



OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 2018





THE CHALLENGE

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

WHAT WE CAN CONTRIBUTE

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

OUR OBJECTIVES

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



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FROM THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT



WELCOME TO THE 2018 ODID REPORT

Welcome to our 2018 Annual Report, which I hope gives a flavour of the life of ODID over the last year. For me, the task of compiling the report has only served to reinforce my own sense of the fantastic energy and engagement that gives this department its unique identity. Whether it is in discussing research ideas with colleagues, reviewing plans and funding proposals, writing references for promotions and appointments, discussing teaching and graduate admissions, or simply signing-off on fascinating fieldwork and travel plans, I am daily reminded of the creativity and commitment of our staff and students, and of the breadth of engagement with the global academic community, with policy makers, and with civil society across the world.

Much of this activity is visible in the present – and is reflected in this report – but much remains behind the scenes, in the research work-in-progress that is yet to emerge and in our continued investment in our academic disciplines and in our community. My colleagues take on leadership roles in the academy in the UK and internationally, they engage with the Research Councils and public policy communities, they edit journals, serve on advisory councils, support University governance in Oxford and beyond and commit time and effort to ensure that academia remains an exciting, rewarding and progressive environment in which to work and study.

As I mentioned in my letter last year, however, this is not easy. Although we are in an era that is tremendously exciting – as technology, events, and new ideas in the social sciences reshape our disciplines – it is also a challenging one. The headwinds

we face, not least in terms of Brexit and the rapidly changing research funding environment, are unlikely to diminish any time soon and we will need to work hard to continue to attract the best and the brightest faculty, staff and students to the department, and to support them with research funding. The evidence from this report, however, suggests we are very much up to the task.

But to these factors must be added a more parochial concern. In the course of the last year we learned that that our home in Mansfield Road is to be sold and that we would once again be on the move! Although we have secured a grace period of ten years, the process of identifying and securing a new home for the department is a daunting one, especially at a time when it appears the whole of Oxford is on the move. It is something that will undoubtedly occupy much time and energy, not least because our physical location is so intimately entwined with our intellectual identity as a community. I may be in a position to report more in a year's time!

Finally, the rhythm of all academic departments inevitably involves the graduation of cohorts of students, the departure of old friends and colleagues and the arrival of the new. To our students we wish them well in making our world a better place; to our colleagues that are leaving, we extend our warmest wishes for their future careers; and to our new arrivals we welcome them to our community.

Let me close by thanking all my colleagues in the department for their support over the past year and in particular to Jo Boyce for her fantastic work in compiling this Annual Report.

Professor Christopher Adam

31 July 2018

STUDY

283
students

6
degree
courses

Students
from
55
countries

86%
students
from outside
the UK

57%
female
students

34%
students
funded



The department offers a doctoral programme, a two-year MPhil course, and four nine-month MSc courses to around 280 students.

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

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

Our degrees are also closely tied into our research activity, which means that our teaching programmes are informed by our research findings, while student work can contribute to our research programmes.

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

OUR COURSES

DPHIL IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

Our DPhil students are able to draw on the expertise of scholars in a wide variety of disciplines and a range of regional specialisms, with notable strengths in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Our research groups also offer a rich source of

data and case-study material, fieldwork support, and specialist supervision.

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



Frances Cossar, DPhil in International Development

The following DPhil students completed* their doctoral work in 2017/18:

Asha Amirali

St Catherine's

Market power: traders, farmers, and the politics of accumulation in Pakistani Punjab

Jasper Barth

Wolfson

The PAP-state: housing, health, and resilient authoritarianism

Jennifer Cassidy

Lincoln

Digital diplomatic crisis communication: diplomatic signalling and crisis narratives in an age of real-time governance

Simukai Chigudu

St Anne's

'State of emergency': the politics of Zimbabwe's cholera outbreak, 2008/09

Jieun Choi

St Antony's

Essays on the determinants of firm productivity and openness, evidence from Tunisia

Carmen Contreras Romero

Wolfson

Social networks, collaborations, and high-tech cluster formation in an emerging country: the case of biotechnology in Chile

Arndt Emmerich

St Antony's

Late bloomer's politics: the rise of Muslim citizenship politics and the case of the popular front of India

Sam Galler

Magdalen

Meeting in the middle: a multi-level analysis of Chinese HIV civil organisations

Dan Hodgkinson

St Antony's

Marked out: an oral history of Zimbabwean student activism, 1954–2016

Muhammad Jan

Wolfson

Rural commercial capital: accumulation, class, and power in Pakistani Punjab

Cintia Kulzer Sacilotto

St Antony's

Industrial cluster relocation: cluster formation, development, and technological change in the destination region

Christopher Lilyblad

Merton

The constitution of illicit orders: local reconfigurations of territory, authority, and institutions in global society

Edo Mahendra

Wolfson

Determinants of migration: the role of social and trade policies

Giovanni Pasquali

Wolfson

When value chains go south: governance and upgrading of the Kenyan leather sector

David Passarelli

St Antony's

The schooling of irregular migrant children in Canada: justifications for inclusion and exclusion

Shannon Philip

Lady Margaret Hall

A city of men? An ethnographic enquiry into cultures of youth masculinities in urban India

Paula Roque

St Antony's

The rebel governance of the SPLMA and UNITA. A comparative study on parallel states in Angola and South Sudan

Andrea Ruediger

Somerville

Seed security, agrobiodiversity, and production risk in smallholder agriculture in eastern Ethiopia. Three essays.

James Simpson

Wolfson

Monitoring Marange: human-rights surveillance, the Kimberley Process, and Zimbabwe's blood diamonds

Matthew Willner-Reid

St Antony's

Mercenaries, missionaries, and misfits: competition in the 'aid marketplace' in Afghanistan. A case of UNHCR (2001–2015)

*given leave to supplicate

ALUMNUS PROFILE

Hannes Einsporn
Programme Officer for Iraq, CARE

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies 2015-16

Following my studies at Oxford, I started working for CARE as a Programme Officer for Iraq, after I had completed short assignments with the Danish Refugee Council in Mali and the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in Germany.

While based in Germany, my current position with CARE involves a lot of travel to support the operation in Iraq – sometimes for multiple months at a time. I devise, amongst other things, projects and programmes to support internally displaced people returning to areas recaptured from the so-called Islamic State, such as Mosul; work that is oftentimes very challenging as it requires you to adjust or adapt, given the intricacies of a society that has struggled with decades of violent conflict and is still deeply affected by it.

Working on solutions for people who are forced to flee, and supporting people in conflict and crises more generally,



is something I am very passionate about. This is also why from this November onwards I will be working as a Programme Officer with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Tehran to support its efforts to find solutions for Afghan refugees in Iran who have been living there for decades.

I look back very fondly on my year in Oxford. A year that was densely rich in academic learning but also incredibly rich in inputs from practitioners and scholars alike, on which I still draw in my work. Being able to learn from such dedicated and passionate scholars at the Refugee Studies Centre is something I am particularly grateful for. I am also immensely grateful for the Linacre College community, which not only provided me with a nurturing and supportive environment during my time in Oxford, but also generously supported my studies through the Ronald & Jane Olson Scholarship in Refugee Studies.

MPHIL IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The two-year MPhil in Development Studies provides a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies in the global South.

Students study theoretical contributions to the field of development and major themes and scholars in the field; they study research methods; they follow foundation courses in Economics; History and Politics; and Social Anthropology; and they choose from a wide range of optional courses.

The capstone is a 30,000-word thesis, for which students usually conduct fieldwork during the summer between their first and second years.

2017/18 Course Director:
Dr Cheryl Doss



Our first-year MPhil students conducted fieldwork in 33 countries over the summer

Bangladesh

Perceptions of social mobility and inequality in the labour market in Bangladesh

Brazil

Social policy and citizenship: how has the implementation of the 'Bolsa Familia' programme reshaped citizens' relationships with the state in Brazil?

Canada

'Eat less fish': hydropower and the developmental state in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada

China

How have policies of civil-military integration affected technological innovation in the People's Republic of China?

How do HIV-positive people in China understand, experience, and interact with the state's HIV/AIDS treatment and healthcare services/system?

Colombia

Towards inclusive urban development: a case study of Medellin, Colombia

Cuba

What effects have Cuba's housing policies since the 'Special Period' had on slum residents' experience of poverty in Habana Vieja?

Ethiopia

Differences between the poor in theory and poverty as local lived experiences in small urban(ising) centres

Honduras

How and why do the supporters of two divergent Garifuna advocacy organisations conceptualise 'place' differently and thereby imagine different futures?

India

Women and the contemporary Naxal movement

PDS to DBT: what it means for the people of Jharkand

Gentrification in Delhi

Indonesia

Negotiating integration: a case study of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia

Kenya

What are the gendered dimensions of responses to climate change in rural Kenya, and how do they affect women's agency?

Lebanon

Framing and addressing vulnerability: UNHCR and Syrian refugees in Lebanon



Malawi

Understanding child marriages in a changing environment

The scalability of local knowledge into social innovation, and its implications for climate-change mitigation and adaptation in Malawi

Mexico

The thin line between social action and legal constraint: NGOs' strategies to promote sexual and reproductive health in Mexico

Mozambique

The politics of natural gas in Mozambique

Mozambique & Germany

Imagining modernity in post-socialist Mozambique – the legacy of the 'Magermanes'

Namibia

Urban land titling in Namibia

Nigeria

The making and breaking of a state: Nigeria's National Health Insurance Scheme and the promise of universal health care

Pakistan

The dual modality of microcredit: a study of an Islamic microfinance institution in Pakistan

Philippines

The impact of digital technologies on creative value chains in the Philippine motion-picture industry

Puerto Rico

Speculative architectures of the home/lifecycles of reconstruction: socially responsible (impact) investment in the reconstruction of the home in Puerto Rico after Hurricane Maria

Senegal

Seed laws in Senegal: an anti-politics machine?

Singapore & Rwanda

Exporting urban expertise: Singaporean development knowledge and capital in Africa

South Africa

Start-up culture in Johannesburg, South Africa

Tendencies to tend: how do gender roles within the household affect job-search behaviours and outcomes among the job-seeking youth in South Africa?

The function of compulsory community service as an institutional response to the medical and health disparities established in South Africa during Apartheid

Switzerland & Belgium

The establishment of safety zones for refugees and the principle of non-refoulement

Timor Leste & Australia

Challenging power asymmetry in maritime border disputes

Turkey

Irregular migration and the micropolitics of resistance

Social transformation and the Southeastern Anatolia Project

Headscarf politics in Turkey: veiled women in a modern age

Uganda

Disability and poverty in Uganda

Land dispossessions and peasant resistance in Mubende District, Uganda

Education as a tool for empowerment in Uganda

USA

The citizen and the state: discussions of citizenship in a global setting

Zimbabwe

Political youth protests in the wake of 'truth and reconciliation' in Matabeleland

MSC IN ECONOMICS FOR DEVELOPMENT

This degree in development economics has a strong emphasis on bringing methods of modern economic analysis to economic development theory and policy.

The course seeks to cultivate the analytical and critical skills relevant to economic development, in particular those needed to assess alternative approaches to policy. Structured around core courses in economic theory and econometrics and a 10,000-word extended essay, the programme exposes students to key issues in and analytical approaches to contemporary economic development.

2017/18 Course Director
Professor Douglas Gollin

MSC IN REFUGEE AND FORCED MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree course offers an intellectually demanding, interdisciplinary route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change, and development policy making.

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

2017/18 Course Director
Dr Tom Scott-Smith

MSC IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY

This degree course is designed to provide high-quality graduate teaching on the institutions and processes of global governance and diplomacy. It teaches students about the sources, mechanisms, processes, and practices of global governance at the subnational, national, international, and transnational levels, focusing on issues such as globalisation, regional integration, international organisation, and multilateralism.

Students also learn about the institutions and processes of international diplomacy, including diplomatic practice, international negotiation, conflict mediation, and public diplomacy, as well as the conduct of diplomacy in international and regional bodies. Underpinning the programme are courses in research methods and a 12,000-word dissertation.

2017/18 Course Director
Dr Corneliu Bjola

MSC IN MIGRATION STUDIES

This degree, taught jointly with the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography (SAME), provides a broad, theoretical understanding of human mobility and the role of both internal and international migration in the wider processes of development, social change, and globalisation. It offers an overview of the major debates and literature on contemporary migration from different disciplinary perspectives.

Students take three core courses: on the politics of movement; international migration in the social sciences; migration, globalisation, and social transformation; and methods in social research. These core courses are complemented by a range of optional courses, discussion groups, and a 15,000-word dissertation.

2017/18 Course Director
Professor Biao Xiang (SAME)

Congratulations to the following students who won prizes for their performance on our master's courses in 2017/18:

MPhil in Development Studies

- **Eugene Havas Memorial Prize for Best Overall Performance**
Sigfried RJ Eisenmeier (Somerville)
- **Papiya Ghosh Thesis Prize**
Rocco Zizzamia (St Anne's)

MSc in Economics for Development

- **George Webb Medley Prize for Best Overall Performance**
Thomas Williamson (Oriel)
- **George Webb Medley Prize (proxime accessit)**
Anan (Emily) Chai (Lincoln)
- **Luca D'Agliano Prize for Best Dissertation**
Pieter Sayer (Pembroke)
- **Arthur Lewis Prize for the Best Examination Essays in Development Economics**
Adam Salisbury (Balliol)

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy

- **Outstanding Academic Achievement Prize**
Saul Musker (Lincoln)
- **Best Dissertation Prize**
shared between:
Jennifer Müller-Borchert (St Cross)
Mark Gilks (St Cross)

MSc in Migration Studies

- **Examiners' Prize**
Alice Watson (St Edmund Hall)
- **Best Dissertation**
Robert Hallam Tuck (St Antony's)

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

- **Best Thesis**
shared between:
Caitlin Morley (Kellogg)
Sarah Dobbie (Linacre)
- **Examiners' Prize**
Margaret Neil (Lady Margaret Hall)

PRIZES AND AWARDS



Students **Gideon Laux and Hannah Markay** were both highly commended in this year's Vice-Chancellor's Social Impact Awards.

The awards are presented every year to current students who show exceptional achievement and commitment to positive social change.

The judges commended Gideon (second from right), who studied for the MSc in Economics for Development, for showing a long-term commitment to furthering social enterprises, in particular through his work with Empower Energy (see below).

Hannah Markay (second from left), who studied for the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, was commended for founding a popular Dementia Music project with the Oxford Hub, and has also co-founded a project called STREET in Edinburgh, which worked with the local Syrian community to design activities for teenagers.



Empower Energy, a team featuring five Oxford students, including two from ODID, won the €10,000 grand prize at the 2018 Morpheus Cup European Universities & Graduate Schools Championship for their proposal to provide 'solar ATMs' in India.

Empower aims to provide access to clean, safe, and trustworthy solar electricity to the 240 million people in India who are not reached by the power grid and are unable to afford alternative solutions, such as solar home systems, due to their high upfront cost and requirement for regular payments.

The team comprises Gideon Laux, who is studying for the MSc in Economics for Development at ODID; Vabyanti Endrojono-Ellis, who is in the second year of the MPhil in Development Studies; Ronit Kanwar, who is studying for a BA in Economics & Management; James Dickson, an MBA student; and Alistair Berven, who is studying for the MSc in Environmental Change & Management.

Empower also won the regional finals of the Hult Prize in March.



DPhil student **Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen** won the 2017 Frederick Soddy award to fund fieldwork in Kenya and Rwanda, investigating how renewable energy such as solar and wind is used by refugee communities and agencies.

The award, which supports 'the study of the social, economic, and cultural life of a region' anywhere in the world, is administered by the Royal Geographical Society.

Understanding renewable-energy geographies is vital to inform humanitarian policies and practices on energy-access activities and to work with communities to enable them to articulate their needs. Sarah's research aims to understand the geographic and political nature of these problems: how is sustainable energy used in refugee settings, and what are the factors that influence energy use in communities?



Graduate Institute Geneva

A team of master's course students, including **three ODID MPhil students**, Fuaad Coovadia, Sakhe Mkosi, and Keitumetse-Kabelo Murray, won the 2017 Geneva Challenge for their proposal for a skills-centred mobile learning application intended to address key issues in the South African labour market.

The app, Umvuzo, links jobseekers with employers, enabling jobseekers to upskill themselves through training modules delivered in a gamified process, and enabling employers to access the job characteristics of the app users in order to make better judgements about whom to employ.

The challenge invites teams of graduate students from around the world to devise innovative and pragmatic solutions to key international issues. The 2017 edition of the challenge explored how challenges posed by employment can be tackled to foster social and economic development.

RESEARCH

No1
ranking
in 2014 REF

40%
of research
rated 4*
in REF

£5m
in research
income

60
academic
and research
staff

5
research
groups

4
cross-cutting
themes

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

Our research clusters around four cross-cutting themes: Economic Development and International Institutions; Migration and Refugees in a Global Context; Human Development, Poverty, and Children; and Political Change, Conflict, and the Environment.

Around half of our academics and research staff are also associated with research groups that are at the forefront of their specialist fields: the

Refugee Studies Centre (RSC); Young Lives; the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI); and the Technology and Management Centre for Development (TMCD).

In collaboration with the Department of Economics and the Blavatnik School of Government, ODID also anchors the Oxford element of the International Growth Centre (IGC), established by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) in 2008. We also host a major five-year project funded by the European Research Council: Changing Structures of Islamic Authority.

The International Migration Institute (IMI), which was founded at ODID and based here between 2006 and 2017, has now been relaunched as an international network, IMIn, of which ODID remains an important member. Find it at www.imi-n.org.

OUR RESEARCH GROUPS AND MAJOR PROJECTS

International Growth Centre

Established in 2009, the IGC is an economics research network, funded by DFID and run jointly by the LSE and the University of Oxford. The IGC has a research network of nearly 1,800 world-class economists and 14 country offices around the world, providing policy-focused economics research on issues of state effectiveness; agriculture, firms, and employment; urbanisation; and energy production and demand. Four senior ODID staff have management roles in the IGC, guiding the centre's country programmes in Ethiopia and Tanzania and its cross-cutting research programme on firms and entrepreneurship.

www.theigc.org

Changing Structures of Islamic Authority

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

www.csia-oxford.org

Young Lives

Young Lives is a pioneering multidisciplinary research programme investigating the lives of children and young people in four developing countries. At its heart is an innovative longitudinal study tracking the development of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Peru, and Vietnam through quantitative and qualitative research. Launched in 2002, Young Lives has generated unmatched insights into the lives of two cohorts of children in their early years, through adolescence, and on to higher education and the labour market. Young Lives data are supporting path-breaking research into the dynamics of childhood poverty in the four countries and providing the evidence base for informed policy making.

www.younglives.org.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre

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

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

The Technology and Management Centre for Development

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

www.oxfordtmcd.org

The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

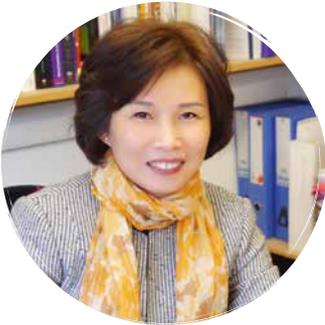
OPHI is a research group dedicated to developing systematic approaches to measuring 'multidimensional' deprivation and well-being, and using these to develop more granular monitoring of poverty than is present in traditional income- or consumption-based measures. Founded in 2007, OPHI's work is now deeply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

www.ophi.org.uk



NEW AWARDS

ODID was successful in attracting a number of major new research awards in 2017/18.



DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY-BASED NEW BUSINESS MODEL FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Xiaolan Fu, Professor of Technology and International Development, with Professor Pervez Ghauri of the University of Birmingham, won funding from the ESRC's Global Challenges Research Fund for a project entitled 'Digital Technology-based New business Model for Inclusive Development'.

The project will research a new business model which seeks to enable the poorest people in developing countries to generate income and empower others by sharing their skills and experience using digital technology.

The IDMODEL will be unlike traditional e-commerce operations such as eBay or Alibaba in that it will be content-based rather than product-based and will require minimum capital investment; users will need only a mobile phone.

The project will develop, test, and finalise the model and explore what impact it has on jobs, income creation, and building capabilities for poorer and neglected segments of societies. It will examine what institutional and regulatory conditions the model needs in order to succeed, and how it can be scaled up and potentially replicated in other developing countries. It will also ask what role the state, multinational enterprises, and civil society might play in the process.

The project will be supported by multidisciplinary teams in Oxford and Birmingham, with collaborators in Bangladesh and China.



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CHILD MARRIAGE AND PARENTHOOD

Gina Crivello, Senior Research Officer at Young Lives, won funding from Canada's International Development Research Centre for a 'Comparative Study on Child Marriage and Parenthood'.

The research will deepen understanding of the experiences of children who marry and become parents; the predictors of and motivations for child marriage and parenthood; and the wider implications for sexual and reproductive health, and for breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty and gender inequality.

The study contributes country case studies from Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Zambia which will illuminate the specific experiences, impacts, and policy environments in these very different settings.

It builds on Young Lives work, including sub-studies funded by the Hewlett Foundation in Ethiopia and by the Children's Investment Fund in India to investigate the social and economic determinants of child marriage, and on previous research conducted by Child Frontiers in multiple African countries, including Zambia.

The four country cases will extend this work and form the basis of a comparative analysis to identify patterns of similarity and difference and cross-cutting messages of global relevance.



REFUGEES, SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TIMES OF THE 'REFUGEE CRISIS'

Marie Godin, Research Officer on the Mobile Welfare project, won a British Academy Early Career Fellowship to research 'Refugees, Social Protection and Digital Technologies in Times of the "Refugee Crisis"'.

The so-called 'European refugee crisis' that has unfolded over the last few years has generated a dynamic response from a novel and diverse constellation of social actors in the European context: humanitarian organisations, local authorities, international and local NGOs, private actors, and grassroots actors, including citizens and refugees themselves. However, refugees are still studied, overwhelmingly, as recipients of aid in the design of state welfare policies.

In this regard the development of digital technologies has played a significant role in providing new opportunities for refugees while on the move but also on arrival in Western societies, especially in regard to fulfilling their social protection needs. This project aims to answer this research question: How is the development of tech-social protection initiatives led by, with, or for refugees contributing to a reshaping of the politics of welfare at the local, national, and transnational levels?



IKEA FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC LIVES OF REFUGEES

The **Refugee Studies Centre** (RSC) reached a three-year agreement with the IKEA Foundation, totalling £1.3 million, to cover funding in three areas: a three-year Research Fellowship at Lady Margaret Hall, integrated into activities at the RSC; research at the RSC on the economic lives and contributions of refugees in three countries; and RSC Summer School bursaries for participants from the global South.

The new Research Fellow is Dr Kathrin Bachleitner, a political scientist who has worked previously in the Middle East with Palestinian refugees. She intends to embark on research into how historical memory has shaped European states' policies towards Syrian refugees.

The funding agreement will also support the RSC's Refugee Economies research

in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, the insights from which will be used to inform humanitarian policy and practice to benefit refugees in the long term. The main focus of the research is to build an unprecedented panel data set on the economic lives and impacts of refugees and hosts in these three countries across a three-year period.

The bursaries for the RSC's International Summer School in Forced Migration will facilitate the participation of greater numbers of low-income participants from the global South, and will thus build capacity within the humanitarian sector.

OXFORD MARTIN PROGRAMME ON AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

ODID academics are participating in a newly funded Oxford Martin School research programme which will investigate how better governance can foster more inclusive growth in

Africa, create more jobs for its young population, and improve social services and infrastructure.

The Oxford Martin Programme on African Governance is jointly directed by Professor Stefan Dercon of the Blavatnik School of Government and the Economics Department and Dr Ricardo Soares de Oliveira of the Department of Politics and International Relations.

Six ODID academics will conduct research as part of the programme: Professor Christopher Adam, Professor Jo Boyden, Dr Cheryl Doss, Dr Marta Favara, Professor Douglas Gollin, and Dr Oliver Owen.

The programme aims to discover what is holding back job creation and economic transformation, and the delivery of good-quality social services and infrastructure in Africa. It seeks to understand how better economic, social, and political governance may unlock this, and it will focus on specific cases and countries with lessons for the rest of the continent.



THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HOSTING REFUGEES IN EAST AFRICA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ETHIOPIA, KENYA, AND UGANDA

Alexander Betts, Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs, won a British Academy mid-career fellowship to conduct a study entitled 'The Political Economy of Hosting Refugees in East Africa: A Comparative Analysis of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda'.

Due to their proximity to conflict, three East African countries – Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda – all feature in the top ten refugee-hosting countries around the world. Yet each one adopts very different policies towards the socio-economic integration of refugees, varying on a spectrum.

In order for refugee hosting to be sustainable, we need to better

understand their relative degree of willingness to allow refugees opportunities for socio-economic participation. In order to do so, the research comparatively explores three sets of questions: (1) variation in economic outcomes for refugees; (2) variation in economic impacts on host communities; and (3) variation in political willingness to support economic inclusion by host governments.

The 12-month programme combines analysis of an existing original quantitative data set on the economic lives of refugees in the three countries with supplementary qualitative research on national and local host-country politics.



UNDERSTANDING INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Stefano Caria, Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics, won funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as part of the IGC for a project entitled 'Understanding Industrial Parks'.

Ethiopia has recently launched an ambitious programme of industrialisation. This fast-growing, densely populated country hopes to attract foreign investment in its brand-new industrial parks by offering a large workforce, competitive wages, cheap electricity, and good infrastructure.

Several garment factories have already started production in the industrial park of Hawassa, in the south of the country. However, despite the initial enthusiasm, many companies that operate in the park have not yet reached the productivity levels that would make their investment sustainable.

The project is designing and evaluating interventions aimed at boosting worker productivity in the industrial park of Hawassa. Labour turnover problems are common in low-skilled occupations, but understanding of what firms can do to retain workers and improve their morale and productivity is limited.

This evidence will inform industrial policy in Ethiopia and in other countries that are currently looking to emulate Ethiopia's experiment with industrialisation and findings will also be disseminated to private investors in the industrial park.



FEATURED RESEARCH

UNDERSTANDING MUSLIM STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO RELIGION

ODID researchers launched a major new survey which seeks to reveal the most important sources of religious influence over Muslim university students in the UK and USA, and where they turn to for religious guidance.

The Muslim Youth and Islamic Knowledge survey is being conducted across 75 universities in the two countries, aiming to contribute to a stronger evidence base for policy.

'There are many assumptions about high levels of religiosity among Muslim youth in the West, but we have no reliable data to support such claims', said Professor Masooda Bano, who is leading the project.

'Further, high religiosity is often equated with radicalisation or support for Islamic militancy. In reality, Islam is a very pluralistic intellectual tradition, and high religiosity can find expression in many different ways. This survey is one of the first attempts to understand how young British and American Muslims approach their religion, which Islamic scholarly platforms are most popular among them, and why.'

The online survey is being conducted with the help of Islamic Student Societies in British universities and their counterparts in the USA, Muslim Student Associations, which will be asked to circulate the survey to members.

Existing research on young Muslims in the West has focused on understanding their religion using indicators such as religious attendance or religious adherence – for example, fasting during Ramadan, or attendance at daily prayer. The new survey focuses on providing Muslim youth with their own voice in explaining how they make sense of their religion.

Survey questions seek to elicit information about whom young Muslims turn to when they have questions related to Islam or everyday practices; how they choose between competing Islamic scholars; which mosques they go to and why; how much time they spend in these mosques; and how they educate themselves about their religion.

The survey also asks a series of detailed questions about their attitudes to Sharia law, the interpretation of Quranic texts, Western culture, and the appeal of Islam.

'The results will help us develop a more nuanced understanding of young Muslims' engagement with their faith and also help policy makers make more informed decisions,' Professor Bano said.

The survey also seeks to explore possible links between students' socio-economic backgrounds and their conception of Islam.

The survey covers the Ivy League universities in the US and their UK counterparts, such as Oxford and Cambridge, as well as including institutions in the middle and lower tiers in the academic ranking in the two countries.

'Selecting universities from across the three tiers is meant to capture variation in the socio-economic profile of university-going Muslim youth, as often better socio-economic background and access to leading universities have a strong correlation', Professor Bano said.

Professor Bano is conducting the survey with Research Officers Arndt Emmerich and Patrick Thewlis as part of the Changing Structures of Islamic Authority project. Results will be available shortly.





Refugee Studies Centre

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO REFUGEE SETTLEMENT?

The Refugee Studies Centre has published a new report which compares outcomes for refugees in two settlements in Kenya which broadly follow two different approaches to assistance: a 'self-reliance model' and an 'aid model'.

The report is the first output of a three-year research project being conducted in collaboration with the World Food Programme.

Kalobeyei, which hosts nearly 40,000 refugees, is a newly designed refugee settlement, a short distance from the Kakuma refugee camps in Turkana County, Kenya. It is pioneering in allowing refugees and host-community members to interact and live alongside one another, while promoting a self-reliance model of assistance.

The RSC research is following newly arrived refugees (post-2015) from South Sudan in both Kalobeyei and Kakuma, as well as recent arrivals from Burundi and Ethiopia in Kalobeyei. It is based on a representative sample of more than 2,500 refugees, who will be followed over three waves of data collection, in order to assess the trajectory of the Kalobeyei model compared with that of Kakuma, which is closer to an 'aid model'.

The findings from their baseline research show that, despite the unexpected arrival and settlement of large numbers of South Sudanese, Kalobeyei has retained a significant commitment to self-reliance.

The settlement's physical planning and design cater for subsistence agriculture and establish designated business areas. Other innovative interventions have included cash-based food assistance called *Bamba Chakula* ('get your food' in Swahili) and, more recently, the world's first 'cash for shelter' project, giving money to enable refugees to be involved in the design and construction of shelter.

The data in the report are organised around measures relating to five sets of indicators of self-reliance outcomes: sustainable well-being, economic activities, access to public goods, access to markets, and access to networks.

Recent arrivals in Kalobeyei already have incomes almost twice as high as those of new arrivals in Kakuma, and their levels of food security are also higher. These outcomes are at least partly attributable to the cash-assistance and agricultural programmes. However, during the same period there were ration cuts in Kakuma; these outcomes will therefore need verification with follow-up studies. In some respects, however, newly arrived refugees do better in Kakuma: notably in relation to community participation and asset accumulation. These differences appear to be due to some of the advantages of long-established community structures versus the inherent challenge of creating 'community' within newly designed settlements.

It is too early to make definitive judgements about the impact of self-reliance programmes. However, the baseline data reveal that refugees in both Kalobeyei and Kakuma are currently far from being self-reliant. Significant constraints remain in creating functioning labour markets, access to finance, functional infrastructure, and freedom of movement, for example. Ultimately, creating self-reliance will rely upon major investment in the entire economy of Turkana County.

The report offers specific policy recommendations for improving self-reliance in Kalobeyei: exploring the feasibility of large-scale agriculture; examining the viability of a livestock market; improving transportation between Kakuma and Kalobeyei; enhancing access to savings and credit for refugees and citizens; creating more direct dialogue between international agencies and the local Turkana population; considering options for more predictable electricity supply; adopting a gendered approach to self-reliance; and assessing the relative strength of *Bamba Chakula* compared with unrestricted cash assistance.

Alexander Betts, Remco Geervliet, Claire MacPherson, Naohiko Omata, and Olivier Sterck (2018): *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya*, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford.

INVESTIGATING SYMBIOSIS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

Research at the department investigated the academic field of peace and conflict studies and found that it tended to focus more on the study of violent conflict than on peace and peace making, and that there was a surprising lack of interaction between the two fields.

Associate Professor John Gledhill and Jonathan Bright of the Oxford Internet Institute ‘mapped’ published academic output on themes of peace and conflict, employing various methods: a survey of scholars, coding (manual and automatic) of the substance of more than 7,000 journal articles, citation analysis, automatic community detection, and network analysis.

Their automatic coding of article content suggested that a clear majority of studies of ‘peace and conflict’ focused on violent conflict, and that studies of violence and war tend to receive around 50 per cent more citations, on average, than studies of peace and peace making – while also dominating the top-ranked journals.

They also explored whether articles coded

as ‘peace’ and ‘conflict’, respectively, cited one another; they found that fewer than one fifth of all citations, from all articles, linked across the peace/conflict divide. They found that studies of violent conflict tended to be particularly insular, in that they mainly cited other conflict studies.

Dr Gledhill suggested that the bias towards conflict studies and the lack of intellectual exchange between the two fields was problematic and could be preventing scholars from collectively realising the central goal of their discipline: to understand the causes of war in order to contribute to an understanding of how conflict can be managed peacefully.

‘Studies of violence can only contribute to ameliorative goals when they exchange ideas with studies of peace and peace making, and there is only limited evidence of this at present. In the absence of sufficient peace–conflict communication, the study of violence becomes, at best, a purely academic pursuit,’ he said.

He also suggested that the ‘violence bias’ could be inadvertently promoting the idea

that resistance and political change are inherently violent activities.

‘Consider the terms “insurgent”, “rebel”, and “radical”. A quick check of the Oxford English Dictionary confirms that there is nothing inherently violent about groups that can be described in any of the above ways’, he said. ‘And yet it is fair to say that, in both academic and non-academic circles, each of these concepts is now typically associated with groups that use violence as a means to their ends. It is hard to get past the idea that our collective penchant for studying violent conflict is contributing to a discursive and, thus, cognitive link between the ideas of resistance and violence.’

The research also found a significant gender bias, with male authors roughly twice as likely to study conflict as to study peace, and a tendency for scholars in North America to focus more strongly on conflict, as compared with those in Europe.

John Gledhill and Jonathan Bright (2018) ‘A divided discipline? Mapping peace and conflict studies’, *International Studies Perspectives* 19 (2): 128–47



IMPACT AND ENGAGEMENT



Ashleigh O'Connor - Hanlon, MPhil in Development Studies 2016-18

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

A major part of our impact and engagement comes about through our alumni, who take ODID to the world: we train a large number of graduates who become influential development practitioners in international institutions, including the UN system, World Bank

and IMF, national governments, the NGO sector, and, increasingly, in social enterprise and development consultancy.

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

organisations, foundations, and civil society.

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

INFORMING POLICY ON EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN ETHIOPIA

Young Lives advised on the roll-out of a new 'zero grade' before the start of primary school in Ethiopia, providing evidence on both supply- and demand-side constraints on good-quality early childhood development (ECD).

Exposure to quality early childhood education programmes is one of the most effective ways of improving children's opportunities, both at school and in later life, but while most children in developing countries now have access to primary schooling, the provision of pre-school education lags some way behind.

Early in the Young Lives study, pre-school attendance was very low in Ethiopia, at around 5 per cent, and the emerging pre-school system was dominated by private kindergartens for wealthy families in urban areas. The government started to consider the delivery of early learning in 2010, with all schools being asked to add a zero grade (O-Class) before the start of primary school.

Following initial consultations, the Young Lives team offered direct input into the draft section on early learning within the government's five-year plan for education. They followed this with a series

of small, highly-focused, exploratory studies which draw attention to key challenges in delivering national plans for good-quality early learning to scale, and implementing them in the regions.

The focus on early childhood in Ethiopia was given additional momentum by new initiatives, particularly the World Bank's Early Learning Partnership (ELP) programme which commenced in August 2016. Young Lives' research was used to help inform World Bank research priorities.

For example, Young Lives' research found that the majority of children using the new O-Class provision, aimed at 6-year-olds, were in fact younger than the target age. This identified the need for ELP, and the early-learning policy more generally, to plan beyond O-Class and consider the needs of even younger children.

Young Lives also conducted research in teacher training colleges and identified that there was a limited understanding of the needs of O-Class teachers, often a lack of suitable training content or approaches, and a failure to adapt the curriculum to the O-Class model and context; and that the pace of roll-out

of teacher training for diplomas and certificates was too slow to meet the rapidly growing need. As a result, in-service training for pre-school teachers will form a core part of ELP.

Young Lives' analysis of children's ages in O-class was also used by the World Bank and Ministry of Education, and influenced their decisions on how the grants made by the World Bank's General Education Quality Improvement Program (GEQIP) should apply to O-class.

In addition, Young Lives made significant contributions to the Education World Forum (EWF) Event in 2016 and 2017. In January 2016 Young Lives was requested to brief the Ethiopian Minister of Education, as an input to the preparation of his presentation to the EWF. At DFID's request, key Young Lives staff, including the Country Directors for Ethiopia and India, provided input into an ECD meeting at the same event. In 2017 the Ethiopian Minister of Education again used evidence from Young Lives in his speech at the EWF.

For related impact stories from Young Lives, please follow the study on Twitter [@yloxford](#) #YLLearnings.



ADVISING ON THE USE OF DIGITAL DIPLOMACY

A group of researchers at ODID have drawn on their research to offer advice and guidance to a wide range of diplomats and foreign ministry officials on how to optimise their use of digital diplomacy.

The Oxford Digital Diplomacy Research Group, comprising Associate Professor Corneliu Bjola, DPhil Ilan Manor and alumna Dr Jennifer Cassidy, now Lecturer in Politics at St Peter's College, have been carrying out research into three distinct areas: the use of digital tools to enhance diplomatic activities pertaining to consular affairs, crisis communication and public diplomacy; the impact of the next generation of digital technologies on diplomacy, including virtual and augmented reality, artificial intelligence and blockchain technology; and the impact of algorithms, disinformation and echo chambers on diplomatic activity. The group was also awarded a research grant from the Philligence Fund to examine ways in which diplomats can use digital tools to stem the tide of online hate and misleading information.

Drawing on this work, the researchers have held a series of events with diplomatic practitioners in the UK and abroad over the past two years. These have included the London Digital Diplomacy Lecture Series co-organised with the embassies of Israel, Latvia, Slovakia, Canada and the Cypriot High Commission, which aimed to bridge knowledge and practice gaps between academics and diplomats working in the UK. The group also organised two events at the UN headquarters in Geneva focusing on the use of digital strategies in support of foreign policy goals, a workshop at the UN headquarters in New York examining the use of digital tools for disseminating strategic narratives, an Ambassadors' Forum in Tokyo discussing best practices in digital diplomacy, a workshop at the German foreign ministry focused on the use



of networks in public diplomacy, a workshop on Digital Public Diplomacy at the Hague Digital Diplomacy Camp convened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and a similar one with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the coming months, members of the group will also speak at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York, invited by Ireland's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade, after their election to the Commission last year. Intertwining the themes of gender and technology, the talk will speak to the status of women in diplomatic practice, and how technology can act as a tool for driving positive change, for achieving gender parity.

The researchers have been asked to contribute a segment on the use of digital diplomacy to a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) being created by the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In addition, the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry is developing recommendations on the use of social

media by embassies during a crisis or terrorist attack based on interactions with the team, and has initiated a pilot study to assess the country's digital diplomacy capabilities. The group has also contributed to the adoption of the VILNIUS CHARTER on Societal Resilience to Disinformation and Propaganda in a Challenging Digital Landscape (June 2018) by communication directors and senior communications specialists from the EU Member States, institutions and candidate countries. They have also been collaborating in developing reports and improving skills on digital diplomacy and strategic communication for various diplomatic actors and institutions, including the German and Belgian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the European Institute of Peace, the Centre for European Perspective, the Diplomatic School of Armenia, the USC Centre on Public Diplomacy and the Club of Venice.

Find out more: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/oxford-digital-diplomacy-research-group

IMPROVING THE WORK OF LABOUR COURTS IN MEXICO

Courts function poorly in most low- and middle-income countries. But ODID researcher Chris Woodruff is working with colleagues Joyce Sadka and Enrique Seira at ITAM in Mexico to experiment with ways of improving the functioning of the Mexico City Labour Court (MCLC).

The MCLC is one of the largest in the developing world, with around 25,000 active cases and 5,000 new cases filed each year. By law, the court is meant to resolve cases within 100 days of filing, but typically takes several years, with almost one-third of cases filed in 2012 unresolved after four years.

One reason for the long case durations is that parties are over-optimistic about the likelihood they will prevail. When the researchers asked plaintiffs and defendants how likely it was they would win the case, the two probabilities summed to almost 150 per cent.

Over the past two years, the team have worked with the MCLC to test innovations to make the court more efficient. The first provided parties to a suit with information on average settlement amounts from previously settled cases with characteristics that matched their own. The researchers tested whether this information helped to overcome bargaining impasses by giving parties a realistic starting point for negotiations. They used machine-learning techniques to develop personalised predictions based on the outcomes of 5,000 cases filed in 2012 and resolved before the end of 2016.

They compared the effect of the information on predicted outcomes with two alternatives in a randomised control trial. One alternative was a meeting with the court's conciliator; each of the MCLC's 20 subcourts is assigned a conciliator who, if the parties to a case desire, attempts to intermediate a settlement between them. They randomly assigned some hearings to receive encouragement to sit with the conciliator. The second alternative was simply the status quo. That is, some hearings were assigned to proceed exactly as they normally would.

The researchers found that the parties reached a settlement in about 6 per cent of the hearings where they did not intervene. Either of the interventions almost doubled this rate.

Parties were also about five times more likely to reach a settlement when the plaintiff herself was present. (In many hearings, only the two lawyers are present.) It turns out that the researchers' two interventions were also more effective when the plaintiff was present at the hearing. Indeed, they found that providing the two lawyers with predictions for settlement amounts had no effect whatsoever, either on the day or – using administrative records for the cases – for

up to six months after the information was provided. This raised questions about whether the lawyers had the plaintiff's best interest in mind, an issue the team are exploring in ongoing work with the court.

The research is being used by both the court and lawmakers in Mexico to design new rules governing labour litigation. In 2017, Mexico passed a constitutional reform mandating conciliation hearings prior to the filing of a lawsuit. The research was the first evidence of the effectiveness of these hearings, albeit with cases that had already been filed. In ongoing work, the team are testing the effect of arranging hearings before cases are filed, as the new law mandates.





IN THE MEDIA

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

6 July 2018

'Fear versus reality when it comes to migration'. Interview with Alexander Betts on CNN's Amanpour

27 June 2018

'What Europe could learn from the way Africa treats refugees'. Alexander Betts writes for *The Guardian*

6 June 2018

'The idea is to provoke and in so doing to change the terms of the discussion in a manner that minimises online backlash'. Corneliu Bjola comments in the Independent on a tweet exchange between the Israeli embassy in the USA and Iran's supreme leader

26 May 2018

'Modi gets good grades from economists for four years of reforms'. Nikita Sud comments on Modi's performance in *Asia Nikkei*

22 April 2018

'If the "Sufi saint" supports a particular electoral candidate he's got thousands of votes in his pocket already'. Adeel Malik interviewed on BBC Radio 4's Sunday programme about elections in Pakistan and the role of 'pirs', holy men claiming descent from Sufi saints

20 April 2018

'In India the female body is a territorial and political battleground'. Nikita Sud writes for *The Wire* on the Kathua rape and murder case

16 April 2018

'Are rape cases being politicised in India?' Nikita Sud takes part in Al Jazeera panel discussion

10 April 2018

'Votes for women: the global story'. Nikita Sud takes part in 'The Forum' on the BBC World Service

9 April 2018

'Diplomacy has been "weaponised" with memes, trolling, online polls'. Corneliu

Bjola cited in NBC news article

22 February 2018

'Don't make African nations borrow money to support refugees'. Alexander Betts writes for *Foreign Policy*

21 February 2018

'Understand the lives of youth in low-income countries'. Young Lives Director Jo Boyden co-authors comment piece as part of Nature collection on Adolescence

20 February 2018

'A man of the people: Morgan Tsvangirai'. Obituary of Zimbabwe opposition leader by Dan Hodgkinson published on Africa is a Country

21 January 2018

'In an illiberal world order, we need new ways to defend human rights'. Alexander Betts writes for *The Observer*

21 January 2018

'Punishment won't stop teenage pregnancies in Tanzania because "bad behaviour" isn't the cause'. Kate Pincock writes for *The Conversation*

19 December 2017

'There are chinks in the armour and the Congress for the first time is beginning to see some light through those chinks'. Nikita Sud comments on results of legislative elections in Gujarat for WION TV

19 December 2017

'Reaping the benefits of digital public diplomacy'. Corneliu Bjola and Ilan Manor write for *The Jerusalem Post*

15 December 2017

The Jordan Compact – 'an extraordinary pilot from which there will be many lessons'. Alexander Betts quoted in *The Guardian* about a scheme to facilitate employment of Syrian refugees in Jordan

14 December 2017

'To Mr Modi's credit he hasn't destroyed it, but he is not the originator of it'. BBC quotes Nikita Sud in article

exploring Indian leader Narendra Modi's development model in Gujarat

11 December 2017

'Women are half of society, so focusing on them is critical'. Nikita Sud quoted in Bloomberg article on attempts by Indian leader Narendra Modi to target women voters

4 December 2017

'Can the broken Saudi economic model be reformed?' Adeel Malik writes for *TRT World*

23 November 2017

'There is huge amount of skill and talent in the young, particularly in the diaspora in the region'. Christopher Adam interviewed on BBC Radio 4's Today programme about Zimbabwe's economic potential post-Mugabe

22 November 2017

'Zimbabwe's public health crisis'. Simukai Chigudu interviewed on BBC World Service

5 November 2017

'Digital diplomacy 2.0 pushes the boundary'. Corneliu Bjola writes for *Global Times*

11 October 2017

'India's top court rules sex with an underage wife is rape'. Reuters cites Young Lives report analysing census data on child marriage

7 September 2017

'Surviving without thriving – but all is not lost for the world's "stunted" children'. Young Lives research on stunting featured in *The Guardian*

5 September 2017

'The hazards of giving shelter'. *Refuge* by Alexander Betts and Paul Collier reviewed in the *Wall Street Journal*

17 August 2017

'Chinese researchers put value on ideas'. *China Daily* highlights research by TMCD on valuing new technologies

For a full list of media coverage, including links to online content, please visit: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/media

EVENTS



ODID hosted and organised dozens of events over the course of the year.

Our research groups hold regular seminar series during Michaelmas and Hilary terms, and the department also hosts three seminar series jointly with other departments: the African History and Politics Seminars with the History Faculty, the Department of Politics and International Relations, and the African Studies Centre; the Modern South Asia Seminars, with the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, the Faculty

of History, and the Faculty of Oriental Studies; and the Development Economics series with the Centre for the Study of African Economies in the Economics Department. These seminars play a key role in generating new research initiatives, testing preliminary findings, and disseminating results.

The MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy organises a series of lectures bringing diplomatic practitioners and academic scholars to the department to enable students and fellows of the

course to interact with experienced professionals and to discuss new perspectives on current diplomatic events and global governance challenges.

ODID also runs a number of regular lecture series that bring distinguished academics to the department: the Olof Palme, Harrell-Bond, and Elizabeth Colson lectures. It also hosts conferences, workshops, and many other one-off events. Read about some of the highlights from our 2017/18 events calendar opposite and overleaf.

Conference on 'Young Lives, Child Poverty and Lessons for the SDGs'

27 June 2018

British Academy, London

More than 100 researchers, policy makers, and practitioners joined the Young Lives team for a conference in London to mark the first 15 years of the study, to share and debate findings so far, and to help outline what governments and donors can do to address the disadvantages that children face.

The conference consisted of a core of panel discussions, mixed with interactive group sessions focused on current challenges and policy questions, alongside a series of multimedia presentations of Young Lives data and findings. Themes covered included child development, social protection, gender, nutrition, education, labour markets, children's work, violence, and experience of adolescence.

Find out more: www.younglives.org.uk/content/young-lives-child-poverty-and-lessons-sdgs-post-conference-update



Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture: "'Let Language Not Betray Us": Immigration, Enforcement, and Modern Slavery'

6 June 2018

Professor Bridget Anderson, University of Bristol
ODID, Oxford

In public debate, employing the language of 'anti-trafficking' and 'anti-slavery' has become a useful way of managing tensions between border controls and human rights. This lecture explored what is concealed and what is revealed by such language.

Pretensions to historical detail can be deeply misleading. The mobility of transatlantic slaves was an involuntary

but legal movement, while the mobility of migrants across the borders of the European Union is a voluntary but illegalised movement. Professor Anderson argued that one of the key demands of slaves was 'the right of locomotion'. It is this that takes the invocation of slavery beyond the figurative. Yet it is precisely this demand that European governments are determined to ignore.

Listen to the podcast: hwww.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news/let-language-not-betray-us-immigration-enforcement-and-modern-slavery-annual-elizabeth-colson-lecture-2018

Annual ODS Lecture: 'Advancing Human Development'

Professor Frances Stewart, University of Oxford

15 May 2018

ODID, Oxford

ODID was delighted to host Professor Frances Stewart for the ODS Annual Lecture.

Her lecture provided an overview of the recent book, *Advancing Human Development: Theory and Practice*, which she co-authored with Gustav Ranis and Emma Samman.

The lecture discussed the origin and justification of the concept; its relationship with economic growth; why some countries have been more successful than others in advancing human development over the past 40 years; some critical issues, including the role of social institutions and of political economy; and major contemporary challenges for the analysis and sustainability of human development.

Listen to the podcast: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/node/24220/

Celebrating the Legacy of Abdul Raufu Mustapha

12 March 2018

ODID and St Antony's College

ODID hosted a day of events this spring in memory of Raufu Mustapha, our colleague and friend, who died in the summer of 2017. His former students Ami Shah and David Ehrhardt organised a workshop at ODID bringing together alumni and other scholars for a series of panels on African Political Systems, Societies at the Margins, Nigerian Institutions of Governance, and Identity and Conflict in Nigeria.

The workshop was followed by a reception at Raufu's college, St Antony's, which included reflections on Raufu as a teacher, mentor and researcher as well as a keynote by Dr Jibrin Ibrahim. A new book, *Creed & Grievance: Muslim-Christian Relations & Conflict Resolution in Northern Nigeria*, edited by Raufu and David Ehrhardt, was also launched at the event.

Find out more: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/node/24377

Book Launch: *Sense and Solidarity: Jholawala Economics for Everyone* (Jean Drèze)

24 November 2017

ODID, Oxford

OPHI hosted the Oxford launch of the latest book by development economist Jean Drèze: *Sense and Solidarity: Jholawala Economics for Everyone*.

The book, a collection of essays and articles from research and activism over recent decades, takes a perceptive and rigorous look at India's economic and social development, child health, elementary education, and gender (in)equality.

Dr Drèze joined the event via a video link to discuss the themes of the book. The launch also included comments from Professor Matthew McCartney, Director of South Asian Studies at Oxford, Dr Duncan Green, Senior Strategic Advisor at Oxfam GB, and ODID DPhil candidates Soumya Mishra and Amogh Sharma.

Find out more: ophi.org.uk/ophi_events/jean-drezes-new-book-launch-sense-and-solidarity-jholawala-economics-for-everyone



Astor Lecture 2017: 'Agriculture, Technology and Economic Development'

Professor Christopher Udry, Northwestern University

19 October 2017

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford

Rural poverty in Africa is tightly linked with low agricultural productivity. Farmers in most of Africa make little use of irrigation, chemical inputs, or commercial seed. Efforts to overcome structural and behavioural barriers to agricultural intensification have had at best modest success.

Using evidence from more than a decade of studying farmers and farming in Ghana, Professor Udry showed how it is the lack of breakthrough technology, not farmers' inability to adopt new technology, that lies at the root of stagnant agricultural productivity; and he discussed possible routes out of the low-productivity trap.



Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2017: 'The Displacement Paradox: Good Refugees, Bad Migrants. Where Can the Unwanted Go?'

Dr Jemilah Mahmood, IFRC,

22 November 2017

Magdalen College, Oxford



All people who leave their homes – for whatever reason – deserve our respect and our support: this is the essence of the Fundamental Principles of Humanity and is the reason why the approach of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is one of helping migrants in need, irrespective of their status.

As the international community is attempting to work better together on this issue, Dr Mahmood suggested that we need to ask some important questions: How can we do more to support the safety, well-being, and dignity of refugees and vulnerable migrants? How can we build on experiences and good practices – of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian and development actors? How can we address negative perceptions about migrants? Who can be our potential partners? How can we bring about these changes in a way that has a real impact on the lives of the most vulnerable?

Listen to the podcast:

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news/the-displacement-paradox-good-refugees-bad-migrants-where-can-the-unwanted-go-annual-harrell-bond-lecture-2017

SUMMER SCHOOLS

The annual **RSC International Summer School in Forced Migration** this year brought together 69 participants from more than 35 countries.

The school's key aim has always been to foster interaction and dialogue between academics, practitioners, and policy makers working in areas related to refugees and forced migration. Practitioners are given the opportunity to step back from the field and to learn from the best recent academic work in forced migration, as well as from their fellow practitioners.

The week began with sessions dedicated to the conceptualisation and globalisation of forced migration, considering the political, legal, and anthropological framings of displacement. The ethics of border control were examined in a thought-provoking lecture, providing useful foundations for a subsequent debate between tutor groups.

Later in the week, attention was directed towards asylum policy and international refugee law. Workshops on African Union

protection and European Union protection offered participants the chance to study these areas in more depth. Negotiating strategies were honed in a day-long simulation in the context of refugee repatriation and the challenges of internal displacement in East Timor.

In the second week, participants had opportunities to specialise in different areas, including children's rights, gender, human smuggling, humanitarian principles, IDPs, Palestinian refugees and international law, and psychosocial support. The school concluded with participants, tutors, and speakers considering future challenges.

The school offered lectures from world-leading academics and professionals such as Chaloka Beyani, Madeline Garlick, Chandran Kukathas, and Alessandro Monsutti; and Alison Phipps and Tawona Sithole, who delivered the closing plenary. It also included a screening and subsequent discussion of *The Wait* by Dr Maher Abdulaziz.

Work in small, diverse tutor groups is a central element of the summer school; the 2018 tutor groups were led by Catherine Briddick, Cathryn Costello, Matthew Gibney, Maryanne Loughry, Tom Scott-Smith, and Liesbeth Schockaert.

Major international organisations such as UNHCR, the International Organisation for Migration, and the Jesuit Refugee Service were well represented, and there were also officials from various governments, staff of international and local NGOs (Asylum Access, Gravitazz, Première Urgence Internationale), as well as full-time researchers and academics. Participants had the opportunity to present their personal experiences and fields of interest to fellow participants, tutors, and members of the Refugee Studies Centre during our Saturday Festival of Ideas.

Ten participants received bursary funding, thanks to generous support from the Asfari Foundation and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.





The **OPHI Summer School** was held at ODID this year and welcomed participants from nearly 35 countries for a thorough technical and practical introduction to multidimensional poverty measurement, with a strong emphasis on the Alkire–Foster method.

Students who completed the course should have the skills required to construct and analyse an official national multidimensional poverty measure and to describe its policy relevance.

The summer school began with introductions from a wide range of participants, but whether they hailed from Afghanistan or Tanzania, from The Gambia, Egypt, the Philippines, North America, or Chile, they had in common a passion to develop rigorous tools to fight human disadvantage in its many forms and dimensions. And a love of numbers.

The summer school featured core teaching slots by Professor James Foster, OPHI Researcher and Oliver T Carr Professor at George

Washington University, who is the author of both the Foster–Greer–Thorbecke class of measures and the Alkire–Foster method for measuring multidimensional poverty. Selim Jehan, Director of UNDP’s Human Development Report Office, gave a special lecture on Human Development and Multidimensional Poverty which covered not only institutional history but also philosophy and poetry. Dr Abdul Alim, from UNICEF’s South Asia Regional Office, spoke persuasively of addressing the disconnect between analysis and action, motivating participants to ponder how their work could do better.

Otherwise, the summer school was taught by the OPHI team: Adriana Conconi, Ana Vaz, Bilal Malaeb, Christian Oldiges, Corinne Mitchell, Fedora Carbajal, Frank Vollmer, John Hammock, Juliana Milanovic, Monica Pinilla, Nicolai Suppa, Ricardo Nogales, Rizwan Ul Haq, Sabina Alkire, and Usha Kanagaratnam. Administrative and logistical matters were ably handed

by Matt Brack, OPHI’s Administrator, supported by Francis Arthur and Johanna Andrango. All were deeply grateful to the Oxford Department of International Development, which facilitated this occasion. They were also very grateful to the weather, which offered sunny warm days and (more importantly) warm evenings, for walks and runs after class.

The summer school ended with each of the Working Groups presenting a new National Multidimensional Poverty Index that they had constructed and analysed during these two weeks, sharing the national context, the purpose for their MPI, its parameters with their technical and normative justifications, as well as an analysis of its indicator composition, disaggregation by different groups, robustness checks, and policy angles. As is only to be expected, the activities ended with an exam. The 2018 Summer School class carries on, linked via Facebook and Whatsapp, as a living community of interaction into future phases of work.

STRENGTHENING LINKS WITH SCHOLARS IN ZIMBABWE

ODID academics and students took part in a workshop funded by Africa–Oxford (AfOx) at the University of Zimbabwe (UZ) on 17 March 2018, with the aims of informing students about opportunities for further study at ODID and the African Studies Centre, discussing the process of, and opportunities in, academic publishing, and fostering research collaborations.

The workshop was led by Professor Jocelyn Alexander of ODID and Dr Ushehweu Kufakurinani, the chair of UZ's Economic History Department. It brought together master's and PhD students, as well as academic staff from three of Zimbabwe's universities: the UZ, Midlands State University (MSU), and Great Zimbabwe University (GZU).

Throughout the day, central to the debate was a recognition of both the shared challenges of academic working conditions and the structural inequalities adversely affecting African-based scholars.

In addition to demystifying the process of academic publishing in leading peer-reviewed journals, ODID academics and students shared their experiences of the pressure to publish extensively, and the fear that this pressure promoted quantity over quality.

As well as highlighting opportunities for further study and postdoctoral and visiting fellowships at Oxford, the visitors learned of, and recognised, the challenge

of conducting research alongside demanding teaching commitments, and shared concern that research agendas were increasingly measured by their potential to deliver on impact, rather than by their scholarly content.

At the same time, Zimbabwean scholars highlighted key structural differences between working conditions in the two countries, and the conditions faced by faculty, staff, and students at Zimbabwean institutions. They drew attention not only to the limited opportunities and freedom for Zimbabwean scholars to take up international fellowships (in part due to their work contracts) but also to the specific challenges brought about by the economic crisis. Dr Kufakurinani from UZ, Dr Sylvester Dombro from GZU, and Professor Gerald Mazarire from MSU, for example, recalled learning, teaching, and researching at a time when there was little petrol available for travel to and from work, and when electricity and water shortages affected everything from the running of computers to the workings of the toilets.

Despite these conditions, a commitment to teaching and research remained very much alive within Zimbabwean institutions of higher education. This commitment was evident both within the Economic History Department at UZ specifically, as the department continued to produce excellent students, some of whom are

current Oxford students and alumni, and more broadly among Zimbabwean scholars who were going to extraordinary lengths to build and maintain an intellectual and historical archive.

In the afternoon breakout sessions, the Oxford visitors spoke to master's and PhD students about their ongoing research projects. Engaging in discussions around the themes of political economy, agriculture, mining, and finance, as well as questions of conducting interdisciplinary research, they were exposed to a wide range of thought-provoking and extremely detailed research projects.

During the discussions, the visitors advised students on possible routes to fitting these detailed projects into the frameworks of international academic debates, and in the process identified possible frames for future collaboration around themes of medical anthropology, gender, land reform, migration, and law.

Overall, the workshop provided an enriching and dynamic platform which served as an important step in building and maintaining ODID's partnerships with Zimbabwe-based scholars.

Participants from ODID included Professor Alexander, Dr Simukai Chigudu, Dr Dan Hodgkinson, Dr Sanne Verheul, and DPhil students Marc Howard and Kristina Píkovskaia. From the African Studies Centre, Dr Miles Tendi and MSc student Asa Mudzimu took part.



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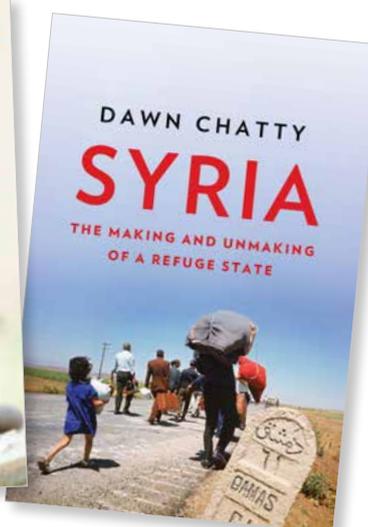
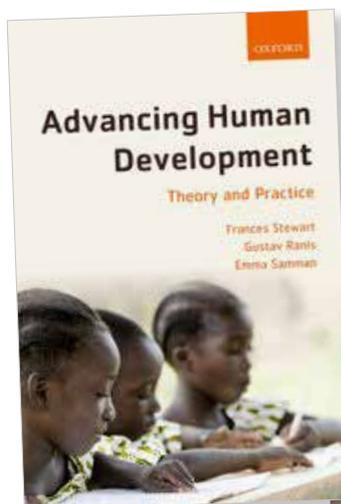
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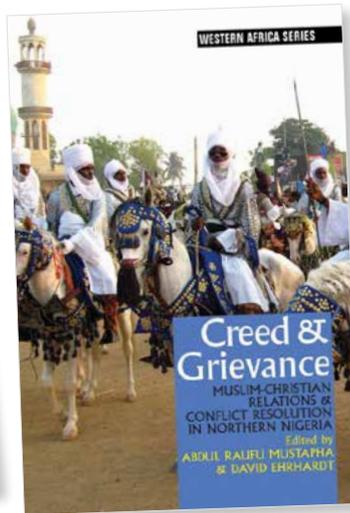
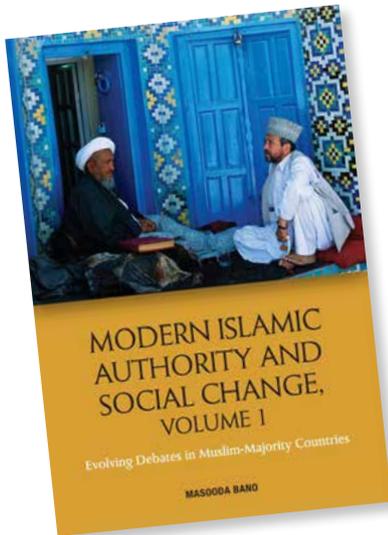
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THE ODID BLOG

This year we ran a guest blog series on Religion and NGOs, edited by R Michael Feener and Philip Fountain. The series comprised the following posts:

'Religion and NGOs: Understanding new global configurations of humanitarian, development, and "faith-based" institutions', by R Michael Feener of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, Oxford, and Philip Fountain of the Religious Studies Programme, Victoria University of Wellington

'Indonesian aid to Rakhine State, Myanmar: Islamic humanitarianism, soft diplomacy, and the question of inclusive aid' by Amelia Fauze of the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

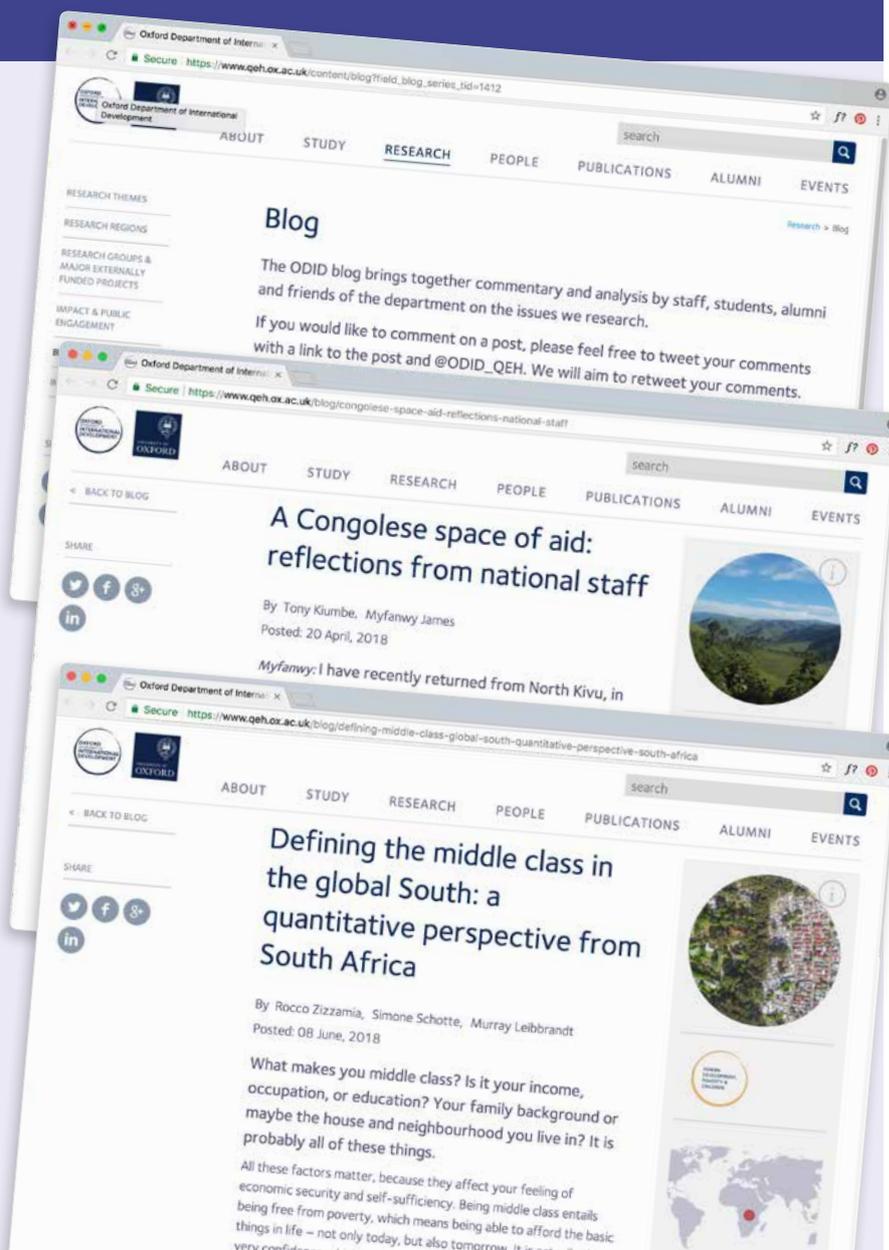
'Religious and secular NGOs in the slums of Bangkok: why a sharp dividing line is unhelpful and mistaken' by Giuseppe Bolotta of the School of Education, University College Dublin

'Interfaith partnerships in the field of development: a way forward for religious pluralism in Indonesia?' by Gustav Brown of the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

'Christian NGOs and "indigenous cultures": on the morphing of missionary work among a Cambodian highland minority' by Catherine Scheer of Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

Read the series:

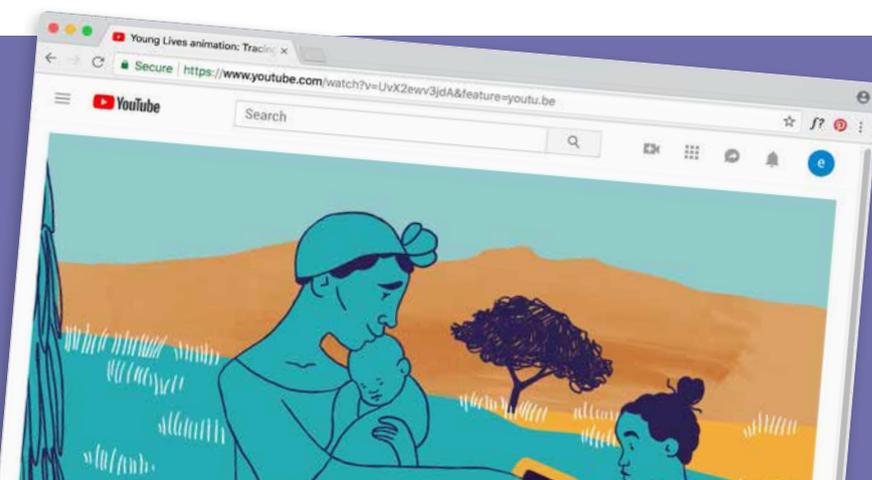
bit.ly/Religion_NGOs



The ODID blog brings together commentary and analysis by staff, students, alumni and friends of the department on the issues we research. To subscribe, visit www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/blog.

Young Lives has produced a new animation, drawing out some of the findings of 15 years of research into childhood poverty.

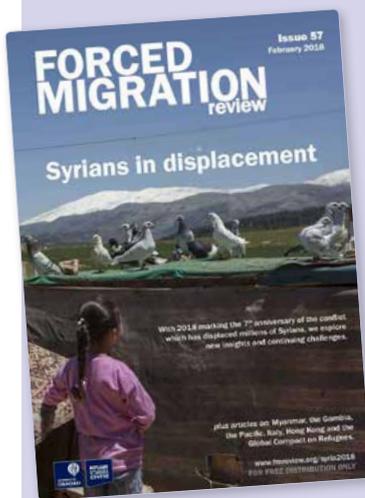
Watch it here: bit.ly/YL-animation



Forced Migration Review brings together researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and displaced people to analyse the causes and impacts of displacement; debate policies and programmes; share research findings; reflect the lived experience of displacement; and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action. This year's issues comprise the following:

**FMR 56
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
(OCTOBER 2017)**

The region of Latin America and the Caribbean has long demonstrated hospitality towards those fleeing conflict and persecution within the region and from further afield. Faced with newer causes of displacement, such as the violence of organised criminal gangs and the adverse effects of climate change, Latin American and Caribbean countries are continuing to expand and adapt their protection laws and mechanisms in order to address these and other situations of displacement, and to meet the differing needs of affected populations. This issue contains 31 articles on 'Latin America and the Caribbean', plus five general articles on other topics.

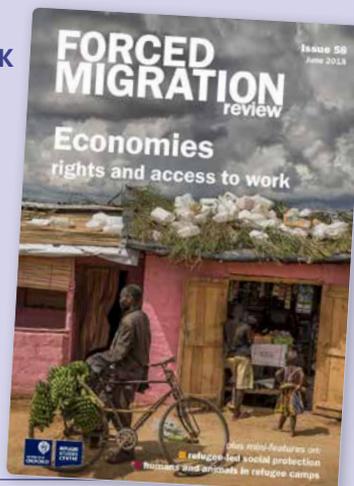


**FMR 57
SYRIANS IN DISPLACEMENT
(FEBRUARY 2018)**

With 2018 marking the seventh anniversary of the Syrian conflict, this issue of FMR explores new insights and continuing challenges relating to the displacement of millions of Syrians, both internally and in neighbouring countries. What we learn from responses to this large-scale, multi-faceted displacement is also relevant to other situations of displacement beyond as well as within the Middle East. The issue contains 27 articles on 'Syrians in displacement', plus six general articles on other topics.

**FMR 58
ECONOMIES: RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO WORK
(JUNE 2018)**

When people are forced to leave their homes, they usually also leave behind their means of economic activity. In their new location, they may not be able, or permitted, to work, and this has wide-ranging implications. This issue of FMR includes 22 articles on the main feature theme of 'Economies: rights and access to work'. It also includes two 'mini-features', one on refugee-led social protection and one on humans and animals in refugee camps.



Find out more: www.fmreview.org

This year's volume of **Oxford Development Studies** included a Special Section titled 'Urban inequality, youth and social policy in Latin America' edited by ODID's Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea and Professor Séverine Deneulin of the University of Bath.

The section explores the ways in which, despite the fact that Latin America has experienced important gains in human development outcomes over the last decade, the reduction in inequality has failed to trickle down into the lives of many young people, particularly on the urban margins.

The section included the following articles:

- Séverine Deneulin & Diego Sánchez-Ancochea: Urban inequality, youth and social policy in Latin America: introduction to special section
- Alejandro de la Fuente, Eduardo Ortiz-Juárez & Carlos Rodríguez-Castelán: Living on the edge: vulnerability to poverty and public transfers in Mexico
- Eduardo Lémore & Simca Simpson Lapp: Concentrated poverty and neighbourhood effects: youth marginalisation in Buenos Aires' informal settlements
- Ann Mitchell, Pablo Del Monte & Séverine Deneulin: School completion in urban Latin America: the voices of young people from an informal settlement
- Julienne Weegels: Implementing social policy through the criminal justice system: youth, prisons, and community-oriented policing in Nicaragua

Read a blog post introducing the section: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/blog/trickle-down-does-not-work-social-policy-either-micro-side-macro-success-story-inequality





PEOPLE



ODID / Rob Judges

As of 31 July 2018, the department had 105 staff members, including core academic teaching staff, research officers and assistants in our research programmes, and communications and support staff. Of our teaching staff, 11 are Professors, 11 Associate Professors, and eight Departmental Lecturers.

The diversity of our academic and research staff reflects our commitment

to international development objectives: 48 per cent are women and around 73 per cent are of non-UK origin.

This year saw the appointment of a new Associate Professor of African Politics, taking up the post formerly held by Raufu Mustapha, who, sadly, died in the summer of 2017. We were delighted to appoint Simukai Chigudu to the position. Simukai completed his DPhil at ODID,

under the supervision of Professor Jocelyn Alexander, and was latterly a Departmental Lecturer at ODID. Read more about his appointment opposite.

We were also saddened this year by the death of Barbara Harrell-Bond, the founder of the Refugee Studies Centre at ODID and a life-long champion of the rights of refugees. You can read a tribute to Barbara opposite.



Simukai Chigudu, Associate Professor of African Politics

Simukai Chigudu was appointed Associate Professor of African Politics at ODID and Fellow of St Antony's College.

Dr Chigudu is currently a Departmental Lecturer at ODID. He takes up the position formerly occupied by Raufu Mustapha, who passed away in August 2017.

'To say that this appointment is an honour would be a terrific understatement', he said. 'Given the hostile and precarious nature of the academic job market, I feel blessed to have landed a secure position in a cosmopolitan and

vibrant department where I have unrivalled freedom to follow my intellectual passions.

'Moreover, through this position, I succeed the inimitable Professor Abdul Raufu Mustapha, whose tragic death last year is a loss – to Oxford specifically and African intellectualism more generally – that is too great for words. I can only hope that in the years to come, I will follow Raufu's path and chart a scholarly trajectory of such breadth, relevance, and originality'.

Dr Chigudu completed his DPhil at ODID in

2017 on the politics of Zimbabwe's 2008–09 cholera outbreak.

His academic background is eclectic; he received training in Medicine at Newcastle University, Public Health at Imperial College London, and African Studies at the University of Oxford.

He previously worked and conducted research in Zimbabwe, Uganda, The Gambia, Tanzania, and South Africa. Before taking up his studies at Oxford, he worked as a medical doctor for three years in the UK's National Health Service.



Barbara Harrell-Bond, OBE 1932–2018

Barbara Harrell-Bond died on 11 July 2018, in her Oxford home surrounded by her family.

Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, OBE, Emerita Professor, was a legal anthropologist who founded the Refugee Studies Centre in 1982 and directed it until 1996. Before this she conducted research in West Africa from 1967 to 1982, while employed by the Departments of Anthropology, University of Edinburgh and University of Illinois-Urbana,

the Afrika Studiecentrum in Leiden, and the Faculty of Law, University of Warwick. On her retirement from the RSC, she conducted research in Kenya and Uganda (1997–2000) and was Honorary Adjunct Professor at the American University in Cairo (2000–2008). She wrote the seminal text *Imposing Aid: Emergency Assistance to Refugees* in 1982.

An unflinching advocate of legal-aid programmes for refugees and research and teaching in refugee studies in the Global South, Barbara was a driving force behind the establishment of a number of programmes in countries that included Uganda, Egypt, South Africa, and the UK. She was responsible for the information portal www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org (Rights in Exile), which promotes legal assistance for refugees around the world. In 2013, Rights in Exile became the refugee-rights component of the International Refugee Rights Initiative, which issues the monthly refugee legal-aid newsletter, Rights in Exile.

Barbara was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in 2005 for services to refugee and forced-migration studies. She was also a recipient of the Franz Boas Award for Exemplary Service to Anthropology, awarded by the American Anthropological Association, and she received the Lucy Mair Medal for Applied Anthropology in 2014. In July 2016, she was awarded an honorary doctorate at the School of African and Asian Studies (SOAS), University of London.

Barbara was far from being solely an academic: the focus of her life-long work was on refugee rights, and on keeping refugees at the centre of humanitarianism, issues which resonate even more deeply now, in an age when asylum and protections for refugees appear daily more endangered.

Read an obituary in the Guardian by Emeritus Professor Roger Zetter: www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jul/30/barbara-harrell-bond-obituary



Greta Semplici, DPhil in International Development

HONOURS AND AWARDS



Cheryl Doss, Senior Departmental Lecturer and Associate Professor, was elected President of the International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE), a non-profit organisation which seeks to advance feminist inquiry of economic issues and to educate economists and others on feminist points of view on economic issues. It has approximately 600 members in 43 countries, the majority economists, but also scholars in other disciplines, students, activists, and policy makers.

Dr Doss became president-elect in mid-June and will begin her one-year term in 2019. She was also awarded the additional title of Associate Professor in 2018.



Teams from **OPHI** and the **RSC** were highly commended for the impact of their research in the new O2RB Excellence in Impact Awards.

OPHI was recognised for its impact on poverty-measurement methodologies used by the World Bank and the UNDP/OPHI. The RSC was recognised for its work on refugee economies.

The O2RB Excellence in Impact Awards are an opportunity for members of the University of Oxford, the Open University, the University of Reading, and Oxford Brookes University (O2RB) to come together to recognise and reward the successes of social sciences researchers who have achieved, or are currently achieving, excellent economic and societal impacts.

The awards were presented at a ceremony at St Anne's College on 19 April 2018.



Alexander Betts, Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs, and Professor Sir Paul Collier of the Blavatnik School of Government were highly commended in the Inspiring Leadership category of the inaugural Vice-Chancellor's Innovation Awards.

The award recognised their contribution to the Jordan Compact, a model of refugee assistance which offers an alternative to camps by focusing on providing refugees with the right to work in Special Economic Zones in host countries.

The Vice-Chancellor's Innovation Awards seek to recognise and celebrate exceptional research-led innovations and products at all University levels that are having societal or economic impact.



Xiaolan Fu, Professor of Technology and International Development, was appointed to the Board of the UNU-Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (UNU-MERIT). She will serve for a four-year term starting in 2019.

UNU-MERIT is a research and training centre of the United Nations University. It explores the social, political, and economic factors that drive technological innovation, with a particular focus on creation, diffusion, and access to knowledge.

Board members are selected on a broad geographical basis with regard to major academic, scientific, economic, social, and cultural trends in the world.



Gunvor Jónsson, Departmental Lecturer in Migration and Development, won a Special Commendation Award as part of the University's Enhancing Teaching Programme (ETP).

Dr Jónsson won the award in recognition of her reflections on 'decolonising the curriculum' in the portfolio that she submitted on completion of the programme. The award is designed to recognise a portfolio in which a candidate has particularly impressed the examiners in one or more of the assessment criteria.

The ETP provides early-career academic staff and teaching staff who have at least two years' teaching experience with a structured pathway to a nationally recognised teaching qualification.

Three ODID academics have been awarded the title of Professor in the University's annual Recognition of Distinction exercises.

Pramila Krishnan was named Professor of Development Economics in the 2017 exercise. Professor Krishnan's research spans the analysis of household behaviour and rural institutions in developing countries; household economics and labour economics; and applied microeconometrics.

Masooda Bano was named Professor of Development Studies, and **Diego Sánchea-Ancochea** was named Professor of the Political Economy of Development in the 2018 exercise.

Professor Bano's primary area of interest is the study of the role of ideas and beliefs in development processes and their evolution and change.

Professor Sánchea-Ancochea specialises in the political economy of Latin America with a particular focus on Central America. His research interests centre on the determinants of income inequality and the role of social policy in reducing it.



A team from Young Lives were runners up in the University's 2018 Oxtalent awards for their data visualisations on childhood poverty.

The visualisations drew on more than 15 years of research with 12,000 children in Ethiopia, India (in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Peru, and Vietnam and sought to make their complex, comprehensive dataset accessible.

The visualisations focused on four themes – Nutrition; Gender; Education; and Skills and Work – and were developed by Communications Officer Anastasia Bow-Bertrand, Senior Research Officer Marta Favara, and Research Officers Grace Chang and Kristine Briones.

The Oxtalent annual awards recognise members of the University who have made innovative use of digital technology.

EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

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

Tristen Naylor, Departmental Lecturer in Diplomatic Studies, is now LSE Fellow in International Relations.

Indrajit Roy, ESRC Future Research Leaders Fellow, is now Lecturer in the Department of Politics at the University of York.

Abhijeet Singh, Quantitative Research Officer at Young Lives, is now Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics, Stockholm School of Economics.

Miles Tendi, Departmental Lecturer in African History and Politics, is now Associate Professor in African Politics at the African Studies Centre, Oxford.

Natascha Zaun, Junior Research Fellow in Global Refugee Policy, is now Assistant Professor in Migration Studies at LSE.



ALL STAFF 2017/18

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF

Christopher Adam

Professor of Development Economics and Head of Department

Jocelyn Alexander

Professor of Commonwealth Studies

Ali Ali

Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration

Manhal Ali*

Research Officer (Productivity and Development), The Readymade Garment Productivity Project

Sabina Alkire

Director, OPHI, and Associate Professor

Ruben Andersson

Associate Professor of Migration and Development

Bridget Azubuike**

Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives

Oliver Bakewell**

Senior Research Officer, IMI, and Associate Professor

Masooda Bano

Professor of Development Studies

Liza Benny**

Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives

Alexander Betts

Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs

Corneliu Bjola

Associate Professor of Diplomatic Studies

Jo Boyden

Professor of International Development and Director, Young Lives

Graham Bray

Chief Operating Officer, Young Lives

Mark Breeze

Research Officer, Architectures of Displacement Project

Kristine Briones

Research Analyst, Young Lives

Stefano Caria

Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Imane Chara**

Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Grace Chang

Research Analyst, Young Lives

Simukai Chigudu*

Departmental Lecturer in Development Studies

Georgia Cole

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow

Cathryn Costello

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

Gina Crivello

Senior Research Officer, Young Lives

Mathias Czaika**

Associate Professor of Migration and Development, and Director, International Migration Institute

Cheryl Doss

Senior Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics

Evan Easton-Calabria*

Research Assistant, The Global Governed, RSC

Arndt Emmerich

Research Officer, CSIA

Patricia Espinoza

Quantitative Research Officer, Young Lives

Marta Favara

Senior Research Officer, Young Lives

Marie-Laurence Flahaux

Research Officer, IMI

Jörg Friedrichs

Associate Professor of Politics

Xiaolan Fu

Professor of Technology and International Development

Matthew J Gibney

Elizabeth Colson Professor of Politics and Forced Migration, and Director, RSC

John Gledhill

Associate Professor of Global Governance

Marie Godin

Research Officer, Mobile Welfare Project, IMI

Douglas Gollin

Professor of Development Economics

Nandini Gooptu

Associate Professor of South Asian Studies

Dan Hodgkinson*

Departmental Lecturer in Development Studies

Padmini Iyer**

Education Research Officer, Young Lives

Dominique Jolivet

Research Assistant, EUMAGINE Project, IMI

Gunvor Jonsson

Departmental Lecturer in Migration and Development

Usha Kanagaratnam*

Research Officer, OPHI

Emre Eren Korkmaz

Newton International Fellow

Pramila Krishnan

Professor of Development Economics

Shaomeng Li

Research Officer, TMCD

Zaad Mahmood

Departmental Lecturer in South Asian Development and Politics

Bilal Malaeb

Research Officer, OPHI

Adeel Malik

Islamic Centre Lecturer in the Economies of Muslim Societies

Ivan Manokha

Departmental Lecturer in International Political Economy

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Rhiannon Moore**

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ESRC Future Research Leader

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Centre Manager, RSC

Gary Jones

Caretaker

Ingrid Jooren

Administrative Coordinator, Young Lives

Marina Kujic

Administrative Secretary

Amy Lee**

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Laurence Medley

Accounts Officer, RSC

Rachel Miller

Graduate Student Coordinator

Hamayun Minhas

ICT Officer

Corinne Mitchell*

Policy and Research Manager, OPHI

Katerina Nordin

Project Coordinator, CSIA (on maternity leave)

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Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

Penny Rogers

Receptionist

Lindsay Rudge

Head of Administration

Emma Rundall

Research Coordinator

Nicola Shepard

Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

Andrea Smith

Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

Bryony Varnam*

ERC Project Administrator

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Jo Boyce

Communications & Alumni Relations Officer

Marion Couldrey

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Web Manager, OPHI

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Jayne Whiffin

Editorial Assistant, *Oxford Development Studies*

Frances Winter**

Policy Officer (Gender and Youth), Young Lives

*Joined during 2017/18

**Left during 2017/18

VISITORS

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

The following academics visited the department in 2017/18:

Qun Bao, China (TMCD)

Felix Bender, Germany (RSC)

Ihsan Cetin, Turkey (IMI)

Daniel Ghezelbash, Australia (RSC)

Ayat Hamdan, Palestine (RSC)

Juan Iglesias, Spain (ODID)

Niro Kandasamy, USA (RSC)

Jana Kuhnt, Germany (RSC)

Angele Mendy, Senegal (IMI)

Jacqueline Mosselson Ardizzone, UK/USA (RSC)

Emilie Mortensen, Denmark (RSC)

Ashvina Patel, USA (RSC)

Marcello Perez-Alvarez, Nicaragua (Young Lives)

Fernando Pinto Hernandez, Spain (ODID)

Maria Santos, Argentina (OPHI)

Lili Song, China (RSC)

Kacana Sipangule, Zambia (ODID)

Mohammad Tarikul Islam, Turkey (ODID)

Ivan Ureta, Spain (IMI)

Xiaoqiang Xing, China (TMCD)

Saja al Zoubi, Syria (ODID)

OXFORD ASSOCIATES

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

Christopher Allsopp

New College

Sudhir Anand

St Catherine's College

William Beinart

St Antony's College

Nancy Bermeo

Department of Politics and International Relations

Christopher Davis

Wolfson College

David Gellner

Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

Ian Goldin

Oxford Martin School

Roger Goodman

St Antony's College

Sarah Harper

Oxford Institute of Population Ageing

Pegram Harrison

Saïd Business School

Mark Harrison

Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine

Renee Hirschon

St Peter's College

Elisabeth Hsu

Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

Andrew Hurrell

Department of Politics and International Relations

David Johnson

Department of Education

Sneha Krishnan

St John's College

Neil MacFarlane

Department of Politics and International Relations

Matthew McCartney

School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies

David Mills

Department of Education

Rana Mitter

Department of Politics and International Relations

Rachel Murphy

School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies

Emma Plugge

Nuffield Department of Medicine

David Pratten

African Studies Centre

Steve Rayner

Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

Isabel Ruiz

Harris Manchester College

Mari Sako

Saïd Business School

Stanley Ulijaszek

Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology

Nicholas Van Hear

Centre on Migration, Policy and Society

Laurence Whitehead

Nuffield College

Ngaire Woods

Blavatnik School of Government

HOUSE IN OXFORD.
For The Rev^d J.H.Mee.



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Cover photo: Queueing to fetch water, Kalokol's wells, Turkana, Kenya. Credit: Greta Semplici, DPhil in International Development

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