



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

REFUGEE
STUDIES
CENTRE

Annual Report

2016–2017



OXFORD
DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

Refugees buying charcoal from local host community members at Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya



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REFUGEE
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CENTRE

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Front cover photo: South Sudanese refugees till the earth for planting at Nyumanzi refugee settlement, Uganda

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An engaging session at the 2017 Summer School with Matthew Gibney and Michelle Foster

© RSC



Refugee children play at a mask workshop, Schisto camp, Piraeus, Greece

© UNHCR/Georgios Kyvermitis

Director's foreword

The public focus on the European 'refugee crisis' has died down but rising populist nationalism has shaped the political landscape, threatening many governments' commitments to support displaced populations. All this has occurred at a time when new crises have emerged around the world, from South Sudan to Yemen, and the United Nations is embarking on a process of reflection on whether and how to update the global governance of forced migration. Research has an important role to play: in challenging myths, reframing questions, providing critical distance, offering practical solutions, and upholding the value of evidence.



Over the past year, all of the permanent staff at the RSC have embarked on new and exciting research projects. Cathryn Costello received a prestigious European Research Council grant for a project called 'Refugees are Migrants', examining the relationship between mobility, recognition, and rights. Matthew Gibney has embarked on a project on 'The Duties of Refugees', exploring whether and how we should think about refugees as having obligations as well as entitlements. Tom Scott-Smith has begun work on 'Architectures of Displacement' with an ESRC-AHRC grant, working with Mark Breeze who has joined us as a Research Officer. I also received ESRC-AHRC funding for a new project called 'The Global Governed?', looking at refugees as providers of social protection, with Kate Pincock and Evan Easton-Calabria joining us as researchers on the project.

To enable new research to be piloted, we have created an RSC Seed Fund for Research. This has been possible thanks to our strategic partnership with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, allowing us to explore potential research avenues before applying for larger research grants. This is one of a number of partnerships we have developed, which are enhancing our capacity for both research and impact. Others include important collaborations with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deloitte, the World Food Programme, the Jesuit Refugee Service, and the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law.

I am also delighted to announce that we recently received a significant grant from the IKEA Foundation to support our 'Refugee Economies' research in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda over the next three years. It will also support Summer School bursaries for participants from the global South, and a Junior Research Fellowship in International Relations in collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall.

In addition to new research, our existing projects are bearing fruit. In the past year, six new books have been published by RSC staff. The themes cover Syria, EU asylum policy, self-reliance in West Africa, transnationalism in the Middle East, African refugee diaspora, and refugee economies in Uganda, for example.

One of the highlights of our year was our international conference on Rethinking Refugee Studies, which attracted over 200 participants from across the globe to speak in over forty sessions over two days. This complements a number of workshops we have convened on themes including 'Refugee Self-Reliance', 'Responsibility-Sharing', and 'Mapping the Syria Conflict', all bringing together a mixture of academics and practitioners, and exemplifying the value we place on playing a convening role.

We have invested significantly in updating our Summer School, commissioning new modules, successfully piloting a new two-week model, and supporting more participants with bursaries. *Forced Migration Review* has published timely issues on local communities as first providers of protection, resettlement, and shelter in displacement. Meanwhile, we are thrilled to be able to expand our grey literature library collection, having acquired and catalogued the Brookings Institution's archive on internal displacement.

We have welcomed a number of new staff to the RSC. Jenny Peebles joins as Co-Editor of FMR, Eliya Beachy has joined as Events & Administrative Assistant, Isabelle Aires is the new Project Coordinator on 'Refugee Economies', and Lilian Tsourdi and Ali Ali will be Departmental Lecturers. On the other hand, we also said goodbye to Maurice Herson who retired after a decade working as Co-Editor on FMR, while Leila Vignal, Fulya Memişoğlu, and Natascha Zaun all departed having made significant research contributions.

This will be my last Annual Report foreword as Director, with Matthew Gibney taking over in September, following the end of what has been an enjoyable and eventful three-year term.

Professor Alexander Betts

*Director, Refugee Studies Centre
Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration
and International Affairs*

Our research

The Refugee Studies Centre undertakes independent, multidisciplinary, academic research on the causes, consequences, and responses to forced migration. Its academic staff have expertise across various disciplines, including anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, politics, and international relations.

Through their research, members of the Centre challenge common assumptions and understandings related to forced migration, with important implications for public debate, policy, and practice. The Centre's influence relies on an extensive network of relationships with other universities, research institutions, governments, international organisations, NGOs, and businesses.



South Sudanese refugees cross into Uganda at Busia crossing point, Northern Uganda

Research projects

The Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs,
2016–2017
Professor Alexander Betts, Dr Ali Ali, and
Dr Fulya Memişoğlu

This project examines the politics and political economy underlying host states' willingness to provide protection to refugees. In particular, it examines the frequently neglected role of local and national politics in determining refugee policies in the present and over time. Who are the gatekeepers? What influences their decision-making? How have core-periphery relations within the host countries shaped the trajectory of policies over time? In order to explore these questions, the project focuses comparatively on Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon.

The project is based on fieldwork in these three countries, working together with a number of local partners. The research is primarily qualitative, and based on a series of elite interviews in the relevant countries. It seeks to inform policy responses in the region and also to develop conceptual tools for thinking about both 'displacement trajectories' and the politics of host state asylum policies. The research will be written up as a book and a series of other outputs.

Mapping an Uncertain Future: Social and Spatial Change in Conflicting Syria (FutureSyria)

European Commission – MSCA European Fellowship,
2015–2017
Dr Leïla Vignal

This project aims to analyse the long-term transformations of the social and territorial fabric of Syria with regard to the dynamics of the ongoing war. The research focuses on urban destruction, the internal displacement of populations, the economy of war and the transformations of the Nation state. This research forms the basis of a book project, to be completed in April 2018 for publication in autumn 2018. In the past year, presentations have been made at the Middle Eastern Studies Association Conference in Boston, November 2016; the ISA congress in Baltimore in February 2017; the RSC Conference in March 2017; the Marc Bloch Institute in June 2017; at Chatham House in July 2017; and the bi-annual congress of the GIS Moyen-Orient, in July 2017. Four articles are in the process of being finalised.

The Syrian Humanitarian Disaster: Understanding Perceptions, Aspirations and Behaviour in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

2012–ongoing; British Academy funding,
Oct 2014–Sept 2015
Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty

In the context of the 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 that should be made available to those displaced by the Syrian conflict. It seeks to understand 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.

This study expects to draw policy conclusions as well as preliminary scholarly findings for further study based on an understanding of the socio-historical context, and on data from focus group discussions and semi-formal interviews. Workshops will be held to advocate for better communications and empathy between aid workers, refugees and host community members. In 2017, two articles have been published: 'The Syrian humanitarian disaster: perceptions and aspirations in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey' in *Global Policy*, and 'An anthropological approach to understanding perceptions, aspirations and behaviour of refugees, practitioners, and host community members in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey' in the *Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies*. Funding is being sought to extend the study to displaced Syrians in the Gulf States of Arabia.



Syrian sweet maker serves up a taste of home, Za'atari camp, Jordan

© UNHCR/Anne Sakrab

Refugees are Migrants: Refugee Mobility, Recognition and Rights (REF-MIG)

European Research Council, 2018–2022
Professor Cathryn Costello

This project has two principal aims, the first being to re-examine refugee protection through a lens of mobility and migration, and secondly, to bring scholarship on *refugee law* into conversation with the practices of the *refugee regime*, in particular to subject the latter to legal scrutiny. It will re-examine three key aspects of refugee law – access to protection, refugee status determination (RSD), and refugee rights – and bring them into conversation with the refugee regime's norms and practices on responsibility-sharing and solutions.

Crucially, the project takes a long and broad view of the refugee regime, in order to open up new possibilities and trajectories. It also brings critical new insights into the regime, by undertaking a legal assessment of the role of non-state actors. In particular, it will provide an important and timely legal assessment of the role of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It examines EU law and practice as an actor in the global refugee regime, engaging not only with asylum-seekers and refugees on its territory, but via cooperation with transit and host states. It will also examine law and practice in Turkey, Lebanon, Kenya, and South Africa.

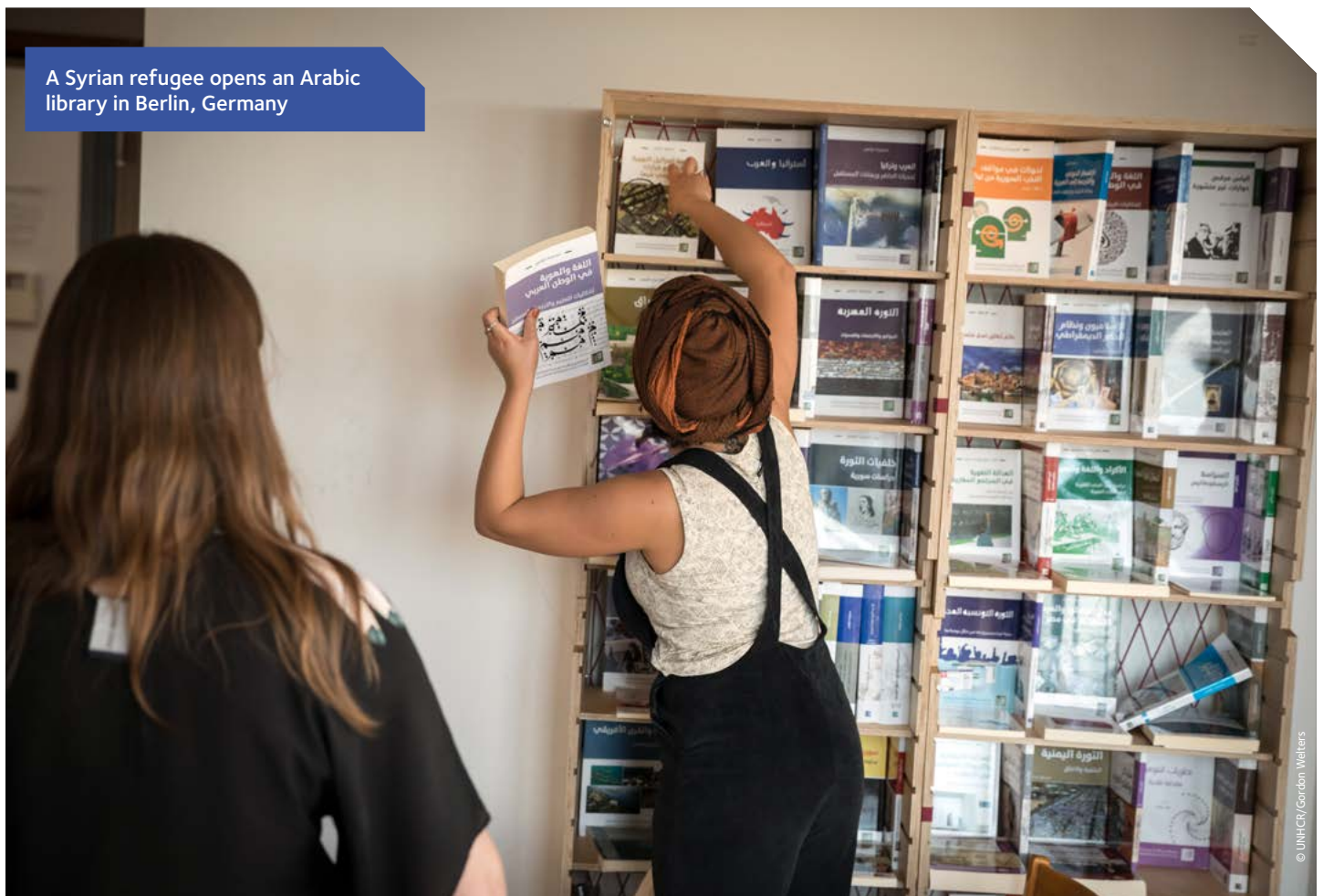
The Duties of Refugees

2017–ongoing
Professor Matthew J Gibney

This project examines the contentious but highly important issue of the duties of refugees. Refugees and asylum seekers are often criticised in public debates for failing in their moral responsibilities. They have recently been admonished for failing to integrate; for not claiming asylum in the first state they come to; for 'queue jumping' or failing to 'wait their turn' to be resettled; and for not returning home once they no longer need asylum. However dubious these criticisms may be, there is little doubt that such criticism has played an important part in legitimising recent erosions of the rights of refugees. A key question thus emerges: just what are the duties of refugees as refugees? In this project, the role of refugees as duty holders in relation to a number of different groups will be considered.

The project will draw upon the resources of ethical theory, political science, history and law. First, it will interrogate critically the duties ascribed to refugees in current political debates. Second, it will trace the different ways in which the duties of refugees have been understood historically and the way they relate to changing conceptualisations of the refugee. Third, through interviews, the question of how refugees *themselves* understand their responsibilities will be explored. Finally, the project will draw upon the results of the above, as well as the resources of contemporary moral and political thinking, to provide a considered and practically relevant account of the moral and political duties of refugees.

A Syrian refugee opens an Arabic library in Berlin, Germany



A rehabilitated substandard building occupied by Syrian refugees in Barelías, Bekaa Valley, Lebanon



© UNHCR/David Azzi

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

2008–ongoing

Professor 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.

Architectures of Displacement

Economic & Social Research Council and the Arts & Humanities Research Council, 2016–2019
Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Dr Mark E Breeze, with Professor Dan Hicks (School of Archaeology & Pitt Rivers Museum) and Dr Rachael Kiddey (School of Archaeology)

This research explores the lived experience of temporary accommodation for refugees in the Middle East and Europe. Led by Tom Scott-Smith, it brings together experts in forced displacement, archaeology, anthropology, and architecture to study refugee shelter

across six countries. A partnership with the Pitt Rivers Museum, the project has four main aims: first, to produce an inventory that records and categorises the diverse range of emergency accommodation in situations of forced migration; second, to produce detailed portraits of emergency shelter through ethnographic writing, photographic essays and film; third, to assess the social, cultural, political and legal implications of different emergency shelters; and fourth, to inform the design of successful policies on shelter and displacement through discussion with humanitarian and governmental agencies.

Humanitarian Nutrition

2015–ongoing

Professor Tom Scott-Smith

This project examines humanitarian nutrition and its history from the 19th century to the present day. Through archival research, fieldwork, oral history and the analysis of humanitarian handbooks, it examines how Victorian technologies such as the soup kitchen were transformed into contemporary mechanisms for emergency feeding. In many refugee crises around the world, emergency feeding is a central part of humanitarian action, and this project traces how changing understandings of the human body and its needs have affected the treatment of forcibly displaced populations. It explores the transformation from communal to individual designs, from vernacular to technical foods, and from personal to impersonal measurements, examining what shaped these changes, how they reflect the wider socio-political concerns of the age, and how current practices may also be determined by cultural assumptions and historical conditions. Results will appear in a monograph, entitled *On an Empty Stomach: The Humanitarian Approach to Hunger*.

Rethinking Refuge

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and Delmi, 2016–2017
Professor Alexander Betts, Professor Cathryn Costello, and Dr Natascha Zaun

In the context of various refugee crises including the European context, the Refugee Studies Centre has been conducting this Centre-wide project. The project has involved scholars both from the RSC and outside, as well as policymakers and practitioners, in a debate on the reform of the global refugee regime and the role refugee studies can play within it. In doing so, the project bridges the gap between scholarly research and policy-making and contributes both to scholarly discourse and policy-practice. In this interdisciplinary project, RSC members have studied the question of how to rethink refuge from various angles, including politics, international relations, normative political theory, law, history, and anthropology. The goal of this project has been to develop ideas to meaningfully engage with the challenges of forced displacement in the 21st century, particularly as concerns responsibility-sharing.

Key outputs include publications and events on the reform of global responsibility-sharing, including a commissioned study for the Swedish Delegation for Migration (Delmi), a RSC Research in Brief, and a workshop with scholars and practitioners, as well as a new Rethinking Refuge website which will offer an accessible way for policymakers to navigate and use the research of the RSC.

What is the Value of Refugee Status for Accessing Durable Solutions?

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellowship, 2015–ongoing
Georgia Cole

Durable solutions are continually evolving to suit states, rather than refugees. Academic approaches to exploring this trend have focused on how to reform the existing regime based on refugee status remaining constant. They ask how to hold states and institutions better to account, or how to support refugees own strategies of self-reliance. These state-, institution- and refugee-centric models of change nonetheless leave the category of refugeehood essentially untouched, seeing it as a ubiquitous force for good. None challenge whether refugee status in itself helps individuals who have been forcibly displaced to find durable solutions. However, if refugee status is providing only the most minimal of rights, i.e. the right not to be returned to the country of origin, and it is not facilitating individuals' access to durable solutions, then questions must be asked about whether certain groups are best served within the refugee regime. And what might alternative models of protection look like as conceived and envisaged by the forcibly displaced themselves? Through empirical research with Eritreans in Uganda and within Eritrea, and drawing on their emic understandings of protection and how to access it, this research critically explores the taken for granted portrayal of refugee status as a necessary gatekeeper to durable solutions.

Becoming Adult: Conceptions of Futures and Wellbeing Among Young People Subject to Immigration Control in the UK

2014–ongoing; Economic & Social Research Council funding, October 2014–September 2017
Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty (Co-Investigator responsible for 'Cultural concepts of futures and wellbeing')

While we are aware that in the age of migration and globalisation popular imaginaries are constructed through and by migration and across national and ethnic divides, this research aims to better understand whether and how norms and ideas contained within different cultural media from each sending country may influence young people's own ideas and intentions about their migratory decision. The sending countries under consideration here are Vietnam, Afghanistan, Albania, and Eritrea. The study involves examining relevant cultural media (which may include print media, social media, and common discourses and narratives) to explore how the following key concepts are represented and discussed in different cultural media from each of the sending countries, and whether and how the concepts are interconnected through these different media: migration; childhood; youth, adulthood, becoming adult; future, and wellbeing. A closing conference is planned for December 2017 which will have four research papers on cultural media from Vietnam, Albania, Afghanistan, and Eritrea, and present findings and analysis to a specialist audience interested in how concepts of Futures and Wellbeing are developed in sending and receiving countries as well as transnationally.

The Global Governed? Refugees as Providers of Protection and Assistance

Economic & Social Research Council and the Arts & Humanities Research Council, 2016–2019
Professor Alexander Betts, Dr Kate Pincock and Evan Easton-Calabria

The global governance of forced migration is generally used to refer to the response of governments and international organisations to displaced populations; rarely do we think of refugees as the providers of protection and assistance. Yet understanding the ways in which refugees themselves engage in forms of refugee-led social protection offers an opportunity to fundamentally reconceive support for the displaced in more sustainable and empowering ways. This project involves inter-disciplinary, mixed methods, comparative research in Kenya and Uganda (across urban and rural areas) on the diverse and neglected ways in which refugees engage in the provision of protection and assistance to their own communities. Through ethnographic, historical, and quantitative research, it seeks to identify the diverse forms, scope, and functions of refugee-led social protection; to understand and explain the emergence and evolution of particular forms of refugee-led social protection; and to test the degree to which refugees' sources of security are derived from external assistance or from their own community-led initiatives.



Somali women run a group insurance scheme known as an ayuto within these shops in Kampala

© IJSC/UN/Onama



Refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia and other countries take part in a football tournament on a sandy pitch at Dadaab, Kenya

© UNHCR/Ahmedullah, Naserullah

Refugee Economies (formerly the Humanitarian Innovation Project)

IKEA Foundation; Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Stephanie and Hunter Hunt; Deloitte; World Food Programme, 2012–ongoing

Professor Alexander Betts, Dr Naohiko Omata, and Dr Olivier Sterck

The Humanitarian Innovation Project, created in 2012, has been renamed as the Refugee Economies Project, to reflect the focus of its work. In 2012, we launched a pilot study on livelihoods of refugees in Uganda, building a data set of unprecedented scale to explain variation in economic outcomes between and within refugee populations. One of the key features of the research was its emphasis on training refugees as peer researchers and enumerators. We have since expanded our research in a number of ways, various contexts and countries.

Firstly, the main focus of the project is to build an unprecedented panel data set on the economic lives and impact of refugees across urban and rural areas, focusing on refugees and hosts in three countries – Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda – across a three-year period. Over the last year, we have completed the first round of data collection in Kenya, with over 4000 surveys completed in Kakuma refugee camp and Nairobi. The panel data set will allow us to answer a range of questions relating to refugees' and hosts' income levels, wealth, psycho-social wellbeing, networks, returns on education, mobility, production, consumption, and entrepreneurship, for example.

Second, in partnership with the World Food Programme, we are embarking on a study of refugee self-reliance in the new Kalobeyi refugee settlement in Kenya. Kalobeyi has been designed specifically to encourage refugee self-reliance. Over a three-year period, we will follow refugees in both Kalobeyi and the nearby, pre-existing Kakuma camp to explain differences across a range of measures of refugee self-reliance. The study offers a unique opportunity

to compare outcomes in a newly designed settlement compared with an older, more organically developed settlement.

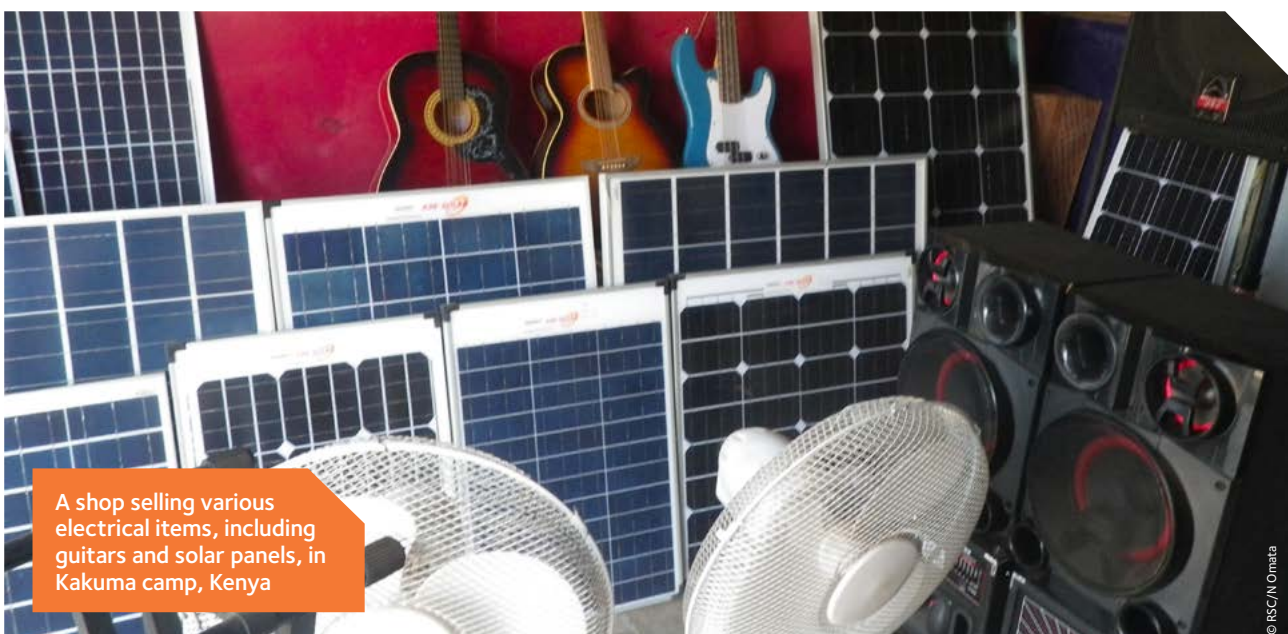
Third, we have worked with Deloitte on a preliminary study of the economic lives of Syrian refugees in Europe, with a focus on employment. The study is based on quantitative and qualitative data collection in Austria, the Netherlands, and the UK. One of its aims is to explore the paradox of a relatively highly educated Syrian refugee population with relatively low levels of employment and self-employment in Europe.

Fourth, we have collaborated with UNHCR Zambia and the University of Zambia to enable them to apply our methods to collect data on refugee economies in the Zambian context. This offered a unique opportunity to offer training and guidance to other organisations on adopting our methods.

Fifth, the project also aims to follow and assess 'innovative practices' in the promotion of economic participation of refugees. These include work on 'bottom-up' innovation by refugees and displaced populations themselves, which was a major focus of the Humanitarian Innovation Project, as well as following larger interventions such as the Jordan Compact and Ethiopia's approach to industrial zones for refugees.

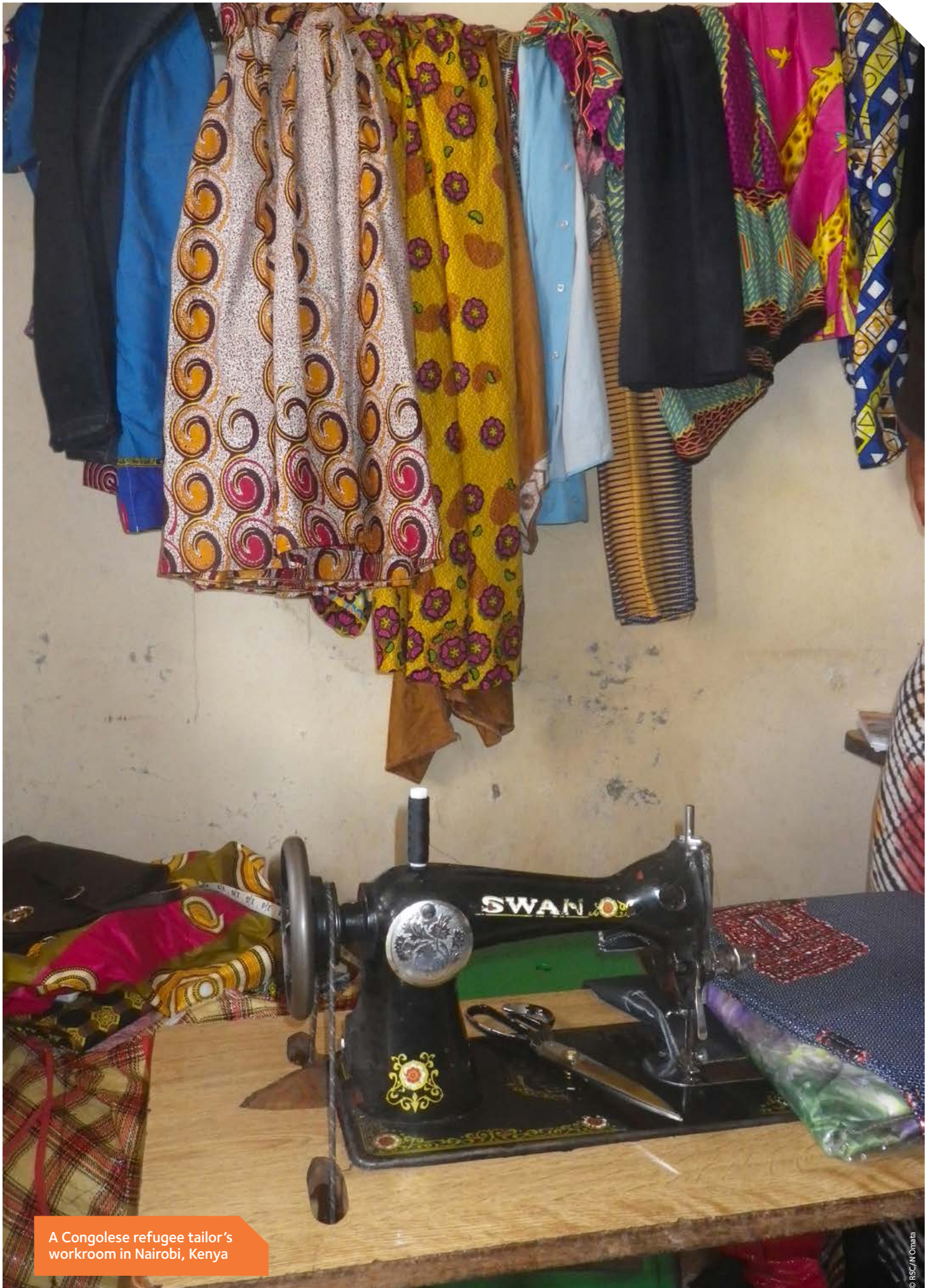
The book *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development* (Betts, Bloom, Kaplan & Omata, OUP 2016) is now available. See details online at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/refugee-economies-forced-displacement-and-development

In 2016, Professor Alexander Betts and the Humanitarian Innovation Project team won a University of Oxford Vice-Chancellor's Award for Public Engagement with Research for work exploring the economic lives of refugees.



A shop selling various electrical items, including guitars and solar panels, in Kakuma camp, Kenya

© IASC/N Omata



A Congolese refugee tailor's workroom in Nairobi, Kenya

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, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations.

Policy engagement

Several RSC staff have worked collaboratively with **UNHCR** both at field and headquarters level. Naohiko Omata travelled to Lusaka, Zambia at the invitation of UNHCR to provide training and guidance to the organisation's staff and researchers at the University of Zambia to enable them to undertake research on the economic lives of refugees in the country. Alexander Betts engaged in a meeting with UNHCR's Headquarters based Livelihoods Unit to examine ways to collaborate on enhancing refugees' economic participation.

Cathryn Costello has written a report for UNHCR's Legal and Protection Policy series, which aims to assist UNHCR in the development of guidelines on the correct interpretation of Article 31 of the Refugee Convention, whereby states generally commit not to penalise refugees for unlawful entry or stay. The report was the subject of a joint UNHCR-RSC workshop held in Oxford in March 2017.

We are working closely with the **World Food Programme** on a new collaboration aimed to inform refugee self-reliance, initially focusing on the Kalobeyei camp in Kenya. Olivier Sterck presented the 'inception report' of the Refugee Economies Project's work in Kalobeyei to the World Food Programme and other UN stakeholders' country teams in Nairobi, Kenya in September. The report offers an opportunity to get feedback from a range of stakeholders on the research design for the project.



Roger Zetter has been active in policy initiatives to promote the right to work for refugees. He was a consultant to the **International Labour Organisation**, preparing a background report and drafting Guiding Principles for the ILO on the *Access of refugees and other forcibly displaced people to the labour market*. For the **World Bank/KNOMAD** he has prepared a monograph on *Refugees' right to work and access to labor markets – An assessment*.

Alexander Betts was appointed as a Councillor on the **World Refugee Council**, an initiative of the Government of Canada. The Council will meet in Geneva, Amman, Dar es Salaam, and Berlin to explore options for the reform of the global refugee system. Other councillors include former Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete, former Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou, and former UN Secretary-General's Representative on Human Rights Defenders Hina Jilani.

Cathryn Costello has collaborated on a series of reports to inform asylum policy in Europe. She has co-authored a paper of the **Council of Europe** Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to family reunification of refugees in Europe, as well as a report commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs on *Implementation of the 2015 Council Decisions establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece*, which was presented to the **European Parliament** in June.

Alexander Betts has been active at the **World Economic Forum** (WEF), presenting his research at the annual Young Global Leaders' Summit in Tokyo, and participating in a high-level visit to Jordan's Special Economic Zones as part of the WEF's Middle East and North Africa meeting held in Amman. Meanwhile, Natascha Zaun has served as a Fellow on the WEF's Humanitarian Futures Council.

As part of our strategic partnership agreement, we have worked closely with the **Government of Switzerland** on a range of initiatives, including informing their role as Co-Chair of the Global Compact on Migration. For example, Alexander Betts participated in a brainstorming meeting in Bern alongside the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, François Crepeau, and co-authored a paper on 'The history of global migration governance' with RSC student Lena Kainz at the request of the Swiss

Ambassador to the UN. Roger Zetter worked with the Swiss Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide a ‘*Strategic reflection process on key pillars of the Government of Switzerland’s foreign policy in the field of forced displacement*’.

Dawn Chatty is working with a group of Fellows at the **British Academy** and **CARA** to promote higher education opportunities for refugees from Syria and elsewhere. They are advocating for several British Academy Newton Fellowships to be earmarked for higher education opportunities for refugees.

We have also recognised that policy engagement must go beyond working with governments and international organisations. Alexander Betts has presented to **business audiences** including at the European Business Forum, Morgan Stanley, Boston Consultancy Group, and the Skoll World Forum, being recognised by Thinkers50 as one of the top emerging business influencers of 2017 and as a ‘Game Changer’ by *Bloomberg Businessweek*. We have also continued to work closely with a number of refugee-led community-based organisations, notably through our research in Kenya and Uganda.



Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Guy S Goodwin-Gill (both front) at the UNHCR-RSC workshop on the interpretation of Article 31 of the Refugee Convention

Partnerships

The RSC has benefited immensely from a series of strategic partnerships, which have greatly enhanced our research, teaching, and impact. Our partners include governments, businesses, international organisations, NGOs, and universities.

Our two principal government partners have been the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Our partnership with the Swiss has provided unrestricted funding used to support the appointment of two Junior Research Fellows, seed fund a range of pilot research activities, and update our Summer School curriculum, for example. Meanwhile, our partnership with the Danes has enabled us to collect primary data in Kenya relating to the economic lives of refugees and to sustain our work on Refugee Economies.

We have also embarked on an innovative collaboration with Deloitte to study the economic lives of Syrian refugees in Europe. RSC staff have provided support for research design and data analysis, while Deloitte has provided the resources and data collection capacity to undertake primary research with refugees and businesses in the UK, Austria, and the Netherlands.

From within the NGO sector, we have been working closely with the Jesuit Refugee Service to finalise funding for a new Pedro Arrupe Fellowship in Forced Migration to be hosted jointly by the RSC and Campion Hall. We have also begun a new collaboration with the World Food Programme to undertake a joint study on refugee self-reliance, focusing on the new Kalobeyei camp in Kenya, with the aim of informing policy across the main UN organisations working in the camp.

We have this year formalised a partnership with the Andrew & Renata Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, which aims to facilitate academic exchange and cooperation, encouraging cross-institutional visits, and cooperative research. The Kaldor Centre, founded in 2013, is the world’s first and only research centre dedicated to the study of international refugee law, and has particular expertise on displacement issues in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region. This collaboration is further complemented by an emerging collaboration between both institutions and the Melbourne Law School.



Media coverage

In the past year, RSC staff have written articles and provided comment for news outlets on a range of issues, including the UN summit on refugees in September 2016, the EU refugee relocation plan, a pilot programme giving work permits to Syrian refugees in Jordan, architecture for refugees, the political impact of refugee diasporas, and reforming the international refugee system.

In October, for example, Alexander Betts appeared on BBC2's Newsnight where he discussed the refugee 'crisis' in Europe and the EU's 'doomed' relocation plan. He also wrote articles for the *Observer*, *The*

Irish Times, *Prospect Magazine*, and *Refugees Deeply*, and was interviewed by the *Guardian*, the BBC World Service, *Global Citizen*, and Amanpour on CNN. Betts was the subject of a feature by *Bloomberg Businessweek*, and was named by *Foreign Policy* as a 2016 Leading Global Thinker.

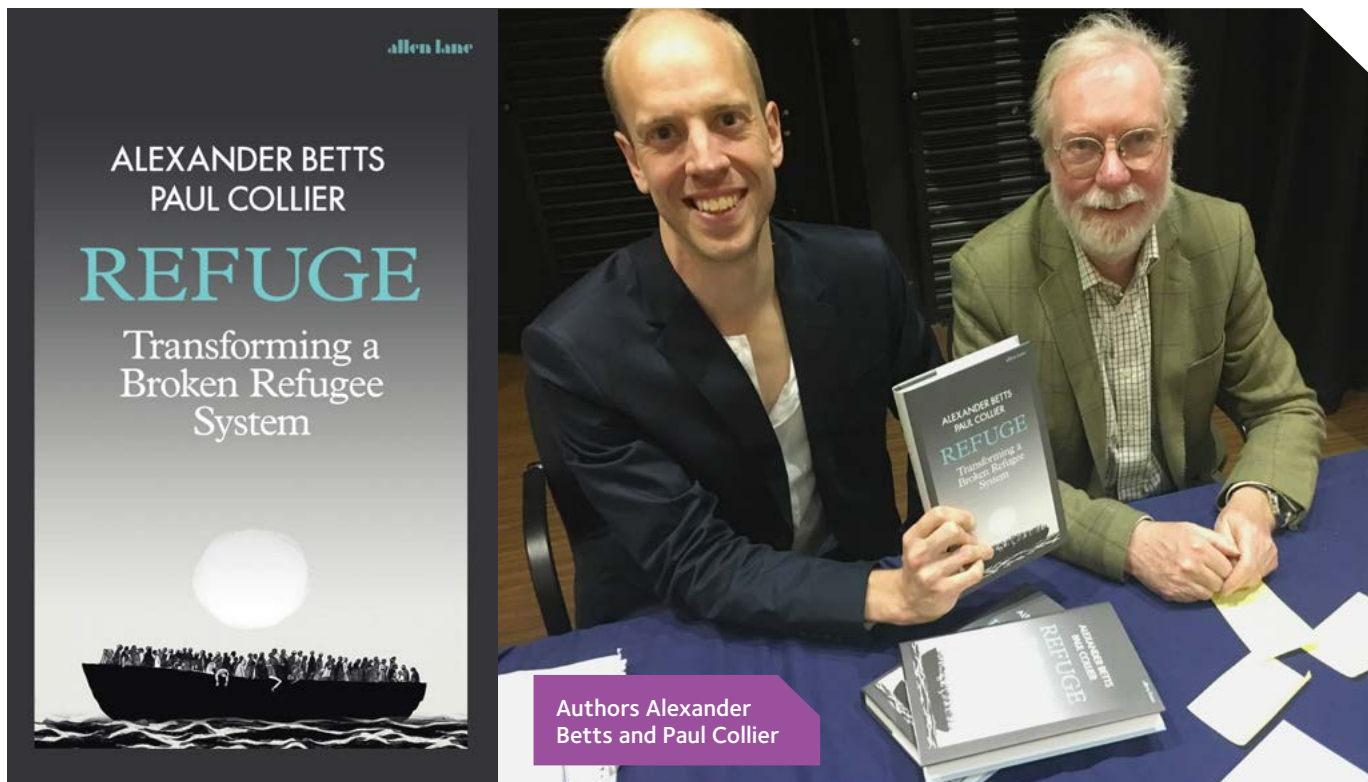
In February, Mark Breeze featured on BBC Radio 4's Four Thought in a programme broadcast from the Design Museum in London titled 'Building for a new future', where he addressed the question of why architects have not done more to design better shelter for refugees.

Selected media coverage

For a full listing of our media coverage, including links to online content, please visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news

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|----------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| 26 July 2017 | The economist who wants to put refugees to work, <i>Bloomberg Businessweek</i> | 1 Feb 2017 | Building for the future, <i>Four Thought</i> , <i>BBC Radio 4</i> |
| 11 April 2017 | How to fix the refugee crisis, <i>Prospect Magazine</i> | 22 Jan 2017 | Refugees can be used as a political resource to help those left behind, <i>The Observer</i> |
| 6 April 2017 | Can politics solve the refugee crisis? Politics Weekly podcast, <i>The Guardian</i> | 7 Jan 2017 | Programme on 'Jobs for Syrian refugees', <i>World Hacks</i> , <i>BBC World Service</i> |
| 28 March 2017 | Why we need to change the narrative on refugees, <i>Amanpour</i> , <i>CNN</i> | 12 Dec 2016 | The leading global thinkers of 2016, <i>Foreign Policy</i> |
| 28 March 2017 | The world's refugee system can be fixed: here's the ten-point plan to save lives and create hope, <i>i</i> | 24 Oct 2016 | Feature discussing demolition of the 'Jungle' camp in Calais and the wider refugee crisis in Europe, <i>Newsnight</i> , <i>BBC2</i> |
| 22 March 2017 | Why denying refugees the right to work is a catastrophic error, <i>The Guardian</i> | 28 Sept 2016 | US-led coalition to double refugee resettlement places and expand aid, <i>The Guardian</i> |
| 28 Feb 2017 | Refugees turned entrepreneurs, <i>The Guardian</i> | 20 Sept 2016 | UN summit on refugees fails to offer solutions, <i>The Irish Times</i> |
| 19 Feb 2017 | Are refugees good for the economy?, <i>Global Citizen</i> | 18 Sept 2016 | UN and White House summits could offer a ray of hope to those stuck in camps, <i>The Observer</i> |

The media review *Refuge*



Since its publication by Penguin Allen Lane on 30 March, *Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System* by Alexander Betts (RSC Director) and Paul Collier (Professor of Economics and Public Policy, Blavatnik School of Government) has been reviewed by various media. *Refuge* reveals how, despite the media focus on the 10% of refugees trying to make it to Europe's shores, nearly 90% of the world's refugees live in developing countries, mostly in urban poverty or in camps. In light of this, Betts and Collier's book situates Europe's refugee crisis in a global framework, offering a concrete diagnosis for a system that has, for too long, been institutionally broken.

In its review of 15 April, *The Economist* states that: "Refuge" is the first comprehensive attempt in years to rethink from first principles a system hidebound by old thinking and hand-wringing. Its ideas demand a hearing."

According to *The Sunday Times* (23 April), Betts and Collier provide "an analysis that is at once compassionate and dispassionate, and full of bold and innovative thinking".

In *The Times Literary Supplement* (26 April), Alexander van Tulleken states that the book's description of the origins of the refugee crisis in Europe is "superb, accessible and riveting". He comments that the plan proposed in the book "offers a bolder and brighter vision than the barbed wire fences currently being touted as popular alternatives".

In the *Financial Times* (27 April), James Crabtree notes that "Betts and... Collier belong to that rare breed of academic that attempts to fix world problems rather than just analysing them." He states, quoting from the book, "Today, the world spends approximately \$75bn a year on the 10 per cent of refugees who moved to developed regions and only around \$5bn a year on the 90 per cent who remain in developing regions", Betts and Collier write. Switch some of that money around, and think a bit more creatively, and the beginnings of a new answer can surely be found."

Reviews have also been published by *The Evening Standard* (a "timely and acutely aimed polemic") and *Standpoint* magazine ("a rare and wonderful thing... a work of politically engaged scholarship with a trenchant analysis and original solutions").

The US edition of the book, titled *Refuge: Rethinking Refugee Policy in a Changing World*, was published by Oxford University Press in September 2017.

In his review in *The Wall Street Journal*, James Traub writes that "by steering a path between panicked repudiation and blithe embrace, Messrs. Betts and Collier offer pragmatic insights to an intensely polemicized issue and compel us to confront hard questions."

For details of other books published this year by RSC staff, see page 35 in this Annual Report.



A well-stocked shoe shop in Nairobi owned by a refugee

Refugee economies in Kenya

Naohiko Omata and Olivier Sterck

Senior Researcher and Junior Research Fellow, Refugee Economies Project

The 'Refugee Economies' research aims to explore a simple but crucial question: *what difference does it make, in economic terms, to be a refugee?* Although most refugees participate in economic activities and markets in their host states, their economic lives are shaped by different institutional contexts that relate to being a refugee. Despite a growing interest in refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance, there is little theoretical or empirical work in this area. We explore what makes refugees' economic lives analytically distinctive and highlight the factors that explain variation in economic outcomes for refugees and in their impact on host communities.

Between 2013 and 2015, we carried out a large-scale study in Uganda with support from Stephanie and Hunter Hunt. Although Uganda's treatment of refugees is far from perfect, the country offers refugees a relatively high level of socio-economic freedom through its Self-Reliance Strategy. Our major findings have been published in the book *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development* (Oxford University Press, 2016).

With assistance from the Danish government, as our second case study we have embarked upon research in Kenya, which hosted over 450,000 refugees at the end of 2016. Compared to neighbouring Uganda, it has more stringent refugee policies that restrict socio-economic freedom. The Kenyan administration requires refugees to reside in either Dadaab or Kakuma refugee camps, which are located in remote, underdeveloped, and insecure areas. Refugee residents wishing to travel outside the camps are required to obtain written permission from the camp authority. Refugees are largely excluded from formal economic sectors due to extremely limited access to work permits. Through comparative analysis of Uganda and Kenya, our ultimate aim is to deepen our understanding of the economic lives of refugees *vis-à-vis* different regulatory environments and to accumulate more data on variation in economic consequences for refugees.

In 2016 and 2017, we have conducted research in both Kakuma refugee camp and the capital city, Nairobi. We targeted the largest refugee populations in each site – South Sudanese, Somali, and Congolese refugees in Kakuma, and Somali and Congolese refugees in Nairobi. We have also sought to understand the main differences between refugees and local hosts, and have included local host communities living near to Kakuma camp and within Nairobi.

The research has combined qualitative and quantitative methods, involving more than 100 semi-structured interviews and a questionnaire survey of 4000 adults. As in Uganda, we have maintained our strong commitment to promoting the participation of refugees themselves, and worked with over 30 refugee research assistants in Kenya.

We are still analysing the data collected but our preliminary findings indicate intriguing variations in refugees' economic strategies and outcomes in the Kenyan context. Refugees in Kenya engage in a range of economic activities despite the numerous handicaps imposed on them by the host state.

Some 67,000 refugees reside in Nairobi despite the government's encampment policy. These self-settled refugees must largely give up their access to international assistance, but they are motivated to



Naohiko Omata



Olivier Sterck

settle in urban areas for reasons such as improved access to employment opportunities, education, and social services.

Currently, refugees from Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) constitute the two largest refugee populations in Nairobi. However, their settlement patterns are significantly different, which also shapes their economic strategies. Almost all Somali refugees find their way to Nairobi's Eastleigh district – commonly portrayed as 'little Mogadishu', it is dominated by Somali Kenyan populations. Shared Somali origin and a Muslim identity can ease the transition of refugees into social, cultural and economic life in this Somali society. Here, most Somali refugees find income-generating opportunities through networks of Somali Kenyan people. The garment business is particularly popular, and many are employed by Somali Kenyan businesses as shopkeepers or clerks. The presence of a large Somali Kenyan population has offered Somali refugees a space for 'segmented assimilation' in the existing Somali society in Eastleigh.

In contrast, about 18,000 refugees from DRC are scattered throughout Nairobi's suburb areas. Congolese refugees usually cannot rely wholly on their own ethnic bonds, and must build new connections with Kenyan nationals. These new networks often become the basis through which they seek informal employment opportunities, as hairdressers, construction workers, cleaners, security guards. Unlike their Somali counterparts, most of these Congolese casual workers are hired by Kenyans who do not necessarily have any ethnic linkages with the DRC. The Swahili language and Christianity are important common denominators among Kenyans and Congolese refugees, and these shared elements seem to facilitate smooth communication and interactions.

Turning to Kakuma refugee camp, in north-western Kenya, its more than 160,000 residents come from a variety of countries including South Sudan, Somalia, DRC, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Due to restrictions on refugees' mobility, the ambit of refugees' economic lives is largely constrained to the informal economy operating inside the camp. Somali refugees tend to be the most business-oriented group, being involved in the wholesale business or other types of capital-intensive enterprises such as money transfer or internet cafés. In fact, some well-stocked wholesale shops owned by Somali refugees 'import' materials from their business counterparts in Eastleigh. Crucially, connections with Somali diaspora have enabled them to access transnational remittances, which are often a source of initial capital for these major enterprises.

On the other hand, Congolese refugees in Kakuma camp are frequently employed by UNHCR and NGOs or engaged in less capital-intensive enterprises. For South Sudanese refugees, there are considerable differences in their economic strategies, largely depending on their length of exile in the camp. Long-standing refugees are more likely to have established businesses, while recent arrivals struggle to establish nascent livelihoods.

As our initial findings imply, different levels of access to ethnic networks could be a key reason for disparate economic outcomes for refugees. In both research sites, Somali refugees tend to be wealthier than other nationalities. Nevertheless, it is important not to overlook the individual differences and socio-economic outliers within different refugee populations, nor to disregard the profile of refugees' individual financial assets.

The institutional and bureaucratic restraints that result from their status form one of the most significant factors affecting refugees' economic lives. Refugees in Kenya confront many refugee-specific handicaps in their economic lives, such as the lack of freedom of movement. In addition, some police appear to deliberately prey upon refugees due to their precarious legal status and limited access to justice. Police harassment against Somali refugees in particular has intensified over recent years due to increased securitisation across the nation and the government viewing Somali refugees as a security threat. These specific conditions are part of a broader institutional context of 'refugeehood' and contribute to enriching the analytical concept of refugee economies.

The next stage of our research will be to build what economists call 'panel data', a data set that is both multi-country and recorded over time. With support from the IKEA Foundation, we will collect data in rural and urban contexts, from refugee and host communities, over a three-year period, in three East African host countries: Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia – a state with nearly 800,000 refugees. With comparative research across three countries, we aim to nurture a better understanding of refugees' economic lives in different regulatory settings, while informing policy and practice to reimagine refugee assistance.

A refugee-owned restaurant in Kakuma camp, Kenya



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

This interdisciplinary nine-month master's degree 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 research methods project, and written exams.

In 2016–17, the centre embedded a series of course reforms, which have been designed to deepen interdisciplinary understanding of forced migration and widen the scope of core courses. In the first term students now follow three core courses, which introduce the subject of forced migration from anthropological, political and legal perspectives. In the second term they follow a fourth core course on moral philosophy. Across both terms all students also take a course dedicated to research methods in the study of forced migration, and in the second term, students choose two options courses from a list, which changes from year to year. In 2016–17 our option courses included Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East, The History and Politics of Humanitarian Aid, Advanced Human Rights and Refugee Law, The Politics of Durable Solutions, and UNHCR and World Politics.

In the third and final term, students write a 10,000 to 15,000-word thesis based on research conducted over the year.

For further information on the MSc, visit the RSC website at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/msc

The students

Since 1998 the MSc has drawn top-quality students from all over the world, including Rhodes, Marshall, Commonwealth, and Fulbright scholars. Our most recent cohort came from 11 countries, many of whom were in receipt of bursary or other financial support. The degree is competitive, with around 180 applicants for the 25 places available on the course each year. To date over 400 students have graduated and gone on to doctoral degrees, law school and/or work relevant to human rights, refugees and migration. Graduates 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.

This year, MSc thesis topics included: 'The dividing line: "queue-jumping" asylum seekers in European political discourse', 'Producing protection gaps: "migrants in vulnerable situations" and the demand for global migration governance', and 'Who does aid aid? US funding for refugee food aid'. Rebecca Buxton was awarded the thesis prize for her thesis 'The lie of the land: territory, culture and reparations for climate refugees'. The Examiners' Prize was awarded to Francesco Bosso.

Students participating in the MSc moot, December 2016



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: 'An Exploration of Gender in Humanitarian Practice in Lebanon'; 'The Secret Livelihoods of Refugees: A Genealogy of Refugees and Development from 1919–2015'; 'Children and Asylum: A New Take on Fragmentation of International Law'; and 'Climate Refugees' (see the Academic Record for a 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, visit the RSC website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil

Julia Pacitto DPhil candidate

Refugee Journeys: Exploring Contemporary Narratives of Refugee Travel and Routes to Asylum



Inspired by the burgeoning literature on migration journeys and migrant (im)mobilities, my research explores the relational, embodied experiences of refugees during their journeys towards exile in the UK, and how these journeys are remembered

and made sense of by those who have undertaken them. I have used a narrative approach to collect the journey stories of a diverse set of refugees and asylum seekers currently living in the UK. These narratives capture a plethora of experiences that expose the blurred boundaries, multifaceted nature, and complexity of 'journeys towards exile'. My research focuses on: the dynamics of these journeys, in particular the various (im)mobilities, dwellings and moorings that characterise different journeys; embodied encounters with spaces, things and people en route; and the processes of remembering, forgetting, and meaning-making that emerge through the narratives.

Nora Bardelli DPhil candidate

'The Refugee' represented, reproduced, subverted: commodification of Malian refugeeeness in Burkina Faso



My research is a study of the refugee status of Malians living in an urban context in Burkina Faso. It looks at how the status and category of 'refugee' move, circulate and change across differing relationships, social spaces, structures, and time. This project starts from

the assumption that a category and a label are not only imposed on people designated as such, but are negotiated by the actors themselves and within their interactions with other actors and their social and political economies. The refugee status is not just assigned to an individual and remains unchanged; refugees make it their own in their milieu and within structures that surround them and that they participate in. Based on ethnographic research carried out in Burkina Faso with Malian urban refugees, my work eventually argues that one way in which such a category is produced, transformed, and embodied, in discourse and practice, is through a commodification process that concerns the relationship between refugees and humanitarians/humanitarian agencies.



On Sunday 11 June, at its 168th commencement, Lawrence University in Wisconsin honoured **Gil Loescher**, Visiting Professor at the Refugee Studies Centre. Professor Loescher was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree during commencement ceremonies. He also delivered the principal commencement address. Loescher is a long-established expert on international refugee policy. For over 25 years, he was Professor of International Relations at the University of Notre Dame in the United States. He has served as a consultant to numerous governments, international organisations, non-governmental organisations, foundations, and research institutes.

International Summer School in Forced Migration

The annual RSC International Summer School in Forced Migration was once again held in July this year. The School, which has been running for three decades, offers an interdisciplinary, participatory and exciting forum for attendees to discuss contemporary issues in forced migration. This year the Summer School hosted 72 participants, from more than 28 different countries, as well as 6 tutors and over 15 speakers. The School's key aim has always been to foster interaction and dialogue between academics, practitioners and policymakers working in areas related to refugees and forced migration. Practitioners are given the time and space to step back from the field and learn from the best recent academic work in forced migration as well as from their fellow practitioners.

The new look, intensive two-week course proved a wonderful success. It was opened by the Summer School Director, Professor Matthew Gibney, and followed by sessions dedicated to the conceptualisation and globalisation of forced migration, considering the political, legal and anthropological framings of displacement. The ethics of border control were examined in a thought-provoking lecture which provided great foundations for a subsequent debate between tutor groups. Later in the week focus was directed towards asylum policy and international refugee law. Workshops on African Union protection and European Union protection offered participants the chance to study these areas in more depth. Negotiating strategies were put into practice in a day-long simulation in the context of refugee repatriation and the challenges of internal displacement in East Timor. In the second week participants had opportunities to study optional modules spanning health and humanitarian crises, Palestinian refugees and international law, psychosocial support, children's rights, human smuggling, humanitarian principles, and IDPs. After two weeks of intensive study and reflection, the Summer School drew to a close with participants, tutors and speakers considering the future challenges in the refugee regime.

Strategically placed through the busy programme of reading, debates and discussion were lectures from word-leading academics and accomplished professionals such as Alessandro Monsutti, Lea Ypi, Madeline Garlick, Arafat Jamal, and Heaven Crawley who delivered the closing plenary. Other sessions included a presentation on the treatment of refugees in Israel, and a screening and subsequent discussion of *The Wait* by Dr Maher Abdulaziz. Work in small, diverse tutor groups was also a prominent feature of the programme. Lively, challenging exchanges provided ample opportunities for critical reflection on assumptions and professional practices.

The 2017 tutor groups were led by Jeff Crisp, Michelle Foster, Matthew Gibney, Maryanne Loughry, Tom Scott-Smith and Liesbeth Schockaert.

This year's School was praised by participants as offering a unique opportunity for professionals from across the world to learn from each other and to build long-term networks that would benefit both their personal and professional development. Whilst major international organisations such as UNHCR, ICRC and IOM were well represented, there were also officials from various governments, staff of international and local NGOs (Oxfam, Plan International, Forum réfugiés Cosi, Refugee Transitions, Vine Community Services) as well as full-time researchers and academics. The new Saturday Festival of Ideas gave participants the opportunity to showcase their knowledge to participants, tutors and members of the Refugee Studies Centre. There was a diverse range of presentations which fitted into the following themes: *Understanding Contemporary Large Scale Refugee Movements*; *Improving Responses to Refugees*; and *Enabling Integration and Durable Solutions*.

The RSC places great importance on providing bursary support to deserving participants, particularly those from the Global South, who would otherwise be unable to attend this course. In 2017 seven participants received bursary funding thanks to generous support from the Asfari Foundation and the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The RSC hopes to be able to offer more assisted places in 2018 thanks to generous donations made through the *Oxford Thinking Campaign*, and in that way continue to provide a Summer School that involves those working in forced migration situations across the globe.

The next International Summer School in Forced Migration will take place in July 2018. To receive further information as it becomes available, please contact Susanna Power at summer.school@qeh.ox.ac.uk or visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/summerschool



Participants enjoying a class at the Summer School in July

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. They can also 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

Short courses

The RSC convenes occasional 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 inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations.

In March 2017 Professor Dawn Chatty (RSC) and Professor Susan M Akram (Boston University School of Law) convened the course 'Palestine Refugees and International Law', which was held at the British Institute in Amman, Jordan. This two-day course places the Palestinian refugee case study within the broader context of the international human rights regime. It examines how the policies and practices of Middle Eastern states impinge upon Palestinian refugees.

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

Forthcoming short courses

The 'Palestine Refugees and International Law' short course, convened by Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Susan M Akram, will be held on 2–3 March 2018 in Amman, Jordan. For more information, please contact Susanna Power: rsc-outreach@qeh.ox.ac.uk or visit the website: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/palestine.

Ulrike Krause

Visiting Research Fellow *Philipps University of Marburg*



I came to the RSC as a Visiting Research Fellow in order to continue my research on sexual and gender-based violence against refugees, refugee governance and resilience, which was generously supported by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). An additional central aim was for me to discuss

research ethics, thus ethical considerations while carrying out fieldwork to study forced migration. The stay enabled me to access a broad range of literature, listen to diverse presentations, and enter into discussions with a number of colleagues at the RSC and beyond. I presented my thoughts on research ethics along with proposed ways forward to practice what is preached, enjoyed critical questions from colleagues, and developed a subsequent paper which has been published as a RSC Working Paper. My time at the RSC was very productive, academically challenging and thought-provoking, but most of all inspiring. As Visiting Fellows, we receive several introductory sessions, are invited to all meetings at the Centre, and literally located right in the middle of everything. The atmosphere is welcoming – not only to new people but especially also to critical thought. I am very thankful to have had the opportunity to spend time at the RSC and look forward to further exchange.

Jeffrey Maslanik

Visiting Study Fellow *Florida International University*



I came to the RSC as a Visiting Study Fellow to work on my dissertation, 'Refugees Welcome: A Multilevel Analysis of Refugee Labor Market Integration in the Swedish Welfare State'. Having the opportunity to present my ongoing research at the Work-in-Progress Seminar Series was tremendously

useful. The erudite feedback provided by the audience, helped me rethink and more clearly approach and restructure certain aspects of my research. In addition to the numerous daily benefits at the RSC, I also regularly attended the seemingly endless line-up of engaging roundtables, panels, and presentations around Oxford.

Having the opportunity to engage with the community of scholars at the RSC and with those at the Department of International Development, most notably receive feedback from Professor Betts, among many others, and speak regularly with Professor Andersson (ODID) about my research and Swedish politics more generally, was immensely beneficial to my growth as a scholar. Finally, the support staff (Susanna, Jen, Gary, and Mrs Rhodes) were beyond helpful throughout my residence. In addition, I was also fortunate enough to be joined by four of the most genuine people I have ever met (Aslihan, Bruce, Mark, and Pauline). Needless to say, I sincerely enjoyed my time with the RSC.

RSC Library

The Refugee Studies collections have been housed in the Bodleian Social Science Library (SSL) since 2009. Readers continue to benefit from the wider social science context within which the specialist forced migration materials sit. These benefits include access to over 250,000 open shelf monographs and c.2,100 print-runs of social science related journals, as well as the stack request routes between the Bodleian Libraries.

Access to the unique grey literature collections is still much appreciated by readers. It is encouraging to report that although unpublished materials are often now freely available online, the SSL has added 275 new printed documents in 2016–17. During the year links to the full-text scanned images from the RSC's Forced Migration Online Digital Library from bibliographic records on SOLO were completed for over 5,700 full-text documents. These were originally digitised for a project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in the early 2000s.

Documents include approximately 3,000 items from the RSC grey literature collection plus material from other project partners including:

- Tufts University's Feinstein International Famine Center
- Columbia University's Program on Forced Migration (based in the Center for Population and Family Health)
- Czech Helsinki Committee in Prague
- American University in Cairo's Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Program.

In addition to the grey literature collection, the specialist book collection also continues to expand with the purchase of 77 new monographs this year. Of these, 44 were for research and 33 for teaching purposes. Book acquisitions were supplemented by generous donations acquired via the RSC as well as weekly UK-published legal

deposit books selected by Sarah Rhodes, the Subject Consultant for Forced Migration.

All new books and documents are listed on the SSL website, under the SSL New Books link. In addition to the print collections, readers also benefited increasingly from electronic book acquisitions. There are presently over 1,400 e-books on refugee-related topics accessible via SOLO (Search Oxford Libraries Online). During the past year, 10 new e-books were purchased for forced migration with an additional 102 related titles added within the International Development field. Library staff have provided in-depth subject-specific inductions and tours for 62 departmental and external readers including MSc students, Visiting Fellows and new staff. In addition the Subject Consultant has offered tailored one-to-one research sessions and answered a wide range of email enquiries. The Libguide for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies also continues to be a well-used tool for locating online and print resources (<http://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/refugee-studies>).

Contact Sarah Rhodes (sarah.rhodes@bodleian.ox.ac.uk) to make an appointment for subject-specific research queries or search SOLO for refugee-related material at <http://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>. You can also visit the Bodleian Social Science Library website at www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/ssl.



Tom Scott-Smith teaches a class at the Summer School

Archive of the Brookings Project on Internal Displacement

The Bodleian Libraries Special Collections have recently acquired the unique archive of the Brookings Project on Internal Displacement. The Project was created in 1994 to promote a more effective national, regional and international response to the problem of internal displacement, and to support the work of the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons in carrying out the responsibilities of his mandate.

It was originally established at the Brookings Institution by Francis Deng and Roberta Cohen. Deng was appointed Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons in 1992, when he was a Senior Fellow at Brookings. He established the Project with the support of Roberta Cohen, who became co-director with Deng.

The archive, primarily donated as paper files, documents the Project's work from the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s. The collection is of great importance to the field and will be particularly useful for researchers looking at the historical development of the normative framework on internal displacement, the way in which the issue emerged onto the international agenda, and how the mandate holder (Representative of the Secretary-General, Special Rapporteur) approached governments and engaged with UN operational agencies to respond to IDPs.

The archive consists of files containing the following information:

- RSG (Representative of the Secretary-General) Francis Deng and Walter Kaelin's Country Missions 1993–2007; involvement with other countries; and Guiding Principles – ECOSOC and Swiss process (available 1 January 2030)
- RSG Deng's 1992 appointment, history of mandate, development of IDP Project (co-directed by Deng and Roberta Cohen), RSG statements and involvement at UN human rights bodies, RSG articles and statements. RSG Kaelin's appointment, terms of mandate, statements and articles (incomplete)
- RSG Deng's relationships with UN offices and international organisations (available 1 January 2030)
- RSG/IDP Project and Regional Organisations (available 1 January 2020)

- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GPs): history, texts, early articles, alternative standards proposed, national laws and policies by country based on GPs
- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement: dissemination, usage, conferences
- IDP Project Publications (hard copies 1995–2007; and articles by Co-Director Roberta Cohen, plus articles and statements by Deputy Director Erin Mooney, David Fisher, Gimena Sanchez, Simon Bagshaw etc.)
- IDP Project: program reports, seminars and conferences, special country-focused activities, program on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in Asia with the Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs and in Africa (available 1 January 2020)
- IDP Project collaborative programs with civil society in Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe (available 1 January 2020)
- IDP Project programs influencing policy: Relief to Development ('Brookings Process'), Durable solutions (when does displacement end?), non-state actors (including training seminars of NSAs)
- IDP Project programs: Natural Disasters 2004–5 (Tsunami, Hurricane Katrina); Development Induced Displacement (DID)

The archive will be housed at the Weston Library.



Roberta Cohen



Francis Deng

Working in the
Social Science
Library



Architectures of displacement

Tom Scott-Smith and Mark E Breeze

Associate Professor of Refugee Studies and Forced Migration, and Research Officer

The experience of forced displacement is profoundly shaped by where people find shelter. The most urgent concern for migrants is how to find safe and stable spaces in which to live, rest and sleep, both during their journey and when they arrive at their destination. Tents and camps dominate media images of forced displacement, but forced migrants find shelter in many other ways.

They may make use of abandoned buildings, stay on the floors of friends and relatives, find rest in self-built shelters, or sleep under trees in the natural environment. Some may find themselves placed in reception centres and immigration detention facilities against their will. Others may be housed in specially created spaces, such as ‘villages’ made from shipping containers or IKEA-funded prefabricated shelters. Still others may find accommodation through private rentals, supported by cash transfers from aid agencies or forms of welfare from governmental bodies. These types of emergency shelter form a vital infrastructure that results from human improvisation and contingency as much as design or planning. At present this infrastructure is very poorly understood.

The new Architectures of Displacement project at the Refugee Studies Centre begins with the observation that material forms of shelter offer unique insights into migration and refugees. By developing a new interdisciplinary approach to the physical dimension of the refugee experience, this research programme will provide unique perspectives upon the processes of human adaptation to new circumstances through displacement. The project has been funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and the Arts and Humanities Research Council, and it will run

until mid-2019, exploring the impact of different shelters on the fate of refugees, as well as the political and legal consequences of forced migration and its entanglement with the exigencies of shelter. Given the scale of global displacement and the number of people living in ‘non-traditional’ spaces in large urban areas, there is a particularly urgent need to understand the variety of shelters used by refugees and the experiences and consequences of living in its various forms.

The project has been working in close coordination with colleagues at the Pitt Rivers Museum and staff from the Architecture department at the University of Cambridge. In this way, it brings together three disciplines with distinct but complementary approaches to the study of material forms: Anthropology, Architecture, and Archaeology. Architecture brings a focus on the significance of the built environment for human life. It provides a way to consider how forms of shelter are constructed and used, a method for categorising different forms of shelter, and a technique for examining how spaces function. Archaeology brings an awareness of time, duration, and loss to the study. It enables the project to explore the connections between abandonment and shelter, the material circumstances of the repurposing



Tom Scott-Smith



Mark E Breeze

Remnants of the Calais ‘jungle’ camp,
France, December 2016





Tents inside a warehouse at the Vasilika-Redestos site, Greece, used to temporarily house refugees and asylum seekers

© UNHCR/Achilleas Zavalis

of existing structures, the ephemeral interventions and adaptations made in the natural environment in order to shelter in it, and the traces left by refugees through sheltering practices. Anthropology offers a technique for studying how people react to displacement. It enables the project to study everyday life in different forms of accommodation, exploring how beneficiary populations understand, alter, reimagine, and accept or resist the shelters they are provided with; examining the processes, motivations and practicalities through which they find places to shelter for themselves; and exploring the ways in which sheltering practices lead to adaptations in social life.

The project has been focusing on displacement caused by the Syrian civil war, with multi-sited fieldwork in six different countries: Jordan, Lebanon, Greece, Italy, Germany, and France. Sites in these six countries offer a comprehensive view of refugee accommodation at various stages of displacement. The first two are countries of first asylum; the second two are transit countries; and the final pair can be seen as countries of final destination. The sites within these countries have been chosen because they collectively embrace a range of 'forms' of accommodation and shelter that can be divided into the following categories:

- (1) The natural landscape, which includes accommodation found under trees, in caves and elsewhere in the natural environment;
- (2) The existing urban landscape, which includes accommodation in abandoned or repurposed existing buildings, in private rentals, in adapted apartments, with families, often supported

- through housing benefit and cash transfer;
- (3) The newly constructed urban landscape, which includes accommodation in new structures, prefabricated but semi-permanent homes, container villages, and other buildings specifically constructed to house the forcibly displaced;
- (4) The centrally planned camp environment, which includes accommodation in tents and other temporary shelters within clearly bounded spaces, accommodation in detention centres, and reception facilities;
- (5) The spontaneous camp environment, which includes informal settlements along transit routes, self-built shelters and purchased tents, vernacular designs and transitional buildings, usually without central government approval.

Over the next two years we will be publishing the results of this project in academic journals, as well as engaging with a wider public audience through a feature length documentary, an exhibition at the Pitt Rivers Museum, an interactive website, and a series of policy briefings.

Project staff include Professor Tom Scott-Smith (Principal Investigator), Professor Dan Hicks of the School of Archaeology and Pitt Rivers Museum (Co-Investigator), Dr Mark E Breeze (Research Officer), and Dr Rachael Kiddey (Postdoctoral Researcher, School of Archaeology).

For further information on the project see: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/research/architectures-of-displacement

Events

Each year, the RSC convenes a wide array of events, including seminars, workshops, and conferences. These include major conferences on Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, weekly public and work-in-progress seminars, and the Annual Harrell-Bond and Elizabeth Colson public lectures. We believe it is also important to engage at a more 'local' level, whether with the local Oxford community, UK civil society, or beyond with the international community.

Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies

The Refugee Studies Centre hosted this major international conference in March 2017, 35 years after the RSC was founded. Its purpose was to reflect on the role that Refugee Studies can play in the world. In the context of profound changes in the nature of forced displacement, the conference assessed what kinds of knowledge, evidence, and concepts are needed to understand and respond to contemporary challenges.

Over the past two years, the so-called European refugee crisis has created unprecedented public interest in forced displacement, as well as a demand for research. Yet despite a series of policy-oriented conferences, there have been few spaces in which to reflect on the state of Refugee Studies and to explore the extent to which we have the academic tools necessary to think about and respond to a changing world.

Against this backdrop, this conference sought to reinvigorate scholarly debate on ways in which we can conceive of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. By bringing together a range of reflective thinkers and their work, alongside policymakers and practitioners, our hope is to develop a research agenda and scholarly community that can engage meaningfully with the long-term challenges of forced displacement.

"The refugee situation globally has changed so much and it has become such a contentious political issue that it is fundamental to provide academic knowledge that is valuable and useful to tackle the situation."

(Dr Filippo Dionigi, Middle East Centre, LSE)

In a packed programme, we welcomed over 200 participants from across the globe to speak in over 40 sessions. The opening plenary was given by Professor Audrey Macklin (Chair in Human Rights, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto) on the Canadian model of private refugee sponsorship. Achim Steiner (former Executive Director at UNDP, and Director of the Oxford Martin School) gave the closing plenary on disaster displacement.

"I have been absolutely impressed with the quality of each and every panel, and each speaker that I have heard. I've also really appreciated the blend of scholars from different stages of seniority, from PhD students through to senior scholars, as well as the important contributions of people coming from civil society who are lending their insights and experiences in really thoughtful ways."

(Prof. Audrey Macklin, Chair in Human Rights, University of Toronto)

Parallel sessions covered a wide range of topics including responsibility sharing, resettlement, safe spaces, self-reliance, host communities, labour markets, higher education, technology, deportation, children, energy, refugee camps, refugee economies, shelter, social entrepreneurship and civil society, and refugees in international relations.



Ayla Bonfiglio (an MSc alumna) presents on her research mapping refugee movements in Africa



Speakers represented over 120 establishments across the academic, policy and practitioner sectors. Session podcasts are available online. There is also a short video featuring contributions (some quoted here) from Professor T. Alexander Aleinikoff (Director, Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School), Ammar Azzouz (University of Bath and exhibitor of 'Memories from Syria'), Dr Filippo Dionigi (Middle East Centre, LSE), Professor Audrey Macklin (Chair in Human Rights, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto), Aurélie Ponthieu (Humanitarian Advisor on Displacement, Médecins Sans Frontières), and Sanjula Weerasinghe (International Organization for Migration).

"It's very important for humanitarian actors to really take away the new trends in mobility and displacement that we are seeing, and to think how can we as humanitarian actors do better in addressing the vulnerability associated with refugee flows and migratory flows, and how can we advocate better, for better protection, for better assistance and for state practices that will protect rather than deter."

(Aurélie Ponthieu, Médecins Sans Frontières)

Full details including the conference programme, the highlights video, and session podcasts are available on the RSC website: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/beyond-crisis

"The world is in a situation of the largest number of displaced people in many, many years. We see the closing of borders to people who are fleeing harm, we see mistreatment of people who have been able to gain asylum elsewhere, so we are dealing with a situation of violations of human rights and inability of the world to protect people who need help, and scholars have a role to play in understanding that and critiquing the current situation and in proposing better solutions to improve peoples lives."

(Prof. T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Director, Zolberg Institute on Migration and Mobility, The New School)



Annual Lectures

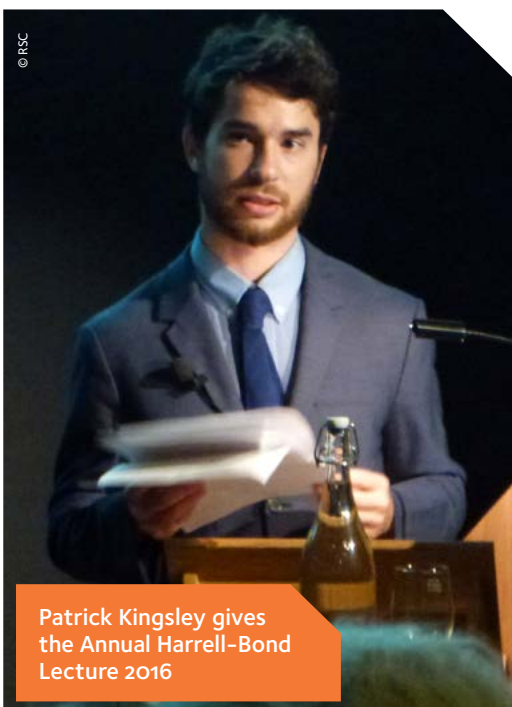
Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2016

In October, we were delighted to welcome Patrick Kingsley, Migration correspondent at the *Guardian*, to give the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2016 to a full house at Magdalen College. Kingsley spoke movingly on the topic 'Reporting refugees: what a journalist learnt on the migration trails to Europe', relating his experiences on-board rescue missions in the Mediterranean; interviewing smugglers, refugees, coastguards, and border-guards; walking with migrants through the Balkans; and visiting refugee camps across the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

He stated: "We have to stand up for the right to asylum, improve how it's offered and implemented, and find ways of better communicating that position to those that disagree. And if we fail it won't just be the fates of refugees at stake, I think it'll be the fate of our own society and our own value system... The Refugee Convention was created partly out of self-interest...but it was also the result of a much more enlightened era, a time when Europeans wanted to avoid the mistakes of the past and create a continent united by humanitarian ideals and liberal values. Now that vision is under threat."

Kingsley has published a book about his experiences reporting from 'the migrant trail', titled *The New Odyssey: The Story of Europe's Refugee Crisis* (Guardian Faber, 2016).

The Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture is named in honour of Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, the founding Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, who we were delighted to welcome to the lecture.



Patrick Kingsley gives the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2016

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2017



Professor Thomas Spijkerboer delivers the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2017

In May, we were pleased to welcome Thomas Spijkerboer, professor of Migration Law at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, to give the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture.

In a lecture titled 'Nostalgia and legitimacy: understanding the externalization of European migration policy', Spijkerboer discussed how the European Union has responded to the 2015 refugee 'crisis' not by addressing the fundamental shortcomings of its Common European Asylum System, but by taking major steps in the externalization of migration control. Significant elements of this are the EU-Turkey deal; intensified cooperation with Libya; the military operation Sophia in the Central Mediterranean; and the Migration Partnership Framework. All these measures seek to regulate human movement towards the borders of Europe; and therefore, human movement outside Europe (e.g. from sub-Saharan Africa to North Africa).

Although some of these measures are claimed to have been quite successful in reducing migration, a closer look at available data makes it very dubious whether these claims are correct. What these measures do achieve, however, is to establish that it is Europe's right to determine the movement of third country nationals on the territory of third countries.

The Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture is held in Trinity term. It is named after Professor Elizabeth Colson, a renowned anthropologist.

Listen to podcasts of the lectures at: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre/sets/annual-lectures

Public Seminar Series

Each term the RSC holds a series of public seminars, held every Wednesday evening at Queen Elizabeth House. This year the series focused on emergency shelter and forced migration, in Michaelmas term; the conflict and human catastrophe in Syria, in Hilary term; and the ethics and politics of migration control, deportation and denationalisation, in Trinity term.

Emergency Shelter and Forced Migration

Public Seminar Series, Michaelmas term 2016
Convened by Professor Tom Scott-Smith
and Dr Mark E Breeze, RSC

This interdisciplinary seminar series examined the nature and challenges of emergency shelter in the context of forced migration. What are the key issues in the design and provision of shelters? What does better shelter mean and how can we get there? How can political dynamics be managed in the organisation of camps and urban areas? What lessons emerge from over 40 years of practical work in the shelter sector? The seven speakers in this series included academics and practitioners from the fields of architecture, planning, anthropology, humanitarianism, and design. Topics included structures at the Calais refugee camp, and lessons from 15 years of post-disaster shelter reconstruction projects in India.

This series complemented issue 55 of *Forced Migration Review*, published in June 2017 and titled 'Shelter in displacement'.

Special seminar

Sectarianization: Mapping the New Politics of the Middle East

Convened by Dr Leïla Vignal, RSC

As the Middle East descends ever deeper into violence and chaos, 'sectarianism' has become a catch-all explanation for the region's troubles. The turmoil is attributed to 'ancient sectarian differences', putatively primordial forces that make violent conflict intractable. In media and policy discussions, sectarianism has come to possess trans-historical causal power.

In this book launch, editors Nader Hashemi (Director, Center for Middle East Studies and Associate Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics, Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver) and Danny Postel (Assistant Director, Center for Middle East Studies, University of Denver) challenged the use of 'sectarianism' as a magic-bullet explanation for the Middle East's ills, focusing on how various conflicts in the region have morphed from non-sectarian (or cross-sectarian) and nonviolent movements into sectarian wars.

Perspectives on the Syrian Conflict

Public Seminar Series, Hilary term 2017
Convened by Dr Leïla Vignal, RSC

This seminar series focused on the ongoing conflict and human catastrophe in Syria. The Syrian conflict started in 2011 as a popular and pacific uprising against the regime of Bashar al-Assad. It mutated into an armed conflict between numerous opposition armed groups and the Assad regime. External actors have since intervened, either directly in support of the Damascus regime, or indirectly in support of some of the very diverse armed groups of the opposition. The Syrian population is bearing the brunt of this conflict.

The seminars aimed at shedding light on different aspects of the Syrian conflict in order to provide a better understanding of it. They also discussed the consequences of the situation in Syria for the international community, for humanitarian organisations, but also for the legal infrastructures put in place since the Second World War with regard to international humanitarian laws, human rights, and refugee protection.

Seven speakers presented on different aspects of the conflict. The attendance of three speakers, based in France (Dr Ziad Majed, the Syrian writer and activist Samar Yazbek, and Dr Laura Ruiz), was supported by a collaboration between the RSC and the Maison Française d'Oxford.

Podcasts of most RSC public seminars are available on the RSC website: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/news or on SoundCloud: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre



The politics of the Syrian refugee crisis

Dr Ali Ali and Dr Fulya Memişoğlu

Research Officers, The Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis

The uprising against Assad-rule in Syria began in March 2011. A popular protest movement against repression and dispossession was soon accompanied by an armed insurrection and a brutal and divisive counter-revolution. Syria has become an international arena for multiple armed conflicts and agendas.

The implications for Syria's population and neighbouring states have been immense. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's estimate of internally displaced Syrians was over 6.3 million in 2016. (Syria's estimated population in 2010 was 21 million.) UNHCR has registered over 5 million Syrians in neighbouring countries. Turkey hosts the most, with 3 million, followed by Lebanon with 1 million and Jordan with 660,000. These are figures of the formally registered Syrians. Each host country claims higher numbers are present. UNHCR says that only 9% live in camps, although camps continue to receive significant attention, something which the Jordanian government understands is a beneficial way of drawing attention to its concerns.

We have sought to understand the different approaches to Syrian refugees in each of the countries, and the variations over time at the national level, as well as at the level of local administration. Funded by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, we conducted fieldwork across multiple sites during 2016 and 2017. We spoke to national level government officials, and to municipal and governorate level

authorities. In addition, we included staff from international organisations as well as civil society organisations. Using semi-structured qualitative interviews, as well as our wider observations in the different field sites, we attempted to understand where and why there were different approaches to Syrian refugees – but also to explain the similarities between the three countries.

Among the similarities were differing levels of securitisation of the Syrian population, increased border restrictions, and an instrumental use of the Syrians to increase the flow of international aid. Each of the three countries has had a different approach to these issues.

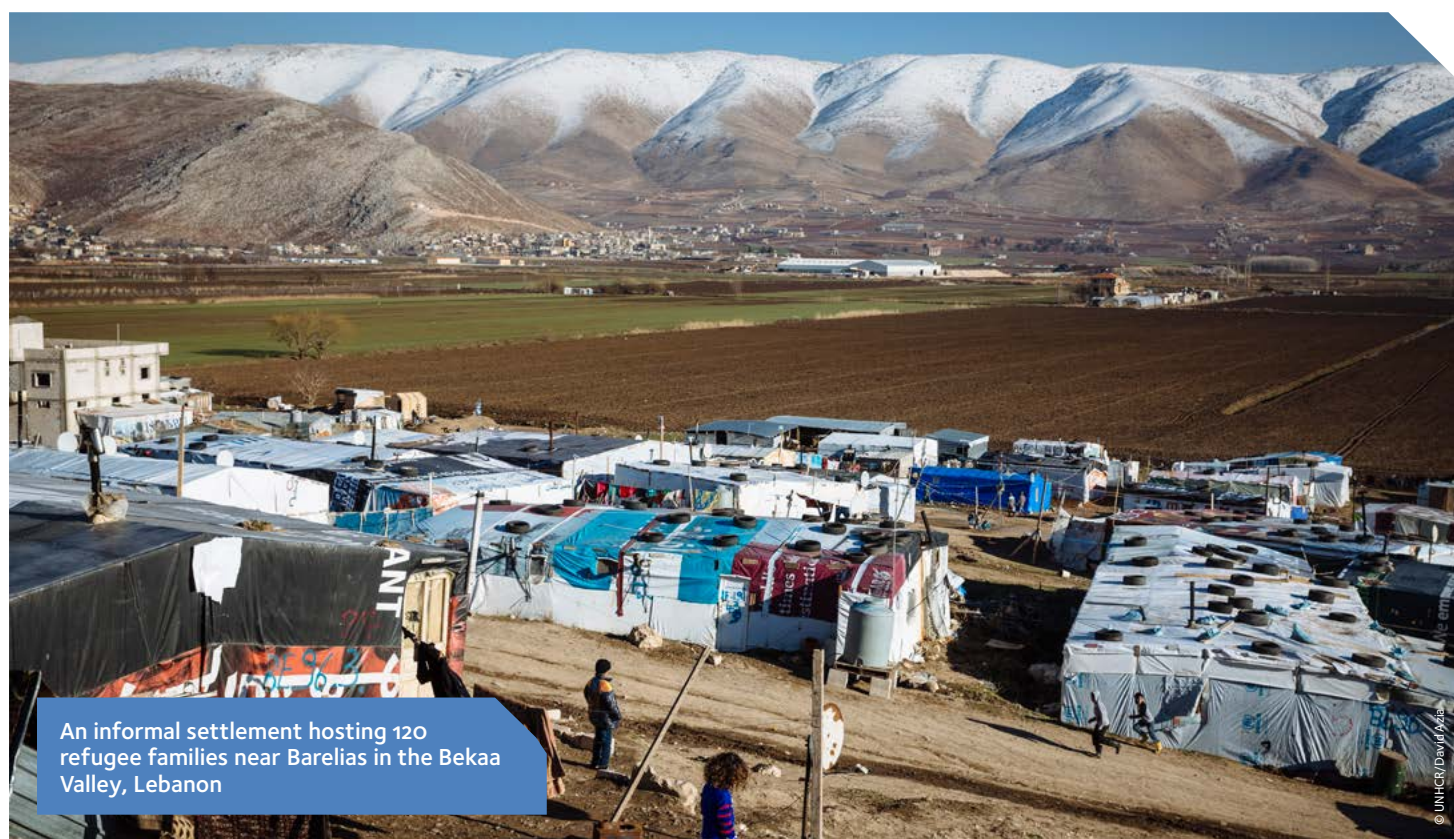
Turkey has benefitted from its proximity to EU member states and struck a deal with the EU to restrict Syrians' mobility within Turkey and at the borders in exchange for financial support. At the Supporting Syria conference in London in 2016, Jordan arrived with a plan to acquire more international support for hosting Syrian refugees. So too did Lebanon, albeit in a somewhat rushed and



Ali Ali



Fulya Memişoğlu



An informal settlement hosting 120 refugee families near Barelias in the Bekaa Valley, Lebanon

less unified way than Jordan. They have all attempted to turn the presence of Syrians to their advantage but Turkey is the only one so far to openly acknowledge the likely permanence of their presence through adopting various policies for integration. One such policy shift came in early 2016 with the introduction of work permits for Syrians with temporary protection status. In Jordan they remain as guests, and restrictions on their permission to work have been eased, albeit in a conservative way, and again with increased international assistance in mind. Lebanon has been making life incredibly difficult for Syrians – that is Syrians without capital who are either living precariously or beneath the poverty line.

Lebanon – like Jordan – has sought to turn international humanitarian aid into development aid for its own vulnerable populations. It claims there are 1.5 million Syrians in the small country of 4.5 million people. At the same time it has imposed severe restrictions on the entry of Syrians, and expensive residency regulations. Some of those living in Lebanon in ‘Informal Tented Settlements’ (the government will not formally recognise camps because of the challenges which Palestinian encampment presented to Lebanon historically) have experienced raids, detention, and further displacements inside Lebanon at the hands of the Lebanese Army. The increase in security spillover incidents from the conflicts underway in Syria has been partly to blame for this. Although such treatment is not uniform across the different Municipalities, it is becoming increasingly common. For a considerable period of time, Turkey has accommodated Syrian refugees mostly at its own expense in state-run camps. Yet, the growing number of Syrians in urban and rural areas has shifted the focus to long-term planning for refugees living in host communities. Still with the largest concentration in cities and towns close to the Syrian border, all 81 provinces of the country currently host a small or a large Syrian refugee community.

Each of our case countries has had a different historical experience with refugees from the region, which have included Palestinians displaced by the creation of Israel, and more recently Iraqis displaced by factors associated with the Anglo-American occupation. But even within the countries, there were different attitudes in the localities we investigated. In Lebanon we learned about the staunchly parochial and proudly Armenian Anjar Hawsh Mousa, near the Syrian border. They refused to host Syrian Armenians from Aleppo, but reluctantly conceded to host some from Kassab. A former member of the Municipal Council told us that even Armenians from Beirut were considered strangers there. They had counted Syrians meticulously before the refugee crisis. This was in stark contrast to Tripoli where the Head of the Municipal Council’s estimate of the increase in the city’s Syrian population was based on the increase in solid waste that the Municipality had to process. In Tripoli, he happily told us, Syrians had been there for decades and had married into Lebanese families and vice versa. They were not seen as strangers but were part of the many families of Tripoli.

In Jordan we learned of the cross-border kinship ties which served important hosting functions for Syrians in northern Jordan. They were not strangers, but different branches of the same tribes. The two countries had long had open borders as part of a bilateral agreement. But not all Syrians are living in parts of



A Syrian refugee and her daughter walk through Esenler in Istanbul

Jordan where they have kinship ties. Many have settled in the capital Amman and also in Zarqa, the main industrial city, attracted by the possibility to earn an income. The head of the Local Development Unit we spoke to believed that although the official figure of registered Syrians in Zarqa was a fraction of the Syrians registered in Irbid and in Mafraq, he was certain that the number was in fact much higher because they had come there to find work.

In Turkey, common to all provinces with a sizeable Syrian refugee population, the Governor’s office (*Valilik*) plays a key role in coordinating the implementation of central-level policies at the local level. Municipalities’ involvement in the refugee response, on the other hand, depends on a range of factors, displaying local variations and complex political dynamics. Gaziantep’s metropolitan municipality, for instance, works closely with public institutions and the UN agencies in providing services for the city’s nearly half a million Syrian refugee population. In Adana, an officer from the metropolitan municipality expressed that assisting the Syrian refugees of Turkoman origin was their priority due to cultural and ethnic ties. Meanwhile in Izmir, a traditional electoral stronghold of Turkey’s main opposition party, the metropolitan municipality refrains from offering direct services to refugees. We were told by local civil society actors that the metropolitan municipality’s ‘non-engagement policy’ towards Syrian refugees was a political message and criticism of the government’s policy towards Syria. Despite their limited capacities and resources, we learned that Izmir’s district-level municipalities that are also home to large internal migrant communities, made significant engagement with refugee and migrant groups. Recently, they set up a refugee council to bolster interaction among local actors and local Syrian NGOs.

It is these issues and others that we learned of which we will discuss in more detail in our co-authored book. In addition to academic journal articles, we also aim to produce accessible texts for policymakers to consider these variations and similarities in nuanced and granular ways, to argue against any one-size-fits-all approaches to increasing protection space for Syrians who wish to remain in neighbouring countries.

Information on the project is available at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/politics-of-syrian-refugee-crisis

The duties of refugees

Matthew J Gibney

Elizabeth Colson Professor of Politics and Forced Migration

Few would contest that refugees have rights or that those rights are often very much under threat in the contemporary world. But do refugees have *duties*, too, and, if so, what are they? The question of the responsibilities of refugees – to other refugees, to host states, and to the international community itself – is largely ignored in academic work on refugees. In my new project on ‘The Duties of Refugees’, I aim to bring it into view.

To ask about refugee duties is to raise a somewhat awkward matter. Refugees, almost by definition, find themselves in a range of desperate situations, when survival rather than responsibilities to others is the most important consideration. It seems at best irrelevant and at worst callous to ask about the responsibilities of people struggling to stay afloat on unseaworthy boats in the Med, or battling to keep their sanity in the prison that is Nauru, or even trying to navigate day-to-day existence in a refugee camp like Kakuma in Kenya. But not all refugees find themselves in such dire situations and even those who do are rarely indifferent to the pull of responsibilities to others. There are a number of compelling reasons for examining refugee duties.

One stems from the fact that we cannot really view refugees as human agents unless we recognise them as to some extent responsible for the choices they make. Much recent research has emphasised that refugees are not just *victims*, people passively subject to a range of external forces over which they have no control; they are also *agents*, political, economic and social actors who shape and transform the world around them. But once we view refugees in this light, the question of how their actions affect the rights and interests of others is hard to ignore.

Refugees, as even a cursory glance shows, act in ways that illustrate their perceived responsibilities to others all the time. In Canada, resettled refugees, including recent Syrian arrivals, have lobbied government officials to allow their relatives also to resettle and thus be delivered to safety. Many refugees, including those that fled Germany in the 1930s and Iraq in the 1990s, have felt obligated to testify to the suffering of others left behind and the need for international action. Empirical research has shown that many refugees choose their country of ultimate asylum by considering how they might maximise the opportunities of their children or remittances for others left behind. Many of the world’s richest philanthropists, including George Soros, are former refugees informed by an idea of ‘giving back’ after receiving the benefits of asylum in a country that allowed them to succeed. Refugees, then, clearly feel the pull of various duties that grow out of their experience of refugeehood. Understanding how refugees understand their duties is thus central to explaining why they make the choices they do.

Perhaps an even more powerful reason for scrutinising duties is the role they play in justifying exclusion. Across the world, refugees are frequently judged for violating various moral expectations and obligations. A case in point involved the Australian government during the ‘Children Overboard’ scandal of 2001. Refugees on boats were (it turned out falsely) accused of throwing their children into the water, in order to encourage Australian authorities to come to their rescue. The Australian Prime Minister said at the time: “I don’t want in Australia people who would throw their own children into the sea... There’s something incompatible to me ... [about] somebody who claims to be a refugee and somebody who would throw their own child into the sea. It offends the natural instinct of protection.” This characterisation of asylum seekers as scornful of their fundamental obligations helped the government gain public support for its policy of preventing boat arrivals.

Nor is this an exceptional case. Governments commonly articulate their expectations of refugees in the language of duties. Recently in Europe, for example, a range of refugee duties have been articulated by governments in political debates. Refugees have been told they have a duty to return home once asylum is not necessary; a duty to remain in the first country of asylum; and a duty to submit to detention when it is ordered. One feature of these



Matthew J Gibney



The Olong before it sank, in the Australian ‘Children Overboard’ scandal of 2001

Credit: Project SafeCom, Jack H Smit
https://www.safecom.org.au/kids-overboard.htm



The alteration room at Tom's place in Toronto. Tom is a Hungarian refugee, and he employs Tran Duc Tu, a Vietnamese refugee.

duties is that they are, as in the Australia example above, used to justify the excluding of refugees. By failing, for example, to stay in their first country of asylum or protesting their detention, refugees may be portrayed as unworthy of asylum. Duties can thus be wielded by political elites as weapons against refugees.

We can see from this that there are several reasons why we need to consider the duties of refugees. First, seeing refugees as moral agents with responsibilities to others is part and parcel of understanding them as full human beings and not the cardboard cut outs they are often portrayed as in the media. Second, understanding the obligations refugees feel bound by may help us better explain why refugees act in the ways they do. Finally, critically reflecting upon the duties of refugees enables us to separate self-serving and highly partial accounts of the duties of refugees from the more convincing ones derived from systematic moral analysis.

Understanding refugees as duty holders, then, is a big task that can be approached from a number of different angles. As part of my new project, I hope to trace the different ways in which the duties of refugees have been understood historically by states

and the international community, and how these conceptualisations relate to changing views of the refugee; to conduct interviews and examine recent empirical research revealing how refugees *themselves* understand their responsibilities; and to draw upon the results of the above research, as well as the resources of moral and political thought, to provide a considered and practically relevant account of the duties of refugees.

Why has a task like this not been undertaken before now? The answer lies perhaps in the concern I mentioned at the beginning of this piece that it often seems more important to understand and promote the rights of vulnerable people than it is to think about their duties. Yet, as I hope to have illustrated here, there is often a practical connection between the rights and the duties of refugees. When refugees are publicly perceived as not fulfilling their duties, the violation of their rights is likely not far away. For this reason above all others, a better understanding of the duties of refugees is essential.

Project updates will appear on the RSC website at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/duties-of-refugees

Outreach

Since the inception of the Refugee Studies Centre, outreach 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 have promoted the work of researchers and practitioners and given a voice to refugees themselves.

The RSC's varied portfolio of outputs includes publications such as the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, information resources, public events, and networking initiatives that promote influential engagement with a range of academics, policymakers, and practitioners. *Forced Migration Review*, the RSC's flagship publication, is the most widely read publication on forced migration. It is available free of charge, in print and online, in four languages – English, Arabic, French, and Spanish. Our Working Paper series now numbers over 120, all available on the RSC website. In 2015, we launched a new 'Research in Brief' series to make our academic research more accessible to policymakers, practitioners, and the public.

This year we have introduced a Monthly News Update, emailed to all subscribers. To subscribe to this or to receive alerts about events, courses and *Forced Migration Review*, fill in the form on our website at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/forms/general/connect

Digital communications

RSC website

The RSC website is key to communicating our research and providing information about our courses, events and public engagement. Visitors to the website can find a wealth of information about the RSC's research, as well as profiles of staff members and a searchable database featuring both RSC publications and external publications by RSC academics. Prospective students can also learn about our postgraduate and professional teaching programmes, and hear about the experiences of our alumni. In 2016–17, the website received 210,000 visits from 215 countries – a 5% increase on last year.

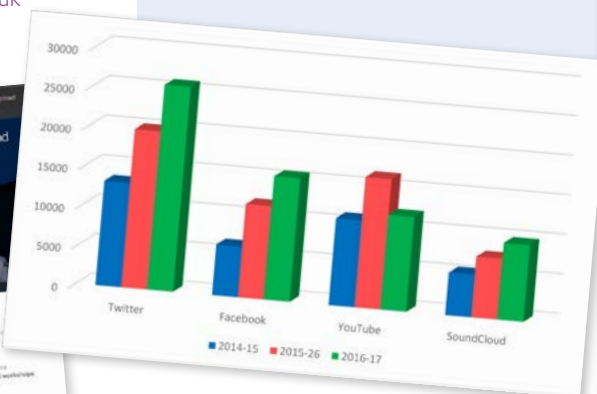
For more information visit www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

Social networking and multimedia

During the last year, we have continued to engage supporters, students, academics, practitioners, policymakers and others through a wide range of media.

In 2016–17 we have seen continued growth in our social media followers:

- On **Facebook**, we have nearly 4,000 new followers, taking us to a total of 15,600 followers: www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre
- On **Twitter**, we have seen an increase of 5,800 followers, taking us to 25,900 followers: [@refugeestudies](https://twitter.com/refugeestudies)
- Our **YouTube** channel has received more than 12,000 views in the past year. Video playlists includes News, with staff media interviews; Events, such as this year's RSC Conference 'Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies', previous conferences and special seminars; and Studying in Oxford, with information on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and academic life in Oxford: www.youtube.com/refugeestudiescentre
- Our podcast series continues to grow, with more than 9,500 plays registered over the past 12 months on our **SoundCloud** channel. This provides podcasts of the RSC Public Seminar Series, our two Annual Lectures, plus special seminars and events such as the RSC conference. The 2016 Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture by Patrick Kingsley has proved particularly popular, being listened to over 1100 times: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre
- See our images on **Flickr**: www.flickr.com/refugeestudiescentre



from left to right: Listen to our podcasts on SoundCloud; Social media use since 2014; A recent Monthly News Update

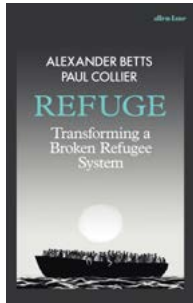
Monthly News Update June 2017
Welcome to the monthly news summary from the Refugee Studies Centre

News

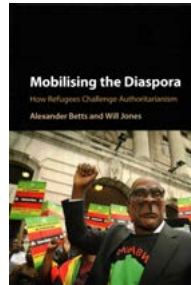
- Who Belives, who struggles?** Exploring the determinants of economic success among refugees | Naachiko Onoda
- Alexander Betts discusses the need to expand the refugee response at the Aurora Dialogues** At the end of May, the RSC Director attended the second annual Aurora Dialogues in Yerevan, Armenia, speaking at the session 'Empowering Refugees'. Part of this session is now available to watch online.
- Refugees struggle with the same things we do!** Danyal Habash, MSc student. In March, Danyal Habash, a student on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies and daughter of Syrian immigrants to the USA, spoke at TEDxOxford in Alabama, sharing her journey of discovery in overcoming her own stereotypes of refugees. The video of her talk is now available online.
- Barbara Harrell Bond featured in Oxford Festival of the Arts' Graduate Project** The Graduate Project, a series of images commissioned from photographer Fran Morik as part of Oxford Festival of the Arts 2017, celebrates the contributions made to our society by immigrants. One of those being honoured is Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, USA-born founder of the Refugee Studies Centre.
- Gl Leachler receives honorary degree from Lawrence University** On Sunday 11 June, at its 150th commencement, Lawrence University in Wisconsin honoured Gl Leachler, Visiting Professor at the Refugee Studies Centre, awarding him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

New RSC books

The past year has seen the publication of a range of books authored by RSC academics and researchers.

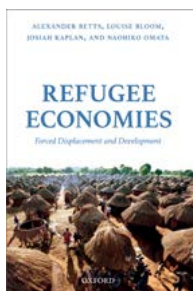


Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System (A Betts & P Collier, Penguin Allen Lane, 2017) presents a new vision for refuge that can empower refugees to help themselves, contribute to their host societies, and even rebuild their countries of origin.



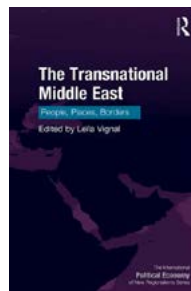
Mobilising the Diaspora: How Refugees Challenge Authoritarianism (A Betts & W Jones, Cambridge University Press, 2016) offers an in-depth examination of the internal politics of transnational mobilisation. Studying Rwandan and Zimbabwean exiles, it exposes

the power, interests, and unexpected agendas behind mobilisation, revealing the surprising and ambivalent role played by outsiders. It unveils the centrality of transnationalism within global politics, the historical and political contingency of diasporas, and the precarious agency of refugees.



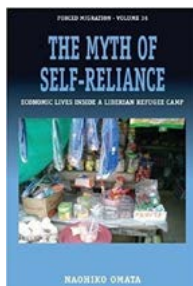
Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development (A Betts, L Bloom, J Kaplan & N Omata, Oxford University Press, 2016) is one of the first books to systematically explore the economic lives of refugees. Taking Uganda as its focus, it provides a comparative

analysis across urban areas, protracted refugee camps, and emergency refugee camps.



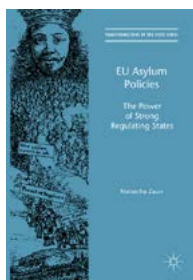
The Transnational Middle East: People, Places, Borders (L Vignal, ed., Routledge, 2016) posits that, in the Middle East, the development of regional dynamics, of processes and circulations of all kinds, can be documented. The approaches it develops – ‘bottom-up’ regionalisation, ‘globalisation

from below’ – allow for a better understanding of the ways in which the Middle East is part of global transformations.



The Myth of Self-Reliance: Economic Lives Inside a Liberian Refugee Camp (N Omata, Berghahn Books Forced Migration series, 2017) challenges the reputation of Ghana’s Buduburam refugee camp as a ‘self-reliant’ model, and sheds light on the considerable economic

inequality between refugee households. By following the same refugee households over several years, it also provides insights into refugees’ experiences of repatriation to Liberia after protracted exile.

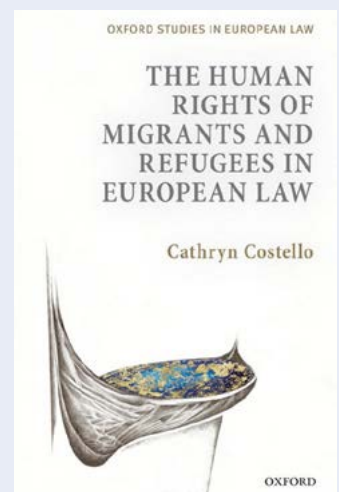


EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States (N Zaun, Springer, 2017) fills a significant lacuna in our understanding of the refugee crisis by analysing the dynamics that lie behind 15 years of asylum policies in the EU. It reveals why cooperation

has led to reinforced refugee protection on paper but has failed to provide it in practice.

Details of all RSC publications can be found at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications

Each year, the Odysseus Academic Network recognises outstanding academic research in the area of European Immigration or Asylum Law. This year, the book *The Human Rights of Migrants and Refugees in European Law* (Oxford University Press, 2015) by Cathryn Costello was jointly awarded the Odysseus Network Prize for Best Publication.



Forced Migration Review

Forced Migration Review (FMR) is the in-house magazine of the Refugee Studies Centre. The three issues of FMR published this year each have, as usual for FMR, a closely defined feature theme but the variety of perspectives, analysis and debate represented in the articles ensures that each issue brings to the fore challenges and practices of global relevance. As ever, FMR brings together researchers, practitioners, policymakers and displaced people to analyse the causes and impacts of displacement; debate policies and programmes; share research findings; reflect the lived experience of displacement; and present examples of good practice and recommendations for policy and action.

FMR 53

Local communities: first and last providers of protection

(October 2016)

It is often people's immediate community that provides the first, last and perhaps best tactical response for many people affected by or under threat of displacement. In the 23 feature theme articles in this issue of FMR, authors from around the world – including authors who are themselves displaced – explore the capacity of communities to organise themselves before, during and after displacement in ways that help protect the community.

53 great podcasts: The capacity of communities to organise themselves before, during, after displacement: itunes.apple.com/gb/itunes-u/id... @FMReview

A very important issue by the @FMReview on the role of local communities in providing protection for refugees! A valuable resource

Did you see the latest @FMReview on #local #communities and #protection? Well worth the read

FMR 54

Resettlement

(February 2017)

This issue of FMR looks at some of the modalities and challenges of resettlement in order to shed light on debates such as how – and how well – resettlement is managed, whether it is a good use of the funds and energy it uses, and whether it is a good solution for refugees. The issue also contains a mini-feature on post-deportation risks and monitoring, which is also available as a standalone publication.

Opportunities like this enable our research to reach a much wider audience and increase our credibility when we seek out further research opportunities or present our findings. Thanks for the opportunity to do this! [FMR author]

Honored to have an @RefugePt article on NGO role in #refugee #resettlement included in this special and timely issue of @FMReview

Timely analysis on refugee resettlement, as global figures continue to rise and US set to reduce intake @FMReview

FMR 55

Shelter in displacement

(June 2017)

All displaced people need some form of shelter. Whatever the type of shelter which is found, provided or built, it needs to answer multiple needs: protection from the elements, physical security, safety, comfort, emotional security, some mitigation of risk and unease, and even, as time passes, some semblance of home and community. This FMR looks at the complexity of approaches to shelter both as a physical object in a physical location and as a response to essential human needs.

An invaluable mosaic of current directions

Amazing work – challenging reading

Congratulations on a fantastic issue

These and all previous issues are available at www.fmreview.org, in HTML and PDF formats and as podcasts (English edition only). Arabic, French and Spanish editions are accessible at www.fmreview.org/ar, www.fmreview.org/fr and www.fmreview.org/sp.

Feature themes of forthcoming issues are available at www.fmreview.org/forthcoming



Journal of Refugee Studies

The *Journal of Refugee Studies* is published by Oxford University Press in association with the Refugee Studies Centre. The journal is edited by Dr Khalid Koser of the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Switzerland. 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.

In 2017 the *Journal of Refugee Studies* celebrates its 30th anniversary. As part of a series of innovations to mark this milestone, the former and present editors – Roger Zetter (founding editor and former RSC Director), Richard Black, Joanne van Selm, and Khalid Koser – have selected their favourite articles published during their tenures, and explained their choice.

Papers selected include two by Roger Zetter and one by Barbara Harrell-Bond:

- ‘Labelling refugees: forming and transforming a bureaucratic identity’, Roger Zetter, 1991, 4 (1);



- ‘Counting the refugees: gifts, givers, patrons and clients’, Barbara Harrell-Bond, Eftihia Voutira, and Mark Leopold, 1992, 5 (3/4);
- ‘Searching for directions: conceptual and methodological challenges in researching refugee journeys’, Gadi BenEzer and Roger Zetter, 2015, 28 (3).

See the full selection of 18 papers at: www.academic.oup.com/jrs/pages/30thanniversary

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

In the pipeline:

Oxford Handbook in International Refugee Law
Cathryn Costello, Michelle Foster and Jane McAdam (editors)

Scheduled for publication in 2019, this Handbook will draw together leading scholars to undertake a critical analysis of the state of research across the refugee law regime as a whole. The Handbook will aim to define the field and set the agenda for the next phase of research. In particular, it will balance coverage of traditional core topics in refugee law, such as who is a refugee and the protection refugees are entitled to, with contemporary concerns around states’ increasing tendency to turn refugees away, siphon refugees into weak or informal forms of protection, and shift responsibility for refugees elsewhere.

Research in Brief

This year we have published two more briefs in our Research in Brief series. Cory Rodgers and Louise Bloom have written about their research on ‘Informal versus formal infrastructure: energy and water systems in the Kakuma refugee camps, Kenya’, while Rachel Landry has contributed a brief on her MSc thesis on ‘Decriminalising “humanitarian smuggling”’. Forthcoming briefs will focus on refugee self-reliance and the politics of the Syrian refugee crisis. Details at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications





A student studies at home in Kakuma camp, Kenya

© UNHCR/Antoine Tirdy



The night before Eid in Za'atari refugee camp, Jordan

© UNHCR/Mohammad Hawari

Reflecting on 3 years as RSC Director

Alexander Betts

Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs

It has been a privilege to serve as RSC Director since September 2014. The RSC's management structure has a rotating three-year Directorship and – all too quickly – my term has now come to an end. The transition to a new Director offers an opportunity to reflect on our progress in a number of areas.

One of the defining features of the period has been the European 'refugee crisis', which came to shape many of the challenges and opportunities faced by the Centre. It required that we strike the right balance between public engagement and retaining a focus on our core mission of independent research and teaching. These are what I see as the RSC's collective achievements during the three years.

Finance: We raised over £7m in new research grants and funding (more than a 300% increase on the previous three years), renegotiated our financial model with the department to access a proportion of our endowment income, and moved from three years of consecutive deficit to three years of surplus.

Partnership: We agreed new strategic partnerships with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deloitte, the IKEA Foundation, the World Food Programme, the Jesuit Refugee Service, and the Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law at UNSW Sydney.

Human resources: We renewed almost our entire administrative staff, making a series of successful appointments. We have also been able to fund and recruit ten new post-doctoral researchers. These include Junior Research Fellows (JRFs) in the Economics of Forced Migration, and Global Refugee Policy, and two upcoming JRFs in collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall and Champion Hall. We have also fundraised for a new post in Gender and Forced Migration.

Research environment: We created a new seed funding pool for new research, which has now made over 20 small grants to staff and graduate students in order to pilot innovative research and dissemination activities. RSC staff have received prestigious grants including from the ESRC, AHRC, and European Research Council. We have undertaken primary research in a dozen countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. RSC staff have published 12 books and around 150 journal articles and book chapters, receiving a number of awards.

Teaching: We reformed the curriculum of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, which has achieved a record ratio of nine applicants per place. We have also updated our Summer School, investing in curriculum redesign, funding more bursaries for participants from the global South, and piloting a new intensive two-week format.

Communications and outreach: We launched a new 'Research in Brief' series, hosted a major international conference reflecting on the future of Refugee Studies, and held a series of workshops and short courses in Oxford and abroad. We also updated our communications strategy, contributing to over 200 television, radio, and newspaper appearances (including frequent appearances on CNN and the BBC, and in the *Guardian* and the *New York Times*), a four-fold increase in our social media following, and invitations for staff to speak at high profile events such as TED and the Skoll World Forum.

Impact: RSC staff have been active participants in initiatives such as the World Humanitarian Summit, World Refugee Council, the Solutions Alliance, the Sutherland Report, and the Global Compacts process. Our staff have informed the work of the European Parliament, European Commission, Switzerland, Jordan, Uganda, DFID, the US State Department, IOM, WFP, and UNHCR. But we have also worked hard to build grassroots collaborations with a range of local organisations, including many led by refugees themselves.

Library: We expanded the RSC's unique grey literature collective by working with the Brookings Institution to receive and catalogue their archive relating to internal displacement. The archive represents one of the most important collections in the world relating to internal displacement, and will be a valuable resource for researchers and students.

All of these achievements are a testament to the hard work and dedication of colleagues, as well as the commitment of our Advisory Board and supporters. I wish my successor, Professor Matthew Gibney, great success in his term as Director and look forward to supporting him to ensure the RSC continues to excel in its research, teaching, and social impact.



Alex with Kofi Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, September 2016

Fundraising and development

The RSC is immensely grateful for the contributions of its friends and partners. Our mission of research, teaching, and outreach depends crucially upon collaboration. From our unique position as an independent research centre at the University of Oxford, we aim to make a tangible difference to the lives of some of the world's most vulnerable people. We do this through training and inspiring the next generation of humanitarian thinkers and doers, by producing original and world-leading research, and by translating our work into impact on policy. But we cannot do this alone.

While safeguarding our academic independence is central to our role in the world, we have recently built a partnership model which has been central to our organisational strategy. We collaborate with governments, business, NGOs, and other universities, in ways that not only bring funding to the Centre but also connect us to a global network of influential institutions. Our strategic partnerships with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been an especially important part of our funding for research and teaching.

This year, we are delighted to have received a large grant from the IKEA Foundation. The three-year grant will enable us to achieve three things. First, it supports a Junior Research Fellowship in International Relations in collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall. Second, it supports our Refugee Economies research in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. Third, it will provide a number of bursaries for our annual Summer School in Forced Migration.

We have been working closely with the Oxford University Development Office to identify new prospects and supporters for our work. One of our key priorities has been to fund a new post in 'Gender and Forced Migration'. Women and girls represent around half of the world's displaced people, and their experiences are often shaped by gender. Reflecting this, we believe the RSC urgently needs to build greater research and teaching capacity in this area.

An additional priority is to raise funds to support bursaries for participants from the global South, including refugees themselves, to be able to attend our annual Summer School, as well as to take the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. The Summer School represents one of the most tangible ways in which we can have a direct impact on policy and practice.

We continue to be extremely thankful to the range of supporters who fund the work of *Forced Migration Review*. The co-editors fundraise for each specific issue, and the ongoing relationships they

enjoy with governments, NGOs, and foundations are a central part of our ability to continue to publish relevant issues aimed to shape thinking among policymakers and practitioners.

All of our work, including most of the research projects outlined in this Annual Report, depends upon external support. In many cases we are privileged to benefit from research council grants, including from the European Research Council and the Economic and Social Research Council, but in other areas, philanthropic, governmental or private funding is essential. If you are interested in any aspect of our work, please do get in touch.

Donors

We are deeply appreciative to all of the donors listed below both for their financial support and their enthusiastic collaboration over recent years.

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|---|---|
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| Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada | World Humanitarian Summit |
| International Committee of the Red Cross | |

Academic record

Books and edited volumes

Betts, Alexander, Bloom, Louise, Kaplan, Josiah, and Omata, Naohiko (2016) *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Betts, Alexander and Jones, Will (2016) *Mobilising the Diaspora: How Refugees Challenge Authoritarianism*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Betts, Alexander (with P Collier) (2017) *Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System*, Abingdon: Routledge.

Costello, Cathryn (with A Bogg and ACL Davies) (eds) (2016) *Research Handbook on EU Labour Law*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) *The Myth of Self-Reliance: Economic Lives Inside a Liberian Refugee Camp*, Oxford: Berghahn Books.

Vignal, Leïla (ed.) (2016) *The Transnational Middle East: People, Places, Borders*, Abingdon: Routledge.

Zaun, Natascha (2017) *EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan/Springer.

Chapters

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Gender, violence, and deportation: Angola's forced return of congolese migrant workers', in: U Krause and S Buckley-Zistel (eds), *Gender, Violence and Forced Migration*, Oxford: Berghahn Books.

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Costello, Cathryn (2016) 'Strategic litigation to vindicate the rights of refugees and migrants: pyrrhic perils and painstaking progress', in: I Bacik and M Rogan (eds), *Legal Cases that Changed Ireland*, Dublin: Clarus.

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Costello, Cathryn (2017) 'On refugeehood and citizenship', in: A Shachar, R Bauboeck, I Bloemraad, and M Vink (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Citizenship*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 717–742.

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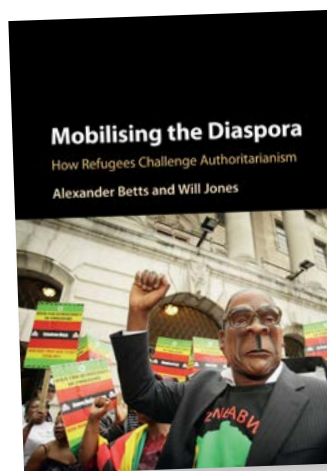
Gibney, Matthew J (with B Anderson) (2017) 'The unworthy citizen', in: R Gonzales and N Sigona (eds), *Within and Beyond Citizenship*, Abingdon: Routledge.

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Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Resettlement: where's the evidence? What strategy?' *Forced Migration Review*, 54.

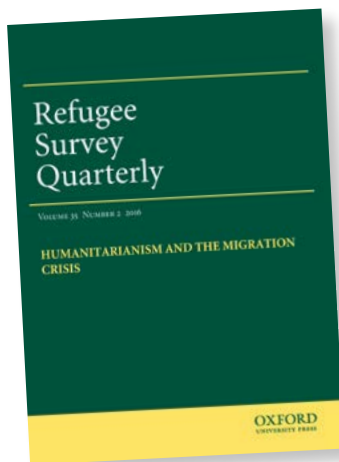
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Costello, Cathryn (2016) 'Safe country? Says who?', *International Journal of Refugee Law*, 28 (4): 601–622.

Omata, Naohiko (2016) 'Book Review: South-South Educational Migration, Humanitarianism and Development: Views from the Caribbean, North Africa, and the Middle East', *Population, Space and Place*, 22 (6): 636–638.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) 'Unwelcome participation, undesirable agency? Paradoxes of de-politicisation in a refugee camp', *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 36 (3): 108–131.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) 'Who takes advantage of mobility? Exploring the nexus between refugees' movement, livelihoods and socioeconomic status in West Africa', *African Geographical Review*, doi: 10.1080/19376812.2017.1350987.

Omata, Naohiko (2017) 'Book review: The Concerned Women of Buduburam: Refugee Activists and Humanitarian Dilemmas', *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 30 (1): 134–137.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2017) 'The humanitarian-architect divide', *Forced Migration Review* 55: 67–68.

Vignal, Leïla (with H Thiollet) (eds) (2016) 'Transnationalizing the Arabian Peninsula', Special issue of *Arabian Humanities*, 7, Fall.

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RSC Research in Brief Series

Landry, Rachel (2017) *Decriminalising 'humanitarian smuggling'*, RSC Research in Brief 6.

Rodgers, Cory and **Bloom, Louise** (2016) *Informal versus Formal Infrastructure: Energy and water systems in the Kakuma refugee camps, Kenya*, RSC Research in Brief 5.

RSC Working Paper Series

118: From returnees to citizens? The case of minority repatriations to Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hannes Einsporn
September 2016

119: The 'humanitarian smuggling' of refugees: criminal offence or moral obligation?
Rachel Landry
October 2016

120: Refugee economies in Kenya: preliminary study in Nairobi and Kakuma camp
Naohiko Omata
November 2016

121: #AlanKurdi: Presentation and dissemination of images of suffering on Twitter
Joshua Aiken, Hannes Einsporn, Monica Greco, Rachel Landry, and Angela Navarro Fusillo
February 2017

122: The history of global migration governance
Alexander Betts and Lena Kainz
July 2017

123: Researching forced migration: critical reflections on research ethics during fieldwork
Ulrike Krause
August 2017

Selected presentations

Ali, Ali (2017) Interview by the Assistant Director of the British Institute in Amman about fieldwork in Lebanon and Jordan for a podcast, Council for British Research in the Levant, Amman, March.

Ali, Ali (2017) 'Preserving the status quo: understanding Jordan's syrian refugee policy', Paper presented at British Society for Middle Eastern Studies Annual Conference, Edinburgh University, July.

Ali, Ali (2017) 'Constraining Syrians: structural violence and the preservation of the status quo in Lebanon's Syrian refugee policy', Sociology of Migration seminar, Lebanese American University, Beirut, March.

Ali, Ali (2017) 'Understanding Lebanon's response to Syrian refugees: Local, regional, and historical dimensions', Public lecture, British Institute, Amman, January.

Ali, Ali and Memişoğlu, Fulya (2017) 'Unpacking national and local policies towards Syrian refugees: views from Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey', Paper presented at Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies, RSC Conference 2017, Oxford University, March.

Betts, Alexander (2016) 'Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development', Hilton Humanitarian Prize, New York, September.

Betts, Alexander (2016) 'Rethinking the refugee system', Keynote address, European Conference on Migration, Oslo, November.

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Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Britain's post-Brexit development policy', Keynote address, Bond Conference, London, March.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System', LSE, London, April.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System', Institute for Government, London, April.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugees: are jobs the answer?', ODI, London, May.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Business and refugees', European Business Forum, Odense, Copenhagen, May.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Helping refugees to help themselves', Aurora Humanitarian Dialogues, Yerevan, Armenia, May.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Reforming refugee governance', Estoril Conference, Estoril, Portugal, May.

Betts, Alexander (2017), 'Refuge: Transforming a Broken Refugee System', Hay Festival, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Reimaging refugees', Domus Dinner After Dinner Address, Green-Templeton College, Oxford, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee regime 2.0', Keynote address, Refugee Law Initiative Annual Conference, London, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee education: insights from Kenya and Uganda', Keynote address, Oxford Symposium in Comparative and International Education, Oxford, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee and migrant entrepreneurship', Inaugural Pamela Hartigan Master Class, Good Governance Seminar, Rhodes House, Oxford, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Social Science and the Refugee Crisis', Cheltenham Science Festival, June.

Betts, Alexander (2017) 'Refugee economies: from burden to benefit', Aspen Festival of Ideas, Colorado, July.

Breeze, Mark (2017) 'Image / object: better shelter?', Presentation at Department of History of Art, University of Oxford, March.

Breeze, Mark (2017) 'Building without architecture; architecture without building', Paper presented at Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies, RSC Conference 2017, University of Oxford, March.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'Karam (Generosity): alternative approaches to asylum in the Middle East', Keynote lecture, British Academy Lecture on Africa, Asia and the Middle East, London, March.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'Syrian forced migration: a historical perspective', Keynote lecture, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, May.

Chatty, Dawn (2017) 'Migration: pull and push factors in the Middle East', Keynote lecture, Estoril Conferences, Estoril, Portugal, May.

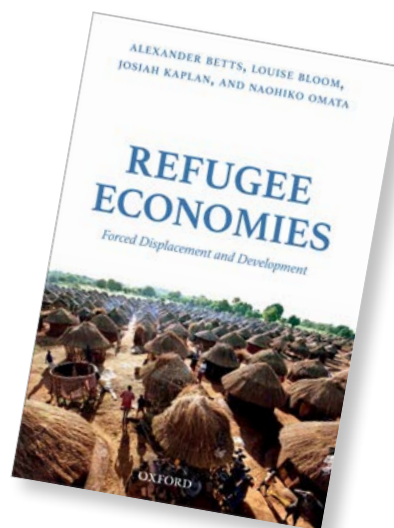
Cole, Georgia (2016) 'UK approach to Eritrean refugees: what is the reality on the ground?', Roundtable, ODI, London, November.

Cole, Georgia (2017) 'How friends become foes: UNHCR and refugee law', Seminar, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham, January.

Cole, Georgia (2017) 'When bodies don't count: Charting the rise of 'Symbolic Government' through multilateral responses to Eritrean and Rwandan refugees', Seminar, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, March.

Cole, Georgia (2017) 'The importance of qualitative research methods', Seminars, Mai Nefti College of Education, Eritrea, May.

Costello, Cathryn (2016) Presentation at 'What is Global Migration Law?', Bellagio Center, Italy, November.



Costello, Cathryn (2016) Presentation at Society of Legal Scholars Conference, Oxford, September.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (2017) 'From 'burdens' to 'benefits': the underexplored roles of refugees in assistance', Presentation at Addressing the Needs of Forced Migrants in the 21st Century, European Migration Network (EMN) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) Educational Seminar on Migration, Bratislava, Slovakia, July.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (2017) Discussant on 'Reflections from Research: Urban refugee self-reliance' at the workshop Refugee Self-Reliance in Cities: Challenges and Opportunities, University of Manchester, June.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (2017) 'Caught between rhetoric and reality: rethinking the concept of refugee self-reliance', Paper presented at Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies, RSC Conference 2017, University of Oxford, March.

Gibney, Matthew J (2016) 'The problem of the refugee', Lecture at Department of Social Work, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden, September.

Gibney, Matthew J (2016) 'The duties of refugees', Keynote lecture, Conference on Political Theory and Refugees, University of Augsburg, Germany, November.

Gibney, Matthew J (2017) 'The duties of refugees', Keynote lecture, Opening Presentation for 'Understanding Solidarity amid Refugee Crises', University of Leeds, April.

Gibney, Matthew J (2017) 'Denationalization and discrimination', Paper presented to 'Race, Gender, and Class in the Politics of Migration: Empiricist and Normative Approaches', WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Berlin, May.

Gibney, Matthew J (2017) 'The duties of refugees', Keynote lecture, InZentIM-Congress, 'Key elements of model communities for refugees and immigrants – an interdisciplinary perspective', Essen, Germany, June.

- Memişoğlu, Fulya** (2017) 'City-level responses to the Syrian refugee crisis: comparison of Izmir and Gaziantep', Presentation at Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), Oxford University, May.
- Omata, Naohiko** (2017) Book launch: 'Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development', University of Tokyo, January.
- Omata, Naohiko** (2017) 'Refugee economies: forced displacement and development', University of Tokyo, January.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2016) 'Emergency shelter: reflections on a new European infrastructure', Seminar at the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, October.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2016) 'Infrastructures of emergency: refugee shelter in contemporary Europe', Research Seminar at Department of Anthropology, University of Stockholm, October.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2016) 'Refugee shelters in Europe', Spaces Of Suspended Movement, Seminar at St John's College, Cambridge, October.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2017) 'Viennese social furniture: transforming urban hospitality with plywood and cable ties', Seminar at COMPAS, University of Oxford, February.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2017) 'New developments in emergency shelter', Humanitarian Mobilities Seminar, University of Amsterdam, May.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2017) 'Architectures of displacement: key questions', UK Shelter Forum at Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, May.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2017) 'Bursting the bubble? Macroworlds of humanitarian design', Humanitarian Objects International Workshop, University of Sussex, Brighton, June.
- Scott-Smith, Tom** (2017) 'Technology and the refugee crisis', Southbank Centre, London, June.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2016) 'Reshaping of the wartime Syrian economy: regime, actors, territories', Paper presented at How Economics Matter, IFPO/American University in Beirut/ERC WAFAW Conference, Beirut, October.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2016) 'Physical destruction and human displacement in Syria: Violence as a means of warfare, violence as a political, social and economic (dis)order', Paper presented at Panel: 'What Are the Underlying Causes of Violent Conflicts? Syria's War Five Years On', MESA (Middle East Studies Association), Boston, USA, November.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2017) 'The Syrian internal displacement', RSC Public Seminar Series, University of Oxford, March.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2017) 'The rebordering of the Syrian borders and borderlands', Paper presented at Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies, RSC Conference 2017, University of Oxford, March.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2017) 'Voir le local à distance', Seminar Mediterranean Cluster, March Bloch Institute, Berlin, June.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2017) 'Destructions et foncier urbain en Syrie', Paper presented at GIS Moyen-Orient et Mondes Musulmans, Panel: Foncier urbain en conflit(s) au Moyen-Orient, Paris, July.
- Vignal, Leïla** (2017) 'Être à distance du conflit: enjeux méthodologiques', Paper presented at GIS Moyen-Orient et Mondes Musulmans, Panel: Conflit(s) en Syrie: terrains, approches, enjeux, Paris, July.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2016) 'The European Union in justice and home affairs: pushing hard to be a motor of integration', Paper presented at Annual UACES conference, Queen Mary University London, September.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2016) 'EU asylum policies: the power of strong regulating states', Lecture at Universität Münster, and Roundtable discussion on local, national and European refugee policies. Conference for junior researchers, organised by the DVPW Section on Migration Politics, Münster, December.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2017) 'States as gatekeepers in EU asylum politics: explaining the failure of a refugee quota system', Paper presented at Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, March.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2017) 'EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States', Book launch at Institute for European Studies, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, April.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2017) 'EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States', Book launch at Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, April.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2017) 'States as gatekeepers in EU asylum politics: explaining the failure of a refugee quota system', Paper presented at Biennial Conference of the European Studies Association, Miami, May.
- Zaun, Natascha** (2017) 'States as gatekeepers in EU asylum politics: explaining the failure of a refugee quota system', E-Lecture at the Inter-University Seminar on Europe, organised by 13 German Universities, June.
- Zetter, Roger** (2016) 'Changing contexts, persistent challenges: the social milieu of the reception of asylum seekers and forced migrants', Paper presented at Conference on Immigration and Asylum under the Mercy Jubilee of the Vatican, Rome, September.
- Zetter, Roger** (2016) 'Environmental change, displacement and rights', Paper presented at conference on 'A century of "environmental refugees"?' organised by GUE/NGL (the European United Left Group of MEPs) and University of Milan, Milan, September.
- Zetter, Roger** (2016) 'The global refugee crisis', Keynote lecture, European Association of Communication Directors (EACD), Athens, September.
- Zetter, Roger** (2016) 'Refugee return? An unsettling question', Keynote lecture at conference on 'Return, Remixing and Reconciliation: Lessons to Be Learned', co-organised by the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Berlin, held at Home for Cooperation, Nicosia, Cyprus, November.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'Putting politics into the discourse on rights protection for environmentally displaced people', Keynote lecture, Migration Institute of Finland, University of Turku, January.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) '"Are they the new refugees?" Environmental change and population displacement', Keynote lecture, Migration Institute of Finland, Helsinki, January.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'Refugees' right to work and access to labour markets', Paper presented at Berlin Tenth Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Migration and Development Debate Series, Berlin, February.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'Refugees' right to work and access to labour markets', Paper presented at KNOMAD Seminar Series, Washington DC, March.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'Refugees' right to work and access to labour markets', Paper presented at Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies, RSC Conference 2017, University of Oxford, March.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'A critical evaluation of methodological and analytical tools to assess the costs and impacts of forced displacement', Paper presented at World Bank/KNOMAD Conference and Policy Forum on the Impact of Refugees and IDPs on Host Countries and Communities, Washington DC, June.
- Zetter, Roger** (2017) 'Why they are not climate or environmental refugees', Lecture at University of Kent, European Law Students' Association Law School on Migration Law, Canterbury, June.

Conferences and workshops

Beyond Crisis: Rethinking Refugee Studies

RSC Conference 2017, convened by the Refugee Studies Centre, 16–17 March 2017

Public Seminar Series

Michaelmas term 2016

Emergency Shelter and Forced Migration

Convenors: Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Dr Mark E Breeze

Emergency shelter: reflections on a new European infrastructure
Professor Tom Scott-Smith (Refugee Studies Centre), 12 October 2016

Building structures in Calais refugee camp
Grainne Hassett (Hassett Ducatez Architects and the University of Limerick), 19 October 2016

Dwelling in an emergency shelter: between geopolitics and everyday life
Dr Irit Katz (University of Cambridge), 2 November 2016

The settlement approach: integrating programming at community level
Dr Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre Geneva), 9 November 2016

Complicit or emancipatory? Architecture, space and design in humanitarian operations
Dr Camillo Boano (University College London), 16 November 2016

Lessons from 15 years of post-disaster shelter reconstruction projects in India
Tom Newby (CARE International), 23 November 2016

Shelter in flux
Professor Cathrine Brun (Oxford Brookes University), 30 November 2016

Hilary term 2017

Perspectives on the Syrian Conflict

Convenor: Dr Leïla Vignal

Syria and its refugees: a historical perspective

Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty (Refugee Studies Centre), 18 January 2017

Divided by a shared agenda: the humanitarian response to the crisis in Syria
James Darcy (Lead consultant for the UN-commissioned Whole of Syria Review and former Vice-Chair of Oxfam GB), 25 January 2017

The ethics of protection in Syria
Professor Jennifer Welsh (European University Institute, Italy), 1 February 2017

The struggle for Syria
Professor Ziad Majed (American University of Paris, France), 8 February 2017

Syrian trajectories: from local revolutionary actors to exiled humanitarian workers. Meanings of humanitarian action in the Syrian post-2011 context
Dr Laura Ruiz de Elvira Carrascal (ERC programme WAFAW, CNRS/IREMAM, Aix-en-Provence, France), 15 February 2017

Writing in times of war and revolution
Samar Yazbek (Syrian writer, Paris, France), 22 February 2017

The Syrian internal displacement
Dr Leïla Vignal (Refugee Studies Centre), 1 March 2017

Trinity term 2017

The Ethics and Politics of Migration Control, Deportation and Denationalisation

Convenor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Book launch: 'EU Asylum Policies: The Power of Strong Regulating States'
Dr Natascha Zaun (Refugee Studies Centre), 26 April 2017

Refugees and the politics of indignity
Professor David Owen (Southampton University), 3 May 2017

Should humanitarian organisations help with coerced repatriation?
Dr Mollie Gerver (Leeds University), 17 May 2017

British and French deprivation policies as an instance of renationalisation of citizenship
Émilien Fargues (Sciences Po), 24 May 2017

Public lectures

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2016

Reporting refugees: what a journalist learnt on the migration trails to Europe
Patrick Kingsley (Migration correspondent, the *Guardian*), 26 October 2016

Special seminar

Sectarianization: Mapping the New Politics of the Middle East | Book launch
Nader Hashemi and Danny Postel (University of Denver), 9 May 2017

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2017

Nostalgia and legitimacy: understanding the externalization of European migration policy

Professor Thomas Spijkerboer (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), 10 May 2017

Visiting Fellows

Visiting Study Fellows

Mark Breeze, UK

University of Cambridge
Shelter / Refuge / Architecture
Academic contact: Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Pauline Endres de Oliveira, Germany

Humboldt University Berlin and University of Bamberg
Legal access to international protection in the EU
Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

Aslihan Erbaşı Çuhadar, Turkey

Istanbul University
The transformation of Turkish asylum policies and legislation
Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

Jasmin Fritzsche, Germany

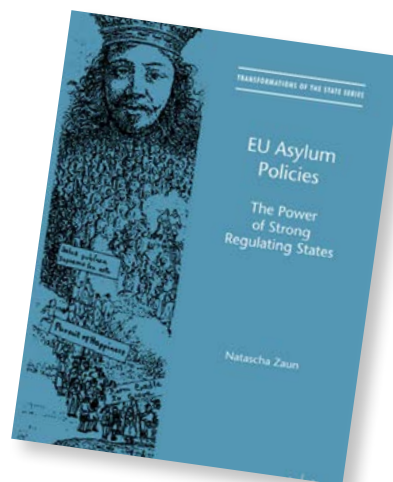
Ruhr-University Bochum
International refugee protection and the secondary forced displacement of Palestinian refugees
Academic contact: Professor Dawn Chatty

Bodean Hedwards, Australia

Monash University
The Buddhist people smuggler – challenges problematic rhetoric on people smugglers
Academic contact: Professor Gil Loesch

Jeffrey Maslanik, USA

Florida International University
An historical institutionalist approach to the analysis of refugee labour market integration in a market-oriented Sweden
Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts



Emilie Mortensen, Denmark

Aarhus University

An anthropological exploration of struggles to build good lives in the face of war among Syrian refugee youth in Amman

Academic contact: Professor Dawn Chatty

Carrie Perkins, USA

Southern Methodist University

A life suspended: impending repatriation and the temporal experience of exile along the Thai-Burma border

Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts

Jenny Poon, Canada

University of Western Ontario

Non-refoulement as a norm in international and EU law

Academic contact: Professor Cathryn Costello

Hugh Tuckfield, Australia

University of Sydney

The power of norms: protracted refugee situations and the international refugee regime

Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts

Ann-Christin Wagner, UK

University of Edinburgh

“What’s hospitality got to do with it?” Revisiting the guest discourse in the anthropology of humanitarianism

Academic contact: Dr Leïla Vignal

Visiting Research Fellows**Bruce Collett, USA**

Bowling Green State University

Migration, religious security, and public schooling within the liberal democratic state

Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts

Ulrike Krause, Germany

Philipps University of Marburg

Researching forced migration: stuck between good intentions and ethical standards?

Academic contact: Professor Alexander Betts

Doctoral research students**Jenny Allsopp, Green Templeton College**

Welfare and Wellbeing Within and Beyond the Nation State: Unaccompanied Young Migrants in Italy and the UK in Comparative Perspective

Supervisors: Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Stuart Gietel-Basten (Department of Social Policy and Intervention)

Nora Bardelli, Lincoln College

How the ‘Real’ Refugee is Created and Contested: Governmentality, Strategies and Agency in a Burkinabé Refugee Supervisors: Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Gina Crivello (ODID)

Jennifer Barrett, St Catherine’s College

Navigating the Deputisation of Immigration Enforcement Functions in the UK

Supervisors: Professor Matthew J Gibney and Professor Bridget Anderson (COMPAS)

Catherine Briddick, St Peter’s College

Migrant Status and Violence Against Women

Supervisor: Professor Cathryn Costello

Faith Cowling, Brasenose College

An Exploration of Gender in Humanitarian Practice in Lebanon

Supervisors: Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Dr Georgia Cole

Richard Dolan, St Antony’s College

Ethnicity, Education and Ethno-nationalism: Constructing and Contesting Identity within Union Karen

Supervisor: Professor Dawn Chatty

Evan Easton-Calabria, Wolfson College

The Secret Livelihoods of Refugees: A Genealogy of Refugees and Development from 1919–2015

Supervisor: Professor Alexander Betts

Yulia Ioffe, St Cross College

Children and Asylum: A New Take on Fragmentation of International Law

Supervisor: Professor Cathryn Costello

Myfanwy James, St John’s College

Humanitarian Negotiation Cultures: An Exploration of the Processes, Practices and Cultures of Gaining and Maintaining Access to Areas Controlled by Armed Groups in North Kivu

Supervisors: Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Professor John Gledhill (ODID)

Diletta Lauro, Lincoln College

Resolving the Tension Between Human Rights and National Belonging? Anti-Deportation Campaigns in the United Kingdom and Emerging Conceptions of Membership

Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

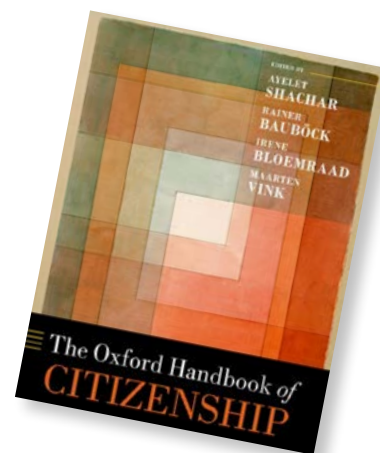
Chloe Lewis, Linacre College

Rape as a Weapon of War in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Uncovering the Elusive Male ‘Victim’ Supervisors: Professor Dawn Chatty and Dr Elena Fiddian-Qasimiyeh (UCL Department of Geography)

Muireann Meehan Speed, St Antony’s College

Global Migration Governance: The Management of ‘Rights’?

Supervisors: Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Matthew J Gibney

**Lauren Nishimura, St Edmund Hall**

Climate Refugees

Supervisors: Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Catherine Redgwell (Oxford Law Faculty)

Julia Pacitto, Lincoln College

Exilic Journeys: Towards a Political Understanding of Refugee Journeys to Europe

Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

David Passarelli, St Antony’s College

Irregular Migrant Children and the Right to Education

Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Blair Peruniak, St Edmund Hall

A Republican Theory of Asylum

Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Angela Pilath, St Antony’s College

The Politics of Environmental Displacement: Epistemic Actors and their Mechanisms of Influence Supervisors: Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Roger Zetter

Caitlin Procter, St Antony’s College

Social Transitions in Protracted Displacement: A Study with Palestinian Refugee Youth Supervisors: Professor Roger Zetter and Professor Jo Boyden (ODID)

Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen, Linacre College

Renewable Energy and Refugees: Actors, Networks and Agency in the Humanitarian Energy Sector

Supervisor: Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Claire Walkey, St Anne’s College

The Transition of Refugee Management from UNHCR to the Department of Refugee Affairs in Kenya Supervisors: Professor Tom Scott-Smith and Professor Nic Cheeseman (Department of Politics and International Relations)

Matthew Willner-Reid, St Antony’s College

To What Extent is UNHCR’s Response in Afghanistan Shaped by Incentives in the Humanitarian Marketplace?

Supervisor: Professor Dawn Chatty

Income and expenditure

Statement 1. Refugee Studies Centre income and expenditure, 2016–17 (1 August–31 July)

| Reserve balances | Actuals 2015–16 (£) | Actuals 2016–17 (£) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Opening reserves brought forward | 21,103 | 56,478 |

| Revenue ^{1&2} | Actuals 2015–16 (£) | Actuals 2016–17 (£) |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Restricted project income | | |
| Research grant revenue ³ | 229,638 | 282,684 |
| Partner contribution (Swiss FDFA & Danish MFA) ⁴ | 86,871 | 296,976 |
| Forced Migration Review ⁵ | 250,073 | 251,134 |
| Other revenue | | |
| Overheads from research projects and awards | 40,450 | 77,844 |
| Other project income (e.g. publication royalties, institutional consultancies) | 47,406 | 34,876 |
| Workshops, conferences, short courses, and Visiting Fellowships (total revenue) | 48,307 | 93,606 |
| International Summer School in Forced Migration | 234,383 | 246,000 |
| Transfer from Department Reserves to support Centre administrative staff costs | 47,000 | 47,000 |
| Total revenue | 984,129 | 1,330,121 |

| Expenses ⁶ | Actuals 2015–16 (£) | Actuals 2016–17 (£) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Research grant expenditure (including research staff salaries) | 316,510 | 579,660 |
| Core administrative staff salary costs | 90,670 | 91,002 |
| Other core administrative expenses | 14,320 | 19,275 |
| Workshops, conferences, short courses, public lectures, and Visiting Fellowships | 33,335 | 93,489 |
| International Summer School in Forced Migration | 187,322 | 206,436 |
| Outreach and dissemination | | |
| Forced Migration Review (including FMR staff salaries) | 250,073 | 251,134 |
| Other publications, communications, and outreach activities | 56,524 | 62,209 |
| Total expenditure | 948,754 | 1,303,206 |

| Closing balances | Actuals 2015–16 (£) | Actuals 2016–17 (£) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Surplus/deficit after consolidation | 35,375 | 26,914 |
| Closing reserves carried forward | 56,478 | 83,392 |

Statement 2. Performance of endowments

| Endowments ⁷ | Actuals 2015–16 (£) | Actuals 2016–17 (£) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Opening revenue account balance | 397,293 | 433,504 |
| Add: Prior year adjustment | 14,342 | |
| Endowment income (dividends from shares and deposit pool interest) | 195,155 | 206,087 |
| Endowment expenditure (academic salary costs and management fees) | -173,286 | -172,779 |
| Closing revenue account balance | 433,504 | 466,812 |
| Capital account balance | 3,098,675 | 3,098,825 |

¹ The MSc in Refugee & Forced Migration Studies is offered by the Refugee Studies Centre personnel but managed by the Oxford Department of International Development. For information, in 2016–17, the University fees for this course were £16,280 for Home/EU/Islands students and £21,500 for overseas students. Revenue from this course was £495,740 in 2016–17.

² Total revenue – encompassing the Centre's activities – would amount to £2.03m. This figure is inclusive of Endowment Income (£206,087) and the MSc in Refugee & Forced Migration Course Fees (£495,740).

³ Research grant revenue is reported as earned only when project expenditure is incurred.

⁴ Partnership contribution of £276,976 excludes transfers of £62,450 to the RSC Summer School (£35k) and the RSC Conference (£27k). These transfers are reported in the Summer School and Conference budgets.

⁵ Forced Migration Review's total receipts during 2016–17 were £314,865. At the end of the year, the project held £162,962 earmarked for activities in the 2017–18 financial year.

⁶ The salaries of the Centre's four permanent academic staff members are paid for through Oxford Department of International Development accounts, drawing upon both endowment revenue and MSc teaching income.

⁷ The Refugee Studies Centre is the beneficiary of several endowment funds, which are managed by the Oxford Department of International Development. As at 31 July 2017, Revenue balances stood at £466,812. The related Capital Balance was just over £3m.

Staff and associates

ACADEMIC STAFF

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Professor Alexander Betts

Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs
Director, Refugee Studies Centre

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Research Officer, Humanitarian Innovation Project

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Research Officer, Architectures of Displacement

Dr Georgia Cole

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow

Professor Cathryn Costello

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Evan Easton-Calabria

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Professor Matthew J Gibney

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Professor Gil Loescher

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Dr Leïla Vignal

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual European Fellow

Dr Natascha Zaun

Junior Research Fellow in Global Refugee Policy

EMERITUS

Professor Dawn Chatty

Emerita Professor and former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, 2011–2014

Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond

Emerita Professor and founding Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, 1982–1996

Dr David Turton

Emeritus Reader and former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, 1997–2001

Professor Roger Zetter

Emeritus Professor and former Director of the Refugee Studies Centre, 2006–2010

PUBLICATIONS AND OUTREACH STAFF

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Forced Migration Review, Assistant

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Forced Migration Review, Co-editor

Susanna Power

Events and International Summer School Coordinator

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Forced Migration, African and Commonwealth Subject Consultant

Maureen Schoenfeld

Promotion and Finance Assistant, *Forced Migration Review*

Joanna Soedring

Senior Library Assistant, Reader Services/Refugee Studies

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Events and Administrative Assistant

Felicity Irwin

Centre Manager

* Joining in September 2017 ** Left during 2016–2017

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Accounts Officer

Elizabeth Rozeboom**
Administrator

Andrea Smith
Postgraduate Courses Coordinator

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RSC Advisor and Associate Fellow at Chatham House

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Research Fellow, Center for Conflict Studies, Marburg University

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Dr Nick Van Hear
Senior Researcher and Deputy Director, COMPAS

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Secretary General, Norwegian Refugee Council

Professor Guy S Goodwin-Gill
Emeritus Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford

Filippo Grandi
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



A packed session at the 2017 Summer School, with Dawn Chatty and Roger Zetter



Refugee Studies Centre

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