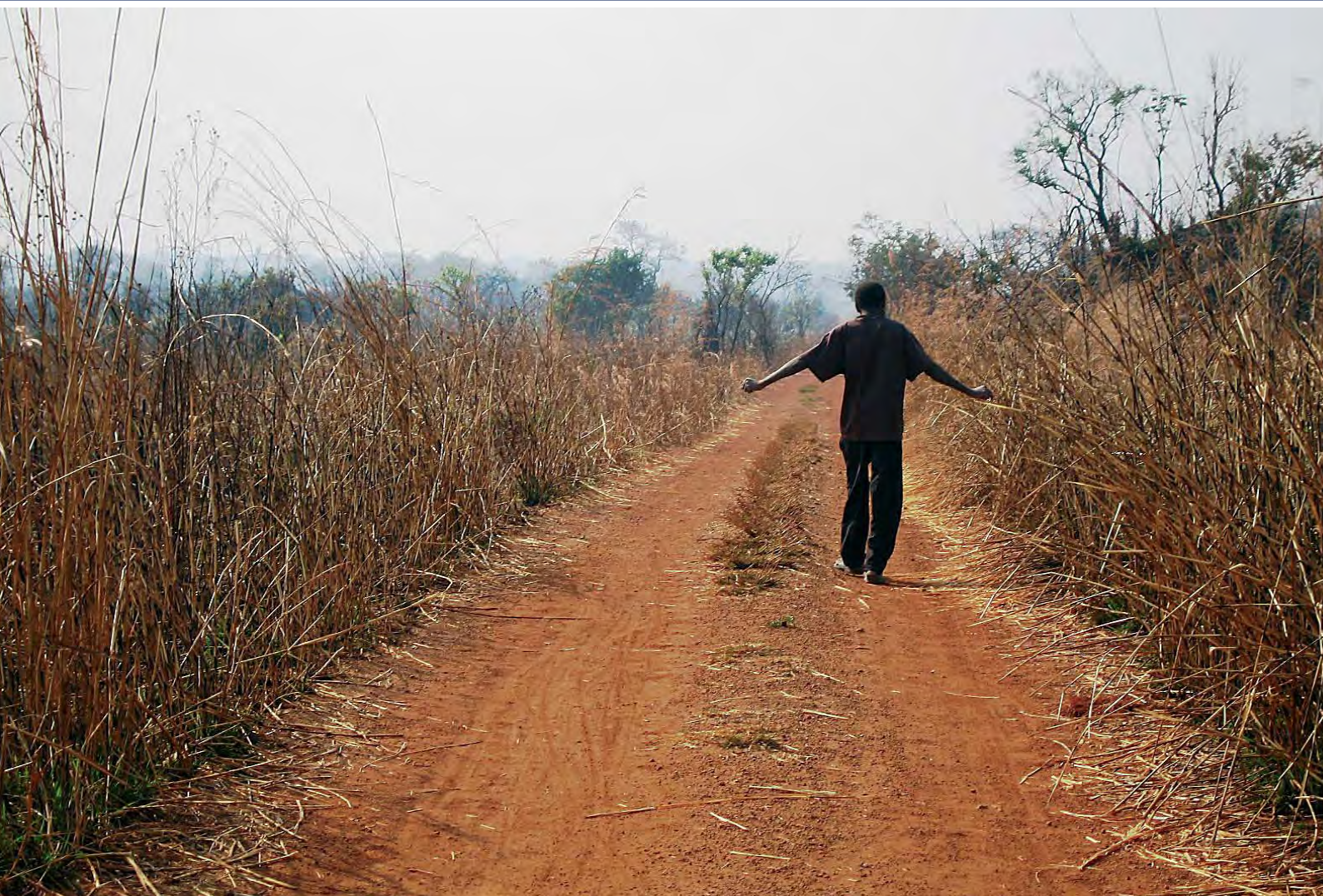




OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



REPORT 2010–11

The challenge

- ◆ Two-thirds of humankind live in developing countries, where most of the world's worst deprivation is located. Understanding these societies is of central importance to any enquiry into the human condition.
- ◆ International action to reduce poverty, inequality and vulnerability of people and nations must be based on critical yet rigorous knowledge. Universities have a special duty to create and share this.
- ◆ The six postgraduate programmes, six specialised research centres and two research programmes of the Oxford Department of International Development give us unequalled depth of scholarship in key themes of this enquiry.

What we can contribute

- ◆ Our interdisciplinary approach has strong roots in Oxford faculties (economics, politics, international relations, anthropology, sociology, history, law, management and area studies) and multidisciplinary graduate colleges.
- ◆ Oxford's engagement with international development is based on our scholarship and teaching, which in turn influences both the global epistemic community and contested policy agendas.
- ◆ We specialise in academic research and research training, drawing on a worldwide network of partners. We are not constrained by aid agency agendas, and thus can explore new and old problems from a critical standpoint.

Our objectives

- ◆ Influencing the theory, analysis and practice of development worldwide to the benefit of disadvantaged people and countries; supporting international networks and local institutions involved.
- ◆ Worldwide attraction of the best postgraduate students; recruitment of outstanding scholars to faculty; adding to our network of leading development research institutions; bringing key visitors to Oxford.
- ◆ Endowment of posts in emerging fields and support for long-term research programmes in poverty, migration, conflict, trade and investment, global governance, well-being, childhood and the environment.

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From the Director

The Department of International Development (ODID) is the focal point of research and teaching at Oxford about the developing world.

The breadth and depth of Oxford work on – and for – developing countries is large and growing: stretching far beyond social science to encompass medicine, science and the humanities. ODID cannot pretend, therefore, to coordinate or represent this vast enterprise, but rather to act as a point of reference, with a particular focus on the issues of poverty and vulnerability.

As an institution, the department – or 'QEH' as it is familiarly known after its original foundation and present building – has enjoyed considerable prosperity in recent years. Prosperity not only in financial terms (although income has doubled and reserves are more than sufficient to weather likely storms) but also in the strong international demand for our courses and the vibrant research activity we generate. We moved to new premises in 2005 and completed a new research wing in 2009; and were ranked top in our field in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise, with two thirds of our research assessed as world-leading or internationally excellent in terms of its originality, significance and rigour.

Equally significant, although tinged with some sadness, was the retirement of Frances Stewart in September 2009 after forty years of service. Frances more than any other had been responsible for constructing the department we know today and for building development studies

as an academic field in the UK.

The coming few years are unlikely to be as sunny, despite our best efforts. The looming reductions in government support for higher education, the university's pressing need to support underfunded activities in the humanities and natural sciences, and the shifting of development assistance itself towards diplomatic and security priorities, all mean fewer resources available for the work we do well. Nonetheless, we have growing student applications, our major research programmes have long-term funding, we have completed our building programme, and we are making a series of imaginative new appointments as a generation of older development scholars retire. In sum, the department is well prepared to weather the storm.

Finally, on a more personal note: I have now been Head of Department for three years and have been persuaded to serve for two more. The usual burdens of administration are lightened by our excellent support staff, the enthusiasm of our researchers is a constant stimulus, the demands of students a reminder of lost youth, and the labyrinth of the university an education in itself – but above all a collegial community committed to scholarship is a rare jewel in an uncertain world.

Valpy FitzGerald
Head of Department
October 2010

Vice Chancellor Andrew Hamilton, Mrs Strilli Oppenheimer, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer and Professor Valpy FitzGerald (l to r) at the unveiling of a plaque in honour of QEH benefactor Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, June 2010.



Photo: © Gillman and Soame.

Teaching

Postgraduate teaching is a core function of the department and accounts for roughly one third of its activity. We offer six postgraduate courses: a three/four-year DPhil, a two-year MPhil, and four one-year MSc programmes – two of these being taught jointly with other Oxford departments.

The 2010–11 academic year sees a major change: a new MSc course in Migration Studies jointly taught

with the School of Anthropology, and led by our International Migration Institute in close collaboration with the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies led by the Refugee Studies Centre.

Our postgraduate programmes are necessarily constrained in size by the need to provide small classes and individual supervision. All teaching is research-based, drawing always on the specialist fields of staff, and in many cases upon the results of ongoing research – and all students are required to undertake original research projects and research methods training. Those on the DPhil and MPhil receive fieldwork training as well.

At the start of the 2010–11 academic year, we have 207 students, compared to only 50 in 1999–2000. These include 60 DPhil candidates, most of whom enter the programme from our MPhil or MSc courses, which provide an excellent foundation for research work – although we also welcome candidates with equivalent training for direct entry. We feel that this is the maximum number of students consistent with postgraduate training of this quality, and thus plan to hold to this number in the medium term at least.

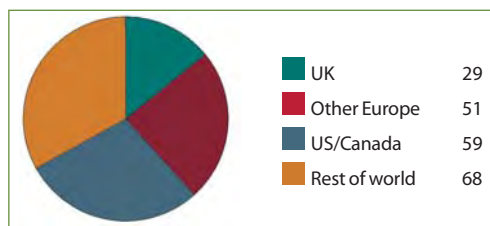
Competition for the available places each year is intense, as the table below shows. This is despite the fact that our entry standards are among the highest at Oxford, with most successful entrants having the equivalent of a first-class degree at a UK research university or a 3.8 CGPA at a good US college. Demand for our courses is rising over time, reflecting not only the high quality of teaching but also the unique Oxford approach to development studies – research-driven with strong disciplinary

Applicants per place 2010

Course	Places	Applications	Matriculations	Applicants per place
DPhil Development Studies	15	148	14	10
MPhil Development Studies	30	286	30	9
MSc Economics for Development	30	322	26	11
MSc Global Governance & Diplomacy	25	253	31	10
MSc Migration Studies	26	50	11	2
MSc Refugee & Forced Migration Studies	25	104	24	4
TOTALS	151	1163	136	8

foundations – and the excellent international career opportunities open to alumni.

2010 student country of origin



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

Scholarships held by 2010 entrants

Scholarship	Places
Chevening (FCO)	1
Rhodes	8
QEH	6
Economics Dept	2
All Souls Fellowship	1
Marshall	1
ESRC	4
Clarendon	3
Rotary	1
Commonwealth	1
Weidenfeld	1
Other	17

DPhil in Development Studies

Since 1998, the department has admitted research students undertaking doctoral research in Development Studies, of whom many transfer from the MPhil in Development Studies, a few come from the other Oxford degrees and the rest from programmes in other universities. We now have a thriving group of around 60 research students working on a wide range of interdisciplinary themes.



Photo: © Young Lives / Aida Ashenafi

Many of our doctoral students have considerable work experience in the field of international development. We welcome applicants who have completed a Master's in development (or equivalent degrees) who are seeking an interdisciplinary intellectual environment within which to pursue their studies of development issues.

MPhil in Development Studies

The aim of this two-year course is to provide a rigorous and critical introduction to development as a process of managed and unmanaged change in societies on the periphery of the global economy. The course introduces students to development studies as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject. Attention is paid to the intellectual history of development, the paradigm shifts and internal conflicts within the discipline, and the contemporary relevance of research to development policy and practice. The course is not designed for training in direct development management, though the critical enquiry emphasised in the course is crucial for such work. Above all, the course encourages innovative and original work. About 30 students are admitted each year, from up to 20 countries. These are extremely high-calibre students, including many Rhodes, Marshall, Fulbright, Clarendon, Chevening and ESRC scholars. On completion, some have continued with doctoral research in Oxford or elsewhere, while others pursue careers in the United Nations, government, NGOs, human rights, the media, the armed forces, education, business, finance and development consultancies.

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

course is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. It has three components: theories of development, major themes in development and international dimensions of development.

Students take two specialist options in their second year, and are required to submit a thesis of up to 30,000 words, on a topic chosen in consultation with their supervisor. Most students undertake fieldwork for their theses in the summer between their first and second years. The range of options in 2010–11 included: Economic Development: Theories, Evidence and Policies; The History and Politics of West Africa; The History and Politics of South Asia; Migration and Development; Poverty and Human Development; Rural Societies and Politics; State, Governance and Natural Resources in Latin America; Transition Economies of the Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China; The Indian State: From Developmentalism to Liberalisation; Economic Theory (advanced); Development Economics (advanced); Quantitative Methods; Health and Development; Introduction to Latin American Economies; The Politics of Democracy in Latin America; International Relations in the Developing World; Forced Migration (International Legal and Normative Framework, and Causes and Consequences); South Africa: Apartheid, African Politics and the Transition since 1948; The Politics of a Modern State: The People's Republic of China; The Sociology of China; The Economics and Politics of International Labour Migration; Gender and Development; Development and the Environment; Children, Youth and Development; Environment and the Empire in the 20th Century; The Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa; Post-Conflict State Building; Power and Punishment: Creating Social Order in Africa; Technology and Industrialisation in Developing Countries.

The MPhil is recognised by the ESRC as a Research Training Degree. The core QEH-based teaching staff are: Dr Xiaolan Fu (Course Director), Professor Jocelyn Alexander, Dr Sabina Alkire, Dr Proochista Ariana, Dr Masooda Bano, Dr Jo Boyden, Dr Matthew J. Gibney, Dr Jamie Goodwin-White, Dr Nandini Gooptu, Dr Adeel Malik, Dr Abdul Raufu Mustapha, Dr Laura Rival, Dr Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, Dr Nikita Sud, Dr Zaki Wahhaj, Professor Adrian Wood.

MSc in Economics for Development

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

The MSc is registered with the ESRC as a Research Training Degree. A first-class undergraduate degree in economics, with aptitude for theory and quantitative methods, is a requirement for admission to the course. The course normally admits 25–30 students.

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

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

Theory, Quantitative Methods, and Development Economics.

The core teaching staff include: Professor Adrian Wood (Course Director), Dr Christopher Adam, Professor Stefan Dercon, Professor Marcel Fafchamps (Department of Economics), Professor Valpy FitzGerald, Dr Francis Teal (Department of Economics).

MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy

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

The course consists of five elements. Students take (1) a choice of two foundation courses (Global Governance or International Diplomacy), (2) a mandatory course in Research Methods in the Social Sciences, and (3) and (4) two optional papers, one of which must be chosen from a list of 'core options' with a global governance focus, in addition to (5) researching and writing a 12,000 word maximum dissertation under supervision.

The core options for 2010–11 included Climate Change Diplomacy; Diplomacy and International Law; The Politics of NGOs; Multilateral Governance and Regional Integration; Global Governance of Innovation, International Economic Integration; The Political Economy of Intellectual Property; Global Financial Governance; International Relations of the Developing World; The Political Economy of Institutions and Development.

The core teaching staff include: Dr Jörg Friedrichs (Course Director), Dr Corneliu Bjola, Dr Xiaolan Fu, Dr Roya Ghafele, Dr Rodney Bruce Hall, Dr Adeel Malik.

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

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

The MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies is an interdisciplinary degree taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration from international law, politics and international relations, anthropology, and other disciplines. The course enables participants to explore forced migration through a thesis, a group research essay, and a range of required courses including Introduction to Forced Migration, International Refugee and Human Rights Law, Asylum and the Modern State, and Research Methods.

Students also choose two optional courses from a list of offerings that in 2010–11 included Movement and Morality; Theory and Practice of Humanitarianism; UNHCR and World Politics; Gender, Generation and Forced Migration; Dispossession and Forced Migration in the Middle East; The Politics of Durable Solutions: Return, Repatriation and Refugees' Rights.

The degree exposes students to cutting-edge scholarship while allowing them to tailor their studies to suit their own particular interests.

The core teaching staff include: Dr Matthew J. Gibney (Course Director), Professor Roger Zetter, Dr Dawn Chatty, Dr Alice Edwards, Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh.

MSc in Migration Studies

The new interdisciplinary MSc in Migration Studies is jointly offered by the Oxford Department of International Development and the School of Anthropology. The course draws on the intellectual resources of its two parent departments and the three world-leading migration research centres at

Oxford, the Centre on Migration Policy and Society (COMPAS), the International Migration Institute (IMI) and the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC). The programme allows students to explore human mobility in a historical and global perspective, and to address the complex relations between global political economy, migratory experiences, and government and social responses.

The degree consists of four components and a dissertation: international migration in the social sciences; key themes in international migration, including development and globalisation; thematic and regional options; and quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Teaching on the degree combines lectures, small tutorial groups, and discussion seminars. Students have individual dissertation supervision. Teaching is problem-focused and aims to give students critical analytical skills.

The course introduces students to key concepts, research and analysis in the economics, politics, sociology and anthropology of migration. It enables students to understand the nature of both internal and international migration and its role in global social and economic change.

The MSc in Migration Studies prepares students to work in an expanding area of international and policy concern. It will also prepare students in an area of social science training that will facilitate progression to doctoral studies in the University of Oxford and elsewhere.

Core teaching staff include: Dr Xiang Biao, ISCA (course director); Dr Oliver Bakewell, ODID; Dr Mette Berg, ISCA; Dr Jamie Goodwin-White, ODID; Dr Martin Ruhs, COMPAS.

How to apply to study with us

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

Scholarships offered through ODID

ODID Scholarships

ODID offers six scholarships: for the MPhil in Development Studies, the MScs in Economics for Development, Migration Studies (in conjunction with ISCA), Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, and Global Governance and Diplomacy, and for the

DPhil in Development Studies. The criteria for selection are outstanding academic ability and citizenship of (and normal residence in) a developing country as defined by the United Nations, with a preference for candidates from sub-Saharan Africa. One of the above scholarships offered to an MSc student is part funded by a generous donation offered to the department by the JCR, MCR, SCR and officers of Corpus Christi College. The recipient of this joint scholarship, the Corpus Christi Graduate Studentship in Development, will be a member of Corpus Christi College. Green Templeton College also generously provides one of the students who has been awarded a QEH scholarship with a college place and accommodation.

ESRC studentships

ODID is allocated quota studentships by the ESRC and for the past three years the department has been allocated two quota awards. The studentships are awarded to incoming students either to do their Masters followed by doctoral research (2+2 or 1+3), or to go straight to doctoral research (+3). In addition in 2010–11, two students starting the MSc in Economics for Development were allocated ESRC quota studentships through the Department of Economics. The department also puts forward one candidate for the ESRC competition awards each year.

Michael Wills Scholarship

The Dulverton Trust has generously funded two scholarships which will be available to those applying to ODID for the MPhil in Development Studies, the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, the MSc in Global Governance and Diplomacy or the MSc in Migration Studies for 2011 entry.

The scholarships are named for Captain Michael Wills MC, a former student at Magdalen College who was killed in action in Tunisia in 1943. They will be co-funded by ODID and will cover all tuition and college fees plus a grant for living expenses (amount to be confirmed).

Candidates will be selected according to academic merit, citizenship (or long-term residence) in a country that has experienced conflict, and financial need. Further details can be found on the funding page of our website (www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/courses/funding).

MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies Bursary

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

Department of Economics Scholarship

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

ODS Student Bursary

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

George Peters Travel Scholarship

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

Gurdev Kaur Bhagrath Memorial Research Fund

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

Riad El-Ghonemy Fieldwork Award

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

OPHI Fieldwork Award

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

Other scholarships available include:

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

Research

The Oxford Department of International Development is widely recognised as a leading university development research centre in the UK and Europe, and is probably among the top five development research centres in the world. The department was judged to have the largest submission of world-leading research in its field by the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise published in 2009.

Thirty-five per cent of the department's research activity was classified as 4* (world-leading in terms of originality, significance and rigour)

by the Higher Education Funding Council, with a further 60 per cent either 3* or 2* (internationally excellent or internationally recognised). The assessment encompassed research facilities and culture and international reputation as well as publications. The RAE noted that 'excellence was spread across the department but was particularly evident in 'international economics and global governance' and 'poverty and human development'.

The range and depth of research at the department reflects the 'intellectual curiosity' of its members rather than a single agenda set by the university or external funders. While not claiming to be comprehensive, our research does reflect what the study of international development means in the 21st century in terms

of both disciplinary range and global problematics. What makes this research effort unique – certainly in the UK and possibly in the world – is that it addresses the international as well as the national dimensions of development on the one hand, and the structural (economic, political, social, conceptual) roots of poverty and power on the other. This is not, therefore, an agenda led by donor agencies.

Nonetheless, our research does engage explicitly with real world policy issues – albeit critically and with a long-term perspective – and strives to contribute to better design and implementation based on empirical evidence rather than geopolitical whims, and on the interests of the poor and disadvantaged rather than those of rich countries and wealthy people. This impact (or 'knowledge exchange' as it is now known) is summarised on pages 32 to 35.

Our research income has more than doubled in recent years, reaching what appears to be a sustainable plateau of some £4 million a year. When HEFCE funding arising from the RAE and



Photo: Swati Saxena



doctoral supervision is added to this external research income, then the total research funding generated by ODID is in excess of £5 million a year – larger than any other social science department at Oxford and similar to a small natural science department.

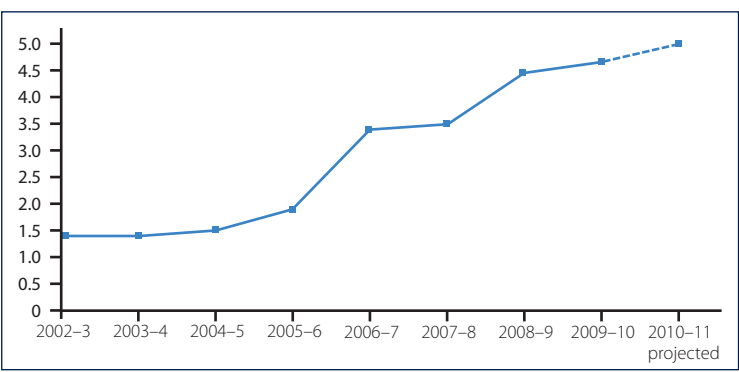
The sources of our external research income are reasonably diverse in view of the funding opportunities available to the sector. All the funding has been obtained through competitive bidding rounds, and significantly is mainly of a longer-term nature – allowing advanced analytical work based on original empirical material.

The larger part of our research is carried out by our six **research centres** and two **research programmes**, which also conduct the training of young scholars and our engagement with research partners overseas. Their work is explained in pages 9 to 24 below.

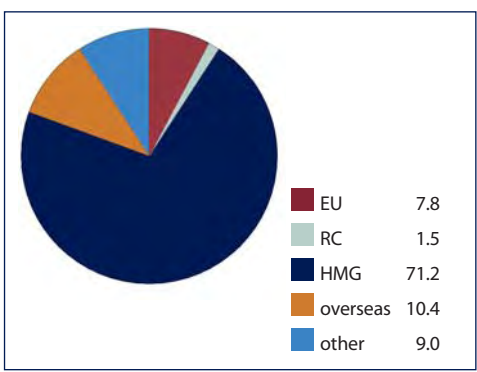
Not all the academics at the department work within one of our own centres and programmes, because their chosen topics fall outside the foci of the latter. Nonetheless, most of them form part of collaborative research teams located elsewhere in Oxford and therefore contribute to a significant weaving of development studies throughout the university. Their research interests are listed on pages 25 to 30 below.

The warp to their woof is located in other departments (particularly Area Studies, Economics, Politics and International Relations, and Anthropology) and leading research centres, such as the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE), the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology (ISCA), and the Oxford Research Network on Government in Africa (OReNGA). Our academics also play key roles in numerous international networks of research collaborators stretching from China, India and Pakistan; through Algeria, Morocco and Iraq; to Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and beyond to Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico.

External research income 2002–11 (£ millions)



Sources of research income 2009–10 (%)



Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity

www.crise.ox.ac.uk

The Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) was set up with a £2.5 million grant from the Department of International Development in 2003. Its aim was to investigate the relationships

between ethnicity, inequality and conflict through comparative country studies in partnership with scholars in Southeast Asia, Latin America and West Africa.

CRISE sought to understand why some multiethnic countries are peaceful while others experience violent conflict by comparing experiences in sets of countries that had followed these different trajectories. The research thus compared Bolivia with Peru and Guatemala; Ghana with Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria; and Malaysia with Indonesia. In particular, CRISE looked at how inequalities between culturally defined groups, or 'horizontal inequalities' (HIs), were related to conflict. The key finding of the project was that conflict is more likely where HIs are high. (See pages 32 to 33 for more information.)

Early work included a series of 'perceptions' surveys to clarify how people in the case study countries approached questions of ethnicity, religion, discrimination and inequality. Subsequent work included an increasing focus on processes of mobilisation, as well as consideration of potential policy responses

to HIs, including:

- how affirmative action might combat group inequality;
- using legal policies as a response to discrimination;
- how trade policies might act as a source of group inequality;
- whether policies in post-conflict settings incorporated considerations of inclusiveness;
- the management of natural resources to avoid or reduce their conflict potential;
- the implications of federalism and decentralisation for power-sharing and for limiting the impact of HIs in the political sphere;
- how aid might be used to reduce group inequalities; and
- reasons for the long-term persistence of HIs.

The work of CRISE, originally envisaged to last five years, was twice extended by DFID, but the centre finally closed at the end of June 2010. However, CRISE aims to continue research in the broad field of inequality and security through a network of scholars, drawing on the relationships forged during seven years of work in this area.

Dissemination Activity in 2009–10

The final year of CRISE work has focused primarily on the dissemination of the core messages distilled from its research. In particular, the centre has focused on conveying its findings beyond the case study countries to see how experiences might inform policy making elsewhere within the three regions:

- In April 2010, CRISE held workshops for policy makers and academics in Kampala, Uganda, and in Nairobi, Kenya, as well as a meeting in the Kenyan Prime Minister's office attended by representatives from ministries, development partners and the central bank.
- In June 2010 CRISE held a series of dissemination activities in Brazil and Mexico. In Brasilia, these included a workshop co-organised by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) attended by ministers, UN representatives and academics, and individual meetings with officials from the secretariat of Racial Equality; the Ministry for Women; and the team managing the country's Bolsa Familia





programme in the Ministry of Social Development. In Mexico City these included a seminar at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales.

- In July 2010 a workshop co-sponsored by the Indonesian government and the UNDP took place in Jakarta, bringing together around 70 regional policy makers and academics to examine CRISE findings and consider comparative experiences from across Asia.

CRISE has also continued its dissemination activity at the global level and within developed countries through:

- Presentations at the the UN's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, USAID and the United States Institute of Peace in January and February 2010;
- Seminars at the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala University, and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in March 2010;
- A workshop co-sponsored by the Agence Française de Développement in Paris in May 2010.

Recent Publications

CRISE has completed work on nine policy briefings and five longer overview papers outlining its key findings on the policy approaches listed above. All the briefing papers are available on the CRISE website, www.crise.ox.ac.uk. In addition, CRISE is finalising five new books to form part of a new Conflict, Inequality and Ethnicity Series published by

Palgrave Macmillan. The first book in the series, *Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies* (edited by Frances Stewart) was published in 2008 and appeared in paperback in January 2010. *Persistent Inequality, Political Violence and the Role of Ethnicity in Peru: The Colony to the Year 2000* by Rosemary Thorp and Maritza Paredes was published in October 2010. Other titles due to appear in 2011 include:

- *Post-conflict Reconstruction and Horizontal Inequalities*, edited by Arnim Langer, Frances Stewart and Rajesh Venugopal
- *Debating Affirmative Action: International and Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, edited by Arnim Langer and Graham K. Brown
- *Mobilization for Political Violence: What do we Know?* edited by Yvan Guichaoua.

Other Projects

CRISE is also completing work on projects supported by other funders, in particular an AusAID-funded project on Aid and Development Effectiveness in 'Post' Conflict Environments and two projects funded by the Ford Foundation looking more closely at natural resources and trade policies and their links to HIs.

Staff as of June 30, 2010

Professor Frances Stewart, Director
 Mrs Rosemary Thorp, Senior Research Officer, Latin America
 Dr Raufu Mustafa, Senior Research Officer, West Africa
 Dr Arnim Langer, Research Officer in Politics and Economics
 Dr Corinne Caumartin, Research Officer, Latin America
 Ms Jo Boyce, Information Officer
 Ms Rachael Diprose, Doctoral Student
 Mr Adam Higazi, Doctoral Student
 Ms Maritza Paredes, Doctoral Student
 Ms Marianna Volpi, Doctoral Student

Two of the students on CRISE scholarships have completed their doctorates; two submitted in October; and three are still in process (one who suffered interruptions because of ill-health and two who received partial financial support and also started later).

International Growth Centre

www.theigc.org

The IGC aims to provide practical help to promote growth in developing countries through demand-led policy advice based on frontier research.

It was launched in December 2008 with £37 million in funding from UKaid at the Department for International Development. The IGC

is directed and organised from hubs at the LSE and Oxford and comprises country offices across the developing world.

At ODID, researchers are involved in leading positions in the IGC. Professor Stefan Dercon is a member of the Steering Group and is the lead academic for the research in Ethiopia. Dr Christopher Adam is the lead academic for the research in Tanzania. The Ethiopia and Tanzania programmes are widely recognised to be among the best established programmes of the IGC, resulting in strong contributions to domestic and international policy debates on macroeconomic and monetary issues in Tanzania, to debates on government developmental strategy towards agriculture, and to the evidence base that has made recent progress possible.

IGC has active country programmes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, India (Bihar), Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Mozambique and Rwanda and supports over 70 individual research projects.

There are 10 research programmes, organised by policy area, with participation from academics in world-class institutions, a network of policy stakeholders in the developing world and a range of public, civil society and private sector partners:

- Agriculture
- Climate change, environment and natural resources
- Finance
- Firm capabilities
- Governance, accountability and political economy
- Human capital
- Infrastructure and urbanisation
- Macroeconomics
- State capabilities
- Trade

ODID IGC Projects

Two IGC projects are currently based at Oxford Department of International Development led by Professor Stefan Dercon:

The economic impact of urban property rights in Tanzania: the role of infrastructure

The formalisation of property rights is one market-based tool to alleviate poverty, encouraging investment in the land and, by transforming land into collateral, enabling access to credit. Yet few studies have examined the impact of policies geared towards strengthening property rights in urban areas, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. This project, a randomised controlled trial, investigates the economic and welfare implications of offering property rights to urban dwellers in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Whilst the government of Tanzania provides a legal framework for urban households without a formal title to their land, the majority of the population of Dar es Salaam lives in unplanned settlements. The government has developed a strategy for implementing new land laws but progress is slow. To date the government has issued Residential Licenses – only a two-year and non-transferable property right – to an estimated 60,000 of a total 400,000 properties in unplanned settlements. Full titles, known as Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CROs), are substantially more costly to provide, given requirements of planning and survey standards.

This project investigates the consequences of expanding CROs in collaboration with the Dar es Salaam Municipality and a local NGO (WAT). Two study areas are identified, one in which a major infrastructure upgrading project is taking place. With the NGO, CROs will be offered against cost, initially 'randomly' but with a clear commitment to offer them to the entire community soon afterwards.

There are four research objectives.

- To measure the medium-term impact of land titling on investment by households and small enterprises, and to find out how these returns are affected by the infrastructure expansion.
- To estimate demand elasticities. Land titling projects are quite expensive due to the cost of cadastral surveys to properly demarcate all parcels in an unplanned settlement. We aim to use experimental price variation from our RCT design to compute the optimal price for land titles in other areas, striking the right balance between easy access to title and some degree of cost recovery.



Photo: Giselle Aris

- To investigate whether slum clearance will lead to gentrification.
- To unbundle property rights. Such rights have many facets, and the costs and risks associated with issuing land titles may vary with the precise nature of the rights conferred.

Drought and informal insurance groups: a randomised intervention of index-based rainfall insurance in rural Ethiopia

The Ethiopian economy is still predominantly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Drought is a common occurrence, and financial markets, especially those offering insurance, are underdeveloped. The costs of such uninsured risk are high, from immediate welfare losses for farmers to the discouragement of innovation and investment in modern technologies.

Crop insurance is one interventional tool, but standard schemes tend to be costly and inefficient and prone to problems of moral hazard and adverse selection. In recent years, alternatives have been developed in the form of innovative index-based weather insurance products. Rather than requiring any loss assessment, these schemes offer farmers a product that, against the payment of a premium, offers a payout if rain at a local rainfall station falls below a particular level.

Such methods offer rural households an affordable formal insurance against uninsured covariate shocks, in turn boosting agricultural productivity and rural growth. Yet early field experiments have found that demand for such formal micro-insurance contracts in rural settings is very low.

This study aims to introduce an index-based drought insurance product in 15 areas in rural Ethiopia via their informal insurance groups, the local funeral societies. In Ethiopia, these groups are widespread, highly inclusive and well structured. They charge premiums against risks and increasingly offer other products beyond

funeral insurance. The weather index product, calibrated for local circumstances, is sold via a private insurance company, Nyala Insurance. We are looking for ways to improve product uptake, and at the same time ensure basis risk – the difference between risk insured and the actual risk experienced – is reduced and informal insurance mechanisms are not undermined but used to increase coverage.

Our project uses a randomised controlled trial where we study the uptake among groups and farmers, and the way it affects their functioning and the behavioural impact on agricultural technology choices and productivity. We also assess how the introduction of these products will affect existing informal insurance arrangements.

Publications

Dr Christopher Adam is lead author of an IGC Working Paper published in March 2010: The Demand for Money in Tanzania.

Staff as of October 1, 2010

Professor Stefan Dercon has three key IGC roles: Member of the Steering Committee, Lead Academic for Ethiopia IGC research (focusing on agricultural strategies and the role of industrial policy in its development strategy), International Consultant.

Dr Christopher Adam is: Research Programme Co-Director, (Macroeconomics) (March/April 2009 – March 2010)

Lead Academic for Tanzania IGC research International Consultant for the Tanzania programme

Ms Wendy Wilkin was ODID Project Coordinator for IGC research up until March 2010 when Kate Prudden took over this part-time role. Wendy has been promoted to IGC Centre Manager, now based at Economics.

International Migration Institute

www.imi.ox.ac.uk

The International Migration Institute (IMI) was founded in 2006. It is developing a long-term perspective on international migration as part of global change.

Migration has always played a central role in global processes of social, economic and political change. But as international migration becomes more complex, it raises new intellectual

and practical challenges. All countries are now experiencing simultaneous immigration and emigration. Improvements in transport and communications further encourage migrants to lead transnational lives. This challenges existing models of identity and the nation state.

The International Migration Institute works with researchers, practitioners and policy makers worldwide to:

- pioneer new theoretical and methodological approaches to research;
- strengthen global capacity for research.

IMI is interested in the following questions:

- What stimulates people's migration?
- How do they undertake their journeys?
- How does migration affect societies of origin and destination?
- Can we anticipate future patterns of migration?

Our aim is to advance understanding of the multi-level forces driving current and future migration processes. This can provide the basis for policies designed to realise the potential benefits of migration.

New projects in 2010–11

IMI has received a series of grants for a number of new projects starting in 2010:

- DEMIG (The Determinants of International Migration) is a five-year project (2010–14) core-funded by the European Research Council (ERC) through a Starting Grant awarded to Hein de Haas, Senior Research Officer at IMI. The project looks at how the **migration policies of receiving and sending states** affect the size, direction and nature of international migration.
- EUMAGINE (Imagining Europe from the Outside) is a collaborative European research project in which IMI is a partner. The aim is to investigate the **impact of perceptions of**

human rights and democracy on migration aspirations and decisions.

- THEMIS (Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems) is a four-year project funded by NORFACE and led by IMI. Our research partners are the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning at the University of Lisbon, and the International Peace Research Institute (PRIO). The aim is to **refine the concept of a migration system** by investigating the conditions under which the initial moves by pioneer migrants to Europe result in rapidly expanding network migration, and also the conditions under which this does not happen.
- IMI has led a successful university-wide bid to the Leverhulme Trust for research into the **impact of diasporas**.

Other developments

IMI's research work in Africa is reaching an interesting stage. The **African Perspectives on Human Mobility** project is in its final phase. This three-year programme, funded by the MacArthur Foundation, has been exploring alternative conceptions of human mobility based on empirical research in Nigeria, Ghana, Morocco and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In May 2010, there was a writing workshop in Ghana to help the country research teams write up their final reports, based on their fieldwork. Research findings will be disseminated via reports, working papers, journal articles, and policy briefs, as well as participation in international conferences.

The last of three **African Migrations Workshops** took place in Senegal in November 2010. 'The Contribution of African Research to Migration Theory' was organised in partnership with L'Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire, Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, Senegal. This workshop aimed to develop theory grounded in African migration experiences and to critique migration theory from African perspectives. Presentations challenged current analytical frameworks while making connections with wider social theory. The event was a unique opportunity for participants from Africa and elsewhere to strengthen their scientific networks within and outside the continent, across the boundaries of linguistic and scholarly traditions.



In June 2010 there was a very successful workshop in the Hague for all stakeholders in our **Global Migration Futures** project. This project is run in partnership with the Dutch Foundation The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP). The workshop adopted scenario methodologies normally used in business in order to stimulate creative and unconventional thinking about the future of world migration. The 20 participants included experts from the private sector, policy makers, academics, and NGO staff from across the world. The next step is to develop four of the scenarios in order to examine how future social, economic, cultural and environmental changes are likely to affect migration. The scenarios will be shared with the wider academic and policy community, to encourage thinking 'outside-the-box' by challenging underlying assumptions. (See pages 34 to 35 for more information.)

The project **Transatlantic Dialogues on Migration and Development Issues** compares Mexico–US and Morocco–EU migration and development experiences. IMI organised a south–south study-tour exchange, whereby a group of both Mexican and Moroccan scholars visited Mexico in March 2009, and Morocco in March 2010. In both countries, participants from research, policy and civil society sectors toured development and entrepreneurial projects initiated by migrants and their associations. The project has sparked debate by confronting the 26 migration experts with concrete experiences in the field in both Mexico and Morocco. IMI and

its partners aim to develop a research project based on these study tours that will systematically compare migration and development experiences in specific regions.

The **Transnational Migrant Organisations** project, which explores the links between migrant organisations and their countries of origin, is entering its final phase. Lead researcher Thomas Lacroix is publishing a working paper to disseminate the findings.

Staff as of October 1, 2010

Professor Robin Cohen, Director
 Professor Stephen Castles, Associate Director and Senior Researcher
 Dr Oliver Bakewell, Senior Research Officer and James Martin Fellow
 Dr Hein de Haas, Senior Research Officer and James Martin Fellow
 Dr Mathias Czaika, Research Officer
 Ms Evelyn Ersanilli, Research Officer
 Dr Alan Gamlen, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow
 Ms Gunvor Jónsson, Research Assistant
 Ms Agnieszka Kubal, Research Assistant
 Dr Thomas Lacroix, Research Officer
 Dr Emanuela Paoletti, Research Assistant
 Ms Kate Prudden, Project Coordinator
 Ms Jacqueline Smith, Communications and Outreach Officer
 Ms Briony Truscott, Administrative Officer
 Ms María Villares Varela, Data Processing Assistant
 Ms Simona Vezzoli, Research Assistant

Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative

ophi.qeh.ox.ac.uk

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

Current activities
OPHI's work focuses on two themes:

Missing dimensions

The current data that shape poverty analysis in developing countries and are used to monitor the Millennium Development Goals are derived from household surveys. OPHI noted that these surveys do not collect data on (1) safety from violence; (2) empowerment;

(3) quality of work; (4) the ability to go about without shame; or (5) psychological well-being. Yet these topics are central to poor people's experience of deprivation and poverty. In dialogue with many groups, OPHI has compiled survey modules for each of these themes.

OPHI is subjecting the modules to extensive field tests – qualitative and quantitative, nationally representative or village level census – in Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and analysing the data collected. Drawing on this experience, OPHI is critically refining the briefest, least expensive and most accurate modules and conducting outreach with chief statisticians to promote their regular inclusion in national household surveys when the final modules are released. OPHI is also conducting research on the interconnections between the dimensions, their relationship to standard indicators such as income/consumption and other MDG indicators, and the value-added of these new indicators for poverty reduction policy. The aim is simple: poverty data should better reflect poor people's experiences of poverty.

Multidimensional poverty comparisons

Multidimensional poverty measures that include direct measures of deprivation – in terms of schooling, housing and nutrition and other aspects – provide important information that can complement income. OPHI has developed and applied measures of multidimensional poverty and inequality, chronic poverty, and equality of opportunity, as well as robustness tests.

OPHI Director Sabina Alkire and OPHI Research

Associate Professor James Foster devised a highly intuitive and user-friendly yet robust class of multidimensional poverty measures that can be used for targeting social protection, for monitoring, and for measuring national poverty. Related measures have been implemented as official poverty statistics in Mexico and other countries are currently contemplating their adoption. OPHI also employed this methodology to create a new international measure of poverty covering 104 countries – the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) – for the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) flagship Human Development Report. The new measure and results were launched in July 2010, feature in the 2010 UNDP Human Development Report, and have generated significant interest from countries, donors and international organisations. (See page 32 for more information.)

Long-term Research Aims and Strategy

OPHI's overall aim is to build and advance a more systematic methodological and economic framework for reducing multidimensional poverty grounded in people's experiences and values. Amartya Sen's capability approach underlies this framework, which incorporates multiple dimensions, interconnections and principles simultaneously to inform policy making and foster debate. OPHI holds regular academic research workshops, academic

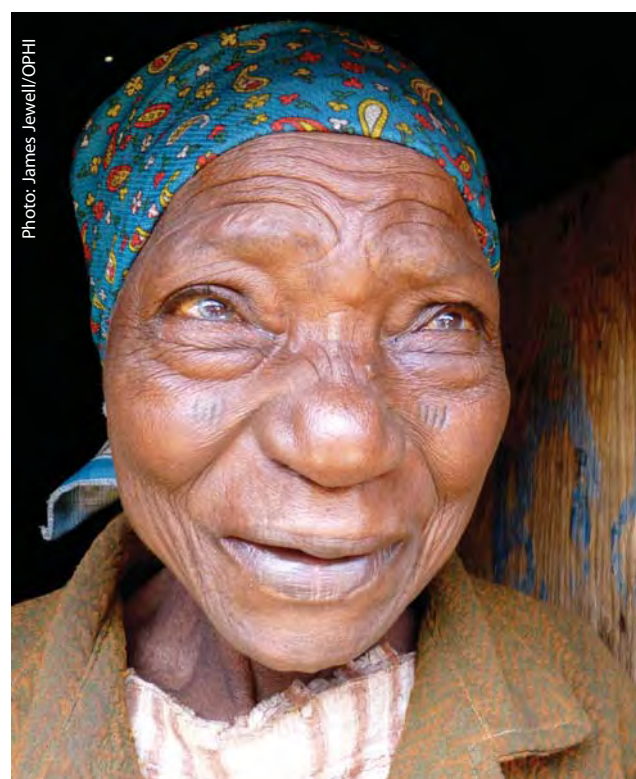


Photo: James Jewell/OPHI



Photo: James Jewell/OPHI

presentations, seminars, special public events and summer schools to disseminate its research and nurture a new generation of scholars. In addition to OPHI's academic publications, the centre publishes a working paper series, research briefs and a regular e-newsletter.

Staff as of October 1, 2010

Dr Sabina Alkire, OPHI Director
 Mr Paddy Coulter, OBE, Associate Communications Director
 Ms Natalie Cresswell, Project Assistant
 Ms Heidi Fletcher, Associate Web Manager
 Professor James Foster, Research Associate at OPHI and Professor of Economics and International Affairs at The George Washington University
 Professor John Hammock, Co-Founder of OPHI and Associate Professor of Public Policy at the Fletcher School, Tufts University
 Professor Prasanta Pattanaik, Visiting Fellow and Research Associate
 Dr José Manuel Roche, Research Officer
 Dr Emma Samman, Research Associate
 Dr Maria Emma Santos, Research Associate

Dr Suman Seth, Visiting Research Fellow
 Ms Sarah Valenti, Research Communications Officer
 Dr Gaston Yalonetzky, Research Officer
 Mr Diego Zavaleta, Researcher

Networks and partnerships

OPHI collaborates closely with other universities, research networks, development agencies, governments and international organisations, and is advised by Professor Sudhir Anand, Sir Tony Atkinson and Professor Amartya Sen. OPHI emerged from and is actively involved in the Human Development and Capability Association, an association of 700 academics in 70 countries. OPHI gratefully acknowledges support from the International Development Research Centre in Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency, Australian Agency for International Development, the UK Department for International Development, Doris Oliver Foundation, Global Giving, Kim Samuel-Johnson, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report Office, UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, and anonymous benefactors.

Refugee Studies Centre

www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

The Refugee Studies Centre was founded in 1982. Its purpose is to build knowledge and understanding of the causes and effects of forced migration in order to help improve the lives of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

Nearly three decades after the establishment of the RSC, the study of forced migration has become a recognised academic discipline, embraced by numerous educational institutions across the world. The

need for independent, objective and critical scholarship on factors determining and resulting from the forced displacement of populations has never been greater, and the RSC remains in the forefront of shaping the agenda in today's most critical debates.

This prominence is achieved by pursuing three interrelated activities: research, teaching and dissemination.

Research

The RSC provides multidisciplinary, independent and critical scholarship on factors determining and resulting from the forced displacement of populations. The centre drives scholarship and social scientific debates on forced migration both through its own work and by encouraging collaboration between academics from a wide range of institutions and university departments.

Historically, the RSC focused heavily on the developmental and humanitarian aspects of forced displacement in the global south but more recently work has also covered northern regimes and perspectives on asylum, and the ways in which national agendas can better respond to the increasingly complex flows of mixed migration.

Research is organised around the following themes:

- Politics and practices of humanitarian response;
- Forced migration, international institutions and world politics;
- State instability, development and forced migration;
- International law, human rights and displacement;
- Lived experience of forced migrants;
- Detention, deportation and the control of migration;

- Belonging, formal status and changes in citizenship;
- Environmental change and mobility.

Teaching

The centre's teaching activities are designed to support and develop the next generation of scholars and thinkers, as well as to foster a culture of critical reflection within the wider humanitarian community.

Each year ODID accepts approximately 25 students from around the world for the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. This nine-month degree course offers a dynamic and intellectually rigorous path to the examination of forced migration resulting from conflict, repressive regimes, environmental change and development policies. Opportunities are also available for DPhil research supervised by RSC staff.

At the end of each academic year we run an extremely popular policy International Summer School. This three-week residential course offers an intensive, interdisciplinary and participative approach to the study of forced migration primarily for practitioners and policy makers. This school is complemented by a varied programme of short courses and professional training events.

Dissemination

A varied portfolio of publications, information resources and networking initiatives promotes influential engagement with a full range of academics, policy makers and practitioners.

The RSC publishes its research widely in books and journals and through academic papers. It builds networks, run workshops, organises international conferences and delivers policy briefings for a wide spectrum of governmental and humanitarian stakeholders. Publications include: the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, published by OUP; the Studies in Forced Migration series published by Berghahn Books; a Working Paper series and newly developed Policy Briefings series. *Forced Migration Review*, published by the RSC three times a year and in four languages, is the world's leading forum linking research and practice on refugee and internal displacement issues. It is distributed free of charge to a global audience of around 15,000 individuals and

organisations – two thirds of which are in the global south – and is also accessible online.

Forced Migration Online – a portal for instant online information on forced migration worldwide – continues to grow with increasingly multimedia content. The RSC collections at the Social Science Library form the largest accumulation of materials worldwide relating to forced displacement. The collections comprise over 39,000 bibliographic records, and are both an invaluable and unique archive as well as a vital resource for scholarship and current research for the study of forced migration.

Significant Projects and Developments 2009–10

Environmentally displaced people. Professor Zetter was commissioned by the International Organisation for Migration to write a chapter for the book *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence*. In April 2009 he briefed the Senior UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee Principals on strengthening humanitarian response to forced displacement and migration resulting from climate change. The Norwegian and Swiss governments and UNHCR are jointly financing a new four-country research project on protecting environmentally displaced people: developing the capacity of legal and normative frameworks. (See page 34 for more information.)

Displacement in the Middle East. Dr Dawn Chatty published *Displacement and Dispossession in the Modern Middle East* which traces the history of those who found themselves cut off from their homelands as a reconstructed Middle East

emerged at the beginning of the 20th century. The book charts how these experiences have impacted on society as a whole from the political, social, and environmental perspectives. Dr Chatty also published the edited volume *Deterritorialized Youth: Sahrawi and Afghan Refugees at the Margins of the Middle East*. This book compares and contrasts both the stereotypes and western-based models of humanitarian assistance among Sahrawi youth with the lack of programming and near total self-sufficiency of Afghan refugee youth in Iran. Dr Chatty has also been developing the project 'Iraq's refugees: predicaments, perceptions and aspirations'. This project aims to provide independent, in-depth data and analysis of the overall situation, perspectives and intentions of Iraq's exiles – over 4 million Iraqi displaced since 2004.

During 2009–10 the RSC has held a number of high-profile international conferences.

Protecting people in conflict and crisis: responding to the challenges of a changing world brought together over 180 participants – researchers, humanitarian practitioners and policy makers – from more than 50 countries to review the state of policy and practice in the field of humanitarian protection.

Deportation and the development of citizenship encouraged interdisciplinary and comparative scholarship on deportation, broadly conceived as the lawful expulsion power of states, both as an immigration control and as a social control mechanism.

Romani mobilities in Europe: multidisciplinary perspectives brought together scholars and students to discuss the multiple dimensions and impacts of Romani mobilities in Europe.

The protection conference was supported by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Deportation and Romani workshops were part of ongoing programmes supported by the John Fell Fund.

The issue of **statelessness** is rising steadily on the agenda of the UN, governments and civil society in many parts of the world. Issue 32 of *Forced Migration Review* included 22 articles by academic, international and local actors debating the challenges faced by stateless people and the search for appropriate responses





and solutions. The expanding Policy Briefings series included the issue 'Statelessness, protection and equality' and Dr Alice Edwards led the new short course 'Statelessness and International Law' and is expanding related work as part of her project 'De facto statelessness and the meaning of 'effective nationality'".

Staff as of October 1, 2010

Professor Roger Zetter, Director and Leopold Muller Reader

Dr Dawn Chatty, University Reader in Anthropology and Forced Migration and Deputy Director

Mr Erol Canpunar, Outreach Programme Assistant

Ms Marion Couldrey, *Forced Migration Review*, Editor

Ms Narola Das, PA to the Director

Dr Alice Edwards, Departmental Lecturer in International Refugee and Human Rights Law

Ms Sharon Ellis, *Forced Migration Review* Assistant

Ms Heidi El-Megrissi, International Summer School and Conferences Manager

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

Mr Richard Haavisto, Pedro Arrupe Tutor

Mr Maurice Herson, *Forced Migration Review*, Editor

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh, Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration

Dr Katy Long, ESRC Postdoctoral Research Fellow

Professor Gil Loescher, Visiting Professor

Ms Nisrine Mansour, Research Fellow

Mr Laurence Medley, Accounts Officer

Mr John Pilbeam, Forced Migration Online, Web Development Manager

Ms Amelia Richards, Head of Development

Ms Heloise Ruaudel, Policy Programme Manager

Mr Paul Ryder, Research and Information Manager

Dr Nando Sigona, Research Officer

Ms Sarah Taylor, Forced Migration Online, Web Content Coordinator

Young Lives

www.younglives.org.uk

Young Lives is a long-term international research project which aims to improve understanding of the dynamics, causes and consequences of childhood poverty and provide evidence to support the development of effective policies and practice for reducing poverty and breaking enduring poverty cycles.

We are tracking the lives of 12,000 children growing up in four developing countries over 15 years. The study countries – Ethiopia, the

state of Andhra Pradesh in India, Peru and Vietnam – were selected to reflect a wide range of cultural, political, geographical and social contexts. Our research is based on a survey of all 12,000 children and their households every three years to gather a wide range of information about their economic circumstances, health, education, and social relationships. This is combined with in-depth participatory research with a smaller group of the children, to discover more about their attitudes, hopes, aspirations and the rich detail of their daily lives.

The three main strands of our work – data collection, data analysis and research, and research communications and policy engagement – are for the first time starting to coalesce as new findings and new ideas emerge. This is perhaps the intrinsic nature of a longitudinal study – that over time the value and the potential of the dataset grows, the scope of the analysis possible to undertake broadens, and the emerging narratives become more complex, interesting and significant.

Education: we find there are high levels of overall enrolment for both older children (aged 12–13) and younger children (aged 7–8). Even in Ethiopia, where the school system faces most challenges, 94 per cent of children were enrolled, significantly more than in previous years, in part due to the investment made by government as its commitment to meeting the Millennium Development Goals. However, we also find that household adversities such as parental death, illness and drought interrupt children's education in all countries. And also that quantity may not mean quality: although 94 per cent of the older children were enrolled in school, 39 per cent could not read a basic sentence.

Nevertheless, we find that children and their parents are overwhelmingly positive about education and have high expectations. Parents see education as an investment in their children's future and children want to stay on until secondary school and even university, although for many, their opportunities are extremely limited.

In addition to the household survey, we have piloted a survey of the character and quality of schools attended by Young Lives children in Ethiopia, which will be replicated in the other study countries later. This information will be indexed to the information we already hold about the children, their families, and their educational outcomes, and will greatly enhance the potential to answer questions about children's experiences of education, the quality of schools, and their effectiveness in combating inequality and intervening in the intergenerational transmission of poverty.

Children's work: Understanding the importance of work in children's lives is an increasing focus of the Round 3 survey. We will look at the children's attitudes to work and what they reveal about its importance for building confidence and a sense of their own place within their family and community. Studies of child learning in formal or informal settings – in school or at work and in the community – will examine the skills young people need and how they acquire them. And we will continue to look at how children balance work (paid or unpaid, in the home or in a family or local business) with school and their other responsibilities, and what this reveals about how different choices affect children's life chances (particularly boys and girls).

Nutrition and health: Research undertaken by Young Lives for the UNESCO Education for All Global Monitoring Report finds strong associations between poor nutrition in the first months of life (6 to 18 months) and cognitive development scores at the ages of 4 and 5. These findings provide new evidence for the importance of early child nutrition not just for children's immediate physical well-being, but also their long-term potential for intellectual development. In further rounds of research, we will be able to investigate the relationship between early child nutrition and cognitive development further and explore how far delayed cognitive development at the age of 5 translates into reduced school achievement, economic prospects and productivity later in life. We will also be able to explore whether and how the effects of early child malnutrition on cognitive development might be reversible. (See pages 33 to 34 for more information.)



A self-administered questionnaire we introduced with the older children (aged 15 to 16) as part of the Round 3 survey is a highly promising source of data, which explores whether children and young people have experienced physical or emotional violence, sexual harassment or bullying. The confidential questionnaire also addresses children's risk behaviours, for example: smoking, drinking, drug-use, and sexual relationships.

Social protection: We have found a positive impact of social protection programmes on child welfare in Ethiopia (the Productive Safety Net Programme, PSNP), in India (the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Midday Meal Scheme), and Peru (the conditional cash transfer programme, Juntos), including on nutrition and health, education and cognitive development, as well as the positive impact of the PSNP in protecting household assets. We have also documented the significance of different adversities (e.g. death of a parent, climatic shocks and agricultural losses) on child nutrition. The death of a parent represents the most significant risk to nutrition, though less so for younger than older children.

Some evidence has been found for unintended adverse impacts. For example, the emphasis in Juntos on human capital may be undermining social capital in Peru. In Ethiopia, the PSNP increases time girls spent on studying but also increased the paid work of some children.

Young Lives is a collaborative research project, coordinated by a small team at the University of Oxford's Department of International Development, working with private and government research institutes in the

study countries, together with the Open University and the International NGO, Save the Children.

Young Lives is core-funded by UKaid from the Department for International Development (DFID) from 2001 to 2017, and co-funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2010 to 2014.

Staff as of October 1, 2010

Dr Proochista Ariana, Research Associate (Health)
 Ms Inka Barnett, Research Officer (Health)
 Dr Jo Boyden, Young Lives Director/University Reader in International Development
 Ms Neha Batura, Research Assistant
 Mr Graham Bray, Programme Manager
 Dr Michelle Chew, Administrator
 Dr Gina Crivello, Research Officer
 Professor Stefan Dercon, Poverty Research Director
 Dr Paul Dornan, Senior Policy Officer
 Dr Andreas Georgiadis, Research Officer
 Ms Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager
 Ms Sofya Krutikova, Research Officer
 Ms Emma Merry, Communications Assistant
 Dr Virginia Morrow, Research Associate (Institute of Education, London)
 Ms Helen Murray, Policy Officer
 Ms Kate Orkin, Research Assistant (school survey)
 Ms Kirrily Pells, Policy Officer
 Ms Christine Pollard, Part-time Project Accounts Officer
 Mr Abhijeet Singh, Quantitative Research Assistant
 Ms Anne Solon, Data and Survey Manager
 Ms Natalia Streuli, Research Assistant
 Professor Martin Woodhead, Childhood Research Director (The Open University)

International Gender Studies

www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/igs

The International Gender Studies centre (IGS), currently directed by Dr Maria Jaschok, undertakes critical scholarly research on the contribution of and constraints facing women around the globe. It consists of a small, highly committed community with diverse backgrounds, nationalities and disciplines. Composed mainly of QEH Research Associates, the Centre members' contribution to the vitality of IGS is indispensable; they contribute to publications; to supervision in support of a highly successful international Visiting Research Fellowship Programme; and to the convening of workshops and seminars.

IGS was a key institutional partner in a DFID-funded programme entitled 'Women in Muslim Contexts' (WEMC) between 2006 and 2010. Maria Jaschok was a member of the Research Management Team of the RPC and also in charge of the China-based project sites in central and northwest Chinese Muslim communities. The programme came to an end in June.

Recent Activities

WEMC As part of the WEMC programme, Maria Jaschok participated in a research management committee meeting in Hong Kong in January 2010 to decide the final outcomes and ensure the sustainability of on-going initiatives. In March and April 2010 she conducted research and site visits to Zhengzhou, Lanzhou and Linxia in China and in May 2010 she participated in a Methodology Workshop in Chiang Mai. In July, final reports and deliverables were submitted to DFID and on July 6–9 a workshop was held with the China partners in Beijing. Activities included preparation of five papers for submission as a special issue of *Geografia – Malaysian Journal of Society and Space* and also of a funding application for a collaborative project arising from WEMC entitled 'Reflexivity and Women's Voices – a multi-voice narration from a post-development perspective'. The Institute for Empowerment of Women, Hong Kong (IWE), announced in July that the project had been adopted as a priority project for which it would seek to raise funds. The next conference, funded by IWE, will be held in Bangkok.

Conferences The IGS co-convened with the Beijing Bei Wai Daxue (Foreign Language



University) and the Berlin Freie Universität an international conference entitled 'Chinese Women Organizing' held in Beijing in July 2010. Funding for the conference came from the Ford Foundation (Beijing), Berlin FU and the Misereor Foundation, Augsburg. Maria Jaschok gave the keynote speech entitled 'Chinese Women Organizing – looking back, looking forward'.

The IGS is also hosting an international workshop provisionally entitled 'Overcoming the perverse incentives of development funding', planned for February 2011 at ODID. The one-day international workshop is being convened by IGS and the DSA gender policy study group.

Publications by IGS members

- Momson, Janet (ed.). 2010. *Gender and Development* (2nd ed.) London/New York: Routledge.
- Coles, Anne, and Katie Walsh. 2010. 'From crucial states to post-colonial city: British expatriate identities in Dubai'. *Journal of Migration and Ethnic Studies* 36 (8): 1317–34.
- Coles, Anne. 2009. 'Domestic water provision and gender roles in drylands' in *HAGAR Studies in Culture, Polity and Identities* 9 (1).
- Okely, Judith. 2010. 'Fieldwork as free association and free passage'. In H. Wulff, M. Melhuus, and J. Mitchell (eds) *Ethnographic Practice in the Present*. Oxford: Berghahn Books.

In addition, Maria Jaschok is finalising a co-authored book for Routledge (New York) entitled *Women, Religion, and Space in China*.

Other activities On May 19, 2010, Dr Sondra Hausner gave the IGS's Barbara E Ward Commemorative Lecture entitled 'Ritual Redemption in London's Economy of Love' at St Antony's College.

The IGS continues to run a mailing list and to publish a bi-annual newsletter. IGS members contribute lectures on 'Feminist Theories and Methodology' to the MSt in Women's Studies as well as convening and teaching the Gender Option course for the degree in Archaeology and Anthropology. Maria Jaschok is also preparing, with Masooda Bano, a 'Gender and Development' option for the MPhil in Development Studies.

A funding application for a major research project has been made to the ESRC; other applications are in process. A small seed grant (July 2010–January 2011) has made it possible to pursue and develop further fundraising opportunities.

The Programme for Management and Technology for Development

www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/slptmd

The Programme for Management and Technology for Development, directed by Dr Xiaolan Fu, aims to carry out cutting-edge research to further our understanding of the development of technology and management in the developing world. It is a world-wide platform for interdisciplinary research in this area. Its main research includes the role of international trade and foreign direct investment in economic growth and development; industrial policy and industrialisation; innovation and technological capabilities; managerial capabilities and corporate development; and technology for development.

This programme was set up in memory of the late Professor Sanjaya Lall, a global authority in development economics, who died in 2005.

The programme's current research focuses on:

China and the evolution of global manufacturing prices. This ESRC-funded research tests the view that China's global expansion has undermined prices by examining price trends of manufactured products imported into the Triad economies of the US, the EU and Japan, over the period 1988–2006. The prices of products sourced from China are compared with the same products imported from different categories of countries. It also analyses the price behaviour of different groups of products defined by their technological intensity, addressing the related view that Chinese competition is progressing from low-technology products to medium- and hi-technology products. The analysis of global prices is conducted at a high level of detail in order to avoid aggregation effects distorting the analysis of product prices. It builds on an earlier DFID-funded research project focusing on the impact of China on the exports of low-income countries to the EU.

Rural e-services: participatory co-design of software and business models in India.

This EPSRC-funded project works with rural cooperatives in India to develop new sustainable ways to deliver e-services and develop innovation

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

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

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

Recent activity

The PMTD held a two-day international conference on 'Global Economic Recovery: The Role of China and Other Emerging Economies' in July 2010, the largest event held in Europe within the field of Chinese economics and business studies. About 250 participants attended the conference, including the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Dr Supachai Panitchpakdi, who gave a keynote speech on 'Rebalancing Global Growth: the Role of China and Emerging Economies'.

This conference was the 21st Annual



conference of the Chinese Economic Association (Europe) co-organised by PTMD, ODID, the Oxford University China Centre, the Economics Department and the Association. Dr Xiaolan Fu was elected President of the Chinese Economic Association (Europe).

The PTMD project on rural e-services to provide farmers in rural India with expert advice on resolving problems with their crops using mobile camera phones won the Manthan South

Asia Digital Empowerment Award. This project is funded by the EPSRC and carried out by researchers from the PTMD at ODID and other UK universities and in NGOs in India.

The PTMD was awarded Astor Open Lecture funding, and co-organised the 2010 Astor Open Lecture with Oxford University's China Centre. The lecture was delivered by Professor Barry Naughton on 'The Chinese Counter-Reformation: Rebuilding the State for a New Era'.

Other research

Jocelyn Alexander

Jocelyn Alexander's long-standing research on violence and memory and on rural politics and land in southern Africa is ongoing. She is at the same time engaged in a new area of research on the history and politics of law, crime and punishment. She recently organised an international conference on the history and legacies of punishment in southern Africa, the papers from which will constitute a special issue of the *Journal of Southern African Studies*. Her work currently focuses on political imprisonment in Zimbabwe, both as a historical practice that centrally defined nationalist politics and as a contemporary means of disciplining citizens.

Proochista Ariana

Proochista Ariana's research empirically examines the interaction between processes of development and health with an appreciation for the complexity of both. She uses Amartya Sen's capability approach to understand health, its multidimensional nature, and the factors which may affect populations' capability to achieve health. She has recently completed research on the health implications of transition among indigenous populations in southern Mexico and is currently involved in a project examining economic development and health in rural China. She is also in the process of developing a research programme to generate evidence on precisely how broader social protection schemes can address shortcomings in health in contexts where healthcare infrastructure and human resources in health are deficient.

Masooda Bano

Masooda Bano currently holds an ESRC/AHRC Ideas and Beliefs Fellowship under the Global Uncertainties programme involving the seven UK Research Councils. Her primary area of interest rests in studying the role of ideas and beliefs in development processes and their evolution and change. She is particularly interested in understanding the dynamic interplay between material and psycho-social incentives and its consequences for individual choices and collective development outcome.

Most of Dr Bano's recent studies have focused

on understanding how traditional Muslim institutions have responded to processes of socio-economic and political change. She has studied the state-led madrasa reform programmes in South Asia, Middle East and northern Nigeria leading to important findings about the different levels of success of these programmes. During the last year, she has also finished her major project countering many of the myths about madrasas and jihad in Pakistan. Under her current fellowship, she is studying the factors leading to the rise of female Islamic education movements in Pakistan, northern Nigeria and Syria and the competition they pose to western-style feminist groups.

Dr Bano engages in field-based studies often in collaboration with different development agencies. She uses mixed methods for most of her studies combining ethnographic, interview and survey data. Currently, she is collaborating with Abigail Barr to test some of the hypotheses emerging from her ethnographic studies about causes of institutional change using field-based experiments with female madrasa students in Pakistan. Dr Bano also has a long-term research interest in studying the impact of aid on collective action institutions in rural communities in the south.

Abigail Barr

Abigail Barr's research focuses on the role of informal institutions – internalised social preferences, norms, values, social sanctioning devices and social networks – in determining economic and social decisions and outcomes. She uses behavioural experiments, surveys, and structured group interview techniques to generate original data on individual behaviour within a diverse range of social contexts. Recently she joined forces with Masooda Bano to embark on a mixed-methods investigation into the role of Islam as a coping mechanism for women in Pakistan. In other ongoing projects she is investigating: the social factors that support and undermine formally endorsed local accountability mechanisms in the education sectors of Uganda and Albania; risk sharing in Zimbabwe and Colombia; individual attitudes towards risk and loss in Ghana; and the determinants of individual notions of distributive



justice in the UK and the Republic of South Africa. As well as being a researcher at the Oxford Department of International Development, she is an associate at the Nuffield Centre for Experimental Social Sciences, the Centre for the Study of African Economies and the Institute of Fiscal Studies, and a member of the Human Sociality Project.

Corneliu Bjola

Corneliu Bjola's research lies at the nexus of international diplomacy and international ethics and focuses on questions relating to how diplomacy handles demands for global stability vs. global justice. While both are considered essential ingredients of global ordering, stability is generally favoured for its propensity to improve international security, while justice is valued for its constitutive pull on actors' identities, interests, and patterns of interaction. However, little is understood about the conditions under which stability and justice reinforce or undermine each other as mechanisms of global ordering. The research contributes to this debate by exploring the role of diplomacy in shaping actors' understandings and action strategies around compatible conceptions of global stability and justice. From an empirical perspective, the research examines the scope conditions for a diplomatic course that

could bridge the negotiation gap on these two points between the north and the south in addressing the climate change crisis.

Valpy FitzGerald

Valpy FitzGerald's duties as Head of Department leave little time (or energy) for original research. However he is working on the reform of international taxation as a means of underpinning a sustainable public finance model for developing countries, and reducing aid dependence. This work is carried out with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Institute for Policy Dialog at Columbia University and the Tax Justice Network. This project includes both the construction of the new 'Plato Index' for direct tax incidence and the political economy of international tax governance. Professor FitzGerald is also leading a project within the European Security Economics (EUSECON) programme funded under EC Framework 7, on the economic logic of grey assets and black transactions through offshore financial centres, which builds on previous work with Professor Frances Stewart on the international economics of conflict in developing countries. He also continues work on the quantitative economic history of Latin America over the *longue durée* for a long-delayed book to be published (eventually) by the Oxford University Press.

Jörg Friedrichs

Jörg Friedrichs is currently working at the intersection of international relations and political sociology. In particular, he is studying the nexus between energy resources and social change. From its inception, industrial capitalism has been based on abundant energy. A global decline in access to energy, and particularly a decline in oil production ('peak oil'), would lead to a variety of reactions in different parts of the world. Jörg Friedrichs has shown this in a recent article and various online publications. Over the next couple of years, he is planning to further analyse the multiple ways in which energy resources and social change are interconnected. He is also planning to extend his longstanding interest in changing uses of force, placing particular focus on the devolution of force to communal groups

such as Sharia courts. The diverging coercive practices of these groups and the social consequences will be examined for different kinds of industrialised and developing countries.

Roya Ghafele

If property rights are the constitutive elements for markets to prosper, then how can we best grasp the effects of 'intellectual' property rights on markets for innovation and creativity? So far, intellectual property has been primarily understood through a legal lens and issues related to access conditions have dominated the literature. Yet, I believe that the introduction of property rights over expressions of the human mind is the constitutive element for markets driven by 'intangibles'. If the law is constitutive of economic activity, if we know that the guarantee over private property is a paramount condition for markets to prosper, then I believe we do not understand well enough the dynamics, effects and conditions under which 'intellectual' property establishes markets for innovative and creative expression. So far, research has been able to illustrate that there is a link between a lack of respect for property and poverty in developing countries; yet, nothing has been said on the opportunities and pitfalls associated with the introduction of property rights over expressions of the human mind in developing country contexts. The privatization of knowledge is the latest feature of contemporary globalization processes. A first generation of research asked to what extent strong intellectual property regimes promote Foreign Direct Investment. I believe we are beyond that question. If the rules of the game are changing at a so far unseen speed, if the driving parameter is less and less ownership over tangibles, but over intangibles, then we need to investigate what type of institutional conditions work or don't work in developing country contexts for the leverage of proprietary innovation.

Nandini Gooptu

Nandini Gooptu's research examines the social, cultural and political dimensions of India's neo-liberal transformation and globalisation. The research concentrates on urban areas that are now seen as India's main drivers of growth. The

focus is on youth and young people, who are highly valued as the country's 'demographic dividend', and are targeted by the state and capital alike as ideal citizens, workers and consumers. The analysis is approached primarily through the prism of enterprise culture. While entrepreneurship or entrepreneurial mentality is usually associated with the economy and business, this research conceives of enterprise culture in the broader sense of recasting mindsets and individual subjectivity, with profound social and political implications far beyond the economic sphere. The hallmarks of enterprise culture, affecting all walks of life, are risk-taking, innovation, creativity, optimism, pragmatism and flexibility. The protagonists of enterprise culture are taken to be goal-oriented, individualistic, self-directed and responsible for their own well-being and self-development. The creation of an enterprise culture, with autonomous self-governed subjects, is key to (a) the crafting of suitable workers and economic actors for a more open and competitive market economy; and (b) the moulding of proper citizens of a state that is being re-engineered primarily as the enabler of the market and of business, with a secondary role, shared with private entities, in the provision of public goods and services.

Yvan Guichaoua

Yvan Guichaoua is continuing his research as part of MICROCON – a micro-level analysis of violent conflict. MICROCON is a five-year research programme funded by the European Commission, which takes an innovative micro-level, multidisciplinary approach to the study of the conflict cycle. His work at ODID in 2010–11 elaborates on previous fieldwork and data collection carried out in northern Niger. Work so far has looked at the profiles and motives of the insurgents who took up arms between 2007 and 2009. The interviews recorded contain material on combatants' biographies that needs further exploration. Extensive work has also been done to trace the organisational dynamics of the various groups of rebels that were involved in the conflict. Going back to the field is impossible for safety reasons but he will continue to collect data to trace the evolution of the armed groups in



the Sahel region, which will allow for a deeper understanding of insurgencies' organisational outcomes. New papers are envisaged on both combatants' biographies and the organisational outcomes of insurgencies.

Rodney Bruce Hall

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

Dr Hall's current research is focused on the problems of global finance, and indications of a crisis in financial economics due to the failure

of its products and central hypothesis regarding the nature of market rationality to be observable in the global financial crisis. He is engaged in large-N interview research in financial centres with market participants in a project aimed at inductively generating a more socialised account of market rationality, as well as the social and economic mechanisms by which the phases of a financial crisis develop.

Barbara Harriss-White

Barbara Harriss-White is director of the Contemporary South Asian Studies Programme at the School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies. She is on sabbatical research leave at ODID.

Barbara Harriss-White's research focuses on the following four broad themes:

Political economy of markets; institutions and the dynamics of institutional change; embedded

economic behaviour; social structures of accumulation; capitalist transformation; associated policy processes.

Commodification; value/supply chains; industrial clusters and their politics.

Poverty; deprivation; social discrimination and ageing; slums.

Market-driven politics: energy and climate change; technology and climate change.

Adeel Malik

Adeel Malik's research focuses on exploring the causes and consequences of economic fluctuations in developing countries. His empirical research combines both aggregate data on developing economies and micro-level data on firms. Recent papers have focused on long-run explanations for development, including the comparative role of geography, trade and institutions. Dr Malik has a growing interest in the political economy of natural resources, with a special reference to resource-rich economies of the Middle East. He recently finished a paper on oil and development in the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a side project, he continues to research the historical origins of inequality and underdevelopment in Pakistan.

Laura Rival

Laura Rival is currently working on a number of projects that explore the links between biological and cultural diversity in the Amazon basin, and bring together her research on nature, society and development in Latin America. She has completed a project on Ecuador's proposal to keep 20 per cent of its oil reserves untouched underneath the Yasuní National Park. In 2009–10, she collaborated with a team of climate scientists on a project funded by the Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation consortium, entitled 'Valuing Rainforests as Global Eco-Utilities: A Novel Mechanism to Pay Communities for Regional Scale Tropical Forest Ecosystem Services' provided by the Amazon. She is now researching ecologically-designed food systems, and hopes that her research findings will feed into current policy debates on food and agriculture. Finally, she is developing the Environmental and Social Policy Integration Network (ESPIN) with a group of social scientists, natural scientists and policy makers working in Latin America.

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea's research concentrates on two different areas related to income distribution and socio-economic upgrading in small countries: social policy and structural transformation. He has been working with Juliana Martínez from the University of Costa Rica on a project that explores the origins and evolution of the social state in Costa Rica. This research explores the factors behind Costa Rica's success in creating universal social policies, highlighting the links between political agency and socio-economic structure. The project received a small grant from the British Academy and has already resulted in a paper presented at conferences in Buenos Aires and Toronto.

During 2009–10, Dr Sánchez-Ancochea also worked on collaborative research on the middle income trap in Latin American countries with funding from the Latin American Studies Association. The project explains why small countries like Chile, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic are struggling to upgrade their economic structure and develop new technological capabilities. Members of the team met in Mount Holyoke College and Toronto and plan to publish their results in a co-edited volume or a special issue in a major development journal. During the summer of 2010, Dr Sánchez-Ancochea prepared working papers for the Latin American Trade Network on Costa Rica's export processing zones and for the International Labour Organization on the impact of the global crisis on Latin America. He has also undertaken research on the nature of the Association Agreements promoted by the European Union with funding from the Latin American Programme of the British Academy.

Nikita Sud

Nikita Sud's book *Liberalisation, Hindu Nationalism and The State* will be published by Oxford University Press, Delhi, in 2011. This work interrogates the shift in the state in Gujarat, western India, from interventionist developmentalism and modernising secularism in the 1950s and '60s, to its current embrace of economic liberalisation on the one hand and an illiberal politics based on ethno-religious divisiveness on the other. In 2010, she also organised an international conference on the multi-dimensional significance of religion in



Gujarat's history, economy, politics and sociology. A special issue of the journal *South Asia* will result from this event in December 2011. It will be co-edited by Dr Sud and Professor Harald Tambs-Lyche from the Université de Picardie Jules Verne. Currently, Dr Sud is developing a proposal to study the clash between economic growth, democratic politics and sustainable development in India. The contentious theme of land liberalisation will be the focus of the study. It will cover several regions and will produce a critical perspective of the new and highly complex India.

Zaki Wahhaj

Zaki Wahhaj's research focuses on two broad themes: the microeconomic analysis of decision-making within households, and the role of social norms and informal institutions on economic behaviour. His recent theoretical work includes the analysis of intra-household bargaining in the presence of a microfinance programme in a patriarchal setting, and the role of social norms in constraining household saving and investment in communities with informal risk-sharing arrangements. He is currently involved in a project to measure the long-term impact of a female secondary school stipend programme in Bangladesh on outcomes relating to marriage, fertility and female employment, and to identify the role of gender norms – transmitted from school teachers to pupils – in this process. In a separate project based in Burkina Faso, he is exploring whether a particular institution for the allocation of farmland within households is affected by demographic changes in household structures. He is also involved in two projects on the role of beliefs in informal institutional

arrangements. The first explores how heterogeneous beliefs about the likelihood of adverse shocks affect informal risk-sharing; the second explores the role of higher-order beliefs in sustaining social sanctions and social taboos.

Adrian Wood

Adrian Wood's research continues to focus mainly on interactions between the global economy and national human resources, including the influence on inequalities in both north and south of international mobility of highly skilled workers and the implications for development of the wide variation among southern countries in both human and natural resource endowments. In this context, a major project has been to develop a formalisation of Heckscher-Ohlin trade theory that is more consistent with the evidence than the now-standard model, but remains simple enough to be useful.

Another major project has been to extend his earlier empirical analysis of the effects of factor endowments on the sectoral structure of output and exports, using a greatly improved dataset. A recent application is an assessment of the extent to which China's opening to trade has deindustrialised other developing countries.

His research on the political economy of aid has concentrated on the possible adverse effects on political accountability and hence on development of sustained high levels of aid, which make it less necessary for governments to tax their citizens. A solution could be the addition of the principle of burden-sharing to the 'Paris agenda'.

Visitors

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

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

Visitors to ODID

2008–09

Darshan Vigneswaran, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
Anita Dixit, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Lynette Parker, University of Western Australia
Lahoucine Amzil, Université Mohammed V, Morocco
Daniela Marconi, Bank of Italy, Rome
Sara Pavan, University of Rome, Italy
Tina Miller, Oxford Brookes University
Tin Tin Htun, Temple University, Japan
Nazish Brohi, Independent Scholar, Pakistan
Arusha Cooray, University of Wollongong, Australia
Maria Francesca D'Agostino, University of Calabria, Italy
Henar Diez, University of the Basque Country, Spain
Niaz Khan, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
Deepak Mishra, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Masood Awan, University of Sargodha, Pakistan
Michael Hooper, Stanford University, USA
Sundari Sundaram, Mother Teresa Women's University, India
Shujin Zhu, Hunan University, China
Rotimi Suberu, Bennington College, USA
Nino Abakelia, Ilia Chavchavadze State University, Georgia
Xiaolin Wang, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development
Barbara Rugendyke, University of New England, Australia
Fatemeh Ashrafi, HANI Association of Protection for Refugee Women and Children, Iran
Casilda Lasso de la Vega, University of the Basque Country, Spain
Ke Man, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Huda Al-Khaizaran, Independent Scholar, UK
Irial Glynn, European University Institute, Florence
Thais Bessa, UNIFEM, Brazil
Edward Benson, UNHCR, Algeria
Paola Cubas Barragan, Foro Consultivo Científico y Tecnológico, Mexico
Ashok Chakravarti, University of Zimbabwe
P.B. Anand, University of Bradford
Fangrui Wang, Zhejiang University, China

2009–10

Helen Johnson, University of Queensland, Australia
Pnina Motzafi-Haller, Ben Gurion University, Israel
Mohamed Berriane, Université Mohammed V, Morocco
Lidia de Tienda Palop, University of Valencia
Jay Marlowe, Flinders University, Australia
James Simeon, York University, Toronto

Marianna Leite, Casa de Daura/AGESDH, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Vanessa Holzer, University of Frankfurt, Germany
Hongru Xiong, Tsinghua University, China
Nathalie Koc-Menard, University of Michigan, USA
Sara Sanders, University of California, San Diego, USA
Nayra Garcia Gonzalez, University of Granada, Spain
Jacqueline Best, University of Ottawa, Canada
Rajith Lakshman, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
Amita Shastri, San Francisco State University, USA
Dougal Hutchison, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales
Julien Brachet, Institute of Research for Development (IRD), France
Mallika Shakya, World Bank, Washington DC
Olof Frodin, Lund University, Sweden
Zainal Yusof, National Economic Advisory Council, Malaysia
Bob Baulch, Prosperity Initiative, Vietnam
Mung Lar Lam, Art Institute of California, USA
Deirdre Raftery, University College Dublin
Yan Xu, Minzu University of China
Gabriele Tomei, University of Pisa, Italy
Paromita Chakravarti, Jadavpur University, India
Rangan Chakravarty, Independent Scholar, India
Mambwe Kasese-Hara, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Julia Bertino Moriera, University of Campinas, Brazil
Oihana Aristondo, University of the Basque Country, Spain
Amaia de Sarachu Campos, University of the Basque Country, Spain
Linda Briskman, Curtin University of Technology, Australia
Didi Xu, University of International Business and Economics, China

2010–11

Sebastian Silva-Leander, United Nations Organization Mission in DR Congo (MONUC)
Martin Lemberg Pedersen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Lee Anne de la Hunt, University of Cape Town, South Africa
Jens Olaf Kleist, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
Andrea Pacheco Pacifico, York University, Toronto
Rongwei Ren, Sun Yat-sen University, China
Yan Zhou, Sun Yat-sen University, China
Violeta Moreno Lax, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

For further information on visiting ODID, contact the ODID affiliations secretary or refer to the relevant centre websites.

Policy Impact

The work of ODID – both teaching and research – is explicitly designed to have an impact on the real world, with the aim of improving the development outcomes for poor countries.

Our teaching trains generations of young people who become development practitioners, policy

makers and even academics in their turn. Our research aims not so much at resolving problems of policy implementation as at the analysis of evidence that can lead to improved policy design by governments and international organisations on the one hand, and civil society on the other. In any case, scholarly research necessarily has a long lead-time and thus cannot respond to immediate policy imperatives: there is a sense in which it must be speculative and critical. Thus the department does not supply consultancy services or run development projects, although our members do engage as policy advisors and our research centres support the institutional development of research organisations overseas. In short, we see our research as setting agendas rather than following them.

Research at the department over the past decade has influenced key policy fields ranging from human development and childhood poverty, through technology transfer and global finance, to international migration and civil conflict. In each case, our research has been initiated by the intellectual curiosity of scholars, supported by a wide range of strategic funding sources, and its policy impact is a consequence rather than a cause.

Here are five examples (among many) of the impact of our current work:

A new measure of multidimensional poverty

Researchers at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative have created a new methodology for measuring poverty that has been adopted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s flagship Human Development Report and national governments.

At the national and international level poverty is usually measured using income alone. Yet many agree that poverty is multidimensional. People living in poverty describe their ill-being as comprising low income and poor-quality work, ill health and a fear of health problems, having to skip meals, not being educated, being disempowered, experiencing violence and humiliation, and so on. And contrary to popular opinion, the people

whose lives are battered by the most deprivations may not be the poorest in terms of income. Those working to reduce poverty need information on key deprivations that affect people's lives. A challenge has been how to construct a poverty measure that shows which deprivations each person or household experiences at the same time.

Recognising this, OPHI Director Dr Sabina Alkire and Professor James Foster, OPHI Research Associate and Professor at George Washington University, developed a methodology for measuring multidimensional poverty that captures the overlapping deprivations faced by each person or household. Their methodology creates poverty measures that incorporate a range of indicators (which can include income) tailored to specific societies and situations, to capture the complexity of poverty and better inform policies to reduce it.

In 2010, OPHI used this methodology to create a new international poverty measure – the Multidimensional Poverty Index or MPI – for the UNDP's 20th Anniversary Human Development Report. The new MPI directly measures key deprivations in education, health and living standards to build a vivid picture of people living in poverty across 104 developing countries. It can be used as an analytical tool by governments and development agencies to identify the most vulnerable people, show the aspects in which they are deprived, and help reveal the interconnections among deprivations.

Mexico and Bhutan have also used the methodology to implement their own national measures of poverty and well-being. The methodology is popular because it is rigorous, flexible – countries can decide their own indicators, weights and cutoffs – and can be decomposed by population sub-group and broken down by dimension to give a 'high resolution' view of poor people's lives.

Examining the links between inequality and conflict

Understanding what causes ethnic and religious conflict is a key international policy concern. Work by the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity has shown that group inequalities are a significant factor.

Religious and ethnic conflict in developing countries has increased since the end of the Cold

War, but little research has been carried out into the role played by group inequalities in causing it. In fact, international policy towards developing countries has only recently begun to address the problem of inequality and has focused primarily on inequalities in income between individuals.

The aim of CRISE has been to understand what it calls 'horizontal inequalities' – inequalities between groups in multiple dimensions – and how these link to conflict. These include socio-economic inequalities (for example how much access do groups have to different assets or to services such as health and education?); political inequalities (how well represented are different groups in the political hierarchy?); and inequalities in cultural status (are groups' languages, religions and cultural practices recognised and respected?).

Combining case studies in West Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia with regression analysis, CRISE research has found that horizontal inequalities do raise the risk of conflict. CRISE has shown that both socio-economic and political HIs independently increase the likelihood of conflict but that a combination of the two is particularly explosive. Inequalities in cultural status or recognition also contribute to the risk, and often a cultural event (an attack on a church or mosque, for example) provides a trigger to conflict.

CRISE findings have started to have a major impact on academic and policy discourse on the causes of conflict. International agencies such as the World Bank, the UNDP, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, and donors such as the UK's Department for International Development and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency have used HIs as a new framework within which to devise policies towards developing countries, particularly those affected by conflict.

For example, the UNDP's 2008 report on Post-Conflict Economic Recovery was co-written by CRISE Director Frances Stewart and identified HIs as a key element, while the World Bank's 2005 report *Toward a Conflict-Sensitive Poverty Reduction Strategy* noted the role played by horizontal inequalities in sparking conflict.

At a national policy level, CRISE research has directly influenced post-conflict policies adopted by the national government and the donor community in Nepal; Professor Stewart has been

advising the government of Malaysia on policies towards HIs; and the chief economic adviser to the Kenyan government has requested a study of horizontal inequalities and policies to address them for Kenya.

The educational consequences of poverty in childhood

Research from the Young Lives study of childhood poverty has contributed to a major report on the UN's aim to achieve Education for All by 2015.

A decade has passed since world leaders adopted the Education for All goals. While progress has been made, millions of children are still missing out on their right to education. A major UN report, published in 2010, identifies some of the root causes of disadvantage, both within education and beyond, and provides examples of targeted policies that successfully combat exclusion.

The Young Lives team, based at the Department of International Development, drew on research in Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam to contribute background papers for key sections of the 2010 UNESCO Global Monitoring Report.

Research from Young Lives has identified the relationship between malnutrition and educational disadvantage. The results are striking and show a strong association between height-for-age (or stunting, an indicator of long-term malnutrition) in the early months and the scores children achieved in tests at age 4 to 5. By age 7 to 8, the disadvantage this creates is likely to be equivalent to the loss of a full term of schooling. Given the high levels of stunting among the Young Lives children, the results underline the significant costs imposed by malnutrition on education.

In Peru, children from indigenous communities face a matrix of disadvantage, not just poverty. Although most of them are enrolled in school, the schools they attend have fewer resources and bilingual education is available for less than half of them, so they have to learn Spanish very quickly when they start school or fail. Their school achievement is likely to be much worse than their Spanish-speaking peers and they are more likely to repeat a year or drop out. The paper concludes that bilingual education policies are necessary to provide more resources for their school and to support individual students to help them catch up with their peers.

In Vietnam, our research examines the mixed impact of education policies for ethnic minority children. While access to school has increased, as well as availability of mother-tongue teaching, ethnic minority children are still likely to do less well at school. Inequalities also exist between minority groups, due to uneven allocation of resources. While schooling outcomes are heavily influenced by factors that may not relate directly to education policies, it is important to consider how the school system interacts with these external factors in shaping children's experiences of education and their learning.

UNESCO Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010: <http://www.unesco.org/en/efareport/reports/2010-marginalization>

Protecting environmentally displaced people

Research by the Refugee Studies Centre is being used to inform policy towards a new category of involuntary migrants: environmentally displaced people.

International and national legal and normative frameworks protect the rights of many different groups of forced and involuntary migrants – refugees, stateless persons, people who are trafficked, and those displaced in their own countries by disasters and conflict.

However, a new category of involuntary migrant is emerging for whom there is a significant rights 'protection gap'. These are people who are impelled or induced to migrate because their livelihoods are rendered unsustainable by proliferating natural disasters or the irreversible degradation of environmental resources resulting from the slow-onset impacts of rising sea levels and desertification. The potential scale of displacement and permanent resettlement related to climate change – estimated at between 50 and 200 million people by 2050, mostly in developing countries – constitutes a significant policy challenge.

Over the last 18 months RSC Director Professor Roger Zetter has been invited to make presentations to a number of international policy making fora on his research on environmental displacement and rights protection, helping to raise the profile of these issues and to shape international responses.

In April 2009, he briefed the IASC (Inter Agency Standing Committee) Principals in New York – the most senior UN Co-ordinating Committee

dealing with humanitarian and emergency affairs. In 2010, he made presentations to the Geneva Centre for Peace and Security, the European Policy Centre/International Centre for Migration Policy Development in Brussels, a joint UK/French government seminar, the IASC Policy Forum in Geneva and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was also commissioned to write a policy paper on 'Climate Change and the Humanitarian Challenge in Urban Areas' for the IASC Task Force on Climate Change and by the International Organisation for Migration to write a chapter on the issue for their widely disseminated publication *Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Assessing the Evidence*.

His main contribution has been a study completed in September 2010, co-funded by the UNHCR, and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Governments of Norway and Switzerland, entitled *Protecting Environmentally Displaced People: Developing the Capacity of Legal and Normative Instruments*. Based in four exemplar countries – Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh and Vietnam – this is the first systematic empirical study of the issues.

The study findings will have important policy impacts. For the UNHCR, it will form part of the High Commissioner's Dialogue in December 2010 and will also be a major focal point of the UNHCR's 60th anniversary celebration, in 2011, of the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees. For the Governments of Norway and Switzerland the study will inform a range of policy objectives in their international development programmes – supporting resettlement policies for those who will be permanently displaced, advocacy and capacity building for protecting human rights, and strengthening policies for sustainable environmental and livelihood development in countries most affected by climate change.

Imagining migration in the future

In June 2010 the International Migration Institute organised an unconventional and imaginative workshop in The Hague on the future of world migration. The workshop involved 20 people from the private sector, international organisations, civil society organisations, academia and governments.

The movement of people across the world is becoming ever more complex and presenting



Photo: © Young Lives / Farhatullah Beig

new challenges for humanity in the 21st century. Migration policies are often developed without taking a long-term perspective of the wider global context, and with only a limited understanding of the complex forces that drive international migration. Common assertions, for example that there is an unlimited global supply of low-skilled workers ready to migrate to wealthy countries, or that climate change will force millions of people to migrate, are based on speculation rather than on sound analysis.

The future is full of uncertainties, demanding more imaginative approaches to migration research and policy. IMI's workshop stimulated innovative and creative thinking about possible future trends, and included fresh and varied perspectives. The interactive sessions adopted scenario methodologies normally used in business in order to imagine the different ways in which international migration could evolve in the coming decades up until 2050.

The project team and the workshop participants are developing a selection of the expected and less-expected scenarios arising from the workshop by backing them up with quantitative and qualitative data. The scenarios will be used to investigate how future social, economic, cultural and environmental changes are likely to affect migration – information which will be invaluable in designing effective long-term policies.

By means of this workshop, IMI has initiated a constructive dialogue which is encouraging migration experts to develop unconventional and imaginative thinking about world migration. The workshop participants have become an expert focus group on future migration flows and policies – a group which will be sustained and expanded throughout the whole project and beyond, as the stakeholders go on to use what they have learned in their work.

The Global Migration Futures project is run in partnership with the James Martin 21st Century School and The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration. It is funded by Boeing's Global Corporate Citizenship Program and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ODID Advisory Council

The Advisory Council was established in 1994 as a successor to the Governing Body of Queen Elizabeth House after the latter ceased to be an independent chartered body and became a department of the university. The Advisory Council is tasked to support the department in outreach and fundraising activities, and to give guidance on research directions. The council has representation from the university, international agencies, NGOs and government and thus reflects a broad spectrum of authoritative opinion and practical experience which is of great value to ODID.

In the first decade of its existence, the council played a key role supporting the fledgling department in establishing its place within the wider university, and in ensuring that appropriate accommodation was secured after the move from the original location of QEH in St Giles. Now that the department has secured its academic, financial and housing future on a sound footing, the Advisory Council is focusing on the relationship between our research and its 'users' in government and civil society – a two-way process where policy affects the research agenda and research provides evidence upon which policy can be based.

The council met in December 2009 to discuss in greater depth the role of academic research in policy design. Discussions focused on: the moment for academics to be more strategic, to seize the opportunity offered by the UK government's interest in providing a research base for policy; the tensions between short-term political horizons and the necessarily longer-term academic perspective; the need to ensure that the growing emphasis on policy impact does not undermine academic excellence; ways of improving research communications in an increasingly crowded field; and the potential for particular individuals to act as 'translators' to get ideas across into policy. The meeting was envisaged as the first in a series aimed at working out the future relationship between ODID and the 'outside world'.

For a list of members of the ODID Advisory Council, please see page 45.

Buildings

In 2005, the lease of the St John's College site at 21 St Giles', where we had been based for 50 years since the original foundation of QEH, expired. In 2006 the department moved to the former School of Geography building in Mansfield Road, close to the new Social Sciences Building in Manor Road. The department's library was integrated to the Social Science Library in Manor Road at the same time.

The process of refurbishment and extension took some three years. The refurbishment of the north wing (previously the Geography Library) in 2008 gave us a very attractive doctoral student work space, offices for departmental lecturers and research officers, desking for Masters students and a seminar room. In September 2009 it was named the Frances Stewart Wing in commemoration of Frances' retirement after 40 year's service to the department, which she effectively re-founded in the 1990s and built into the world-class institution it is today.

In 2008 planning permission was also received to demolish the redundant 1930s lecture theatre and 1960s 'hangar' on the east side of the building and build a new extension.

The new East Wing, designed by Hawkins Brown, is spread over four floors and integrated

into the original 1898 construction – built as a private residence for the professor of choral music. It accommodates a number of research groups – at present RSC, Young Lives and IMI – and the garden floor contains a 100-seat lecture theatre. The building form echoes the rhythm of the existing south elevation by emphasising the form of the eaves using seamed bronze cladding. The north and south (Jowett Walk) elevations are rendered, with bronze window reveals. The new building, which makes ODID a leader among Oxford departments in terms of environmental responsibility, was opened in May 2009 by the Vice Chancellor, John Hood. It received a Letter of Commendation in the New Buildings category at the Oxford Preservation Trust Awards 2010.

All offices and shared workspaces within the new building are naturally ventilated using motorised louvres within the façade and four chimneys containing air shafts that extract hot air using the stack effect. The motorised louvres also allow for night-time cooling of the building when external daytime temperatures are warmer than the internal building environment. Thermal mass, provided through exposed in-situ concrete soffits and plastered blockwork walls, enhances the performance of the ventilation systems. The building project also includes solar water heating, providing all hot water required within the existing building, a low-energy heating

Professor Frances Stewart at the naming of the North Wing of the new Queen Elizabeth House in her honour.





The department's new East Wing.

system and a semi-automated lighting system using movement sensors, further reducing the energy usage of the new offices.

Finally, since 2010 all the academic, research and support staff – previously scattered over five Oxford sites – have been able to enjoy a single common space. We now have sufficient teaching space for our 200-plus students in five dedicated teaching spaces. There is even a small kitchen and 'bistro' to cater for lunches and receptions. The

construction of this new habitat aims also to foster a sense of collegiality among staff and students, so essential for an effective academic community.

Queen Elizabeth House is now a building rather than an institution, having surrendered its royal charter on becoming a department of the university. Nonetheless, ODID is still familiarly known as 'QEH' – in much the same way as the institutions occupying Chatham House and the White House.

The 'bistro' area



People

At the close of 2010 the department has around 100 staff members, including some 60 academics and research staff.

These include:

- 8 professors
- 5 readers
- 7 university lecturers
- 7 departmental lecturers
- 1 university research lecturer

The ratio of students to teaching staff is approximately 7:1, which is better than the university average but rather higher than we would wish. One of our objectives is to increase academic staff members – particularly by employing young scholars at the outset of their careers – towards a 6:1 ratio.

Of our core academic staff, nearly half are professors and readers, reflecting the very high standing of the department. Most of these senior appointments have been made by the university in its periodic distinction exercises to reward outstanding, internationally recognised research. We are fortunate to have a large and dedicated team of research officers and outreach staff in our six research centres and two research programmes, who not only generate high-quality empirical research and a large external income, but also provide an important bridge between our scholarship and the outside world.

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

Finally, the diversity of our academic staff reflects our commitment to international development objectives: 56 per cent are women (as opposed to the university average of 37 per cent) and 72 per cent are from outside the UK (the university average is 40 per cent).

Academic and research staff (as of October 1, 2010)

Dr Christopher Adam, Reader in Development Economics (Quantitative Methods)
Macroeconomic management in low-income countries, especially sub-Saharan Africa.

Professor Jocelyn Alexander, Professor of Commonwealth Studies
Southern African social history; violence and memory; rural politics, state-making and agrarian reform; law, crime and punishment.

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

Dr Proochista Ariana, Departmental Lecturer in Global Health and Development
Health and development; capability approach and health; indigenous health; transitions and health in rural China; social protection for maternal and child health in resource-poor contexts.

Dr Oliver Bakewell, Senior Research Officer, IMI
African migration; interface migration and development; borderlands; identity papers; migration discourses; labelling and bureaucratic categories; return and repatriation; Zambia; Angola.

Dr Masooda Bano, ESRC Research Fellow
New institutional economics; informal institutions; religion and development; madrasas; female Islamic movements; aid's impact on NGOs and collective action in the south.

Ms Inka Barnett, Project Officer (Health and Communications), Young Lives

Child and adolescent health, with a particular interest in determinants of health behaviours and behaviour change; child malnutrition and its long-term consequences; non-communicable diseases in low-income country settings.

Dr Abigail Barr, Research Officer, 'Ideas and Beliefs in Development'
Behavioural and experimental development economics; informal institutions; the socially embedded individual.

Ms Neha Batura, Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives
Poverty and inequality; health and nutrition; education.

Dr Corneliu Bjola, University Lecturer in Diplomatic Studies

International diplomacy; climate change negotiations; legitimacy of the use of force; global justice; deliberative conceptions of power.

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

Mr Graham Bray, Programme Manager, Young Lives

Dr Dawn Chatty, Reader in Anthropology and Forced Migration; Director of Doctoral Research; Deputy Director, RSC

Anthropology of the Middle East; dispossession and forced migration in the Middle East; pastoral nomadism; women/gender and development; development-induced displacement, particularly regarding mobile populations and conservation; the impact of forced migration on children and young people.

Professor Robin Cohen, Director, IMI, and Professor of Development Studies

International migration; diasporas; cosmopolitanism; creolisation.

Dr Gina Crivello, Research Officer, Young Lives

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

Dr Mathias Czaika, Research Officer, IMI

Political economy of migration; role of migration policies in shaping international migration flows.

Dr Hein De Haas, Senior Research Officer, IMI

Reciprocal linkages between migration and broader development processes, primarily from the perspective of migrant-sending societies.

Professor Stefan Dercon, Professor of Development Economics

Risk, poverty and long-term well-being.

Dr Alice Edwards, Departmental Lecturer in International Refugee and Human Rights Law

International refugee law; international human rights law; immigration detention; nationality and statelessness; women's rights and violence against women.



Photo: James Jewell/OPHI

Ms Evelyn Ersanilli, Research Officer, IMI

International migration; immigrant integration; citizenship; migrant families and marriage patterns; research design/methodology.

Ms Patricia Espinoza, Research Assistant, Young Lives

Global inequality; labour markets; social stratification; emerging middle classes.

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmieh, Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration

Experiences of forced migration; Middle Eastern and North African refugees and asylum-seekers in the MENA region, Europe and the Caribbean; the intersections between gender- and faith-based conditionalities of humanitarian aid; and refugees' educational migration.

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

Dr Jörg Friedrichs, University Lecturer in Politics
International relations; historical political sociology; global governance; international security; energy resources and social change; changing uses of force.

Dr Xiaolan Fu, Director, PTMD, and University Lecturer in Development Studies
Industrialisation/technology and development; foreign direct investment and economic development in China; emerging Asian economies; innovation in US/EU.

Dr Alan Gamlen, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow, IMI
Migration, diasporas and transnationalism; Asia-Pacific region.

Dr Roya Ghafele, Departmental Lecturer in International Political Economy
Intellectual property; international economic integration; international political economy; markets for innovation and creative expression; developing countries.

Dr Andreas Georgiadis, Quantitative Research Officer, Young Lives
Labour economics; applied microeconometrics; personnel and organisation economics; child poverty.

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

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

Dr Jamie Goodwin-White, Departmental Lecturer

Geographic contexts of immigration and social and economic inequality; race; labour markets; internal migration; intergenerational patterns.

Dr Nandini Gooptu, Reader in South Asian Studies; and Director of Graduate Studies

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

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

Mr Richard Haavisto, Pedro Arrupe Tutor, RSC

The construction and negotiation of heterarchical identity markers; political violence and post-repatriation issues.

Dr Rodney B. Hall, University Lecturer in International Political Economy

The study of the mechanisms of global financial governance in the developing and developed worlds; the construction and evolution of the international monetary system and monetary institutions; the social construction of economic theory and systems; the mechanisms of private and public global governance; and international relations theory.

Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Professor of Development Studies
Markets and institutions of capitalism; market-driven politics; poverty, deprivation and 'human development'; food-energy economy and climate change; South Asia.

Dr Maria Jaschok, Director IGS
China: religion, gender and agency; dissenting development narratives; gendered constructions of memory; feminist ethnographic practice; marginality and identity.

Ms Gunvor Jónsson, Research Assistant, African Perspectives on Human Mobility Programme, IMI
African migration; migration and culture; migration aspirations and imagination; environmental change and migration; a regional focus on Mali, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Morocco and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ms Sofya Krutikova, Quantitative Research Officer, Young Lives
Development micro-economics; childhood poverty; skill formation; determinants of human capital development; risk; household decision-making; child labour; measurement of poverty.

Ms Agnieszka Kubal, Research Assistant, IMI

Social theory; migration law.
Dr Thomas Lacroix, Research Officer, IMI
Migrant organisations; transnationalism; migration and development; Poland; India; Morocco; Algeria.

Dr Katy Long, ESRC Postdoctoral Research Fellow, RSC
The relationship between citizenship and residency; solutions to refugee exile; connections between mobility and rights; economic and political understandings of 'protection'.

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

Ms Nisrine Mansour, Research Fellow, Rural Populations and Bedouin Health Project, RSC

Lived experience of forced migrants, citizenship and belonging; forced migration, international institutions, and state instability; politics and practices of humanitarian response; NGOs, development, security and aid; gender and family relations in multi-religious contexts.

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



Dr Emanuela Paoletti, Research Officer, IMI

Bilateral agreements on migration; deportation; international relations theory; migration futures; Libya's politics.

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

Dr Jose Manuel Roche, Research Officer, OPHI
Human development; social indicators; multidimensional poverty measurement; social inequality.

Dr Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, University Lecturer in the Political Economy of Latin America
Political economy of Latin America; state-society relations and their effects on economic policy; varieties of capitalism in developing countries; income inequality; outsourcing on economic development.

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

Mr Abhijeet Singh, Quantitative Research Assistant, Young Lives
Development economics; applied microeconomics; education.

Ms Anne Solon, Data Manager, Young Lives

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

Ms Natalia Streuli, Research Assistant, Young Lives
Children; childhood poverty; children's well-being; social protection; early childhood education and care; early childhood transitions.

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

Ms Simona Vezzoli, Research Assistant, IMI

Migration policy, sending countries' perspectives on emigration and the interaction between emigration and immigration policies; sending country policies to engage diaspora communities; and return and reintegration of migrants in their communities of origin.

Dr Zaki Wahhaj, Departmental Lecturer in Development Economics
Intra-household bargaining; informal risk-sharing; social norms; microfinance; informal institutions.

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

Dr Gaston Yalonetzky, Research Officer, OPHI
Multidimensional measurement of well-being; inequality of opportunities and economic development.

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

Publications and outreach staff

(as of October 1, 2010)

Ms Joannah Boyce, Information Officer and Course Coordinator

Mr Erol Canpunar, Assistant to the Outreach Programme Manager, RSC

Ms Marion Couldrey, Forced Migration Review Editor, RSC

Dr Paul Dornan, Senior Policy Officer, Young Lives

Mrs Heidi El-Megrissi, International Summer School and Conferences Manager, RSC

Mrs Sharon Ellis, Clerical and FMR Subscriptions Assistant, RSC

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

Ms Caroline Knowles, Communications Manager, Young Lives

Ms Emma Merry, Communications and Publications Assistant, Young Lives

Ms Helen Murray, Policy Officer, Young Lives

Ms Kirrily Pells, Policy Officer, Young Lives

Mr John Pilbeam, Web Development Manager, FMO

Ms Amelia Richards, Head of Development, RSC

Ms Heloise Ruaudel, Policy Programme Manager, RSC

Mr Paul Ryder, Research and Information Manager, RSC

Ms Jacqueline Smith, Communications and Outreach Officer, IMI

Ms Sarah Taylor, Web Content Coordinator, FMO

Ms Sarah Valenti, Research Communications Officer, OPHI

Administrative and support staff

(as of October 1, 2010)

Ms Dominique Attala, Graduate Student Administrator

Ms Sue Chen, Accounts Assistant

Dr Michelle Chew, Project Administrator, Young Lives

Ms Rachel Crawford, IT Support Officer

Ms Luci Cummings, Assistant to the Administrator

Ms Narola Das, PA to the Director, RSC

Ms Wendy Grist, ODID Accounts Officer

Mr Gary Jones, Caretaker

Ms Julia Knight, ODID Administrator

Ms Marina Kujic, Administrative Secretary

Mr Laurence Medley, Accounts Officer, RSC

Dr Rachel Miller, Graduate Student Coordinator

Ms Christine Pollard, Project Accounts Officer, Young Lives

Ms Kate Prudden, Project Coordinator, THEMIS Project, IMI

Mrs Penny Rogers, Receptionist

Ms Hannah Stacey, Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

Ms Caroline Taylor, Research Coordinator

Ms Briony Truscott, Administrative Officer, IMI

Ms Maria Villares Varela, Data Processing Assistant, IMI

Ms Juan Wang, Project Assistant, WEMC

Ms Denise Watt, Assistant to the Director

Publications



Oxford Development Studies

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

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

QEH Working Paper series

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

Olof Palme Lecture

The occasional Olof Palme Memorial Lecture is in honour of the murdered Swedish Prime Minister, and is under the patronage of the Swedish government. We are very grateful to the Olof Palme International Centre in Stockholm for their generous funding of these lectures. Recent speakers have included President Cardoso of Brazil on 'Globalization, Politics and Political Parties in Latin America' in January 2006 and Professor Johan Galtung, Rector of Transcend Peace University, on 'The Coming Decline and Fall of the US Empire' in January 2008. The 2011 lecture is by Derek Walcott, the Caribbean poet and Nobel laureate, best known for his epic poem, *Omeros*.



Photo: Laura Sauls



Photo: © Young Lives / Pham Viet Anh

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A note on the photographs used in this report:

The photographs on the cover and on pages 7, 12, 28, 30, 40 and 41 were taken by our MPhil students as part of their fieldwork.

The photographs on pages 8, 15, 16, 19, 39 and 45 were taken as part of the OPHI project. They show people who were surveyed and interviewed as part of the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) project going about their daily lives in Nairobi, Kenya, and Antananarivo, Madagascar. For more information about the MPI, see page xxx of the report.

The photographs on pages 3, 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, 26, 35 and 42 come from Young Lives. They depict the daily lives of children in developing countries, but for reasons of confidentiality are not of the children from the Young Lives study sample.

The photograph on page 1 has been reproduced by kind permission of Gillman & Soame photographers and can be re-ordered by visiting www.gsearchive.co.uk or telephoning 01869 328200.

Front cover: A road running through the Meheba Refugee Settlement in Zambia. Julie Veroff.

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





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