



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

REFUGEE
STUDIES
CENTRE

Annual Report

2012 – 2013

OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Women learn how to use a low energy stove in Mogadishu, Somalia.



Front cover photo: Women and children sitting at Atma camp near the Turkish border post, Syria.

Report compiled by Ian McClelland

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Ghasan and his family fled Syria to Jordan after his father was shot and now live on the sixth floor of a nondescript building in Amman. Today, more than half of the world's refugees live in urban areas.



Director's foreword

I am delighted to take this opportunity to reflect on the events of the past twelve months. After a period of refocusing, this year has seen the continued development of our research capacity as well as strong interest in our MSc and DPhil teaching, short courses and other activities. In last year's report I wrote about our success in securing funding for our fourth permanent academic post: the Andrew W Mellon Lecturership in Refugee and Human Rights Law. This year, I am pleased to announce the appointment of Cathryn Costello to this senior role. Cathryn comes to us from Worcester College where she has been a Fellow and Tutor in EU and Public Law for the past ten years.

It has been an eventful year for our researchers. Since the Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) was launched in November 2012, significant progress has been made. Earlier this year, HIP recruited a team of local and refugee research assistants who have been supporting the collection of data in Kampala and in the Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements, Uganda. This fieldwork is progressing well and the results are being shared in a number of publications.

Our research publications over the past year have included a special issue of *Refugee Survey Quarterly* focusing on 'Conceptual Issues in Forced Migration' (June, 2013); a key article by Matthew Gibney in the *Journal of Politics*, 75 (3), titled 'Should citizenship be conditional?'; and a new book by Alexander Betts, *Survival Migration* (Cornell University Press, 2013). A number of our academics and associates, Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh, Gil Loescher, Katy Long and Nando Sigona, have been working diligently in the co-editing of a major new work to be published in 2014 by Oxford University Press. The *Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* is expected to become a landmark text in the field.

Our taught course, the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, had a great cohort this year – enthusiastic, intelligent and passionate. We were pleased to achieve a 100 per cent pass rate and many of these students are now embarking on exciting new careers. We wish them every success and hope that they remain in contact as part of our valued alumni network. We also had strong levels of interest in our short courses and International Summer School in Forced Migration. For the latter, we were fortunate to have had near continuous sunshine this year, so participants were able to fully enjoy the splendour of Oxford's architecture and atmosphere once the hard work was over.

During the last academic year, we reached two significant milestones. In December, we marked the occasion of the RSC's 30th anniversary with a conference on 'Understanding Global Refugee Policy', bringing together scholars, policymakers and practitioners. A second landmark was the 25th anniversary of *Forced Migration Review* (FMR), first published by the RSC in November 1987. To mark 25 years of debate, learning and advocacy, the FMR Editors launched a collection of articles by those who have written for and supported FMR through the years.

We have hosted a number of other stimulating events on contemporary issues including a workshop on the controversial European Return Platform for Unaccompanied Minors project and a conference, convened with the Refugee Law Initiative, to explore the role of international humanitarian law in the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Other major events included a conference on 'Within and beyond citizenship' and another on 'Development-induced displacement and resettlement', both of which attracted a broad range of participants from around the world and generated interesting debate. All this activity and more is detailed in the following pages of this report alongside several original articles.

Earlier this year we were saddened to learn of the death of Belinda Allan, the RSC's first Development Officer, who played such an instrumental role in establishing initial core funding for the Centre. Belinda worked for the RSC from the early 1980s until her retirement in February 1999. The Centre's many achievements during this time – made possible by her fundraising – included the establishment of our MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and the International Summer School in Forced Migration, the creation of the RSC's endowment fund, and the funding of an impressive array of conferences, research networks and new research programmes.

Once again, I would like to thank all our students, friends and supporters, who help to sustain Belinda's legacy and the continued success of the Refugee Studies Centre.

Dawn Chatty

Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration Director, Refugee Studies Centre



Our research

The Refugee Studies Centre is a global leader in multidisciplinary research on forced migration. We aim to keep academic autonomy at the heart of our research and to empower individuals to address both fundamental issues and applied questions with the potential for far-reaching impact.

Our research draws upon the knowledge and experiences of humanitarian practitioners and refugees themselves, and is often carried out in collaboration with other academic institutions from around the world. We combine scholarship with active engagement in policy, ensuring that the RSC remains at the forefront in today's most critical debates.

Research projects at the Centre are organised around three broad themes: Drivers, Governance and Experiences.



A woman carries a child as she walks through the Jalozi IDP camp, Pakistan.

Drivers

This theme examines the causes and consequences of forced migration. Our research projects aim to improve the ways in which the causes of forced migration are understood and addressed, and to minimise the negative consequences and maximise the positive opportunities arising from specific contexts of displacement.

Climate Change, Human Migration and Human Rights

John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, 2011–2013

Professor Roger Zetter and Dr James Morrissey

Environmental change is potentially one of the most significant generators of population displacement and yet we know remarkably little about the complex and multivariate processes – environmental, political, social and economic – at the root of this relationship. Building on an initial project completed in 2010, this project has investigated the conjuncture between environmental stress and population displacement in Bangladesh, Vietnam, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia. Using a ‘local lens’, the outputs from this project challenge the ahistorical, apolitical and neo-liberal framing of the way in which environmental variables are claimed to shape mobility decisions in a context of environmental stress and the rights that might pertain to this process. Instead, the analysis from this project explains (im)mobility in terms of structures and ‘hinge points’ of political and social power and disempowerment that shape access to resources and condition the livelihoods of vulnerable households.

Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement

World Bank, Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2010–2013

Professor Roger Zetter and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

Despite recognition of the importance of recording and evaluating the multifaceted impacts of forced displacement on human and social capital, economic growth, poverty reduction efforts, and environmental sustainability and societal fragility, there are relatively few empirical studies which draw on and analyse reliable data. Alongside a state-of-the-art literature review, this project has developed a comprehensive mixed-methods framework to measure the impacts and costs of forced displacement and to identify and evaluate means to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive opportunities – published as *Guidelines for Assessing the Impacts and Costs of Forced Displacement*. In spring 2013, pilot testing of part of the *Guidelines* was conducted in Jordan to assess the fiscal impacts of Syrian refugees. A second phase of the project will focus on further testing and refinement of the methodology.



Congolese civilians carry their belongings as they escape the recent fighting between Congolese government forces and rebels, Democratic Republic of Congo.

DRIVERS CONTINUED

Mobile Peoples and Conservation

1999–ongoing

Professor Dawn Chatty

Professor Dawn Chatty is engaged with research and advocacy work focusing on mobile peoples adversely affected by aspects of global environmental governance. This work aims to show the importance of mobile indigenous peoples' sustainable livelihoods being respected in the context of biodiversity conservation. Ongoing research with pastoralists in Syria and Oman is directed at tying together principles of sustainable biodiversity and the need for greater recognition of the principles set out in the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation (www.danadeclaration.org) as well as the Dana+10 Recommendations (2012).



A young boy carries his brother in a remote river village in Rakhine state, Myanmar.

Mobile Peoples and the Politics of Oil

1999–ongoing

Professor Dawn Chatty

Social performance among oil and gas companies has become a key concept in the search for sound global development and investment policies. This research initiative explores the approaches undertaken by resource-based multinationals to include affected mobile indigenous communities among their stakeholders and the responses of these communities. Many of these communities are frequently too highly mobile and too poorly organised to voice their interests and claim their rights. Their responses range from resistance to being moved off their lands to the partial take-up of compensation and other offerings. Focusing on Oman, Professor Chatty is extending her research to grapple with the impact of the extractive industry's interpretation of social corporate responsibility and the land-use rights of local, traditional and indigenous peoples.

Survival Migration: Failed Governance and the Crisis of Displacement

MacArthur Foundation, 2008–2013

Dr Alexander Betts

This project explored the changing nature of cross-border displacement and, in particular, the challenge of responding to new drivers of displacement, such as environmental change, food insecurity or generalised violence, that fall outside the framework of the 1951 Convention. Based on extensive fieldwork, the project examined contemporary flight from three fragile states – Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Somalia – due to serious human rights deprivations rather than persecution. The research shows that there is massive and arbitrary variation in national and international institutional responses to survival migrants, highlighting the role that politics, rather than law, ultimately plays in determining how the refugee regime is implemented in practice. The main output of the project, Alexander Betts' new book, *Survival Migration: Failed Governance and the Crisis of Displacement* (Cornell University Press, 2013), has now been published.



A refugee trader selling barbecued skewers of beef on market day at Juro market, Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda.

Governance

This theme examines normative and political perspectives on refugees and forced migration. Our research projects focus on the roles of NGOs, international institutions and governments in responding to disasters. The wider effects of refugee and forced migrant flows are also examined in relation to domestic, regional and world politics.

Burma's Refugees: Self-Governance in Comparative Perspective

Ockenden International and John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2013–2015
Dr Kirsten McConnachie

This project examines how local, community-level governance can help refugees cope with the threats and dangers encountered in displacement, focusing on the experiences of three ethnic groups from Burma/Myanmar: Karen in Thailand; Chin in India and Malaysia; and Rohingya in Bangladesh and Malaysia. These ethnic groups nominally share a nationality but they have different languages, different levels and forms of community organisation and political representation, and live in different conditions of displacement. The project studies: (i) institutional structures of organisation within the refugee communities; (ii) the wider cultural, policy and political climate that has shaped refugees' space for self-governance; and (iii) the impact of political liberalisation inside Burma on refugees outside the country. Within the overall sphere of community organisation there is a particular focus on questions of crime, justice and dispute resolution.

Defining Hunger, Redefining Food: A History of Humanitarian Nutrition

Economic and Social Research Council, 2011–2014
Tom Scott-Smith

This project examines the history of humanitarian nutrition, tracing the changing face of food aid from the 1920s to the present day. There are two main themes to this research: (1) 'Making hunger visible', which examines technologies for measuring and ranking malnourishment, such as anthropometry, the measurement of bodies to determine nutritional status, and (2) 'Providing for the body', which looks at attempts to develop advanced foodstuffs that provide a perfectly balanced, durable and compact ration. Applying insights from Science and Technology Studies, this research traces how nutritional science transformed humanitarianism in the 20th Century, reconceiving starvation as a biochemical deficiency and food as a medicinal intervention.

Faith-Based Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Migration

Commonwealth Foundation and Henry Luce Foundation, 2010–2012; Joint Learning Initiative, 2012
Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This project explores the roles of local faith communities and faith-based organisations in responses to humanitarian crises, recognising the complex, and at times paradoxical, nature and implications of faith-based responses to displacement. Building upon the special issue of the *Journal of Refugee Studies* which she guest-edited in 2011, in 2012–2013, Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh led a major scoping survey with Professor Alastair Ager investigating the ways in which local faith communities can promote or hinder the resilience of those affected by conflict and disasters. In the coming year, this project will examine the ways in which faith-based responses to displacement are gendered in nature and outcomes.

Humanitarian Innovation Project

Stephanie and Hunter Hunt, 2012–ongoing
Dr Alexander Betts, Louise Bloom, Dr Josiah Kaplan, Dr Naohiko Omata and Mafalda Picarra

The Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) undertakes research on the role of technology, innovation and the private sector in refugee assistance. The project takes a 'bottom-up' approach, attempting to understand and build upon the skills, talents and aspirations of refugee communities. It has both academic and practical aspects, contributing to ways in which we understand the political economy of refugee protection and assistance, while also contributing directly to policy through partnerships with UNHCR and other organisations.

The initial focus of the project is on refugee livelihoods in Uganda – a country that allows refugees the right to work and a degree of freedom of movement, providing a context in which meaningful research can be undertaken. A team of local and refugee researchers have assisted in the collection of data in Kampala and in the Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements. The project has developed numerous qualitative case studies on refugees' entrepreneurship, innovation and connection to the private sector, and it is also undertaking a large-scale quantitative survey, which will offer more representative data on how refugees adapt their economic and livelihood strategies.

The results so far fundamentally challenge conceptions of refugee assistance. They show communities with thriving and complex economies, offering insights into the conditions under which sustainable livelihoods innovation takes places.



GOVERNANCE CONTINUED

Far from being isolated, refugee communities have strong connections to local, national and transnational networks. The project has also explored the different modes of engagement of international and national private sector actors, showing how and why companies and social enterprises are motivated to engage refugees as customers, employees, producers or beneficiaries.

As the work has evolved, we have held a number of consultative workshops, including most recently, one in Kampala, in which our refugee research assistants were able to present their own research in the presence of representatives from UNHCR and the Government of Uganda. Meanwhile, we have presented this research at numerous international policy meetings in order to reorient the global humanitarian innovation debate to recognise the potential of an alternative, 'bottom-up' approach to innovation.

The Liberal State and the Expulsion of Members: Banishment, Denationalisation and Deportation

2008–ongoing

Dr Matthew J Gibney

The lawful power to expel people considered criminal, dangerous or otherwise undesirable has been a feature of virtually all human communities. This project explores the various incarnations that expulsion power takes in modern liberal states and the issues it raises for communities ostensibly committed to principles of freedom, equality and human rights. The main foci of analysis in the project are: the history of banishment as a precursor of modern deportation power; denationalisation and the evolution of powers to strip citizenship in liberal states; and the evolution and legitimacy of deportation. In addition to illustrating the ongoing tension between the power to expel and liberal principles, this project attempts to show how new developments in membership and concerns over crime and terrorism in modern states fuel contemporary controversy over expulsion.

The Nation Outside the State: Transnational Exile in the African State System

Leverhulme Trust and John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2012–ongoing

Dr Alexander Betts and Will Jones

This project focuses on the transnational political life of refugees. Diaspora Studies has frequently neglected the politics of diaspora formation and mobilisation, often conceiving diasporas based on criteria such as dispersal, homeland orientation and transnational connections. This project explores the notion of 'animation' – the idea that, far from being a given, diasporas come to exist by virtue of the range of material, ideational and institutional resources put into them, often by particular actors for particular political purposes. The project examines two active African diasporas: Zimbabweans and Rwandans. Through extensive fieldwork, the project has traced the highly contingent politics underlying animation, highlighting the significant and neglected role of external actors. The research represents a radical challenge to the apolitical ways in which diasporas are frequently understood and contributes to a rethinking of the relationship between the state and transnationalism within international relations.

Refugees in International Relations

2008–ongoing

Dr Alexander Betts and Professor Gil Loescher

Refugees lie at the heart of world politics and yet scholars of international relations have generally bypassed the study of refugees, and forced migration studies has generally bypassed insights from international relations. This project attempts to bridge the divide, exploring a range of ways in which refugee protection and other aspects of forced migration interact with world politics. The project divides into a number of sub-themes: international cooperation and burden-sharing; UNHCR and institutional change; and implementation in world politics.

South-South Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement

Queen Elizabeth House Outreach Grant, 2011–2012; RSC Workshop Grant, 2012; John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2012–2013; UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service, 2012
Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This research examines the histories, modes of operation and implications of Southern-led models of humanitarian action that increasingly challenge Northern-led humanitarian responses to conflict- and disaster-induced forced displacement. In its first year, a global ‘mapping’ exercise of diverse South-South humanitarian initiatives was completed, and an international workshop explored the diversity of humanitarian initiatives designed and implemented by Southern state and non-state actors. In addition to a podcast and a workshop report, the project has published an RSC Working Paper which develops a conceptual framework inspired by critical theories. This will be further elaborated upon on the basis of Dr Fiddian-Qasmiyeh’s research into Southern-led responses to ongoing processes of displacement in the Middle East and North Africa.

Stateless Diasporas and Migration and Citizenship Regimes in the EU

The Leverhulme Trust, 2011–2014
Dr Nando Sigona and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This research investigates the experiences of Palestinian and Kurdish stateless diasporas resident in the European Union, focusing in particular on the ways in which research participants conceptualise statelessness through legal, political and social lenses. Heterogeneity, both within and across diasporas, is a central theme emerging in the fieldwork underpinning the project, with future publications exploring the ways in which gender and generation mediate participants’ experiences and perspectives.

Unlocking Crises of Protracted Displacement for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2010–2012
Dr Alexander Betts, Professor Dawn Chatty, Professor Gil Loescher and Professor Roger Zetter

The protracted displacement of refugees and IDPs constitutes a pressing yet seemingly intractable challenge facing the international community. This innovative research and policy project has provided analysis to assist policymakers and international actors in unlocking the conditions of protracted displacement, the scale and dimensions of which demand an urgent response. The project developed an analytical framework for understanding displacement dynamics and the policy environments in which they occur, and the relationship between refugee movements, conflict and peace-building. It also adopted a methodological innovation which links the top-down perspectives of the state and regional conditions which underpin protracted displacement with an exploration of ‘people-based’ perspectives, focusing on the perceptions, interests and roles of displaced populations themselves, local communities and, where relevant, transnational networks or diaspora.



Greek authorities are erecting a 12.5km fence along the country’s land border with Turkey.

Experiences

This theme examines forced migration from the perspective of affected people. Our participatory research aims to improve response to humanitarian crises and protracted refugee situations by increasing understanding of the lived experiences of refugees and refugee communities.

Dispossession and Forced Migration in the Middle East

2005–ongoing

Professor Dawn Chatty

This ongoing study examines, from an anthropological perspective, the way in which dispossession has come to be a defining feature of life in the Middle East in the 21st century. A focus on individual narratives of migration, integration and compromise of the four major forced migrant groups in the Middle East – the Circassians, Kurds, Armenians and Palestinians – contributes to developing understanding of the coping strategies and mechanisms adopted by these societies and helps explain the relationship between politics, forced migration and identity formation in the region.

Gender, Islam and Asylum

Economic and Social Research Council Grant, 2005–2009; Queen Elizabeth House Publication Grant, 2011–2012

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

This project examines the gendered nature of the experiences and representations of Muslim asylum-seekers and refugees from the Middle East and North Africa, interrogating the ways in which Northern and Southern political and humanitarian actors have responded to Muslim refugees' needs and rights. In 2012–2013, the project has published articles which analyse Orientalist protection narratives revolving around the transnational abductions of Muslim refugee women and girls, and which investigate the inter-generational negotiations of religious identity and practice amongst Muslim refugee children, youth and adults in Cuba, Spain and Algeria. Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh's monograph, *The Ideal Refugees: Gender, Islam and the Sahrawi Politics and Survival*, will be published in November 2013.

The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

RSC academics are editing a major volume, *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*, which will be published by Oxford University Press in 2014 as part of its world-renowned Oxford Handbook series.

Since the birth of 'refugee studies' and the establishment of the Refugee Studies Centre in 1982, research into the causes, experiences and implications of forced migration has grown exponentially, and yet to date there has been no authoritative volume charting the birth and rise of refugee studies or critically considering the future challenges for this field of research and practice.

The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies is a ground-breaking 54-chapter volume which will provide a comprehensive overview of the key intellectual, political, social and institutional challenges arising from mass displacement in the world today.

The Handbook's editorial team is composed of current and former RSC academics: Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh (Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration), Professor Gil Loescher (RSC Visiting Professor), Dr Katy Long (RSC Research Associate, Lecturer at the London School of Economics) and Dr Nando Sigona (RSC Research Associate, Birmingham Fellow at the University of Birmingham).



Reem, a Syrian refugee artist, paints figures of children at the Art Residence Aley in the small town of Aley, Lebanon.

In Protracted Limbo: A Comparative Study of the Transitions to Adulthood and Life Trajectories of Former Unaccompanied Migrant Children in Europe

John Fell Oxford University Press Research Fund, 2012–2014

Dr Nando Sigona and Jennifer Allsopp

This project is examining: the wellbeing outcomes of former independent migrant children in Europe; young people's lived experiences of negotiating the various structures which govern their legal, social and economic statuses, as well as their political and social identities; the types of service and support arrangements available to these young migrants and their impact on their wellbeing and futures; and methodological possibilities for monitoring the longer-term outcomes of former independent migrant children across Europe. During 2012–13, researchers have conducted a review of relevant theoretical literature in the field; mapped and reviewed quantitative data sets; critically analysed policy frameworks and discourses; undertaken extensive primary and secondary methodological scoping work; and developed links with institutions and organisations across Europe working with unaccompanied young people.

Iraq's Refugees: Predicaments, Perceptions and Aspirations

2008–2012

Professor Dawn Chatty

Over four million Iraqis have been displaced since 2003 and this project aimed to provide independent, in-depth data and analysis regarding their survival and migration strategies as we approach a decade of displacement. The project examined the perceptions, predicaments (social, political and legal) and aspirations of Iraqi refugees in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon in the first phase of research and Sweden, the UK and Canada or the US in the second phase. The research provides valuable data on the situation of Iraqi refugees for the use of humanitarian agencies and states, and policy recommendations to ensure that humanitarian programmes better support the resilience and agency of Iraqi refugees while responding to the needs of host countries and resettlement countries in North America and Europe.

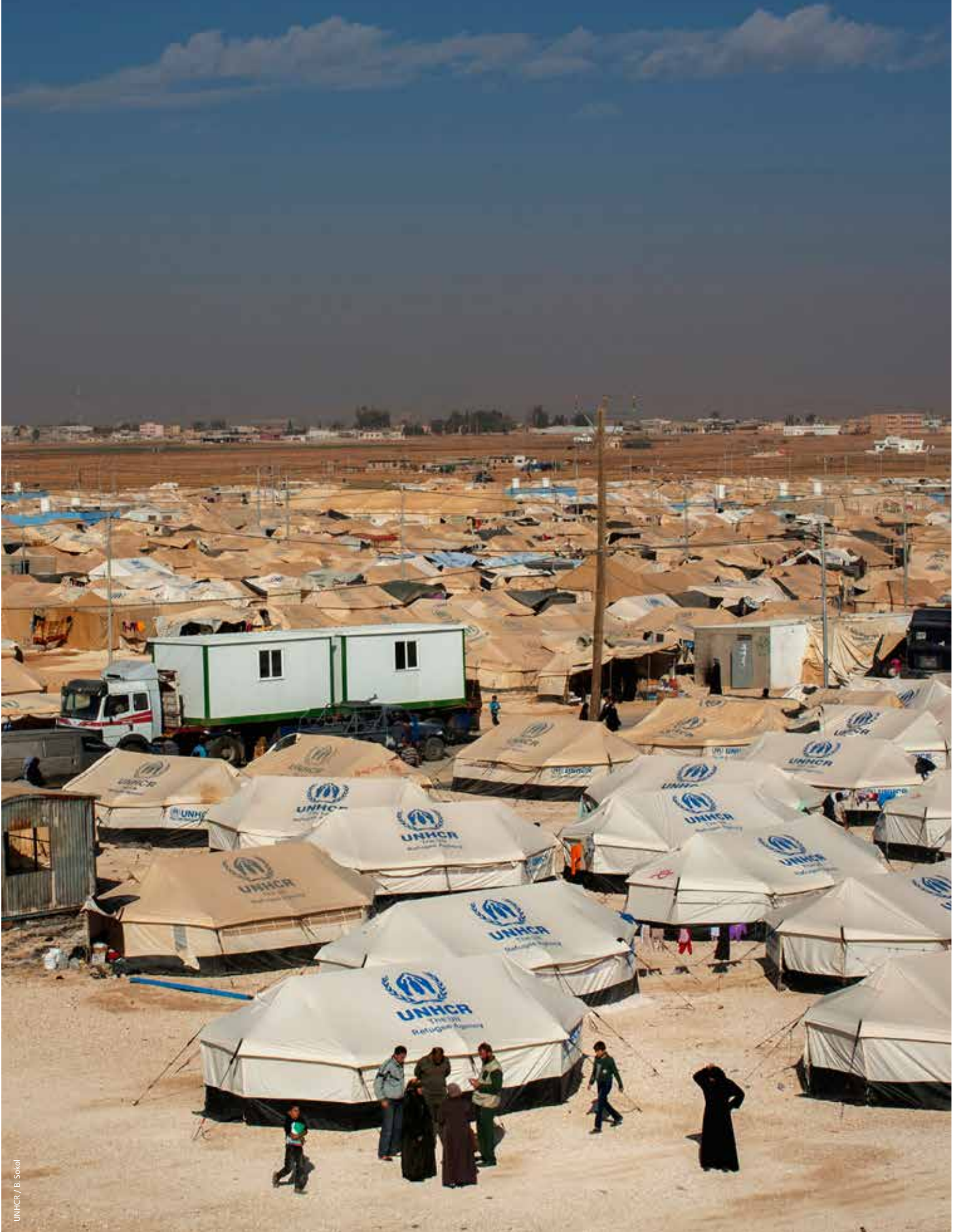
Refugees from Syria: Transitional Justice and Reconciliation

2012–ongoing

Professor Dawn Chatty

In the context of the current ongoing crisis, this study sets out to understand the perceptions of Syria's refugees, as well as those of policymakers, practitioners and host communities, in respect of the minimum 'right to life' standards for survival in dignity (ie health, shelter, water, nutrition and protection and education of children) that should be made available to those displaced by the violence and armed conflict in Syria. It seeks to understand the discrepancies between the perceptions and aspirations of each group in adequately addressing the protection needs of Syria's refugees given the non-binding nature of state obligations as set out in the 1951 Convention. It expects to draw provisional policy conclusions as well as preliminary scholarly findings for further study based on an understanding of the socio-historical context of this crisis as well as the data from focus group and semi-formal interviews and questionnaires.

Trucks pull pre-fabricated homes through the centre of Za'atri camp, Jordan.



Governing refugees

Contrary to the stereotype of a refugee camp as a temporary 'tented city', most camps are neither tented nor temporary. Housing and shelter materials are often locally available products rather than UN-provided tarpaulin, while the political dynamics that give rise to refugee flows may take many years and even decades to resolve.

This quasi-permanent status is very different from perceptions of camps as emergency relief. From the earliest days of a refugee camp's existence, an infrastructure of schools, clinics, churches, mosques and community organisations will emerge. A unique economic life develops, built around external aid, remittances from family in other countries and small-scale entrepreneurship. Social and political organisations are formed. Over time, a camp becomes normalised: certainly not 'home' but perhaps a tolerated 'home-for-now'.

Refugees take the lead in creating this unique social and political world but they do so in the face of significant constraints. Refugee camps are liminal, in-between spaces, located in the territory of a host state but physically and culturally set apart from others in that society. This status, combined with poverty and lack of opportunities, makes refugees vulnerable to exploitative, dangerous or illegal work. There are few avenues of redress, particularly as local police and security forces often ignore – or even actively participate in – the exploitation of refugees.

Questions of insecurity and exploitation are also of obvious concern inside the boundaries of a refugee camp. In a population of tens of thousands of people, crimes and disputes will inevitably occur. Whether a crime is relatively minor or extremely serious, the questions remain the same: who will deal with it? What will the response be?

Law in refugee camps is not a well-developed policy area, largely because there is an assumption that it is the responsibility of the host state's police and courts. In reality, very few cases from refugee camps will go to national courts. In part, this is because refugees face practical barriers to accessing national justice systems, including language, transport and/or financial cost. It can also be because refugees actively prefer to use local justice mechanisms, particularly for less serious crimes.

While reliance on such local justice systems raises obvious concerns about human rights compliance, community justice systems can nevertheless be a valuable component of camp management and even an essential avenue for protection of a refugee population. In refugee camps in Thailand, refugees show leadership through camp committees and through social welfare-oriented community-based organisations. These structures provide a mechanism for negotiation between refugees and surrounding villagers, state authorities or international agencies, for social welfare assistance to vulnerable refugees, and for basic dispute resolution and policing functions to maintain order within the camps. While they are far from perfect, this work has been beneficial for the wider refugee population in providing the stability and security that are often absent in protracted refugee situations.

Refugee-led structures are constrained in their work by lack of resources and capacity. They are also affected by policies of both the Thai authorities and international agencies. These camps – as with any refugee context – are a pluralistic environment, where several different authorities have a stake in governance and management. The interaction between these authorities has a profound effect on refugees' lives but has largely been overlooked in research and policy.

My research studied three broad themes: the agency shown by refugees in governing and managing encampment; sovereignty, and the ways in which different authorities exercise the 'will to rule' over refugees; and legal pluralism, and the competing ideals of justice that are held by those different authorities.

Recognising the normative universe of a refugee camp and understanding how refugees respond to crime and disorder help counter mistaken assumptions about refugee situations, contrasting perceptions of stasis and passivity with the reality of a dynamic social, political and legal life. It also has relevance beyond refugee situations, speaking to important theoretical concerns regarding the operation of law beyond the state, the impact of international human rights norms on local justice practice and the nature of humanitarian assistance.

A monograph based on Kirsten's research, *Governing Refugees: Law, Order and Legal Pluralism*, will be published by Routledge in 2014. Find out more at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/research/burmas-refugees-self-governance



Dr Kirsten McConnachie
Joyce Pearce Junior
Research Fellow

Policy and impact

A key aim of the Refugee Studies Centre is to ensure that our work has a meaningful impact beyond the academic community. We achieve this by combining our independent, objective and critical scholarship with an active role in engaging policymakers in governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organisations.



Samba answers a question during a maths class in a Bamako school, Mali.

Case study 1

Young refugees as agents of change: transforming attitudes in humanitarian aid organisations

Today, the notion of agency among refugee youth is almost taken for granted, but this attitudinal shift and its consequent impact on policy and practice have only recently come about. Research by Professor Dawn Chatty, focusing on Palestinian, Saharawi and Afghan refugees, has been vital in transforming the view of refugees and, in particular, youth from vulnerable, voiceless and powerless victims into active agents of change. Interviews were conducted with more than 500 refugee youth and their caregivers over a six-year period, supplemented with participant observations and oral history collection.

The research challenged two prevailing conceptualisations widely held by humanitarian and aid agencies regarding refugee youth: firstly, that ego-centric, Western models of child development were appropriate models to apply globally; and secondly, that refugee youth are vulnerable victims. In contrast, our research was able to show that a community-centric focus, expressed in early political engagement and by burden-sharing of common household requirements, was widespread among the youth; they rejected a 'trauma' labelling and were active agents supporting their families and communities and involved in political processes.

Policymakers and practitioners were involved in this project from a very early stage in order to facilitate knowledge transfer and training. As a result of the research, UNRWA is revisiting its priorities with greater attention to the agency of youth. During the past decade, UNHCR has also supported a stronger and more consistent approach to engaging refugee youth. Recently, UNICEF has started to engage Palestinian youth in 'life skills training' – measures which the RSC project has been promoting since 1999. The RSC was also part of a UNICEF policy review with regard to children and youth in the Middle East and North Africa region.

Policy Briefing Series

The RSC's Forced Migration Policy Briefing Series seeks to stimulate debate on issues of key interest to researchers, policymakers and practitioners from the fields of forced migration and humanitarian studies. Written by academic experts, the briefings provide policy-relevant research findings in an accessible format. Download from the RSC website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/policy-briefings

Case study 2

Informing policy regarding 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 impact 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.

Professor Roger Zetter has been invited to make presentations to a number of international policymaking fora on his research on environmental displacement and rights protection, helping to raise the profile of these issues and to shape international responses. His main contribution has been a study, co-funded by UNHCR and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Governments of Norway and Switzerland, titled ‘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 have informed a range of policy objectives for UNHCR and the governments of Norway and Switzerland, 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.

Case study 3

Improving the innovation process within the humanitarian world

The Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) has a dual research and policy engagement mission. It is working not only to engage with a fundamental rethinking of the political economy of the refugee experience, but also to directly inform the work of humanitarian actors. The project’s principal partner is UNHCR, with which HIP has negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). HIP has contributed directly to the development of a new initiative within the organisation called ‘UNHCR Innovation’, and in return, UNHCR has supported HIP’s research in Uganda, providing logistical support on the ground.

HIP has engaged in numerous forms of collaboration. For example, it has supported the development of a new knowledge platform within UNHCR known as ‘UNHCR Ideas’. Dr Alexander Betts also sits on UNHCR’s innovation council, the ‘iCircle’, comprised of key UNHCR partners from the private sector, foundations and academia. In April, Dr Betts facilitated a joint UNHCR-UNDP intergovernmental meeting in Amsterdam, known as the Transitional Solutions Initiative, at the request of the Deputy High Commissioner.

In addition, the project is working to disseminate its research and ideas to a wider and emerging debate on ‘humanitarian innovation’. In June 2013, HIP convened a side event at the UN Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) humanitarian segment in Geneva, and in September the project was presented at the UN Headquarters in New York. HIP are also working closely with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on the development of their humanitarian innovation work. Outside the UN system, the project has shared work with key government and NGO partners, including DFID and the Humanitarian Innovation Fund (HIF). On the ground, HIP are partnering with a US-based social enterprise, Return on Innovation, in the development of a pilot Refugee Innovation Centre. The practical relevance of HIP’s work has been recognised through its nomination and final shortlisting for the 2014 TED Prize.

Press cuttings

- 05 Sep 2012: Deportation of Afghan children would violate UN conventions – *The Copenhagen Post*
- 05 Nov 2012: Hundreds of stateless children live in the UK – *The Voice of Russia*
- 17 Nov 2012: Out of Africa: a scheme where helping refugees helps everybody – *The Independent*
- 18 Dec 2012: How refugee entrepreneurs help themselves and their host country – *AlertNet*
- 06 Feb 2013: Refugees aim for self-reliance, not hand-outs – *IRIN*
- 12 Feb 2013: Benefits of camps for Syrian refugees questionable at best – *The Daily Star (Lebanon)*
- 02 Mar 2013: Flight to nowhere – *The Economist*
- 30 Apr 2013: Asylum system humiliates gay refugees – *AlertNet*
- 30 Apr 2013: Gay Burmese refugees face daily discrimination and abuse in Thailand – *AlertNet*
- 01 May 2013: Disasters, relief and the “third gender” in Nepal – *AlertNet*
- 07 May 2013: The plight of LGBTI asylum seekers, refugees – *IRIN*
- 17 May 2013: Displaced LGBTIs face critical and increased danger after leaving home countries – *WNN*
- 28 May 2013: Social, economic situation of Palestine refugee Bedouins is ‘nonviable’, UN report – *UN News*
- 10 Jun 2013: Keep the faith: 12 thoughts on dogma and development – *The Guardian*
- 15 Jul 2013: Investing in refugees: new solutions for old problems – *The Guardian*

Faith-based humanitarianism

In December 2012, the United Nations High Commissioner's Dialogue examined the role of faith in protecting forced migrants, demonstrating the extent to which secular humanitarian institutions are starting to recognise the potential for communities of faith, faith leaders and faith-based organisations (FBOs) to support displaced persons around the world. This shift is highly pertinent, primarily because religious belief and principles of faith have historically inspired responses to the needs and rights of displaced persons, with local faith communities and FBOs continuing to provide essential assistance and protection to those affected by conflicts and disasters.

However, it is also significant since relatively little is known about the nature and implications of faith-based humanitarianism in contexts of displacement. Indeed, with UNHCR having so recently 'discovered' religious actors as potential providers of assistance and protection, it is notable that academic analyses of faith-based humanitarianism in situations of forced migration have primarily arisen since 2010, the year when the RSC convened a major workshop on this topic.

Developing a more nuanced understanding of the modes of operation, and the often paradoxical impacts of faith-based responses to displacement, is now a priority in academic and policy spheres. To this end, innovative projects such as the Joint Learning Initiative on Local Faith Communities in Humanitarian Situations have brought together academics, policymakers and practitioners to assess the roles which Southern local faith communities can play in promoting and hindering resilience in humanitarian contexts.



Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh
*Departmental Lecturer
in Forced Migration*



A man prays near a checkpoint on the Syrian side of the Turkish–Syrian border.

The limited degree of academic and institutional attention to faith-based humanitarianism until the 2010s can in part be explained in relation to earlier assumptions, held both by Western social scientists and members of the development community, that societies would become increasingly secular as socio-economic development took place. Conceptualisations of development until the early-2000s therefore typically prioritised secular approaches as the strongest means of securing democratic political structures, good governance and women's rights, simultaneously identifying religious identity and structures as foundational causes for oppression, conflict and persecution.

Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, however, academics discredited secularisation theories, arguing that we live in a 'post-secular' age in which religious belief and practice are becoming more, rather than less, important for individuals and communities around the world. These academic debates, in addition to major geopolitical shifts following 9/11, prompted a notable increase in academic and policy attention to the role of religion, spirituality and FBOs in processes of international development, including by mainstream organisations such as the World Bank, UNDP and UNFPA and by donor states including the UK and the US.

Such shifts within the field of international development were not paralleled within the humanitarian mainstream, with many academics, practitioners, policymakers and politicians believing that humanitarian responses to displacement should be secular in nature, often continuing to view faith-based initiatives with suspicion: will the provision of assistance and protection by faith-based actors be characterised by proselytisation? Will aid only be distributed to co-religionists? Will initiatives discriminate against members of other faiths or none, and against women and gender non-conforming individuals?

Importantly, such fears are held not only by secular humanitarian institutions but also by FBOs which adhere to the international humanitarian principles that uphold the universal and impartial delivery of aid and the prohibition of proselytism in conflict situations. Equally importantly, related research by the RSC has highlighted the extent to which secular humanitarian responses can reproduce patriarchal systems of oppression and social control. Indeed, while faith-based actors are often viewed by their secular counterparts as being likely to maintain or reinforce the gendered status quo in displacement situations, neither faith-based nor secular humanitarian responses are a priori 'conservative' or 'liberal', 'oppressive' or 'empowering' with regard to gender roles and relations.

With increasing interest in the possibility for religious principles and beliefs to provide the foundations for assistance and protection activities in humanitarian situations and to identify transitional and durable solutions to displacement, this project will continue to critically examine the diverse roles which faith-based actors play in such complex processes.

A monograph based on Elena's research, *South-South Educational Migration, Humanitarianism and Development: Views from Cuba, North Africa and the Middle East*, will be published by Routledge in 2014. Find out more at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/research/faith-based-humanitarianism

Selected publications

Pacitto, J. and Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E. (2013) 'Writing the 'Other' into humanitarian discourse: framing theory and practice in South-South humanitarian responses to forced displacement', RSC Working Paper 93, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E. and Ager, A. (eds) (2013) 'Local faith communities and the promotion of resilience in humanitarian situations', RSC/JLI Working Paper 90, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre.

Fiddian-Qasmiyeh (ed) (2011) Special Issue on Faith-Based Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 24(3).



Residents offer evening prayers at a mosque at the Jalozi IDP camp, Pakistan.

IRIN / Rebecca Conway

Studying and learning

The Refugee Studies Centre offers teaching programmes that are academically rigorous and multidisciplinary, attracting outstanding students and practitioners from around the world. Our degree and non-degree courses have two distinct aims: to further academic understanding of forced migration by training future researchers and teachers; and to cultivate the 'reflective practitioner' by enabling professionals who work in the field of forced migration to engage with key debates and to situate displacement in a broad historical and international context.

Master of Science in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

The University of Oxford's ten-month master's degree, the interdisciplinary MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, offers an intellectually demanding route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change and development policymaking. It places forced migration in an historical, global and human perspective, and encourages informed reflection on international and national responses to both cross-border and internal displacement.

Taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration, drawn from a range of disciplines including anthropology, geography, international law, politics and international relations and sociology, students on the degree benefit from Oxford's exceptional academic environment and teaching tradition, featuring individual supervision by world-class scholars as well as small-group teaching. They explore forced migration through a thesis, a group research essay and a range of courses and written exams.

Core courses include: Introduction to the Study of Forced Migration; International Refugee and Human Rights Law; Asylum and the Modern State; and Research Methods. In addition, students may choose two options courses: one from a home pool of courses offered by lecturers on the degree; and a second from the same pool, or from those options offered on our sister degree, the MSc in Migration Studies. Options vary from year to year but those offered in recent years have included: Conflict and Forced Mobility in Eastern Africa; Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East; Gender, Generation and Forced Migration; The History and Politics of Humanitarian Aid; International Relations and Forced Migration; Movement and Morality; The Politics of Durable Solutions; Refugee Camps and Containment; and UNHCR and World Politics.

Professor Mariano-Florentino Cuellar delivers the 2012 Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture.



The students

Since 1998 the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has drawn top-quality students from all over the world, including Rhodes, Marshall, Commonwealth and Fulbright scholars. Our most recent cohort of 27 students came from 11 countries, almost a quarter of whom were in receipt of bursary or other financial support. To date more than 300 students have graduated and gone on to doctoral degrees, law school and/or work relevant to human rights, refugees and migration.

Graduates of the degree are now employed in organisations such as UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration, UNDP, Save the Children, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the Brookings and MacArthur foundations, as well as national governments and universities around the world.

For further information about the Master's degree, please contact the Course Coordinator, Nicola Shepard, at rsc-msc@qeh.ox.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1865 281701.

For enquiries about applications and the admissions procedures for the course, please contact the Graduate Admissions Office at graduate.admissions@admin.ox.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1865 270059.

Visit the website at www.ox.ac.uk/admissions



'Each new day on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies brings a new experience or a new insight and that can come not only from the courses and from the research but also from getting to know your colleagues on the course.'

Patrick McCormick,
MSc student,
2012–13



'I've loved my time in Oxford. I think it's unlike any other place in the world... To come here, where you're so easily connected to so many big names and to have so many people who are really at the top of their game is quite special.'

Kelly O'Connor, MSc student, 2012-13



'The emphasis on refugee law on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies is so important and it's so fascinating. It completely changed the way I look at the field.'

Georgia Cole, MSc student, 2012-13

Doctoral studies

The RSC is a vibrant training ground for young doctoral researchers. The Centre's staff supervise candidates undertaking research degrees at the Oxford Department of International Development and other centres within the University, and provide external supervision to candidates based elsewhere. Students come from different academic disciplines including development studies, politics and international relations, social and cultural anthropology, geography and psychology.

Current topics under investigation include: Environmental Stress, Health and Migration; Asylum as Reparation for Past Injustice; Rape as a Weapon of War in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Arrangements of Convenience in Colombia's Borderlands; Indigenous Health Resources along the Thai-Burma Border; and Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Urban Locality and Settlers (see academic record for complete listing of DPhil theses).

In the coming years the RSC aims to secure further doctoral research scholarship funds, targeted where possible at students from the global South. It is also committed to the development of additional post-doctoral opportunities at the Centre.

For further information about DPhil opportunities, please contact the Graduate Student Administrator, Dominique Attala, at admissions@qeh.ox.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1865 281806.



James Souter
DPhil student
Asylum as Reparation for Past Injustice

In my thesis, I am developing the notion that asylum should at times act as a form of reparation for past injustice, based on the moral argument that states bear a special obligation to provide asylum to refugees for whose flight they are responsible. In the first part of the thesis, I shall develop and defend a theoretical framework which identifies the conditions under which asylum should function reparatively, which I will then apply to a series of case studies. Finally, I intend to explore some of the practical difficulties which would arise if my framework were to be implemented.



Annette Idler
DPhil student
Arrangements of Convenience in Colombia's Borderlands: An Invisible Threat to Citizen Security?

My doctoral project aims to enhance understanding of the ways in which different kinds of interactions among violent non-state actors (VNSAs), such as rebel, paramilitary, drug trafficking and other criminal groups, affect citizen security in borderlands. Drawing on examples from the Colombian-Ecuadorian and Colombian-Venezuelan borderlands I argue that VNSA interactions create not only physical violence but also less visible types of insecurity. The research is based on fieldwork along the Colombian-Ecuadorian and Colombian-Venezuelan borderlands, and in Bogota, Caracas and Quito.



Narae Choi
DPhil student
Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Urban Locality and Settlers

Through a case study of the railway upgrading project in Metro Manila, the Philippines, my research aims to show that impacts of development-induced displacement (DID) are broader and more complex than the most obvious impact, namely the physical displacement of people. By focusing on non-displacement impacts – such as how socio-economic changes to urban localities following mass-scale displacement affect those people left behind – this research aims to examine not only the effectiveness but also the conceptual capacity of policy to address adverse impacts of development.

International Summer School in Forced Migration

The RSC's International Summer School in Forced Migration offers an intensive, interdisciplinary and participatory approach to the study of forced migration. Now in its 25th year, the three-week course combines the very best of the University of Oxford's academic excellence with a stimulating learning programme designed to help participants understand the causes and consequences of forced migration and to develop the practical skills necessary to deal effectively with its challenges.

The Summer School helps to foster dialogue between academics, practitioners and policymakers working to improve the situation of refugees and forced migrants, and provides the time and space for them to reflect on their experiences and to think critically about some of the aims and assumptions underlying their work.

Over three weeks, the participants look at the complex phenomenon of forced migration from a number of different angles. Beginning with reflection on the diverse ways of conceptualising forced migration, they consider the political, legal and wellbeing issues associated with contemporary displacement. Individual course modules allow them to tackle a range of additional topics, including globalisation and forced migration, and negotiating strategies in humanitarian situations.

The next International Summer School in Forced Migration will take place 7–25 July 2014. To receive further information as it becomes available, please contact the International Summer School Manager, Heidi El-Megrissi, at summer.school@qeh.ox.ac.uk

In 2013, the course attracted 64 participants from 34 countries. The RSC has been able to offer two full bursaries thanks to generous support from the Asfari Foundation and two partial bursaries from RSC funds. Participants have included government officials and intergovernmental and non-governmental agency personnel engaged in planning, administering and coordinating humanitarian assistance.

Lecturers, tutors and seminar leaders are drawn both from the RSC and from outside institutions. They include research staff, academics and professionals from a number of disciplines and practices, including anthropology, politics, law, psychology, international relations and social development.

Tutors in 2013

Matthew Gibney (Director); Jane McAdam; Maryanne Loughry; Nora Danielson; Tom Scott-Smith; Cathryn Costello

Lecturers in 2013

Dawn Chatty; Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh; Jason Hart; Alexander Betts; Guy S Goodwin-Gill; John Taylor; Walter Kälin; Chaloka Beyani; Bridget Anderson; Jean-François Durieux; Kirsten McConnachie

A number of RSC courses and conferences qualify for Continuing Professional Development with the Solicitors Regulation Authority (CPD SRA) in the United Kingdom. These include the International Summer School in Forced Migration and the short courses on 'Statelessness and International Law' and 'Palestine Refugees and International Law'.

Short courses

The RSC regularly convenes short courses which offer participants the opportunity to engage actively and critically with contemporary debates under the tutelage of distinguished experts in the field of forced migration.

The courses, usually held over a weekend, focus on a particular issue related to forced migration, enabling participants to develop their expertise through a mix of lectures, working group exercises and interactive sessions.

RSC short courses are suitable for experienced practitioners, graduate researchers, parliamentarians and staff, members of the legal profession, government officials and personnel of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

Courses held in 2012–13 included: 'Statelessness and International Law', convened by Jean-François Durieux and Marina Sharpe and held at the Oxford Department of International Development (October 2012); and 'Palestine Refugees and International Law', convened by Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Susan M Akram and held at the British Institute, Amman, Jordan (March 2013).

For further information, visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/study/short-courses

Visiting Fellowships

Visiting Fellowships provide an excellent opportunity for senior practitioners and policymakers as well as doctoral students, post-doctoral scholars and professional academics to study in a renowned intellectual environment.

Visiting Fellows undertake a specific programme of self-directed study or research under the guidance of an assigned academic advisor. They have full access to the University's academic facilities and are able to attend the RSC's weekly Public Seminar Series and the core seminar series of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. The opportunity is also provided for Fellows to present their work in the RSC Work in Progress Seminar Series.

During the past year the RSC has welcomed Visiting Study Fellows and Visiting Research Fellows from a variety of countries with a diverse range of experiences and expertise. Through mutual exchange and learning, their presence has greatly enhanced the academic work of the RSC.

Details of recent Visiting Fellows can be found in the academic record. For further information about the programme, visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/study/visiting-fellowships

Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford.



Bursaries and support

Asfari Bursaries

The Asfari Foundation supports practitioners from Palestine, Lebanon and Syria working on refugee-related issues to attend the International Summer School in Forced Migration.

Departmental Scholarship

The Departmental Scholarship pays full fees and living costs for at least one student each year from a developing country to study on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies at Oxford. All eligible applicants applying for admission to the MSc degree will be automatically considered for the scholarship, which will be awarded on a competitive basis.

The MSc Group Research Project Fund

The fund assists towards UK travel or other costs incurred by master's students conducting their group research projects.

Belinda Allan Travel Fund

Honouring the Centre's first development officer, this fund provides small travel grants to students from the global South at the RSC for research purposes or to present a paper at a conference.

University Scholarships

Chevening, Clarendon and Weidenfeld scholarships for international students are awarded annually. Eligibility criteria vary and competition is university-wide.

The Glenn Hendricks Hardship Fund

Established in memory of a former Visiting Fellow, this fund is intended for current MSc students and Visiting Fellows who find themselves in unexpected financial difficulties.



RSC Library

The Refugee Studies collections are housed in the Bodleian Social Science Library (SSL) where readers continue to benefit from the services provided by one of the largest research libraries in Oxford. Users have access not only to over 250,000 monographs and 800 print-runs of social science related journals on the open shelves but also to stack requests between the Bodleian libraries, the integrated printing, copying and scanning system (PCAS) and, most recently, self-issue terminals.

The unique grey literature collections continue to be well used by readers with many documents being requested from the rolling stacks and issued for use in the Library during 2012–13. The Paul Weis Archive has been consulted widely this year by international readers with interests that included the role of Soviet Jews in the development of the US Refugee Act, and eligibility guidelines used by UNHCR in the 1970s.

In addition to this usage, 534 documents were added to the collection and are now available on SOLO (Search Oxford Libraries Online). The specialist book collection also continues to expand with 105 new books purchased over the year, of which 51 were research monographs and 54 were for teaching purposes. These are supplemented by generous donations acquired via the RSC as well as weekly UK-published legal deposit books selected by Sarah Rhodes, the Subject Consultant. Readers can now find all new acquisitions through the SSL New Books list on the SSL website. This also has a section for refugee studies grey literature. In addition to the print collections, readers are benefitting increasingly from electronic book acquisitions. The newly acquired Ebrary Academic Complete platform adds to over 500 refugee-related e-books now available via SOLO.

Library staff have provided in-depth subject-specific inductions and tours for 102 departmental readers including MSc students, Summer School participants, Visiting Fellows and new staff. In addition Sarah Rhodes has offered tailored one-to-one research sessions and answered a wide range of email enquiries. These have included such varied subjects as photographic studios in refugee camps; Haitian asylum seekers fleeing the military government 1991–94; and urban refugee communities in the context of the global South. The Libguide for Refugee Studies continues to be a well-used tool for locating online resources, recording 1,167 hits over the year (<http://oxlibguides.com/refugee-studies>).

In February 2013, Oxfam announced the donation of its archive to the Bodleian Library. This collection of over 10,000 boxes of materials, spanning seventy years, will prove invaluable for researchers interested in humanitarian and international development work. The first tranche of material is expected to be available for access in June 2014.

Visit the Bodleian Social Science Library website at www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/ssl for further information and search the union catalogue (SOLO) for refugee-related material at <http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>



A Burmese family registers their child for a Thai birth certificate in Mae Sot, Thailand.

Football and belonging: common ground on the pitch

As part of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies we had to complete a group research project. Our four-person team was assigned the topic of 'integration', and our research essay 'Does sport facilitate integration, and if so, how?' examined whether a grassroots community football project, United Glasgow FC (UGFC), built social capital (the resources an individual can draw on through their friends, family and community) among players. The research project was a great opportunity to put into practice some of the approaches we had discussed in our research methods class and to develop our research skills and experience.

I knew of UGFC through work with asylum seekers in Glasgow (in Scotland) prior to studying at Oxford, and the project's approach seemed very different from mainstream 'befriending' projects intended to promote integration. Whilst it seemed that there were a number of examples of sports projects designed to promote integration worldwide, several studies had highlighted the ways in which competitive sports might amplify or entrench conflict and segregation. As Glasgow has a history of sectarian conflict and violence which are strongly linked to football, I thought that the team would make an interesting case study.

The research itself included semi-structured interviews, as well as participant observation at a training session and several social events attended by researchers over the course of a week. The interviews were focused on exploring the ways in which social connections occurred and functioned within the team, looking at what participants thought about the team itself, as well as how they conceptualised football and belonging.

Our research suggested that the team did, to an extent, build social capital for some of the players we interviewed. For some players, the team helped to strengthen social bonds (the connections within a community) and bridges (the links between different communities), as well as the links between the individual and institutions, such as local and central government services. The project also increased social capital for some players through help with language skills, and confidence-building. Participants reported benefits to physical and mental health, and a number had gained important skills and accreditation through coaching and first-aid training courses run by the project.

Further, concerns in the literature regarding sport and conflict replication did not appear to be particularly pertinent. Participants were aware of the associations between sectarianism and football in Glasgow, and many also mentioned incidents of racism in professional football. However, this did not prevent most from feeling that football was inherently unifying, with participants referring to the 'universality' of the sport and its popularity in Scotland. Some suggested

that anti-racism initiatives in grassroots football were a way of tackling a perceived failure of professional football to effectively deal with the incidents they described.

Our research suggested that one of the most important functions of the team was the way in which it provided a social space in which participants could feel 'at home' because of its diversity. Indeed, many were attracted to the project because of this. One participant discussed his initial experiences playing amateur football in Scotland: '[It was my] first time in an environment where there are no black people and no other foreigners, so straight away I kind of felt out of place.' By contrast, he explained, 'meeting fellow Africans' when he played with UGFC made him feel more relaxed and less of an outsider.

It was a space in which participants could step outside identities based on nationality and immigration status and forget everyday problems to interact equally as footballers, finding common ground on the pitch. Rather than a place where immigrants learned to 'fit in' to a host society, the team seemed to allow space for participants' different identities to overlap and coexist more comfortably.



Olivia Booth
Former MSc student

Team photo of grassroots community football project, United Glasgow FC.

With such a small sample size and short duration of field work, the case study should not be seen as definitive. However, a bigger, longitudinal study of the project, which could examine how players' conceptions of belonging evolve over time, might provide a framework to develop an alternative model of integration which captures the transformative nature and dynamism of the social process. Similarly, it would be illuminating to examine whether this international social space is replicated in other contexts, for example, in other sports, or in music or theatre projects. Given the positive views that participants had about UGFC, and the definite benefits for those involved, it would be a valuable project to replicate.

Olivia Booth graduated from the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, 2012–2013.

Outreach and dissemination

Since the inception of the Refugee Studies Centre, outreach and dissemination activities have played a key role in advancing refugee issues and developing a global community of academics, policymakers and practitioners working in the field of forced migration. Dedicated outlets for a variety of academic and non-academic materials promote the work of researchers and practitioners and give a voice to refugees themselves.

Digital communications

RSC website

The RSC website has recently been refreshed and updated in order to optimise it for browsing on mobile devices, integrate social media, improve layout and flexibility on the homepage, and enhance overall user experience.

Visitors can find a wealth of information about the RSC's research, as well as profiles of our members of staff and a full listing of publications. The website features our latest news, media and events information, and prospective students can learn about our postgraduate and continuing education teaching programmes. In 2012–13 the website received 109,385 visits from 199 countries – a 28% increase in visits from 2011–12.

Visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

Forced Migration Online

Forced Migration Online (FMO) provides online access to a diverse range of resources concerning the situation of forced migrants worldwide. FMO is designed for use by students, academics, practitioners or anyone else interested in the field of forced migration and features publications, research guides, podcasts, videos and various other resources.

The FMO Digital Library is a specialised collection of over 5,900 full-text documents that are free to download and includes a significant collection of grey (unpublished) literature. FMO is currently unfunded and we are looking for opportunities to further develop this valuable resource. In 2012–13, FMO received 129,000 visits from 203 countries.

Visit www.forcedmigration.org

Social networking and multimedia

During the last year, we have made a concerted effort to develop the RSC's digital portfolio and to engage supporters, students and fellow academics through a wider range of media. We are pleased to see that this approach has been effective with more and more people following our activities on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

In 2012–13 we added more than 1,400 followers on Facebook and 2,700 on Twitter. Our new YouTube channel, with staff interviews and coverage of events, has received more than 2,500 views in the past twelve months. We have continued our efforts to improve online access to events with live video coverage of our workshop on the European Return Platform for Unaccompanied Minors, and our podcast series remains as popular as ever.

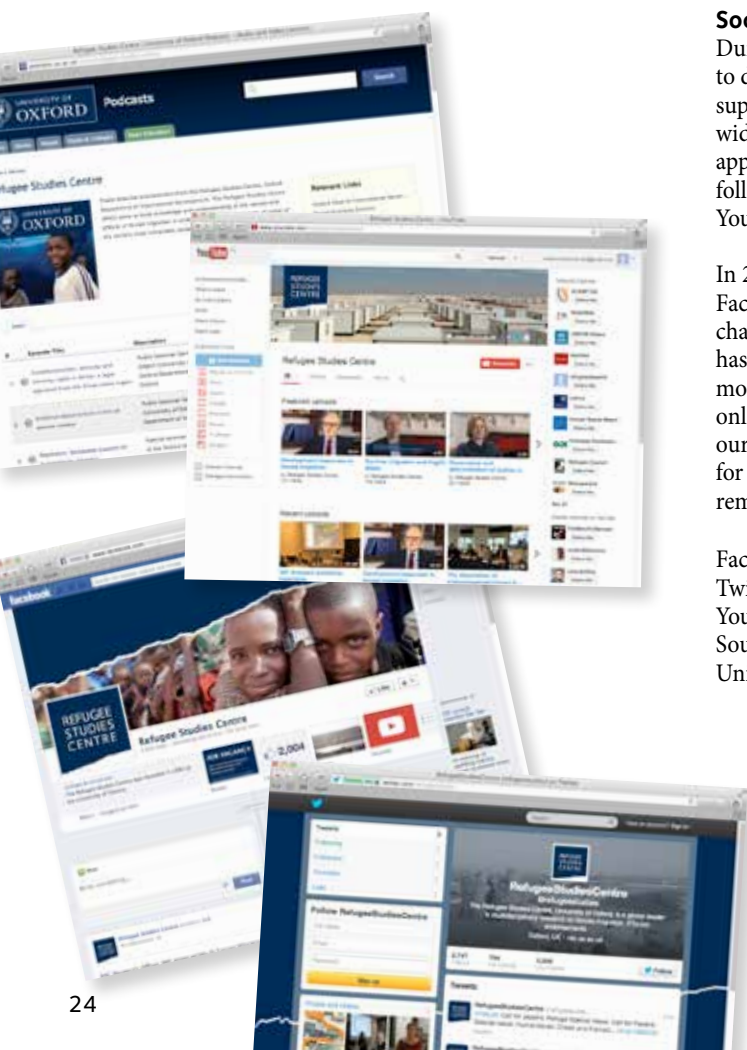
Facebook: www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre

Twitter: www.twitter.com/refugeestudies

YouTube: www.youtube.com/refugeestudiescentre

Soundcloud: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre

University of Oxford Podcasts: www.podcasts.ox.ac.uk/series/refugee-studies-centre



Forced Migration Discussion List

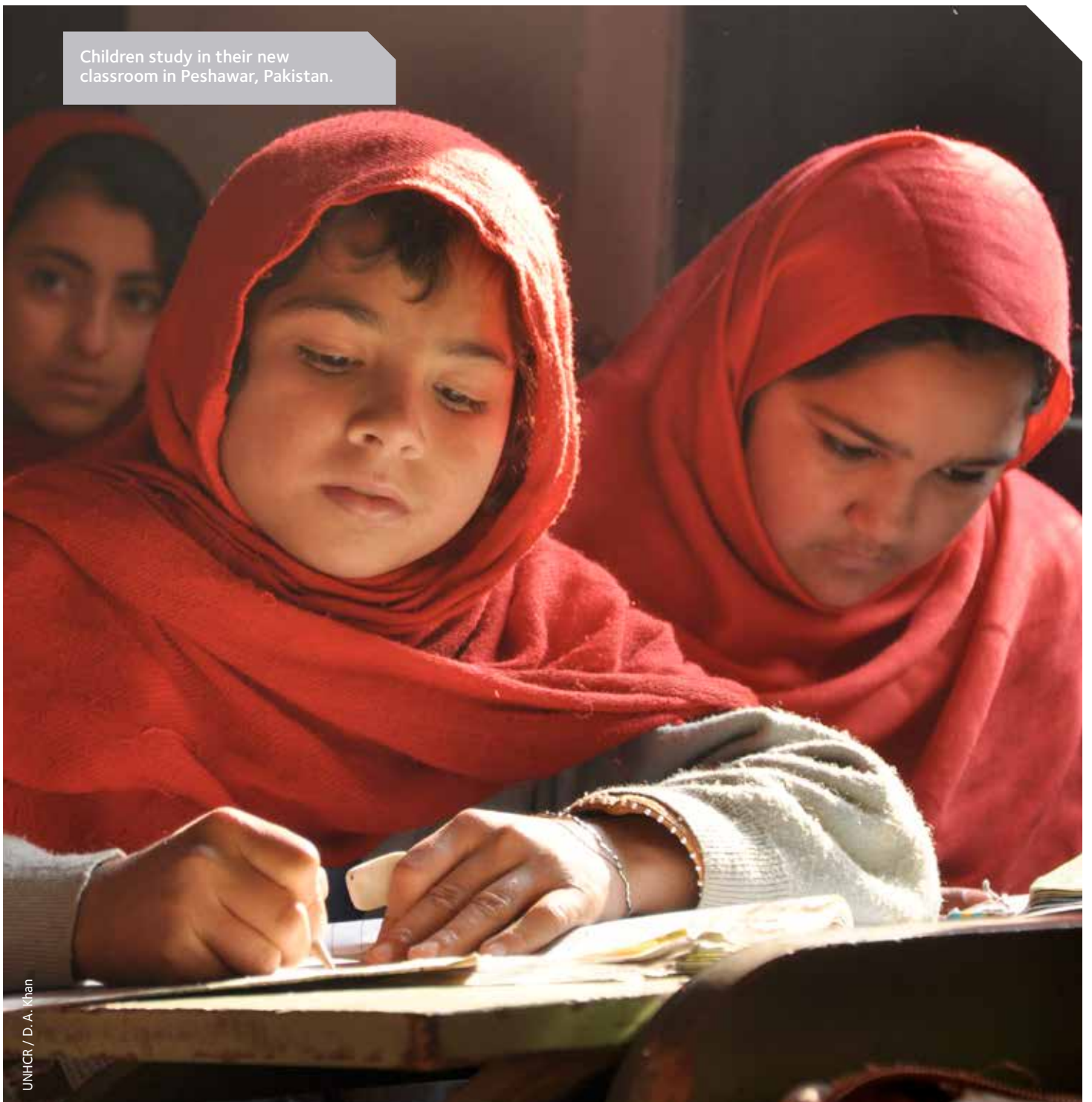
Established in 2000, the Forced Migration Discussion List (FM List) has built a large community of subscribers involved in refugee and forced migration issues, providing a platform to request information from other users as well as to circulate notices about forthcoming events, publications, job vacancies and other related resources.

With almost 2,000 subscribers from over 50 countries in 2013, FM List remains a valued resource with a dedicated user base.

For further information and to sign up, visit www.jjscmail.ac.uk/lists/forcedmigration.html



Children study in their new classroom in Peshawar, Pakistan.



Forced Migration Review

Forced Migration Review (FMR) is the in-house practitioner journal of the Refugee Studies Centre. Through FMR, authors from around the world analyse the causes and impacts of displacement; debate policies and programmes; share research findings; reflect the lived experience of displacement; and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action.

In November 2012, *Forced Migration Review* reached its 25th anniversary. Twenty-five years earlier, in November 1987, the Refugee Studies Centre published the first issue of the Refugee Participation Network newsletter in response to a call for a forum for information exchange between researchers and practitioners. That newsletter, renamed *Forced Migration Review* in 1998, is still going strong today.

In recognition of this, we have been putting together a collection of articles by former authors, guest editors and donors that look back over 25 years of debate, learning and advocacy for the rights of displaced and stateless people. Read the articles published to date at www.fmreview.org/25th-anniversary

During 2012–13 we published the following issues of FMR:

FMR 40 – ‘Being young and out of place’ (August 2012)

FMR 40 examined the stresses of ‘being young and out of place’. Young people – teenage to late twenties – can be susceptible in particular ways to the stresses of being physically and socially dislocated at a time when they face important changes, rites of passage and the formation of adult relationships. 26 articles discussed the impact of being displaced at this stage of life, explored young people’s needs and coping strategies around the world, and asked why relatively little attention is paid to their rights and needs.

FMR 41 – ‘Preventing displacement’ (December 2012)

Displacement brings with it risks and vulnerabilities and possibly destruction of social networks upon which people depend, particularly during a crisis. Preventing it is obviously a worthwhile objective – but not at any cost. In the 24 theme articles in this issue, authors address the causes of displacement, how to manage situations that might cause displacement so as to make staying a better option, and the legal and institutional context within which all this occurs.



FMR 42 – ‘Sexual orientation and gender identity and the protection of forced migrants’

(April 2013)

Around the world, people face abuse, arbitrary arrest, extortion, violence, severe discrimination and lack of official protection because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. FMR 42 includes 26 articles on the abuse of rights of forced migrants who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex. Authors discuss both the challenges faced and examples of good practice in securing protection for LGBTI forced migrants.

FMR 43 – ‘States of fragility’

(May 2013)

Many states fail in their responsibilities to their citizens but those states which are fragile, failed or weak are particularly liable to render their citizens vulnerable. This issue of FMR includes 24 articles on fragile states and displacement, going behind the definitions, typologies and indicators to explore some of the concepts and realities, looking at a variety of cases and discussing some of the humanitarian and development responses.

Feedback from readers:

‘Great to read about an issue that doesn’t get talked about enough... thanks FMR!’

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We would like to thank everyone who has supported FMR in different ways over the past 25 years.



Journal of Refugee Studies

The Journal of Refugee Studies (JRS) is published by Oxford University Press in association with the Refugee Studies Centre. The journal is edited by Dr Khalid Koser, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Switzerland; the Book Reviews Editor is Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasbiyeh, Refugee Studies Centre.

The multidisciplinary journal provides a forum for exploring the dynamics and challenges of forced migration and critically analysing national, regional and international responses, covering all categories of displaced people. Contributions that develop theoretical understandings of forced migration, or advance knowledge of concepts, policies and practice, are welcomed from academics, policymakers and practitioners.

As well as frequently publishing articles and book reviews by researchers at the RSC, the journal publishes one special issue each year. The September 2012 special issue focused on ‘The Refugee in the Postwar World, 1945–1960’ (Vol. 25, No. 3) with the forthcoming December 2013 issue dedicated to ‘Refugees and ICTs’, including a range of perspectives on the links between displacement, cyberspace and mobile communications.



For further details, article abstracts and information about how to subscribe or receive a free sample issue, visit www.jrs.oxfordjournals.org. Members of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration may subscribe at a reduced rate.

Controversial EU deportation programme subjected to academic scrutiny

On 3 May 2013, the Refugee Studies Centre hosted a workshop in Oxford, co-convened by Martin Lemberg-Pedersen (University of Copenhagen) and Dawn Chatty (RSC), to shed light on the little-publicised European Return Platform for Unaccompanied Minors (ERPUM).

ERPUM is an EU pilot project concerned with ensuring the orderly and secure return of unaccompanied minors who have received final rejection of their asylum applications. The official coordinating actor is the Swedish Migrationsverket (Migration Board), and core members include the UK, the Netherlands and Norway, while Denmark and Belgium are 'observer countries'. Established in January 2011, ERPUM has so far devoted most of its attention to unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan.

The project aims to establish 'safe and adequate' reception facilities for deported children and to develop family tracing methods in order to reunite minors with their parents. While ERPUM thus frames its activities as ensuring 'family reunification', the project has nonetheless proved extremely controversial. During the course of the workshop, speakers analysed its evolution, questioned its implementation and its compatibility with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and criticised the ethical arguments invoked for its existence.

Lemberg-Pedersen pointed out that the ERPUM pilot is the latest manifestation in a series of political shifts, whereby European countries have framed unaccompanied refugee minors as a 'political problem'. The ERPUM grant application by Migrationsverket illustrates that such a focus bypasses the psychological vulnerability of unaccompanied Afghan minors. Moreover, Lemberg-Pedersen said, grave concerns exist that child returnees could be forcibly recruited by prostitution networks or armed militias.

Liza Schuster added that the Afghan government has repeatedly expressed concerns that it will be unable to ensure the safety of returnees given the chaotic situation in the country. Yet, she said, ERPUM countries persist in applying neo-colonial pressure to make Afghan authorities sign an agreement. She told how a government representative had expressed concern that returned minors might end up joining the insurgents, and also how aged-out minors currently deported from Norway end up in miserable conditions and therefore quickly find ways of returning to Europe.

The reception facilities are framed as secure locations offering care and education, where returned children

can be placed temporarily until tracing efforts for their families are successful. However, Lemberg-Pedersen pointed out, ERPUM simply assumes that family tracing is possible in Afghanistan. 'This is remarkable,' he said, 'given that the country of origin is experiencing an armed occupation, violent regional conflicts, corruption and, consequently, multiple forms of displacement.' These conditions will mean that, in all likelihood, child deportees could spend months or years in facilities likely to represent clear targets for Taliban attacks. Rebecca Stern also argued that the placement of children in such reception facilities, with an uncertain length of stay, could breach states' CRC obligations.

Stern expressed further concerns about the compatibility of the ERPUM project with the CRC. She focussed on Article 3 – 'the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration' – and its links to Article 12, which requires children to be granted a voice in their own process. Stern argued that even though ERPUM claims that the project is in line with the CRC, it still fails to demonstrate reconciliation with Article 3 because states' priorities are heard, while those of the child are not. Moreover, she said, General Comment 6 by the CRC Committee states that if family reunification in the country of origin is not in the best interests of the child, return will violate fundamental human rights.

Matthew Gibney ventured that ERPUM is based on three normative ideals: (i) integrity of the asylum system; (ii) respect for home; and (iii) security. In response to these justifications, he argued, firstly, that risking the welfare of children as a means to ensure an end of a functioning asylum system is morally questionable; secondly, that if ERPUM states are serious about valuing respect for home, unaccompanied minors actually have a powerful moral claim to citizenship in the European countries in which they have become integrated; and thirdly, that it is doubtful whether returned unaccompanied minors living in Afghanistan will be able to enjoy a secure life after deportation.

It was unfortunate that representatives from ERPUM and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), who will be involved as a project partner in Afghanistan, declined to participate given the weight of evidence and opinion presented against the project. Despite the failure of ERPUM to adequately address the numerous concerns that have been raised to date, the project was renewed in December 2012 and scheduled to run from 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2014, receiving funds from each of the participating states in addition to an unspecified amount from the EU.

Watch our webcasts of the workshop, download podcasts and read the full workshop report at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/events/erpum-workshop



Dr Martin Lemberg-Pedersen
Postdoctoral
Researcher, University
of Copenhagen



Ian McClelland
Communications and
Information Coordinator

Fundraising and development

In the past year, the Refugee Studies Centre has enjoyed the wide-ranging support of governments, trusts and foundations, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and private individuals. Thanks to this external sponsorship and continuing support from the wider University and Department, the year has seen a number of exciting new staff developments at the RSC. With support from the Communities Foundation of Texas, the Humanitarian Innovation Project established a local network of research assistants in Uganda. As the Centre heads in new directions, this year has also seen the creation of two new administrative posts of Centre Administrator and Communications Assistant to support our core work.

In October 2013, we were pleased to welcome the first Andrew W Mellon University Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law, Dr Cathryn Costello. Dr Costello's appointment is the culmination of a ten-year effort to raise £750,000 to fund this endowed post. We particularly want to acknowledge the Andrew W Mellon Foundation's contribution which gave the RSC the initial \$350,000 in 2003 to begin our campaign for matching funds. Over £400,000 was raised from donations from over 300 donors, including many alumni and friends of the RSC – too many to name individually, but we are grateful to them all.

This year, the RSC has turned its attention to supporting a new generation of research, teaching and practice in refugee studies through the launch of our 30th Anniversary Barbara Harrell-Bond Fund. Through a consistent fundraising effort, the Fund's aims are to support four core objectives for the Centre: the endowment of a new scholarship for the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies; the funding of bursaries for participants in the Summer School; the endowment of the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture; and the continued development of our policy and outreach activities.

We also took the opportunity to reflect upon our key priorities for the development of the Centre. Our Strategic Plan 2013–18 outlines both new and core priorities, which include a redoubling of our efforts to bring rigorous, innovative research projects and post-doctoral opportunities to the Centre; developing the best possible careers opportunities for our students, including a range of funded internships; and continuing to engage further with our alumni to share knowledge.

Our network of supporters remains of critical importance to the continued development of the Centre, our research portfolio and the success of our teaching programmes. We would like to extend our recognition and deep gratitude not only to donors but also to our alumni, patrons, advisers, unofficial ambassadors and friends.

Donors

The RSC would like to thank all the individuals who support our work as well as the following organisations and institutions:

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UNHCR and IOM organise airlifts home for thousands of people – mostly foreign nationals – stranded at the Libyan border, 2011.



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TRANST

Out of UNHCR: a year at the Refugee Studies Centre

Your identity and life change every seven years, according to anthroposophical wisdom. After spending exactly that period working with UNHCR, I had the opportunity of taking special leave in order to spend a year as Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law at the Refugee Studies Centre. This was only a change for one year rather than seven but there is only so much you can do...

My year at the RSC provided an opportunity to follow my passion for teaching. It also provided an opportunity to take some time out from the challenging agenda and constant time pressure of UNHCR and think in some depth, and in an academically inspiring environment, about issues that had arisen during the course of my work for the organisation. On balance, it was a very fulfilling experience, both in terms of teaching and of reflection and research.

To start with the teaching, what made it so enjoyable? I had the privilege of teaching an extremely dynamic, interested, bright and dedicated group of students, who confronted me with detailed and clever questions and were permanently striving to really understand what we were dealing with. Being challenged in this way made me reflect on a couple of issues in a manner and depth that I had not done before. Compared to the standards of German universities, the class size was very small, with only 25 students, which created a personal atmosphere and led to lively discussions.

My course formed part of the highly specialised MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies which meant that I was teaching a topic at the heart of the students' interests. Or at least close to the heart of the students' interests, given that law was not necessarily anybody's passion at the start of the course. The group did not have any lawyers among them which made it easier to escape the temptation of drifting away into specialised legal discussions with a few while the others lost track. But it also meant that there was a constant challenge to present the complex issues of refugee law in an accessible manner and to adapt to the students' needs in order to be able to present the problems in a form that was most useful to them.

A good understanding of the legal provisions that apply in situations of forced migration will hopefully give the students a solid basis for future work in this field. Arguments based on legal standards constitute a central tool in advocating for the rights of refugees and other forced migrants when dealing with all kinds of counterparts in all kinds of environments. In addition to learning about the standards of international law in the protection of forced migrants, students also studied the art of legal argument. By analysing court decisions and discussing numerous case studies – both in class and in smaller workshops – students were enabled to critically assess legal arguments and present counter-arguments. These skills were impressively displayed by the students in a moot court session at the end of the course.

My work with UNHCR on legal and strategic issues in the Berlin office involved travel to such exotic destinations as Stuttgart or even Luxembourg, so it was quite a change to organise a basic course on forced migration for the RSC in Tripoli, Libya, in cooperation with UNHCR in Libya and the University of Tripoli. Meeting a group of students who were not necessarily very familiar with the ideas of human rights or of the rights of forced migrants but who were open and keen to discuss matters was another rewarding experience, as was the opportunity to visit a country in transition after so many years of repression.

As a place of academic reflection, the RSC provided an ideal surrounding with its clear focus on questions of forced migration. There is ample opportunity for exchange on any matter of interest for somebody working in this field. Both the internal forum for exchange – the Work in Progress Seminar Series – and the Public Seminar Series provided a chance to meet with world experts on forced migration research and leading practitioners, as well as an opportunity to present my own research. These activities turned out to be particularly worthwhile undertakings for a UNHCR staff member on special leave, not least given the frequent (and often critical) references to the organisation's endeavours. Taking up my position with UNHCR again, I hope that this period of teaching and reflection have re-energised me for the next seven year cycle.

Roland Bank was on sabbatical from UNHCR as Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law, 2012–2013.



Dr Roland Bank
Former Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law



Academic record

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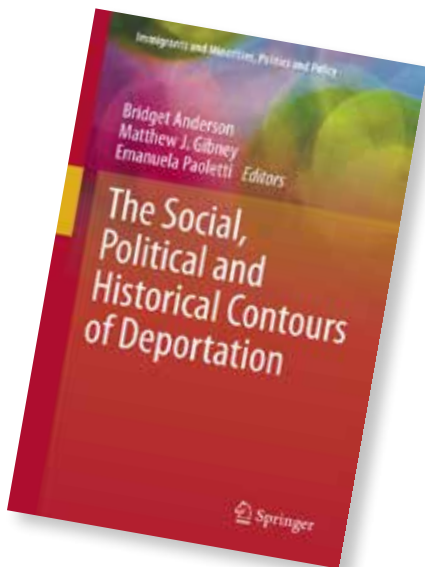
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Dr Martin Lemberg-Pedersen, Dr Liza Schuster, Dr Rebecca Stern, Dr Matthew J Gibney and Jennifer Allsopp
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South-South humanitarianism in contexts of forced displacement
Julia Pacitto
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Global Refugee Policy: varying perspectives, unanswered questions
Sarah Deardorff Miller
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Selected presentations

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McConnachie, Kirsten (2013) 'Access to justice in refugee situations: the tension between a "community-based" and a "rights-based" approach', *Law and Society Annual Meeting*, 1 June, Boston: Law and Society Association.

McConnachie, Kirsten (2013) 'Governing refugees: justice, order and legal pluralism', 14 May, Oxford: Oxford Transitional Justice Research.

McConnachie, Kirsten (2013) 'Protecting refugee women: local-global relationships on the Thai-Burma border', 28 February, Oxford: Oxford Institute for Gender Studies.

McConnachie, Kirsten (2013) 'Human rights and refugees from Burma', 23 January, Warwick: University of Warwick School of Law.

McConnachie, Kirsten (2012) 'The idea of autonomy: refugee self-governance in comparative perspective', 9 October, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford.

Morrissey, James (2012) 'What's all the fuss about "environmental refugees"', 30 October, London: Goldsmiths, University of London.

Morrissey, James (2013) 'Migration in a state of environmental stress: power, vulnerability and adaptation in Ethiopia' [panel], *Society for Human Ecology Conference*, 5-8 February, Canberra: Australian National University.

Omata, Naohiko (2012) 'Refugee livelihoods and private sector engagement in Uganda', *RSC 30th Anniversary Conference: Understanding Global Refugee Policy*, 6-7 December, Oxford: Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford.

Omata, Naohiko (2013) 'The end of Liberian refugee crisis? Examining the feasibility of ECOWAS integration scheme as a "solution" for ex-Liberian refugees in Ghana', *14th Conference of the International Association for Studies in Forced Migration*, 6-9 January, Kolkata: IASFM.

Scott-Smith, T. (2013) 'The rise of emergency feeding: technological foodstuffs in disaster and war, 1914-2013', *Food in History: 82nd Anglo-American Conference of Historians*, 11-13 July, London: University of London.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2012) 'The missing masses of humanitarianism and the history of disaster technology', *Humanitarianism: Past, Present, Future Conference*, 8-10 November, Manchester: Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester.

Zetter, Roger (2013) 'Developmental responses to forced migration - reframing humanitarian crises as developmental opportunities', *5th Annual WANA Forum*, 10-11 June, Amman.

Zetter, Roger (2013) 'Regional protection programmes: an effective policy tool?', panel, May, Brussels: ECRE/Domaid.

Zetter, Roger (2013) 'Environmental stress: migration rights and power', panel, *Humanitarian Action Summit: Climate and Crisis*, May, Harvard: Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, Harvard University.

Zetter, Roger (2013) 'Migration, rights and power', *Crisis Migration Roundtable*, February, MacArthur Foundation.

Zetter, Roger (2013) 'Refugees in the contemporary world', series, February, Nicosia: University of Cyprus.

Zetter, Roger (2012) 'Environmental displacement and the challenge of rights protection', *Crisis Migration Project*, September, Washington DC: Georgetown University.

Zetter, Roger (2012) 'New research on climate change, migration and displacement', panel, September, Washington DC: Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement and the Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration.

Zetter, Roger (2012) 'Protection and environmental displacement: the local dimensions of international legal and normative frameworks', keynote lecture, *ClimMig Conference on Human Rights, Environmental Change, Migration and Displacement*, 20-21 September, Vienna: Austrian Research Foundation for International Development.

Zetter, Roger (2012) 'Development impacts of forced migration', keynote lecture, *Roundtable on European Commission's Communication on a Global Approach to Migration and Mobility*, September, Brussels.

Conferences and workshops

South-South Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement
Convened by Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh
Workshop, 6 October 2012

Understanding Global Refugee Policy
Convened by the Refugee Studies Centre
RSC 30th Anniversary Conference, 6-7 December 2012

Refuge from Inhumanity: Enriching Refugee Protection Standards through Recourse to International Humanitarian Law
Convened by Jean-François Durieux and Dr David Cantor (Refugee Law Initiative)
International Conference, 11-12 February 2013

Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Bridging Research and Practice, Filling the Knowledge Gaps
Convened by Irge Satiroglu (former Visiting Fellow) and Narae Choi (DPhil student)
Student-led International Conference, 22-23 March 2013

Within and Beyond Citizenship: Lived Experiences of Contemporary Membership
Convened by Dr Nando Sigona, Dr Elaine Chase (Oxford Institute of Social Policy) and Vanessa Hughes (COMPAS)
International Symposium, 11-12 April 2013

The Deportation of Unaccompanied Minors from the EU: Family Tracing and Government Accountability in the European Return Platform for Unaccompanied Minors (ERPUM) Project
Convened by Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Martin Lemberg-Pedersen (University of Copenhagen)
Workshop, 3 May 2013

Public Seminar Series

Michaelmas 2012

Forced migration and citizenship
Convenors: Dr Matthew J Gibney and Dr Nando Sigona

Deportation, crime and the changing character of membership in the United Kingdom
Dr Matthew J Gibney, University of Oxford, 10 October 2012

What is wrong with permanent alienage?
Dr Kieran Oberman, University College Dublin, 17 October 2012

The citizenship market: trading identities in East Africa and the Great Lakes
Dr Katy Long, London School of Economics and Political Science, 24 October 2012

Ireland: forced migration history, forced migration empathy?
Dr Irial Glynn, University College Dublin, 31 October 2012

Deportation, non-deportability and (permanently) precarious lives: the contemporary status-less child in Britain
Dr Nando Sigona, University of Oxford, 14 November 2012

The migrant and the (good) citizen: exclusion, failure, tolerance
Dr Bridget Anderson, University of Oxford, 21 November 2012

Civic stratification and civil repair: the case of welfare and asylum
Professor Lydia Morris, University of Essex, 28 November 2012

Hilary term 2013

Refugee protection
Convenor: Kirsten McConnachie

Protection
Professor Guy S Goodwin-Gill, University of Oxford, 16 January 2013

Protection and the ICRC
Pierre Gentile, International Committee of the Red Cross, 23 January 2013

Flocks without shepherds?
 Governmentality, sovereignty and the paradoxical politics of IDP protection policy
Dr Simon Addison, School of Oriental and African Studies, 30 January 2013

The Rohingya: a population facing violence, displacement, segregation and statelessness
Melanie Teff, Refugees International, 6 February 2013

A numbers game: counting refugees and international burden-sharing
Dr Alice Edwards, UNHCR, 13 February 2013

Statelessness and citizenship: camps and the creation of political space
Dr Victoria Redclift, University of Manchester, 20 February 2013

Access to protection and the limitations on extraterritorial border control: the case of refugees at sea
Dr Roland Bank, University of Oxford, 27 February 2013

'Here, man is nothing!' Gendered tensions and male failed asylum seekers
Melanie Griffiths, University of Oxford, 6 March 2013

Trinity term 2013

Convenors: Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Kirsten McConnachie

Opportunities and risk: enacting socio-cultural transformation in refugee camps in Uganda
Dr Tania Kaiser, School of Oriental and African Studies, 24 April 2013

Beyond resettlement in biodiversity conservation: case studies from Vietnam and Peru
Dr Peter Bille Larsen, University of Lucerne, 1 May 2013

Evidence about torture in the British asylum system
Dr Toby Kelly, University of Edinburgh, 15 May 2013

Constitutionalism, ethnicity and minority rights in Africa: a legal appraisal from the Great Lakes region
Dr Jeremie Gilbert, Middlesex University, 22 May 2013

Family ties: remittances and support in Puntland and Somaliland
Dr Laura Hammond, School of Oriental and African Studies, 29 May 2013

Public lectures

Special lecture
 Migration consequences of complex crises
Ambassador William Lacy Swing, International Organization for Migration (IOM), 15 October 2012

Special lecture
The dispossessed: responsibilities for refugees
Joseph H Carens, University of Toronto, 30 October 2012

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2012
 The architecture of refugee protection
Professor Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar, Stanford University, 7 November 2012

Special lecture
 MapAction: Geospatial support for humanitarian disasters
Roy Wood, MapAction, 15 November, 2012

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2013
 Tracks Across Sand: the dispossession of the ǀKhomani San of the Southern Kalahari
Professor Hugh Brody, University of the Fraser Valley, 8 May 2013

Awards

International Association for the Study of Forced Migration Lisa Gilad Award
 Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

Visiting Fellows

Visiting Study Fellows

Rishabh Kumar Dhir, India
 Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
Interactions between development discourses, conservation policies and nomadic peoples in central India
 Academic contact: Professor Dawn Chatty

Melissa Quetulo-Navarra, Philippines
 Wageningen University, the Netherlands
Social capital theory in the context of involuntary resettlement in the Philippines and Indonesia
 Academic contact: Professor Roger Zetter

Anne Koch, Germany
 Freie Universität Berlin and the Berlin Graduate School of Transnational Studies, Germany
The evolution of the formulation and implementation of migrant return policies in Germany and in the UK since the early 1980s
 Academic contact: Dr Matthew J Gibney

Luke Marsh, UK
 The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Examining the Hong Kong Immigration (Amendment) Bill 2011
 Academic contact: Dr Roland Bank

Jessica Schultz, USA
 University of Bergen, Norway
The legal criteria for assessing a 'protection alternative' in refugee and human rights law
 Academic contact: Dr Matthew J Gibney

Visiting Research Fellow

Professor Michael Ramsden, UK
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Examining the Hong Kong Immigration (Amendment) Bill 2011
Academic contact: Dr Roland Bank

Dr Amy Nethery, Australia
Deakin University, Australia
A systematic review of asylum policy and perspectives in the Asia-Pacific region
Academic contact: Dr Alexander Betts

Commonwealth Scholarship Visiting Student

Cleophas Karooma, Uganda
Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Uganda
The repatriation of Rwandese in the refugee settlements of Nakivale and Oruchinga in Isingiro District southwest Uganda
Advisor: Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond

Doctoral research students supervised by RSC staff

Ariell Ahearn, Green Templeton College
The Changing Meaning of Work, Herding and Social Relations in Rural Mongolia: A Study of Value Transformations and Experiences of Social Change
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Craig Jeffries (School of Geography and the Environment)

Mouneera Al Khalifa, St John's College
When Identities Become Lethal: Moving Beyond Sectarianism. An Intergenerational Study of Identity Shifts in Bahrain
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Eugene Rogan (Faculty of Oriental Studies)

Megan Bailey, Linacre College
Robust Adaptation, Planning and Decision-Making: A Grounded Comparative Study of Subsistent-oriented Communities in East Africa, West Africa and the Indo-Gangetic Plain
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Thomas Thornton (School of Geography and the Environment)

Rebecca Brubaker, Green Templeton College
From the Un-mixing to the Re-mixing of Populations: The Impact of Evolving Norms on Post-Conflict Population Management in Bosnia
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Narae Choi, St Antony's College
Hidden Losers of Development: Impacts of Development-Induced Displacement on Urban Locality and Settlers
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter

Jane Chun, Green Templeton College
Environmental Stress, Health and Migration: A Study of the Mekong Delta and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter and Professor Jeremy Farrar (Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine)

Georgia Cole, Green Templeton College
The Politics of Refugee Cessation in Eritrea and Rwanda
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Francesca Giovannini, Trinity College
Cooperating to Compete: The Role of Regional Powers in Global Nuclear Governance
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Nina Hall, St Antony's College
Greening International Organizations: Climate Change and International Organizational Change in UNHCR, IOM, and UNDP
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Annette Idler
Arrangements of Convenience in Colombia's Borderlands: An Invisible Threat to Citizen Security?
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Young Ju Rhee, St Antony's College
From Ethnically-Based to Multiple Belongings: South Korean Citizenship Policy Reforms, 1997-2007
Supervisor(s): Dr Matthew J Gibney and Dr Nick Van Hear (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society)

Nanor Karageozian, Lincoln College
Diasporic Return in an Age of Transnationalism: Voluntary Repatriation and Development in the Case of Post-Soviet Armenia
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Oliver Bakewell (International Migration Institute)

Chloe Lewis, Linacre College
Rape as a Weapon of War in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Uncovering the Elusive Male 'Victim'
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmieh

Sean Loughna, St Antony's College
The Political Economy of Internal Displacement: The Case of Palm Oil in Columbia
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Jenny Pierce (University of Bradford)

Eveliina Lyytinen, Green Templeton College
Production of Protection Space: Urban Displacement and Humanitarian Action in Cities
Supervisor(s): Professor Roger Zetter and Dr Patricia Daley (School of Geography and the Environment)

Sarah Deardorff Miller, St Antony's College
The 'Trojan Horse' of Domestic Politics? The Role of UNHCR in Shaping Policies of Local Integration in Refugee-Hosting Countries
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Cora Neumann
Examining Indigenous Health Resources among Burmese Refugees and Migrants along the Thai-Burma Border
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty

David Passarelli, St Antony's College
Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education
Supervisor(s): Dr Matthew J Gibney

Angela Pilath, St Antony's College
The Role of Epistemic Communities in the Politics of Environmental Migration
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts and Professor Roger Zetter

Tom Scott-Smith, Lincoln College
Defining Hunger, Redefining Food: A History of Humanitarian Nutrition
Supervisor(s): Professor Dawn Chatty

Stephanie Silverman, St Antony's College
The Ethics of Immigration Detention in Liberal Democratic States
Supervisor(s): Dr Matthew J Gibney and Dr Bridget Anderson (Centre on Migration, Policy and Society)

James Souter, Wolfson College
Asylum as Reparation for Past Injustice
Supervisor(s): Dr Matthew J Gibney

Henning Tamm, St Antony's College
The Transnational Dynamics of the Congo Wars: Governments, Rebels and Delegation in Central Africa
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Kerrie Thornhill, Harris Manchester College
Reconstructed Meanings of Sexual Violence in Post-Conflict Liberia
Supervisor(s): Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmieh and Dr Patricia Daley (School of Geography and the Environment)

Clara Weinhardt, Hertford College
Playing Different Games: West African and European Perspectives on Negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements
Supervisor(s): Dr Alexander Betts

Income and expenditure

Statement of income and expenditure for year ending 31 July 2013

This year, we are presenting the RSC's annual financial statement in a revised format that provides a wider range of insights into the Centre's core activities, funding and resources.

	2012-13 £	2011-12 £
Funds brought forward to support expenditure	609,470	567,994
INCOME		
Endowment Revenue ²	173,906	172,941
Research Grant Revenue ³	341,611	288,277
Other Project Income	17,993	58,680
Conferences, Lectures, Workshops, Short Courses, and Visiting Fellowships	108,702	30,227
International Summer School in Forced Migration	198,149	248,738
Overheads from Research Projects	31,761	57,901
Forced Migration Review ⁴	232,407	198,564
Total Funds Available	1,714,000	1,623,322
EXPENDITURE		
Endowment Expenditure (University Lecturerships)	149,221	87,023
Research Grant Expenditure	341,611	288,277
Core Expenditure		
Core Administrative Costs	114,280	127,450
Conferences, Workshops, Short Courses, Lectures, and Visiting Fellowships	86,415	22,802
International Summer School in Forced Migration	184,084	214,368
	384,779	364,621
Outreach and Dissemination		
Forced Migration Review	232,407	198,564
Forced Migration Online	1,901	26,193
Other Publications, Outreach and Dissemination Activities	55,360	49,174
	289,669	273,931
Total Expenditure	1,165,280	1,013,852
Funds carried forward to support expenditure	548,720	609,470

1 Fee income to the Oxford Department of International Development from the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies is reported and administered separately from RSC core account balances, and it is therefore excluded from this statement. In 2012-13, the University fees for the course were £14,050 for Home/EU/Islands students and £18,550 for overseas students. MSc teaching income is applied towards the course's own teaching and administrative costs; University and Departmental infrastructural and facilities charges, including rent for RSC office space and Departmental administration costs; and support schemes for students on course.

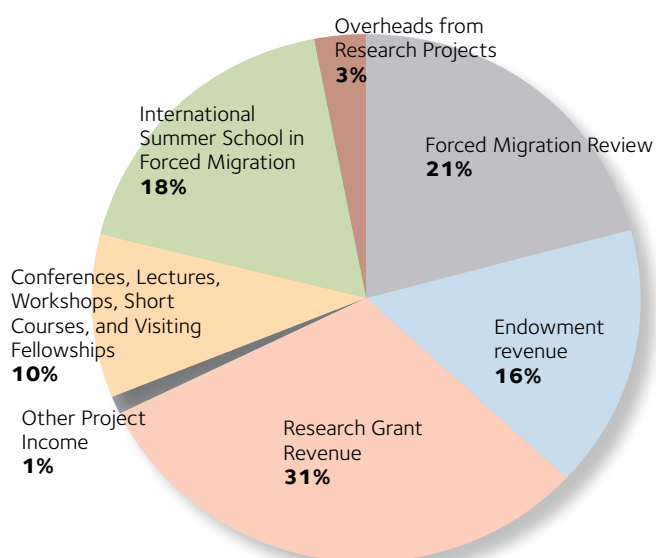
2 The RSC's permanent endowment is restricted to the funding of its permanent University Lecturership posts and the RSC Directorship. Its current capital and revenue values are £3,098,000 and £382,017 respectively.

3 The use of funds awarded through external research grants and contracts is restricted to specific, agreed research activities and projects. Research grant revenue is reported as earned when project expenditure is incurred for the current financial year, which does not represent the total value and duration of grants awarded.

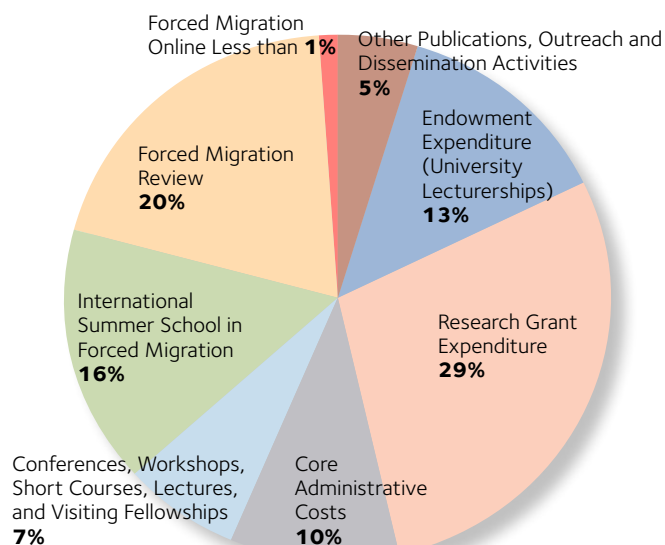
4 Forced Migration Review's total receipts for 2012-13 were £367,042, of which £134,635 was earmarked for activities in the 2013-14 financial year.

5 The RSC holds current assets of gifts and donations that are restricted for specific purposes, such as bursary funds that are largely dedicated to support for students of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and the Visiting Fellowship programme. The value of these funds was £182,193 as of 31 July 2013.

Income 2012-13



Expenditure 2012-13



People

Staff and Associates at the Refugee Studies Centre during the reporting period,
1 August 2012–31 July 2013.

ACADEMIC STAFF

Dr Alexander Betts

University Lecturer in Refugee Studies and
Forced Migration

Dr Roland Bank

Departmental Lecturer in International Human
Rights and Refugee Law

Louise Bloom

Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation
Project

Professor Dawn Chatty,

Professor of Anthropology and Forced Migration
Director, Refugee Studies Centre

Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh

Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration

Dr Matthew J Gibney

University Reader in Politics and Forced Migration
Deputy Director, Refugee Studies Centre

Will Jones

Research Officer

Professor Gil Loescher

Visiting Professor

Dr Kirsten McConnachie

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow (Lady
Margaret Hall)

Dr James Morrissey

Research Officer

Dr Naohiko Omata

Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation
Project

Dr Nando Sigona

Senior Research Officer

Professor Roger Zetter

Professor Emeritus

PUBLICATIONS AND OUTREACH STAFF

Helen Bunting

Communications Assistant

Erol Canpunar

Outreach Programme Assistant

Marion Couldrey

Forced Migration Review, Co-editor

Sharon Ellis

Forced Migration Review, Assistant

Heidi El-Megrissi

International Summer School and Conferences
Manager

Maurice Herson

Forced Migration Review, Co-editor

Ian McClelland

Communications and Information Coordinator

Kelly Pitt

Forced Migration Review, Promotion and
Funding Assistant

Sarah Rhodes

Forced Migration, African and Commonwealth
Subject Consultant

Joanna Soedring

Senior Library Assistant, Reader Services/Refugee
Studies

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Anneli Chambliss

Administrator

Laurence Medley

Accounts Officer

Mafalda Piçarra

Part-time Project Coordinator, Humanitarian
Innovation Project

Nicola Shepard

Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

People

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Jean-François Durieux

Former RSC Departmental Lecturer in International Human Rights and Refugee Law, 2011–2012

Dr Alice Edwards

Senior Legal Coordinator, Division of International Protection, UNHCR

Dr María-Teresa Gil-Bazo

Lecturer in Law, Newcastle Law School, University of Newcastle

Dr Jason Hart

Lecturer in International Development, Department of Social and Policy Sciences, University of Bath

Dr Leander Kandilige

Dr Paul Kadetz

Assistant Professor; Convenor, BSc Global Public Health, Leiden University College, The Hague

Dr Josiah Kaplan

Consultant, Refugee Studies Centre

Dr Anna Lindley

Lecturer in Migration, Mobility and Development, SOAS, University of London

Dr Katy Long

Lecturer in International Development, University of Edinburgh

Dr Maryanne Loughry

Associate Director, Jesuit Refugee Service Australia

Dr Jane McAdam

Professor, Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales

Dr James Milner

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Carleton University

Professor Alessandro Monsutti

Professor and Research Director, Transnational Studies/Development Studies, Graduate Institute, University of Geneva

Dr Marie Louise Nørredam

Course Director, Department of Public Health, University of Copenhagen

Dr Emanuela Paoletti

Associate External Relations Officer, UNHCR Libya

Abbas Shiblak

Director, Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Center (SHAML)

Dr Nando Sigona

Birmingham Fellow, University of Birmingham

OXFORD ASSOCIATES

Dr Nick Van Hear

Senior Researcher and Deputy Director, COMPAS, University of Oxford

HONORARY ASSOCIATES

Belinda Allan

Former Development Officer, RSC

Professor Jan Egeland

Europe Director and Deputy Executive Director, Human Rights Watch

Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond

Professor Emerita and Founding Director, RSC (1982–1996)

Professor Gil Loescher

Visiting Professor, RSC

Dr David Turton

Former Director, RSC (1997–2001)

Professor Roger Zetter

Professor Emeritus and Former Director, RSC (2006–2010)

Children select toys to play with in Nizip refugee camp, Turkey





Refugee Studies Centre

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