



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



REPORT 2008–9

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

What we can contribute

- ◆ Our interdisciplinary approach has strong roots in Oxford faculties (economics, politics, international relations, anthropology, sociology, history, law, management and area studies) and multidisciplinary graduate colleges.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ We specialise in academic research and research training, drawing on a worldwide network of partners. We are not constrained by aid agency agendas, and thus can explore new and old problems from a critical standpoint.

Our objectives

- ◆ Influencing the theory, analysis and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries; supporting international networks and local institutions involved in this endeavour.
- ◆ 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 posts in emerging fields and support for long-term research programmes in poverty, migration, conflict, trade and investment, global governance, wellbeing, childhood, etc.

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Compiled by Jo Boyce

Design and production by Rachel Wiggans

A note on the photographs used in this report:

The photographs on pages 11, 18 and 22 were taken by children in two communities in Ethiopia as part of the Young Lives project. This participatory activity explored children's own perceptions of poverty and their attitudes to health. The images portray how this affects their daily lives.

The photographs on pages 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31 were taken by ODID MPhil students during their fieldwork.

Front cover photo: Workers at the Gaddani ship-breaking yard, Pakistan. © GMB Akash/Panos Pictures

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

naturall^{*} responsible^{*}



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From the Director

Valpy FitzGerald,
Rosemary Thorp,
Barbara Harriss-White,
Frances Stewart (l-r)



It is a great pleasure to present this update on the activities of the Oxford Department of International Development, which covers the period since mid-2005. This report contains extensive details of our activities over the past three years, but further details and regular updates are available on our website, www.qeh.ox.ac.uk.

On returning to Oxford some 15 years ago to devote myself to research on international development finance at Queen Elizabeth House (or, as it was then officially called, the International Development Centre), I was fortunate to work with a series of directors: Frances Stewart, who achieved our full departmental status and established a world-class research programme; Barbara Harriss-White, who expanded and strengthened a teaching programme which has achieved an international reputation; and Rosemary Thorp, who engineered the move from our original site on St Giles to the much larger premises at Mansfield Road. In this they were ably supported by a fourth remarkable woman, Julia Knight, who has established the financial solvency and efficient administration that makes our research and teaching possible.

The department is a key member of the Social Sciences Division, itself rated as the leading social sciences faculty in the world. We have some 350 members, including 250 postgraduate students and visiting scholars, and 100 academic faculty, research officers and support staff. We have six highly regarded postgraduate programmes with among the highest entry standards and application rates in Oxford, and seven flourishing research centres that conduct interdisciplinary research on issues of central concern to the developing world. This has been an enormous achievement, of which the University is justly proud.

We are now housed in a magnificent building, originally built in Victorian baronial style in 1896, previously the School of Geography. The north wing has been reconfigured as a dedicated facility for research students and postdoctoral fellows. The east wing is currently being demolished and rebuilt as a four-story 'eco-building' to house our research centres which are currently located in four other sites in Oxford. This will also result in a marked improvement in our teaching facilities.

Our building address will continue to be Queen Elizabeth House. The department is to be known as the Oxford Department of International Development (ODID), so as to avoid any chance* of confusion in the public mind with our Whitehall counterpart. The name 'QEH' will probably still carry on in the vernacular, much as 'Chatham House' does for the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Looking forward to the next three years, the overall size and shape of the department will not change as much as in the recent past. Nonetheless, we expect to see our research on topics such as poverty and industrialisation expand, while our work on refugees, migration and conflict will be deepened. Links to the wider University will be strengthened: the growth of interest in development issues in recent years has affected almost every department – ranging from medicine and the environment, though area and business studies, to global governance and international relations. In consequence we have recently made four joint teaching appointments (public health, Latin American politics, energy studies and Islamic economies) and have a joint research centre with the James Martin 21st Century School. These links build on our long-established relationship with economics, politics, history, anthropology and area studies; and to this will soon be added joint teaching with the future Oxford School of Public Policy.

However, an even more significant change awaits us just over the horizon. Over the next six years, a third of our faculty members – including half the readers and all but one of the professors – will retire. This means not only that the generation that 're-founded' QEH in the 1990s can devote themselves to gardening and grandchildren, but also that an outstanding group of younger scholars can now redefine 'who we are' in terms of significant choices between academic disciplines, regional specialisations and research topics. The debate has already started, and will have a profound effect on the future of the study of international development at Oxford for decades to come.

Valpy FitzGerald,
Head of Department

June 2008

* In Welsh: *odid* (adv.) perchance, peradventure; *ond odid* (adv.) perhaps. Llyfrgell Owen Phrasebank (<http://www.testunau.org/mynegair/o/odid.htm>)

Research

The Oxford Department of International Development is widely recognised as one of the leading multidisciplinary development research centres in the UK and Europe and among the top five in the world. The range of our research – in terms of disciplines, regions and themes – is very large, as the next few pages demonstrate.

In particular, our unique contribution to refugee studies was recognised by award of the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further

Education in 2002 to the Refugee Studies Centre. We are also a substantial contributor to Oxford's standing as the best development economics centre in Europe and third in the world.*

The department aims to communicate:

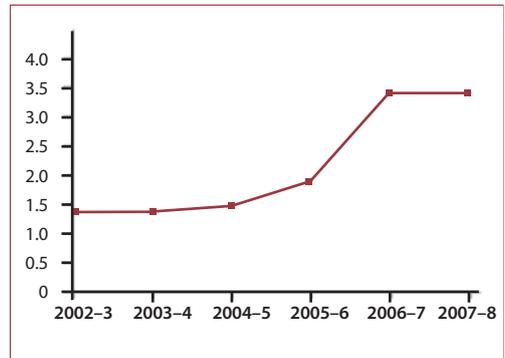
- The quality of our research to other scholars in the developed and developing world. These range from academics in universities, through policy researchers in development institutes, to journalists and activists.
- The implications of our research methodologies and findings for those working in development practice, ranging from the United Nations through aid agencies and government departments, to local and global civil society.

We do this through academic publication in scholarly journals and books; the organisation of international conferences; collaboration with our research partners overseas; and advisory work for the UN, governments and NGOs.

Our research income has doubled in recent years, particularly from external funders, as the graph opposite shows, and now represents approximately half of all income to the department. If the HEFCE funding arising from the RAE and doctoral supervision is added to the external research income, then the total approaches £4 million a year.

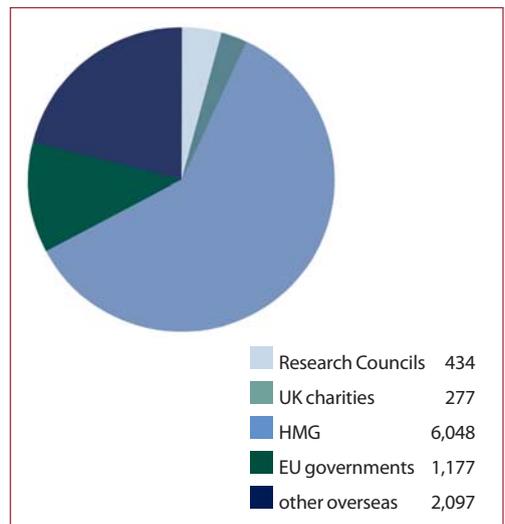
Doña Cristina Aduviri, an Aymara businesswoman from La Paz

External research income 2002–8 (£ millions)



The sources of our external research income are reasonably diverse, although we plan to adjust the balance between the UK government and the research councils in the coming years.

Sources of research income 2003–7 (£ '000s)



A large part of our research is carried out by our seven research centres, which also conduct the training of young scholars and our engagement with research partners overseas. Their research is detailed on the following pages.

* www.econphd.net/rank/rtrade.htm. The other two are MIT and Harvard. ODID employs half of Oxford's development economists and provides the MSc in Economics for Development jointly with the Economics Department.

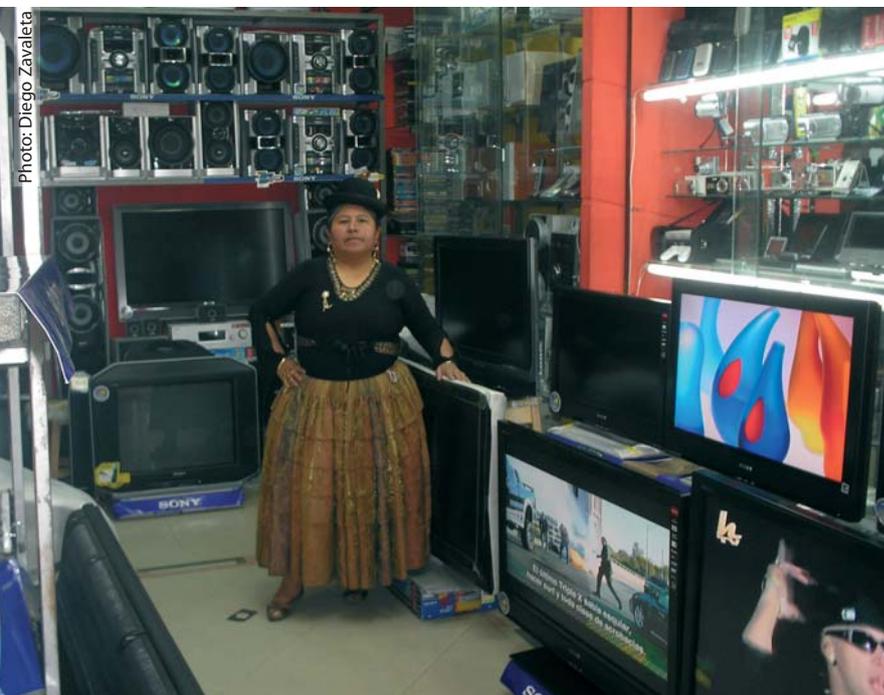


Photo: Diego Zavaleta

Refugee Studies Centre

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), established in 1982 and directed by Professor Roger Zetter since 2006, has pioneered the multidisciplinary study of the causes and consequences of forced migration.

The RSC is the pre-eminent centre in this field, combining world-class academic research and teaching with a commitment to understanding the experience and impact of forced displacement from the perspective of

the people directly affected. From its inception, the Refugee Studies Centre has put a high premium on linking scholarship to practice in order to shape the agendas, policies and programmes pursued by policy-makers and humanitarian agencies and to improve the lives of some of the world's most marginalised people.

The RSC provides a unique portfolio of complementary activities through its academic, documentation, dissemination, and international cooperation and capacity-building roles.

Research

The RSC carries out conceptual and policy-relevant research which is currently organised around three broad analytical areas with a variety of disciplinary approaches, special interests and geographic foci:

Forced migration, global economy and governance: investigating the political, economic and social contexts which are significant in precipitating forced migration, and in shaping responses by various actors.

The experience and management of forced displacement involves anthropological, psychosocial and sociological research on: the lived reality of conflict-induced displacement; transition to peace; children and adolescents in conflict situations; gender dimensions; psychosocial impacts; the work of humanitarian agencies with refugees and other conflict-affected populations.

Institutional and normative responses to forced migration: focusing on legal and political research relating to refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons; the history, current workings and future of national, regional and international refugee regimes; and the ethical issues raised by responses to forced migration by states, NGOs and international organisations.

Teaching

The RSC's teaching includes a range of taught and research degrees and other courses for students, academics, policy-makers and practitioners in the field of forced migration. These include a nine -

Conflict-affected
Achenese internally
displaced people
returning home



month multidisciplinary MSc in Forced Migration (see p 29), an annual International Summer School in Forced Migration, and a varied programme of short courses and professional training events. Academic staff supervise doctoral and other graduate research students. The Visiting Fellowship programmes enable practitioners and academics to pursue research projects and personal research.

Documentation

The RSC's library holds the world's premier collection of published and unpublished materials and research archives on forced migration comprising more than 37,000 items. This unique research resource attracts scholars and practitioners from around the world.

Forced Migration Online (FMO)

(www.forcedmigration.org) offers an extensive online information service providing instant access to a wide variety of resources on the situation of forced migrants globally, including unpublished literature, back runs of leading journals, and specially commissioned thematic and country-specific research guides.

Dissemination

The RSC is a leading provider of knowledge and information to researchers, practitioners, policy-makers and the public. Publications include: *Forced Migration Review* (FMR) (www.fmreview.org), the world's leading international forum linking research and practice on refugee and internal displacement issues and published in four languages; the *Journal of Refugee Studies* (jrs.oxfordjournals.org) established in 1988, published by OUP; a book series *Studies in Forced Migration*, published by Berghahn (see www.berghahnbooks.com/series.php?pg=refu_forc); a Working Paper series; a Policy Briefing series commenced in 2008; and a CD-ROM series of refugee resources.

The RSC regularly organises international conferences, workshops and discussion groups in response to emerging research agendas as well as for the policy needs of international NGOs, intergovernmental and government agencies. A new series of Policy Fora and Dialogues and a network of Policy Affiliates reinforces RSC's role at the interface of scholarship and practice. A weekly seminar series and annual lectures are open to the

public. The RSC also supports community-based cultural events, exhibitions and performances.

International partnerships and cooperation

Since its inception, a key focus of the RSC has been international cooperation and partnership with academic institutions and NGOs, particularly in those countries directly affected by forced migration. These partnerships are based on the mutual strengthening of research and teaching capacities, and seek to improve policy and project practice. They are facilitated by collaborative research projects, staff exchanges, conferences and regional workshops. A Regional Information Network has recently been established, initially with partners from India, Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Nigeria, to promote closer partnership and resource exchange.

Current research activity

Professor Roger Zetter, Director

- Refugees and asylum in a globalising world – impacts and consequences in the global north
- Shelter and settlement for the forcibly displaced and returnees
- The causes and dynamics of conflict-associated migration within a livelihoods framework and the links to policy responses in receiving countries
- Environmental transformation and population displacement: understanding the links between vulnerability, resilience and adaptation
- The associational life of refugees, including issues of integration and social cohesion

Dr Dawn Chatty, Deputy Director

- Dispossession and forced migration in the Middle East: community cohesion in an impermanent landscape
- Mobile peoples and conservation
- Reproductive and child healthcare for marginal peoples

Nadia Abu-Zahra, Research Officer

- Reproductive and child healthcare among marginal peoples in the Middle East

Simon Addison, Senior Research and Policy Officer

- Space, nature and the camp
- The biopolitics of humanitarian protection

Kenneth Bauer, Research Officer

- The impact of range enclosure on pastoral livelihoods on the Tibetan Plateau in China

Camp for
Palestinian
refugees
in Jordan



Photo: Jason Hart

Jean-François Durieux, Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law

- Spaces of protection
- Legal aspects of refugee emergencies, group-based protection and the development of protection standards over time

Dr Matthew J. Gibney, University Reader in Politics and Forced Migration

- Political and ethical issues relating to refugees, economic migration, citizenship and statelessness
- Historical evolution of migration control by states, especially practices of deportation and denaturalisation
- Contemporary political thought

Richard Haavisto, Pedro Arrupe Tutor

- Policy development and evaluation for the Jesuit Refugee Service
- Refugees and asylum policy

Dr Jason Hart, University Lecturer in Forced Migration

- Children's lives in settings of political violence and displacement
- Palestinian children
- Rights-based and participatory approaches to humanitarian intervention

Dr Eva-Lotta Hedman, Senior Research Fellow

- The politics of civil society, social movements and democratisation
- Dynamics of conflict, violence and displacement in Southeast Asia
- Displacement and representation: refugees, IDPs and stateless persons in the global South
- The geopolitics of humanitarian assistance in contexts of conflict and disaster with particular focus on Southeast Asia

Dr Anna Lindley, Research Officer

- Migration dynamics in contexts of conflict and asylum
- The livelihoods of conflict-affected people including refugees
- Migration, remittances and the development

of countries of origin (including the diaspora role in conflict and post-conflict situations)

Professor Gil Loescher, Visiting Professor

- International relations and forced migration
- Co-director of the project on Protracted Refugee Situations: towards solutions for protracted refugee situations

Nando Sigona, Research Officer

- Young undocumented migrants in the UK

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Eleanor Parkin, MSc Course Coordinator

The International Migration Institute

www.imi.ox.ac.uk

The International Migration Institute (IMI) investigates the way that human mobility is helping to change the face of global society in the 21st century.

International migration raises major challenges for individuals, communities and states and it is set to increase even more as technological advances bring down the relative cost of transport and communications across the world. It is often

presented as a threat to economic and political stability, but it can also offer enormous benefits to both sending and receiving societies.

Working with researchers, practitioners and policy-makers in the South and North, IMI is committed to developing a long-term and comprehensive perspective on global migration dynamics. We analyse migration as an intrinsic part of broader global transformation processes. We believe such understanding can provide the basis for policies designed to fully realise the potential benefits of migration for individuals and societies.

Current policy responses are based on a very limited understanding of the broader social, economic and political forces that drive global migration; in particular, they fail to take account of the interests of migrants as they decide how and where they move. Most research has been focused on the receiving side of migration and there has been much more limited research on how migration affects 'sending' societies. The result is policy approaches that are often inconsistent and ineffective; for example, the more states try to control migration, the more irregular migration seems to take place.

IMI aims to fill this research gap by analysing international migration from the perspectives of sending societies, with an initial focus on international migration within, to and from Africa. IMI seeks to link researchers from regions of origin and transit (especially in Africa) with global migration research networks. By bringing in the 'perspective from the South', we believe that it will be possible to enhance migration theory and to analyse its relationships to other forms of global transformation.

In 2006, IMI set out its strategy and vision in a paper entitled 'Towards a New Agenda for International Migration Research' (see

www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research). The central idea was the need for interlinked studies of 'lives in transit', 'migration transitions' and 'migration and transformation'. On this basis, IMI has been able to develop collaboration with migration researchers across the world, and to lay the foundations for research on some of the key challenges that migration poses in the 21st century, under the auspices of the James Martin 21st Century School.

The starting point for IMI's work has been the launch of the African Migrations Programme which is drawing together researchers from different regions of the African continent and preparing the establishment of a virtual library of literature and data on African migration. In September 2007, IMI organised a bilingual workshop with the University of Ghana with scholars from 17 African countries. A second workshop is planned for November 2008 (www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research/african-migrations-programme). Such activities are contributing to the cross-fertilisation of research in the continent and reinforcing connections among African migration researchers. Funding received from the MacArthur Foundation will allow a substantial development of this programme over the next three years through extensive empirical research with colleagues in Ghana, Nigeria, Morocco and the Democratic Republic of Congo (www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research/african-perspectives-on-human-mobility).

In cooperation with colleagues in Germany, Poland and Spain, IMI also won funding from the Volkswagen Foundation to carry out the UK part of a four-nation study on the role of transnational migrant associations both in integration into host societies and the development of countries of origin (www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research/transnational-migrant-organisations-project-tramo).

A third grant is being provided by the European Union's International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE) Network: IMI will organise a conference in July 2008 of leading migration scholars from around the world to produce state-of-the-art analyses of migration and social change.

Staff

Professor Stephen Castles, Director and Senior Researcher at IMI and Professor of Migration and Refugee Studies. From 2001 to 2006, he was Director of the Refugee Studies Centre. Professor

Castles's books and articles have helped change the way social scientists and policy-makers think about migration. He has carried out research on migration and multicultural societies in Europe, Australia and Asia. He has been a consultant to the British and Australian governments, ILO, UNHCR, IOM and the European Union.

Dr Oliver Bakewell, Senior Research Officer. He brings extensive experience of working on migration issues in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in central and southern Africa. His research focuses on the links between forced and voluntary migration and the relationships between migrants and development actors.

Dr Hein De Haas, Senior Research Officer. He has worked on migration from Africa to Europe and the linkages between migration and broader development processes, primarily from the perspective of migrant-sending societies. He did extensive field research in North Africa and Turkey.

Gunvor Jónsson, Research Assistant. She recently obtained her MA in anthropology from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Her thesis dealt mainly with migration aspirations and involuntary immobility in Mali, focusing particularly

on young men of Soninke ethnicity.

Dr Thomas Lacroix, Research Officer. He has worked on many aspects of the relationships between transnationalism, integration and development. His PhD research was focused on collective projects of development initiated by Moroccan immigrants for the benefit of their village of origin. Beyond these projects, he analysed the building of transnational social fields and the role of non-migrants (communities and states of origin) within this process.

Briony Truscott, Administrative Assistant. She handles the diverse flows of information crucial to the work of IMI and coordinates IMI's events.

Simona Vezzoli, Research Assistant. Her research interests include African diaspora communities, their organisation and collaboration with local authorities, particularly in Italy; diaspora communities and entrepreneurial development; the return and reintegration of migrants into their communities of origin; the role of women in diaspora groups; transnationalism and identity; circular migration; and second generations.

Sally Winiarski, Project Coordinator, African Perspectives on Human Mobility.

Travel agencies,
Mogadishu,
Somalia



Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity

www.crise.ox.ac.uk

The increasing role of ethnicity as a source of identity and an agent of political mobilisation is among the most important issues of the early 21st century.

The Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE), which was set up in 2003 with funding from the Department of International Development, is investigating relationships between ethnicity, inequality and conflict in order to identify policies which promote stable and inclusive multiethnic societies.

CRISE research is multidisciplinary, drawing on anthropology, economics, political science, history and sociology. Its work includes in-depth comparative country studies which aim to contrast the experience of more peaceful and inclusive societies with countries which have experienced violent ethnic or religious conflict. CRISE has also carried out 'perceptions surveys' in seven countries, exploring attitudes towards ethnic and religious identity, interethnic interaction and violence and political participation.

A particular focus is on how ethnic inequality in access to political and economic resources – 'horizontal inequality' – affects political stability. Through case studies and econometric analysis, our research has shown that high levels of horizontal inequality predispose societies to violent conflict. The role of horizontal inequalities in conflict is now increasingly being accepted by policy-makers – for example, in the recent DFID policy paper on conflict, and in World Bank approaches to Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in conflict-affected countries.

Following the main research findings, CRISE is now exploring policies to reduce horizontal inequalities; and is investigating the causes of such inequalities, in particular the reasons why group inequalities persist, often over many generations.

CRISE operates through its Oxford headquarters, with a research staff of nine, and has partners in Southeast Asia, Latin America and West Africa. The latter comprise mostly younger researchers, and CRISE staff have been actively engaged in capacity building with this group through methodological

training and advice on the structuring and presentation of research findings. CRISE also encourages overseas scholars to visit Oxford to work in association with the centre.

Since its inception, CRISE has supervised seven doctoral students exploring the links between horizontal inequality and conflict in different countries and from a variety of perspectives. It has also supported the research of 12 MPhil students.

In 2007, CRISE held a series of policy conferences, bringing together policy-makers from national governments, regional organisations and the donor community, NGO activists and academics to elucidate the policy implications of its work. Dissemination also takes place through a Working Papers series (www.crise.ox.ac.uk/pubs.shtml) and a Policy Briefings series (www.crise.ox.ac.uk/policywork.shtml), which provides concise reviews of policy-relevant research. In April 2008, *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies*, the centre's first book, was published by Palgrave.

Oxford-based staff

Professor Frances Stewart, Director. Her research within CRISE has involved exploring how some policies affect horizontal inequalities, including post-conflict policies generally; aid; fiscal policies; and macro-policies. She has also been involved in analysing the reasons for persistence in horizontal inequalities; exploring some global dimensions of horizontal inequalities; and defining fragile states. This work has been done collaboratively with members of the CRISE team.

Jo Boyce, Information Officer. She is responsible for the CRISE website, editing CRISE publications and producing the CRISE newsletter, *Research News*, which appears twice a year.

Dr Graham Brown, Research Officer, Southeast Asia. His research focuses on the dynamics of secessionist movements in Southeast Asia, paying particular attention to the role of horizontal inequalities. He adopts a multidisciplinary approach, combining quantitative analysis with historical archival research and qualitative political economy.

Dr Corinne Caumartin, Research Officer, Latin America. Her research has centred around three themes: evaluating and analysing political horizontal inequalities in Guatemala (between



Photo: Rosemary Thorp

Conducting in-depth interviews in Puno, southern Peru

indigenous and non-indigenous); surveying perceptions of identities and inequalities in contemporary Guatemala; and, most recently, looking at violent mobilisation, examining the mechanisms, strategies and discourses of guerrilla recruitment. The issue of incorporation into guerrilla activity is further examined through the lens of identity and interethnic relations in Guatemala.

Dr Matthew J. Gibney, Senior Research Officer, Political Theory. His work related to CRISE has focused on access to citizenship in divided societies. Drawing upon examples from a range of different countries, his current research considers the political and practical reasons why long-term residents are often excluded from (or deprived of) citizenship. The work also involves philosophically informed reflection upon the issue of how to distribute access to citizenship fairly.

Dr Yvan Guichaoua, Research Officer in Economics, West Africa. His current research investigates how extra-legal armed groups emerge and perpetuate themselves over time in the West African context. Armed groups are studied historically from the standpoints of their access to financial and logistical resources, and their internal organisation (which includes hierarchical structure, ideological background and combatants' mobilisation strategies). The comparative approach is privileged as a way to create a typology of extra-legal armed groups in West Africa. The research currently concentrates on Niger and Nigeria.

Arnim Langer, Research Officer in Economics and Politics, specialising in West Africa. He is currently

working on two research projects. The first focuses on the causes of violent conflicts in multiethnic states. A particular focus in this respect is on the role of horizontal inequalities in provoking violent group mobilisation along 'cultural' lines. In order to unravel the linkages between the presence of horizontal inequalities and the emergence of violent conflict in plural societies, he makes a comparison of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The second project aims to understand why socioeconomic horizontal inequalities are often so persistent.

Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Senior Research Officer, West Africa. He has recently written up a study of the effectiveness of the Affirmative Action machinery in Nigeria. Over the summer of 2007 he carried out fieldwork on cultural inequalities and a survey of perceptions in Abuja. The field evidence is currently being analysed prior to being written up.

Nicola Shepard, Administrator. She ensures the smooth running of the centre.

Rosemary Thorp, Senior Research Officer, Latin America. Her research within the CRISE programme focuses on Peruvian political economy. She is working on an explanation of the deep embedding of inequality between indigenous and white-*mestizo* populations over many decades. Her work takes a historical approach to the economic and political underpinnings of such inequality. She is developing a further research project on extractive industries and the generation of horizontal inequalities; the project will explore the political economy of resource management over time in unequal societies.

Young Lives

younglives.qeh.ox.ac.uk

Young Lives is an international research project investigating the changing nature of childhood poverty over 15 years to 2015.

Young Lives uses both quantitative survey and in-depth qualitative

research methods and aims to:

- improve understanding of the causes and consequences of childhood poverty and to examine how policies affect children's well-being;
- inform the development and implementation of policies and practices that will reduce childhood poverty.

Through interviews, group work and case studies with children, their parents, teachers, community representatives and others, we are collecting a wealth of information not only about children's material and social circumstances, but also their perspectives on their lives and aspirations for their futures, set against the environmental and social realities of their communities.

Our research focuses on four countries – Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam – chosen to reflect a wide range of cultural, political, geographical and social contexts. They face some of the common issues experienced by developing countries, for example a high debt burden, post-conflict reconstruction, and adverse environmental conditions, such as drought and flood. By covering these countries, we aim to reveal patterns, commonalities and differences in four very different contexts where childhood – and especially childhood poverty – is changing.

In each country we are following two groups of children: 2,000 children who were born in 2001–2 and 1,000 children who were born in 1994–5. These groups provide insights into every phase of childhood. The younger children are being tracked from infancy to their mid-teens and the older children through into adulthood, when some will become parents themselves. When this is matched with information gathered about their parents, we will be able to reveal much about the intergenerational transmission of poverty, how families on the margins move in and out of poverty, and the policies that can make a real difference to their lives.

Some recent highlights

Persisting poverty in the context of economic growth. Although our study countries were originally selected to reflect a diversity of political,

economic and sociocultural circumstances, they have all experienced economic growth since 2002. Our Round 2 data survey has revealed how, despite this growth, poverty is persisting among certain population groups and that inequality and social exclusion are growing.

Launch of Round 2 findings. A public meeting was held in Hanoi in March 2008 to launch the findings from the Round 2 quantitative survey. The meeting, attended by more than 100 academics, politicians and policy-makers, international NGO staff and the media, generated great interest in Young Lives and resulted in discussions with the World Bank Vietnam office about how they could use our data to supplement information from their own national surveys.

Development of innovative data methodology.

Young Lives in Peru was selected from more than 150 entries as one of the three finalists in the World Bank-DFID sponsored Regional Award for Innovation in Statistics. This is particularly pleasing as Young Lives partner GRADE was one of only three NGOs (alongside 36 government statistics institutes and universities) to have successfully passed the first round of the selection process. The technical brief submitted by GRADE/Young Lives emphasises the uniqueness of the Young Lives data – no longitudinal research of this size, scope and complexity has ever been undertaken in the developing world. Further information is available on the Latin America Poverty page of the World Bank website.

Young Lives data archive. We are committed to the widest possible dissemination of our research, including public archiving of our data to enable policy-makers and other researchers to benefit from this unique longitudinal survey. The anonymised data from the Round 1 quantitative survey is already archived with the UK Economic and Social Data Service (www.data-archive.ac.uk; project ref: SN 5307). The Round 2 dataset will be deposited with ESDS in late 2008, and both datasets will be available on CD-Rom for users within developing countries.

Introduction of longitudinal qualitative sub-study.

During 2007, methodologies were developed for a sub-study, following a smaller group of children, their siblings, caregivers and teachers, to examine issues around children's well-being, attitudes to poverty and aspirations for the future. Initial



Young Lives is tracking the lives of 12,000 children over 15 years

analysis from the first round of data collection highlights children's resilience, their resourcefulness and their perceptiveness. We are currently preparing for the second round of data gathering, making Young Lives one of only a handful of studies worldwide ever to attempt to link qualitative and quantitative surveys and develop longitudinal case studies in this way.

The Young Lives team

Young Lives is a consortium of academic and independent research institutes and government departments in the study countries and the UK alongside the international NGO Save the Children UK. All data gathering and data management is carried out by the national teams in each country. The work is coordinated by a team based at ODID, led by Jo Boyden. Other senior staff include Stefan Dercon (Oxford) and Martin Woodhead (The Open University). See our website for a complete list of Young Lives partners and in-country staff (www.younglives.org.uk or younglives.qeh.ox.ac.uk).

Young Lives is core-funded for 2006–9 by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), with sub-studies funded by IDRC (in Ethiopia), UNICEF (in India), Irish Aid (in Vietnam) and the Bernard van Leer Foundation.

Oxford-based staff

Dr Jo Boyden, Director. Research interests: children and childhood poverty, particularly bringing together academics, practitioners and policy-makers to develop models, methods and policies which respond to the needs of children, their families and their communities.

Inka Barnett, Health Research and Communications Project Officer. Research interests: nutrition, obesity in developing countries, and self-reported health in adolescents.

Graham Bray, Programme Manager. Before joining Young Lives in 2007, Graham was Programme Support Manager at VSO.

Dr Laura Camfield, Child Research Coordinator. Laura is working particularly on the theme of 'Risk, Protective Processes and Well-being' and is responsible for coordinating the work of the qualitative research teams in Ethiopia and Vietnam.

Dr Gina Crivello, Child Research Coordinator. Gina is working on the theme of 'Resources, Choices and Transitions', and is responsible for coordinating the work of the qualitative research teams in Peru and Andhra Pradesh.

Professor Stefan Dercon, International Poverty Research Director. Recent research interests: risk and poverty, particularly the way exposure to risk and lack of appropriate market and policy responses cause poverty traps.

Dr Rozana Himaz, Quantitative Research Officer. Research interests: theoretical and empirical analysis of issues pertaining to poverty, intra-household resource allocation and child well-being with a strong policy focus.

Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager. Before joining Young Lives, Caroline was Head of Communications at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS, Sussex) from 2004 to 2007.

Kate Prudden, Project Coordinator. Kate has been with Young Lives since 2005 and has extensive experience as a researcher and administrative coordinator.

Tiffany Shumaker, Accounts Assistant. Tiffany is currently a DPhil candidate in Modern History, focusing on the social and economic experience of poverty in early modern English towns.

Anne Yates, Data Manager. Anne joined Young Lives in March 2007 having previously worked as the Data Manager for the Well-being in Developing Countries Research Group at the University of Bath from 2005 to 2007.

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

ophi.qeh.ox.ac.uk

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's (OPHI) objective is to advance the human development approach to poverty reduction through fundamental, sustained and multidisciplinary research and effective dissemination of that research.

OPHI was launched in May 2007 by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen.

Current activities

OPHI's work focuses on two themes:

Missing dimensions. The current data which shape poverty analysis in developing countries and are used to monitor the Millennium Development Goals are derived from household survey instruments. OPHI

noted that these survey instruments do not collect data on (1) safety from violence; (2) empowerment; (3) employment quality; (4) dignity and self-respect; or (5) meaning and value. Yet these topics are central to poor people's experience of deprivation, exclusion and poverty.

In dialogue with many groups, OPHI has compiled survey modules for each of these themes. Gallup International tested the modules in five countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Pakistan and the Czech Republic), and nationally representative surveys are now underway. Drawing on this experience, OPHI is critically refining the briefest, least expensive and most accurate modules and will promote their regular inclusion in national household surveys. OPHI will also conduct research on the interconnections between the dimensions, their relationship to standard indicators such as income/consumption and other MDG indicators, and the value-added of these new indicators for poverty reduction policy. The aim is simple: our poverty data should better reflect poor people's experiences of poverty.

Multidimensional poverty comparisons. Even if we have extensive social indicators, how can we condense these into robust measures which can be easily interpreted? The problem of overly complex poverty measures has haunted past initiatives. OPHI Director Sabina Alkire and Research Associate Professor James Foster developed a highly intuitive and user-friendly, yet robust, class of multidimensional poverty measures. These measures are being tested in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, India and China to see what insights emerge. They will allow policy-makers to target

individuals and households that are deprived in several key dimensions. OPHI is also exploring related methodological issues such as the selection of weights in multidimensional measures, the measurement of freedom and techniques to address endogeneity, uncertainty and measurement error. Thus OPHI aims to create robust, user-friendly poverty measures that reflect people's values.

Strategy

A distinctive feature of this research initiative is its strategic vision, as well as its academic basis. OPHI builds on an existing association of 700 academics in 70 countries (www.hd-ca.org), and consciously implements strategies that have spread economic ideas deliberately and effectively in the past. These include the founding of a high-calibre research network whose agenda spans theory and application, effective engagement with the media and collaboration with policy-actors, the development of curricula and resources for teaching, and the nurturing of a new generation of scholars and public intellectuals.

Long-term research aims

OPHI's overall aim is to build and advance a more systematic methodological and economic poverty framework for reducing multidimensional poverty grounded in people's experiences and values.

Our research aims to contribute to an integrated poverty reduction framework grounded in Amartya Sen's capability approach and similar ideas. This framework incorporates multiple dimensions, interconnections and principles simultaneously in order to inform policy-making and foster debate. Five interrelated themes lie at the heart of this research agenda:

Missing dimensions. What dimensions of poverty are missing from international datasets? What brief survey modules should measure them? How could data on missing dimensions improve policy?

Multidimensional poverty measures. How should we measure multidimensional poverty? How could such measures inform analysis and policy?

Plural principles. In addition to efficiency, which other principles (e.g. equity, sustainability, freedom) ought to inform poverty reduction, and how?

Preferences and motivations. How can we use behavioural economics to inform normative welfare assessments?



Informing policy. How can we model the impact of policy actions on peoples' capabilities?

We are pursuing this agenda by bringing together innovations from different disciplines on each theme to advance the human development and capability approach; and by developing concrete proposals to spark critical assessment and debate.

People

Dr Sabina Alkire, OPHI Director. Her recent personal and collaborative research has involved developing and applying multidimensional poverty measures, identifying missing dimensions of poverty data, and conceptual, survey design and applied work on the measurement of agency, autonomy and empowerment.

Paddy Coulter, OBE, Communications Director. He was Director of Studies at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at the University of Oxford, 2001–7. As Director of the independent television production company, the International Broadcasting Trust, between 1990 and 2001 (and Deputy Director 1987–90), he produced more than 100 programmes for leading broadcasters on development. Between 1982 and 1987 he was Head of Media at Oxfam.

Professor James Foster, Visiting Fellow and Research Associate. He is Professor of Economics at Vanderbilt University. Research within OPHI concerns measurement of poverty and well-being. Specific projects include papers on: measurement of multidimensional poverty; notion of 'external capabilities', which identifies personal relationships as significant sources of capabilities; robustness of weights for multidimensional measures; measurement of chronic poverty; growth and inequality; and an overarching view of inequality as ratio of living standard.

Professor John Hammock, North American Director. He is an Associate Professor of Public Policy at the Fletcher School at Tufts University. Previously he was President of Oxfam America for 11 years and Executive Director of ACCION International. He holds a doctoral degree in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Denison University.

Anna Hiltunen, Project Coordinator. Anna coordinates OPHI's research activities and manages the daily running of the centre. She has worked with various development organisations.

Professor Prasanta Pattanaik, Visiting Fellow and Research Associate. His current research interests lie mainly in the areas of welfare economics and the theory of social choice, decision theory (including the theory of choice under uncertainty and the theory of fuzzy preferences) and the measurement of deprivation and the standard of living. He is also interested in development economics and the methodology of economics.

Dr Emma Samman, Research Officer. She leads work on OPHI's missing dimensions of poverty theme, which seeks to finalise survey modules on OPHI's five dimensions, to oversee their implementation in various countries and to analyse the resulting data. She is particularly interested in incorporating subjective data into multidimensional poverty measurement, and in exploring systematic influences – such as the effects of adaptation and of inequality – on perceptions.

Dr Maria Emma Santos, Research Officer. Her research interests include the measurement and determinants of chronic poverty and multidimensional poverty, as well as the link between these two. She has also done work on the quality of education, its determinants and its role for poverty persistence, with a focus on Argentina. She has a PhD from the Universidad Nacional del Sur, Bahía Blanca, Argentina.

Gaston Yalonetzky, Research Officer. He is interested in methodological issues in multidimensional analysis, and population and family economics with an emphasis on both intergenerational mobility and intragenerational well-being fluctuations.

Diego Zavaleta, Researcher. His research interests include aspects of shame and humiliation as missing dimensions of poverty analysis, and the links between economic opportunities, ethnic identity maintenance and inequality persistence in Bolivia. He is leading OPHI's work in Bolivia.

Networks and partnerships

OPHI collaborates closely with university research centres in China (Beijing), Italy (Pavia) and the USA (Boston, MA) and is developing further partnerships. OPHI emerged from and is actively involved in the Human Development and Capability Association (HDCA): www.hd-ca.org.

OPHI gratefully acknowledges support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and private benefactors.

Sanjaya Lall Programme for Technology and Management for Development

www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/slptmd

Three years ago our colleague Sanjaya Lall was taken from us at an early age. The Sanjaya Lall Programme for Technology and Management for Development has been established to continue his work and we are raising funds to establish a chair in his memory.

Professor Lall was a global authority in development economics. He made pioneering contributions to our knowledge of trade and competitiveness, foreign direct investment and corporate development, globalisation and its economic

consequences, industrial policy and industrialisation, and innovation and technological capabilities. The SLPTMD aims to carry forward his intellectual strengths and produce cutting-edge research to further our understanding of the development of technology and management in the developing world.

The programme's research is funded by the EPSRC, ESRC, UNIDO, ILO, Oxford University's Fell Fund and the British Academy. Projects conducted by the programme include:

- China and the evolution of global manufacturing prices (ESRC).
- Rural e-services: participatory co-design of software and business models in India (EPSRC).
- The role of management practices in closing the productivity gap (EPSRC).
- Confronting the challenges of technology for development: experiences from the BRICS (UNIDO and Fell Fund).
- Export-oriented production in Chinese Special Economic Zones (ILO).
- Renewable energy technology and the political economy of energy (British Academy).

Current research areas

China and the evolution of global manufacturing prices. This ESRC-funded research tests the view that China's global expansion has undermined prices by examining price trends of manufactured products imported into the Triad economies of the US, the EU and Japan, over the period 1988–2006. The prices of products sourced from China will be compared with the same products imported from different categories of countries. It will also analyse

the price behaviour of different groups of products defined by their technological intensity, addressing the related view that Chinese competition is progressing from low-technology products to medium- and high-technology products. The analysis of global prices is conducted at a high level of detail in order to avoid aggregation effects distorting the analysis of product prices. It builds on an earlier DFID-funded research project focusing on the impact of China on the exports of low-income countries to the EU.

Rural e-services: participatory co-design of software and business models in India. This EPSRC-funded project works with rural cooperatives in India to develop new sustainable ways to deliver e-services and develop innovation capacity in the



Sanjaya Lall

Here is an extract from Sanjaya Lall's obituary in *The Times*, written by his friends and collaborators, John Dunning and Frances Stewart

With the sad and unexpected death of Sanjaya Lall, the world has lost one of its pre-eminent development economists. Throughout his distinguished and varied academic career, Lall accumulated an unrivalled store of knowledge and

way available information and communication technologies are used. By employing 'best practice' participatory methods, the project examines how technology design and the design of sustainable business models can be combined in order to meet information and communication technology (ICT) goals for development. The project involves collaboration between UK researchers and local development organisations.

The role of management practices in closing the productivity gap. This EPSRC-funded project examines two advanced country cases in the first instance. An interdisciplinary approach is adopted, involving a mix of case study and survey methods. The project aims to identify key aspects of management activity for productivity, assess the

role of management practices in the productivity gap and generate ideas for good practice for productivity improvements to be applied to developing countries.

Renewable energy technology and the political economy of energy. Markets are political phenomena. This project funded by the British Academy analyses the comparative politics of market structure, collective action, social embeddedness, state participation and state regulation in the renewable energy sector. Advanced and developing country company cases will be developed and compared. Our research in this area focuses on the politics of energy markets, renewable energy technology development in India and village-level studies of energy-foods

experience about the economic needs and aspirations of developing and transition economies. Few economists were as much sought after and valued for their counsel and guidance on the implications of globalisation, technological change, and foreign direct investment, for their industrial strategies, competitiveness and economic prosperity. Over his lifetime, Lall worked with more than 40 governments, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, and, more latterly, in Central and Eastern Europe. In doing so, he displayed a rare gift of being able to offer pragmatic advice on how best to deal with real life problems and challenges, without sacrificing any of the intellectual rigour underpinning his diagnoses or prescriptions.

Sanjaya Lall was born in Patna, India, and took first class honours degrees at Patna (in 1960) and Oxford University (in 1963). After a short spell as economist at the World Bank, he was appointed Research Officer at the Institute of Economics and Statistics in 1968, and later, Lecturer in Development Economics at Queen Elizabeth House. His many scholarly achievements and services to the University were recognised with his promotion to a University Professorship in 1999. His writings on transfer pricing, the pharmaceutical industry, technological upgrading, export competitiveness and third-world multinational companies successfully applied the principles of economic theory to detailed empirical investigations. He was a regular and valued consultant to the World Bank and a variety of UN agencies, including UNCTAD, where over the last decade, he played a major role in the preparation of the prestigious annual World Investment Reports.

Lall dedicated himself to advancing the economic welfare of developing countries. In his early writings, often jointly

with his mentor, Paul Streeten, he was somewhat critical of the role of multinational enterprises (MNEs) in promoting this objective. However, as globalisation evolved he increasingly directed his attention to the ways in which host developing governments might upgrade their institutions and reconfigure their economic policies, so as to best benefit not only from inward foreign investment but also from the overseas activities of their own MNEs.

Sanjaya Lall's most important contribution to development economics lay in improving understanding of industrialisation in developing countries. Through painstaking industrial research he concluded that technological learning and the development of technological capabilities were essential for successful industrial restructuring, and these would not occur automatically as a result of market forces, but might require deliberate policies, of national governments, including institutional upgrading, better education and training, and industrial promotion or protection. He argued that neglect of such policies was an important contributor to the failure of industrialisation following trade liberalisation in many African economies.

Sanjaya Lall was an exemplar of a highly intelligent, creative, generous, yet self-effacing scholar. He was an enthusiastic and exciting lecturer, an earnest, yet generous debater, a sympathetic listener and a cultured and courteous individual. He adored his family, and fully embraced the pleasures of collegiate life. His home in Oxford provided boundless hospitality to his students and to scholars and friends in Oxford and from all over the world.

July 7 2005 © Times Newspapers



Ship-breaking yard on the Bay of Bengal

– to be planned. Research in this area involves collaboration between UK and Indian researchers. *FDI and the development of local technological and managerial capabilities.* Technological and managerial capabilities are two key components of national competitiveness. The development of these two capabilities has been of crucial importance particularly for countries in more advanced stages of industrialisation. Our work investigates how foreign direct investment affects the innovation capability of indigenous firms and how advanced management practices and skills are transferred to and absorbed by local organisations. Research in this area involves collaboration between researchers from the UK, China and other developing countries.

The programme organises regular weekly seminars and publishes a Working Paper series which is available online. The first annual conference of SLPTMD, on 'Confronting the Challenge of Technology for Development: Experiences from the BRICS', was held in May 2008 at QEH. During the 2007–8 period, the programme has produced about 20 journal papers, Working Papers and reports and more than 15 conference/seminar presentations. Dr Xiaolan Fu has served on the Expert Advisory Group for the OECD Global Investment Forum.

People

Dr Xiaolan Fu, Director. She is project co-leader of two EPSRC-funded projects: 'Rural e-services' and 'The role of management practices in closing the productivity gap' and one ESRC project on 'China and the evolution of global manufacturing prices'. She is also principal investigator of the ILO, UNIDO and Fell Fund funded projects. In addition, Xiaolan Fu is a Senior Research Associate at the Judge Business School of the University of Cambridge and recipient of the European Commission Gate2Growth Academic Network 2005 'European Best Paper' Award.

Research officers and assistants

Yuning Gao, Research Assistant. Export-oriented production in Chinese special economic zones.

Christian Helmers, Research Assistant. The role of management practices in closing the productivity gap.

Manizah Imam, Conference Assistant.

Zhiyun Li, Research Assistant. Rural e-services.

Christine Polzin, Research Officer. Rural e-services.

Raj Vijh, Researcher. Diaspora and development: comparing China and India.

Dr Jing Zhang, Research Assistant. The role of management practices in closing the productivity gap.

International Gender Studies Centre

www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/igs

The International Gender Studies Centre (IGS) undertakes critical scholarly research on the contributions of, and constraints facing, women around the globe.

IGS, founded in 1983 as the Centre for Cross-Cultural Research on Women, is now celebrating its 25th anniversary. Currently directed by Dr Maria Jaschok, it consists of a small, highly committed community with diverse backgrounds,

nationalities and disciplines. It is composed mainly of QEH Research Associates, whose involvement in, and contribution to, all aspects of the centre's academic, research and outreach activities has been indispensable. These activities include, but are not confined to, research, development consultancies, publications, course offerings, workshops, seminar series and a long-standing visiting fellowship programme which hosts international research and study fellows.

In 2006, Maria Jaschok entered IGS/QEH as a key institutional partner in an international Research Programme Consortium (funded by DFID) entitled 'Women's Empowerment in Muslim Contexts' (WEMC). Maria Jaschok is a member of the RPC Research Management Team as well as a lead researcher in charge of the IGS China research component. Supported by an Oxford-based project assistant, Vicky Chan, she has responsibility for research sites in central and northwest Chinese Muslim communities. In January and February 2008, colleagues from China were hosted by IGS for a one-month workshop as part of the project.

The centre continues to consolidate its activities as well as developing new initiatives. In September 2007, IGS convened a two-day international workshop on the theme of 'Women and Faith-Based Development: Mixing Morality and Money', at Oriel College and QEH. The event was supported by Oxford Development Studies, the Oppenheimer Fund, QEH, and the British Academy. More than 70 participants listened to and debated 16 presentations, exploring the intersection between faith-based development organisations, donor recipients and gender relations. Publication of the workshop presentations will appear in relevant journals, and editorial work has also begun on an edited volume to contain additional invited papers. Plans are in progress for an application for funding for a research programme on Gender, Religion



and Development, inspired by the workshop.

Professor Bridget O'Laughlin from the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, gave the centre's 24th Commemorative Lecture, dedicated to Audrey Richards. A large and distinguished audience gathered at St. Anne's College to hear her presentation on 'Missing Men Again: Gender, AIDS and Migration in Southern Africa.'

The centre has committed itself, alongside other centres at QEH, to a Plan of Action designed to ensure its long-term sustainability. An ambitious funding portfolio comprises the funding of a lectureship in Gender and Development as well as of the IGS core programme.

Apart from convening a weekly IGS seminar series, members coordinate and teach a course in gender/feminisms in cross-cultural perspective: theories and realities (Archaeology and Anthropology, gender option), contribute to the Master's in Women's Studies degree course, and have launched new publications in the field of gender and development. IGS has also set up a maillist, a gender studies resource in the main for University faculty and students (but also for other UK academics interested in Oxford activities). The objective of the maillist is to provide a site of exchange and information, to function as a resource and, importantly, to enhance the visibility of gender/women's studies-related activities and events (email address: igs@maillist.ox.ac.uk).

IGS members also contribute to publishing: *Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Women* (Berg Publications). This book series takes up a wide range of current debates, using comparative data and analysis of both past and contemporary experiences of women. The series provides fresh perspectives on central themes and raises new questions in the context of a plurality of cultures. The series editors are Shirley Ardener and Jacqueline Waldren (both IGS).

International Studies of Women and Place Series (Routledge). This series advances our understanding of the diversity and complexity of women's experience around the world, working across different geographies to explore the processes which underlie the construction of gender and the life-worlds of women. Edited by Janet Momsen (IGS) and Janice Monk.

Other research

Not all the academics at the department work within one of the seven centres, because their chosen topics fall outside the foci of the latter. Nonetheless, most of them form part of collaborative research teams located elsewhere in Oxford and therefore contribute to a significant weaving of development studies throughout the University.

Children's lives are a balance of school, work and play



Photo: © Testaye/Young Lives/PhotoVoice

The warp to their woof is located in other departments (particularly Area Studies, Economics, Politics and International Relations, and Anthropology) and key research centres,

such as the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology (ISCA), the Global Economic Governance Programme (GEG) and the Oxford Research Network on Government in Africa (OReNGA). These academics also lead numerous international networks of research collaborators stretching from India and Pakistan through Algeria and Iraq, to Nigeria and Zimbabwe and beyond to Brazil and Mexico.

While the research centres focus on particular themes in depth, the sheer range of the individual research listed here is astonishing. It illustrates convincingly what 'international development' means in terms of both disciplinary range and global problematics.

Dr Christopher Adam

Christopher Adam's research is principally concerned with the macroeconomics of low-income countries, particularly those of sub-Saharan Africa. The unifying theme is to develop robust frameworks for thinking about macroeconomic policy choices in low-income economies.

The central component of his research has been the analysis of monetary policy in 'post-stabilisation' countries: those that have achieved a degree of short-term macroeconomic stability following protracted periods of poor economic management. Given their structural characteristics, which include high external volatility, thin domestic asset markets and low and/or limited policy credibility, conventional policy prescriptions informed by OECD or middle-income emerging market experiences often prove infeasible and/or politically unattractive. His work has been concerned with developing a better understanding of how monetary policies can be configured in the face of these constraints. To date, this has focused on the analysis of monetary policy in the face of aid and commodity price volatility, from which a number of

robust policy rules are derived. This work has been supported in part by a grant under the ESRC World Economy and Finance Research Programme.

The second main component of his research is concerned with the dynamics of adjustment in the real economy, with a particular emphasis on supply-side aspects of adjustment. Some of this research has been in the tradition of cross-country econometric analysis, including Dr Adam's work on fiscal policy and growth, and on exchange rate regimes and trade, but much of it involves the use of computable general equilibrium methods. His earlier work in this area – some of which is now published – used relatively conventional recursive-dynamic variants of the dependent economy model where, typically, the macroeconomic model closure assumed a closed private capital account. Recently, however, he has started to explore the properties of this class of model, and the implications for fiscal policy choices in particular, in circumstances where the private capital account is open, albeit incompletely, and where the baseline model calibration allows for the structural transformation and hence unbalanced growth of small open economies.

Dr Jocelyn Alexander

Jocelyn Alexander's long-standing research on violence and memory and on rural politics and land in southern Africa is ongoing. She is at the same time developing a new area of research on the history and politics of policing, crime and punishment. She recently co-edited a special journal issue on prisons and the political in the British empire, and is organising a conference on the politics of punishment in southern Africa. Her work currently focuses on political detention in Zimbabwe, both as a historical practice and as a contemporary means of disciplining citizens and defining and contesting the contours of nationalism.

Dr Masooda Bano

Masooda Bano's current research explores the working of informal institutions and their consequences for development outcomes using the New Institutional Economics framework. By focusing on madrasas (Islamic seminaries) in Pakistan, her research explores how religion operates as an informal institution and interacts with development processes. The research in particular explores the socioeconomic and political factors

that determine parental preference for Islamic schooling over secular education and the factors shaping Islamic militancy. In doing so, the research aims to illuminate why informal institutions arise, how they change and why in some conditions one institutional identity crowds out affiliation to other identities. It is well recognised today that informal institutions, including beliefs, taboos and norms, exercise enormous influence on shaping individual choices and collective outcomes, especially in developing countries with weak formal institutions. The research therefore aims to contribute to improved theorising and policy planning within development by facilitating a better understanding of the workings of informal institutions.

Professor Robin Cohen

During his ESRC-funded fellowship, Robin Cohen will investigate the social scientific value of the concepts of creolisation (and similar concepts like hybridity, *métissage* and syncretism) in Brazil, the South Atlantic/Indian oceans, the Caribbean, West Africa (notably Sierra Leone and the Cape Verdes), the USA and the UK. The research will be multidisciplinary – particularly using sociology and social history as core disciplines, with social anthropology, linguistics and area studies providing necessary insights. Portuguese, Dutch/Afrikaans, French, Spanish, English and Creole sources will be used. This research programme will be the first major comparative study of creolisation and mixed identity.

Professor Stefan Dercon

Stefan Dercon's research focuses on a broad set of issues related to risk, poverty and institutions. The work is usually applied microeconomic in nature, with a strong empirical basis using longitudinal data. In particular, he has been closely involved in collecting long-term panel data in Ethiopia (the 10-year longitudinal Ethiopian Rural Household Survey), India (the recent revisiting of all the individuals, including migrants, who were covered by the 1975–84 ICRISAT village-level studies) and Tanzania (the 13-year KHDS survey in Kagera Region). These data sets are used to conduct unique studies on long-term and intergenerational wealth dynamics. One generic theme studied is the role of risk in causing poverty, not just via asset and human capital destruction during crises, but also as a consequence of risk-avoidance strategies that

may reduce risk but keep poor people poor.

Another theme relates to risk-coping institutions, such as local funeral associations, their functioning and scope for institutional strengthening via policy. A further theme relates to normative concepts on intertemporal poverty and vulnerability.

More recently, he has revisited generic issues related to rural development, such as the role of agriculture in development in Africa, not least in the context of calls for a green revolution in Africa and high commodity prices. In recent years, he also has been directing the quantitative research of the Young Lives project (see page 10), which is collecting longitudinal data on a large cohort of children in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam. His interests in this project are in the dynamics of childhood poverty and its long-term impacts, including the role of psychosocial dimensions in childhood.

Research Officers/Assistants:

Dr Roxana Gutierrez-Romero, Research Officer in Development Economics: Institutions, Growth and Poverty Research Programme

Catherine Porter, Research Officer in Development Economics: Risk, Growth and Poverty Project

Sofiya Krutikova, Research Assistant: Risk, Growth and Poverty Project

Professor Valpy FitzGerald

From 1993 to 2006 Valpy FitzGerald directed the Finance and Trade Policy Research Centre at the department. However, the death of his fellow principal researcher (Professor Alf Maizels) and his own metamorphosis to Head of Department meant that this research group – which made a considerable contribution to debates on the international economic relationships between developed and developing countries – had to be wound up.

His current research is on three related topics: (1) With Dr Ame Berges (LSE) and Dr Pablo Astorga (Oxford Economic Forecasting), he has built a database of primary data series on Latin America over the 20th century, deposited at the Bodleian Library and the ESRC Data Depository at Essex. They are now exploring, quantitatively, hypotheses about long-run economic development, leading to a forthcoming monograph with Oxford University Press; (2) His work on international finance, which



Fishermen hauling in their nets at Lumley Beach, Freetown, Sierra Leone

has moved on from earlier research into the effect on foreign direct investment and sovereign bond demand on macroeconomic stability in emerging markets, towards a current focus on international taxation regimes in collaboration with Christian Aid and the Tax Justice Network, and the 'fiscal contract' with the UN; (3) Collaboration with Professor Frances Stewart on the economics of conflict in developing countries (which led in turn to the establishment of CRISE – see page 8) has led him to further work on the role of international financial systems in the finance of conflict, and current research under the EC Framework 7 in security economics jointly with the Oxford Centre for Criminology (Professor Federico Varese).

Dr Jörg Friedrichs

After five years of research on international police cooperation, Jörg Friedrichs is at present developing a new research agenda on 'Changing Uses of Force', both in the OECD world and in the global South. The assumption is that uses of force are changing in various directions simultaneously: internationalisation, privatisation and fusion of the internal (police) and external (military) use of force.

More analytical clarity on these trends is needed as a precondition to suggesting appropriate policies. The theoretical ambition of the project is to understand the changing uses of force in relation to the ongoing transformation of statehood and political order. Dr Friedrichs has recently completed an article on 'State wrecking: the consequences of private force in Iraq' (co-authored with Dr Cornelius Friesendorf). He has also recently completed a chapter on 'Global governance as liberal hegemony', forthcoming with Palgrave in a book edited by Dr Jim Whitman and entitled *Global Governance*.

Dr Nandini Gooptu

Nandini Gooptu's research into 'Globalisation, Economic Restructuring and Urban Transformation' explores the social and political consequences of economic restructuring and globalisation in urban India – both large cities and small towns – from a number of different, interconnected perspectives: (1) emerging trends in urbanisation, development, governance and class relations, and the patterns of both exclusion and incorporation of the labouring poor in urban politics, society and the economy; (2) urban labour market changes, transformation of the experience of work, and their impact on

social relations, cultural perceptions, political ideologies and democratic practice; (3) the emergence of a culture of enterprise, forms of youth identity and their political implications. Case studies, based in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal, particularly the city of Kolkata, so far cover poor slum-dwellers, labouring classes affected by industrial decline, elite government employees negotiating a radical reorientation of the role and functions of the state, and workers in the burgeoning new organised retail sector.

Dr Rodney Bruce Hall

Rodney Hall's research interests include the study of the mechanisms of global financial governance in the developing and developed worlds, the construction and evolution of the international monetary system and monetary institutions, the social construction of economic theory and systems, the mechanisms of private and public global governance, and international relations theory.

Professor Barbara Harriss-White

Barbara Harriss-White's current research has focused on the following areas:

Markets, institutions and the dynamics of institutional change; embedded economic behaviour; social structures of accumulation; capitalist transformation; associated policy processes. Doctoral projects by Elisabetta Basile, Bina Fernandez, Tom Harrison, Virginia Horscroft, Yoon Kim, Bryane Michael and Anasuya Sengupta. Dr K. Meagher, Dr D. Mishra, Dr B. Moitra, Dr V. Upadhyay and Dr Zarni have been visiting fellows/postdoctoral fellows. The research has produced the following publications: *India's Market Society*, New Delhi: Three Essays Press, 2005; *Trade Liberalisation and India's Informal Economy* (ed. with A. Sinha), New Delhi: OUP, 2007; *Rural Commercial Capital: Agricultural Markets in West Bengal*, New Delhi: OUP, 2008. Funding comes from DFID, the Association of Commonwealth Universities, and the British Academy. Institutional collaboration: NCAER, New Delhi

Value/supply chains, industrial clusters and their politics. Doctoral projects by Elisabetta Basile, Orlanda Ruthven, Camilla Roman and M.V. Srinivasan; S. Veeraputhran has been a visiting fellow. The project is funded by the British Council.

Poverty, malnutrition, deprivation and (caste) discrimination. Doctoral project by Frances Hansford; Aseem Prakash has been a visiting fellow.

Publications include *Defining Poverty in Developing Countries* (ed. with F. Stewart and R. Saith), Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2007; *An Atlas of Dalit Discrimination*, Three Essays Press, in preparation (with Kaushal Vidyarthi). Funding is provided by DFID and Oxford University Fell Fund. Institutional collaboration: Institute of Human Development, New Delhi

Market-driven politics: food, energy and climate change. Publications include *Coming to Terms with Nature*, (ed with L. Panitch and C. Leys, E. Altvater and G. Albo), London: Merlin Press, 2006. Funding comes from the British Academy. Institutional collaboration: Socialist Register.

Dr Cathie Lloyd

The overall objective of Cathie Lloyd's project, 'Measures for Democratisation: A Maghrebi Case Study and Critique', which was funded by the ESRC, and conducted in Algeria and Morocco between 2006 and 2007, was to discover what the recipients of democracy training in the Maghreb thought about it.

The research sought to determine what (if any) variations in concepts and models of democracy were proposed in these interventions and what efforts had been made to relate to indigenous democratic forms. How was the argument that some cultures are inherently undemocratic addressed? Was there a shared meaning in the conversation about democracy between different international agencies and political actors in the Maghreb?

The findings showed, among other things, that most of the training programmes focused on the formal rather than the substantive aspects of democracy. Many interviewees commented favourably on the participative pedagogic methods used, consonant with awareness of democratic cultural forms. There was little evidence that the trainers attempted to call on indigenous expertise or experiences. There was a strong consensus among participants that democracy was principally a cultural practice, impregnating society, an everyday practice. Respondents saw it as a field of action, and as something which should begin within the family and then spread out into wider society.

Dr Adeel Malik

Adeel Malik's research focuses on exploring the

causes and consequences of economic fluctuations in developing countries. His empirical research combines a wide range of datasets including both micro-level data on firms and aggregate data on developing economies. His recent research with Professor Jonathan Temple has looked at the comparative role of geography, trade and institutions in driving long-run development outcomes. In 2007 he successfully completed an ESRC project on investment and institutions.

Dr Malik is currently conducting research on the political economy of natural resources in the Middle East. He is also empirically investigating links between financial development, resource abundance and inequality. A third, longer-term project is devoted to studying the political economy of Pakistan.

Dr Laura Rival

Laura Rival is currently working on a number of projects that explore the links between biological and cultural diversity in Amazonia. These projects are grouped under the general title 'Ethnobotany and Historical Ecology in Lowland South America' (see www.isca.ox.ac.uk/research/medical/ethnoecology/ethno_historical/). She has also started to examine a range of new development initiatives in Latin America that aim to lower dependence on the extraction of natural resources, and foster economies based on the protection of ecological wealth. The research project, entitled 'State, Governance, and Natural Resources: The Negotiation of Trade-Offs between Conservation and Development in Ecuador', examines Ecuador's ITT (Ishpingo-Tambococha-Tiputini) proposal, which involves the development of a financial mechanism by which the country would receive some compensation for not exploiting the very heavy crudes lying underneath the Yasuní National Park.

Dr Nikita Sud

Nikita Sud is currently involved in two research projects. She is converting her doctoral thesis, entitled 'Gujarat: From Developmental State to Hindu Rashtra', into a monograph. This work interrogates the shift in the state in Gujarat, western India, from interventionist developmentalism and modernising secularism in the 1950s and '60s, to its current embrace of economic liberalisation on the one hand and an illiberal politics based on ethno-religious divisiveness on the other. She has been

Children playing close to the home in southern Ethiopia



approached by Hurst, London and Routledge, Delhi, with regard to publication, and her book proposal is being considered by Oxford University Press.

Her second project on the liberalisation of land in contemporary India has been initiated recently. It explores the politics of the ongoing rapid and highly contested conversion of agricultural, forest, coastal and pastoral land for industrial and commercial purposes that are geared towards serving the new economy. This research will illuminate the tug over natural resources in India today, the alliance between the state and big business that is facilitating land liberalisation, and the dilemma of balancing the interests of a few in a booming economy with those of the many in a flourishing democracy. Several journal papers, an edited volume and a one-day interdisciplinary workshop are expected to result from this project.

Professor John Toye

John Toye is working towards a book on how economists have analysed and understood the idea of global development. Rather than generalising about economists as a type of social scientist, he is taking the individual approach, looking at a small number of famous economists in their different historical contexts. Perhaps not surprisingly, this approach highlights the considerable degree of variation in their work. The dimensions of variation are conceptual, methodological and ideological.

His recent publications include preliminary studies of Hans Singer and Alfred Maizels. Work in progress includes studies of Robert Solow and Douglass North. He is investigating the feasibility of adding others, with a target of six in total.

Dr Charles Ukeje

Charles Ukeje's current research interests are two-fold. First, the issue of resource governance and security in Nigeria's Delta, and how the volatility of that region is affecting national peace and stability. He is completing a book-length manuscript entitled *Oil, Money and Blood: The Endless Struggle for Nigeria's Niger Delta*, and broadening the scope to include the wider Gulf of Guinea zone, which is increasingly becoming the theatre of considerable global energy interests. The second thrust examines West Africa which, since the 1990s, has witnessed a succession of brutal civil wars. Apart from studying their broad

implications for sustainable conflict management and multilateral peace building, his attention is focused on the many limitations of recent post-war agreements, and possible alternative futures. This effort is culminating, in part, in a jointly authored book, *Post-War Regimes and Post-War Reconstruction in Liberia and Sierra Leone* (forthcoming in the CODESRIA Books Series in 2008).

Professor Adrian Wood

Adrian Wood's current research continues to focus on interactions between the global economy and national human resources, including the influence on inequalities in both North and South of international mobility of highly skilled workers, and the consequences of the wide variation among Southern countries in both human and natural resource endowments. His main project is to improve the theoretical basis of the non-standard type of Heckscher-Ohlin model used in his earlier research. He is also improving his earlier empirical work on the effects of factor endowments on sectoral structure by using data on output as well as on trade and adding a time series dimension, working with Jörg Mayer of UNCTAD. One application is to assess the impact of China on production and employment in other developing countries.

Visitors

The department welcomes applications from scholars coming from abroad or elsewhere in the UK who wish to pursue research at Oxford in the area of Development Studies. Visiting scholars work on their own research projects, but attend and participate in the wide variety of lectures and seminars available in the University.

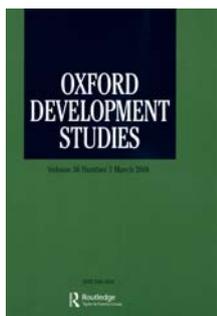
The department is unfortunately unable to offer any financial support towards the costs of visiting fellows or scholars. We encourage applicants to seek funding from agencies and institutions in their own countries, as well as from the British Council, the Ford Foundation, DFID and other grant-making bodies.

For further information, contact The Affiliations Secretary, ODID, or the relevant Centre website.

Publications

ODID is responsible for a number of book series and journals, which contribute to the dissemination of research. As well as those publications mentioned within each centre, ODID publishes the following:

Oxford Development Studies



Oxford Development Studies is a multidisciplinary academic journal aimed at the student, research and policy-making community, which provides a forum for rigorous and critical analysis of conventional theories and policy issues in all aspects of development, and aims to contribute to new approaches. It covers a number of disciplines related to development, including economics, history, politics, anthropology and sociology, and publishes quantitative papers as well as surveys of literature.

Editorial board

Managing Editor: Professor John Toye, University of Oxford.

Editors: Dr Nandini Gooptu, Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha and Professor Adrian Wood, University of Oxford.

Oxford editorial board

Professor Frances Stewart (Chair), Dr Christopher Adam, Dr Jocelyn Alexander, Professor Alan Angell, Dr Dawn Chatty, Professor Stefan Dercon, Professor Valpy FitzGerald, Dr Jörg Friedrichs, Dr Xiaolan Fu, Dr Matthew J. Gibney, Dr Rodney Bruce Hall, Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Dr Judith Heyer, Professor John Knight, Dr Cathie Lloyd, Dr Laura Rival, Rosemary Thorp, Laurence Whitehead, Gavin Williams, Professor Roger Zetter.

Regional editors

Australia and South East Asia: Professor Hal Hill, The Australian National University, Australia;
Bangladesh: Dr Debapriya Bhattacharya, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies;

Canada: Professor Gerald K. Helleiner, University of Toronto, Canada; East Africa: Professor Augustin Fosu, AERC, Nairobi; India: Professor Deepak Nayyar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi; Japan: Professor Juro Teranishi, Hitotsubashi University; Latin America: Professor Jorge Katz, United Nations, Santiago; USA: Professor Tom Biersteker, Brown University; West Africa: Dr Thandika Mkandawire, UNRISD, Geneva.

Please note that a special price is available for subscribers from developing countries.

QEH Working Paper series

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

Olof Palme Lecture

The occasional Olof Palme Memorial Lecture is in honour of the murdered Swedish Prime Minister, and is under the patronage of the Swedish government. We are very grateful to the Olof Palme International Centre in Stockholm for their generous funding of these lectures. Recent speakers have included President Cardoso of Brazil on 'Globalization, Politics and Political Parties in Latin America' in January 2006 and Professor Johan Galtung, Rector of Transcend Peace University on 'The Coming Decline and Fall of the US Empire' in January 2008.

The impact of water pollution in Cambodia



Photo: Hart Feuer



A Maasai village
in Longido,
Tanzania

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A man carrying his catch of the day, Freetown, Sierra Leone

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Teaching

The department offers six postgraduate courses covering the whole range of academic and professional training: a DPhil, MPhil, three MScs and a Diploma. These courses cover the full extent of our expertise, and are closely linked to our research work, so that our recent findings can be used in the classroom and that students' own fieldwork forms part of our research programmes.

At the start of the 2007–8 academic year, we had 220 students, compared to only 50 in 1999–2000. These included some 66 DPhil

candidates, most of whom enter the programme from our MPhil or MSc courses (known as the GS04 route in Oxford).

Competition for the available places each year is intense, as the table below shows. This is despite the fact that our entry standards are among the highest at Oxford, with most successful entrants having the equivalent of a first class degree at a UK research university or a 3.8 CGPA at a good US college.

Applicants per place 2007

Course	Places	Applications	Matriculations	Applicants per place
PRS/DPhil	5	65	1	13
GS04 to DPhil	5	8	5	2
MPhil Development Studies	30	153	34	5
MSc Economic Development	30	155	26	5
MSc Forced Migration	25	60	21	3
MSc Global Governance	20	165	22	8
Foreign Service Programme	25	36	21	2
TOTALS 2007	140	642	130	5

The department is concerned that many outstanding students cannot afford the fees and living costs at Oxford, even though these are not high by international standards for this level of education. In consequence, both the department and the University have made great efforts to increase the availability of scholarships. At present some 40 per cent of our entrants have full or partial scholarships, but this is clearly insufficient. As a department, we are investing nearly £300,000 a year in student support from our own funds.

A focus group in Tharaka, Kenya

The University also plans to make loans and grants available to all graduate students in the coming years. This is a central pillar of the 'Oxford Thinking' campaign, launched in May 2008.

Our student body is extremely diverse, including

Scholarships held by 2007 entrants

Scholarship	Places
Chevening (FCO)	12
Rhodes	9
QEH (this department)	5
Marshall	3
ESRC (departmental quota)	2
Clarendon (University)	2
Rotary	2
DFID	1
Shell	1
Thouron	1
Other known	12
TOTAL	50

students from 57 countries at the start of the 2007–8 academic year, of whom 63 per cent were women. However, there are far fewer than we would like from poor countries and poor families. This we are attempting to remedy by raising funds for more scholarships and by addressing the problem of pre-postgraduate training.

2007–8 student country of origin

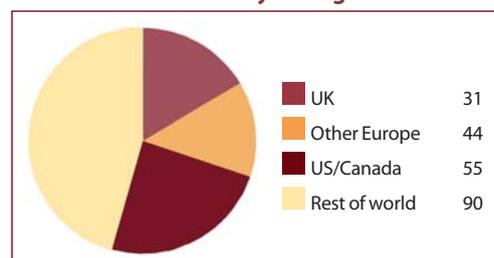




Photo: Jamie Furniss

A Christian girl
in the Zabbaleen
(garbage collectors')
quarter of Manshiet
Nasser, Cairo

DPhil in Development Studies

Since 1998, the department has admitted research students undertaking doctoral research in Development Studies, of whom many transfer from the MPhil in Development Studies, a few come from the other Oxford degrees and some come from programmes in other universities. We now have a thriving group of more than 60 research students working on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes. Many of our doctoral students have considerable work experience in the field of international development. We welcome applicants who have completed a Master's in development (or equivalent degrees) who are seeking an interdisciplinary intellectual environment within which to pursue their studies of development issues.

MPhil in Development Studies

The aim of this two-year course is to provide a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies on the periphery of the global economy. The course introduces students to development studies as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject. Attention is paid to the intellectual history of development, the paradigm shifts and internal conflicts within the discipline,

and the contemporary relevance of research to development policy and practice. The course is not designed for training in direct development management, though the critical enquiry emphasised in the course is crucial for such work. Above all, the course encourages innovative and original work. About 30 students are admitted each year, from up to 20 countries. These are extremely high-calibre students, including many Rhodes, Marshall, Fulbright, Clarendon, Chevening and ESRC scholars. On completion, some have continued with doctoral research in Oxford or elsewhere, while others pursue careers in the United Nations, government, NGOs, human rights, the media, the armed forces, education, business, finance and development consultancies.

In the first year, students receive a theoretical and applied grounding in two out of three foundation subject areas: economics, history and politics, and social anthropology. Students do not normally take foundation courses in disciplines in which they have a previous qualification. This means that in their first year they must be prepared to undertake intensive study in disciplines with which they may not be familiar. Students with no previous training in economics are required to take economics as one of their foundation disciplines. In addition, all students are required to take a course in research methods for the social sciences, which provides qualitative and quantitative training appropriate for doctoral research and for professional practice. The core course is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. It has three components: theories of development, major themes in development and international dimensions of development.

Students take two specialist options in their second year, and are required to submit a thesis of up to 30,000 words, on a topic chosen in consultation with their supervisor. Most students undertake fieldwork for their theses in the summer between their first and second years. The range of options (subject to availability) includes: Economic Development: Theories, Evidence and Policies; The History and Politics of West Africa; The History and Politics of South Asia; Migration and Development; Poverty and Human Development; Rural Societies and Politics; State, Governance and Natural Resources in Latin America; Transition Economies of the Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China; The Indian State: From Developmentalism



Photo: Elena Schak

Playing in the streets of Khyalitscha, South Africa

to Liberalisation; Economic Theory (advanced); Development Economics (advanced); Health and Development; Introduction to Latin American Economies; The Politics of Democracy in Latin America; International Relations in the Developing World; Forced Migration (International Legal and Normative Framework, and Causes and Consequences); South Africa: Apartheid, African Politics and the Transition since 1948; Violence and Historical Memory in Eastern Africa; The Politics of a Modern State: The People's Republic of China; The Sociology of China; China's Economic Reforms; The Economics and Politics of International Labour Migration.

The MPhil is recognised by the ESRC as a Research Training Degree. The main teaching staff include: Dr Jocelyn Alexander, Dr Sabina Alkire, Professor Robin Cohen, Professor Stefan Dercon, Professor Valpy FitzGerald, Dr Xiaolan Fu, Dr Nandini Gooptu, Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Dr Laura Rival, Professor Frances Stewart, Dr Nikita Sud, Professor John Toye, Professor Adrian Wood.

MSc in Economics for Development

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

The MSc is registered with the ESRC as a Research Training Degree. A first-class undergraduate degree in economics, with aptitude

for theory and quantitative methods, is a requirement for admission to the course. The course normally admits 25–30 students.

The MSc is taught through a combination of lectures, classes and essay writing with individual supervisors. The tutorial system is used to build critical and analytical skills. There are weekly classes and lectures in economic theory (split between macro- and microeconomics) and quantitative methods, and a sequence of eight development modules taught by lectures, classes and student presentations. The quantitative methods course includes hands-on training in computer use with statistical packages. Specific issues in development economics cover such topics as poverty and risk, health and human development, international capital flows, institutions and development, rural development, education and human capital, macroeconomic management and openness and trade policy. Students receive further teaching from individual supervision.

An important part of the course is the writing of an extended essay of up to 10,000 words on a subject chosen by the student in consultation with the supervisor, and agreed with the Course Director. The MSc examination at the end of the summer term has three written papers on Theory, Quantitative Methods, and Development Economics.

The core teaching staff for the course are Dr Christopher Adam (Course Director) and Professors Adrian Wood, Stefan Dercon and Valpy FitzGerald from the Department of International Development, and Professor Marcel Fafchamps and Dr Francis Teal from the Department of Economics.

MSc in Forced Migration

The MSc in Forced Migration offers an intellectually rigorous path to the examination of forced migration resulting from conflict, repressive regimes, environmental change and development policies. It aims to help students to understand the complex and varied nature of forced migration and its centrality to global processes of social, economic and political change, as well as the needs and aspirations of forced migrants themselves. It places forced migration in a historical, global and human context, encouraging informed reflection on international and national responses to both internal and international displacement.

The MSc in Forced Migration is an interdisciplinary degree taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration from international law, politics and international relations, anthropology, and other disciplines. The course enables participants to explore forced migration through a thesis, a group research essay, and a range of required courses including Introduction to Forced Migration, International Refugee and Human Rights Law, Asylum and the Modern State, and Research Methods. Students also choose two optional courses from a list of offerings that may include International Human Rights and Refugee Law; Movement and Morality, Theory and Practice of Humanitarian Intervention; Forced Migration, Transnationalism and Livelihoods; International Relations and Refugees; Dispossession and Forced Migration in the Middle East; Rethinking Africa and Forced Migration; and Dynamics of Displacement in Asia. The degree exposes students to cutting-edge scholarship while allowing them to tailor their studies to suit their own particular interests.

The RSC teaching staff include: Professor Roger Zetter, Dr Dawn Chatty, Dr Matthew J. Gibney, Jean-François Durieux, Richard Haavisto, Dr Jason Hart, Dr Eva-Lotta Hedman and Professor Gil Loescher.

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy

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

The course consists of five elements: (1) a choice of two foundation courses (Global Governance or Diplomatic Practice); (2) a mandatory course in Research Methods in the Social Sciences; and (3) and (4) two optional papers, one of which must be chosen from a list of 'core options' with a global

governance focus, in addition to (5) researching and writing a 12,000-word (maximum) dissertation under supervision.

Core teaching staff include Dr Xiaolan Fu (Quantitative Research Methods), Dr Jörg Friedrichs (Qualitative Research Methods, Politics of NGOs, Multilateral Governance and Regional Integration), Dr Roya Ghafele (optional papers on the normative and legal aspects of global governance), Dr Rodney Bruce Hall (Global Governance, Global Financial Governance, International Relations of the Developing World), and Alan Hunt, a former career British diplomat of ambassadorial rank (Diplomatic Practice).

Oxford University Foreign Service Programme

The Oxford University Foreign Service Programme, directed by Alan Hunt, provides training and experience designed to meet the needs of diplomats in the early to middle years of their career. Special attention is given to the fundamental academic skills required by today's diplomats and others seeking to contribute practically to the work of the complex institutions of inter-state and global governance. Members of the programme are mainly (but not exclusively) serving diplomats nominated by their governments, many of whom receive Chevening scholarships.

The programme provides a nine-month postgraduate training course of global governance and diplomatic studies. The certificate and diploma programme consists of four core elements: International Politics, International Trade and Finance, Public International Law and Diplomatic Practice. In addition, participants attend other University lectures and seminars relevant to the programme. Study visits are also made to international organisations, government ministries, multinational companies and media institutions in the United Kingdom and during a study tour to Brussels, Strasbourg, Geneva and Paris.

How to apply to study with us

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



Photo: Hart Feuer

Ngaim – banana leaf boxes stuffed with lemon-preserved fermented fish from the Northeastern Tonle Sap in Cambodia

Scholarships offered through ODID *ODID Scholarships*

ODID offers five scholarships: for the MPhil in Development Studies, the MScs in Economics for Development, Forced Migration and Global Governance and Diplomacy, and for the DPhil in Development Studies. The criteria for selection are outstanding academic ability and citizenship of (and normal residence in) a developing country as defined by the United Nations, with a preference for candidates from sub-Saharan Africa.

One of the above scholarships offered to an MSc student is part funded by a generous donation offered to the department by the JCR, MCR, SCR and officers of Corpus Christi College. The recipient of this joint scholarship, the Corpus Christi Graduate Studentship in Development, will be a member of Corpus Christi College.

MSc in Forced Migration Bursary

The Refugee Studies Centre awards two full or part bursaries to outstanding students who would be unable to accept a place on the MSc in Forced Migration without financial help.

Department of Economics Scholarship

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

ODS Student Bursary

The Editorial Board of *Oxford Development Studies* offers research bursaries to doctoral students at ODID who have successfully confirmed DPhil status. The nature of these bursaries may change from year to year; they are advertised annually.

George Peters Travel Scholarship

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

Gurdev Kaur Bhagrath Memorial Research Fund

A total sum of £500 is awarded for the purposes of high-quality MPhil thesis field research to one or more students.

Riad El-Ghonemy Fieldwork Award

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

OPHI Fieldwork Award

OPHI offers a number of awards each year to support fieldwork.

Other scholarships available include:

Clarendon scholarships (for overseas students starting a new course); ORS scholarships (for overseas students); ESRC studentships (for home/EU students); and Rhodes scholarships (for students from a group of (mostly Commonwealth) countries). Further details on these funds can be found on our website (www.qeh.ox.ac.uk) and from the University's Student Funding and International Office.

Building

In 2006 the department moved from its original site in St Giles' to premises on Mansfield Road provided by the University. These offer room for expansion to enable us to bring all our teaching and research activities under one roof. The new Queen Elizabeth House is a fitting way to record our 50th anniversary and launch our next 50 years.

In October 2005, the lease of the site at 21 St Giles', where the department had been based for 50 years since its foundation, expired.

The University decided to move the department to the former Geography building in Mansfield Road, close to the new Social Sciences Building in Manor Road. The building was not large enough to accommodate the expanding department, and the Refugee Studies Centre and Young Lives Research Centre were housed in Worcester Street, while other groups were housed in St Giles' and Holywell Street. To complicate matters further, the consolidation of the Geography library into the Radcliffe Science Library was delayed by two years, which meant we were unable to occupy the north wing of the building until January 2008. Its refurbishment has now given us a very attractive doctoral student work space, desking for research assistants and Master's students, and additional offices and seminar rooms.

Negotiations began with the University for additional space on the Mansfield Road site and in

March 2008 planning permission was received to demolish the redundant 1930s lecture theatre and 1960s 'hangar' on the east side of the building and build a new extension. The new building, designed by Hawkins Brown, will be spread over four floors and will provide accommodation for the Refugee Studies Centre and the other departmental research groups, the RSC library, a 50-seat seminar room and further hot desk space for Master's students. The building form echoes the rhythm of the existing south elevation by emphasising the form of the eaves using seamed bronze cladding. The north and south (Jowett Walk) elevations are rendered, with bronze window reveals.

The department and the University's Estates Directorate specified that the building should be as energy-efficient as possible, using proven technologies, for the available budget. All offices and shared workspaces within the new building will be naturally ventilated using motorised louvres within the façade and four chimneys containing air shafts that extract hot air using the stack effect. The motorised louvres also allow for night-time cooling of the building when external daytime temperatures are warmer than the internal building

The Oxford
Department of
International
Development





Artist's impression of the new Jowett Walk façade

environment. Thermal mass, provided through exposed in-situ concrete soffits and plastered blockwork walls, enhances the performance of the ventilation systems. By using a waste product – ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGFBS) – as a replacement for cement within the concrete mix, the structure of the building reduces the carbon load of the new project. The building project also includes solar water heating, providing

all hot water required within the existing building, a low-energy heating system and a semi-automated lighting system using movement sensors, further reducing the energy usage of the new offices.

The new extension is expected to be completed in March 2009 and consolidation of the research groups currently housed elsewhere in Oxford onto the main Mansfield Road site is to be completed for the beginning of Trinity term 2009.



Photo: Jo Boyce

Newly refurbished doctoral student workspace

People

As of June 2008, the department has nearly 100 staff members, including around 60 academics and research staff. These include:

- 8 professors
- 5 readers
- 7 university lecturers
- 3 departmental lecturers

The ratio of students to teaching staff is approximately 8:1, which is better than the University average but rather higher than we would wish. One of our objectives is to increase academic staff members – particularly by employing young scholars at the outset of their careers – towards a 6:1 ratio.

Of our academic staff, 57 per cent are professors and readers, reflecting the very high standing of the department. Most of these senior appointments have been made by the University in its periodic distinction exercises to reward outstanding, internationally recognised research.

We are fortunate to have a large and dedicated team of research officers and outreach staff in our seven research centres, who not only generate high-quality empirical research and a large external income, but also provide an important bridge between our scholarship and the outside world.

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

Finally, the diversity of our academic staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: 48 per cent are women (as opposed to the University average of 22 per cent) and 57 per cent are from outside the UK (the University average is 17 per cent).

ODID Staff as of June 2008

Academic and research staff

Nadia Abu-Zahra, Research Officer, RSC
Identity documentation; state-society relations; immigration policy-making; education policy; and geo(demo)graphic information protocols.

Dr Christopher Adam, Reader in
Development Economics (Quantitative Methods)

Macroeconomic management in low-income countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa.

Simon Addison, Senior Research and Policy Liaison Officer, RSC

Forced migration; internal displacement; civil war; violence; northern Uganda; humanitarian crisis management; humanitarian protection; critical theory; spatial theoretical approaches to the understanding of humanitarian emergency.

Dr Jocelyn Alexander, University Lecturer in Commonwealth Studies

Southern African social history; violence and memory; rural politics, state-making and agrarian reform; policing, crime and punishment.

Dr Sabina Alkire, Director, OPHI
Development economics; human development; the capability approach; measurement.

Dr Oliver Bakewell, Senior Research Officer, IMI

African migration; interface migration and development; borderlands; identity papers; migration discourses; labelling and bureaucratic categories; return and repatriation; Zambia; Angola.

Dr Masooda Bano, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow
New institutional economics; informal institutions; religion and development; madrasas, Islamic political movements, and aid's impact on NGOs in the South.

Kenneth Bauer, Research Officer, RSC
Land use change among nomads in Central Tibet.

Dr Jo Boyden, Director, Young Lives
Anthropological perspectives on childhood and youth; the causes and consequences of childhood poverty; and the impacts of armed conflict and forced migration on children.

Graham Bray, Programme Manager, Young Lives

Dr Graham Brown, Research Officer, CRISE
Political economy of ethnic relations and inequality; electoral politics in Southeast Asia.

Dr Laura Camfield, Child Research Coordinator, Young Lives
Children; experiences of poverty, resilience, and methodologies for exploring and measuring subjective well-being in developing countries.

Professor Stephen Castles, Professor of Migration and Refugee Studies; Director, IMI
International migration; racism; citizenship; human rights; globalisation and social transformation.

Dr Corinne Caumartin, Research Officer, CRISE

Latin American politics; indigenous rights and politics; conflict and public security; police, policing and police reform.

Dr Dawn Chatty, Reader in Anthropology and Forced Migration; Director of Doctoral Research; Deputy Director, RSC
Anthropology of the Middle East; dispossession and forced migration in the Middle East; pastoral nomadism; women/gender and development; development-induced displacement, particularly regarding mobile populations and conservation; the impact of forced migration on children and young people.

Professor Robin Cohen, Professorial Research Fellow

International migration, diasporas, cosmopolitanism and creolisation.

Dr Gina Crivello, Child Research Coordinator, Young Lives

The gender and intergenerational dynamics of child migration and youth transitions in developing country contexts with particular focus on Peru.

Dr Hein De Haas, Senior Research Officer, IMI
Reciprocal linkages between migration and broader development processes, primarily from the perspective of migrant-sending societies.

Professor Stefan Dercon, Professor of Development Economics
Risk, poverty and long-term well-being.

Jean-François Durieux, Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law

International refugee law: group determination of refugee status; mass influx; emergency. International law and international relations: the temporal dimension of the refugee regime.

Professor Valpy FitzGerald, Professor of International Development; Director, ODID
Financial linkages between industrial and developing countries; macroeconomics of emerging markets; Latin American economic history; taxation and income distribution

Dr Jörg Friedrichs, University Lecturer in Politics

International relations; global governance; historical political sociology; comparative foreign policy analysis; international security; counter-terrorism; private force; police cooperation.

Dr Xiaolan Fu, University Lecturer in Development Studies

Industrialisation/technology and development; foreign direct investment and economic development in China; emerging Asian economies; innovation in US/EU.

Dr Matthew J. Gibney, Reader in Politics and Forced Migration; Elizabeth Colson Lecturer in Forced Migration

Political and ethical issues relating to refugees, economic migration, citizenship, and statelessness; historical evolution of migration control by states, especially the practice of expulsion; contemporary political thought.

Dr Nandini Goopu, Reader in South Asian Studies; Director of Graduate Studies
Urban development, class relations, governance, democracy and politics, with a focus on the labouring poor, their social relations, cultural perceptions, political ideologies and practice, from late-colonial India until the present; globalisation and the changing experience, ideas and practices of work and labour in India; caste, religious, communal, sectarian and ethnic politics in India: identity politics from below; social movements, politics of rights and popular mobilisation in a historical perspective.

Dr Yvan Guichaoua, Research Officer, CRISE
Rebellions; organised political violence; combatants' mobilisation; Nigeria; Niger.

Dr Roxana Gutierrez-Romero, Research Officer in Development Economics: Institutions, Growth & Poverty Research Programme
Economic development; microeconomics; applied economics; evaluation of public policy.

Richard Haavisto, Pedro Arrupe Tutor, RSC
The construction and negotiation of heterarchical identity markers; political violence and post-repatriation issues.

Dr Rodney B. Hall, University Lecturer in International Political Economy
The study of the mechanisms of global financial governance in the developing and developed worlds; the construction and evolution of the international monetary system and monetary institutions; the social construction of economic theory and systems; the mechanisms of private and public global governance; and international relations theory.
Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Professor of Development Studies
Markets and institutions of capitalism; market-driven politics; poverty, deprivation and 'human development'; food-energy economy and climate change; South Asia.

Dr Jason Hart, University Lecturer in Forced Migration
Conflict/post-conflict; Middle East; humanitarian intervention; participatory development; children/youth.

Dr Eva-Lotta Hedman, Senior Research Fellow, RSC

The politics of civil society, social movements and democratisation; dynamics of conflict, violence and displacement; the geopolitics of humanitarian assistance, with particular focus on Southeast Asia.

Dr Rozana Himaz, Research Officer, Young Lives

Microeconomic analysis of household issues in developing countries including poverty, intra-household resource allocation and child welfare; policy and programme impact evaluation.

Alan Hunt, Director, Foreign Service Programme

Dr Maria Jaschok, Director IGS; Lead Researcher, Women's Empowerment in Muslim Contexts
China: religion, gender and agency; gendered constructions of memory; feminist ethnographic practice; marginality and identity.

Gunvor Jónsson, Research Assistant, IMI
Mobility and immobility, particularly from an African perspective; globalisation and transnationalism; youth; relatedness.

Sofiya Krutikova, Research Assistant: Risk, Growth & Poverty Project

Risk-coping in the setting of rural poverty and imperfect or absent credit markets; persistence of poverty traps.

Dr Thomas Lacroix, Research Officer, IMI
Migrant organisations; transnationalism; migration and development; political participation; India; Morocco; Algeria.

Arnim Langer, Research Officer, CRISE
Causes of conflict; horizontal inequalities; post-conflict reconstruction and peace-building; West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria).

Dr Anna Lindley, Research Officer, RSC
Conflict; forced migration; immigration and asylum; migration and the development of countries of origin.

Dr Cathie Lloyd, Senior Research Officer
Social movements for justice; gender; migration; antiracism; North Africa.

Professor Gil Loescher, Visiting Professor, RSC
International relations perspectives on refugees, human rights, and conflict and security; protected refugee situations; UNHCR.

Dr Adeel Malik, Islamic Centre Lecturer in Development Economics
Development macroeconomics; growth and fluctuations; political economy of institutions and development.

Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha, University Lecturer in African Politics
Ethnicity and identity politics in Africa; the politics of peasant societies in Africa; African democratisation.

Christine Polzin, Research Officer, SLPTMD
Sustainable technologies (particularly information and communication technologies) for development; institutional

change; rural credit markets in India and sub-Saharan Africa.

Catherine Porter, Research Officer in Development Economics: Risk, Growth and Poverty Project
Applied economics; poverty; risk; health.

Dr Laura Rival, University Lecturer in Anthropology and Development
Development and environmental policies in Latin America; indigenous peoples and identity politics; Amerindian conceptualisations of nature and society.

Dr Emma Samman, Research Officer, OPHI
Social effects of structural change in Chile since 1973.

Dr Maria Emma Santos, Research Officer, OPHI
Multidimensional poverty; chronic poverty; inequality; quality of education; Latin America.

Nando Sigona, Research Officer, RSC
Young undocumented migrants in the UK

Professor Frances Stewart, Professor in Development Economics
Poverty and human development; development under conflict; ethnicity and inequality

Dr Nikita Sud, Departmental Lecturer in Development Studies (South Asia)
The state in the developing world; good governance; the political sociology of post-independence India; the politics of economic liberalisation; the politics of land; Hindu nationalism; communal conflict in India; transnational religious movements; the Indian diaspora; and the politics and society of contemporary Gujarat.

Rosemary Thorp, Reader in the Economics of Latin America
Inequality and ethnicity in Latin America; natural resources and inequality; institutions behind the market.

Professor John Toyne, Visiting Professor of Economics
The history of political economy; the role of institutions in development; fiscal policy in developing countries; international economic institutions.

Dr Charles Ukeje, Departmental Lecturer in African Politics and Development
Governance and security issues; identity and resource (oil) conflicts; post-war regimes and societies in West Africa.

Simona Vezzoli, Research Assistant, IMI
African Diaspora communities, their organisation and collaboration with local authorities, particularly in Italy; diaspora communities and entrepreneurial development; return and reintegration of migrants in their communities of origin; and the role of women in diaspora groups; transnationalism and identity; circular migration; second generations.

Professor Adrian Wood, Professor of International Development
Economic interactions among human resources, trade and growth; political economy of aid

Anne Yates, Data Manager, Young Lives
Professor Roger Zetter, Leopold Muller Reader; Professor of Refugee Studies; Director, RSC
Refugees and asylum in a globalising world; institutional and policy dimensions of humanitarian assistance for refugees and other forced migrants; the associational life of refugee populations in exile.

Publications and outreach staff

Jo Boyce, Information Officer, CRISE
Ann Bettess, Cataloguer, RSC
Michael Cave, Technical Development Manager, Forced Migration Online, RSC
Marion Couldrey, Editor, *Forced Migration Review*, RSC
Heidi El-Megrissi, Coordinator, *Forced Migration Review*, RSC
Musab Hayatli, Assistant Editor, Editor of the Arabic Edition, *Forced Migration Review*, RSC
Maurice Herson, Editor, *Forced Migration Review*, RSC
Emma Kentish, Outreach Programme Assistant, RSC
Wouter te Kloeze, Development and Communications Assistant, RSC
Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager, Young Lives
Sean Loughna, Content Manager, Forced Migration Online, RSC
Margaret Okole, Desk Editor, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, RSC
John Pilbeam, Web Development Manager, Forced Migration Online, RSC
Sarah Rhodes, Librarian, RSC
Amelia Richards, Head of Development, RSC
Paul Ryder, Research and Information Manager, RSC
Katherine Salahi, Outreach Programme Manager, RSC
Joanna Soedring, Assistant Librarian, RSC

Administrative and Support Staff

Dominique Attala, Graduate Student Administrator
Inka Barnett, Project Officer (Health Research and Communications), Young Lives
Sue Chen, Accounts Assistant
Glenis Collins, Assistant, OUFSP
Rachel Crawford, IT Support Officer
Luci Cummings, Assistant to the Administrator
Narola Das, PA to the Director, RSC
Sharon Ellis, Clerical and *Forced Migration Review* Subscriptions Assistant, RSC
Wendy Grist, Accounts Officer
Anna Hiltunen, Project Coordinator, OPHI

Julia Knight, Administrator
Marina Kujic, Administrative Secretary
Laurence Medley, Accounts Officer, RSC
Dr Rachel Miller, Graduate Student Coordinator
Alison Nicol, Programme Administrator, OUFSP
Eleanor Parkin, MSc Course Coordinator, RSC
Kate Prudden, Project Coordinator, Young Lives
Penny Rogers, Receptionist
Nicola Shepard, Administrator, CRISE
Tiffany Shumaker, Accounts Assistant, Young Lives
Briony Truscott, Administrative Assistant, IMI
Marianna Ventouratou, Research Support Coordinator
Denise Watt, Assistant to the Director
Sally Winiarski, Project Coordinator, African Perspectives on Mobility, IMI

Senior Research Associates

Christopher Allsopp, Director, Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, Reader in Economic Policy
Prof Sudhir Anand, Professor of Quantitative Economic Analysis
Prof David Anderson, Professor of African Politics
Prof Bob Barnes, Professor of Social Anthropology
Prof William Beinart, Director, African Studies Centre, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations
Prof Nancy Bermeo, Nuffield Chair Professor of Comparative Politics
Dr David Browning, Registrar, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies
Dr Peter Carey, CUF Lecturer in Modern History
Sir Neil Chalmers, Wadham College Warden
Dr Christopher Davis, University Lecturer in Russian and East European Political Economy
Dr Jan-Georg Deutsch, University Lecturer in Commonwealth History
Prof Marcel Fafchamps, Professor of Development Economics
Prof Ray Fitzpatrick, Professor of Public Health and Primary care
Dr Ian Goldin, Director, The James Martin 21st Century School
Prof Roger Goodman, Head of Social Science Division, Nissan Professor of Modern Japanese Studies
Prof Guy Goodwin-Gill, Former Professor of International Refugee Law
Dr Sarah Harper, Director, Oxford Institute of Ageing, Professor of Gerontology
Prof Mark Harrison, Director, Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, Professor of the History of Medicine
Dr Elisabeth Hsu, Reader in Social Anthropology
Prof Andrew Hurrell, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations
Prof Harold Jaffe, Head of Department of Public Health, Professor of Public Health
Prof Wendy James, Professor of Social Anthropology
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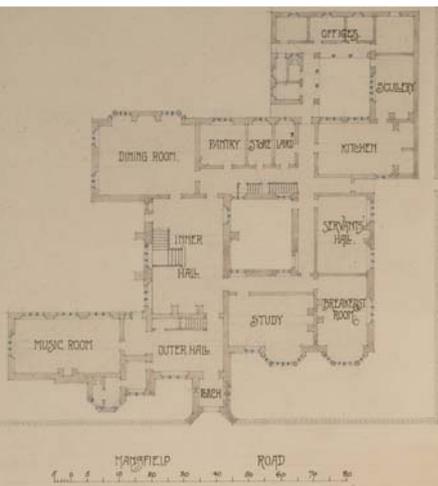
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