbatical leave, or even just the ‘notes-to-self’ on my regular meetings with colleagues and students, this mini-archive never fails to remind me of the remarkable energy that flows through the ODID community. This report provides only a brief snapshot of our activities over the last year but I hope it also gives you a sense of the excitement and intellectual engagement that makes us tick.

Some of us got a sense of this energy in June during the Vice Chancellor’s visit to the department, for which we laid on a set of fascinating research ‘flash talks’ (it really is impressive what can be conveyed in four minutes!). The Vice Chancellor admitted to being unaware of the full breadth and relevance of the work we do here in ODID and, thus encouraged, we are hoping to launch a series of web-based video talks in the course of the coming year to take our research to a wider audience. Please look out for them!

‘Flash talks’ aside, this year has been one of both consolidation and progress. On the research side, with REF2021 beginning to loom large, colleagues have been pushing hard to bring their current research to fruition and inevitably the jargon of ‘outputs’, ‘impact’, ‘eligibility’ and ‘environment statements’ has started to season our conversations. But at the same time we are investing heavily in new research and new ideas and it has been exciting to see so many research grants and renewals coming through in the course of the year. On the teaching side, we continue to attract the finest students from across the world and, I believe, provide them with the graduate training to match. I would like to thank all of my colleagues involved in our teaching programme – course directors, lecturers, supervisors, teaching assistants and our team of course administrators – for their fantastic commitment to what continues to be one of the best International Development programmes anywhere in the world.

It has also been the year in which we saw our first social enterprise ‘spin-out’ take off, with the launch of sOPHia, an innovative not-for-profit organisation designed to bring the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative’s path-breaking work on poverty measurement into the world of international business. In conjunction with Oxford University Innovation (OUI), sOPHia has established offices in Oxford and in Boston, Massachusetts, and has already begun work in a number of companies in Central America. You can read about sOPHia on p.14. And as I write, Professor Xiaolan Fu, Director of the Technology and Management Centre for Development, is also working with OUI to bring her methodology on early-stage valuation of tech companies in the global South to market.

And finally, an update on an issue I mentioned last year, namely our future in our current home. On the surface, matters are quiet – we are still here, but the building has been sold, the proceeds invested with the University, and our tenancy has been secured through to 2033, if required. There has been progress, however. A new home for ODID is now firmly established as one of the division’s priority strategic projects and, as I write, we are awaiting the outcome of an exciting new architectural competition which may offer us a possible future site. Whether this works for us is not yet clear, but we are hopeful.

In closing, and as we prepare for a new cohort of students in October, let me say farewell to our graduating students – most especially the remarkably large number of DPhils who have successfully graduated this year – and to our colleagues who have left the department. I wish all of you well. Let me also add, on a personal note, my sincere thanks to my friends and co-workers in the department for their support and encouragement over the past three years. It has been a great pleasure to serve as Head of Department.

Professor Christopher Adam
31 July 2019
The department offers two doctoral programmes, a two-year DPhil course, and four nine-month MPhil courses to around 260 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. Our degrees are also closely tied to 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. Many also pursue further studies.

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 new 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, with notable strengths in 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 OIID 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. For the first time we are also now offering students the chance to undertake doctoral study on a part-time basis.

The following DPhil students completed* their doctoral work during 2018/19

Geraldine Adiku
Wolfson
The remittance debate reconsidered: interrogating transnational transfers between Ghanaian migrants in the United Kingdom and their relatives in Ghana

Olahnshile Akinotela
Jesus
Beyond greed and grievance: understanding the multi-causal factors of the Niger Delta conflicts

Hani Awad
Hertford
Forgotten as history: space and politics in the Cairo peri-urban fringe

Nora Bardelli
Lincoln
'The refugee' reproduced, negotiated, and represented: hierarchies of Malian refugeeeness in Burkino Faso

Lennart Bolliger
Wolfson
Apartheid’s African soldiers: a history of black Namibian and Angolan members of South Africa’s former security forces, 1975 to the present

Arnold Chumunogwa
St Antony’s
Power at the margins of post-colonial states in Africa: remaking authority on fast-track resettlement farms in Zimbabwe

Frances Cossar
St Antony’s
Agricultural development, mechanisation, and rental markets: theory and empirics from Ghana

Evan Easton-Calabria
Linacre
Subjects of self-reliance: a critical history of refugees and development

Santiago Izquierdo Tort
St Cross
Payments, ecosystems and development: payments for environmental services (PES) in the Mexican Lacandona rainforest

Paul Kellner
Green Templeton
...Jalanan are also the nation’s children... street-associated youth identities in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Chloe Lewis
Linacre
Gender protection/protecting gender: rethinking responses to sexual violence in armed conflict and its aftermath

Alejandro Olayo Mendez
Campion Hall
Migration, poverty, and violence in Mexico: the role of casas de migrantes

Julia Pacitto
Wolfson
Roads to asylum: refugees’ and asylum seekers’ journeys towards exile in the UK

Ankita Pandey
Wolfson
Movement allies: the politics of civil rights activism in India (1960s–1980s)

Alexandra Panman
St Johns
Urban lives and urban legends: re-examining the slum in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Caitlin Procter
St Antony’s
Claiming the state: the everyday lives of Palestinian refugee youth in East Jerusalem

Felipe Roa-Clavijo
St Antony’s
Rethinking rural development, food and agriculture in Colombia: examination of competing narratives during the agrarian strikes and negotiations 2013–2016

Emilio Travieso
Campion Hall
Reason to hope: economic, social, and ecological virtuous circles in Chiapas, Mexico

Nathaniel Ware
Magdalen
The relationship between impact investing mechanism design and social value creation

Barbara Zeus
St Antony’s
Refugee education between humanitarian and development assistance – a configurational comparative analysis across low- and middle-income host countries

*given leave to supplicate
ALUMNUS PROFILE
Brian Mwesigwa
Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Uganda
MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy 2014–15
I enrolled in the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy in 2014 with a few years’ experience in the Foreign Service, seeking to equip myself with the kind of knowledge, skills, and resources only a place like Oxford could afford. Even as a practitioner, the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy helped me to truly appreciate the essence of diplomacy and the diplomat’s raison d’etre, allowing me to make sense of the traditional or seemingly mundane aspects of our work, but perhaps even more importantly, raising my consciousness of emerging issues and the demands of the information age. Soon after leaving Oxford, I was appointed Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position that requires reading with a critical eye and keeping abreast of the latest developments. I am privileged to witness and contribute to the formulation and coordination of foreign policy at the highest level, the rigour and content of the MScs having been good preparation for the analytical, management, and coordination functions of the role. I have come to truly appreciate the time and the network of friends and lecturers at ODID.

Governance and Diplomacy in 2014
Special Assistant to the Minister
Governance and Diplomacy helped with a few years’ experience in the Foreign Service, seeking to equip myself with the kind of knowledge, skills, and resources only a place like Oxford could afford. Even as a practitioner, the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy helped me to truly appreciate the essence of diplomacy and the diplomat’s raison d’etre, allowing me to make sense of the traditional or seemingly mundane aspects of our work, but perhaps even more importantly, raising my consciousness of emerging issues and the demands of the information age. Soon after leaving Oxford, I was appointed Special Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position that requires reading with a critical eye and keeping abreast of the latest developments. I am privileged to witness and contribute to the formulation and coordination of foreign policy at the highest level, the rigour and content of the MScs having been good preparation for the analytical, management, and coordination functions of the role. I have come to truly appreciate the time and the network of friends and lecturers at ODID.

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.

2018/19 Course Director: Dr Cheryl Doss

Our first-year MPhil students conducted fieldwork in 22 countries over the summer
Cameroon
Agency and identity of internally displaced persons at the centre of the ongoing ‘Anglophone crisis’ in Cameroon
Canada
“We wish we didn’t have to exist”: the paradox of non-profit organisations and indigenous community development
China
How digital technology applied by the private company can affect inclusive development in China: the case of big data model in Mybank
Colombia
Political agency in post-conflict reintegration: the case of female ex-combatants in Colombia
The effects of international investment arbitration on environmental governance: explored through the case study of the Colombian Páramos
Côte d’Ivoire
Breeding ground for revolt: security sector reform and military occurrences in Côte d’Ivoire (2010–17)
France
Post-resettlement refugee labour outcomes: investigating socioeconomic integration and employment in France
Ghana
Social and economic upgrading of Ghanaian smallholder farmers
India
Fostering the ideal Indian woman: how sites of education continue to shape Christian subjectivity in post-colonial Tamil Nadu
Global value chains, jajajia, and the solar photovoltaic industry in India
Women’s participation in student politics in India
A mixed methods investigation into how neoliberalism impacts individual health behaviour in prevention and treatment of hypertension in India
How does the category of humanitarian emergencies disrupt routine development by aid NGOs?
Jamaica
Trickle or flood? Examining manifestations of austerity at sites of encounters between citizens and bureaucracies in 21st-century Jamaica
Jordan
The politics of water: examining the everyday practices of managing and accessing water in Amman from a political ecology perspective
Kenya
What are the perceived incentives and challenges for a local NGO to create income-generating projects?
Kenya and UK
From the closet to the courts: exploring the politics of storytelling through the life histories of LGBT+ refugees in Nairobi and London
Lebanon
Spaces of engagement: an ethnographic study on patterns of peer network formation in youth-led grassroots CBOS, and on the effect of peer networks on youth perceptions of identity, belonging, and the future
Malaysia
An investigation into state-business interactions in Malaysian industrial policy
Netherlands and Rwanda
Genocidal rape: feminism, critical explanations and the legacy of the ICTR
Nigeria
The political economy of special economic zones (SEZs) in Nigeria: a comparative study of the Lekki Free Trade Zone and the Ogun-Guangdong Free Trade Zone
Pakistan
Development-induced displacement and citizenship: a case study of the Orangi-Tehreek’s efforts in Pakistan
South Africa
Robots or rights: assessing perceptions of technological change and automation among policy-relevant actors as ‘pragmatic’ drivers of universal social policy in South Africa
Spain and Uganda
(Social) entrepreneurship at the intersection of race: a case study of an African tech start-up
US
Immobility in the margins: disability in US immigration
The moral politics of American Christian charity to African orphans
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.

2018/19 Course Director: Professor Douglas Gollin

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.

2018/19 Course Director: Dr. Jorg Friedrichs

Congratulations to the following students who won prizes for their performance on our master’s courses in 2018/19:

- **MPH in Development Studies**
  - Eugene Havas Memorial Prize for Best Overall Performance: Lena Reem (St. Antony’s)
  - Papiya Ghosh Thesis Prize: Nora Cyrus (Exeter)
  - Examiners’ Prize: Ollie Ballinger (St. Antony’s)

- **MSC in Economics for Development**
  - George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance: Lukas Buehner (Oriel)
  - George Webb Medley Prize (proximate accents): Felix Tong (Regent’s Park)
  - Luca D’Aglano Prize for Best Dissertation: Yannick Markhof (St. Antony’s)
  - Arthur Lewis Prize for the Best Examination Essays in Development Economics: Arinse Gregory (Trinity)

- **MSC in Global Governance and Diplomacy**
  - Best Dissertation Prize and Outstanding Academic Achievement Prize: Kiera Schuller (Magdalen)

- **MSC in Migration Studies**
  - Best Dissertation: Anna Alams Amaya (Kellogg) and Anne Schweizer (St. Catherine’s) (joint winners)
  - Examiners’ Prize: William Jerrigan (Green Templeton)

- **MSC in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies**
  - Thesis Prize: Vanisha Jain (Exeter) and Emma Montoya (St. Antony’s) (joint winners)
  - Examiners’ Prize: Imogen Dobbs (Jesus) and Meadhbh Maonagha (Linacre) (joint winners)

MSC in Migration Studies student Amos Schonfeld (above, for left) was highly commended in the 2019 Vice Chancellor’s Social Impact Awards for Volunteering.

Amos was recognised for his work in running Our Second Home, a youth movement for refugees and asylum seekers in the UK that aims to empower and develop young leaders. Through residential camps, Our Second Home members develop leadership skills in a nurturing and supportive environment.

Amos came to ODID after piloting the project because he wanted to learn more about the drivers of migration and the debates around integration. The Vice Chancellor’s Social Impact Awards are presented every year to Oxford University students who show exceptional achievement and commitment to positive social change.

Amos showed him first-hand how friends and colleagues were at risk. In fact, while Alex was in Kabul, several aid workers were kidnapped just blocks away from where he was staying. In discussions with workers on the ground, he found that they were so busy and stressed by their work that they had little time to consider security issues, despite the huge risks they were taking in their work.

Since its founding, Lanterne has won the Oxford Foundry AI Innovate competition award for Best Postgraduate Idea and the London School of Economics Graduate competition. Lanterne also received a grant from the European Union’s Big Data Corridor, which provided €50,000 to develop the second prototype in collaboration with the Intelligence Systems and Networks (ISN) research group at Birmingham City University. In July 2019, Lanterne was awarded a European Space Agency business incubation grant, which provides €41,500 in funding towards research and development for satellite-related technology. Lanterne is also representing Oxford at the Santander Universities Entrepreneurship Awards finals in October.

To learn more about Lanterne or help the team in any way, please contact Alex at alex@lanterne.ai.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

- **ODID DPhil student Greta Semplici (above)** won the Commission for Nomadic Peoples’ 2019 Best Student Essay Prize for her essay ‘Clotting nomadic spaces: on sedentism and nomadism’.

Greta’s paper questions the conventional division between nomadism and sedentism from which most definitions of pastoralism are drawn.

With reference to scholar Jeffrey C. Kaufman’s concept of a ‘sediment of nomadism’, in which pastoralism is defined in terms of ‘pure’ degrees of mobility and ‘pure’ food economies centred around livestock, she notes that, in pastoral settings, sedentism is also ‘essentialised’ in this way. She therefore reverses the traditional critique of the nomadism/sedentism dichotomy by questioning the relevance of ideal types of ‘pure’ sedentism.

Based on 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Northern Kenya’s arid lands, the paper looks away from big cities and regional centres to focus on small settlements springing up along improved communication roads.

Employing a range of methodologies, the paper asks what relationship exists between mobility and settlements, the emerging picture contests views of two separate spaces, focusing instead on spaces of connections and what Greta terms ‘pulsations’.

The paper makes it possible to move beyond a dichotomous definition of sedentism and nomadism to value changes, flexibility, and adaptability as important factors of places created and re-created by nomadic pastoralists, and their livelihoods.

The paper will be published in a future issue of the journal Nomadic Peoples.

International Growth Centre
Established in 2008, the IGC is an economics research network, funded by DFID and run jointly by the LSE and the University of Oxford. The IGC has a research network of nearly 1,800 world-class economists and 14 country offices around the world, providing policy-focused economics research on issues of state effectiveness, agriculture, firms, and employment; urbanisation; and energy production and demand. Four senior OVID 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

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

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

www.csia-oxford.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 2002, 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 OVID economist Sanjaya Lall, is a centre for interdisciplinary research into the applications of technology and management innovation in the developing world. TMCD research spans issues in industrial policy, innovations, technological capabilities, and competitiveness; technology diffusion; and finance, corporate governance, and public management capabilities in developing countries.

www.oxfordtmcd.org

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

www.ophi.org.uk

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.

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, OVID also anchors the Oxford element of the International Growth Centre (IGC), established by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) in 2008. We also host a major five-year project funded by the European Research Council: Changing Structures of Islamic Authority.
NEW AWARDS

ODID was successful in attracting a number of major new research awards in 2018/19.

RISE EDUCATION ETHNOGRAPHIES

Masooda Bano, Professor of Development Studies, has won funding for research into decision-making and implementation processes in primary education across seven developing countries as part of the Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) programme.

RISE is a large-scale, multi-country research programme funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) that seeks to understand how school systems in the developing world can overcome the learning crisis and deliver better learning for all. The project covers seven countries: India, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Vietnam.

In an attempt to draw more theoretical and conceptual insights from across these countries, the project will focus specifically on local municipalities responsible for managing cities and those that live within them, but will include civil society actors such as migrant and refugee organisations. The project will focus not just on improving the direct assistance provided to refugees and migrants, but also research ways to enhance positive effects of these influxes on secondary cities, such as on urban planning, infrastructure, and co-existence between migrants, citizens, and other members of society.

The project will comprise desk-based research as well as field-based qualitative research in the secondary cities of Adama, Ethiopia, and Arua, Uganda. The researchers will also train and employ Ugandan and Ethiopian PhD students and forced migrants from the communities that are being researched to act as peer researchers.

The research is funded by UNOPS, Cities Alliance, and SDC.

RESPONSES TO CRISIS MIGRATION IN UGANDA AND ETHIOPIA: RESEARCHING THE ROLE OF LOCAL ACTORS IN SECONDARY CITIES

Early Career Fellow Evan Easton-Calabria has won funding for a project that aims to provide data and evidence to improve the way in which secondary cities respond to and manage crisis migration. The research focuses on local municipalities responsible for managing cities and those that live within them, but will also include civil society actors such as migrant and refugee organisations. The project will focus not just on improving the direct assistance provided to refugees and migrants, but also research ways to enhance positive effects of these influxes on secondary cities, such as on urban planning, infrastructure, and co-existence between migrants, citizens, and other members of society.

The project will comprise desk-based research as well as field-based qualitative research in the secondary cities of Adama, Ethiopia, and Arua, Uganda. The researchers will also train and employ Ugandan and Ethiopian PhD students and forced migrants from the communities that are being researched to act as peer researchers.

The research is funded by UNOPS, Cities Alliance, and SDC.

GLOBAL SOLDIERS IN THE COLD WAR: MAKING SOUTHERN AFRICA’S LIBERATION ARMIES

Jocelyn Alexander, Professor of Commonwealth Studies, has won a Leverhulme Research Project Grant for a three-year project exploring the histories of Cold War-era ‘global soldiers’. The co-investigator is Professor JoAnn McGregor of the University of Sussex.

One effect of the combination of Cold War competition and decolonisation was the multi-directional movement of people, ideas, and things across the globe. Ground-breaking research on this phenomenon has traced a great range of political, social, and cultural exchange, shifting our understanding of the locus and content of Cold War-era solidarities and struggles.

However, this work has paid little attention to the content, experience, and legacies of military exchanges, and specifically military training, in sites dispersed around the globe. Tens of thousands of mostly young men from dozens of countries participated in these exchanges; uniquely complex military struggles were made by them. In southern Africa, one of the ‘hottest’ regions of Cold War-era contestation, these military networks were essential to the prosecution of the liberation struggles whose outcomes would dramatically remake the region.

The project takes as its focus the ‘global soldiers’ who formed these Cold War-era armies in globally dispersed sites of training, and whose methodology relies primarily on oral histories of rank-and-file soldiers and military instructors and advisers, both African and those of Cold War allies. This lies at the heart of understanding the making and effects of unique military genealogies, of global soldiers’ political, social, and embodied identities, and of the multifarious legacies of these wars for ordinary veterans, military institutions, and post-colonial politics.

EXPLORING A SHARING SOCIETY: LAND AND SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIA

Nikita Sud, Associate Professor of South Asian Studies, has won a Global Challenges Research Fund grant for a project exploring the multiple ways in which people engage with land in India and the possibilities for shared use.

The co-investigators are Nayanika Mathur, Associate Professor in the Anthropology of South Asia at the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography and the Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, and Mallica Kumbera Landrus, Keeper of Eastern Art at the Ashmolean Museum.

In the last decade, 50 million hectares of land have been ‘grabbed’ for urban expansion, industry, infrastructure, and mining in the South. Of these, 5 million hectares are in India.

The project works with partners who lead, advocate for, and document peoples’ movements against this land grab and who seek more equitable, sustainable land use. These various groups understand land in multiple ways: as a base for growth, but also as more than individualised property – as collective history, memory, and people’s connection to the earth.

The project develops this multidimensional engagement with land academically, and then delves into its practical implications for sustainability.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ATMOSPHERES OF VIOLENCE: EXPERIENCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS

Laura Rival, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Development, is part of a British Academy–funded project which aims to explore how environmental defenders experience violence in relation to projects designed to promote the Sustainable Development Goals, and why they continue to fight despite the risks.

The project also aims to identify the governance structures and socio-economic, political, and historical conditions and processes that are at the root of atmospheres of violence around sustainable development projects.

The project addresses a number of specific questions: how do environmental defenders experience violence around sustainable development projects in countries with different levels of criminal, political and state violence? How do atmospheres of violence around natural resource extraction and agricultural developments emerge? What safeguards are in place to ensure that sustainable development projects uphold environmental and social standards, and based on the lived experiences of defenders, what can be said about these standards’ efficacy?

Researchers will interview defenders, defenders’ family members and colleagues in Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea-Bissau), Asia (Bangladesh and Cambodia) and South America (Brazil and Ecuador).

The project is led by Dr Mary Menton at the University of Sussex.
TACKLING POVERTY AT WORK

Researchers from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at ODID have launched sOPHia Oxford, the University’s first social enterprise spin-out, to help businesses track and tackle multidimensional poverty among their employees and their families, their contractors and in their supply chains.

sOPHia Oxford has an exclusive worldwide licence to the Business Multidimensional Poverty Index (bMPI), developed by OPHI in partnership with business association Horizonte Positivo in Costa Rica. Drawing on the pioneering work on multidimensional measurement of poverty led by OPHI Director Sabina Alkire, bMPI measures poverty in its many dimensions, analysing not just who is poor in the business but how poor they are and the multitude of factors keeping them in poverty.

Based on the Alkire-Foster method developed in OPHI’s National MPI, the bMPI uses a multidimensional poverty survey approach that aligns with national measures, facilitating coordination with government efforts to end poverty. The approach enables companies to see what issues need tackling, how to prioritise a response and redirect resources for better impact and verify change in people’s lives.

The bMPI started with three pilot companies in Costa Rica and sOPHia Oxford hopes to take the approach global.

The creation of sOPHia Oxford and its licence from Oxford were supported by the University’s innovation arm, Oxford University Innovation (OUInnovation).

Find out more: sophiaoxford.org

FEATURED RESEARCH

THE COSTS OF INEQUALITY: LESSONS FROM LATIN AMERICA

Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea has spent the past academic year as a Visiting Fellow at the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame working on a new book that draws on the experience of Latin America – the world’s most unequal region and the region where the wealthy have the greatest power – to examine the impact of income inequality.

The Costs of Inequality in Latin America: Lessons and Warnings for the Rest of the World explores the economic, political, and social consequences of the growing income gap and proposes solutions to this most pressing 21st century challenge. Using past and present examples from different countries in the region, the book demonstrates how inequality has hampered economic growth and contributed to a lack of good jobs. From Mexico all the way to Argentina, the wealthy have faced limited incentives to move into new sectors and the poor have not had enough resources to invest in new projects.

Inequality has also been one of the drivers of weak institutions and the emergence of anti-system politics for decades. The poor and the middle class in Latin America have tended to distrust traditional political parties, gravitating towards populist leaders who offer easy solutions and promise rapid gains – a trend that is now evident in many other parts of the world. Inequality has also contributed to a variety of social problems, from violence to mistrust of neighbours and institutions. The relationships the research explores do not just go in one direction. In fact, low growth, exclusionary politics, and violence and social mistrust have reinforced inequality, generating vicious circles that are increasingly difficult to overcome.

Professor Sánchez-Ancochea’s research on Latin America thus provides a disturbing image of what the future may hold for many other countries, from the United States and the United Kingdom to China. Yet his work also provides some positive lessons. Latin Americans have confronted entrenched economic gaps through creative means that can be used by those fighting in the rest of the world.

For example, the region has been a cradle for progressive ideas. From the theology of liberation to structuralist economics, Latin American social scientists have offered innovative ways to think about inequality and exploitation and their potential solutions. These ideas have also influenced a number of social movements, from Brazil’s Landless movement – one of the largest and most successful rural-based movements in the world – to student protestors in Chile. Their political discourse and creative mobilisation strategies have already been copied in many other parts of the world. Professor Sánchez-Ancochea’s manuscript, which will be published by Bloomsbury/IB Tauris next year, concludes on a positive note. Much can be done to improve the distribution of income and reduce the political and economic power of the elites. Yet succeeding will require more than universal social policies and higher taxes; it will only be possible with stronger social movements and renewed social-democratic political parties.
CRONY CAPITALISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Arab uprisings in 2011 were not just aimed at overthrowing authoritarian regimes but were also targeted at a well-entrenched system of economic privilege where those attached to the ruler’s insider circle had monopolised all economic opportunities — a topic explored in a new book co-edited by Globel Fellow in the Economies of Muslim Societies and Associate Professor Adeel Malik.

For every regime that faced a popular backlash in the Middle East, there were some prominent businessmen who became the symbol of corruption and injustice. In Egypt it was Ahmed Ezz, the steel magnate. For Ben Ali’s regime in Tunisia it was his wife, Leila Trabelsi, who together with her husband and extended clan controlled 220 firms in some of the most lucrative sectors of the economy. In Syria it was Bashir Assad’s cousin, Rami Makhlouf, the owner of SyriaTel, who symbolised the concentration of economic power at the top.

In the popular Arab imaginary, corruption of regimes and that of businessmen is often treated as the same. The Arab private sector is typically a handmaiden of the state, surviving and thriving in the comforts of the ruling circle. Arab states have increasingly intervened in financial, product, and labour markets to advance their political interests. The Arab spring provided a fresh impetus for studying the nexus between business and politics in the region. Professor Malik, in collaboration with Isach Diwan and Izz Alayy, brought together 20 top political economists working on the Middle East to empirically map the nature of political connections within the private sector in key Middle Eastern states, and to probe the impact of this on prosperity. Capturing variation across countries, firms, and sectors, they looked at several dimensions of crony capitalism. The findings are presented in an edited volume on Crony Capitalism in the Middle East published by Oxford University Press in June 2019.

The volume focuses on how political connections shaped business performance in Middle Eastern economies during and after the period of economic liberalisation, using an eclectic mix of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. A key concern was to identify the impact of political connections on outcomes (firm profitability, growth, credit, trade policy, etc.). To probe the impact of cronyism, some researchers used discrete events, such as the revolutionary overthrow of a regime, the EU trade agreement with Egypt, and elections in Lebanon. Others provided a contextual description of cronyism and its after-effects, and focused mainly on stylised patterns of such correlation.

The volume provides concrete information on the number, presence, and characteristics of politically connected firms (PCFs) in several MENA countries. It shows that around 50% of the sectors in Egypt were exposed to PCFs, and PCFs included 8 of the top 20 firms trading on the stock exchange. In Tunisia, this ratio was about 40%, and the Ben Ali firms were over-represented at the top end of the firm-size and output distributions. In Turkey, religious-network-affiliated firms constituted about 20% of the total firms. These differences partly reflect the differential reach of the state in these countries, and thus its ability to create regulatory rents.

Cronies tend to conglomerate in sectors that are sheltered from competition and susceptible to policy manipulation through the use of regulatory barriers and selective enforcement. Services sectors oriented towards domestic markets remain a preferred home for political cronies in the post-liberalisation era. Across the region, PCFs tend to cluster in banking, real-estate, tourism, distribution, natural resources, and telecommunications sectors. These sectors were often selectively opened in the wake of liberalisation through discretionary licences, which were typically awarded to political insiders.

While the evidence furnished in the volume opens a new window into a tapestry whose effects are often subtle and highly context-specific, the volume is a welcome contribution to the discussion on crony capitalism in the Middle East. The lessons from older, non-South African experiences of student protests in post-colonial African politics are often missed from these debates.

Today’s student activism and that which came before it share two common traits. One is student protesters’ belief in their own political agency. The other is the fear state authorities have that social groups could. These challenges led to frequent clashes between university students and the states that funded their education.

In the introduction to the journal, the editors point out that African students in the 1960s and 1970s believed themselves to be emergent political elites and intellectuals. They questioned political leaders’ assumed role as the agents of decolonisation and agitated for radical alternative projects of political change. These projects were commonly incorporated socialist or pan-African ideological frameworks.

African universities were key actors in developing post-colonial and decolonised societies. They trained an entire new crop of doctors, economists, lawyers, and other professionals. This was happening in countries with low levels of formal schooling, and thus university students’ education was seen to give them the knowledge and skills to both understand and challenge state authority in a way that few other social groups could. These challenges led to frequent clashes between university students and the states that funded their education.

There was no single decolonisation project during this era. Students’ challenges to state authority looked very different in different countries. The fatal contexts between radical Islamists and secular Leftists at the University of Khartoum in Sudan in the late 1960s offer one example. These challenges debated and fought violently over whether a decolonised Sudan should be secular and socialist, or bound by Islamic customs and values. Women’s public performances of their femininity became a lightning rod for these tensions. This boiled over into tragedy after the Adjako women’s protest, opened the way into high-status careers as state leaders. These former protesters’ uncomfortable association with authoritarian governance forced them to defend the meaning of their past activism.

The articles show how decolonisation in this period shaped a generation of university students’ aspirations to challenge post-colonial forms of governance.

HISTORY SHEDS LIGHT ON MODERN STUDENT ACTIVISM

On 9 March 2015, a student hurled a statue at the centre of British colonialist Cecil Rhodes at the University of Cape Town. This act led to the statue’s removal. It also inspired the most significant protests against the regime in post-apartheid South Africa’s history. Student protesters called for the decolonisation of universities and public life, spurring similar actions by student activists in the global North. Students in other African countries such as Ghana and Uganda also got involved. But the debate about what the decolonisation agenda means and who has the authority to lead it is still wide open — and often acrimonious.

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**IMPACT AND ENGAGEMENT**

OODI 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 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. Opposite you will find an example of recent policy engagement, while overleaf, Associate Professor Nikita Sud reflects on several years’ experience of taking her research to different audiences.

OODI academics were invited to speak at the Houses of Parliament at two events during 2018-19, drawing on their research to offer expertise on current Africa-focused issues.

Jocelyn Alexander, Professor of Commonwealth Studies, and Simukai Chigudzi, Associate Professor of African Politics, gave evidence at an urgent session of parliament’s International Development Committee in February to talk about the political and humanitarian crisis in Zimbabwe.

They appeared on the panel alongside Stephen Chan, Professor of Politics and International Studies at SOAS.

The panel were asked a series of questions covering the Zimbabwe government’s response to protests, the impact of austerity, whether the international community was too quick to embrace the new regime, the role of EU sanctions and IMF negotiations, the effectiveness of DFID’s involvement, and the possibility of compensation for white farmers.

The panel highlighted a number of issues in response to the questions, including:

- The importance of understanding the current political situation through a systemic analysis, rather than a focus on individuals, and in historical context;
- The complexity of divisions within the ruling party, the intelligence services, the army, and the police and the way in which the coup had disrupted established hierarchies and relationships;
- The likely destabilising impact of austerity in the face of extreme hardship following a year of deteriorating living conditions, which an imminent drought could only worsen;
- The way in which sanctions had been used for rhetorical effect by the government to point to victimisation by the West;
- That need to understand that the Zimbabwean government is not a single entity, and donors should work strategically with different ministries to be most effective;
- The importance of supporting civil society organisations at the local level, as well as the crucial role of regional bodies.

Meanwhile, Leverhulme Early Career Fellow Robtel Neajai Pailey spoke at the launch of a report into the difficulties encountered by Africans seeking to visit the UK. The report, ‘Visa Problems for African Visitors to the UK’ was produced by the All-Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) for Africa, the APPG for Diaspora Development & Migration and the APPG for Malawi.

The launch panel, which took place on 16 July, comprised then-Minister for Development & Migration and the APPG for Africa, the APPG for Diaspora Development & Migration and the APPG for Malawi.

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The report found that African applicants are twice as likely to be refused non-immigrant visas as those from other continents and outlined a number of particular challenges, including logistical barriers, inconsistent decision-making, financial discrimination, perceived gender and racial bias and a lack of accountability or a right of appeal.

Dr Pailey spoke about her differing experience of applying for UK visas, from the US as a US permanent resident and from Ghana as a Liberian national, in a case study featured in the report.

She also highlighted that the UK charges Africans for visa fees without actually granting visas, which she described as ‘akin to extortion’.

She asked the report secretariat to consider writing a report 2.0 with additional policy recommendations, such as that the UK should charge visa processing fees upfront and only require payment for a visa if it is actually granted.

In addition, OODI was among signatories to a letter published in the Observer from 70 senior representatives from academia and civil society who expressed their growing concern over the numbers of African partners being refused entry to the UK.

The letter stated that the UK’s visa system was damaging ‘Global Britain’s’ reputation and called for a fair and equitable visa system that promotes and protects the essential collaborations that mean we can tackle today’s global challenges as well as the unknown challenges of the future.

The complexity of divisions within the ruling party, the intelligence services, the army, and the police and the way in which the coup had disrupted established hierarchies and relationships;
In the current political moment of fake news, heightened nationalism, and the rise of political strongmen from Brazil and the US to Turkey, Hungary, the Philippines, Russia and India, intellectual endeavour is readily dismissed. With Facebook and ‘Whatsapp University’ generating words and emotions at the touch of a button, there are questions around the relevance of long-term research. For these and other reasons, universities have been looking critically at their place in contemporary societies. They are (or should be) asking: are we reproducing ivory towers? Is our research built on the structural inequalities of race, caste, class, and gender, and the continued legacies of slavery and colonialism?

One way in which academia has engaged with the issue of relevance is through agendas of impact and public engagement. These management-agendas of impact and public engagement with the issue of relevance is through grants from ODID and my college Wolfson. Research has been funded through small research grants, and reflective writing, I have had the luxury of long-term research funding with a substantial public engagement element. The resultant grant from the UK’s Global Challenges Research Fund is spread over two years. Within a larger research programme, I have organised two workshops on the lives of land. These have brought on board non-university participants, including activists, land users and losers facing industrial and infrastructural projects, lawyers, environmentalists, journalists, poets, cartoonists and others. Invited academic participants have deliberately been from non-English-speaking, indigenous, and organised two workshops on the lives of land. These have brought on board non-university participants, including activists, land users and losers facing industrial and infrastructural projects, lawyers, environmentalists, journalists, poets, cartoonists and others. Invited academic participants have deliberately been from non-English-speaking, indigenous, and other marginalised backgrounds.

The results of this GCRF-funded research are available on the livesoffland.web.ox.ac.uk. As the project website shows, our workshops and related interactions have led to a music video with the Meghalaya-based Rida and The Musical Folks (opposite, below). Speaking poignantly to questions of mining and environmental change in a Himalayan landscape, the video is in Khasi and English. A filmmaker in north India and his largely rural, Hindi-speaking team have worked with us on a short film on identity-based assertions around land. A cartoonist who attended one of our GCRF workshops sketched several talks on identity-based assertions around land. Another cartoonist who attended one of our GCRF workshops sketched several talks on identity-based assertions around land.

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To go back to where I started, it is crucial that academics push back against the anti-intellectualism of today’s new authoritarianism. Reaching out to, and learning from, a range of social groups could be part of this commitment. It was only when I started working with fishworkers, indigenous musicians and poets, or Dalit female journalists, that I realised with a shock that this was the first time I had spoken about my research in Hindi, or had it translated into Tamil or Khasi. The push for engagement has made me write in an accessible way for non-academic audiences, with access being not just about free availability of research, or writing sans jargon. Access has also involved multi-lingual communication and a conscious attempt to take research and related conversations to non-metropolitan audiences, including non-metropolitan audiences in the South.

Nikita Sud
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 coverage is presented below.

16 July 2019
‘Opinion – Millions have come out of poverty. It’s a reason to hope’. DPhil research on multidimensional poverty featured in The Washington Post

12 July 2019
‘Life is getting better for world’s poorest – but children bear greatest burden’. DPhil research on multidimensional poverty featured in The Guardian

14 June 2019
‘How fear is redrawing our maps and infecting our politics’. Ruben Andersson discusses his new book on The Majority Report

11 June 2019
‘How to truly decolonise the study of Africa’. Rabtel Neaja Pailey writes for Al Jazeera

24 May 2019
‘What Narendra Modi’s landslide victory means for India’. Nikita Sud takes part in the Anhally’s ‘India Tomorrow’ podcast series, surfacing up the 2019 elections

23 May 2019
‘India nationalism – are minorities under threat?’ Nikita Sud takes part in roundtable discussion for TRT World

17 May 2019
‘Work undone: how India fails its young job seekers’. DPhil Deepa Kurup writes for Al Jazeera

29 April 2019
‘Sex discrimination in British immigration law is likely to get worse after Brexit’. Catherine Briddick writes for The Conversation

19 April 2019
‘India elections: will farm crisis be PM Narendra Modi’s undoing?’. DPhil Deepa Kurup writes for Al Jazeera

15 April 2019
‘Nuevo diplomacia: cómo son los embajadores 2.0’. Corneliu Bija writes about diplomatic engagement online for Argentina’s Noticias

9 April 2019
‘A single WhatsApp message can incite people to violence’. DPhil Amogh Sharma features in the AirWar’s ‘India Tomorrow’ podcast series about Indian elections

29 March 2019
‘Choking a lifeline’. DPhil Deepa Kurup writes for Frontline magazine about how India’s MGNREGS employment guarantee scheme is being undermined

8 March 2019
‘8 female anti-corruption fighters that inspire us’. Rabtel Neaja Pailey features in list compiled by Transparency International

27 February 2019
‘Why Venezuelan migrants need to be regarded as refugees’. Alexander Betts writes for Al Jazeera

21 February 2019
‘Why Sajid Javid’s decision on Shamima Begum cheapened British citizenship’. Matthew Gibney writes for Metro

5 February 2019
‘New means of workplace surveillance’. Ivan Manokha writes for Monthly Review

29 January 2019
‘The struggles for Liberian citizenship’. Rabtel Neaja Pailey writes for Al Jazeera

17 January 2019
‘*ZimbabweShutdown and ZANU(PF)*’s neo-liberal turn (… again)’. Dan Hodgkinson writes for Africa’s Country

8 January 2019
‘The specter of bots and trolls’. DPhil Ilan Manor and Patrick Thewlis write for The Jerusalem Post

1 January 2019
‘Why we need to rethink our relationship with land, in Chhattisgarh and Beyond’. Nikita Sud writes for The Wire

19 December 2018
‘Refuge, reformed’. Alex Betts writes in Foreign Affairs

18 December 2018
‘The responsibility to protect: time to move on’. Nadee Crossley writes for In The Long Run

26 November 2018
‘The failed national improvement scheme that was demonetisation’. Nikita Sud writes for The Wire

23 November 2018
‘Refugee, reformed’. Alex Betts writes about innovations in Kenyan refugee camps for Foreign Policy

30 October 2018
‘I don’t think that we can shy away from the legacies of the slave trade and how they’re still with us’. Dan Hodgkinson joins debate on university slave trade reparations on BBC Radio Ulster’s Talkback

30 October 2018
‘How not taxing the rich got Pakistan into another fiscal crisis’. Adeel Malik writes for Al Jazeera

23 October 2018
‘When foreign “do-gooders” do more harm than good in Liberia’. Rabtel Neaja Pailey writes for Al Jazeera

5 October 2018
‘Simukai Chigudu: The politics of epidemics’. Simukai Chigudu interviewed by The British Medical Journal

For a full list of media coverage, including links to online content, please visit: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/media
OIID hosted and organised numerous events over the course of the year. Our research groups hold regular seminar series during Michelmas and Hilary terms, and the department also hosts three seminar series jointly with other departments: the African History and Politics Seminars with the History Faculty, the Department of Politics and International Relations, and the African Studies Centre; the Modern South Asia Seminars, with the Oxford School of Global and Area Studies, the Faculty of History, and the Faculty of Oriental Studies; and the Development Economics series with the Centre for the Study of African Economies in the Economics Department. These seminars play a key role in generating new research, initiating new research initiatives, testing preliminary findings, and disseminating results. The MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy organises a series of lectures bringing diplomatic practitioners and academic scholars to the department to enable students and fellows of the course to interact with experienced professionals and to discuss new perspectives on current diplomatic events and global governance challenges.

OIDI also runs a number of regular lecture series that bring distinguished academics to the department: the Olof Palme, Harrell-Bond, and Elizabeth Colson lectures. It also hosts conferences, workshops, and many other one-off events. Read about some of the highlights from our 2018/19 events calendar opposite and overleaf.

OPHI at the UN High-Level Political Forum
17 and 18 July 2019
UNHQ, New York
OPHI launched two publications at the margins of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the UN in July. Both publications were the product of collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). First to be launched was the report for the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2019 figures. Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator, Pedro Conceição, Director of the Human Development Report Office (HDO), and Sabina Alkire, Director of OPHI, launched the key findings which were discussed by Nobela Tunis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Sierra Leone, Gonzalo Hernández Licona, Executive Secretary of CONEVAL in Mexico, and Hashan Fu, Director of the Development Data Group from the World Bank. OPHI and UNDP then launched a new free online handbook, which provides detailed practical guidance for planners, policy-makers and statisticians on how to build a technically rigorous and permanent national MPI. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of UNDP’s Policy and Programme Support Bureau, chaired the launch with interventions by: Gloria Alonso, Minister of National Planning, Government of Colombia; Sanyukta Samaddar, Adviser -SDGs at NTI AAROG; Government of India; Riaz Fatyana, Convener, National SDG Parliamentary Task Force and Chairman of Standing Committee on Human Rights and Law, National Assembly of Pakistan; James Foster, Oliver T Carr Jr Professor of International Affairs at the George Washington University; and Sabina Alkire, OPHI Director. The HLPF is dedicated to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2019: ‘A Mobile Milieu: Humanitarian Equipment and the Politics of Need’
5 June 2019
Professor Peter Redfield, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
ODID, Oxford
Approaching human mobility from the perspective of milieu – the estimate, inclusive envelope of immediate environment – this lecture focused on humanitarian equipment, from refugee camps to innovative devices that seek to provide for basic needs such as water and sanitation. Such objects offer little prospect of producing a satisfying response to human suffering. Nonetheless, their very inadequacies can expose conflicting assumptions about human needs and aspirations. Tensions between understandings of what constitutes a satisfactory life emerge at a mundane level, positioning these devices as scalar connection points between individual experience and social imagination.

Milieu, Redfield suggests, can serve as a revealing conceptual site to investigate the political terrain exposed by human mobility, including rival strains of humanitarian concern, rights advocacy, national identification, and ecological anxiety.

Listen to the lecture: bit.ly/Colson19

17 May 2019
Professor Sabela J Ndovu-Gatsheni, University of South Africa
Wolfson College, Oxford
In this lecture, Professor Ndovu-Gatsheni explored the concept of the cognitive empire – the invasion not of territories but of people’s mental universe, in which some forms of knowledge are privileged above others, creating particular notions of the human and enabling particular forms of politics and configurations of power.

He argued that imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and the Cold War period brought to the surface the evils of the cognitive empire, including incarceration and assassination of those who expressed divergent ideas of liberation, equality and peace in a modern world where politics was underpinned by the will to power, the paradigm of war, and the paradigm of difference.

He critiqued 20th-century decolonisation as essentially a reformist rather than a revolutionary project, and spoke about the decolonial turn that came about with the entry into Western universities and institutions of formerly enslaved and colonised peoples. He went on to talk about the concept of being ‘on fire for justice’, predicated on a ‘we’ consciousness of service to the community, rather than the ‘I’ consciousness of individualism and materialism.

Throughout, he examined how the life and thought of Olof Palme and his vision of a just and peaceful world challenged and fitted into these narratives.

Listen to the lecture: bit.ly/OlofPalme19
The RSC’s 2019 Conference focused on ‘democratising’ refugee protection from a variety of disciplinary angles, including ethics, politics, anthropology, history, and law. The conference examined the role of refugees as political agents able to inform the decisions that affect them at a local, state, regional, and global levels. It explored the ethics and politics of accountability, participation, and humanitarian governance, the character of practical, institutional, and legal mechanisms to ensure that refugees have a say in their protection, and ways in which those who make decisions in relation to the displaced are (or could be) held accountable for their actions.

Keynote speakers were Lea Ypi, Professor of Political Theory, LSE, and Karma Nabulsi, Associate Professor of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford. RSC staff presenting included Alexander Betts, Ali Al, and Robin Vandervoot, plus DPhil candidates Clare Valkey and Blair Perunov. Sessions focused on topics such as political participation and citizenship, contesting deportation and exclusion, refugee voices in modern history, international organisations and accountability, displacement and peacebuilding, resistance and political action.

Listen to presentations from the conference: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/podcasts-rsc-conference-2019
The 2019 cohort of the OPHI Summer School completed an intensive two-week training in multidimensional poverty measurement in August.

The OPHI Summer School is an annual course led by OPHI Director Sabina Alkire and the OPHI team that provides a thorough technical and practical introduction to multidimensional poverty measurement with a strong emphasis on the Alkire-Foster method.

Held in different countries each year, the 2019 Summer School was hosted by CONEVAL at their headquarters in Mexico City. As Mexico was the first country to develop an official national measure of multidimensional poverty based on the Alkire-Foster method, CONEVAL was an inspiring setting for nearly 60 participants representing 23 countries from around the world to come together to develop their skills and gain inspiration. Attendees represented a cross section of the development sector, ranging from professional staff from national offices of statistics and government ministries to researchers and students from academia and international agencies.

During the course, special speakers included: Executive Secretary of CONEVAL, Dr. José Nabor Cruz Marcelo; Professor James Foster, the Oliver T Carr Jr Professor of International Affairs at the George Washington University; and Luis Felipe López-Óliva, UN Development Programme (UNDP) Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The OPHI team also covered the conceptual and empirical motivation for measuring multidimensional poverty, as well as estimation, dimensional breakdown, disaggregation by population subgroup, standard errors and statistical inference, robustness, communications, and policy applications. Supporting the course were Freya Paulucci-Couldrick, Émeline Marcelin and Johanna Andrango.

Upon completing the Summer School with presentations and an exam, participants demonstrated that they had developed the skills required to construct and analyse a multidimensional poverty measure using the AF method, and to describe its policy relevance.
PUBLICATIONS

The department's dynamic research programme is reflected in a steady stream of top-flight academic publications. You can find out more about this year’s publications by departmental staff opposite and overleaf.

ODID hosts one of the leading scholarly journals in the field, Oxford Development Studies, a multidisciplinary journal published four times a year, aimed at the research and policy-making 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 Goaptu, Anthem); New Diplomacy (Professor Corneliu Bjola, Routledge); and Studies in Forced Migration (Professor Corneliu Bjola, Routledge), a joint initiative of the IGC, the Centre for the Study of African Politics at the University of California, Berkeley, and the Young Lives Study in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam.

The department’s dynamic research programme is reflected in a steady stream of top-flight academic publications. You can find out more about this year’s publications by departmental staff opposite and overleaf.

JOURNAL ARTICLES


Bachtler, Kathrin (2018 online) ‘Diplomacy with memory: how the past is employed for future foreign policy’, Foreign Policy Analysis


Bridgitt, Catherine (2019 online) ‘Precarious workers and probationary wives: how immigration law discriminates against women’, Social & Legal Studies

Chigudu, Simukai (2019 online) ‘The politics of cholera, crisis and citizenship in urban Zimbabwe: “people were dying like flies”, African Affairs


BOOKS


Fu, Xiaolan (with George Dewusu Essengey and Godfred Kwasi Frempong) (2019) Multinational, Local Capacity and Development: The Role of Chinese and European MNEs, Edward Elgar


Malik, Adeel (with Ishac Diwan, Izak Atiyas) (eds) (2019) Crony Capitalism in the Middle East: Business and Politics from Liberalisation to the Arab Spring, Oxford University Press

UNDP and OPHI (2019) How to Build a National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): Using the MPI to Inform the SDGs, United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, University of Oxford

Chigudu, Simukai (2019 online) ‘The politics of cholera, crisis and citizenship in urban Zimbabwe: “people were dying like flies”, African Affairs


Bridgitt, Catherine (2019 online) ‘Precarious workers and probationary wives: how immigration law discriminates against women’, Social & Legal Studies

Chigudu, Simukai (2019 online) ‘The politics of cholera, crisis and citizenship in urban Zimbabwe: “people were dying like flies”, African Affairs


Gledhill, John (with Alard Duurnaar) (2019 online) ‘Voted out: regime type, elections, and contributions to UN peacekeeping operations’, European Journal of International Relations


Moore, Rhanomon (with Jack Rosstir, Martin Woodruff, and Celine Rollestone) (2019) Summative Report: Delivering on every child’s right to basic skills, Young Lives, University of Oxford


The book suggests the recent refugee ‘crisis’ in Europe offers an opportunity for reform if international policy-makers focus on delivering humane, effective and sustainable outcomes – both for Europe and for countries that border conflict zones. It sets out an alternative vision that can empower refugees to help themselves, contribute to their host societies, and even rebuild their countries of origin.

The prize publicly recognises the author of a submitted book that best deals with significant global issues, while seeking to provide both new analyses and new perspectives related to globalisation and its inherent challenges, so as to help the world better understand its globally relevant risks and collective action problems.

The Myth of Self-Reliance: Economic Lives Inside a Liberian Refugee Camp by Dr Naohiko Omata was chosen for the GDS Book 2018–2019 Honorable Mention Category by the GDS Book Award Committee.

The book challenges whether Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana deserves its reputation as a model of self-reliance, and sheds light on the considerable economic inequality that exists between refugee households. By following the same refugee households over several years, it also provides valuable insights into refugees’ experiences of repatriation to Liberia after protracted exile and their responses to the ending of refugee status for remaining refugees in Ghana.

The GDS Book Prize is awarded annually by the International Studies Association (ISA) Global Development Studies (GDS) section. It is awarded to books from a variety of fields that show a scholarly concern ‘with development and global justice’.

An article co-authored by Professor Xiaolan Fu exploring how Chinese firms acquire knowledge and experience in international markets by attracting returnees has won the 2018 International Business Review Best Journal Paper of the Year Award.

The paper, ‘Highly skilled returnees and the internationalisation of EMNEs: Firm-level evidence from China’ used an original firm-level survey from Guangdong province and was co-authored with Jun Hou of Lincoln University and Marco Sanfilippo of the University of Bari, Italy.

The award, which was announced at the European International Business Academy (EIBA) conference, is given for ‘the best IBR article (published in the previous year’s volume) in terms of enhancing the field of International Business research in the future’. 
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, policy-makers 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.

FMR 59
TWENTY YEARS OF THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT
OCTOBER 2018
In the 20 years since they were launched, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement have been of assistance to many states responding to internal displacement, and have been incorporated into many national and regional policies and laws. However, the scale of internal displacement today remains vast, and the impact on those who are displaced is immense. This issue includes 19 articles on the main feature theme, plus seven ‘general’ articles.

FMR 60
EDUCATION: NEEDS, RIGHTS AND ACCESS IN DISPLACEMENT
MARCH 2019
Education is one of the most important aspects of our lives — vital to our development, our understanding and our personal and professional fulfilment throughout life. In times of crisis, however, millions of displaced young people miss out on months or years of education, and this is damaging to them and their families, as well as to their societies, both in the short and long term. This issue of FMR includes 29 articles on education, and two ‘general’ articles.

FMR 61
THE ETHICS ISSUE
JUNE 2019
The 19 feature theme articles in this issue debate many of the ethical questions that confront us in research, programming, safeguarding, and volunteering, and in our use of data, new technologies, messaging, and images. This issue is published in tribute to Barbara Harrell-Bond, founder of the Refugee Studies Centre and FMR, who died in July 2018. In a special collection of articles within this issue, authors discuss Barbara’s legacy: the impact she had and its relevance for our work today.

Find out more: www.fmreview.org
For forthcoming issues see www.fmreview.org/forthcoming. To be notified about new and forthcoming issues, sign up for alerts at www.fmreview.org/request/alerts.

OXFORD DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
The journal Oxford Development Studies (ODS) provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of conventional theories and policy issues in all aspects of development, and aims to contribute to new approaches. It covers a number of disciplines related to development, including economics, history, politics, anthropology, and sociology, and publishes quantitative papers as well as surveys of literature. It is published by Taylor and Francis and edited at ODID.

Find out more at www.tandfonline.com/loi/cods20
As of 31 July 2019, the department had 98 staff members, including core academic teaching staff, research officers and assistants in our research programmes, and communications and support staff. Of our teaching staff, 10 are Professors, 13 Associate Professors, and 10 Departmental Lecturers. The diversity of our academic and research staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: 53% are women and around 74% are of non-UK origin.

This year we were delighted to welcome a new Head of Administration and Finance, Graham Bray. Graham was previously Chief Operating Officer at Young Lives, where he had overall responsibility for all operational aspects of the study, including financial and personnel management, grants, contracts, and monitoring and evaluation.

Graham has extensive experience managing and supporting international development programmes and a track record of leadership and management. After five years teaching in rural Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe, he managed HelpAge International’s programmes in East and Southern Africa. Before joining Young Lives, he worked for VSO, initially as Country Director of VSO’s programme in Ghana, and then at VSO’s head office, advising programme staff and coordinating the development of strategic and operational management processes to improve programme delivery and strategic alignment.

We were delighted to welcome Graham Bray as our new Head of Administration and Finance in 2019. Graham was formerly Chief Operating Officer at Young Lives, where he had overall responsibility for all operational aspects of the study, including financial and personnel management, grants, contracts, and monitoring and evaluation.

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As a Visiting Researcher at ODID, Dr al Zoubi has been using the data collected from the refugee camps in Lebanon to analyse refugees’ coping strategies in harsh conditions, and investigate what happens when coping strategies become a way of life. She has also been carrying out some background research for a project on enhancing the livelihoods, socioeconomic integration, and contribution of Syrian refugees in the UK, focusing in particular on factors that affect integration, solidarity, and cohesion with the host community in order to determine suitable interventions.

In 2019, Dr al Zoubi joined Christ Church as a tutor on Gender and Forced Migration. She is the recipient of numerous awards: from the Open Society Foundations, USA (Civil Society Scholar Award), the Open Society Foundation, Jordan (Transformative Gender Research Fund), the Syrian Scientific Agricultural Research Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, the L’Oréal-UNESCO for Women in Science Pan-Arab Regional award in rural development and women’s empowerment studies, and the League of Arab States’ ‘Arab Women Organization’ for the best Arabic book about women.

Find out more about the workshop: bit.ly/alZoubi

As of 31 July 2019, the department had 98 staff members, including core academic teaching staff, research officers and assistants in our research programmes, and communications and support staff. Of our teaching staff, 10 are Professors, 13 Associate Professors, and 10 Departmental Lecturers. The diversity of our academic and research staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: 53% are women and around 74% are of non-UK origin.

This year we were delighted to welcome a new Head of Administration and Finance, Graham Bray. Graham was previously Chief Operating Officer at ODID’s Young Lives study. He replaces Lindsay Rudge, who has moved on to take up the position of Head of Education Policy and Planning in the Social Sciences Division.

We also welcomed a number of visitors to the department over the course of the year. We are particularly honoured to host former Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, who joins us for a three-year visiting professorship. Read more opposite.
President Juan Manuel Santos, Visiting Professor

We were delighted to welcome former President of Colombia and Nobel Peace Laureate Juan Manuel Santos to the department as a Visiting Professor in Development for a period of three years, with a focus on reducing multidimensional poverty and building peace.

During this period, President Santos will conduct independent work on poverty reduction and peace building with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) as well as via interaction with the vibrant academic community of the department and University at large. In his capacity as Visiting Professor, President Santos will participate in University life and share his experience as well as enjoying space for his own reflection and writing. President Santos is a distinguished public figure and an influential leader, well known for his role in the recent Colombian peace process. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2016 for his resolute efforts to bring the country’s more than 50-year-long civil war to an end. During his term in office, which recently closed, President Santos took leadership in global efforts to reduce multidimensional poverty, including co-founding the Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN), a South-South initiative of policy-makers working to fight poverty in all its forms and dimensions, launched in Oxford in 2013 by its Secretariat, OPHI.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Professor Alexander Betts was appointed Associate Head (Graduate and Research Training) in the Social Science Division. The role includes the Directorship of the ESRC Doctoral Training Programme. The appointment is for three years and begins in Michaelmas Term 2019.

Departmental Lecturer Dan Hodgkinson won a University Teaching Excellence Award for his outstanding contribution to teaching within ODID, and commitment to the History and Politics stream of the MPhil in Development Studies. His students and colleagues recognised Dan’s dedication to the department beyond his teaching responsibilities in the overwhelmingly positive feedback they submitted to the Social Sciences Divisional Board, including his organisation of interactive workshops on ‘Identity and Your Learning’, and his proactive contributions to other courses.

Leverhulme Early Career Fellow Robtel Neajai Pailey won an International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award for her anti-corruption children’s books, Gbagba and Jaadeh! The awards are sponsored by the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Centre in Doha, Qatar, and are in support of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and its anti-corruption mandates. Gbagba was published by One Moore Book in 2013 and subsequently placed on the list of supplemental readers for 3rd to 5th graders in Liberia and for Primary 3 in Ghana. Jaadeh! followed in 2019.

Associate Professor Simukai Chigudu won the 2018 Audrey Richards Prize, awarded biennially for the best doctoral thesis in African Studies successfully examined in a British institution of higher education. Simukai completed his DPhil, which explored the politics of Zimbabwe’s 2008/09 cholera outbreak, at ODID in 2017. The prize is awarded by the African Studies Association of the UK (ASAUUK) and was announced at the biennial conference in Birmingham in September 2018.


Gary Jones, ODID caretaker, was shortlisted once again in the Best Support Staff category of the Oxford University student-led Teaching Awards. Gary won the award in 2017 with a record 67 nominations, and was also shortlisted in 2015 and 2018. The awards aim to recognise great teaching and teaching support at Oxford and to help engage students more effectively in their academic experience.

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

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

Stefano Caria, Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics, is now Lecturer in Economics at the University of Bristol.

Georgia Cole, Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow, is now Research Fellow at the Margaret Aske Centre for Global Studies at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Arndt Emmerich, Research Officer, CSIA, is now Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen, Germany.

Patricia Espinoza, Quantitative Research Officer, Young Lives, is now Deputy Head of Research at Oxfam.

Gunvor Jonsson, Departmental Lecturer in Migration and Development, is now Lecturer in Social Anthropology at SOAS.

The department won a plaque in the ‘Small Building Conservation’ category of the 2018 Oxford Preservation Trust (OPT) awards for the cleaning and repair work carried out to the building during 2017. According to Anthony Meek of the Estates Service, who oversaw the work, the OPT were impressed by the way in which ‘the work brought to the attention a remarkable building that had previously been overlooked and was the catalyst for other renovation work along Mansfield Road’.
ALL STAFF 2018/19

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF

Christopher Adam
Professor of Development Economics and Head of Department

Jocelyn Alexander
Professor of Commonwealth Studies

Ali Ali
Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration

Manhal Ali
Research Officer, Productivity and Development, The ReadyMade Garment Productivity Project

Sabina Alkire
Director, OPHI; and Associate Professor

Ruben Andersson
Associate Professor of Migration and Development

Masooda Bano
Professor of Development Studies

Alexander Betts
Head of Programme, IMI

Cornellia Bjola
Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies

Sophia Boote*
Research Assistant

Kristine Briones**
Departmental Lecturer in Gender and Migration

Grace Chang**
Research Analyst, Young Lives

Simukai Chigudu
Associate Professor of African Politics

Georgia Cole**
Joyce Prince Junior Research Fellow

Catherine Bridgick*
Departmental Lecturer in Gender and Migration

Stefano Carla*
Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Margaryta Klymak*
Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Emre Eren Korkmaz
Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Pramilia Krishnan
Professor of Development Economics

Shaomeng Li
Assistant Professor, OPHI

Porat Yosef
Senior Research Fellow, CSIA

Nikita Sud
Associate Professor of Development Studies

Patrick Thewlis**
Research Officer, CSIA

Pierre Marion**
Research Analyst, Young Lives

Lydia Marshall*
Senior Education Researcher, Young Lives

Rhiannon Moore
Research Officer, CSIA

Christian Oldiges
Research Officer, OPHI

Naohiko Omata
Senior Research Officer, Refugee Economics, RSC

Rachel Outbred*
Senior Education Researcher, Young Lives

Derya Ozkul*
Research Officer, Refugee Economics, RSC

Robtel Neajai Pailey
Leverhulme Early Career Fellow

Kate Pincock**
Research Officer, The Global Governed, RSC

Natalie Quinn
Senior Research Officer, OPHI

Laura Rival
Associate Professor of Anthropology and Development

Anne-Line Rodriguez**
Early Career Fellow in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

Jack Rossiter**
Research Officer, OPHI

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea
Professor of the Political Economy of Development

Sophie Scharlin-Petee*
MPI Data Analyst and Supervisor, OPHI

Tom Scott-Smith
Senior Research Fellow and Lecturer

Olivier Sterck
Senior Research Fellow and Lecturer

Maria Stierna*
Research Assistant, RSC

Nikita Sud
Associate Professor of Development Studies

Patrick Thewlis**
Research Officer, CSIA

Pierre Marion**
Research Analyst, Young Lives

Lydia Marshall*
Senior Education Researcher, Young Lives

Rhiannon Moore
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Olivier Sterck
Senior Research Fellow and Lecturer

Maria Stierna*
Research Assistant, RSC

Nikita Sud
Associate Professor of Development Studies

Patrick Thewlis**
Research Officer, CSIA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLICITY, AND OUTREACH STAFF</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lur Algharib</strong></td>
<td>Communications and Administrative Assistant</td>
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<td><strong>Jo Boyce</strong></td>
<td>Communications and Alumni Relations Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anastasia Bow-Bertrand</strong></td>
<td>Communications Manager, Young Lives</td>
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<td><strong>Marion Couldey</strong></td>
<td>Forced Migration Review Co-Editor, RSC</td>
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<td><strong>Paul Dornan</strong></td>
<td>Senior Policy Officer, Young Lives</td>
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<td><strong>Sharon Ellis</strong></td>
<td>Forced Migration Review Assistant, RSC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maya Evans</strong></td>
<td>Research and Communications Office, OPHI</td>
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<td><strong>Heidi Fletcher</strong></td>
<td>Policy Officer, Young Lives</td>
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<td><strong>Katherine Ford</strong></td>
<td>Policy Officer, Young Lives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tamsin Kilk</strong></td>
<td>Communications and Information Coordinator, RSC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rebeca Kritz</strong></td>
<td>Media and Communications Manager, Young Lives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sophie McIntyre</strong></td>
<td>Part-time Digital Communications Assistant, Young Lives</td>
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<td><strong>Jenny Peebles</strong></td>
<td>Forced Migration Review Co-Editor, RSC</td>
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<td><strong>Susanna Power</strong></td>
<td>Events and International Summer School Coordinator, RSC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maureen Schoenfeld</strong></td>
<td>Forced Migration Review Promotion &amp; Finance Assistant, RSC</td>
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<td><strong>Julia Tifford</strong></td>
<td>Communications Manager, Young Lives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jayne Whiffin</strong></td>
<td>Editorial Assistant, Oxford Development Studies</td>
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<th><strong>VISITORS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>ODID welcomes scholars from abroad or from Oxford 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. The following academics visited the department in 2018/19:</td>
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<td><strong>Claudia Santi Araminta</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Dalal Alyah</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Adam Dalgliesh</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sonja Elise Von Sonne</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Mabed Zinat</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Eleonora Milazzo</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Victoria Klinkert</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Jon Echevarria</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Caroline Wanjiu Khato</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Victoria Baines</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Alessia Torski</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Amanda Alencar</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Jiewei Li</strong></td>
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<th><strong>OXFORD ASSOCIATES</strong></th>
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<td>Our Oxford Associates are colleagues or from Oxford University academic appointments or similar positions in colleges who work on development and have research and/or teaching links with ODID.</td>
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| **Christopher Alvesson**                  | New College                                                          |
| **Sudhir Anand**                          | St Catherine's College                                               |
| **William Beinart**                       | St Antony's College                                                  |
| **Nancy Bermeo**                          | Department of Politics and International Relations                   |
| **Christopher Davis**                     | Wolfson College                                                      |
| **Ray Fitzpatrick**                       | Nuffield Department of Population Health                             |
| **David Gellner**                         | Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology                       |
| **Ian Goldin**                            | Oxford Martin School                                                 |
| **Roger Goodman**                         | St Antony's College                                                  |
| **Sarah Harper**                          | Oxford Institute of Population Aging                                 |
| **Peigam Harrison**                       | Said Business School                                                 |
| **Mark Harrison**                         | Oxford University                                                   |
| **Andrew Hurrell**                        | Department of Politics and International Relations                   |
| **David Johnson**                         | Department of Education                                              |

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| **Neil MacFarlane**                       | Department of Politics and International Relations                  |
| **Matthew McCartney**                     | Oxford School of Global and Area Studies                            |
| **David Mills**                           | Department of Education                                             |
| **Rana Mitter**                           | Department of Politics and International Relations                  |
| **Rachel Murphy**                         | Oxford School of Global and Area Studies                            |
| **Emma Plugge**                           | Nuffield Department of Medicine                                     |
| **David Pratten**                         | African Studies Centre                                              |
| **Steve Rayner**                          | Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology                      |
| **Isabel Ruiz**                           | Harris Manchester College                                           |
| **Mari Sako**                             | Said Business School                                                |
| **Stanley Ullasak**                       | Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology                      |
| **Nicholas Van Hear**                     | Centre on Migration, Policy and Society                             |
| **Laurence Whitehead**                    | Nuffield College                                                    |
| **Ngaire Woods**                          | Blavatnik School of Government                                      |
| **Biao Xiang**                            | Centre on Migration, Policy and Society                             |